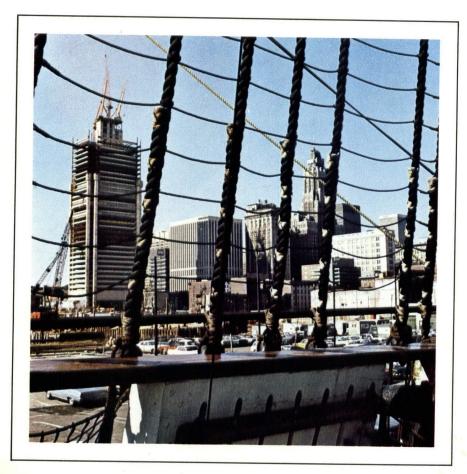




One More Relative Baltimore's New Look Planned Heat



At the season when many homeowners are making vacation plans, we focus on Baltimore, Maryland, a city where much of America's early history was written. For children, history comes alive with the opportunity to walk and explore where it all actually happened.

But even if visiting historical sites isn't your idea of a vacation, you'll find Baltimore a fun place to spend time. The story beginning on Page 4 lists many of the interesting facts about this unusual city, and the variety of attractions for every member of the family.

Speaking of family, "One More Relative" beginning on Page 8, can be an absorbing activity for anyone, at any time of the year. And, if your ancestors migrated in an east to west pattern, as did so many pioneers, you might find that tracing the family tree in combination with vacation plans, can be an interesting and rewarding experience.

Have a happy summer. Sincerely,

holison

H. J. Anderson Publisher

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seasons

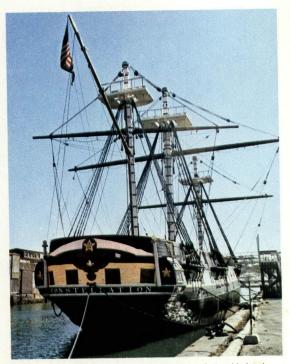
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On the House	

Staff

PublisherH	. J. Anderson
EditorRick	
Art DirectorBob	

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About the cover: Framed by rigging of the United State's oldest warship, the U.S. Frigate Constellation, the first stages of Baltimore's \$450 million dollar Inner Harbor Plan take shape.

Row housing, each unit with its own white marble steps, is a trademark of the city, and lifestyle of Baltimore's working class. Old Otterbein United Methodist Church built in 1795, is considered the ''Mother Church of American Methodism.''

A focal point for tourism, the area is home of the frigate *Constellation*, first warship of the U.S. Navy, which will be permanently berthed at the new Constellation Dock this summer. An oyster-dredging skipjack, one of the nation's last working sailboats, will also be docked there. The Maryland Academy of Sciences plans a Science Center and planetarium, and there will be a public wharf for excursion boats, sightseeing vessels, ferries and visiting private watercraft.

But, although the name of the game is renewal, Baltimoreans will not forsake their historic legacies, as has happened in so many cities, under the guise of progress. Landmarks in and adjacent to the harbor area will be preserved. Under the second stage of the program called Inner Harbor West embracing another 68 acres, landmarks such as the Otterbein Church, built in 1785 and the oldest church in the city, will be restored as an historic attraction.

There will also be a model urban neighborhood providing high and low-rise housing for moderate and middle-income families, office buildings, commercial facilities, and a new Federal Courthouse.

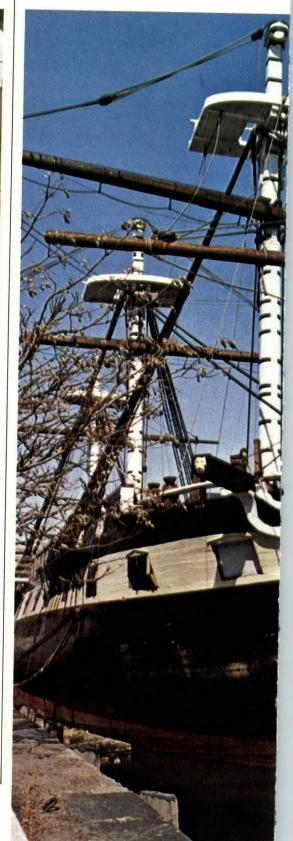
In still another stage, planning is underway for a Harbor Campus for the Community College of Baltimore and for Inner Harbor East, where more high-rise apartments will emerge on concrete piers from the harbor itself. Significant older buildings will be preserved, however, blending turn-of-the-century buildings with the new and modern.

"Land of pleasant living" is a phrase often applied to the

Baltimore area because of its friendly people, temperate climate, relative low cost-of-living, stable employment and, above all, its location on Chesapeake Bay and proximity to recreation areas. Perhaps the city is best known for its monuments, home ownership and marble steps, the latter referring to Baltimore's miles of row houses, legendary trademarks of the community.

Built nearly a century ago by a hard working, frugal, ethnically varied population, which to this day is the backbone labor force of a heavily industrialized city, row houses were the answer to comfortable, but modest cost housing. Each unit, unless it is on a corner, shares common side walls with its neighbors, and a common roof. Technically, occupants own only the front and back walls, and the land beneath the buildings may be owned by a second party who can create a ground rent under long term lease arrangements.







Baltimore's New Look for a Grand Old Lady

Over the years Baltimore has languished as an anomalous backwater, a large but relatively unknown city half way up (or down) the eastern seaboard. Geographically, Baltimore is the city you pass through between Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. Historically, this 243-year-old city with a metro area population of more than 2 million people, figured prominently in America's War of Independence, and again in the War of 1812. Yet, for generations she's been one of the best kept "secrets" on the East Coast.

Who, except for school children assigned to research the city's history, associate it with Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Fort McHenry where Francis Scott Key penned the Star-Spangled Banner, or noted literary greats such as Edgar Allan Poe, H. L. Mencken and F. Scott Fitzgerald? Or Johns Hopkins University? Or Babe Ruth who must have shattered many a row house window in his rise to big league baseball?

For all of her languor and lack of identity, today Baltimore is in metamorphosis. What has emerged A blend of the old, the new, the historic: (Top) Architectural model of the Inner Harbor Plan; (Right) Cannon emplacement at nearby Ft. McHenry where Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner; (Below) Downtown street scene where horse drawn salvage wagons still mingle with modern traffic.



to date is the renaissance of a great city. It is a viable example and credit to a citizenry who refuses to let it wither as the *city in-between* Philadelphia and the nation's capital.

Revitalization of downtown Baltimore began in 1959 with development of the Charles Center urban renewal project. Now virtually complete, the unified complex of office buildings, apartments, hotels and theatre facilities, plazas, pedestrian walkways, underground garages and retail shops, the 33-acre project cost \$177 million dollars. Located in the heart of downtown with a commanding view of the harbor area, this development represents the first phase of a 30-year master plan to pump new economic, cultural and social opportunities into an



area fallen into disrepair through the ravages of time.

The second phase of Baltimore's rejuvenation is the Inner Harbor Program, which involves renewal of 240 acres surrounding the harbor basin where the city originated back in 1729. The area is considered the city's most valuable natural asset.

Plans call for massive development to replace obsolete old loft buildings and warehouses. Commercial and residential structures, parks, shops, restaurants, theatres, educational and tourist attractions will transform Baltimore's busy port area (fourth largest in the U.S.A. in foreign tonnage) into a dramatic gateway to downtown.

Along two broad boulevards, Pratt and Light streets, the Inner Harbor, area will be lined with major office buildings, hotels, apartments and parking facilities. Already, national firms representing the Who's Who of American business, have broken ground on the heels of the wrecker's ball.

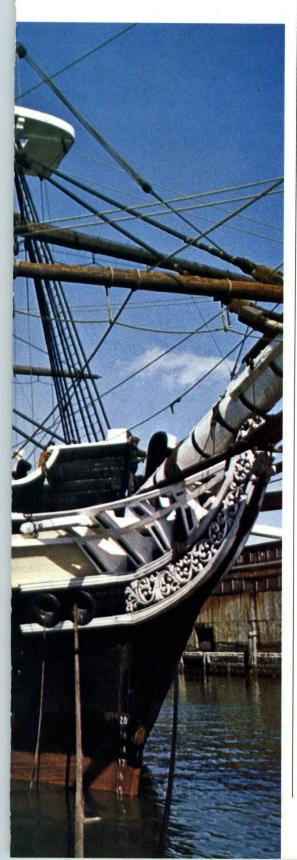
Between the boulevards and the water's edge will be parks.

Many a New York stage show has made its off-Broadway debut at Baltimore's Morris A. Mechanic Theatre.

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Row housing is a way of life with working class Baltimoreans—the carpenters, machinists, shipwrights and laborers who keep the wheels of industry turning. Nestled shoulder to shoulder on miles of treeless blocks, the houses are nonetheless a source of pride to their owners. It is not uncommon for natives to be born, reared and die wtihout having ever known another abode.

Although the honest brick facades of some Baltimore row houses have been modernized with imitation stone, the white marble steps at each entrance are considered sacrosanct. Polishing and scrubbing during fair weather is a daily ritual.

A center of heavy industry, Baltimore has a diversification of manufacturing and commercial interests. Giant employers such as Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Westinghouse, Western Electric and Kennecott Copper are but a few of its tenants. It is also the birthplace of American Oil Company which markets in the East, South, and far West under the Amoco banner, and in the Midwest and Rocky Mountain regions under the Standard Oil label. Founded by an immigrant, Louis Blaustein, who delivered oil by horse drawn tank wagon to heat and light Baltimore homes. a modern building bearing his name and housing regional offices of American Oil Company, now stands on the periphery of the Charles Center complex.

Baltimore is also home base for many large financial and insurance operations and the seat of one institution in which every American has a stake—the U.S. Social Security Administration. The City's pride also includes the 1971 Super Bowl champs, the Baltimore Colts, football team, the American League baseball champion Orioles, Bullets basketball, and Clipper ice hockey teams. A full schedule of horseracing is climaxed by the famous Preakness and arduous Maryland Hunt Cup. There's lacrosse, too, a sport popularized by Baltimore fans.

Cultural pursuits are represented by an excellent symphony and opera, the Morris A. Mechanic Theatre (recognized as a testing ground for new Broadway shows), museums, art galleries, and one of the finest public libraries in the country.

Gastronomically speaking, the "city is worth a trip for food alone," to quote Craig Claiborne of the New York Times. "There are few cities in America . . . worth visiting because of their restaurants. They would include San Francisco, New Orleans, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago. And Baltimore, where good food, particularly good seafood, is of great importance."

Baltimore's menu of tourist attractions offers a full bill of fare. not the least of which is its famed Block-a cluster of burlesque houses, bars and peep shows concentrated on East Baltimore Street, A favorite diversion for venturesome travelers, servicemen and foreign seamen in quest of a good time portside, the Block may succumb to the wrecker's ball. But even if renewal does disrupt its nearly round the clock revelry, it will surely be temporary. For, this little island of action and fun is as much a part of Baltimore as oysters and crabcakes, and the city inbetween would never be the same without it.



May 19

THEODORE R. MCKELDIN MAYOR

Valeere lines 12

wender

May 11, 1966

MEMORANDUM

Members of the Inner Harbor Steering Committee TO: Richard D. Andrews, Administrative Assistant FROM: SUBJECT: Agenda for Meeting, Thursday, May 19, 1966

Status of Project I. Mr. Miller and Mr. Millspaugh. 1.

Resolution Effect of expressway on inner harbor plans. 2.

Floating restaurant in inner harbor. fromoters want priority fo 3. in cose this type feer

asparton 4. Effect of the "Paquin Plan" for secondary schools on inner harbor proposals. Planning Commin token Bard, Reicht Pacq -leling position - Not exclude high selow idea but deputed fiel comm 5. Inner Harbor Bond Issue and meeting with City Council. + Bd.S to be stepped up in carly Jack headquester

106 tells todato 24 locations for model

vbb

Don Sharper - better talk & Connil if you De pech any cooperation -Copies to: Mayor McKeldin

Mr. D'Alesandro Mr. Feinblatt Mr. Steiner Mr. Moyer Mr. Barton

Mr. Reich Mr. Boucher Mr. Ewald Mr. Wallace Mr. Hopkins Mr. Tawney

Mr. Werner Mr. Miller Mr. Millspaugh Mr. Darling Judge Allen Mr. Andrews

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Bill Polts.

20 August 1965

CHRIST LUTHERN CHURCH PROJECT -- Inner Harbor

1. Housing For Aged

Number of Units = 240 Average Size of Unit = 450 Sq.Ft. Tower Size = 80' x 80' No. of Dwelling Floors = 20

1 Floor (6400 Sq.Ft.) suggested for dining Kitchen, and Lounge, T.V. Room, etc.

2. Neighborhood House = 12,000 Sq.Ft. Gross

8 Club Rooms (for elementary, junior, senior high school age children, and young marrieds) = 750 Sq.Ft. each

2 Club/Hobby Rooms for aged = 750 Sq.Ft. each

1 Multi-purpose Hall (to accommodate 300 seats) = 3,000 Sq.Ft.

Administrative Office, Store, Toilets, etc.

3. Nursing Home

= 25,000 Sq.Ft. Gross

- 150 Inpatient Beds
 - 3 Dayrooms (T.V., cards, etc.) Diagnostic Facilities
 - Common Dining Room, with its ancilliary facilities
 - 2 Nurses Stations Public Waiting room, administrative office, toilets, etc.

Outpatient Facilities = The inpatient diagnostic facilities will be used. A waiting room (250 Sq.Ft.) will however be provided for outpatients.

4. <u>Gymnasium and Pool</u>. Existing facilities available elsewhere would suffice for immediate needs. The project is, however, planned to accommodate these at a later date.

> Cymnasium 15,000 Sq.Ft. Pool (5-lane) 6,000 Sq.Ft.

CHRIST LUTHERN CHURCH PROJECT - Page 2

General Notes

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- a. In order to ascertain the number of club rooms required, it was assumed that 25% of population (i.e. 250) of ages up to 18 years (1000)total) in the immediate area will avail of the program. Furthermore, no exclusive rooms are envisaged for young adults -they will use above-mentioned facilities. One of these rooms will be fitted as a workshop.
- b. Areas required for air conditioning, and other mechanical equipment are not included in the areas mentioned under items 1-4 above. These will largely be below ground or in the penthouse.
- c. Unit size for the housing for aged is based upon experience in Massachusetts. See Journal of American Institute of Architects, May 1960, pages 63-72.
- d. Overall area required for Nursing Home based upon existing studies. See House and Home, April 1963.

References

- 1. Journal of the American Institute of Architects, May 1960
- 2. House and Home, April 1963
- 3. Architectural Record, December 1962, p. 123-124
- 4. Progressive Architecture, March 1961, p.144-152.

to

September 21, 1965

Rev. L. L. Brown 3646 Coolidge Avenue Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Rev. Brown:

Confirming our telephone conversation today, Mr. William H. Potts, Jr. will be happy to speak at your meeting at 12:00 Noon at the Mt. Royal Hotel to the Uptown Baltimore Lions Club on December 1st.

Enclosed for your information is Mr. Pott's biographical information and a copy of the Inner Harbor & City Hall Plaza Report.

We understand you will be able to provide a screen for Mr. Potts to use in conjunction with his talk.

Sincerely,

M. Lou Beaver (Mrs.)

MLB/1b

enclosures

Notes on Charles Center Project

1958

Sorry they area 't my Charles Center plan presented to the public by business Alpful -One of these days, 1'll do community. a decent, compact

Bill - Hereare my

notes for ITH'sspeech-

XXXX Bad

outline 1959 Charles Center plan adopted by City Council and Charles Center Management Office established to execute project in accordance with 10-year timetable.

6 years later we are still on schedule. More than 60% of the projected \$100,000 is either completed, under construction, or on the architects! drawing boards.

Three buildings completed in past two years.

One Charles Center Hamburgers Vermont Federal

Five facilities will be completed within the year 1966:

- Charles Center Theatre

- Underground parking garage - Area 14

- Federal office building

- Sun Life Insurance Company home office

- Addition to Gas and Electric Company building

The following construction will start in 1966:

- Apartment towers

- Area 12 office building

- Area 6 garage

- Hotel

Three lots to be sold:

- Area 3 office building
- Area 16B office building

- Area 5 office building

Notes on Inner Harbor - Municipal Center Project

At Mayor's inaugural - <u>May 1963</u> - he proposed redevelopment and rehabilitation of Inner Harbor and Municipal Center.

- 1) Inner Harbor is today in condition of decline.
- 2) Baltimore City government in desperate need of additional office space.
- 3) Baltimore has necessary public and private leadership.

Planning Council and Greater Baltimore Committee engaged to prepare preliminary plans and cost estimates.

\$85,000

Greater Baltimore Committee and Committee \$25,000 each for Downtown

City

\$35,000

Plans presented to Mayor and public - September 1964.

\$260 million total investment (public and private)

30 year period

128 acres

How different from Charles Center.

 Planning done on a <u>more generalized</u> basis - it does not spell out detailed controls on use of each piece of land

- more detailed planning needs to be done before execution.

 Because of size, it must be considered a long-range plan - to be developed in stages.

Such a proposal subject to changes.

Steering Committee appointed to review feasibility of plan preliminary report issued June 1965.

- 2 -

representatives: Mayor

BURHA chairman

Planning Commission chairman

Park Board chairman

Greater Baltimore Committee executive director

Committee for Downtown executive director

BURHA director

Planning Commission director

Park Board director

David A. Wallace consultant

- 1) Basic concepts of plan found sound.
- First project area selected centering around Pratt and Light Streets.

Reasons for Feasibility of Housing and Office Space

- Household income to rise from \$6,000 to \$15,000 in next
 25 years.
- 2) Population to rise from 1.9 to 2.8 million in Baltimore metropolitan region.

Project I will include

- international trade center (Maryland Port Authority)
- apartment and office buildings
- science center (Maryland Academy of Sciences)
- marina and motel-boatel
- recreational area
- public parks
- Pratt Street tree lined boulevard

Cost to City - between \$10 - \$15 million

- 1) deliberately weighted heavily with public investment so that favorable climate may be established for
- 2) property tax yield expected to double.

1ª 4.

Project Boundaries

Lombard Street - north Charles and Light Streets - west Hughes Street and Key Highway - south Gay Street - harbor and Battery Avenue - east.

All structures to be demolished except

News-American Building at Pratt and Commerce Streets.

Area primarily a general wholesaling and commercial area now.

Marketability study for entire project over period 1964-1965 done by Mort Hoffman.

Marina

between 200-300 ships- boats fuel dock restaurant boat sales ships supply store private club servicing facilities adequate parking restaurant

night clubs

coffee shops.

Motel - Boatel

200-300 rooms

Status of Present Structures

- 242 structures in Project I area

- of these only 20% are standard

Bond issues will be required

- 1) pay for site of Science Center
- 2) cost of parks and athletic field
- 3) cost of paving and street widenings

Present taxes on whole project	\$1,100,000	
Estimated taxes on completed project	2,800,000	
	Net: \$1,700,000	
Present taxes received from Project I	\$ 280,000	
Estimated taxes received from Project I	completed \$500,000 - \$700,000	

- 4 -

Municipal Center

- <u>landscaped</u> mall along Holliday/Commerce Street from Lexington Street to Pratt Street.
- on east side of mall Municipal Court Building \$2.5 million
- Department of Public Welfare Building on south side of mall \$3.5 million
- Police Headquarters Building \$7.5 million
- Education Administration Building \$6.5 million

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENTS AND STATUS

OF

BALTIMORE'S URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

PREPARED FOR MEMBERS OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL

BALTIMORE URBAN RENEWAL AND HOUSING AGENCY

NUMBER AND STATUS OF PROJECTS

Baltimore has 19 urban renewal projects of which 16 lie within the <u>Harlem Park, Mount Royal-Fremont</u>, and <u>Downtown</u> urban renewal study areas. In the fourth and most recently named urban renewal area, <u>Gay Street</u>, studies looking toward the designation of a first project are in progress.

Eleven of the projects are in execution:

Harlem Park II Demonstration Block

Mount Royal Plaza Madison-Park South Madison-Park North Charles Center Shot Tower Industrial Park Camden Industrial Park University of Maryland II University of Maryland III

Broadway Extension

One project is under review by the Urban Renewal Administration and

execution awaits Federal approval:

Mount Vernon I

Two projects are in planning:

Mount Vernon II Inner Harbor

Five projects are completed:

Harlem Park I Mount Royal-Fremont Project II University of Maryland I Waverly Broadway

TYPES OF PROJECTS

The varied nature of these projects, a distinguishing feature of the Baltimore program, reflects the varied needs within the City.

an a

The need for attractive, in-town neighborhoods is recognized by the

designation of seven projects for predominantly residential use (Waverly, Harlem Park II, Demonstration Block, Madison-Park South, Madison-Park North, Mount Vernon I, Mount Vernon II). It is anticipated that the first project in Gay Street will be a predominantly residential one too. Some housing is or will be a part of Mount Royal Plaza, Charles Center, University of Maryland II, Broadway. and the Inner Harbor.

The needs of a once-declining downtown are being met by the revitalizing influence of Charles Center. The Inner Harbor project will continue the process.

The need of industry for increased space and modern conveniences is reflected in the 87-acre Camden Industrial Park.

The need of two of Baltimore's institutions--the Johns Hopkins Medical Institution and the University of Maryland--to expand their downtown facilities has been met through the financial advantages offered by the urban renewal program.

The need of government for adequate space-local, State, and Federalis being provided through the urban renewal program. In addition to office space, this includes schools and other community facilities.

PROGRESS IN LAND DISPOSITION

There has been a steady acceleration in the selling or leasing of cleared land over the past few years. 1964 year-end figures showed that of 252.9 acres to be acquired in 14 projects, 215.8 acres had been acquired. All but 20.2 acres had been sold, leased or committed by last December 31. (121.1 acres sold or leased to private developers; private developers selected for 38.8 more acres; and 35.7 acres retained for public use).

- 2 -

Of the 57.3 acres remaining to be acquired at the end of 1964, 21.1 acres were earmarked for public use and the other 36.2 acres are to be disposed of to private developers.

It is worthy of note that since the first of the year, land has been sold to the Parks Sausage Company and the Gas & Electric Company in Camden Industrial Park, to the Mid-City Development Corporation in Madison-Park North, and to Reuben Kramer in Madison-Park South.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

At the present time, construction activity is especially brisk. During 1964 there were ground-breakings for at least seven sizeable developments: Bolton Place in Mount Royal Plaza, Bolton Hill Plaza in Madison-Park South, the underground parking garage and the theater building in Charles Center, the Capital Wholesale Grocery Company's plant in Camden Industrial Park, the Law School in University of Maryland II, and the Combined Facility Building to serve the Lexington Terrace public housing project.

Construction was completed last year on the Food and Drug Administration Building in Mount Royal Plaza, the Vermont Federal Savings and Loan Association Building in Charles Center, and the University of Maryland's outdoor recreation and parking facilities in the University's Project I.

In summary, completed, in progress, or committed are: six industrial plants, seven office buildings, two luxury apartment developments, a theater, a hotel, an underground parking garage, 97 town houses, two neighborhood shopping centers, and 239 apartments for middle-income families.

TAX REVENUE INCREASES

The significance of the approximately \$138,180,000 investment in land purchase and construction to date by both public and private sources is considerable. In the 14 projects either completed or underway, the clearance portions were assessed before renewal at \$40,644,270 and yielded \$1,682,672 in taxes (based on 1964 tax rate of \$4.14 per \$100 of assessed value). After renewal the assessment will amount to \$102,989,502 with a tax yield of \$4,263,764.

In other words, tax revenues will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times after renewal what they were before. Ultimate public and private investment in projects completed or underway is expected to exceed \$225,000,000.

As an example of increased assessments, the first three completed structures in Charles Center show the following before and after assessments on the particular sites with improvements:

	Before	After
One Charles Center Hamburgers	\$1,430,440 547,586	\$5,008,900 936,880
Vermont Federal	200,134	953,500

The estimated yearly tax revenue increase from the 14 urban renewal projects will be \$2,581,000. The repayment time for the expenditures made is 13 years.

REHABILITATION ADVANCES

With program emphasis in recent years being placed upon rehabilitation of existing property with selective clearance, as opposed to an early emphasis on clearance and redevelopment, the progress in neighborhood rehabilitation has been outstanding. Of the 2,417 properties scheduled for rehabilitation in Harlem Park and Madison-Park South, approximately 2,050 have met renewal plan standards. Practically all of the others are in process. Of the 513 structures in Madison-Park North, where rehabilitation started officially last October, about one-third have undergone initial rehabilitation reviews.

During 1964, some 400 houses in Harlem Park were added to the 1,350 properties that had already complied with the standards so that 1,750 (88%) of the 1,993 properties to be rehabilitated in Harlem Park II were completed as of December 31.

RELOCATION SERVICES

Since 1951, close to 9,000 households (through 1964) were relocated as a consequence of renewal and housing activities. Since 1954, detailed records on housing conditions have been maintained. Of the four-fifths of the displaced families whose addresses are known, 86.2% moved into standard housing.

Over the past six years, BURHA's Relocation Service has found new homes for an average of 800 to 1,000 families a year.

As for displaced businesses, much thought and consideration has been given to their problems throughout BURHA's entire history. One result has been its policy of granting priorities to displaced businesses to move back into renewed areas before a public offering is made of the cleared land.

The best example of this to date is the group of twelve displaced businesses in Madison-Park North who recently executed a disposition agreement for a development parcel within that project along North Avenue.

- 5 -

While it is true that most businesses which relocate take on increased expenditures, including increased rent, Baltimore's experience has been that these expenditures are directly related to expansion and an opportunity for increased growth and potential.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS

The power of eminent domain has been exercised infrequently. Of 5,314 properties acquired through March 31, 1965, only 504 (9.48%) were settled in condemnation proceedings. Among these, a large percentage were friendly suits to clear titles. Also, in many instances a number of properties involved belonged to a single individual; so, considerably fewer than 504 owners have been involved over the last 13 years.

LOW AND MIDDLE-INCOME HOUSING SUPPLY

In Baltimore, the emphasis with regard to the housing aspect of urban renewal has been very definitely in the direction of low and middle-income families. The only completed new residential construction, to date, for high-income groups is Sutton Place in Mount Royal Plaza. It constains 300 units.

In the early years of the program 321 moderate rental apartments were completed in Waverly and 211 in Broadway. Today, 207 units are being constructed in Madison-Park South under the 221-d-3 program for middle-income families, and 286 units for the elderly are to be built in the project for elderly persons of modest income.

- 6 -

These two developments totaling 486 units compare to 425 that will be built in the project for higher income groups (75 town houses and a 350-unit apartment).

Also, approximately 1,700 additional units of public housing will be added to the existing supply of 10,280 in which displaced, eligible persons will have top priority.

FOUR SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

Baltimore's program of urban renewal is one of considerable local and national significance. Of the many activities in which the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency is engaged, four avenues of outstanding progress are clearly defined: Disposition of acquired and cleared land, priority consideration to small businesses displaced by clearance, new housing for moderate income families, and definite signs of a return to in-town living.

###########

FACT SHEET

ON

BALTIMORE'S INNER HARBOR-MUNICIPAL CENTER REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- Baltimore has a port famous the world over. Yet the historical center of port activity--the Inner Harbor--is a scene of blight and neglect. Where once proud clipper ships berthed alongside bustling wharves, and where throbbed the heart of local commercial life, it is today a derelict area, of no further commercial use to the City.
- A bold new plan has been developed to erase from Baltimore's face the presently derelict and shoddy character of the Inner Harbor. This plan, known as the Inner Harbor-Municipal Center Redevelopment Project, is fast becoming a reality.
- Developed by the Greater Baltimore Committee, the Committee for Downtown and the Baltimore City Planning Department - the same fine team that created Baltimore's successful Charles Center - the plan is more comprehensive, and of a dual nature--as its title suggests. A wide range of development is planned to restore vitality to the most potentially valuable sector of Downtown. Over the next 20 to 30 years, Baltimoreans who never dreamed of such a future for their City will see rise around the Inner Harbor an exciting complex of structures serving the entire community. Included will be significant office space, housing, a marina, commercial recreation (restaurants, night clubs, coffee shops, theatres, and aquarama) a boatel-motel, retail and service establishments, parks, and public institutions (community college, science center and maritime museum). Each of these developments is termed both feasible_and necessary by all available authorities.

The second part of this plan concerns a proposed new Municipal Center. Lining present-day Holiday Street from the new Port Authority Building to old (but restored) City Hall will be Police Headquarters, Municipal Court, Municipal Offices, Board of Education Building, Department of Welfare Building, Municipal Employees Credit Union, Central Records Storage, Central Auditorium, Junior College, and parking of approximately 2000 spaces. At last the functions of City government are to be housed in one principal location, rather than continue to expand out wastefully over the City.

While providing for a substantial amount of public, non-tax paying redevelopment, this \$260,000,000 plan would replace buildings which now return to the City approximately \$1 million per year in taxes with properties returning \$2,800,000 per year -- a net increase of \$1,800,000 annually to the City. The City will thus be able to amortize its investment of \$50 million within 30 years. Clearly the sound economics of the Plan afford Baltimore with a unique opportunity.
Following the pattern of Charles Center, the facilities planned for the Inner Harbor and Municipal Center are designed to meet the needs and

demands of a growing population and an expanding economy.

Questions concerning the Project should be directed to:

THE GREATER BALTIMORE COMMITTEE 314 One Charles Center Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Telephone: 727-2820

No Fed ail to start City encling leg. UR plan March 1959 Dut Feb 1960, City Later in '59 Congress paredleg allowing Commercial projects In Jeb 1960 adud for Fed assistance Jul 1959 - CCMO opened operation -> Costi _ 100,000,000 + prigere guess costs - 40,000000 Fed gov # 23,000,000 Lacity Sales 10-11 City 8-10 Bepre reder City taxe, 530,000 already paried 2,000,000



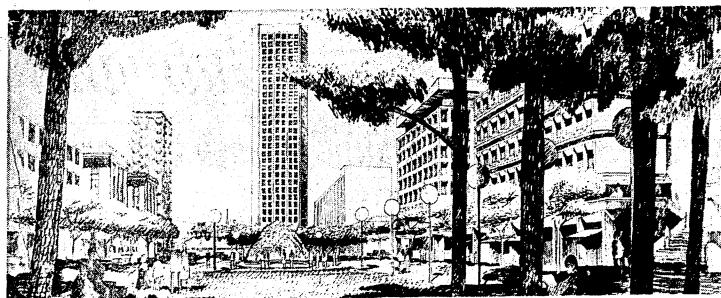
REAL ESTATE

HOMES-APARTMENTS COMMERCIAL

SECTION F

SECTION F

BALTIMORE, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1966



The projected \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 Maryland Port Authority Building rises 28 stories in this artist's rendering of a portion of Project 1

urban renewal area in Inner Harbor. A high-rise apartment building is at left in southerly view showing wide mall, promenades, fountain, shops.

D.C. Developers Investing By JACK LEWIS

WASHINGTON developers have invested about \$40,000-

000 in both high-rise and garden anartments in Baltimore. Land cost differential is a major reason along with this point:

Apartment living had long since become a way of life in the nation's capital, with some of Federal workers forming a transient group that moved from project to project based on dislikes, "moving up," entic-

ing offerings and so on. Baltimore, in contrast, had long been a city of home owners and it is in that developmental area that building efforts were concentrated. Modern versions of row house appeared on the landscape. Subdivisions of single-family houses sprung up. Going nearly unrecognized in

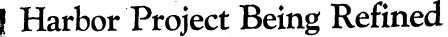
was an affluent segment of the could migrate from attics to

women and single men formed row houses. groups, sharing the cost of apartments. Rent to an individual was \$50 a month, or less. Increase Numbers Divorced persons in increas-

ing numbers heightened the de-mand as did oldsters who found their houses too large, too costtoo time-consuming to keep Young marrieds, not yet rea-dy to purchase their "dream

homes," came onto the marketplace as part of the World War Il crop of babies grown up. reinforcing the apartment demand.

Gary W. Carr, an underwriter in the commercial mortgage department of James W. Rouse & Co., Inc., Baltimore mortgage



By JACK LEWIS

25-TO-30 floor Maryland A Port Authority office building costing up to \$10,000,000 and a \$6,000,000 Maryland Academy of Sciences building likely will be among first facilities built in the 75-acre Inner Harbor urban renewal sector.

Also among the first facilities will be a costly church complex which will include a 22-story apartment building for senior citizens.

marina with a 250-room boatel and about 150 boat slips.

of Inner Harbor's Project 1 plan now being refined.

hut separate from it would be construction of a new police headquarters as part of a \$68,-000,000 complex of new govern-

northwest sector of the greater the water toward the shoreward Inner Harbor renewal area. edge of Pier 2, most of which The public will vote in Nowould be razed along with Pier vember on a bond issue that would supply funds to construct On that latter pier, perhaps a the police building. If approved, the building would be built on a site bounded by Pratt, Lombard, maritime museum would be built. Eventually, the remaining piers would be revamped into

Charles and Sharp streets. Renewal Funds

Also on the November ballot will be a bonding proposal asking for \$12,000,000 in authority as the city's share of revitaliz-ing the harbor under Project 1 plans, Once approved, nearly \$20,000,000 in Federal urban renewal funds will become available to the city to carry on the work. Another \$,1000,000 in gasoline tax funds would be used for Inner Harbor road work.

plaining that contacts so far have indicated that "most if Clearance work in the area may begin by September, 1967, and first available land for prinot all" of the maritime husivately-financed facilities put on the market. Martin L. Millspaugh, Jr., president of Charles Center-In-

ner Harbor Management, Inc., described the Inner Harbor redeveloped under Project 1 as an exciting place at which persons could work, live and play. The finalized plan, yet to be approved by City Council, has created excitement in the pri-

vate developmental sector. 'Several persons have indicated they're ready to put money on the line to build the marina," Mr. Millspaugh said. "They're ready for us to act, but we're not ready for them yet. We have to complete the detailed Project 1 development plan which must be adopted before we're ready to proceed. The marina's boatel could cost more than \$5,000,000.

Trade Center

W. Gregory Halpin, deputy director of the Maryland Port Authority, said the authority will sign letters of intent to construct its high-rise office huilding. Containing up to 300,000 square feet, generally for mari-

nesses in the area will locate in the new building. "Banking people have been selected and they're waiting for us to act,' Mr. Halpin said. Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Partner, Baltimore architetural firm, will be associates with I. M. Pei in the project.

'Best Planned'

Representatives of the Pei firm, here recently to study Inner Harbor site restrictions, were said by Mr. Halpin to have described the Inner Harbor Project 1 plan as "best conceived, best planned and most advanced" of any of its type in the country.

sites of high-rise apartment

buildings by private capital. Mr. Halpin said the Interna-tional Trade Center would be

constructed under a revenue

bonding program. I. M. Pei, of New York city, has been award-

ed the contract to design the

The use, scope, depth of mar-ket for the building have been detailed, Mr. Halpin said, ex-

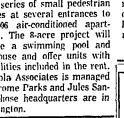
Trade Center.

The marina would be on the harbor's west shore along Light street. It would be flanked on either side by theaters, restau-rants, shops, leisure time and entertainment facilities to develop and maintain heavy pub-

lic use of the harbor area. "Our idea is to bring people back to the water, creating a place at which the harbor can

Continued on Page 3







luxury apartments with little builders who were ready to adjustment in budgets. Single meet the demand. They stayed

typically with mass-produced "But Washington had looked at a transient population for so long that apartment living had become a way of life. Their products appealed to the newer,

younger generation not quite ready to tie down to real esgeneration not quite Other Reasons

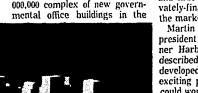
Mr. Carr detailed other reasons for the influx of Washington developers into the Baltimore market.

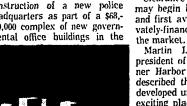
First, here are a few examples of developments created: The St. Paul, by the Donohoe Construction Company, Inc., Washington, a 40-story apart-ment-office building under con-struction, \$6,000,000: Balmoral

Early start is anticipated on a

All development work is part

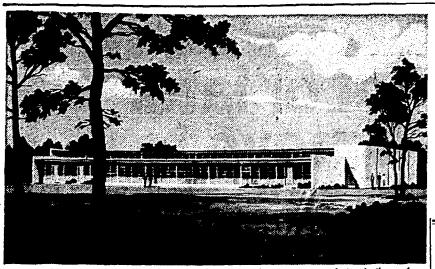
Simultaneously with Project 1





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Section F-PAGE 3



Early fall completion is scheduled on the . Worcester County Vocational Center at Snow Hill. It will accommodate six trades.

The \$321,700 center is being built on the Worcester County High School grounds. Designer is firm of J. Prentiss Browne.

D.C. Developers Investing

000 a 12,600-square-loot site at be a good place to do business." Howard and West Baltimore streets, paying a record \$111 a square-foot for the site. Mr. Wolman said:

"I liked what was going on in downtown Baltimore, particul-arly in the Charles Center area and decided to look around for something. There is definitely an upturn in the market in Bal-

struct another development in Baltimore. timore and I think it's going to "We are now particularly im-

his property.

Continued from Page 1 pressed with our location for the high-rise structure to be So far, Mr. Wolman has not known as the St. Paul at St. announced what kind of a facili-Paul and Saratoga streets close ty he would like to construct on to the all-new Charles Center Pleasant Place To Live

area. The continuing plans for Charles Center and Baltimore Richard J. Donohoe, president harbor development will make the downtown area a pleasant place in which to live." of Donohoe Construction, commented on his decision to con-Mr. Donohoe also cited Balti-

more's "favorable" land cost to building ratio as another reason. Mr. Carr said that Washing-ton area land is "several hundred dollars higher" per

apartment dwelling unit than in

Natural barriers, such as lo-

pography of land and water-

ways tend to channel growth

Project Refined

Continued from Page 1

enjoyed by all and used by boating enthusiasts," Mr. Millspaugh said.

Project area is bounded by Gay street and Battery avenue on the east, Lombard street on the north, Hughes street on the south and an irregular line runcategories. ning along Light, Charles and Hanover streets on the west. That area covers 50 acres of land and 25 acres of water.

Mr. Millspaugh said that 1966 is the year of detailed development of Project 1 so that the ces. council and Federal Government can approve an Inner Harbor urban renewal plan toward the end of this year. "If the voters and council approve, 1967 will be the year of action with land acquisition, demolition and new construction ex-pected to get under way," he said.

Emphasizing that some facili-ties for the Inner Harbor are Green Area subject to change, he estimated the first phase will generate \$55,000,000 in new taxable property.

He set the added revenue to the city at more than \$1,000,000 above what it now receives

from Project 1 area. It could contain up to 450,000 square feet of office space. besides the marina, commercial and public facilities. Initially,

Wildwoods Models To Open

up to 800 dwelling units including town houses, garden apart-ments, would be built near or at the water's edge, giving the Project 1 area a "built in" pop-ulation of perhaps 2,000 in both

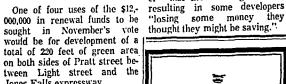
more narrowly in Washington, causing the higher land cost, whereas in Baltimore there has lower and moderate - income been a general growth in all directions, opening up new land "A downtown works best to development at costs to aswhen it is condensed and com-pact," Mr. Millspaugh said, commenting that Baltimore is sure adequate return on invest-

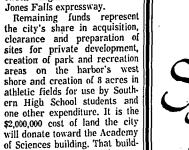
ments, Mr. Carr said. He observed that much of "way behind" in developing a Washington investment capital has gone into the luxury apartmarket for new in-town residen ment market-a market that is "Project 1 is the key to our

Baltimore.

receiving slower acceptance be-Inner Harbor urban renewal program," Mr. Millspaugh said. cause of rental charges, threatening the developer not "armed" to weather up to a "We are planning to turn a stagnant area into something three-year period before 100 per and attractive. Once we cent occupancy is ordinarily achieved in such projects. can do that much the rest of Inner Harbor redevelopment will come easily."

Baltimore's building code was said by Mr. Carr to be "tougher" that the Washington code, resulting in some developers





GRANDVIEW, a new com- clubroom. There are two full Amberly Construction Company, munity of rancher, split- baths in the bedroom wing. The is on Streamwood drive, off Old Court road, between Reisterslevel and two-story homes in Galaxy is priced at \$20,750, plus

Three Grandview Models

ground. the Pikesville area, is open. Home buyers have a choice of three basic models at Grandview. The Granada, a three-bedroom, two-bath rancher, features a center hall that proliving room and dining room. There is a large, eat-in kitchen and a first-floor family room and vides easy access to the kitchen, full basement and the bedroom wing. It is priced at \$19,100, powder room. The upper story contains three bedrooms and two four-bedroom, split-level baths. The Gramarcy is priced

model, the Galaxy, is also be-ing built. This features a center at \$21,750, plus ground. Grandview, a project of the family-sized kitchen and

Spring Has Come to Balmoral . .

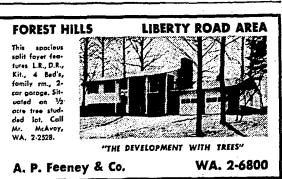
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plus ground

town and Liberty roads. The Gramarcy model is a twostory, colonial home with a Use Sash double-door entrance leading to Even though windows are a large foyer. There is a formal

weather - stripped, cold panes can set up a current of cool air which will move through the room. Storm sash will minimize this.





\$12,495 porch (with protecter ranch style provide upual fexibilit in for bar another statements either calls barby your olemonous kitcher appliance by destructions kitcher appliance by destructions. Full sement, brick front as shown, handsame oloitments whicher way you ture. In Idition to these mary styles you can also we your own ichas or plans brought to ful-ilment by KING MANOR' NOMES OF ARYLAND.

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DIRECTIONS TO MODEL HOMES: Alia miles south of Glen Burnie on Ritchie Highway near Earleigh Heights Volunteer Fire Dept.



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SAMPLE homes in Wildwoods, **D** a \$11,000,000 community of single-family houses in the 9800-block of Liberty road, Randallstown, will open to pub-lic inspection next Sunday. The first section consisting of 74 homes is expected to be ready for occupancy in fall. The subdivision consists of a

187-acre wooded tract in which 450 ranch, split-Colonial, split-level and Colonial two-story house are to be constructed by Wcodlands Associates. principals are Jack Morrow, Robert Morrow and Lawrence Ruben.

Price range is \$17,490 to \$21,-490 plus ground rent. Donald E. Grempler Realty, Inc., Towson, has been named sales agent.

The split-Colonial, at \$21,490, was described as being "unique for its unprecedented roominess," containing 2,190 square feet of living area, including more than a 12-by-18-foot center foyer.

The split-Colonial's 18-by-12foot living room is raised four steps from the foyer to "return elegance to formal entertainment," the builders said. There ment, the buddets shall further is a 15-by-11-foot dining room, 16-by-11-foot kitchen and 20-by-12-foot paneled family room off the kitchen. A 17-by-12-foot mas-ter bedroom and three other ones are on one level. There are 21/2 baths. An attached garage, 17-by-8-foot terrace and basement storage area are included.

Other Samples

Other samples include three-bedroom ranch house with two baths, which has more than 1,400-square-feet of living area; price \$17,490; a second rancher with 71/2 rooms within more than 1,600 square feet of living area, price \$19,490.

Also to be seen are traditional split-level with three and four bedrooms, 2 to 21/2 baths, bedrooms, 2 to 21/2 baths, \$18,490 and \$19,490, and traditional two-story house with more than 2,125 square feet of living area. It has 214 baths.

The two-story, four-bedroom house has off a foyer an 18-by-13-foot family room, 18-by-13-foot living room, 12-foot 6 inch-by-8-foot dinette with sliding glass doors to 16-foot dining deck,

ing is likely to go into the con-struction phase quickly. The State is donating \$2,000,000 toward it and the remaining \$2,-000,000 is being raised by public subscription.

The Inner Harbor project has drawn support from the Christ Lutheran Church at Charles and Hill streets. The church, in coo-peration with the city and through its Greater Christ Church Committee, proposes to construct four major buildings at the Inner Harbor area's cx-

treme south side. Besides the 22-story apartment building for senior citiz-ens, they include what the church calls an "elegant" nonprofit nursing home of up to 200 beds, plus a neighborhood cen-ter and complete recreational building. It would have a gymnasium and swimming pool.



most interesting silde rs from distant parts She and her husband idarcroft Road in-Ced

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