FHR-8-300 (11-78)

B-1402

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

115

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Null House

2. Location

street & number 1037 Hillen Street N/A not for publication

city, town Baltimore ___ vicinity of congressional district Seventh

state Maryland code 24 county Baltimore (independent city) code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	X no	___ military	X other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Nicholas Constantinides

street & number 1027 Hillen Street

city, town Baltimore ___ vicinity of state Maryland 21205

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. City Courthouse, Land Records Office

street & number Calvert and Fayette Streets

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1980 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	X moved date September 28, 1980
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The dwelling at 1037 Hillen Street is located in the Oldtown area of Baltimore City, Maryland

It is a two and one-half story, three-bay wide dwelling of wood frame construction that was built between 1782 and 1784 at the end of a row of attached dissimilar buildings. The principal facade has a one-story wooden Italianate storefront of later construction with large store windows and two entrances. The second story is three bays wide, is covered with beaded wooden clapboards and has three windows. The gabled roof has a centrally placed gabled dormer. The exposed northeast facade is two rooms deep, is covered with extra-wide weatherboard and has a small, single-sashed window on the right side of the attic story. The rear facade has no fenestration on the first and second stories and is covered with plywood sheathing; the rear gabled roof has two shed dormers and a chimney. The first floor plan is one room deep while the second and attic floors are two rooms deep. To save the building from demolition, it was moved on September 28, 1980, to the present site, 300 feet northeast of its original location on the opposite side of Hillen Street.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This rectangular-shaped house has new foundation walls made of cinderblock, faced with common bond brick veneer. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt composition over tin and wood shingle. The front slope of the roof is punctuated by a centrally placed gabled dormer with overhang; the rear roof slope features two equally-placed shed dormers and a single, end-wall brick chimney on the northeast side of the slope. There is little paint left on the wooden clapboard exterior; what paint remains is red in color and peeling heavily.

The principal - or Hillen Street - facade has a one-story wooden Italianate store front of later construction. The store entrance is slightly off-center to the right and is recessed from the outer walls. The triple-paneled wooden door has a boarded-up upper window and a dentilled head surround with a flush transom panel, without glass, over top. To the left of the entrance are two large, boarded-up store windows, extending from just above floor level to the second story. The wider window faces the street and sits atop a long and narrow rectangular panel with two mesh-covered openings. A narrower window sits at an angle between the street window and the store entrance. To the right of the store entrance is an entrance leading to the second story. The Italianate door has two round-headed panels with raised moldings; the door is topped by a flush transom with no glass. A wooden Italianate cornice, supported by wooden brackets and trimmed with dentilled molding, heads the store window and both entrances and runs the width of the building.

The second story of the principal facade is three bays wide and has beaded-edge, wooden clapboard siding. Three equally-spaced windows are flanked by louvred wooden blinds, fastened by metal shutter hooks. The northeast window has two over two double hung sash while the other two windows have no sash. The dormer window on the front facade also has two over two double hung sash.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The exposed, northeast facade is covered with extra-wide unbeaded weatherboard. The only fenestration consists of a small, single-sashed hinged window on the right side of the attic story. A simple, wooden rake sheeted with tin covers the edge of the siding.

Before the house was moved, the rear (or southeast) facade featured a two-story back-building of later construction. This was removed before the house was relocated; the rear facade, now being repaired, has no fenestration on the first and second stories and is covered with plywood sheathing. The two attic dormers on the rear facade are the only fenestration and both are without sash.

The floor plan of the house is two rooms deep on all floors but the first; the first floor is one large room, possibly because of its later use for store purposes. At the far right and to the rear of this room, a stairwell opens to the second and third floors. At the far left and to the rear of the room, a single-stack brick chimney originates and runs through all floors to the roof. The second and attic floors have front and back rooms with wooden plank flooring and plaster over lath walls. Baseboard, door and window moldings are simply executed, although a more elaborate chair rail is affixed to the walls of the second floor front room. The ceiling joists on all floors are exposed, revealing chimney girders and beams which prove the earlier existence of a large, center chimney placed in the middle of the house.

The building was moved to a new site on the southeast side of Hillen Street on September 28, 1980. At its original location, the subject building was at the left (southwest) end of a row of three attached, dissimilar buildings. In the center of the row was a 2-bay wide, two and one-half story brick dwelling of approximately the same style and time period as the subject property, also with a first floor store front. The building on the opposite end was a three-bay wide, three-story brick Italianate style dwelling that was probably constructed in the 1850s and also had a first-story stor front. Directly to the left of the subject property was a fenced-in parking lot which occupies the remainder of the block. The parking lot is owned by Baltimore Gas and Electric and provides parking for their employees.

In 1979, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company purchased the subject building and the two adjoining buildings with the intention of tearing them down to extend the parking lot. To save the building from demolition, it was moved 300 feet to occupy a vacant lot at the northeast end of a row of attached, dissimilar buildings located on the opposite side of Hillen Street.

The only way to save the building from destruction was to have it moved; the two buildings left behind were demolished two days after the subject building was relocated. The move was accomplished with little difficulty and had the following effects upon the building: there was some loss of interior plaster; interior stairs were removed and saved for future

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

re-installation; the first and second story rear facade with two double hung windows and a back-building of later construction were removed prior to relocation.

The streetscape at the new location is comparable to that at the former site. Again, the subject structure sits at the end of a row of attached, dissimilar buildings. It is attached to a four-bay wide, three-story brick Italianate building, also with a first floor store front, that is comparable to the end unit at the former site. Similarly, the remaining buildings in the row and in the surrounding area are primarily two and three story brick structures of Federal and Italianate styles used for both storage and commercial purposes. There are also several parking lots and some buildings used for light industry in the area.

Because of the short distance the building was moved and the comparability of its adjoining structures to the original structures, the historical integrity of the building has been maintained. Nor has the integrity or composition of the new site been compromised, because the building occupies a lot where a structure stood.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies city lots 19 and 20 on block 1269; the combined size of the lots is approximately 34 feet by 102 feet. Frontage on the southeast side of Hillen Street is approximately 34 feet and frontage on the northeast side of East Street is approximately 102 feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes two city lots.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1782–1784 **Builder Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criterion: C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The significance of 1037 Hillen Street derives from its architecture: as a residence of wooden frame construction, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction rarely found in central Baltimore today. Built in the late 1700s, it is a rare specimen of the early wooden clapboard building, a type which was common in pre- and post-Revolutionary Baltimore, but was prohibited by ordinance from being constructed after 1812. Because of its easily recognizable wood construction and its minimally altered front facade, this building is one of the city's best remaining examples of early wooden frame construction, as well as one of its last. Fewer than fifty buildings that exhibit visible early wood frame construction remain in the city today. That 1037 Hillen Street is a row-end dwelling with an exposed wooden side wall adds further to its rarity and sets it apart from other early wooden houses extant in central Baltimore.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Although Baltimore today is commonly regarded as a city of brick, the earliest houses built there were composed of other materials: some were of mud wattle, many were of logs, and hundreds were of wooden frame construction. Although brick was manufactured on a local basis after 1784, wood continued to be the most popular building material because of its abundance and relatively low cost. Consequently, as late as 1800, over half of the 3500 buildings in Baltimore were constructed of wood. Because of wood's susceptibility to fire, however, wooden frame construction was regionally prohibited in Baltimore by a progressive series of ordinances adopted by the City Council.

The first ordinance, passed in June 1799 prohibited the construction of wooden buildings in the region of what is now inner-city Baltimore. This prohibited area was extended in 1807 and again on 1812 to include all of the city which was at that time central Baltimore, Oldtown and Fells Point.

As the city grew and assumed its now familiar brick character, the following factors also contributed to the demise and subsequent scarcity of early wooden buildings in the inner city: the continued scourge of fire, the razing of older buildings for newer structures in the desirable downtown area, and the covering-over of wooden clapboard siding with a new brick or imitation stone veneer. These factors and the early city ordinances have eroded the evidence of Baltimore's wooden frame heritage to a point where fewer than fifty buildings that exhibit visible early wood frame construction remain in the city today. (William Pencek, "Wooden Buildings in Baltimore," notes on file at the Baltimore Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation).

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

1037 Hillen Street emerges as one of the city's best examples of early wooden frame construction when compared to other early wooden dwellings extant in Baltimore. Many are smaller and more humble buildings, one and one-half to two and one-half stories tall and two to three bays wide, often with unfinished attics. Dormers, if present, are simple shed styles while clapboards, when not covered by shingles or asbestos siding, are wide and unbeaded. Several have just a small, vertical section of an end wall exposed because of their location within a row of attached, dissimilar buildings. In comparison, 1037 Hillen Street is one of the better examples of early Baltimore wooden frame construction because of the following factors: its larger, two and one-half story, three-bay wide stature with fully finished attic, its more visually evident early wooden construction, its fully exposed wooden side wall and its more refined front facade with gableddormer and beaded clapboard siding. Because the store front alteration (c. 1850-1860) involves only the first story, the architectural significance and integrity of the dwelling has been minimally affected.

The house was probably built between 1782 and 1784 for Stephen Bahon, a local artisan defined in the original "indenture of lease" as a blacksmith (Liber WG-K, folio 173). In 1784, title passes to Wolfgang Etchberger, a veteran of both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 (WG-S, 4). He holds the property for fourteen years and is listed in the city directories of 1796 and 1799 as a tanner and a grocer. During these early years, Old Town (as this neighborhood was called) was occupied by a diverse group of artisans that included a blacksmith, a house carpenter, a harness maker and trimmer, a pedler, a drayman and a huckster. These working class residents tended to live and work on the same site, and they were of German, English and Irish origin.

A schoolmaster occupied the house in the very late 1700s and his son, a carpenter, held title to the property from 1804 to 1811 (WG-82, 651). After 1811 and until the 1850s, the house was variously owned by both investors and inheritors who rented the property and resided elsewhere (WG-113, 77; WG-151, 696; TK-233, 276; TK-305, 97). In the mid-1850s until the 1880s, a flour and meal dealer occupied the house and it was probably during this time that the Italianate store front was added (AWB-421, 357). After the 1880s as the neighborhood grew older and declined, the residents included a junk dealer, a painter and from 1928 until the 1970s, the Null family who were antique dealers (JB-1145, 467; SCL-3075, 55; SCL-3447, 209).

Even though the building was moved in September 1980 from its original location, it is significant primarily for its architectural value as an excellent and rare specimen of early Baltimore wood frame construction. Its previous owner, Baltimore Gas and Electric, intended to raze the building and extend the parking lot which surrounded it. A compatible site and a new owner willing to restore the building were found on the same street just three hundred feet from the original location. Because the new streetscape is just three hundred feet from the original site and is comparable to the

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

original setting, the architectural integrity of the building has been maintained, as has the integrity of the buildings to which it is now attached. The attached map shows the relationship of the building's present location to its original site.

The new owner intends to leave the exterior intact, including the store front, rather than remove it to restore the first floor facade to an eighteenth century appearance. The exterior will be painted, windows where missing will be replaced and the interior will be renovated for use as a coffee shop.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser. September 3, 1840.

Baltimore City Deed Books. 1780-1920.

Baltimore Sun. April 2, 1887

Frederick Hammer's General Ledger 1811-1818. MS. 423 Maryland Historical Society.

Interview with Teddy Rouse, contractor. November 11, 1980.

Journal of John Moale 1794-1798. MS. 593. Maryland Historical Society.

Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Baltimore Passed from 1803 to 1812, Inclusive. Baltimore: John Cox, 1876

Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Baltimore Passed from 1797 to 1805, Inclusive. Baltimore: John Cox, 1875

Pencek, William. Wood Buildings in Baltimore. Notes on file at the Baltimore Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore East, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	361490	4350650	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county		code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Gearren, Goucher College Intern

organization Baltimore Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation date December 9, 1980

street & number 601 City Hall telephone 301-396-4866

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 12-16-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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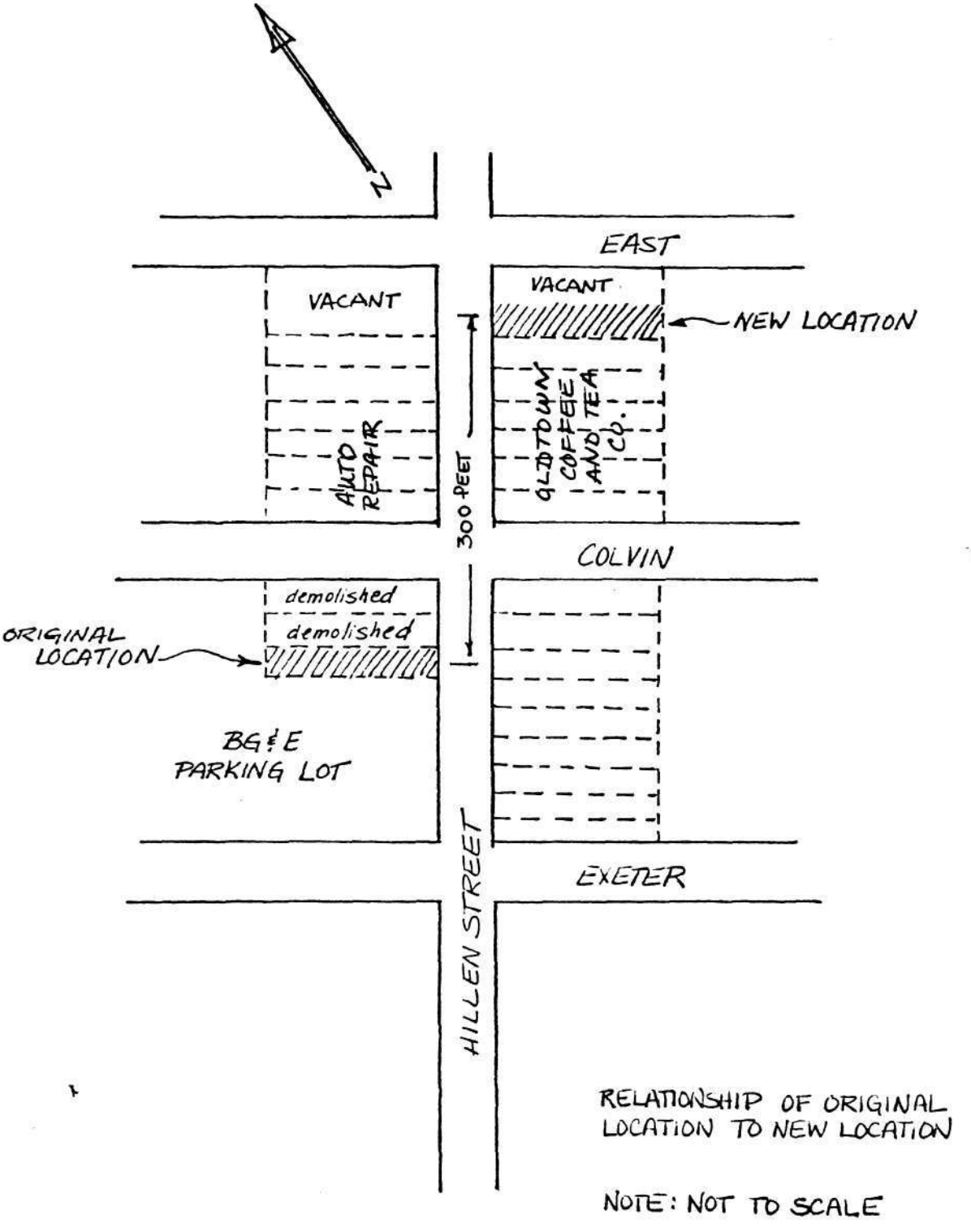


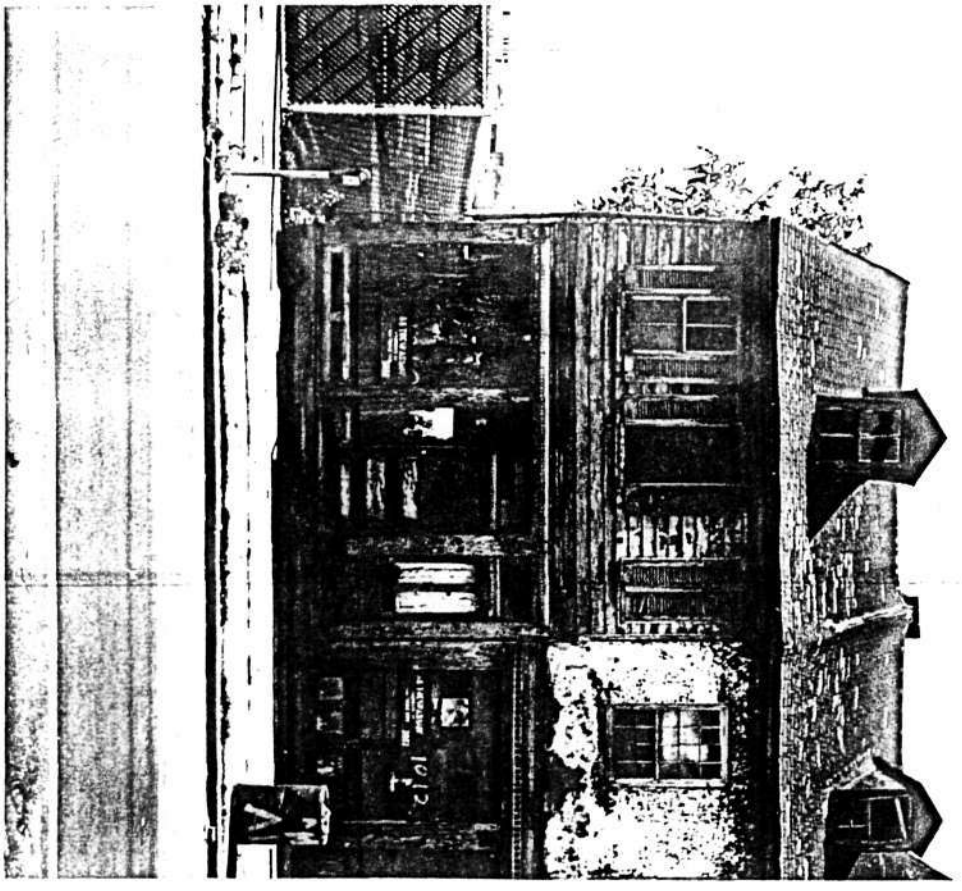
RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL LOCATION TO NEW LOCATION

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

B-1402
NULL HOUSE
1037 HILLEN ST.
BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

18-361490-4350650

B-1402



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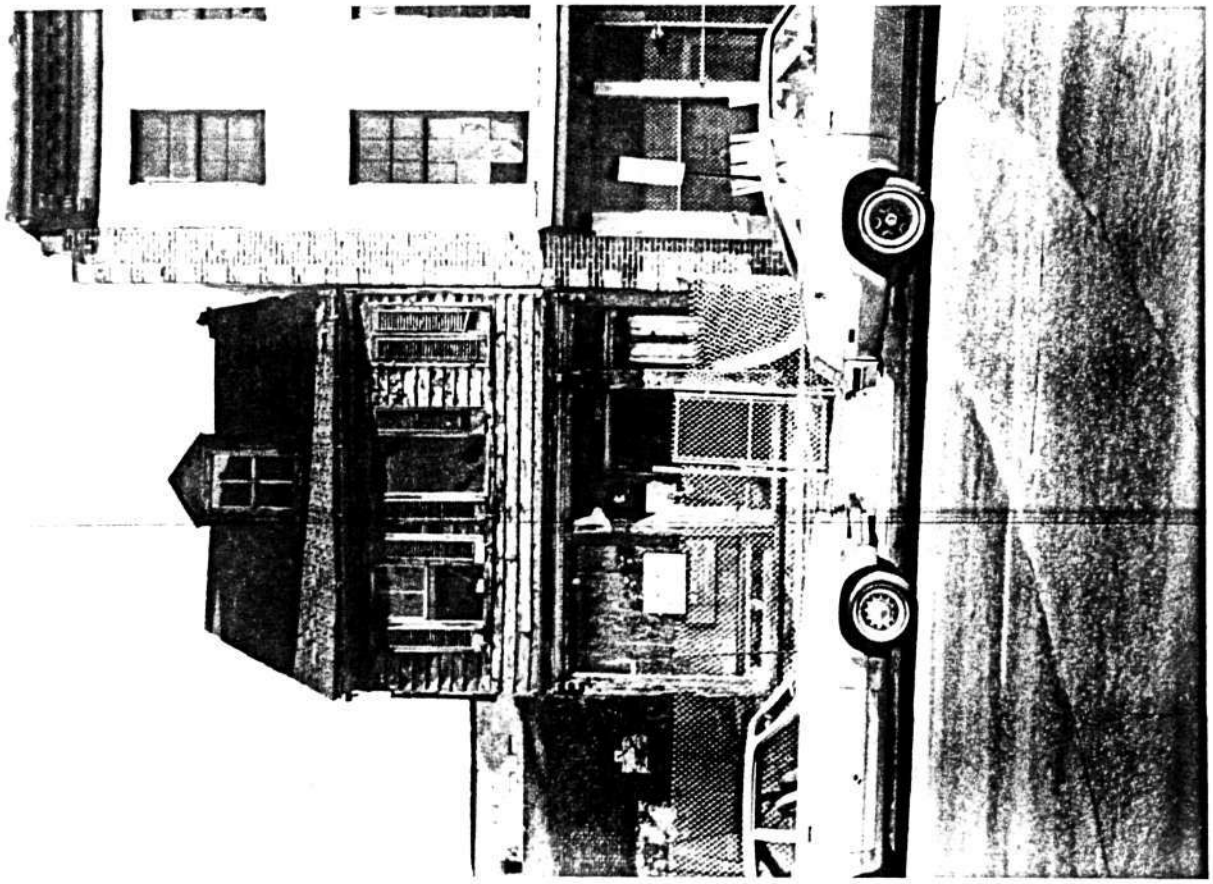

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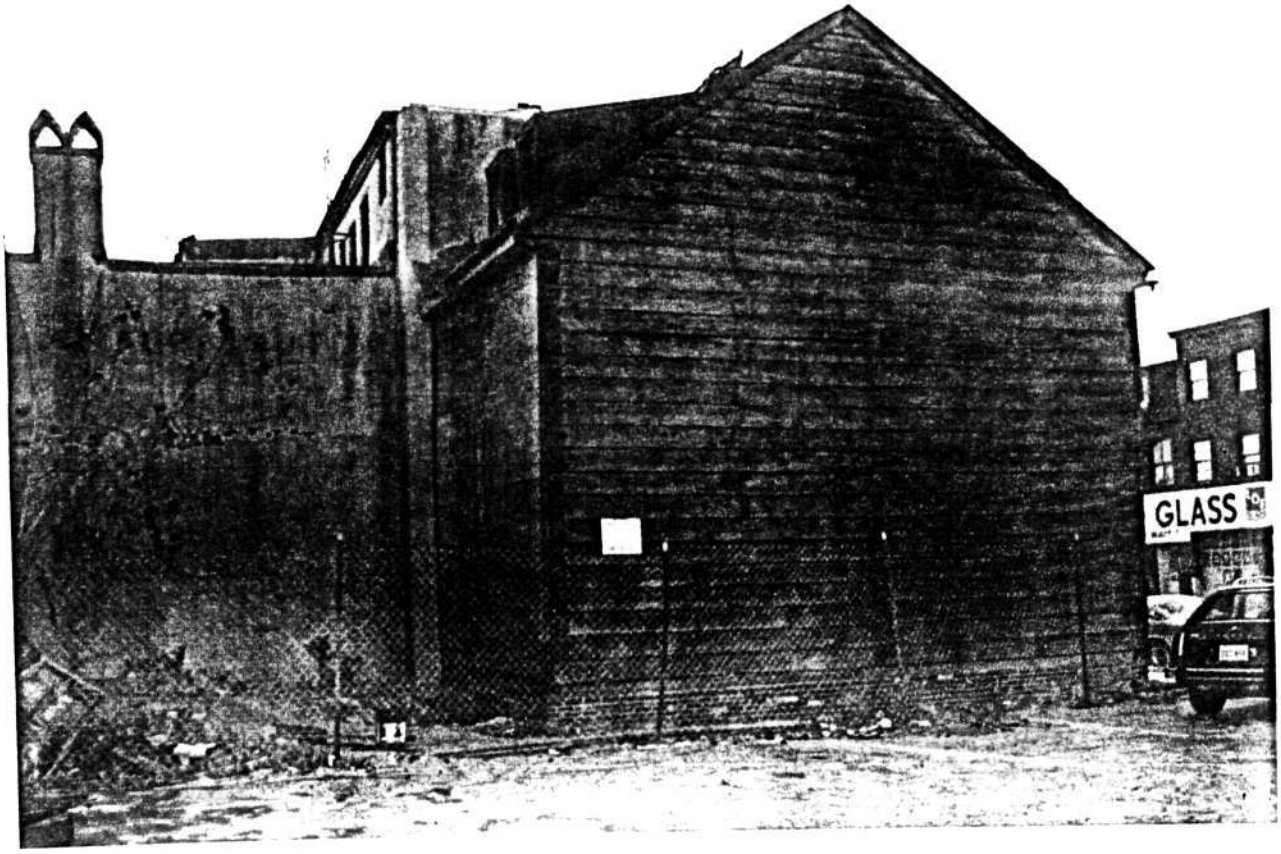

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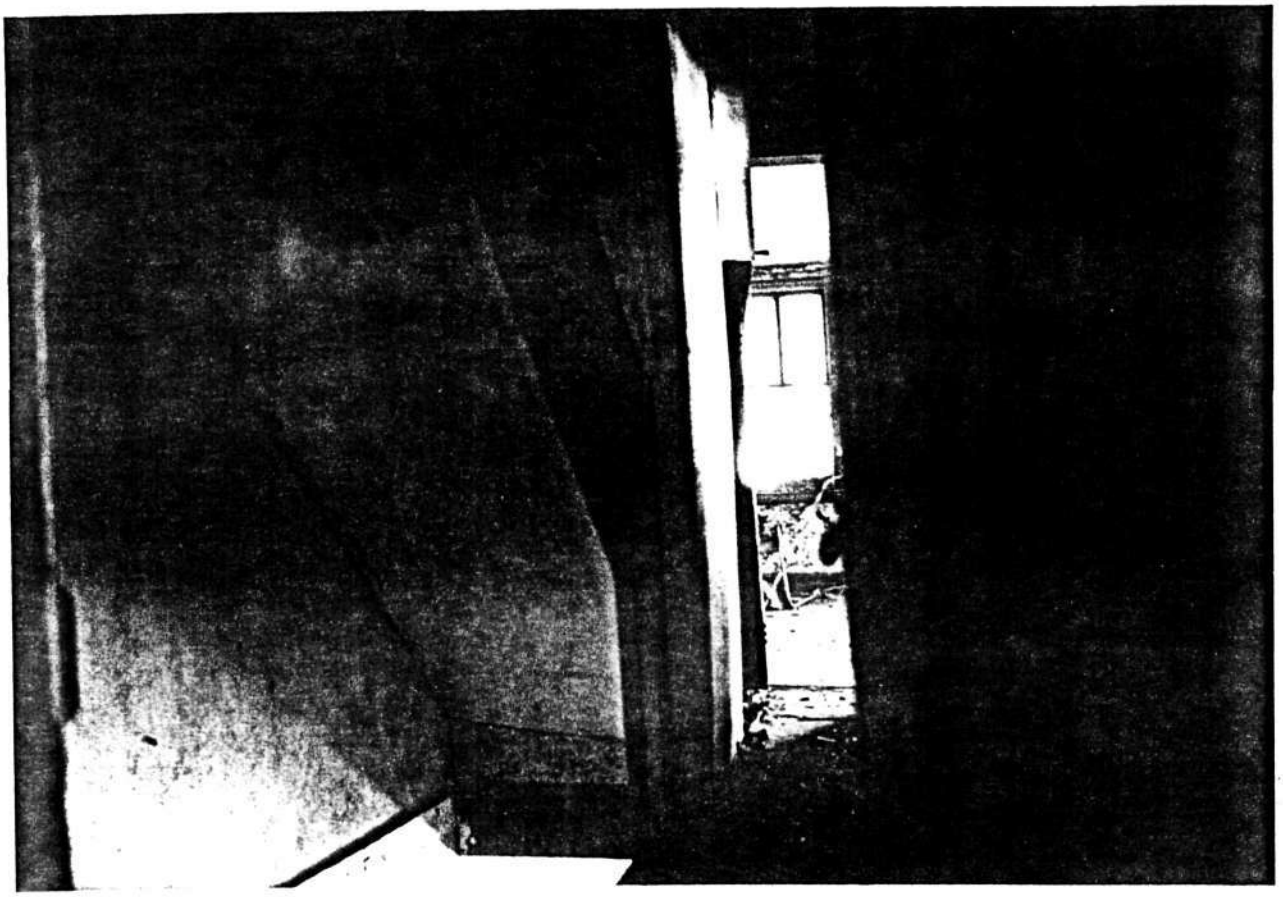
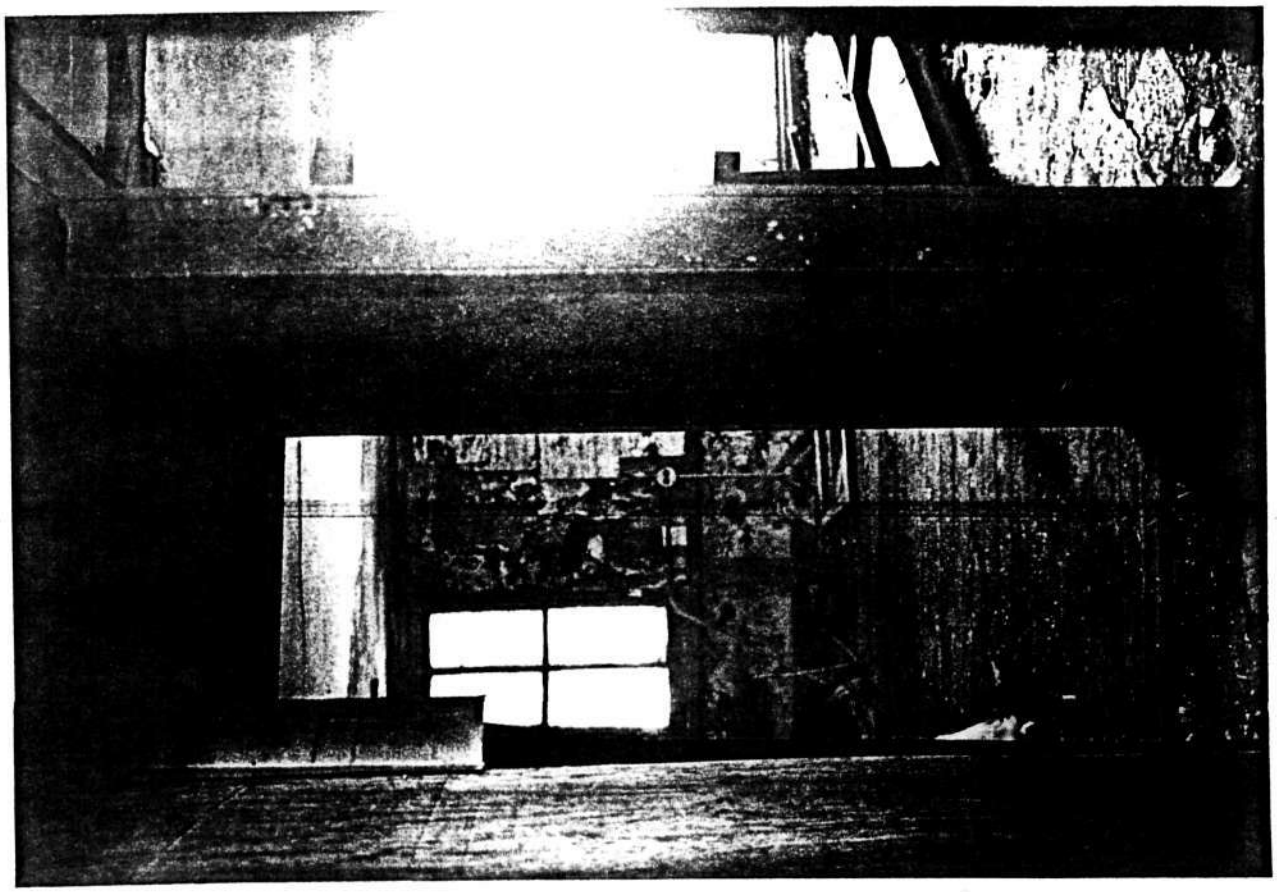
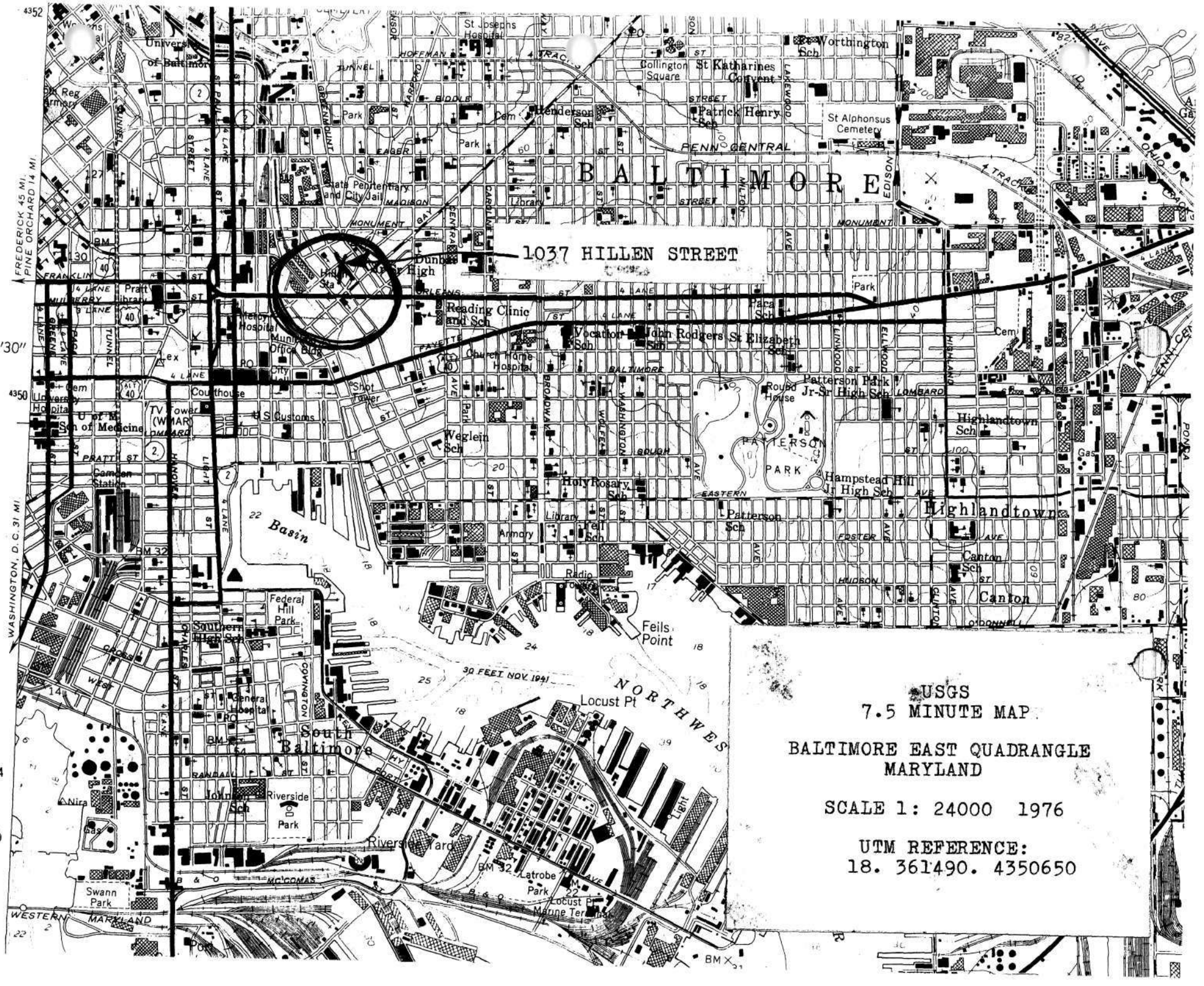






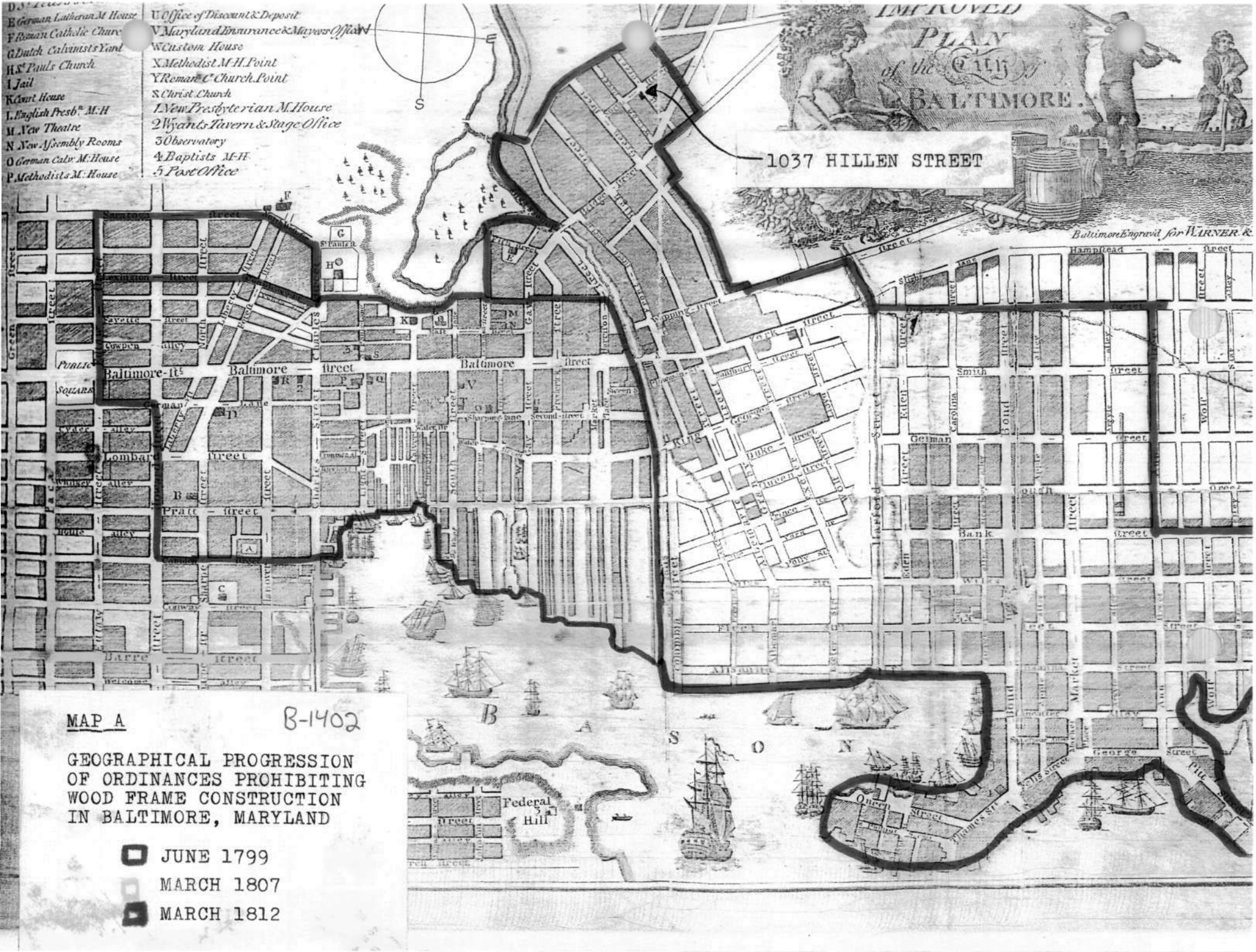
USGS
7.5 MINUTE MAP

BALTIMORE EAST QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND

SCALE 1: 24000 1976

UTM REFERENCE:
18. 361490. 4350650

B-1402



MAP A B-1402

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESSION OF ORDINANCES PROHIBITING WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

- JUNE 1799
- MARCH 1807
- MARCH 1812

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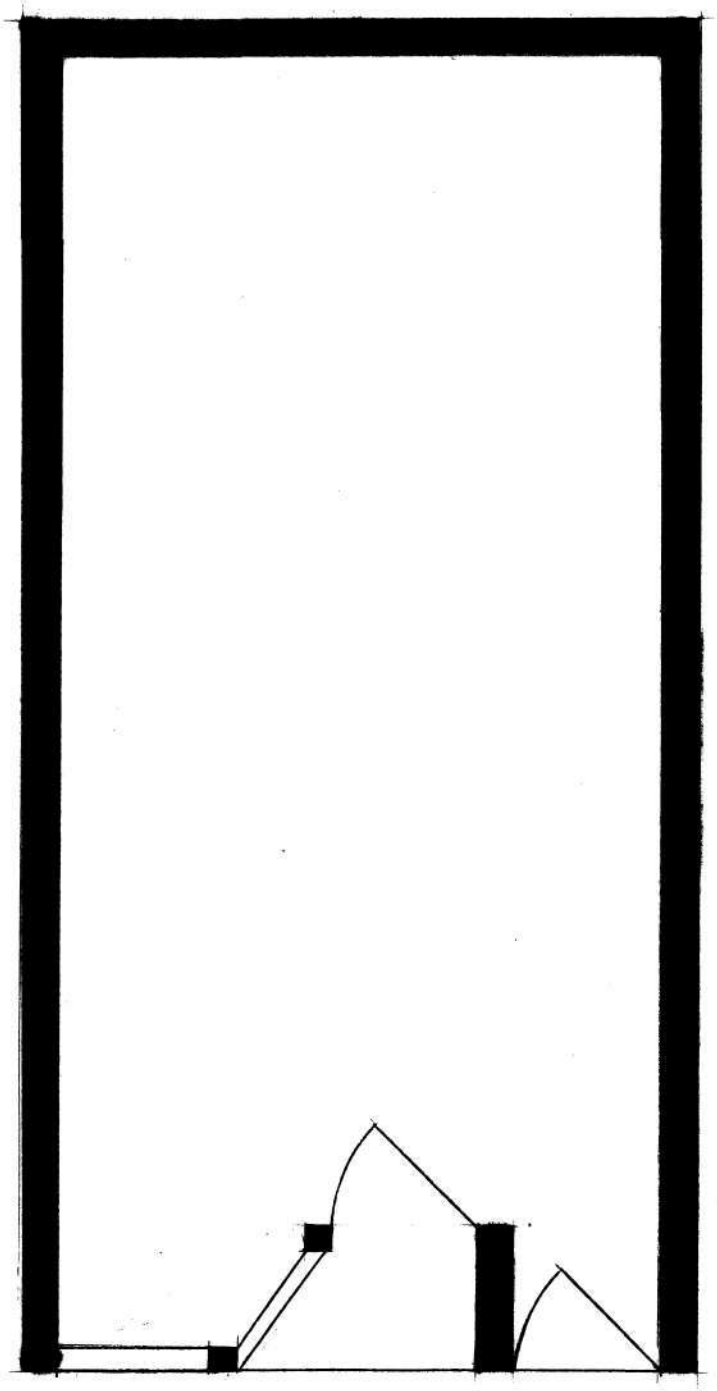
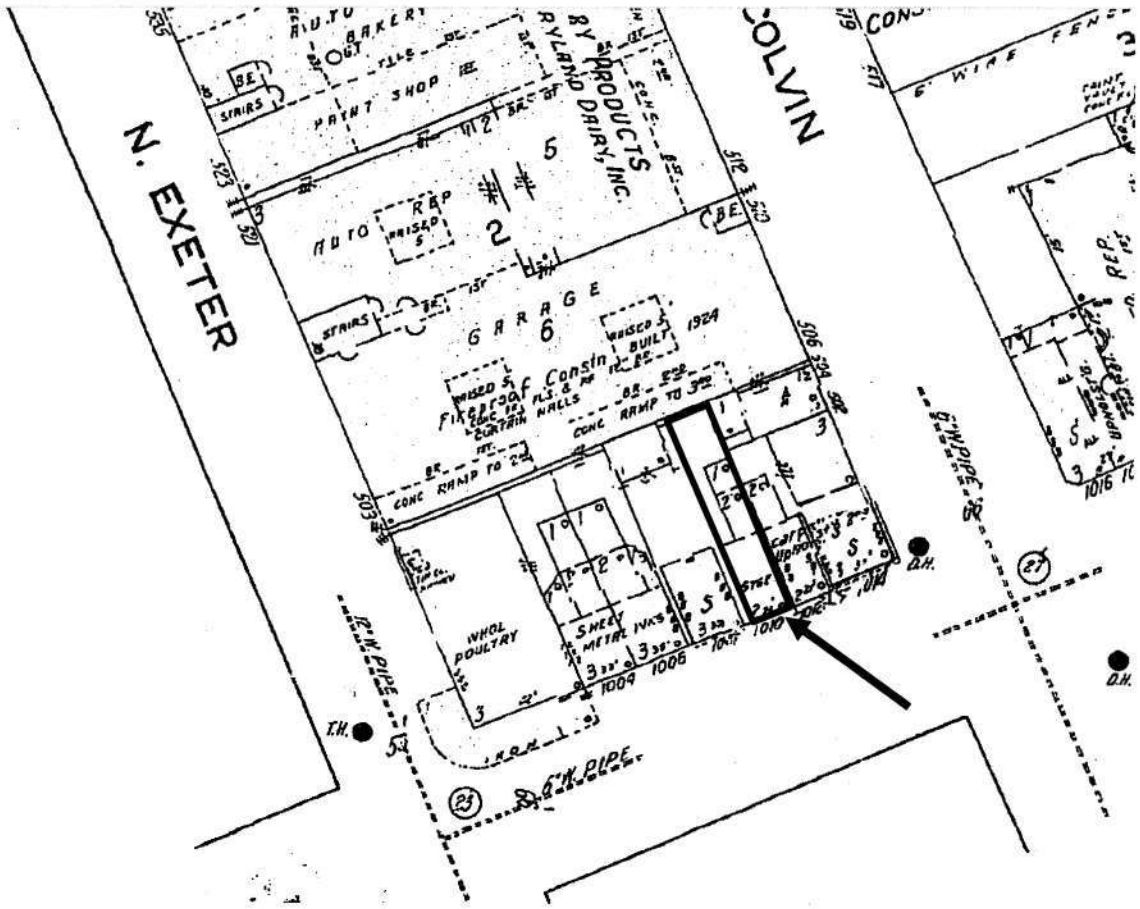


NOTE:
NOT TO SCALE

FLOOR PLAN ~ FIRST FLOOR
1037 HILLEN STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

B-1402 (prior to move September 1980)
Null House
1037 Hillen Street (formerly1010)
Sanborn Map, 1914 (reprinted 1953)
Volume 1A, Sheet 12A



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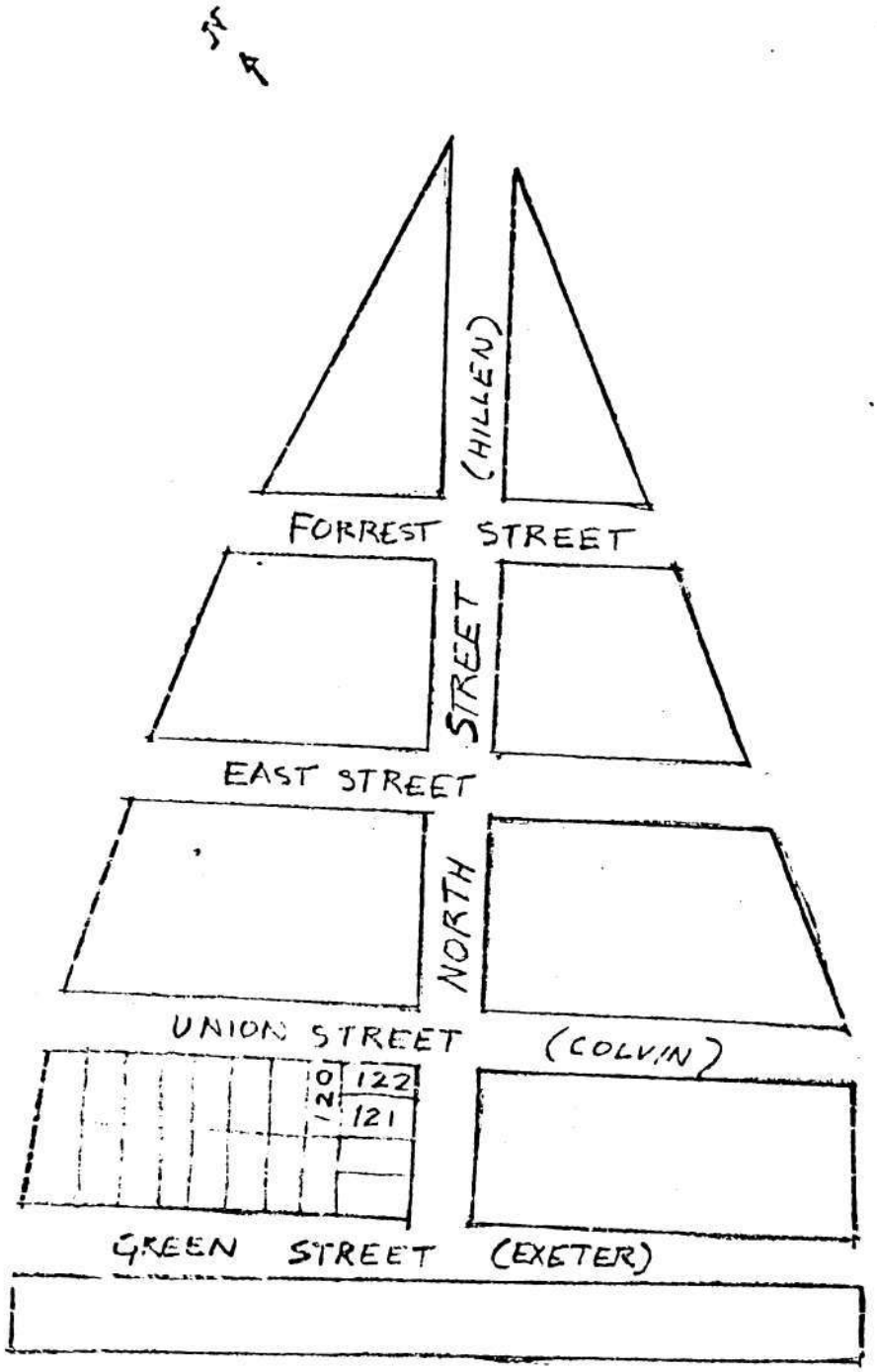

FROM PLAT OF
MOALE'S AND STIGER'S ADDITION
1782

These three houses on Hillen Street numbers 1010,1012 and 1014 stand on land which was part of Moale's and Stiger's Addition to Baltimore in 1782. The two and one half story houses date circa 1800, the three story building c.1850. The wooden house is especially rare; it retains most of the original beaded clapboards. In 1812 a city ordinance was passed which prohibited wood buildings on the east side of the Jones Falls. The brick two and one half story house has a handsome shopfront which, if not original, is extremely early. This house also has twelve over eight windows in the second floor.

John Moale Sr., was a wealthy English merchant who purchased a large tract of land near Spring Gardens (now part of South Baltimore) in 1723. In 1729 he was applied to by persons desiring to establish a town on the site. Moale, who believed that the tract contained valuable iron ore deposits, refused. He used his seat in the Provisional Assembly to defeat the proposal, and thus was partly responsible for the ultimate choice of Baltimore Town's site north of the inner harbor. John Moale Sr. died in 1740 leaving two sons John and Richard. John Moale Jr. owned land east of the Jones Falls, which combined with Andrew Stiger's meadow, became Moale's and Stiger's Addition. Stiger's land had been a swamp located within a loop in the Jones Falls. The course of the stream was straightened to drain the land.

John Moale Jr. sketched Baltimore from Federal Hill in 1752. This is considered the earliest view of the city. He built a brick house at the southeast corner of Calvert Street and Lovely Lane in 1754. Moale held many important positions, among them were; delegate to the Provincial Assembly, commissioner to build a courthouse at Joppa and a presiding Justice of the County Court and Associate Justice of the Criminal Court. He was also chairman of the committee to receive George Washington in 1781.

Moale had four children, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Samuel and John. Samuel Moale distinguished himself in the war of 1812 as an artillery officer. He eventually became a Colonel. Elizabeth married Richard Curson and Rebecca married Thomas Russell, both prominent merchants. Thomas Russell was wounded at Fort McHenry while moving a magazine which was feared to explode during the bombordment of 1814.

In 1782 Lots 120,121 and 122 of Moale's and Stiger's Addition were sold to Stephen Bahon, listed in the 1796 City Directory as a blacksmith at 62 N. Gay Street. In 1784 he assigned lot 121 to Wolfgang Etchberger. He held the lot until 1798 when he sold it to John Mchaughlin, who sold it to Christian Wirlman, who sold it to John Clem all in the same year. (A John Clemin is listed in the 1800-1801 City Directory as a mariner in Fells Point). The wooden house, 1010 Hillen Street stands on part of the original lot 121 and may date as early as 1782, but is more likely that it was built during the fourteen years when Etchberger owned the land. The 1792 map of Baltimore shows this block as being developed but does not delineate individual structures.

The next transaction found for this property dates from 1804 from Rebecca Russell and Richard and Elizabeth Curson to Jacob Millinger. A ground rent of fourty dollars is specified. Whether the Cursons and Russell had repurchased the leasehold, or had obtained it because of nonpayment of the ground rent could not be determined. Again, it is possible that the house dates from around this time. Millinger held the property until 1811 when it was purchased by Frederick Hammer, a merchant. Hammer had a dry goods store on Calvert Street in 1796. Around 1800 he moved his shop to 173 Baltimore Street. In 1819 August Hammer, his administrator transfered the Hillen Street property to Frederick's daughter Margaret. In 1833 she sold it to George Streever for one thousand dollars. Streever sold it in 1840 to Mary Jane Ward. In 1849 William and Mary

Jane Casey or Cacey sold it to Samuel McCubbin. The property was sold to trustees in 1887 to Catherine Clifford. She sold it in 1916 to James W. Chapman Jr. trustee in 1916. It passed to John and Helen Brotmap in the same year, to J. William and Mary E. Snyner in 1919 and to Francis T. Null in 1928.

The corner lot, number 122 was also sold in 1782 to Stephen Bahon. Unfortunately, no other references were found for it until 1804. In that year Rebecca Russell and Richard and Elizabeth Curson leased the land to Daniel Streever Sr., George Streever and Daniel Streever Jr. A Daniel Steever was listed as occupying the same corner in the 1800-1801 City Directory. He is mentioned in several directories as a harness maker, and later coachmaker. George Streever was listed as a coachmaker in 1810 at North between Green and Union Streets, Old Town. By 1823 he was prosperous enough to have a separate dwelling on Harford Road. In 1816 George Streever purchased the reversionary interest to the land from Rebecca Russell. In 1820 George Streever obtained the two thirds interest in the property from Daniel Streever Jr.

In 1846 George Streever Jr. leased a tenement on the corner 24' x 92' to Andrew Hotchroth. The three story building on the corner may date from around that year. Hotchroth was a cabinet maker. A mortgage of the same year to Jacob Ehrman mentions many pieces of furniture, supplies and tools including a lathe as collateral. The property passed into the Boyle family in 1857 and remained in their hands until the early 20th century. It was purchased by Francis T. Null in 1912. His sign advertising antique furniture and cabinet work still appears on the side of the three story brick building.

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field notes by
Orlando Ridout V,
March 15, 1980

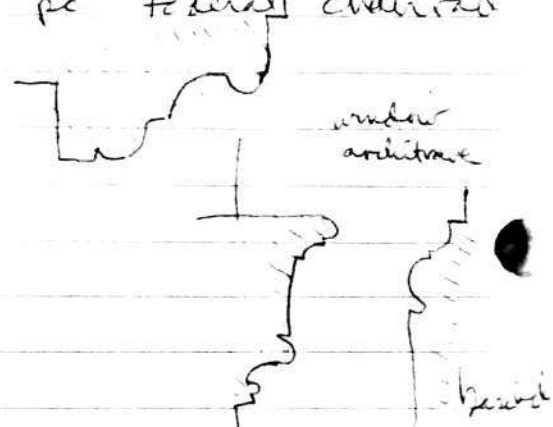
1010 Hillen Street, Baltimore City

2½ story frame house, 3 bays wide, 2 rooms deep w/ 2 story flounder wing to rear.
First floor has been converted to post-Civil War shop front.
Attributed date - 1801, based on research. Frame fire regulation passed 1805.

Front facade Shop front on front has recessed door to right of center, picture shop window to left, Victorian paneled door to right. Complex cornice w/ dentil course supported by brackets across 1st story shop front.
Board weatherd siding on second story, beaded corner board.
3 windows on 2nd floor, 2 left w/s are standard sizes 2/2, probably 9/6.
window to right - narrow perhaps 6/4 (?)
Louvered shutters, very fine wrought shutter dogs
hole - not narrower, illusion caused by shutters & placement close to gable corner.
Single c/2 pitched roof dormer in center of 3rd fl.
Box cornice w/ crown mold, cove bed mold.
Gable wall covered w/ plain 1x10-12 weatherbds, gang sawn, machine nails. Brick foundation.
One small window in upper gable to rt of center. Tapered & beaded rakebds.
Rear facade Rear 2 story flounder wing covers 2 east (?) bays. One large window in west bay on 1st & 2nd fl. 6/6 in 1st 4/4 (late) on 2nd. Two shed roof dormers on roof.
Small, pres late chimney to left of center on west gable.

Box cornice on rear no c or b mold.
Rear covered w/ asphalt shingles.
Rear wing is 2 stories frame.
Asym fenestr., generally late in appearance, but framing looks earlier.
Cantilevered porch roof covers much of east wall. Shed roof of flounder pitched from w. down to east.

Interior First floor gutted for late Kthc store. Examination of cellar offers some fairly solid clues. Base of center chimney in partition betw front & rear rooms, Flooring runs ∥ to gable along west gable, indicating narrow side hall double parlor plan. Stair in rear of hall. Location of rear studs indicates door location at rear of hall. Narrow straight run stair w/ winder at top.
2nd floor plan - room stretches across front of house, smaller chamber and stair hall to rear. ~~[illegible]~~
1st fl stair is replaced.
2nd floor Patch in floor shows where stack was door has been cut through to back room
Nicely molded baseb'd, 2 pc Federal chairrail
Stair has been enclosed but handsome turned newel survives, plain rail and sq section ballusters. Also survives on third floor



Third floor plan repeats 2nd fl.

Molded trim on interior doors, rivet lath machine nails. Beaded corner beds on dormer openings.

B-1402

Maryland Historical Trust

March 21, 1980

Mr. Robert J. Smith, Supervisor
Real Estate Services
Baltimore Gas and Electric Company
P. O. Box 1475
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Re: 1010-1014 Hillen Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank very much for your assistance in permitting us to enter the Hillen Street building for inspection and recording.

Each of the buildings retain significant original architectural elements which we found of great interest. If there is any way that we can be of assistance in the disposition of these structures, please feel free to call me at any time.

Enclosed for your information is a booklet on Moving Historic Buildings, published by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, which may be of interest to you.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

William J. Pencek, Jr.
Federal Projects Administrator

WJP:lcb
cc: Mr. Mark R. Edwards
Mr. Orlando Ridout, V

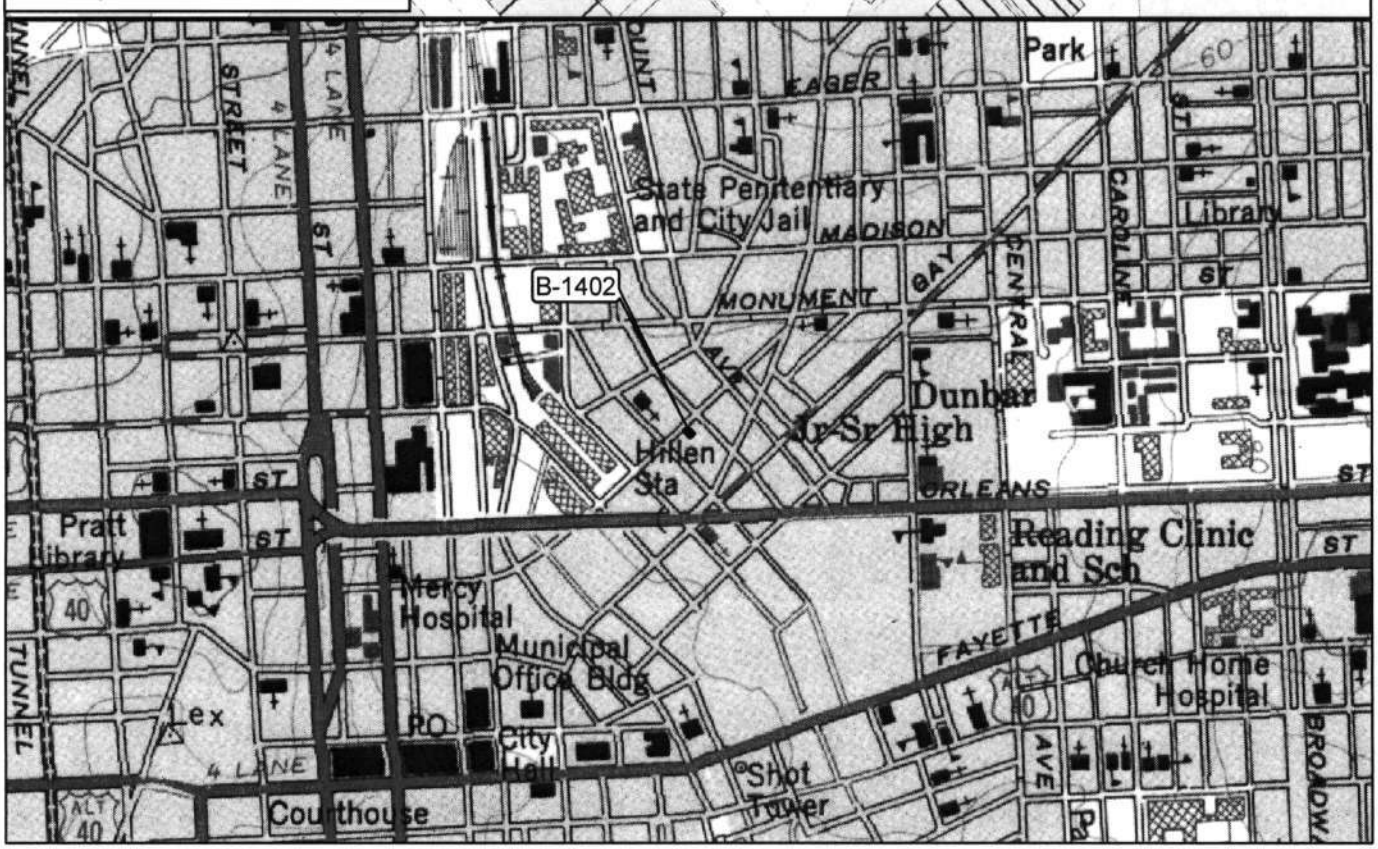
Enclosure: Moving Historic Buildings

Shaw House, 21 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland 21401 (301)269-2212, 269-2438
Department of Economic and Community Development

B-1402
1010 HILLEN
STREET
(orig. location)

B-1402
Null House
1037 Hillen Street (formerly 1010)
Block 1269, Lot 020
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

Moved 9/1980 from 1010 Hillen Street



B-1402

East facade of 1010 Hillen Street, showing 1012 Hillen to right. Shot taken from east.

B-1402
1010 Hillen Street
Mark R. Edwards 3/15/1980

East facade of 1010 (extreme left), w/ facades of 1012, 1014 Hillen St. to right. Taken from SE.

B- 1402

Detail of flounder to west (rear) of main block.

B-1402
1010 Hillen Street
Mark R. Edwards
3/15/1990

South facade, showing orig. beaded weatherboard, and flounder to rear.