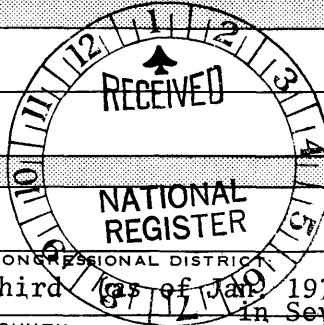


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore City
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JAN 29 1973



1. NAME

COMMON:
651-665 West Lexington Street

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Pascault Row

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
651-665 W. Lexington Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Third

COUNTY:
Baltimore City

CODE: 24

CODE: 510

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple public and private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Land Record Office of the Superior Court of Baltimore City

STREET AND NUMBER:
Room 610, Baltimore City Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:
1936

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
District of Columbia

CODE:
11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore City
ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 29 1973
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This range of eight three-and-one-half story dwellings is Baltimore's last remaining example of early nineteenth-century townhouses. In style, they represent an important phase in the evolution of the rowhouse in the great Eastern cities, for they illustrate the transition between the Federal and the early Greek Revival periods. The structures are attributed to William F. Small, at that time employed in the architectural office of Benjamin H. Latrobe, and they display the Latrobe influence in their dignity, plain surfaces and bold composition. Robert L. Alexander states in his article on Small that two motifs, the rectangular panel bearing an oval in relief and the distyle-in-antis entry, were taken directly from the house which Latrobe designed for William Lorman in 1816.¹

Only one of the group of buildings remains unaltered--Good Hope Hall, at 655 West Lexington Street, which is the basis for the following description. The remainder of the houses have first floor store-fronts, and, in general the condition of the entire row is deteriorated, though structurally sound.²

#659 1
The exteriors are of brick, laid in common bond with a stone belt course at the water table. The window sills and rectangular cornices above each window are also of stone. The wooden cornice at the roof-line is decorated with dentils, each a circle within a flat square. The entrance, to the right of center, is approached by a flight of four stone steps, the bottom one of which ends in a carved scroll. There is a cast iron railing along the left side and underneath is another flight of steps leading to a basement door. The front door, though not original, is a wooden double door above which there is a rectangular transom divided into five equal lights. As previously mentioned, the entrance is flanked by two Tuscan columns in-antis, surmounted by a plain entablature.

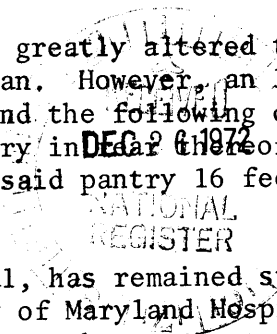
Windows are all double-hung, each with six-over-six lights. They are evenly spaced, three to a story (two on the left of the front doorway) and scaled down in size as viewed from bottom to top of the building. In the peaked roof, which was originally probably shingled³, are two dormer windows, also double-hung and topped with pointed pediments. The brick chimney is on the east. The only truly decorative feature on the facade is the row of rectangular stone panels, already mentioned, which appear between the second and third stories.

The interiors of all the houses have been so greatly altered that it is difficult to establish the original floor plan. However, an 1870 fire insurance policy⁴ includes a measured plan and the following description: "three story house, 28 feet by 45 feet, pantry in rear of 10 by 11 feet, three story brick building in rear of said pantry 16 feet six inches..."⁵

The neighborhood, though primarily commercial, has remained stable. The row of houses backs up to the University of Maryland Hospital buildings, and plans are now being formulated to use the upper stories of these

[see continuation sheet for remainder and footnotes]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		JAN 29 1973

(Number all entries)

651-665 West Lexington Street

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

1964 Local

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

402 City Hall

Baltimore, Maryland Code: 24

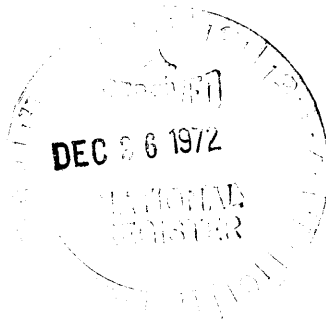
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

1972 State

Maryland Historical Trust

2525 Riva Road

Annapolis, Maryland Code: 24



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore City	
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ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		JAN 29 1973

(Number all entries)

651-665 West Lexington Street

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

eight buildings in conjunction with the hospital program while allowing the merchants to retain their businesses below.

Footnotes:

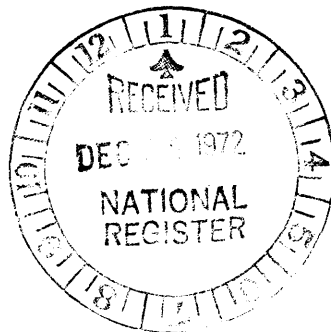
¹Robert L. Alexander, "William F. Small, 'Architect of the City'", note 11, p. 64.

²A 1936 HABS photograph, in possession of the Peale Museum, Baltimore, shows that the stores existed even then.

³Baltimore Equitable Society, Record of Perpetual Policies, book N, p. 935, policy no. 43976 to Henry Schwab on 651 W. Lexington St. mentions a shingle roof.

⁴Baltimore Equitable Society, Record of Perpetual Policies, book M, p. 612, policy no. 40824 to Martin L. Straus on 655 W. Lexington St. (Nov. 14, 1870).

⁵Baltimore Equitable Society, Record of Survey, book E, p. 427 gives a sketch of the lots at 657 and 655 N. Lexington St., indicating that the front buildings, pantries and back buildings were all attached. The dimensions were identical except in the case of the back building which had been extended on #655. The same dimensions are indicated in policies on #651 and #659, indicating that where an addition was desired, it was appended to the back building. Two 1 1/2 story stables probably of a later date, are indicated at the rear building lines of #655 and #657. (This sketch is dated November 14, 1870.)



8. SIGNIFICANCE

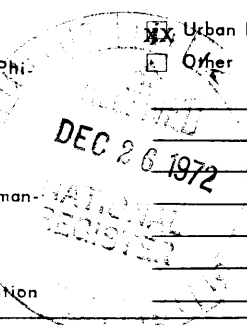
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1819**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Pascault Row is an important, early nineteenth century terrace in Baltimore. The demolition of Robert Mills' contemporary Waterloo Row makes this contemporary group of buildings even more valuable as a document in the development of American urban architecture. William Small, the architect to whom Pascault Row is attributed, designed many prominent Baltimore buildings including McKim's School, the Athenaeum, nationally-known Barnum's Hotel, the Archbishop's Residence to the east of Benjamin Latrobe's cathedral, several houses and numerous city schools. The architectural acumen illustrated in Pascault Row complements this list of works and could easily be a part of it.

The eight houses of Pascault Row were built on the southwestern edge of the property of Louis Pascault in 1819. Part of the tract originally called "Chatsworth," his estate was bounded by Saratoga, Greene, Lexington and Pine Streets. Jean-Charles-Marie-Louis Felix Pascault, Marquis de Poléon had come to Baltimore about 1780 from San Domingo, where he had been born on his father's plantation.¹ His marriage to Mary Magdalen Slye on December 22, 1789 appears in the Cathedral marriage records.² He was an active member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, which antedated Latrobe's Cathedral. Pascault's position and influence as a wealthy merchant enabled him not only to extend financial aid to the shiploads of refugees who fled the 1793 revolt of their slaves in San Domingo, but also to secure them employment with his friends and business acquaintances. He established a library for their use which later became the Library Company of Baltimore.³

Between 1819 and 1828, the name of William Lorman, President of the Bank of Baltimore and also the first president of the Baltimore Gas Light Company, appears in the Land Records as holder of mortgages on four of the eight houses, and that of Alexander Lorman as holder of a mortgage on a fifth house.⁴

In 1821, 651 W. Lexington Street was sold to General Columbus O'Donnell, husband of Pascault's daughter, Eleanora. He was the son of the wealthy East Indian merchant, John O'Donnell (1745-1805) of "Canton" and of Sarah Chew Elliott O'Donnell (1766-1857), daughter of Captain Thomas Elliott of Fell's Point and granddaughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of the Supreme Bench of Philadelphia.⁵ For the next twenty years 651 W. Lexington Street was occupied by Sarah C. O'Donnell, widow.

[see continuation sheet for remainder and footnotes]

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alexander, Robert L. "William F. Small, 'Architect of the City'".
Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XX, No. 2
 (May 1961), pp. 63-77.

Ames, Kenneth. "Robert Mills and the Philadelphia Row House." Journal
 of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XXVII, No. 2
 (May 1968), pp. 140-146.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

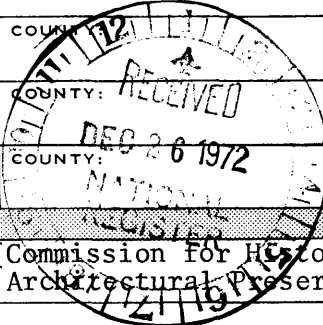
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		39° 17' 27"	76° 37' 35.5"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **one acre**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Elinor D. Ehle & Catharine F. Black** (Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation)

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **November 8, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER: **2525 Riva Road**

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
 Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland
 Date November 9, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Robert M. Utley
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 1/29/73

ATTEST:
Wm J. Smutko
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 1.26.73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland
COUNTY	Baltimore City
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	JAN 29 1973

(Number all entries)

651-665 West Lexington Street

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

DEC 28 1972

General O'Donnell succeeded William Lorman as president of the Baltimore Gas Light Company. He was also President of First National Bank of Baltimore, Director of Union Bank of Maryland, Director of the B. & O., and President of Baltimore Water Company. Two well-known Baltimoreans owned and occupied this house in the 1850's. Orville Horowitz lived there from 1853 to 1855. "As a lawyer," says Scharf, "Mr. Horowitz stands in the front rank of the Maryland bar."⁶ John Stellman, "a leading merchant of the city"⁷ owned it from 1855 to 1878. In 1893, the Baltimore General Dispensary moved to 651 W. Lexington Street to stay for the next seventeen years.⁸

657 W. Lexington Street was chosen for the first residence of the Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, fourth Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, in 1840.⁹ Says his biographer, "A house was rented in the city- a large and convenient one in a quiet quarter."¹⁰ In 1842, it was purchased by Solomon Etting.¹¹ Following the 1826 change in the Maryland Constitution to permit Jews to hold office, he and J. I. Cohen became, by their election to the City Council, the first Jews elected to public office in Maryland. Etting subsequently was made President of the Second Branch of the City Council. He had become well known as a Director of the Baltimore Water Company and Director of the B. & O., and as President of the Board of Commissioners for Repairing the Court House.¹² Following his death in 1847, his daughters, who inherited the house, continued to live there until 1881.¹³

659 W. Lexington Street was sold in 1850 to Dr. Robert Archer, who was the son of Dr. John Archer of Medical Hall in Harford County¹⁴ and himself one of the founders of the Baltimore General Dispensary.

661 W. Lexington Street had already been bought in 1828 by two of his brothers¹⁵ Dr. John Archer, Jr. and the Honorable Stevenson Archer, who had been appointed Chief Judge of the Judicial District embracing Baltimore City, and Baltimore and Harford counties in 1824, and Chief Justice of the State in 1844.¹⁶ Listed during this time as the dwelling of a merchant, Daniel W. Hall,¹⁷ ownership of 661 W. Lexington Street devolved in 1883 upon the Baltimore Liederkrantz, a German singing society of Baltimore City, to serve as its headquarters.¹⁸

A newspaper account of 1892 states, "The club-house is not furnished elaborately, but is the picture of neatness from top to bottom."¹⁹

By 1875, 665 W. Lexington Street was owned by Jacob H. Leber, a grocer. He and his brother operated a grocery store at this address until 1889 when their trustees sold the property.²⁰

With the gradual change of use in the area, the houses were converted successfully on the street level to small-owner shops while continuing as

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland
COUNTY	Baltimore City
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 29 1973

(Number all entries)

651-665 West Lexington Street

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

living quarters on the upper floors. A 1936 HABS photograph, in the possession of the Peale Museum, shows that these eight structures have remained virtually the same to the present time.

Footnotes:

¹Hartridge, Walter Charlton. "The Refugees from the Island of St. Domingo in Maryland." Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 39, (1943), p 115.

²Bevan, E. R. Pascault House. (Unpublished manuscript in the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library.)

³Maryland Historical Magazine, op. cit., p. 112.

⁴Land Record Office of Baltimore, 610 Court House Building, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

⁵Cook, E. Thornton. John O'Donnell of Baltimore his Forbears and Descendants. (London: 1934), p. 45.

⁶Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and Baltimore County. (Philadelphia: 1881), pp 701-702.

⁷Ibid. p. 417

⁸Land Record Office of Baltimore.

⁹Letter of April 3, 1841 from Rev. John Johns addressed to Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham in the Diocesan Library, Maryland Historical Society.

¹⁰Brand, William Francis. Life of William Rollinson Whittingham, Fourth Bishop of Maryland. (New York: 1886) p. 244.

¹¹Land Record Office of Baltimore.

¹²Scharf, op. cit., pp. 119-120

¹³Baltimore City Directories (through 1881). John W. Woods, pub.

¹⁴The Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Maryland and the District of Columbia. (Baltimore: 1879) p. 42

¹⁵Land Record Office of Baltimore

DEC 26 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE	Maryland
COUNTY	Baltimore City
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	JAN 29 1971 DATE

(Number all entries)

651-665 West Lexington Street

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

¹⁶The Biographical Cyclopedia etc., op. cit. pp. 42-43

¹⁷Machett's Baltimore Director. (1831 & ff) Richard I. Machett, pub.

¹⁸Land Record Office of Baltimore.

¹⁹_____, "History of Baltimore Liederkrantz" Sunday Herald,
September 11, 1892.

²⁰Baltimore City Directories (1875 & ff.) John W. Woods, pub.

#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Baltimore City Directories (through 1881) Printed and published by John W. Woods.

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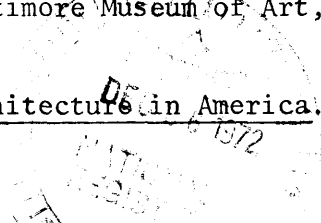
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Elder, William Voss. "Robert Mills' Waterloo Row -Baltimore 1816." The Record, Vol. 1, No. 12. (Baltimore Museum of Art, pub. (Baltimore, 1971).

Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. Dover Publications. (New York, 1964).



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
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		JAN 29 1973

(Number all entries)

651-665 West Lexington Street

#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Hartridge, Walter Charlton. "The Refugees from the Island of St. Domingo in Maryland." Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIX (1943), p. 115.

_____. "History of Baltimore Liederkrantz" Sunday Herald. (September 11, 1892). Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Room.

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Murtagh, William John. "The Philadelphia Row House." Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XVI, No. 4 (1957), pp. 8-13.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and Baltimore County. Louis H. Everts. (Philadelphia, 1881).

Woods' City Directories. John W. Woods, pub. (Baltimore, 1875 ff.)

