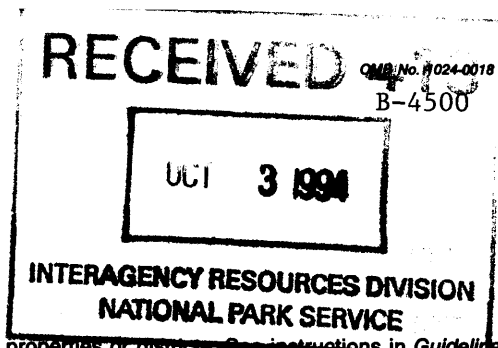


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number East Baltimore St. & Lakewood Ave. N/A not for publication
city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Independant City code 510 zip code 21224

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date 9/28/94

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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:) _____

Edson H. Beall Entered in the National Register 11.4.94

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

B-4500

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facilityRELIGION/church-related residenceRELIGION/church school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facilityRELIGION/church-related residenceRELIGION/church school**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIANROMANESQUE

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICKwalls STONE, BRICKroof ASPHALTother CAST STONE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

St. Elizabeth of Hungary is a Roman Catholic religious complex located opposite Patterson Park in eastern Baltimore. Developed over the period 1895-1926, it comprises four buildings: a two-story, gable-fronted brick structure erected in 1895 as the original church, parish hall, and rectory; a large stone Romanesque church building constructed in 1912; a three-story convent built in 1922; and a large three-story parochial school which was added to the site in 1926. The convent and school are faced with Woodstock granite and feature cast-stone detailing to correspond with the material and Romanesque style exhibited by the 1912 church. The buildings retain good integrity to the period of their construction. The complex occupies a city block directly opposite Patterson Park; the original building and the present church front on East Baltimore Street, facing the park, at the south end of the lot, with the convent located at the north end of the property and the school filling the center of the block. The complex is located within a dense urban neighborhood of two- and three-story masonry rowhouses, chiefly developed in the last decade of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth.

8. Statement of Significance

B-4500

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1895-1941

Significant Dates

1895

1912

1922

1926

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

1941

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

E. Francis Baldwin, architect

Robert C. Ullrich, architect

Francis E. Tormey, architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

St. Elizabeth of Hungary parish in East Baltimore was established in 1895 during a period of rapid growth in the Baltimore archdiocese. The complex typifies parish development as mandated by the church authorities. New parishes were to have both a church and a school with emphasis on the school. The priority of construction was the school first and then the church if there were insufficient funds to build both. At St. Elizabeth, the first building was a combination church and school. As the parish expanded services provided to its membership (societies, gym, library), the physical plant grew. A convent was built in 1921 and a new school building in 1926. New parish schools were being built, as is the case here, to the standards used by the public school system to make parish schools attractive to the membership. By the start of World War II, St. Elizabeth of Hungary was one of the largest parishes in the archdiocese. At this time the Baltimore archdiocese included all of the state of Maryland minus the Eastern Shore, but also included the District of Columbia. In 1931, the St. Elizabeth school had the largest student enrollment, 1,500 students, in the archdiocese.

See continuation sheet no. 8 for
Historic Context and Maryland
Comprehensive Historic Preservation
Plan Data

Previous documentation on file (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 # _____

See continuation sheet no. 19

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 2 acres
USGS quad: Baltimore East, MD

UTM References

A

1	8
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3	6	3	8	1	0
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4	3	5	0	2	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet no. 16

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet no. 16

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Architectural Historian
organization for Jubilee Baltimore, Inc. date 28 February 1994
street & number 109 Brandon Road telephone (410) 296-7538
city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212

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Continuation Sheet

ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The St. Elizabeth of Hungary complex comprises four related buildings, constructed over the period 1895-1926 on a block of land donated to the Roman Catholic Church in 1893. The property is bounded on the south by East Baltimore Street, on the east by Belnord Avenue (formerly Baxter Street), on the north by Fairmount Avenue, and on the west by Lakewood Avenue (formerly Patapsco Street). The property faces Patterson Park on the opposite side of East Baltimore Street.

The original building, located at the southwest corner of the property, was constructed in 1895 as a combination church, parish hall/parochial school, and priest's residence. It is a rectangular gable-roofed brick building, two stories high on a raised basement, with the principal gable facade oriented to the south. The facade is three bays wide; the entrance is located in the central bay, which is treated as a slightly projecting pavilion. The entrance is framed by an arch within a Classical surround. A belt course marks the transition between the first and second stories. On the second story, the central bay holds two stacked pairs of sash windows within a recess framed by pilasters. The pilasters are topped with simple capitals, from which springs a large semicircular arch with a decorative keystone. The central pavilion is capped by a pediment; this feature, and the cornice molding which follows the eaves and returns at the corners, are executed in copper. The outlying bays are blank at the first-floor level; on the second story, each of these has a semicircular-arched recess holding a single sash window. The southernmost bays of the side elevations are treated similarly. This portion of the building has been covered with artificial siding in imitation of roughly-dressed blocks; this alteration most likely took place in the early twentieth century, in an attempt to make the brick building's appearance conform more closely to that of the other buildings in the complex, which are constructed of granite. As a part of this alteration, window openings were blocked down and rectangular, residential-scale sash were installed; an early photograph shows a pair of tall, round-arched windows in the central bay, rising to a level slightly above the capitals of the flanking pilasters, with a small circular rose window punctuating the central arch. Each of the side bays originally held a similar tall, round-arched window.

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ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY
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A marble cornerstone with the date "1895" remains exposed at the southeast corner of the building.

The side elevations are four bays wide, with the bays defined by pairs of windows. The basement level is lighted by four-pane windows set in jack-arched openings with stone sills. The first floor openings are tall, with jack arches and stone sills; the original windows have been replaced with shorter sash, and the area below the present window sill is infilled with brick. On the upper story, each bay originally had a pair of round-arched openings set within a recessed panel; sash have been replaced, and the arches bricked in. The cornice is decorated with brick laid in a stepped pattern.

At the rear of the building, cross gables face east and west to define the former rectory area. The east elevation is three bays wide, three stories high above a raised basement. The basement has four-pane windows set in jack-arched openings; each of the upper floors has three segmental-arched openings (mostly altered). The top floor retains original 2/2 sash.

A stair tower has been added to the north elevation.

The interior of the original building has been remodeled extensively and repeatedly. The first significant alteration occurred in 1902, when a portion of the hall space was fitted with movable partitions to enable it to function as classrooms for the newly-organized parochial school. This use apparently had been envisioned since the beginning, but the installation of the partitions was deferred until the school could be organized. When the new church was constructed in 1912 and the chapel moved out of the 1895 building, both floors were partitioned into classrooms to serve the increasing enrollment. The former rectory later was converted to additional classroom space. Following the erection of St. Elizabeth's School in 1926, the 1895 building was reclaimed as a parish hall. It currently provides space for the church offices in the basement and meeting space and a gymnasium on the upper floors.

The 1912 **St. Elizabeth's Church** building is a large structure in Romanesque style, constructed of roughly-dressed Port Deposit

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ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY
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granite and trimmed with cut granite from the quarries at Woodstock in Baltimore County and with terra cotta. A central tower contains the primary entrance, sheltered by a porch below a round-arched window with geometric tracery; the tower is capped by a pyramidal roof. A rendering published in a volume commemorating the 50th anniversary of the parish shows a taller, more attenuated structure with a pronounced Gothic influence, particularly evident in a multi-stage central tower; the parish history indicates that available funds did not permit the realization of this ambitious scheme. Secondary entrances flank the tower. Stairs are located in small octagonal towers at the front corners; the southwest tower holds the stair to the choir loft; a similar projection at the southeast corner houses the stair to the basement chapel. The side elevations are buttressed.

On the interior, a broad narthex opens into a 900-seat, aisled nave with transepts at either side. Stained glass windows in the side walls represent scenes from the life of Jesus and St. Mary and are interspersed with low reliefs of the Apostles; the clerestory windows depict the instruments of the Passion. The transepts include two shrine-altars, one in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the other in honor of St. Anthony. A Baptistry extends from the nave at the rear, on the Epistle side. The chancel is domed and terminates in a semicircular apse. Five arches supporting the dome contain windows representing angels, each with a symbol of the crucifixion.

A comprehensive rehabilitation of the church was carried out in 1990; the exterior was cleaned, exterior trim and interior surfaces were painted, and heating systems were modernized at this time.

St. Elizabeth's Convent was built in 1922 at the northwest corner of the church property. The flat-roofed building fronts on Lakewood Avenue. It is constructed of Woodstock granite laid in a broken range pattern with grapevine joints and cast-stone trim, and stands three stories high above a basement, three bays wide by five bays deep. The entrance is located in the central bay of the west facade, within an arched frontispiece of cast stone. Each of the flanking bays holds a 1/1 window. The northern bay projects slightly forward of the facade plane at the first- and second-story

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levels. On the second story, the central bay is lighted by a pair of small stained-glass memorial windows; the southern bay has a 1/1 sash, and the corresponding area in the northern bay is decorated with a cross in cast stone. A decorative belt course appears above the second story. On the third floor, the central bay holds a single 1/1 window, with paired 1/1 sash in each of the outlying bays. Cast stone decoration appears throughout the building at the water table, cornice, window frames, parapet, and at the shoulders of buttresses.

The north elevation, abutting Fairmount Avenue, has a regular fenestration pattern, with a pair of windows defining each of its five bays at the first, second, and third story levels. Most of the openings hold rectangular 1/1 sash. The windows in the central bay are somewhat smaller than those elsewhere, and the two western bays hold round-arched stained-glass windows reflecting the location of the convent chapel within the building. Buttresses occur at the building corners and between the first and second and fourth and fifth bays. In response to the sloping grade, which declines from west to east along Fairmount Avenue, the basement is exposed at the eastern end of the building.

The south elevation is five bays wide, with an entrance in the central bay on the first floor; this entrance faced the church and parish hall before the school building was constructed in the intervening space. Large tripartite windows above the entrance mark the location of the principal stair. The bay east of center has a secondary entrance on the ground floor, with tripartite windows on the upper floors corresponding to the locations of bathrooms.

The east side of the building is sheathed in aluminum siding. A multistory porch apparently formerly spanned this elevation; this feature was removed at an undetermined date. The ground story is served by a mid-20th century balcony with piers and parapet of white glazed brick. The area behind the building is landscaped to provide a small yard or garden.

The interior of the convent is organized around a central corridor running the depth of the building, with the principal stair located in a side passage about halfway down the corridor,

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Continuation SheetST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY
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and a secondary stair at the eastern end of the main corridor. On the ground floor, multipurpose rooms and office areas are located west of the stair hall; an arched opening with stained glass sidelights and fanlight demarcates a more private area beyond the stair hall, containing the sisters' dining room and kitchen. On the second story, the northwest quarter of the floor is the chapel; a sitting room occupies the northeast quarter. The remainder of the space is taken up with 7 sleeping rooms and a large bath. The third story has 14 additional bedrooms and two large baths. The sleeping rooms are very small and spare; each is furnished with a window, radiator, sink, and closet. The interior remains substantially unaltered, except for the enclosure of the rear stair, and the installation of fire walls at the main stair, on the upper floors. Decorative detailing is typical of the period and its expression is restrained, consistent with the building's function. The entrance vestibule is treated with marble steps and wainscoting, and a decorative plaster cornice; double-leaf doors with leaded glass and a leaded-glass transom open from the vestibule into the corridor. Trim throughout the building comprises simple board surrounds at the doors and windows, paneled doors, baseboard with an ogee cap, and picture molding; woodwork is finished with a dark varnish. Built-in cabinets and glazed closet doors occur in the dining and sitting rooms. Several doors in the public spaces at the west side of the first floor have pebble-glass lights, and a glazed partition separates the two northwest rooms on the first floor. The room opposite the stair on the first floor is partitioned from the corridor by glazing. The chapel on the second floor has an elaborate molded plaster cornice. An arched opening with sidelights and fanlight marks the midpoint of the corridor on the second floor; it is similar to that described on the first floor but with pebble glass rather than leaded glass.

St. Elizabeth's School was added to the complex in 1926. It is a three-story structure faced in granite, with Romanesque cast-stone detailing corresponding to the church and convent. The principal facade faces west, onto Lakewood Avenue; it is symmetrical, with a central entrance within an arched frontispiece, with triple 1/1 sash on each story above; the central bay is flanked on either side by groups of five large 1/1 sash. Window openings are detailed with cast stone mullions; on the second story, the windows have arched hoods. The first-floor windows have

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been replaced on this elevation only. The corners of the facade are buttressed. The roof of the front section is hipped, with a considerable overhang at the eaves and exaggerated decorative rafter ends.

The rear elevation is similar, but simplified: a single 1/1 window marks the central bay, flanked by groups of five large 1/1 sash. Window openings are bordered with cast stone, but the decorative mullions and hoods are absent on this elevation. The side elevations are punctuated by groups of five 1/1 sash, similarly treated.

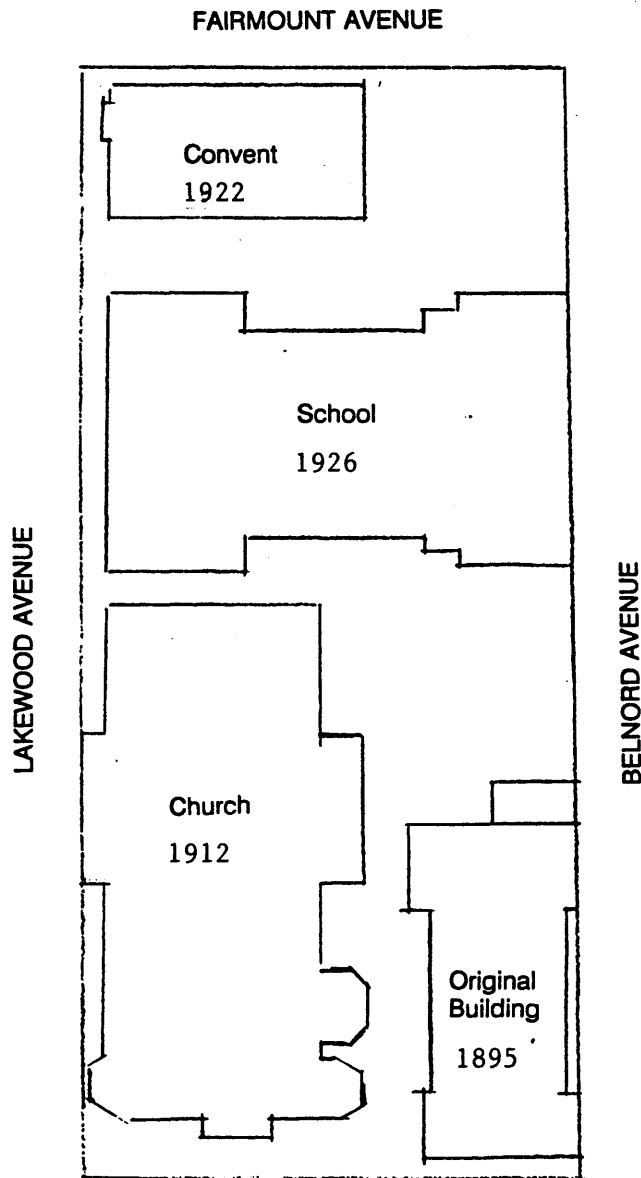
The building assumes an elongated H-plan, as advocated by school planners of the period, with classrooms on either side of a central corridor. Banks of large windows provide light and air. Fireproof stair towers are located at the corners of the building. The building was constructed to provide 26 classrooms, library, infirmary, office, and assembly room.

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EAST BALTIMORE STREET

St. Elizabeth of Hungary
Baltimore, Maryland

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY
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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and
Community Planning, Religion

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Dense urban development

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Religious

Known Design Source: E. Francis Baldwin, architect
(1895)

Robert C. Ullrich, architect (1912)

Francis E. Tormey, architect (1926)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Residential development moved eastward from Old Town and north from the Canton waterfront throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century. By the 1880s, this development had begun to embrace Patterson Park on the west and south, but the area to the north and northeast of the park remained largely undeveloped. An eastward extension of the park in 1882 provided additional impetus for residential development in the areas to the north and east. In 1893, Mrs. Elizabeth Pappler donated a lot on Baltimore Street opposite Patterson Park for the construction of a church and school.¹ A half-block in area, measuring 330' by 175', the lot was valued at \$15,000. It stood somewhat east of the limit of existing development, which then was placed at Milton Avenue; the church elected to reserve the gift until such time as growth of population in the area would support the erection of a new parish.

The first building in the St. Elizabeth of Hungary complex was a combination structure housing church, parish hall, and rectory constructed in 1895 at a cost of more than \$20,000. The design of the building has been attributed to the prominent Baltimore architect E. Francis Baldwin,² who was responsible for the majority of projects undertaken in the city by the Roman Catholic church during the period. The building was constructed by Cornelius Sheehan. The cornerstone of "Rev. Stapleton's St. Elizabeth's church" was laid on Sunday, July 7, 1895.³ Monsignor Edward McColgan, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, presided over the laying of the cornerstone in the absence of Cardinal Gibbons, who was abroad at the time. The building was dedicated on November 19, 1895,⁴ before a crowd of from two to four thousand onlookers. Fourteen members of the clergy, from parishes as distant as New York and Washington, were present; Cardinal Gibbons performed the rite of dedication, but was forced by illness to leave before the remaining ceremonies were concluded. A delegation from St. Vincent's Parish on Front Street was present in recognition of the designation of their assistant pastor, Father Thomas E. Stapleton, as pastor of the new parish. The church served Catholic worshipers residing in an area now encompassing some 35 city blocks, bounded on the west by Collington Street, on the east by Milton Avenue, Baltimore Street on the south, and Monument Street on the north.

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As originally constructed, the building incorporated a ~~700-~~ seat nave on the upper floor, reached by two grand stairways leading from the main vestibule. The main altar stood in an alcove; constructed of Italian marble and Mexican onyx, it was designed by John M. Mullen and created by Mullen Bros. of Baltimore. Smaller altars flanked the alcove. Memorial gifts of candelabra and statuary enriched the space. The lower floor originally served as a social hall, with the intention that it be partitioned as classrooms when the growth of the parish made possible the creation of a parochial school. The rear of the building contained the rectory; the original scheme anticipated conversion of this space to a convent.

At the time of the construction of the original building, the area around St. Elizabeth's remained largely undeveloped. Patterson Park had only recently been expanded beyond its original boundary at Luzerne Avenue to Patuxent Street (present Linwood Avenue); residential development of East Baltimore Street had not yet progressed past Patapsco Street (present Lakewood Avenue). The new parish numbered 519 members in 1896, including 254 children. Names in the parish roster suggest a predominance of Irish and German communicants in the developing neighborhood. In his first annual report to Cardinal Gibbons, Father Stapleton noted that "the number of new houses is steadily increasing, and I am in hopes that many will be rented by good Catholic families, and this will greatly help the Church in this locale."⁵

The expansion of the city increased St. Elizabeth's congregation--100 names were added to the roster in the second year of its existence--but also drained the financial resources of the new parish, as the city levied burdensome assessments for the grading and paving of new streets in the neighborhood. These expenses hindered Father Stapleton's goals of reducing the debt of the parish and establishing a parochial school. By 1902, however, the continuing growth of the parish--to well over 800 members and still climbing--prompted the Cardinal to appoint Father Cornelius Dacey as assistant to Father Stapleton. In the same year, St. Elizabeth's School opened under the direction of the Sisters of St. Francis. The house on Baltimore Street east of Baxter Street (present Belnord Avenue) was acquired as a convent to accommodate the first contingent of five sisters, who came from Glen Riddle,

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Pennsylvania. Movable partitions were installed in the ground floor of the parish building, enabling it to provide flexible classroom and meeting space. St. Elizabeth's School opened in September, 1902, with an enrollment of 120 children. Applications for admission continued to be received, however, and by the beginning of the sixth term an additional sister had been requested.

Father Stapleton became ill, and Father John Murray assumed the pastorate of St. Elizabeth's early in 1903. By that time the number of parishioners had exceeded 1000. The debt on the original building stood at some \$22,000; Father Murray made it his priority to retire this obligation, and succeeded in doing so within the next five years.

By 1908, nearly 2000 people attended St. Elizabeth's Church, and funds began to be raised for a new and larger facility. By 1911, \$22,127.44 had been collected for this purpose.

Architect Robert C. Ullrich was engaged to design the new church building. Ullrich had studied architecture in his native Austria before emigrating to Baltimore in about 1887. His practice in Baltimore included several commissions from the Catholic church, including Sacred Heart Church, Canton, and additions to St. Anthony's Church, Gardenville (1909) and to St. Mary's Industrial School (1910).⁶

On August 6, 1911, the cornerstone was laid for the present church building. The architect's original rendering shows a lofty Gothic edifice, with a prominent tower and high, steeply-pitched roof; the budget, however, dictated a lower, less elaborate building in the Romanesque style. The structure was opened on April 7, 1912; ironically, architect Ullrich died of heart failure as he was dressing for the ceremony.⁷ The new building was formally blessed and dedicated by Cardinal Gibbons on May 5, 1912.⁸

With the completion of the new church, the original building was altered to accommodate increasing school enrollment. Both floors were partitioned at that time, providing space for 11 classrooms. In 1912, enrollment exceeded 500 children, under the charge of seven sisters; five additional sisters arrived the

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following year. Continued growth in the post-World War I period further strained the capacity of the school in the original building; a nearby rowhouse was acquired for use as the rectory, enabling the conversion of the former priest's quarters to classrooms.

By 1919, there were 5,000 members of St. Elizabeth's parish, and 1,000 children enrolled in the school. With the steady increase in enrollment in the parochial school, the number of sisters required for its operation also grew, until the rowhouse which served as a convent became inadequate. In 1921-22, a new convent for the Sisters of St. Francis was added to the northwest corner of the church property, fronting on Lakewood Avenue. The groundbreaking for this building took place on May 6, 1921, and the cornerstone was laid the following July 31. The building was dedicated on April 17, 1922; Archbishop Curley presided, and remarked that he "had seen no finer convent home in the Archdiocese."⁹ The convent was constructed by R. & N. McCulloh Bros. under the supervision of the building committee, with Rev. John J. Murray as chair and William Lewis superintendent of construction. Supported by a large and enthusiastic congregation, the convent building was constructed at a cost of some \$90,000 without incurring debt. At the time of opening, the convent accommodated 18 sisters; school enrollment stood at 1,068.

Construction of a new school building commenced in 1924, and the structure was dedicated on September 19, 1926. The new three-story building received 1,525 pupils into its 26 classrooms. The new St. Elizabeth's School was comparable with the public school buildings being constructed by the city School Board, which acted in the 1920s under a sweeping mandate to modernize the city school system. Three stories in height, with 26 classrooms laid out according to modern standards of space, ventilation, and lighting, with auxiliary spaces including a library, infirmary, office, and assembly room, and providing fireproof interior stairways, St. Elizabeth's School conformed to the recommendations of the educational consultants who were engaged to revamp the city's public school system in every important respect; the lack of playground space on the site was more than compensated by the proximity of Patterson Park. The building illustrates the parallel revolution in the Catholic school system which was carried out by

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ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY
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Archbishop Michael Curley, who raised some \$30 million for school improvements during his tenure (1921-39).¹⁰ Francis E. Tormey was the architect. A former associate of E. Francis Baldwin, architect of the original 1895 building, Tormey received numerous commissions for Catholic churches and religious buildings during his career. William A. Lewis, who had superintended the construction of the convent, was the builder of the school. With the completion of the school building, the complex achieved its present form.

The new school building made obsolete the classroom space in the 1895 structure; in 1928, the original building was thoroughly renovated to address its primary function as a parish hall, with assembly and meeting rooms for the numerous societies and organizations which contributed to the life of St. Elizabeth's parish.

Completion of the improvements to the St. Elizabeth's complex coincided with the beginning of an extended period during which the parish reached and maintained its peak in membership; the parish roster listed some 12,000 members by the mid-1920s, and it maintained that level into the 1950s. School enrollment, which had risen to over 1,500 in the mid-20s, remained at approximately the same level over the ensuing quarter century. At the time of its Golden Jubilee in 1946, St. Elizabeth's was the largest parish in the archdiocese, with the largest parochial school.¹¹

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1. Baltimore Sun, September 23, 1893.
2. letter, Carlos P. Avery to Susan Barrett, January 16, 1994. (Mr. Avery is an authority on the life and work of E. Francis Baldwin, and is currently preparing a biography of the architect).
3. Baltimore Sun, July 6, 1895.
4. Baltimore Sun, November 18, 1895.
5. Quoted in Saint Elizabeth's Parish Golden Jubilee, p. 26.
6. Baltimore Sun, April 8, 1912.
7. *ibid.*
8. Baltimore Sun, May 6, 1912.
9. Baltimore Catholic Review, April 22, 1922.
10. see Sherry Olson, Baltimore: the Building of an American City (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980), pp. 306-7, for a discussion of Archbishop Curley's influence on the Catholic school system during this period.
11. Baltimore Sun, October 5, 1946.

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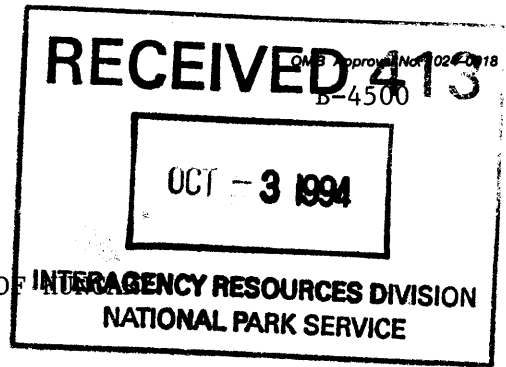
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Boundaries are defined as the current property lines, as recorded in the Land Records of the City of Baltimore. The property is bounded on the south by East Baltimore Street, on the east by Belnord Avenue, on the north by Fairmount Avenue, and on the west by Lakewood Avenue.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property comprises the property historically associated with the resource.