National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Young Men's & Young Women's Hebrew Association Building

and or common

2. Location

street & number	305-311 We	st Monument Street		N/A not for publication
city, town	Baltimore	$\underline{\mathrm{N/A}}$ vicinity of	Seventh Congres	sional District
state	Maryland	code ²⁴ count	indenpendent c	ity code 510
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition in process being considere X_not applicab	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	entertainment government	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X_other:
4. Own	er of Prop	erty		
name	305 West M	onument Associates, d	c/o Mark A. Turnbull	
street & number	201 North	Broad Street		
city, town	Philadelph	ia N/A_vicinity of	state	Pennsylvania 19107
5. Loca	ation of Le	egal Descript	ion	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	City Courthouse		
street & number		100 North Hollida	iy Street	
city, town		Baltimore	state	Maryland 21202
6. Rep	resentatio	n in Existing	Surveys	
•	and Historical T ric Sites Invent		roperty been determined e	ligible? yes X no
date 1985			federal _X sta	ite county local
depository for su	irvey records M	aryland Historical T	rust, 21 State Circl	e
city, town	A	nnapolis	state	Maryland 21401

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date entered

7. Description

B-4111

Condition Check one Check one _____excellent _____deteriorated _____unaltered X____original site _____good _____ruins X____altered _____moved date N/A______ _____fair _____unexposed _____moved date N/A_______

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Reso	urces	Number of previously listed National
Contributing	Noncontributing	Register properties included in this
1	Obuildings	nomination: 0
0	0_sites	
0	0 structures	Original and historic functions and
0	0 objects	uses: Entertainment, Social
1		

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association Building on West Monument Street between Howard and Eutaw Streets, which was completed in 1930, is a three story, flat-roofed, rectangularly shaped brick structure that extends south the depth of the lot with an ell projecting west along the back property line to Eutaw Street. The principal facade or north elevation is symmetrically divided into five bays with a centered two story recessed entranceway with a round arch which is flanked on the first floor by six-over-nine, double-hung windows with stone corniced surrounds. The second floor windows flanking the arch are casements. The third floor area which rests on a narrow cornice is also five bays wide with the centered three a part of a recessed arcaded section with cushion-capitaled columns. The arcaded section is flanked by narrow fourover-six double hung windows. Moorish and Jewish motifs decorate the exterior. The bricks of all elevations are laid in Flemish bond. The interior is simple with architrave molding and divided into classrooms and offices.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

8. Significance

1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics X education engineering exploration/settlement	Iandscape architectur law Iterature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture _X social/ theater theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1930	Builder/Architect Josep	h Evans Sperry	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C Applicable Exceptions: none Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Built in 1930, the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association Building fulfulled the long-sought aspirations for unity and prominence of the Baltimore Jewish Community. Baltimore Jews first joined together in 1854 as the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association. As the "first" Jewish 'Y' in America it represented the beginning of a community center movement which now includes 350 centers throughout the country. Prominent leaders of Baltimore civic and commercial life founded the 1854 Association. Firmly entrenched in Baltimore's establishment, these German immigrants prospered and moved "uptown." In the 1880s an influx of Russian Jews fleeing pogroms settled in East Baltimore, in many of the homes vacated by upwardly mobile and assimilated German Jews. A diversive tension developed between the two immigrant groups. Issues of assimilation, culture and financial importance separated them. The "downtown" Russian Jews formed independent societies to compete with the "uptown" Jews. With the realization that the future of Baltimore Jewry lay in the investment to its youth, community leaders began to take notice of neglected social dilemmas. In a 1926 brochure entitled "Reasons Y," the National Jewish Welfare Board argued the cases for demanding a combined and strengthened YM & YWHA to replace the inadequate facilities of the separate groups. Juvenile delinquencies, Jewish membership in Christian organizations and a shortage of space for educational, religious and social gatherings formed the argument for a state-wide fund-raising campaign. During the week of February 28 to March 8, 1926, \$530,000 was raised in an impressive show of strength and solidarity. Both Jewish settlements were represented in the contributions to the future of a unified wholesome community. Located precisely between the "Downtown" and "Uptown" settlements, the Monument Street building is landmark to this united effort. Not only would the new building unite the two disparate cultural communities, but it also would join, for the first time nationally, the two sexes into one facility. The building also achieves significance as an excellent example of Jewish institutional architecture of the second quarter of the twentieth century. The distinctive characteristic of these buildings of which few stand in the inner core of Baltimore is a general classical design in the symmetry of the facade and the use of brick with stone trim (lintels, belt courses, foundation walls, etc.) with Moorish influences seen in arches and Jewish motifs such as the Star of David.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets Nos. 7 and 8.

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11. Form	n Prepar	ed By			
name/title	Stoven Mier	nthal Pro	icat Architaat	-	
	SLEVEN WIES	enthal, Fro	ject Architect		
organization	Reshetar Arc	chitects		date 1	May 15, 1985
street & number	201 North B	road Street	- 3rd floor	telephone	(215) 569-0395
city or town	Philadelphia	a		state	Pennsylvania
12. Stat	e Histori	c Pres	ervation	Offic	cer Certification
The evaluated sign	ificance of this prop	erty within the	state is:		
	national	state	X local		
					ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-
	iteria and procedure				ify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Pres	ervation Officer sigr	nature	Mith	-	10-2-85
		I			
title	STATE HISTOR	RIC PRESERV	ATION OFFICER		date
For NPS use on	•	1 - 1	Aka Nadias -1 8-11		
I hereby certi	fy that this property	is included in	Entronal Hegist		
+	uspyere		Natifonal Re	risten	date 11-14-85
7. Keeper of the N	National Hegister				
Attest:					date
Chief of Regist	ation				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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National Park Service

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Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland Item number 7 Page

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

United States Department of the Interior

Inventory—Nomination Form

Dedicated on October 19, 1930, the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (YM & YWHA) remained for over 25 years the heart of Baltimore's Jewish Community. In 1960, the building was sold to an AFL-CIO Trade Union Local. During the transition to its new use as a Union Headquarters panels of metal grille and masonry veneer were bolted to the three-story brick facade. The new facade wrapped around at both the east and west, extending approximately 15 feet each side. The grille and veneer were removed in June 1985.

The facade includes a double-height recessed entry, a stepped-profile limestone string course and wood casement and double-hung windows. At the third floor, with the stringcourse as its base, a recessed arcade of five arched openings frames three 8 over 12 double-hung windows and within each arch, a carved design alternating between a Star of David and a wine chalice (Kiddush cup). Moorish shapes can be found in the arches, pilasters and columns of the arcade and in the brickwork above the entry arch.

Combined with classical proportioning, the Moorish detailing contributes to a facade of clear vertical delineation and ordered horizontal symmetry. A limestone wainscot base rises to form the first floor window surrounds and wall and column surfaces of the vaulted entry. Centered between two columns of the recessed entry, a hexagonal "porthole" window opens to the second floor. A narrow dentilled cornice defines the vestibule walls beneath the vaulted ceiling The entrance vestibule is currently sheathed in masonry panels, and a above. suspended ceiling hides the vault and dentls above.

Along Druid Hill Avenue, the nearly 200 foot long south elevation forms the main secondary facade of the YM & YWHA. Divided both horizontally and vertically into three sections, the building's mass steps down the street, following the grade change. Simple stone stringcourses, sills and window heads provide the only material variation to the otherwise common bond brick walls. Window openings are regularly sized and spaced within each of the three facade sections. Surface articulation in the form of piers, arches and ornamental brickwork is concentrated on the two outer sections of roughly equal size.

The south elevation westernmost section projects slightly with vertical bays of segmental arched windows and large piers. The easternmost section contains a central focus highlighted by an arched window within a two-story arched recess. The third floor windows, underlined by a cyma reversa stringcourse, forms the most highly modulated portion of the secondary facades. Brickwork, stone highlights and stepped surfaces create a strong rhythm that balances the massiveness of the western section of the facade. This type of ornamental detailing is found repeated on other secondary facades. A streamlined center section links the two sides with horizontal rows of windows at each of three floors. All windows at the south facade have been either boarded up, changed to glass block or covered with metal grilles.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland

Facing State Street, the east facade exhibits strong verticality and both local and overall symmetry. At both ends, detailing from the adjoining facades wraps around to form symmetrical end piers framing five recessed center bays. Each bay contains a two-story recessed panel with brick infill and a stone sill. Openings at the basement have been infilled with concrete block.

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Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association

Within the "crook" of the ell-shaped building, the west facing wing reflects the transition from the highly refined main facade, to a pier with the repeating decorative motifs of the third floor, ending in rows of unadorned windows. The north-facing wing is the most utilitarian of all facades. Ten windows punctuate the otherwise blank masonry wall. A plaster ghost of a two-story building indicates the former existence of a party wall. Paving between the two wings currently serves as a parking lot bounded by a brick wall approximately 15 feet in front of the west-facing wing. Between the brick wall and the building facade, a low concrete patio remains. It originally served as the children's playground.

Flat roofs cover all wings at a variety of heights. Penthouse projections, chimney stacks and steel rails modulate the surfaces. A brick-paved roof deck extends along the northeast corner of the building.

At the north facade facing Monument Street and wrapping around approximately 20 feet at each side, was metal grille, masonry panels and canopy installed in the 1960s and removed in 1985. The original facade appears virtually intact. All masonry openings, the third floor arcade and the entry vestibule remain in good condition. Above the first floor windows, limestone lintel mouldings were damaged during the installation of the false facade. Other areas of limestone damage include several gouges at the third floor belt course. The cyma recta cornice moulding is missing entirely. Within the vestibule, the limestone-clad piers and modillioned frieze were removed at the entry. The side walls and vaulted ceiling have survived the building transition. At the two facade side walls, original masonry openings with steel frame windows appear undamaged. Brickwork throughout has been punctured with bolts, sleeves and related hardware for the false facade assembly. Most holes are approximately 1 inch in diameter; however, four 12 inch square areas have been removed for the insertion of steel beams that supported the canopy. Overall, an estimated 85% of the facade survives intact.

Inside, a maze of classrooms and offices reflects the expansion and subdivision of administrative and educational needs. Original windows, doors and trim remain throughout. Subsequent partitions and doors, wall paneling and suspended ceilings obscure some of the original features; however, plaster and brick surfaces can be found behind most alterations. Remnants of three large gathering spaces remain intact.

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Continuation sheet Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association Baltimore City, Marvland Item number 7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

At the first floor behind the entry vestibule, a gymnasium 50 feet wide by 83 feet long has been reduced to a single story by the insertion of two floors above. In the basement directly below, a social hall retains its layout and original surfaces. Brick piers and low walls outline a terrazzo-paved floor 5 risers down from the aisles. In the east wing, a suspended concrete swimming pool spans the building beneath exercise rooms at the top floor.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Built in 1930, the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association Building fulfilled the long-sought aspirations for unity and prominence of the Baltimore Jewish Community. A history of the community reveals much of the struggle to unify. Baltimore Jews first joined together in 1854 as the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association. As the "first Jewish 'Y' in America...(it) represented the beginning of a community center movement which now includes 350 centers throughout the country." Prominent leaders of Baltimore civic and commercial life founded the 1854 Association. Abram G. Hutzler², Aaron Friedenwald³ and Moses, Ansel and Henry Bamburger⁴ all became influential for generations to come through their activities and the contributions of their offspring. Firmly entrenched in Baltimore's establishment, these German immigrants prospered and moved "uptown." In the 1880s an influx of Russian Jews fleeing pogroms settled in East Baltimore, in many of the homes vacated by upwardly mobile and assimilated German Jews. A divisive tension developed between the two immigrant groups. Issues of assimilation, culture and financial importance separated them. The "downtown" Russian Jews formed independent societies, including the "United Hebrew Charities" of 1907 to compete with the "uptown Jews" Federated Jewish Charities of 1906. With the realization that the future of Baltimore Jewry lay in the investment to its youth, community leaders began to take notice of neglected social dilemmas.

William Levy gathered \$1,000 from 1,000 young men in 1916 to form a "Y"; however, in 1917 World War I interrupted all efforts at organization. After the war, the Anna Sindler Literary Society formed a Young Women's Hebrew Association, and a men's group followed shortly thereafter. In a 1926 brochure entitled "Reasons Y", the National Jewish Welfare Board argued the cases for demanding a combined and strengthened YM & YWCA to replace the inadequate facilities of the separate groups. Juvenile delinquencies, Jewish membership in Christian organizations and a shortage of space for educational, religious and social gatherings formed the argument for a state-wide fund-raising campaign. During the week of February 28 to March 8, 1926, \$530,000 was raised in an impressive show of strength and solidarity. Both Jewish settlements were represented in the contributions to the future of a unified wholesome community. Located precisely between the "downtown" and "uptown" settlements, the Monument Street building is a landmark to this united effort.

Not only would the new building unite the two disparate cultural communities, but it also would join, for the first time nationally, the two sexes into one facility. In a 1928 paper entitled, "Organizational Relations of Women to the Jewish Center," YM & YWCA Executive Director Frank Rubenstein proposed the combined facility to bring men and women together in a supervised spiritual life, while avoiding duplication of expense and efforts in separate buildings. The layout of both shared and private spaces accessible from separate support rooms served as a model for future community centers.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Both inside and outside, the YM & YWHA exhibited a strong hierarchy and functional clarity typical of its architect. Baltimore architect Joseph Evans Sperry designed several landmarks in the city, including the Bromo Seltzer Tower, the YMCA on Cathedral Street and several hospitals and synagogues for the Jewish community. At 305 West Monument Street, the YM & YWHA was not officially completed until one month after the Architect's death. As perhaps the final design of his illustrious career, Sperry's YM & YWHA artfully expressed his cumulative experience with exotic European details and craftsmanship within refined classical ordering principles. Culminating a career in which a long list of satisfied clients included many members of the Jewish community, Sperry was the obvious choice of the building committee.

In a quote from the "Y" dedication book, the building location is seen to be significant to the city at large as well as to the Jewish community. "Monument Street between Howard and Eutaw has for many years been the haunt of intent young men and women. The site of McCoy Hall, the largest building in the Howard Street section of Johns Hopkins University, was the very heart of the intellectual life of the city and it is particularly fitting and proper that this site should now be the home of the graceful building which the Y.M. and Y.W.H.A. has erected."⁵ Other large academic and cultural centers in the immediate vicinity include the Baltimore City College, the 1922 Recreation Centre and, the former Stanley, Mayfair, and Maryland theaters.

During its full quarter-century of vitality, the YM & YWHA fulfilled services anticipated as the backbone of the influential Baltimore Jewish community. Athletic, artistic, educational, religious, social and humanitarian events filled the schedules. During World War II, the building served as a primary support facility. "A business college was organized to provide trained stenographers and typists for the burgeoning war industries; dances that began at midnight continued until 4:00 a.m. for defense workers on the swing shift; the billards room was turned into a servicemen's lounge,...between 4,000 and 5,000 servicemen used the building per month... By the end of the war, the YM & YWHA was a firmly entrenched community institution."⁶

Lectures by prominent international fugures included a French Premier, a member of the British Parliament, and eminent scholars, journalists and artists. The official motto, "To everything that is noble in Judaism, to everything that is fine in Americanism - a happy blending of the two,"⁷ best expressed the goal of community service.

Continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior **National Park Service**

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

In celebrating the 8154-1954 centennial of organized American Jewish centers, President Dwight Eisenhower said "The century of significant human service the Jewish Community Center has rendered makes it an asset of rare worth to the life and developing civilization of our America. The Jewish Community Center has infused the ordinary lives of an uncounted number of people - ranging in age from the pre-school to the senior citizen - with purpose, cheer, creative selfawareness, and living meaning. For this dedicated work, the Jewish Community Centers and YMHA's of America deserve the gratitude of millions."8

FOOTNOTES:

- "YMHA Plans Celebration," Baltimore Sun. January 4, 1954. 1.
- 2. Abram G. Hutzler established Baltimore's largest department store.
- 3. Aaron Friedenwald began 3 generations of nationally known doctors.
- 4. Moses, Ansel and Henry Bamburger were strong supporters of Johns Hopkins University.
- 5. "Y.M. and Y.W.H.A. Dedication Program." Baltimore, MD. October 19, 1930.
- 6. Kellman, Naomi, "Tour to the Past: 130 Year History of the JCC," February 18, 1985, Associated Jewish Charities & Welfare Fund, Baltimore MD.
- 7. Bisgyer, Gustave. "This is Your 'Y', 1948 report."
- 8. 1954 Jewish Community Center Centennial Program.

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Drachsler, Dr. Julius, "A Theory of the Jewish Center", Baltimore, Md, May 1923.

"Echoes", Young Women's Hebrew Association, Baltimore, Md, March 1925.

Fein, Isaac M., "The Making of An American Jewish Community", The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, 1971, p. 158-159 and 219 & 220.

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Glushakow, A.D., "MD Bicentennial Jewish Book", Jewish Voice Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md, 1975, p. 121-126.

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"Hebrew Y's Planning New Quarters", Baltimore Sun, February 21, 1926.

"Jewish Center's Founding in 1854 Is Being Celebrated Nationally", Baltimore Sun, January 11, 1954.

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"Jewish Y's and J.E.A. will be Merged", Baltimore Sun, June 14, 1951.

Kellman, Naomi, "Tour to the Past: 130 Year History of the JCC", Associated Jewish Charities Welfare Fund, Baltimore, Md, February 18, 1985.

Kellman, Naomi, Interview of May 6, 1985.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

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"New Hebrew Association Building", Baltimore Sun, September 6, 1930.

"New YMHA Building Dedicated Last Night", Baltimore Sun, October 10, 1930.

"Public Auction Sale: The Jewish Community Center 'Y' Building", Baltimore Sun, June 19, 1960.

"Reasons Y", National Jewish Welfare Board, New York, NY, 1926.

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Sanborn Insurance Map: 1932.

"The Jewish Times" volume XX111 October 17, 1930, No. 6.

"The Jewish Times" volume XXIII December 5, 1930, No. 13.

"The Y Messenger", Baltimore, Md, December 1920.

"YM & YWHA Handbook", Baltimore, Md, 1933.

"Y.M.H.A. Plans Celebration", Baltimore Sun, January 4, 1954.

Young Women's Hebrew Association Dedication "Young Men's & Program", Baltimore, Md, October 19, 1930.

"Young Men's Hebrew Group 100 Years Old This Week", Baltimore Sun, January 8, 1954.



BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:



The nominated property consists of the city lot upon which the resource stands. The property is L-shaped with the measurements given in this drawing.



Monument Street

[•]

