

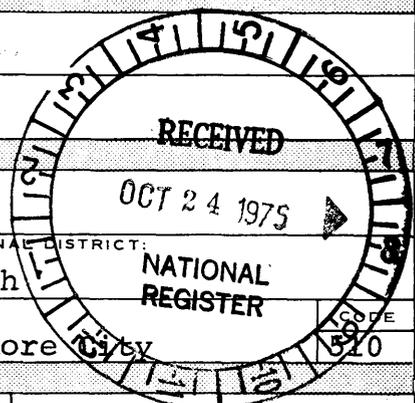
PH0672505

DATA SHEET

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: AUG 25 1978



1. NAME

COMMON: ******
 Old Goucher College Historic District
 AND/OR HISTORIC:
 Goucher College

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: See continuation sheets Nos. 1 & 2
 CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
 STATE: Maryland
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Seventh
 COUNTY: Baltimore City
 CODE: 24

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <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 <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple public and private (See continuation sheet Nos. 1 & 2)
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Room 610, Baltimore City Court House
 STREET AND NUMBER: Calvert and Lexington Streets
 CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Preservation.
 (Dr. Goucher's House) Comm. for Historical and Architectural
 DATE OF SURVEY: 1965 Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
 STREET AND NUMBER: 402 City Hall
 CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
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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 checked="" 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)

1888-1917

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input 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 checked="" 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 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

Goucher College was established to provide a liberal arts education for women of a quality equal to that already available to men. It was thought that together with Johns Hopkins University, Goucher would make of Baltimore a 'university city'.¹ While not the earliest college founded exclusively for women, Goucher was distinguished from the outset as an institution of academic excellence. Its chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was chartered in 1904 and it was on the first list of institutions accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In particular, Goucher was noted for its excellent departments in the physical and biological sciences, and the early buildings were equipped with laboratories and the latest instruments for scientific study. Additionally, Goucher was a pioneer in providing physical education courses at a time when too much physical exertion was considered dangerous for women.

The national architectural importance of the old Goucher campus rests with the associations with Stanford White the eminent architect of the firm of McKim, Mead and White. He designed Catherine Hooper Hall, Bennett Hall and Annex, and Dr. John Franklin Goucher's residence. The former two were executed in a Romanesque style, the latter an example of the Renaissance Revival. Lawrence Wodehouse, Professor of Architectural History, School of Architecture, Pratt Institute, has stressed the significance of White's contribution to architectural history and the importance of their preservation. The Goucher residence is one of the finest examples of its type in the city ranking with the Garrett House (now the Engineers' Club) on Mount Vernon Place. The two academic buildings are among the few non-residential structures in Baltimore in a Richardsonian style; they compliment and reflect the similar style of White's Lovely Lane Methodist Church. Professor Wodehouse had indicated the importance of this style as ". . . distinctly a part of [the] nineteenth century American expression, almost totally devoid of external influences and thus a focal point of American heritage."²

¹The Sun, February 27, 1888.

²Lawrence Wodehouse to Nancy Miller, May 2, 1974, Pratt Institute Brooklyn, New York, files of the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore Herald.
 Baltimore Sunpapers.
 Bulletin of the Woman's College of Maryland, 1890, 1892-3,
 1893-4, 1901, 1922.
 Downeybrook Fair, 1896
 Goucher College Alumnae Quarterly, 1942, 1944, 1950.
 Knipp, Anna H. and Thaddeus P. Thomas. The History of Goucher
 College. (Baltimore, 1938).
 Newcomer, Mabel. A Century of Higher Education for American
 Women. (Harper Bros., N.Y. 1959.)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (See continuation sheet No. 1)

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	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° 19' 01"	76° 37' 12"	See map for UTM			
NE	39° 19' 01"	76° 36' 52"				
SE	39° 18' 54"	76° 36' 51"				
SW	39° 18' 53"	76° 37' 11"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **25** acres

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:
Catharine F. Black

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **April, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

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

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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: John N. Pearce
 Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 10/16/75

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

[Signature]
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Date: 8/25/78

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of the National Register

Date: 8.24.78

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Continuation Sheet) #1

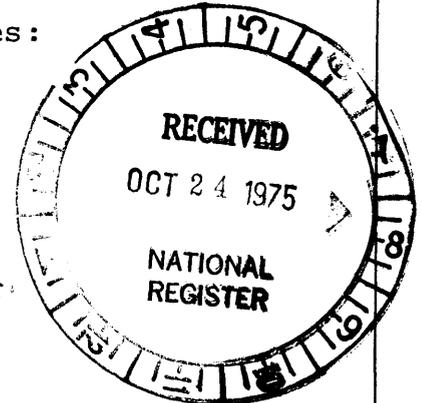
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No. 2 Goucher College, continued

This nomination covers the following properties:

- 2300 Maryland Avenue - Fensal Hall
- 101 West Twenty-fourth Street - Vingolf Hall ✓
- 2317-2323 Maryland Avenue - Ford Hall
- 2307 Maryland Avenue - Dunnock Hall
- 2303 Maryland Avenue - Trudheim Hall
- 2301 Maryland Avenue - Folkvang Hall ✓
- Rear 2301 Maryland Avenue - City Girls' Center
- 2300 North Charles Street - Glitner Hall
- 2327 North Charles Street - Mardal Hall
- One East Twenty-fourth Street - Alumnae Lodge
- 2301 North Charles Street - Foster House
- 2229 North Charles Street - President's House
- 16 East Twenty-third Street - Bennett Hall and Annex
- 2401 St. Paul Street - Catherine Hooper Hall
- 2313 St. Paul Street - Dr. Goucher's House
- 2220 St. Paul Street - Goucher Hall
- 2233 St. Paul Street - Midgard Hall ✓
- 2304 North Calvert Street - Alfheim Hall



No. 4 Goucher College, continued

OWNERS OF OLD GOUCHER BUILDINGS.

- Alfheim - 2304 North Calvert Street - Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. *City Hall - Baltimore, Md.*
- Bennett Hall - 16 East 23 Street - State of Maryland, Dept. of Health. *State Office Bldg. - Baltimore - Attn: Secretary Neal Solomon*
- Glitner - 2300 North Charles Street - Mayor and City Council *(see above)*
- Catherine Hooper Hall - 2401 St. Paul Street - Order of the Eastern Star - *2401 St. Paul St. - Baltimore*
- Fensal Hall - 2300 Maryland Avenue - U. S. Government. ✓
- Vingolf Hall - 101 West 24 Street - part of same property U. S. Government. ✓
- Dr. Goucher's House - 2313 St. Paul Street - "2313 St. Paul Street, Ltd." - *2313 St. Paul St. - Baltimore*
- President's House - 2229 North Charles Street - Milford A. Niles, et al. - *2229 North Charles St. - Baltimore*
- Alumnae Lodge - One East 24 Street - Harry B. Cook Co.
- Folkvang - 2301 Maryland Avenue - Harry B. Cook Co. - *East 24 St.*
- Trudheim Hall - 2303 Maryland Avenue - (part of above and same owner)

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No. 4 continued Goucher College (Owners)

- ✓ Dunnock Hall - 2307 Maryland Avenue (part of above and same owner)
- ✓ Ford Hall - 2317-2319 Maryland Avenue - Monumental 5 & 10 - 2238 *Baltimore*
- ✓ Ford Hall - 2321 and 2323 Maryland - Lewis Investment Co. *Baltimore*
- ✓ Mardal Hall - 2327 North Charles Street - Ruth L. Gilbert
- ✓ Foster House - 2301 North Charles Street - Building Congress of Baltimore - 3703 *Dorchester Baltimore 2/218*
- ✓ Midgard Hall - 2233 St. Paul Street - Arbee, Inc.
- ✓ Goucher Hall - 2220 St. Paul Street - American Red Cross - *253 Beustable Bldg. Baltimore Agency of Baltimore Hearing and Speech*

No. 7 Goucher College, continued

Folkvang, Trudheim and Dunnock Halls (2301, 2303, 2307 Maryland Avenue) are a series of similar red-painted brick rowhouses. Dunnock is actually two houses each of which, like Trudheim, is three bays wide. Each structure is three stories high with a basement. The windows are arched with wooden trim and have a simple keystone. The doors of each are in the left-hand (north) bay and have stone stairs and wrought iron railings. Folkvang is the end of the row and, consequently, larger. It is five bays wide with a central doorway. All the structures share a common cornice and have flat roofs.

The City Girls' Center is located in the carriage house behind (east of) Folkvang Hall. It is a two-story and attic structure with peaked roof and dormers. There are three windows on the second floor and three small windows on the first, as well as two simple doors and a set of double garage doors opening onto Twenty-third Street.

Charles Street, west side:

Glitner Hall is (2300 North Charles Street) very similar to the other residences, having been constructed on the same plan as Alfheim. It is brick, four stories high with a flat roof and a bracked cornice. The east end is a rounded bay and the main entrance on Twenty-third Street is in an arch with sandstone trim. Like the other dormitories, the windows on the third floor are arched (although the arch is less pronounced on Vingolf and Fensal). There is a sandstone beltcourse between the third and fourth floors similar to Alfheim. The west end of the structure is three bays wide and the center bay on each upper floor contains a recessed arched porch while that on the first floor contains an arched doorway. This treatment is found in all four dormitories.

Charles Street, east side:

Mardal Hall (2327 North Charles Street) is a substantial brick residence, three stories high with a basement. In the front, there are two windows and an arched stone doorway, on the right. There is an ornate cornice along the front. The basement

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No. 7 Goucher College, continued

and the front steps are of stone. The north side has two projecting rectangular bays on the first floor and in the center a projecting curved bay which extends to the roofline. All the windows have stone sills and curved lintels. There is a three-story addition on the rear with a fire escape.

The Alumnae Lodge (One East 24 Street) in the rear of Mardal Hall is a two-story plus attic, brick, gabled structure with a T-shaped plan. The entrance is on the west side of the main facade through a brick gateway with a wrought iron arch. The remainder of this facade consists of two windows flanking a central chimney. Each of the long sides of the building has three windows in the front section and three windows in the rear transverse section. All windows are rectangular and there is a small dormer in the ell over the doorway.

Foster House (2301 North Charles Street) is a three-story and basement residence which is one of a pair. It is constructed of brick with stone trim and has an ornate dentilled cornice. The front facade has three bays; the door is located on the left and has an arched frame. The first and second story windows have stone lintels which are slightly pointed and decorated with incised carvings. The upper windows are plain. A carved stone imbedded in the corner at the second floor level reads: "Charles Street" on one side and "Shirk Street" on the other. (Shirk Street has been renamed Twenty-third Street.) The basement of the house is of stone with two rectangular windows and there is a stone stairway leading to the front door. On the Twenty-third Street side there are three bays and the central one is a rounded projecting bay which extends to the roofline.

The President's House (2229 North Charles Street) is constructed of Pompeian brick and rusticated stone. It is three stories high with a basement. The stone covers the first floor and basement of the front facade and has been painted white. The house is two bays wide with a tower in the north bay and a recessed porch on the south. On the north side of the house are two curved bays and two flat bays. All the windows are rectangular with stone sills and lintels. In the rear is a two-story addition of a later period. The rear yard is surrounded with a stone wall which has a wooden gate on the street side, the rear gate and wall having been removed. (These are the two gates which were painted blue to denote the presence of a marriageable daughter within.)

Saint Paul Street, west side:

Bennett Hall and Annex ¹ (16 East 23 Street) are of the Romanesque style, designed by Stanford White. There is a corner-stone reading "1888" in the southeast corner of the structure.

¹Knipp and Thomas, illustration opposite p. 34.

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The building is three stories high and constructed of rusticated stone with a tile hipped roof. Early photographs show two tiled turrets on the roof which have been removed. On the east side, there are two bays with rectangular windows, recessed slightly in rounded arches. The first floor contains a central door flanked by two rectangular windows. The doorway has been altered by removal of a porch.² The Twenty-third Street side is dominated by a bridge over an arched driveway which separates the two parts of the structure. The window arrangement is similar to that on the east side except over the bridge where there are small arched windows on the second floor and three rectangular windows in the third floor. There is a stone course between the first and second floors and a narrower course between the second and third floors.

Goucher Hall (2220 St. Paul Street), the first structure of the college, was built in the architectural harmony with the adjacent First Methodist Episcopal Church which was designed by Stanford White on the general model of San Vitale in Ravenna. Goucher Hall was designed by Charles L. Carson. The three story and basement structure was built at the cost of \$130,000, in the shape of the letter E as a memorial to Dr. Goucher's daughter, Eleanor. It was erected 100 feet back from the street so as to allow room for a campus. The cornerstone was laid by Dr. John Franklin Goucher in October 1886.

The Romanesque building is constructed of ashlar-faced granite. The main eastern facade is symmetrical, with three projecting sections. The large central bay is three stories high, flanked on each side by a recessed 2 1/2 story wing with a projecting circular bay. The doorway in the center section has a portico with three Romanesque arches. The first floor windows are rectangular; the second floor has round-arched windows, with the central section containing one large window flanked by a smaller one on each side. The slate roof is pitched, having a conical shape above each side bay. There are two dormer windows, one on each recessed wing. There are two large chimneys in the central section, and one chimney on each side.

The north side of the building has a protruding semicircular porch with two pillars and two pilasters; there is a stained glass window over the door.

In the west, or rear, of the building, the central portion again projects, but the side portions are flat. There are three stories all along the rear, since the basement is a full one. The south end of the structure is flat, facing on a narrow alley next to the church. All in all, this very massive and solid looking Hall complements the earlier church structure which has already been entered on the National Register.

²Donneybrook Fair, 1896, illustration.

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Saint Paul Street, east side:

Catherine Hooper Hall (2401 St. Paul Street) was also designed by Stanford White in the Romanesque style. It was originally rectangular in plan but an addition on the east end has made it L-shaped. The building material is rusticated stone and there are three stories and a basement. On the west side is a wide central bay with an arched doorway which is approached by a double stairway. Two narrow bays, slightly recessed, flank the doorway. On the south is the main entrance in a one-story covered porch which projects from the center of the building. The porch is enhanced by an arched opening at the top of the steps and one on the street side where there is a series of rounded columns and pilasters. A heavy stone cornice surrounds the porch. The portion of the facade to the left of the porch has a row of six windows at each level, the second floor windows being arched while the others are rectangular. The other end of the facade projects slightly and has a row of three arched windows set in rectangular openings with wooden muntins. Above them is a similar series of windows which are double in height.

The third Goucher building designed by Stanford White is Dr. Goucher's house (2313 St. Paul Street). This is of Pompeian brick with stone trim and a basement of rusticated stone. The main facade, facing Saint Paul Street, contains the central doorway with an ornately carved overhanging arch and stone stairs. It is flanked by two arched windows on either side. Across the facade between the first and second floors is a wide stone belt-course. The five second floor windows are rectangular and set in stone entablatures. There is another, narrower beltcourse between the second and third floors. The third floor windows are also set in stone entablatures, but the windows are arched in shape. A stone cornice with brackets surmounted by a stone balustrade tops the structure. On the north side, there is a series of irregularly shaped and placed windows, one of which is divided into three parts and dominates the facade. On the south side, there are two bays, one containing three windows and the other two. The rear of the building is visible from this side. It is a three-story brick addition where no attempt was made to duplicate the style of the remainder of the house.

Midgard Hall (2233 St. Paul Street) is a typical brick end-of-the-row house which has been greatly altered to convert it to office use. It is three stories high with a flat roof and stylized brick dentils beneath the cornice. The first floor has been given an ornamental stone facade with a glass door and modern window. The second and third floors have large arched windows in the left bay and rectangular windows over the door. There are

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No. 7 Goucher College, continued

two chimneys on the side facade, which is quite long, containing five windows and a door in the center at street level.

Calvert Street, west side:

Alfheim Hall (2304 North Calvert Street) served as a model for Glitner, Vingolf, and Fensal Halls (q.v.) except that the west facade has been bricked up.

No. 8 Goucher College, continued

The remaining buildings, the work of largely unknown local architects and builders, are not without architectural importance. Goucher Hall by Charles L. Carson is a more than competent exercise in the Romanesque designed to compliment its ecclesiastical neighbor. The four dormitories, Vingolf, Fensal, Glitner, and Alfheim, successfully incorporated exterior design elements, Romanesque arches, rounded central bay, cornice and window treatments, to enhance functional dormitories as well as the surrounding environment. The remaining structures are examples of Baltimore row houses which interpret the urban lifestyle of nineteenth century Baltimore.

From a practical standpoint White's buildings for Goucher merit preservation. They have already been adapted to a new use. The structures are in scale with the neighborhood; they enhance the quality of the streetscape. The durability of the construction is most probably better than a modern replacement would be. In addition, Romanesque has proved both vandal and graffiti proof.³ These practical reasons for preservation could be applied to the other remaining Goucher structures as well as to White's buildings.

The origins of Goucher College can be traced to 1881 when a committee of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established to combat educational conservatism against higher education for women by considering the creation of a Conference Seminary. As a result, Dr. John Franklin Goucher, the pastor of the First Methodist Church in Baltimore, proposed the formation of a working committee, chaired by Dr. John B. Van Meter, editor of The Baltimore Methodist, to establish the Baltimore Conference Seminary.

³Ibid.

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In 1883, Dr. Goucher donated approximately three quarters of an acre of land on St. Paul Street adjacent to his church for the first building. His gift was given in recognition of the urgent demand for some adequate provision whereby the daughters of Christian parents may have an opportunity to secure higher education. The Conference was to secure \$175,000 during 1884-85 to be used for other buildings and as a nucleus of an endowment. By 1884, it was decided to establish a college rather than a semi-nary.

Identified first as The Woman's College of Baltimore City, the name was shortened to The Women's College of Baltimore in 1890 and to Goucher College in 1910. The college opened in the fall of 1888 under the presidency of William Hersey Hopkins, Ph.D., former president of St. John's College in Annapolis. The first faculty consisted of eight members and there were forty-eight students.

Although Dr. Goucher had declined the invitation to become the first president, he accepted in 1890 and became the College's second president. His eighteen years in office was a period of rapid growth for the College.

John Franklin Goucher was born in Pennsylvania in 1845, graduated from Dickinson College in 1848, and earned his M.A. in 1872, Doctorate of Divinity in 1885 and Doctorate of Laws in 1889. In 1887, he married Mary Fisher, whose family lived at Alto Dale, a farm near Pikesville, Maryland. As a result of contributions of not less than half a million dollars to foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, awards were conferred on Dr. Goucher by the Emperor of Japan and the President of China. The awards represented the highest distinction which a civilian may receive in these countries. Dr. Goucher served as President of the Board of Trustees of Morgan College in Baltimore for thirty-nine years. He was the author of four books published between 1903 and 1911. At one time his donations to The Woman's College of Baltimore were nearly half of its total assets.

The college opened to students for the first time in September, 1888. Dr. Goucher had donated a tract of land which extended northward from the site of the church along the west side of Saint Paul Street, and here was erected the first administration and classroom building, (1886-1888) Goucher Hall. (After the campus move to Towson, the building became the headquarters of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Red Cross.) Very shortly after the first girls enrolled, it became necessary to provide a dormitory, although the original plan was that they should board in private homes in Baltimore. Thus, a piece of property was purchased on the northwest corner of Calvert and Twenty-third Streets and a residence hall was built to house between fifty and sixty-five students. It was opened in December, 1889, and contained a dining room, kitchen and infirmary. Known as "Home A" and later Alfheim, the structure served as a model

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for subsequent dormitories. In 1893 Alfheim became the home for the Girls' Latin School, the undergraduate school attached to Goucher, and in 1909, housed that entire school, the two upper floors being used as a residence hall and the two lower floors for classrooms. The building reverted to the use of the college in 1914 and eventually was remodeled into classrooms, a library and biology laboratories. The building was sold and is presently used by the city Department of Education.

Bennett Hall, at the northwest corner of Saint Paul and Twenty-third Streets, was opened in September, 1889. The gift of Mr. Benjamin F. Bennett who was the builder and contractor of Goucher Hall and several other college buildings, a trustee and treasurer of the college, Bennett Hall was named in memory of his wife, Eleanor A. Bennett. This building was designed by McKim, Mead and White of New York to blend with the architecture of the First Methodist Church, and a letter stating that Stanford White was the architect in charge is quoted in The History of Goucher College on page 101. The structure housed classrooms and a gymnasium which was reputed to be the best in the country.⁴ Its basement contained a swimming pool and bowling alley while featured in the first floor gym were a walking track and the Swedish Zander machines. These last were widely acclaimed as useful in developing the muscles and were noteworthy in an era when it was thought women students might acquire 'brain fever' from the physical strain of higher education.⁵ (The use of the Zander machines was discontinued eventually because "they did not suit the American temperament..."⁶) Mr. Bennett also donated an annex to Bennett Hall in 1895 which stands immediately to the west and is connected by a bridge. It was used by the biology and physiology departments and in later years contained the college's first student center. Both Bennett Hall and the annex have been sold to the State of Maryland for use of the State Health Department.

Stanford White was also the architect of two other important structures at about the same time: Dr. Goucher's house and Catherine Hooper Hall. Dr. Goucher built his residence at 2313 Saint Paul Street opposite the lawn of Bennett Hall and it was designed to blend with the college buildings and the church. The house was inspired by a Florentine palace which Dr. Goucher had seen on a trip to Italy. It was completed in 1892 and, although intended as the home of future college presidents, was occupied only by the

⁴Baltimore Herald, November 14, 1888.

⁵Newcomer, p. 28.

⁶Knipp and Thomas, p. 34.

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No. 8 Goucher College, continued

Goucher family. The college took possession of the building in 1922 and added a large dining room in the rear in order to convert it to a residence hall. Following the move of many of the dormitories to the new Towson campus in the 1940's, the building was used as an in-town student center until sold for office use.

Catherine Hooper Hall at the northeast corner of Saint Paul and Twenty-fourth Streets, was intended for the use of the Girls' Latin School classes and was complete with a gymnasium and auditorium. On the third floor were the studios for an art school. It was named in honor of the mother of Mayor Alcaeus C. Hooper and James E. Hooper, major benefactors of the college. In 1909, when the Girls' Latin School moved to Alfheim Hall, the college located its physics and chemistry departments in Catherine Hooper Hall. Shortly thereafter the auditorium was enlarged under the direction of the local architect, W. W. Emmart. The hall remained in use until the 1950's when it was sold to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Glitner, Fensal, and Vingolf Halls were built in 1892, 1894, and 1895, respectively. They were all modeled after the original dormitory, Alfheim, and Mr. Benjamin F. Bennett was the contractor for each. Glitner is located at 2300-02 North Charles Street. It was originally a dormitory and was known as "Home B." In 1934 the structure was remodeled as the college library and remained so until sold to the city for use as a public school.

Fensal Hall stood at the northwest corner of Maryland Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It was known as "Home C" and accommodated between sixty-five and seventy students. Together with Vingolf Hall at Maryland Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and the large athletic ground which lay between, it formed a residence complex on the western boundary of the campus. Both buildings were leased by the U.S. Army during World War II for the use of the military police and technical specialists and they were purchased by the government in 1946.

In addition to the buildings which it erected, Goucher purchased a number of neighborhood homes and converted them to college use. The following are still standing:

- Mardal Hall, 2327 North Charles Street, dormitory
- President's House, 2229 North Charles Street
- Folkvang Hall, 2301 Maryland Ave., dormitory
- Trudheim Hall, 2303 Maryland Ave., dormitory
- Midgard Hall, 2233 St. Paul St., sorority meeting rooms
- Dunnock Hall, 2307 Maryland Ave., dormitory
- Ford Hall, 2317-21 Maryland Ave., dormitory and office of publications and drama department.
- Foster Hall, 2301 North Charles Street., co-operative house for scholarship students.

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No. 8 Goucher College, continued

Mardal Hall had been the home of John K. Cowen, formerly President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was purchased in 1910 for President and Mrs. Eugene A. Noble and used as their residence until it was remodeled as a dormitory in 1916. It has since been sold to a nursing home. In 1917 the rear portion of this large property was chosen as the site of the Alumnae Lodge. The architect was W. W. Emmart, and after the former stable had been demolished, some of the building materials were used in the construction of the lodge. This building, at One East Twenty-fourth Street, is now used for offices.

In 1914 a new President's House was purchased for Dr. and Mrs. William W. Guth. It became the center of entertainment for the college, and is remembered in particular as the site of the traditional Christmas party for the students. In the rear, the Guths maintained a garden which was surrounded by a stone wall whose two wooden gates were painted blue to denote the presence of a marriageable daughter in the home. Following Dr. Guth's administration, the house was occupied until 1941 by Dr. and Mrs. David Allan Robertson who carried on the traditions established by the Guths. However, by 1944, the Robertsons had moved elsewhere; and the house was converted into a dormitory. It was sold in the 1940's and is presently an office.

It will be noted that several of the buildings are known by two names. This is because it was originally hoped that a donor could be secured in return for naming the hall in his honor. When it became apparent that no donors were forthcoming, President Goucher asked the student body to name the residences. It was at the suggestion of Professor Joseph Shefloe whose forebears came from Norway that names were chosen from Norse mythology. Following are the names of some of the buildings and their meanings:

- Alfheim Hall: home of the Light Elves.
- Fensal Hall: mansion of Frigga, wife of Odin and mother of the gods.
- Folkvang Hall: hall where Freya dwelt, known as the house of maidens.
- Gimle Hall: the lofty palace, a house of gladness (now demolished)
- Glitner Hall: Forseti's golden hall that glittered like the sun and was the best seat of judgment among the gods and men.
- Mardal Hall: Mardal was the goddess Freya.
- Sessrymner Hall (now demolished): the roomy-seated hall in Freya's palace.
- Vingolf Hall: the abode of goddesses, a mansion of bliss.

In 1921 Dr. Guth announced plans for a new campus to be built outside the city in Towson, Maryland. The first cornerstone was laid in June, 1941, and the move was accomplished in

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No. 8 Goucher College, continued

slow stages during the 1940's and 1950's. The old buildings were all sold; but it is noteworthy that of the original twenty-six buildings, twenty-three are still standing.

No. 9 Goucher College, continued

Wodehouse, Lawrence. Correspondence of May 2, 1974, and manuscript material on Stanford White in Baltimore. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Old Goucher College Historic District
Baltimore City

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Verbal Boundary Description

Goucher College is a non-contiguous district; it was an urban campus interspersed in the streetscape. The linkage of the buildings relates to the history and development of the college and of higher education for women in the United States. The linkage is not architectural. Therefore the structures inbetween the college buildings do not belong in the district nomination as they would for a district of architectural significance.

OLD GOUCHER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Baltimore City
 Maryland

SKETCH MAP
 not to scale
 pmj 12/75

Location of photographs

