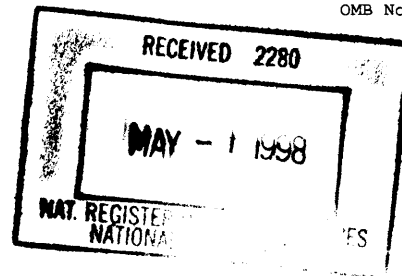


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Northwood Historic District

other names/site number Original Northwood; B-4097

=====

2. Location

=====

street Loch Raven Boulevard, The Alameda, Cold Spring Lane

not for publication n/a city or town Baltimore vicinity n/a

state Maryland code MD county independent city code 510 zip code 21218

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

4-20-98

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>294</u>	<u>9</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>219</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>515</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing n/a

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, stone
roof slate, asphalt, fiberglass
walls brick, stucco, stone, wood
other wood

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance 1930-1953

Significant Dates 1930

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder John A. Ahlers, architect
(see continuation sheet)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: University of Baltimore; Cornell University

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreeage of Property approx. 125 acres

USGS quadrangle Baltimore East, MD

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	362720	4355940	E	18	361980 4355460
B	18	362700	4355480	F	18	362320 4356040
C	18	362650	4355180	G	18	362590 4356100
D	18	362080	4355180			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Dean R. Wagner

organization Original Northwood Association date July, 1997

street & number 1213 Roundhill Rd. telephone (410) 235-7768

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21218
=====

Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

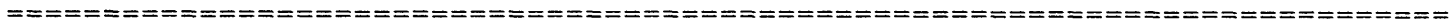
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this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

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Description Summary:

The Northwood Historic District is a planned residential subdivision in northeast Baltimore City whose development began in 1930 on land acquired by the Roland Park Company the previous year. A salient characteristic of the district is the naturalistic integration of the environment and buildings to suggest a rustic village; it was laid out according to Olmstedian principles, with curvilinear streets respecting natural landforms and existing vegetation. The district incorporates 294 contributing buildings, predominantly detached residences in a variety of popular early 20th century revival styles, and a Georgian Revival apartment complex. Secondary structures include 219 contributing garages, reflecting the automobile orientation of the community. Houses in the district represent the Tudor Revival, Half-timbered Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, Federal Revival, New England Colonial, Cape Cod, Williamsburg Revival, Early American, English Cottage, and Norman Cottage styles, and exhibit high quality in their design and construction. Although the work of several architects and landscape designers is represented, that of John A. Ahlers is by far the most important; as the architect of the Roland Park Company, Ahlers laid out the community and established design principles which were consistently applied in the district through 1953.

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General Description

Physical Features

The historic district boundaries approximately describe an elongated triangle whose vertex is formed by the intersection of two quite grand boulevards, The Alameda to the west and Loch Raven Boulevard to the east. Although a portion of open land occupies the point of the vertex where a long-term veteran rehabilitation facility is located amid lush greenery, the historic district nestles among numerous old growth trees immediately uphill from there. A 1937 plan for development shows Roundhill, Roundtop, Westview Roads and Argonne Drive, Southview, Havenwood, and Northview Roads, as well as what was to become the Northwood Apartment Complex and the original Northwood Shopping Center. The layout of the community took advantage of the existing topography with its differing elevations which offered a variety of opportunities for siting building and also influenced the alignment of its curvilinear streets. Gentle arcs along the hill ridges form Roundhill and Westview Roads. Roundtop Road leads from the major artery that is Argonne Drive, up the hillside, to a turnaround. In an eastward direction, Argonne follows a gentle curve up a slope to where it crests near the entrance of Roundhill Road and descends a slope down to Loch Raven Boulevard. South of Argonne Drive, the district is built on a hill with Roundtop at the summit. While Loch Raven is positioned at a lower elevation to the east, Roundhill is at a lower elevation to the west. Lower than Roundhill to the west is Deepwood, and lower still is The Alameda. At its intersection with Argonne, Westview Road is level for approximately 700 feet and then gently rises to a plateau of about 320 feet above sea level with the adjacent land sloping downward to the west and rising steeply upward toward the east. Curving along this plateau are the streets known as Southview, Eastview, Northview, and Havenwood. As the land undulates, further north, where the Northwood Apartment complex is located, the average elevation is only about 240 feet above sea level. Along Loch Raven and The Alameda, the houses follow the natural slopes of

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those boulevards as they rise from a low point at their intersection to higher land in a northward direction.

With the exception of busy and wide Argonne Drive, heavy motor traffic, traffic signals, and mass transit can only be found on the major thoroughways at the periphery of the district, Loch Raven Boulevard and The Alameda. Streets within the district tend to be narrow and winding, allowing for only low volume and slow moving traffic, which creates a protected character.

Period of Significance

The period of significance extends from 1930 through 1953. The beginning date corresponds with the initial planning for the development of Northwood. The period extends to 1953 to recognize the continuing use of the design elements initially established by the architect and designer, John A. Ahlers. Ahlers' designs, and those prepared by other architects under his supervision, employed a range of styles derived from historic precedents. Although Ahlers' direct involvement ended in 1941, the Roland Park Company remained in control, and these dominant themes continued to characterize the subsequent development of the district up to 1953.

Architectural Character

The Northwood historic district is a suburban echo of a semi-rustic village that is casually nucleated in a wooded park-like setting. It was designed under the direction of the Roland Park Company through the creative use of revived European domestic architectural prototypes and placed in a landscaped setting directly influenced by the Olmsted tradition in Baltimore. The repetitive use of a wide range of design themes and construction materials created continual variety within a cohesive overall scheme. Buildings within the district are characterized by numerous architectural styles including the Tudor Revival, Half-timbered Tudor

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Revival, Georgian Revival, Federal Revival, Williamsburg Revival, New
England Colonial, Early American, Cape Cod, English Cottage, and Norman
Cottage.

Tudor Revival

Although the first house constructed in the district was in the
Georgian Revival style, most of the early houses were Tudor Revival and
Half-timbered Tudor in style. Seven examples occur on Argonne, five on
Roundhill, one on Roundtop, and five on Westview. This type is two-storied
and L-shaped with a gable end presented to the street. They were
predominantly constructed of cinder block and covered with stucco in light
earth tones that seemed organic. Some buildings in this style were
constructed of brick or stone and not stuccoed. The predominant
fenestration was six over six double hung windows equipped with shutters.
Most examples have a one story porch that has a curved roof to present a
sharply angled line from the ridge to the edge of the porch roof. All but
one were designed by Ahlers and constructed between 1930 and 1933.

4102 Westview Road is a Tudor Revival house constructed of stone and
stucco with a stone wing which is an astronomical observatory. This
Ahlers-designed house was constructed in 1931 with the observatory wing
constructed in 1933.

4129 Westview Road is a Tudor Revival house constructed of stone, L-
shaped with the back of the long part of the L presented to the street.
This facade has a section which has a gable ended jetty supported with
brackets and a circular wall dormer located over the entrance which is
topped with a segmented arch. The rest of the composition on this facade
is a stone chimney.

1202 Argonne Drive is a Tudor Revival house constructed of stucco with
an unusual rubble stone rustication on the front facade. The house has a

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tall hip roof and there is a projecting gable on the front facade. The entrance surround is rubble stone with a semi-circular arch at the top. The double hung windows are eight over eight and several casement type leaded glass windows are used. The architect was Carll F. Strohmeyer. This house, built in 1933, was the only house constructed in Northwood that year.

An outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style, located at 4000 Roundtop, is spectacular for its dramatic placement on the site and its large size, with an entrance tower.

Half-timbered Tudor Revival

The Half-timbered Tudor Revival occurs in four types. The first type, constructed in 1931, occurs in grouped buildings where four or five residences are attached. Two of these involve five residences and are located mid-block on Westview (4106, 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114 Westview Rd.) and Roundhill (1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227 Roundhill Road). Each group has a slightly different design.

The one with four residences, located at the corner of Roundhill and Argonne (1113, 1115 Argonne and 1201, 1203 Roundhill), is spectacularly situated as it commands a corner view from two directions. In fact, it is the only building in the entire District which is curved so as to face two streets simultaneously. Stone is used sparingly as a design accent. Though these buildings, designed by Ahlers, are well balanced and tend toward symmetry overall, the composition is complex and the individual units are not architecturally repetitious. In fact, the half-timbering occurs at several levels and leaded glass windows with diamond shaped quarrels are used with great artistic effect as design features on some front facades. All of the buildings of this type provide an individual, partially recessed, porch of some kind for each family.

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The second type of Half-timbered Tudor Revival house has a Jerkinhead roof with its ridge line parallel to the street. Examples of this type are located at 1300 Roundhill, 4004 Roundtop, 1205, 1208 Argonne and 4118 Westview. They are all identical in design but are differently situated. These houses are characterized by a large projecting two story gable decorated with half-timbering and stucco and holding a casement window with leaded quarrels.

The third type presents a gable end to the street; examples are found at 1217 Roundhill Road and 1210 Argonne Drive. In this type also, a half-timbered projecting gable is a principal part of the front facade, as are leaded glass windows with diamond shaped quarrels. All the detached Half-timbered Tudor Revival houses of both types were designed by Ahlers and built during the early 1930 and 1931 period.

The fourth type of Half-Timbered Tudor Revival house is semi-detached. It is a ridge-roofed house with an asymmetrically placed two story gable on the front facade. This type also uses the leaded glass window as an important design feature. The complex non-symmetric design of these semi-detached houses is so successful that they have over the years frequently been mistaken for single-family residences of rather grand proportions rather than as two residences. Each residence has a completely different orientation and shape and the entrances are not at all near each other. In fact, it is virtually impossible to see both entrances at the same time. There are three houses of this Ahlers design and all were constructed in 1930. One is located at 1209-1211 Roundhill, one at 4111-4113 Westview, and the other at 4121-4123 Westview. These three examples occupy sites that are quite different and emphasize different aspects of their asymmetric design. Whereas the example located at 1209-1211 Roundhill is slightly below the grade of the street, the one at 4111-4113 Westview is set into a wooded hillside at a high elevation. In contrast, 4121-4123 Westview, being situated at the top of a hill, presents in a still different way because of the line of sight from the street.

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Georgian Revival

The Georgian Revival style occurs very widely in the district as it was used in construction over a long period of time. Most of the Georgian Revival-style houses were constructed of red brick that remain unpainted although some are constructed of stone. The fenestration is typically six over six with shutters and they are typically center hall with three or five bays. Some later houses of this style have bay windows on the front facades. They are two-storied and all have either wall dormers or roof dormers and ridge roofs that are parallel to the street.

An important Georgian Revival-style house is located at 1200 Argonne Drive at the corner with Westview. It is a field stone center-hall with three bays. The entrance is framed by a triangular pediment resting on Doric columns. There are three dormers capped with clipped gables.

Another example of the Georgian Revival style is the 57-building two-story Northwood Apartment complex located in the northeast corner of the district which was designed by Ahlers and constructed in 1938. Gable ends with brick quoins and twin false chimneys are a dominant design element for the Northwood Apartments. Palladian and triple windows are used as well as double hung six over six sash.

Federal Revival

The Federal Revival-style houses of the district were constructed throughout the period of significance and occur in a wide variety of forms. Most group houses that are not Half-timbered Tudor are of this style. Many of them are located on Northview, Kelway, Eastview, and The Alameda. The predominant construction material used is brick and in accordance with the blue prints, several of these houses are painted white. Three buildings of this style, designed by Ahlers and constructed in 1931 of cinder block and covered with stucco, have their gable ends presented to

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the street and exhibit Adam Style features with the single second-floor window being an eight over eight sash capped by a semi-circular fanlight. Instead of a first-floor window in the front facade, there are French doors serving a dual function. They are. These houses, found at 1210 Roundhill, 4000 and 4115 Westview, are identical except for the columns supporting their full width front porches. They were designed by Ahlers and constructed in 1931 of cinder blocks covered with stucco. Ahlers' daughter reported in an interview that the Roland Park Company asked him to design a detached house that could be sold for the same price as a row house; these houses represent the result of that effort. Their gable ends present to the street and exhibit Adam style features with the single second-floor window being an eight over eight sash capped by a semi-circular fanlight. Instead of a first-floor window in the front facade, there are French doors serving a dual function. Whereas 1210 Roundhill and 4115 Westview are quite elevated above street level, 4100 Westview has a setback of about thirty feet at grade.

Another gable-end treatment occurs where a full-width porch has one end enclosed to serve as an entrance and vestibule. In this treatment, the chimney is a dominant design feature in the center of the front facade. Among the streets where this occurs are Havenwood, Eastview, Northview, Southview, Argonne, and Deepwood. An example is located at 1306 Argonne. This variety is generally constructed of brick, painted white according to original specifications. Still another variety occurs in brick with an almost full-width porch where only the first-story front facade within the porch is painted white. An example is located at 1225 Southview. According to one early resident on Deepwood, in 1942, trim was nearly always white and shutters were white, green or black.

New England Colonial

The New England Colonial began to occur within a few years after construction started in the district and it continued to occur widely on

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nearly all streets except The Alameda, Northview and Kelway. All houses of this type are detached and provide for a single family. A defining feature of this style as it occurs in the historic district is the second-story jetty with pendants. At the first floor level, most are brick though some are stone. The second story was usually covered with wood singles originally, and in a few cases, with clapboards. These materials were almost universally painted white and in later years they were sometimes covered by white synthetic siding. Where this occurred, they occasionally lost their pendants and shutters. An important example of the New England Colonial type is 1212 Argonne Drive, which has a deep setback on a slope that rises dramatically above the street level. Designed by Ahlers in 1935, this three-bay house has stone on the first floor and "hand split" shingles on the second floor. There are three dormers capped by clipped gables. Another important New England Colonial is the one located at 1307 Southview which retains its original clapboards and pendants. It was designed by Menefee in 1939 in an L shape with a gable end presented to the street. Also outstanding is the example at 4010 Roundtop.

Williamsburg Revival

The first Williamsburg Revival-style house in the district was designed by K. C. Miller and constructed in 1938 at 4012 Loch Raven Boulevard. Only six houses of this style were constructed. They all have a gambrel roof with dormers. These houses tend to be rather small in size. Five were brick; the only one constructed of stone, also designed by Miller, is located at 1200 Roundhill. One Williamsburg Revival house is located at 1201 Southview and three on Deepwood, including one that was an exhibition house (4034 Deepwood). All of these four were designed by R. F. Fisher. It is documented in Gardens, Houses, and People, a publication of the Roland Park Company, that these houses were directly inspired by ongoing restoration work in Williamsburg, Virginia. It appears that the Lightfoot House in Williamsburg could have been the inspiration. Of the six contributing Williamsburg Revival-style houses, the most noteworthy is

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the former exhibition house at 4034 Deepwood, which features a modillion cornice. Also noteworthy are its bucolic setting and the long-standing (possibly original) picket fence which entirely surrounds it.

Cape Cod

There are a dozen detached buildings in the district that may be classified as Cape Cod that were constructed between 1937 and 1953. These Cape Cods, some brick and some stone, are typically one story and a half with dormers. The first house of this type was designed by K. C. Miller and constructed on an elevated site at 4011 Roundtop in 1937. It is constructed of bricks painted white with clapboard, also white, in the upper gable. The first floor windows have unusual six over nine sash and the entrance is topped by a transom. The house has matching bay windows on each side facade and a center chimney. Two years later, another one designed by Miller was constructed at 1221 Southview. In 1940, four designed by R. F. Fisher went up on Deepwood. One was built in 1952 on Southview by Standard Homes of Washington, DC. One which sits diagonally on a corner lot at the intersection of Argonne and Loch Raven was designed by L. A. Menefee and constructed in 1951. Menefee also designed another one on Loch Raven which was constructed the following year. Two others located on the same street were designed by O. F. Grande in 1952 and J. P. Browne in 1953.

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Early American

A few houses of the Early American style (so named by the Roland Park Company) also occur in the district. They are L-shaped two-story houses with a gable end parallel to the street and understated decorative elements. They are usually equipped with a one story porch which fills the L. The one located at 4128 Westview was designed by L. A. Menefee and was constructed in 1936. A third, located at 4103 Westview was designed by E. Sackerman and constructed in 1937, and the following year one located at 1201 Argonne was designed by K. C. Miller. There are two L-shaped two story houses constructed at 1107 and 1109 Argonne Drive which are smaller. Each is equipped with a shed roof porch supported by turned posts.

Norman Cottage

The Norman Cottage is characterized by irregular massing, a complex hip roof with particularly high pitches and irregular fenestration. A unique example is the one-story stucco house with irregular massing located at 1301 Argonne. Though it has a somewhat unusual bay window as a major design feature, more typical Norman Cottage design elements include a dominant hip roof, small casement windows, and the prominent use of shutters. Additional important design features are an arched molded entrance surround and a period screen door. A low stucco wall extends leftward from the front facade of the house forming a continuous profile which merges with the landscape. Another example of this style is the house on the south side of Argonne Drive designed by E. F. Van Reuth in 1938; this house has no tower and is one storied.

Physical Relationships

The residential lots tend to be long and narrow; typical dimensions are 35' by 70'. The building setbacks change quite a bit from street to street and from elevation to elevation. Though facade lines often remain

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rather uniform for most adjacent houses located near each other along a particular street, they sometimes move back dramatically to reveal open spaces with special plantings that frame a particular collection of buildings. A good example of this treatment may be found along the west side of Westview.

General Character

The outstanding level of architectural integrity that has been maintained in the historic district results from several major factors. During much of its history, a single supervising architect, John Ahlers, had design control over most aspects of its development. Even the contributions by other architects throughout the early period required the approval of Ahlers directly until 1941 and the continued approval of the Roland Park Company during the rest of the period of significance. In addition, the community was developed with restrictive covenants which controlled the design of improvements and subsequent changes, ensuring the creation and maintenance of a cohesive architectural character.

Northwood was begun largely in a forest that was somewhat removed from built-up areas, though it was built with the automobile in mind. The setting was beautiful and Olmstedian principles were expertly applied to the layout of the streets and the setting of the houses. In addition to building houses, the undertaking of the Roland Park Company in Northwood was also, in effect, to develop community. The mixture of professionals and upwardly mobile corporate workers with small businessmen contributed to the acceptance of diversity which remains part of the legacy of the district. The fact that many of its early residents had young children was very instrumental in contributing to the sense of community. Though the children are fewer now, the district has grown much more inclusive with a dazzling array of races, ethnicities, and life styles. Even today, the sense of community and neighborhood pride are strong, and the Board of Governors of the Original Northwood Association and its Covenant Committee

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are actively engaged in the enforcement of the architectural components of the covenants. The convergence of all these factors is reflected in the general character of the historic district as we see it today.

Integrity/Intrusions

The landscapes, private residences, and apartment complex which characterize the district are unified by design elements that were established by the architect and designer, John Ahlers, and utilized continuously between 1930 and 1953. Only a few houses have been constructed within the district since that date. Changes to properties within the district have been limited to the occasional application of synthetic siding, installation of storm doors (usually wooden), and fencing of some of the rear yards (although, in the main, the open parkland appearance has been maintained.)

Buildings within the district are uniformly in good condition; none are deteriorated or in evident need of repair except some of the garages of the Northwood Apartment Complex. However, these garages tend to be grouped together in an area that is removed from the dwellings.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

There are 294 contributing residential buildings and 219 contributing garages, including seven multiple units associated with the apartment complex. All the contributing houses represent examples of various popular architectural styles of the period, derived from historic sources. They are characterized by high quality in their design and execution. Each building was individually architect-designed and sited with evident attention to the naturalistic surroundings, and employed quality materials and workmanship. They all continue to be characterized by very high levels of architectural integrity. The only non-contributing residence dating to the period of significance is the one ranch-type house which was

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constructed in 1953. The remaining eight non-contributing buildings are ranch houses which fall outside the period of significance. These houses are located at 1002, 1004, 1006, and 1008 Argonne Drive; 3915, 4000, and 4014 Loch Raven Boulevard; and 4109 Westview.

As the development was consciously designed utilizing Olmstedian principles, its site is also listed as a contributing resource.

Six special landscaping objects are identified as contributing to the district. Most of these objects are located in Section One which includes Roundhill, Roundtop, and Westview Roads and Argonne Drive. These features are constructed of an unusual type of concrete which employs a black stone aggregate and were specifically designed by the architect, John A. Ahlers. They include three sets of concrete steps with curbs that terminate with spirals, located on the north side of Argonne Drive near 1204, 1210, and 1212 Argonne. Another object is a set of stairs constructed on a steep rise in a serpentine curve and incorporating a tree well, located at 1216 Roundhill. At 1206 Roundhill there is a wall and pool specifically designed for a slope at that site. A typical example of a specifically designed tree well is located at 1205 Roundhill.

Landscape

Ahlers' plan for the development was comprehensive and detailed. Each lot's plot plan indicated exactly which trees were to be removed and which were to remain. Consistent with its attention to landscape details, the Roland Park Company maintained its own nursery on Joppa Road during this period. It was this Company nursery which undertook the landscape work in early Northwood. Henry E. Schleisener of the Nurseries of the Roland Park Company assisted Ahlers in the selection of plant material for the landscaping. Schleisener had a reputation of following the concepts of Olmsted in plant material selection.

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In addition to the landscape features and plant materials, the plot plans frequently indicated the location and design of "hardscape" features such as stone tree wells and sets of steps. Many of the early steps, sidewalks, curbs and streets were constructed of an unusual concrete with a black stone aggregate, and several examples of these features remain. The roads, sidewalks and alleys, the water and waste lines, the electric and gas lines all were in place before house construction started.

According to a Vegetation Map of Maryland published by The Johns Hopkins University in 1976, native vegetation in the historic district ranged from Red Maple, Brambles, Pignut Hickory, Sweet Pignut Hickory, Mockernut Hickory, and Flowering Dogwood to Beech, Dwarf Huckleberry, American Holly, Mountain Laurel, and Spicebush. Also included were Sweet Gum, Japanese Honeysuckle, Black Gum, Virginia Creeper, Virginia Pine and Black Cherry to name only some. The plantings that were introduced included yucca lilies, Kurume Azalea, several species of juniper (e.g., Pfitzer's Juniper, Eastern Common Juniper, Spiny Greek Juniper, Purple Prostrate Juniper), Virginia Cedar, Nandina, Norway Spruce, Blue Spruce, and several species of pine (e.g., Mugho Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine Scotch Pine). Also introduced were Lombardy Poplar, Japanese Flowering Cherry, Douglas Fir, Plume Retinospora, Rhododendron, Rose and Japanese Yew to name only some. Also, flowering and berry-bearing shrubbery were planted in roadside colonies. Some of these plant varieties were documented in various issues of Gardens, Houses, and People between 1933 and 1938; others appeared in advertising documents of the Company from 1933 to 1935. Minutes of the Northwood Garden Club, organized in February, 1932, provide additional documentation.

Open Spaces

Immediately south of the district is the U. S. Veterans Administration Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center. It comprises low density use

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within a large open green area with some old growth trees, surrounded by a brick wall.

In the residential parts of the district, most of the rear yards are approximately 70 feet in depth and generally remain open to each other, creating a park-like environment. Even though most streets are narrow, the building setbacks varying from 25 to 50 feet give a sense of open space along them. Both Loch Raven Boulevard and The Alameda have broad grassy medians, approximately 35 feet wide, with well-established trees and seasonal plantings. In the layout of the streets there occur several circles, triangles, slopes and circular segments that form common areas in the district.

In the Northwood Apartment Complex there are wide streets, generous setbacks and a variety of interesting open spaces. Rather than fronting directly onto streetscapes, the various buildings tend to have setbacks that place them at considerable distance from the meandering streets. The apartment buildings tend to face each other across wide open lawns with scattered long established trees. There are few hedges and no fences. Paved paths stretch across green lawns toward parking areas, which are located away from the buildings.

The only significant alteration to the designed landscape within the district occurred in the 1950s, when a children's playground at the intersection of Loch Raven Boulevard and Roundhill Road was given over to house construction.

Resource Inventory

An inventory of the principal resources comprising the Northwood Historic District appears on the following pages.

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INVENTORY

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Architect</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Builder</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Cntr*</u>	<u>Material</u>
Argonne	1001	Ahlers, J.A.	New England Colonial	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/shingle
Argonne	1002	Neumayer, D.A.	Ranch	----	1955	no	Alum.siding/brick
Argonne	1003	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/shingle.
Argonne	1004	Neumayer, D.A.	Ranch	August Constr. Co.	1954	no	Alum.siding/brick
Argonne	1005	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/verticalboard
Argonne	1006	Neumayer, D.A.	Ranch	August Constr. Co.	1954	no	Clapboard/brick
Argonne	1007	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick(painted)/clapbrd.
Argonne	1008	Neumayer, D.A.	Ranch	August Constr. Co.	1954	no	Clapboard/brick
Argonne	1009	Ahlers, J.A.	Colonial	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/shingle
Argonne	1010	Neumayer, D.A.	New England Colonial	A.J. Watkins & Sons Inc.	1955	no	Brick/Cedarshake
Argonne	1011	Ahlers, J.A.	Federal Revival	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/shingle
Argonne	1012	-----	New England Colonial	A.J. Watkins & Sons Inc.	1955	no	Brick/Cedarshake
Argonne	1013	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/clapboard
Argonne	1014	Hebrank, C. H.	Federal Revival	A.J. Watkins & Sons Inc	1947	yes	Brick
Argonne	1015	Ahlers, J.A.	New England Colonial	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/clapboard
Argonne	1016	Hebrank, C. H.	Early American Colonial	A.J. Watkins & Sons Inc.	1947	yes	Brick
Argonne	1100	-----	Federal Revival	----	1937	yes	Stone
Argonne	1101	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/shingle
Argonne	1102	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	Edgar A. Levi	1937	yes	Brick
Argonne	1103	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	F.E. Wurzbacher Co.	1937	yes	Brick/shingle
Argonne	1104	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone
Argonne	1105	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-Timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stucco
Argonne	1106	Menefee, L.A.	Federal Revival	----	1936	yes	Brick
Argonne	1107	Wren, Lewis & Jencks	English Cottage	Harry E. Page	1935	yes	Brick
Argonne	1108	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Brick
Argonne	1109	Miller, K.C.	English Cottage	Harry E. Page	1935	yes	Brick/clapboard
Argonne	1111	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1932	yes	Brick(white)
Argonne	1113	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-Timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
Argonne	1115	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-Timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
Argonne	1200	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1936	yes	Stone
Argonne	1201	Miller, K.C.	Early American Colonial	J.A. Payne	1938	yes	Brick
Argonne	1202	Strohmeyer, C.F.	Tutor Revival	----	1933	yes	Stucco/rubblestone

* This column indicates whether a resource is CONTRIBUTING or not.

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Deepwood	4009	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4011 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4010	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1952	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4012 Deepwood							
Deepwood	4011	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4009 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4012	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1952	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4010 Deepwood							
Deepwood	4014	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1942	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4016 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4015	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1958	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Deepwood	4016	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1942	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4014 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4017	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick
Deepwood	4018	Fischer, R.F.	Williamsburg Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick/shingle
Deepwood	4019	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4021 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4020	Fischer, R.F.	Cape Cod	Wm. J. O'Meara	1942	yes	Brick/beaded clapbrd.
Deepwood	4021	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4019 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4022	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1942	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4024 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4023	Fischer, R.F.	Georgian Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick
Deepwood	4024	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1942	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4022 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4025	Fischer, R.F.	Cape Cod	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Deepwood	4026	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1942	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Deepwood	4027	Fischer, R.F.	Cape Cod	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick
Deepwood	4028	Fischer, R.F.	New England Colonial	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Deepwood	4029	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick/stone
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4031 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4030	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4032 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4031	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1941	yes	Brick/stone
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4029 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4032	Fischer, R.F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4030 Deepwood.							
Deepwood	4033	Fischer, R.F.	----	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick

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Deepwood	4034	Fischer, R.E.	Williamsburg Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara			
Deepwood	4035	Fischer, R.E.	Cape Cod	Wm. J. O'Meara	1940	yes	Brick
[Eastview	4201	See 1218 Havenwood Road]					
Eastview	4203	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
Eastview	4205	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/clapboard
Eastview	4207	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4209 Eastview				
Eastview	4209	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4207 Eastview.				
Eastview	4211	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4213 Eastview.				
Eastview	4213	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4211 Eastview.				
Eastview	4215	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4217 Eastview.				
Eastview	4217	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4215 Eastview.				
Eastview	4219	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4221 Eastview.				
Eastview	4221	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This house is attached to 4219 Eastview.				
Havenwood	1200	Rumpf, Sr., J.P.	New England Colonial	----	1939	yes	Brick(white)/Clapbrd.
			Add. Information: R. L. Rumpf, Sr. was listed as "the designer"				
Havenwood	1201	Householder, F.J.	Federal Revival	----	1939	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1202	Browne, J.P.	Georgian Revival	William Spencer	1952	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1203	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1204	Menefee, L.A.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1952	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1205	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1206	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1207	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Havenwood	1208	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1209	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Havenwood	1210	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1211	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Havenwood	1212	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Havenwood	1213	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Havenwood	1214	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1215	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/Clapboard

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Havenwood	1216	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/Clapboard
Havenwood	1217	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick
Havenwood	1218	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
Kelway	4200	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4202 Kelway.			
Kelway	4202	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4200 Kelway.			
Kelway	4204	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4206 Kelway			
Kelway	4206	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4204 Kelway			
Kelway	4208	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4210 Kelway			
Kelway	4210	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4208 Kelway			
Kelway	4212	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4214 Kelway			
Kelway	4214	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4212 Kelway			
Kelway	4216	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4218 Kelway			
Kelway	4218	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4216 Kelway			
Kelway	4220	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4222 Kelway			
Kelway	4222	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4220 Kelway			
Kelway	4224	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4226 Kelway			
Kelway	4226	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4224 Kelway			
Kelway	4228	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4230 Kelway			
Kelway	4230	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
				Add. Information: This house is attached to 4228 Kelway			
Loch Raven	3910	Grande, O.F.	Cape Cod	----	1952	yes	Brick/vertical board
Loch Raven	3911	Myerberg, J.	Federal Revival	----	1941	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	3912	Torney, Jr. F.E.	Federal Revival	----	1949	yes	Brick/clapboard

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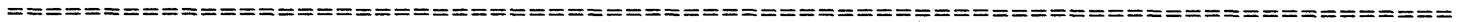
Loch Raven	3913	Myerberg, J.	Federal Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	3914	Neumayer, D.H.		----	1950	yes	Brick/stone
Loch Raven	3915	Harrison, David	Ranch	----	1954	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4000	Legg, J.K.	Ranch	----	1958	yes	Brick/clapboard
Loch Raven	4001		Cape Cod	----	1951	yes	Stone
Loch Raven	4002	Hebrank, C.H.	New England Colonial	----	1940	yes	Stone/shingle
Loch Raven	4004	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick/clapboard
Loch Raven	4005	Hebrank, C.H.	Georgian Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4006	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1941	yes	Stone
Loch Raven	4007	Wessel, Geo	Georgian Revival	----	1950	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4008	Standard Homes Co.	Federal Revival	Hoffman & Bishop	1953	yes	Brick/clapboard
Loch Raven	4009	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4011	Ahlers, J.A.	Federal Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4012	Miller, K.C.	Williamsburg Revival	Payne, J.A.	1938	yes	Brick/clapboard
Loch Raven	4013	Ahlers, J.A.	Federal Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick/clapboard
Loch Raven	4014	Musselman, R.K.(Co.)	Rasrch	----	1953	no	Stone
Loch Raven	4015	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick/clapboard
Loch Raven	4017	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4018	Myerberg, J.	Federal Revival	----	1941	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4021	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1940	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4100	Menefee, L.A.	Cape Cod	----	1052	yes	Stone
Loch Raven	4102	Browne, J. P.	Cape Cod	----	1953	yes	Brick
Loch Raven	4106	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	----	1939	yes	Brick/clapboard
Loch Raven	4200	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4200-4206 Loch Raven				
Loch Raven	4202	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4200-4206 Loch Raven				
Loch Raven	4204	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4200-4206 Loch Raven				
Loch Raven	4206	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4200-4206 Loch Raven				
Loch Raven	4208	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4208-4214 Loch Raven				
Loch Raven	4210	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4208-4214 Loch Raven				
Loch Raven	4212	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4208-4214 Loch Raven				
Loch Raven	4214	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938	yes	Brick

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			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4208-4214 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4216	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4216-4222 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4218	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4216-4222 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4220	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4216-4222 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4222	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4216-4222 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4224	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4224-4230 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4226	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4224-4230 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4228	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4224-4230 Loch Raven		
Loch Raven	4230	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4224-4230 Loch Raven		
Marble Hall	4301	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4301-4307 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4303	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4301-4307 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4305	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4301-4307 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4307	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4301-4307 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4309	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4309-4315 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4311	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4309-4315 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4313	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4309-4315 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4315	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4309-4315 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4317	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4317-4327 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4319	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick
			Add. Information: This is one unit in the Northwood Apartment complex 4317-4327 Marble Hall		
Marble Hall	4321	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Ring Engineering Co.	1938 yes Brick

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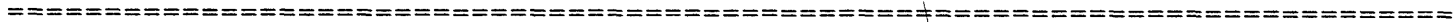
Northview	1207	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1945	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is within a group of six (1200-1210)
Northview	1208	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1205 Northview.
Northview	1209	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1946	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is within a group of six (1200-1210)
Northview	1210	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick/clapboard	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1211 Northview.
Northview	1211	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1946	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is within a group of six (1200-1210)
Northview	1212	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick/clapboard	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1209 Northview.
Northview	1213	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick/clapboard	Add. Information: This house is within a group of five (1212-1220)
Northview	1214	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1215 Northview.
Northview	1215	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick/clapboard	Add. Information: This house is within a group of five (1212-1220)
Northview	1216	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1213 Northview.
Northview	1217	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick(painted)	Add. Information: This house is within a group of five (1212-1220)
Northview	1218	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1219 Northview.
Northview	1219	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick(painted)	Add. Information: This house is within a group of five (1212-1220)
Northview	1220	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes	Brick/clapboard	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1217 Northview.
Northview	1221	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1945	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is within a group of five (1212-1220)
Northview	1222	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick/clapboard	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1223 Northview.
Northview	1223	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1945	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is within a group of six (1222-1232)
Northview	1224	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is attached to 1221 Northview.
Northview	1225	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1945	yes	Brick	Add. Information: This house is within a group of six (1222-1232)

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Northview	1324	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This house is within a group of six (1314-1324)							
Northview	1326	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 1328 Northview.							
Northview	1328	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1941	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 1326 Northview.							
Northview	1330	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This house is within a group of four (1330-1336)							
Northview	1332	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is within a group of four (1330-1336)							
Northview	1334	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is within a group of four (1330-1336)							
Northview	1336	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1940	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This house is within a group of four (1330-1336)							
Roundhill	1200	Miller, K.C.	Williamsburg Revival	Payne, J.A.	1938	yes	Stone/clapboard
Roundhill	1201	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
Add. Information: This house is within a corner group of four attached units (1113 and 1115 facing on Argonne Drive and 1201 and 1203 fac on Roundhill Rd.).							
Roundhill	1202	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival				
Roundhill	1203	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
Add. Information: This house is within a corner group of four attached units (1113 and 1115 facing on Argonne Drive and 1201 and 1203 fac on Roundhill Rd.).							
Roundhill	1204	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Stone/stucco
Roundhill	1205	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick(white)
Roundhill	1206	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Stone/stucco
Roundhill	1207	Wrenn, Lewis & Jencks	Federal Revival	Page, H.F.	1934	yes	Brick
Roundhill	1208	Emmert, William W.	Federal Revival	Munsey Builders	1936	yes	Brick
Roundhill	1209	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Brick/stucco
Add. Information: semi-detached							
Roundhill	1210	Ahlers, J.A.	Federal Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Stucco
Roundhill	1211	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Brick/stucco
Add. Information: semi-detached							
Roundhill	1212	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	----	1948	yes	Clapboard
Add. Information: Twin house							
Roundhill	1213	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	Arnold, A. & Son	1935	yes	Brick/clapboard
Roundhill	1214	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	----	1948	yes	Clapboard
Add. Information: Twin house							

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Roundhill	1215	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	Payne, J.A.	1937	yes	Stone/shingle
Roundhill	1216	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	Robinson & Slagle	1931	yes	Stone/brick/stucco
Roundhill	1217	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
Roundhill	1219	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
							Add. Information: This house is part of a group 1219-1227
Roundhill	1221	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
							Add. Information: This house is part of a group 1219-1227
Roundhill	1223	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
							Add. Information: This house is part of a group 1219-1227
Roundhill	1225	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
							Add. Information: This house is part of a group 1219-1227
Roundhill	1227	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
							Add. Information: This house is part of a group 1219-1227
Roundhill	1229	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Stone/brick
							Add. Information: the top of the gable is covered with "v(vertical) boards with strippers"
Roundhill	1231	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	Robinson & Slagle	1930	yes	Stucco/stone/clapboard
Roundhill	1300	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Brick/stucco
Roundhill	1301	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Brick/stone/stucco
Roundhill	1302	Hebrank, C. H.	Federal Revival	French, Wm. J.	1939	yes	Brick
Roundhill	1304	Hebrank, C. H.	New England Colonial	French, Wm. J.	1939	yes	Stone/shingle
Roundhill	1305	Cox, James R.	Federal Revival	----	1952	yes	Brick
Roundhill	1306	Menefee, L.A.	Federal Revival	----	----	yes	Brick(painted)/beaded board
Roundhill	1307	Menefee, L. A.	Federal Revival	----	1942	yes	Brick/clapboard
							Add. Information: This is a semi-detached house
Roundhill	1309	Menefee, L.A.	Federal Revival	----	1942	yes	Brick/clapboard
							Add. Information: This is a semi-detached house
Roundtop	4010	Ahlers, J.A.	New England Colonial	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Stone/clapboard
Roundtop	4006	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Stone/brick
Roundtop	4004	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Stucco/brick
Roundtop	4000	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Stone/stucco
Roundtop	4001	Thomas, F.	Federal Revival	----	1941	yes	Brick/stone/shingle
Roundtop	4003	Menefee, L.A.	New England Colonial	----	1941	yes	Brick/beaded edge clapboard
Roundtop	4009	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1937	yes	Brick
Roundtop	4011	Miller, K.C.	Cape Cod	----	1937	yes	Brick(white)/clapboard
Southview	1200	Pistorio, S.M.	Georgian Revival	Lynch & Schultz	1941	Yes	Brick
Southview	1201	Fischer, R. F.	Williamsburg Revival	----	1942	Yes	Brick
Southview	1202	Pistorio, S.M.	----	Lynch & Schultz	1941	Yes	Brick(White)/Clapbd.(White)
Southview	1203	Pistorio, S. M.	Georgian Revival	Lynch & Schultz	1941	Yes	Stone/clapboard

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Southview	1204	Menefee, L. A.	Georgian Revival	----	1940	Yes	Brick/Shingle
Southview	1205	Rumpf, Jr., R.L.	Federal Revival	----	1939	Yes	Brick/Clapbd.
Southview	1209	Menefee, L.A.	Federal Revival	----	1939	Yes	Brick/Clapbd.
Southview	1210	Menefee, L.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1941	Yes	Brick
Southview	1211	Pistorio, Samuel M.	Georgian Revival	Lynch & Schultz	1941	Yes	Stone/Clapbd.
Southview	1212		Georgian Revival	----	1950	Yes	Brick
Southview	1213	Moehle, F. & Assocs	Federal Revival	----	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1215	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	----	1952	Yes	Brick
Southview	1216	Leonard, M.B.	Federal Revival	C. Walter Torell, Inc	1940	Yes	Brick/Clapbd.
Southview	1217	Menefee, L. A.	---	----	1952	Yes	
Southview	1218	Pistorio, S.M.	---	Lynch & Schultz	1941	Yes	Brick/Clapbd.
Southview	1219	Civish, C. Leo	Georgian Revival	----	1940	Yes	Stone
Southview	1220	Pistorio, S.M.	----	Lynch & Schultz	1941	Yes	---
Southview	1221	Miller, K.C.	Cape Cod	---	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1223	Menefee, L.A.	Georgian Revival	Page, Harry F.	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1225	Cox, James R.	Georgian Revival	---	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1227	Standard Homes of D.C.	Cape Cod	----	1952	No	Brick
Southview	1229	Jamison, T.W.	Federal Revival	Arnold, A.	1940	Yes	Brick
Southview	1300	Menefee, L.A.	---	----	1939	Yes	Brick/beaded joint flush board
Southview	1301	Civish, C. Leo	Georgian Revival	----	1940	Yes	Brick
Southview	1302	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	----	1939	Yes	Brick/moulded edge board siding
Southview	1303	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	Yes	Brick/capbd.
Southview	1304	----	Georgian Revival	----	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1305	Miller, K.C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	Yes	Brick/clapbd.
Southview	1306	Menefee, L.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1942	Yes	Clapboard
Southview	1307	Menefee, L.A.	New England Revival	----	1939	Yes	Brick/clapbd.
Southview	1308	Menefee, L.A.	Georgian Revival	Page, Harry F.	1941	Yes	Brick
Southview	1309	Menefee, K.C.	Georgian Revival	Page, Harry F.	1940	Yes	Brick/clapbd.
Southview	1310	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	Yes	Brick/clapbd.
Southview	1311	Miller, K. C.	Georgian Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1312	Miller, K. C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1313	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1939	Yes	Brick
Southview	1315	Pistorio, S.M.	Georgian Revival	Lynch & Schultz	1942	Yes	Brick/clapbd.
Southview	1317	Pistorio, S.M.	-----	Lynch & Schultz	1941	Yes	Brick/clapbd.
Southview	1319		-----	-----	1942	Yes	Brick/clapbd.
The Alameda	4000	Hebrank, C	Georgian Revival	----	1952	yes	Brick
The Alameda	4002	Hebrank, C.	Georgian Revival	----	1952	yes	Brick

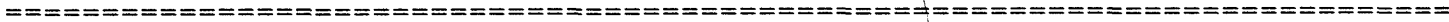
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4004 The Alameda

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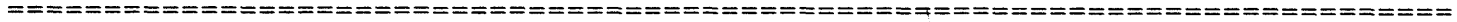
The Alameda 4003	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4005 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4004	Hebrank, C.	Georgian Revival	----	1952	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4002 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4005	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4003 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4006	Hebrank, C.	Georgian Revival	----	1952	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4008 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4007	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4009 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4008	Hebrank, C.	Georgian Revival	----	1952	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4006 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4009	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4007 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4010	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick(White)
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4012 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4011	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4013 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4012	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick(white)
The Alameda 4013	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4011 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4014	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick(white)
The Alameda 4015	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: The house is attached to 4017 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4016	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick(white)
The Alameda 4017	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4015 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4018	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda 4019	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4021 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4020	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda 4021	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4019 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4022	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda 4023	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4025 The Alameda						
The Alameda 4024	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda 4025	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick

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Add. Information: This house is attached to 4023 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4026	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick
The Alameda	4027	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4029 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4028	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick
The Alameda	4029	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4027 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4030	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick
The Alameda	4031	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4033 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4032	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick
The Alameda	4033	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4031 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4034	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick
The Alameda	4035	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4037 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4036	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick
The Alameda	4037	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4035 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4038	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick(white)
The Alameda	4039	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4041 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4040	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick(white)
The Alameda	4041	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4039 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4042	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick(white)
The Alameda	4043	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4045 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4044	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick(white)
The Alameda	4045	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4043 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4046	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick(white)
The Alameda	4047	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4049 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4048	Pohmer, A.E.	----	----	1947	yes Brick(white)
The Alameda	4049	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4047 The Alameda						
The Alameda	4050	Pohmer, A.E.	Georgian Revival	----	1947	yes Brick

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The Alameda	4051	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4053 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4052	Pohmer, A.E.	Georgian Revival	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda	4053	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4051 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4054	Pohmer, A.E.	Georgian Revival	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda	4055	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4057 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4056	Pohmer, A.E.	Georgian Revival	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda	4057	Fischer, R. F.	Federal Revival	Wm. J. O'Meara	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda	4058	Pohmer, A.E.	Georgian Revival	----	1947	yes	Brick
The Alameda	4060	Pohmer, A.E.	Georgian Revival	----	1947	yes	Brick
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4055 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4101	Sackerman, D.S.	Georgian Revival	----	1936	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This is part of a group of five houses 4101-4109 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4103	Sackerman, D.S.	Georgian Revival	----	1936	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This is part of a group of five houses 4101-4109 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4105	Sackerman, D.S.	Georgian Revival	----	1936	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This is part of a group of five houses 4101-4109 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4107	Sackerman, D.S.	Georgian Revival	----	1936	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This is part of a group of five houses 4101-4109 The Alameda							
The Alameda	4109	Sackerman, D.S.	Georgian Revival	----	1936	yes	Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This is part of a group of five houses 4101-4109 The Alameda							
Westview	4100	Ahlers, J.A.	Federal Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Stucco
Westview	4101	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Stucco/clapbrd.
Westview	4102	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Stone
Add. Information: The observatory addition was designed by Ahlers and constructed in 1937							
Westview	4103	Sackerman, E.	Early American	----	1937	yes	Brick/clapbrd.
Westview	4105	----	New England Colonial	Hicks, Thomas & Son	1951	yes	Brick/clapbrd.
Westview	4106	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stucco
Add. Information: This is a part of a Group of Houses							
Westview	4107	Chenoweth, L.G.	Georgian Revival	----	1938	yes	Stone/clapbrd.
Westview	4108	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stucco
Add. Information: This is a part of a Group of Houses							
Westview	4109	Neumayer, D.A.	Ranch	----	1955	no	Brick/clapbrd.
Westview	4110	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes	Brick/stucco
Add. Information: This is a part of a Group of Houses							
Westview	4111	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes	Brick/stucco

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Add. Information: This house is attached to 4113 Westview						
Westview	4112	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co	1931	yes Brick/stucco
Add. Information: This is a part of a Group of Houses						
Westview	4113	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes Brick/stucco
Add. Information: This house is attached to 4111 Westview						
Westview	4114	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co	1931	yes Brick/stucco
Add. Information: This is a part of a Group of Houses						
Westview	4115	Ahlers, J.A.	Federal Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes Stucco
Westview	4116	Miller, K.C.	Tutor Revival	Page, Mr. Harry	1934	Yes Brick/clapboard
Westview	4118	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co	1930	yes Stucco/brick
Westview	4119	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes Stone/stucco
Westview	4120	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1930	yes Stone/
Westview	4121	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co	1930	yes Brick/stucco
Westview	4122	Menefee, L.A.	Federal Revival	----	1936	yes Brick(white)
Westview	4123	Ahlers, J.A.	Half-timbered Tutor Revival	R.P. Montebello Co	1930	yes Brick/stucco
Westview	4124	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	----	1935	yes Brick/clapboard
Westview	4126	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	Robinson & Slagle	1931	yes Brick/clapboard
Westview	4127	Ahlers, J.A.	Georgian Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1931	yes Brick
Westview	4128	Menefee, L.A.	Federal Revival	Atlas Engineering	1936	yes Brick
Westview	4129	Miller, K.C.	Tutor Revival	----	1932	yes Stone/brick
Westview	4130	Ahlers, J.A.	Federal Revival	R.P. Montebello Co.	1936	yes Brick/shingle
Westview	4132	Miller, K.C.	New England Colonial	----	1935	yes Stone/shingle
Westview	4134	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	RPI Property Sales Co.	1937	yes Brick(white)
Westview	4200	Neumayer, D. A.	Federal Revival	Proutt, Mr. Robert G.	1951	yes Brick
Westview	4201	Ahlers, J.A.	Tutor Revival	----	1931	yes Brick
Westview	4202	Neumayer, D. A.	Federal Revival	Proutt, Mr. Robert G.	1951	yes Brick
Westview	4204	Neumayer, D. A.	Georgian Revival	Proutt, Mr. Robert G.	1951	yes Brick
Westview	4205	Porter, A.G.	Cape Cod	----	1952	yes Brick/clapbrd.
Westview	4206	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1946	yes Brick
Add. Information: This semi-detached house is part of 4208 Westview						
Westview	4208	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1946	yes Brick
Add. Information: This semi-detached house is part of 4206 Westview						
Westview	4210	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes Brick/clapboard
Add. Information: This is part of a group 4210-4216 Westview						
Westview	4212	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes Brick
Add. Information: This is part of a group 4210-4216 Westview						
Westview	4214	Miller, K.C.	Federal Revival	IRPI Property Sales Co.	1942	yes Brick
Add. Information: This is part of a group 4210-4216 Westview						

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Significance Summary

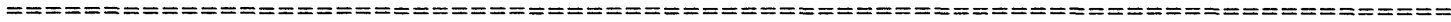
The Northwood historic district is significant under Criterion C as an example of a type of suburban development of the mid-20th century which incorporated high standards of landscape design and architecture. The development was planned according to Olmstedian principles, taking into account the natural topography and existing vegetation, with curvilinear streets. The houses constructed within the development exemplify a wide variety of popular styles and are carefully adapted to their individual sites, contributing to the picturesque effect of the streetscapes. The buildings exhibit a consistently high degree of quality in their design and construction, reflecting the standards employed by the Roland Park Company and its supervising architect, John A. Ahlers, who was himself responsible for the layout of the community and the design of most of its residences. The district derives additional significance as the largest single collection of the work of Ahlers, a highly accomplished Baltimore architect; in addition, its buildings document examples of the work of other noteworthy local architects of the period, including Kenneth C. Miller, Lawrence Menefee, and others. The district also is significant under Criterion A for its association with the suburbanization of Baltimore. It represents the final major project of the Roland Park Company, which was responsible for several of Baltimore's premier suburban developments beginning with Roland Park in the 1890s. The undertakings of the Roland Park Company were progressive for their time; Northwood exemplified the company's characteristic attention to all aspects of planning and construction, emphasizing a harmonious relationship between the natural environment and man-made elements and a high standard of architectural quality. Northwood was distinctive among the projects of the Roland Park Company in that it was intended for middle-class homebuyers, in contrast to Roland Park, Guilford, and Homeland which were marketed to a more upscale clientele.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Modern Period: A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Known Design Source: Multiple architects and builders:

Architects

Ahlers, John A.

Browne, J. P.

Chenowith, L. G.

Civish, C. Leo

Cox, James R.

Emmart, William W.

Fischer, Rudolph F.

Grande, O. F.

Hebrank, Cyril H.

Householder, F. J.

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Architects (continued)

Jamison, T. Worth
Legg, J. K.
Leonard, M. B.
Myerberg, Julius
Menefee, Lawrence A.
Menefee, Jr., Lawrence A.
Miller, Kenneth Cameron
Moehle, F. & Associates
Musselman, R. K.
Newmayer, Daniel A.
Pistorio, Samuel M.
Pohmer, A. E.
Porter, A. G.
Rumpf, Sr., J. P.
Rumpf, Jr., R. L.
Sacherman, Daniel S.
Strohmeier, Carll F.
Thomas, Frederick
Tormey, Jr., F. E.
Van Reuth, E. F.
Wessel, George
Wrenn, Lewis, and Jencks

Harry F. Page
Hoffman & Bishop
J. A. Payne
Lynch & Schultz
Munsey Builders
Property Sales Co.
Ring Engineering Co.
R. K. Musselman Co.
Robert G. Proutt
Robinson and Slagle
Roland Park Montebello Co.
Standard Homes, Washington, DC
Thomas Hicks & Son
William J. French
William J. O'Meara
William Spencer

Landscape Architect

Schleisener, Henry E.

Builders

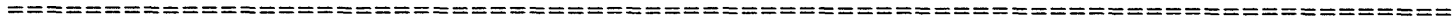
Arnold, A. & Sons
A. J. Watkins & Sons Inc.
Atlas Engineering
August Construction Co.
Citation Builders Inc.
C. Walter Tovell Inc.
Edgar A. Levi
F. E. Wurzbacker Co.

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RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Areas of Significance

The Northwood Historic District is significant in the areas of architecture and community planning and development.

Architecturally, the district presents a well-preserved example of a type of suburban development which was carried out following a master plan which addressed all aspects of its character, including the layout of the streets and lots, landscaping, and the siting and design of buildings. Various accomplished local architects such as Rudolph F. Fischer, Kenneth C. Miller, and Lawrence A. Menefee contributed designs for buildings within Northwood, but the most pervasive architectural influence was that of John A. Ahlers who, in the position of "architect" and later "supervising architect" of the Roland Park Company between 1930 and 1941, was involved from the very beginning not only in property division, landscape architecture and building design but also in general oversight of work within the district. Ahlers designed the first 50 houses to be constructed in Northwood, and these--individualized interpretations of a variety of revival styles--set the tone for subsequent development; his design influence continued throughout the period of significance. The district also represents the largest unified collection of the work of this significant architect.

With respect to the area of community planning and development, Northwood represents a successful undertaking to create housing for middle class families using high design standards for both the landscape and the built resources.

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History

The City of Baltimore was first laid out in 1730. Prior to 1888, the northern boundary of Baltimore City was essentially at present North Avenue. The area north of the city was heavily wooded and sparsely settled, consisting largely of substantial country estates. When the city through annexation pushed its border significantly further to the north in 1888, certain of the country estates fell all or partially within its borders. In 1888 the northern boundary was extended approximately to present Havenwood Road, bringing into the city half of the area which would eventually become the Northwood community.

On July 30, 1891, a syndicate of English capitalists, Midwestern promoters, and Baltimore investors came together and incorporated the Roland Park Company with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The company initially purchased 800 acres of land for the purpose of developing a suburban town to the north of Baltimore. The Company's first grand undertaking was begun in 1891 with the development of Roland Park. This was followed by another equally grandiose undertaking in 1912 when the elegant mansions of Guilford began to rise. In 1918 a further annexation took place, extending Baltimore City to its present northern boundary above Northern Parkway. This last annexation incorporated both Roland Park and Guilford into the city and also covered land which would later be acquired by the Roland Park Company for its Homeland and Northwood developments.

The total sales of the Roland Park Company rose from \$2,000,000 in 1927 to \$2,300,000 the following year and to about \$2,800,000 in 1929 when the stock market crashed. The July 1929 issue of Gardens, Houses and People announced that after more than a year spent in negotiations, the Roland Park Company had been successful in bringing together the owners of four large estates in the northern suburbs. The article, however, was premature in reporting that work had already commenced, since the Roland

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Park Montebello Company had not yet been established. Also, the fall 1929 target date for offering lots for sale in the new tract was not met.

To handle land purchase and financing in the tract of 526 wooded acres, a subsidiary was established in 1930 with the name of the Roland Park Montebello Company, owning two million dollars in assets. However, the parent Roland Park Company reserved to itself the making and marketing of all improvements (i.e., new construction). Edward Bouton, the founding president of the Roland Park Company, also was named president of the new organization. The land was purchased in 1930, and the laying out of streets and the planning of infrastructure began immediately, including grading, street improvements, landscaping, and public utilities. The financing was backed by the stock brokerage of Robert Garrett and Sons.

The approximately 526-acre tract which the company named Northwood had been assembled from four large nineteenth century estates that included parts of John W. Garrett's "Montebello," George W. Abell's "Woodbourne," Governor Thomas Swann's "Swansea," and Enoch Pratt's "Tivoli." Two prime factors operated in the selection of the particular location by the Roland Park Company. First, there was already a firmly established northward tendency in Baltimore's higher-priced residential construction. Second, this was also the only undeveloped area in northern Baltimore large enough to permit community planning on the extensive scale contemplated by Edward Bouton and his financial backers, designers, and urban planners.

From the beginning, it was obvious that the Roland Park Company would not be able to develop all parts of Northwood at the same time. A decision was made to begin development of the new tract in the section that was closest to areas of the City of Baltimore that were already settled to the south.

In Northwood, its final major development, the Roland Park Company employed its expertise to accomplish many of the objectives it had earlier

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sought in developing Roland Park (1891), Guilford (1912), and Homeland (1924). By the time it acquired Northwood, the Company had 39 years of experience in civil engineering, landscape design, architectural craftsmanship, and real estate sales and management. In addition, the Company had even been involved in developing educational strategies that would help socialize the residents of its properties into adjusting to new forms of urban living. While housing in Northwood was intended to be less elaborate than that of Roland Park, Guilford, and Homeland, it was intended to be more expensive than that in Ednor Gardens immediately to the south which had been developed after World War I by the Edward J. Gallagher Company.

The Roland Park Company held an informal competition for the design of Northwood, and John A. Ahlers was selected. The company had announced plans to commence construction in the Fall of 1929, but due to a downturn in economic forces, it was not until almost a year after the anticipated start-up date that the first improvements began rising on the Northwood lots, consisting of 22 houses, which were started on September 1, 1930.

As in the previous developments, Bouton intended to build homes in a planned community without sacrificing the natural beauty of the landscape. Existing large trees were kept, and winding streets and spacious lots were designed to conform to the natural terrain. The initial concept was to build houses that would sell for between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars, with some housing selling for less and individual houses selling for more. Semi-detached and groups of attached houses were included in the initial plan, although detached buildings predominated.

The land was divided into four major sections for development purposes. Section One included all of Roundtop Road, all of Roundhill Road, Westview Road from its beginning to the intersection with Southview Road, and Argonne Drive from several lots west of the intersection of Westview and Argonne to the intersection of Argonne and Roundtop Road.

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Section Two included the west end of Argonne Drive, Deepwood Road, and The Alameda. Section Three included Loch Raven Boulevard and the east end of Argonne Drive. Section Four initially included Southview and Havenwood Roads but was very quickly revised to include Eastview Road, Kelway Road, the northern remainder of Westview Road, and Northview Road. The area where the Northwood Apartments are now located was platted separately.

Development was focused in Section One from 1930 to 1937. Development was largely started in Section Two in 1937; Section Three began in 1938, and Section Four later the same year. Hence, in these last three sections, much development was going on around the same time. By 1942 only The Alameda and a few lots in the rest of the district were yet to be developed.

As large-scale developments involving new construction and design, Northwood and its sister projects Roland Park, Guilford, and Homeland, and the historic district of Northwood have in common that they were almost entirely planned and realized directly by the Roland Park Company and placed under restrictive covenants intended to maintain their special character. In some of its other projects, the company did not exercise the same degree of involvement in and control over all aspects of design and execution. The Roland Park Company's interests extended to constructing a planned community of homes for workers with integrated architecture and landscape in Dundalk and to restoration in historic Dickeyville. Its influence also was felt in other developments in the Baltimore area which emulated its high standards of design and construction and its attention to the relationships of buildings to landscape.

Contributions of Significant Individuals

The Roland Park Company embarked upon a course of major planned development in Baltimore that had few precedents in America. The leader in this enterprise was Edward H. Bouton, who was both President of the Roland

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Park Company from 1891 to 1935 and President of the Roland Park Montebello Company from 1930 to 1935 when he retired at the age of 76. Assuming the presidency at a time of great financial difficulties after him was John McC. Mowbray, graduate of Johns Hopkins and a veteran of the First World War. Mowbray had joined the Roland Park Company in 1919 and by 1930 had become manager of the Northwood Sales Force in 1930. Five years later he became its second and last president. By the mid-1950s, the company's activities had become minimal although various entities of the company continued to exist until it was officially dissolved in March, 1959.

Of the various architects and designers who contributed to the establishment of the historic district along the lines that we still clearly recognize today, by far the most important and the John A. Ahlers. As architect for the Roland Park Company, Ahlers was responsible for the layout of the development, and personally designed the first 50 houses in the historic district of Northwood, as well as another 36 private residences and the 57 multiple-unit buildings in the Northwood Apartments, and numerous garages. Ahlers more than any other individual clearly cast the physical character of the district from both an architectural and historical perspective.

Ahlers, who had been born in Westphalia, Germany in 1895, came to the United States in 1905 at the age of 9 along with his parents and a brother and sister. His father had been a successful merchant in Germany who through accident had lost everything. As a young person Ahlers compiled sketchbooks in which he drew medieval towers and old walled cities; one of his childhood sketches remembered by his daughter was of castle ruins. However, once Ahlers arrived in America, he never returned to Europe.

His education included attending preparatory school in upstate New York where, according to his daughter, he particularly enjoyed playing hockey on the frozen Hudson River. Further education took place at St. Boniface College in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; this was made possible by

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benefactors who had recognized his talents. After completing these studies, he returned to the United States and began work as a draftsman for a builder in Baltimore. He later joined the office of Joseph Evans Sperry, a prominent Baltimore architectural firm. In about 1925, he was awarded the gold medal in a competition sponsored by the old Beaux-Arts Society, a national group that greatly influenced architectural education in this country.

When in 1930 he was selected by the Roland Park Company to design their newest planned community, Ahlers had just completed a group of half-timbered Tudor row houses on Tuscany Road in Baltimore. Several of his first house designs in Northwood also were in that style.

In addition to the job of designing the houses, he was made responsible for laying out the streets in the tradition of the Roland Park Company - around trees and curving around hills. For this Ahlers was paid \$5 an hour. Although he was not given the formal title of the company's "supervising architect" until 1935, he had comprehensive design control of the development of Northwood right from the beginning.

During his life, John A. Ahlers was the architect of record for six Roland Park residences, ten houses in Guilford and twenty-seven additional ones in Homeland. However, he made his most comprehensive statement as a designer and architect in the historic district of Northwood where he designed 86 private residences, including all of the first 50, 54 associated garages, and 57 apartment buildings collectively containing 388 units and seven associated grouped garages. He also designed the original Northwood Shopping Center, one of the earliest in Baltimore. In 1940, the Pentwood Apartments a couple of blocks north of the district were constructed according to an Ahlers design as the final undertaking of the Roland Park Company. Late in 1941, after Ahlers resigned from his position as "supervising architect" of the company, he returned to private practice,

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and continued for many years to occupy a house at the corner of Greenmount Avenue and 39th Street on the periphery of Guilford.

Ahlers designed the chapel for the mother house of the School Sisters of Notre Dame located on Charles Street and Bellona Avenue and also designed the Gothic Revival style recitation building that was added to Loyola High School at Boyce Avenue and Chestnut Road in 1933. Other Ahlers buildings include the Josiah Diggs Elementary School, two buildings for emotionally disturbed children at the Rosewood Center, a building for the elderly at the Eastern Shore Hospital Center and a new campus for the Barrett School for Girls. Ahlers designed the renovations of St. Ignatius Church and the adjoining buildings that formerly housed Loyola College, where the Center Stage Theatre is now located. In association with Frank Murphy of Washington, DC and James R. Edmunds of Baltimore, he also designed the St. Mary's Catholic Church in Homeland at York and Tunbridge Road. McCall's magazine began to feature Ahlers' house plans nationally in 1937.

During his life, Ahlers also established a reputation for his drawings and watercolors. He also became experienced in interior design and stage craft, and pursued as a major hobbies the design of sets for productions by the Vagabond Theater. His skill in sewing was put to use when on one occasion, he quickly stitched together curtains on site when one of his Northwood buildings was to open for exhibition and he did not like the window treatments that the interior designers had produced. Ahlers died in July of 1983.

Several other architects contributed to the character of the Northwood development. Kenneth C. Miller had designed houses in the district since 1932, and in early 1938 was named "consulting architect" of the Property Sales Company which was part of the Roland Park Company. His work in Northwood emphasized the Federal Revival style, and may be found on several streets, including Eastview, and Northview, and Kelway, but especially

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Southview. Miller's appointment as "consulting architect" in 1938 undoubtedly relieved John Ahlers, who remained the company's "supervising architect" and exercised design control in Northwood. But from 1935, Ahlers' role as "supervising architect" caused his attention to be divided between Northwood and the company's other projects in Homeland--where the Company was in serious financial trouble--and to a lesser degree also in Roland Park and Guilford.

In the case of all of Deepwood and much of The Alameda, the land was sold by the Roland Park Company to William and Anna O'Meara, the former of whom was publicly advertised as the builder-developer. The architect of record for the houses was Rudolph F. Fischer. From 1939 through the late 1940s, Fischer designed all the houses on Deepwood and most of those within the district on The Alameda, 39 buildings in all, mostly in the Federal Revival style.

Lawrence A. Menefee, Sr., who died in 1980, was the architect who designed the third largest number of houses in the historic district on Northwood. He started practice in 1934 in Baltimore after being trained by William D. Lamdin, the premier designer of the firm of Palmer and Lamdin. He counted among his ancestors Normans from England and there had been many generations of architects in his family, including an ancestor alleged to have designed and built the historic courthouse in Jamestown, Virginia. According to his son, Lawrence A. Menefee, Jr., also an architect, Normandy and Williamsburg were primary influences on his architectural design, the former because of his ancestry and the latter because of the restoration of Williamsburg that was underway at the time he was most active in his career. The 20 houses that Menefee designed in the district, however, are mostly Georgian Revival.

Though many played a role in the development of the district, without doubt, the most important three were Bouton and Ahlers followed by Mowbray. Bouton died in 1941, Ahlers died in 1983 and Mowbray in 1986; with their

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passings, an era of great vision and creative genius in planned development that was uniquely both urban and suburban ebbed.

Architectural Integrity

The period of significance is comprehensive and cohesive in that it represents a span of history during which landscapes, private residences, and an adjacent apartment complex were built that used design elements initially established by the architect and designer, John Ahlers. Even the contributions of other architects within the district by other architects throughout this period required the approval of Ahlers directly until 1941 and the continued approval of the Roland Park Company during the rest of the period of significance. Moreover, historical and architectural cohesiveness of the district was guaranteed by the vigor with which the Company enforced not only design regulations prior to improvements on the land but also all exterior alterations thereafter by means of legal requirements contained in covenants associated with all District properties that it did not hesitate to enforce. Consequently, there were no architectural intrusions within the district during this time.

Contrast with Areas Adjacent to District

Adjacent to the district are some older areas, primarily characterized by frame gabled houses of plain materials that have been altered and recovered over the years. Some development of this type may be found north of the district just south of Cold Spring Lane and some may be found in older parts of Wilson Park closer to the Greenmount Avenue-York Road corridor to the west of the district.

Original Northwood has a separate identity and appearance from the surrounding residential neighborhoods, although it maintains a formal relationship with the Greater Northwood Covenant Association. In fact, the Greater Northwood Association continues to function as an organizational

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linkage between Original Northwood and such neighboring communities as Ednor Gardens, Hillen, New Northwood, Wllson Park, Pen Lucy, Perring Loch, Morgan State University, Montebello and Hillen. Unlike Original Northwood, however, the others were not developed by the Roland Park Company in any major way.

The district is surrounded by areas of primarily post-World War II development, principally characterized by red brick row houses. In addition, a number of major apartment complexes exist nearby, and a significant number of detached houses may be found on various blocks of The Alameda, Loch Raven, Hillen Road near the waterworks and Montebello Park.

The district is distinguished by its naturalistic landscape and the predominance of detached houses. Although some outstanding natural landscape features remain nearby, construction methods for much of the newer housing involved the removal of most old growth trees and the leveling of sites to provide for the straight line placement of houses close to sidewalks from which they were separated by rather uniform grassy lawns. While some detached buildings may be found in adjacent areas, most frequently on corner lots, the emphasis outside the district is on group houses. Despite the design uniformity of newer housing in areas surrounding the district, the absence of consistently enforced maintenance standards has allowed for more varied and intrusive alterations, including unregulated additions.

Areas surrounding the district are characterized by generally smaller, more uniform lots, often encircled with fences of various materials and styles; in contrast, very limited fencing occurs in the district, maintaining its park-like appearance.

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GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the Northwood Historic District are indicated on the map which accompanies this documentation. The district is roughly bounded by Loch Raven Boulevard on the east and the U. S. Veterans Administration Rehabilitation and Extended Care Center on the south, The Alameda on the west, and Cold Spring Lane on the north.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, approximately 125 acres, encompasses the remnant of the tract which was acquired by the Roland Park Company for the purpose of creating the Northwood subdivision, and represents the extent of the development which was realized by the original developers. They include the area currently governed by the Board of the Original Northwood Association, plus small contiguous areas involving 28 private residences and the Northwood Apartment complex which were developed by the Roland Park Company at the same time, by the same designers, and under the same controls. Areas outside the district do not share this historic association.

Source of Survey Information: City of Baltimore Aerial Photography, April, 1983 and March, 1989

