

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4912

1. Name

Historic 1111 - 1131 Shields Place
and / common

2. Location

street & number 1111 - 1131 Shields Place
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 eleven two-story, two-bay wide houses late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were built c. 1890. They show the influence of the Queen Anne style, which gained popularity in Baltimore rowhouse design in the 1880s, in their elaborate brick doorway hoods. The houses retain their original brick facades, which were always painted.

The houses are two stories in height, only 11'7" wide and occupy lots 48'6" deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. 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 wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by six narrow scroll-sawn brackets, decorated with grooves, set against a plain, deep lower frieze panel. The narrow upper frieze area, which also serves as ventilation for the attic, is decorated with a row of fleur-de-lis shapes, created with a jig saw.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels with plain tympanums and brick sills. All of the windows are filled with 1/1 sash. The curved brick doorway hoods project substantially from the façade and are articulated with an inner row of alternately flush and recessed stretcher bricks. Each side of the hood ends with a design formed by three rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks framed by a "drop" composed of progressively recessed stretchers set vertically. Doorways have single-light transoms, many of which have been covered over. The houses show a mix of replacement door styles. Each house has a water table composed of three rows of slightly projecting stretcher bricks. The houses sit on very high basements, lit by a double-light sash. Each house is reached by six 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"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<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 many builders of small street houses in the years after the Civil War when these same builders were 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 quite common to all of the city's neighborhoods of the period c. 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that people at different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the inner city neighborhoods going up in west and east Baltimore. Builders acquired anywhere from an entire block 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 immigrants, workers and laborers who received mortgages from the wide variety of community and ethnically-oriented 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 different 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 were able to buy their own home later.

The houses are especially significant because they belong to a small group of surviving small houses in northwest Baltimore, the vast majority having been cleared during the various urban redevelopments over the last several decades. They are also important because of their proximity to the various rail 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 mainland 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-4912 1111-1131 Shields Place BALTO. MD

Inch

AYETTE

LANVALE

HARLEM

PKINS 115 AVE

MILTON (BENNETT)

AVE.

170

178

155

66

129

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

411

HARLEM AVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

135

AVE.

129 PL.

MYRTLE

DOLPHIN

AVE.

EDMONDSON

GEORGE

ARGYLE

125

125

110

110

PRIMARY PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 18

ST. PETER'S ASYLUM

BRANTLEY BAPT CHURCH

PIUS MEMORIAL CH.

MEMORIAL CHURCH

PA

ST.

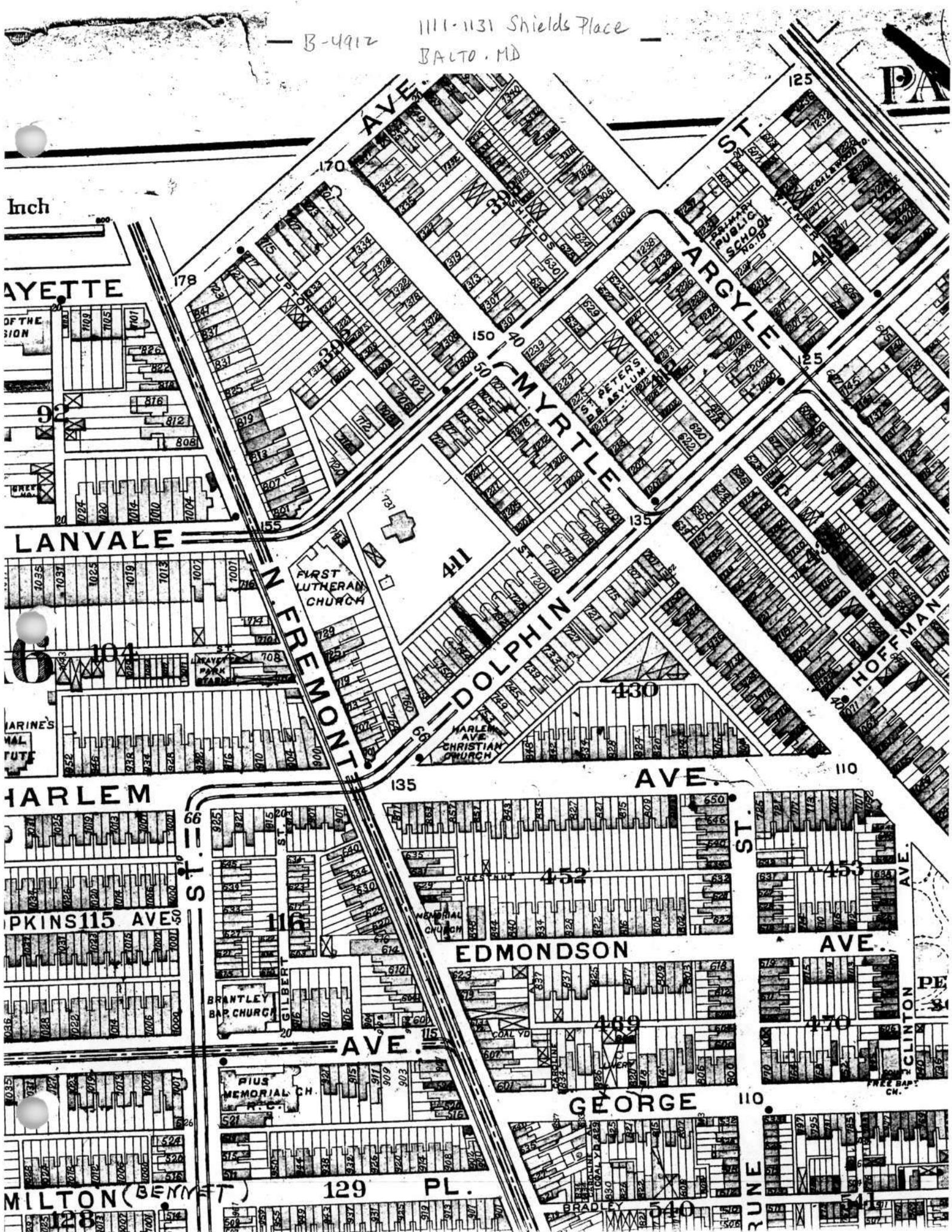
AVE.

CLINTON

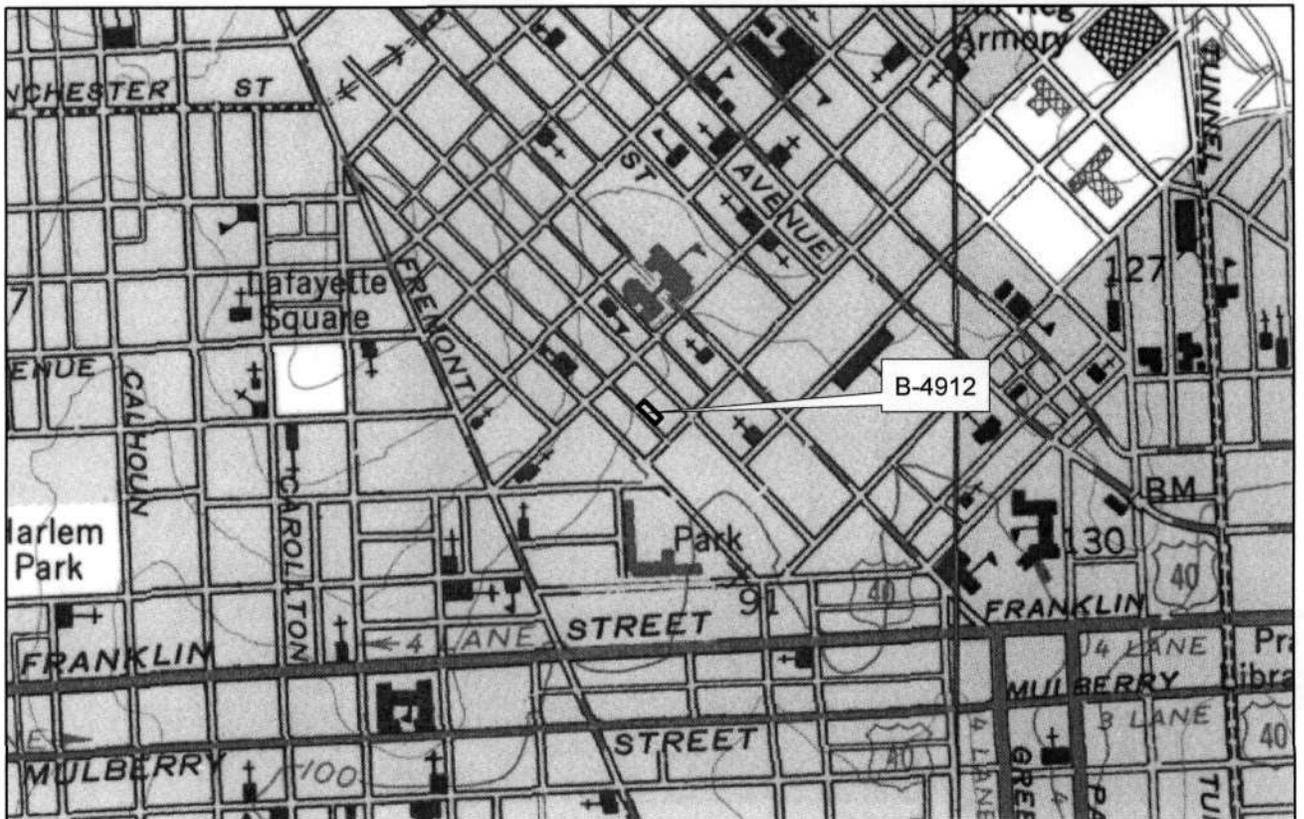
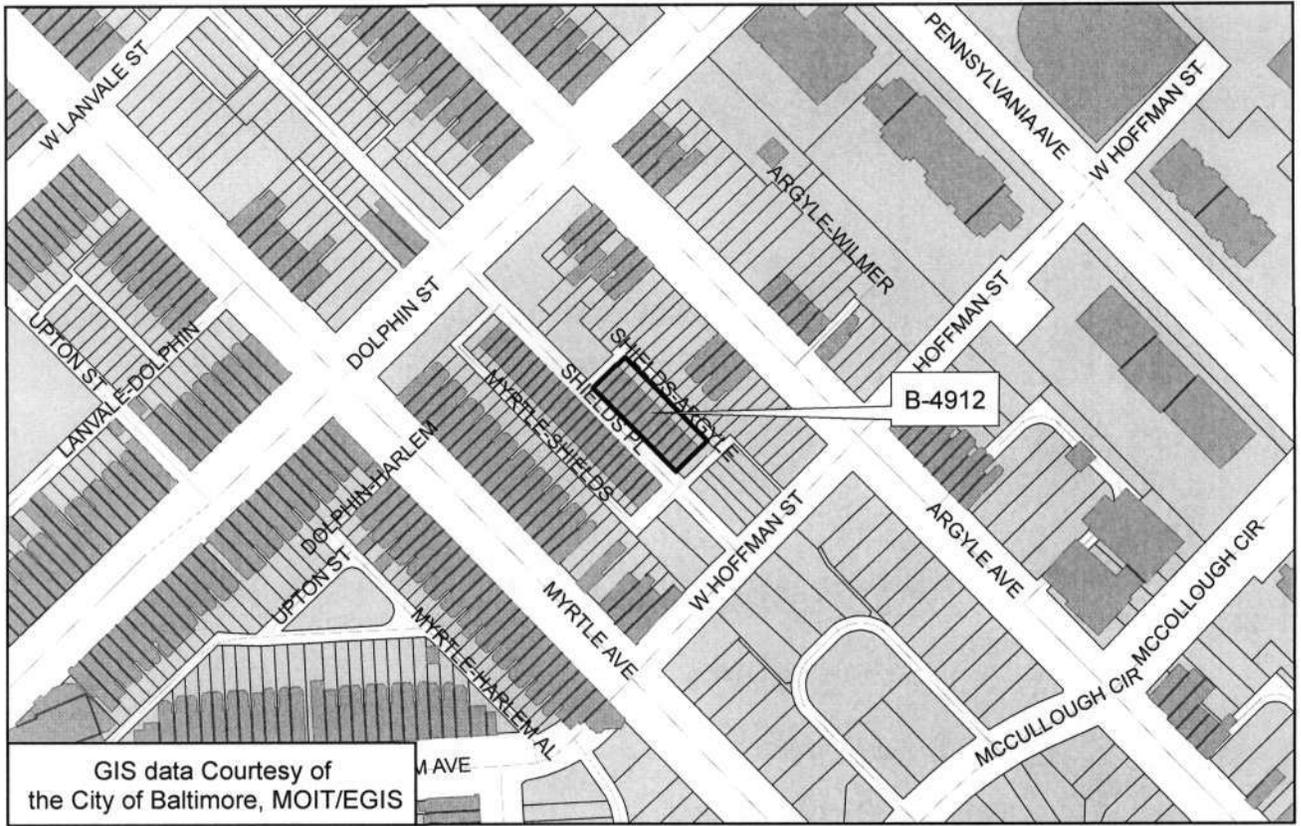
AVE.

RUNE

BRADLEY 540



B-4912
1111-1131 Shields Place
Block 0431
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad





B-4912

1111-1131 Shields Pl.

BALTO, MD

W. Nield

6/00

MD SAPO 112

RODOLPH PROFESSIONAL
PAPER • PAPIER • PAPER

531



B-4912

1129 Shields Place

BALTO, MD

W. Nield

6/00

MD SAPD

2/2