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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District
other names B-5279

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Liberty Heights Ave., Reisterstown Rd., Fulton Ave., and Auchentoroly Terrace not for publication
city or town Baltimore vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Independent City code 510 zip code 21217

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).

Elizabeth Hoge 7.28.15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Maryland Historical Trust
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): _____

Edmund H. Beall 9.17.15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District (B-5279)
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
764	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
764	5	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

1 (Shaarei Tfiloh Synagogue, listed 1996)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling _____

Domestic/multiple dwelling _____

Commerce/trade _____

Religion/religious facility _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling _____

Domestic/multiple dwelling _____

Commerce/trade _____

Religion/religious facility _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate _____

Renaissance Revival _____

Classical Revival _____

Colonial Revival _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, brick _____

walls Brick, stone _____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture _____
- Social History _____
- Ethnic Heritage/Jewish _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1895-1925

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Multiple builders (see text)

Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District (B-5279)
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 84 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1																				
	Zone																			
2																				

3																				
	Zone																			
4																				

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward
Organization M. E. Hayward & Associates date July 1, 2014
street & number 6684 Fair School Rd. telephone 443-996-5616
city or town Glen Rock state PA zip code 17327

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District
Name of Property

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Description Summary:

The 21-block area that comprises the Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District is a formerly affluent residential three- and two-story rowhouse community initially developed in the period 1895-1911 with large, stylish rowhouses facing Druid Hill Park and Gwynn's Falls Parkway. The section of the Historic District south of Orem Avenue was developed first and is filled with brown Roman brick Renaissance-Revival-style three- and two-story swell-front houses, built between 1895 and 1899. Beginning in 1897, the heirs of John Morris Orem, who owned the land north of Orem Avenue, planned and laid out a new semi-suburban neighborhood centering around two wide parked boulevards—Auchentoroly Terrace, facing Druid Hill Park to the east and north, and Gwynn's Falls Parkway (originally called Orem Park Place) leading from the park to Reisterstown Road. Orem's son, William Morris Orem, and son-in-law William H. West, first developed lots facing Auchentoroly Terrace and Gwynn's Falls Parkway with very large three-story, three-bay-wide, bay window, porch-front houses with small front lawns. These houses are basically in the Renaissance Revival style, but many facing Auchentoroly Terrace often also have Dutch end gables breaking the rooflines, stamped sheet metal decorations, and colored stone trim. The rowhouses on the interior streets were not built until about 1920, on land developed by the Auchentoroly Company, which purchased much of the Orem family's undeveloped land. Most of these houses are large porch-front red brick Daylight-style houses with front lawns. The district also includes several three-story apartment buildings, one group built in 1912, the others in the early 1920s.

General Description:

In order to most clearly describe the building units in the historic district, they are grouped into three categories—first, those houses built south of Orem Avenue, the earliest houses in the Historic District; then those houses north of Orem and south of Gwynn's Falls Parkway; finally, the houses north of Gwynn's Falls Parkway to Liberty Heights Avenue. Within each section the descriptions are grouped by their Baltimore City Block numbers (see attached block map, with photographed resources indicated). This is because developers often built out an entire city block at the same time, with similar houses. Block descriptions begin with the southernmost and easternmost block in the section of the Historic District being described, then proceed to the next block to the north, etc., to the northern boundary line of that section of the Historic District. Then the description addresses the next row of city blocks to the west, proceeding in a northerly direction.

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Blocks north of Fulton Avenue to Orem Avenue

The earliest houses in the Historic District were built in the mid-1890s south of Orem Avenue and north of Fulton. This land was mainly developed by Frank Trimble, who leased lots to various builders. All built variations of the then-popular swell-front, Renaissance Revival style houses, but differences can be seen in cornice details, decorative stone bands running across the façade, and in the treatment of first-floor windows. Some builders also added the occasional square-bayed house to their rows. Most rows were built in the fashionable brown Roman brick, but a few were built with red brick, which was subsequently painted. None of the houses in this area have front lawns, although all of the houses built later north of Orem Avenue do have suburban-style front lawns

Blocks 3229, 3230, 3232

These city blocks extend north from Fulton Avenue to Orem Avenue, bounded on the west by Parkwood Avenue and on the east by Auchentoroly Terrace. Most of the rows in these blocks were built by Joseph H. Pentz in 1895-6, with the exception of three rows facing Parkwood built between 1895 and 1897.

The fairly well-known builder Joseph H. Pentz erected the majority of the two- and three story swell-fronted houses built in the blocks west of Auchentoroly Terrace to Parkwood Avenue (Blocks 3229, 3230, and 3232). Frank O. Singer and Charles E. Spalding leased the lots to Pentz in 1895 and 1896. The stylish rows Pentz built in this area are typical swell fronts with rusticated white marble trim and basements, white sheet metal cornices, and end houses capped with conical turrets. Pentz gave rows facing major streets additional stylish decoration in the form of occasional second-story stick-style open porches, most often capped by pyramidal slate roofs. This city block is bounded by N. Fulton Avenue on the south, Parkwood Avenue on the east, Ruskin Avenue on the north, and Reisterstown Road on the west.

In 1895 Pentz built the two-story row at 2700-22 Auchentoroly Terrace, then called Evergreen Terrace (block 3229). The north end house was three stories tall as were the first two houses in the next row north (north of Avalon) at 2800-20 Auchentoroly Terrace. In 1896 he completed two more rows on Auchentoroly—at 2900-20 and 3000-24 (blocks 3230, 3232). In the first grouping, the southernmost three houses (2900-4) were three stories; the row at 3000-24 Auchentoroly had several three story houses on each end, with two story houses in the middle of the row.

Pentz's swell-front houses are built in brown Roman brick with rusticated white stone trim—in the form of fully rusticated basements and with bands of stone trim running across the entire row at both

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the first and second floor lintel level. The sheet metal cornices are decorated with a row of dentils and there is a lower molding strip beneath the plain brick frieze area.

In the row at 2700-22 Auchentoroly, three houses in the row have square fronts—two of which have highly decorative stick style open porches with turned porch supports and squared balusters. Each porch is capped by a pyramidal slate roof with decorative finial and pedimented dormer window. The central house in the row also has a squared bay, but here there is no porch and the projecting bay is topped by a pediment. The three-story house at 2722 Auchentoroly has a tall conical turret with finial and a three-story swelled bow on its Avalon Street side. The row at 2800-20 Auchentoroly has exactly the same stylistic features, though here the two southernmost houses are three stories in height. For the group of houses at 2900-20 Auchentoroly, the three southernmost houses are also three stories tall and 2904 has squared bay and third story stick-style porch. The center house in the row also has a squared bay. Both end houses are capped by conical turrets. Finally, Pentz's row at 3000-24 Auchentoroly is identical in basic design, but in this row the three northernmost and two southernmost houses are three stories, 3006 and 3018 (two stories) have stick-style porches and the center house has a square bay with pedimented roof.

Pentz built a two-story version of the Auchentoroly swell- and square-front design along the east side of Parkwood Avenue, at 2801-21 Parkwood. Rusticated stone bands run across the façade at the level of the first and second floor lintels, the basements are rusticated, and there is a simple, dentilled sheet metal cornice. The central house in the row has a square bay with steeply pedimented roof and the third house in from each end has a second floor stick-style porch set beneath a pyramidal roof with pedimented dormer.

Pentz also built short rows of six or seven houses each along the cross streets connecting Auchentoroly Terrace with Parkwood Avenue. Along the 2300 blocks of Fulton, Avalon, Edgemont, and Orem, Pentz erected two-story, swell-fronted rows with no corner turrets. Although these houses also have rusticated stone bands running across the façade above each set of windows, and rusticated stone basements, they are built of red brick, not the more expensive brown Roman brick. Along wider Ruskin Avenue, however, the rows match that on Parkwood, with conical turrets on end houses and second-floor stick-style porches on two of the houses in the row.

Pentz built only one of the rows along the east side of Parkwood Avenue, in the 2800 block. William King and William McCaffrey built the long rows on both the east and west sides of the 2700 block of Parkwood, at 2701-31 and 2700-32 Parkwood, in 1895. These rows of sixteen two-story, three-bay-wide swell-and square-bay houses are built of light brown Roman brick and have a mix of rusticated marble and brownstone trim. The swell-fronted houses at the corner of Fulton have their entrances set diagonally to the street. The builder has mixed windows with flat rusticated stone lintels and sills with

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windows with segmentally-arched brick lintels and marble sills. Swell-fronted houses have doors and windows with flat lintels; the houses with square bays have paired first floor windows set beneath a deep round arch with transom and segmentally-arched lintels on the doors and windows. A deep rusticated stringer marks the basement level, which is lit by a paired windows in the square-bay designs and individual flat-linteled windows in the swell-front designs. The deep sheet metal cornice is comprised of several different molding profiles. A separate lower molding strip forms a brick frieze above it.

South of Ruskin Avenue, builder Samuel German constructed the nine houses at 2823-43 Parkwood and those across the street at 2830-46 Parkwood, in 1897 (block 3228). Corner houses at Ruskin are three-stories in height, have flat-fronts and first floor storefronts. The rest of the houses in the row are swell-fronts with unusual sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of small modillions set above a deep frieze area with a design of large, interlocking circles that extends across the entire façade. Deep end brackets frame each cornice. The houses have flat rusticated stone lintels and sills and a rusticated basement.

Then, in 1899, Charles E. Spalding built matching rows of three-story, swell-and square-fronted houses on both the east and west sides of Parkwood Avenue, north of Ruskin (2901-23 and 2900-22 Parkwood). Built of brown Roman brick with rusticated stone trim, these houses have bands of stone trim running across the entire row at the level of the first, second, and third floor window lintels, and the second and third floor window sills. The deep basement area is also faced with rusticated stone. The simple sheet metal cornice sits above seven rows of stepped header bricks. Conical turrets originally capped each end house, but today only that on the south end house of the row on the west side of Parkwood survives.

Block 3228

This large city block is bounded by N. Fulton Avenue on the south, Parkwood Avenue on the east, Ruskin Avenue on the north, and Reisterstown Road on the west. Frank Trimble developed the land and all of the houses in the area were built between 1895 and 1897.

The row of swell-and square-fronted houses at 2700-32 Parkwood Avenue, built by King and McCaffrey in 1895, matches the row built at the same time on the east side of this block of Parkwood Avenue, at 2701-31 Parkwood.

North of the row at 2700-32 Parkwood another builder, Gouvernor Hyatt, erected twenty very similar houses at 2732-40 and 2800-28 Parkwood Avenue in 1896. This long row also shows a mix of swell- and square-fronted houses, built of brown Roman brick with a mix of rusticated marble and brownstone trim, but they are slightly more elaborate in decoration. The deep sheet metal cornice sits

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above six rows of stepped bricks. On the swell-fronted houses in the row, a rusticated stone band extends the entire width of the façade at the level of the first floor window lintels. Another rusticated stone band tops the basement level. The three square-fronted bays in the row have wide first floor windows with round-arched lintels and are decorated with seven rows of brownstone trim extending horizontally across the façade from the bottom of the arched transom to the rusticated brownstone basement stringer. Conical turrets cap the end houses of the row at 2732-40 and the house at 2800.

Builder Samuel German constructed the nine houses at 2830-46 Parkwood, just south of Ruskin, and those across the street at 2823-43 Parkwood in 1897. These rows have three-story, flat-fronted houses with first floor storefronts at the corner of Ruskin. The rest of the houses are swell-fronts with unusual sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of small modillions set above a deep frieze area with a design of large, interlocking circles that extends across the entire façade. Deep end brackets frame each cornice. The houses have flat rusticated stone lintels and sills and a rusticated basement.

Most of the houses south of Ruskin—on both sides of Woodbrook, Lynnbrook, and the north side of Reisterstown Road, were built by James H. Yeatman in 1897. The row on the south side of Ruskin, west of Woodbrook (2201-21 Ruskin) are two-story, swell-fronted houses, with dentilled sheet metal cornices set over rows of stepped bricks. There are no decorative rusticated stone bands running across the façade, but window lintels and sills are made of rusticated stone and there is a rusticated stone basement. Long end brackets frame the cornice of each house.

The rows on the east side of Woodbrook Avenue, south of Ruskin (2859-81 Woodbrook), and on the west side at 2870-80 Woodbrook, built by James Yeatman in 1897, are matching rows of two-story, swell- and square-fronted houses with a narrow, dentilled sheet metal cornice. Square-bay houses have paired first floor sash, separated by a wide central molding, and capped with a round-arched window. The basement area is faced with rusticated stone and a rusticated stone band runs across the façade at the level of the first floor window lintels. Second floor windows have stone lintels and sills. The similar row on the north side of Lynnbrook Avenue, at 2200-10 Lynnbrook, has square-fronted end houses and swell-fronted center houses. Across the street on the south side of Lynnbrook, at 2201-11 Lynnbrook Avenue, the houses are all two-story swell-fronts, built of brown Roman brick, with dentilled sheet metal cornices set above rows of stepped bricks. There are rusticated stone lintels and sills, but no decorative stone bands running across the façade.

The two-story swell-fronted houses on the west side of Woodbrook Avenue south of Lynnbrook (2844-62 Woodbrook) are quite similar to those on the south side of Lynnbrook, with dentilled sheet metal cornices set above rows of stepped bricks. Across the street, on the east side of Woodbrook, at 2843-57 Woodbrook, Yeatman built very similar swell-fronted houses with dentilled sheet metal

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cornices set over rows of stepped bricks.

South of the swell-fronted rows built by Yeatman on Woodbrook, south of Lynnbrook, a different builder, Jacob Saum, erected similar two-story, brown brick swell-fronted houses in 1897, but with different cornices and slightly different details. These rows, at 2801-41 and 2800-42 Woodbrook Avenue, have dentilled sheet metal cornices set above rows of horizontally placed, progressively recessed stretcher bricks, framed by a lower sheet metal band. In these rows, a rusticated stone band runs across the façade at the level of the second floor window sills. The south end houses on these rows, at the corner of Fulton, have their entrances set diagonally to the streets, and have conical turrets.

James Yeatman also built three rows of houses on the north side of Reisterstown Road, north and south of Lynnbrook. The row at 2227-41 Reisterstown Road is a row of red brick, two-story, three-bay-wide flat-fronted houses with sheet metal cornices. All second floor windows have segmentally-arched lintels, built in 1895. On the first floor, houses with segmentally arched window lintels alternate with houses with a round-arched door lintel and wide, paired first floor windows topped by a round-arched transom. The houses have marble steps. North of this pair, there is a row of six swell-fronted brown Roman brick houses, built by Yeatman in 1896-97, at 2251-61 Reisterstown Road. The houses have rusticated stone window lintels and sills and a rusticated stone basement. The plain sheet metal cornice sits above rows of stepped header bricks, bordered on their lower edge by a row of brick "dentils." The design of these houses matches those built by Yeatman around the corner on the south side of Lynnbrook Avenue. North of Lynnbrook, at 2263-73 Reisterstown Road, Yeatman built a row of swell-fronted houses with square-fronted end houses, like those around the corner on the north side of Lynnbrook, in 1897.

Directly south of Ruskin, there are three houses at 2281-85 Reisterstown Road that match the row built by James Hussey just north of Ruskin (block 3244). The north end house has a conical turret and also has a first floor storefront. This row probably originally extended south to 2275 Reisterstown Road, but today the three two-story, two-bay-wide houses at 2275-79 Reisterstown have flat facades which extend out to the line of the swelled fronts of the surrounding houses. The pair at 2275-9 now has a brown brick façade with stepped brick cornice and narrow second floor windows. The first floor is a bricked-in storefront. 2275 Reisterstown Road has a red brick façade and recessed storefront opening.

One older house can be found at 2245 Reisterstown Road, a three-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style house, built in the late 1880s. The deep wooden cornice is decorated with a row of scroll-sawn modillions framed by pairs of long scroll-sawn brackets set against a plain, deep frieze. Windows have splayed brick lintels and stone sills. The wide entryway is set beneath a wide, round-arched wooden molding with decorative keystone and the wide steps are marble. To the north, at 2247-49 Reisterstown Road, there are two three-bay-wide brown Roman brick flat-fronted houses with deep

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sheet metal cornices and windows with flat marble lintels and sills, built after 1906. The basement area is also faced with marble. The house at 2247 Reisterstown Road is three stories tall, while that at 2249 is only two stories.

One final structure of note can be found in this block, a two-story red brick Colonial-Revival style commercial building at 2213-15 Reisterstown Road. Constructed in 1930, the building has three wide bays and a narrow entrance bay, all framed by full-height brick pilasters. The short green tiled mansard roof is supported by pairs of scrolled metal brackets. The entryway at 2213 is framed by a tall stone arch with round-arched transom over the door. Today, modern windows fill the bays on either side of the entrance, while the northernmost bay has a garage door. Similar modern windows on the second floor windows are full height with rectangular transoms and also fill each bay.

There is a non-contributing one-story modern building on the northeast corner of Reisterstown Road and Fulton Avenue, and a similar non-contributing two-story building to its east on the north side of Fulton.

Block 3244

This city block lies south of Orem Avenue and north of Ruskin Avenue, east of Reisterstown Road to Parkwood Avenue. The houses in this block were built between 1895 and 1900 on land developed by Frank Trimble.

Joseph A. Hussey built the first houses in this block on the north side of Reisterstown Road, just south of Orem, at 2301-23 Reisterstown Road, in 1895-6. The long row of twelve two story red brick swell-fronted has end houses with conical turrets with decorative shingle roofs. The sheet metal cornice is decorated with a row of dentils both atop and beneath a narrow frieze area. A lower sheet metal molding strip frames cutwork brick panels set in the brick part of the frieze. Second floor windows have thick rusticated stone lintels and sills and a rusticated stone band runs across the façade at the level of the first floor door and window lintels. The basement area is faced with rusticated stone. The north end house, at the corner of Orem, has a modern first floor storefront. Directly south of Ruskin, there are three more houses at 2281-85 Reisterstown Road that match this row and may have been part of a row that extended south to 2275 Reisterstown Road.

In 1897 William Wehr, working for Frank Trimble built a row of twenty two-story, two-bay-wide flat-fronted houses on the south side of Orem Avenue, at 2201-43 Orem. Each end house is three stories and three bays wide. The houses have simple sheet metal cornices, with end brackets framing each group of three houses and connecting to a lower molding strip. Door and window lintels are

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segmentally-arched. Some houses have two narrow first floor windows while others have a paired first floor window set beneath a deep transom.

Then, in 1899, Charles E. Spalding built matching rows of three-story, swell-and square-fronted houses on both the east and west sides of Parkwood Avenue, north of Ruskin (2900-22 and 2901-23 Parkwood). Built of brown Roman brick with rusticated stone trim, these houses have bands of stone trim running across the entire row at the level of the first, second, and third floor window lintels, and the second and third floor window sills. The deep basement area is also faced with rusticated stone. The simple sheet metal cornice sits above seven rows of stepped header bricks. Conical turrets originally capped each end house, but today only that on the south end house of the row on the west side of Parkwood survives.

Charles Spalding also built the long row of twenty two-story, swell- and square-fronted houses on the north side of Ruskin, west of Parkwood, at 2200-38 Ruskin Avenue, in 1900. Like the three-story houses on Parkwood, these also have rusticated stone bands running across the façade at window lintel and sill level, rusticated stone basements, and conical turrets on the end houses. Two of the square-fronted houses have stick-style second-floor porches capped with pyramidal slate roofs. Five similar houses can be found on the south side of Ruskin, just west of Parkwood, at 2223-31 Ruskin Avenue (block 3228)

Blocks north of Orem Avenue to Gwynn's Falls Parkway

Blocks 3233, 3234, 3235

These city blocks extend north from Orem Avenue to Gwynn's Falls Parkway, east of Woodbrook Avenue to Auchentoroly Terrace. Block 3233 is the southernmost, north of Orem to Whittier; block 3234 runs north of Whittier to Bryant; and block 3235 runs north of Bryant to Gwynn's Falls Parkway. All of the houses in these blocks have small front yards. The land north of Orem to Bryant Avenue was developed by William H. West and his sister Helen Nesmith, who received it in the 1897 partition of their grandfather John Morris Orem's estate. Land north of Bryant to Gwynn's Falls became the property of William Morris Orem, John's son, in 1897, but when he declared bankruptcy in 1899 his trustees sold the northern part of the land to Charles E. Spalding and the southern portion of the land (among many other parcels) to George Morrison in 1905, who formed the Auchentoroly Co. to develop it. Houses built along Auchentoroly Terrace and Gwynn's Falls Parkway before 1911 are three-story Renaissance-Revival style bay window, porch-front houses. All of the remaining houses were built in the Daylight style in the early 1920s, but as in the section of the Historic District south of Gwynn's Falls, each builder designed houses with slightly different features.

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The first houses to be built north of Orem Avenue went up on the 3100 block of Auchentoroly Terrace in 1899. By 1906 the 3200 and 3300 blocks of Auchentoroly Terrace had been built and by 1911, the three-story bay-window, porch-front rows on the south side of Gwynn's Falls Parkway, then called Orem Park Place. Most of the rest of the houses in this part of the Historic District were built between 1919 and 1923 in the then-popular Daylight style, with deep front porches, tall mansard roofs with dormer windows, and front porches. Daylight-style houses, first built in the Baltimore area around 1915, had a new kind of rowhouse floor plan-- two-rooms-wide by two-rooms-deep, so that each room of the house could have a window, hence the name "Daylight" or "Sunlight" house. Not surprisingly, most of the Daylight-style houses built in the Auchentoroly area were unusually large and relatively expensive for the type, as this was a desirable and well-to-do neighborhood. Most also had separate rear garages, opening onto fifteen-foot-wide alleys.

Block 3233

James Yeatman built the first row of houses north of Orem Avenue, at 3100-12 Auchentoroly Terrace, in 1899. This group of seven brown Roman brick, three-story, swell-fronted houses is marked by conical turrets on the end houses. Bands of rusticated stone run across the facades at the level of the first, second, and third floor window lintels and the entire basement is faced with rusticated stone. The dentiled sheet metal cornice sits above three rows of stepped bricks, beneath which is another decorative band of three, horizontally-placed stepped bricks. Sides of the end houses have three-story swelled bays.

West of Auchentoroly Terrace, on the south side of Whittier Avenue, there is a row of Daylight-style houses and a group of four Daylight-style apartment houses. The Daylight houses, at 2309-23 Whittier Avenue, built by the Acme Building Co. in 1918, are again slightly different in design from their neighbors. Each has a tall mansard slate roof framed by front chimneys and porches that are almost as wide as the façade. The sheet metal cornice has a row of modillions set over a plain frieze; the shed roofs of the two single dormer windows have the same modillion cornice. In this row the second floor window over the door is wider than the other windows. As in most of the Daylight rows in the district, there is a wide front door framed by sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom. The porches are brick and originally had three narrow columns supporting the flat porch roof.

West of Parkwood Avenue, there is a group of four three-story apartment buildings at 2301-7 Whittier Avenue, built by the Acme Co. in 1919. Each building has a three-story brick front porch, supported by two-story-high brick piers. First floor porches have brick surrounds but second and third-floor porches have spindle balusters. Each first floor is reached by a tall set of concrete steps. The whole building has a continuous sheet metal cornice decorated with modillions.

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Block 3234

The next row north on Auchentoroly Terrace, north of Whittier Avenue, at 3200-26 Auchentoroly is quite similar to the row built in the 3100 block, but here the row of brown Roman brick three-story, swell-fronted houses have two houses with third floor stick style porches. Charles H. Gerwig built the row in 1900. The porches open off a flat third story set above a swelled bay on the first and second floors. End houses have conical turrets made of decorative shingles capped by a tall finial. Each turret is composed of two sections—the only example of this style seen in the Historic District. As in the row built by Yeatman in the 3100 block, bands of rusticated stone run across the facades at the level of the first, second, and third floor window lintels and the entire basement is faced with rusticated stone. Here, however, the cornice is different—the narrow sheet metal frieze is decorated with a row of neoclassical swags and rosettes and sits above a row of brick dentils set above six rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks. A lower sheet metal molding strip provides an additional decorative feature to the cornice. The stick-style porches have cut-work wooden trim and flared sheet metal roofs, with a dentilled cornice set above a frieze with swags and rosettes, just as on the main house cornices.

The houses on Bryant and Whittier Avenues in this block were built in the early 1920s in the Daylight style. Ephraim Macht and his Welsh Construction Co. constructed the row of houses on the south side of the 2300 block of Bryant Avenue, at 2302-31 Bryant in 1923. These red brick houses are smaller and plainer in design than the Daylight houses on the north side of Bryant (block 3235). The houses have shingled gable roofs marked with a single, wide dormer with paired sash. There is no cornice. The brick front porches run across the entire width of the façade and narrow columns support the flat porch roof and simple sheet metal cornice. In this row there is a front chimney only every third house. On the north side of Whittier, the Daylight houses at 2300-28 Whittier, built by the Acme Building Co. in 1920, are again slightly different in design from others in the immediate area. Here the steep, shingled mansard roofs have three tall windows, set beneath a continuous, slightly projecting shed roof. Stone porches run across nearly the full width of the houses but enough space is left between them that each porch is private. Porch roofs are flat and plain. Doorways have sidelights and wide transoms.

Block 3235

The 3300 block of Auchentoroly Terrace is composed of two different rows of very stylish and heavily ornamented three-story, three-bay-wide houses sporting Dutch gables and steep, tiled mansard roofs. The row of six houses at 3300-10 Auchentoroly Terrace, built by landowner William M. Orem, is built of brown Roman brick with first floors faced with blocks of rusticated stone. The four on either end of the row have brownstone trim; the center two have limestone trim. Rock-faced stone blocks

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cover the first floor facades and form decorative bands at the level of the second floor window lintels. The south end house has a three-sided bay facing the corner that extends the full three stories of the house and is capped with a pyramidal tiled roof. The second, fourth, and sixth houses in the row have three-sided bays that extend two stories high and then form a wall for a third story open porch. Windows on the first and second floors have flat lintels but on the third floor there is a central round-arched window flanked by two windows with segmentally-arched lintels. These houses have curved, Dutch-style pediments set against the steep tiled mansard roofs. The third and fifth houses have flat first floor façades with tall, round-arched doors and windows; the shallow, swelled second floor bays have rectangular windows set beneath bands of rock-faced stone, and the third floors have paired, round-arched windows. On these houses a broken triangular pediment set within the mansard roof caps the design.

The next group of eight houses to the north, built just south of Gwynn's Falls Parkway in 1905 by Charles E. Spalding at 3312-26 Auchentoroly Terrace is even more elaborate in design. In this row the tiled mansard roofs are shorter but every other house has a tall Dutch gable that extends way above the mansard roof line. The three-story, three-bay-wide houses are built of very narrow brown Roman brick, have second floor bay windows, and deep front porches that open onto a short lawn. Porches of each pair of houses have deep dentilled sheet metal cornices marked by a central pediment over the paired entryways. The dentilled pediment is decorated with a stamped metal cartouche. Brick porch piers with marble caps are topped with large Ionic and Doric columns that support the porch roofs. The bay windows are faced with sheet metal. Three engaged columns mark each corner of the lower level and frame rectangular windows. Above, round-arched transoms filled with stained glass are flanked by stamped cartouches and swags, the whole capped by a dentilled sheet metal cornice. The tall third floor windows have round-arched, keystone lintels, which spring from paneled pilasters resting on marble bases. Beneath the tiled mansard roof there is a deeply concave sheet metal cornice framed by end brackets with a dentil row on its lower edge. The side facades of both end houses have a central swelled bay that runs the full height of the house.

On the south side of Gwynn's Falls Parkway, just west of Auchentoroly Terrace, there are two groups of highly decorative houses, built by the Auchentoroly Company in 1907-8. The row of four three-story, three-bay-wide buff brick houses at 2333-39 Gwynn's Falls Parkway combines features of the Renaissance Revival style with the more picturesque Spanish-Revival style. End houses look like Renaissance villas, with their low-pitched hipped red tiled roofs with deep eaves, flat facades, and small third floor (or attic-style) windows. A decorative stone band runs across the facades at the level of the third floor window sills. First and second floor windows have segmentally-arched lintels with stone keystones and stone sills. Doorways have pedimented entrance porches with red tiled roofs, supported by two full-height columns. The two center houses have red tiled gable roofs with central, Spanish-style curved and arched pediments projecting far above the roofline. There is a bay on the second floor that

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extends the full height of the second story, and whose parapet roof forms an open porch for the third story. The first story has a stone porch with a flat roof. All windows have segmentally-arched lintels with stone keystones and stone sills.

The pair of three-story, three-bay-wide houses at 2329-31 Gwynn's Falls Parkway is now covered with stucco. The houses have deep mansard slate roofs. Dutch end gables set into the mansard roof mark each end bay, with the other two bays of each house having a tall, shed-roofed dormer window. Windows have segmentally-arched lintels and the second floors of the end bays have paired windows. A deep, wide flat porch roof runs the full width of the end bays, but no original roof supports survive.

South of this pair, Charles E. Spalding built the long row of houses at 2301-27 Gwynn's Falls Parkway, originally called Orem Park Place, in 1911. This row has the same style of sheet-metal faced bay window as the row at 3312-26 Auchentoroly Terrace built by Spalding, but the rest of the design is much more conservative. These three-story, three-bay-wide, bay-window, porch-front houses are more strictly Renaissance Revival in style, with their flat marble window lintels and sills, simple dentilled sheet metal cornice and square-columned (with recessed panels) porch roof supports that sit atop brick piers. Some of the original turned porch railings survive in the row.

The long row of Daylight-style red brick houses on the north side of Bryant Avenue were built later, in 1922 by the Acme Building Company, on land developed by the Auchentoroly Company. The three-bay-wide red brick houses at 2300-30 Bryant Avenue have steep, tiled mansard roofs lit by dormer windows, deep stone porches that extend over only two bays of the house, and are built on terraces with front lawns. Each house has its own deep sheet metal cornice. Door and window lintels are formed by vertically-placed stretcher bricks and the windows are filled with 6/6 sash. As in most of the Daylight rows in the district, there is a wide front door framed by sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom. A single dormer window with shed roof sits over the entrance bay; the other dormer has paired sash. A short brick chimney extends above the mansard roof at the front of each house.

Blocks 3241, 3242, 3243

These city blocks lie south of Gwynn's Falls Parkway to Orem Avenue, east of Reisterstown Road to Woodbrook Avenue. Block 3243 is the southernmost, north of Orem to Whittier; Block 3242 lies north of Whittier to Bryant; and Block 3241 is north of Bryant to Gwynn's Falls Parkway. The land north of Orem to Bryant Avenue was developed by William H. West and his sister Helen Nesmith, who received it in the 1897 partition of their grandfather John Morris Orem's estate. Land north of Bryant to Gwynn's Falls became the property of John's son, William Morris Orem, in 1897, but when he declared

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bankruptcy in 1899 his trustees sold the northern part of the land to Charles E. Spalding and the southern portion of the land (among many other parcels) to George Morrison in 1905, who formed the Auchentoroly Co. to develop it.

Houses built facing Gwynn's Falls Parkway in 1910-11 are three-story, three-bay-wide, bay-window, porch-front houses in the Renaissance Revival style. Other houses in this section of the Historic District are red brick, Daylight-style houses built 1919-23.

Block 3243

This small block contains only two building groups—five three-story red brick Daylight-style apartment houses on the east side of Reisterstown Road and a row of two-story Daylight houses on the south side of Whittier Avenue.

Like several other designs of apartment houses in the Historic District, the group just north of Orem Avenue at 2325-33 Reisterstown Road, have front porches that extend the full three stories of the unit. Framed by brick piers and with rectangular brick porch fronts and sides, the buildings have almost no decorative features, except for diaper-pattern brickwork on the front of the second and third story porches. Each projecting three story porch has a wide, flat roof. They were built by the Realty and Construction Co. in 1920.

The row of red brick Daylight houses on the south side of Whittier (2201-21 Whittier) matches those on the north side of Whittier (2200-20) and the south side of Bryant Avenue (2201-21) in block 3242. These houses, built by the Merton Realty Co. in 1921, show a slight Tudor influence with several houses in the row built with end gables facing the street. Here the row of eleven red brick houses has a shingled gable roof, marked by single, shed-roofed dormers. Three houses in the row have third stories set within an end gable, lit by a pair of windows. Every pair of houses shares a porch with stone base and Doric columns as porch roof supports. Front doors have no sidelights but the wide first floor window is composed of paired sash.

Block 3242

There are two distinctive rows of Daylight-style houses built on the east side of Reisterstown Road north of Whittier Avenue and south of Bryant. Built in 1916-17 by the Jackson Realty Co., there are two groups of five red brick houses each at 2401-9 (2407 is missing) and 2411-19 Reisterstown Road. Built in a kind of Daylight style with green tiled mansard roofs and front porches, they yet have unusual features. The mansard roofs are slightly flared, which gives them an exotic look. Each end house has a triangular pedimented feature that extends above the mansard roof. Paired windows light

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the second and third floors of this pedimented bay and the area between the windows has distinct, diaper-pattern brickwork. The houses have individual brick porches with low-pitched hip roofs supported by thick, trapezoidal wooden posts. Each house has two dormers with deeply projecting, slightly pedimented roofs and front chimneys frame the center house units.

East of Reisterstown Road, the row of red brick Daylight houses on the north side of Whittier (2200-20 Whittier) and the south side of Bryant Avenue (2201-21) match those on the south side of Whittier in block 3243, with some units in the row having Tudor-style end gables facing the street. The eleven red brick houses have shingled gable roofs, each house with a single, shed-roofed dormer. Three houses in the row have third stories set within an end gable, lit by a pair of windows. Every pair of houses shares a porch with stone base and Doric columns as porch roof supports. Front doors have no sidelights but the wide first floor window is composed of paired sash.

Block 3241

Randolph Forrester built the row of three-story, three-bay-wide bay window, porch-front houses at 2219-37 Gwynn's Falls Parkway, in 1910. Much plainer in decoration than the bay window, porch-front houses further east on Gwynn's Falls, in this row the second-floor bay windows are decorated only by very thin pilasters set at each corner of the bay. Porch roofs are supported by simple Doric columns resting on brick piers that frame brick porch fronts. The sheet metal cornice is decorated with a row of modillions set above a row of dentils and a deep frieze. Long end brackets connect to a lower molding strip.

West of this row, there are five three-story, Daylight-style red brick apartment at 2209-17 Gwynn's Falls Parkway, built by the Acme Building Co. in 1919. Each unit is three bays wide with a three-story brick front porch—the flat porch roofs supported by brick piers on the first floor and tapered wooden piers on the second floor. The third floor porch currently has no roof. Center houses have tiled gable roofs while end houses are capped by end gables facing the street. There is a sheet metal cornice with modillions on the central houses and a deep, plain sheet metal cornice beneath the end gables of the end houses. Each doorway is framed by sidelights and has a wide rectangular transom, as in most of the Daylight houses in the district.

The Acme Building Co. also erected the wide apartment building on the corner of Gwynn's Falls Parkway and Reisterstown Road the same year. The three-story brown brick apartment building with short mansard, green-tiled roof at 2431-41 Reisterstown Road now has first floors filled with glass-fronted storefronts. The only decorative element of the façade is the fenestration pattern on the second and third floors. Units with three separate windows per floor alternate with units with triple windows or

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units with two single windows and a third shorter window, presumably lighting the stairs. Windows are filled with 6/6 sash.

South of the apartment building are four remaining Daylight-style houses at 2423-29 Reisterstown Road (out of an original row of five) built of red brick with tall shingled mansard roofs. All of the first floors are now covered with modern storefronts and most of the second floor windows have been replaced with smaller sash. Each house has two dormer windows, one smaller and one wider, and front chimney stacks demarcate each house. Daniel Shipley built the houses for the Acme Building Co. in 1922.

The north side of the 2200 block of Bryant Avenue (2200-18 Bryant) is filled with a row of two-story, three-bay-wide red brick Daylight-style houses with steep, tiled mansard roofs lit by dormer windows, deep stone porches that extend only over two bays of the house, and terraced front lawns. Each house has its own deep sheet metal cornice. Door and window lintels are formed by vertically-placed stretcher bricks and the windows are filled with 6/6 sash. As in most of the Daylight rows in the district, there is a wide front door framed by sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom. A single dormer window with shed roof sits over the entrance bay; the other dormer has paired sash. A short brick chimney extends above the mansard roof at the front of each house. Daniel Shipley built the houses for the Acme Building Co. in 1922.

Blocks north of Gwynn's Falls Parkway to Liberty Heights Avenue

Like the section of the Historic District south of Gwynn's Falls Parkway, this area has grand three-story houses facing Auchentoroly Terrace and Gwynn's Falls Parkway built before 1912, with the remainder of the housing built in the Daylight style of the early 1920s. There are also two historic churches in this section—the Shareii Tfiloh synagogue on the southwest corner of Auchentoroly Terrace and Liberty Heights Avenue, and the stone Druid Park Baptist Church (now the Mount Hope Baptist Church) at the northeast corner of Reisterstown Road and Gwynn's Falls Parkway. This section also contains five early three-story apartment buildings, constructed in 1912, and several other apartment structures.

Block 3236

This block runs north from Gwynn's Falls Parkway to Liberty Heights Avenue, east of Holmes Avenue to Auchentoroly Terrace.

The first houses to be built in the Auchentoroly Historic District can be found at 3436 and 3442 Auchentoroly Terrace. These very large three-story, five-bay-wide and five-bay-deep red brick houses

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were built in 1876 by John Morris Orem for his son William M. Orem and his daughter and son-in-law, William H. West. They sat on large lots with wide lawns facing Druid Hill Park. The house at 3236 Auchentoroly Terrace remains in close to original form. The low-pitched hip roof has a modillion cornice set above a row of dentils and a deep frieze. The front double doors are set behind a tall arched stone entryway, capped with a flat, dentilled pediment. The wide stone steps are framed by curved stone railing, which at 3442 connect to wide stone end posts. All windows have segmentally-arched lintels. The three other sides of the house all have two-story bay windows, with the widest on the northern façade. In 1912, residents of the immediate area founded the Park School, named for its location near Druid Hill Park, and located it in William H. West's former home at 3236 Auchentoroly Terrace.

The matching house at 3442 Auchentoroly Terrace has had two three-story brick front porches added in front of each of the two front end bays, but the original doorway with its arched enframing and wide stone steps is still intact and used as the entrance to the building. The original cornice also still survives, as do the side bay windows. The later front porch structures resemble those found on the apartment houses built in the Historic District in the 1920s and probably dates to that period.

Apart from the two 1876 mansion houses, this northern part of the Auchentoroly Terrace district was the last to be developed, with houses built on the west side of Auchentoroly Terrace beginning in 1908, and along Gwynn's Falls Parkway in 1910. This section also contains the district's early apartment houses, a group of five Spanish-style stucco buildings on the north side of Woodbrook Avenue, built in 1912.

Local developer Charles E. Spalding, who also worked in the part of the Historic District south of Gwynn's Falls Parkway, is responsible for the highly decorative row of three-story, three-bay-wide bay-window, porch-front houses on Auchentoroly Terrace, built by Charles H. Gerwig in 1908 and 1909. The thirteen brown Roman brick houses at 3400-24 Auchentoroly Terrace are distinguished by short tiled mansard roofs and decorative Dutch end gables that project high above the roofline. Houses with tiled mansards alternate with houses with Dutch gables, each Dutch gable having a central oculus. Every pair of houses shares a deep, balustered front porch with central pediment supported by thick Ionic columns set on brick piers. Each pediment is filled with a leafy stamped sheet metal ornament. Second-floor bay windows also have sheet metal decoration, in the form of three engaged columns framing each sash, the columns topped with large cartouches, not unlike the design seen on the bay windows of the houses on the south side of Gwynn's Falls Parkway, east of Woodbrook Avenue. A round-arched, stained glass transom caps each of the three sash in the bay windows. Houses with Dutch end gables have three rectangular windows on the third floor, with a flat marble lintel that runs across all three. The third-floor windows in the mansard-roofed houses have round-arched lintels.

Spalding also built the row of plainer three-story, three-bay-wide, Renaissance-Revival-style bay-window, porch-front houses at 2300-16 Gwynn's Falls Parkway, west of Auchentoroly Terrace, in 1910-11. The sheet metal cornices are supported by four short brackets per house, which frame three stamped rosettes. Single engaged columns frame the sash in the bay windows. The porches are brick,

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with porch roofs supported by full-height slender Doric columns. Turned balusters provide porch railings. First and second floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills.

North of the Spalding/Gerwig rows on Auchentoroly Terrace, there is a group of three much plainer three-story, bay-window, porch-front houses at 3426-30 Auchentoroly Terrace. These were not built until 1916 by James Yeatman, who was active earlier in building out blocks south of Orem Avenue. The houses have short shingled mansard roofs framed by sheet metal end brackets and plain porches with no central pediments. On the bay windows, only a single engaged column frames each sash and there is no sheet metal decoration. Third floor windows have a flat marble lintel that runs across all three. The brick porches have brick fronts and slender Doric columns supporting the flat porch roof.

In the former south side yard of the West house at 3236 Auchentoroly, George W. Schoenhals built three two-story Daylight houses with green tiled roofs at 3432, 3432 ½, and 3434 Auchentoroly Terrace in 1928, the last residences built in the Historic District. The front porches are stone with thick wooden piers supporting the flat porch roofs. Beneath the tiled mansards the houses have sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of modillions set above a plain frieze.

The former south side yard of the Orem mansion at 3442 Auchentoroly Terrace is now filled with a pair of two-story Daylight-style apartment houses, at 3438-40, that match a row of six others north of 3442, at 3844-54 Auchentoroly Terrace. These large red brick houses have green tiled mansard roofs, with two shed-roofed dormer windows each. In the front of each house there is a squared two-story enclosed porch, with banks of multi-paned windows on both levels of all three sides. The porch has its own short tiled mansard roof set above a plain sheet metal frieze. Front chimneys separate each roofline. The Edward Morris Construction Co. built these units in 1924 and was also responsible for adding the three-story front porch to the Orem mansion at 3442, which the company acquired in 1922. Many builders of Daylight houses throughout suburban Baltimore started enclosing the front porches to create sun porches in the mid-1920s. Here the builder adapted the style to small apartment houses.

The northernmost lot on this block of Auchentoroly Terrace, at the corner of Liberty Heights Avenue, is the location of the Shaarei Tfiloh Synagogue, a grey rock-faced stone building with tall central copper-clad dome designed by architect Stanislaus Russell in the Classical Revival style and built in 1921-7. The building is three bays wide and four bays deep with each façade topped by a pedimented roofline with modillion cornice. The center of each pediment is marked by an oculus. Each corner of the building has a slightly shorter rounded bay, with its own copper roof; those facing the corner of Auchentoroly Terrace and Liberty Heights Avenue and Liberty Heights and Holmes Avenue have entrances to the synagogue. Tall arched stained glass windows, framed by smooth stone arched lintels with keystones, light the upper levels of the synagogue on all four sides, while paired and triple rectangular windows light the basement level. The tall dome rests on a stone-faced clerestory lit by arched windows set between Corinthian pilasters. The Shaarei Tfiloh Synagogue is individually listed in the National Register.

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The east side of Holmes Avenue in this block is built up with red brick Daylight-style houses. The row of houses north of West Avenue at 3501-23 Holmes, built by the Acme Building Co., closely resemble the row built in the 3400 block of Reisterstown Road by the same company in 1920. The mansard roofs are tile and have two dormer windows each. Each house has its own sheet metal modillion cornice set above a plain frieze and brick front chimneys frame each mansard roof. Wide, but individual, stone porches have wooden piers supporting slightly hipped porch roofs. Doors have sidelights and transoms.

The next row south, 3415-25 Holmes, is another variation of the Daylight style. Here the green tiled mansard roofs have three large dormer windows, each capped by a continuous shallow tiled mansard roof of its own. Front chimneys frame each house. Brick front porches extend over two bays of the façade; wooden piers set on brick bases support the flat porch roofs. Front doors are framed by sidelights and topped by a wide transom. East of this row are seven houses (3401-13 Holmes) built at the same time as the long row across the street on the west side of Holmes, but here all the houses have shingled gable roofs with no end gables breaking the design.

Block 3239

This block fronts on the north side of Gwynn's Falls Parkway and runs north to West Avenue, east of Woodbrook Avenue to Holmes Avenue.

Charles E. Spalding built the row of three-story, three-bay-wide, bay window, porch-front houses at 2216-44 Gwynn's Falls Parkway in 1911. This row has more elaborate Renaissance Revival-style façade decorations. Every other pair of houses has third-story windows with a continuous marble lintel, with the center window capped by a round arched lintel with stone keystone. The next pair of houses has three windows with individual flat marble lintels. In this row the same style of bay window is used as on the row Spalding built to the north, with single engaged columns framing the sash, but the sheet metal cornices here lack the decorative brackets. In this grouping, the base and sides of the porches are brick and shorter wooden columns support the porch roof.

West of Gwynn's Falls, the Cottage Apartment Co. built a group of five interesting three-story apartment houses in 1912 at 3401-9 Woodbrook, south of West Avenue. The three-story, three-bay-wide buildings are now faced with stucco and have rooflines punctuated by a central Spanish Revival-style decorative motif. Tall chimneys rise above the roofline at either end of the façade. The buildings seem to have had three-story front porches and the deep roof over the third-floor porch partially obscures the decorative gable and parapet roofline behind. Each building has three-story bay windows on its north and south sides and one-story bay windows on the first floor on either side of the entrance. Tall multi-paned windows light the second and third floors of the central entrance bays, while the upper

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floors of each side bay have paired 6/6 sash. Some of the buildings are in considerable disrepair while others have had façade modernizations. The building at 3405 Woodbrook probably has its original three-story wooden balustered porches, which rest on first floor brick piers. The building next door, at 3407, now has a modern porch, but the original pilasters on the front of the façade are still there as are the wide, arched wooden brackets that supported the porch where it joined the front façade. The house at 3409 has no porches remaining but still retains its deep third-story porch roof. The apartment house at 3403 has porches now partially enclosed with modern siding. There is a single, narrower building at 3401 Woodbrook, with a flat façade and the decorative front end gable is missing. This building did not have bay windows but at some point in its history did have a three-story front porch. The original front windows have been replaced and the openings partially filled in.

The long row of Daylight houses on the west side of Holmes, south of West Avenue (3400-24 Holmes), shows the influence of the Tudor style. Three sets of paired houses in the row have end gables breaking the steep slate gable roofs of the rest of the row, as well as second-floor bay windows. Gabled roof houses have a single and a paired second floor window or three single windows, and each house has a wide, triple-sash first floor window. The houses have full-width brick front porches, with flat porch roofs originally supported by slender wooden Doric columns. Each gabled-roof house in the row has a single shed-roofed dormer. On the east side of Holmes, opposite this row, are seven houses (3401-13 Holmes) built at the same time, but here all have shingled gable roofs with no end gables breaking the design. The houses were built by the Park Improvement Co. in 1917.

Block 3240

This block fronts on the north side of Gwynn's Falls Parkway, extending north to West Avenue, and runs between Reisterstown Road and Woodbrook Avenue.

Randolph Forrester built the row of somewhat plainer three-story bay window, porch-front houses at 2200-14 Gwynn's Falls Parkway in 1910. The row is identical to the row Forrester built at the same time across the street, at 2219-37 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (block 3241).

The only church in the Historic District is located just east of the northeast corner of Gwynn's Falls Parkway and Reisterstown Road. Built in 1918-20 for the Druid Park Baptist congregation, the brown brick simple Gothic-style church now serves as the Mount Hope Baptist Church. A long nave with gable end facing the streets extends back from a one-story entrance bay with crenellated roofline. Narrow windows with stone trim flank the entrance bay and above it there is a large modern window, set beneath a stone pointed-arch and framed by stone-capped brick buttresses. Stone bands decorate the end gable of the nave and extend across the front of

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the church at the mid-level of the nave window and the sill level of the two narrow first floor windows. The congregation later built a modern church just to the west, on the corner of Gwynn's Falls and Reisterstown Road, that is non-contributing to the Historic District.

The red brick row at 3401-15 Reisterstown Road sits high atop a terraced hill. Built by the Acme Building Co. in 1920, the houses have green tile mansard roofs with modillion cornices and two small dormer windows each, also with modillion cornices. Stone porches extend just over two bays of each house, giving each porch privacy. Doric columns support flat porch roofs with modillion cornices and a deep frieze area. Front chimneys demarcate each house. As with many other Daylight houses in the Historic District, these have wide front doors framed by sidelights, set beneath a wide rectangular transom. Acme also built the almost identical row to the east, facing the west side of Woodbrook Avenue (3400-16 Woodbrook), but here the mansard roofs are not tiled, but shingled. End houses have bay window projections.

Block 3238

This block lies north of West Avenue to Liberty Heights Avenue, running east from Reisterstown Road to Woodbrook Avenue. It contains a combination of Daylight houses and Daylight-style apartment houses.

The row of houses at 3501-13 Reisterstown Road also sit atop a terrace, north of West Avenue. They originally had tall tiled mansard roofs, but all but one are now shingled. Each mansard has a single dormer window with shed roof and a wider dormer window with paired sash. Front chimneys demarcate each house and the houses originally had deep, concave sheet metal cornices. Stone porches extend across two bays of each house, but no original porch roof supports remain. This row and the similar houses to the east on the west side of Woodbrook Avenue (3500-12) were built in 1920 by the Acme Building Co. The row on Woodbrook retains more of its original features—most of the green tiled mansard roofs have survived and the hipped roofs on the porches are supported by thick trapezoidal wooden piers. Wide front doors are framed by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms.

A large three-story red brick apartment house occupies the southwest corner of Liberty Heights and Woodbrook avenues. The structure is about fourteen bays deep and six bays wide. A squared, three-story projection on the central portion of the north end of the building is filled with windows on all three sides and may originally have been open porches. A three-sided bay extends eastwardly from the northeast corner of the building. All windows have lintels made with a row of vertically-placed stretcher bricks and there is some decorative brickwork under the very low-pitched Dutch gable forming the northern end of the main building.

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West of the apartment building on Liberty Heights Avenue, there are five very large Daylight-style apartment houses with two-story brick front porches, each with its own short tiled mansard roof. These porches are open on the first floor, with second floor sunrooms, filled with multi-light windows, as can be still be seen on the two easternmost houses. These sunrooms resemble those on the houses at 3444-54 Auchentoroly Terrace. The sunrooms of the other three houses have been filled in and are now lit by modern windows. The houses themselves have tiled gable roofs and the two dormers per house also have tiled gable roofs. The first floor window is paired. Each building sits on a 24-foot-wide lot. Both groups of apartments were built by the Druid Building Co. in 1922.

The southeast corner of Liberty Heights and Reisterstown Road is occupied by a non-contributing gas station and auto shop.

Block 3237

This block runs north of West Avenue to Liberty Heights Avenue, east of Woodbrook to Holmes Avenue.

On the northeast corner of West and Woodbrook avenues, there is a single shingled two-and-a-half story frame house, at 3501 Woodbrook, built by the Orem family around 1900. The white-painted house would be described as Colonial Revival in style—with its wraparound porch, second-floor bay window and cross-gabled roof with dormer windows, except for the fact that the very deep eaves of the roof flare out noticeably. The wide front dormer has two casement windows framed by pilasters, which support a deep frieze and shallow shed roof. The porch supports are shingled and the door has a stained glass transom. The house extends back on West Avenue five bays, with a central, two-story bay window projection. This façade and that on the north side of the house has two wide dormers with gable roofs and paired casement sash.

North of the single frame house, there is a row of plainer Daylight houses, with shingled mansard roofs with two square dormers each, at 3505-13 Woodbrook Avenue. The two-bay-wide brick porches have brick piers supporting flat roofs. As in most Daylight houses in the district, front brick chimneys separate houses and the wide front doors are framed by sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom. Houses on the west side of Holmes (3500-16) are identical to those on the east side of Woodbrook (3505-13). The mansard roofs are shingled, have two tall dormer windows and the brick porches have brick piers supporting flat porch roofs. The Acme Building Co. built both rows in 1920.

Another row of Daylight houses with a suggestion of Tudor influence can be found on the south side of Liberty Heights Avenue, at 2201-11 Liberty Heights. The gabled-roof row of six two-story red

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brick houses has end houses with end gables facing the street; center houses have single shed-roofed dormers. End houses have full-width, hipped roof porches while each pair of center houses shares a wide, gable-roofed porch marked by a central one-story brick structure with end gable facing the street. End houses have two second floor windows while center houses have a single and a paired second floor window.

Fire Engine House No. 52 still stands at the northeast corner of Liberty Heights and Woodbrook avenues. The two story red brick building with stone trim has a flat, parapeted roofline with stone dentilled cornice beneath. The entrance bay of the main façade facing Woodbrook Avenue is faced with stone and has a wide arched opening topped by three rectangular windows. A stone panel with the letters "BALTO. FIRE DEPT." is capped by a short stone modillion cornice. The base of the façade is stone and stone "quoins" frame the entrance bay. The long six-bay side of the building facing Liberty Heights Avenue has windows on both first and second floors with vertically placed stretcher lintels and stone sills. Slightly projecting bays near the east and west ends of the building have doorways, second floor windows with bracketed stone sills, and are capped by a stone band set above three diamond-shaped pieces of stone trim. A diaper-pattern brickwork band runs across the upper level of the facade, just beneath the stone cornice. A tall fire-hose tower with tiled roof is located on the southern side of the rear of the building.

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List of contributing properties

Blocks north of Fulton Ave. to Orem Ave.

Block 3228

2700-30 Parkwood Avenue
2732-40 and 2800-28 Parkwood Avenue
2830-46 Parkwood Avenue
2201-31 Ruskin Avenue
2801-35 Woodbrook Avenue
2800-36 Woodbrook Avenue
2843-81 Woodbrook Avenue
2838-62 and 2870-80 Woodbrook Avenue
2201-11 Lynnbrook Avenue
2200-10 Lynnbrook Avenue
2213-15 Reistertown Road
2227-41 Reistertown Road
2245-9 Reisterstown Road
2251-61 Reistertown Road
2263-73 Reistertown Road
2275-85 Reistertown Road

Block 3229

2700-22 Auchentoroly Terrace
2301-13 Avalon Avenue
2302-12 N. Fulton Avenue
2701-31 Parkwood Avenue

Block 3230

2800-20 Auchentoroly Terrace
2302-12 Avalon Avenue
2801-21 Parkwood Avenue
2301-13 Edgemont Avenue

Block 3232

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2900-29 Auchentoroly Terrace
2300-14 Edgemont Avenue
2823-43 Parkwood Avenue
2301-15 Ruskin Avenue
3000-24 Auchentoroly Terrace
2300-16 Ruskin Avenue
2901-23 Parkwood Avenue
2301-17 Orem Avenue

Block 3244

2900-22 Parkwood Avenue
2201-43 Orem Avenue
2301-23 Reisterstown Road
2200-38 Ruskin Avenue

Blocks north of Orem Avenue to Gwynn's Falls Parkway

Block 3233

3100-12 Auchentoroly Terrace
2301-7 Whittier Avenue
2309-23 Whittier Avenue

Block 3234

3200-26 Auchentoroly Terrace
2301-31 Bryant Avenue
2300-28 Whittier Avenue

Block 3235

3300-10 Auchentoroly Terrace
3312-26 Auchentoroly Terrace
2333-39 Gwynn's Falls Parkway

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2329-31 Gwynn's Falls Parkway
2301-27 Gwynn's Falls Parkway
2300-30 Bryant Avenue

Block 3241

2201 Gwynn's Falls Parkway and 2431-41 Reisterstown Road, apt. building
2421-29 Reisterstown Road
2203-17 Gwynn's Falls Parkway
2219-37 Gwynn's Falls Parkway
2200-18 Bryant Avenue

Block 3242

2401-19 Reisterstown Road
2200-20 Whittier Avenue
2201-21 Bryant Avenue

Block 3243

2325-33 Reisterstown Road
2201-21 Whittier Avenue

Block 3236

3400-30 Auchentoroly Terrace
3432-34 Auchentoroly Terrace
3436 Auchentoroly Terrace
3438-40 Auchentoroly Terrace
3442 Auchentoroly Terrace
3444-54 Auchentoroly Terrace

Shareii Tfiloh Synagogue (individually listed in National Register 1996)

3401-13 Holmes Avenue
3415-25 Holmes Avenue
3501-23 Holmes Avenue
2300-16 Gwynn's Falls Parkway

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Block 3237

3500-16 Holmes Avenue
3501 Woodbrook Avenue
3503-13 Woodbrook Avenue
2201-11 Liberty Heights Avenue
Fire Engine House No. 52

Block 3238

2301 Liberty Heights Avenue
2203-11 Liberty Heights Avenue
3501-13 Reisterstown Road
3500-12 Woodbrook Avenue

Block 3239

2216-44 Gwynn's Falls Parkway
3401-9 Woodbrook Avenue
3400-24 Holmes Avenue

Block 3240

3417-31 Reisterstown Road
2200-14 Gwynn's Falls Parkway
3400-16 Woodbrook Avenue
Mount Hope Baptist Church

List of non-contributing properties

2217-39 Reisterstown Road	one-story brick modern building, former auto sales and service
2201-11 Reisterstown Road	one-story brick modern building, former paint store
2214 Fulton Avenue	two-story brick modern building, former restaurant
modern car dealership, se corner Liberty Heights Avenue and Reisterstown Road	
modern Mount Hope Baptist Church, ne corner Reisterstown Road and Gwynn's Falls Parkway	

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the history of development in Baltimore, and for its architecture, comprising a substantially intact collection of residential buildings representative of the types and styles that characterized the city's affluent neighborhoods in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Mainly developed in the period 1895-1925 as a stylish residential neighborhood facing Baltimore's Druid Hill Park (1860), the district offered suburban-style rowhouses with front porches and front lawns in an area directly north of the city's affluent Jewish neighborhood centering around Eutaw Place. Because of residential segregation practices, Baltimore's German Jewish elite began migrating to the Eutaw Place area in the 1880s and 1890s, where they built elegant townhouses or bought large and elaborate rowhouses and built a number of synagogues. When developers began creating another stylish neighborhood further north, with large Renaissance-Revival style rowhouses built along parked terraces and facing the green expanses of Druid Hill Park, affluent Jewish families moved in, opened Park School in 1912, and built an important synagogue in 1921-27. Like the three-story, bay-window, porch-front houses built in the same years north of upper Mt. Vernon in Peabody Heights (now Charles Village), these houses also had front lawns and deep porches and many were designed by the same architects and builders. After World War I, several Jewish-owned building companies filled the undeveloped lots in the Auchentoroly Terrace area with large versions of the newly-popular Daylight-style house, also with front porches and front lawns.

The period of significance, 1895-1925, begins with the initial construction of housing in the district and ends when it was substantially built-out, achieving its present and historic form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Part of the land that became the neighborhood known as Auchentoroly Terrace was originally part of "Auchentorolie," the large country estate of Scottish-born Dr. George Buchanan, one of the seven commissioners who helped establish Baltimore Town in 1729. When Buchanan's daughter married Nicholas Rogers they built the country houses known as "Druid Hill" on the estate in 1801. This part of northwest Baltimore, rising westwardly from the bed of Jones Falls, was dotted with the country estates of wealthy Baltimoreans, who summered in this hilly and treed environment far removed from the low-lying harbor and the growing number of factories and workers surrounding it. Neighbors included wealthy linen merchant turned banker Alexander Brown, who built Mondawmin further west and coffee merchant Redmond Stewart, whose Hermitage lay south of Mondawmin.

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In 1856 Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, the grandson of Nicholas Rogers, sold 33 ½ acres of the western portion of his land to John Morris Orem, a clothing merchant. Four years later, in 1860, Rodgers sold the rest of Druid Hill to Baltimore City for use as a public park and the Druid Hill house, with alterations, became part of the park facilities. Although the park soon became a popular gathering spot, residential development did not follow until after the city annexed this part of Baltimore County in 1888. Orem built his own country house at Auchentoroly but it does not survive. The two houses he built for his son and daughter in 1876 facing Druid Hill Park are still standing and although long since converted to apartment houses, retain much of their original exterior appearance. William Morris Orem and John Morris Orem's daughter and her husband William H. West lived in the two large houses, at 3436 and 3442 Auchentoroly Terrace, respectively, and later developed the Orem estate into the area now known as Auchentoroly Terrace. In 1912 the house at 3436 Auchentoroly Terrace became the first home of Park School, founded for the wealthy Jewish residents of this northwestern section of Baltimore.

The Orem land only extended south to Orem Avenue and did not begin to be developed by the family until about 1897. Meanwhile, the blocks in the Historic District lying south of Orem Avenue to Fulton Avenue, saw a spurt of building activity in the mid-1890s, not long after the area had been annexed by the city and city services were now available. In 1894 rowhouse builder Frank O. Singer, Jr. and developer Charles E. Spalding acquired a large parcel of land facing Druid Hill Park, north of Fulton Avenue and east of Reisterstown Road, running north to the southern boundary of the Auchentoroly estate. Beginning about 1895 Singer and Spalding created a unique, stylistically cohesive neighborhood in this six-block area by finding builders to erect block after block of the newest-style of rowhouse, known at the time as "swell fronts." Designed in the Renaissance Revival style, these houses were built of brown, Roman brick, with rusticated stone window lintels and sills, basements and stringers, and white sheet metal cornices, usually decorated with classical swags. First introduced by Stanford White in his Villard Houses in New York City in 1884, and then brought to Baltimore by White in his design of John F. Goucher's townhouse on St. Paul Street, just opposite Goucher College, the Renaissance Revival style dominated Baltimore architecture between about 1890 and 1915. Although the first houses built in the style had flat fronts, builders soon introduced a bowed, or "swelled" front. A block-long row of houses was built at one time and end houses sported dramatic, tall conical roofs.

Three-story, swell-fronted houses were first seen along both east and west North Avenue in the years immediately after the city boundary line was extended further north in 1888. To bring fashionable swell-front houses to the area they were developing west of Druid Hill Park, Singer and Spalding turned to builder Joseph H. Pentz, who erected most of the houses along

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Auchentoroly Terrace (then called Evergreen Terrace) facing the park and in the block to the west, north of Parkwood Avenue. They built mainly three-story swell-and square-fronted houses along Auchentoroly Terrace and two-story versions on the narrower cross streets (Ruskin, Edgemont, and Avalon), as well as the north side of Parkwood. South of Parkwood, Singer and Spalding used other builders to construct similar, mostly two-story rows of swell-front houses.

In 1897, the owners of the Auchentoroly land to the north decided it was time to follow suit. By this time John Morris Orem was dead and had left his land to his son William Morris Orem and daughter Sophie Baker West, wife of William West, now also deceased. Brother and sister hired the Martenet Surveying Co. to lay out lots and create a deed of partition to split the lots between them. Sophie West allocated her share to her two children, William H. West and Helen West Nesmith. William Morris Orem enthusiastically embraced his role as land developer, borrowing heavily to build the first houses on the property, a row of three-story swell-fronts in the 3100 block of Auchentoroly Terrace in 1897-98. Unfortunately Orem was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1899 and court-appointed trustees took over the sale of some of his building lots. After his death his widow sold the remainder of his land to George Morrison, who with other partners, formed the Auchentoroly Company in 1905. In 1907 the various partners entered into an agreement to lay out Auchentoroly Terrace and Orem Park Place (now Gwynn's Falls Parkway) as wide, parked boulevards and start building houses facing them. The major partners in the enterprise named streets after themselves—Orem Avenue, Orem Park Place, West Avenue, and Morris Avenue. William Morris Orem's brother J. Morris Orem, a real estate broker, participated in the development and lived in the single frame house at 3501 Woodbrook Avenue.

Charles E. Spalding, the developer of most of the land south of Orem Avenue, also built or helped develop the principal lots facing both Auchentoroly Terrace and Gwynn's Falls Parkway for the Orem heirs and Auchentoroly Co. Spalding and builder Charles H. Gerwig (brother of architect Jacob Gerwig) first erected a row of three-story swell-front houses in the 3200 block of Auchentoroly Terrace, but then created much more imaginative versions of Renaissance Revival-style rowhouses, now with second-floor bay windows and porch fronts, tiled short mansard roofs, decorative Dutch end gables breaking the roofline, stamped sheet metal ornament applied to the bay windows, and decorative use of different-colored bricks and stone. These houses, built between 1906 and 1911, closely resemble contemporary examples built in Charles Village and can be found in the 3300 and 3400 blocks of Auchentoroly Terrace as well as in the 2300 block of the east side of Gwynn's Falls Parkway. The three-story, bay-window, porch-front houses built by Spalding in the 2200 block of Gwynn's Falls Parkway lack the highly decorative rooflines of those on Auchentoroly Terrace.

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One of the most unusual groups of buildings in the Auchentoroly development is the group of five Spanish Revival style apartment buildings erected on the north side of Morris (now Woodbrook Avenue), just west of Orem Park Place in 1912. In the first decade of the twentieth century people in Baltimore and elsewhere were experimenting with fashionable apartment living. The first apartment houses were built in the Mount Vernon Place area and then along the upper reaches of Eutaw Place, with a few others built facing Druid Hill Park east and west of Eutaw (now known as Druid Lake Drive). The Auchentoroly Co. sold this lot to the Cottage Apartment Co., who built these three-story, porch-front structures with their stuccoed facades and Spanish-style end gables.

Wealthy Jewish families began purchasing the large stylish houses on Auchentoroly Terrace and Gwynn's Falls Parkway and in 1912 opened the Park School in William Morris Orem's old house at 3436 Auchentoroly Terrace. The school was so named because it faced Druid Hill Park. Founded in 1912 by a group of parents, primarily social and educational progressives in Baltimore's German Jewish community, the school hired Hans Froelicher, Sr., a professor of German at Goucher College, then on St. Paul Street, to devise its educational plan. The well-known progressive educator Eugene Smith (an associate of philosopher John Dewey) became the first headmaster. The location near Druid Hill Park provided students with the kinds of outdoor experiences and hands-on learning activities championed by leading progressives of the era. In 1917 the school moved west, to a set of three buildings on Liberty Heights Avenue, and, finally, in 1959 to its present location in Baltimore County.

The Auchentoroly Co. under the leadership of George Morrison, completed the development of the Orem family lands just after World War I. In 1919-1920 the company sold one block at a time to a Jewish-owned builder named Louis Pincus and his Acme Building Co. Acme filled most of the blocks both east and west of Gwynn's Falls Parkway, south of the houses on Auchentoroly Terrace to Reisterstown Road, with large, well-built red brick Daylight-style houses, the kind of houses being built in Baltimore's new suburban neighborhoods in this period. Designed so that there were windows in every room, this new style of house was two rooms wide and two rooms deep, instead of the old Baltimore rowhouse style of three rooms deep, with no light in the center room, hence the contemporary name "Daylight" or "Sunlight" houses. Daylight houses had wide front porches, front lawns, and rear lot garages for the new family car. The garages built by Acme in the Historic District are particularly stylish.

The most stylish of the Daylight houses built by the Acme Building Co. are in the 3400 and 3500 blocks of Reisterstown Road and the corresponding 3400 and 3500 blocks of Woodbrook Avenue. The wide houses have green tiled mansard roofs with dormer windows, stone porches with columns supporting the roof, and front doors framed by sidelights and topped with wide transoms. Other rows built by Acme on interior streets have brick porches and shingled mansard roofs. A few other builders

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also erected Daylight houses on land sold to them by the Auchentoroly Co., but the majority of the houses were built by Acme. Three groups of Daylight houses in the Historic District show the influence of the Tudor Revival style, with occasional houses in the group having end gables facing the street. These examples, however, are far plainer than the prototype Tudor Revival-style of Daylight house built in areas like Tuscany-Canterbury or along University Parkway in this same period.

The Auchentoroly Co. also constructed or developed several groups of red brick, three-story apartment buildings, all with brick front porches on each floor. The buildings have details similar to the Daylight houses built at the same time, with door and window lintels composed of vertically-placed stretcher bricks; short, decorative mansard roofs; and brick porches. The Acme Building Co. built those at 2301-7 Whittier Avenue, the group on the south side of Whittier, north of Woodbrook, in 1919 and those at 2209-17 Gwynn's Falls Parkway in 1919-20; The Druid Building Co. erected the group at 2201-11 Liberty Heights Avenue, east of Reisterstown Road, in 1922; and the Realty and Construction Co. built those at 2325-33 Reisterstown Road, north of Orem, in 1920.

Another Jewish-owned building company constructed the last large group of residences in the Historic District, in the 3400 block of Auchentoroly Terrace, north of the Orem house at 3426 Auchentoroly Terrace. The Edward Morris Construction Co. acquired the Orem house at 3442 and all the land north to Liberty Heights in 1922. They added the three-story porches to 3442 Auchentoroly Terrace, turning it into apartments, and then built eight Daylight-style apartment units with front sun porches on the property, two south of 3442 and six to the north. Both first and second floor sun porches have banks of multi-light windows on all three sides.

The Historic District also contains the Shaarei Tfiloh Synagogue (individually listed in the National Register in 1996). It is noteworthy because its members were relatively recent immigrants from Russia and Eastern Europe. To quote from the National Register listing:

The Shaarei Tfiloh synagogue, constructed in 1921, is one of the oldest functioning synagogue buildings in Maryland. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the migration of Russian and Eastern European Jews to the major urban centers of the northeastern United States in the early twentieth century. The orthodox Shaarei Tfiloh congregation was founded of such immigrants, and has remained in its original building longer than any other Baltimore congregation (75 years in 1996). This stability is remarkable in light of the rapid and comprehensive migration of Baltimore's Jewish community to the suburbs in the period after World War II. The building derives additional significance under Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of early twentieth century synagogue design including stained glass windows, a central dome and a balcony for women's seating. It is visually distinctive locally for its prominent location near Druid Hill Park and its high visibility in the surrounding area.

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Designed by Baltimore architect Stanislaus Russell, the building has all four sides equally embellished with stone work and stained glass, a departure from other local synagogues, which have prominent front facades with more utilitarian sides and rear.

Louis Cordish, a wealthy cigar maker living at 2206 Gwynn's Falls Parkway became the Orthodox congregation's first president and chose the site for the building at the top of the Auchentoroly Terrace hill, facing Druid Hill Park on both its eastern and northern sides. The shul started in a rowhouse at 2218 Bryant Avenue in 1920. Other prominent members (and neighbors of Cordish) included Isaac Frankel, father of Victor, at 2208; Felix Bendann, the art dealer, at 2202; Harry Hoffberger, an ice and coal wholesaler, at 2210; Louis Mazor, a musical instruments retailer, at 2300; and Joseph Rosenberg, a clothing manufacturer, at 2327 Gwynn's Falls Parkway. According to the 1920 Federal census, most of the residents of Gwynn's Falls Parkway were Russian Jews who spoke Yiddish. The majority were clothing manufacturers along with several lawyers and real estate brokers.

According to the 1910 and 1920 censuses, houses facing Auchentoroly Terrace had a mix of Christian and Jewish residents. Daniel Baker, an Orem family member and the president of a lime and stone company, lived at 3442 Auchentoroly Terrace until he sold it in 1922 to the Edward Morris Construction Co. Eleanor Mouldsdale, an elocution teacher undoubtedly of independent means, bought the larger corner house at 3400 Auchentoroly Terrace in 1909, occasioning several paragraphs in the "Realty and Building Field" section of the *Baltimore American* on June 17, 1909:

One of the largest deals for a private residence put through for some time was consummated yesterday in the sale by John T. Reed, real estate broker, representing the Lafayette Mill and Lumber Company, of the property 3400 Auchentoroly Terrace. It is at the northwest corner of Orem Park Place, which is to be the new boulevard connecting Druid Hill Park with Gwynns Falls Park.

The property was bought in fee by Miss Eleanor Louise Mouldsdale . . . and while the consideration was not disclosed, it is understood to have been around \$24,000. The house is a beautiful, three-story, buff-brick structure, and the lot fronts on Auchentoroly Terrace about 30 feet and extends to a depth of about 150 feet. On the rear of the lot is a spacious garage that will accommodate two large machines.

Although the residence forms one of a row that was built within the last year, it is entirely different from any of the others, as it is much larger, contains more appointments and all the cabinet work was made from special designs. In addition to steam heating and combination lighting, the residence contains five bathrooms and a complete laundry.

In 1910 the merchant Herman Reitz lived next door at 3402 Auchentoroly Terrace, but residents of other houses in the row are not listed. By 1920, all of the houses are occupied, several by Russian or

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Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District
Name of Property

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Lithuanian Jews in the clothing business, in addition to Solomon Rosenblum, a manufacturer of overalls (3410); Peter Oletsky, an exhibitor for a motion picture company (3412); Leo Seligman, the buyer for a department store (3414); Aaron Burdwise, who sold musical instruments wholesale and retail (3416); Isaac Merowitz, a real estate operator (3418); David Macht, a physician (3420); Harry Klaw, a dealer in iron and metal (3422); and Hyman Blumberg, the business manager of a labor union (3430). The Orem family house at 3436 now had six rental apartments since it was no longer the home of Park School. Daniel Baker's large house at 3442 Auchentoroly Terrace is the northernmost house on the terrace. Most of the Russian Jewish residents immigrated to America in the late 1880s, 1890s, or very early 1900s. In 1920 the 3400 block also had an Irish family living at 3404 and an Italian family at 3406.

By the late 1920s most of the homes and apartments in the Historic District had Jewish residents, many of whom worshipped at the Shaarei Tfiloh Synagogue. After African-American families began to move into the neighborhood in the 1960s, many Jewish residents left but still returned to the Synagogue. Park School left the area in 1959.

The Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District is especially significant under Criterion C, as the large Renaissance Revival-style houses built along Auchentoroly Terrace and Gwynn's Falls Parkway between 1895 and 1911 are some of the finest examples of this rowhouse style of architecture in the city. In like manner, the Daylight-style houses built 1917-23 are equally impressive in terms of the materials used in their construction (stone porches, tile mansard roofs) and their overall size, in comparison to many of the Daylight houses built by large-scale building developers throughout the city. Most also had nicely designed garages.

Many of the houses in the Historic District are also representative of the transition that took place in rowhouse building at the end of the nineteenth century into the first decades of the twentieth century—changes that closely reflected nationwide trends towards suburbanization. The first rowhouses built in the district, south of Orem Avenue, are stylish, with the swell-and-square-fronts and corner roof turrets, but none have front porches or front yards. But beginning around 1905-7, Baltimore builders added front porches and often short front lawns to give their houses the appeal of the new suburbs being developed by the Roland Park Company north of the city, where affluent homebuyers could purchase individual homes on treed lots along winding, picturesque streets. For Baltimoreans who could not afford a large suburban house, or still preferred rowhouse living, developers created a new kind of three-story rowhouse with at least a deep front porch and front lawn. These new-style houses were built north of the old central city, along electric trolley lines in open areas that had been former country estates. Once the advent of automobiles allowed city residents to live even further away from their workplaces, building developers filled vast tracts north, east, and west of the built-up city with two-story Daylight-style houses. These red brick houses were wider and shallower, to allow sunlight into every room, had front porches, and even deeper front yards. While the main parked boulevards of the section of the Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District north of Orem Avenue are filled with

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Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District

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distinguished examples of Renaissance Revival-style porch-front houses, all of the interior blocks are built up with large, well-designed Daylight houses.

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Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District
Name of Property

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Major Bibliographical References:

Secondary Sources

Mary Ellen Hayward and Frank R. Shivers, Jr., editors, *Baltimore Architecture, An Illustrated History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 2004)

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

Henry Russell Hitchcock, *Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (New York: Penguin Books, 1958)

Primary Sources

The Land Records of Baltimore City, housed in the Clarence Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse, Baltimore, Maryland, available online at the Maryland State Archives

The *Baltimore Sun*, available on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and at Goucher College Library, 1880-1940, and online through Genealogy Bank.com

U.S. Federal Censuses, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920, available on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library or through Ancestry.com

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1890, 1914, and 1914-51, available on the Enoch Pratt Free Library's website.

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Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District

Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Geographical Data:

Lat/Long Coordinates:

A: 39.319877
-76.650646

B: 39.318613
-76.648104

C: 39.315174
-76.644385

D: 39.313315
-76.646233

E: 39.318350
-76.652250

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District is bounded by Fulton Ave. on the south, Auchentoroly Terrace on the east, Liberty Heights Ave. on the north, and Reisterstown Road on the west.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are formed by Druid Hill Park on the east and north and the commercial Reisterstown Road on the west. Fulton Avenue was chosen as the southern boundary because south of Fulton there are many gaps in historic resources and the neighborhood shows a high degree of disintegration. North of Fulton, however, almost all the block faces are intact, the houses have been well maintained, and all were built within the period 1895-1925, many by the same builders.

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Auchentoroly Terrace HD

Section PHOTO Page 1

Baltimore, MD

Index to Photographs

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

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: B-5279

Name of Property: Auchentoroly Terrace HD

Location: Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: M.E. Hayward

Date taken: June - August, 2014

Location of original digital files [or negatives]: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

[with block numbers, builder, and date]

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0001.tif
2700-22 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3229) Joseph Pentz, 1895
East and north façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0002.tif
Detail, 2700-22 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3229) Joseph Pentz, 1895
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0003.tif
2301-13 Avalon Avenue (Block 3229) Joseph Pentz, 1895
South and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0004.tif
2800-20 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3230) Joseph Pentz, 1895
East and north façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0005.tif
2803-21 Parkwood Avenue (Block 3230) Joseph Pentz, 1896
West and north façades

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MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0006.tif
Detail, 2803-11 Parkwood Avenue (Block 3230) Joseph Pentz, 1896
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0007.tif
2301-15 Ruskin Avenue (Block 3232) Joseph Pentz, 1896
North and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0008.tif
3000-24 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3232) Joseph Pentz, 1896
East and north façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0009.tif
2901-23 Parkwood Avenue (Block 3232) Charles E. Spalding, 1899
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0010.tif
2700-30 Parkwood Avenue (Block 3228) King & McCaffrey, 1895
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0011.tif
2800-28 Parkwood Avenue (Block 3228) Gouvernor Hyatt, 1896
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0012.tif
2263-85 Reisterstown Road (Block 3228)
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0013.tif
2251-61 Reisterstown Road (Block 3228) James H. Yeatman, 1896-7
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0014.tif
2245-49 Reisterstown Road (Block 3228)
West façade

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MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0015.tif 2213-15
Reisterstown Road (Block 3228)
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0016.tif - Photo Not Included
2201-43 Orem Avenue (Block 3244) Wm H. Wehr, 1897-8, 22
North and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0017.tif
3100-12 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3233) James H. Yeatman, 1899
East and north façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0018.tif
2309-23 Whittier Avenue (Block 3233) Acme Building Co., 1918
North and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0019.tif
2301-7 Whittier Avenue (Block 3233) Acme Building Co., 1919
North and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0020.tif
3200-26 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3234) Charles H. Gerwig, 1900
East and north façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0021.tif
Detail, 3200-26 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3234) Charles H. Gerwig, 1900
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0022.tif
2301-31 Bryant Avenue (Block 3234) Ephraim Macht, 1923
North façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0023.tif
2300-28 Whittier Avenue (Block 3234) Acme Building Co., 1920
South façade

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MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0024.tif
3300-26 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3235) Charles E. Spalding, 1905
East and south façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0025.tif
3312-26 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3235) Charles E. Spalding, 1906
East and north façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0026.tif
Detail, 3312-26 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3235)
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0027.tif
Detail, 3312-26 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3235)
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0028.tif
2333-39 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3235) Parkway Building Co.
North and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0029.tif
2329-31 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3235) Parkway Building Co.
North façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0030.tif
2301-27 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3235) Charles E. Spalding, 1911
North façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0031.tif
Detail, 2301-27 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3235)
North façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0032.tif
2219-37 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3241) Randolph Forrester, 1910
North façade

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MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0033.tif
2209-17 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3241) Acme Building Co, 1919
North façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0034.tif
2431-41 Reisterstown Road (Block 3241) Acme Building Co., 1919
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0035.tif
2200-18 Bryant Avenue (Block 3241) Acme Building Co., 1922
South and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0036.tif
2401-19 Reisterstown Road (Block 3242) Jackson Realty Co., 1917
West and north façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0037.tif
2201-21 Bryant Avenue and 2411-19 Reisterstown Road (Block 3242) Merton Realty Co., 1921
North and west façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0038.tif
2201-21 Whittier Avenue (Block 3243) Merton Realty Co., 1921
North façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0039.tif
2325-33 Reisterstown Road (Block 3243) Realty and Construction Co., 1920
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0040.tif
2300-16 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3236) Charles E. Spalding, 1910
South façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0041.tif
3400-24 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3236) Charles H. Gerwig, 1908-9
South and east façades

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Baltimore, MD

- B-5279_2014-08-02_0042.tif
3400-24 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3236) Charles H. Gerwig, 1908-9
East façade
- B-5279_2014-08-02_0043.tif
Detail, 3400-24 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3236)
East façade
- B-5279_2014-06-17_0044.tif
3426-30 and 3432, 32 ½, 34 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3236) James Yeatman, 1916; George W.
Schoenhals, 1928
East façades
- B-5279_2014-08-02_0045.tif
3436 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3236) John Morris Orem, 1876
East façade
- B-5279_2014-08-02_0046.tif
3842 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3236) John Morris Orem, 1876
East façade
- B-5279_2014-06-17_0047.tif
3844-54 Auchentoroly Terrace (Block 3236) Edward Morris Construction Co., 1924
East façade
- B-5279_2014-06-17_0048.tif
Shaari Tfiloh synagogue (Block 3236) Stanislaus Russell, arch., 1921-7
East and north facades
- B-5279_2014-06-07_0049.tif
3501-23 Holmes Avenue (Block 3236) Acme Building Co., 1920
West elevation
- B-5279_2014-06-17_0050.tif
2216-44 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3239) Charles E. Spalding, 1911
South façade

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Baltimore, MD

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0051.tif
3401-9 Woodbrook Avenue (3405) (Block 3239) Cottage Apartment Co., 1912
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0052.tif
Detail, 3507 Woodbrook Avenue (Block 3239)
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0053.tif
3400-24 Holmes Avenue (Block 3239) Park Improvement Co., 1917
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0054.tif
3501 Woodbrook Avenue (Block 3237) Orem family, c. 1900
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0055.tif
3503-13 Woodbrook Avenue (Block 3237) Acme Building Co., 1920
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0056.tif
Baltimore Fire Department, Engine House No. 52 (Block 3237)
West and south façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0057.tif
2200-14 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3240) Randolph Forrester, 1910
South façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0058.tif
Detail, 2200-14 Gwynn's Falls Parkway (Block 3240) Randolph Forrester, 1910
South façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0059.tif
Mount Hope Baptist Church (Block 3240) 1918-20
South façade

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Baltimore, MD

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0060.tif
3417-31 Reisterstown Road (Block 3240) Acme Building Co, 1920
West façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0061.tif
3400-16 Woodbrook Avenue (Block 3240) Acme Building Co, 1920
East façade

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0062.tif
3501-13 Reisterstown Road (Block 3238) Acme Building Co, 1920
West and south façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0063.tif
3500-12 Woodbrook Avenue (Block 3238) Acme Building Co, 1920
East and south façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0064.tif
2301 Liberty Heights Avenue (Block 3238) Druid Building Co., 1922
North and east façades

MD_BaltimoreCity_Auchentoroly TerraceHD_0065.tif
2203-11 Liberty Heights Avenue (Block 3238) Druid Building Co., 1922
North façade

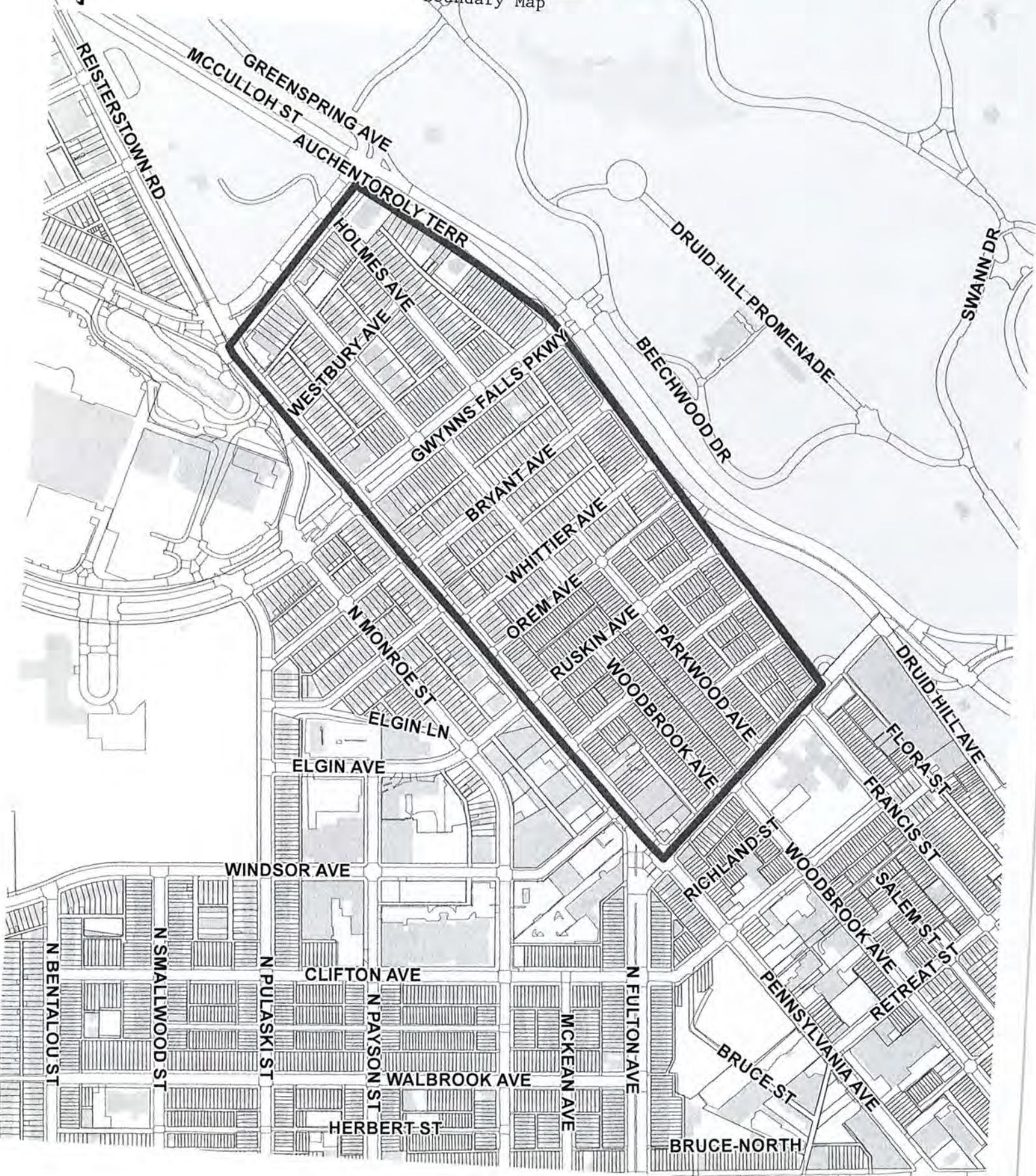
Auchentoroly Terrace

Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland



1 inch = 437 feet

National Register
Boundary Map

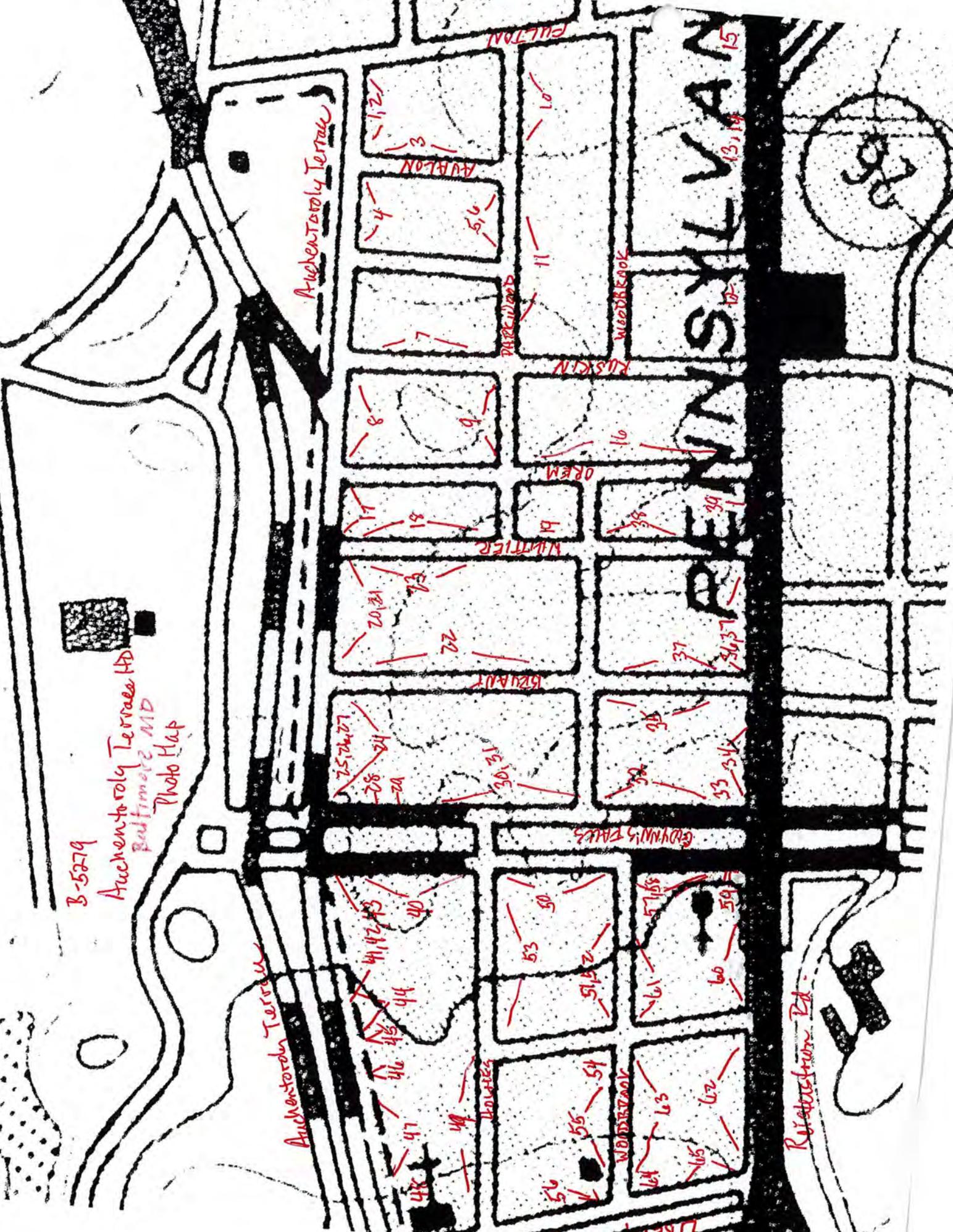


B-5279

Auchenoroly Terrace HD
Baltimore MD
Photo Map

Auchenoroly Terrace

Auchenoroly Terrace



Restriction Ed.



25

75 YEARS
GBC



SPEED
LIMIT

25

HOV 3+
HOV 2+
HOV 1+
HOV 0

75 YEAR
GEICO



1874





SPEED
LIMIT
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SPEED
LIMIT
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129

NO RIGHT TURN

ALL VEHICLES

GREEN ST

ONE WAY



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ANYTIME







J MAN SUPER MARKET
CASH STORE

ATM

J MAN SUPER MARKET
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WOODBROOK





1604



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5:00AM-12:00PM
← 1 HOUR →





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CONGREGATION





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Red sign with yellow text

Mossy





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52

8826





1704









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WEEKS 2-8
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STREET
PARKING
11/1/11

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Baltimore

DATE RECEIVED: 8/07/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/28/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/14/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/22/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000604

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.17.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Maryland Department of Planning

February 25, 2015

Ms. Elizabeth Hughes
Acting Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier: MD20150116-0031

Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust

Project Description: HISTORIC NOMINATION: Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District

Project Location: Baltimore City

Approving Authority: U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS

CFDA Number: 15.914

Funds: Federal: \$ 0.00 State: \$ 0.00 Local: \$ 0.00 Other: \$ 0.00

Recommendation: Consistent Including General Comment(s)

Dear Ms. Hughes:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation; Baltimore City; and the Maryland Department of Planning.

The Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, and Transportation; Baltimore City; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The Department of Transportation stated that "as far as can be determined at this time, the subject has no unacceptable impacts on our plans or programs."

The State Application Identifier Number must be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at myra.barnes@maryland.gov. **Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.**

Ms. Elizabeth Hughes

February 25, 2015

Page 2

State Application Identifier: **MD20150116-0031**

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda C. Janey". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Linda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary

LCJ:MB

Enclosure(s)

cc: Greg Golden - DNR

Tina Quinichette - MDOT

Jaime Cramer - BCIT

Peter Conrad - MDPL

15-0031_CRR.CLS.doc

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT/NATIONAL REGISTER
RECOMMENDATION FORM

Property Name AUCHENTOROLY TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Location _____
County Baltimore City
CLG Name Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Nomination recommended Nomination not recommended

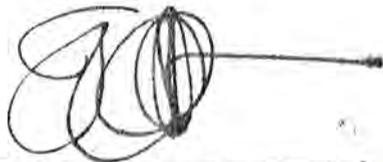
Please check the applicable National Register criteria and/or considerations (exceptions) used in decision:

criteria: A B C D

considerations: A B C D E F G

Justification of decision: (use continuation sheet if necessary)

The Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C. Mainly developed in the period 1895-1925 as a stylish residential neighborhood facing Baltimore's recently opened Druid Hill Park, the district offered suburban-style rowhouses with front porches and front lawns in an area directly north of the city's affluent neighborhood. After World War One several building companies filled the undeveloped lots with large versions of the newly popular Daylight style house, also with front porches and lawns. These affluent families also built an important synagogue near the north end of the district.



signature of commission chairman

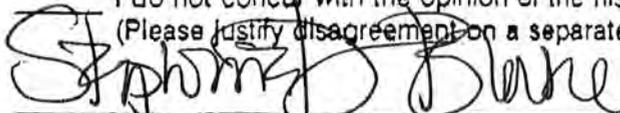
6/9/2015

date

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
name of commission

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION

I concur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission.
 I do not concur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission.
(Please justify disagreement on a separate sheet.)



signature of chief elected official

date

title

BEREA-BIDDLE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 BREWERS HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 AUCHENTOROLY TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 EDMONDSON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 MCDONOUGH PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 MIDTOWN EDMONDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT
 FEDERALSBURG WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

11/30/15

The Berea Biddle Street Historic District in Baltimore City was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 29, 2014.

The Brewers Hill Historic District in Baltimore City was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 22, 2014.

The Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District, roughly bounded by Liberty Heights Ave., Reisterstown Rd., Fulton Ave. and Auchentoroly Terrace in the city of Baltimore,

The Edmondson Village Historic District, roughly bounded by U. S. Route 40, N. Woodington Rd., Kevin Rd., Serrinole Ave., Stokes Dr., Allendale St., Gelston Dr. and N. Hilton St. in the city of Baltimore;

The Midtown Edmondson Historic District, roughly bounded by Fulton Ave., U. S. Route 40, N. Bentalou St. and the Northeast Corridor (NEC) railway line in the city of Baltimore.

The McDonough Place Historic District, roughly bounded by N. Broadway, E. Eager St., McDonough St., and E. Chase St. in the city of Baltimore, and

The Federalsburg West Historic District, roughly bounded by Marshyhope Creek, Railroad Ave., University Ave., Bloomingdale Ave., and extending along Dinton Rd. to Idlewild Rd. in the town of Federalsburg, Caroline County, will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Tuesday, March 3, 2015.

The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the Federal government for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. The meeting will be held at 100 Community Place, Room 3 606, Crownsville, MD 21032, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Interested parties are welcome to attend this meeting.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

1. **Consideration in planning for Federal, federally or state funded, licensed and assisted projects.** Federal and state legislation requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to Section 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 and State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5A-323 et seq. or call the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

2. **Eligibility for Federal tax provisions.** If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67 or contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.

3. **Eligibility for a Maryland income tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic structures.** For further information on the Maryland Sustainable Communities Rehabilitation Tax Credit program, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628 or visit (nht.maryland.gov/taxCredits.shtml).

4. **Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located.** In accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

5. **Eligibility to apply for federal and state grants and state low interest loans for historic preservation projects.** To determine the present status of such grants and loans, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what portion of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined to be eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to Elizabeth Hughes, Acting State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 by the date of the meeting given above.

Listing in the National Register does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations are not a part of the National Register program. Listing also does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special Federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state or local law.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to Elizabeth Hughes, Acting State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter E. Kurtze, Before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers the nomination. A copy of the nomination, regulations and information on the National Register and Federal and State tax provisions are available from the Trust. If you have questions about this notification, please contact Peter E.



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

David R. Craig, Secretary
Wendi W. Peters, Deputy Secretary

July 28, 2015

RECEIVED 2280

AUG - 7 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 I (eye) St., NW
Mail Stop 2280
Washington, DC 20005

RE: AUCHENTOROLY TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Baltimore City, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether: *Paul*

Enclosed is documentation for nominating the Auchentoroly Terrace Historic District, Baltimore City, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hughes
Acting Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20150116-0031
Enclosures: NR form and 46 continuation sheets
1 USGS map
65 - 5x7 b/w prints
1 CD

Correspondence: legal ad, 30 January 2015
letter, Janey to Hughes 25 February 2015
CLG recommendation, 9 June 2015