

Richmond Market and Armory
300 Armory Place
MIHP No. B-1054
Baltimore, Maryland
1871-72
Public

The Richmond Market and Armory is a two-part complex consisting of a four-story southern building block housing the armory and a two-story northern block housing the market and drill hall. Blending elements of the Italianate and Romanesque Revival styles, the building is the work of Baltimore architect Frank E. Davis. The market section of the building was one of eleven markets erected by the City of Baltimore during the nineteenth century; it served the wealthy Mt. Vernon neighborhood. In addition to its market function, the building complex served as an armory for the Fifth Regiment. The regiment was housed in the four-story southern portion of the complex, but drilled on the second floor of the market. This space was also used by the public for social functions such as dances and club meetings. The market and armory were in constant use until the 1950s, when a lack of customers caused the market's closure – due to the relocation of many families to the suburbs, the rise in automobile use, and the creation of suburban supermarkets. After use as a storage facility, the building was remodeled in the 1970s by the Maryland General Hospital for use as an outpatient clinic. During this remodeling, the architecture of the buildings was substantially altered. Although the general configuration of the buildings is extant, the interior lacks original finishes and layouts, and the exterior has been greatly altered. The originally open ground floor arcade was enclosed in 1914. The building's belvedere was removed between 1926 and 1948; and the cornices, projecting brickwork, double-hung sash, barrel-vaulted roof, and interior finishes were removed during Maryland General Hospital's 1970s renovation of the building.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1054

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Richmond Market and Armory (preferred name)
 other Maryland General Hospital Outpatient Clinic

2. Location

street and number 300 Armory Place; 876 N. Howard Street — not for publication
 city, town Baltimore City — vicinity
 county Baltimore City

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland General Hospital
 street and number 827 Linden Avenue telephone 410-225-8000
 city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21201

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liber RHB 3086 folio 562
 city, town Baltimore tax map 11 tax parcel Block 501, Lot 2 tax ID number 52-059-1667

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	_____	_____ 1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	_____	_____ 1 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Number of Contributing Resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	previously listed in the Inventory	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	_____ 0 _____	

7. Description

Inventory No. B-1054

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Description Summary

The Richmond Market and Armory stands just south of Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd., a major Baltimore thoroughfare. It is bounded by Read Street on the north, Howard Street on the east, Armory Place on the south, and Linden Avenue to the west. The prominent, brick building consists of two major elements: the tall, four-story block which originally accommodated the armory and the large, two-story portion, to the north of the armory, which housed the market and drill hall. The building rests upon a granite watertable, which is visible on the east, south, and west sides of both the armory and market portions of the building. A modest addition is attached to the north façade of the building. The building, now owned and operated by Maryland General Hospital, is connected by a wide pedestrian bridge on its south façade to the hospital complex. The building is surrounded by public sidewalks on all four facades, and has some landscaping on the east side abutting Howard Street. Blending elements of the Italianate and Romanesque Revival styles, the building is the work of Baltimore architect Frank E. Davis.

[See Continuation Sheets]

8. Significance

Inventory No. B-1054

Period	Areas of Significance			Check and justify below
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Frank E. Davis

Construction dates 1871-72

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Significance Summary

The Richmond Market and Armory is one of the few buildings remaining from Baltimore's extensive public market program of the nineteenth century. Constructed in 1871-72, to a design incorporating the Italianate and Romanesque Revival styles by Baltimore architect Frank E. Davis, the brick market catered to the city's wealthy Mount Vernon neighborhood. Only a handful of the original eleven market places in Baltimore are extant. Although some of the markets are still in operation, only Hollins Market is in its original building. The market portion of the Richmond Market and Armory is an example of the mixed-use market house form, which came into prominence in the middle of the nineteenth century. This market type consisted of an open, arcaded ground floor for marketing, typically surmounted by one or more stories allocated for other public uses. The main hall above the market and an attached four-story armory building housed Maryland's prominent Fifth Regiment, which set out from there to calm the city's 1877 riots from their armory above the market. Serving both the commercial and military needs of the city, the Richmond Market played a role as one of the Baltimore's key civic buildings.

The Richmond Market and Armory is a significant site in Baltimore's commercial and social history. It served in its original capacities until 1955, when it served various uses before it was converted into an outpatient clinic for the Maryland General Hospital in 1970. The loss of the market house signaled the end to the once-thriving neighborhood of local vendors and small neighborhood businesses.

[See Continuation Sheets]

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. B-1054

[See Continuation Sheets]

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>.547 acre</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Less than 1 acre</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Baltimore East, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

300 Armory Place, is bounded by Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd., and Read Street to the north, Howard Street to the east, Armory Place to the south, and Linden Avenue to the west. One of the city's light rail lines runs along Howard Street directly beside the building. Diagonal street parking is located adjacent to the building on Linden Avenue. To the north of the building, there is a small, grassy triangle. The building is connected to a large Maryland General Hospital building by way of a building-wide bridge on the second floor of the south facade.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Judith Robinson and Sophie Cantell		
organization	Robinson & Associates, Inc.	date	January 28, 2004
street & number	1909 Q Street, NW	telephone	202-234-2333
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

This form replaces a Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form completed for the Richmond Market and Armory in February 1986.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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 individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 7, Page 1

Introduction

The Richmond Market and Armory stands just south of Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd., a major Baltimore thoroughfare. It is bounded by Read Street on the north, Howard Street on the east, Armory Place on the south, and Linden Avenue to the west. The building, now owned and operated by Maryland General Hospital, is connected by a wide pedestrian bridge on its south façade to the hospital complex. The prominent, brick building consists of two major elements: the tall, four-story block which originally accommodated the armory and the large, two-story portion, to the north of the armory, which housed the market and drill hall. The building rests upon a granite watertable, which is visible on the east, south, and west sides of both the armory and market portions of the building. A modest addition is attached to the north façade of the building. The building is surrounded by public sidewalks on all four facades, and has some landscaping on the east side abutting Howard Street.

The market was originally two stories in height, spanned by a barrel-vaulted roof with a truss system which was still in place when the building was purchased by the Maryland General Hospital. The first floor had an open arcade and the second floor had tall round-arched windows. The first floor of the building traditionally was used as the market space. The second floor was used as a meeting hall for clubs, social events, and drills for the Fifth Regiment. The armory, originally four-stories in height, was capped with a distinctive cupola and featured a prominent south entrance. All four floors of the armory were used for military purposes by the regiment. The market and armory building has been greatly altered and has lost a great deal of its original decorative features. The red brick of the entire building has been sandblasted and the original mortar replaced. All fenestration has been altered or filled in. The belvedere, or lantern, originally located atop the armory, was removed between 1926 and 1948, and the building's decorative details and the market's barrel vault were removed by the Maryland General Hospital's renovation of the building in the 1970s.

South Facade of the Armory

The primary, or south, facade is the most intact portion of the building's exterior and still retains many original features. The central, arched entrance to the building houses two such features, the granite entry stair and a slender cast-iron column surmounted by a Romanesque Revival-style cushion capital with Byzantine design, and possibly the iron rails. The metal doors behind the column are replacements of the originals. The opening is surrounded by a projecting brick semi-elliptical-arch lintel, resting upon a projecting brick springcourse, which links all of the ground floor lintels. The rest of this ground floor facade has been more greatly stripped of its decorative brickwork, since what was once projecting brickwork similar to the profile of the upper stories now projects only slightly from the building's envelope. A stone water table extends from the stone stairs. The central entrance is flanked by three large arched openings on each side. The arches are bricked in. There is evidence of brick patching directly to the east of the entrance in the location of a small segmentally arched opening, which originally provided access to the building's basement. Three ground-floor openings on the east side of the entrance have been filled in with concrete and contain square tiles, of copper, blue, and green, arranged in a simple, geometric pattern to form a square. The date of the tilework is unknown, although a similar form appears in a 1926 photograph of the market. The brick lintels supporting the arched openings do not project. A projecting brick cornice and sill course separate the first and second floors.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 7, Page 2

The ten-bay-wide facade is divided into three portions since the central four bays project slightly to form a segmental arch. A single engaged column is located between the two central windows on each story of the south facade's segmental arch. This central pavilion is surmounted with a pediment within which there is an oculus window. The ten bays consist of large arched openings on the ground floor, all of which have been bricked in, and three stories of round-arched openings above. The upper-story round-arch openings have been sealed with metal paneling, and modern windows have been inserted in the lower half of the arch. All of the openings are capped by projecting brick, round-arch lintels. The lintels are connected by a projecting springcourse, which in its position above the projecting sill course creates pilasters flanking each window. The entire second floor of the south facade is obscured by a bridge, running the width of the building, which connects the armory with a 1960s Maryland General Hospital building to the south. Subtle brickwork and a projecting brick cornice accentuate the roofline of the south, east, and west facades of the armory. Copper downspouts, of unknown date, are located on the south and north facades.

East and West Facades of the Armory

The east and west facades of the armory stand four stories tall with an attic level visible in the gable. The two facades are identical except for a few differences, and both have been greatly altered from their original appearance. The central two bays are slightly recessed within a segmental arch which extends from the ground story to the attic.

The ground floor arches on the west facade are bricked in, while those on the east facade are filled in with concrete. The outer two bays contain modern doors surrounded by stone enframements of pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment, which predate 1926. An awning projects over the northern of the two framed doorways. The inner two arches are decorated with identical tile patterns to those of the south facade. A stone fountain, with a curved bowl atop a bracketed pedestal, is attached to the brick wall in between the two innermost arches. The fountain, while not original, also predates 1926. The brick lintels surrounding the ground-floor arched openings are flush with the arches in contrast with the projecting lintels of the upper stories.

New metal windows sit within the partially bricked-in openings on the upper three stories. A projecting brick sill course separates each story. The sills are metal replacements of originals. Projecting brick arched lintels connect all the windows on each floor by a projecting springcourse. In conjunction with the projecting sill course, this creates the effect of pilasters flanking each window.

The east facade attic level contains a hoist and paneled wood door within the recessed arch. This apparatus must have served a delivery function for the armory. The attic of the east facade is pierced with an oculus window, similar to the circular window on the armory's south facade. The mullions are no longer in place. From the side facades of the armory, the low pitch of the gable roof is clearly visible. The building's once-prominent cornice has been removed, although projecting brick banding still extends from either side of the segmental arch on the attic level.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 7, Page 3

East and West Facades of the Market

The east and west facades of the market are identical except for different entrances. Both are twelve bays long, consisting of round-arched openings where the former arcade was located and double-height arches on the second floor. Every opening on the ground floor is bricked in, except for the few modern doors. The ground floor arches are surmounted by brick, round-arch lintels, which consist of three rows of footers flush with the wall. A springcourse connects the ground-floor arches. Four doors provide access to the building on the west elevation, two with awnings. In the fourth bay from the north, a replacement door extends beyond the width of the arch.

The double-height arches on both the east and west facades alternate between being bricked in and open, which is in accordance with the original design. The double-hung sash of the original open arches have been replaced with metal paneling and small windows on the second floor and new third floor. A sill course, or projecting brickwork, separates each story of the east and west facades, with the banding above the first floor the most pronounced. Projecting brick banding still extends from either side of the segmental arch on the attic level and runs along the gable creating a subtle cornice.

North Facade of Market and Armory

The north facade of the market is barely visible behind the addition. Its double-height arches are all filled in and have been cleared of all former decorative brickwork. The north facade of the armory has been stuccoed where the barrel-vaulted roof of the market was removed. Two original windows on the fourth floor, in the easternmost and westernmost bays, surmounted by projecting brick, round-arch lintels, are still in place.

North Addition

A modest brick addition, of recent construction, sits to the north of the market. The brickwork, which has been sandblasted, consists of a running-bond veneer. Paired concrete bands run horizontally around the entire structure above the height of the openings. These paired bands are intersected with a series of horizontal paired concrete bands on each facade. This creates the effect of dividing the facades into bays. Thus, both the east and west facade have three bays and the north facade has five. In each brick square created at the intersection point of the banding, there is located a globe light fixture. Two brick courses of inverted footers are located at the cornice line of the addition and directly underneath the upper of the horizontal concrete bands. The fenestration of the addition has been altered. Currently, a ramp and door provide access on the west facade. One simple metal door pierces the north facade, while two wide entrances and a large vent pierce the east facade. These three doors appear to be fire doors. A shelter sits adjacent to the addition on Howard Street and serves the buses and light rail cars running along the artery. Signs for the Maryland General Hospital are located on all three facades, and a sign for the "Linden Pediatric Association" is attached beside the door on the west facade. A structure, most likely housing mechanical equipment, is situated on the roof of the addition. Faced with metal panels, the structure is large, yet its appearance is softened by its rounded corners and recessed location on the roof.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 7, Page 4

Alterations to the Original Design

Originally, the armory portion of the Richmond Market and Armory was three bays wide, each bay having three long, round-arched windows in each of its four stories. A round-arched entrance was in the central bay of the south facade. The building had a pedimented double-pitched roof with intersecting gables. The roof was crowned by a tall belvedere or lantern.

Today, the exterior of the building has undergone several major changes. The lantern was removed sometime between 1926 and 1948, according to historic photographs. The original mass of the building has been eclipsed by the construction of a large modern building immediately to the south of the armory, and by a one-story enclosed bridge which joins the two buildings on the second story. Although the window openings have not been altered, the upper portions of the windows have been blocked off and small, double-hung windows inserted into the lower portion of the original window openings. The entrance arch has been damaged by the addition of the bridge, although, the cast-iron supporting column at its center is still intact.

Like the armory, the market building has been damaged by poor cleaning of the brickwork and poor repair of the mortar. The enclosure of the long ground-floor brick arcade and the removal of the barrel vaulted roof have substantially altered the primary character of the building as well.

Interior

The interior of the building has been extensively remodeled to accommodate offices and clinical rooms. According to a 1973 *Baltimore Engineer* article by Lynwood Hampshire, none of the original interior fabric of the building remains.¹

¹ Lynwood Hampshire, "Richmond Market Armory . . . New Life For An Old Landmark," *Baltimore Engineer* (April 1973): 5.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 1

Baltimore: A City of Public Markets

The City of Baltimore has long been famous for its public markets.¹ During the first half of the nineteenth century, Baltimore undertook an aggressive market-building campaign. This effort, in addition to Baltimore's prominence as a port city, played an important role in its establishment as a trade center. The city constructed markets in locations convenient to buyers and sellers – this required both public access and dense urban areas.² The creation of the National Road in 1818, linking Cumberland, Maryland, with the west, by way of Baltimore, provided the much-needed Conestoga wagoners with a way to bring their goods to the city's marketplaces.³ In the late-nineteenth century, the city's eleven municipal markets encircled the center of the old city, each catering to a specific neighborhood or trade.⁴ The markets were owned and operated by the city, with the stalls rented to vendors. Eventually, vendors were allowed to purchase their stalls or stalls and could even lease them out to others.⁵

The earliest attempts to establish a public market in Baltimore took place in 1751, when the community had only two dozen homes.⁶ The town commissioners leased a small plot of land from a Mr. Harrison on the northwest corner of Baltimore and Gay streets (across the street from the future site of the Marsh Fish Market) for market use and attempted to raise funds by subscription to erect a building.⁷ These efforts failed, and it was not until 1763 that a market building was erected on the site as a result of funds raised by lottery.⁸ The building had a large room on the second floor made available for public assemblies, dances, and shows. The city's earliest markets all included public halls on the second floor to provide revenue for the city, but as the city grew this revenue declined – and later markets were constructed as low sheds, typical of markets from the era.⁹ William T. Childs, comptroller of Baltimore's markets in the early twentieth century commented on the earliest markets as follows: "The first markets were constructed with large halls overhead, and in the early days of Baltimore town and Baltimore city, these halls were the only available indoors places sufficiently adequate for traveling shows and circuses to exhibit or where balls and public receptions could be held, and in those days the halls were a source of revenue to the city."¹⁰ When Baltimore was incorporated on December 31, 1796, the city already had three operating public markets.¹¹ The Bureau of Markets is the oldest active Bureau in the city government. The city's earliest markets included the Broadway Market

¹ Lee McCardell, "11 Public Markets, Still Keep Up City's Traditions; Picturesque Spots Many," *Evening Sun* (May 5, 1937): n.p.

² Helen Tangires, *Public Markets and Civic Culture in Nineteenth-Century America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), 26.

³ "History of Seton Hill," http://livebaltimore.com/history/seton_hill.htm.

⁴ McCardell, n.p.

⁵ John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*, Second Edition (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981), 155.

⁶ *Ibid*, 154.

⁷ Markets and Harbor Administration, "History" (1968). On file in Robinson & Associates, Inc., vertical files.

⁸ William T. Childs, "The Municipal Markets in Baltimore," *Baltimore Municipal Journal* (New York, December 5, 1912), n.p.

⁹ Edwin J. Dick, "A History of the Markets of Baltimore," paper submitted in fulfillment of the requirements in the Popular Culture Program, Morgan State University. (February 24, 1978), 3.

¹⁰ Childs, (December 5, 1912), n.p. On file in the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library.

¹¹ Dorsey and Dilts, (1981), 154.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 2

(started in 1785) and the Western Precinct Market (later renamed the Lexington Market) established between Eutaw and Paca streets.

The Lexington Street Market, the city's largest with over 1,000 stalls, was in full operation by 1802.¹² Located along both sides of Lexington Street between Eutaw and Pearl streets, the market spilled over onto neighboring streets, including Greene and Pearl streets and Louisiana Avenue. At its height, as many as 1,800 to 2,000 Italian families lived in the area surrounding the market, where many operated fresh produce stalls.¹³ Still in operation, the current building was constructed in 1952 after the older building was destroyed by a fire.

The Creation of the Richmond Market and Armory

Much of the residential development of the area around the future site of the Richmond Market in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries consisted of large estates, prior to the northward extension of the street grid in 1801. Before the northward corridors along Eutaw and Howard Streets became parceled into urban lots, northwest Baltimore existed as part of the rural topography that ringed the burgeoning downtown of Baltimore. Maps drawn in 1801 (Figure 1) and 1818 (Figure 2) show the area's transition from rural land dotted with country estates into a newly laid city grid of vacant blocks.¹⁴ In 1801, the north extent of the city grid ended at New Street, leaping to Biddle Street, which at that time was a short diagonal street linking a few roads branching out to the rural areas northwest. On the site near where the Richmond Market would be later constructed, a tripartite building is shown, labeled "Poor House," along with a four-square geometric garden. This building was the almshouse erected by the Trustees for the Poor of Baltimore County in 1773 on a twenty-acre property.¹⁵ The almshouse and a country dwelling depicted to the east were the only structures indicated on the 1801 map within the vicinity of the future market site.¹⁶ Although the almshouse is shown in an 1818 map, its location obstructs the new northern extension of Eutaw Street, foretelling the fate of the building, which was later demolished.¹⁷ By the 1830s, the almshouse and its property had reverted to the use of the Bolton railroad depot by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad.¹⁸ Garden Street appears for the first time on the 1818 map, beginning at Madison Avenue and stretching northward in between Howard and Eutaw streets. The blocks to either side of Garden Street remained undeveloped.

As early as 1818, engineer-surveyor Thomas H. Poppleton completed a map for the City of Baltimore, in which he laid out new streets and located sites for future public uses in the large

¹² National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, "Baltimore Retail District: An Architectural Inventory Completed For Determination of Eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places as a Multiple Resource District," U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., October 1980.

¹³ "History of Seton Hill," http://livebaltimore.com/history/seton_hill.htm.

¹⁴ *Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore*, 1801, Warner & Hanna, Publisher. Enoch Pratt Free Library.

¹⁵ Sherry Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981), 13.

¹⁶ *Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore*, 1801.

¹⁷ *Plan of the City of Baltimore*, 1823, Thomas H. Poppleton, surveyor, Joseph Cone, engraver. Enoch Pratt Free Library.

¹⁸ Olson, 83.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 3

tract of land to be annexed by the city.¹⁹ Poppleton proposed a market, to be named "Richmond Market," at the important juncture of Biddle (now Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd.) and Richmond (now Read Street) streets between Garden (now Linden Avenue) and Howard streets. In 1831, the city condemned much of what is today the 800 block of North Howard Street. By Act of 1831, Chapter 327 of the Laws of Maryland, Baltimore City Commissioners were appointed to condemn a large tract bounded by Howard, Richmond, Garden and Biddle streets for the creation of a market. Three years later, the city paid \$4,947.24 for the lot.²⁰ By Act of 1833, Chapter 35, the City was granted the power to erect a market house on the site.²¹ The purpose of the acts was to enable the city to purchase the necessary land and erect a new market for the quickly expanding city.

In 1835, following the completion of the Richmond Market in 1834, two additional markets opened immediately. The Belair Market served the northeast section of the city, while the Hollins Market catered to West Baltimore. This form of these early markets in Baltimore consisted of a simple, freestanding shed. The form derived from the earliest markets in Europe and quickly became popular in Colonial America.²² Timber or brick piers or arches supported a low-pitched gable roof; the structure could be open or closed.²³ If the structure was open, then shoppers had plentiful access to the stalls, which greatly aided in the circulation of the market. The stall owners on either side of the central aisle enjoyed a greater level of protection from the elements. The center aisle was intersected with cross aisles and the entire building was surrounded by movable street stalls.²⁴ The shed form was popular due to its low cost and common building materials; in addition, its design did not require a skilled professional. The widespread construction of shed-like markets shows that it was the preferred building form in the first half of the nineteenth century.²⁵

No documentation has been found which describes the first Richmond Market building, although it is logical that it would have followed the trend of an open, low-roofed shed.²⁶ A rectangular structure is present at the intersection of Biddle and Richmond streets just north of Howard Street in the 1838 G. W. Boynton map. A structure, labeled "The Richmond Market," sits in the same location in the 1851 Poppleton map. An 1852 watercolor by Thomas Coke Ruckle, in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society, depicts the Richmond Market as a modest frame building surrounded by scattered houses and estates and open land (Figure 3). The image is perhaps too idyllic and rural for the area, when the maps of that era show the area around the market significantly built up.

By 1851, construction in the neighborhood increased significantly in all blocks around the market except for the west side of Garden Street, which continued to be largely vacant.²⁷ The block

¹⁹ Andy Goldfrank, "The Frustrations (and Joys) of Baltimore Privy Digging," <http://www.baltimorebottleclub.org/articles/privydigging.pdf>.

²⁰ W. T. Childs, Deputy Comptroller, "Historical and Financial Data Pertaining to the Municipal Markets of the City of Baltimore," *Annual Report of the Baltimore City Comptroller* (1911), 259.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Tangires, 35.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Dorsey and Dilts, (1981), 155.

²⁵ Tangires, 35.

²⁶ McCardell, n.p.

²⁷ 1851 Map, drawn by Poppleton, Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 4

directly south of the market, soon to be acquired to the expansion of the market, contained a large number of houses. Nevertheless, plans for development were underway. Over the course of the 1850s and 1860s, Morris subdivided his property and either sold or leased the individual lots along Eutaw Street, adjacent to the intersection of Biddle and Garden Street. A map drawn in 1856 reveals the newly constructed row houses in one long, continuous block along Eutaw Street that ends just south of Biddle Street (Figure 4).²⁸ By this time, construction along Garden Street, a relatively secondary street, was more sporadic by comparison. The Richmond Market continued to stand as the most prominent establishment in the immediate area. The B & O railroad operated tracks along Howard Street in the 1850s until the completion of the Howard Street tunnel in 1891.

1853 Act to Condemn Land to Expand the Richmond Market

The Maryland General Assembly passed Ordinance No. 107 on May 24, 1853, granting the Mayor and City Council permission to condemn and acquire property (both land and buildings) in the vicinity of the Richmond Market for the purposes of expanding it.²⁹ The city was “to condemn and acquire property in the vicinity of the Richmond market, in said city, for the purposes of the extension of said market.”³⁰ The Commissioners were appointed to secure ground from the east corner of Howard and Richmond streets to Cathedral, then to Tyson, and thence to Richmond. The lands were purchased by the city for \$300.³¹ It is unclear from the act as to whether the market was to be extended with the construction of a new building or by the expansion of the land made available to stalls around the existing 1834 building. The records of the Maryland Historical Society indicate that a new larger market building was erected in 1853. A visitor to Baltimore in 1855 described the city’s six markets as follows: “. . . all very extensive, and well-supplied with meat, fish, and vegetables.”³²

Need for the New Richmond Market

Many of the early markets, erected as wooden sheds, were replaced with permanent buildings as the need for more space arose. In addition to the replacement of the Richmond Market’s shed by a permanent brick building, the city erected a brick replacement building to house the Hollins Market in 1865. The new Richmond and Hollins buildings were completed in the mixed-use market house form, which came into prominence in the middle of the nineteenth century. As stated previously, the new market form, consisted of an open, arcaded ground floor for marketing, typically surmounted by one or more stories allocated for other public uses.³³ The second-floor hall would typically serve as a community center and entertainment venue.³⁴ Specific uses included prisons, police headquarters, drill rooms, museums, theaters, schools, and libraries.³⁵ Often, the market function was secondary to the public use, town hall or courthouse, yet served as

²⁸ *Martenet's Map of Maryland* [including insets of a Plan of Washington and Georgetown, City of Baltimore, and Eastern Virginia], 1852, Simon J. Martenet, Enoch Pratt Free Library.

²⁹ Childs, (1911), 259.

³⁰ Maryland General Assembly, Session Laws, Vol. 403, Chapter 260 (1853), 361.

³¹ Childs, (1911), 259.

³² Ralph Semmes, *Baltimore As Seen By Visitors, 1783-1860* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1953), 166.

³³ Tangires, 38.

³⁴ Dorsey and Dilts, (1981), 156.

³⁵ Tangires, 39.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 5

the main source of revenue.³⁶ (For Richmond Market, however, the addition of the armory use took place after the market had been first planned. The city hoped to earn back the funds expended on the building from market stall sales rather than revenue generated by the armory.) The interiors consisted of built-in stalls or benches, in accordance with municipally specified stall dimensions.³⁷

Resolution No. 158 and Ordinance No. 78, both approved in 1868, gave the city the authority to secure additional land for the Richmond Market. A total of 14 different parcels were needed in order to secure the necessary ground for expansion, and they were secured for a total cost of \$60,795.93.³⁸ The secured ground was bounded by Market Space on the north (the southernmost boundary of the existing market area), Howard Street on the east, Garden Street to the west, and a distance approximately 189 feet south of Market Space between Howard and Garden streets to the south.³⁹ The 1869 Sachse and Company bird's-eye view of Baltimore shows the residential development which was situated directly to the south of the frame market structure (Figure 5). Mayor Banks signed the ordinance appropriating \$70,000 for the construction of the new armory and market on December 1, 1870.⁴⁰ In 1871, plans were drawn by Baltimore architect Frank E. Davis for a new massive brick structure which would house not only the market, but also the armory of the State's Fifth Regiment (Figures 6-8). Construction began on June 1, 1871, under the supervision of contractor Charles Ogle, considered a "builder of considerable practical experience."⁴¹ The market and armory were completed in November 1872.⁴² The new complex consisted of a four-story armory building, which faced south, and an attached two-story market.

The Fifth Regiment, reorganized May 10, 1867, was established in response to an 1867 Maryland law requiring the creation of a state militia. It was the successor of the Old Maryland Guard, formed in 1859, but dissolved upon the onset of the Civil War. The militia was created to protect the city and state in times of war and unrest, and thus the public was responsible for funding the creation of the regiment – as well as the housing of its men, equipment, and ammunition. In the fall of 1870, the Fifth Regiment "began to consider the necessity for a better and more permanent armory," since their existing lease at the Music Hall building on Howard Street was soon to expire.⁴³ The officers of the Regiment appealed to the Mayor and City Council to provide an armory over the proposed Richmond Market. The application was endorsed by prominent citizens, and the Regiment's petition was granted.⁴⁴ The practice of including a regiment above a market gained support in the second half of the nineteenth century, with Jefferson, Essex, Centre, and Tompkins markets in New York renting out their upper floors for drills, equipment storage, and meetings.⁴⁵ This union of armory and market functions gained even more prominence after the Civil War when many regiments looked to expand. It was a conventional practice in the nineteenth century to combine an armory and military headquarters with a market in one single

³⁶ Ibid, 38.

³⁷ Ibid, 45.

³⁸ Childs, (1911), 259.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ George Alvin Meekens, *Fifth Regiment, Infantry, Maryland National Guard, U.S. Volunteer* (Baltimore: Hoen & Co., 1899), 48.

⁴¹ "New Richmond Market House – Fifth Regiment Armory," *Morning Sun* (September 11, 1872): 4.

⁴² Meekens, 48.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Tangires, 139.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 6

building.⁴⁶ Davis was praised in an 1872 *Morning Sun* article concerning the building for his “. . . considerable tact in the preparation of a plan combining the two features for which the building is intended – that of a market-house as well as a first-class armory.”⁴⁷ The upper floors of the building were constructed primarily for use by the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard, but with occasional use by the 58th Brigade, the 29th Infantry Division, and the Military Department of the State of Maryland.⁴⁸ The regiment moved into the armory in February 1873.⁴⁹

The cost of the Richmond Market totaled \$130,000 – \$70,000 for the construction of building and \$60,000 for land purchases.⁵⁰ The City hoped to recuperate the costs of the building through stall sales, which they projected would generate \$130,000.⁵¹ The market, however, did not pay for itself; by 1873, the City had only generated \$37,638.64 in sales, with an additional \$30,000 in sales completed between 1874 and 1877.⁵² The City did make up some of its losses by operating the existing shed-like Richmond Market, located directly to the north of the new building, during the construction. The old market house was demolished upon completion of Davis’ building, and the space was then used for additional outdoor stalls. Stalls also spilled out from the building’s arcade onto Howard Street, Armory Place, and Garden (now Linden) Avenue.

Frank E. Davis: The Architect and His Design for the Richmond Market and Armory

Frank (Francis) E. Davis (1839-1921) was born in Ellicott City, Maryland, in 1839. After attending public schools and serving an apprenticeship in architecture, Davis began his architectural practice in Baltimore with his brother Henry R. Davis. The brothers designed public and private buildings in Maryland and West Virginia. In Baltimore, Davis designed the Odd Fellows Hall in 1891 and the Orchard Street Methodist Church in 1882. Davis also designed the Methodist Church, South, in Arlington, MD. In addition to the Richmond Market and Armory, Davis designed several other public buildings, including the State Normal School on Lafayette Square (demolished) and the Pine Street Police Station.⁵³

The Pine Street Police Station, a fine example of High Victorian Gothic dating from 1877-78, is more ornate than the Richmond Market and Armory, although the rear and side facades are pierced with an arcade and decorated with classical details similar to the market. Davis also employed pressed, red brick and granite steps and water table for the police station. The Orchard Street Church was Baltimore’s first African Methodist Episcopal church and played an important role in the life of the city’s African American residents.⁵⁴ Davis designed the church in the Victorian Italian Renaissance style, with a central round window above an arched loggia, pedimented windows, and Doric and Corinthian columns. Davis’ later design for the Odd Fellows Hall, which is now known as Cathedral Place, follows the characteristics of the Richardson Romanesque style, with its large-arched entranceways, long dormers, and decorative

⁴⁶ Hampshire, 5.

⁴⁷ “New Richmond Market House – Fifth Regiment Armory,” *Morning Sun* (September 11, 1872): 4.

⁴⁸ Hampshire, 5.

⁴⁹ “Old But Still Useful,” *The Baltimore Sun* (June 6, 1960): n.p.

⁵⁰ “New Richmond Market House – Fifth Regiment Armory,” 4.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Childs, (1911), n.p.

⁵³ Dorsey and Dilts, (1981), 272.

⁵⁴ John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*, Third Edition (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1997), 242-43.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 7

brickwork. It is clear that Davis was versed in several different architectural styles during the years of his practice. In 1914, he moved to Los Angeles where two of his four sons, Walter S. and Francis Pierpont Davis, had been practicing architects since 1910.⁵⁵ Davis died in Los Angeles in 1921.

Davis designed the Richmond Market in the Italianate and Romanesque Revival styles. Both styles gained favor in the 1850s and 1860s, so it is logical that a public building constructed in 1871-72 would utilize both. Inspiration for the Italianate style came from the palazzos of fifteenth-century Italian cities, such as Florence, while the Romanesque Revival style was influenced by Romanesque churches from the tenth through twelfth centuries. The projecting brickwork, arcade, round arches, cornice, and belvedere are all characteristics of the Italianate style, while the round-arch lintels and balloon-capital column are representative of the Romanesque.

Located on a city block, 186 ½ feet by 102 feet, bounded by Biddle and Richmond streets to the north, Howard Street to the east, Garden Street to the west, and the newly laid out Armory Place to the south, Davis had four facades to portray his classically inspired design. The armory portion, located on the south, rose four stories with an attic, while the two-story market stood to the north. The building fronted Armory Place, although the open arcade on the ground level of the market's three facades meant that access was provided in multiple locations.⁵⁶

A September 11, 1872 *Morning Sun* article described the exterior of Davis' building: "In architectural appearance the building, though devoid of much external ornamentation, is quite an attractive and solid-looking structure, and is a decided improvement to the section of city in which it is located."⁵⁷ Indeed, the market was simple with little ornamentation, except for projecting brick lintels above the arcade, but the ornamentation that Davis did select was handsome. It included projecting brick banding courses, projecting brick lintels above the arcade and all windows, arched double-hung sash, a pronounced cornice, and a large-arched central entrance on Armory Place. Davis adorned the armory's gable roof with an observatory "from which a fine view of the city is obtained"⁵⁸ An early photograph of the market and armory reveals that the building was constructed in accordance with the Davis drawings (Figure 9).

The interior, of which no original finishes or features remain, was functional. In the armory portion, a fifteen-foot wide main stairway led to the armory offices and main hall from the central entrance hall.⁵⁹ Davis designed a room under the stairs for the market master to use as an office. On the second floor, two small rooms, designed for use as a library, banquet hall, or office, sat on either side of the entrance to the main hall. The third floor included lavatories and two rooms, one of which was the Regiment's commissary. Two rooms, most likely offices, were located on the fourth floor. The original use of the attic is unknown, although it might have served as a storage space considering the door and hoist that Davis located on the building's west elevation.

⁵⁵ Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 164.

⁵⁶ "New Richmond Market House – Fifth Regiment Armory," 4.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ "New Richmond Market House – Fifth Regiment Armory," 4.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 8

A 32-by-40-foot cellar, in which the market operators stored heating apparatus and fuel, was situated in the southern end of the building.⁶⁰

Upon completion, the market hall contained “two rows of butchers’ stalls, twenty-five in a row, and two rows of vegetable stalls, with a large central aisle, which can be used in part of stalls also, if it is found necessary.”⁶¹

The main hall, above the market, opened up directly ahead of the main stairway on the second floor. The double-height space, as described in 1872, was “one of the most beautiful and attractive rooms in the city, is 100 by 145 feet, and . . . well adapted for drilling exercises, or for the holding of a soiree upon a large scale, for which the gallant Fifth [Regiment] has such an enviable reputation.”⁶² A gallery, with a rail of lattice ironwork and walnut, ran around the perimeter of the space. Wooden brackets and trusses and iron straining rods suspended the gallery around the main hall. There were two projecting balconies for musicians. Eight large windows, flanked by pilasters, pierced each long wall of the main hall. Wainscoting extended from the floor to the sills of the windows. A large circular window was located on the north wall of the building. Ten lattice trusses supported the hall’s barrel-vaulted roof.

The Richmond Market and Armory: Its Neighborhood and Customers

In the vicinity of the newly completed market and armory stood a dense collection of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. Residential uses had long been found in Seton Hill and Bolton Hill to the west, the areas to the north, and in Mount Vernon to the east. The area around the Richmond Market and Armory consisted of row houses and some tenement buildings. Howard Street started its retail life as early as the early nineteenth century. As the city expanded and residential uses followed the expansion, the formerly residential streets downtown became more commercial. In addition to vendors and taverns associated with the market, other commercial enterprises were attracted to the area around the market as the location for their businesses. This did, however, happen to a lesser degree around the Richmond Market than at the Lexington Market, which was closer to the commercial core of Baltimore.⁶³ Several churches stood near the market, including St. Hawbridge Church directly across Biddle Street from the market and the First Presbyterian Church, at Madison and Park streets.

An 1874 photograph of the Richmond Market and Armory from the spire of the First Presbyterian Church shows the recently completed building and its surroundings (Figure 10). The area was comprised primarily of two- and three-story row houses, many with storefronts. On the south side of Biddle Street, west of Garden Street, stood a row of larger residential buildings, most used as apartments with commercial uses on the ground floor level. Thus, the area immediately surrounding the market was comprised of generally working-class citizens and commercial enterprises, as well as churches, and some single-family homes. To the north of Biddle Street, the area became more residential.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ “History of Seton Hill,” http://livebaltimore.com/history/seton_hill.htm.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 9

During its heyday, the Richmond Market was known as the aristocrats' market and was long considered a Baltimore showcase.⁶⁴ Its patrons were primarily servants of the wealthy residential enclaves in its vicinity, predominantly the families of the Mount Vernon neighborhood, although occasionally wealthier clients visited the market. Mt. Vernon is a neighborhood of grand buildings and monuments, primarily situated around of Mt. Vernon Square, the site of the Washington Monument. It was chosen as the site for many of the city's major cultural institutions, some of which are located in the former homes of the city's wealthiest residents.⁶⁵ Butlers and maids traveled the short distance to the market from the large houses and mansions on Park Avenue, Calvert, St. Paul, Charles, and Cathedral streets. Most of the people who purchased goods at the market were referred to as the "carriage trade," though they rarely came in carriages; the marketing was actually done by the family butlers, who trudged on foot from the big houses on Park Avenue, Calvert, St. Paul, Charles, and Cathedral streets."⁶⁶ To some degree, the market served the less affluent, middle-class neighborhoods of Bolton Hill and Seton Hill to the west. Seton Hill, one of the city's earliest row house neighborhoods, was home to French immigrants associated with St. Mary's Seminary, who fled the French Revolution, and French black refugees, who fled Haiti and Santa Domingo in 1814.⁶⁷ Most of the homes, dating from the early 1800s, were more modest than Mt. Vernon in size, style, and materials.

The 1877 Riots & the Involvement of the Fifth Regiment Armory

Violent riots filled the streets of Baltimore in July 1877 and were calmed with force by the Fifth and Sixth Regiments. The protests took place as a result of an historic upsurge in response to the actions undertaken by the most powerful of corporations, the railroad companies.⁶⁸ Following the Civil War, the railroad corporations rose to extreme power, and during the economic depression of 1873, in order to protect their profits, cut the wages of their workers. An additional cut in 1877 resulted in an explosion of working-class protest, centered mostly in the industrial city of Pittsburgh.⁶⁹ On July 16, a spontaneous strike erupted in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and quickly spread to cities from Chicago to New York, including Baltimore where the B & O workers joined the strike. At the same time, a train had been stoned in Cumberland, MD, in support of the Martinsburg strike. John Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad and controlling stockholder, called for the Maryland governor to send the Fifth and Sixth regiments, both located in Baltimore, to Cumberland to quell the uprising.⁷⁰

At 7 p.m., on July 20, two hundred men and eleven drummers from the Fifth Regiment left their armory above the newly completed Richmond Market and set out for the Camden Train Station in order to travel to Cumberland. The men marched from the armory on Linden Avenue along Eutaw Street. At Lombard Street, the troops were met with protesters, including railway workers, box makers, can makers, and other supporters of labor rights, armed with stones and bricks.⁷¹

⁶⁴ Edward F. Kelly, "I Remember When . . . Butlers Shopped at Richmond Market," *The Baltimore Sun* (December 5, 1946): n.p.

⁶⁵ "Mt. Vernon," <http://www.livebaltimore.com/neighbor/mtvern.html>.

⁶⁶ Kelly, n.p.

⁶⁷ Live Baltimore, "Seton Hill," http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/neighborhoods/central/seton_hill.html.

⁶⁸ Paul Le Blanc, "The Railroad Strike of 1877," <http://www.pittsburghhafflcio.org/railroad.html>.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Olson, 195.

⁷¹ Ibid, 196.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 10

The strikers attacked and injured 25 militiamen.⁷² The troops, joined by the men of the Sixth Regiment (who departed from their armory on the site of the new Post Office Building at the intersection of Fayette and Front streets), did not use their weapons as they made their way to the train station, which by the end of the riots had been mobbed and burned. The riots in Baltimore, however, were more violent and required the troops over Cumberland. Two thousand federal troops were sent to Baltimore to aid in the calming of the protestors.⁷³

Military service in the years following the riots of 1877, included the Fifth Regiment marching from the Richmond Market and Armory building to Camp Wilmer, in Pimlico, when it volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War in 1898.⁷⁴ By 1898, the Fifth Regiment began a search for a new armory, since the Richmond Armory was considered too small and inadequate for their purposes.⁷⁵ The Fifth Regiment moved to a new armory on Preston Street in 1903. By 1911, the hall was being used by the Naval Reserves.⁷⁶

Changes to the Richmond Market and Amory Building

Between 1890 and 1901-02, the city erected a two-story brick addition on the north end of the building; the first floor of which served the market and the second floor the armory. For the years 1904-06, the city expended \$15,000 for repairs to the building.⁷⁷ In 1908, the city made repairs to the market totaling \$6,595.88 and a further \$5,629.31 in 1909.⁷⁸ It was at this time, prior to World War I, that the Richmond Market was the peak of its popularity and use. City revenue from licenses, rent, and per diem charges from the market's 500 stalls brought the city approximately \$4,000 a year in revenue.⁷⁹ By this time, the Richmond Market was the first market in Baltimore to have sanitary, refrigerated, glass-enclosed stalls.⁸⁰

On January 21, 1913, a delegation of vendors from the Richmond Market appeared before the Board of Estimates to request that the market be enclosed in glass to protect the vendors from the cold.⁸¹ In 1914, the city, following the request of the stall owners, hired the contractor Singer-Pentz Company to install wood and glass enclosures at a cost of \$15,830.⁸² The 1914 Sanborne map shows the Richmond Market with a "market shed" of iron posts, iron roof trusses, cement floor, and skylights extending from the north and west sides of the building to the street line. In 1917, these enclosures were redesigned and it is most likely at this date that the market was expanded by way of wood and glass enclosed additions on the north and west sides. The market started to decline as early as 1917, but various efforts revived it.⁸³ In June 1917, the Food Economy Commission in Baltimore headed a movement to reduce the city's cost of living, which

⁷² Elizabeth Fee and Linda Shopes, eds., *The Baltimore Book: New Views of Local History* (Philadelphia: Temple University, 1991), 7.

⁷³ Olson, 196.

⁷⁴ "Old But Still Useful," *Baltimore Sun* (June 6, 1960): n.p.

⁷⁵ Meekens, 49.

⁷⁶ Childs, (1911), n.p.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ "Sawdust and Fruit Odors Now Mingle at Richmond Market," *Baltimore Sun* (July 31, 1939): n.p.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Hampshire, 5.

⁸¹ Childs, n.p.

⁸² "Sawdust and Fruit Odors Now Mingle at Richmond Market," n.p.

⁸³ Ibid.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 11

had soared during the war years. Then Mayor Preston urged local farmers to come to the city to sell their produce at thirty-two stalls set aside for the group at the Richmond Market.⁸⁴ The market, called the Municipal Market at this time, was full of activity as a result of the low prices and additional customers.

In November 1923, the Board of Estimates signed a five-year contract with the Maryland National Guard to rent the armory portion of the building and the second story of the market for the small sum of \$5 a year.⁸⁵ The National Guard, in exchange, was required to pay for maintenance costs associated with the building. In addition, the National Guard pocketed the funds generated from renting out the second-floor hall above the market.⁸⁶ In the 1920s, the space was used for dances, boxing bouts, fashion and dog shows, and other social events.⁸⁷ In addition, the Naval Militia, a federal organization, paid to the state a total of \$588 for annual rental of several rooms in the building. The Superintendent of Markets, Henry Hoenes, protested that the above arrangements would result in a diversion of thousands of dollars from the city.⁸⁸

The market was threatened with demolition several times. As early as 1923, the Police Department wanted to acquire the land, raze the building, and erect a new headquarters on the site. A 1926 photograph of the market shows the original double-hung sash, chimneys and vents, and belvedere were still extant (Figure 11). Some changes had occurred, however, including door enframements at several entrances on the east and south facades of the armory portion of the building, a fountain on the east facade, in addition to the arcade enclosure and addition on the north and west facades. A sign above the east facade entrances to the market read "Community Market." By 1946, the sign read "Richmond Market."⁸⁹

An untitled May 6, 1937, article in the *Baltimore Sun* noted that the city charged a fee of \$60 for stall rental at the Richmond Market, but did not charge a license fee. The occupancy rate had already fallen by 1937 to 60 percent.⁹⁰ Market days were Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday with the interior stalls operating every day but Sunday.⁹¹

Following inspections in 1938, Baltimore's Fire Department threatened to close the market stating that it was a fire hazard due to its lack of fire exits.⁹² The Department forbade public gatherings from occurring in the hall above the market until the fire hazards were eliminated.⁹³ At this time, the ground floor was used for market purposes, while the second floor of the market and the upper floors of the former armory space were leased to the state by the city for use by the Military Department and the Naval Militia. The main hall was found to be the more hazardous since it was used weekly at this time for boxing matches with attendance ranging from 1,000 to 1,600 spectators per fight.⁹⁴ The only exit from the drill room was main stairway, and the room

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ "Declares City Loses Revenue on Old Amory," *Baltimore Sun* (April 3, 1924): 28.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Kelly, n.p.

⁹⁰ McCardell, n.p.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² "Close Armory for Fire Risks, Chief Advises," *Baltimore Sun* (March 26, 1938): n.p.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ "Close Armory for Fire Risks, Chief Advises," n.p.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 12

was heated by seven coal stoves. To ameliorate the problem, the Fire Department suggested that fire escapes be erected on the Howard and Linden Street facades. In addition, Chief Robert S. Tate of the Fire Department recommended that fire doors, a standpipe in the front hall and another on the north wall, a modern heating system, and fire extinguishers all be installed. The abandoned spiral stairway in the northwest corner of the hall could be reopened as a fire escape.⁹⁵ By May, 1939, a new stairway "to the armory floor [drill hall]" was under construction to reduce the building's fire risks.⁹⁶ Prior to 1938, the attic of the building was used as a rifle range, but this practice was stopped by the Fire Department and the space was closed off.⁹⁷

By May of 1938, the Naval Militia was searching for larger quarters near Key Highway and Covington Street. At this time, the building faced another threat to its livelihood. The city unveiled a Howard Street extension project, for which the north addition and enclosed stalls of the market had to be razed and the adjoining section of Biddle Street widened. A May 19, 1939, *Baltimore Sun* article described a project to improve traffic flow at the intersection of Richmond, Howard, and Biddle streets and to remove trolley lines from Howard Street. As a result, the Baltimore Transit Company streetcar tracks of the No. 32 line were re-routed from Howard Street so that they would run from Linden Avenue to Park Avenue by way of Read Street.⁹⁸ These efforts were part of the Mayor's Traffic Committee's plan for separating fixed-wheel and free-wheel vehicles in order to reduce the city's congestion problems.⁹⁹ The enclosed stalls on the north and west sides of the market were removed, but the 1890 to 1901-02 addition was not. This project, which was completed in August of 1939, reduced the size of the market by one-third.¹⁰⁰ The wooden structure had housed about 75 of the market's 250 stalls.¹⁰¹ Many stall owners voiced concern that there would not be room for them once the enclosure was removed. Superintendent Hoenes assured them that there would be sufficient room for all existing stall owners in the existing market and new addition.¹⁰² There was some discussion of constructing a new, one-story addition to house a drugstore and 5-and-10-cent store to help bring business to the market, but this idea was not pursued.¹⁰³ A 1955 photograph of the building shows the 1890 to 1901-02 addition still in place, although altered with skylights, a storefront, and some Art Deco-styled signs.

A July 31, 1939, *Baltimore Sun* article described the market as follows: "The market has not fallen on evil days. It is still very active. But somehow the days when it was the Rialto of Baltimore are gone. The days, too, when the market catered to the "carriage trade" are gone. Mistresses of the big residences of Baltimore no longer arrive on a Saturday morning to seek good food, good bargains – and good gossip."¹⁰⁴ By the late 1930s, according to contemporary

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ "Work Begun To Aid Traffic At Armory," *Baltimore Sun* (May 19, 1939): n.p.

⁹⁷ "Close Armory for Fire Risks, Chief Advises," n.p.

⁹⁸ "Richmond Market Is Made Smaller," *Baltimore Sun* (August 20, 1939): n.p.

⁹⁹ "Work Begun To Aid Traffic At Armory," n.p.

¹⁰⁰ "Richmond Market Is Made Smaller," n.p.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ "Sawdust and Fruit Odors Now Mingle at Richmond Market," n.p. Maids and butlers primarily did the shopping for wealthy families, although occasionally a mistress or head of household would visit the market.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 13

accounts, the market no longer catered to this carriage trade. Nonetheless, it was still a very busy market despite only sixty percent occupancy.¹⁰⁵

For the next fifteen years, the fate of the armory building and the market space was uncertain. By the 1950s, the market was dying and it was no longer profitable.¹⁰⁶ Modern supermarkets with convenient parking in outlying suburbs attracted customers away from the traditional markets. In June 1955, only the northeast portion of the market still contained six operating vendors occupying thirty-nine stall spaces: two lunch counters, a meat dealer, a combination dry-grocer and meat vendor, a florist, and a wholesale produce firm.¹⁰⁷ Its loss of business was the result in a change of character in the surrounding neighborhood away from residential uses and also a shift in food retailing. At this time, a self-service grocery chain wished to rent the building, but the city would not negotiate unless the firm made satisfactory arrangements with the stall owners.¹⁰⁸ In the end, the building was turned over to the 29th Division of the National Guard for equipment and small motor vehicle storage. The 29th Division already occupied the top three floors of the former armory building when it took over the market for storage on September 1, 1955.¹⁰⁹

In June 1955, the building was threatened by the proposal of a multi-million-dollar federal highway.¹¹⁰ The route of the highway ultimately bypassed the building, which was officially opened as the headquarters for the 136th Evacuation Hospital of the Maryland National Guard. During that time, the building was used as a gymnasium, sports arena, armory, warehouse for an opera company (in the late 1960s, the Baltimore Civic Opera used the market hall for storage of its scenery¹¹¹), and an office for the National Guard.

In 1968, the city's Fire Department tried to acquire the site, and remove the National Guard from the building, in order to construct a new headquarters, which would replace three downtown stations.¹¹² At this time, two other entities wished to use the building. The Baltimore Museum of Art and the Maryland Institute proposed their joint use of the ground floor of the market, to increase their studio and storage space.¹¹³ The National Guard, still occupants of the building at this time, wished to continue as tenants until their new building was complete, projected for the early 1970s. The Baltimore Civic Opera Company also occupied the building in 1968, using the first floor of the market for storage of its scenery.¹¹⁴ The funds to construct the fire station on the site of the market were approved in the November 5, 1968, election, but the station was never constructed on this site.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁵ "City Markets, Built on Horse-Buggy Basis, Fight for Auto Space," *Evening Sun* (May 7, 1937): n.p.

¹⁰⁶ Edward Ewing, "29th's Exhaust Fumes Will Be Replacing Old Richmond Market's Friendly Smells," *Evening Sun* (July 7, 1955): n.p.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ Untitled article, *Baltimore American* (June 5, 1955), Enoch Pratt Free Library, Vertical Files.

¹⁰⁹ Ewing, n.p.

¹¹⁰ Michael Naver, "Ghosts of Richmond Market Must Move to New Haunts," *Evening Star* (June 22, 1959): n.p.

¹¹¹ Francis Rackemann, "Civic Opera Sees New Life For Old Richmond Market," *Evening Star* (December 10, 1968): n.p.

¹¹² "Richmond Market Razing Urged," *Baltimore Sun* (December 1, 1968): n.p.

¹¹³ "3 Units Ask For Area of Old Market," *Morning Sun* (December 2, 1968): n.p.

¹¹⁴ "Historic Armory, Once a Market, May Do Healing," *Morning Sun* (August 24, 1970): n.p.

¹¹⁵ "Mart-Razing Plans Pushed," *Morning Sun* (December 4, 1938): n.p.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 14

The buildings were saved from demolition when Maryland General Hospital, historically a neighbor of the market and armory building, bought the complex in November 1970 (Figure 12). Maryland General Hospital, one of the oldest and most important medical institutions in Baltimore, was founded as the Baltimore Medical College by a group of local doctors as a university-affiliated teaching hospital in 1881.¹¹⁶ The hospital had its start on West Baltimore Street in a building constructed as an orphan asylum in the late 1870s. By 1882, Maryland General acquired and constructed a new building at Linden Avenue and Madison Street.¹¹⁷ The college affiliated with the University of Maryland School of Medicine in 1911. In the first quarter of the twentieth century, the hospital acquired several buildings in the neighborhood near the Richmond Market, including the buildings of the Baltimore Medical College at Linden and Monument streets and the Baltimore Dental College on North Howard Street.¹¹⁸ In addition, the Maryland General constructed a new nurses' home in 1923 – solidifying the conversion of the area around the market from its residential and commercial beginnings to a neighborhood more institutional and commercial in character. In 1965, the institution, by then known as Maryland General, affiliated with the Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital to become one of the premier teaching hospitals for medical students training in those specialties. By 1970, the overcrowded hospital needed room for expansion and searched for additional space in the inner city rather than the suburbs.¹¹⁹ They purchased the Richmond Market and Armory, located at the northern boundary of the Maryland General Hospital's campus, in 1970.¹²⁰

The Citizens' Advisory Council, an advisory committee of the Regional Planning Council, approved plans for the hospital's conversion of the Richmond Market and Armory into an outpatient clinic in 1971. Among the changes made to the building during its rehabilitation were the replacement of the original barrel roof of the market, the leveling of the market space floor, and the refilling in of portions of the brick arcade. The renovation removed the arched roof, which had been supported by double-arched struts of rare red pine, and replaced it with a flat roof. The barrel-vault roof reportedly had been condemned as unsafe.¹²¹ Foundations were set to support steel beams to extend through the second floor of the market by way of six interior columns in order to support a third floor.¹²² (The third floor begins at the center point of the second floor window arches.¹²³) Throughout the market and armory portions of the building, the hospital replaced all of the original wood window frames with bronze glass paneling. The exterior brick was sandblasted. In addition, in the market portion, extensive interior work was done to create an extra story and to partition the large, open market hall into small, private office and clinic spaces. The armory's interior was similarly partitioned. Its grand double staircase was replaced with concrete fire stairs and elevators.¹²⁴ Upon completion of the renovation, the former market space housed the clinical areas, examining rooms, and waiting rooms, while the former

¹¹⁶ "Medical Care in the City of Baltimore: 1752-1919," <http://www.historyonline.net/mdmedicine/cfm/hospitalnotes.cfm?id=45>.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Hampshire, 4.

¹²⁰ "Hospital Expands Outpatient Department to Armory," *Evening Sun* (Oct. 1, 1973): n.p.

¹²¹ Joanne Nadol, "New Use Ahead for the Richmond Market Armory," *Evening Sun* (November 23, 1970): n.p.

¹²² Hampshire, 5.

¹²³ Ibid, 6.

¹²⁴ Carlton Jones, "Market Armory: A Civic Relic Saved," *Sunday Sun* (April 22, 1973): n.p.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 8, Page 15

armory was the new home of the hospital's lab facilities.¹²⁵ The renovation was completed and the outpatient clinic began operation by 1973. The hospital completed a major interior renovation of the building in the late 1990s. In January 1999, Maryland General Hospital affiliated with the University of Maryland Medical System to form one of the largest health systems in the Baltimore metropolitan area.

¹²⁵ Nadol, n.p.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 9, Page 1

Archival Resources and Files

Files of the Baltimore City Commission for Architectural and Historic Preservation, Baltimore, Maryland.

Vertical files for "Richmond Market." Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

Vertical files, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

Vertical files, Robinson & Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Maps

1801 *1801 Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore*, Warner & Hanna, Publisher.

1823 *Plan of the City of Baltimore, 1823*, Thomas H. Poppleton, surveyor, Joseph Cone, engraver.

1838 *Baltimore*, Boynton, G.W.,

1838 *Baltimore*, Bradford, T. G.

1842 *Plan of Baltimore*, R.J. Matchett, Publisher.

1851 *Plan of the City of Baltimore*, Isaac Simmons.

1856 *Map of Baltimore*, John W. Woods.

1862 *Martenet's Map of Maryland* [including insets of a Plan of Washington and Georgetown, City of Baltimore, and Eastern Virginia], Simon J. Martenet.

1869 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Baltimore, 1869*, E. Sachse, & Co., Publisher.

1890-1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps.

Published Sources

Beirne, Francis F. *Baltimore: A Picture History, 1858-1958*. New York: Hastings House, 1957.

Childs, W. T., Deputy Comptroller. "Baltimore's Municipal Markets." *Baltimore Municipal Journal*. Vols. 1 and 2. November 6, 1914.

---. "Historical and Financial Data Pertaining to the Municipal Markets of the City of Baltimore." *Annual Report of the Baltimore City Comptroller*. 1911.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 9, Page 2

- . "The Municipal Markets in Baltimore." *Baltimore Municipal Journal*. New York, December 5, 1912.
- "Close Armory for Fire Risks, Chief Advises." *Baltimore Sun* (March 26, 1938): n.p.
- Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, Vertical Files.
- "Condemns Use of Richmond Market Armory By Public." *Baltimore Sun* (April 6, 1938): n.p.
- Dick, Edwin J. "A History of the Markets of Baltimore." A paper submitted in fulfillment of the requirements in the Popular Culture Program, Morgan State University. February 24, 1978.
- "Declares City Loses Revenue on Old Amory." *Baltimore Sun* (April 3, 1924): 28.
- Dorsey, John, and James D. Dilts. *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*. Second Edition. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981.
- . *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*. Third Edition. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1997.
- Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Room, Vertical and Photograph Files.
- Ewing, Edward. "29th's Exhaust Fumes Will Be Replacing Old Richmond Market's Friendly Smells." *Evening Sun* (July 7, 1955): n.p.
- Fee, Elizabeth, and Linda Shopes, eds. *The Baltimore Book: New Views of Local History*. Philadelphia: Temple University, 1991.
- Hampshire, Lynwood. "Richmond Market Armory . . . New Life For An Old Landmark." *Baltimore Engineer* (April 1973): 4-6.
- "Historic Armory, Once a Market, May Do Healing." *Morning Sun* (August 24, 1970): n.p.
- "History of Seton Hill." [Http://livebaltimore.com/history/seton_hill.htm](http://livebaltimore.com/history/seton_hill.htm).
- Jones, Carlton. "Market Armory: A Civic Relic Saved." *Sunday Sun* (April 22, 1973): n.p.
- Kelly, Edward F. "I Remember When . . . Butlers Shopped at Richmond Market." *Baltimore Sun* (December 5, 1946): n.p.
- Le Blanc, Paul. "The Railroad Strike of 1877." [Http://www.pittsburghhflcio.org/railroad.html](http://www.pittsburghhflcio.org/railroad.html).
- Live Baltimore. "Seton Hill." [Http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/neighborhoods/central/seton_hill.html](http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/neighborhoods/central/seton_hill.html).

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 9, Page 3

- "Louis Azrael Laments A Landmark's Passing." *Baltimore American* (June 5, 1955): n.p.
- "Mart-Razing Plans Pushed." *Morning Sun* (December 4, 1938): n.p.
- Maryland General Assembly. Session Laws, Vol. 403, Chapter 260. 1853. 361-64.
- McCardell, Lee. "11 Public Markets, Still Keep Up City's Traditions; Picturesque Spots Many." *Evening Sun* (May 5, 1937): n.p.
- . "Many Deserted Covered Stalls for Streets, But Majority, Particularly Butchers, Still Carry on Business Indoors." *Evening Sun* (May 6, 1937): n.p.
- "Medical Care in the City of Baltimore: 1752-1919." [Http://www.historyonline.net/mdmedicine/cfm/hospitalnotes.cfm?id=45](http://www.historyonline.net/mdmedicine/cfm/hospitalnotes.cfm?id=45).
- Meekens, George Alvin. *Fifth Regiment, Infantry, Maryland National Guard, U.S. Volunteer*. Baltimore: Hoen & Co., 1899.
- Meekins, Lynn R. "Going to Market." *Collier's Magazine*. January 6, 1912.
- "Mt. Vernon." [Http://www.livebaltimore.com/neighbor/mtvern.html](http://www.livebaltimore.com/neighbor/mtvern.html).
- Nadol, Joanne. "New Use Ahead for the Richmond Market Armory." *Evening Sun* (November 23, 1970): n.p.
- National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form. "Baltimore Retail District: An Architectural Inventory Completed For Determination of Eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places As A Multiple Resource District." U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., October 1980.
- Naver, Michael. "Ghosts of Richmond Market Must Move to New Haunts." *Evening Star* (June 22, 1959): n.p.
- "New Richmond Market House – Fifth Regiment Armory." *Morning Sun* (September 11, 1872): 4.
- "Old But Still Useful." *Baltimore Sun* (June 6, 1960): n.p.
- Olson, Sherry H. *Baltimore: The Building of an American City*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980.
- Rackemann, Francis. "Civic Opera Sees New Life for Old Richmond Market." *Evening Star* (December 10, 1968): n.p.
- "Richmond Market Is Made Smaller." *Baltimore Sun* (August 20, 1939): n.p.
- "Richmond Market Razing Urged." *Baltimore Sun* (December 1, 1968): n.p.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Richmond Market and Armory, Baltimore City, MD

Continuation Sheet - Section 9, Page 4

“Sawdust and Fruit Odors Now Mingle at Richmond Market.” *Baltimore Sun* (July 31, 1939): n.p.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County*. Part 1. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

Semmes, Ralph. *Baltimore As Seen By Visitors, 1783-1860*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1953.

Tangires, Helen. *Public Markets and Civic Culture in Nineteenth-Century America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003.

“[Three] Units Ask For Area of Old Market.” *Morning Sun* (December 2, 1968): n.p.

Wheatley, Joan. “Hospital Expands Outpatient.” *Evening Sun* (October 1, 1973): n.p.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

“Work Begun To Aid Traffic At Armory.” *Baltimore Sun* (May 19, 1939): n.p.

B-1054

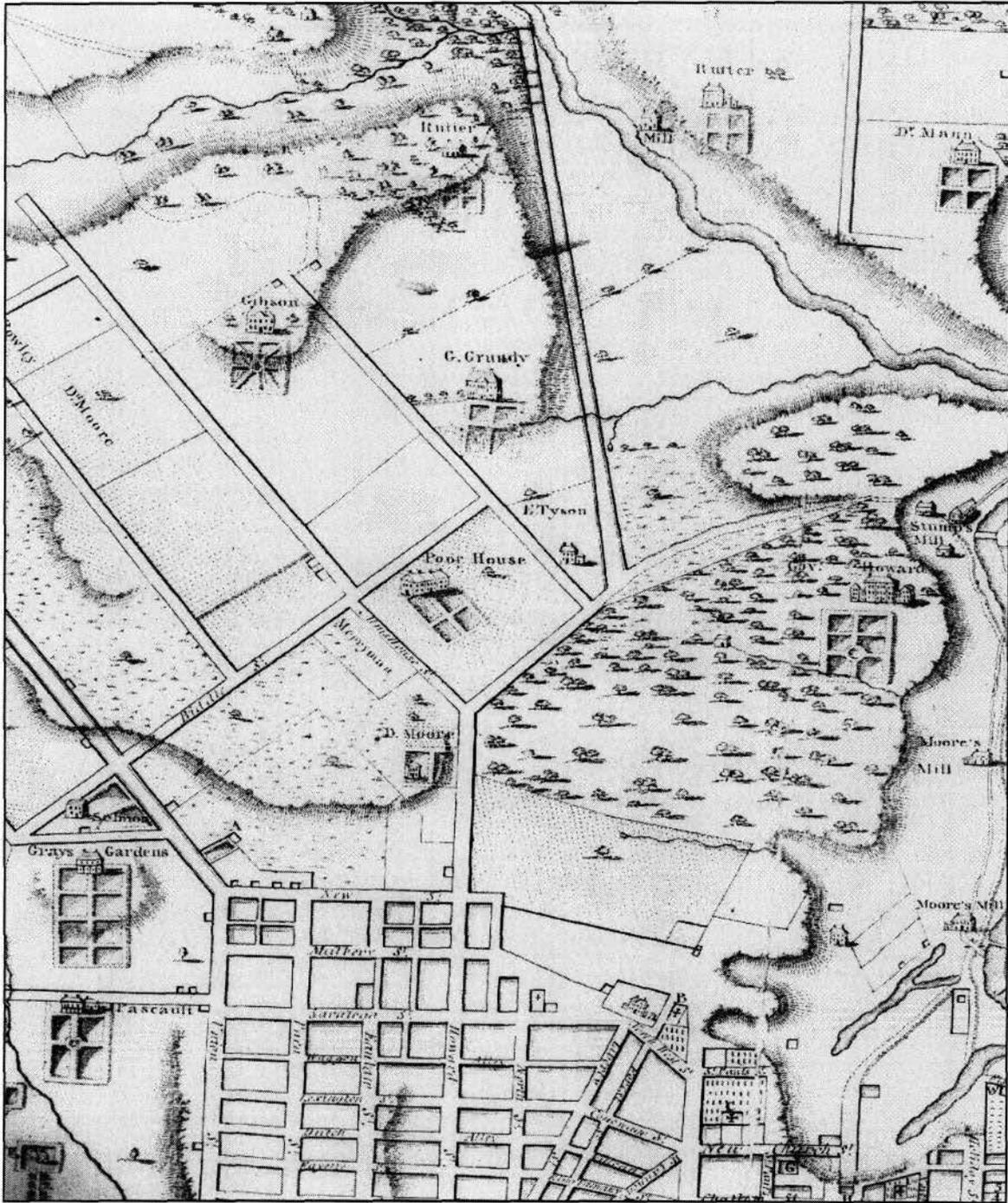


Figure 1. This 1801 map shows the Poor House at the center, which marks the future site of the Richmond Market and Army.

Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore, 1801, Warner & Hanna, Publisher. Enoch Pratt Free Library.

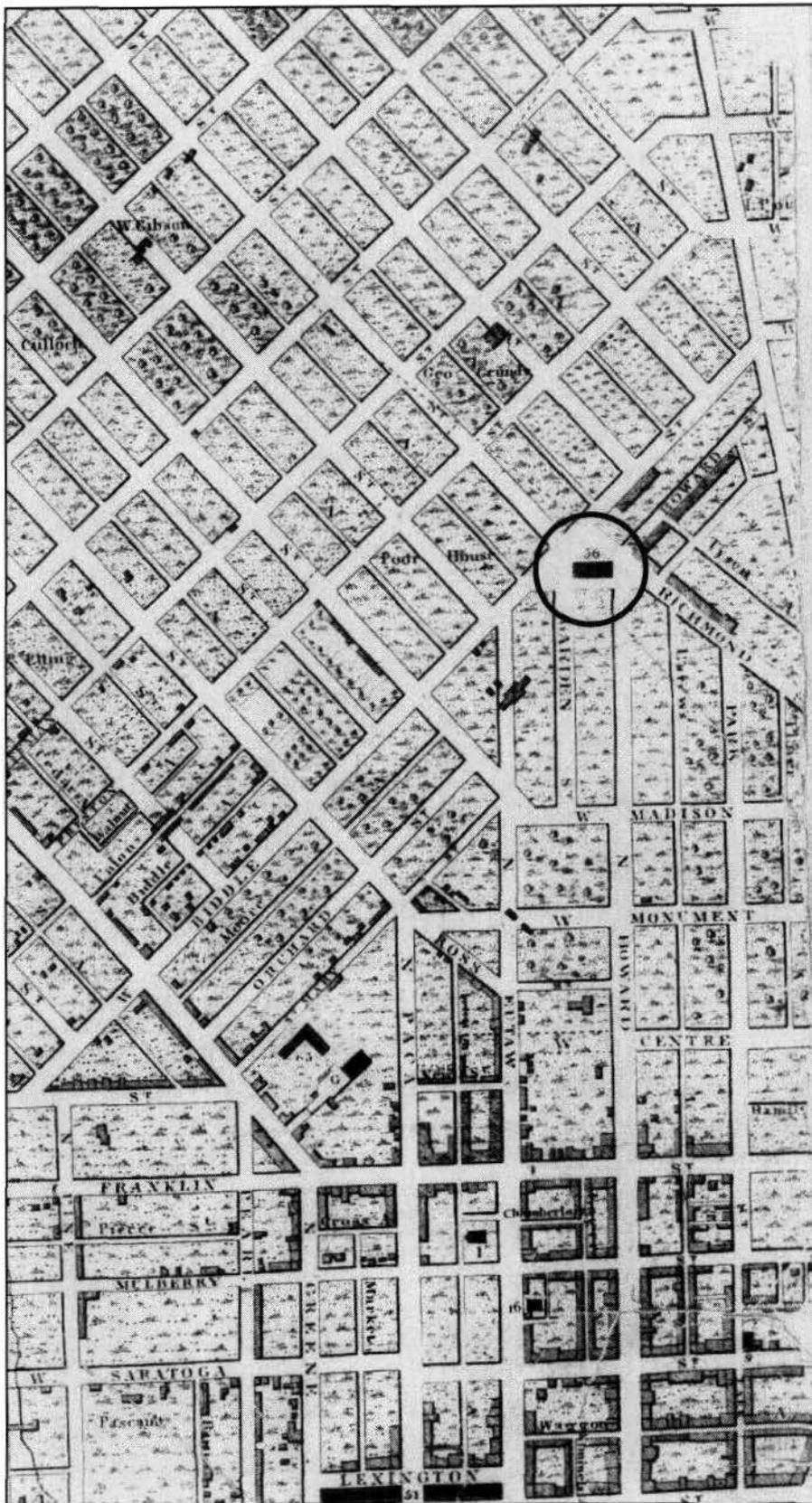


Figure 2. Within the circle outlined above, the proposed site of the Richmond Market is depicted within the largely undeveloped land to the northwest of downtown Baltimore. *Plan of the City of Baltimore, 1818, Thomas H. Poppleton, surveyor, Joseph Cone, engraver.* Enoch Pratt Free Library.



Figure 3. 1852 watercolor of the Richmond Market.
Maryland Historical Society (from the former Peale Museum collection).

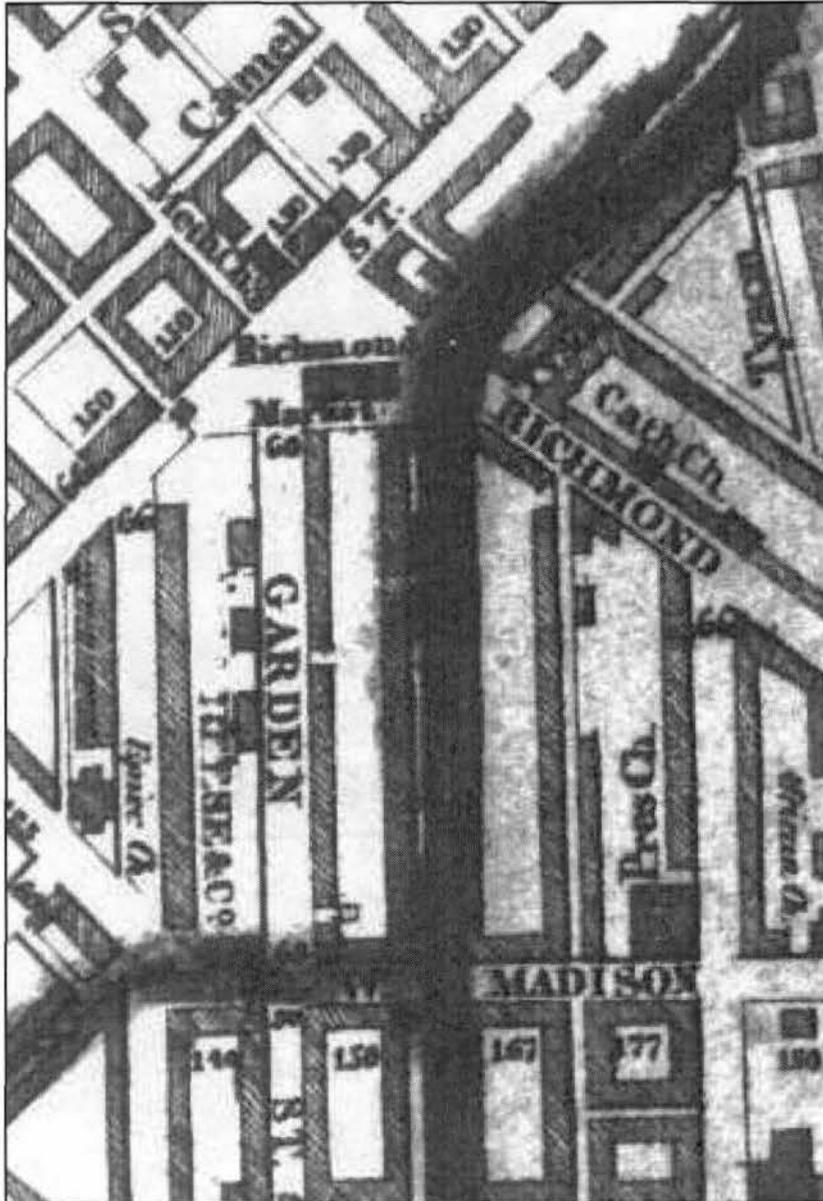


Figure 4. This 1856 map shows the Richmond Market.
Martenet's Map of Maryland [including insets of a Plan of Washington and Georgetown, City of Baltimore, and Eastern Virginia], 1856, Simon J. Martenet, Enoch Pratt Free Library.



Figure 5. This aerial depiction of Baltimore from 1869 shows the shed structure of the Richmond Market.
Bird's Eye View of the City of Baltimore, 1869, E. Sachse, & Co., Publisher. Enoch Pratt Free Library.

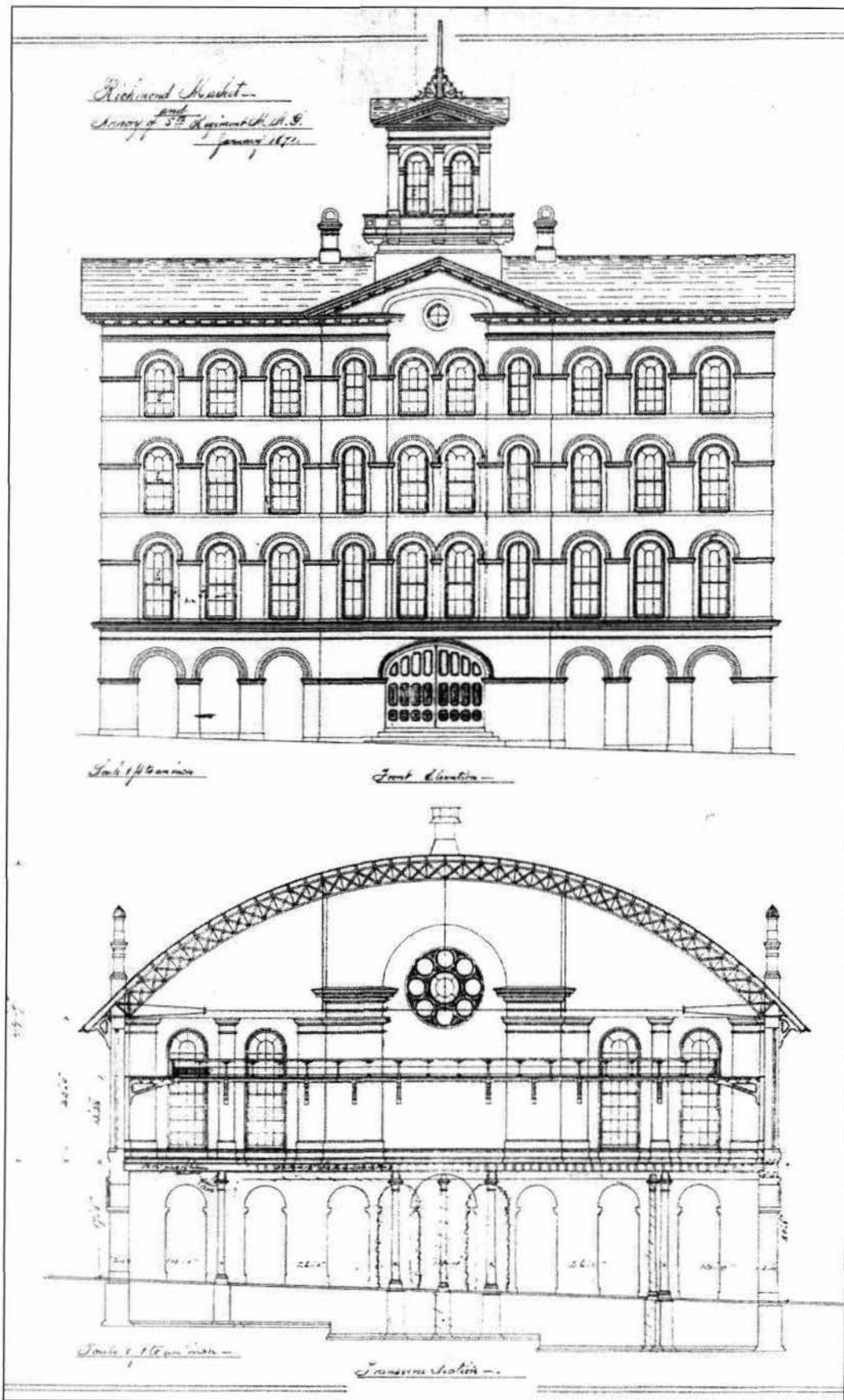


Figure 6. East elevation of armory and cross section of market drawn by Frank E. Davis. Maryland Historical Society (from the former Peale Museum collection).

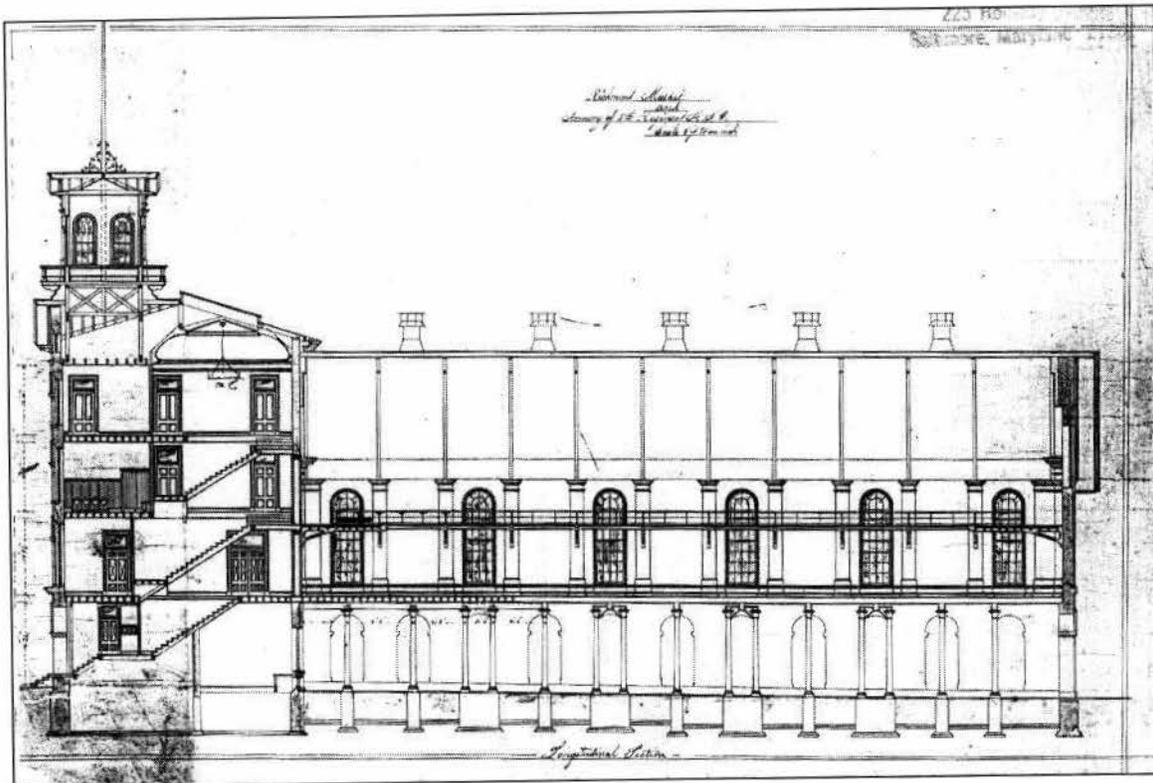


Figure 7. Longitudinal section of the Richmond Market and Armory, drawn by Frank E. Davis. Maryland Historical Society (from the former Peale Museum collection).

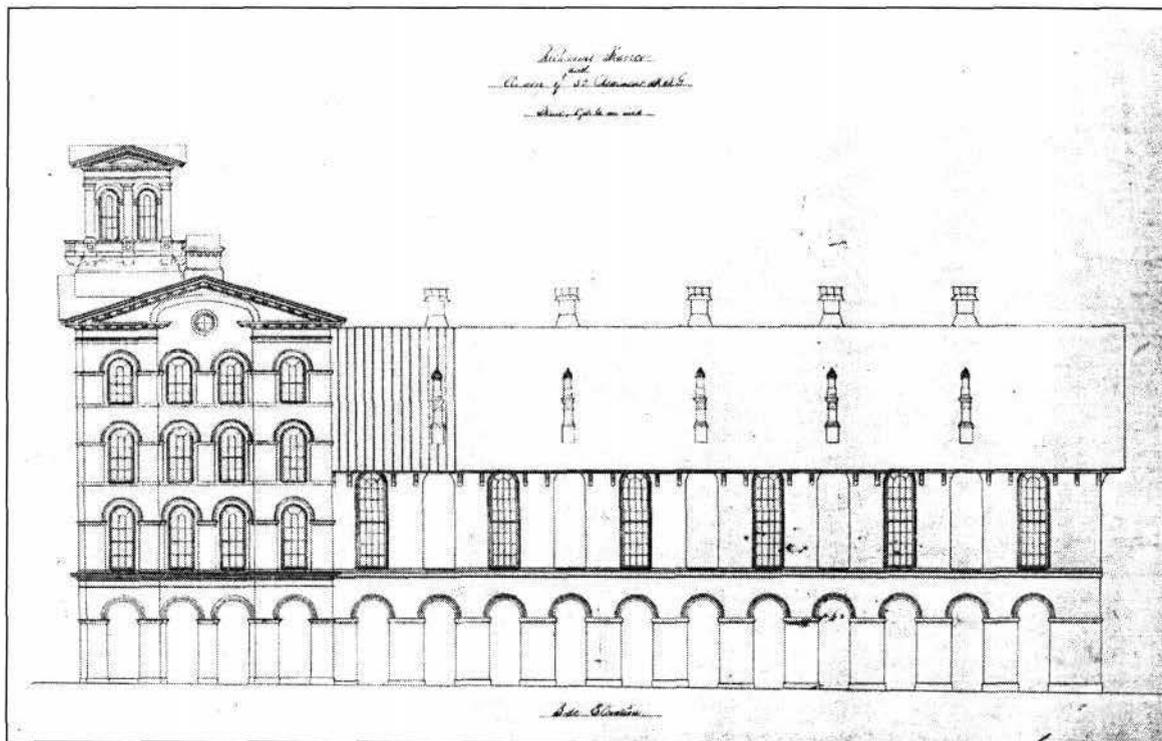


Figure 8. East elevation of the Richmond Market and Armory, drawn by Frank E. Davis. Maryland Historical Society (from the former Peale Museum collection).

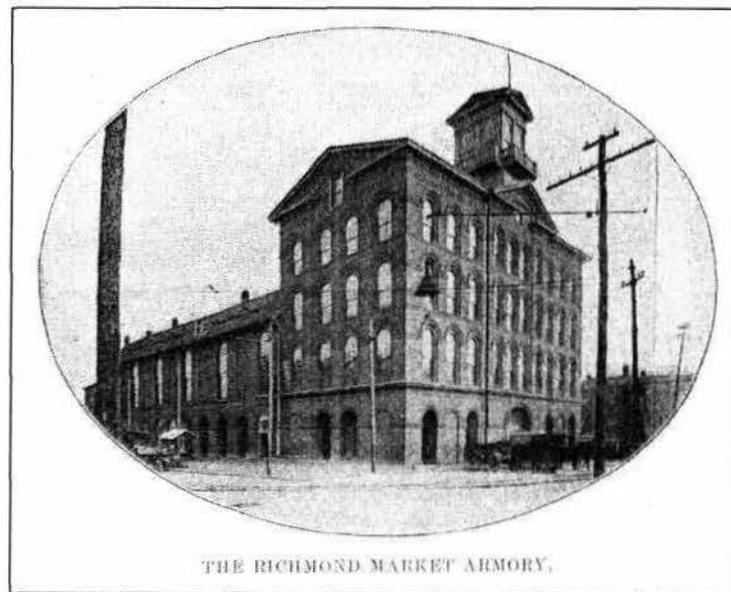


Figure 9. Early view of the Fifth Regiment Armory.
George Alvin Meekins, *Fifth Regiment, Infantry, Maryland National Guard, U.S. Volunteer* (Baltimore: Hoen & Co., 1899), 49.



Figure 10. This 1874 photograph taken from the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church on Park and Madison streets, shows the market after its opening. Stalls and a projecting awning are already located in the streets surrounding the building.

From the Collection of Beverley and Jack Wilgus, as reproduced in Marion E. and Mame Warren, *Baltimore: When She Was What She Used to Be: A Pictorial History, 1850-1930* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983), 49.



Figure 11. 1926 photograph of the Richmond Market and Armory.
Edward F. Kelly, "... Butlers Shopped at Richmond Market" *Baltimore Sun* (December 5, 1946).

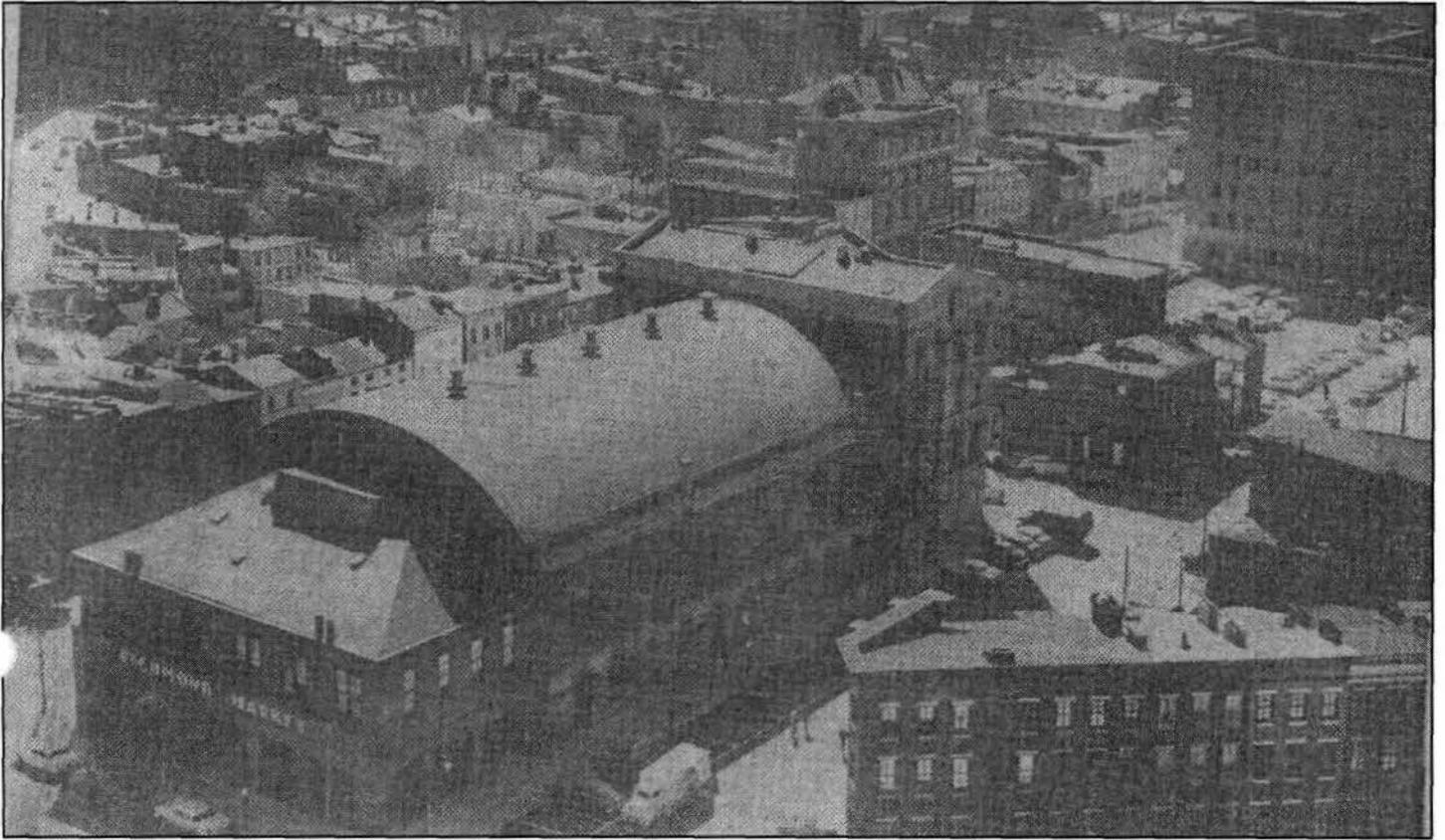


Figure 12. This aerial photograph, taken in the 1960s, shows the rear addition on the north end of the market as it appeared prior to purchase by the hospital. From the vertical files of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Richmond Market and Armory
Baltimore City, Maryland
USGS Map 1953
East Baltimore Quad
1:24,000

MIHP no. B-1054



INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES

Richmond Market & Armory
300 Armory Place
Baltimore City
Maryland

MIHP No. B-1054

Photographer: Walter Smalling, Jr.

January 28, 2004

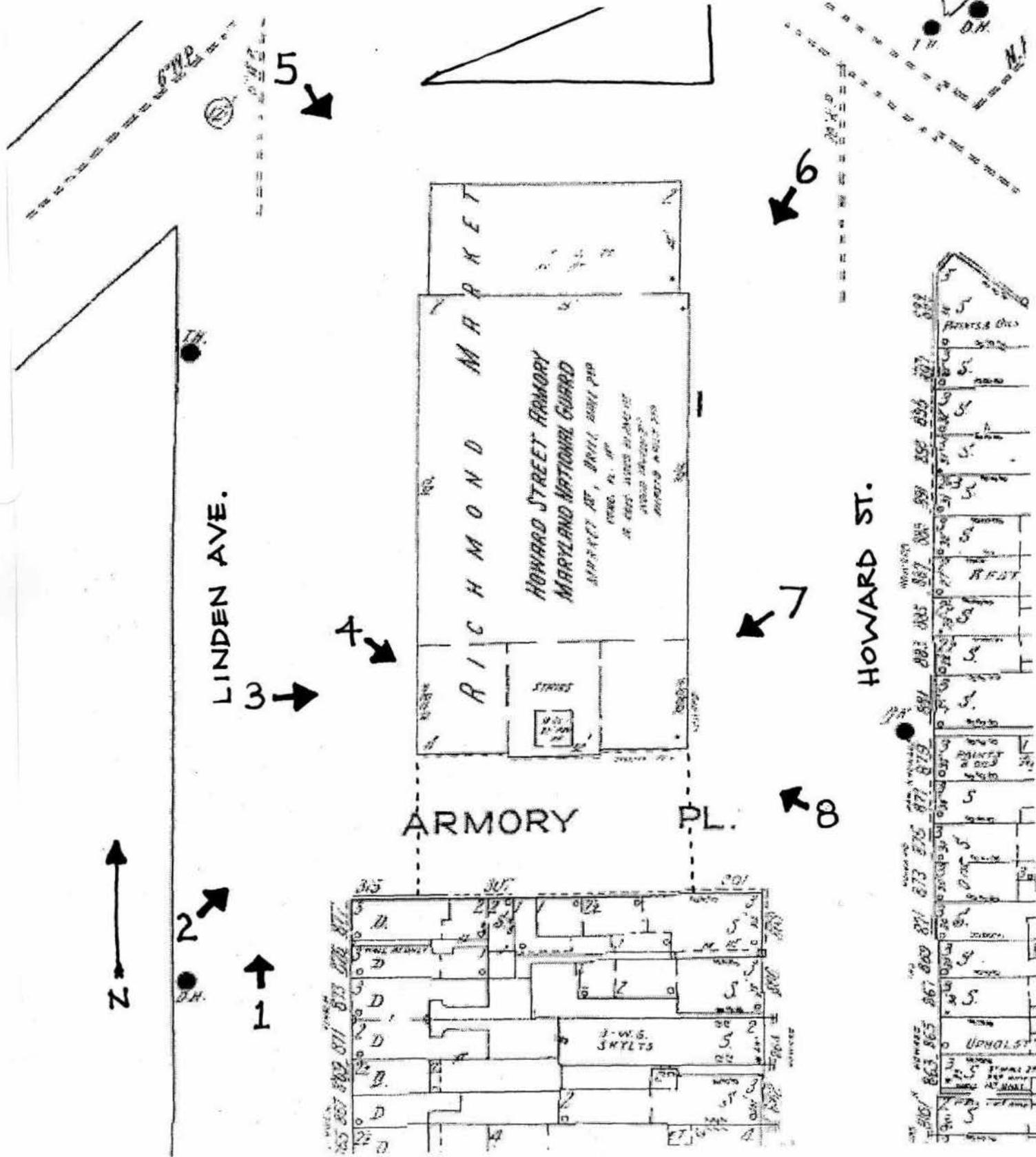
B-1054	-1	VIEW TO NORTH, ALONG LINDEN AVENUE
B-1054	-2	SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
B-1054	-3	WEST ELEVATION OF ARMORY
B-1054	-4	DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION
B-1054	-5	NORTHWEST ELEVATION, INCLUDING ADDITION
B-1054	-6	EAST ELEVATION
B-1054	-7	WEST ELEVATION OF ARMORY
B-1054	-8	WEST ELEVATION

Prepared by: Robinson & Associates, Inc.
1909 Q Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES

MIHP No. B-1054

Richmond Market & Armory
300 Armory Place
Baltimore City
Maryland



Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. B-1054Magi No. 0410545511DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Municipal Market; Community Marketand/or common Richmond Market Armory (Outpatient Department of Maryland General Hospital)

2. Location

street & number 800 block of N. Howard Street not for publicationcity, town Baltimore vicinity of congressional districtstate Maryland county city

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone no.: _____

city, town _____ state and zip code _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liberstreet & number Calvert and Fayette Streets foliocity, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

7. Description

Survey No. B-1054

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. date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

Summary

The Richmond Market is one of eleven markets constructed in the city of Baltimore during the first half of the 19th century.

The structure, which sits on the western side of the 800 block of N. Howard Street, consists of two major elements: the two-story market building itself and a four-story armory adjoining it to the south. (See Figure 1.) They were constructed c. 1871-74 to the design of architect Frank E. Davis. (According to Davis' drawings, both structures were constructed simultaneously.)

Originally, the armory building was three bays wide, each bay having three long, round-arched windows in each of its four stories. (See Figure 2.) The central bay featured a round-arched entrance. A pedimented double-pitched roof with intersecting gables was crowned by a tall belvedere or lantern. Today, the exterior of the building has undergone several major changes. The lantern was removed sometime between 1926 and 1946, according to historic photographs. (See Figures 2 and 3.) The original mass of the building has been eclipsed by the construction of a large modern building immediately to the south of the armory, and by a one-story, enclosed bridge which joins it at the second story to the new structure. Although the window openings have not been altered, the fenestration has been changed. The upper portion of the windows has been blocked off and small, double-hung windows fill the lower portion. The entrance arch has been damaged by the addition of the bridge; however, a cast-iron supporting column at its center is still intact. (See Figure 4.) The brick has been sandblasted and poorly repointed.

The market building itself is twelve bays long. Two stories in height, the building was originally protected by a barrel vaulted roof supported by a truss system which was still in place when the building was purchased by the Maryland General Hospital. The first floor had an open arcade and the second floor had tall round-arched windows. The first floor of the building-- traditionally was used as the market space. The second floor was

B-1054

used as a meeting hall for clubs, social events, and drills for the 5th Regiment. Like the armory, the market building has been damaged by poor cleaning of the brickwork and misguided repair of the mortar. The enclosure of the brick arcade and removal of the barrel-vaulted roof have drastically changed the appearance of the building as well. C. 1939, a small one-story pharmacy structure was affixed to the northernmost end of the market. (See Figure 5.) The interior of the hall has been extensively remodeled to accommodate offices and clinical rooms on three floors. According to a 1973 Baltimore Engineer article,¹ none of the original interior fabric of this building remains.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Baltimore Engineer, p. 4-6.

8. Significance

Survey No. B-1054

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<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

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Summary

The Richmond Market (also known as the Municipal or Community Market) was one of 11 markets erected by the city of Baltimore during the first half of the 19th century, when the city had an aggressive market-building program underway.

During its heyday, the Richmond Market was known as the aristocrats' market. It was long considered a Baltimore showcase, and its patrons were the residents and servants of the wealthy neighborhoods in its immediate vicinity.

In addition to its market function, it served as an armory for the 5th Regiment. The regiment was housed in the southern portion of the complex, but drilled on the second floor of the market area. This space was also used for social functions such as dances and club meetings.

Construction History

In 1831, the city condemned much of what is today the 800 block of North Howard Street. The purpose was to purchase the land and erect a new market for the quickly expanding city. After the land was purchased in 1834 (three years after the initial condemnation), a structure was built to house the market. No materials have been found which describe this early building. An 1852 watercolor depicts a market structure. (See Figure 6.) It is not possible to determine whether this was the market building erected in 1834 or if it was a later one built before the extant one was erected.

B-1054

In 1871, plans were drawn by Baltimore architect Frank E. Davis for a new massive brick structure which would house not only the market, but also the armory of the 5th Regiment. (See Figures 7, 8 and 9.) The architect Davis (1839-1921) had begun his career in Baltimore after an apprenticeship with his brother Henry R. Davis; together they designed public and private buildings in Maryland and West Virginia. In Baltimore, Frank Davis designed the Odd Fellows Hall which is Cathedral Place today and an addition to the Orchard Street Methodist Church. In 1914, he moved to Los Angeles where he established a practice with two of his sons, Francis Pierpoint and Walter S. Davis.

Completed in 1874, Davis' market complex consisted of a four-story armory building which faced south and an attached two-story market space. (See Figure 10.) The market structure was open on the ground floor, protected only by a brick arcade. In 1914, the city installed glass enclosures within the walls to protect the vendors from the cold. In 1917 these enclosures were redesigned. Either in 1914 or in 1917, a large glass addition was built on the northernmost end of the market, on the site of the present drugstore. This was removed in 1939 in order to expand the Howard, Read, and Biddle street intersection. It was replaced with a smaller one-story brick structure.

Demise of the Market

By the late 1930s, according to contemporary accounts, the market no longer catered to the carriage trade which had made it so successful. Nonetheless, it was still a very busy market despite only 60% occupancy, and the market and armory were in constant use until 1955, when the market was closed due to a lack of customers. At that time, the market had only five vendors, as compared with as many as 500 in its heyday. (The advent of suburban supermarkets with parking facilities and the exodus of residents from the center city contributed to the demise of the market.) For the next 15 years, the fate of the armory building and the market space was uncertain. During that time, the buildings were used as a gymnasium, sports arena, armory, warehouse for an opera company, and an office for the National Guard.

The armory and market had been threatened with demolition several times. As early as 1923, the Police Department wanted to acquire the land, raze the buildings, and erect a new headquarters on the site. The armory was declared a fire hazard in 1938, but despite demands that it be closed, it remained open. In 1964, plans to

B-1054

re-align the nearby freeway included razing the buildings. And in 1968, the city fire department tried to acquire the site in order to construct a new headquarters.

The buildings were saved from demolition when the Maryland General Hospital, historically a neighbor of the market and armory, bought the complex in 1970. Plans for its conversion into an out-patient clinic were approved in 1971. Among the changes made to the buildings during their rehabilitation were the replacement of the original barrel roof of the market, the leveling of the market space floor, and the filling in of the brick arcade. In addition, extensive interior work was done to create an extra story in the market area and to partition the large, open market hall into small, private office and clinic spaces. The armory building was similarly partitioned. A detailed description of these changes is given in a 1973 article in Baltimore Engineer. (See Attachment A.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Richmond Market, as one of the 11 early market structures founded in Baltimore in the early 19th century, played a highly significant role in the city's history. Only a handful of these market places in Baltimore are extant. However, the 1871 Richmond Market structure--which typically would have been a strong candidate for the National Register on the basis of this historic significance--is so extensively altered that it no longer appears to qualify for listing. It would be difficult to argue that it possesses the "integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association" that the National Register criteria require.

The 1970s remodelings removed important character-defining features (such as the barrel vaulted roof), damaged building fabric (as in the sandblasting and repointing of brickwork), extensively altered interior spaces, and made many other changes (such as the filling in of the brick arcade). In addition, the orientation and setting of the buildings was critically altered with the construction of the modern structure to the south and the introduction of the connecting bridge. All of these severely damage the architectural integrity of the buildings. Although the general configuration of the buildings is extant, this is all that remains of the original structures.

However, the Richmond Market/Armory is a significant site in Baltimore's commercial and social history. The buildings which housed it, in spite of their extensive alterations and likely

inability to qualify for the National Register, deserve to be treated sympathetically. It is highly recommended that future plans and development of the buildings consider reversing as many of the inappropriate alterations as possible. Even without major reconstruction, this could alleviate the damaged appearance of the exterior of the buildings and protect them from further damage. Specifically, the brick and mortar should be repaired. The latest mortar should be removed and the bricks should be repointed with a mortar that will not damage them further and which is historically appropriate. Other recommendations include returning the windows to their original configuration. Although it would entail major construction, removal of the connecting bridge is highly desirable. It would restore the complex to its original free-standing state and thereby help regain some of its lost historic integrity.

FOOTNOTES

¹ A Guide to Baltimore Architecture, p. 271-272.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dorsey, John and Dilts, James D. A Guide to Baltimore Architecture. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981.

Evening Sun, "Many Deserted Covered Stalls in Streets, but Majority, Particularly Butchers, Still Carry on Business Indoors," May 6, 1937.

_____, "City's Markets, Built on Horse-Buggy Basis, Fight for Auto Space," May 7, 1937.

_____, "Market Memories," September 14, 19?? (illegible).

_____, "Close Armory for Fire Risks, Chief Advises," March 26, 1938.

_____, "Condemns Use of Richmond Market Armory by Public," April 6, 1938.

_____, "Sawdust and Fruit Odors Now Mingle at Richmond Market," July 31, 1939.

_____, photograph, August 21, 1939.

_____, "29th's Exhaust Fumes Will Be Replacing Old Richmond Market's Friendly Smells," July 7, 1955.

_____, "Ghosts of Richmond Market Must Move to New Haunts," June 22, 1959.

_____, "Hospital Expands Outpatient Department to Armory," October 1, 1973.

Hampshire, Lynwood. "Richmond Market Armory...New Life for an Old Landmark," Baltimore Engineer, April 1973.

Morning Sun, "Mart-Razing Plans Pushed," December 4, 1968.

Sun, "...Butlers Shopped At Richmond Market," December 5, 1940.

_____, "New Use Ahead for the Richmond Market Armory," November 23, 1972.

Sunday Sun, "Richmond Market Razing Urged," December 1, 1968.

_____, "Market Armory: A Civic Relic Saved," April 22, 1973.

ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation.
Vertical files.

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Room. Vertical and photo
files.

Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division.

Maryland Historical Society, Prints and Photographs Division.

Peale Museum, Prints and Photographs Collection.



PHOTO: William Lebovich



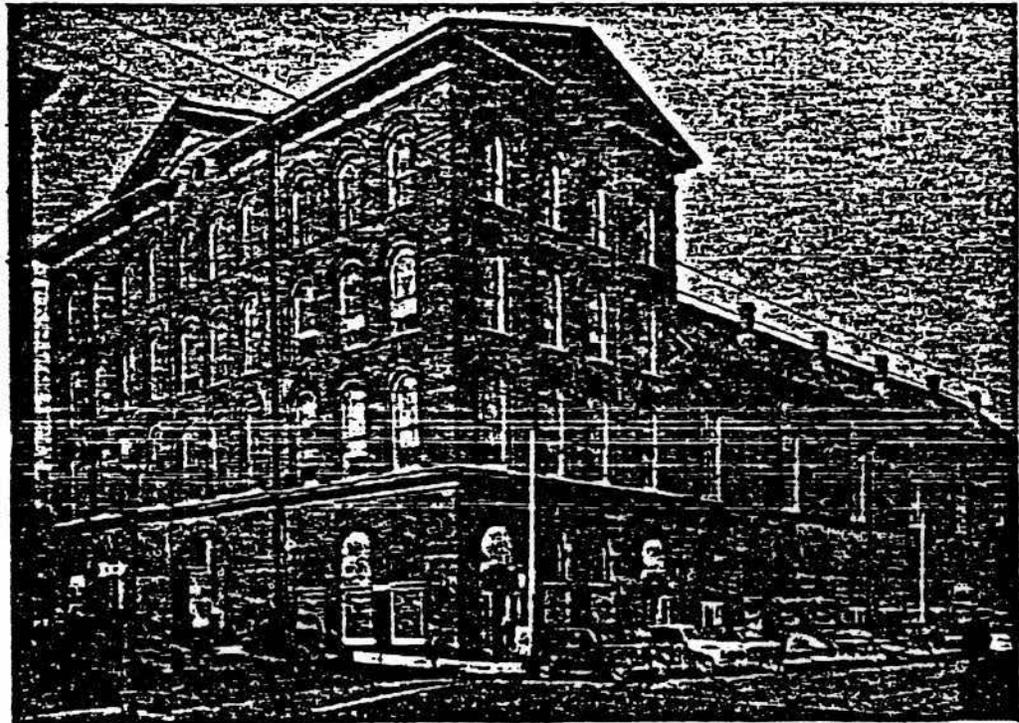
PHOTO: William Lebovich

FIGURE 1



Richmond Market 1926 . FIGURE 2

B-1054



Richmond Market, 1946 FIGURE 3

From: Baltimore Sun, December 5, 1946

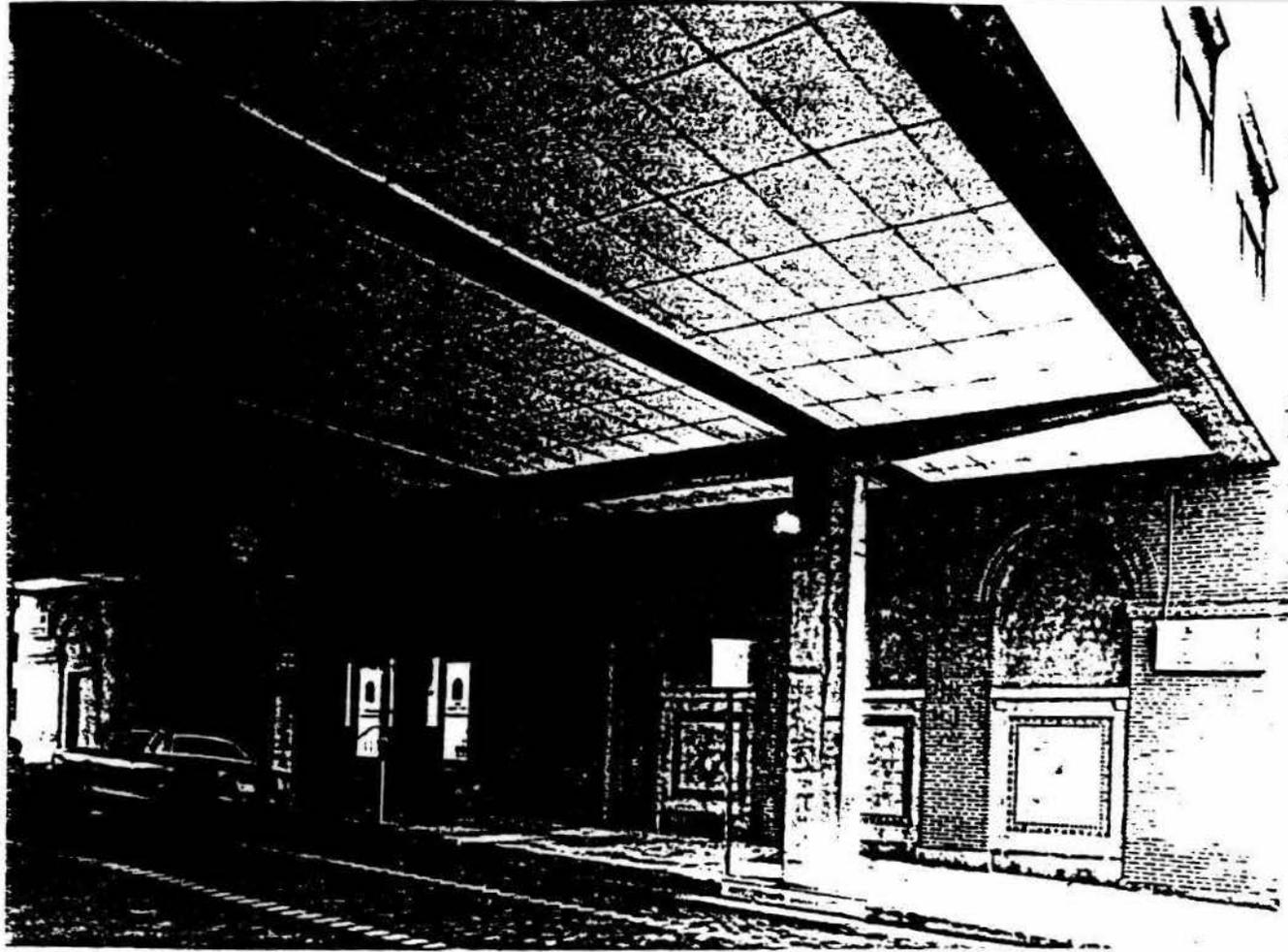


PHOTO: William Lebovich

FIGURE 4



PHOTO: William Lebovich

FIGURE 5

142



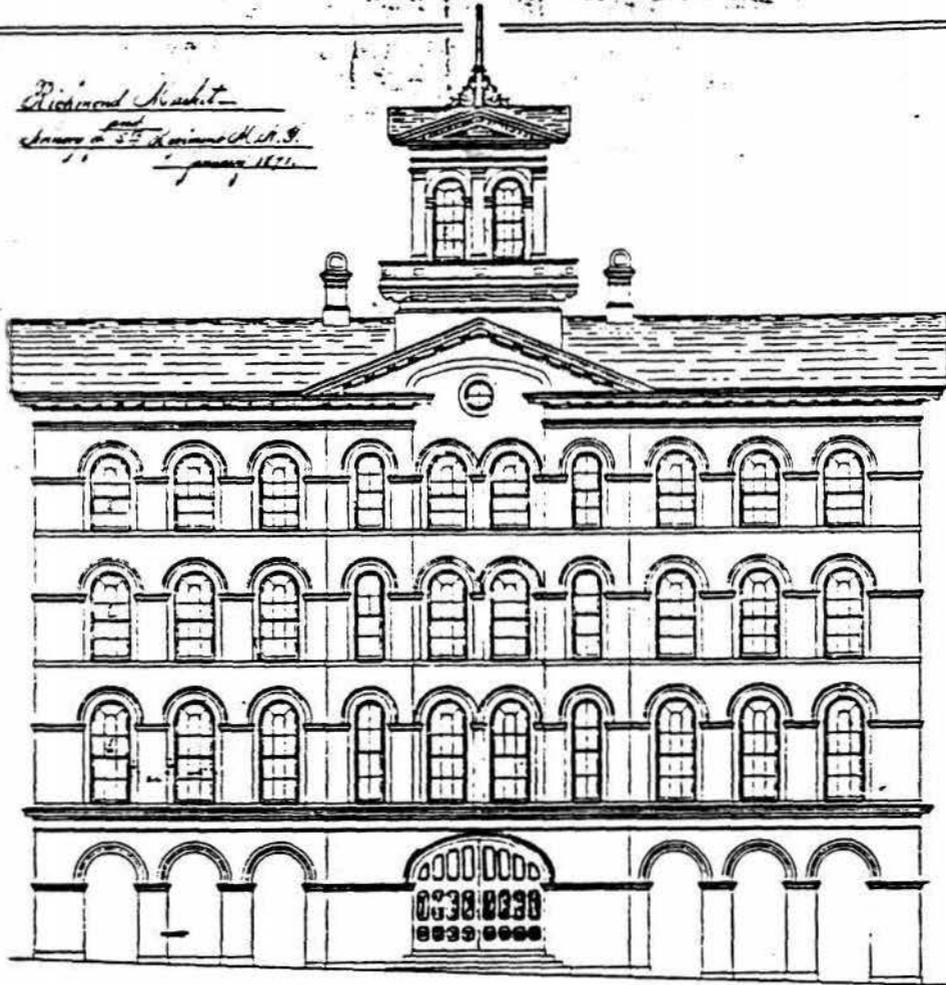
"Richmond Market House in 1852," watercolor by Thomas Coke Ruckle

FIGURE 6

Courtesy of the Peale Museum

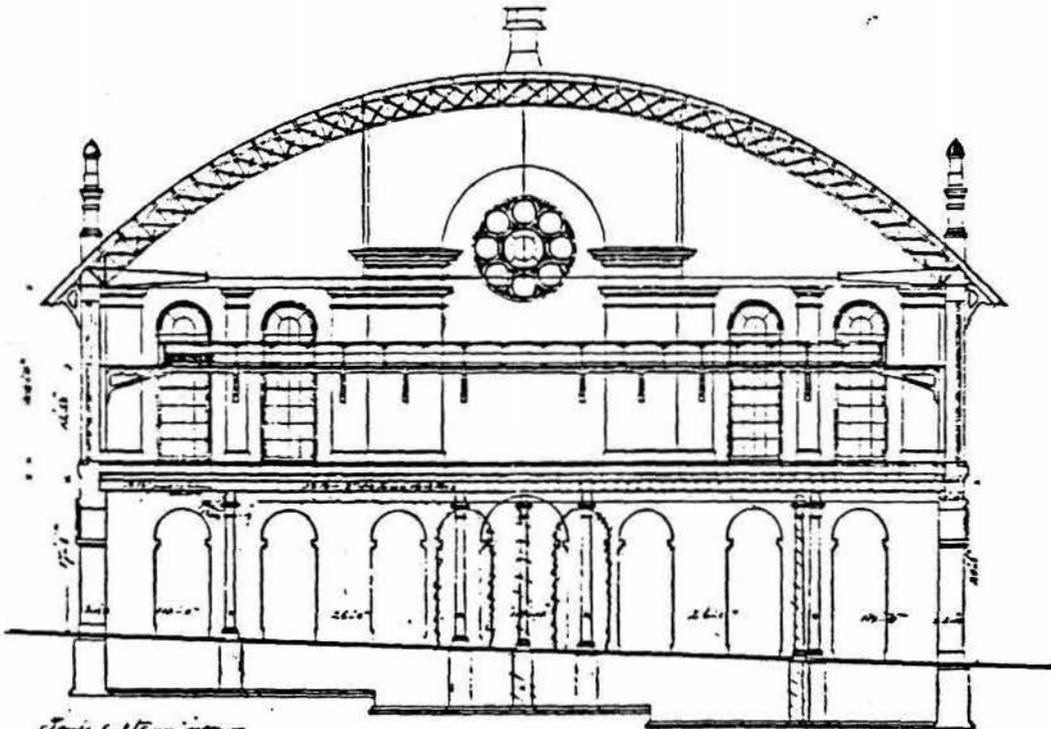
B-1054

Richard Smith
Architect
and
Surveyor of the Marine Hotel, B.
January 1851



South Elevation

Front Elevation



Transverse Section

Longitudinal Section

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

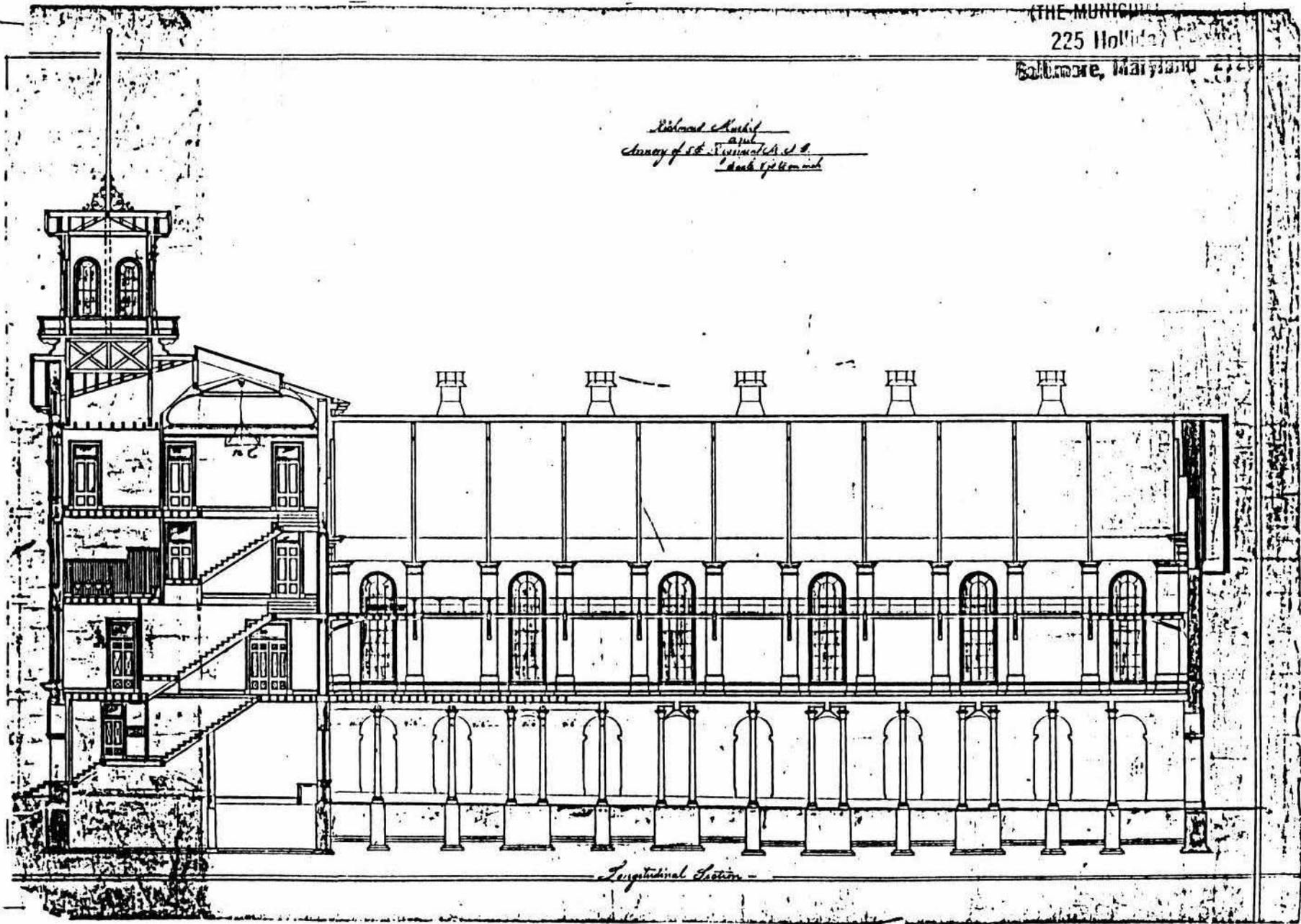
Courtesy of the Peale Museum

FIGURE 7

(THE MUNICIPAL
225 Holliday
Baltimore, Maryland

*Richard Kunkel
and
Company of St. Paul, Md.
Architects*

FIGURE 8

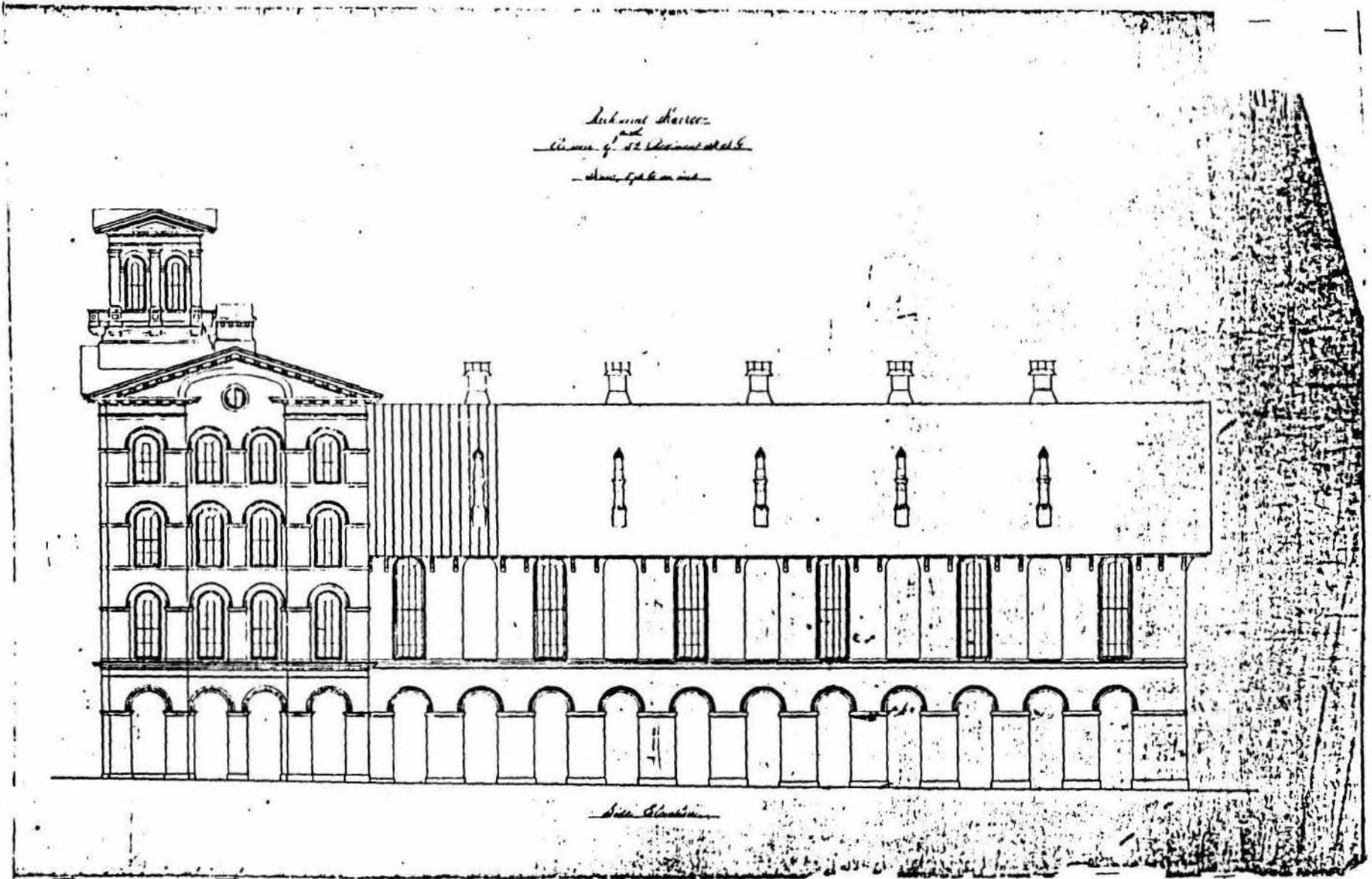


Longitudinal Section

Courtesy of the Peale Museum

B-1054

FIGURE 9



Courtesy of the Peale Museum

Richmond Market Armory ... new life for an old landmark

by LYNWOOD HAMPSHIRE
Building Superintendent
Maryland General Hospital

In recent years Baltimoreans have become numbed at the loss of one after another of their familiar and cherished landmarks. Much of the charm of the city, many feel, has been crumbled by the wrecker's ball and hauled away in a team of dump trucks.

One of those landmarks saved from destruction and slated for a new role is the Richmond Market Armory. The 100 year old building will continue to stand intact, hopefully, for another century or so as the new Outpatient Department of Maryland General Hospital.

The armory, at the northern end of Maryland General, is a logical extension for the overcrowded hospital. An expansion is badly needed for its outpatient clinics, now tightly crowded into the Emergency Room area. Removal of the clinics to another building will allow space for a separate OPD facility with waiting areas, play areas for children, examination and treatment rooms. In addition, the Emergency Room will take over the space now being used

for the clinics. In 1972 the Emergency Room had over 26,000 visits. Projected figures estimate that by 1976 over 34,000 and by 1980, 38,000 visits will take place in the hospital's Emergency Room. The number of outpatient visits is expected to quadruple over the next six years. So the need for expansion, both in emergency and outpatient areas has been pressing for sometime.

The old armory building was purchased by the hospital in November, 1970. Shortly after, Mr. Joe McCafferty, Structural Engineer from Detroit, and I made a thorough study of the building. We concluded that the walls, foundation and footings were in excellent shape.

Despite the fact that the building rests on simple brick corble footings, six in all, and that the B & O tunnel has rattled under Howard Street for more than 130 years, and heavy truck traffic exists on both sides of the structure, there was not so much as a small crack anywhere to be found.

Arched Roof Condemned

Although the solid condition of the building did not require structural reinforcement, the arched roof had been condemned, both by the City and by me. For many years the City had patched and repatched the roof without removing any of the original material, so there was a build-up of about 1¼ inches of asphalt, pitch and paper. This, coupled with the natural fatigue of the wood had made the trusses almost impossible to restore. To remove and replace that size of bow-string trusses, 100 feet at the bottom cord, with new ones would have been prohibitively expensive. The double arched trusses had been strutted with Maryland red pine, a tree that has been extinct in the U. S. for about 60 years now.

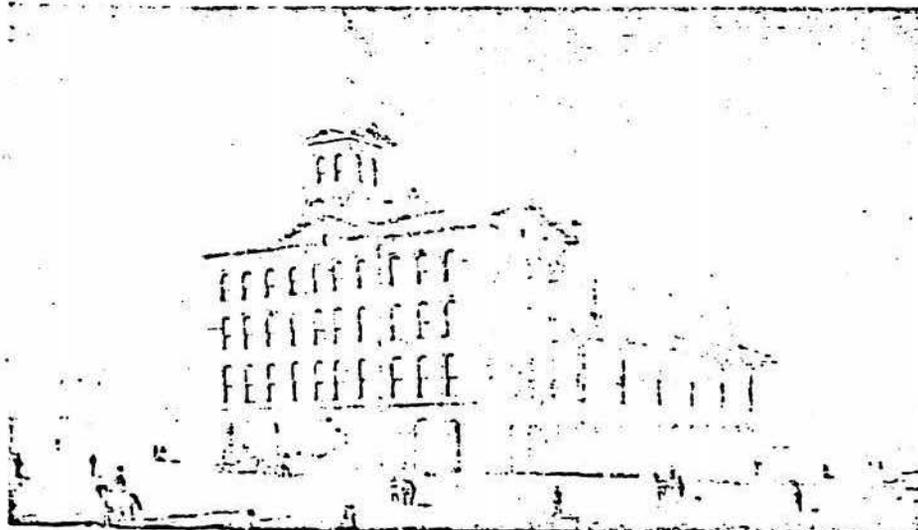
Even to make repairs, such as removing the excess pitch and paper, replacing the rotting wood and strengthening the trusses would have come to a cost of about \$85,000. It would still have the old arched roof — a mass of wasted space and an impossible heating situation.

In the days when the armory was built, labor and materials were cheap. So the arched roof was probably put up without much thought of beauty or practicality. No one cared about heating the place anyway, as the high arched doors around the market were kept open, even in the most bitter weather. Grocymen tending to their stalls wore heavy clothing and boots, and burned fires in lard cans, giving off just enough heat to keep their hands from freezing.

The distance from the second floor to the spring-line was 26 feet, so it was decided to add a third floor, giving an additional gross of 14,000 square feet of floor space.

An estimate for completely removing the roof, adding six steel beams from the ground floor to support the new third

Richmond Market Armory — 5th Regiment Infantry M. N. G. — Feb. 1873 to Oct. 1903.



Richmond Market Armory — 5th Regiment Infantry M. N. G. — Feb. 1873 to Oct. 1903.

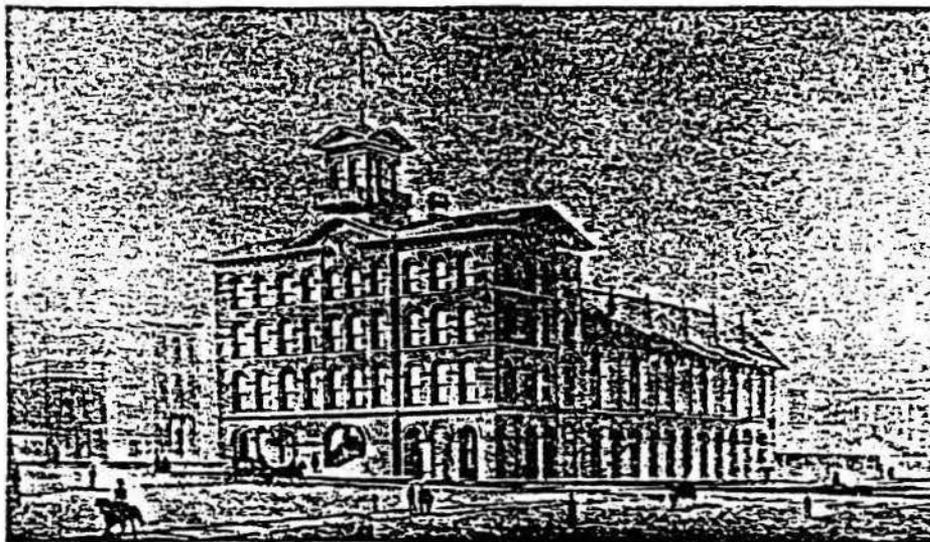
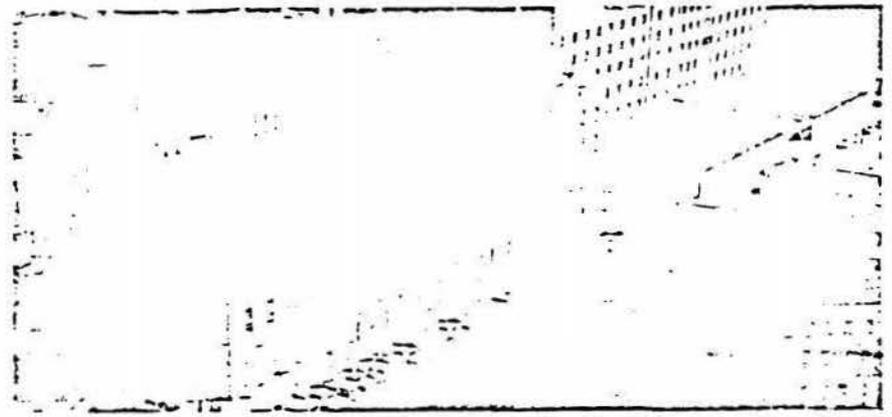


FIGURE 10

From: Baltimore Engineer, April 1973



floor with structural steel bar joists and concrete slabs, and adding the new roof, came to about \$115,000.

So with the added space, it was feasible in the long run to add the third floor and the new flat roof. The demolition crews of Roland Larkin Company began tearing off the old wood, and the Charles Gareis Company began placing the structural steel.

Six footings, 9 by 9 feet square, and approximately three feet deep, going down to the virgin soil had been poured for the support beams. Since the total load of the bow-string trusses had been mounted on the exterior walls, the addition of the six interior columns has now reduced the load by 2/3rds. The lateral thrust from the weight of the huge trusses was starting to show up on the exterior walls, but is now divided evenly over the six columns. As a result of this transfer of weight, no reinforcing of the exterior walls was needed. The six columns, two rows of three each, dividing the width up into three bays, are well out of any eccentricities.

The floor-level on the Howard Street side was 60 inches lower than the Linden Avenue side. As a result, the old market was built on a slight incline so that all the stalls were visible. The floor has since been leveled with bank-run gravel, spoil from the State Office Building, Quad I, being constructed across the street.

Aristocrat's Market

In its heyday, around the turn of the century, the Richmond Market was the most prestigious, aristocratic and also the most expensive in the city. Maids and butlers from the elegant nearby brownstone townhouses walked to market each morning to Richmond Street (now Read Street) to shop for their mistresses. It was also the largest in the city, with

over 500 stalls, some of them lined up on the streets surrounding the building. This was the first market in Baltimore to have sanitary, refrigerated glass-enclosed stalls.

It was the custom in the last century to build an armory and military headquarters in conjunction with a marketplace, so the upstairs area and office spaces were taken up by the 5th Regiment of the National Guard, the 58th Brigade, the 29th Infantry Division and the Military Department of the State of Maryland.

From the 40's onward, the market gradually diminished in prestige as the city expanded outward and supermarkets became a part of urban culture. By 1955 the market was no longer profitable. Only a few merchants held out in the northern end of the building, and these were evicted to use the space as storage for National Guard vehicles.

The spacious hall upstairs has been used over the years for dog obedience training, drum corps and track practice, basketball, union meetings, dance hall, recruitment center and Job Corps Programs.

By the late 50's, the old building stood idle, labeled an eyesore by the city fathers who charted its demise and return of the property to the tax rolls. A demolition date was set for July 1969, with plans to construct a new Fire Department Headquarters. The date was postponed and the following spring Maryland General Hospital began negotiations for the building, with the intention of expanding its services and facilities.

Rehabilitation Risky

Keeping in mind that there have been many failures and few successes in the rehabilitation of old buildings, the administration carefully weighed the pros

and cons of the problem. The final decision to keep the building intact was largely an economic one. The space inside was completely open, uncluttered by corners, rococo or walls that needed costly structural changes, and lent itself well to restoration. In order to completely demolish the building and start over from scratch would have cost more than \$1 million over the expense of rehabilitation.

But there was still another consideration, and that was the interest in the preservation of a landmark. The hospital, as a well-established inner-city institution, also felt more than a basic concern with the health care needs of the individuals it serves. There existed an awareness of the historical value of the old building and what its preservation and restoration would mean to the surrounding community. Perhaps the effort being taken in the renovation and contemporary use will serve as a model for other downtown historical buildings before they are leveled.

Annexed by Bridge

Another problem foreseen was the annexation of an old building to a contemporary one, without risking the clash of two different architectural styles. A bridge, spanning Armory Place, will connect at the second level of the northern end of the hospital and the southern end of the armory, allowing traffic to pass underneath it. The area will run the complete width of the building, and the space inside will be used for offices.

With the proper use of materials along the bridge, the old and new structures should blend well together. The bridge will have a neutral material for the curtain wall, probably a fine aggregate applied to the exterior. Bronze glass and bronze window frames will be used for the fenestration for its fire-

resistant properties and also for continuity and aesthetic qualities. The bronze glass in the windows will eliminate the need for blinds and drapes and also serve as knock-out panels in case of fire.

The newly built third floor dissects the center of the upper row of high arched windows, so a fire stop was added at that point, made of bronze glass. All the old wood around the window frames will also be replaced with bronze glass. The arched doorway frames on the first floor have been closed up with concrete blocks, then they will be recess paneled with brick to give a 4 inch reveal.

The old wooden stairs will be replaced with concrete, creating three separate fire towers, one in each section. The armory is built in three parts. The south structure is four stories high, which will be connected to the northern end of the hospital by the bridge. The main body of the building was originally two stories high, topped by the arched roof. It is now three stories high, with a flat roof, with 140 x 100 feet of space on each level. The northern end is a one-story smaller extension that was added some time later.

The city had originally built a fire tower to the second floor which has now been bricked in and carried to the roof, as a possible entrance in case of fire. Two more fire towers have been created, one with an elevator in it. Each section of the building is also separated by fire-walls and fire doors so in the event that

there should be a catastrophe, each section would be isolated one from the other.

Utilities Via Bridge Soffit

Plans had originally been made for bringing communications and utilities into the armory by way of boring a tunnel under the street for two 16 inch tubes, and a three inch, 100 lb. steam line. In the meantime plans were made for adding the bridge span, so now all utilities will be carried under the soffit of the bridge. Bringing utilities to the building in this manner will preclude boring under the street, with a saving of about \$18,000.

The hospital has a steam capacity of about 75,000 lbs. per hour, or 25,000 lbs. on each of the three boilers. The laundry was abandoned about a year and a half ago, when it was found to be cheaper to have it done by an outside service. Other techniques have changed in hospital service also, so the peak demand for steam has lessened over the past few years.

All three boilers must be running at all times because of insurance values. The minute the boilers are shut down they begin to deteriorate as they start to cool, and this would automatically violate the insurance contract. So in effect, the hospital produces about 80% more steam than is presently needed.

Steam Power Utilized

A complete absorption system for air conditioning will be installed, operated

solely by steam. Normally absorption systems come through with electrically operated pumps on them, but these pumps will be steam turbines. So, aside from the lights, fans and controls, there will be little dependence on the Gas and Electric Company.

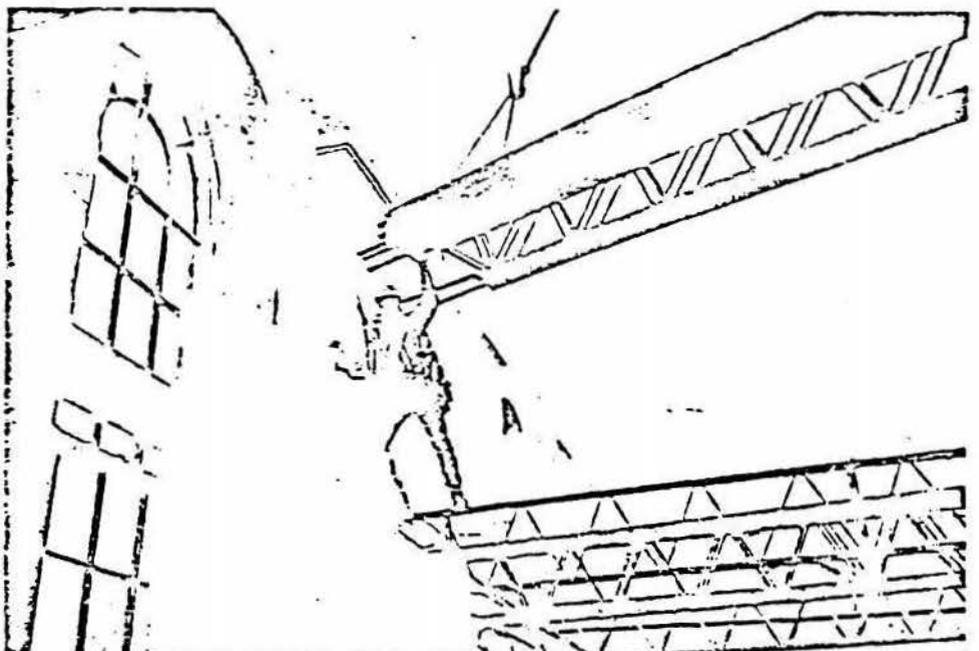
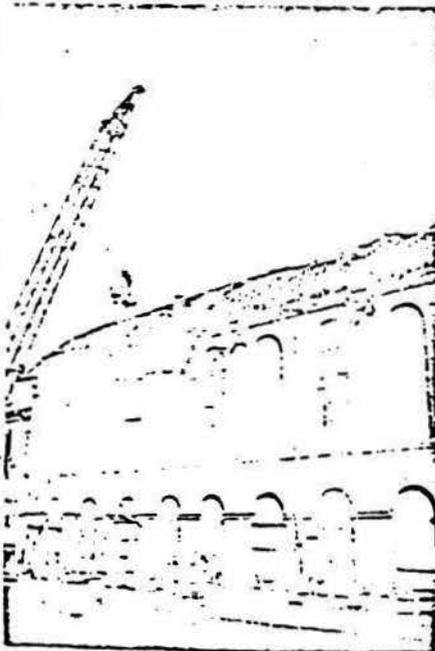
Approximately one third of the hospital's electric bill per month now goes into air conditioning alone. So the savings in the armory building will be great through the use of the abundance of steam that originally went to waste.

The cooling and condensing towers for the air conditioning system will set on the north structure of the roof, and will be screened with an eight foot high bronze aluminum panel system.

Concrete is being poured on the finished third floor by Atlantic Enterprises, and the Liberty Roofing Company is finishing up the flat roof. The interior finish is being done by J. H. Hampshire Company.

The finished armory, including all three floors, bridge and office areas will provide a gross of 65,000 square feet of usable space to the hospital. The total cost of restoration came to approximately \$20 per square foot. It is almost impossible to build even a free-standing warehouse these days for that amount.

The restored armory stands as an example of respect for the rich and colorful history of old Baltimore, and an ongoing concern for the future health care of its citizens. □





B-1054

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, Jr.

1/04

MD SHPO

View to north along Linden Avenue

1/8



B-1054

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, Jr.

1/04

MD SHPO

SW elevation

2/8



B-105A

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, Jr.

1/04

MD SHPO

West elevation of armory

3/8



B-105A

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, Jr.

1/04

MD SHPO

Detail of west elevation of armory

4/8



B-1054

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, Jr.

1/04

MD SHPO

Nw elevation and addition

5/8

TASTYKAKE

MARYLAND
GENERAL
HOSPITAL

KRISHA IDOLITA



B-1054

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, Jr.

1/09

MD SHPO

East elevation

6/8

MARYLAND
GENERAL
HOSPITAL



B-1054

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, dr.

1/04

MD SHPO

East elevation of armory

7/8



B-1054

Richmond Market and Armory

Baltimore City, MD

Walter Smalling, Jr.

1/04

MD SHPO

East elevation

8/8