

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-5019

1. Name

Historic *Callender*
and / common 104 - 126 South ~~Calendar~~ Street

2. Location

street & number 104 - 126 South *Callender*
city, town ~~Calendar~~ Street
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
city, town state & zip code telephone

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 type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved:
<input checked="" 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 west side of the 100 block of S. ^{Callender} Calendar St. was built up with several different groups (comprising a total of seven) two-bay-wide, two-story-and-attic brick houses. These are typical of a popular type of Baltimore rowhouse built in the late 1840s and 1850s to serve the city's growing working class population. The lower-pitched gable roof allowed for a more spacious upper story, which now could be lit by small rectangular windows at both the front and rear of the house, instead of the earlier dormer windows. Despite its practical nature, this new feature had its roots in a stylistic change in Baltimore's fashionable housing, the small "attic" windows being an important part of the façade design of much larger town mansions being built in the new Greek Revival style. 110-112 S. Calendar St. had their roofs raised to a full three stories sometime in the 1870s or later and now have an Italianate-style shed roof.

The houses are two-and-a-half stories in height, 12' wide and occupy lots 68' deep. Each house is only two rooms deep. The houses are constructed in running bond, which was always painted but some have been covered with formstone and stucco. The low-pitched gable roof has a corbelled brick cornice decorated with a row of brick dentils. The roofs are covered with modern asphalt shingles overtop the original cedar shakes. A double chimney located at the peak of the gable roof serves both the front and rear rooms.

The first and second floor door and window openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, some composed of a double row of headers, and all with plain tympanums. The narrow attic windows have no lintels. All of the sills are wood. The window openings are filled with replacement 6/6 and 1/1 sash. No original doors remain and entrances show a variety of replacement door types set beneath narrow single-light transoms. The houses sit on high basements, lit by a single-light transom, the entrances being reached by four to seven concrete, brick, or wooden steps, depending on the incline of the street. Some of the houses have entrances to the basement directly from the street, set under the stairs.

The houses are two rooms deep, with the front room being entered directly from the front door. The front and back rooms of the first floor are separated by a wide opening, with the tightly winding, narrow stairs set in the rear room, in the space between the partition wall and the fireplace. There are two bedrooms on the second floor of the main part of the house, each with a fireplace. The third floor attic rooms have low sloping ceilings, with a maximum ceiling height of about seven feet at the peak of the gable sloping down to about four feet at the front and rear of the house. The kitchen, with its own cooking fireplace, was located in the basement.

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/	
<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	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<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 c. 1845 - 1855

Builder/Architect

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

These houses are significant as being representative of a large group of such houses built in the 1840s and 1850s to accommodate the growing labor force centered around the Baltimore waterfront and the railroad yards in southwest Baltimore. Although showing stylistic influences from Greek Revival style buildings constructed in Baltimore in the 1830s and 1840s (in the proportions of the attic windows, the chaste exterior details, and the double parlor floor plan), the outstanding feature of these houses is their extreme simplicity of design and detailing. They are practical adaptations of a current mode of building, designed to meet the need for efficient, low-cost housing for a growing working class community. The floor plan is essentially the same as that of the earlier Federal-style two-and-a-half story houses, but the opening between the two rooms is wider, reflecting popular Greek Revival tastes. The increase in height of the third story (from a dormer story to an attic story) allowed the third story to be divided into two separate rooms, in place of the one open room of the dormer story, thus providing welcome additional private living space to large families or those who had to take in boarders. The houses do not differ markedly from similar two-story-and-attic houses built on nearby main streets—they are simply somewhat narrower versions priced to serve less affluent residents of the old walking city.

The houses are especially significant because of their proximity to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards, the nation's first railroad, and its related railroad-oriented industries, like car and rail shops. Housing of this type was built to provide inexpensive housing for the wide variety of both Irish and German immigrants who came to southwest Baltimore to work in railroad-related industries in the decade before 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 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

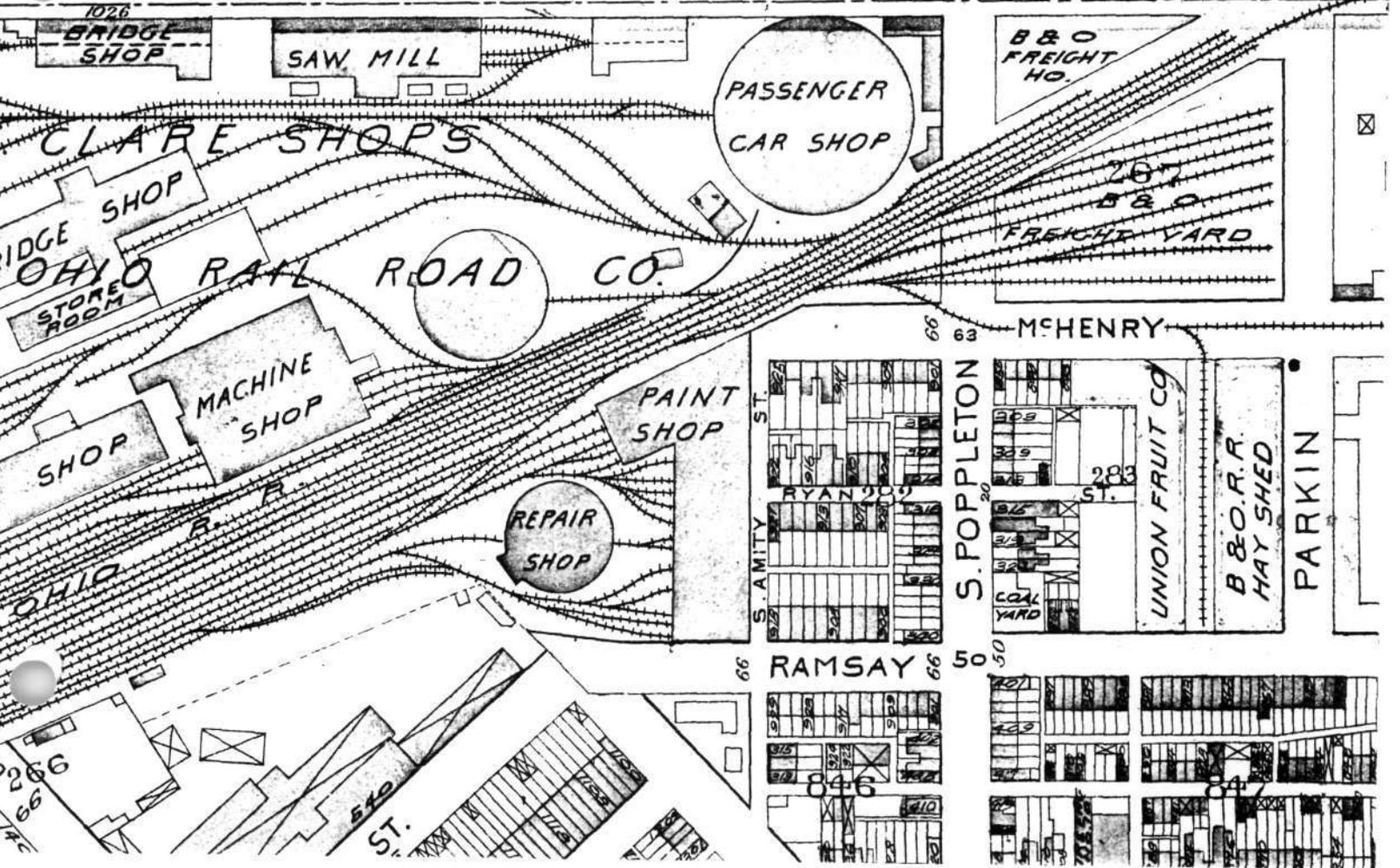
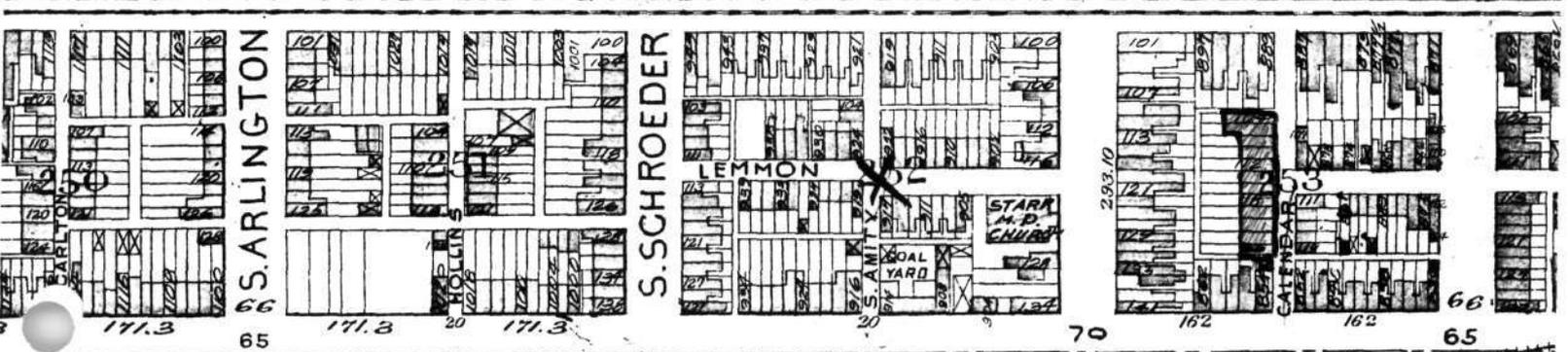
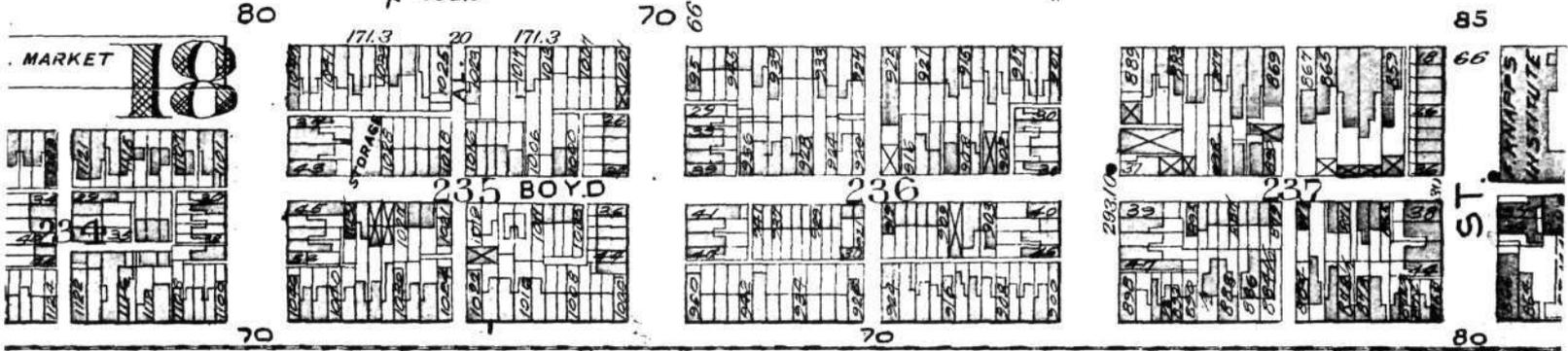
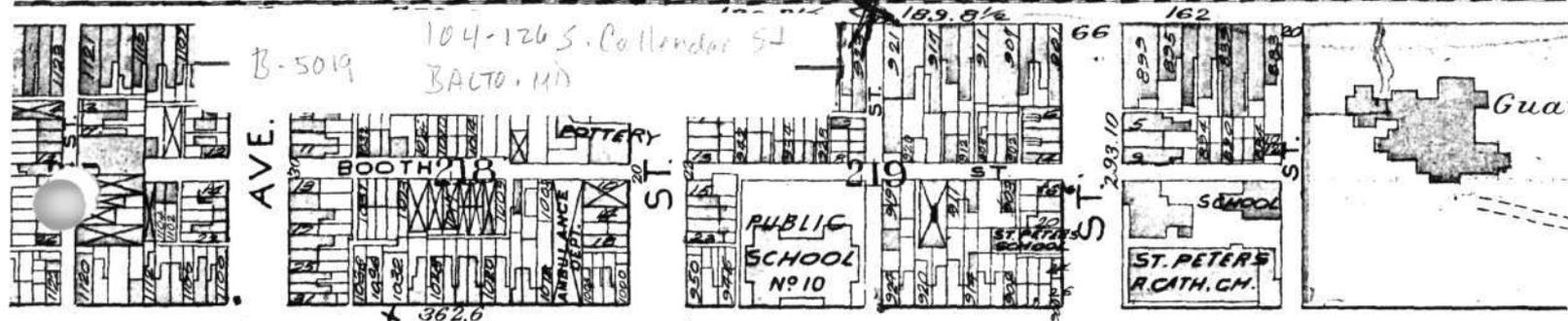
Maryland Historical Trust

100 Community Place

Crownsville MD 21032-2023

104-126 S. Callender St
BACTO. MD

B-5019





104-106 S. Calender
Sub 4

B-5019

104-126 Callender St,
BALTO, MD.

C. Belfrage

3/98

MD SHPD

114

1172645 0211 N N X 33



106



104 Calendar 1
SWB-4

B-5019
104-126 Callender St.
LAWTON, MD
C. Belfrage
3/98
2/4

1-60849 0211 4



110-112 Calender

Sw8-4

B-5019

104-126 Callender 84.

BALTO. MD

C. Belgrave

3/98

3/4

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND



124-126 Calendar

Sub 4

B-5019

104-126 Callender St.

BALTO, MD

C. Beifm. ne

3/48

4/4

1148845 2011 4 11 4 11

POPPLINGTON HISTORIC STUDY

B-5019
~~B-2767~~

<u>Block</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Address</u>	MAGI #0427675404
253	82-93	104-126 S. Callender Street	

Approximate age

<u>1800-1845</u>	<u>1845-1860</u>	<u>1865-1880</u>	<u>1880-1896</u>	<u>1896-on</u>
	104-106	110, 112		
	108, 114	116, 120		
	118, 122-126			

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Architectural</u>	<u>Condition</u>			
A	Significant-save	good	fair	poor	bad
B	Quality-Indiv./groups-save	good	fair	poor	bad
C	Important to street/groups	good	fair	poor	bad
D	Insignificant/detrimental	good	fair	poor	bad

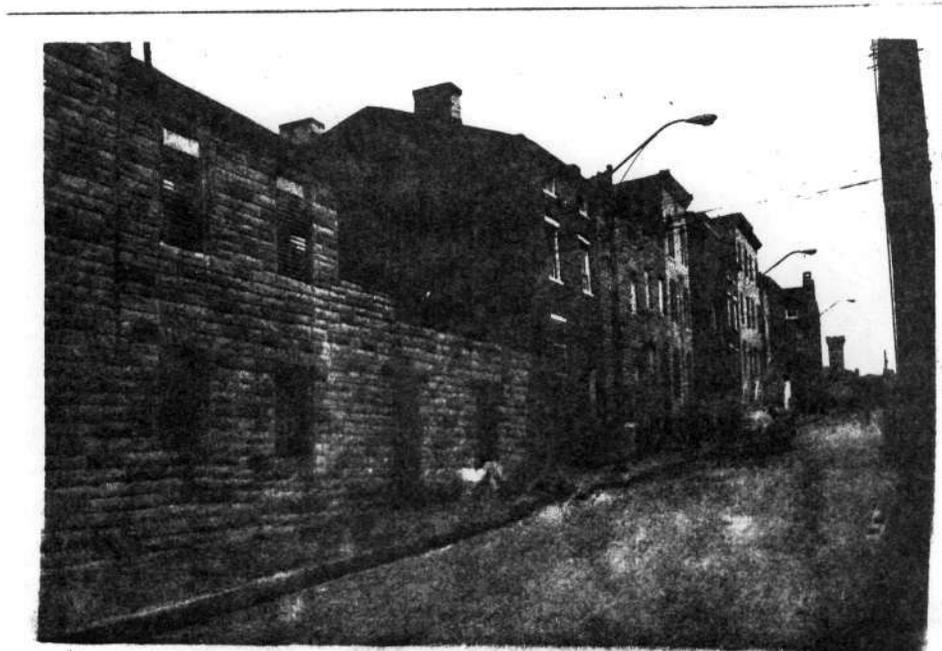
Notable features:

Though complete, this terrace is partly vacant; the high steps make some of the houses inconvenient. They could be removed though the loss of the 2½ story houses would be sad.

Number 108 is nice with traditional wood steps. Formstone abounds: 108, 110, 112, 124, 122, 120.

Environmental context:

Numbers 116-122 are vacant (see comments for 107-119 Callender).



B-5019

Summary Block 254

This block again demonstrates, only in a more acute form, the disparity which exists between the Pratt Street frontages and that of Lombard Street. The center of the block here is decayed beyond repair; it and the condition of Parkin and Scott Streets call for immediate remedial action. These are extremely convenient locations to live in for persons working in the nearby industrial areas below Pratt Street; Scott Street is additionally attractive because it dead-ends at Lombard Street.

It is clear that as these lower blocks (below Lombard) approach Fremont they deteriorate markedly. As this process is so far advanced, it may be irreversible and the whole of the area should be reviewed for potential demolition and re-use of the land. Certainly little remains of value in the lower part of 254. People dwelling here should be rehoused as soon as possible and a plan made for rehabilitation or demolition.

[It has come to our attention that the Scott Street houses (lots 50-64, 90-91) are in such wretched condition due to condemnation and acquisition activity which will facilitate the building of a City park. As in the cases of block 170 and 171, this plan to gouge out a vast area from Fremont to and including the west side of Scott leads one to seriously question the wisdom of so rigid a line. The purpose is not questioned at all, but the damage to long-

Block 254

B-5019

term neighborhood values is quite unnecessary. An immediate
review is needed.7

B-5019

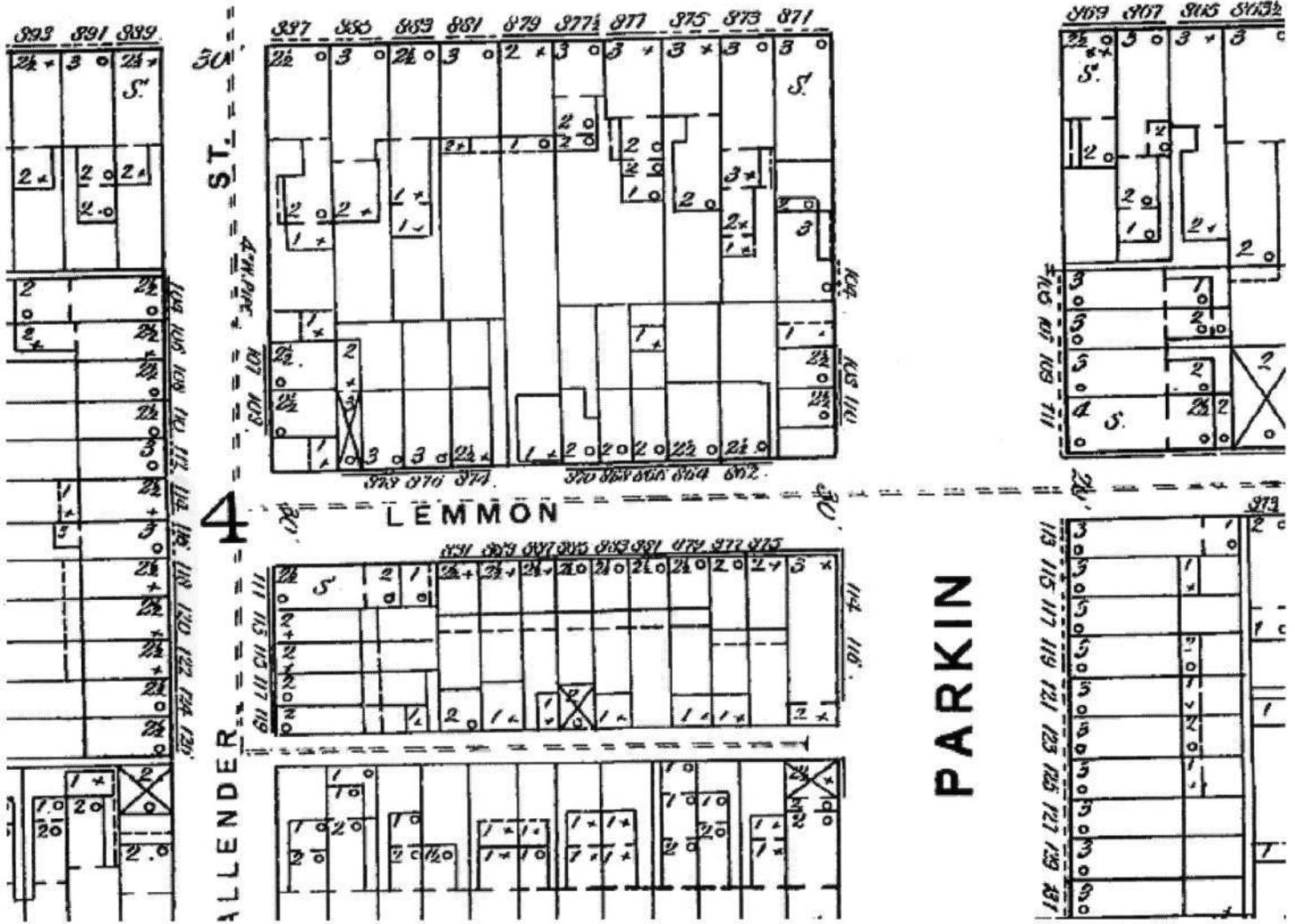
B-2767

104-126 S. Callender Street (114-122 Demolished)

Block 253 Lots 082-093

Sanborn Map

Baltimore 1890 vol. 3, Sheet 83_a



B-5019

~~B-2767~~

104-126 Callender Street (114-122 Demolished)
Block 253 Lots 082-093
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad.

