

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

FOR PHC USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1. NAME

HISTORIC

Park Avenue Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER

1800 to 1946 Park Avenue

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER: Health

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Temple University

of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education

STREET AND NUMBER

Broad Street and Montgomery Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Philadelphia

STATE

PA

ZIP CODE

19122

5. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

- PREHISTORIC
- 1601-1700
- 1701-1800
- 1801-1850
- 1851-1900
- 1901-1950
- 1951-
- ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
- ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- ART
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

- COMMUNITY PLANNING
- CONSERVATION
- ECONOMICS
- EDUCATION
- ENGINEERING
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- INDUSTRY
- INVENTION
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- LAW
- LITERATURE
- MILITARY
- MUSIC
- PHILOSOPHY
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- RELIGION
- SCIENCE
- SCULPTURE
- SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
- THEATER
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER (Specify) development

SPECIFIC DATES VARIOUS BUILDER/ARCHITECT VARIOUS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The west side of Park Avenue, from Montgomery Avenue to Norris Street, possesses significance as one of the most intact remnants of a type of development that came to dominate North Philadelphia during the period of its greatest growth and prosperity. The houses here, built between 1872 and 1884, reflect the speculative upper-middle class development that satisfied the residential aspirations of several generations of Philadelphia's growing managerial and entrepreneurial classes. This type of development occurred in response to massive increases in population, changes in the scale of capital, and the concomitant transformation of Philadelphia's economy. The extension of Philadelphia's public transportation system during the period further contributed to the establishment of this pattern of development. The presence of two fine and contemporaneous architect designed churches that served historically important congregations adds further significance to the area.

From its appearance on the city plan in 1872, Park Avenue was designed as one of a very few truly grand streets in North Central Philadelphia. In contrast to neighboring numbered north-south streets that span fifty feet in width, Park Avenue spans a sixty foot wide roadway, matched only by east-west streets like Diamond to the north and Columbia to the south. This becomes significant in the context of the late 19th century Philadelphia hierarchy of streets that ranged in decreasing levels of desirability from the prestigious large street to the small street, the alley, and lastly, the court. Until the 1860s this section of North Philadelphia remained largely undeveloped, characterized by patterns of use associated with Philadelphia's late 19th century rural districts. The Monument Cemetery flanked Berks Street from Broad to 17th Street, while the German Hospital and the Baptist Home occupied large tracts nearby. The 1800 and 1900 Blocks of North Park Avenue, part of the Camac Woods, remained wholly undeveloped, except for the garden of the free-standing Joseph Chew mansion that fronted on Broad Street at Berks.

By the 1870s the development of Park Avenue seemed imminent. The 13th and 15th Street Railway Company had established horse-car

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES - (Continued)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Ira Kauderer, Preservation Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Philadelphia Historical Commission

DATE

July 1990

STREET AND NUMBER

791 City Hall

TELEPHONE

MU 6-4543

CITY OR TOWN

Philadelphia

STATE

PA

5. Geographical Data, Verbal Boundary Description Continuation Sheet

All that land beginning at a point at the northwest corner of Montgomery Avenue and the former Park Avenue (stricken), continuing northward along the west side of the former Park Avenue parallel to Broad Street 1050 feet to the southwest corner of the former Park Avenue and Norris Streets, then continuing westward 100 feet along the south side of Norris Street to a point at the southeast corner of Norris Street and the former Watts Street (stricken), then continuing southward parallel to Broad Street 1050 feet to a point at the northwest corner of said former Watts Street and Montgomery Avenue, then continuing 100 feet eastward to the beginning.

7. Description, continued

sills of the same material. Above, both the denticulated pressed metal cornice and the finials have characteristic low relief applied ornament. These features combine to produce a vernacular Victorian eclectic design, with horizontality and rectilinearity that recalls the Italianate designs of the 1870s.

The architect designed churches of Park Avenue represent fine examples of their respective Victorian styles, Gothic Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Jacobean Revival in Philadelphia. The former Bible Christian Church at 1836 Park Avenue of 1890, executed in light colored stone, stands as a fine example of a small English Gothic Revival Parish Church. The asymmetrical composition of the front facade of this church consists of a gabled nave dominated by a great pointed arch window with stone tracery, lancet windows, and stone buttresses. A square bell tower with battlements, pinnacles, and stone tracery rises from the southeast corner of the building. This tower formerly provided an entryway to the church from the south at its base. In 1916, however, a new congregation heightened the tower and moved the main entrance to the front, or Park Avenue, face of the tower. At that same time, the congregation built a second entrance, set back to the level of the chancel, to provide access to new first story rooms that had been added to the south.

The former Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church complex at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Norris Streets houses the present Thomas Hall and Presser Learning Center of the Esther Boyer College of Music. Together these buildings serve as a good example of a formerly High Victorian Gothic Revival church complex of 1874, remodelled in 1886 and 1900 to include elements of the newly fashionable Richardsonian Romanesque Style, and added to in 1890, in the Jacobean Revival style. The church complex, built of red-brown coursed quarry faced ashlar, includes a corner tower, rectory, and Sunday School Building along with the church proper. The square corner tower has a gabled entryway at the base, composed of a series of compound pointed arches. Above, pairs of elongated lancet windows dominate each face of the tower. The pyramidal roof with rounded turrets at each corner and the squat massing of the tower along with the contrasting color of the door and window surrounds reflect the influence of the Richardson Romanesque, which was to play an increasingly important role in the ecclesiastical work of Hazelhurst and Huckel. Similar nave, transept, and gable ends are dominated by large pointed arch stained glass windows with contrasting limestone surrounds face Park Avenue and Norris Streets, on either side of the tower. To the south, a second slightly smaller gabled nave faces Park Avenue. Furthest south, the Presser Learning Center Building at 1938 Park Avenue presents its gable end to the street, and has distinctive Jacobean Revival elements including rectangular windows divided into rectangular lights by stone mullions, and a tabernacle framed doorway.

8. Significance, continued

lines on the streets surrounding Park Avenue, namely Broad, Norris, 13th, and Montgomery. In addition, developers assembled parcels of land which they began to separate into building lots.

The importance of public transportation during this period as it related to bedroom communities like Park Avenue cannot be overstated. A survey of the first residents of the area done in 1880 reveals that those heads of households who worked did so almost exclusively near the financial and retail locus at 3rd and Chestnut Streets. Unlike many of the larger architect designed mansions that fronted on Broad Street, the developer designed Park Avenue houses had no carriage houses. During this period the wealthiest Philadelphians travelled by private carriages. The residents of upper middle class Park Avenue relied on the developing horse-car lines, which in turn cost too much for the masses of Philadelphians during the period. These horse-cars enabled the residents of Park Avenue to live at the developing edge of the city and still reach their downtown businesses.

In contrast to simultaneously developing communities in West Philadelphia, Park Avenue, like much of North Central Philadelphia, was designed as a distinctly urban place. Rather than tending toward the picturesque eclectic architecture of Germantown or Spruce Hill where houses often had verandas and yards, Park Avenue echoed the form of the red brick and brownstone rows that were rising around Rittenhouse Square. Before long Philadelphians applied the appellation "uptown" to the area, which for a time, stood as a prosperous though somewhat less fashionable extension of the downtown.

The emergence of Park Avenue as one Philadelphia's most desirable residential locations reflects the massive increase in the population of the managerial, entrepreneurial, and service related middle and upper classes that occurred in the late 19th century as a result of the growth of Philadelphia's industrial economy. In the late 19th century Philadelphia grew to become the second largest industrial city in the country. At the same time this industry provided jobs for thousands of migrants and immigrants, it also necessitated the growth of a managerial class to administer the factories. Before long, the related professional and service sectors grew to support these activities as well. The presence of all of these groups fueled the growth of retail activity, located largely in the downtown, accessible by the centralized public transit system. The hundreds of lucrative occupations created by this growth in Philadelphia's economy created a strong market for the Park Avenue houses.

A consortium of builders and developers collaborated in the typical late 19th century manner to develop the 1800 and 1900 blocks of Park Avenue to meet the needs of this growing middle class after the Civil War. Lumber merchant David A. Woelpper developed the Second Empire style houses at 1800 to 1832 Park Avenue with North Philadelphia carpenters Job Kirby and Jacob Wireman. Joseph E.

8. Significance, continued

Straus of Foecht and Straus provided the galvanized ironwork. Woelpper operated as a major developer and a member of the lumber firm of Brown and Woelpper until 1885 when he took sole control over the sash, door, and wood working mill. A longtime resident of North Philadelphia, Woelpper lived for many years at 426 Franklin Street, and moved to 1802 Park Avenue in 1873. In the 1880s he became the second president of the Philadelphia Builders Exchange, a group of conservative Native American businessmen that organized in response to a perceived threat posed by immigrant workers and labor unions. In addition to attempting to undermine the growing power of the labor unions and resulting unrest among the workers, the members of the Builders Exchange worked to establish the Williamson Trade School. Builders Exchange members did this in an effort to stem the tide of foreign born laborers, considered carpet-baggers and leaders of subversive movements by some. While Woelpper coordinated the construction of these houses, Woelpper's son, David A. Woelpper, Jr. may have played a part in their design, as directories listed him as a draftsman several years after the completion of the buildings. The younger Woelpper did in fact design several speculative rows of houses in the 1890s.

John M. Sharp developed the houses from 1900 to 1916 Park Avenue in 1884. An extremely active developer responsible for developing several hundred houses in North and West Philadelphia, Sharp often often hired noted architect Angus Wade to produce designs for his residential buildings, that included single family houses and apartment buildings as well as several hotels. Sharp lived in North Philadelphia himself, at 1939 Girard Avenue, and later at 1833 Diamond Street. The Philadelphia Real Estate and Builder's Guide often recorded his comments about construction in the City.

John Baird developed the houses from 1926 to 1936 Park Avenue with Charles E. Coulston, builder, of 1403-05 N. 12th Street. John Baird worked in partnership with his brother Matthew in a noted marble business located near 13th and Spring Garden Street in the 1850s. When Matthias Baldwin, owner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, died in 1866, Matthew Baird took over the concern while John continued alone in the marble business. By the 1880s John Baird became president of the City National Bank as well as president of the marble works. He lived at 1705 North Broad Street and owned many acres of North Central Philadelphia real estate, where he eventually built numerous speculative rows of middle class housing.

A look at the original residents of the 1800 block of Park Avenue reveals that of the 16 heads of households listed, five did not work and were listed as "gentlemen," while records list eight as merchants with downtown businesses selling commodities including carpets, coal, mattresses, dry goods, and tobacco. Only one resident owned his own factory and was listed as a "cotton manufacturer." Two heads of households worked in the growing service sector in accounting and real estate. Further, at a time of massive southern and eastern European immigration, native born men and women, largely of German descent, headed 14 of the 16 Park Avenue households. Heads of households in the two remaining houses had immigrated from Great

8. Significance, continued

Britain and Germany and so were also members of the economically successful charter group of early immigrants. In 1880 the west side of the 1800 block of Park Avenue housed families that had a total of 56 children. Fourteen servants lived on the block, including 13 Irish immigrants and one black migrant from South Carolina. In that year, 11 of the 16 buildings housed residents listed in the Philadelphia Blue Book, which gave Park Avenue its own section, along with other prestigious streets like Pine, DeLancey, and Diamond. This points to the block's upper class as well as "elite" status during this period. While the large new houses of Park Avenue provided suitably prestigious addresses for Philadelphia's nouveau riche, they must have been relatively expensive buildings. In 1880, twelve of the 16 families on the block rented their houses.

By 1884 developers had completed the two rows of houses on the 1900 block of Park Avenue, and the area between Montgomery Avenue and Norris street stood fully built-up. A survey of this later block done in 1900 confirms the extension of the residential pattern established on the 1800 block 12 years earlier to the newer 1900 block. Here, of the fourteen households surveyed, records list five heads of households as manufacturers, four as retail proprietors, three as service workers, including an accountant, foreman, and City official, and two as widowed mothers. The buildings housed a total of 27 children, one boarder, and 13 servants of German, Irish, and American nativity. The Social Register listed 13 of the 14 families of the west side of Park Avenue as "elite Philadelphians." Unlike the neighboring 1800 block however, owners occupied each house in this newer section in 1900.

Further examination of the 1900 census reveals subtle yet important changes taking place in the 1800 block of Park Avenue, perhaps owing to the exceptionally large size of these earlier houses. While the Blue Book still listed five of the residents of the west side of the block in 1900, a marked change in the patterns of the occupations of some of the newer residents had occurred. For example, the list now included three blue collar workers, a clerk, a sign painter, and a carpenter. Further, while all residents were native born and 10 servants were employed in the block, the buildings also housed 28 boarders, employed largely as stenographers and clerks. The construction of the Betz Theater and German Beer Garden in 1888 at Broad Street and Montgomery Avenue (demolished in 1990), reflects the persistence of the predominately German character of the neighborhood during this period.

In the years after the turn of the 20th century, Temple University, housed at buildings at Broad and Berks Streets, grew rapidly, drawing on the children of the workers of the factories of the Industrial Revolution for their student body. By the early 1920s the land locked university had outgrown its two 19th century buildings, and after 1924 pursued a policy of acquisition of the houses on the 1800 block of Park Avenue. By 1930 Temple owned all but two of these houses. Several generations of Temple students recall Park Avenue as the center of student life as the University converted the buildings to university-related uses. 1802 Park Avenue

8. Significance, continued

became the Student Health Center. 1808 Park Avenue became Williams Hall, named after its benefactors, for use as the Women's Dormitory. Wiatt Hall at 1830-32 Park Avenue, named after a legendary character in Temple's history, Hattie May Wiatt, became a dormitory building and later the Student Union. As recounted by Dr. Conwell in one of his famous sermons, Hattie May Wiatt was a little girl from the neighborhood surrounding the original Grace Baptist Church at 12th and Marvine Streets. One Sunday morning Conwell found Hattie crying outside the Sunday School building. She could not enter to hear Conwell speak because the building was too crowded. Conwell picked up the little girl, carried her to the front of the church, and assured her that one day the adults would build a larger church that would enable everyone to attend. Hattie fell ill within a few months of her meeting with Conwell, and soon died. After the funeral service, which Dr. Conwell delivered, Hattie's parents gave the Reverend a purse in which Hattie had been saving money for the new church. The purse contained 57 cents. The following Sunday Conwell held up this purse during his sermon and started a huge building fund campaign by selling each of the pennies to net a total of \$250 which was again changed into pennies to raise yet a larger amount. Through this and many other campaigns, funds were collected to build the historic Baptist Temple at Broad and Berks Streets. Later, young members of the Grace Baptist Church formed a "Hattie May Wiatt Society." This group provided the house, seats, books and teachers for the first formal classes of Temple College. The University eventually converted the remaining houses on the 1800 block of Park Avenue to classroom and office use.

The 1900 block of Park Avenue remained intact as a residential district with private ownership into the 1950s. By that time Temple had once again outgrown its physical plant. With the help of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority the University identified an 8 1/4 acre parcel of land to be cleared and redeveloped, designated in June of 1959 as the "Northwest Temple Urban Renewal Area, Temple University Project #2." This plan resulted in the clearance of several rows of housing, including the eastern side of Park Avenue from Montgomery Avenue to Norris Street. The Redevelopment Authority resettled the displaced residents, while Temple erected two large classroom buildings. At this point the City struck Park Avenue from the city plan. The University landscaped the former street and renamed it Park Mall. Although the west side of the 1900 Block of Park Avenue stood within the redevelopment boundaries, Temple retained the houses and converted them to University use as classrooms and offices.

As one of the widest and most fashionable north-south streets in the locality, this section of Park Avenue attracted two religious institutions in its early years, that built distinguished church edifices. At 1834 Park Avenue stands the former Bible-Christian Church. The Bible-Christians traced their origins to Salford, Manchester, England, where a the Rev. Mr. Cowherd founded the sect in 1809. The Church drew its original members chiefly from the Swedenborgian Church, though some Anglicans joined as well. The Bible-Christians differed from the Swedenborgians only in minor ways. The new group distinguished themselves by their strict dietary

8. Significance, continued

laws that were central to the practice of their religion. Members of the new sect believed that a proper interpretation of the Bible would preclude the use of animals for food and demanded total abstinence from alcoholic drinks. In 1817 several Bible-Christian families led by Rev. William Metcalfe came to Philadelphia where they built a wooden church building at 1216 North Third Street. In 1845 the congregation replaced this building with a larger brick edifice. The congregation remained in this location until 1890, when large businesses began to encroach on the formerly purely residential neighborhood. In that year the congregation bought the Park Avenue site and built their small English Gothic Parish Church. Ironically, Louis Burk, abattiors, bought the former church building for use as a slaughterhouse in 1390 as well. The Third Street building has since been demolished. The Bible-Christians remained in the Park Avenue building, drawing most of their congregants from Frankford and Kensington, until 1916. While the English Bible-Christians began to admit meat-eaters by that time, the Philadelphians remained true to their tenets and did not. Probably as a result of their creed the congregation dwindled and eventually sold the church to the Third Church of Christ, Scientist in 1916. The dozen or so remaining members of the sect continued to meet at the home of their pastor in Frankford until the last of them passed away. The Park Avenue Bible-Christian Church stands today as the sole remnant of the 100 year history of the Bible-Christians in the United States. After their purchase of the church, the Christian Scientists hired noted church architects Watson and Huckel to increase the height of the stone tower, and make interior alterations, this work was completed in 1916. Temple University purchased the church from the Christian Scientists in 1950, and renamed the building Stauffer Hall, and later Park Hall. Over the years the University has used the building for lectures and some musical activities. Today it provides training space for the crew team. ← Presumptive

At the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Morris Street stands the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church complex. While this congregation dates to 1872, they built their first building in 1874 after plans by architect L. B. Valk. As the congregation grew, it enlarged the complex. In 1886 the congregation held an architectural competition for the design of the main church building, won by Hazelhurst and Huckel. Hazelhurst and Huckel had achieved a national reputation for their church designs, and completed numerous fine Gothic and Romanesque churches in Philadelphia during this period. As the congregation of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church continued to grow, they added a parsonage in 1891, and a Sunday School building and a new chapel in 1900. Temple University acquired the entire complex in 1942. The buildings currently house the University's College of Music.

In the 1920s the formerly homogeneous German-American neighborhood of which Park Avenue was a part became increasingly heterogeneous. This was partially owing to a notable influx of middle-class Jewish residents, perhaps attracted by the important nearby Ridge and Columbia Avenue commercial strips, and the proximity of Kenneseth Israel synagogue that stood at Broad Street and

8. Significance, continued

Montgomery Avenue (demolished in 1972). After World War II, the pent up demand for new housing combined with the wider availability of private transportation to produce explosive growth in the remaining undeveloped sections of the city and in the newly accessible suburban areas. Simultaneously, the industry that had traditionally anchored many residential neighborhoods in North Philadelphia began a long steady period of decline. The aging North Philadelphia neighborhood around Park Avenue became home to poorer black migrants, often from the south, after World War II, and a period of disinvestment and deferred maintenance on the part of residents and landlords began. In contrast to these conditions, Temple University acquired, used and maintained the Park Avenue buildings. In recent years, however, the University has emptied many of the Park Avenue buildings, moving their former occupants to modern buildings constructed by the state after Temple's affiliation with the Commonwealth System of Higher Education in 1965. Plans call for the renovation of the Park Avenue houses to serve the housing and shopping needs of Temple University staff, faculty, and students.

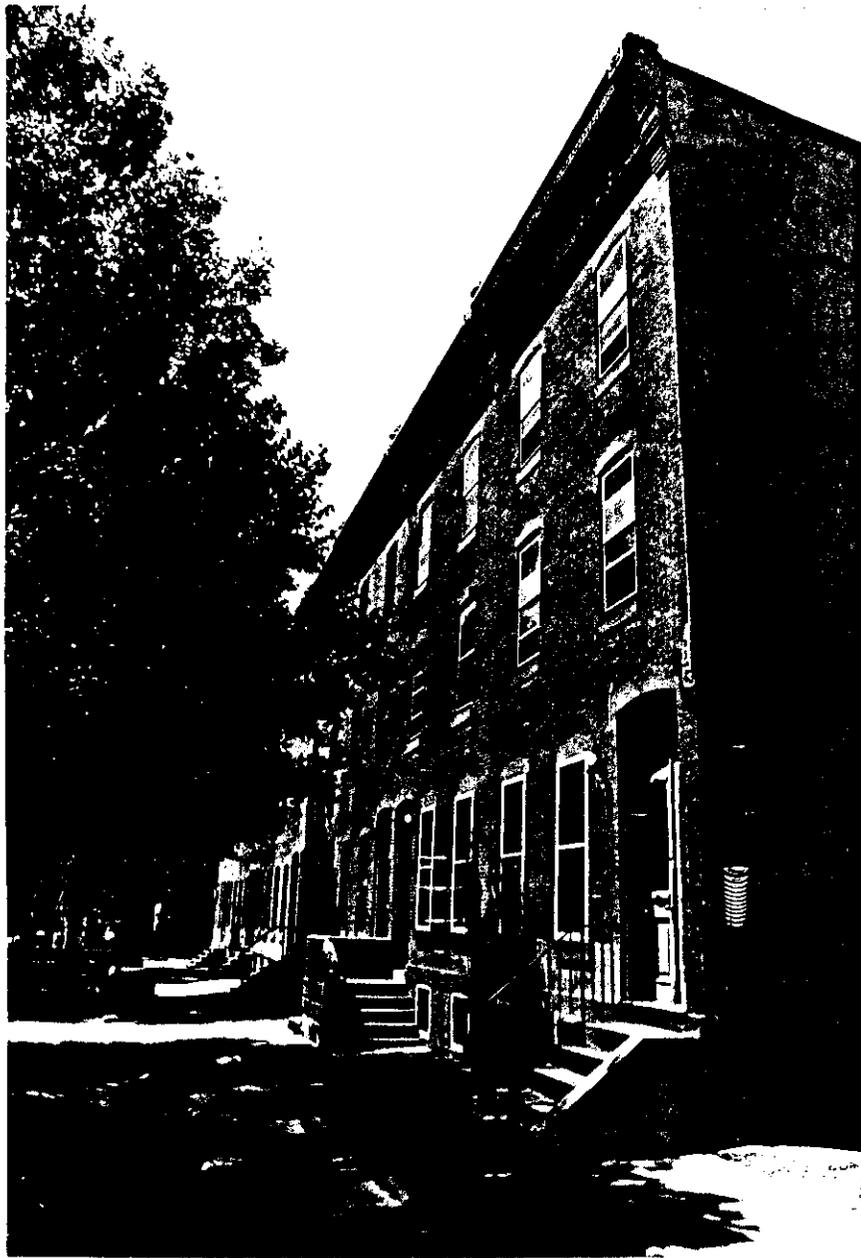
Today the Park Avenue houses stand as one of the best preserved examples of the speculative housing built for the growing managerial and entrepreneurial middle classes in North Philadelphia during the late 19th century. The presence of two fine, architect designed former church buildings built by historically important congregations adds further interest and significance to the area.

9. Major Bibliographic References, Continuation Sheet

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The Park Avenue Historic District
1800-1830 Park Avenue



The Park Avenue Historic District
1900-1916 Park Avenue



The Park Avenue Historic District
1926-1936 Park Avenue

Inventory

1800 Park Avenue

Basement: Cellar windows sealed.

Side Elevation

This southern facade is embellished by two projecting bracketed three-sided bays at the second floor level, one in the easternmost bay of the main building, and one in the easternmost bay of the ell.

CONTRIBUTING

1802 Park Avenue

First Floor: door opening reduced

Roof: Asphalt shingle on mansard.

SIGNIFICANT

1804 Park Avenue

Roof: Asphalt shingle on mansard.

CONTRIBUTING

1806 Park Avenue

First Floor: door opening reduced

Roof: Asphalt shingle on roof.

CONTRIBUTING

1808-1810 Park Avenue

First Floor: Entrances replaced and combined. New recessed entrance composed of ten-paned double doors under a transom with five lights.

Cast stone door surround over concrete steps.

Roof: Asphalt shingle on mansards. Dentils removed, 1810 only.

CONTRIBUTING

1812 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced.

Roof: Dentils covered.

CONTRIBUTING

1814 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced.

Roof: Asphalt shingle on mansard.

1816 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced.

Roof: Asphalt shingle on mansard.

CONTRIBUTING

1818 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced.

Roof: Dentils covered, asphalt shingle on mansard.

CONTRIBUTING

1820 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced.

Roof: Asphalt shingle on mansard.

CONTRIBUTING

1822 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced.

CONTRIBUTING

1824 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced. Multi-paned transom added.

CONTRIBUTING

1826 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door opening reduced.

CONTRIBUTING

1828-1830 Park Avenue

First Floor: Doors removed, entryway combined. New entrance composed of single metal door under multi-paned transom. Cast stone entrance surround over concrete step. Multi-paned/l windows.

Second Floor: replacement windows.

Third Floor: replacement windows.

Roof: asphalt shingles on mansard, hipped roofs on dormers.

1900 Park Avenue

Basement: Cellar windows replaced.

Side Elevation

This southern facade has the original door with two panels below and a single large rectangular light above, reached by transverse brownstone stairs with a decorative iron railing. Two large four-bay three-sided oriels with brackets supporting emphatic cornices dominate the second story. An ornamented fire escape is attached to this south wall. All openings have segmentally arched brownstone lintels. Windows have slightly projecting brownstone sills. Decorative iron grills cover cellar windows.

CONTRIBUTING

1902 Park Avenue

Basement: Cellar windows replaced.

CONTRIBUTING

1904 Park Avenue

Basement: Cellar windows replaced.
CONTRIBUTING

1906 Park Avenue

NONE
CONTRIBUTING

1908 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door replaced, transom sealed.
CONTRIBUTING

1910 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door replaced, transom sealed.
CONTRIBUTING

1912 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door replaced, transom sealed.
CONTRIBUTING

1914 Park Avenue

Basement: Screens added.
First Floor: brownstone steps replaced, transverse concrete steps with
concrete stair rail added. Screens added over windows.
Second Floor: Storm sash.
Third Floor: Storm sash.
CONTRIBUTING

1916 Park Avenue

Basement: Screen added.
First Floor: Screens added.
Second Floor: Storm sash.
Third Floor: Storm sash.
Roof: HVAC systems on roof.
CONTRIBUTING

1926 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door replaced. Greenhouse type restaurant dining room added
to southern facade.
CONTRIBUTING

1928 Park Avenue

Basement: Decorative cellar grills replaced.
First Floor: Door replaced.
CONTRIBUTING

1930 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door Replaced.
CONTRIBUTING

1932 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door replaced.
CONTRIBUTING

1934 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door replaced.
CONTRIBUTING

1936 Park Avenue

First Floor: Door replaced.
CONTRIBUTING

1834-1838 Park Avenue

built 1890
alts. & adds Watson & Huckel, 1916

Bible-Christian Church

This small church building stands as a fine example of an English Gothic Revival Parish Church. Constructed of light-colored rock-faced random coursed ashlar marble, the building has a gable end facing the street and a three-story square bell tower/entrance on the left side. A second entrance, now containing double replacement doors, was added to the south in 1916. A large stained glass window dominates the gable end nave facing Watts Street. Inside, wooden trusses persist, concealed by a dropped ceiling.

SIGNIFICANT

1938-1948 Park Avenue

built 1874, L.B. Valk
alts. and adds. 1886, Hazelhurst & Huckel
1891, 1900

Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church

This Gothic/Romanesque Revival Church complex is constructed of red-brown coursed quarry faced ashlar includes the church, Sunday school building, and a rectory. The church possesses a cruciform shape, with gable-end naves dominated by large stained glass windows surrounding a tall corner tower that serves as an entryway. The Sunday school and rectory buildings echo the church in scale and materials and also present gable ends to the principal Park Avenue facade.

SIGNIFICANT

1800-1830

David A. Woelpper, Builder

1872

Sixteen, four-story, two-bay, red brick rowhouses. Distinguishing features include marble steps, water tables, door surrounds, lintels and sills. Decorative iron grills cover cellar windows. Double doors have large single panes of glass. Above, paired round arched dormer windows project from concave mansard roofs covered with slate fish scale shingles, above bracketed and denticulated cornices. Paired doorways and stoops line the street. At the rear the paired ells have doors to the sides and 6/6 sash double hung windows toward the center at the first floor level. Three sided bays with 2/2 sash windows project from the second floors, while the third floors have a single 6/6 sash double hung rectangular windows.

1900-1916

John M. Sharp, Builder

1884

Nine, two-bay, three story rowhouses. Distinguishing features include brownstone water tables, steps, segmentally arched lintels, and sills. Decorative iron grills cover cellar windows. Double doors are of wood with a single panel below and two panes of glass above. At the roof line wooden cornices with decorative carving are framed by pressed metal finials. Paired doorways and stoops line the street. At the rear, wooden doors with two panels below and four lights above stand at the perimeter of the paired ells, while 2/2 sash double hung windows mark the center sections. The second floors have three-sided wooden bays with 2/2 sash in each face. The third floors have single 2/2 sash windows in the center of each ell.

1926-1936

John Baird, developer

1884

Six, three-story, two-bay, red brick rowhouses with paired doorways and stoops. Distinguishing features include brownstone water tables, steps, lintels, and sills. Large 1/1 double hung sash windows dominate the facades. Decorative pressed metal cornices framed by pressed metal finials top the facades.