

AREA: Financial District

MAGI NO.: 0411575711

Address: 222-228 E. Baltimore Street

Current Name: Tower Building

Block: 637 Lot: 5 Lot size: 99 ft. x 209 ft.
 Height: 5 Materials: Brick and granite
 Condition: Good Owner: O.L. & F. Assocs. Lim. Part.
 Use: Commercial Accessible: Yes, unrestricted
 Designation: Liber/Folio: SEB 247/616



Historic Name: Tower Building

Date: 1905; 1908; 1911

Architect/Builder: 1905 & 1908 Parker & Thomas; 1911 - Otto Simonson

Style (if appropriate):

Description: The eighteen story Tower Building is located at the corner of East Baltimore Street and Guilford Avenue in downtown Baltimore. The main portion of the building is five stories high with a clock tower extending an additional thirteen stories at the southwest corner of the building. The building measures thirteen window bays wide on both East Baltimore and East Fayette Streets. The Tower Building has a cream colored, common bond brick facade with rusticated smooth granite on the first story and various terra cotta and granite details throughout the building. Overall this grandiose building is dominated by the large clock tower and various Beaux Arts Classical characteristics such as enriched entablatures, pronounced cornices and balustrades at the window sills. In addition, the building, features such elaborate details as a Romansque arched main entrance, egg and dart moldings, floral designs, and very elegant scroll and console details. The first story of the building is divided up into various commercial businesses such as an Italian restaurant, a photo processing shop, printing press and a barber shop. The upper stories are used by several different professional firms.

Significance:

Area: architecture

Level: local

The Tower Building is one of the most architecturally unique, commercial structures in downtown Baltimore and is a fine example of the works of architects Parker and Thomas and Otto B. Simonson. It was the tallest building in Baltimore in 1912 and is one of the only four highrise downtown buildings with a distinctive roofline. The Tower Building's most distinctive architectural features, which make it significant, include its Beaux Arts Classical enriched entablatures, pronounced cornices, balustraded roofline and its elaborate details, including an exuberantly designed clock tower. This clock is one of two such towers in Baltimore and it has the second largest clock in the city and there are very few mechanical tower clocks left in the United States. This grandiose building was built in three stages of construction from 1904 to 1912, and housed the Maryland Casualty Company an important local insurance firm. The Tower Building has had very few different owners since the Maryland Casualty Company and has not been significantly altered since 1912. Presently the building is in good condition.

Sources: BS 8/23/1904 (illustration); BS 6/11/1911 (illustration).
 Surveyor and Date: Caroline Hardy, August 1985

BALTIMORE FINANCIAL DISTRICT SURVEY

Address: 222-226 E. Baltimore Street (The Tower Building)



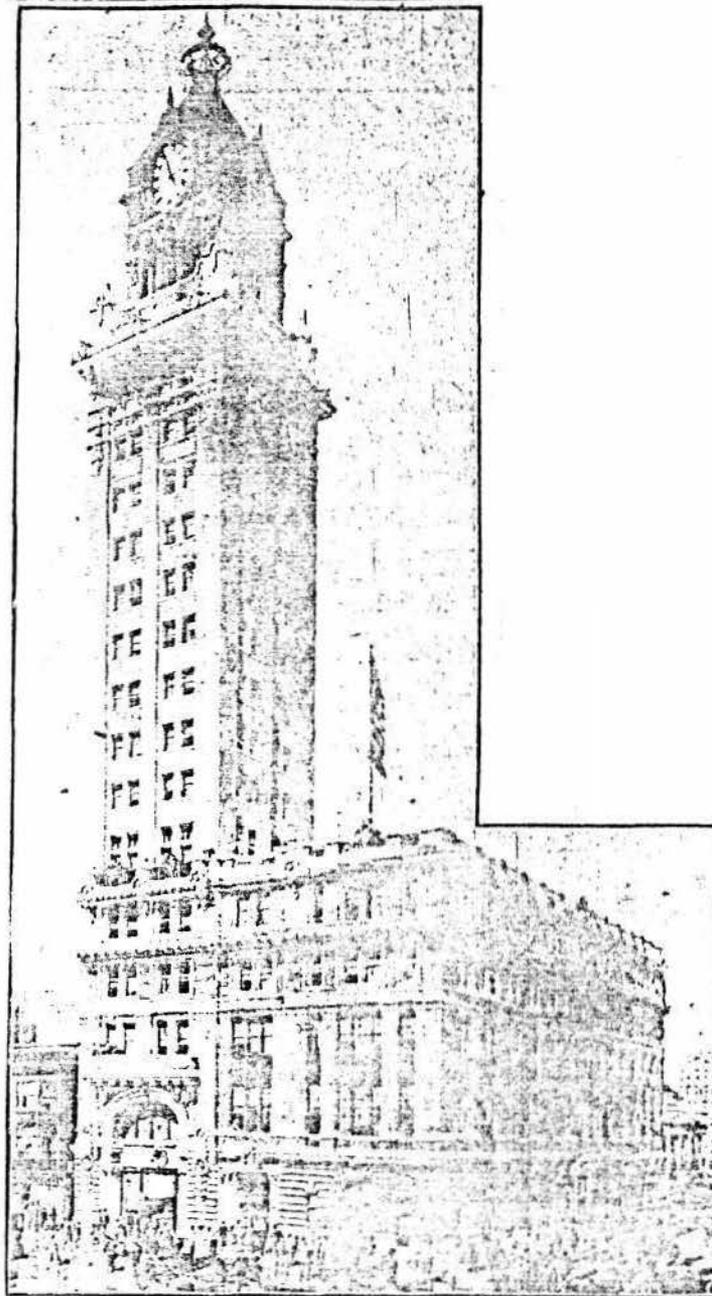
Work on the new Maryland Casualty Company's Building, located at Baltimore, North and Fayette streets, is nearing the third-floor level. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy about April 1. This structure will border on both Baltimore and Fayette streets about 40 feet and will extend along North street 200 feet. It will be three stories, or 88 feet, high. The building will be of granite to the sills of the first floor, above which will be cream-colored brick and terra-cotta. The main entrance will be on North street. The Casualty Company will occupy the upper portion of the building and several of the offices on the first floor just north of the main entrance. The Baltimore-street portion of the structure extending to the North-street entrance will be occupied by the Third National Bank. The Fayette-street portion of the first floor and two adjoining offices will be occupied by the banking and brokerage firm of J. W. Muldendorf & Co.

MD. Institute Scrapbook

Baltimore Sun August 23, 1904

BALTIMORE FINANCIAL DISTRICT SURVEY- TOWER BUILDING

Address: 222-228 E. Baltimore Street



Maryland Casualty Tower.

The new home of the Maryland Casualty Company, which, when completed, will be one of the landmarks in the city. It will conform in architecture to the famous Metropolitan Tower Building in New York city. The building will be 222 feet, and will be surmounted by a powerful beacon light, the rays of which may be directed in any direction. Already work of dismantling the old City Hotel, which was recently acquired by the company, is now going on, and it is expected that the building will be raised within two months. The plans for the new building were drawn by Architects H. G. Simpson and contract for its construction has been awarded to John Waters.

Baltimore Sun, June 11, 1911

Address: 222-226 E. Baltimore Street

It's Time To Look Up Again, Baltimore

By STEVE BRAUN

Clock-watchers of Baltimore have reason to look up from their watches again. If all goes according to schedule, the city's three major clock towers will be running smoothly and on time.

Clocks atop Mount Royal Station and the Baltimore Arts Tower (formerly the Bromo-Seltzer Building) are now functioning without problems and the four clocks on the Tower Building, now non-operational, may soon be working.

The clock on Mount Royal Station, at Mount Royal and Maryland avenues, has been running behind because of recent wind storms, but has been fixed.

Jack Custy, vice-president for business affairs of the Maryland Institute of Art, which now owns the station, said, "It has trouble with wind and rain and things like that. The hands are affected by high winds." **JAN 2 1976**

Custy said clock repairmen are called in from outside when any damage is done to the mechanism.

The Baltimore Arts Tower clock, at Eutaw and Lombard streets, has been running efficiently since 1971, when vandals broke into the tower and smashed gears and bearings. Since then, according to superintendent of public buildings operations Ed Cooper, there have been no problems with the **NEWS AMERICAN**

Cooper said the clock, now operated by a low-horsepower motor, is serviced by repairmen twice a year and requires little preventive maintenance.

The four clocks in the top of the Tow-



TIME'S A WASTIN'

tower clocks to be reset

—News American photo

er Building, at E. Baltimore and South streets, have had problems since severe electric and wind storms passed through Baltimore last April, according to building manager Joseph Winter.

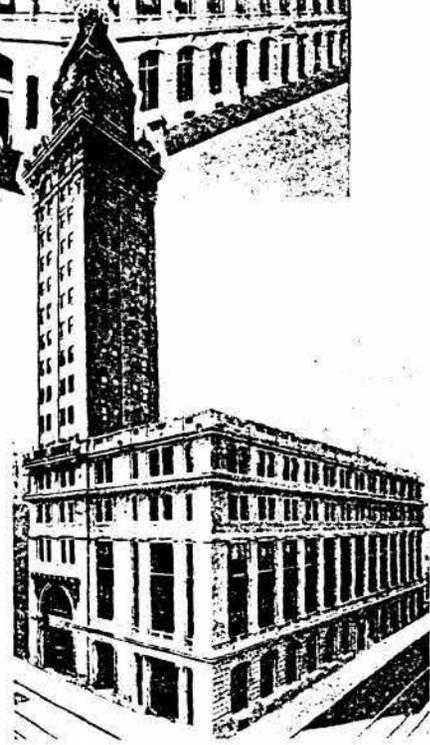
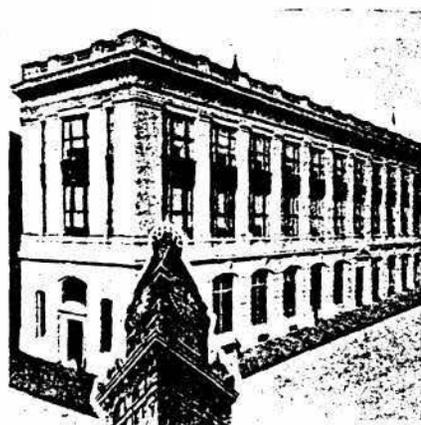
Winter said one clock has had gear problems, another lost a 9-foot minute hand and its sheet-copper covering, and two others have been running slow since the storms. **JAN 2 1976**

"We are right now in the process of erecting a scaffold to repair the whole tower and, at the same time, will put the clock back in operation," Winter said. He said the two slow clocks would be running normally within a week and that he hoped the other two clocks could be repaired within a month or two.

BALTIMORE FINANCIAL DISTRICT SURVEY - TOWER BUILDING

Address: 222-226 East Baltimore Street

After the Baltimore Fire had destroyed the Equitable Building, The Maryland commissioned an architect to design a three-story structure (right). The new building was ready for occupancy in 1905. The Company, however, grew so rapidly that within two years more room was needed, and two stories were added to the building (below) in 1908. Again a rapid increase in business necessitated expansion; so in 1910 The Maryland acquired the property next door. Architects planned an annex in the same style as the original building. This annex, topped by a lofty clock tower that became one of Baltimore's landmarks (below, right), was not completed until late in 1912. Although the Company felt that it now had enough floor space for years to come, by the close of World War I business had increased so much that a new location was required.



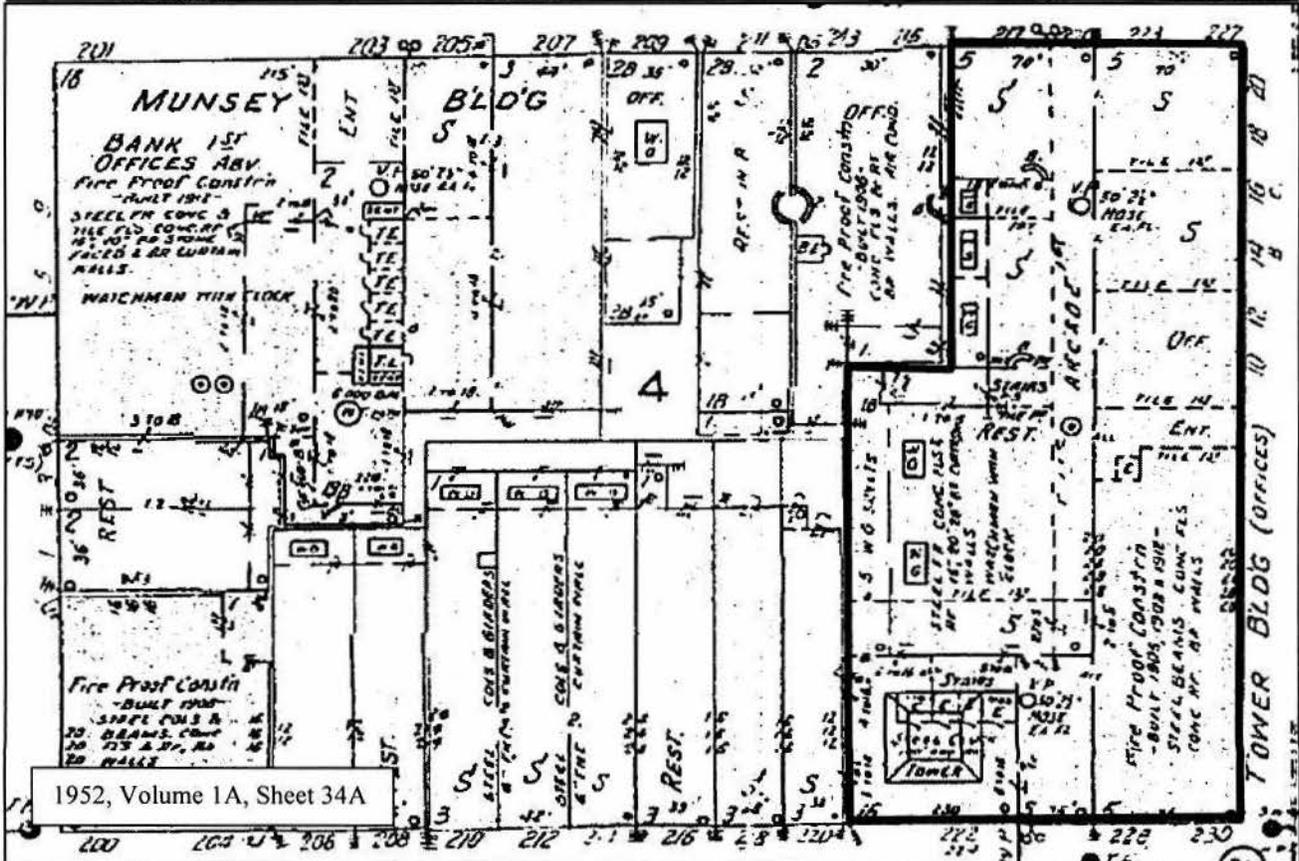
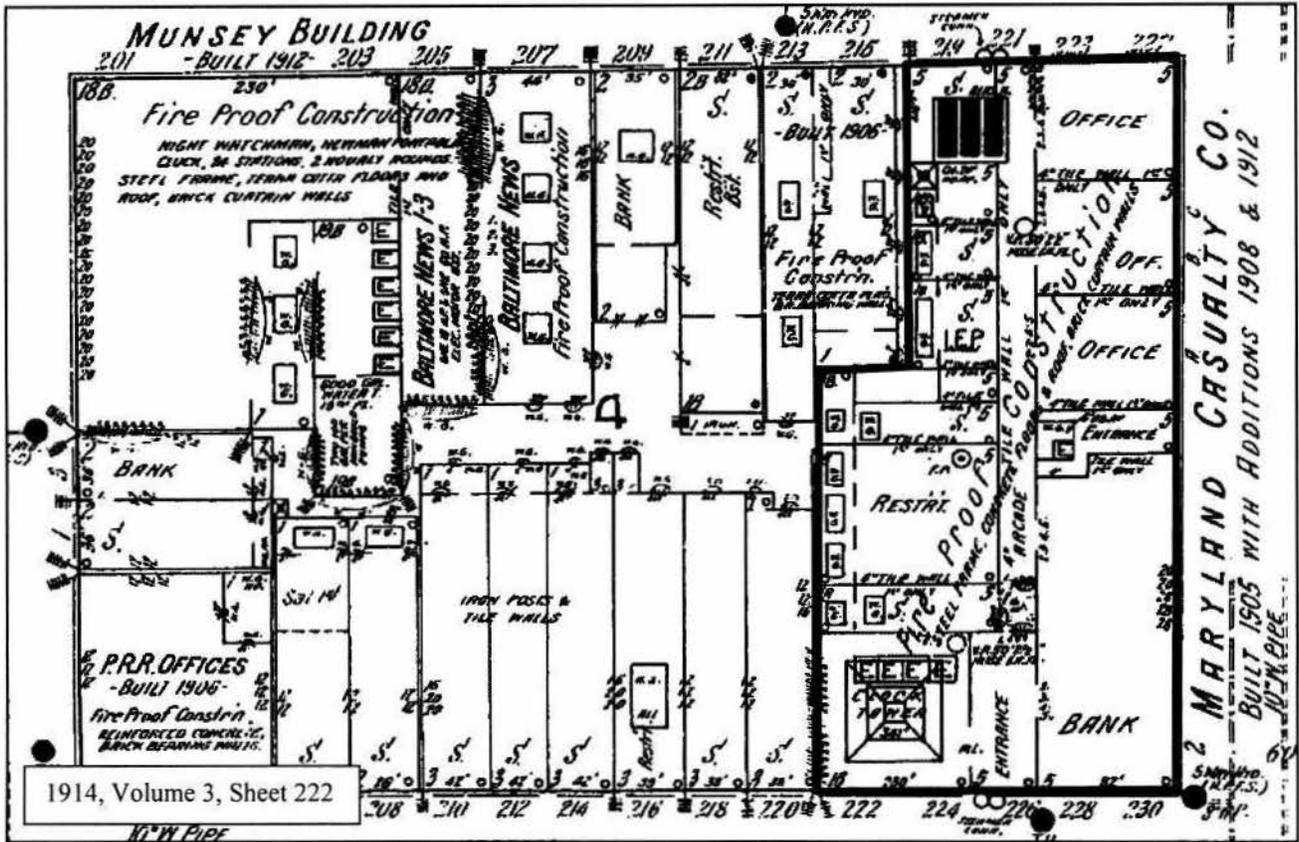
"Our First 50 Years: Maryland Casualty Company,"
 Promotional Brochures.

B-1157

Tower Building, site (Maryland Casualty Company)

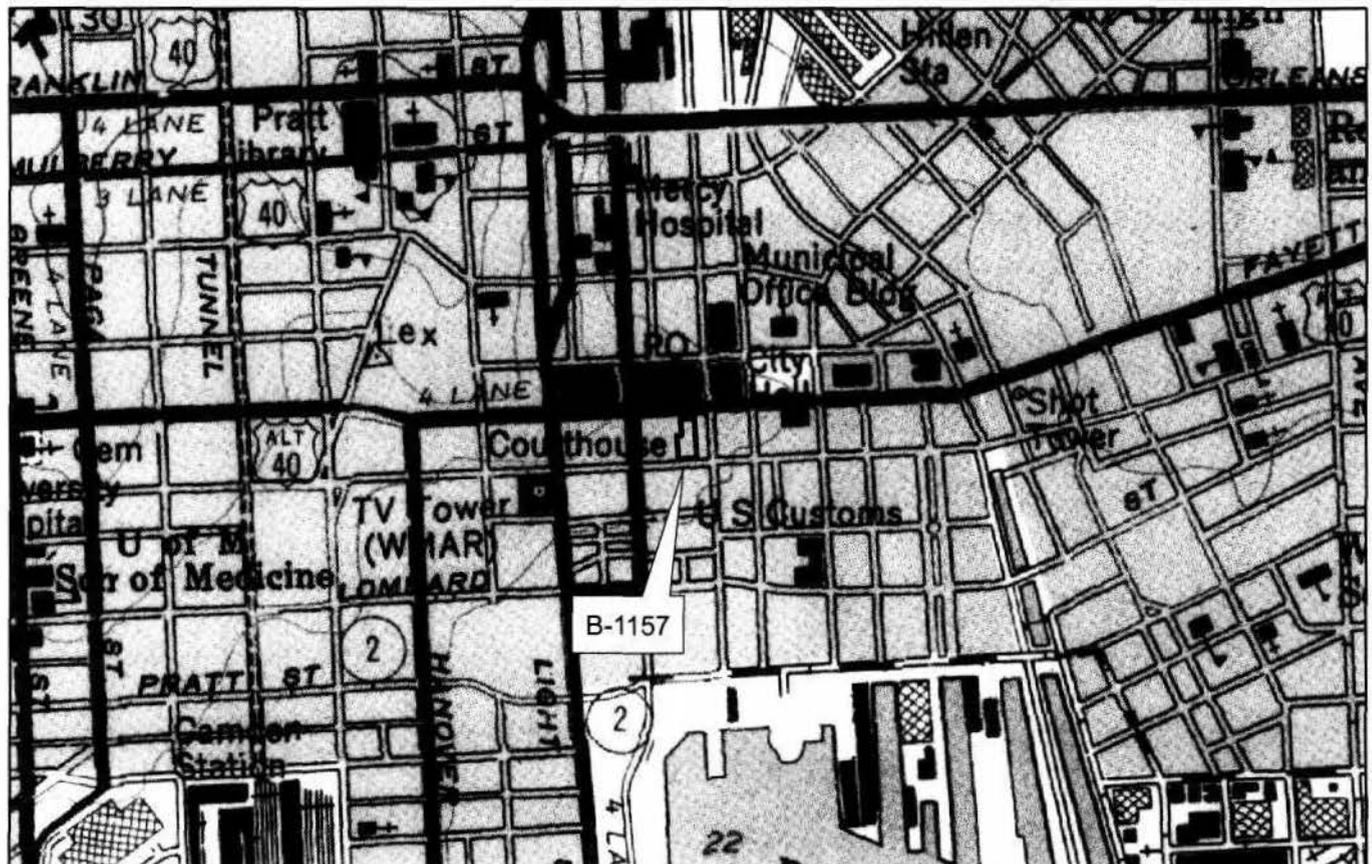
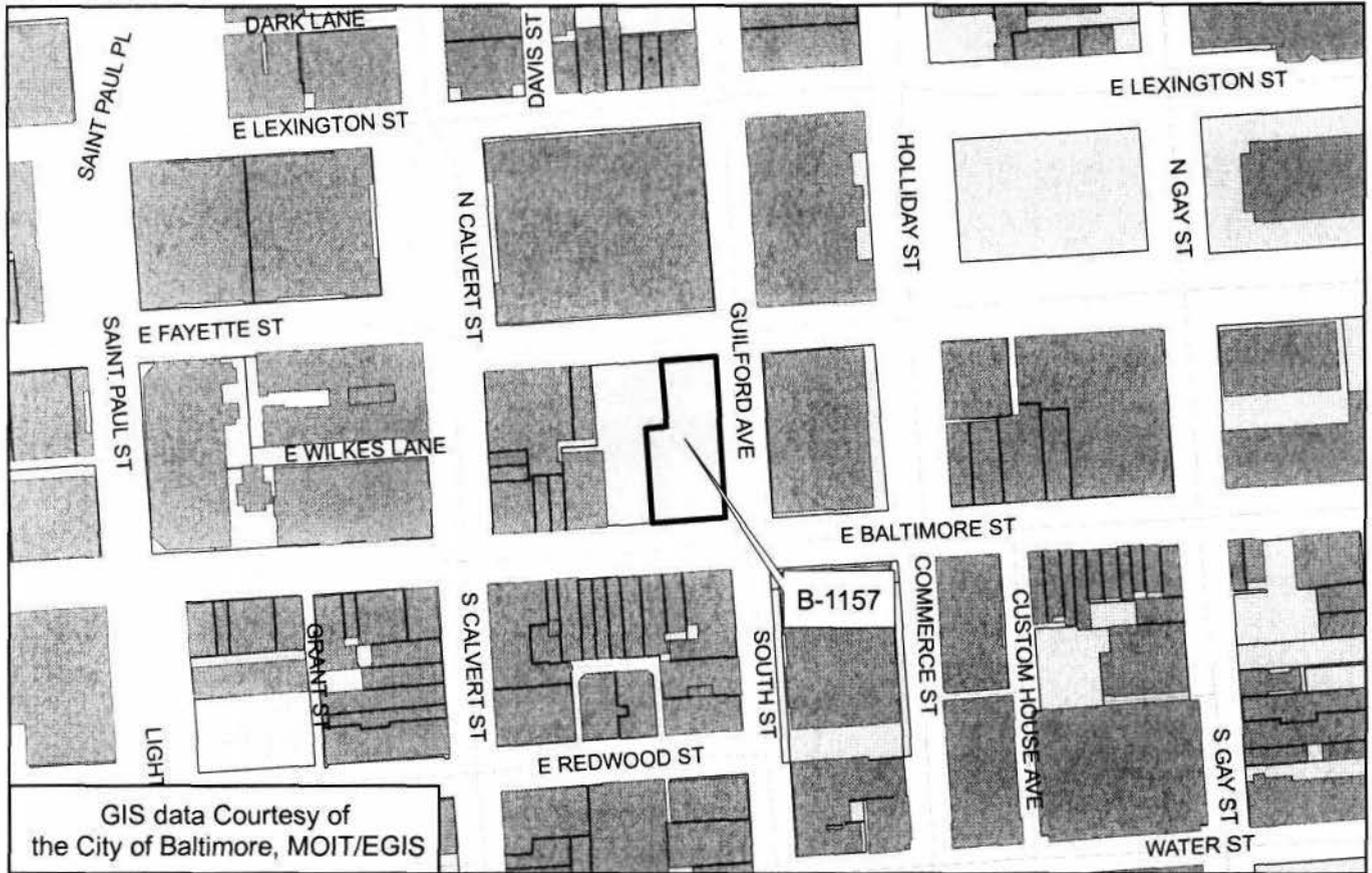
222-228 E. Baltimore Street

Sanborn Maps



B-1157
Tower Building (Maryland Casualty Co.)
222-228 E. Baltimore Street
Block 0637 Lot 001
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad

Demolished





B-1157

Tower Building
222-228 E. Baltimore Street
Financial District-Metrocenter Survey
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Photo: Caroline Hardy
Date: July 1985
Neg.loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elevation detail



B-1157

Tower Building
222-228 E. Baltimore Street
Financial District-Metrocenter Survey
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Photo: Caroline Hardy
Date: July 1985
Neg.loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
East elevation



B-1157

Tower Building
222-228 E. Baltimore Street
Financial District-Metrocenter Survey
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Photo: Caroline Hardy
Date: July 1985
Neg.loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
North elevation

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. B-1157

Magi No. 0411575711

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic The Tower Building

and/or common " " "

2. Location

street & number 222-228 East Baltimore Street not for publicationcity, town Baltimore vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name O.L. & F Associates Limited Partnership

street & number 207 E. Redwood Street, Suite 301 telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21202

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liber SEB 247-

street & number Fayette and Calvert Streets folio 616

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

Jepository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. B-1157

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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 DESCRIPTION

The eighteen story Tower Building is located at the corner of East Baltimore Street and Guilford Avenue in downtown Baltimore. The main portion of the building is five stories high with a clock tower extending an additional thirteen stories at the southwest corner of the building. The building measures thirteen window bays wide on both East Baltimore and East Fayette Streets. The Tower Building has a cream colored, common bond brick facade with rusticated smooth granite on the first story and various terra cotta and granite details throughout the building. Overall this grandiose building is dominated by the large clock tower and various Beaux Arts Classical characteristics such as enriched entablatures, pronounced cornices and balustrades at the window sills. In addition, the building, features such elaborate details as a Romanesque arched main entrance, egg and dart moldings, floral designs, and very elegant scroll and console details. The first story of the building is divided up into various commercial businesses such as an Italian restaurant, a photo processing shop, printing press and a barber shop. The upper stories are used by several different professional firms.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Tower Building was constructed in three stages. The initial three story structure was built in 1905, less than one year after the Baltimore Fire. In 1905, it was a brick and granite structure, thirteen bays long and one bay wide with a main entrance and emphasis on North Street (now Guilford Avenue). In 1908 two more stories, containing considerable more architectural detail, were added to the three story structure. Yet by 1911 five stories were still not enough space for the Maryland Casualty Company and a five story, three bay wide addition was constructed on the entire west side of the building with a thirteen story clock tower and entrance on East Baltimore Street.

Most of the elaborate architectural details can be found on the front of the building facing East Baltimore Street. The main entrance in the southwest corner of the building is framed by a large archway, two bays wide and two stories high. The main entrance is flanked by very simple, yet elegant, coupled Ionic columns and four foot wide attached rusticated pilasters. These pilasters are decorated with wreaths encircling the state shield of Maryland. An elaborate floral detail with a shield containing the initials KFS appears above the door. These initials probably stand for Karl Steinmann who bought the building in 1942. Above the doorway there is a large semicircular window surrounded by a large Romanesque, compound arched portal with egg and dart molding and a console keystone. The window makes up the tympanum and is surrounded by a terra cotta frame with geometric molding along the bottom. A heavy cornice projects above the arch with small dentils hidden by heavy modillions and wreathed end brackets. The spandrel has very elaborate architectural details of floral designs. Simple geometric molding accents the fascia and the Tower Building sign appears directly above.

(continue, please)

8. Significance

Survey No. B-1157

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 Tower Building is one of the most architecturally unique, commercial structures in downtown Baltimore and is a fine example of the works of architects Parker and Thomas and Otto B, Simonson. It was the tallest building in Baltimore in 1912 and is one of the only four highrise downtown buildings with a distinctive roofline. The Tower Building's most distinctive architectural features, which make it significant, include its Beaux Arts Classical enriched entablatures, pronounced cornices, balustraded roofline and its elaborate details, including an exuberantly designed clock tower. This clock is one of two such towers in Baltimore and it has the second largest clock in the city and there are very few mechanical tower clocks left in the United States. This grandiose building was built in three stages of construction from 1904 to 1912, and housed the Maryland Casualty Company an important local insurance firm. The Tower Building has had very few different owners since the Maryland Casualty Company and has not been significantly altered since 1912. Presently the building is in good condition.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The Tower Building was built for the Maryland Casualty Company, one of the largest insurance companies in the state of Maryland. Since Maryland Casualty's beginning in Baltimore in 1898, they had grown substantially and, according to an article from the Baltimore Sun on August 3, 1946, by 1945 the Maryland Casualty Company was the sixth largest capital stock casualty and surety company in the United States in the volume of business they did. John T. Stone, the founder and first president, started the company in a one room office in the Keyser Building in 1898, and by 1899 they had moved to the tenth floor of the Equitable Building which was the finest office building in the city at the time. When the Equitable Building burned in the Baltimore Fire of 1904, Maryland Casualty was able to save their most important records. Just three days after the fire, Maryland Casualty was already starting plans to rebuild a new home office at the corner of East Baltimore and North Streets (now Guilford Avenue) on land which had already been purchased before the fire.

(continue, please)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-1157

Baltimore Sun, June 11, 1911
Mitchell, R. Mark, Baltimore Sun, July 27, 1979
News American, March 29, 1984
Sandler, Gilbert, "The Tower Arcade", Baltimore Glimpses
"The Maryland Casualty", Baltimore Sun, December, 1941

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ms. Caroline Hardy, Historical Preservation Analyst

organization Comm. for Hist. & Arch. Pres. (CHAP) date March 1985

street & number Rm. 606 Tower Suites, 118 N. Howard St. telephone 396-4866

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

The third story, one over one windows begin immediately above the Tower Building sign and the pilasters which flanked the main entrance terminate at the base of the fourth story with some delicate egg and dart and cable molding. A simple unadorned cornice divides the third and fourth stories. The fourth story facade is defined on all sides of the building by its smaller projecting, Roman style bricks which create a striped effect. In addition, there are strings of wreathing detail between the windows along the fourth story. A heavy terra cotta cornice divides the fourth and fifth stories on all sides with dentils, modillions and both egg and dart and cable molding under the cornice. The same railing that runs along the roofline of the entire building at the top of the fifth floor, also runs along the base of the second story windows. A much more elaborate railing appears at the base of the tower outside the sixth story windows and creates a small balcony, two bays wide, facing on East Baltimore Street.

The tower extends up ten stories on the southwest corner of the building facing East Baltimore Street. The square tower is two bays wide on all sides and has one hundred and sixty small, one over one windows. The facade is made of the same cream colored, common bond brick as the facade of the lower stories of the building. Extensive details appear, beginning at the base of the eleventh story.

Elaborate floral and geometric details adorn the base of the eleventh story on each of the pilasters at the four corners of the tower. Dividing the tenth and eleventh story windows are two thin lines of cable molding. The eleventh and twelfth stories have similar semi-circular arched windows and decorated brick voussoirs and crossettes appear above the eleventh story windows with keystone brackets. Wreathed scroll brackets highlight the base of the cornice, dividing the eleventh and twelfth stories. Large shield details surrounded by wreaths project out from the heavy cornice.

Crowning the eleventh story is the actual clock tower which is recessed in comparison to the eleventh story tower below it. The twelfth story windows run along the base of the tower just below the clock. The exuberantly designed clock is four sided with dials twenty seven feet in diameter and has multiple pieces of 3/8" thick, double frosted glass. Bead and reel molding runs around the outer circle of the clock and elaborate pinnacles project out above the face of each dial. A cornice runs along the base of the thirteenth story between the clock dials and there is simple pellet molding at the frieze. The thirteenth story crowns the clock tower which is capped by a pyramid shaped roof which features very elegant, sweeping architectural details and a beacon at the very top.

On the east side of the main entrance of East Baltimore Street there is a less elaborate arcade entrance which served the shopping arcade in the Tower Building. The arcade, which led from East Baltimore to East Fayette Street, was closed off in the 1950's. Coupled Ionic columns flank the arcade entrance and a small arcade sign appears above the entryway. Large pilasters between the windows extend from the second to the fourth story.

To the east of the arcade portion of the building is the original one bay building section which was constructed in 1905. The original southeast corner of the building, facing East Baltimore Street is one bay wide, five stories high and has cream colored, common bond brick on the first floor. Windows on the second and third stories are three part windows and those on the fourth and fifth floor are one over one windows. All the windows include terra cotta

General Description, cont'd.

Page 3 of 7

details and molding around them. On the roofline of this older portion of the building the Maryland Casualty Company has left their mark with an elegant cartouche which breaks up the balustraded roofline. This cartouche contains the initials M/C surrounded by pellet molding, leaves and scroll details.

The side of the Tower facing Guilford Avenue is thirteen bays wide and five stories high. Along the first story at the street level, twelve large segmental arched windows are interrupted in the center of this elevation by the original North Street main entrance. This entrance has a pedimented frontispiece and is accented with scrolls on each side and acanthus detailing below and around the scrolls. All twelve of the first story windows feature brick voussoirs with crossettes and console keystones, giving the rusticated facade a more graceful appearance. The same M/C cartouche for the Maryland Casualty Company appears in the center of the roofline above the original main entrance.

The East Fayette Street elevation along the back of the Tower Building is four bays wide and five stories high. There are two central entrances in the back set into the segmental arches of the window bays. The rear elevation is similar to the side except there is no separate main entrance and the Maryland Casualty (M/C) cartouche does not appear on the roofline.

Overall the condition of the Tower Building is good. Scaffolding surrounds the clock tower where restoration is being done on the exterior architectural details and the clock presently does not function, although it is repairable.

Construction of the Maryland Casualty Company began in 1904 as a three story high, white stone structure fronting on Guilford Avenue. The first stage of the building and the 1908 addition were designed by the architectural firm of Parker and Thomas. Architects Parker and Thomas contributed greatly to Baltimore architecture in the early 20th century with such buildings as the Hotel Belvedere, the B&O office building, Gilman Hall and Alex Brown and Sons. A reflection of Parker and Thomas's Beaux Arts education is apparent in the Maryland Casualty Building which features enriched entablatures, pronounced cornices and balusters along the window sills and roofline. Yet the most distinctive architectural details are found in Otto B. Simonson's 1911 clock tower addition to the building. Otto Simonson was also an important local architect responsible for buildings like the Southern Hotel and Maryland Casualty's second home office in the Rotunda at 40th Street near Johns Hopkins. He was also trained in the Beaux Arts Classical tradition which is apparent in his design of the addition. Simonson's addition features a large Romanesque, arched main entrance and elaborate details of scrolls, various floral leaf details, cartouches, elegant keystone consoles and different decorative moldings. And the highlight of the building is its magnificent, exuberantly designed clock tower for which it got its name the Tower Building.

At the time the Tower Building was built it was the tallest building in Baltimore with a height that measured 365 feet. Also it is the second largest clock in Baltimore and its tower is one of only two such clock towers in the city. The only other clock tower in the city which also has the largest clock is the Bromo Seltzer Tower. In addition, the Tower Building has one of four real distinctive rooflines in the city. Its roofline can be compared to the towering, pyramid shaped roof of the Maryland National Bank, the Bromo Seltzer Tower modelled after the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, Italy, or the mansard style roof of the Lord Baltimore Hotel. The most important factor to be considered about the Tower Building is that there are very few mechanical tower clocks left in the entire United States, which makes its existence even more significant and a building worth preserving.

By the early 1920's Maryland Casualty Company decided it was much too expensive and inefficient to be constantly adding on to their present structure every couple years, but instead they should find a new location and start from the beginning, building with as much space as they need. The company remained in the Tower Building from 1905 to 1921 and in the fall of 1921 they moved to their second location at 40th Street (the Rotunda) then later they moved next door. In 1923, William Randolph Hearst bought the Tower Building for the production of the Baltimore News, now the News American. Yet by 1942 he decided the building was no longer feasible for printing a newspaper and Hearst sold the building to Karl Steinmann. Today the Tower Building would be a prime candidate for restoration in the financial district. If and when the restoration work is finished the building could contribute considerably to the area and also it would stand out in the Baltimore skyline as a landmark for the city.



B-1157

Tower Building

222-228 East Baltimore Street

Financial District - Metrocenter Survey

Baltimore (City), Maryland

Photo: Caroline Hardy

Date: June 1985

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

West Elevation



222-228

③

B-1157

Tower Building
222-228 East Baltimore Street
Financial District - Metrocenter Survey
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Photo: Fred B. Shoken
Date: October 1983
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Southeast Corner

~~222~~ 100%