

Demolished - 1991  
Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. B-2070

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Johnston-Wolf House

and/or common 113 West Franklin Street

**2. Location**

street & number 113 West Franklin Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Baltimore

N/A vicinity 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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<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 Calvert and Fayette Streets

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

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis

state Maryland 21401

# 7. Description

Survey No. B-2070

**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-2070

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/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1835 Builder/Architect unknown

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

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



## Summary

The Johnston-Wolf House was a Greek Revival-style townhouse located in the Cathedral Hill National Register Historic District of downtown Baltimore. The dwelling, constructed ca. 1835, occupied a mid-block, approximately 25' x 140' lot located on the south side of West Franklin Street. The dwelling originally was part of a row of contiguous townhouses. The structure east of the Johnston-Wolf House was replaced by a single story garage in 1933, as part of the construction of the Enoch Pratt Free Library (B-2068). The Moale-McGlannan House (B-2071) adjoined the dwelling to the west.

The Johnston-Wolf House was constructed as a single family residence. The building was modified several times during the twentieth century to accommodate mixed residential and commercial uses. The building last was renovated in 1983 for use as an office building.

Construction of the Maryland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped necessitated removal of the Johnston-Wolf House. The Johnston-Wolf House was demolished in April 1991.

## General Description

The Johnston-Wolf House was a three-bay, three-and-one-half story brick building supported by a brick foundation and terminating in a shallow gable roof clad in composition and tar roofing. Gable dormers and straight stack brick interior chimneys punctuated the north and south roof planes.

The side-hall plan dwelling occupied an "L" shaped ground plan incorporating the original principal block and ell, and a rear ell addition. The principal north elevation was oriented towards West Franklin Street, and directly adjoined the public sidewalk. The facade was faced in Flemish bond brick and rose three stories from a low marble base to a simple narrow cornice. The basement level of the north elevation was marked by narrow street-level window openings. These openings originally housed four-light units that were replaced by wooden infill panels.

The east and central bays of the principal elevation were occupied by a three-part, multi-light display window. The display window rose to a hood cornice supported by console brackets. Photographs accompanying a 1975 architectural survey of the building indicate

that the multi-light unit was installed after 1975; it replaced an earlier three-part display window (Maryland Historical Trust Sites Inventory 1975). This earlier window incorporated three plate glass panels and a four-light transom.

The design of other Baltimore townhouses of the period suggests that the first story display window was a modification to the building. In 1937, a Baltimore City Permit was issued to cut a window in the east wall of the building (Baltimore City Record 6154). While gable-end windows were located on the attic level of the east elevation of the principal block, the remaining stories were blind. The north elevation display window may have been installed under this permit. The 1937 date also coincided with a change in property ownership; it may reflect a transition from residential to commercial use.

The principal entrance to the building was housed in the first story west bay of the north elevation. The entry was reached by way of a four-step marble stoop that projected from the building face. The string elements of the stoop were panelled marble blocks. The entrance to the building was enframed by a wooden surround incorporating simple pilasters and a dentil cornice supported by console brackets. A contemporary ornamental wrought iron security gate had been installed in the entrance bay. The original door had been removed; a single light transom survived. The entrance to the building included a panelled foyer with bead-and-reel and wave molding. Access to the interior of the dwelling from the foyer was gained through a one-light wooden door. The entrance incorporated sidelights and a transom enframed by a molded surround.

Windows on the second and third stories of the north elevation were two-light-over-two-light sashes enframed by simple surrounds. These replacement units were supported by slightly projecting stone sills, and rose to gauged jack arches. The centrally located north elevation dormer housed a two-light-over-two-light sash window set beneath a segmental arch opening.

The east and west elevations of the principal block were constructed as party walls. The west elevation adjoined the Moale-McGlannan House (B-2171). The east elevation was exposed above the first story level; this elevation was stuccoed. First, second, and third stories lacked bay openings. Twin two-light-over-two-light sash windows enframed by simple wooden surrounds were located in the gable end of the east elevation. The roof line of the principal block was marked by a simple raking board.

A two-story, seven-bay-by-two-bay brick ell adjoined the south elevation of the principal block. Comparison of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the years 1890 and 1901 indicates that modifications to the ell were made during that period. The 1890 map depicted a rectangular ell constructed in two sections and connected to the principal

block by a single story hyphen. A single story shed was appended to the south elevation of the ell. The ell and hyphen had assumed its 1991 rectangular configuration by 1901.

The ell was constructed in two stages; the first extended five bays and rose to a shallow shed roof defined by a simple brick parapet on the west building face. The windows were one-light-over-one-light replacement units that were supported by slightly projecting stone sills, and terminated in jack arches.

Inspection of the two-bay extension to the ell suggested a ca. 1900 construction date. The addition was altered substantially during the 1983 office renovation of the building, and minimal original fabric survived. The addition rose to a shed roof with a slope opposite to that of the original ell. The south elevation was marked by a simple corbelled brick cornice. Windows in the ell addition were one-light-over-one-light sash units supported by brick sills. These windows terminated in jack arches.

The interior of the building retained its original side-hall plan. Portions of the building were renovated for commercial offices in 1983 (Baltimore City Record). Alterations to the original interior fabric included the installation of sheetrock over original plaster finishes. Original door and window moldings were retained selectively. Original door and window surrounds include fluted architraves with corner blocks incorporating convex spheres. These finishes were recessed from the new sheetrock wall plane. All interior doors were replaced with contemporary six-panel wood units.

The first floor principal block originally was divided into northeast and southeast chambers. These chambers were consolidated into an open office. Work spaces were subdivided by low partitions. The original room divisions were documented through a surviving ornate plaster ceiling. This ceiling incorporates a cornice, molded plaster panels with fleurons, and a ceiling medallion.

The hall extended the depth of the principal block. An open dog-leg stair located along the west interior wall originally rose the height of the three principal floors. This stair was enclosed at the second story level in 1983. The staircase included a turned newel, simple tapered balusters, and a delicate three-quarter round handrail. The stringer was accented by wave molding. This wave motif was repeated at the third floor level and also was incorporated in the panelled foyer to the building.

The first story of the ell was divided into two connecting rooms. The south ell room was approximately three feet lower in floor level than the north ell room. These rooms were renovated to include sheetrock finishes and drop ceilings. Surviving original building

fabric included a two-panel exterior door located on the east elevation of the north ell room.

The second and third stories of the building adopted a similar plan to that found on the main floor. The second story principal block was renovated for office use adopting an open office design. The second story ell was gutted; exterior brick walls were exposed.

The third story and attic levels of the building had not been renovated. Variations in floor and wall finishes suggested that the third floor and attic had been subdivided. Original plaster finishes survived. This plaster was applied directly to the brick exterior walls, and was keyed to split lath on interior wood partitions. Elements surviving from the dwelling's original design included third story panelled window reveals with intact sections of interior shutters.

The overall configuration of the dwelling at 113 West Franklin Street had not changed substantially since the late nineteenth century, despite frequent modifications to the interior. Twentieth century modification of the rear yard lot configuration occurred with the addition of a single-car garage recorded in the 1931 building survey (Baltimore Archives RG 48 Series 52). This structure was removed, and the rear yard was capped by a concrete slab.

## Summary

The Johnston-Wolf House was a Greek Revival style townhouse constructed ca. 1835. The dwelling was an example of the type of rowhouse development characteristic of the Cathedral Hill Historic District.

The dwelling was a contributing element to the Cathedral Hill Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 27, 1987. The historic district encompasses 97 contributing buildings located in a ten-block area of downtown Baltimore. The historic district is recognized for its local significance to the City of Baltimore in the areas of architecture, religion, and social/humanitarian history. The construction of the Maryland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped necessitated removal of the Johnston-Wolf House. Documentation of the property 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 Johnston-Wolf House was demolished in April 1991.

## History and Support

The lot encompassing the Johnston-Wolf House was originally part of "Lunn's Lot," a land grant first 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 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 1985:11-17).

Residential development of the Howard land in the vicinity of the Basilica accelerated following John Eager Howard's death in 1827. The site of the Johnston-Wolf House, along with the remaining lots in the block on West Franklin Street, was developed during this period. The Lucas "Plan of the City of Baltimore" documented that the block was developed fully by 1845 (Lucas 1845).

The site of the Johnston-Wolf House originally was designated Lot #184 in John Eager Howard's estate. The lot was inherited by his son, James Howard, in 1827 (Baltimore County Chancery Records 139:164-275). Chain of title for this property is unclear for the years between 1827 and 1865. However, Chancery Records suggest that William and Ann Schley owned the property sometime during that 38 year period; they apparently defaulted on their mortgage held by the Savings Bank of Baltimore. Josiah Lee and Henry E. Johnston and wife acquired full title to the property from the bank's trustee, Henry E. Dallam, in 1865 (Deeds AM:290, 311).

Josiah Johnston was a banker, and reportedly owned the "finest horses and equipage in town" (Enoch Pratt Free Library vertical file). His wife was Harriet Lane, a niece of President James Buchanan. Mrs. Johnston served her uncle as hostess during his term of office, and was much admired by Baltimore society. Josiah Johnston died in 1884, two years after the death of both their sons. Josiah and Harriett Johnston endowed the City of Baltimore with funds to establish the Harriet Lane Hospital for Girls, and the Johnston Hospital and School and Home for Nurses (Baltimore *Sun* 1884).

In 1867, Henry E. Johnston purchased the lot and all furniture, plates, household goods, and effects (Baltimore City Deeds AM:352, 434). Henry Johnston's relationship to Josiah Johnston is unclear. He and his wife Margaret occupied the house until it was sold in 1920 to the Johnston Hospital and School and Home for Nurses (Deeds SCL 3646:17-18; Wills HWJ 134:1).

By the Civil War, the Cathedral Hill District had become an upper middle class residential area. Rowhouses frequently combined professional offices with upper story residential space. The headquarters of religious, social, and fraternal groups also were interspersed among the residential lots within the district (Davis 1985:11-19). The 1869 E. Sachse & Co's., "Bird's Eye View of the City of Baltimore" depicted the block surrounding the Johnston-Wolf House as divided into regular, rectangular lot divisions occupied by a row of contiguous buildings ranging in height from three to four stories. Buildings were constructed without set backs, and building lots extended from West Franklin Street to North Alley, a narrow corridor connecting Park Street and Cathedral Street.

Following the Civil War, commercial and professional development changed the formerly residential and institutional character of the Cathedral Hill neighborhood; the trend toward commercialization was accelerated by Baltimore's major fire in 1904. This fire gutted the downtown commercial center, prompting many businesses to relocate in undamaged areas of the city, such as the Cathedral District (Davis:11-19). The development of the block surrounding the Johnston-Wolf House illustrates this trend. By the time of the First

World War, many dwellings in and near 113 West Franklin Street were partially or totally converted to commercial use or professional offices; residential space was confined to the upper floors of the buildings.

The character of the block surrounding 113 West Franklin Street underwent significant changes as a result of increased commercialization. By the 1920s, all but one of the former residences in the block housed business enterprises on their ground floors, and provided multi-family living space on the floors above (Polk Directories 1904-1964).

Dr. William B. Wolf, a German physician, purchased the property at 113 West Franklin Street in 1921 (Deeds SCL 3755:275). A 1931 building survey (Baltimore Archives RG48, Series 52) indicated that two buildings--a dwelling and a one-car garage--stood on the lot. The first floor of the building was used as office space by Dr. Wolf; the upper stories of the building served as residential quarters for Wolf, his daughter, and his son-in-law (Pratt Library vertical files). When Dr. Wolf died in 1936, the property was acquired by the Equitable Trust Company (Baltimore City Wills R/W 187:270).

After Dr. Wolf's death, the building was modified several times. The ground floor served a variety of commercial functions, including professional and medical offices, an artist's studio, a dance studio, a retail store, and a tailor shop; rooms on the second and third stories were rented out individually (R. E. Polk 1927-1964). In 1959, a cat walk was added to the fire escape; the permit noted that one family and fifteen roomers occupied the building at that time (Baltimore City Record 233692). The building changed hands once again in 1981, when it was bought by Thomas Schaner and wife (Baltimore City Deeds CWM 4092, 845). In 1983, the owners applied to change the use of the structure from a multiple dwelling to an office building (Baltimore City Record). The Joseph E. Shaner Company was the last occupant of the building.

The history of the rowhouse at 113 West Franklin Street illustrates the pattern of architectural and functional change common to many of the townhouses in the Cathedral Hill District. This pattern was the result of the transition from residential to commercial use, and was reflected in modifications both to building facades and interior plans. Four phases in this transition were documented by the Johnston-Wolf House. These phases can be classified according to use as (1) private residential, (2) office-residential, (3) mixed commercial-residential, and (4) commercial.

The Johnston-Wolf House remained a private residence between its construction ca. 1835, and 1920. During that period, minor modifications appeared to have been made to the building ell. The structure demonstrated the restrained design characteristic of

Baltimore rowhouses of the period. This building type is characterized by a three-bay flush Flemish bond brick facade, gable roof, and minimal ornamentation concentrated on the building entry. The interior plan of the building adopted the characteristic side hall plan incorporating two chambers flanked by a hall with stair in the principal block. Ornamentation and interior finishes followed a design hierarchy based on room use. Interior finishes decreased in elaboration from first through third floors and from the front to the back of the building.

During the Wolf ownership, 1921 to 1936, the Johnston-Wolf House was used as an office-residence. First floor spaces were used as a professional office, while upper stories remained a private residence for the Wolf family. Although no structural evidence survived in the second story of the ell, it is possible that this section of the building was renovated for use as a family kitchen. The existing residential plan was adaptable to the office-residence with minimal alteration, owing to the special requirements of a single-doctor medical practice.

Following the Wolf ownership, title to the Johnston-Wolf House was held by a succession of owners who utilized the property for mixed commercial-residential use. Baltimore City Building Records for the period 1937 to 1939 indicate that applications were filed to cut a window in the east wall, alter interior partitions, and erect fire escapes (Baltimore City Record 6154, 6937, 8774, 2975). It is likely that the building was converted to a rooming house through subdivision of the upper stories. The first story was used as commercial space during this period. Installation of a ground floor display window was a common addition to rowhouses; the window served to attract pedestrian traffic.

This mixed residential-commercial pattern continued through the 1950s. An alteration application filed in 1958 to change the first floor from artist studio to a ballroom dance studio, noted that the second and third floors were used as a rooming house (Baltimore City Record 196675). Two building code violations were issued for the property the following year. These violations apparently were addressed through the 1959 construction of a cat walk connecting the attic to an existing fire escape. The necessity for a attic level fire escape suggests that the upper level of the building were subdivided into residential rooms. This third phase of use demonstrates a pattern of intense building modification for single room occupancy through the subdivision of upper story space.

The final phase of the transition between residential and commercial use was illustrated in the 1983 conversion of the Johnston-Wolf House to offices. Partitions dating from the rooming house period were removed and portions of the structure were gutted to accommodate a contemporary open office plan achieved through installation of low walls for work stations. Ornamentation was retained selectively; window surrounds and baseboards were recessed from the interior sheet rock wall planes.

## **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

1985 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.

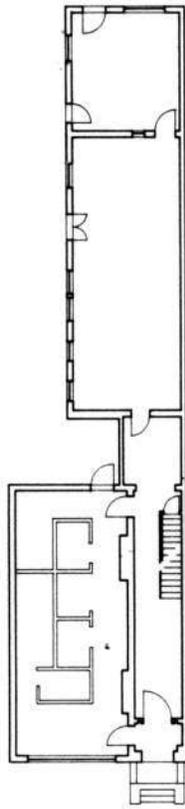
Land Records of Baltimore City.

Lucas, Fielding

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

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1890, 1901, 1914.

Polk Directories 1904-1964.



THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
FEBRUARY 1991



BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

**JOHNSTON - WOLF HOUSE**

113 WEST FRANKLIN STREET

DEVELOPED BY: AYERS / SAINT / GROSS  
222 ST. PAUL PLACE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202 301/347-4500

301/347-4500

## MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Johnston-Wolf House  
113 West Franklin Street  
Baltimore City  
Maryland

B-2070

Documentation: 7 exterior photographs (1991)  
13 interior photographs (1991)  
10 exterior slides (1991)  
16 interior slides (1991)

drawings: sketch plan (1991)

Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form (1991)

Kathryn M. Kuranda, Photographer, February, 1991

- B-2070-1 VIEW SOUTHEAST LOOKING AT NORTH ELEVATIONS OF JOHNSTON-WOLF HOUSE AND MOALE-McGLANNAN HOUSE (B-2071).
- B-2070-2 VIEW SOUTHWEST LOOKING AT EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS OF THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY GARAGE (B-2068A), THE JOHNSTON-WOLF HOUSE AND THE MOALE-McGLANNAN HOUSE (B-2071).
- B-2070-3 VIEW NORTH LOOKING AT SOUTH ELEVATION.
- B-2070-4 VIEW NORTHEAST LOOKING AT WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS.
- B-2070-5 DETAIL OF PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE, NORTH ELEVATION.
- B-2070-6 DETAIL OF PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE, NORTH ELEVATION.
- B-2070-7 DETAIL OF FOYER, NORTH ELEVATION.
- B-2070-8 DETAIL OF CEILING MEDALLION, FIRST FLOOR HALL.
- B-2070-9 DETAIL OF CEILING MOLDING, FIRST FLOOR, NORTHEAST CHAMBER.
- B-2070-10 DETAIL, VIEW NORTH OF DOOR SURROUND, FIRST FLOOR ELL.
- B-2070-11 VIEW SOUTH OF STAIRCASE, FIRST FLOOR HALL.

Johnston-Wolf House  
B-2070  
Index to Photographs (page 2)

- B-2070-12   DETAIL, NEWEL, FIRST FLOOR HALL.
- B-2070-13   DETAIL, STRINGER, FIRST FLOOR HALL.
- B-2070-14   DETAIL, BALUSTER AND HANDRAIL, FIRST FLOOR STAIR LANDING.
- B-2070-15   DETAIL, NORTH WALL WINDOW, SECOND FLOOR NORTHEAST CHAMBER.
- B-2070-16   DETAIL, SOUTH WALL WINDOW, SECOND FLOOR SOUTHEAST CHAMBER.
- B-2070-17   DETAIL, EXTENDED STAIR STRINGER, THIRD FLOOR.
- B-2070-18   DETAIL, NORTH WALL WINDOW, THIRD FLOOR.
- B-2070-19   DETAIL, SOUTH WALL WINDOWS, THIRD FLOOR.
- B-2070-20   DETAIL, SOUTH WALL WINDOWS, ATTIC.



B-2070-1

TOM CLARK (D-TX) 282 N N W-2-82



B-2070-2

101 CLARK COUNTY 282 N. H. H-2 87 2



B-2070-3

TOM CLARK R. JAMES 1282 N. H. H-2-80 3



B-2070-4

TOM CLARK 1914-1982 N N 10-2-01 2



B-2070-5

7000 CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS NÚMROS N H H-2-00 :



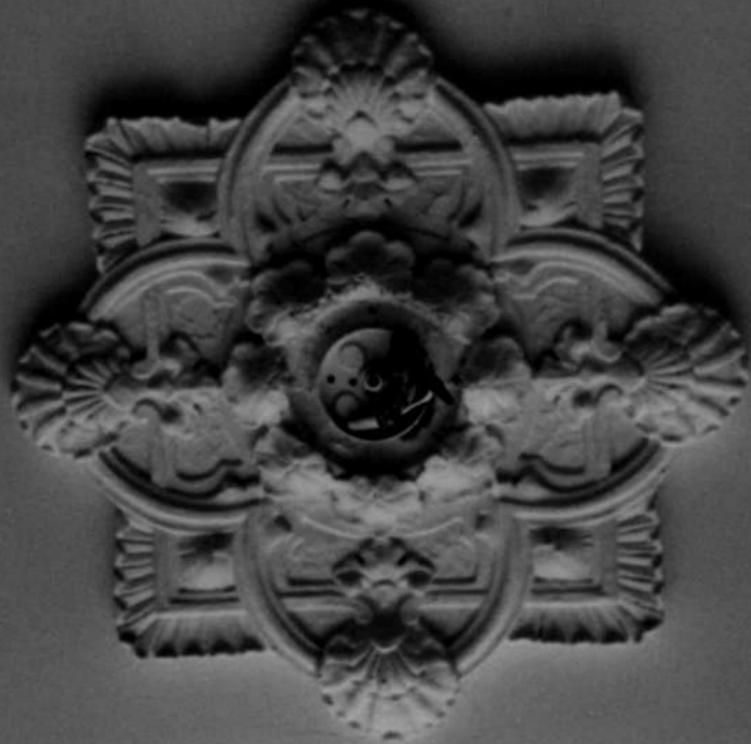
B-2070-6

TONI CLARK 01/28/82 N N H-2-02



B-2070-7

TOM CLARK, JR. 1282 N. N. N-2 83



B-2070-8

TOM CLARK (02/19/88) (0282 N N H-3-82) 8



B-2070-9

TOM SWIFT 1282 N. N. W-3-65.



B-2070-10

TOM CLARK (881147) 282 N N W-2-82



B-2070-11

TOM CLARKE 05-06-07-282 N N 11-2-11-11



B-2070-12

TOM CLARK 16 (1963) 282 N W 14-2 (1963)



B-2070-13

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
1282 N. N. N. 282



B-2070-14

TOP CLASS (Series of 8) with a 2-88



B-2070-15

TOM CLARK (60-30) 1050 60 6 1



B-2070-16

TOP SECRET 800042 0282 N N N N 00 2



B-2070-17

DM CLAPK (4.80) 282 IN IN 14-2-84



B-2070-10

COM CLARK P.O. BOX 282 N W N-2 0717



B-2070-19

FROM CLARK COUNTY 8282 N N-2-80 27



B-2070-20

DM CLARKSON 1044 282 N W 2-81 2

Demolished -1991

BALTIMORE METROCENTER SURVEY

SURVEY NO.: B-2070

AREA: Cathedral Hill

MAGI NO.: 0420705411

Address: 113 West Franklin Street  
Current Name:

Block: 564 Lot: 15 Lot size: 26 ft. x 140 ft.  
Height: 3 Materials: Brick and wood  
Condition: Good Owner: T.C. Shaner et al  
Use: Commercial Accessible: Yes, restricted  
Designation: Liber/Folio: CWM 4092/845



Historic Name: Johnston-Wolf House  
Date: ca. 1835  
Architect/Builder:  
Style (if appropriate):

Description: The three-bay facade is Flemish bond. The first floor has a large three-part display window with multiple lights. The small cornice hood has geometric brackets at each end. The window is a recent replacement of the former display window. The doorway has a short run of marble steps, simple pilasters, and a dentil hood with console brackets. The upper floors have 2/2 windows, gauged jack arches, and stone sills. The cornice is very plain and narrow. The gable roof has a single central dormer with a 1/1 window. Adjoining the house on the east is a one-story display window used by the Enoch Pratt Free Library. It is essentially a stone faced block with a duplicate of the projecting first floor windows on the main elevation of the Library Central Building.

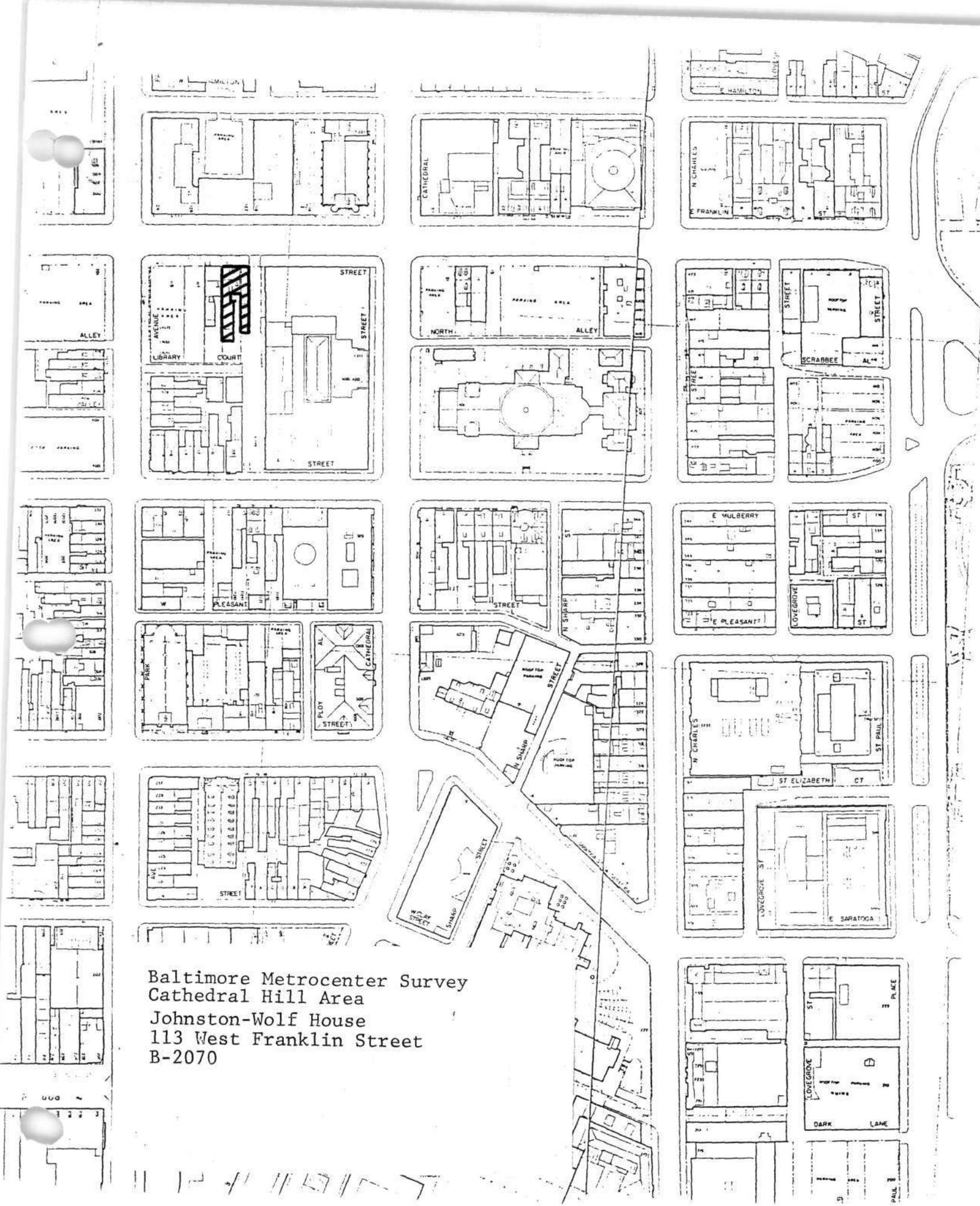
Significance:

Area: architecture

Level: local

The building facade has been altered for commercial use, but much of the 19th century character remains intact. The new first floor window is not an historical restoration, but does not detract from the general integrity. From 1864 to 1907, the house was the residence of Josiah Johnston, a banker. From 1909 to 1930, it was the home and office of Dr. William B. Wolf.

Sources: City directories; land records.  
Surveyor and Date: Janet Davis, May 1985



Baltimore Metrocenter Survey  
Cathedral Hill Area  
Johnstone-Wolf House  
113 West Franklin Street  
B-2070



Johnston-Wolf House B-2070  
113 West Franklin Street  
Cathedral Hill - Metrocenter Survey  
Baltimore (City), Maryland  
Photo: Janet Davis  
Date: August 1984  
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
North elevation  
1/2





Demolished - 1991

B-2070  
MAGI#0420705404

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM  
for the  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>				
COMMON: 113 West Franklin Street				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
<b>2. LOCATION</b>				
STREET AND NUMBER: 113 West Franklin Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore				
STATE Maryland		COUNTY:		
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		PUBLIC ACQUISITION: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>doctor's office</u>
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>				
OWNER'S NAME: Martin M. Fredrick				
STREET AND NUMBER: 526 Castle Drive				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE: 21212	
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Courthouse Rm.610 Land Records Office				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			STATE: Maryland	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): MLP 5938-437				
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>				
TITLE OF SURVEY: City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey				
DATE OF SURVEY: 11/4/75 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation				
STREET AND NUMBER: Rm, 900 26 S, Calvert Street				
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			STATE: Maryland 21202	

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncolored		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is semi-detached, has three and one half stories, three bays and a water table made of stone. The material of the walls is brick ~~arranged~~ <sup>laid</sup> in flemish bond. There is a cornice which is made of wood. The house has two chimneys which are made of brick. The shape of the roof is low pitched gable. The main entrance ~~is a~~ <sup>is</sup> door located ~~on the front of the building~~ on the right hand side. The door opening ~~is rectangular in shape and~~ <sup>and a bracketed wood</sup> is capped by a transom. The first story is a storefront. There are five steps leading up to the vestibule. There is a stoop, but no porch.

There is one large window made of three panes on the first floor. This window is topped by four transoms, one of which has an airconditioner in it. The lintel is made of wood, and looks a lot like a cornice. On the second and third stories the windows have a two over two pane arrangement, wooden sills and flat arched lintels made of brick. There are two dormer windows, one in the front of the house, and one in the back. They both have a one over one pane arrangement.

This house is proportionally about the same as the house next to it.

~~There is a cornice like structure over the opening of the vestibule which is supported by carved consoles, and decorated with dentel work.~~

There is a walled garden in the back of the building. The wall is made of English garden bond brick. There is a round arched doorway leading into the garden.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) c. 1840

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                      |   |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education   | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-            | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry    | losophy   | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention   | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                  | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | Architecture                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature  | itarian   | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music       | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation           | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings on this block were built around 1840. The sector seems to be mostly commercial, although some residences do exist. This block is significant because it shows some of the commercial development that was taking place in Baltimore during the nineteenth century. It also shows a building style characteristic of that century. The most obvious characteristic is that the buildings have steps leading up to them, and windows with flat arched lintels.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

## Acreage Justification:

The lot measures 26'6" by 140'.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Cleora Thompson		
ORGANIZATION Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation	DATE 11/22/75	
STREET AND NUMBER: Rm. 900 26 S. Calvert Street		
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore	STATE Maryland	21202

## 12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

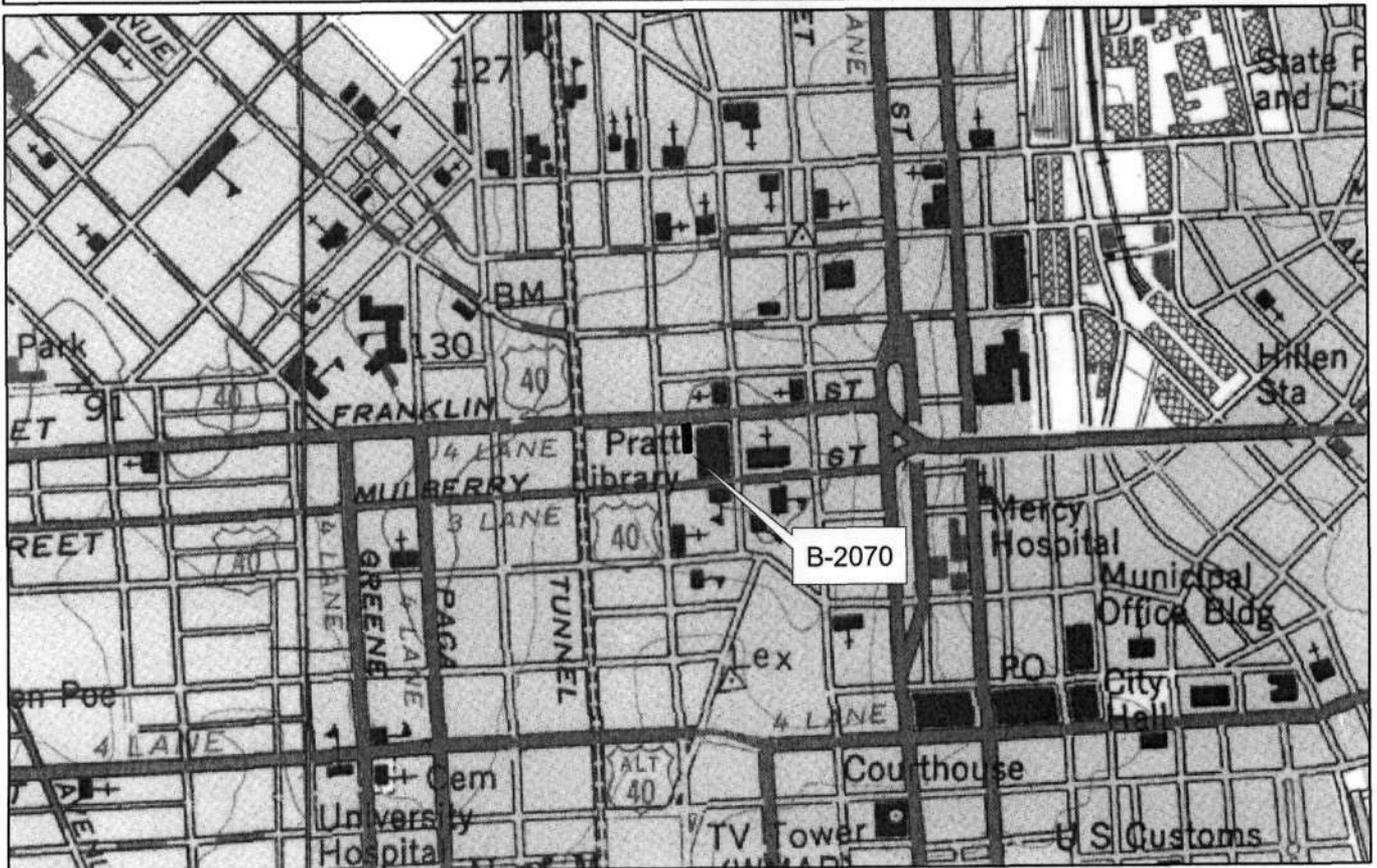
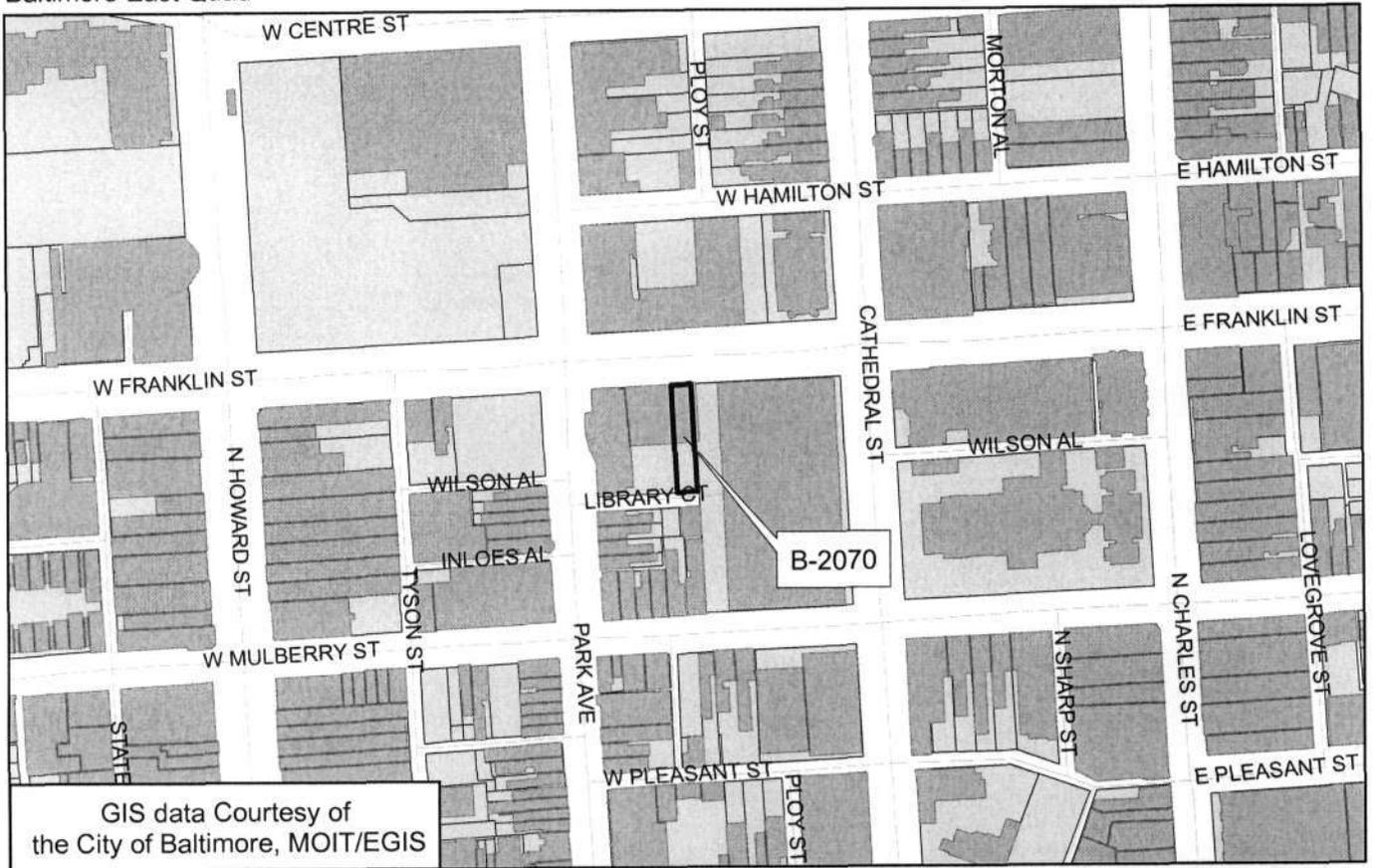
National  State  Local 

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



B-2070  
Johnston-Wolf House  
113 W. Franklin Street  
Block 0564 Lot 012  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore East Quad

**Demolished**





113 W. Franklin St

B-2070

BIK 56~~4~~  
Neg 17