Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4881

1. Name

Historic and / common: 510 – 520 South Glover Street

2. Location

street & number: 510 – 520 South Glover Street
city, town: Baltimore
state & zip code: Maryland 21231 county

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
__ district	__ public	X occupied	__ agriculture	__ museum
X building(s)	X private	__ unoccupied	__ commercial	__ park
__ structure	__ both	__ work in progress	__ educational	X private residence
__ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	__ entertainment	__ religious
__ object	__ in process	X yes: restricted	__ government	__ scientific
	__ being considered	__ yes: unrestricted	__ industrial	__ transportation
	__ not applicable	__ no	__ military	__ other:

4. Owner of Property

name
street & number telephone
city, town state & zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title
date federal state county local
depository for survey records
city, town state & zip code

7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One
__ excellent	__ deteriorated	__ unaltered	X original site
x_ good	__ ruins	X altered	__ moved:
__ fair	__ unexposed		date of move: ____

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

This row of fourteen two-story, two-bay wide vernacular Renaissance Revival-style brick houses with shed roofs and sheet metal cornices were built in 1909 by Edward J. Gallagher, one of Baltimore's largest-scale builders of working class houses. The houses are built in brown Roman brick, which never needed painting, and therefore is not covered with formstone.

After the use of wood was outlawed for cornices in 1892, sheet metal became the predominant material used. By the early years of the 20th century, the most popular form of sheet metal cornice sported ball finials and often classical motifs like swags pressed into the frieze area. Generally, only main street two story houses had decorated friezes-the builder saved money on his small street versions by eliminating them. Likewise, while the main street houses in this style would have marble basements, stringers, lintels, and steps, builders used no marble at all on their small street versions, painting the basements white instead. Main street houses would have stained glass transoms over both the door and the wide first floor window; on the small streets builders offered stained glass only in the door transom.

The houses are two stories in height, 12' wide and occupy lots 73' deep. Each house is only two rooms deep and there is no backbuilding.. Each house has a single hooded chimney located near the front and rear of the house. The houses are built in brown Roman brick, which never needed painting, as part of the fashionable taste of the Renaissance Revival style. The shed roof is capped by a continuous sheet metal cornice consisting of a crown molding decorated with a row of stamped egg-and-dart motifs, set above a deep frieze area. The two framing end brackets are topped with ball finials that rise above the roofline and are decorated with an acanthus leaf on their lower portion and end with a trefoil pattern. Only one of the original cornices survive, the others being covered with sheet metal.

The door and window openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, with plain tympanums. The sills are wood. All sash are 1/1, the original configuration. The doorways had a stained glass transom bearing the house number, a few of which survive. A few of the original Arts and Crafts-style doors survive. Their full-length glass panels are framed by narrow wooden molding strips which create a design of long vertical panels and a combination of small square and rectangular panels both above and below. The houses sit on high basements lit by a double-light sash . Each front door is reached by five brick steps.

8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
__ prehistoric	__ archeology-prehistoric	X community planning	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 1400-1499	__ archeology-historic	__ conservation	__ law	__ science
__ 1500-1599	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ literature	__ sculpture
__ 1600-1699	X architecture	__ education	__ military	X social/ humanitarian
__ 1700-1799	__ art	__ engineering	__ music	__ theatre
1800-1899	__ commerce	__ exploration	__ philosophy	__ transportation
_x 1900	__ communications	__ industry	__ politics/government	__ other: specify
		__ invention		

Specific dates 1909 **Builder/Architect Edward J. Gallagher**

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

This group of houses is significant as representing the very last type of small street houses to be built, in the period c. 1905 - 1909, when a new city ordinance outlawed building houses on streets less than 40' wide. The houses were built by Edward J. Gallagher, a major Baltimore builder, as part of his 1909 – 1911 Park Side development, which included the two-and-a-half blocks immediately south of Patterson Park between Luzerne and Streeper Streets and the blocks immediately to the south of these.

Gallagher developed this area according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1880 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of two-story house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for $1,200 - $1,500; small street houses for $700 - $900. Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the approximately $750 purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the $8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

In this particular case Gallagher sold all of the houses in Park Side to owner-occupants. Mainly German skilled workers paid the $1,200 to $1,500 for houses facing Patterson Park, or on Lakewood or Luzerne, whereas Polish laborers and tailors paid the $700-$750 for the houses on Glover St.

The land originally on which these houses are built belonged to the Patterson family as part of their 18th century estate, which also included the land given by the family to the city for Patterson Park. In the 1870s and 1880s the Patterson heirs began developing this block by leasing parcels to various builders who constructed modestly-scaled and priced housing for the mainly German immigrant families who were settling near the port-related fledgling industries of Canton. Most of the houses sold to mainly German-American semi-skilled tradesmen and laborers employed in nearby factories, who received mortgages from a variety of local building and loans, many of them sponsored by the German community.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property
Quadrangle name
Verbal boundary description and justification

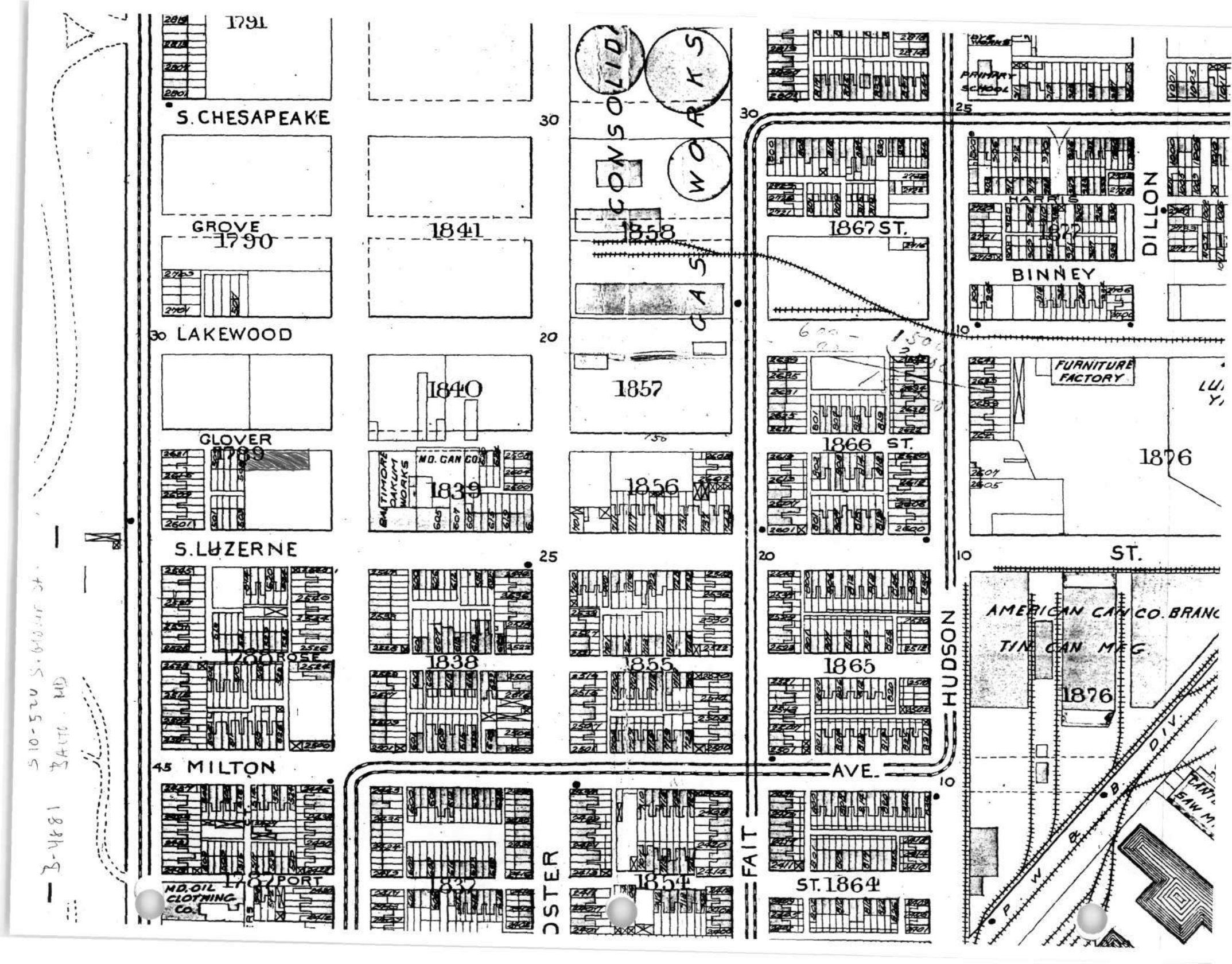
11. Form Prepared by

name / title	Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward		
Organization	The Alley House Project	date	
street & number	1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone	
city, town	Baltimore	state & zip code	Maryland 21204

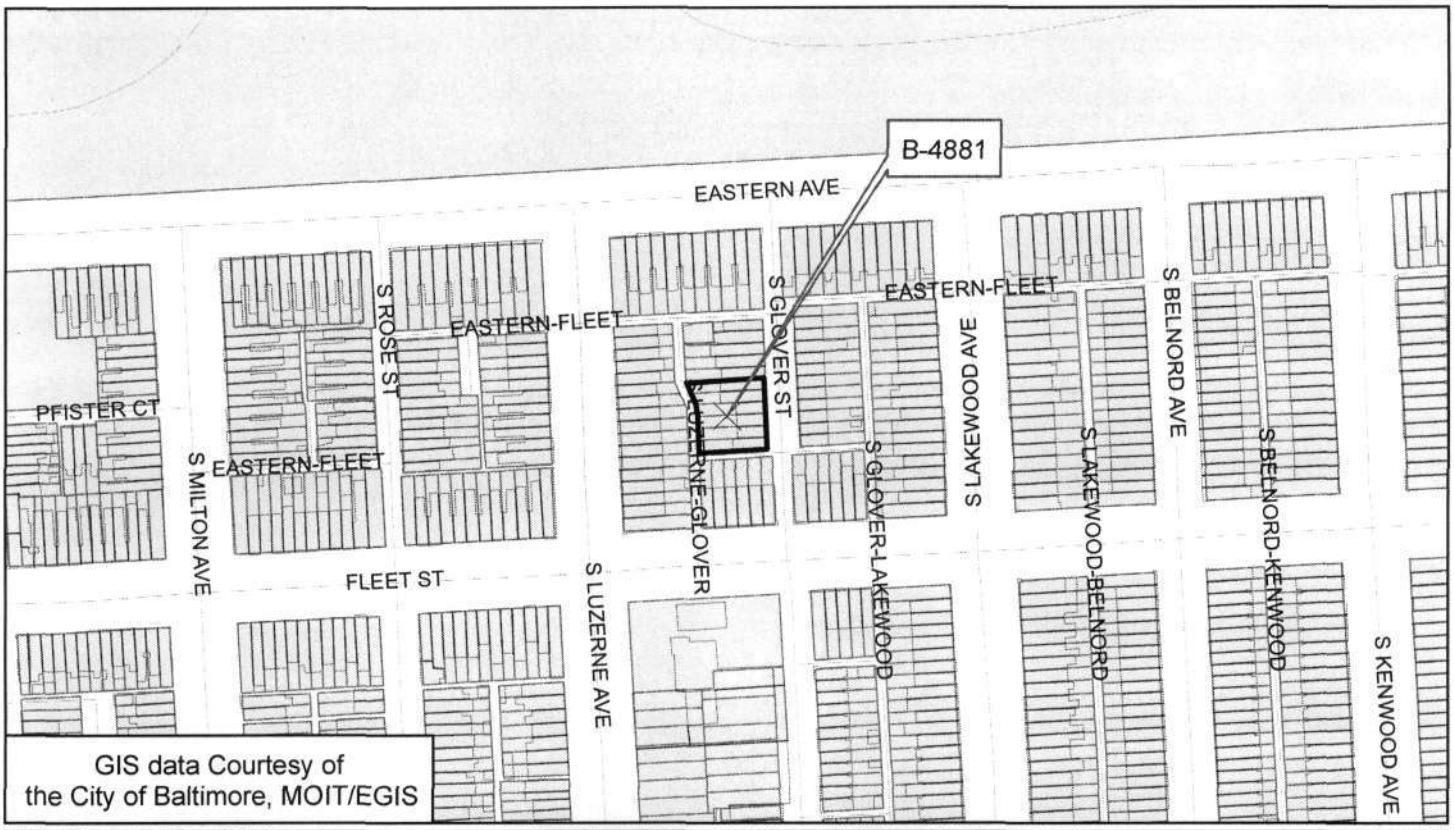
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of prope

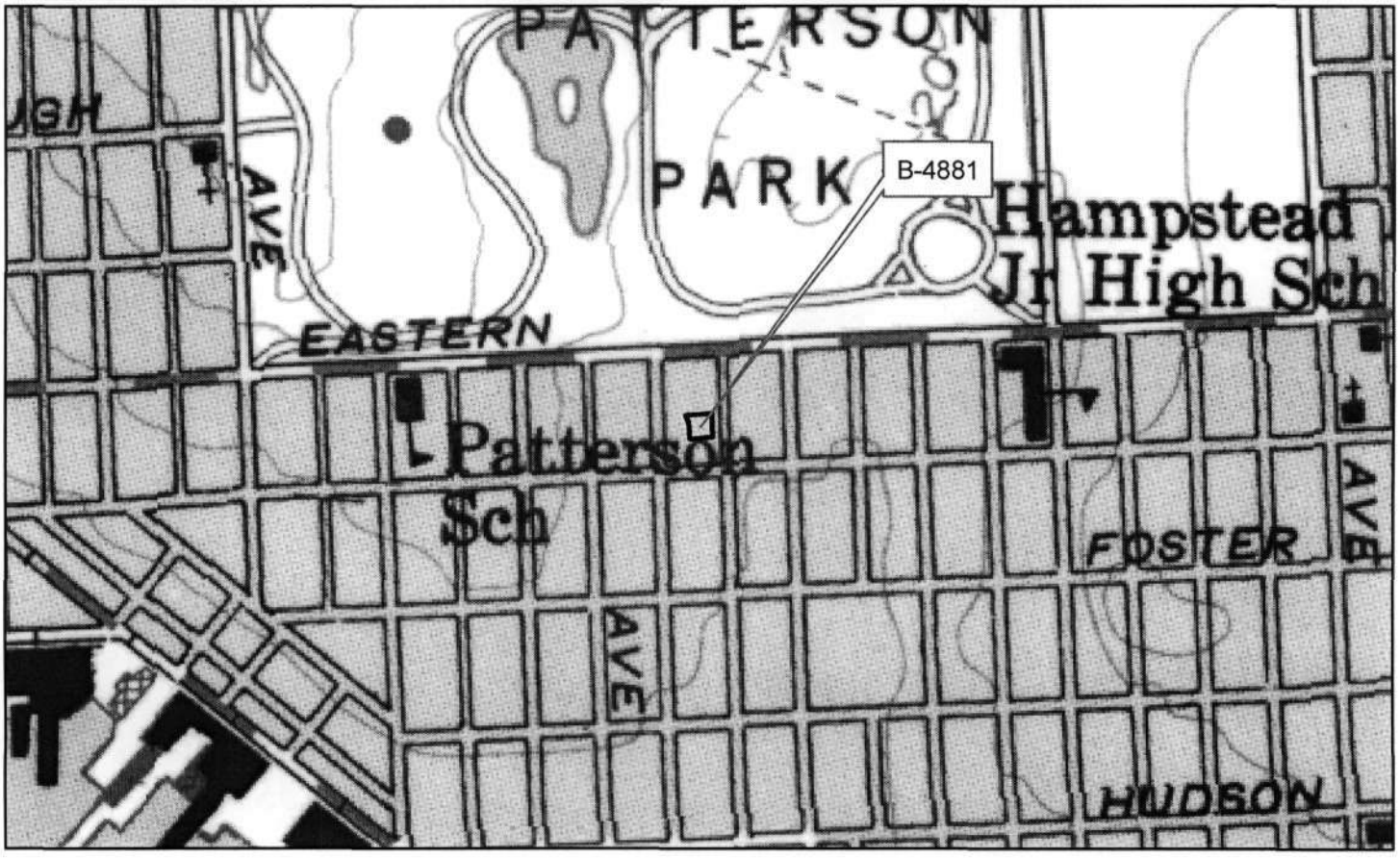
Return to:
DHCP/DHCD
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032-2023


1791
S. CHESAPEAKE
GROVE
1790
1841
CONSOLID
WORKS
GAS
1858
1867 ST.
PRIMARY SCHOOL
HARRIS
1822
BINNEY
DILLON
LAKEWOOD
1840
1857
GLOVER
1789
BALTIMORE DAKUM WORKS
MD. CAN CO.
1839
1856
1866 ST.
FURNITURE FACTORY
1876
S. LUZERNE
ROSE
1838
1855
1865
HUDSON
AMERICAN CAN CO. BRANC
TIN CAN MFG.
1876
MILTON
AVE.
PORT
MD. OIL CLOTHING CO.
1837
1854
ST. 1864
FAIT
ST.
P. W. & B. DIV.
SAW M

B-4881
510-520 S. Glover Street
Block 1789 Lots 075-080
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.



GIS data Courtesy of
the City of Baltimore, MOIT/EGIS



510-520 S. Clover
HC-1

B-4H!
510-520 S. Clover St.
BALTO. MD
C. Beldmire
10/97

1/2

520 S. Clover
HC-1

B-4881
520 S. Clover St.
BALTO. MD
C. Belfonie
10/97
2/2