NPS Form 10-900
(Expires 5-31-2012)

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 Locust Point Historic District

other names B-5223

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Fort Ave., Woodall St., B&O RR tracks, Reynolds St. ☐ not for publication

city or town Baltimore ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Independent city code 510 zip code 21230

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 11-8-12

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

Locust Point Historic District B-5223
Name of Property

Baltimore (independent city), MD
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1062	121	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1062	121	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Religion: church
Religion: church-related residence
Commerce/trade: store, saloons
Industry: manufacturing facility
Government: fire station
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation
Social: meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Residential
Religion: church
Religion: church-related residence
Commerce/trade: stores, restaurants, bars
Commerce/trade: storage
Government: fire station
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Federal/Greek Revival
Italianate
Queen Anne
Classical Revival
Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, brick, concrete
walls Brick, stucco, stone
roof Slate, shingles, asphalt, metal
other

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

Locust Point Historic District B-5223
Name of Property

Baltimore (independent city), MD
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

x **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.

x **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)

social history
Industry
Transportation
Commerce
ethnic heritage, European
Architecture

Period of Significance

1845-1928

Significant Dates

1868, opening of the B&O/North German Lloyd pier
1914, beginning of WWI, end of great wave of immigration

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Multiple known builders cited in text; others unknown

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:

Description Summary:

The Locust Point Historic District is a dense urban residential area of two dozen city blocks located in southeast Baltimore, Maryland. It is comprised primarily of two- and three-story brick rowhouses reflecting the area's development as a center of transportation and industry during the period from the 1840s through the 1920s. Its narrow, grid-patterned streets are lined with unbroken rows of workers' housing, both company-built and speculative, representing the range of forms and stylistic details characteristic of the period. Neighborhood amenities surviving in the district include several churches, commercial buildings, meeting halls, a firehouse, and a former library. The district retains a high degree of integrity, with intact streetscapes conveying its historic character. The period of significance, 1845-1928, begins with the B&O Railroad's extension of its lines through the area, spurring initial residential development, and ends in 1928, at which point the district had substantially achieved its historic and present form and appearance.

General Description:

The Locust Point Historic District lies mainly north of Fort Avenue—the old road leading to Fort McHenry at the eastern tip of Whetstone Point, extending east of Woodall St. to the former site of the B&O Freight Building. The residential area is encircled on three sides by the multiple rail lines of the former Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as those lines extend north of Fort Ave. to serve the array of former coal and passenger line piers built on the northern side of Whetstone Point. The rail lines then head south again, crossing Fort Ave. to reach the Locust Point Marine Terminal and then traveling west along the southern boundary of Whetstone Point to McComas St., Winans Cove, Ferry Bar, and the Port Covington Yards. The earliest surviving houses date to the late 1840s/early 1850s when the B&O was developing its Locust Point coal wharves and building its rail lines, and when several early industries established themselves on this undeveloped land to take advantage of the rail and port connections.

In 1845 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad decided to develop a deepwater terminal on Locust Point to provide export facilities for the vast quantities of coal the railroad was then bringing to Baltimore from its recently opened lines to Western Maryland. The B&O constructed a number of coal piers at the northeastern tip of Locust Point and then built a branch line connecting these railroad piers to the original B&O Mt. Clare yards on West Pratt Street and the new Camden Station. These railroad lines are still in use today, and define the northwestern, northern, and northeastern boundaries of the historic district. Within a few years of the construction of the rail lines a number of industries established themselves on the northern tip of Locust Point and either built housing for their workers or sold land to builders. The oldest houses surviving on Locust Point date to this first period of development in the late 1840s. The Baltimore and Cuba Mining and Smelting Co. built several groups of two-story gable-roofed houses for their workers on Cuba and Andre Streets before 1851, some of

which are still standing. A few other groups of similar early worker housing can be seen on the southeast corner of Beason and Cooksie Streets and the east side of Hull St., just north of Fort Avenue. Later in the 1850s a long row of three-story gable-roofed houses were built on the west side of Hull St., north of Beason, presumably for local factory managers and/or owners. After the North German Lloyd line and the B&O Railroad established the immigrant pier on Pier 9 in 1868, Locust Point became Baltimore's immigration center. Those who did not board the B&O trains to take them west stayed in the area, providing a labor force both for the B&O and other companies' coal operations as well as for the many new steam-powered factories springing up along the waterfront. Local builders, many of them German, erected rows and rows of mainly two-story Italianate-style houses for this workforce in the 1880s, particularly in the blocks directly north of Fort Ave. and east of Decatur St., with three-story versions erected along parts of Hull St. The remainder of the housing in Locust Point was built in the 1890s and early 1900s in the then-popular Neoclassical style. Three small groups of porch-front houses built in 1928 complete the area's historical housing resources.

Late Federal style buildings of the late 1840s and 1850s

Probably the earliest building developer in Locust Point was the Baltimore and Cuba Mining and Smelting Co., who established its plant near Andre and Beason Streets and began to build houses for workers in 1848. According to articles in the *Baltimore Sun*, the company erected some twenty houses near their factory as well as a Methodist chapel for the workmen. Several rows appear on Thomas Poppleton's 1851 map of Baltimore—on the south side of Cuba St., east and west of Andre St., and along the east side of Andre, south of Marriott. Today only five houses survive in their original two-story, two-bay-wide, gable-roofed form, at 1625-31 Cuba St. Three units in the block to the east, at 1639-43, have also survived but are now three stories in height. Remarkably, the original one-story brick chapel built by the company at the southeast corner of Cuba and Towson Streets is still standing, now used as a storage garage. A few other small groups of two-story, gable-roofed houses also survive on the south side of Beason St., east of Cooksie and around the corner on the east side of Cooksie, south of Beason; the west side of Towson St., north of Clement; and on the east side of Hull St., north of Fort Ave. These examples are typical of the type of late Federal style house, with low-pitched gable roofs and no dormer windows, built for Baltimore's expanding working class population in the 1850s. Many houses of this type still stand along Baltimore's narrow, mid-block streets in Fells Point, Federal Hill, Canton, and near the Mt. Clare yards in West Baltimore.

Only a few three-story, two-bay-wide gable-roofed brick houses were built in Locust Point in these same years for factory owners or managers. A row of eight such houses on the west side of Hull St., south of the rail line can clearly be seen in Edward Sachse's 1869 *Bird's-Eye View of the City of Baltimore*. Today, only two of these houses retain their original gable

roofs (1234-36 Hull); the others now have Italianate cornices. There was also a large three-story boarding house or hotel on the west side of Hull St. in the block north, north of Marriott St., that was distinguished by a wide, double-height front porch, but it no longer exists. There are also three other three-story, gable-roofed houses surviving on the east side of Hull St., at 1443-47 Hull, just north of the two-story, gable-roofed row at 1449-57 Hull.

One other building survives in Locust Point from this period, the former one-story brick chapel built by the Baltimore Cuba Co. for its workers on the southeast corner of Cuba and Towson St., next to the surviving row of houses at 1625-31 Cuba. The one-story, gable-roofed building with parapet ends on both faces of the end gables is distinctly seen on the 1869 Sachse view. Today, the building is almost invisible, sitting behind an auto garage; all of the original door and window openings have been bricked over.

Italianate-style buildings of the 1880s

Based on the surviving housing types found there, it is clear that Hull St. was long the most desirable place to live in Locust Point and it is the only street where three-story houses (apart from corner store/residences) are found. Beginning in the mid-1870s, three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses were built on the west side of Hull St., north of Beason, to the north and south of the three-story, gable-roofed row built there in 1865. Another smaller group was built on the east side of Hull in the block to the south (1341-59 Hull). These houses have the early style of Italianate cornice, based on high-style examples first built in the Mount Vernon Place are beginning in the mid-1850s. Instead of the gable roof of the Greek Revival-style houses built up until this time, the new houses, first popularized in New York City, had flat shed roofs with elaborate, projecting cornices. Most of the New York Italianates were built of brick, but faced with Connecticut brownstone. The stylistic forms derived from the Renaissance palazzos that lined the streets of Florence and Rome, with their rusticated basements, pedimented windows, and flat rooflines decorated with rows of modillions and dentils. The brownstones built in New York (and the few built in Baltimore) had stone cornices and window pediments, but soon the forms were translated into much more affordable building materials. Most Baltimore houses of this style have brick facades and the classical, original stone forms found in the cornices of the brownstone prototype houses have been translated into wood. Because of the recent invention of steam-powered scroll, band, and jig-saws, curving modillions and sharply cut dentils could be quickly and easily fashioned in wood-worker's shops. By the 1880s whole new factories had come into being just to supply these decorative elements.

The first moderately-priced houses built in the Italianate style in Baltimore have fairly simple cornice forms, closely modeled after the original stone forms of the Italian Renaissance. The Italianate-style houses built on the west side of Hull St. in the Locust Point Historic District in the 1870s follow

this model, with cornices composed of a row of block or scroll-sawn modillions framed by scroll-sawn end brackets. Often the row of modillions sat above a row of dentils, but in many cases these have not survived. Many early brick Italianate-style houses in Baltimore still have the splayed brick door and window lintels common to Federal and Greek Revival-style buildings, and this is also the case with the early Italianate-style houses found in Locust Point. Much more widely used were the cheaper-to-construct segmentally-arched lintels. Sadly, only a few original cornices survive on the early three-story Italianate-style houses found in Locust Point. Many have disappeared entirely or been replaced by sheet metal or stepped brick cornices.

A much larger number of three-story, Italianate-style houses were built in the adjoining Riverside Park Historic District, as homes for managers or business owners of factories springing up along the B&O rail lines. In Locust Point, however, the two-story version of the Italianate house proved the norm. Throughout Baltimore builders erected both three-bay-wide and two-bay-wide two-story Italianate houses in the 1880s. These houses have a different style of cornice that no longer tries to imitate stone forms but rather embraces the varying design possibilities that steam-powered woodworking machinery made possible. Late Italianate-style cornices feature much longer scroll-sawn end (and sometimes middle) brackets that frame deep friezes decorated with scrolling and naturalistic jig-sawn designs. In the three-bay-wide model the entry opened into a separate hallway that led to the stairs and rear rooms to the rear. In this way, the front parlor could be maintained as a formal room. Larger, more pretentious houses such as these were erected in the late 1880s and early 1890s on the main streets of newly developing blocks, while the older form of two-story, two-bay-wide house continued to be built on the side streets and narrower mid-block streets.

In Locust Point, only a few groups of three-bay-wide houses were built—on the north side of Fort Ave., east of Decatur St. (1400-20 and 1428-42 Fort). There is also a long row of ten two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses on the east side of Hull St., south of Beason, at 1301-39 Hull, built in 1886 by George W. Della. Most of the remainder of the two-story late Italianate-style houses built in Locust Point are only two bays wide. In the blocks running north from Fort Ave. to Clement St., east of Cooksie to Reynolds St., almost all of the houses are of this two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style type, built between 1884 and 1886. As was common with rows of two-story houses in the Italianate style throughout Baltimore, most of the corner houses were three stories in height so the owner could operate a store, restaurant, or saloon on the first floor and live above.

Queen-Anne and Neoclassical style rows of the late 1890s and early 1900s

A few rows of two-story late Italianate-style houses in Locust Point also show some interesting Queen-Anne style decorative details. The English Queen Anne style, which became popular in Baltimore by the mid-1870s for high-style residential construction, as seen in Belvedere Terrace in the

1100 block of N Calvert St., was known for varied and asymmetrical rooflines and massing and rich brickwork, terra cotta moldings, and stained glass used to decorate facades. In 1898 William Mumma built two rows of Queen-Anne style houses on either side of Woodall St., north of Fort Ave. Many of the houses have projecting square bays. The other houses in the area that show Queen Anne-style decorative brickwork, however, have less stylish flat fronts. Projecting brick door hoods can be found at 1300-34 Andre St., built by Jacob Saum in 1892, and also at 1437-59 Towson St., among other examples. The Andre St. houses also have door and window lintels with molded terra cotta keystones.

In 1892 the Baltimore City Council introduced new legislation that banned the further use of wood on Baltimore building exteriors, as a measure to help prevent the widespread fires that plagued the city. After 1892, the very popular wooden, scroll-sawn Italianate cornices could not be used. Manufacturers began producing similar appearing cornices that were made of thin sheet metal—complete with long brackets and modillion and dentil shapes. A few houses in the historic district have cornices of this type. A cheaper option was to create a cornice of stepped bricks—a design seen in some Queen Anne-style buildings, and add a much simpler sheet metal crown molding to the top. Many houses in the historic district have this type of post-1892 stepped-brick cornice.

At the same time as the 1892 law was taking effect, a new style of residential architecture appeared in Baltimore, beginning in the Mount Vernon Place area in 1890. First seen in New York City, the new style was based on the classical principles of the Italian Renaissance and developed as a response to the stylistic excesses of the previous two decades of building, influenced by a picturesque styles like the Queen Anne, the Romanesque, and even French Gothic, where façades of long rows were consciously designed to be picturesque—with changing, asymmetrical rooflines and massing; differently designed houses making up the row; and facades ornamented with decorative brickwork and terra cotta panels or rock-faced, colored stones and carved stone ornaments. By 1890 a conservative reaction had set in and the most stylish architects were returning to the orderly Renaissance for their inspiration. New three-story houses being built in upper Mount Vernon Place often had brown brick facades and white marble trim. Windows had flat or round-arched lintels and the sheet metal cornice took on decidedly simple classical forms. Many builders adapted these principles and building materials to the previously popular Romanesque and Chateauesque houses with their projecting rounded bays that lined much of upper Eutaw Place. The new, classically-influenced houses were called swell-fronts and their symmetrically-placed rounded bays gave a lively rhythm to an entire block. Houses of this type, in both three-and two-story forms were built along the entire North Avenue corridor in the early to mid-1890s.

In Locust Point Thomas L. Parks built rows of swell-front red brick houses at 1104-20 and 1122-32 Fort Ave. in 1890 and Benjamin Smith built a row of red brick two-story, three-bay-wide (13') combination square-and-swell-fronted houses art 1330-50 Fort Ave. in 1895. By the early 1900s the swell-front houses of the 1890s had given way to cheaper-to-build flat-fronted neoclassical-style houses.

The classic Baltimore rowhouse of this period is built of brown, Roman-style brick with marble trim in the form of steps, basement-level stringers, and window and door lintels and sills. Most also have stained glass door (and often first-floor window) transoms. Builders began to call these houses "marble houses" to draw attention to the white marble decorating the facades. This was also the period when rowhouse builders began to markedly increase the scale of their operations with building-developers like Frank Novak and Edward J. Gallagher erecting rows of two-story marble houses throughout East Baltimore. In Locust Point houses of this type can be found on the west side of Woodall St., just north of Fort. George J. Schrufer's row, at 1424-60 Woodall, built in 1900, have stylish, recessed arched doorways and paired first floor windows. To the south, at 1462-74 Woodall, there is a row of three-bay-wide (14') brown brick houses built in 1898 by Alfred J. Wilson decorated with rock-faced marble stringers at the basement level. There is also a long row of neoclassical-style "marble houses" built on the west side of Latrobe Park Terrace, south of Fort, at 1500-50 Latrobe Park Terrace.

No other residential building took place in Locust Point until the late 1920s, when the Saratoga Building Co. erected rows of two-story, 16'-wide porch-front houses on the east side of Decatur (1301-17) and the west side of Haubert (1300-16) south of Beason. A short row of similar houses was built at the same time on the west side of Andre St., north of Clement.

Residential building development in Locust Point spans the years between 1848 and 1910 and is basically representative of the different vernacular styles of rowhouse building seen throughout Baltimore in this period. The majority of the houses built in the Locust Point Historic District were built between about 1884 and 1901 in the late Italianate and then Neoclassical style. The building trades were flourishing as more and more primarily German immigrants flooded into the area, getting off North-German Lloyd Line ships that docked in Locust Point and soon finding jobs in the rich variety of local industries growing up along the rail line. In the 1860s and 1870s most local builders remained small in scale—it was hard to accumulate enough capital to engage in multiple building operations at one time. Over the course of the 1880s this pattern began to change and by the end of the decade several distinct builders had emerged who were able to buy enough land to build out an entire block front at one time as well as erect houses in various parts of the city in the same period. These builders included James F. Morgan, Jacob Saum, and Frederick Burger, all of whom built rows in Locust Point.

Nevertheless, most of the houses built in Locust Point are plainer and more modest than those erected in other port-related working class neighborhoods in the same period. Adjoining Riverside Park, for example, has many more blocks of larger and more stylish two-story houses than does Locust Point. Another thing that is perhaps unique to Locust Point is the varied number of builders responsible for these projects. In many other parts of Baltimore by the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a single builder would acquire a quarter to a half of a city block and build houses of slightly varying widths on the main, side, and mid-block streets. This pattern does not apply to Locust Point. Although

a few well-know builders erected long rows here, most of the housing groups are smaller and were built by a variety of less successful builders. The picture emerges of a group of mainly local builders who each only erected one or two groups of houses. The explanation seems to lie in the fact that the amount of land available for building in Locust Point was limited—as opposed to the situation in East Baltimore, for example—so the city's larger-scale builders simply did not find it worth their while to invest here.

Churches and Public Buildings

Only three churches still hold services in Locust Point: the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, located on Fort Ave., west of Towson St.; the Episcopal Church of the Redemption, on the southeast corner of Clement and Towson Streets; and the originally German-speaking Christ's German Reformed Church on the northwest corner of Decatur and Beason Streets.

Actually, the earliest church built in Locust Point is a one-story structure still standing on the southeast corner of Cuba and Towson Streets, built by the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. in 1848.

In 1859, Locust Point Catholics completed the Lawrence O'Toole Chapel on Fort Avenue, to serve the growing Catholic population. The three-bay-wide building can be seen on Sachse's 1869 *Bird's-Eye View*. Its first pastor was Reverend James Gibbons (later Cardinal), who also served the parish of Saint Bridget's in Canton; he commuted back and forth by ferry on Sundays to celebrate masses in both churches. As Locust Point grew, and Catholics became its largest denomination, they built a much larger Gothic Revival-style stone church, Our Lady of Good Counsel, laying the cornerstone in 1889. The Lawrence O'Toole Chapel became a school, eventually run by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. Then in the 1930s, the Sisters arranged to have the chapel demolished and constructed a school, which would better fit the children's needs. They operated the school into the 1970s, and currently the building is a Montessori school. Our Lady of Good Counsel's bell tower has four bells, one to honor the Irish, one to honor the Germans, one to honor the Poles, and one in memory of those who are here and yet to come.

The Locust Point Union Mission Chapel opened in 1871 on the west side of Hull St., just north of Fort, but the building no longer survives. A block further north on Hull, north of Clement, the Locust Point Tabernacle of Baltimore City opened in 1887, which became the 4th Congregational Church a decade later, but that too has been demolished.

In 1877, the Episcopalian Diocese of Baltimore decided to establish a mission in Locust Point to help the immigrants adjust to life in an industrial city. They established after-school programs and a

Sunday school in a former freight office at the foot of Hull Street, then moved nine years later to the former Methodist chapel at the corner of Cuba and Towson Streets. Baltimore's Episcopal Bishop Paret decided to build a church and bought property at the southeast corner of Towson and Clement Streets. The one-story brick church, with its gable end (and entrance) facing Towson St., opened in 1902. Ten years later, the Diocese sponsored the building of the Bishop Paret Memorial Hall, a Norman-style three-story stone building on the east side of Towson, just south of the church. Like settlement houses, the church provided an array of community services, including free medical care, English classes for immigrants, boys and girls clubs, and dancing classes. The hall included a gymnasium and a bowling alley.

The last church built in Locust Point had a decidedly ethnic character. A German United Evangelical Christ Church was constructed during 1887-88 at the northwest corner of Beason and Decatur Streets (1308 Beason); the congregation followed the German Reformed tradition. Prior to World War I, all services were in German, and then in German and English thereafter. In 1972, the church affiliated with the United Church of Christ. The name of the church, in German, can still be seen carved above the entrance doors. In 1904, the Church built and then operated an Immigrant House, just west of the church on Beason, to provide a place for German immigrants to stay before they traveled elsewhere or while they were looking for work and/or a home in Baltimore. The building also housed German sailors while their ships were in port. In a report of June 1916, the pastor noted that some 3,710 German sailors had stayed at the Immigrant House since its opening, and that he had provided new and used clothing for hundreds of them. The church ended its mission for sailors in 1939 with the outbreak of World War II, since German ships no longer traveled to the port. The Immigrant House was then used as a hostel for truck drivers making deliveries at the port who needed a place to stay. In the late 1950s, the church ended its practice of offering lodging, and began to use the house for Sunday school classes and storage. Baltimore's Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation designated the Church and the Immigrant House a Baltimore City Landmark in 2006.

The original Locust Point Grammar School (No. 8) was built on the northwest corner of Clement and Hull Streets in 1882, but the building is now gone. The Enoch Pratt Free Library branch, built in ___ on the northwest corner of Towson and Beason Streets still survives, but is currently boarded and vacant.

One other important quasi-public building still stands in the Historic District at 1300 Hull St. First known as Eintracht Hall, for the German Eintracht (Harmony) singing society, the long brick building occupies almost the whole length of Beason St., west from Hull to Haubert. The entrance to the Hall is located in a two-story building on Beason, which connects to the long one-story hall that runs east to Hull St. The Hall opened in 1887 and by the turn of the century was known as Otterbein Hall, in honor of George T. Otterbein, the president of the Eintracht Stock Co., which acquired the site and built

the hall. Otterbein purchased the building in 1901, securing a mortgage from Frederick Bauernschmidt, of the Bauernschmidt Brewery. One of the conditions of the loan was that the Hall only serve "beers brewed, manufactured, or sold" by Bauernschmidt.[1] The Hall not only served as a social gathering place, it also hosted the Turn-Verein gymnastics events so important to both German and Bohemian immigrant communities.

Block-by-block Descriptions

Property descriptions for the contributing resources in the Locust Point Historic District are given on a block-by-block basis, because this is how speculative residential development took place. For ease in locating the resources on the accompanying map (which identifies each block by its number), the block descriptions are ordered geographically, not chronologically. The first blocks described, Block 1981 and 1982, are located at the northern tip of Locust Point, just south of Nicholson St. and the B&O rail lines and piers. The description then moves to the next row of blocks to the south, beginning on the western boundary of the district, at Block 1987, proceeding eastward until the eastern district boundary is reached. It then returns to the next row of blocks to the south, and again moves eastward from the western edge of the district to its eastern boundary line. Photographs of contributing resources are keyed to an identical block map.

Block 1981

1146-58 Hull St.	John Kuper and William Burgan, 1889
1143-57 Haubert	" "
1128-30 Hull St.	J. Henry Judik, 1897
1111-33 Haubert St.	" "

This block at the northern tip of Locust Point is located east of Decatur St. and west of Hull, north of Marriott to Nicholson and is bisected by Haubert St. There is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses at 1146-58 Hull St, just north of Marriott, whose cornices are supported by three long brackets, built in 1889 by John Kuper and William Burgan. Kuper and Burgan built similar houses, but only 11' wide, on the east side of Haubert, north of Marriott, at 1143-57 Haubert.

Further north, at 1132 Hull there is a three-story, three-bay-wide brown brick building with a sheet metal cornice framed by end brackets; the first floor has a new façade. Next door, 1128 Hull is a three-story, two-bay-wide formstoned building whose original cornice has been hidden with aluminum

[1] Baltimore City Land Records, Clarence Mitchell III Courthouse, Liber SCL 3023, Folio 292. When Otterbein later defaulted on the loan, Bauernschmidt received title to the Hall and resold it in 1922 to a Martin J. McGuire. When Otterbein later defaulted on the loan, Bauernschmidt received title to the Hall and resold it in 1922 to a Martin J. McGuire, after which time it became popular with Locust Point's Irish community.

siding. This structure is now the home of the International Longshoreman's Association, Local 1429. The rest of the west side of Hull St. is a vacant lot that now serves as a community garden. The southwest corner of Hull St. and E. Key Highway is now occupied by a two-story, five-bay-wide red brick building, 1104 Hull St. that serves as the headquarters for the International Longshoreman's Association Local 333. The building has a shed roof and no cornice. The original first floor windows have been replaced with wide, modern windows but the second-story windows seem to be original.

J. Henry Judik built a long row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12' and 11'6"-wide) houses on the west side of Hull St. and the east side of Haubert St. in 1897. The corner house at Hull and Nicholson (1100) was 14'-wide, while houses in the row, extending from 1102-30 Hull, were only 11'6" wide. Of this group only 1128-30 survive. Judik also built the row at 1111-33 Haubert St., but these houses are 12' wide. They have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets, set above several rows of stepped bricks. Doors and windows have segmentally-arched brick lintels.

Block 1982

1131-43 Hull St	Frederick Burger, 1887
1134-58 Cooksie St.	"
1125-29 Hull St.	
1121-23 Hull St.	George B. Spedden, 1891

Located east of Hull St. and extending to Towson, north of Marriott St., this second block at the northern tip of Locust Point today still contains housing on the east side of Hull St. and the west side of Cooksie St. The row of two-story, three-bay-wide (14' with 16' end units) houses at 1131-43 Hull St. have Queen-Anne style decorative brick door hoods, but most have lost their original wooden cornices, which were supported by four long brackets, as can still be seen at 1143 Hull. This row was built by Frederick Burger, a fairly prolific German-born builder, in 1887. Burger also built at the same time a row of two story, two-bay-wide (11'8") late Italianate-style houses with wooden cornices on the west side of Cooksie St., at 1134-58 Cooksie. More original cornices survive on this row, supported by three long brackets that frame jig-sawn frieze panels and connect to a lower molding strip.

Further north on Hull St. there is a later row of two-story, two-bay-wide houses at 1125-29 Hull, which had dentilled sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets. The last two houses, 1121-23 Hull are three-story, two-bay-wide houses built by George B. Spedden in 1891, but both have new cornices. The rest of the east side of Hull St. north to E. Key Highway is now vacant.

There is a new, non-contributing house at 1132 Cooksie; an original row that extended further north is now gone. The entire eastern half of this block is also now vacant.

Block 1987

This block, which runs north from Beason St. to Marriott, east of Jones to Decatur and bisected by Lowman, is the location of the extremely important German Immigrant House and Christ's German Reformed Church, which occupy the northwest corner of Decatur and Beason Streets.

Christ's Church, built in 1887, is a simple two-and-a-half story, three-bay-wide and six-bay deep red brick building with stone and decorative brickwork trim. The steeply pitched gable roof is crowned by a small, square tower with pyramidal roof, located at the front of the church. Window openings are narrow and have pointed arches. The central, arched entrance has a steeply-pitched triangular pediment fashioned of wood. A stone nameplate, carved with the words "Deutsche Vereingte Evangelische Christus Kirche" is set above the entrance doors. Single tall, pointed arch windows are set at both first and second floor levels on either side of the entrance, with a much taller and wider window set higher on the façade, directly above the entryway. The roofline at the front of the church is decorated by rows of molded bricks. The side elevations are articulated with two-story brick stepped "buttresses" with stone faces that frame each set of pointed-arch windows. The windows on the second level are taller and have more distinctly pointed arches.

The German Immigrant House is a two-story, five-bay-wide brick building with a very steep/mansard roof pierced by three dormers. A date stone bears the inscription "1904."

Block 1988

1224-36 Hull St.	Locust Point Co., 1865
1238-50 Hull St.	George and Charles Coates, 1875
1218 Hull St.	
1223-49 Haubert St.	

Running north of Beason to Marriott St. and east of Decatur to Hull St., and bisected by N-S Haubert St., the northwest quadrant of this block became the site of the Hughes Furniture Manufactory in 1899, which provided employment for many of the skilled German wood-workers living in the neighborhood. Today this site is occupied by the non-contributing Under Armour Studios at Cheer, a modern, one-story building at 1450 Beason Street.

The Locust Point Company developed most of this block beginning in the late 1860s, after acquiring the land in 1865 from Andrew and Henry Ellicott. The company built a row of gable-roofed,

three-story, two-bay wide (14') houses at 1224-36 Hull Street. Today, only 1234-36 survive with their original gable roofs, but the entire row of seven three-story, gable-roofed houses can be seen clearly in Edward Sachse's 1869 *Bird's-Eye View of Baltimore*. Most of the houses now have false Italianate-style rooflines, but many retain their original splayed brick lintels. This group of houses is the earliest three-story row built in Locust Point and was undoubtedly intended to provide comfortable homes for local factory managers or upper-level B&O employees. The seven later, Italianate-style three-story, two-bay-wide houses on the west side of Hull, just north of Beason (1238-50 Hull), were built in 1875 by George and Charles Coates. Original cornices have a row of block modillions set above a plain frieze.

North of the gable-roofed row there is a single three-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style building at 1218 Hull St. that retains its original storefront. A central double door is flanked by two projecting storefront bay windows. The wooden storefront cornice is supported by long, scroll-sawn brackets. The building's original wooden Italianate cornice has been replaced with a plain sheet metal cornice and some late 19th century decorative features have been added to the façade. Rows of decorative terra-cotta tiles are set above the third floor windows; Greek key terra cotta tiles flank the second-floor windows; and a rock-faced brownstone band is set above the second-floor windows.

A later two-story, six-bay-wide tan brick building bearing the number 1216 Hull St. replaced several of the original houses built at this location. Today the first floor is stuccoed over but original detailing can be seen on the second floor, where decorative ochre-colored headers punctuate the façade and the stepped-brick cornice. Beneath each window there is a decorative dark tan brick panel. North of this structure there is a pair of three-story, two-bay-wide brick houses with no cornices at 1212-14 Hull. Two older individually built two-story, two-bay-wide houses at 1208 and 1210 Hull still retain their wooden Italianate-style cornices, supported by three brackets.

The row of two-story, two-bay-wide (mostly 14') houses on the east side of Haubert St., south of Marriott (1223-49 Haubert), represent the earlier style of Italianate rowhouse in Baltimore, but many have been altered over time. The original appearance of the houses seems to be represented by those at 1223-31 Haubert. The wooden cornices have a row of small scroll-sawn modillions set over a deep, plain frieze and the houses have splayed brick lintels. The house at 1233 Haubert is now three stories with a stepped brick cornice; those at 1235-37 have splayed brick lintels but the cornice of 1235 is gone and 1237 now has a new mansard roof. The next five houses south, 1239-47, have splayed brick lintels but have lost their original cornices. The house at 1249 is now three stories tall but has the same splayed brick lintels. The house at the end of the row, 1251 Haubert, is three stories tall and three bays wide, but seems to have a rebuilt brick façade.

At 1200-6 Hull, at the SW corner of Hull and Marriott, there are three new, non-contributing, three-story, three-bay-wide houses.

Block 1989/1991

1200-14 Towson St.	Levi Z. Condon, 1884
1201-15 and 1200-14 Cooksie St.	" "
1201-13 Hull St. "	John Kuper and Thomas Amoss, 1895
1243-51 Hull St	
1231-41 Hull St.	1920s

These combined half blocks extend east from Hull to Towson Streets, north of Beason and south of Marriott and are bisected by N-S-running Cooksie St. and E-W running Cuba St. The oldest houses on the block are located at its northeast tip—on Towson and Cooksie Streets, just south of Marriott. Identical two-story, two-bay-wide (11'7") red brick houses with late Italianate-style cornices were built at 1200-14 Towson and on both sides of Cooksie (1201-15 and 1200-14) in 1884 by Levi Z. Condon. The wider houses at the corner of Marriott probably once had stores on the first floors. The houses have wooden cornices with long scroll-sawn brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels.

West of these houses, there is a row of later brick houses at 1201-13 Hull St., just south of Marriott. These two-story, two-bay-wide (13') red brick houses have sheet metal cornices decorated with stamped rosettes across the frieze and decorative, recessed brick panels above each second-story window. The houses have marble steps and marble sills on first floor openings. The row was built in 1895 by John Kuper and Thomas Amoss.

Just north of Beason St. on the east side of Hull is another neoclassical row, at 1243-51 Hull St. These houses are more elegant and conform to the true "marble" house style as erected in block after block of East Baltimore, being constructed of brown brick with marble lintels, sills, basements and steps. The sheet metal cornices have long end brackets framing deep friezes.

The most recent houses built on this block are at 1231-41 Hull St.—a row of two-story, three-bay-wide brown brick, porch-front "Daylight"-style houses with green tile false mansard roofs and tiny front lawns.

This block also contains three new, non-contributing residential units—all composed of three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses. These new houses can be found at 1215-23 Hull Street, 1216-22 1/1 Cooksie St., and 1224-48 Cooksie St. A non-contributing one-story brick building can also be found at the northwest-corner of Cuba and Towson Streets; the land west of the building is vacant all the way to Cooksie St.

An Enoch Pratt Library branch still stands at the northwest corner of Beason and Towson Streets, but is no longer used as a library. It is a long, low two-story, nine-bay-wide Classical-Revival style building with a hipped roof, projecting central entrance area, simple modillion cornice, and a brick belt course between floors. Wide steps framed by short brick walls extend the entire width of the projecting central pavilion.

Block 1990/92

1615-23 Cuba St.	Baltimore and Cuba Mining and Smelting Co., 1848
1637-41 Cuba	" "

Block 1990, running east of Towson St. to Andre St., north of Cuba to Marriott, this numbered block is actually the north half of the block numbered 1990/1992, bisected by Cuba St. The block is currently empty.

Block 1992, running east of Towson St. to Andre St., north of Beason to Marriott, contains some of the oldest surviving houses in Locust Point. In 1848 the Baltimore and Cuba Mining and Smelting Co. built several rows of modest two-story, two-bay-wide (14') brick houses with low-pitched gable roofs for company employees on Cuba and Andre Streets just west of their plant. Only five of these houses survive in close to original condition, those at 1615-23 Cuba St., just west of Richardson. The three houses remaining out of the long row on the south side of Cuba, west of Andre (1637-41 Cuba), have added third stories.

According to the *Baltimore Sun*, the company also built a small chapel for their workers. The small one-story building can clearly be seen on Edward Sachse's *Bird's-Eye View of the City of Baltimore* (1869) at the southeast corner of Cuba and Towson Streets and, in fact, still exists today in close to its original form, sitting behind a more modern garage on the same corner.[2]

Block 2003

1300 Hull St.; 1421-25 Beason St.	Eintracht Stock Co., 1887
1306-24 Hull St.	George R. Vickers
1301-9 Haubert St.	
1301-17 Decatur St.	Saratoga Building and Land Co., 1928
1300-16 Haubert St.	" "

[2] *Baltimore Sun*, Nov. 12, 1848

Extending east of Decatur to Hull St., north of Clement to Beason, and bisected by Haubert St., the eastern half of this block contains houses built in the 1880s as well as the important German social hall that occupied the southwestern corner of Hull and Beason Streets and was only a block away from the German Reformed Church just built on the northwest corner of Beason and Decatur Streets.

In 1887, developer George R. Vickers sold the entire lot on the corner of Beason and Hull, extending west to Haubert St. to the German Anton Bohn. Two years later Bohn sub-leased the property to the Eintracht Stock Co. At first the long, one-story brick hall seems to have been called Eintracht Hall; later it was known as Otterbein Hall. The one-story portion of the hall runs west from the corner of Hull St. seven bays where it connects with a group of two-story buildings that were also a part of the Hall. The one-story wing has a low-pitched hip roof. Each bay facing Beason St. is flanked by wide brick piers and bands of rock-faced red stone trim run across the façade at the level of the segmentally-arched window lintels. West of the one-story hall there is an elaborate two-story, three-bay-wide building that undoubtedly served as the entrance to the hall. Its taller roofline is capped by a parapet decorated with stepped bricks and with two recessed brick panels. Wide, full-height brick piers frame the entry bay. On the first floor there is a paired window with tall, arched transoms next to a single tall narrow window with round-arch transom. The two second-floor windows also have round-arched transoms. A narrow, plain two-story, two-bay wide brick building connects the hall to this entrance structure.

The first houses built on the block were erected by George R. Vickers in the early 1880s. They include rows of two-story, three-bay-wide (14') late Italianate-style houses at 1306-24 Hull St. and at 1301-9 Haubert St., just south of the Hall. The houses have wooden cornices with four long scroll-sawn brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels. All openings have segmentally-arched lintels. There are also two two-story houses at 1421-23 Beason St., just west of the Hall, that once were part of the Hall complex. The corner building is three bays wide, and may have a re-built facade. Both houses have wooden cornices supported by small brackets and 1425 Beason retains its original round-arched window.

In 1882 trustees of John Eager Howard sold land on the northwest corner of Hull and Clement Streets to the city of Baltimore for Grammar School #8, now gone. The same trustees leased land on the west side of Hull, north of the school built to the Locust Point Tabernacle of Baltimore City in 1887. Ten years later the Tabernacle became the Fourth Congregational Church, but the site is vacant today.

In 1928 the Saratoga Building and Land Co. built two rows of 16'-wide two-story, three-bay-wide porch-front houses with short front yards on the east side of Decatur St., at 1301-17, and the west side of Haubert at 1300-16.

This block also contains part of a new development of non-contributing residential units, The Townes at Locust Point, a row of three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses at 1321-29 Decatur St., built on the former site of Chase's Brickyard. There is also a one-story modern building, a Knights of Columbus Hall (Our Lady of Lourdes, Council #4606), at 1338 Hull St.; Maryland Nautical Sales, a one-story modern building on the northeast corner of Clement and Decatur Streets (1400 Clement); and the Phil DiBello Roofing Co. at 1440 Clement St., the former site of Grammar School #8.

Block 2004

1515-19 Beason St.	David U. Brown and William Garitee, 1852
1336-48 Towson	" "
1303-11 Cooksie St.	" , 1853
1514-38 Clement	John Hubner, 1876-77
1341-49 Cooksie	" "
1313-29 Cooksie	
1531-35 Beason	
1300-32 Towson St.	
1341-59 Hull St.	Frederick Hirsch, 1886
1301-39 Hull St.	George W. Della, 1886

Located south of Beason St. and north of Clement, east of Hull to Towson, the eastern half of this block contains three groups of early two-story, two-bay-wide (12'), gable-roofed houses, at 1515-19 Beason St.; 1303-11 Cooksie St., the narrow street bisecting this block; and on the lower part of the west side of Towson St., at 1336-40 and 1348 Towson, the only survivors of an original row of twelve houses that once extended from 1334-1354 Towson. The houses on Towson and Beason were built in 1852 by David U. Brown and William Garitee; a year later the same builders erected the row on Cooksie.

The southern end of the eastern half of this block was developed later. In 1876-77 John Hubner built a group of eleven two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses on the north side of Clement, east of Cooksie (1514-38 Clement), and five similar houses on the east side of Cooksie (1341-49). The houses on Clement have cornices with scroll-sawn modillions framed by end brackets. The wider corner building, 1538 Clement, is three-stories tall and three bays wide, with a cornice decorated with terra cotta tiles arranged in groups of four. Similar tiles arranged in 3/3 groups decorate the façade between the second and third story windows.

North of this group there is a row of later two-story, two-bay-wide (11'4") houses with stepped-brick cornices at 1313-29 Cooksie. The last houses built on this half of the block went up in the 1890s,

a group of four two-story, two-bay-wide houses with stepped brick cornices on the south side of Beason, west of Towson, at 1531-35 Beason St., and a longer row of similar houses at 1300-32 Towson St.

The western half of block 2004 was built up with Italianate-style houses in 1886. The group at 1341-59 Hull, just north of Clement, is one of the only two groups of three-story Italianate-style houses surviving in Locust Point. The houses are two-bays-wide (14') with stylish paired first floor windows and had wooden cornices supported by three long brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels (only one survives at 1345 Hull). Several original molded brick door hoods survive on the row, which was built by Frederick Hirsch. To the north, extending along the east side of Hull St. south from the corner of Beason, is a long row of two-story, three-bay wide (14') late Italianate-style houses, built by George W. Della, also in 1886. The houses have stylish splayed brick lintels with stone keystones and also have molded brick door hoods. The corner house, 1301 Hull, is three-stories tall and two-bays wide and boasts its original, late Italianate-style cornice supported by three long brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels, which connect to a lower molding strip. The southernmost two houses—1337-39 have a combined storefront with central entrance and wide shop windows on either side.

Block 2005

1300-34 Andre St.	Jacob Saum, 1892
1625-33 Beason	George Mueller, 1897
1301-19 Richardson St.	" "
1600-24 Clement	Edward K. Bryan, 1903
1626-34 Clement	
1321-45 Richardson	
1336-58 Andre	

Lying north of Clement St., east of Towson to Andre St. and bisected by Richardson St., this block was not developed until the 1890s and early 1900s. Most of the houses built show Queen-Anne-style influence, with their decorative brick door hoods or stepped brick cornices.

The long row of two-story, two-bay-wide (11'6") red brick houses at 1300-34 Andre St. were built by Jacob Saum in 1892. The houses have sheet metal and stepped brick cornices and decorative, cut brickwork hoods over each door. In 1897 George Mueller built a row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') red brick houses with sheet metal and stepped brick cornices on the south side of Beason east of Richardson, at 1625-33 Beason. The houses do not have decorative brick hoods over the doorways. Mueller also built the plainer row, with less elaborate stepped brick cornices, around the corner at 1301-19 Richardson St.

The houses on the north side of Clement St., east of Towson, at 1600-24 Clement, were not built until 1903 by Edward K. Bryan. The two-story, two-bay-wide (12'8") red brick houses have sheet metal cornices set above rows of stepped bricks and decorative Queen-Anne-style brick hoods over each doorway. Neoclassical influences appear, however, in the builder's use of marble sills, stringers, and steps.

A different builder erected the neoclassical-style rows on the north side of Clement St. east of Richardson (1626-34 Clement) and the east side of Richardson, north of Clement (1321-45 Richardson). The two-story, two-bay-wide (12'4" on Clement, 12' on Richardson) red brick houses have paired first floor windows and simple sheet metal cornices.

Further south on Andre, at 1336-58 Andre St. there is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12'8") porch-front houses with sheet metal cornices framed by long end brackets.

Block 2006

1335-65 Andre St.	Jacob Saum, 1888
1301-33 Andre St.	John H. Cross, 1893

Running north of Clement St., east of Andre to Stewart St., this block is bisected by Reynolds St. In 1888 Jacob Saum built the unusual row of two-story, two-bay-wide (11'6" and 12') red brick houses with mansard roofs at 1335-65 Andre St. The 3rd story, set beneath the mansard roof, is lit by a slightly projecting dormer with paired sash. Further north on Andre, at 1301-33, there is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide (11'3" and 11'6") houses with sheet metal and stepped brick cornices and wide first floor windows. Also unusual for Locust Point, every other house in the row has a projecting bay window capped by its own sheet metal, modillion cornice. Builder John H. Cross erected the row in 1893.

Block 2015

1022-32 Fort Avenue	
1400-22 Woodall Street	William Mumma, 1898
1433-75 Woodall	" "
1424-60 Woodall Street	George J. Schrufer, 1900
1462-74 Woodall	Alfred J. Wilson, 1898

Block 2015 fronts on the north side of Fort Avenue, running north to E. Key Highway between Ludlow St. on the west and Woodall St. on the east. Rows of two story, two-and-three-bay-wide neoclassical style brick houses front on Fort Avenue and the west side of Woodall Street, built between

1898 and 1900. A neoclassical-style row with modillioned sheet metal cornices and round-arched first floor window and door lintels, extends from 1022-32 Fort Avenue. To the east are two three-story brick houses with flat roofs and no cornices. The house at 1034 is two bays wide and, on the corner of Woodall Street, 1036 is three bays wide and has a modern, wide, plate glass window on the first floor.

The row of red brick two-story houses with square bays at 1400-22 Woodall Street, at the northern end of the block, was built in 1898 by William Mumma, who built an identical row the same year across Woodall at 1433-75 Woodall Street. The houses vary in width between 11'7" and 11'8" wide, with the end houses being 12'6" wide. The next group of houses, 1424-60 Woodall Street, are built of brown brick, are two bays (14'wide) and have stylish, recessed arched doorways, paired first floor windows, and white sheet metal cornices supported by end and center brackets. A paired basement window matches the paired first floor window. This group was built in 1900 by George J. Schrufer. At the southern end of Woodall Street, at 1462-74 Woodall, there is a row of three-bay-wide (14') brown brick houses with white sheet metal cornices supported by end brackets, built in 1898 by Alfred J. Wilson. Doors and window have segmentally-arched windows and a rusticated marble stringer runs across the façade just above the paired basement windows.

Block 2016

1104-20 and 1122-32 Fort Ave.	Thomas L. Parks, 1890
1425-75 Woodall St.	William Mumma, 1898
1448-74 Stevenson	
1453-75 Stevenson	James M. Rodbird, 1898

City block 2016 runs along the north side of the 1100 block of Fort Avenue east of Woodall Street to the former bed of Porter St., extending north to E. Key Highway. The houses facing Fort Avenue were built in 1890; those along Woodall and Stevenson were built in 1898.

The first two buildings on Fort Avenue, east of Woodall, are older than those on the rest of the block. 1100 Fort is a three-story, three-bay-wide Italianate-style commercial building with a modernized first-floor storefront; next door, 1102 Fort is a two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style house with a bracketed, modillion cornice. The rest of Fort Avenue is improved with two stylish rows (on either side of Stevenson Street) of two-story, three-bay-wide, swell-and-square-front houses with neoclassical-style sheet metal cornices, built in 1890 by Thomas L. Parks at 1104-20 and 1122-32 Fort Ave. The swell-fronted houses have two narrow first floor windows; the square-fronted houses have a wider, arched window. All doorways have round-arched lintels.

William Mumma improved the east side of the 1400 block of Woodall St. in 1898. The group just north of Fort Ave., at 1457-75 Woodall St., is the plainest—a row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') red brick houses with bracketed sheet metal cornices. Every other house has a wide first floor window with a round-arched lintel and transom. All other windows and doors have segmentally-arched lintels. To the north Mumma built a more stylish row of alternating flat-fronted and square-fronted red brick houses (12' wide) at 1425-55 Woodall that match those at 1400-22 Woodall, across the street. The deep sheet metal cornice sits above a row of stepped bricks. Each doorway is surrounded by a stepped brick hood and the windows have slightly projected, keystoned brick lintels.

The south side Key Highway between Woodall and Stevenson Streets is occupied by a long, two-story, gable-roofed building set on a stone foundation. The building bears the address 1401 Woodall St. and may originally have been part of the H. Gibson Tile Works, before becoming the Kubler & Shane foundry by the early 1900s. The name of a later occupant, Eddy & Stambaugh Steel Fabricators is painted on the gable end facing Woodall St. Around the corner on the west side of Stevenson St., at 1446 Stevenson, there is a two-story, five-bay-wide commercial building erected in 1900 by Adolph Jurgens, that now serves as the Steamfitters Joint Training School. No original features of the 1900 building are evident on the exterior.

Two groups of houses can be found on either side of Stevenson St. The row on the west side, at 1448-74 Stevenson, is a group of two-story, two-bay-wide (13'6") red brick houses with simple sheet metal cornices and paired first floor windows. On the east side of the street, at 1453-75 Stevenson, James M. Rodbird built a row of two-story, three-bay-wide (14') brick houses) in 1898 with sheet metal and stepped brick cornices.

Block 2017

This block, extending along part of the 1200 block of Fort Avenue (1200-28) is empty except for the non- modern one and two-story Pfefferkorn Coffee Co. located at the northwest corner of Fort Ave. and Armour St.

Block 2018

1330-50 Fort Ave.	Benjamin Smith, 1895
1412-58 Decatur St.	" "
1230-44 Fort Ave. and 1312-16 Fort	Edward Hampson, 1901
1331-41 Clement St.	William Welsh, 1910-12
1400-10 Decatur St.	" "
1401-47 Lowman St.	" "

This block runs along the north side of Fort Ave., east of the bridge over the B&O railroad tracks, from the bed of Jones St. to Decatur Street. The houses were built between 1895 and 1912 and are among the most stylish to be found in Locust Point. The first group built, at 1330-50 Fort Ave., east of mid-block Lowman St., is a row of red brick two-story, three-bay-wide (13') combination square-and-swell-fronted houses built by Benjamin Smith in 1895. The dentilled sheet metal cornice sits above several rows of stepped bricks. Each doorway originally had a stained glass transom and the narrow windows and doors have segmentally-arched lintels. Smith also built 24 houses at the same time on the west side of Decatur, at 1412-58 Decatur. They have plain sheet metal cornices.

In 1901 Edward Hampson built a long row of two-story, two-bay-wide brown brick, neoclassical-style houses west of Lowman St., which extended across the bed of Jones St., bearing the numbers 1230 to 1258 Fort Ave., followed by 1300-16 Fort. Of this row, only two segments survive—1230-44 Fort Ave., on the west end, and 1312-16 Fort to the east. The houses have sheet metal cornices, decorated with egg-and-dart moldings that are framed by end brackets that originally connected to a lower molding strip. The houses also have stylish rock-faced stone lintels and sills, but do not have stone steps.

The two-story non-contributing extensively altered brick building with flat roof and modern façade that occupies the remainder of the 40' lot extending to Lowman St. (numbered 1318 Fort Ave.) was originally the home of an "open air picture show" that appears on the 1914 Sanborn Atlas. The Patapsco Lodge #127 of the Knights of Pythias acquired the site in 1901; much later it became the popular local Deluxe Theater and the name remains painted on the east side of the building.

The rest of the block was not completed until 1910-12, when William Welsh erected six two-story, two-bay-wide (12'2") houses at 1331-41 Clement St. and six more on the west side of Decatur, just south of Clement, at 1400-10 Decatur (12' wide with 15'-wide end units). Welsh also built a long row of similar houses on the east side of Lowman St., at 1401-47 Lowman.

Block 2019

1430-52 Hull St.	Henry Summers and August Leimbach, 1884
1425-37 Haubert St.	" , 1885
1400-20 Fort Ave.	John A. Morris, 1886
1429-47 Decatur St.	" , 1887
1428-42 Fort Ave.	James and Walter Dowling, 1890
1401-27 Decatur St.	Benjamin Smith, 1895
1401-21 Clement St.	Frederick Stamp, 1897-8

1434-46 Haubert St.	" "
1400-32 Haubert St.	George A. Mueller, 1898
1401- 25 Haubert St.	Charles E. Rozier, 1900
1404-18 Hull St.	Benjamin B. Greenwood, 1903
1423-31 Clement St.	" "

Located along the north side of Fort Ave. east of Decatur St. to Hull St., and bisected by Haubert St., this block began to be built up with two-story Italianate style houses in the 1880s. The local developer Benjamin Smith first sold a small parcel of land on the west side of Hull St., just north of Fort Ave, to the Locust Point Union Mission in 1874. In 1880 the Home Mission Society of the Maryland Methodist Protestant Church took over control of the mission. The building no longer exists.

Benjamin Smith, who leased the land to the Union Mission, built the first house on this block in 1883, a three-story combination store/residence on the southwest corner of Hull and Clement Streets (1400 Hull St.), which he sold to a Patrick McNulty. The next year, 1884, Henry Summers and August Leimbach built two-story, narrow (11'11"-wide) Italianate-style houses with wooden cornices with three short brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels at 1430-52 Hull, just north of the Port Mission. Leimbach also built the group of seven similar houses on the east side of Haubert St., at 1425-37, in 1885.

The houses at 1400-20 Fort Ave. were built in 1886 by John A. Morris. They are two-story, three-bay-wide (13') red brick houses with wooden modillion cornices supported by four long brackets connecting to a lower molding strip. Narrow window and door openings have segmentally-arched lintels. A year later Morris built similar two-bay-wide (12') houses around the corner at 1429-47 Decatur St. Morris sold many of his houses to Irish families. In 1890 James and Walter Dowling built a similar row of two-story, three-bay-wide (12'11" and 12'6" with 14' end units) late Italianate-style red brick houses at 1428-42 Fort Ave., extending east of Fire Engine House No. 12, to Hull St. The Dowlings sold the land for the fire house to the city in 1891, a 51'-wide by 97'-deep lot.

Building in the block did not resume until several years after the Panic of 1893. Benjamin Smith built the row of fourteen two-story, two-bay-wide (12', 12'3") houses at 1401-27 Decatur St. in 1895. In 1897-8 Frederick Stamp erected seven houses on the west side of Haubert St., at 1434-46, north of Fort, and a similar group on the south side of Clement St., west of Haubert, at 1401-21 Clement. These two-story, two-bay-wide houses have sheet metal cornices supported by end brackets, which connect to a lower molding strip. A year later he sold the three-bay-wide corner building at 1401 Clement to Henry Grebe, whose mortgage came from the Wehr-Hobelmann-Gottleib Brewing and Malting Co., indicating the building served as a local saloon.

The long row of twenty-four two-story, two-bay-wide (12' with a 15'-wide corner store at 1400 Haubert) red brick houses on the west side of Haubert St., at 1400-32, were built in 1898 by George A. Mueller. They have simple sheet metal cornices set over rows of stepped bricks. The segmentally-arched window and door lintels are composed of a double row of headers. In 1900 Charles E. Rozier built a group of six two-story, two-bay-wide (11'8") houses at 1401-11 Haubert and seven similar, but narrower (10'8"wide) houses at 1413- 25 Haubert.

Benjamin B. Greenwood built the last houses on the block, on the south side of Clement, west of Hull (1423-31 Clement) and on the west side of Hull, south of Clement (1404-18 Hull) in 1903. These two-story, two-bay-wide (12' on Clement and 11'8" and 9'wide on Hull), have simple sheet metal cornices.

City Fire Engine House No. 12 occupies the northeast corner of Fort Ave. and Haubert St. The two-and-a-half story, three-bay-wide Neoclassical-style building of red brick with brownstone trim has a hipped roof, modillion cornice, and a wide front dormer window. Each of the two bays on either side of the central entrance are articulated by full-height, round-arched openings at the second-floor level, which contain triple windows set above panels decorated with classical swags. Beneath, double doors set beneath decorative brick segmental arches open for the fire trucks. Rusticated bands of brownstone trim runs across the façade at the lintel and sill level of the openings. The first of the side bays facing Haubert St. features this same arched motif, with brownstone trim, but the remaining side bays are plain, with paired sets on windows on both first and second floors.

Block 2020

1451-59 Hull St.	Andrew J. Randolph, 1872
1438-52 Cooksie	" , 1873
1445-49 Hull St.	Outerbridge Horsey and John W. Ross, 1859
1515-25 Clement St.	John A. Dixon, 1875
1401-31 Hull St.	Benjamin Smith, 1880-81
1400-1450 Towson St.	John A. Dixon, 1885
1401-41 Cooksie St.	" "
1500-22 Fort Ave.	Walter U. Dowling, 1904

This block extends along the north side of Fort Ave., east of Hull St. to Towson St. and is one of the three blocks in Locust Point with surviving gable-roofed houses (along with blocks 2004 and 1992). These are to be found on the east side of Hull St., just north of Fort. The group of five two-story, two-bay-wide (12') gable-roofed houses at 1451-59 Hull St. were built in 1872 by Andrew J. Randolph, who, a year later built similar houses on the west side of Cooksie St., at 1438-52 Cooksie (these now have

false Italianate rooflines). Randolph sold his houses to both native Marylanders and German immigrants. North of this group there are three three-story, two-bay-wide (13'9") gable-roofed houses at 1445-49 Hull. These early houses were built by Outerbridge Horsey and John W. Ross in 1859 and can clearly be seen in Edward Sachse's 1869 *Bird's-Eye View of Baltimore*. In 1864 the partners began to sell these homes to Irish buyers. Further north on Hull—at 1433 Hull—there is a single, surviving two-story-and-attic house that is now covered with formstone, next to another two-story, two-bay-wide gable-roofed house at 1435 Hull. South of this pair, there are now four two-story Italianate-style houses (1437-9 and 1441-3 Hull) that may represent earlier, gable-roofed houses later updated with Italianate rooflines.

Most of the rest of block 2020 is built out with two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses. In 1875 John A. Dixon built a row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') Italianate-style houses on the south side of Clement St., east of Cooksie, at 1515-25 Clement St. The corner two buildings—now a tavern—have new brown brick facades; the rest of the houses either have no cornices or new sheet metal cornices. Between 1880 and 1881 Benjamin Smith built a row of similar houses at 1401-31 Hull St., which have wooden cornices decorated with a row of modillions set above a plain frieze. Smith sold these houses over the next two years to both Irish and German buyers. In 1884 he built the storefront residence at the southwest corner of Clement and Cooksie, at 1513 Clement.

John A. Dixon began building again in 1885, on the west side of Towson St., from 1400-1450. The houses have wooden cornices supported by three long brackets framing friezes decorated with jig-sawn ventilator panels. The same builder is responsible for the long row to the west, fronting on the east side of Cooksie St., at 1401-41 Cooksie.

Walter U. Dowling built the latest houses on this block in 1904, a stylish group of two-story, two-bay-wide (13'6" with 16' and 14'-wide end units) red brick houses with sheet metal cornices supported by long end brackets and a smaller center bracket, at 1500-22 Fort Ave. These houses are distinctive for their rusticated stone basements, stone belt course, and stone second-story window lintels. The doors had stained glass window transoms, some of which survive.

This block is the home of Our Lady of Good Counsel Roman Catholic Church, located at the northwest corner of Fort Ave. and Towson St. The Archdiocese acquired the lot in 1859 from John Ross, at the same time he and his partner were beginning to build gable-roofed houses on the east side of Hull St. The first church built, as seen in Edward Sachse's 1869 *Bird's-Eye View of Baltimore*, was a small one-story chapel located a short distance east of Hull St. The present Romanesque/Byzantine-style stone church with tall corner tower and belfry was built in 1889-90. The tall structure consists of a long, two-story nave, flanked by lower side aisles, which extend north to meet the transept. Wide, double doors topped by a round-arched transom are set within a slightly projecting, steeply-pitched

triangular pediment, which reaches to the sill of the triple round-arched stained glass windows lighting the nave. Small round-arched windows decorate both sides of the tower, which is capped by a tall belfry, surrounded on all four sides by open arches flanked by engaged columns topped by conical minarets. The tower itself has a very tall pyramidal spire. West of the church on Fort Ave. there is a two-story, five-bay-wide Queen Anne-style rectory, with stepped-brick cornice and molded brick window hoods.

Block 2021

1600-24 Fort Ave.	Benjamin Smith, 1881
1461-71 Towson St.	" "
1400-48 Richardson St.	" , 1884
1423-55 Richardson St.	" , 1884
1437-59 Towson St.	
1626-48 Fort Ave.	Jacob Saum and Y.O. Wilson, 1886
1400-64 Andre St.	" "

Running along the north side of Fort Ave. between Towson and Andre Streets, this block and the next block east are built up entirely with Italianate-style houses, mostly two stories and two bays wide. Benjamin Smith built most of the houses in the western half of the block, as well as the row on the east side of Richardson, between 1881 and 1884. The first houses built, at 1600-24 Fort Ave. are 14'-wide and have wooden cornices supported by three small brackets, which frame jig-sawn frieze panels. The houses at 1461-71 Towson, just north of Fort, have similar cornices but are only 11' 8.5" wide. In 1884 Smith built a long row of similar houses at 1400-48 Richardson St. and matching houses at 1423-55 Richardson. These 12'-wide houses have a later style of Italianate cornice, with three long brackets supporting the cornice, connecting to a lower molding strip and framing jig-sawn frieze panels. The houses at 1437-59 Towson are somewhat later, with their Queen-Anne-style molded brick door hoods. No original cornices are left on this row.

The houses on Fort Ave., east of Richardson—at 1626-48 Fort—were built in 1886 by a fairly prolific Baltimore builder, Jacob Saum, and his partner Y.O. Wilson, who owned a brickyard in southwest Baltimore. Two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses extend from 1626-1640 Fort Ave., while 1642-46 are three-stories tall and two bays wide and the corner building, 1648 Fort, is three bays wide (16'). All have late Italianate-style cornices with three long brackets connecting to a lower molding strip and framing jig-sawn frieze panels. The same builders erected 1400-64 Andre St. in 1886, all two-story houses with similar cornices, but ranging in width from 11'6"-wide to 12'-wide, with end units measuring 13'6" wide.

The southeast corner of Towson and Clement Streets is the home of the Episcopal Church of the Redemption. The small, one-and-a-half story tall red brick church, fronting on Towson St., is three bays wide and four bays deep with a steeply pitched gable roof topped by a narrow triangular pediment supporting a cross and pierced by a pointed arch. A deep, projecting entryway echoes this same design—a wide, pointed-arch opening is set beneath a triangular pediment. Paired and single narrow, pointed-arch stained glass windows light the nave and there is a small, circular stained glass window on the entrance façade, just above the entryway. South of the church on the east side of Towson St. there is a stylish two-story, five-bay-wide stone Norman-style parish hall with a distinctive crenellated roofline. Paired narrow windows, set beneath tall, pointed arch transoms, mark the first story, while above a set of narrow, pointed-arch windows lights each bay. The entryway is located in a one-story, one-bay-wide extension on the south end of the building.

Block 2022

1448-76 Reynolds St.	Jacob and Adolph Rosenthal, 1884
1419-77 Reynolds St.	" "
1400-16 Reynolds St.	Jacob Saum and Y.O. Wilson, 1885
1401-17 Reynolds St.	" "
1401-63 Andre St.	" , 1886
1700-8 Fort Ave.	" "

Like block 2021, this block, on the north side of Fort Ave., between Andre and Reynolds St., is entirely built up with Italianate-style houses. Jacob and Adolph Rosenthal built the long rows on the southern portion of either side of narrow, mid-block Garrett (now Reynolds) St. in 1884. The two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses at 1448-76 and 1419-77 Reynolds St. have wooden cornices with three long brackets connecting to a lower molding strip and framing jig-sawn frieze panels.

Another prolific local builder, Jacob Saum, working with his brick-making partner Y.O. Wilson, built the rows on either side of the northern section of Reynolds St. a year later, in 1885. The 11'6"-wide houses at 1400-16 and 1401-17 Reynolds closely resemble those built by the Rosenthals, but the jig-sawn decorative panel in the cornice is different. Saum and Wilson also built the long row of 12'-wide houses on the east side of Andre St., at 1401-63 Andre, and the short row on the north side of Fort Ave., at 1700-8 Fort, in 1886. These rows have similar wooden cornices decorated with jig-sawn friezes but show the influence of the Queen Anne style in touches of decorative brickwork. Decorative brick bands run across the facades at the sill level of the first and second floor windows, and the segmentally-arched lintels of the first-floor openings have a lower row of alternating recessed and projecting header bricks. Each long row of houses has a wider storefront unit at the corner (ranging in width between 13' and 16'), usually outfitted with shop-front windows set on either side of a diagonally-placed center door.

Block 2035/36

1431-9 Fort Ave.	John G. Satler, 1908
1501-21 Fort Ave.	" "
1500-50 Latrobe Park Terrace	Henry and Frederick Rapp, 1913

This block is located south of Fort Ave., running east of Decatur St. to Latrobe Park. John G. Satler built the two-story, two-bay-wide (13'9") red brick houses at 1431-39 and 1501-21 Fort Ave. in 1908. A long row of neoclassical-style "marble houses" was built on the west side of Latrobe Park Terrace, south of Fort, at 1500-50 Latrobe Park Terrace, in 1913 by Henry and Frederick Rapp.

Latrobe Park

A thirteen-acre public park was developed beginning in 1902 on the south side of Fort Avenue.

Non-Contributing Resources

Block 1982

1132 Cooksie St.	a new two-story house built at the north end of an earlier row

Block 1988

1450 Beason St.	the former site of the Hughes Furniture Co. and now a one-story, modern building erected by Under Armour called the Under Armour Studios at Cheer
1200-6 Hull St.	four new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses

Block 1989

1215-23 Hull St.; 1216-22 ½ Cooksie St.	new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses

Block 1991

1224-48 Cooksie St. a row of new two-story, three-bay-wide brick houses

Block 1992

1601 Cuba St. Diamond Detailing Co., a modern one-story brick building

1624 Beason St. Doggy DayCare, a one-story new building

1642-44 Beason St. A-1 Driveshaft Co., a three-story stucco building without windows

Block 2002

1300-18 Decatur St.;
1301-39 Lowman St. part of a new development, The Townes at Locust Point, three rows of new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses built on the former site of Chase's Brickyard

Block 2003

1321-29 Decatur St. part of a new development, The Townes at Locust Point, three rows of new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses built on the former site of Chase's Brickyard

1400 Clement St. Maryland Nautical Sales, a one-story modern building on the northeast corner of Clement and Decatur Streets

1440 Clement St. the Phil DiBello Roofing Co., a modern one-story brick building with adjacent garages on the northwest corner of Clement and Hull St., the former site of Grammar School #8.

1338 Hull St. Knights of Columbus Hall, Our Lady of Lourdes, Council #4606, a one-story modern building

Block 2004

1200-06 Hull	a group of new three-story, three-bay-wide brown brick houses
1300-8 Cooksie	new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses
1350-52 Cooksie	a pair of new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses
1333-39 Cooksie	four new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses

Block 2005

1301-25 Towson St.	a row of new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses
1300- 24 Richardson St.	a row of new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses
1600-16 Beason St.	a row of new three-story, three-bay-wide brick houses

Block 2015

NE cor Fort + Porter	Pfferkorn's Coffee Co., a group of one and two-story metal building

Block 2018

1318 Fort Ave.	a two-story non-contributing brick building with flat roof and modern façade; originally the site of an open air "picture show" and later the Deluxe Theater

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Locust Point Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of transportation, industry, and immigration in Baltimore. The area developed when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad extended a spur line in 1845 from its Mount Clare facilities to a new coal pier being developed at Locust Point. The railroad facilities, and their close connection to a deepwater terminal, quickly attracted industry to the area, and both factory owners and local builders began erecting rows of two-story houses for the employees. A key event for the history of the neighborhood was the 1868 opening of an immigration pier at Locust Point, the result of an agreement between the president of the B&O Railroad, John Work Garrett, and the North German Lloyd line, headquartered in Bremen. Although many of the German immigrants bought through train passage to the Middle West, many also stayed and settled in the neighborhoods near the docks—either in Locust Point or nearby Riverside. The earliest surviving, modest housing dates to 1848, having been built for employees of the Baltimore and Cuba Mining and Smelting Co. But as more and more industries located near the rail lines and the new deepwater port, blocks filled with two-story brick rowhouses in the 1880s, 1890s, and early 1900s. An important local feature is the still surviving German Reformed Church (1887) and its adjoining German Immigrant House, testament to the many immigrants arriving in Baltimore in the later nineteenth century. The district derives additional significance under Criterion C, for its extensive and cohesive collection of brick rowhouses reflecting the variety of architectural forms and stylistic influences that characterized working-class housing in Baltimore during the period. Surviving rowhouses are mainly Italianate and Neoclassical in style, built between the 1880s and the early 1900s, but the district also includes examples of late Federal and Greek Revival designs of the mid-19th century.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Statement of Significance:

Locust Point is a narrow peninsula of land extending east from Baltimore harbor between the Northwest and Middle branches of the Patapsco River. A colonist by the name of Charles Gorsuch obtained a patent or land grant of 50 acres there in 1661, but no development took place. Then, in 1702 James Carroll (of the famous Carroll family) obtained the patent to the same land and named it Whetstone Point, possibly after a park in London. Four years later, the Maryland House of Delegates designated Whetstone Point as an official port of entry in the upper Bay area. This designation did little to spur development, as no more than ten ships a year landed in the Baltimore region, most of them docking at Fells Point. The beginning of industrial development began in 1727 when the British-owned Principio Company bought the right to mine iron ore, which had been discovered there, and constructed

an iron foundry. Growth in the region remained slow, and by 1750 Baltimore still only had about 100 residents. Beginning in 1760, however, Scots-Irish settlers to Baltimore from the Lancaster area in Pennsylvania began exporting locally-grown wheat and flour to Britain and the West Indies and the city's fortunes began to rise.

Baltimore city authorities constructed a fort at the eastern end of Whetstone Point in 1776 during the Revolutionary War to protect the city. After independence, the new U.S. Congress recognized Baltimore's military importance by taking over the fort and authorizing construction of a larger fort, in 1794, to defend the entrance of the harbor in the rapidly growing city. Named after then Secretary of War James McHenry, the star-shaped fort was completed in 1805. Fort McHenry proved its worth in September 1814 when the British fleet failed to destroy the fort in their bombardment, saving the city from destruction and inspiring Francis Scott Key to write the verses of the poem that became our National Anthem.

In 1816, the City of Baltimore annexed the peninsula, which abounded with locust trees, and when surveyor Thomas Poppleton began to lay out the streets of the future city after the war (the plan was published in 1822), many of the streets in both the Locust Point and Riverside Historic Districts were named for heroes or significant places associated with the war. Fort Avenue, of course, is named for Fort McHenry, to which it led. Decatur Street is named for Stephen Decatur, Hull Street for Cornelius Hull, both successful frigate captains in the War of 1812, and Towson Street for Gen. Nathan Towson, who fought on the Canadian frontier. Private Jacob Haubert and Lieutenant Gregorious Andre were killed at the Battle of North Point and privates Thomas Beason and Emery Lowman were killed during the Fort McHenry bombardment. Joseph Nicholson commanded an artillery company at Fort McHenry.[3] Poppleton's map of 1823 shows no buildings on Locust Point. But when he revised, updated and re-published his map of the city in 1851, development was beginning to take place.

The history of the Locust Point Historic District is integrally linked with the history and development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the nation's first commercially successful railroad. Founded in 1828 by an ambitious group of Baltimore businessmen as a way to reach the expanding markets of the western frontier, the railroad scheme hoped to combat the trade advantage already gained for New York City by the Erie Canal. The new enterprise first built tracks to Relay and then pushed on to Ellicott City, while local inventors like Ross Winans were creating viable steam locomotives that

[3] In nearby Riverside, Battery Avenue commemorates the six-gun battery built there; Covington Street is named for Fort Covington; Patapsco Street is named for the nearby river; and Johnson Street is named for the mayor of Baltimore during the war, Edward Johnson. New streets to be laid out in an east-west direction south of Fort Avenue include Barney, for Commodore Joshua Barney, the commander of naval forces during the war; Wells and McComas Streets, named for two young heroes of the Battle of North Point; and Winder, for General William T. Winder. North-south streets include Boyle, running south from Fort Avenue on the eastern boundary of the district, named for legendary Baltimore Clipper captain, Thomas Boyle; Webster, for Capt. John Webster; and Jackson, for Andrew Jackson, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans.

could efficiently pull cars across the newly laid tracks. The goal, of course, was to reach the Ohio River, and steadily laborers, many of them Irish immigrants, pushed onwards. A branch line from Relay to Washington, D.C. opened in 1835, and the main line reached Cumberland in 1842. In these same years the yards and car and engine-building shops established in West Baltimore along Pratt Street produced ever larger locomotives to pull ever larger loads.

After the B&O reached Cumberland, Maryland with its rich coal deposits, within a year mining companies had been established and coal began to be shipped to Baltimore by train. In an era when steam-power was first being put to use in manufacturing facilities, as well as in the steam engines that powered locomotives and the early steam vessels of the Chesapeake Bay, Baltimoreans eagerly bought all the coal the B&O cars could bring in. Winans developed new, heavier freight engines just for hauling coal. Whereas before only more affluent people could afford coal to burn in stoves to heat their houses, the quantities of coal the railroad started bringing in dropped the price to the point that many more middle-class householders could also have a parlor stove.

Much of the coal brought by the B&O to Baltimore from Western Maryland was actually intended for European markets, but B&O trains coming from the west did not have direct access to any docks. The railroad cars stopped at the Mount Clare yards on W. Pratt Street and then had to be pulled by horses east along tracks laid on Pratt Street to the harbor docks, where ships sailed to Liverpool with hulls full of Maryland grain and Maryland coal. Despite many petitions to the Mayor and City Council, no railroads ever won the privilege of pulling trains by steam-puffing locomotives over downtown city streets. When the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad opened a line to Philadelphia from east of the harbor in 1838, B&O freight or passenger cars could only be connected to this line by being pulled along Pratt Street by horses to the P, W, and B's President Street terminal.

Once B&O tracks reached Cumberland, and company directors grasped the importance of the new coal trade with Baltimore, they began to look for a site on which to build a coal-loading pier, where the water was deep enough to handle large cargo ships. Even in the 1840s Baltimore's inner harbor was becoming too shallow for deep-draft ocean vessels and the piers and railroad tracks serving them were not designed for bulk cargoes. The B&O Directors realized that both new passenger and freight terminals were needed, especially for the new lucrative coal trade. They looked for a site removed from downtown that also had access to deep water and in 1845 settled on Locust Point—a flat expanse of land on the north side of the peninsula that ended at Fort McHenry. The land faced the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco River, directly across from Canton, already being developed as an industrial site. Work began in 1848, with tracks leaving the main line at Gwynns Run, then moving around the north end of the Middle Branch of the river in an inverted "U" shape, then turning south along the eastern bank of the river, just west of Race Street, until reaching a point on the South Baltimore peninsula where a left-hand turn would lead directly northeast to the planned facility at Locust Point. This extended line from the

Mount Clare yards would also provide access to a new and much larger passenger and freight terminal being planned for the corner of Pratt and Camden Streets, much closer to the city than the Mount Clare facility.

As the new Locust Point piers and rail lines were being built, a few companies established themselves in the north section of Locust Point in close proximity to the piers and rail lines. One of the first new industries was the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co., organized in 1845, which imported copper ore from Cuba to be smelted at its furnace on Whetstone Point and built rows of nearby houses and a chapel for workers. In November 1849 the *Baltimore Sun* described the new houses and the chapel erected by the company for its workers on Cuba and Towson Streets:

> More than twenty houses, including a chapel (in charge of the Methodist church) have been erected, and the aspect of the place is that of bustling activity. A year or two since, nothing but barren waste covered with weeds and prickly brush could be observed. At the present time, steam cars whiz over inclined planes, with cars filled with merchandize, the wharves are enlivened with the presence of a fleet of vessels, with their sails flapping in the breeze, whilst the enlivening sound of the anvil and the tinkling of the trowel indicate an increasing prosperity at Whetstone Point.[4]

Another early employer was Ellicott's Furnace, occupying the northernmost tip of the peninsula, on either side of Hull St., just south of the water. The Ellicott brothers also owned most of the vacant land west of Hull and north of Beason Streets. The B&O owned land on the northeast corner of the point, where they built several rail lines fanning out from the corner of Nicholson and Towson Streets. These facilities can be seen on Thomas Poppleton's 1851 map of the area.

Just after the Civil War the Ellicott brothers sold land to the newly formed Locust Point Company, which erected a row of three-story houses on the west side of Hull St., north of Beason. This row can clearly be seen in Edward Sachse's 1869 *Bird's-Eye View of the City of Baltimore*. Further north on Hull there was at that time a large three-story porch-front building that probably served as a boarding house for railroad and other local workers since there was so little housing in the area.

Gustavus Ober, who started off as a druggist, began importing guano from Cuba in 1856 and then selling it to Southern cotton planters. After the disruptions of the Civil War, he built a plant on the water, between Haubert and Hull Streets, to turn guano into fertilizer. In the 1860s and 1870s, Baltimore fertilizer plants produced more than half of the fertilizer used in this country. Other fertilizer plants opened nearby. The Baltimore fertilizer industry prospered until the 1920s, when agriculture

[4] *Baltimore Sun*, Nov. 23, 1849.

suffered a national decline. In the late 1920s, Proctor and Gamble bought the site and demolished the fertilizer plant to build its detergent factory.

Locust Point's development as a residential area accelerated after 1867 when a partnership between the B&O Railroad and the North German Lloyd Steamship Line turned Locust Point into the major immigrant port of entry for the city. At first the new deepwater piers at Locust Point were intended strictly for the coal trade, but John Work Garrett, the B&O President, had ambitious ideas. Always forward-thinking, Garrett determined that Baltimore should have a transatlantic steamship line to carry the trade that would resume after the Civil War. He purchased three wooden screw steamers from the Federal government. Rebuilt and refitted, they began trips to Liverpool in the fall of 1865, leaving from Henderson's Wharf in Fells Point. The three vessels could not compete successfully with the British lines serving the port, so in January, 1867, Garrett entered into a new arrangement with the North German Lloyd Company, a major German shipping company, based in the port of Bremerhaven. Representing North German Lloyd was Albert Schumacher from Bremen, who had immigrated to Baltimore in 1826 and had served as an agent for numerous German merchants and shipping companies since then. The deal called for the German company to run at least two first-class iron steamers between Baltimore and Bremen for a trial period of five years. The North German Lloyd line had already successfully operated to New York City and it was interested in carrying Maryland tobacco back to Bremen.

As his part of the deal Garrett built modern berthing facilities next to the coal piers at Locust Point (later numbered 8 on one side and 9 on the other side) as well as a passenger terminal for the arriving immigrants. The Garrett favored the partnership because the North German Lloyd ticket offices in Bremen also sold tickets for through B&O travel to the immigrants' ultimate destination—the farmlands of the American Midwest. Garrett built B&O tracks that ran right up to the new Pier 9 in Locust Point, so the disembarking immigrants could immediately board trains to head west—to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. In March 1868, the Bremen-built ship *Baltimore* arrived in the harbor with considerable celebration. About one quarter of the immigrants landing in 1868-69 settled in Maryland, mostly in Baltimore, but as rail connections improved, less than 10% of the immigrants remained here in the 1890s and afterwards. But many of those who did stay settled in Locust Point and nearby Riverside.

The North German Lloyd Company established a network all over Eastern and Central Europe. Emigrants could buy a package that included a rail ticket to Bremerhaven, passage on a steamship to Baltimore, and then travel on the B&O to the Midwest. While Germans remained the majority of immigrants arriving in Baltimore up to the early 1890s, their numbers declined thereafter, as residents of the former Austrian and Russian Empires—Poles, Ukrainians, and Russian Jews—took their place. Those immigrants who did not immediately travel west could stay at a boarding house next to Pier 9, run

by Augusta Jennie Koether, between 1869 until 1914. She signed a contract with the steamship companies and received 75 cents a day to house and feed immigrants. She could have fed as many as 40,000 immigrants per year.[5]

In 1869, little housing existed in Locust Point, with the exception of the two-story gable rows built by the Baltimore and Cuba Co., the row of three-story, gable-roofed houses on the west side of Hull St. and the three similar houses further south on the east side of Hull. The first Roman Catholic Chapel had been built on the north side of Fort Ave., east of Hull. Ellicott's Furnace was now operated, and had been expanded, by Hicks & Co. Another large forge run by Johns & Bro. stood at the north side of Beason St., west of Decatur. The Baltimore and Cuba Company's plant was still the largest industrial site on the Point, but it was now the Coats & Bro. Rolling Mill. In the 1869 Sachse view most of the wharves that reach out from the northern edge of Locust Point are identified as coal wharves, the ferry to Fells Point is in operation, and the "Bremen Pier" on the northeastern corner of Locust Point is identified as one of the German steamers makes ready to dock.

Brick production was another important early industry on Locust Point. Although brickmaking first took place in southwest Baltimore in the early nineteenth century, new deposits of clay were always needed and by 1869, two brickyards were located in the area—Chase's on either side of Decatur St., north of Clement, and Dixon's, on the south side of Fort Ave., near the entrance to Ft. McHenry. A map of the greater Locust Point area in 1876 reveals four brick yards. Forty years later only one remained, the Baltimore Retort Fire Brick Company on the northeast corner of Hull and Nicholson.

Between 1868 and 1914 some 1,250,000 immigrants arrived at Locust Point, making Baltimore the third largest port of entry behind New York (Ellis Island) with 17 million and Boston with 1,700,000. These increasing numbers led the federal Commerce Department, the War Department, and Congress to begin discussions after 1904 in regards to constructing a larger immigration facility near Pier 9, on land belonging to Fort McHenry. Three buildings were erected during 1916-17 next to Fort McHenry, but with America's entry into World War I, the buildings were first used as military hospitals and were never used for immigrants. WWI made immigration impossible, and afterwards, Congress severely limited immigration in the 1920s. The North German Lloyd line resumed service to Baltimore in 1926, but Baltimore never recovered her position as an important immigration port. From then on, European immigrants used New York as their primary port of entry. On October 30, 1917, a fire destroyed immigrant pier 9 and the immigration station, and Baltimore thus lost these important markers of her immigrant history.

A SNAPSHOT OF LOCUST POINT IN 1916

[5] Dean Esslinger, "Immigration through the Port of Baltimore," p. 70

The Social Service Corporation, a philanthropic group hired by Robert Garrett, surveyed Locust Point in 1916 to diagnose any social problems this working class community might have and find solutions to improve the community. The typescript report describes a community of over 6000 people (compared with 2100 in the 2000 census), largely working class, skilled and unskilled. 30% of the residents were immigrants, compared with 15% for Baltimore as a whole. Of the immigrants, 95% were over 16, from which we can infer that they came from Europe as young adults, who formed families here, and that entire family groups with children did not immigrate to Locust Point. Of the total population, 29% identified themselves as "Americans," (most likely British background) 20% as Germans, then Poles (10%), Hungarians (4%), Irish (3%), and 17% were "unstated," while 9% were mixed, with an immigrant spouse and an American-born spouse. Germans formed 51% of the mixed families; Irish and English immigrants formed 31% of such households, while the Poles and Hungarians intermarried less. Immigrants of different backgrounds resided throughout the entire neighborhood and did not congregate in a particular enclave, although later Poles tended to live on Andre and Reynolds Streets, at the east end of the Point. As far as recreation was concerned, the report noted that all ethnic groups "generally intermingled," except for the Hungarians, who were of recent origin. While blacks formed 15% of Baltimore's population and Jews 9% at that time, there is no mention of a black family living in Locust Point, and just one Jewish family.[6]

According to the 1916 survey, 61% of the resident men (a total of 1081) were employed in the Point's industries; while the other 39% worked "off the Point," traveling by trolley to jobs elsewhere, which tended to be more skilled positions than those offered on the Point. And while 1081 men from Locust Point worked there, another 2182 men (but only 35 women) came from outside the area to work at local factories or as stevedores loading and unloading ships.

Stevedoring has long been one of the major jobs held by Locust Point men, but it was never regular work, as stevedores averaged only 3 days of employment per week. The 1916 report investigator observed that when a Dutch ship docked, 500 or 600 men showed up, half of whom were black workers living outside of Locust Point. The employer only hired 200 men, and divided them into work crews of different races; such segregation was common on Baltimore's waterfront in those days. Wages for stevedores tended to be $6 a week (while median family income in 1916 was $12/week). To make up for the low pay and unsteady work many of the stevedores' wives and children worked in nearby canneries and packing houses, where they shucked and canned oysters in the winter months and fruits and vegetables in the summer. Canning was one of Baltimore's major industries of that era, and there were four packing houses located on or near Locust Point in 1916. These included the a packing house in the old Chesapeake Pottery Co., at the corner of Nicholson and Decatur Streets; the Torsh Packing Company; the Louis Grubb Packing Company; and Platt and Company on Key Highway (currently the

[6] Social Service Corporation, Report of the Locust Point Pathfinder Survey, 1916, Johns Hopkins University Archives

site of the Baltimore Museum of Industry). The women and children traveled to the countryside in the spring and summer to pick fruits and vegetables and then returned to can the products in the fall and later shuck and can oysters in the winter. They sometimes together earned as much as the husband. Regarding women's work in general, in 1916 only 18% of the adult women were employed, and only 5% of women with children worked outside the home.

The 1916 report lists 22 major industries in Locust Point, but unfortunately does not give the numbers employed by each firm. The B&O railroad was listed first, perhaps the most significant, and provided employment in their rail yards, the round-house, the grain elevators, the coal piers, and repair facilities. The fertilizer industry was also important. In addition to the Ober plant, described above, there were four other fertilizer plants—the Sajax Company and Piedmont Mt. Airy Chemical Company, both at the foot of East Jones Street, and Armour and Company, at the foot of East Lowman Street (the Proctor and Gamble factory took over all three sites). The Deitrich and Company was at the foot of Hull Street.

Locust Point hosted two shipbuilding and repair enterprises; one was the Woodall Shipbuilding Company, at the foot of Woodall Street (which was named after the owner of the company). The other was the Skinner Ship Building Company, whose address was listed as "east of Fort McHenry." In addition, there were six stevedoring companies that had operations on Locust Point in 1916.

The Hughes Furniture Manufacturing Company on the 1200 Block of Haubert Street began operations in 1895 and employed 125 by 1910. At first it built inexpensive furniture, but eventually produced for a higher grade market. It generally sold its products to Southern stores. Proctor and Gamble later bought the property and used the building as a warehouse, finally demolishing it in 1989.

The large German presence on Locust Point is represented by the surviving German United Evangelical Christ Church, constructed during 1887-88 at 1308 Beason Street; the congregation followed the German Reformed tradition. Prior to World War I, all services were in German, and then in German and English thereafter. In 1972, the church affiliated with the United Church of Christ. In 1904, the Church built and then operated the Immigrant House next door, as a mission, to help immigrants and to house German sailors while they were in Baltimore. The mission provided a place to stay for immigrants before they traveled elsewhere or while they were looking for work and/or a home in Baltimore. Some immigrants stayed there while they were waiting for ships to return to Europe. In a report of June 1916, the pastor noted that 3710 German sailors had visited the house and he had provided new and used clothing for hundreds. The church ended its mission for sailors in 1939 with the outbreak of World War II, as no German ships were landing at the port. It was then used as a hostel for truck drivers making deliveries at the port who needed a place to stay. In the late 1950s, the church ended the practice of providing lodging, and used the house for Sunday school classes and storage.

Baltimore's Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation designated the Church and the Immigrant House as a Baltimore City Landmark in 2006.

The building that once served as a community center for German residents remains at the corner of Hull and Beason Streets. It opened in 1887 as Eintracht Hall and later became Otterbein's Hall, used for public dances and the Locust Point Turnverein.

In 1877, the Episcopalian Diocese of Baltimore also decided to establish a mission in Locust Point to help the immigrants adjust to life in an industrial city. They established after school programs and a Sunday school in a former freight office at the foot of Hull Street, and moved nine years later to a building at the corner of Cuba and Towson Streets. A new church was built in 1902 on the southeast corner of Towson and Clement Streets, to be joined a decade later by a large parish hall. Like a settlement house, the church provided an array of services including free medical care, and English classes for immigrants, boys and girls clubs, dancing classes, and included a gymnasium and a bowling alley.

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, a large number of residents in Locust Point have been Catholics. As early as 1859, the Lawrence O'Toole Chapel on Fort Ave. began to serve the growing Catholic population. Its first pastor was Reverend James Gibbons (later Cardinal), who also served the parish of Saint Bridget's in Canton, commuting back and forth each Sunday by ferry to celebrate masses in both churches. As Locust Point grew, the Catholics built a larger church, Our Lady of Good Counsel, laying the cornerstone in 1889. They converted the Lawrence O'Toole Chapel into a school, eventually run by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. Then in the 1930s, the Sisters arranged to have the chapel demolished and constructed a school, which would better fit the children's needs. They operated the school into the 1970s, and currently the building is used by a Montessori school.

In 1916, Locust Point was also home to 31 saloons, patronized mostly by men. Locust Point boasted of two movie theatres, one indoors during the winter, one outdoors during the summer. There were 6 public dance halls that were connected to saloons. In addition, the Paret Memorial Parish House sponsored dances, as did the Catholic Church. The Settlement House in Fort Avenue, a nonsectarian outreach center established to induce immigrants to assimilate, also held dances and dancing classes. Also, young people traveled by ferry to the Recreation Pier on Fells Point for dancing. At that time, Locust Point residents also enjoyed nearby Fort McHenry Park, which had a bathing beach, carousel, and weekly band concerts and Latrobe Park with its athletic fields and playground.

Criterion C

The Locust Point Historic District gains its architectural significance from the fact that it is an excellent example of the way in which working class industrial neighborhoods were developed in the late nineteenth century, with builders still giving even affordable houses some stylistic elements derived from the fashionable houses of the period. During the period that the neighborhood developed, most factory workers still had to walk to work, so modest residential neighborhoods had to be built up near factory districts. Locust Point grew up directly in response to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's 1848-49 construction of new deepwater port facilities at the northern tip of Locust Point line and the extension of its rail lines to that facility. Because of the proximity of the new rail line to a deepwater terminal, numerous manufacturers built factories next to the rail line and housing for workers had to be provided nearby.

The majority of residential building in Locust Point spans the years between 1848 and 1910 and is basically representative of the different vernacular styles of rowhouse building seen throughout Baltimore in this period. Nevertheless, most of the houses built in Locust Point are plainer and more modest than those erected in other port-related working class neighborhoods in the same period. Adjoining Riverside Park, for example, has many more blocks of larger and more stylish two-story houses than does Locust Point. Another thing that is perhaps unique to Locust Point is the varied number of builders responsible for these projects. In most other parts of Baltimore by the late nineteenth century, a single builder would acquire a quarter to a half of a city block and build houses of slightly varying widths on the main, side, and mid-block streets. This pattern does not apply to Locust Point. In contrast, some forty different builders were responsible for the varying groups of rowhouses found in the Historic District. And of this number only a few are recognizable names known to have built in other parts of the city. The picture emerges of a group of local builders who each only erected one or two groups of houses. The explanation seems to lie in the fact that the amount of land available for building in Locust Point was limited—as opposed to the situation in East Baltimore, for example—so the city's larger-scale builders simply did not find it worth their while to invest here.

Most of Locust Point's residents were newly arrived immigrants to Baltimore—Germans and some Irish in the 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s; Poles in the 1880s and 1890s; Hungarians in the 1890s and 1900s; and in the 1920s, some Italians and Russians. Because of Baltimore's ground rent system and the many ethnically-sponsored building and loan associations in the city, the majority of the homes in Locust Point were owned by the families who made their homes here. Interestingly, various nationalities tended to cluster on certain streets in certain periods—there were always large numbers of Polish residents on Andre and Reynolds Streets, for example—but Germans could be found everywhere.

The oldest surviving houses in the District are directly associated with the 1845-48 extension of the B&O rail line from Mount Clare to Locust Point, the B&O's development of a deepwater terminal at Locust Point, and the first industries that established themselves in the area. Both two-story and a smaller number of three-story gable-roofed houses were built in the late 1840s and 1850s.

Although these few examples of late Federal/Greek Revival-period housing were built in the district in the late 1840s and 1850s, by far the majority of housing represents a type of house specifically developed by Baltimore builders for the factory neighborhoods that would grow up along the waterfront in the decades after the Civil War. While elegant new residential neighborhoods being created on high ground outside the central city (accessible by the new omnibus lines) featured fine three-story houses in the new Italianate style, modeled after the fashionable brownstones going up in New York City for the upper classes, modest housing still had to be provided for ordinary citizens. At first, this housing took the form of three-story, but only two-bay-wide Italianate houses, built on the lesser streets of the same neighborhoods. By the late 1870s, however, concerned citizens were complaining that far too many three-story houses were being built, that did not meet the needs of pocketbooks of the laboring classes. In response, Baltimore builders like James F. Morgan, John S. Gittings, and Henry Westphal developed a miniature, two-story version of an Italianate house—with the same bracketed and modillion cornice and usually three bays wide, so that there could be a separate entrance hallway and formal parlor. But while the three-story Italianate houses built for the more affluent on the higher ground north of the city most often came equipped with hot-air furnaces, running water, and a bathroom, the smaller versions built in working class neighborhoods only offered gas lighting. In some working class neighborhoods like nearby Riverside, many two-story, three-bay-wide houses were built. In the Locust Point Historic District, however, three-bay-wide houses are the exception and only a few rows were built. Much more common is the two-bay-wide Italianate-style house, whose front door opens directly into the parlor. Nevertheless, builders gave these houses the same decorative bracketed cornices used on larger houses built elsewhere. On corner locations, however, many builders erected three-story houses so that a corner store, grocery, or saloon could function on the first floor while the family lived above. Many late Italianate-style houses were built in Locust Point in the 1880s.

In the 1890s and early 1900s a few builders in Locust Point offered more stylish houses reflecting popular Queen-Anne-style and then later, Neoclassical-style influences. A number of rows of houses of this type can be found in the westernmost blocks of Fort Ave. and in the two blocks north of Clement St., east of Towson. In almost all cases, these builders paid attention to style and gave buyers stylistic touches that represented the latest fashions, while still providing affordable housing. In the 1890s many builders added Queen-Anne style decorative brick hoods over doorways, as well as molded brick or terra cotta decorations. By the 1900s a few rows of Neoclassical-style "marble houses" were being built in Locust Point, but this popular style of Baltimore rowhouse is rare in Locust Point because by the time houses of this type were being built most of the land in Locust Point was already developed.

One important characteristic of housing on Locust Point is that most of the houses were owned by their residents (over 70% in 1916).[7] With the help of many ethnically-based as well as local building and loan associations the newly arrived immigrants finding work in Locust Point *were* able to become homeowners in a relatively short period of time.

[7] Ibid.

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Baltimore City Directories, on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library

Baltimore City Land Records, Clarence Mitchell III Courthouse, Baltimore City

Baltimore *Sun*, 1839 – 1900, on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and at Goucher College, Towson, Maryland, and specifically, Baltimore *Sun*, September 30, 1856, January 3, 1870, July 13, 1893, "27,013 Immigrants Arrived," January 1, 1902, "2300 Immigrants Land," March 16, 1903, "Fewer Immigrants Come," January 1, 1905, "Rush of Immigrants," July 2, 1910, "Immigration in 1910," January 1, 1911, and "Testing Immigrants as they land at Locust Point," June 7, 1914

Vertical Files on Locust Point, Enoch Pratt Free Library, including *The Baltimore Sun,* June 8, 1924; August 28, 1931; March 11, 1941; October 24, 1978.

Locust Point Historic District B-5223
Name of Property

Baltimore (independent city), MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 98 acres Baltimore East, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	362704	4348482	3	18	362546	4347497
2	18	363049	4347805	4	18	361978	4348154

☐ 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, Ph.D., Nicholas Fessenden, Ph.D.
Organization Baltimore Immigration Memorial, Inc. date 11/1/2011
street & number 1234 Light Street telephone 443-542-2263
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21230

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple owners
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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

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

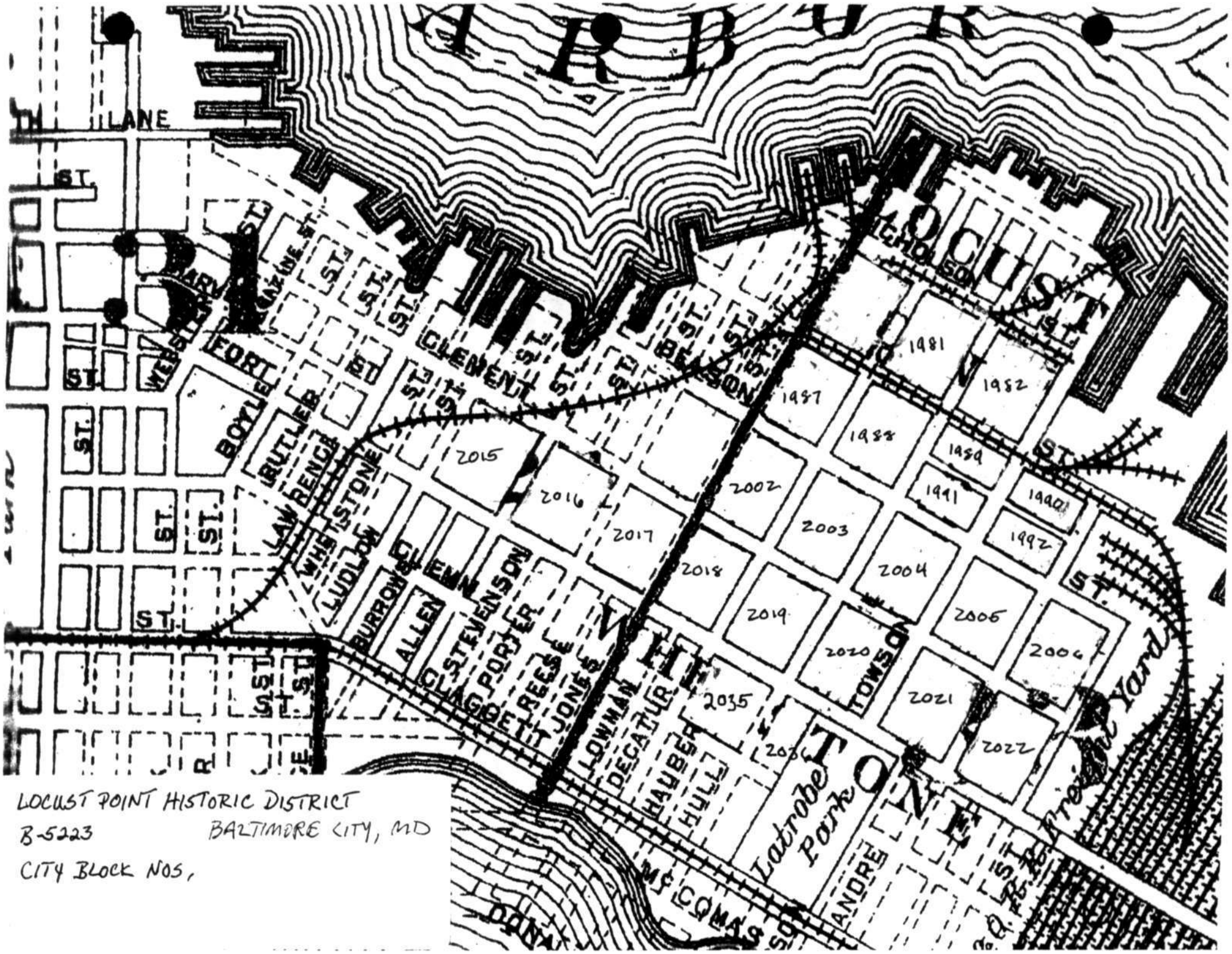
Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the corner of Fort Ave. and Key Highway; north and east on Key Highway until Key reaches the former B&O railroad tracks; then north and east following the curve of the railroad as it encircles Locust Point and then heads south towards Fort Ave. again; then south along the rear property line of the east side of the 1300 block of Andre St.; east on Clement St. to the rear property line of the east side of the 1400 block of Reynolds St.; south on this line to Fort Ave.; west on Fort Ave. to the east side of Latrobe Park; then south and west following the outline of Latrobe Park; then north along the rear property line of the west side of Latrobe Park Terrace to the rear property line of the south side of Fort Ave.; then west to Haubert St.; then north to Fort Ave. and west to the place of beginning.

Boundaries are indicated by the red line on the attached map, labeled "Proposed Locust Point National Historic District," drawn to the scale 1"=200'.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary line includes all of the historical resources to be found in Locust Point within the circle formed by the former Baltimore& Ohio Railroad line, extending east from the Riverside Historic District to near the entrance to Ft. McHenry. Excluded from these boundaries are two properties already listed in the NR: the former Procter & Gamble plant, north of the rail line, and the former Baltimore & Ohio Locust Point Grain Terminal Elevator, just outside the eastern boundary of the Historic District. Several rows of new housing built east of Reynolds St. are also excluded from the Historic District.



LOCUST POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT
B-5223 BALTIMORE CITY, MD
CITY BLOCK NOS,

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland
Mary Ellen Hayward, Photographer
September 2011
Image files at MD SHPO

Photo captions:

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0001.tif
1101-33 Haubert St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0002.tif
1134-58 Cooksie St., view west

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0003.tif
1144-46 Cooksie St., view west

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0004.tif
Christ's German Reformed Church, northwest corner of Beason and Decatur St., view northwest

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0005.tif
German Immigrant House, north side of Beason St., view northeast

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0006.tif
1223-31 Haubert St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0007.tif
1224-50 Hull St., view west

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0008.tif
1208-22 Hull St., view west

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0009.tif
1200-14 Towson St., view west

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0010.tif
1231-41 Hull St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0011.tif
Former Enoch Pratt Free Library branch, northwest corner Beason and Towson Streets, view northwest

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0012.tif
1615-23 Cuba St., view south

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0013.tif
former Methodist chapel, southeast corner of Cuba and Towson Streets, view southeast

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0014.tif
1300 Hull St., the former Otterbein Hall, view south

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0015.tif
1301-15 Hull St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0016.tif
1319-27 Hull St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0017.tif
1517-19 Beason St., view south

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0018.tif
1514-38 Clement St., view north

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0019.tif
1307-11; 1313-25 Cooksie St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0020.tif
1600-24 Clement St., view north

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0021.tif
1301-9 Andre St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0022.tif
1305-31 Andre St., view east

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1335-65 Andre St., view east

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1357 Andre St., view east

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0025.tif
1442-60 Woodall St., view west

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0026.tif
1441-47 Woodall St., view east

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1122-32 Fort Ave., view north

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1433-39 Lowman St., view east

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1330-50 Fort Ave., view north

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1336-40 Fort Ave., view north

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1412-58 Decatur St., view west

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1404-8 Fort Ave., view north

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0033.tif
Fire Engine House No. 12, northeast corner of Fort Ave. and Haubert St., view northeast

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1400-18 Hull St., view west

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1437-59 Hull St., view east

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1512-20 Fort Ave., view north

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Our Lady of Good Counsel Roman Catholic Church, northwest corner of Fort Ave. and Towson St., view northwest

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Our Lady of Good Counsel Rectory, north side of Fort Ave., west of Towson St., view northeast

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Episcopal Church of the Redemption and Parish Hall, southeast corner of Clement and Towson Streets, view south

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1400-48 Richardson St., view west

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1442 Richardson St., view west

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1401-59 Andre St., view east

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1403-5 Andre St., view east

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1418-32 Reynolds St., view west

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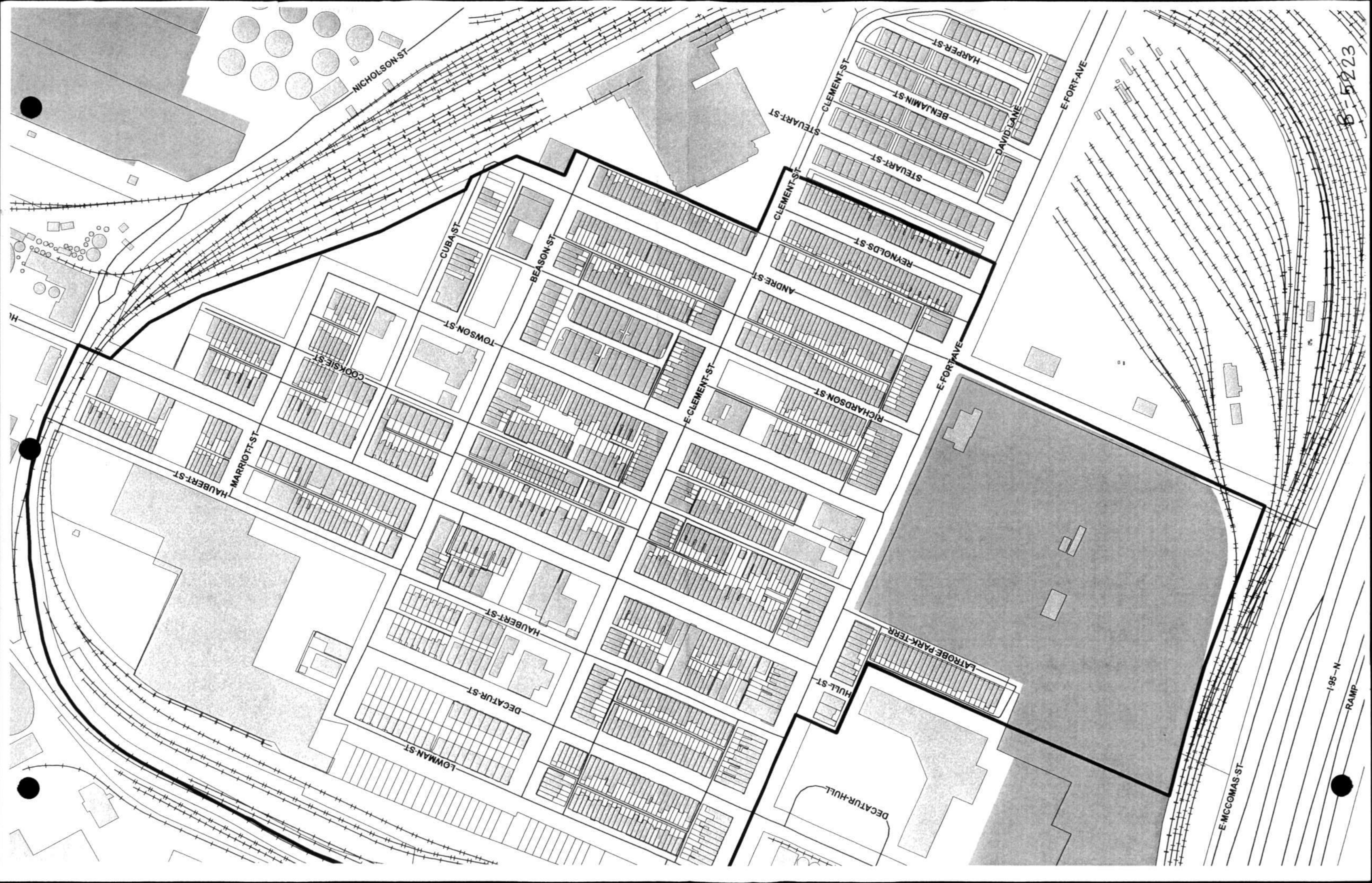
1500-50 Latrobe Park Terrace, view west

MD_BaltimoreCity_LocustPointHistoricDistrict_0046.tif
1546-48 Latrobe Park Terrace, view west


NICHOLSON ST
HARPER ST
CLEMENT ST
BENJAMIN ST
DAVID LANE
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STEUART ST
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CLEMENT ST
REYNOLDS ST
CUBA ST
BEASON ST
ANDRE ST
TOWSON ST
COOKSIE ST
E CLEMENT ST
RICHARDSON ST
E FORT AVE
MARRIOTT ST
HAUBERT ST
HAUBERT ST
LATROBE PARK TERR
HULL ST
DECATUR ST
LOWMAN ST
DECATUR HULL
E MCCOMAS ST
I-95-N
RAMP

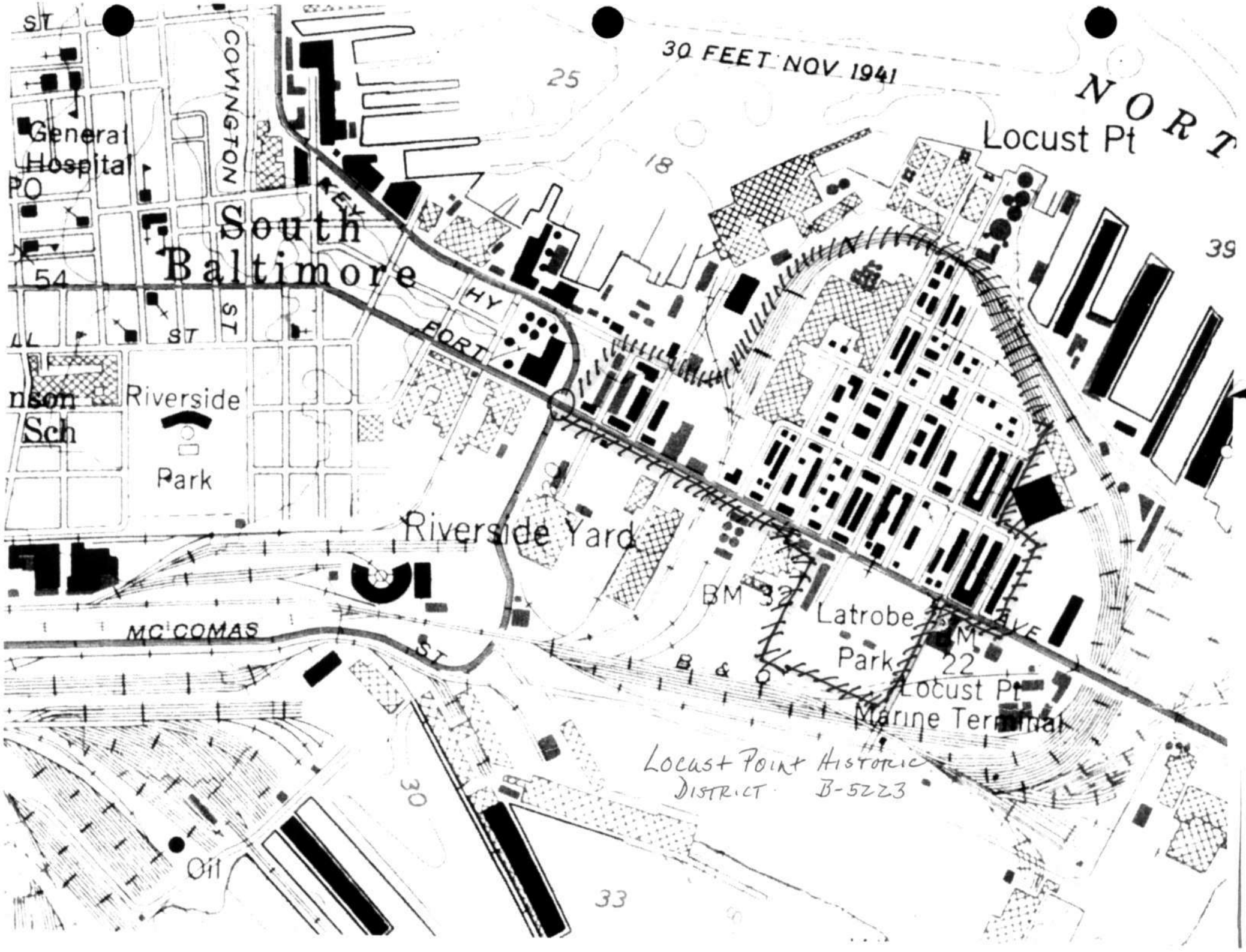
6-5923

B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Baltimore (independent city), Maryland
National Register boundaries (indicated by solid red line)

B-5223
LOCUST POINT
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE CITY,
MARYLAND

1: 18-362704-
4348482
2: 18-363049-
4347805
3: 18-362546-
4347497
4: 18-361978-
4348154

Mapped by the Army Map Service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Locust Pt
General Hospital
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Riverside Park
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Locust Point Historic District B-5223
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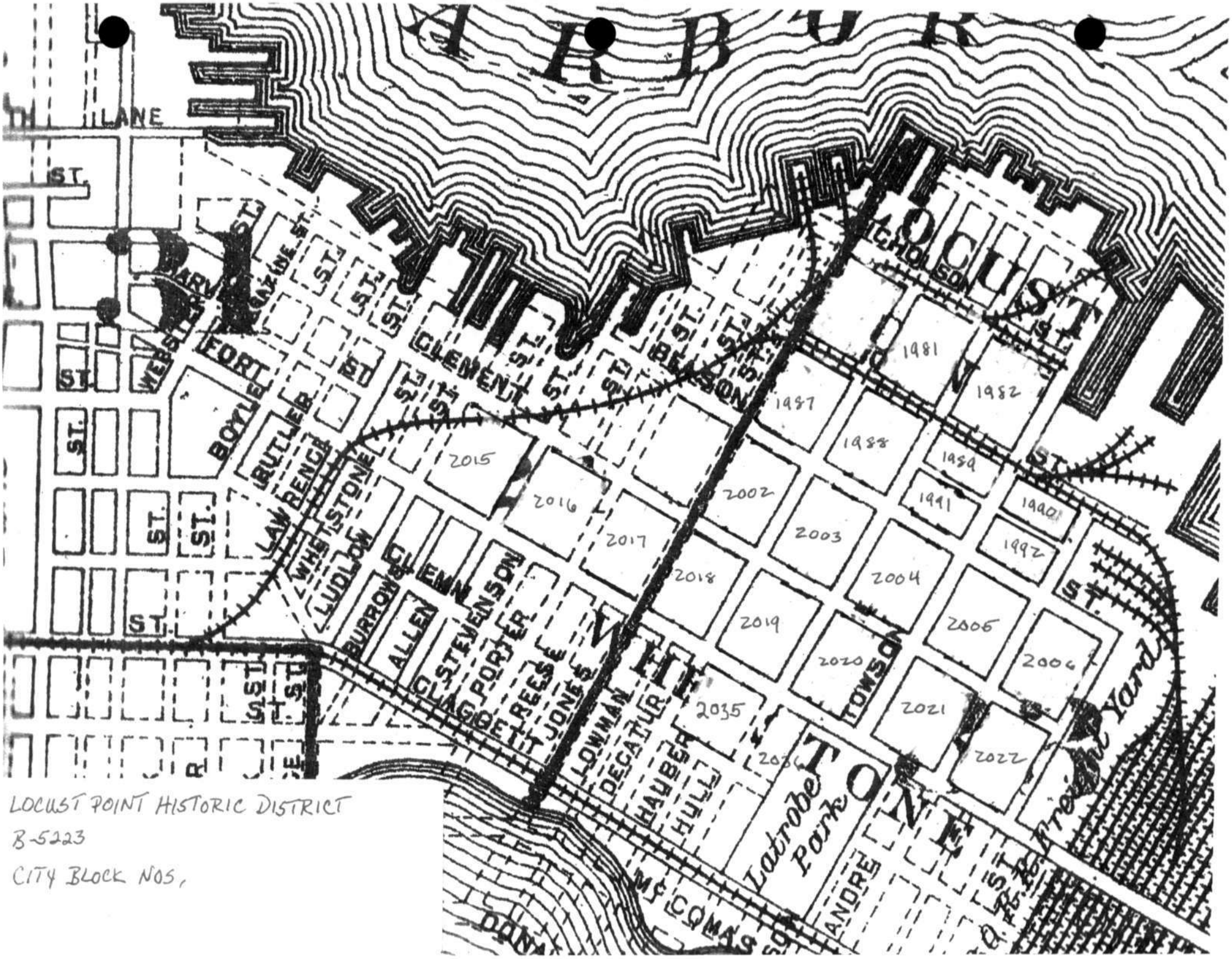

LOCUST POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

B-5223

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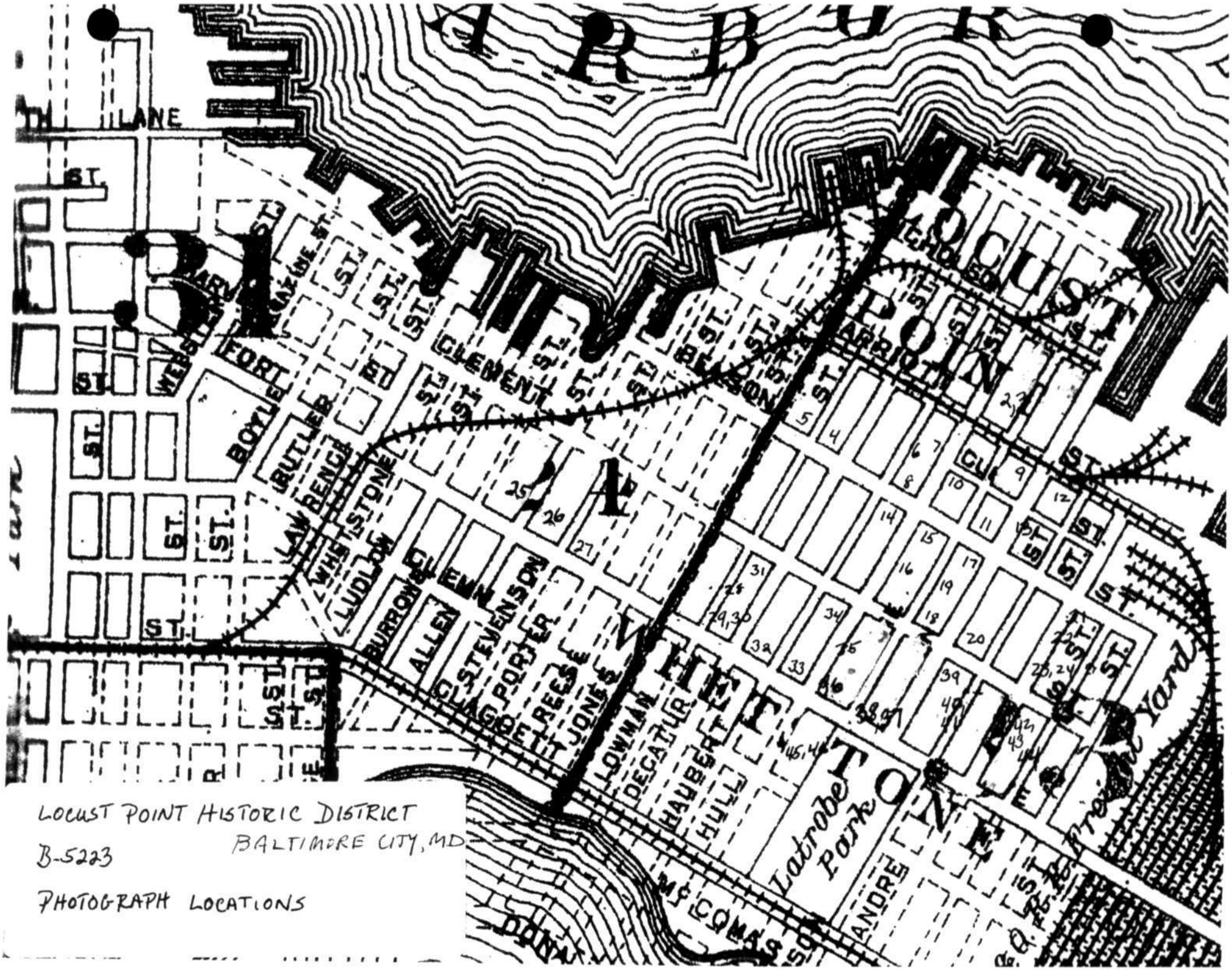

LOCUST POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE CITY, MD
B-5223
PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Balto., MD
M.E. Hayward
9/11
MDSHPO
1101-33 Hanover St., E elev.
1/46
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B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
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Locust Point Historic District
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1144-46 Cookse St., W elev
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Locust Point Historic District
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Christ's German Reformed Church, Nwider
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Locust Point Historic District
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Berman: Immigrant House, NE elev
5/46
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Locust Point Historic District
Baltimore
M.E. Hayward
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MDSHPO
1223-31 Hanover St. E elev.
6/46
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Fort
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
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9/11
MD SHPO
1224-30 Hull St, W elev
7/46
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
9/11
MD SHPO
1208-22 Hull St. Water.
8/96
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
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9/11
MD SHPO
1200-14 Towson St., W elev.
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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1230-41 Hull St., E elev
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PERISHABLE DELIVERIES

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Locust Point Historic District
Baltimore, MD
MEHaywood
9/11
MD 5470
Enoch Pratt Free Library, view NW
11/46
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B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
ME Hayward
9/11
MD SHPO
1615-23 Cuba St., view S
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DO NOT
ENTER
CAR WASH

B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Balto., MD
ME Hayward
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MDSHPO
former Methodist Chapel, view SE
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
9/11
MD SHPO
1300 Hull St., Otterbein Hall, view S
14/46
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STOP

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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
9/11
MD SHPO
~~1319~~ 1301-15 Hull St., view E
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Locust Point Historic District
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ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1319-27 Hill St, view E
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto., MD
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1519-19 Beaston St., View S
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Thornton's Pub
STOP

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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1514-38 Clement St, view NW
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Locust Point Historic District
BALTO. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1307-11, 1313-25 Cookson St., View E
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STOP

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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
DHE Hayward
9/19
MD SHPO
1600-24 Clement St., View N
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1301-9 Arden St, View E
21/46
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD

711 E. Hayward
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MD SHPO
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1335-65 Andre St., view E
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
7/E Hayward
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MD SHPO
1357 Andre St., view E
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BACK-IN
ANGLE
PARKING
ONLY

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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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1442-40 Woodall St., View W
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Locust Point Historic District
Baltimore, MD
MIHP Header
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MD SHPO
1441-47 Woodall St., View E
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DO NOT
ENTER

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Locust Point Historic District
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MD SHPO
1122-32 Fort Ave., view N
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1433-39 Lowman St., View E
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Locust Point Historic District

Balto, MD

ME Hayward

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MD SHPO

1330-50 Fort Ave., view N

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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
M.E. Hayward
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1336-40 Fort Ave., view N
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1412-58 Decatur St., View W
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto., MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1404-8 Fort Ave, View N
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1400
E. FORT AV.
17
BINGO
1st and 3rd Mondays
7:30 pm Cash Prizes
ENGINE HOUSE
Marine Corps League
Detachment 565
SPEED LIMIT
25

B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Balto City, MD
ME Hayward
9/11
MD SHPO
Fire Engine House No. 12, view NE
33/46
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B-5223
Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1400-18 Hull St., View W
34/46
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1437-59 Hull St., View E
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
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MD SHPO
1512-20 Fort Ave., View N
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ROAD
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, View MD
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
Our Lady of Good Counsel Rectory, view NE
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STOP

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Locust Point Historic District
BALTO. MD
ME Hayward
9/11
MD SHPO
Episcopal Church of the Redemption and Parish Hall, view SE
39/46
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD

ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1400-48 Richardson St, View W
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto, MD
ME Harwood
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MD SHPO
1442 Richardson St, view W
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
9/11
MD SHPO
1401-59 Andre St., View E
42 of 46
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1403-5 Andre St., Vol E
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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1418-32 Reynolds St., View W
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Locust Point Historic District
Balto. MD
ME Hayward
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MD SHPO
1500-50 Latrobe Park Terrace, view W
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Locust Point Historic District
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M.E. Hayward
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1546-48 Latrobe Park Terrace, view N
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