

Demolished-1991

Survey No. B-2068a

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Enoch Pratt Free Library Garages

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Rear 40 0-420 Cathedral Street N/A not for publication

city, town Baltimore N/Avicinity of congressional district third

state Maryland county Independent 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 checked="" 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 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 Mayor and City Council of Baltimore

street & number 100 N. Holiday Street telephone no.: 301-396-3100

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liber

street & number Calvert and Fayette Streets folio

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory

date 1985 federal state county local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state MD 21401

7. Description

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Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date of move

N/A

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

See continuation sheet 7.1

8. Significance

Survey No. B-2068a

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 1933 **Builder/Architect** Clyde & Nelson Friz, architects
check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D A.M. Githens & E.L. Filton, consulting
and/or architects
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G N/A
Level of Significance: national state local

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

See continuation sheet 8.1

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

SUMMARY

The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage was a single story, three vehicle garage constructed in 1933 as part of the Classical Revival style, Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building (B-2068). The garage was located west of the main library at 111 West Franklin Street in the Cathedral Hill section of downtown Baltimore, Maryland. The garage was oriented towards West Franklin Street and separated from the Central Library Building by a paved service alley. The structure adjoined the Johnston-Wolf House (B-2070) to the west.

Construction of the Maryland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped necessitated removal of the garage. The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage was demolished in April 1991.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Central Building Garage was an integrated part of the design for the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building. The garage provided a visual anchor for the West Franklin Street library elevation and defined the alley access to the library shipping and loading docks. These service areas are located on the west elevation of the principal library building.

The single-story, brick garage was supported by a concrete foundation and rose to a shallow shed roof sheathed in composition roofing. Copper gutters accented the eave lines. The associated downspouts had been removed; the anchors for these elements survived. The single-bay north elevation of the structure was oriented towards West Franklin Street and reflected the Classical Revival design of the main library block. The principal element of the north garage elevation was a slightly projecting polished plate glass display window similar in design to those found on the north and east elevations of the principal library building. The single light window was supported by a granite sill and incorporated an elaborate crested metal frame. The window was accented by cresting that incorporated fleuron and palmette motifs.

The north elevation was faced in coursed granite blocks which rose the height of the elevation to a parapet terminating with granite coping. The granite block veneer extended

beyond the east building face of the garage. The extended wall incorporated a granite wheel guard. The north elevation of the principal library block terminates in a similar extended wall, thus creating a unified "gateway" entrance to the service alley.

The east and south elevations of the garage were constructed in buff brick laid in stretcher bond. The material and construction was identical to that found on the west elevation of the principal library building.

The garage occupied a rectangular ground plan incorporating two structural blocks. Three garage bays were arranged in a linear plan. The northern block housed one garage bay accessible from its south elevation. The south garage block encompassed two garage bays arranged in a back-to-back plan; vehicular access was found on both north and south elevations.

The roof line of the two garage blocks were defined by a parapet that terminated in stone coping on the north and east elevations. The design of the two garage blocks was unified by a common west wall.

The east elevation of each garage bay included two, six-light, fixed metal sash windows. These units were slightly recessed from the wall plan; bay openings were supported by slightly projecting brick sills and brick lintels.

Garage bay openings were accented by brick lintels. Bay openings housed wooden, fifteen panel overhead doors. These garage doors were replacement units. Blue prints of the original building plans, in the records of the Facility Planning & Management Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, indicate that the original garage doors were four panel, wooden, folding units. Each panel incorporated four fixed lights.

SUMMARY

The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage was designed as part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building (B-2068). The three bay garage provided a visual anchor for the West Franklin Street elevation and defined the alley access to the shipping and receiving area located on the west elevation of the principal building.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage was a Classical Revival style garage constructed in 1933 as part of the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building (B-2068). The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building was designed by the Baltimore architects, Clyde & Nelson Friz; A.M. Githens & E.L. Tilton served as associate and consulting architects.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building is architecturally significant on the national level. The building embodies the culmination of the evolution of the open plan in American library architecture; the development of this design is credited to Edward L. Tilton (Davis 1985a:8.1). The Central Library Building is a contributing element to the Cathedral Hill Historic District (B-118), a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places in April 1987. The district is recognized for its local significance to the development of Baltimore, Maryland in the area of architecture, religion, and social/humanitarian history (Davis 1985b:7.1).

The construction of the Maryland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped necessitated removal of the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage. Documentation of the building was undertaken in partial fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Maryland State Department of Education and the Maryland Historical Trust, pursuant to Article 83-B, Section 5-617 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage was demolished in April 1991.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The site of the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage was originally part of "Lunn's Lot," a land grant patented in 1673 by Edward Lunne (Baltimore County Patents 17:189,338). In 1763, Cornelius Howard purchased a 414-acre portion of the Lunn tract, identified in contemporary deeds as "Lunn's Lot Enlarged" (Baltimore County Patents

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21:6,28); John Eager Howard inherited this tract of land from his father. By 1782, all of the Howard property had been annexed by the City of Baltimore.

Between the time of annexation and the early nineteenth century, John Eager Howard's property remained agricultural land. In 1805, Howard sold the site for the Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary to the Roman Catholic Congregation for \$20,000 (Hoyt 1951:441-45). The subdivision of the remainder of Howard's property into town lots began shortly thereafter; the first individual residences in the Cathedral Hill District were concentrated along the Charles Street corridor (Davis 1985b:11-17).

Development of the Howard land in the vicinity of the Basilica accelerated following John Eager Howard's death in 1827. The site of the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage was designated as Lot #185 under the original partition of John Eager Howard's estate (Baltimore County Chancery Records 139:164-275). Lot #185 was deeded to Howard's son, Charles.

In the following year, Lot #185, and the remaining lots to the east within the 100 block of West Franklin Street, were acquired by the Lady Managers of St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City. The adjoining lots to the east were sold in 1842, and eventually were occupied by a fraternal order known as the Mystic Shrine (Appleby 1918:24). The Lucas "Plan of the City of Baltimore" indicated that the block was fully developed by 1845 (Lucas 1845). Both St. Mary's Asylum and the Mystic Shrine typified the kind of social institutions that originally were located in the Cathedral District of Baltimore during the pre-Civil War period. Mixed-use development was common in the area; religious, institutional, and residential uses frequently were found on the same block.

St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum was chartered as St. Mary's Free School of the Metropolitan Parish in 1818 by a group of Roman Catholic church women. The institution was established to provide for the growing numbers of indigent children living within the parish. In 1821, the school rented a property at the corner of Park Avenue and Mulberry Street, described as a dwelling and adjacent lot. The school occupied the premises at Eutaw and Fayette Streets in 1824, and moved to the West Franklin Street location four years later (Appleby 1918:14).

The cornerstone of the orphanage building that stood at 111 West Franklin Street was laid in 1828. Appleby described it as a four-story brick building constructed in a "plain semi-colonial" style (Appleby 1918:24). The Orphanage occupied the West Franklin Street building until 1882, when it moved to its present location in the Roland Park section of the city.

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The premises of the former social and charitable institution then were acquired by commercial enterprises. Hazazer's Hall, shown at the 107 - 111 West Franklin Street address on the 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, was a complex of commercial academies of culture.

The 1890 Sanborn Map recorded a three-and-one-half story brick building oriented towards West Franklin Street. The north elevation of the building was slightly recessed from the street. A single story, brick auditorium adjoining the principal block was depicted as under construction. This rear auditorium extended to North Alley, a twenty foot corridor connecting Park and Cathedral Streets.

Over the years, the front section of the building housed such diverse institutions as a school of oratory and a music school, and Signor J. Hazazer's New Dancing and Fencing Academy (Mercantile Publishing and Advertising Company 1893:70). The large rear hall contained a dining room, a stage, and balconies (Sanborn 1901); it was utilized by an amateur dramatic group known as the Foyer Club (Mercantile Publishing 1893:71).

Hazazer's Hall was the "rendezvous of the smart set of Baltimore. . . German balls and weddings were held there, and there was seldom a night that the building was dark" (Baltimore News-Post 1943). The dance hall and its associated schools were a family enterprise, begun in the late nineteenth century by Professor Joseph Hazazer of Philadelphia. Through the first third of the twentieth century, six members of the Hazazer family continued to operate the enterprise, known by 1927 as Hazazer's Dancing Palace and Rose Garden Restaurant. Members of the family served as music and dance teachers, costumers, clerks, and business managers. The family apparently utilized the upper floors of the building as living quarters (Polk 1927). Hazazer's Hall continued to operate until it was razed in 1928 to make way for the construction of the present Enoch Pratt Library (Baltimore Sun 1948).

The Enoch Pratt Free Library was a gift to the city of Baltimore by Enoch Pratt. Enoch Pratt was born in New England in 1808 and later made his home in Baltimore. In 1882, he offered to the City of Baltimore the gift of a library building, an endowment for its upkeep, and his personal collection of 200,000 books. The gift came with the proviso that the library would be a part of the city, and would have a self-perpetuating board of trustees. Pratt served as the institution's president until his death in 1896.

The first library building, designed by architect Charles Carson, opened in 1886; it was located at 104-106 West Mulberry Street. In 1927, the chief librarian, Joseph Wheeler, proposed the construction of a new library building. The Baltimore firm of Clyde & Nelson

Friz was selected as the principal architects for the structure. New York architects Edward L. Tilton and Alfred M. Githens served as associate and consulting architects for the project. Henry Massart was the project structural engineer. The design of the new library incorporated an open interior plan credited to Edward L. Tilton. This plan, as well as such innovations as exterior display windows, influenced American library architecture of the period.

The design for the Central Building library was completed in August 1930. A twenty sheet set of original blue prints depicting plans, elevations, and building details survives in the records of the Facility Planning and Management Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. A summary schedule of these blue prints accompanies this documentation. Sheet A-13 depicts the North Elevation of the Central Building including the Central Building Garage. The sheet also includes east and south garage elevations as well as floor plans for the structure. Comparison between the plans and the structure in 1991 indicated that structure had been constructed according to the original plans and had undergone minimal modification. The structure survived intact with the exception of the replacement of the original folding garage doors with overhead units.

The incorporation of a facility garage into the plans for an urban public institution such as the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building reflected the functional requirements of the building program for a multi-branch library. The Central Building Library housed the downtown branch of the Free Library as well as the administrative offices for the library system. With the adoption of trucks and automobiles as the principal means of transportation during the first decades of the twentieth century, a specialized building type, the detached garage, was introduced to house motorized vehicles. From the 1930s to the present, garages of steadily increasing size have been incorporated into the main building block. From ca.1930 to ca.1960, the percentage of space devoted to garages in single family residences increased from 15% to 45% (McAlester 1988:31).

The Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building Garage can be seen as illustrating the transitional phase between detached service building and the integration of the garage into the main structural block. The Central Library Building Garage was constructed as an detached structure. The design of the building, however, was integrated into that of the library as a whole. The Central Building Garage served as a visual anchor for the north elevation of the library, completed the entry to interior service areas, and established a buffer between the library and the remaining mixed use block. By combining a Classical Revival facade with functional secondary elevations, the design of the structure achieved a successful transition between the formal "public" design of the principal block and functional service space.

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Schedule of Drawings for the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building in the records of the Facility Planning and Management Department

Clyde & Nelson Friz, Baltimore Architects
E. L. Tilton A. M. Githens, Associate and Consulting Architects
Henry Massart, Structural Engineer
Reeder, Eiser & Akers, Mechanical Engineers

Date: August 1930

A - 1	MISSING	
A - 2	PLAN	SUB-BASEMENT
A - 3	PLAN	FIRST STACK LEVEL
A - 4	PLAN	SECOND STACK LEVEL
A - 5	PLAN	THIRD STACK LEVEL
A - 6	MISSING	
A - 7	PLAN	MEZZANINE
A - 8	PLAN	SECOND FLOOR
A - 9	PLAN	THIRD FLOOR
A - 10	PLAN	FAN ROOM
A - 11	PLAN	ROOF
A - 12	EAST ELEVATION	
A - 13	NORTH ELEVATION	
A - 14	WEST ELEVATION	
A - 15	SOUTH ELEVATION	

Appleby, Samuel C.

1918 A Hundred Years of St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City.
The Lady Managers of St. Mary's. Baltimore, Maryland.

Baltimore Archives

Baltimore City Directories, 1800-1964.

Baltimore *Evening Sun*, various articles.

Baltimore City Land Records

Baltimore City Records

Baltimore *Sun*, various articles.

Brugger, Robert J.

1988 *Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Davis, Janet

1985a Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Building: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form. Unpublished. On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

1985b Cathedral Hill Historic District Baltimore City, Maryland: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Unpublished. On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Enoch Pratt Free Library: Maryland Department
Vertical Files, Photographic Collection.

Hopkins, G. M.

1876 "City Atlas of Baltimore Maryland and Environs." G. M. Hopkins, Philadelphia.

Hoyt, William D.

1951 "Land for a Cathedral: Baltimore, 1806-1817." *Catholic Historical Review* 36:441-45.

Land Records of Baltimore City.

Lucas, Fielding

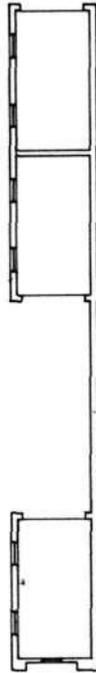
1845 "Place of the City of Baltimore Compiled from Actual Survey by Fielding Lucas, Jr." Baltimore.

Mercantile Publishing & Advertising Company

1893 The Clubs and Club Men of Baltimore. Baltimore, Maryland.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1890, 1901, 1914.

Polk Directories 1904-1964.



THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
FEBRUARY 1971

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY GARAGES

111 WEST FRANKLIN STREET

301/347-4906

DESIGNED BY: AYERS / SAINT / GROSS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

222 ST. PAUL PLACE

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Enoch Pratt Free Library Garage
Rear 400-420 Cathedral Street
Baltimore City
Maryland

B-2068A

Documentation: 6 exterior photographs (1991)
9 exterior slides (1991)

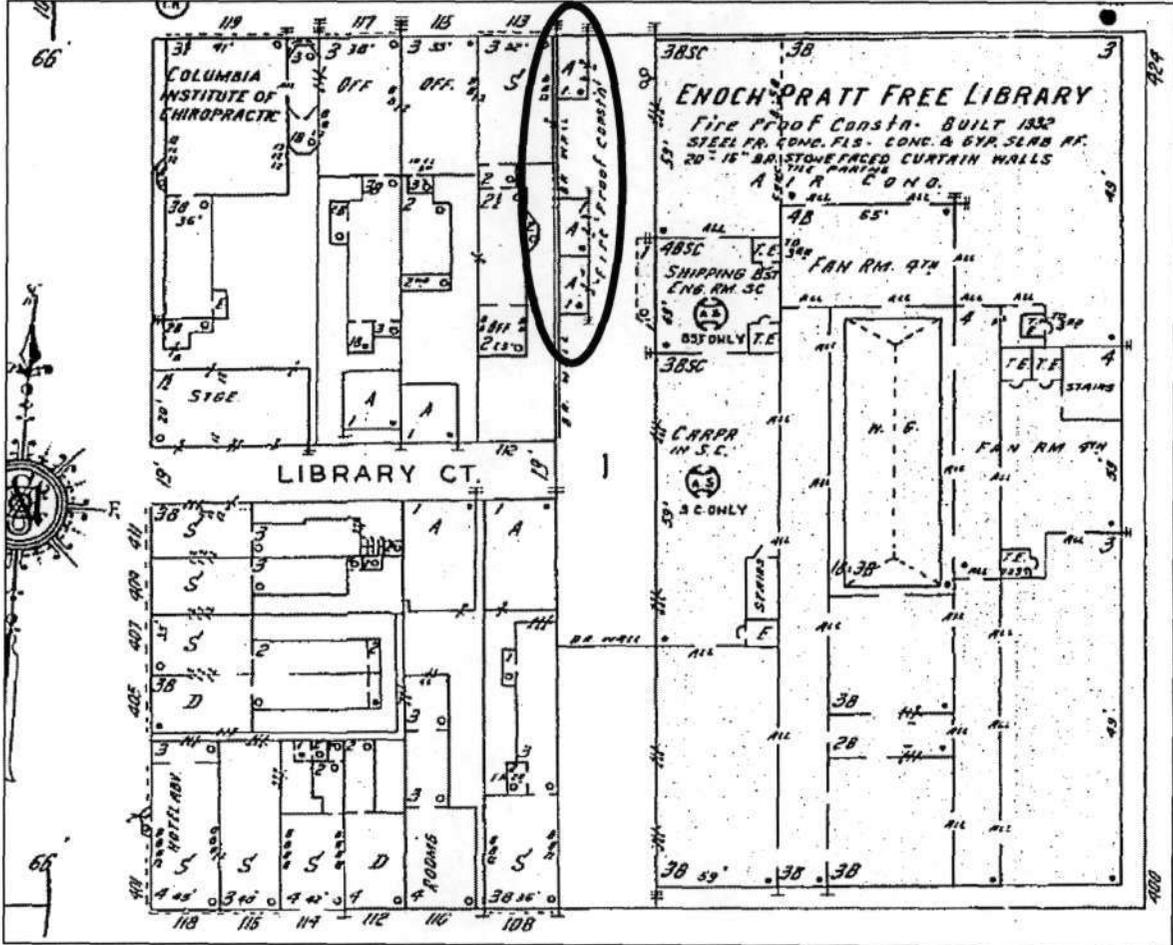
drawings: sketch plan (1991)

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form (1991)

Kathryn M. Kuranda, Photographer, February, 1991

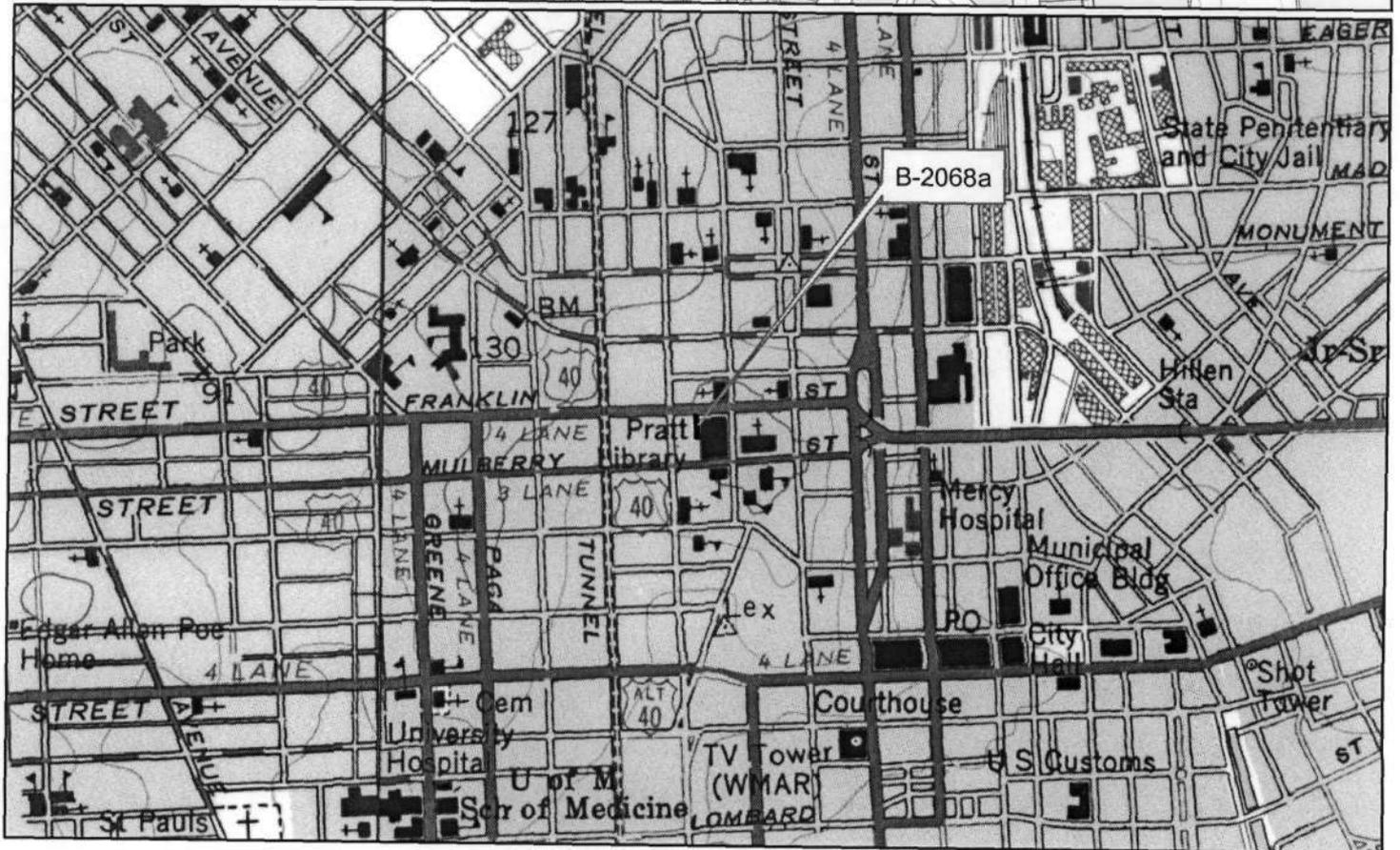
- B-2068A-1 VIEW SOUTHWEST LOOKING AT NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS.
- B-2068A-2 VIEW SOUTHWEST LOOKING AT EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS OF SOUTH GARAGE BAY.
- B-2068A-3 VIEW NORTH LOOKING AT SOUTH ELEVATION.
- B-2068A-4 DETAIL VIEW SOUTHWEST LOOKING AT EAST ELEVATION WINDOW AND NORTH ELEVATION DISPLAY WINDOW.
- B-2068A-5 DETAIL VIEW WEST LOOKING AT NORTH ELEVATION DISPLAY WINDOW.
- B-2068A-6 DETAIL VIEW NORTH WEST LOOKING AT SOUTH GARAGE BAY.

B-2068A
Enoch Pratt Free Library Garage
Sanborn Map, 1952
Volume 1A, Sheet 22A



B-2068a
Enoch Pratt Free Library Garages
400-420 Cathedral Street
Block N/A Lot N/A
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

Demolished





B-2068A-1

TOM BLANK 087 1982 N 81X-2 82 11



TOM CLARK 07 JUNE 1982 IN 1982-7 184 1

B-2068A-2



B-2068A-3

101 CLARKSON BLVD N H N 2182



B-2068A-4

TOM CLARK (1909-1982) N. H. 11-2-67 10



B-2068A-5

TOM CLARK

RODOLPH

RODOLPH




Silken Place
124

B-2068A-6

TOM CLARK (D-TEX) 282 N. N. 2-67