

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4928

### 1. Name

Historic 1927 - 1943 Vine Street  
and / common

### 2. Location

street & number 1927 - 1943 Vine 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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		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:
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move: _____

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

The south side of the 1900 block of Vine St. is built up with two different groups of houses. 1927 – 1933 are vernacular Queen Anne-style houses with sheet metal and stepped brick cornices, built c. 1895. 1935 – 1943 Vine St. are Renaissance Revival style houses with brown Roman brick facades and sheet metal cornices, built c. 1905. They are typical of a form of house built particularly in southwest Baltimore, where the two-room-deep houses sits on a high basement containing the kitchen. Most of the nine-member row retain their original brick facades, which were always painted; one has been covered with aluminum siding and two with formstone.

The houses are two stories in height, those at 1927-33 Vine St. are 12' wide on 78'11" lots and those at 1935-1943 Vine St. are 13' wide on 78'6" lots. Each house is only two rooms deep but sits on a tall basement containing the kitchen. The houses are constructed in running bond and 1927 – 1933 were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs of 1927-33 Vine St. are capped by cornice consisting of a sheet metal crown molding set above a stepped brick frieze, consisting of two rows of projecting stretcher bricks set above two more rows that project somewhat less and are marked by eight header bricks evenly distributed across the frieze. At 1935-1943 Vine St. the Renaissance-Revival-style cornice is composed of a sheet metal crown molding framed by two long end brackets, whose arched caps, decorated with rosettes, rise slightly above the roofline. The lower edge of the brackets is finished with a distinct trefoil pattern, imitating the popular form of wooden scroll-sawn brackets. The frieze area is decorated with extremely stylish classical swags.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, composed of a double row of headers, with plain tympanums and wood sills, many of which are now covered with sheet metal. At 1927-33 Vine St. one set of the original 2/2 sash survive, but most of the windows are filled with 1/1 sash. At 1935-1943 Vine St. the windows originally had 1/1 sash. Doorways have single-light transoms, but many are covered over, and the houses show a variety of replacement door styles. 1927-33 Vine St sit on high basements, lit by a double-hung sash, each entrance being reached by seven or eight wooden or metal steps, set parallel to the facade. At 1935-1943 Vine St. the basement area has a stylish marble stringer set above a two-light sash. The houses sit on medium-high basements with the entrances being reached by three or four marble steps.

## 8. 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. 1895 - 1905

Builder/Architect

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

This group of houses significant as representing the level of architectural stylishness builders were willing to give to small street houses in the late nineteenth century and is testament to the fact that their was no stigma attached to small street living. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast and southwest of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide three-bay-wide, two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-bay-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.

The houses are especially significant because of their proximity to the slaughterhouses of southwest Baltimore and their related industries, particularly the William Wilkens & Co. Curled Hair Manufactory, one of the largest employers in the area. A number of German-American owned breweries were also located in this section of the city. Moderately-priced housing was built to provide homes for the mainly German immigrants who came to southwest Baltimore to work in these rapidly expanding 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

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

city, town Baltimore

date

telephone

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 Annotate 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 rights.

Return to:

DHCP/DHCD

Maryland Historical Trust

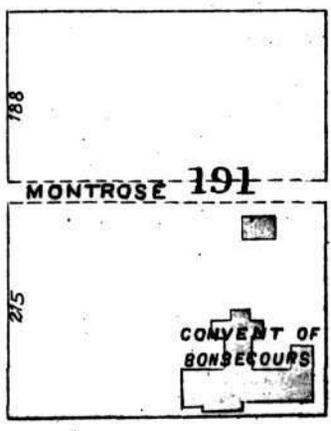
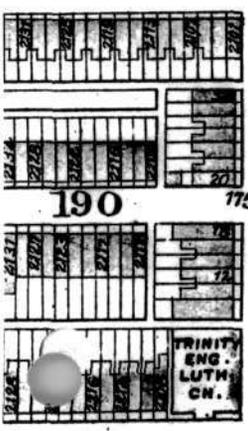
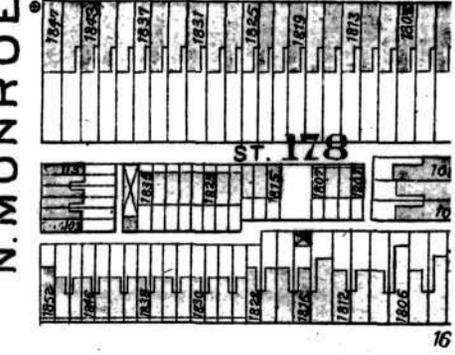
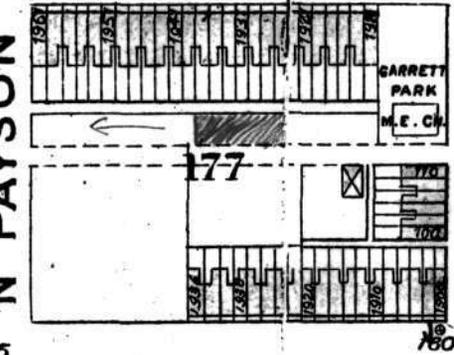
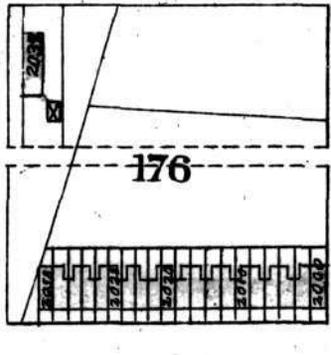
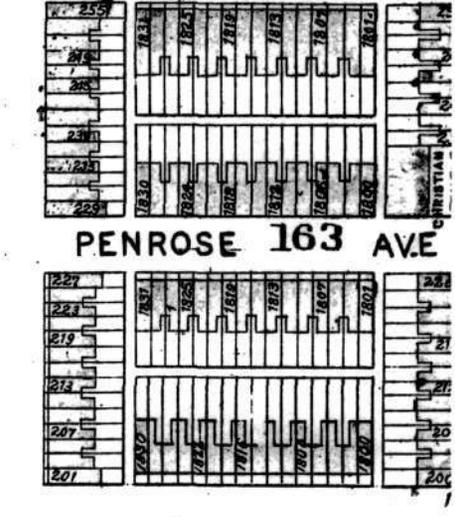
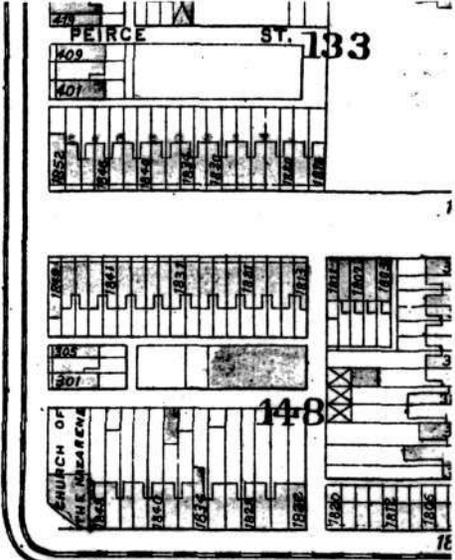
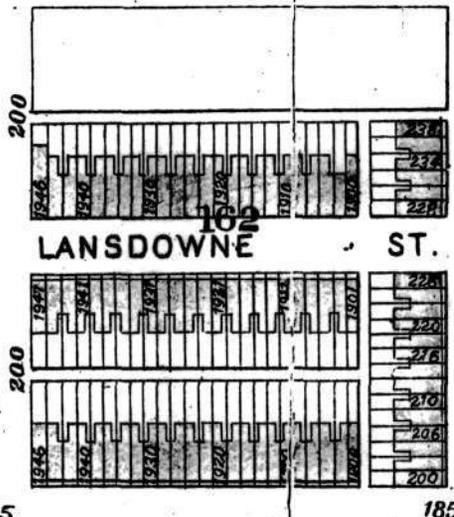
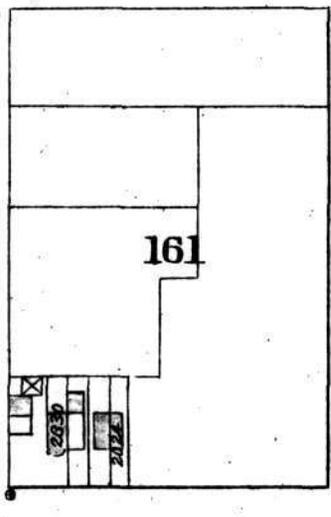
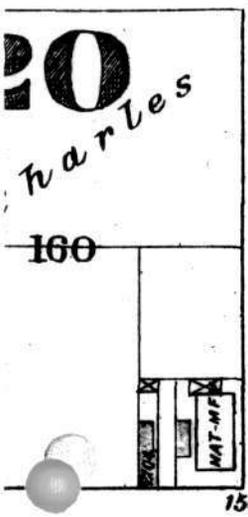
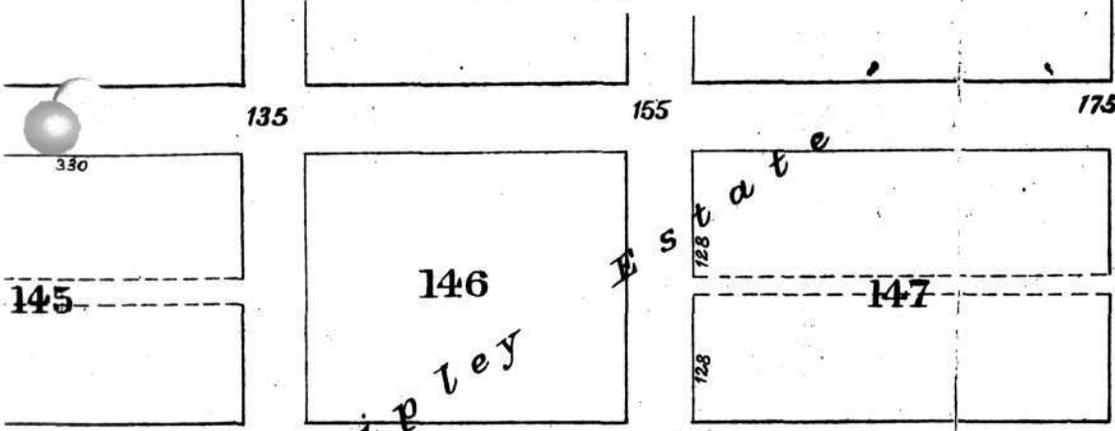
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Crownsville MD 21032-2023

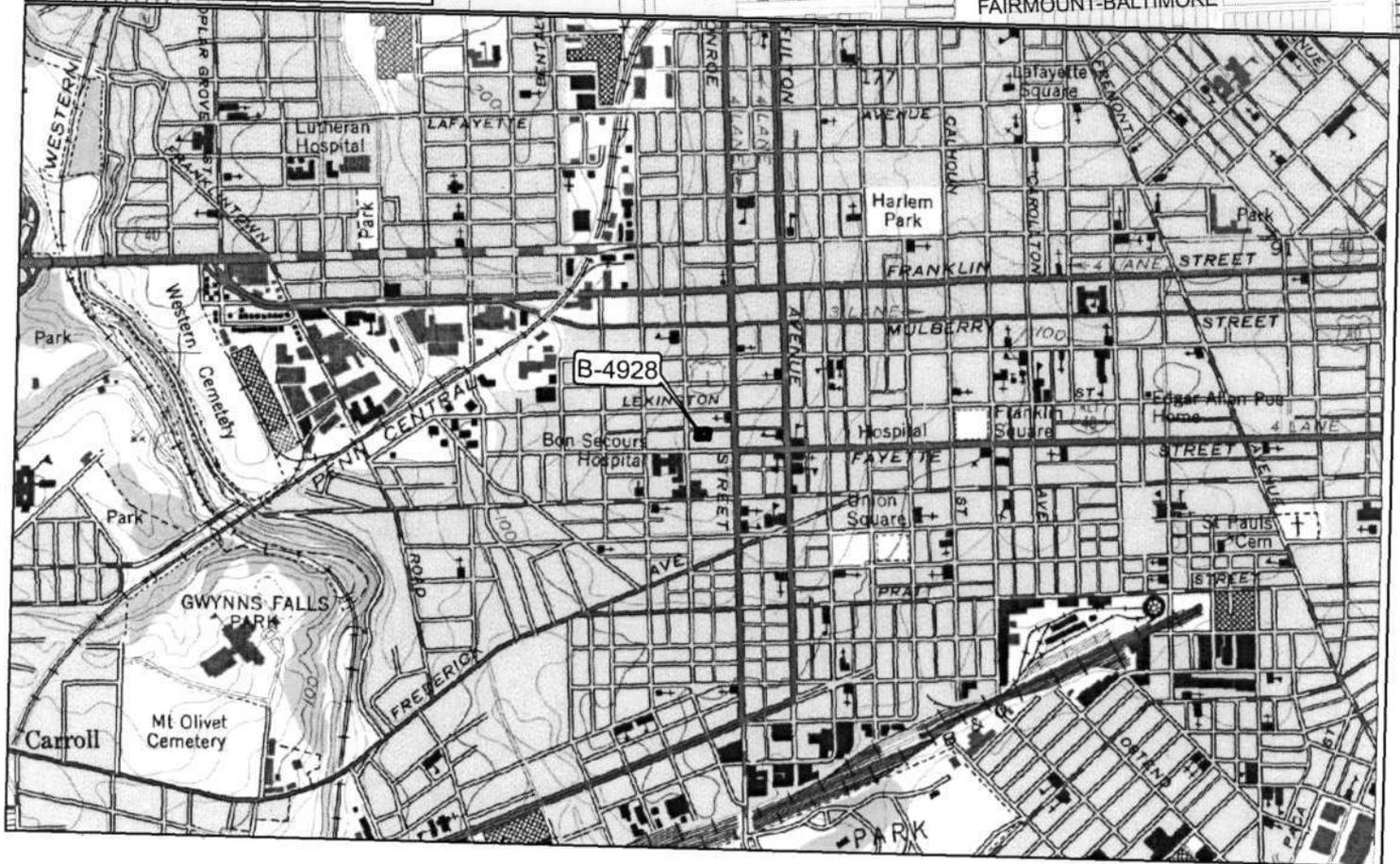
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B-4928 1927-1943 Vine St BALTO. MD

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B-4928  
1927-1943 Vine Street  
Block 0177  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore West Quad.





B-4928

1927-1943 Vine St.

3 ACRO, MD

W. Wield

6/00

MD SADO

1/2



B-4928

1933-1935 Vine St.

BACTO. MD

W. Nield

6/10

MD SAPD

2/2