

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

and or common Charles Fish and Sons Building

2. Location

street & number 429-433 North Eutaw Street N/A not for publication

city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity of Seventh Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county independent city code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" 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	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<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

name 429 N. Eutaw Limited Partnership, c/o The French Company, Inc.

street & number Wheaton Plaza Office Building, North, Suite 403

city, town Wheaton N/A vicinity of state Maryland 20902

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse

street & number Records Office Room 601

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

B-2258

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing

1

0

0

0

1

Noncontributing

0 buildings

0 sites

0 structures

0 objects

0 Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

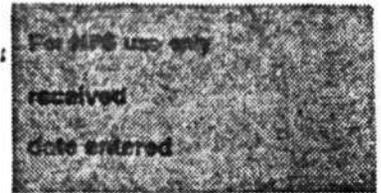
Original and historic functions and uses: educational, commercial

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery building, constructed in 1881 on the southeast corner of North Eutaw and West Franklin Streets in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, is a three-story pressed-brick commercial building. Each of the street facades is three bays wide; the bays are articulated by projecting brick pilasters, and the three stories are defined by granite belt courses. Windows on the second level are tall paired 2/2 sash with peaked granite hoods decorated with incised, Eastlake-influenced designs; the third story is lighted by triple 1/1 windows, with round-arched granite heads. A projecting bracketed wooden cornice caps the flat-roofed building. A narrow projecting bay between the center and south bays on the west facade defines the original entrance location. The first story has always been given to commercial use; it now features a Streamline Moderne storefront of etched black glass and aluminum, added c. 1942 when the entire building was adapted for use as a department store. The interior of the upper floors (the spaces used by the College) remains almost entirely intact, retaining the original stair and balustrade, door and window architraves, plaster cornices and medallions; the only alteration consists of the insertion of a mezzanine in the north room of the second floor, which is reversible and was accomplished without significant disruption of original fabric. The building retains a high level of integrity.

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Continuation sheet Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Item number 7 Page 1
Baltimore, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

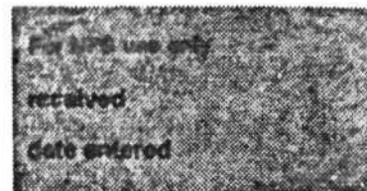
The building is situated at the southeast corner of the intersection of West Franklin and North Eutaw Streets, northwest of the heart of downtown Baltimore. The three-story, commercial building faces onto two of the city's retail streets.

The two, fine pressed brick, streetfront sides are clearly the architecturally important facades. They each have three bays defined by pilasters. The western facade has the additional component of a bay, projecting by the depth of the pilasters, that originally served to define the entrance to the upper stories. On the second floor, extremely tall, narrow, two-over-two windows are paired and proportionately smaller, arched, single-pane, double-hung windows are clustered three to each bay of the building on the third floor. Granite belt courses wrap the building at the window sill levels of the second and third floors. Unfortunately, the structure has lost the detail of its original iron cresting atop the cornice.

This brick structure is typically Victorian in its architectural styling. The boxy volume of the structure, flat roof, and projecting wooden cornice supported by single and paired brackets interspersed with modillions are indicative of the building's predominately Italianate architecture. The peaked, granite window hoods on the middle level have incised and carved decorations reflecting Eastlake influence.

An etched, black glass storefront, trimmed with aluminum, extends out from the face of the building and wraps around the corner in a streamlined fashion. The Art Deco storefront was added c. 1942 by the Charles Fish & Sons business, as indicated by the bold and stylistically typical lettering of the signage. The motif of the curved corner is repeated at the entrance at the center of the Eutaw Street side. The striped terrazzo flooring once drew customers back to the recessed entry.

This Deco storefront replaced three Victorian wood and glass storefronts facing Eutaw Street. Lost in the conversion was the exterior opening to the basement staircase, surrounded by a picket fence, and the original entrance of the upper floors. The double-leaf paneled doors and granite steps still remain in the basement, covered over by the projecting show windows. The first flight of steps leading upstairs was turned around and integrated into the remodeled ground floor store. The Fish family added an elevator in the northeast corner and a mezzanine balcony at the southern end of the ground floor, used for clothing racks and dressing rooms. The pressed metal ceilings from the two northern stores are still in fairly good condition.

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Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Continuation sheet Baltimore, Maryland Item number 7 Page 2

The staircase leading up from the landing between the first and second floors is broad with continuous wooden handrails on either side that follow the profile of the steps and intermediate landing. Then the staircase takes on a more residential appearance as it ascends from the second level newel in straight runs with tightly turned corners. The heavy balustrade is in remarkably good condition for its age and continuous usage. Not one baluster is missing.

On the second floor, the grand room on the north side of the hallway with windows on three sides was originally used as the "Infirmary Hall," its large volume interrupted only by two Corinthian iron columns. These columns have stacked polygonal bases and two pairs of bands around the shaft. A mezzanine level was inserted, dividing the room into two rooms stacked one atop the other. The spandrel beams, now seen atop the inserted mezzanine level, divided the ceiling of "Infirmary Hall" into a grid, each of the six areas with its own plaster medallion. The cove crown molding with deep double bands accents the structural grid of ceiling beams.

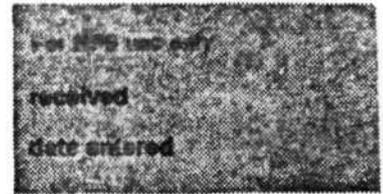
Plaster crown molding outlines the ceilings of the hallways as well as the rooms. On the second floor, there are handsome plaster medallions in the two major rooms and in the hallway. Most are intact, requiring only minor repairs. The two that have been lost could be replicated from adjacent ones in the same room. On the third floor, the outline shadows of former medallions can be seen on the ceiling of the hallway and the north room.

The original, wide, painted wooden trim throughout the upper floors is formed with composite moldings. The window sills were extended, wrapping the two major rooms on the second floor with chair rail. Attention to detail can be seen in the use of molded plinths at the base of the door frames, chamfered plaster corner beads in the north room on the second floor, and decorative plaster consoles at the entrance to the ancillary hall on the second floor. Written just after the completion of construction, the following description clearly indicates the quality of the original finishes throughout the building. The hall had "crimson lambrequins with gilt cornices, and beautiful and costly chandeliers, which latter are found in every room, adorn the windows and walls" (American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90).

The room at the southwest corner of the second floor served as the Museum for the College, devoted to the extensive collection of dental pathological specimens. This tall, bright room maintains its original wainscoting, plaster cornice, and one of its two ceiling medallions. Seeing the ceiling height of over 18 feet in this room, one can imagine the grand appearance of the "Infirmary Hall" prior to the installation of the mezzanine. In the southeast corner of the second floor "is a handsome room devoted to the

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Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Continuation sheet Baltimore, Maryland Item number

7

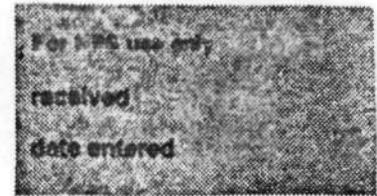
Page 3

extraction of teeth, which is sufficiently distant from the Infirmary to prevent any noise made by patients undergoing such an operation, being heard in the latter Hall." (American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.) On the south side of the hallway were three laboratories, "two of which were large halls and the third separate room [in the center] devoted exclusively to plaster and furnace work, vulcanizing, etc." (Ibid.)

In conclusion, the building is in good condition. Although water damage has occurred in some areas of the plaster ceilings and cornices, these areas could be repaired during renovation. Most of the heavily molded trim and paneled doors remain in situ in the upper levels. The building retains much of its integrity. Its typical Victorian features have been altered only in the installation of an elevator and two mezzanine levels, alterations that are reversible, and in the remodeling for the Art Deco storefront, a handsome architectural statement of its own period. The grandeur of the structure, intended to promote an enhance the study of dental surgery, can still be identified, tying together the architectural and historical significance of the the building.

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Continuation sheet Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Item number 8 Page 4
Baltimore, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

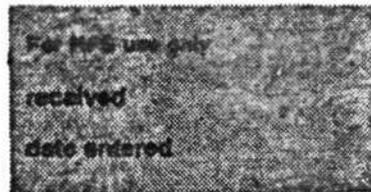
In 1881, the first occupant of the building, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery moved to its fifth location at the southeast corner of Franklin and Eutaw Streets. As the dental college, it was said to be as complete and handsome a building as any devoted to dental education in the world. (The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, "Dental Advertiser, July 1881.)

The school originally met in the offices of the professors and later had shared both facilities and administration for four years beginning in 1847 with Newton University on Lexington Street near Calvert Street. The second quarters of record, the New Assembly Rooms, offered larger quarters at Lombard and Hanover Streets that were shared on a split schedule with Washington University. This site was the first of several buildings in which the college shared space with businesses rather than a scholastic enterprise. As the student body increased, the expansion necessitated the conversion of a facility next door for an infirmary. Then the school moved to a circa 1870s mansard-roofed structure at the corner of Eutaw and Lexington Streets. (Milner, p. 39)

All five of the school's first facilities were leased. During the early years of the school, founded in 1840, the term of study was only five months. The entrepreneurs who started the school chose to rent both assembly halls and laboratory/classrooms rather than make the capital investment in construction. (Milner, pp. 2-3)

Although advertisements beginning in 1845 strongly insinuated that the college had invested in real estate, the lack of such evidence in Baltimore land records suggests that such was not the case. The founders, however, must have recognized the value of property ownership as a strong indication of solvency and promoted its endeavor as astute businessmen would. Suggesting ownership, when in fact the college was a lessee, was an important business tactic which provided a sense of solvency." (Milner, p. 3)

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was the first dental college in the world. This school, now part of the University of Maryland, has graduated more than 10,000 dentists. The founding fathers and faculty members of the school included two physicians, Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Jr. and Dr. A. Willis Baxley, contributing in the areas of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. More notable were the pioneer dental practitioner, Horace Hayden, and his protege, Chapin Harris. These two men were responsible for proposing and then organizing the American Society of Dental Surgeons with 13 other dentists. They projected the American Journal of Dental Sciences,

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Continuation sheet Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Item number 8 Page 5
Baltimore, Maryland

established in 1839, the world's first dental periodical (Lee McCarden, "Dentistry as a Profession," Baltimore Evening Sun, February 20, 1940). As President and Dean of the College, these men are credited with being founders of dental education, dental literature, and dental organization.

Both were men of intellectual curiosity that ranged from the natural sciences to liberal arts, although neither man was college educated nor born of wealth. Hayden was involved with Philadelphia institutions of philosophy and natural science and the Baltimore Delphian Society where he matched wits with nationally known men of intellect. Harris was a man of literature and a prolific writer, publishing his encyclopedic Dictionary of Dental Sciences. These men, critical to the founding and shaping of the college, chose challenging intellectual pursuits of the arts as their pastimes. As a sign of their time, their diverse interests argue for the use of the arts, including the architecture of their school buildings, in furthering the professional goals of scientific dentistry. (Milner, pp. 5-6)

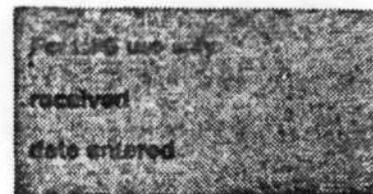
Dental school competition increased as the Maryland Dental College was founded in 1873, absorbed by the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1878. Then in 1882, as the school moved into its newly constructed building at Franklin and Eutaw streets, the Dental College of the University of Maryland was established. Thirteen years later, the Dental Department of the University of Maryland was initiated. During this vigorous period of competition, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was able to retain its independent status, attracting students with its museum and spacious, well-appointed facilities, filled with natural daylight.

The school remained in this structure until the merger of the Baltimore Medical College with the University of Maryland School of Medicine. At that time, the dental students of the Medical College transferred to the Dental Department of the University of Maryland and a building on the east side of Howard Street, north of Madison Avenue, was deeded to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1913.

The Italianate structure under discussion was important to the evolution of the College of Dental Surgery because it well suited the needs of the school during an important growth period. Although no documentation has been uncovered concerning the construction contract, it seems unlikely such a structure would have been built without a lease commitment from the college. The large "Infirmery Hall" on the second floor was able to accommodate hundreds of patients and the "Lecture Hall" on the third floor could comfortably seat over three hundred students. "Devoted wholly to dental purposes, and unlike some other institutions connected with Medical Colleges, which make a considerable display of buildings wherein they are compelled to occupy the basement rooms only, while the more pleasant and acceptable ones are assigned to the Medical department, we can truthfully assert that the

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Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Continuation sheet Baltimore, Maryland Item number 8 Page 6

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery now occupies the most complete building in America devoted to dental education." (American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.)

This corner structure afforded a desirable location, adaptable spaces, and optimum natural lighting. In the area surrounding the facility was a mixture of retail and residential buildings. Lexington Market, the city's oldest food market, is located two and a half blocks to the south. By 1890, to the west was found a church, wholesale liquor business, carriage works, confectionery manufacturers, and an oyster packing plant. Just to the north was the Academy of Music and Johns Hopkins University's biological department and chemical laboratory and lecture Hall. A convent was located to the northeast. (Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Insurance Maps of Baltimore, Philadelphia, 1896.)

During the ensuing years, the building was occupied by a series of retail businesses including a confectionery, a haberdashers, and a hairdresser. The Co-operative Dental Laboratories occupied the building in the 1920s and 1930s, logically taking over the facilities of the dental college. When this 71 year old business closed in 1981, the \$2 million per year company had 70 workers making false teeth, dental plates, and crowns. ("Closure of dental laboratory leaves 70 local workers without a job." Baltimore Sun, March 28, 1981)

Charles Fish, an immigrant from Russia, established his department store business in 1927. He had operated from small stores at 520 North Gay Street and 328 North Eutaw Street before moving into 429-433 North Eutaw Street in 1942. He and his two sons, Eugene and Herman, undertook the storefront renovation at the time of their relocation. The three separate shops on the first floor were combined and the space enlarged into the projecting storefront. The mezzanine level was added in 1946 when steel support beams were acquired from a theater on Lexington Street. As owner of the expanding business, Charles Fish was well known among Baltimore merchants as a philanthropist and leader in the city's Hebrew community when he died in 1956. The Fish family continued to offer full-credit department store services in the building until it closed the doors in 1980.

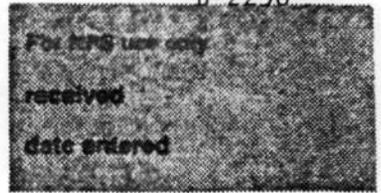
The "Charles Fish and Sons" signs etched into the black glass storefront were used as an example of the relatively simple, geometric, angular characteristics of the style in a book published on Baltimore's Art Deco architecture. *There are few other etched glass storefronts of the period that remain intact. Although a number of smaller stores in the area along Franklin, Howard, and Charles Street had glass applied to earlier facades, few have the expanded storefront which wraps around this building.

*(See Cucchiella, S., Baltimore Deco).

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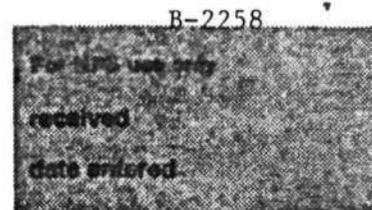


Continuation sheet Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Item number 8 Page 7
Baltimore, Maryland

The historical significance of the structure has been retained through the architectural integrity of the upper story spaces used for the dental college. The lower story and the storefront, those areas of greatest significance to the use of the building as the Charles Fish & Sons business, also retain their historical integrity as the appearance of the mid-twentieth century department store has not been changed.

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Continuation sheet Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Item number 9 Page 8
Baltimore, Maryland

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

American Architect and Building News, 1880-1882.

American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.

Baltimore City Directories, 1890-1977.

Bromley, G.W. The Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Philadelphia, 1896.

"Century Old Profession of Dentistry Began Here," Baltimore Evening Sun, March 11, 1946.

"Closure of dental laboratory leaves 70 local workers without a job," Baltimore Sun, March 28, 1981.

Cucchiella, S. Baltimore Deco: An Architectural Survey of Art Deco in Baltimore. MacClay & Associates, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1984.

Dorsey, John. "University of Maryland Dental School -- World's Oldest," Baltimore Sun, February 28, 1965.

John Milner Associates. Architecture as History: The Formative Years of The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery as Recorded in the Housing History. A Report on the Early Buildings Associated with the First Dental College in the World, as they related also to the Architectural Development of Baltimore prepared for Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, West Chester, Pennsylvania, September 1980.

McCarden, Lee. "Dentistry as a Profession," Baltimore Evening Sun, February 20, 1940.

"Merchant and Philanthropist Died Monday at Home," Baltimore Sun, November 21, 1956.

Robinson, J. Benjamin. "The Centenary of Dentistry," Baltimore Health News. Baltimore City Health Department: August 1939, pp. 156-157.

Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Insurance Maps of Baltimore. New York, 1890.

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Continuation sheet Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Item number 9
 Baltimore Maryland

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

"The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery," Dental Advertiser,
July 1881.

Interview with Dr. James Craig, Dental School Historian,
Department of Educational and Instructional Resources,
College of Dental Surgery, University of Maryland,
666 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore on November 4, 1986.

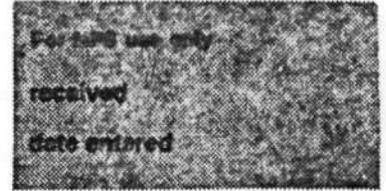
Interview with Eugene Fish, son of Charles Fish, on
November 12, 1986.

Interview with Roland P. Fish, grandson of Charles Fish,
on November 12, 1986.

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

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Continuation sheet Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Item number 10 Page 10
Baltimore, Maryland

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description/Justification:

Beginning for the same on the south side of Franklin Street at the northwest corner of the lot heretofore leased by John Eager Howard to Joshua Sensency, which place of beginning has been ascertained by a recent survey to be at the distance of two hundred and eighty-one feet west from the corner formed by the intersection of the south side of Franklin Street and the west side of Howard Street, and running thence west bounding on the south side of Franklin Street sixty-one feet five inches to the line of the east side of Eutaw Street, thence southerly bounding on the east side of Eutaw Street seventy feet, thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street sixty-one feet five inches, more or less, to the ground leased to Joshua Sensency as aforesaid, and thence northerly binding thereon seventy feet to the place of beginning. The improvements thereon being at present known as No. 429, 431 and 433 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland. The nominated property, approximately .1 acre, comprises only the city lot upon which the resource stands.

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-2258

See Continuation Sheets Nos. 8 and 9.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore East, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	3	6	0	2	0	0	4	3	5	0	5	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 10.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Jensen, Preservation Director

organization The French Company, Inc.
Suite 403

date November 1986

street & number Wheaton Plaza Office Bldg., North

telephone (301) 462-4900

city or town Wheaton

state Maryland 20902

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

54-2-87

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

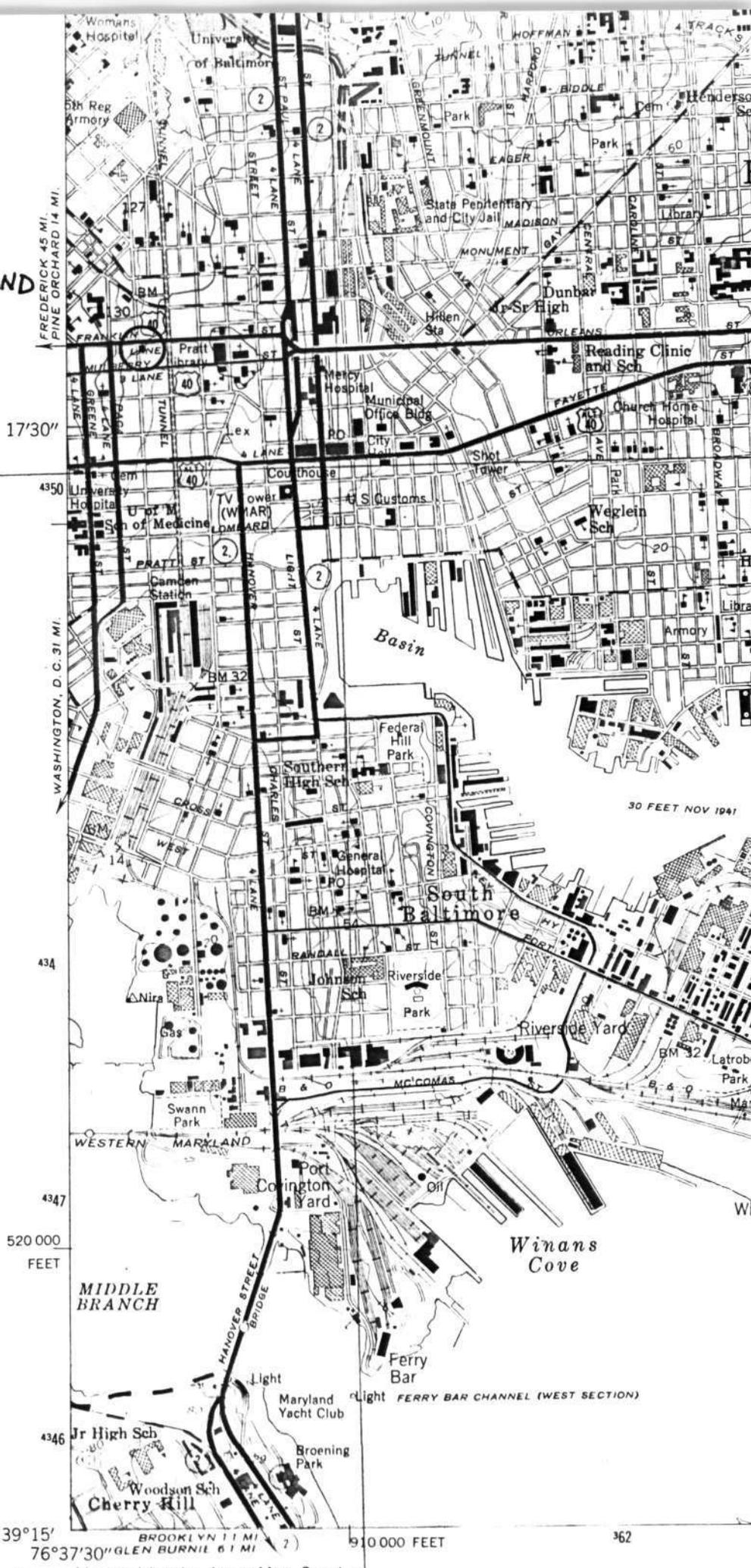
date

Chief of Registration

B-2258

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGERY
BALTIMORE (CITY), MARYLAND

18-360200-4350520



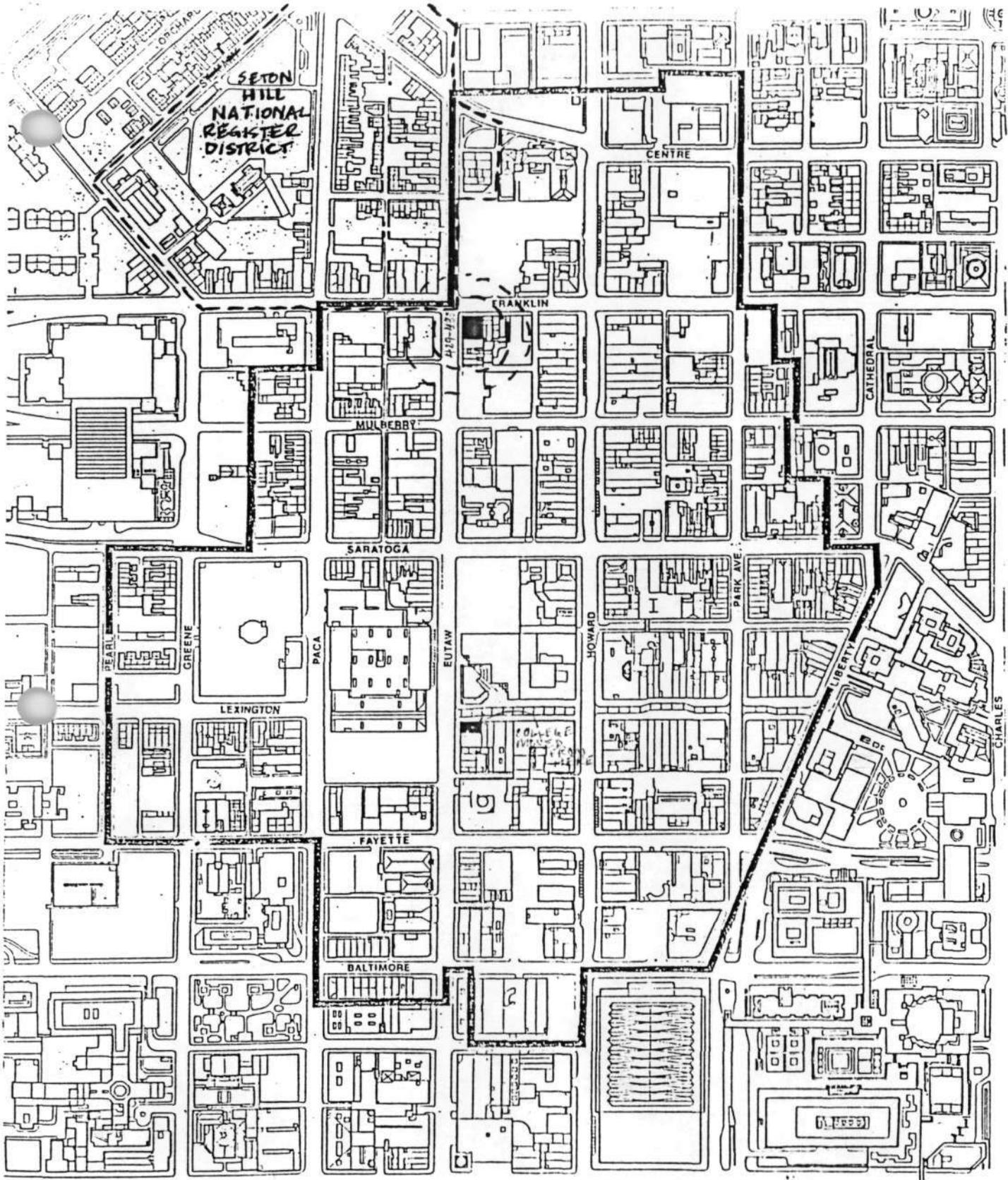
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76°37'30" GLEN BURNIE 6.1 MI

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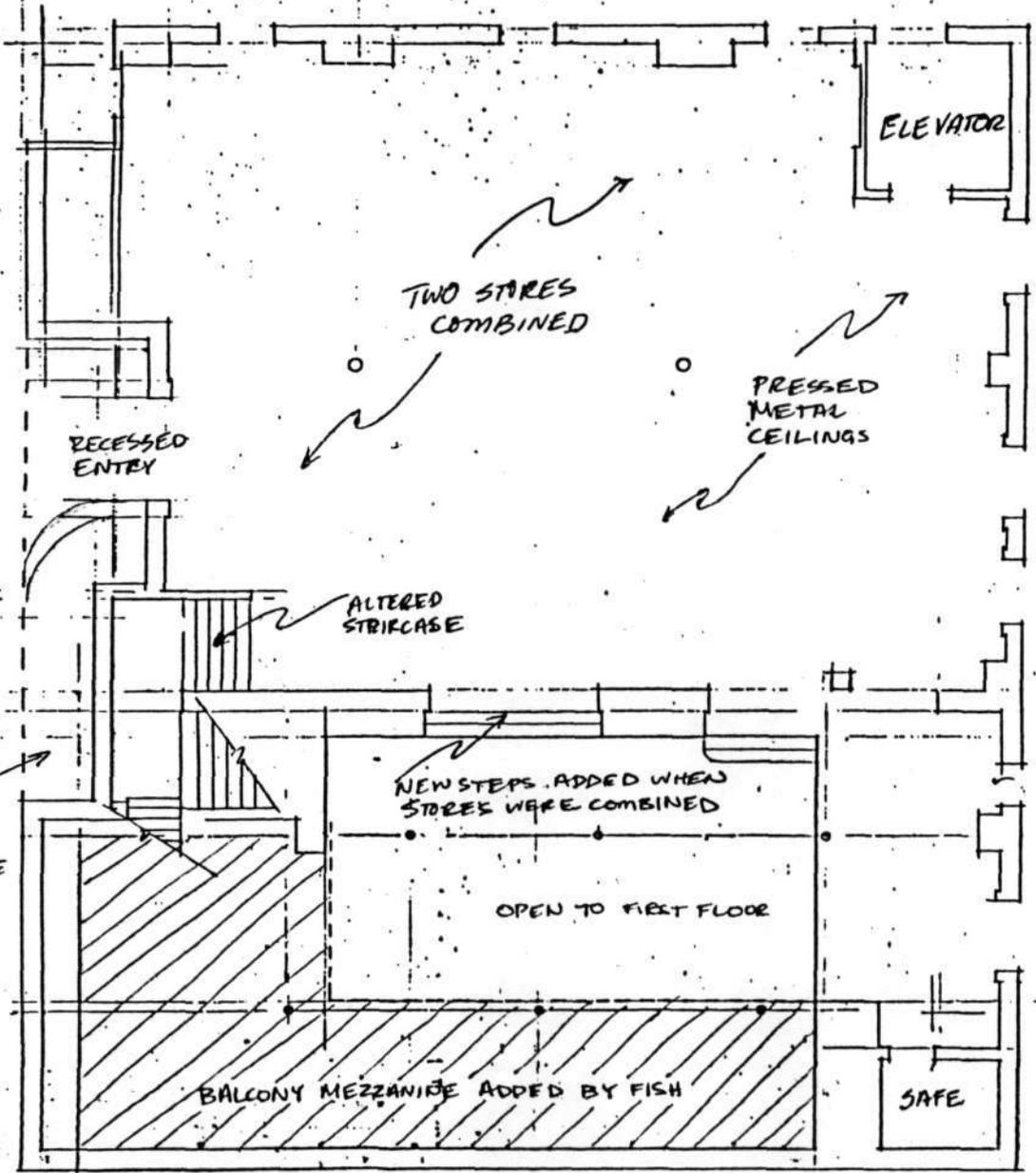
Mapped by the Army Map Service



Baltimore College of Dental Surgery/Charles Fish & Sons
Baltimore Metrocenter Survey
Market Center
Old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery



B-2258



ORIGINAL LOCATION OF ENTRANCE TO UPPER LEVELS

RECESSED ENTRY

TWO STORES COMBINED

PRESSED METAL CEILINGS

ELEVATOR

ALTERED STAIRCASE

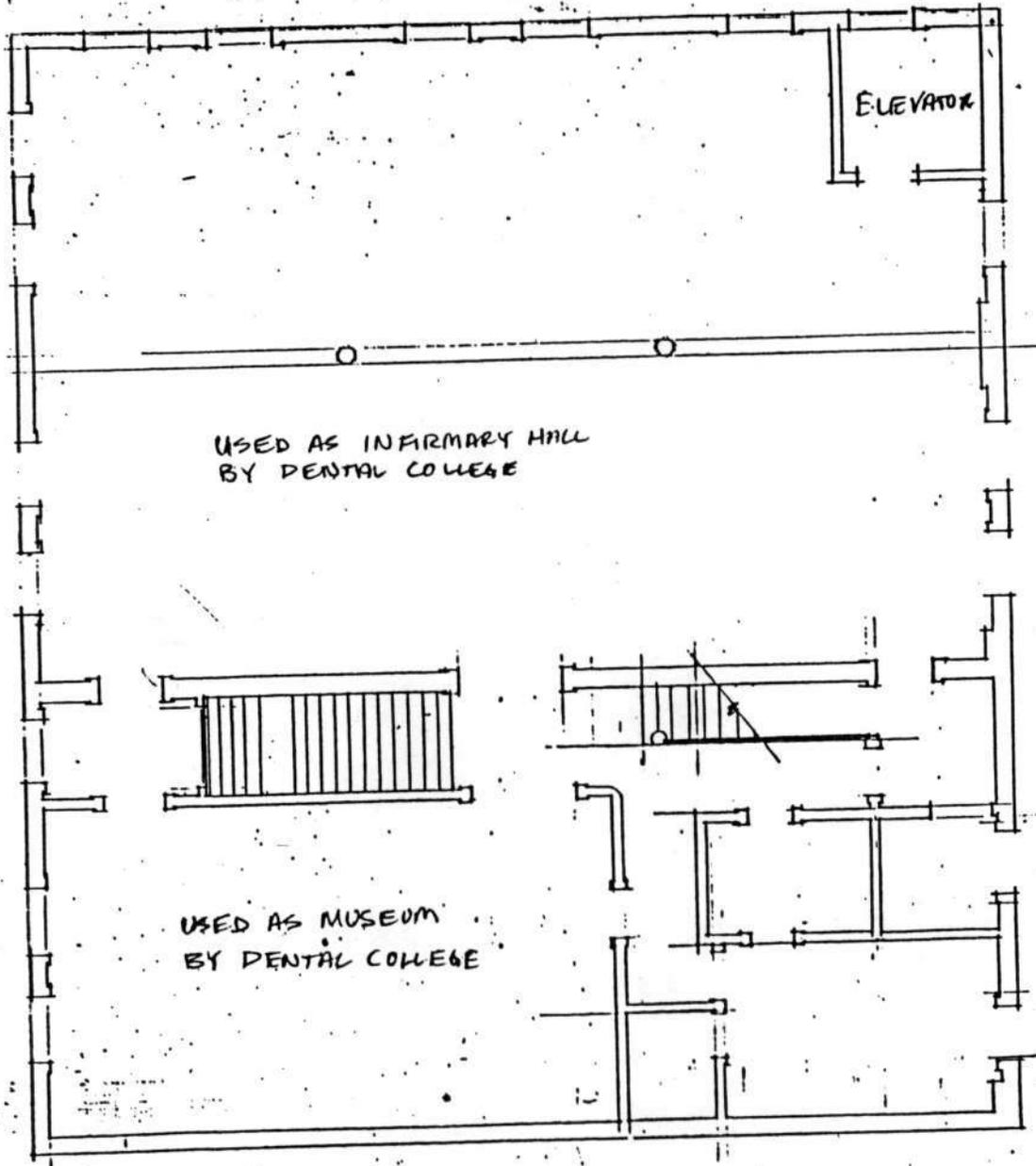
NEW STEPS ADDED WHEN STORES WERE COMBINED

OPEN TO FIRST FLOOR

BALCONY MEZZANINE ADDED BY FISH

SAFE

B-2258
FISH BLDG.
EXTG PLAN
1st Floor 1/4" = 1'

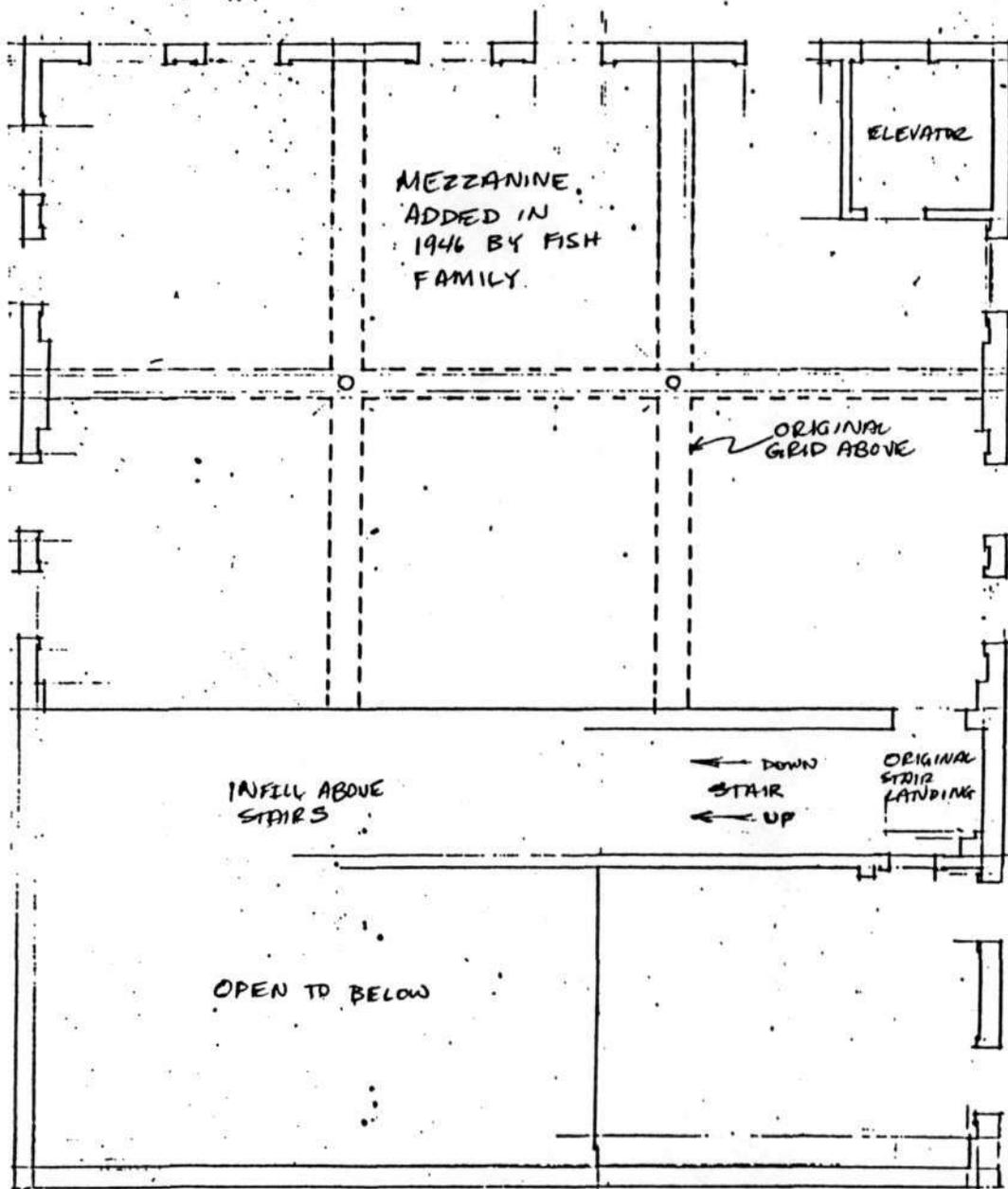


USED AS INFIRMARY HALL
BY DENTAL COLLEGE

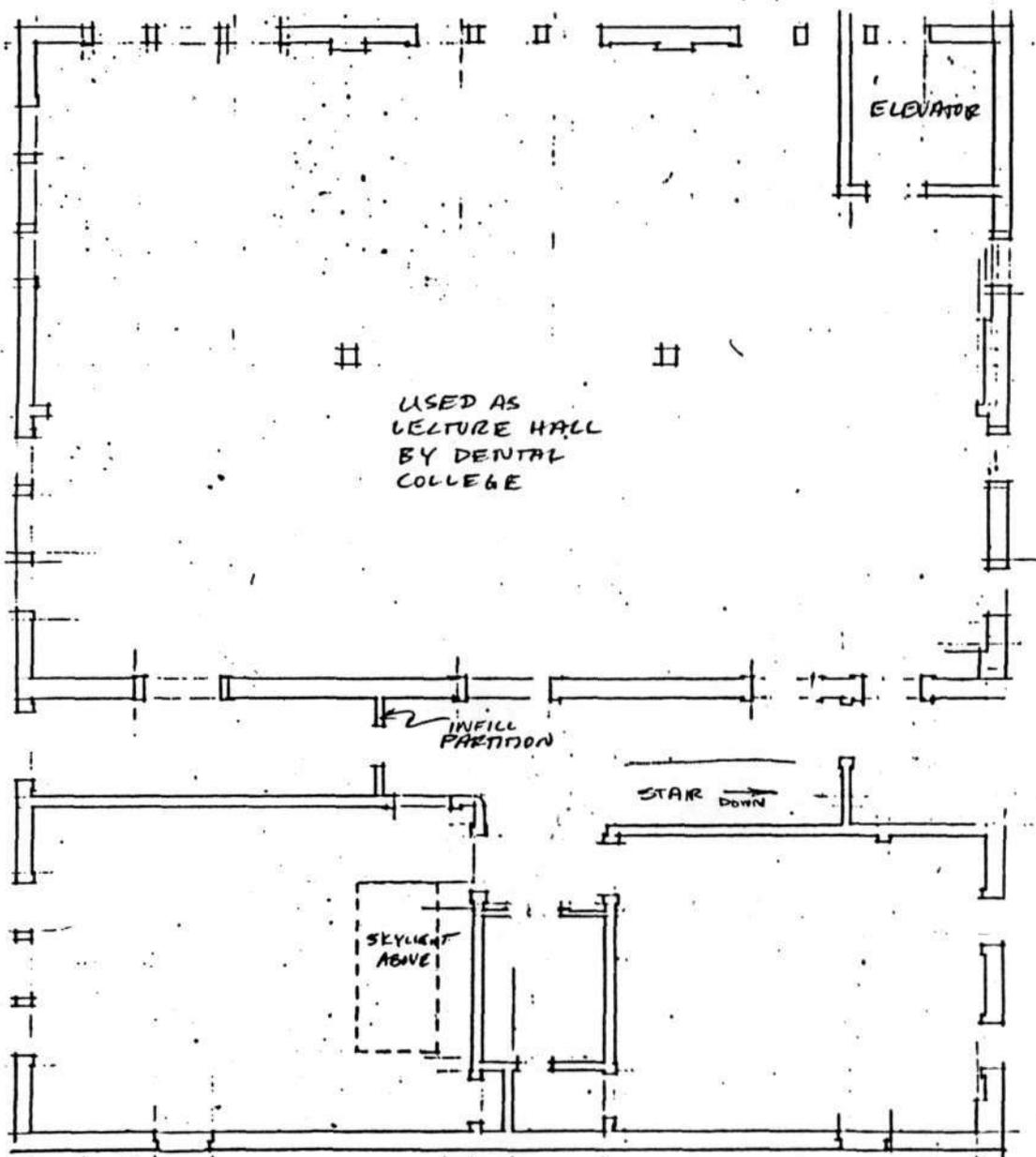
USED AS MUSEUM
BY DENTAL COLLEGE

ELEVATOR

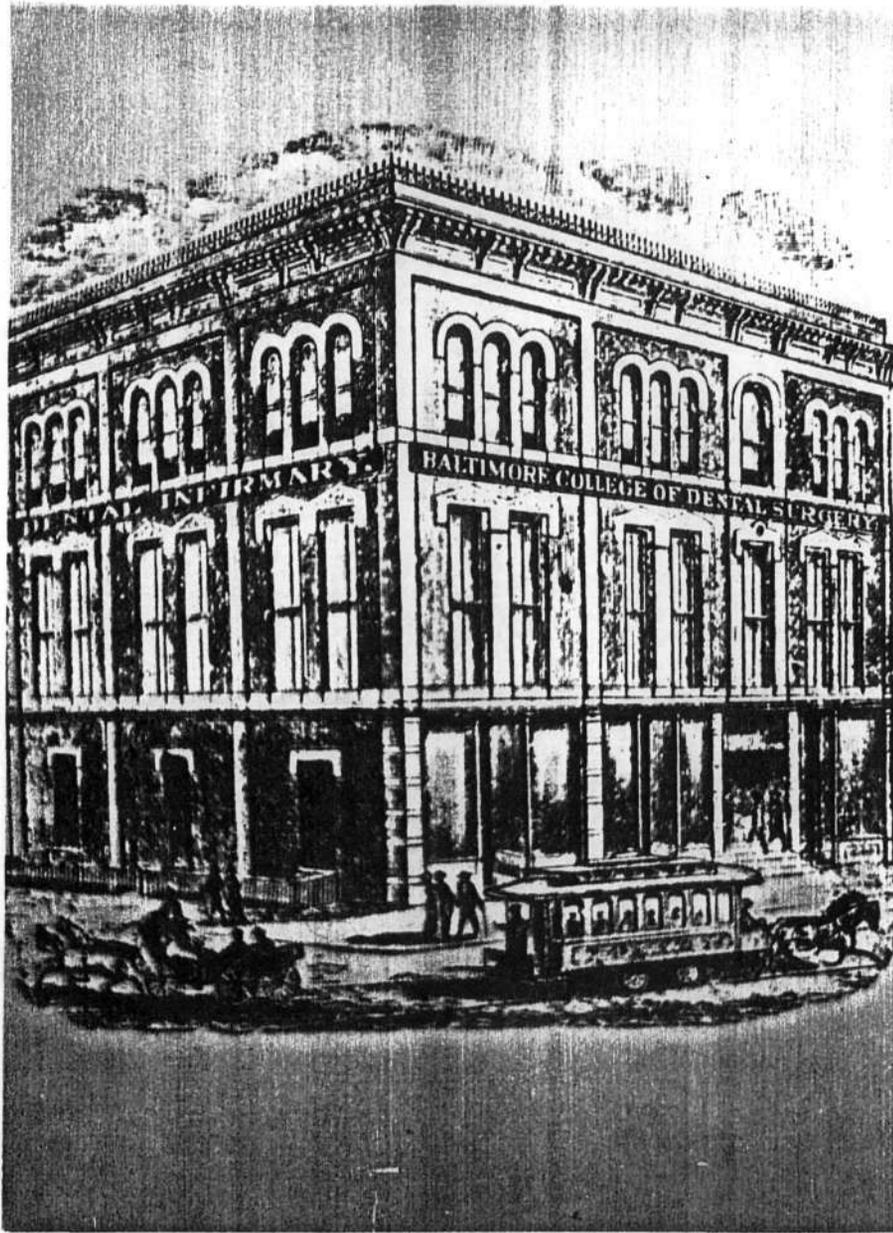
B-2258
FISH BLDG.
EXTG. PLAN
2ND FLOOR 41



B-2258
FISH BLDG N
MEZZANINE LEVEL
EXTG PLAN 1/4" = 1'



B-2258
FISH BLDG 1
EXTG PLAN 1/8"=1'
3RD FLOOR



Quarters for the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery from 1883 until 1913 at the southeast corner of Eutaw and Franklin Streets.

B-2258



Charles Fish & Sons Building
Franklin and Eutaw Streets
Baltimore, MD



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD photo: Lisa Jensen

Nov. 1986 neg loc: French Co.

Northwest corner of bldg. looking
southeast -- both primary facades

1/23



CHARLES FISH & SONS

Charles
Fish
& Sons

B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD photo: Lisa Jensen

November 1986 neg loc: French Co.

North elevation -- Elevator loading
door and east side of bldg.

2/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD photo: Lisa Jensen

November 1986 neg loc: French Co.

View from southwest -- western facade

of bldg. in streetscape context

3/23



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Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.
Baltimore, MD photo: Lisa Jensen
November 1986 neg loc: French Co.
Entry -- Striped terazzo flooring and
curved wall of Art Deco storefront
4/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore, MD

November 1986

Central bay of store looking west at
entrance -- Original pressed metal
ceilings from northern and central
stores still remain

5/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Central bay of store looking northeast

toward infill elevator shaft

6/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore, MD

November 1986

Second floor stair landing -- Ornamental
woodwork and plaster detailing still
intact

7/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore, MD

November 1986

Hallway doorframe looking south into
southwest room of second floor

8/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.
Baltimore, MD
photo: Lisa Jensen
neg loc: French Co., Baltimore
November 1986
Southwest room on second floor
looking west
9/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Looking north in north room of
second floor

10/23



ASE 1,000
or 727-233

B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Looking north in north room on
mezzanine level -- Capitals of
iron columns and plaster medallions
at center of each grid box indicate
the original grandeur of the space

11/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Plaster trim details in southeast corner
of north room on mezzanine level --
chamfered corner bead and crown molding

12/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Mezzanine level of staircase landing --
Storage area at right is flimsy infill
overhead in hallway

13/23

ROOM ANNEX



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

Doorway to room at southeast corner

14/23 of mezzanine level



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Staircase ascending to third floor --

Wainscoting, outline of medallion,

transom and crown molding are

original

15/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: Frerich Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Third floor landing of staircase,
looking northeast

16/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Southeast corner of north room on third
floor -- Outline of ceiling medallion
can still be seen

17/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Looking southwest in north room of
third floor

18/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Third floor hallway doorways --

Looking southeast

19/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Southeast corner of southeast room
on third floor

20/23



B-2258

Baltimore College of Dental surgery

Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Center room on south side of third
floor

21/23



Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.

Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

Northwest corner of southwest room
on third floor

22/23

B-2258



Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Bldg.
Baltimore, MD

photo: Lisa Jensen

neg loc: French Co., Baltimore

November 1986

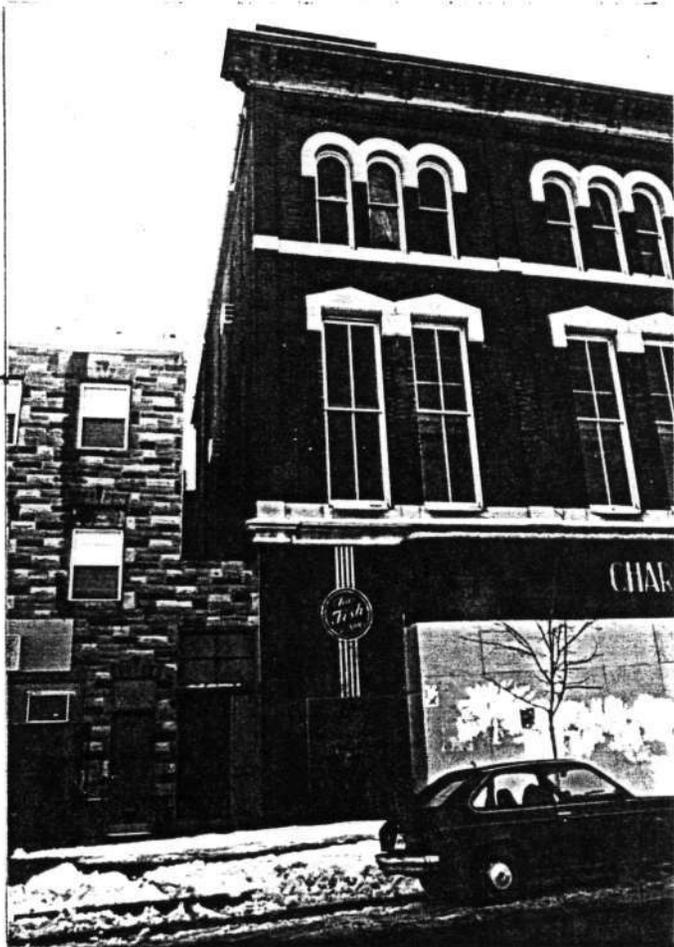
Middle room on west side of third
floor -- located above original
entrance to building's upper
stories

23/23

B-2258

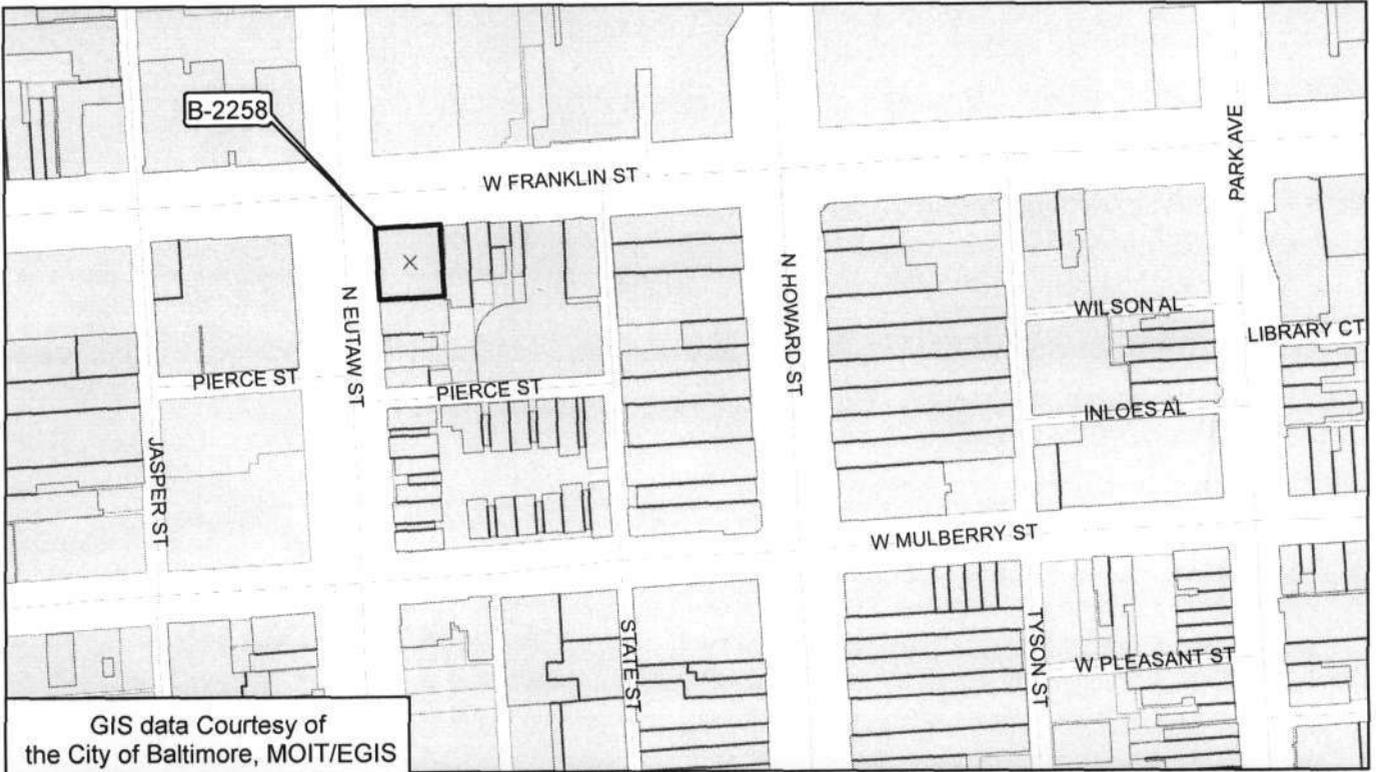


A. View of the building from the NW

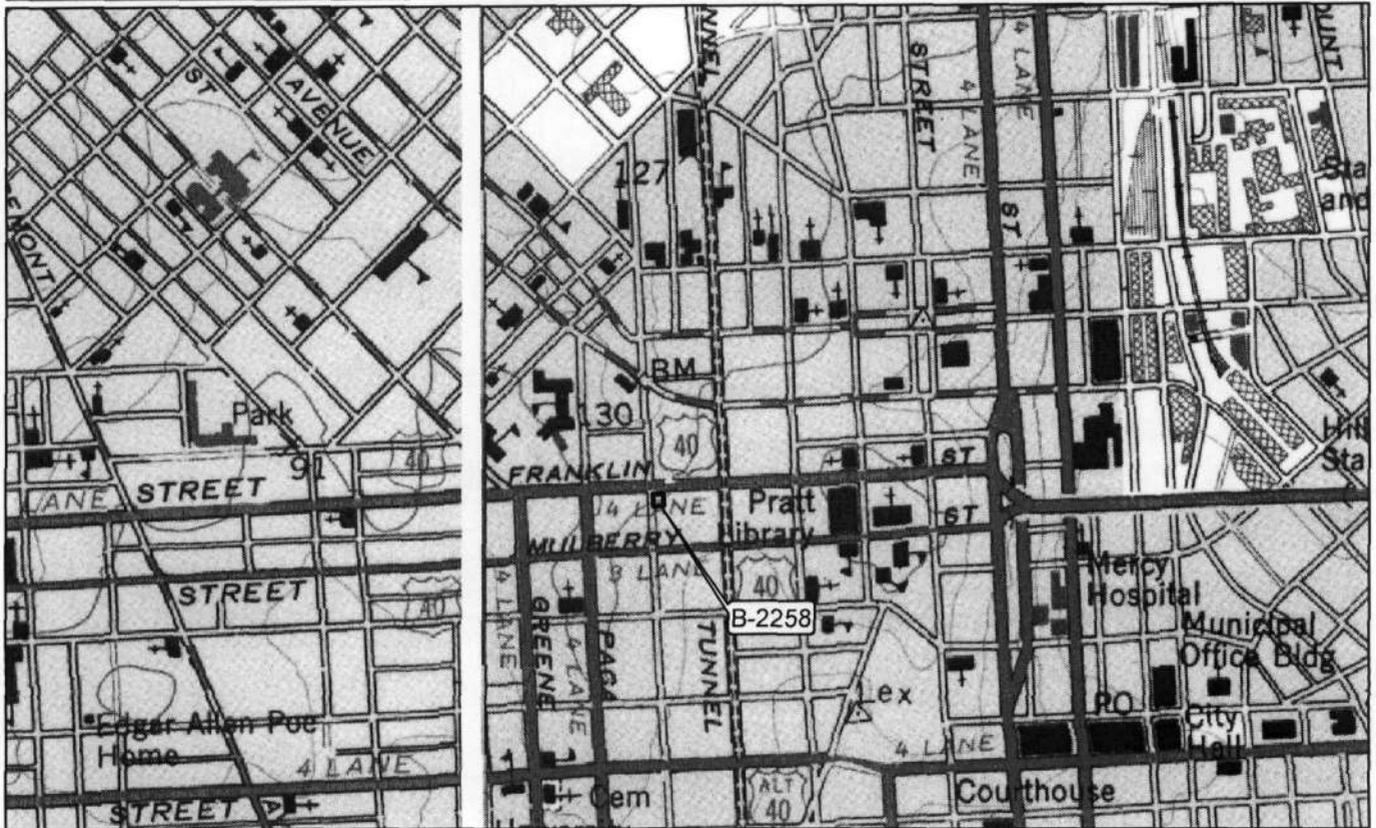


B. Looking down the east side where the fire escape will be installed over the jointly-owned alley. The entrance below the round sign currently leads directly into the elevator.

B-2258
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (Charles Fish and Sons Building)
429-433 N. Eutaw Street
Block 0562, Lot 040
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.



GIS data Courtesy of
the City of Baltimore, MOIT/EGIS



REVIEW SHEET

B-2258

Historic Preservation Certification Application—Significance

Property: 429 - 433 N. EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD Project No.: _____

Historic District: N/A
3-2-87 date initial application received by State _____ date(s) additional information requested by State
3-4-87 date complete information received by State _____
_____ date of this transmittal to NPS _____
Inspection of property by State staff? no yes date(s): 3-4-87

There is adequate documentation enclosed to evaluate the historic character and integrity of this property.
 There is insufficient documentation to evaluate the property adequately. The application is missing the following items:

Reasonable efforts have been made to obtain this information. Copies of the information requests are enclosed.

NUMBER 1	<p>This property involves:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Extensive loss of historic fabric</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Substantial alterations over time</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preliminary determination of listing _____ for district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for individual property</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Significance less than 50 years old</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Obscured or covered elevation(s)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Moved property</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State recommendation inconsistent with NR documentation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Recommendation different from the applicant's request</p>
--------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

NUMBER 2	<p>Complete item(s) below as appropriate.</p> <p>(1) The documentation on file with the National Register cites the period(s) of significance of this historic district as _____</p> <p>(2) The property <input type="checkbox"/> contributes <input type="checkbox"/> does not contribute to the historic significance of this registered historic district in: <input type="checkbox"/> location <input type="checkbox"/> design <input type="checkbox"/> setting <input type="checkbox"/> materials <input type="checkbox"/> workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> feeling <input type="checkbox"/> association <input type="checkbox"/> Property is mentioned in the NR or State or local district documentation in Section _____, page _____.</p> <p>(3) For properties less than 50 years old: <input type="checkbox"/> the historical merits of the district (the periods and areas of significance) are documented in the National Register form or district documentation on file as less than 50 years old, justifying the certification of this property's contribution. <input type="checkbox"/> the exceptional historical or architectural significance of this property as described in the National Register form or district documentation on file justifies its certification as contributing. <input type="checkbox"/> there is insufficient justification to consider this property as contributing to the district for its individual exceptional architectural or historical significance or the significance of the district does not extend to the last 50 years.</p> <p>(4) For preliminary determinations: A. The status of the nomination for the property/historic district: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nomination has already been submitted to State review board, and nomination will be forwarded to the NPS within <u>6</u> months. (Draft nomination is enclosed.) <input type="checkbox"/> Nomination was submitted to the NPS on _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Nomination will be submitted to the State review board within twelve months. <input type="checkbox"/> Nomination process likely will be completed within thirty months. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, explain: _____</p> <p>B. Evaluation of the property: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property is individually eligible and meets National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Property is located within a potential registered district that meets National Register Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>
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(5) The property is located in a registered district, is outside the period(s) or area(s) of significance as documented in the NR form and:
 appears to contribute to the expanded significance of the district. Enclosed is the revised nomination documentation.
 does not appear to contribute to the period(s) or area(s) of significance of the district.

NUMBER

3

Describe and evaluate the physical characteristics of the property, its integrity, and its significance within the context of the historic district (or individually for preliminary determinations of individual listings). THIS STRUCTURE IS A 3-STORY PRESSED-BRICK COMMERCIAL BUILDING. EACH OF THE STREET FACADES IS THREE BAYS WIDE; THE BAYS ARE ARTICULATED BY PROJECTING BRICK PILASTERS, AND THE THREE STORIES ARE DEFINED BY GRANITE BELT COURSES. WINDOWS ON THE 2ND LEVEL ARE TALL PAIRED 2 OVER 2 SASH WITH PEAKED GRANITE HOODS DECORATED WITH INCISED, EASTLAKE-INFLUENCED DESIGNS; THE THIRD STORY IS LIGHTED BY TRIPLE LOWER WINDOWS, WITH ROUND-ARCHED GRANITE HEADS. A PROJECTING BRACKETED WOOD CORNICE CAPS THE FLAT-ROOFED BUILDING. A NARROW PROJECTING BAY BETWEEN THE CENTER AND SOUTH BAYS ON THE WEST FACADE DEFINES THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE LOCATION. THE FIRST STORY HAS ALWAYS BEEN GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL USE; IT NOW FEATURES A "STREAMLINE MODERNE" STOREFRONT OF ETCHED BLACK GLASS AND ALUMINUM, ADDED c. 1942 WHEN THE ENTIRE BUILDING WAS ADAPTED FOR USE AS A DEPARTMENT STORE. THE INTERIOR OF THE UPPER FLOORS (THE SPACES USED BY THE COLLEGE) REMAINS ALMOST ENTIRELY INTACT, RETAINING THE ORIGINAL STAIR AND BALUSTRADE, DOOR AND WINDOW ARCHITRAVES, PLASTER CORNICES AND MEZZANINE IN THE NORTH ROOM OF THE SECOND FLOOR, WHICH IS REVERSIBLE AND WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT DISRUPTION OF ORIGINAL FABRIC. THE BUILDING RETAINS A HIGH LEVEL OF INTEGRITY.

NUMBER

4

State Official Recommendation:

This application for the above-named property has been reviewed by MICHAEL DAY, a professionally qualified architect, architectural historian, or historian on my staff.

- The property is included within the boundaries of a registered historic district, contributes to the significance of the district, and is a "certified historic structure" for the purpose of rehabilitation.
- The property is included within the boundaries of a registered historic district, contributes to the significance of the district, and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes in accordance with the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980.
- The property does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.
- The property appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be nominated.
- The property does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will not be nominated.
- The property appears to contribute to the significance of a:
- potential historic district which appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be nominated.
 - registered historic district but is outside the period(s) or areas of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS. Revised nomination or district documentation is enclosed.
- The property should be denied a preliminary determination that it could qualify as a certified historic structure.
- Insufficient documentation has been provided to evaluate the structure.

Detailed NPS review recommended Precedent-setting case Forwarded without recommendation

Date

3-31-87

State Official Signature



See attachments:

NPS Comments:

Form 10-168
Rev. 3/84
RECEIVED

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION
PART 1 - EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

MAR 2 1987

NPS Office Use Only

Project Number:

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST**

Instructions: Read the instructions carefully before completing application. No certification will be made unless a completed application has been received. Use typewriter or print clearly in black ink. If additional space is needed, use continuation sheets or attach blank sheets.

1. Name of property: College of Dental Surgery -- The Fish Building

Address of property: 429-433 N. Eutaw Street

City Baltimore County _____ State MD Zip Code _____

Name of historic district: _____

National Register district certified state or local district potential historic district

2. Check nature of request: potential National Register Site

certification that the building contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for the purpose of rehabilitation

certification that the structure or building and, where appropriate, the land area on which such a structure or building is located contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes.

certification that the building does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.

preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register.

preliminary determination that a building located within a potential historic district contributes to the significance of the district.

preliminary determination that a building outside the period or area of significance contributes to the significance of the district.

3. Authorized project contact:

Name Lisa K. Jensen, c/o The French Company, Inc. Title Preservation Director

Street Wheaton Plaza Office Bldg. North, Suite 403 City Wheaton

State MD Zip 20902 Telephone Number (during day): (301) 462-4900

4. Owner:

Name 429 N. Eutaw Ltd. Partnership, c/o The French Company, Inc.

Street Wheaton Plaza Office Bldg. North, Suite 403 City Wheaton

State MD Zip 20902 Telephone Number (during day): (301) 792-4019

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I own the above-named property.

Owner's Signature Jay T. French for partnership Date 2/2

Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number _____

NPS Office Use Only

The National Park Service has reviewed the "Historic Preservation Certification Application - Part 1" for the above-named property and determines that the property:

contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for the purpose of rehabilitation

contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes in accordance with the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980.

does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.

Preliminary Determinations:

appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places; State Historic Preservation Officer according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely not be listed in the National Register.

appears to contribute to the significance of a potential historic district, which will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places as nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

appears to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district but is outside the period or area of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS.

does not appear to qualify as a certified historic structure.

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General Description

The building is situated at the southeast corner of the intersection of West Franklin and North Eutaw Streets, northwest of the heart of downtown Baltimore. The three-story, commercial building faces onto two of the city's retail streets.

The two, fine pressed brick, streetfront sides are clearly the architecturally important facades. They each have three bays defined by pilasters. The western facade has the additional component of a bay, projecting by the depth of the pilasters, that originally served to define the entrance to the upper stories. On the second floor, extremely tall, narrow, two-over-two windows are paired and proportionately smaller, arched, single-pane, double-hung windows are clustered three to each bay of the building on the third floor. Granite belt courses wrap the building at the window sill levels of the second and third floors. Unfortunately, the structure has lost the detail of its original iron cresting atop the cornice, but it has never been painted nor damaged in any cleaning processes.

This brick structure is typically Victorian in its architectural styling. The boxy volume of the structure, flat roof, and projecting wooden cornice supported by single and paired brackets interspersed with modillions are indicative of the building's predominately Italianate architecture. However, the peaked, granite window hoods on the middle level have incised and carved decorations and their shape harkens back to the Greek Revival style.

An etched, black glass storefront, trimmed with aluminum, extends out from the face of the building and wraps around the corner in a streamlined fashion. The Art Deco storefront was added later by the Charles Fish & Sons business, as indicated by the bold and stylistically typical lettering of the signage. The motif of the curved corner is repeated at the entrance at the center of the Eutaw Street side. The striped terazzo flooring once drew customers back to the recessed entry.

This Deco storefront replaced three Victorian wood and glass storefronts facing Eutaw Street. Lost in the conversion was the exterior opening to the basement staircase, surrounded by a picket fence, and the original entrance of the upper floors. The double-leaf, paneled doors and granite steps still remain in the basement, covered over by the projecting show windows. The first flight of steps leading upstairs was turned around and integrated into the remodeled ground floor store. The Fish family added an elevator in the northeast corner and a mezzanine balcony at the southern end of the ground floor, used for clothing racks and dressingrooms. The pressed metal ceilings from the two northern stores are still in fairly good condition.

The staircase leading up from the landing between the first and second floors is broad with continuous wooden handrails on either side that follow the profile of the steps and intermediate landing. This staircase once extended down to the front of the

building and then passed through the entry doors, arriving at ground level with several exterior steps. This staircase was changed when the storefront remodeling took place. The bottom six steps were removed and new ones turned 180 degrees inside the store. The integrity of this first flight has been compromised by this alteration.

At the second floor, the staircase takes on a more residential appearance as it ascends from the substantial newel post in straight runs with tightly turned corners. The heavy balustrade is in remarkably good condition for its age and continuous usage. Not one baluster is missing, but the stained and varnished dark wood balustrade was painted.

On the second floor, the grand room on the north side of the hallway with windows on three sides was originally used as the "Infirmary Hall," its large volume interrupted only by two Corinthian iron columns. These columns have stacked polygonal bases and two pairs of bands around the shaft. A mezzanine level was inserted, dividing the room into two rooms stacked one atop the other. The spandrel beams, now seen atop the inserted mezzanine level, divide the ceiling of "Infirmary Hall" into a grid, each of the six areas with its own plaster medallion. The cove crown molding with deep double bands accents the the structural grid of ceiling beams.

Plaster crown molding outlines the ceilings of the hallways as well as the rooms. On the second floor, there are handsome plaster medallions in the two major rooms and in the hallway (covered by the infill storage area seen in Photo 13). Most are intact, requiring only minor repairs. The two that have been lost could be replicated from adjacent ones in the same room. On the third floor, the outline shadows of former medallions can be seen on the ceiling of the hallway and the north room.

The original, wide, painted wooden trim throughout the upper floors is formed with composite moldings. The window sills were extended, wrapping the two major rooms on the second floor with chair rail. Attention to detail can be seen in the use of molded plinths at the base of the doorframes, chamfered plaster corner beads in the north room on the second floor, and decorative plaster consoles at the entrance to the ancillary hall on the second floor. Written just after the completion of construction, the following description clearly indicates the quality of the original finishes that were once found throughout the building. The hall had "crimson lambrequins with gilt cornices, and beautiful and costly chandeliers, which latter are found in every room, adorn the windows and walls" (American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.)

The room at the southwest corner of the second floor served as the Museum for the College, devoted to the extensive collection of dental pathological specimens. This tall, bright room

maintains its original wainscoting, plaster cornice, and one of its two ceiling medallions. Seeing the ceiling height of over 18 feet in this room, one can imagine the grand appearance of the "Infirmary Hall" prior to the installation of the mezzanine. In the southeast corner of the second floor "is a handsome room devoted to the extraction of teeth, which is sufficiently distant from the Infirmary to prevent any noise made by patients undergoing such as operation, being heard in the latter Hall." (American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.)

The north side of the third floor housed the "Lecture Hall" with its high windows on three sides. It too had been "adorned with centre pieces, beautiful chandeliers and cornices." (American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.) On the south side of the hallway were three laboratories, "two of which were large halls and the third separate room [in the center] devoted exclusively to plaster and furnace work, vulcanizing, etc." (Ibid.)

In conclusion, the building is in good condition. Although water damage has occurred in some areas of the plaster ceilings and cornices, these areas could be repaired during renovation. Most of the heavily molded trim and paneled doors remain in situ in the upper levels. The building retains much of its integrity. Its typical Victorian features have been altered only in the installation of an elevator and two mezzanine levels, alterations

that are reversible, and in the remodeling for the Art Deco storefront, a handsome architectural statement of its own period. The grandeur of the structure, intended to promote and enhance the study of dental surgery, can still be identified, tying together the architectural and historical significance of the building.

SIGNIFICANCE

Summary of Significance

The periods of significance for this building were divided in approximately thirty year increments. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was the first occupant above ground floor retailers, followed by The Co-operative Dental Laboratory, a transition from dentistry into retailing, and then finally by the Charles Fish & Sons department store. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery occupied the most complete building in America devoted to dental education, during a time of competition and consolidation by other schools of dentistry. As the dental college, it was said to be as complete and handsome a building as any devoted to dental education in the world. Although the building was altered in the 1940s, the Art Deco storefront has architectural significance of its own in its size, configuration, and etched glass signage.

General Statement of Significance

In 1881, the first occupant of the building, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery moved to its fifth location at the southeast corner of Franklin and Eutaw Streets. As the dental college, it was said to be as complete and handsome a building as any devoted to dental education in the world. ("The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery," Dental Advertiser, July 1881.)

The school originally met in the offices of the professors and later had shared both facilities and administration for four years beginning in 1847 with Newton University on Lexington Street near Calvert Street. The second quarters of record, the New Assembly Rooms, offered larger quarters at Lombard and Hanover Streets that were shared on a split schedule with Washington University. This site was the first of several buildings in which the college shared space with businesses rather than a scholastic enterprise. As the student body increased, the expansion necessitated the conversion of a facility next door for an infirmary. Then school moved to a circa 1870s mansard-roofed structure at the corner of Eutaw and Lexington Streets. (Milner p. 39)

All five of the school's first facilities were leased. During the early years of the school, founded in 1840, the term of study was only five months. The entrepreneurs who started the school chose to rent both assembly halls and laboratory/classrooms rather than make the capital investment in construction. (Milner, pp. 2-3)

"Although advertisements beginning in 1845 strongly insinuated that the college had invested in real estate, the lack of such evidence in Baltimore land records suggests that such was not the case. The founders, however, must have recognized the value of property ownership as a strong indication of solvency and promoted its

endeavor as astute businessmen would. Suggesting ownership, when in fact the college was a lessee, was an important business tactic which provided a sense of solvency." (Milner, p. 3)

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was the first dental college in the world. This school, now part of the University of Maryland, has graduated more than 10,000 dentists. The founding fathers and faculty members of the school included two physicians, Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Jr. and Dr. A. Willis Baxley, contributing in the areas of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. More notable were the pioneer dental practitioner, Horace Hayden, and his protege, Chapin Harris. These two men were responsible for proposing and then organizing the American Society of Dental Surgeons with 13 other dentists. They projected the American Journal of Dental Sciences, established in 1839, the world's first dental periodical. (Lee McCarden, "Dentistry as a Profession," Baltimore Evening Sun, February 20, 1940) As President and Dean of the College, these men are credited with being founders of dental education, dental literature, and dental organization.

Both were men of intellectual curiosity that ranged from the natural sciences to liberal arts, although neither man was college educated nor born of wealth. Hayden was involved with Philadelphia institutions of philosophy and natural science and the Baltimore Delphian Society where he matched wits with nationally known men of intellect. Harris was a man of

literature and a prolific writer, publishing his encyclopedic Dictionary of Dental Sciences. These men, critical to the founding and shaping of the college, chose challenging intellectual pursuits of the arts as their pastimes. As a sign of their time, their diverse interests argue for the use of the arts, including the architecture of their school buildings, in furthering the professional goals of scientific dentistry.

(Milner, pp. 5-6.)

Dental school competition increased as the Maryland Dental College was founded in 1873, absorbed by the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1878. Then in 1882, as the school moved into its newly constructed building at Franklin and Eutaw Streets, the Dental College of the University of Maryland was established. Thirteen years later, the Dental Department of the University of Maryland was initiated. During this vigorous period of competition, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was able to retain its independent status, attracting students with its museum and spacious, well-appointed facilities, filled with natural daylight.

The school remained in this structure until the merger of the Baltimore Medical College with the University of Maryland School of Medicine. At that time, the dental students of the Medical College transferred to the Dental Department of the University of Maryland and a building on the east side of Howard Street, north of Madison Avenue, was deeded to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1913.

The Italianate structure under discussion was important to the evolution of the College of Dental Surgery because it well suited the needs of the school during an important growth period. Although no documentation has been uncovered concerning the construction contract, it seems unlikely such a structure would have been built without a lease commitment from the college. The large "Infirmary Hall" on the second floor was able to accommodate hundreds of patients and the "Lecture Hall" on the third floor could comfortably seat over three hundred students. "Devoted wholly to dental purposes, and unlike some other institutions connected with Medical Colleges, which make a considerable display of buildings wherein they are compelled to occupy the basement rooms only, while the more pleasant and acceptable ones are assigned to the Medical department, we can truthfully assert that the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery now occupies the most complete building in America devoted to dental education." (American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.)

This corner structure afforded a desirable location, adaptable spaces, and optimum natural lighting. In the area surrounding the facility was a mixture of retail and residential buildings. Lexington Market, the city's oldest food market, is located two and a half blocks to the south. By 1890, to the west was found a church, wholesale liquor business, carriage works, confectionery manufacturers, and an oyster packing plant. Just to the north was the Academy of Music and Johns Hopkins University's biological department and chemical laboratory and

lecture hall. A convent was located to the northeast.

(Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Insurance Maps of Baltimore, New York, 1890 and G.W. Bromley, The Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Philadelphia, 1896.)

During the ensuing years, the building was occupied by a series of retail businesses including a confectionery, a haberdashers, and a hairdresser. The Co-operative Dental Laboratories occupied the building in the 1920s and 1930s, logically taking over the facilities of the dental college. When this 71 year old business closed in 1981, the \$2 million per year company had 70 workers making false teeth, dental plates, and crowns. ("Closure of dental laboratory leaves 70 local workers without a job," Baltimore Sun, March 28, 1981)

Charles Fish, an immigrant from Russia, established his department store business in 1927. He had operated from small stores at 520 N. Gay Street and 328 N. Eutaw Street before moving into 429-433 N. Eutaw Street in 1942. He and his two sons, Eugene and Herman, undertook the storefront renovation at the time of their relocation. The three separate shops on the first floor were combined and the space enlarged into the projecting storefront. The mezzanine level was added in 1946 when steel support beams were acquired from a theater on Lexington Street. As owner of the expanding business, Charles Fish was well known among Baltimore merchants as a philanthropist and leader in the city's Hebrew community when he died in 1956. The Fish family continued to offer full-credit department store services in the building until it closed the doors in 1980.

The "Charles Fish & Sons" signs etched into the black glass storefront were used as an example of the relatively simple, geometric, yet angular characteristics of the style in a book published on Baltimore's Art Deco architecture. There are few other etched glass storefronts of the period that remain intact. Although a number of smaller stores in the area along Franklin, Howard, and Charles Street had glass applied to earlier facades, few have the expanded storefront which wraps around this building.

The historical significance of the structure has been retained through the architectural integrity of the upper story spaces used for the dental college. The lower story and the storefront, those areas of greatest significance to the use of the building as the Charles Fish & Sons business, also retain their historical integrity as the appearance of the mid-twentieth century department store has not been changed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Building
Baltimore, MD

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ADDENDUM

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Charles Fish & Sons Building
Baltimore, MD

American Architect and Building News, 1880-1882.

Interview with Dr. James Craig, Dental School Historian,
Department of Educational and Instructional Resources,
College of Dental Surgery, University of Maryland,
666 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore on November 4, 1986.

Interview with Eugene Fish, son of Charles Fish, on
November 12, 1986.

Interview with Roland P. Fish, grandson of Charles Fish,
on November 12, 1986.

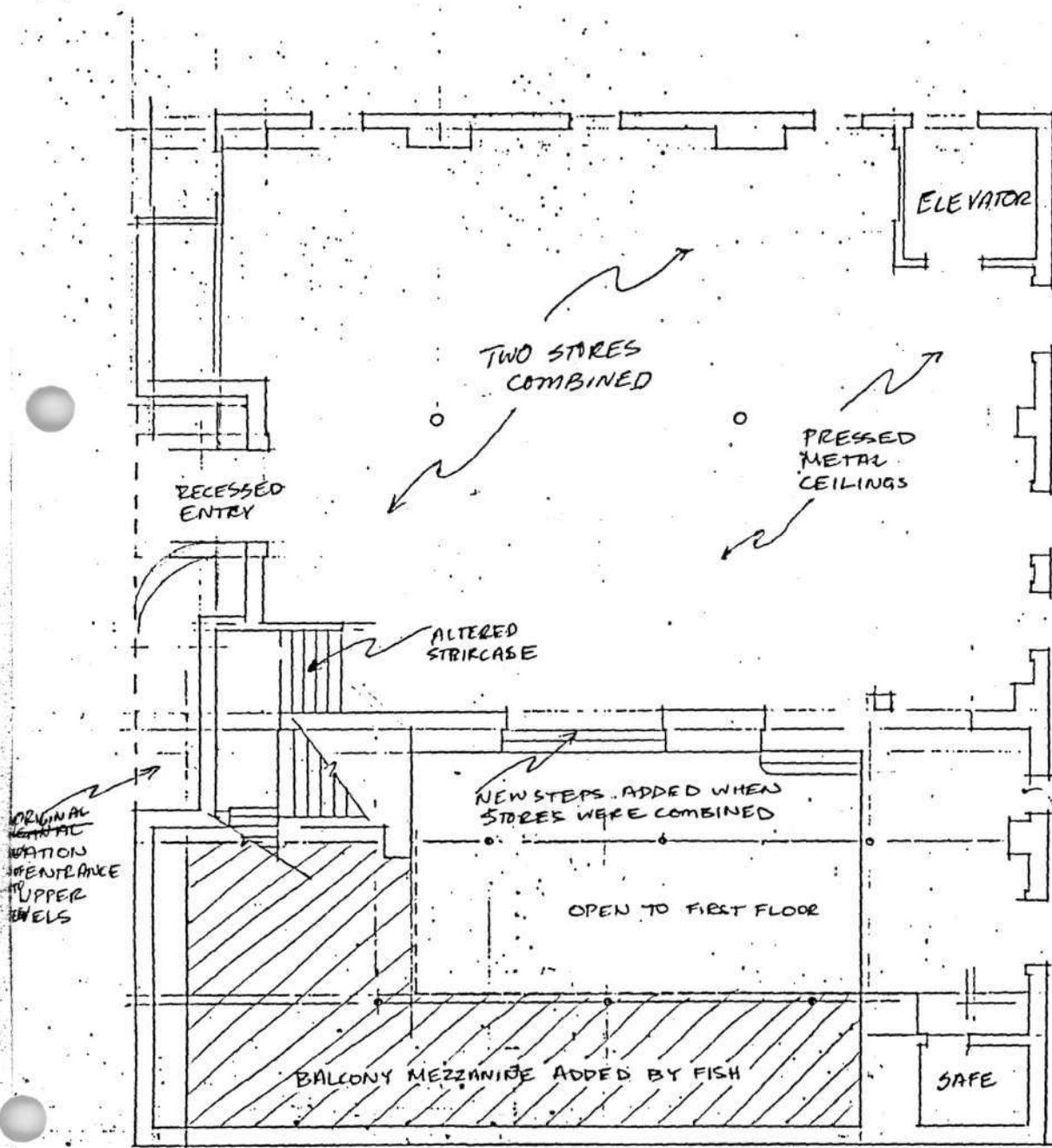
Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore, City and County.
Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

NOTES:

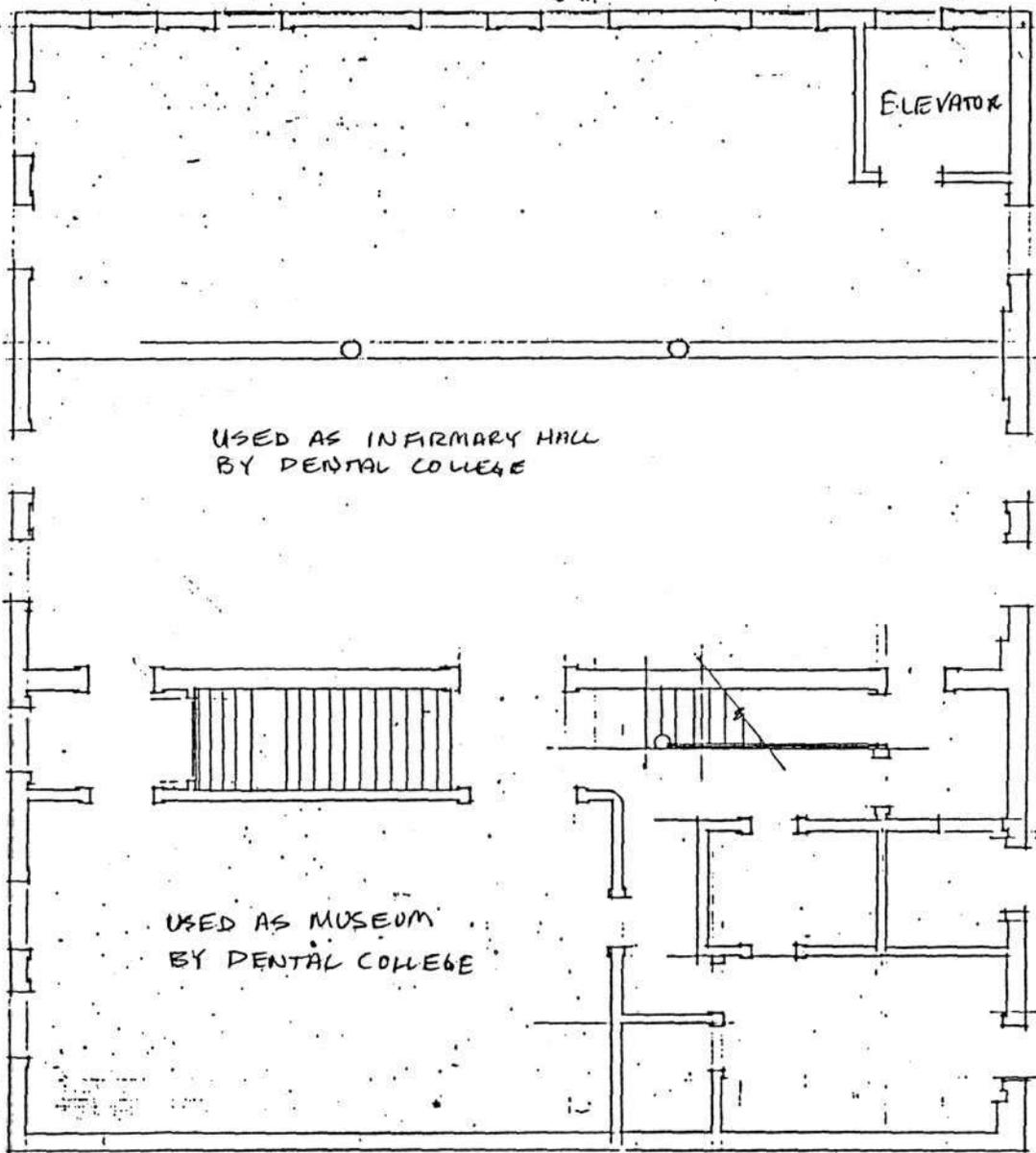
Baltimore Daily Record did not begin publishing until 1888.

Staff member at City Archives, 211 E. Pleasant Street, Baltimore,
396-4861, said that building permits were not required in
Baltimore until the 1920s yet American Architect and Building
News makes reference to them in the early 1880s.

Enoch Pratt Library, Maryland Room, Vertical files of clippings
and photographs.



B-2258
 FISH BLDG.
 EXTB PLAN
 1st Floor 1/4"=1'

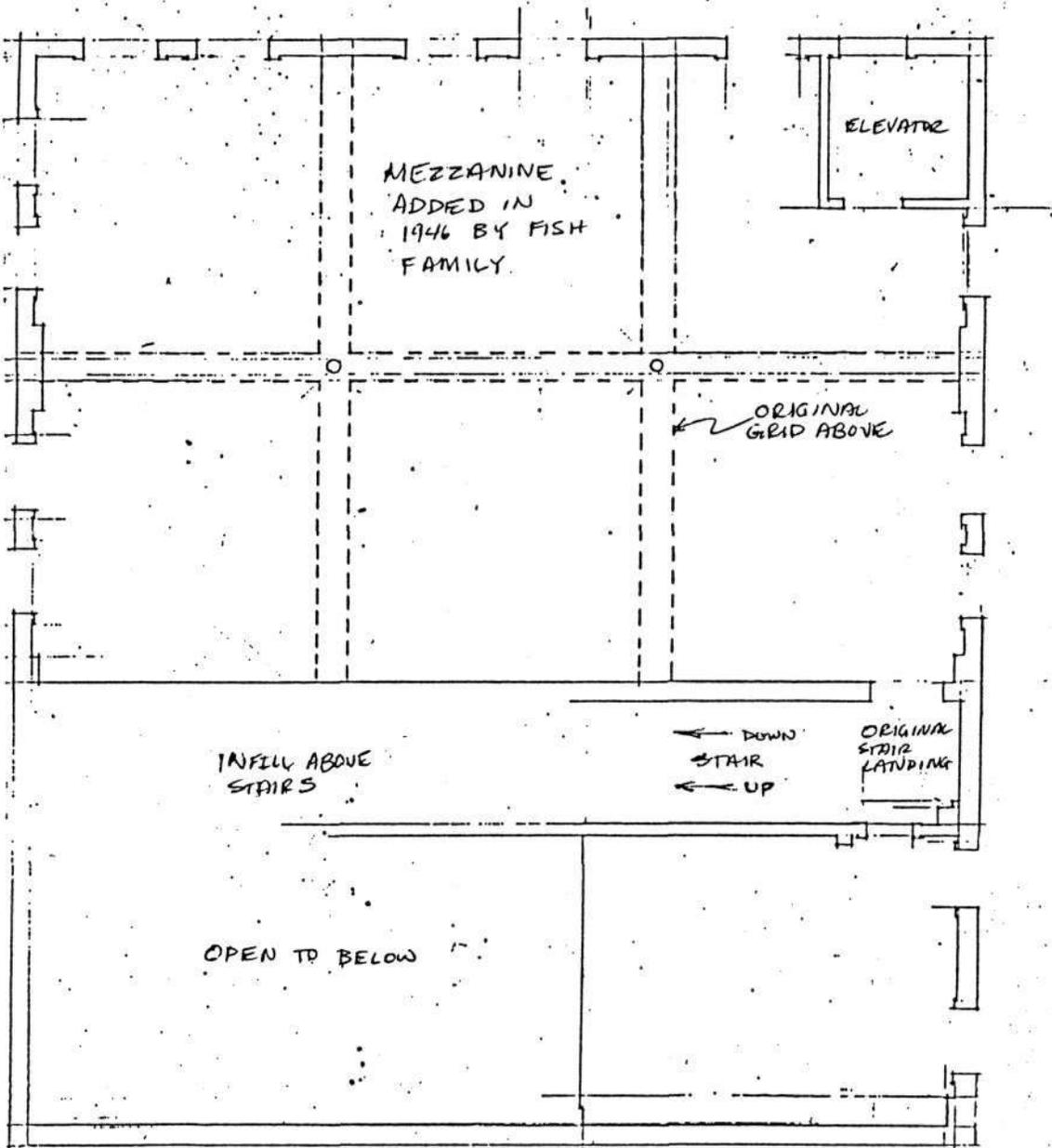


USED AS INFIRMARY HALL
BY DENTAL COLLEGE

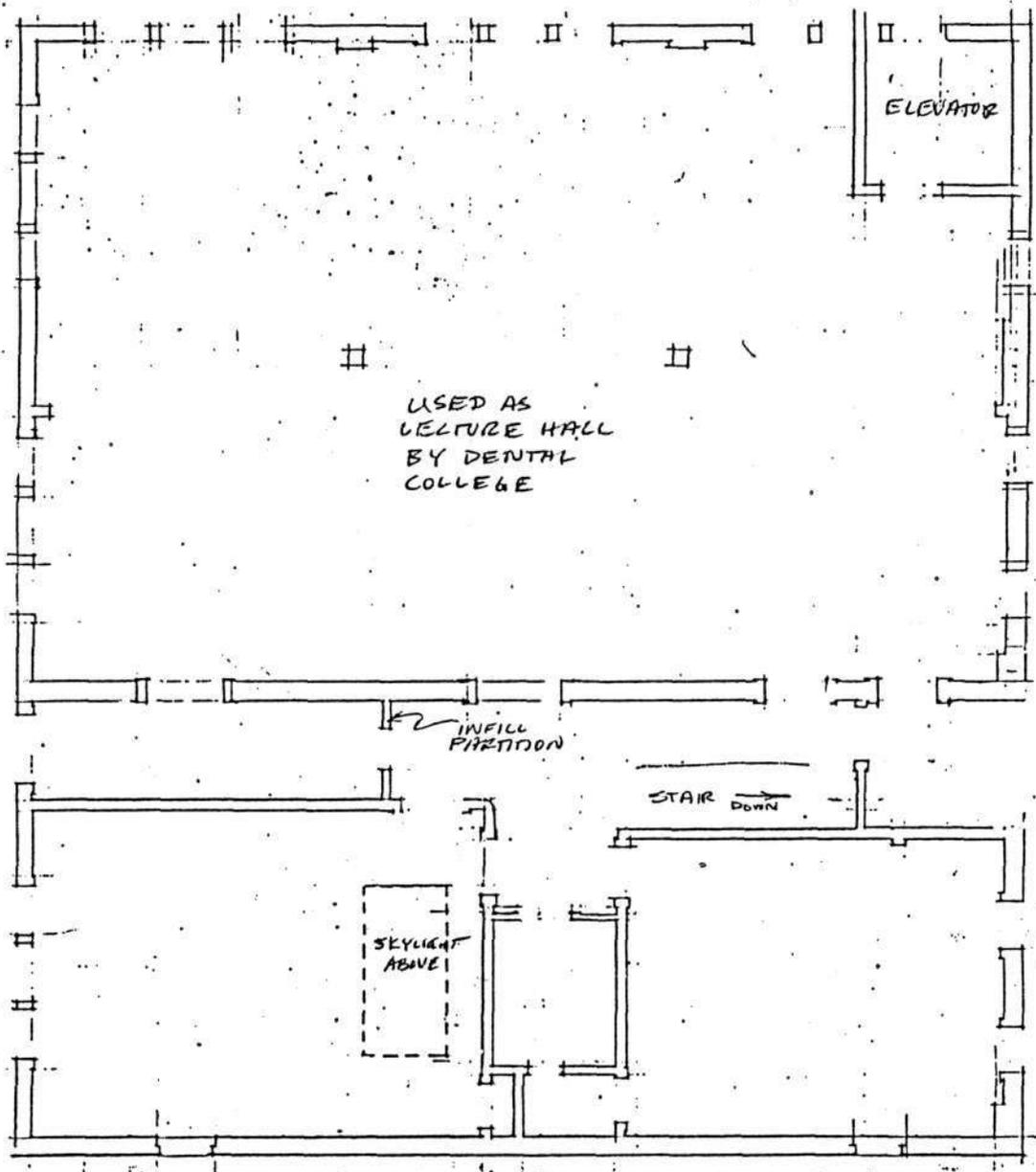
USED AS MUSEUM
BY DENTAL COLLEGE

ELEVATOR

B-2258
FISH BLDG.
EXTG. PLAN
2ND FLOOR 1/4" =



B-2258
FISH BLDG N
MEZZANINE LEVEL
EXTG PLAN 1/4"=1'



USED AS
LECTURE HALL
BY DENTAL
COLLEGE

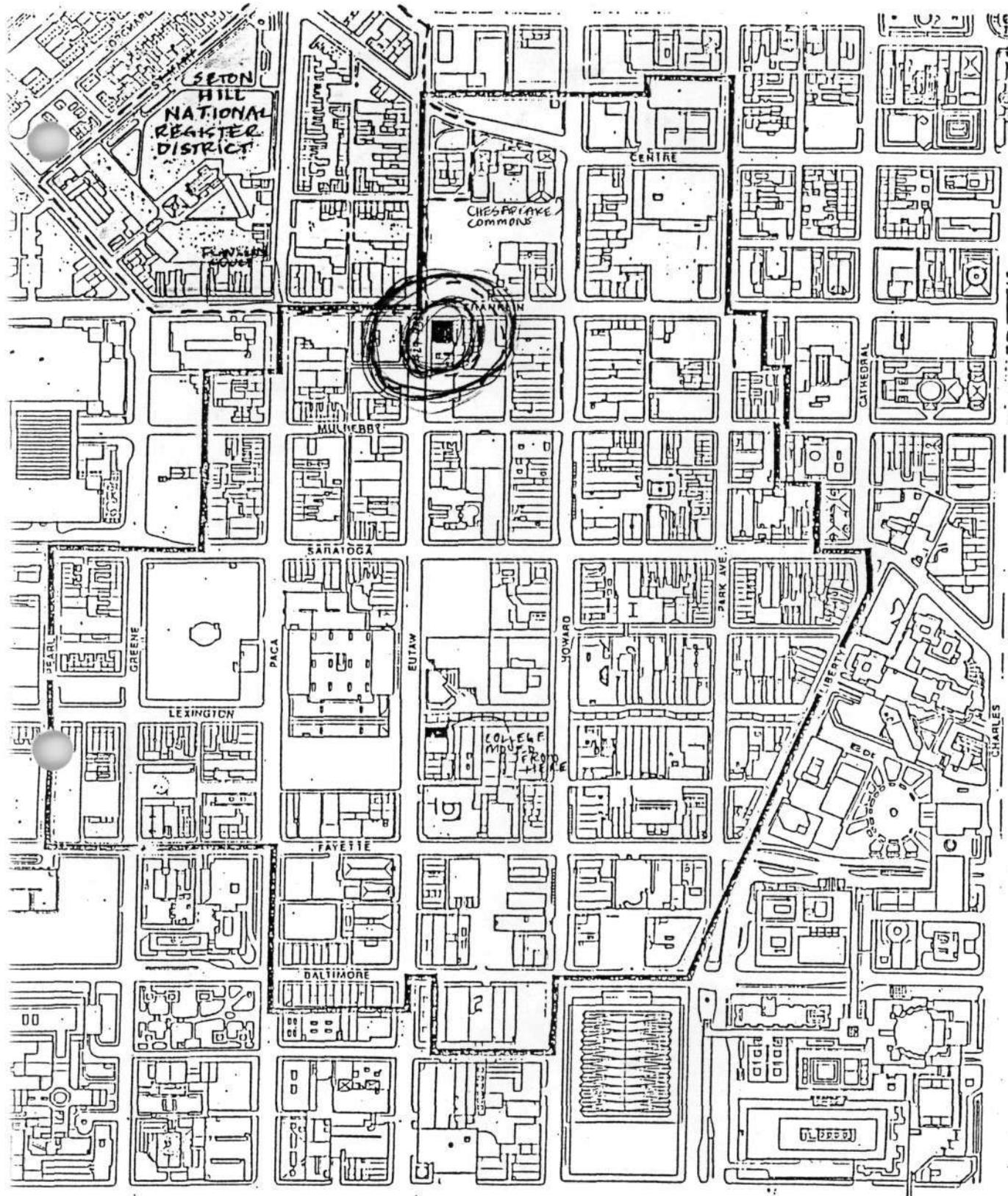
ELEVATOR

INFILL
PARTITION

STAIR
DOWN

SKYLIGHT
ABOVE

B-2258
FISH BLDG 1
EXTG PLAN 1/4"=1'
3RD FLOOR



Baltimore College of Dental Surgery/Charles Fish & Sons
Baltimore Metrocenter Survey
Market Center
Old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery



B-2258

0-2258 562 34

MAG1#0422585711

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Charles Fish & Sons, Inc. AND/OR HISTORIC: Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 429-33 N. Eutaw Street CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland COUNTY:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One): Building, Structure, Object OWNERSHIP: Private PUBLIC ACQUISITION: In Process, Being Considered STATUS: Occupied ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes: Restricted, Unrestricted, No PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): Commercial, Educational, Entertainment, Government, Industrial, Military, Museum, Park, Private Residence, Religious, Scientific, Transportation, Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Records Office Room 601. STREET AND NUMBER: Baltimore City Courthouse CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland 21202

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey DATE OF SURVEY: 1976 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION STREET AND NUMBER: Room 900 CITY OR TOWN: 26 South Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. 21202 STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Uncltered </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site </div> </div>
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>This flat-roofed 4 story commercial structure is located on the South-east corner of Eutaw and Franklin Streets. The Franklin Street facade is three bays wide; the Eutaw Street facade, four. The building is surfaced in running-bond brick with stone detail; the ground floor has been altered with ceramics for commercial purposes.</p> <p>Beginning with the Franklin Street facade, the first floor is surfaced in ceramic, punctuated by aluminum-framed picture windows and a door. The metal door opens from the far left (framed by the ceramic). To its left are two large picture window being double-paned. At the right edge of the facade is a curved, wrap-around picture window of 5 lights. The ceramic panels above these windows also round the corner. A projecting stone cornice tops the first floor.</p> <p>Rising from the courses is a slightly projecting rectilinear brick frame, surrounding each bay for the remaining three stories. Resting on the stone course in each bay are two thin double-hung (2/2 lights) two-story windows. Pedimented stone window hoods cap these, joined in the center. A stone course separated third and fourth stories. Resting on the course in each bay is a set of three arched windows (double-hung, 1/1 lights), with arched stone lintels. These, too, are joined. A bracketed wooden cornice tops the structure.</p> <p>The Eutaw Street facade is similar to that of Franklin Street, but a thin bay has been added between the second and third bays. In this bay, a single replica of the other second story windows rises from the course, capped by a flat stone lintel with drip-molding and a round emblem at its center. The fourth story, too contains a single replica of the other story windows.</p> <p>The ground floor, also in ceramic, again is punctuated by aluminum-trimmed picture-windows and doors. At the left is the remainder of the corner wrap-around window. In the left bay houses the main doorway, a recessed double glass door flanked on the left by an angled ceramic, and on the right by a carved picture window, sloping to the door from street level. The right third of the ground floor facade contains a large picture window flanked by two smaller display windows.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. 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)

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 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

This corner structure was originally built as the new home of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the world's first such institution.

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:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Planning Assistants

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL &
ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION
Room 900

DATE 1976

STREET AND NUMBER

CITY OR TOWN:

26 South Calvert St.
Baltimore, Md. 21202

STATE

12.

State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



429-33 N. Entw

B-2258

Ng. #

2/76

B. Pincak

Block

562