

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4902

1. Name

Historic _____ 2008 – 2020 North Etting Street
and / common _____

2. Location

street & number _____ 2008 – 2020 North Etting Street
city, town _____ Baltimore
state & zip code _____ Maryland 21205 _____ 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> 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

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check One

unaltered
 altered

Check One

original site
 moved:
 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 seven two-story, two-bay wide vernacular Queen Anne-style brick houses with shed roofs and simple, scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were built c. 1890. The houses retain their original brick facades, which were always painted. Today, the entire basement area is painted white, to imitate the marble used in more expensive houses.

The houses are two stories in height, 12' wide and occupy lots 70' deep. Each house is two rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The kitchens are located in the basement. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a simple wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by three tall, narrow scroll-sawn brackets set against a plain frieze area, that is more typical of early Italianate-style houses of the 1870s than houses of this period.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels and plain tympanums. The sills are wood. All of the windows are filled with 1/1 sash or are boarded over. Doorways have an elaborate Queen Anne-style decorative brickwork hood of the same style as seen on main street houses of this period. No original doors remain and several of the openings have been boarded over. The houses sit on very high basements, lit by a double-light sash. Each house is reached by six or seven concrete steps.

3. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<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 c. 1890

Builder/Architect

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

This group of houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the years after the Civil War when these same builders were erecting large, fashionable houses on the main streets, often facing parks or squares. While building three-story houses on the main streets that might sell for \$2,500 - \$3,500, they were also providing decent, inexpensive housing for the local working classes that might sell for \$700 - \$900. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to all of the city's neighborhoods of the period c. 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that people held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new middle-class neighborhoods going up in west and east Baltimore. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 15' to 18'-wide three-story houses on the main streets (priced at different levels according to the importance of the street and the house width), and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks.

Builders usually sold their small street houses in this neighborhood to German-American semi-skilled workers and laborers who received mortgages from the wide variety of community and ethnically-sponsored building and loan associations. Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties or sold them to other investors. 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.

The houses are especially significant because they belong to a small group of surviving small street houses in northwest Baltimore, the vast majority having been cleared during the various urban renewal projects over the last several decades. They are also important because of their proximity to the various railroad and streetcar-building shops located in this portion of the city, as well as the slaughterhouses and their related industries. Housing of this type was built to provide reasonable-priced housing for the many mainly German immigrants who came to northwest Baltimore to work in these industries in the decades after the Civil War.

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 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 property rights.

Return to:

DHCP/DHCD

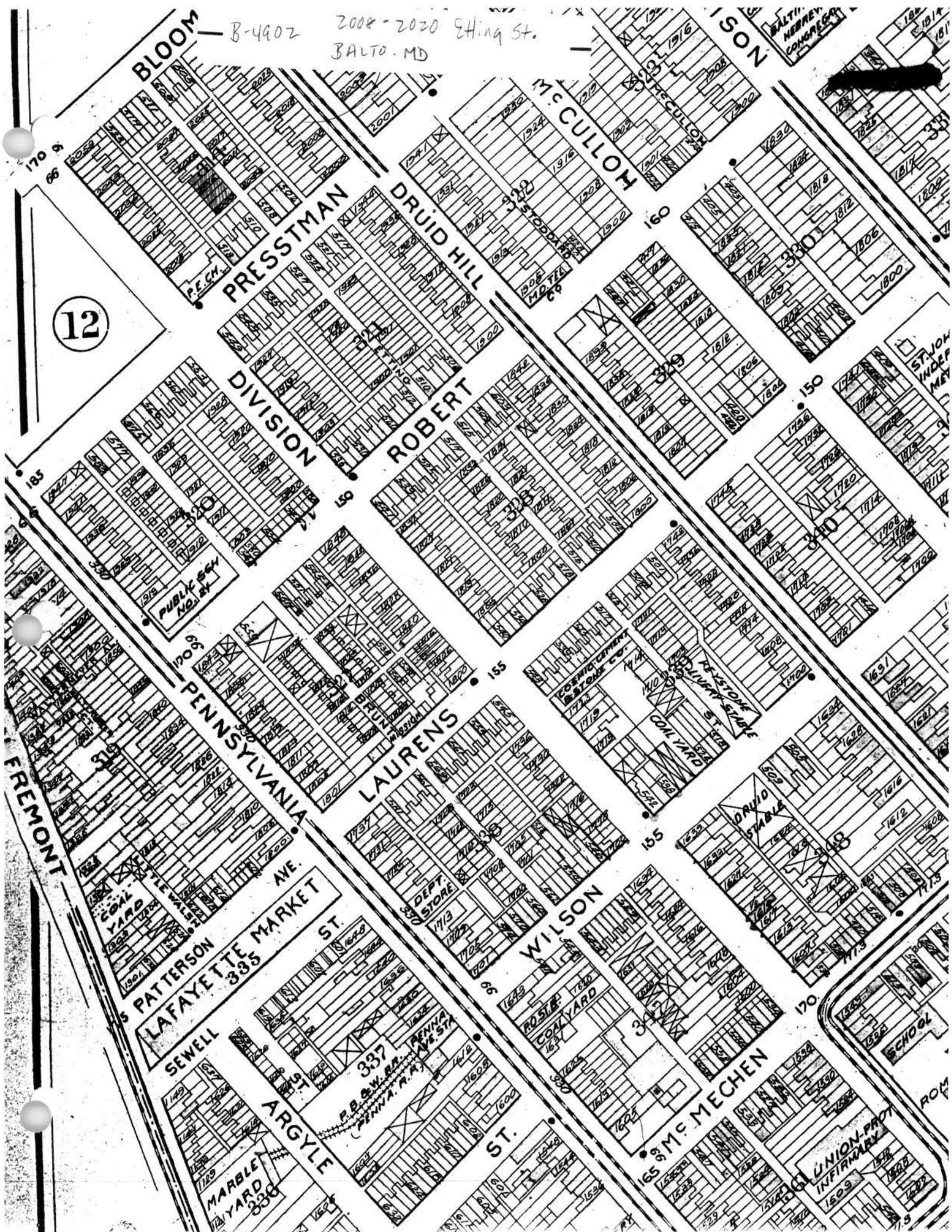
Maryland Historical Trust

100 Community Place

Crownsville MD 21032-2023

B-4902 2008-2020 E.Hing St.
BALTO. MD

12



BLOOM

PRESSTMAN

DRUID HILL

MCCULLOH

ISON

DIVISION

ROBERT

PENNSYLVANIA

LAURENS

FREMONT

PATTERSON
LAFAYETTE MARKET

WILSON

McMECHEN

SEWELL

ARGYLE

MARBLE YARD

SCHOOL

UNION-PROT
INFIRMARY

PUBLIC SCH
NO. 41

P.B. & W. CO.
PENNA. P.A.

COAL YARD

DAVID STABLE

ROSLIE
COAL YARD

UNION-PROT
INFIRMARY

BALTIMORE
HERRICK
CONGRESS

ST. JOHN
INDUSTRIAL

ROM



B-4902

2008-2020 N. E. H. St.

BALTO. MD

W. Nield

6/00

MG SHPO 1/2



B-4902
2012 N. 24th St.
BALTO. MD
W. Nield
6/00
MD SHPO
2/2