

DOUBLE HOUSE AT.  
~~Two Residences~~  
1734-1736 Orleans Street,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

HABS No. Md. 18

HABS  
MD.

4-BALT

21.

*Reduced Copies of Measured Drawings*

PHOTOGRAPHS  
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA  
District of Maryland

Historic American Buildings Survey  
John H. Scarff, District Officer  
1012 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.

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21-

DOUBLE HOUSE  
(TWO RESIDENCES)  
1734-36 Orleans Street,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

<u>OWNERS</u>	1734- Dr. Daniel Boone 1736- Not Known
<u>DATE OF ERECTION</u>	1830-1840
<u>ARCHITECT</u>	Unknown
<u>BUILDER</u>	Unknown
<u>PRESENT CONDITION</u>	Fair
<u>NUMBER OF STORIES</u>	Basement, first and second
<u>MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	Stone basement walls, first and second stories brick stuccoed, wood floor and roof construction, tin roof over earlier wood shingles.
<u>OTHER EXISTING RECORDS</u>	Article in Baltimore News February 28, 1918 ???

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DOUBLE HOUSE  
TWO RESIDENCES  
1734-36 Orleans Street,  
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ADDITIONAL DATA

These two houses are located about twenty feet back of the building line on the north side of Orleans Street in East Baltimore. They are said to have been built as one residence by a well-to-do farmer and were used as such until the Civil War. During the war they were used as a Hospital for the sick and wounded of the Union Army. The land to the rear and north of the houses served as a Cemetery and recently human bones were found in an excavation on the site.

After the War the Know Nothing Party obtained possession of the houses and used it as headquarters. At many of the elections after the War, it is said that men were imprisoned here by the Know Nothing Party in order that they would be unable to cast their vote.

With a lessening of party disputes the houses were used as homes until during a severe epidemic of smallpox in the city, probably 1880-1884, the houses were again used as a hospital. Following the epidemic the house came into possession of the city and was divided into two distinct residences, and it has been so used since. 1734 is a cat and dog hospital and 1736 occupied as a home for negroes.

The dividing wall running north and south between the two houses is of frame from top to bottom. The porches are obviously a later construction, added probably at the time they were divided into two houses. The fenestration is well arranged for a division of the house into two. In this connection ones attention is called to a row of contemporary stucco houses in the east side of Park Avenue between Mulberry and Franklin streets where two entrance doors side by side are placed under a broad elliptical arch and the parlour windows under a semi-circular one. There is no evidence existing of how the original front door was designed. All exterior door and window openings have granite sills except the two front entrance doors which are of wood. The granite string course at first floor line stops 18 inches away from the existing door jambs. The basement windows under the porches are separated by four inches of brick. The street level has been lowered several feet.

Rev. Nov. 12, 1936

John Deauff