

Demolished

B-2300
102 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Capsule Summary

The dwelling at 102 Diamond Alley is one of a continuous row of attached houses which survive from a larger block of buildings constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley. Number 102 is the southern end unit of the three buildings in the group. It originally stood 2½ stories high above a raised basement, with a steeply-pitched gable roof, like number 106; it was raised to three full stories ca. 1871-73. Additional exterior alterations were made about 1906; these included lengthening the upper-story windows and creating segmental arches above the facade openings. The two-bay-wide east facade is laid in common bond. In plan, the house has two approximately equal-sized rooms, one behind the other, on each floor. A winder stair rises in the southeast corner of the rear room. The interior retains some of the basic elements of its original plan; nearly all of the finishes and decorative detailing, however, have been removed and replaced with modern materials.

The house at 102 Diamond Alley is significant as an example of a type of attached dwelling commonly constructed in Baltimore during the 1840s. Houses of this type are associated with speculative construction in an expanding rental real estate market during a period when immigration and other forces stimulated rapid growth in the city's working-class population.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF ^{Magi No.}
HISTORIC PROPERTIES DOE yes no

Demolished

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic 102 Diamond Street

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 102 Diamond Alley

n/a not for publication

city, town Baltimore

vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county

independent city

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name University of Maryland at Baltimore

street & number 513 West Lombard Street

telephone no.:(410) 706-7830

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code MD 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse

liber

street & number

folio

city, town Baltimore

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

date 1976

federal state county local

depository for survey records

Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. B-2300

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See Continuation Sheet 7.1

8. Significance

Survey No. B-2300

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1842-47 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See Continuation Sheet 8.1

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-2300

See Continuation Sheet 8.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore East, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property comprises the single city lot upon which the resource stands, measuring 11' wide by 48' deep, referenced in the property records of Baltimore City as Ward 4, Section 7, Block 617, Lot 42.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Architectural Historian

organization 109 Brandon Road

date December 7, 1994

street & number 109 Brandon Road

telephone (410) 296-7538

city or town Baltimore

state MD 21212

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
-514-7600

B-2300
102 Diamond Street
Baltimore, Maryland

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agricultural-
Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture,
Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type: Architecture: standing structure

Category: Building

Historic Environment: dense urban development

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

Known Design Source: unknown

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Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 7.1

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

The dwelling at 102 Diamond Alley is one of a continuous row of attached houses which survive from a larger block of buildings constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley. Diamond Alley, known as Market Lane in the early nineteenth century, runs north-south parallel to Greene and Paca streets subdividing the block between Lexington and Fayette streets. The three surviving buildings, numbers 102-104-106, are located on the west side of the alley, facing east; they are bounded on the north by a vacant lot, on the west by the Maryland Bar Center (former Male Grammar School No. 1), and on the south by a group of similar houses fronting on West Fayette Street. Evidence of plaster, joist pockets, and flues on the north gable end of number 106, the northernmost unit in the group, indicates that the row formerly continued into the present vacant lot to the north. Across the alley is a multi-story brick commercial building dating from the early twentieth century.

Number 102 is the southern end unit of the three buildings in the group. It originally stood $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high above a raised basement, with a steeply-pitched gable roof, like number 106; it was raised to three full stories ca. 1871-73. Additional exterior alterations were made about 1906; these included lengthening the upper-story windows and creating segmental arches above the facade openings. The two-bay-wide east facade is laid in common bond. At the basement level, a nearly-square window opening (blocked) occurs in the southern bay. The ground floor has an entrance with a modern two-panel door in the northern bay, reached by a flight of (twentieth-century) concrete steps leading up to a small concrete stoop; a former basement entrance under the stoop has been blocked. All the openings in the east facade have been altered by the replacement of their original splayed brick lintels with segmental arches; in addition, the second- and third-story window openings have been enlarged by lowering their sills. There is a large six-over-six window in the southern bay on the ground floor; two smaller windows are aligned above the ground-floor openings on the second and third stories; these hold six-over-six sash. Windows have plain wooden sills throughout. A double rowlock course forms a segmental arch above the entrance; this undoubtedly replaced a splayed brick lintel, and was probably installed around the turn of the twentieth century. The facade is capped by a two-course corbeled brick cornice. The west (rear) elevation has a door in the northern bay on the ground floor, a window in the southern bay, and two window openings on each of the second and third stories.

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Continuation Sheet 7.2

The interior retains some of the basic elements of its original plan; nearly all of the finishes and decorative detailing, however, have been removed and replaced with modern materials. In plan, the house has two approximately equal-sized rooms, one behind the other, on each floor. On the ground floor, the entrance opens into a front parlor, lighted by the east facade window; a transverse partition separates this space from the rear parlor, which is currently fitted out as a kitchen. The winder stair rises in the southeast corner of the rear room (the winder leading down to the basement has been eliminated). Originally, fireplaces with flanking closets were located against the south wall in each room on the first and second stories; these features have been uniformly enclosed, and the entire interior refinished with modern wallboard.

On the second floor, the front room is lighted by two six-over-six windows in the east wall, which are trimmed with early twentieth century symmetrical architrave molding. A remnant of original stepped backband survives on the east side of the opening to the rear room on this level; elsewhere, it has been replaced with plain board trim.

The third floor has a small passage--essentially a closet--at the head of the stair, with a room opening off it to the east and another to the west. Fragments of early stepped backband are found on this level, probably salvaged and relocated when other areas of the interior were remodeled.

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102 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 8.1

Significance Summary

The house at 102 Diamond Alley is significant as an example of a type of attached dwelling commonly constructed in Baltimore during the 1840s. Houses of this type are associated with speculative construction in an expanding rental real estate market during a period when immigration and other forces stimulated rapid growth in the city's working-class population.

History and Support

The house at 102 Diamond Alley is part of a larger row of buildings which were probably constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley.¹ Shipley had leased a large parcel fronting on Greene Street in 1842 from John T. Worthington; the parcel was subdivided in 1847, with individual rents of \$22.00 per lot. The creation of individual ground rents suggests that the buildings were in place by that date.

Later in the nineteenth century, a third story was added to 102 Diamond Alley and 104 which adjoined it on the north. The two parcels came under single ownership in 1871--a necessary prerequisite for such a project involving both buildings--and the rental rate increased from \$22.00 to \$33.00 in 1873, suggesting that the third story was added in the interim. Other exterior alterations, including lengthening the upper-story windows and creating segmental arches above the facade openings, probably were made following a transfer of ownership in 1906.

For additional contextual information, please refer to the statement of historic context which is appended to this inventory form.

¹ Previous inventory documentation asserts that the Diamond Alley properties were constructed for George Howard, son of John Eager Howard, Baltimore's largest landowner in the early 1840s, but available documentary evidence does not support this association.

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102 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.1

Major Bibliographical References

Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties B-2297, 512-516 W. Fayette St. & 102 Diamond Alley; B-2298, 514 W. Fayette St.; B-2299, 518 W. Fayette St.; B-2300, 102 Diamond Street; B-2301, 104 Diamond Street, 1976; on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Coxe, Ellen K. and Orlando Ridout V, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties B-3586, Daniel Robinson-George Hildebrand House [117 Diamond Alley] and B-3587, Daniel Robinson-Lewis Linker House [119 Diamond Alley], December 1979; on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Hayward, Mary Ellen, "Urban Vernacular Architecture in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore." Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1, Spring 1981, pp. 33-63.

Olson, Sherry H. Baltimore: The Building of an American City. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980.

Historic Context

102-104-106 Diamond Alley

The rowhouses at 102-104-106 Diamond Alley exemplify a type of dwelling associated with rapid population growth in Baltimore during the 1830s and 1840s.

Baltimore's population grew rapidly in the early 19th century, creating a strong demand for working class housing. By 1800 the city ranked third in the nation in population, larger than Boston and Charleston,¹ and investors began to respond to the opportunity by initiating speculative rowhouse development. Spurred by maritime commerce, Baltimore's population increased by 20,000 per decade from 1790 to 1830;² in the decade of the 1830s, industrial development and immigration more than tripled this already-substantial rate of growth, adding 67,000 new inhabitants to the city. Rowhouse neighborhoods developed rapidly to accommodate these primarily working-class families. Their locations tended to be distinct from the established middle- and upper-class neighborhoods, and near places of employment. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, workers' housing was concentrated in areas close to the commercial and industrial focus of the Inner Harbor such as Fell's Point, Canton, and Federal Hill. In the second quarter of the 19th century, new working-class neighborhoods grew around the city's expanding downtown area and close to the new industrial employers such as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yards in West Baltimore.

The typical working-class house of the period was 2½ stories high with a steeply-pitched gable roof and a gabled dormer on each slope. The narrow two-bay-wide facade measured 11' to 15' wide. The interior was organized in a two-room plan, one room behind the other; the front room functioned as the parlor, with a dining room to the rear. A winder stair rose from the dining room. The kitchen was located in a narrow back building, or, less commonly, in the basement. The proportions and modest detailing of the facade reflected Federal influence, with a rectangular transom over the entrance, wood lintels or brick arches above facade openings, and a corbeled brick cornice. This form first appeared in the early years of the 19th century, and persisted through the 1840s; most of the surviving houses of this type in the city's working-class neighborhoods were built between c. 1835 and 1845.³

The population boom of the 1830s fueled a corresponding upsurge in residential construction. In some cases, owner-occupants contracted for houses of this type, but speculative building became increasingly common. Participants in this enterprise included small-scale builders, who might construct one or two houses at a time for resale; in addition, large-scale real estate developers had begun operating by this time, constructing entire rows or blocks of 2½-story, two-bay rowhouses for rental or for sale to owner-occupants or to absentee landlords.

In their scale, form, style, and location on a narrow secondary street, the Diamond Alley houses are related to a later type of 2½-story, two-bay, gable-roofed "alley houses" which appeared in the 1850s and 1860s.⁴ However, an important distinction must be drawn between the Diamond Alley houses and the later type. While the "alley houses" of the 1850s and 1860s were intended for the city's poorest classes, including recently-arrived immigrants and (later) free blacks, 102-104-106 Diamond Alley and their counterparts at 117-119⁵ accommodated tradesmen, artisans, and shopkeepers, some of whom appear to have achieved the status of landlord. The historic name of the street may itself offer insight into its importance: known in the early 19th century as Market Lane, the thoroughfare had been renamed Diamond Street by the 1840s, an appellation it retained through the century, having been downgraded to "alley" rank only relatively recently.

Notes:

1. Mary Ellen Hayward, "Urban Vernacular Architecture in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore," Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1, Spring 1981, p. 35.

2. Ibid.

3. Hayward, p. 43.

4. see Hayward, p. 63.

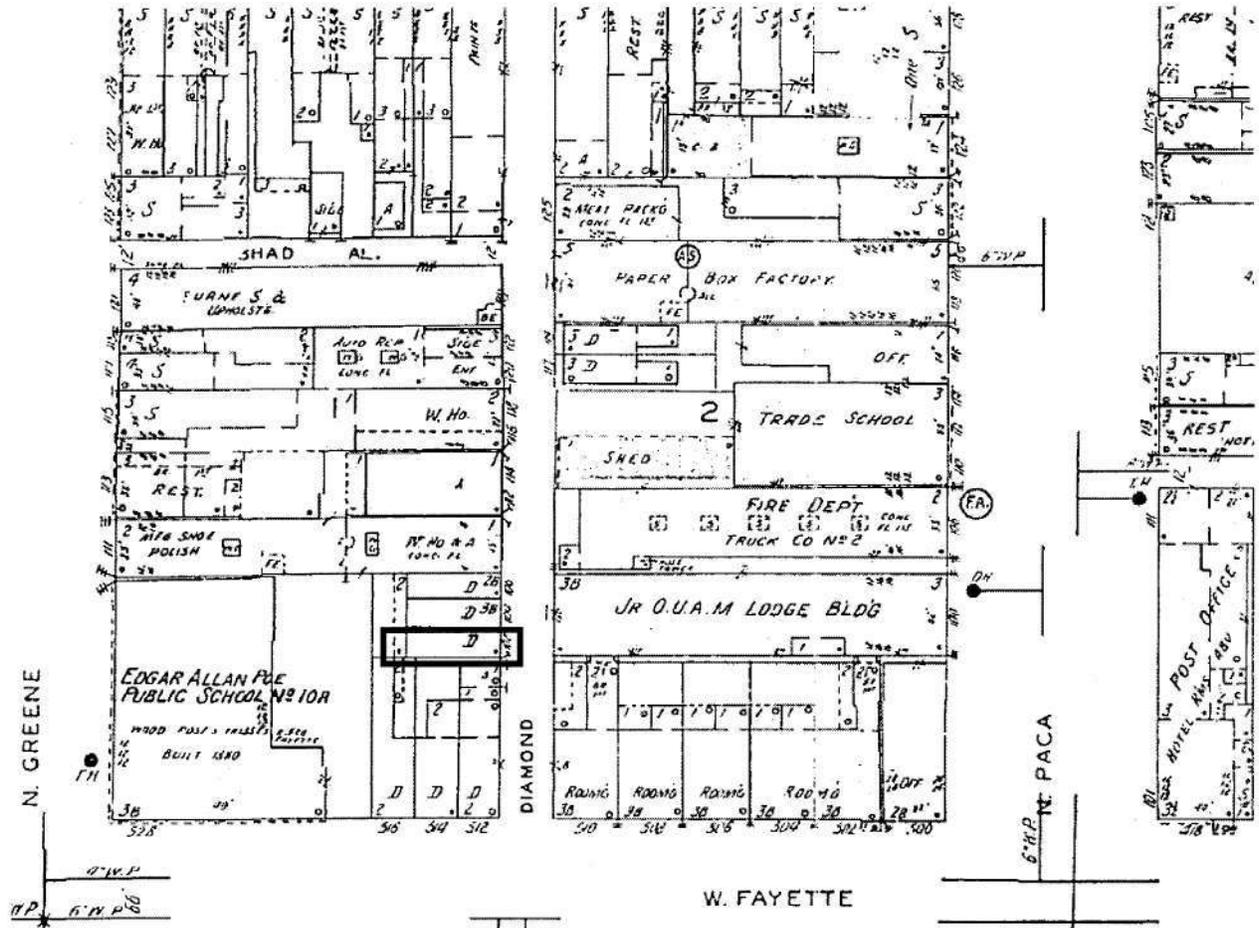
5. see Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms B-3586, 117 Diamond Alley, and B-3587, 119 Diamond Alley, prepared by Orlando Ridout V and Ellen K. Coxe, December 1979, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

Chain of Title 102 Diamond Alley	
Deed Liber SEB 3664, folio 89 April 29, 1993	Samuel D. Porpora and Dolores V. Porpora to State of Maryland (UMAB)
Trustee's Deed Liber SEB 3426, folio 82 October 30, 1992	Andrea M. Mattei and Eric B. Miller, trustees to Samuel D. Porpora and Dolores W. Porpora [by decree of Circuit court for Baltimore City dated June 2, 1992, Samuel D. Porpora v. James F. McGuirl and Marlene C. McGuirl, Case No. 92150033, CE149 708]
Deed Liber SEB 278, folio 263 August 6, 1984	Samuel D. Porpora to James R. McGuirl and Marlene C. McGuirl \$100,000.00 [102 and 104]
Deed Liber RHB 3091, folio 326 January 3, 1974	Led Realty Co., Inc. to Samuel D. Porpora
Deed Liber JFC 1530, folio 4 January 31, 1985	Charles E. Sheats and A. Margaret Sheats to Led Realty Co., Inc.
Deed Liber MLP 7033, folio 281 November 11, 1946	Magdalena Heim to Charles E. Sheets
Deed Liber RO 2237, folio 92 May 17, 1906	Sarah A. Glennon to William F. Heim and Magdalena Heim

Deed Liber JB 1472, folio 193 November 1, 1893	Sarah A. Glennon, administratrix of the estate of Rachael Wilkison or Wilkison to Sarah A. Glennon [first of two parcels, 102-104]
Deed Liber GR 641, folio 41 January 2, 1874	Ichabod Jean to Rachael Wilkison [102-104]
Bond of Conveyance Liber GR 618, folio 504 June 23, 1873	Ichabod Jean to Rachel Wilkison [\$1,000.00 for two lots; annual rent \$33.00 each]
Sublease Liber GR 614, folio 402 June 2, 1873	Ichabod Jean to Rachel Wilkison [\$2,500.00 for two lots; annual rent \$33.00 each]
Deed of Assignment Liber GR 522, folio 419 July 11, 1871	Charles E. Ridgely to Ichabod Jean [\$628.57 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]
Deed of Assignment Liber GR 57, folio 246 June 27, 1872	Rebecca E. Sloan (widow) to Ichabod Jean
Deed of Assignment Liber AM 340, folio 156 May 8, 1867	William F. Bruns, executor of George F. Sloan to Rebecca E. Sloan [\$1,100.00 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]
Deed of Assignment Liber ED 96, folio 267 September 31, 1855	Hirsch Preiss to George F. Sloan [\$900.00 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]

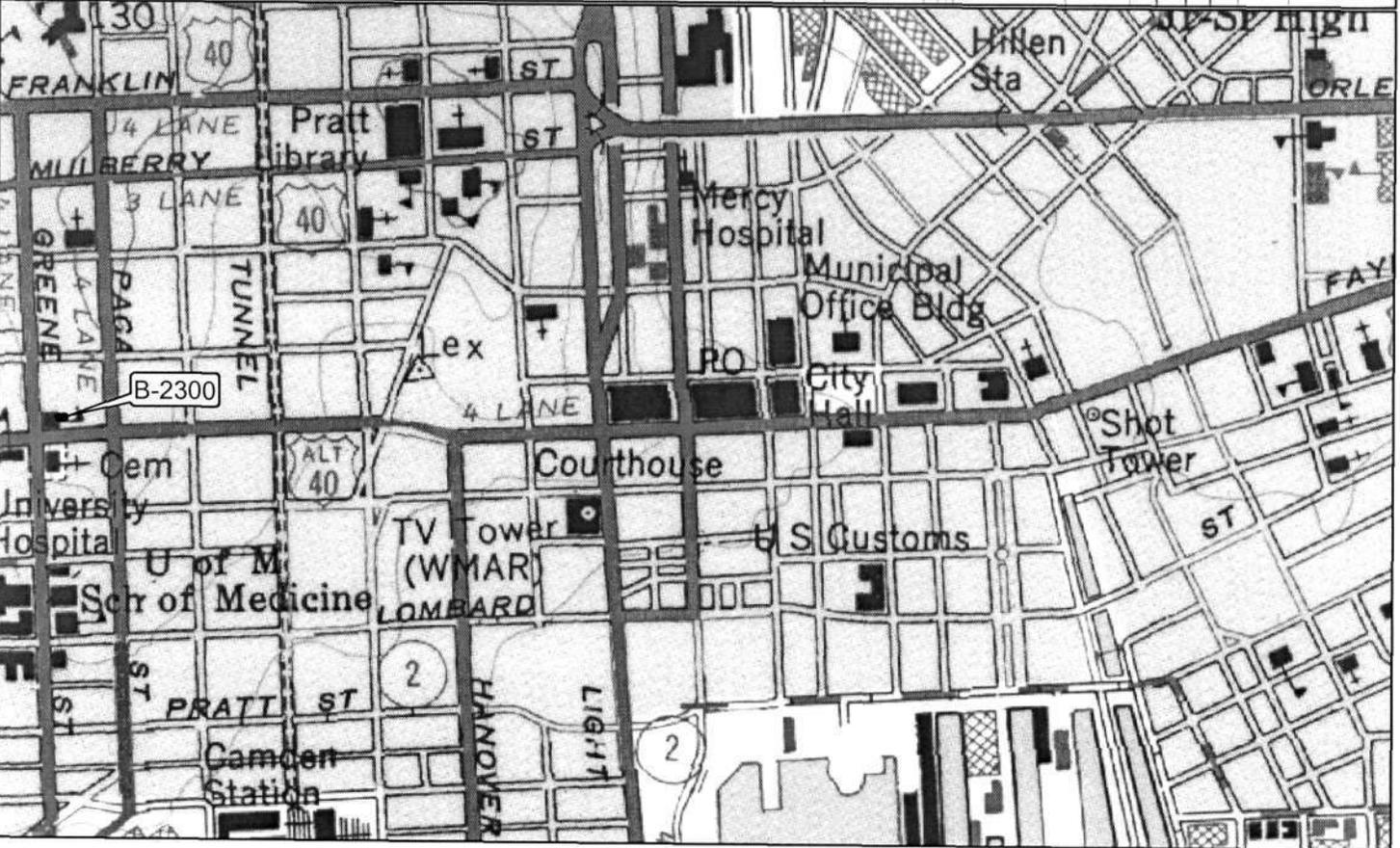
<p>Indenture Liber ED 13, folio 178 June 5, 1852</p>	<p>Jonas H. Hayward to Charles W. Ridgely</p> <p>[\$628.00 for two lots; annual rent \$22.00 each]</p>
<p>Liber AWB 464, folio 525 August 28, 1851</p>	<p>Charles Shipley to Jonas H. Hayward</p> <p>[subject to remaining term of Hartzog]</p>
<p>Indenture Liber AWB 418, folio 78 August 8, 1849</p>	<p>George Hartzog to Hirsch Preiss</p>
<p>Indenture AWB 377, folio 317, 320 March 17, 1847</p>	<p>Charles Shipley and John Tudor to George Hartzog</p> <p>[two lots, annual rent \$22.00 each]</p>
<p>Liber TK 315, folio 447 January 12, 1842</p>	<p>John T. Worthington and wife to Charles Shipley</p>

B-2300
 John Eager Howard Townhouse
 102 Diamond Alley
 Baltimore
 Sanborn Baltimore 1914-1953 vol. 1A, 1914, Sheet 30A



Demolished

B-2300
John Eager Howard Town House
102 Diamond Alley (now 518 W. Fayette Street)
Block 0617 Lot 007
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.



5652 (SW BALTIMORE WEST)
4352
4350
434
4347
520 000 FEET



B-2300
102 Diamond Alley
Baltimore (city), MD
USGS Baltimore East, MD
Quadrangle



MIDDLE BRANCH

Winans Cove

Whetstone Pt

Fort McHenry

Light

Fort



B-2300

102 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER B. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

EAST FACADE



B-2300

B-2301

104, 102 DIAMOND ALLEY

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPD

REAR (WEST) ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING S.E.

104 AT LEFT



B-2300

B-2301

B-4507

102-104-106 DIAMOND ALLEY
BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

CAMERA FACING N.W.

± 102 AT LEFT



B-2300

102 DIAMOND ALLEY

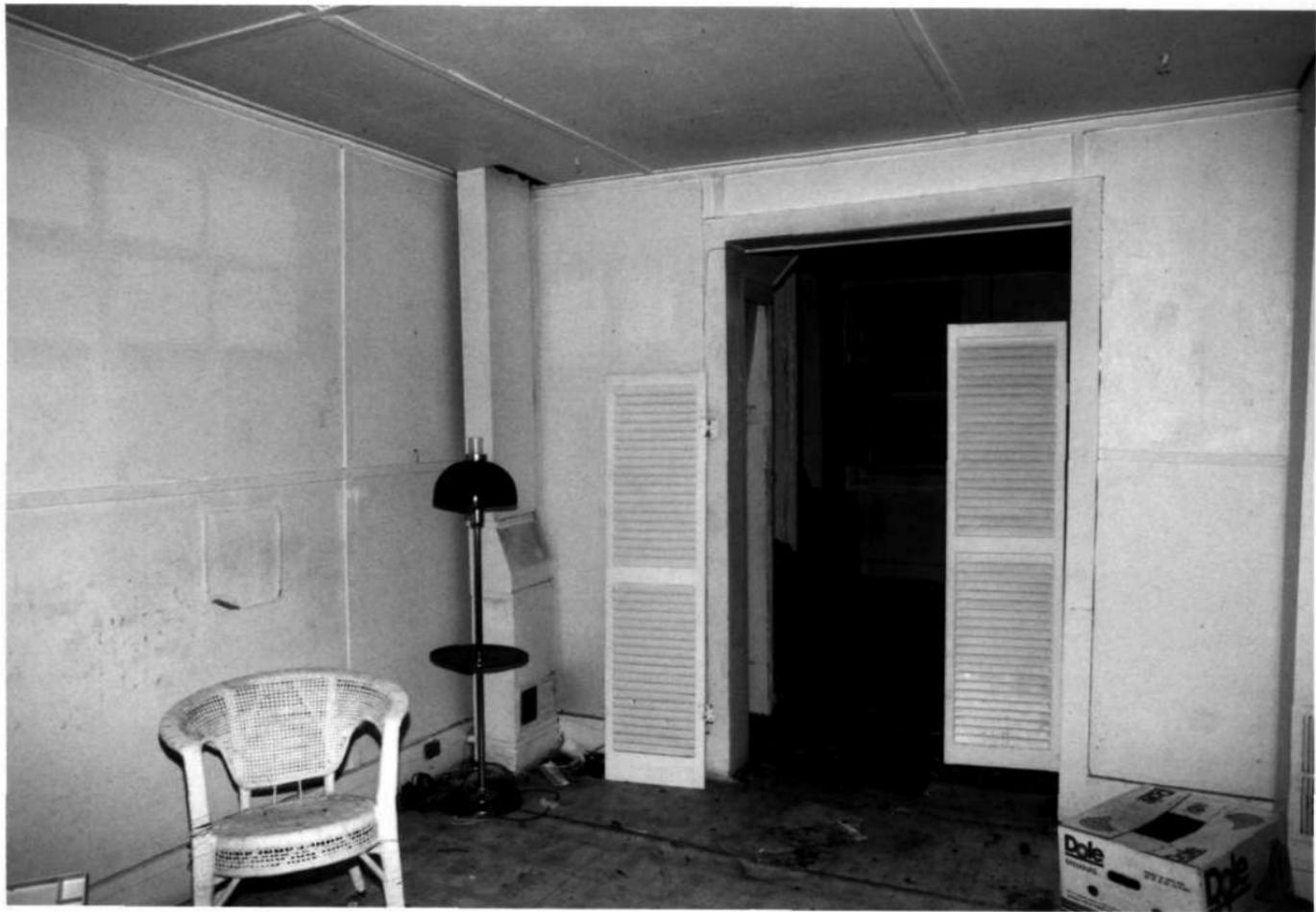
BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD S&PO

BACK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

CAMERA FACING W.



B-2300

102 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

CAMERA FACING S.W.

W17 B-2300

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

Demolished

1 NAME

HISTORIC John Eager Howard Townhouses

AND/OR COMMON John Eager Howard Townhouses

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 102 Diamond Street

CITY, TOWN Baltimore VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Maryland COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Records Office Room 601

Liber #: Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER Baltimore City Courthouse

CITY, TOWN Baltimore STATE Maryland 21202

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey

DATE 1976 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

CITY, TOWN Room 900 STATE

26 South Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. 21202

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The rowhouse is three stories high and two bays wide with painted flemish bond building and foundation walls. Fenestration is symmetrical and the roof is flat.

The foundation walls is punctuated by a flat casement window of double lights with a wood sill and brick lintels.

The first story facade is punctuated by a flat door to the right with an accompanying flat double light transom. The door surmounts seven concrete steps and a concrete stoop. The left side of this facade is punctuated by a flat double hung window with six over six lights, painted wood sill, and half arched splayed brick lintel.

The second and third story facades are each punctuated by two double hung windows of one over one lights, with painted wood sills and splayed brick half arched lintels. A plain brick cornice surmounts the facade.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Representative of domestic architecture of the 1840's and surviving into the 20th century relatively, intact at least on exterior. George E. Howard built these houses on property willed to him by his father, John Eager Howard. The houses were completed in 1841.

(SEE 512-514 FOL PHOTO)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA.

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Planning Assistants

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL &
ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

DATE

1976

STREET & NUMBER

Room 900

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

26 South Calvert St.
Baltimore, Md 21202

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438