B-3688

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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received
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic: Garrett Building

and or common: Garrett Building

2. Location

street & number: 233-239 Redwood Street — N/A not for publication

city, town: Baltimore — ___ vicinity of — congressional district

state: Maryland — code: 024 — county: Independent city — code: 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: Garrett Associates Partnership, c/o Herbert Goldman, Gordon Feinblatt

street & number: 233-239 Redwood Street

city, town: Baltimore — ___ vicinity of — state: Maryland 21202

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number: 100 North Calvert Street

city, town: Baltimore — state: Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1 — has this property been determined elegible? X yes ___ no

date: ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records:

city, town: — state:

7. Description

B-3688

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Garrett Building, erected in 1913, is a thirteen story, limestone faced office building which combines the Commercial style with Renaissance Revival detailing. It is located at the southwest corner of Redwood and South Streets in Baltimore's financial district, which is just north of the Inner Harbor. A highrise, concrete encased steel frame structure, it reflects the early 20th century transitional era in American architecture when historical styles were applied to buildings in non-academic ways. Exterior details include rustication, pedimented windows, loggias, Chicago style windows, and a large entablature. The interior has more of a Neo-Classical Revival style than Renaissance Revival, with Greek order employed on the first floor and a grand banking room using the Corinthian order on the second floor. The plaster ceiling is richly detailed with coffering and moldings. The walls and floors are variously finished with polished marble, paneled wood, and molded plaster. On the second floor, adjacent to the banking room, there is a conference room with a decorative plaster ceiling, leaded glass doors, and paneled wood walls. On the upper floors, the office space has been altered throughout the 20th century. The integrity of this building has been well preserved since its construction. The exterior is virtually unaltered; and only some of the significant interior finishes of the first two floors were superficially covered during remodeling in the 1960s. All of the original finishing and molding will be restored during current rehabilitation of the structure. The offices on the upper floors have little significant detail and will be redecorated according to the tenants' plans.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Garrett Building is an early 20th century office structure in Baltimore's municipal and financial districts. The building is a thirteen story, seven bay, flat roof building with a parapet, which combines the Renaissance Revival style with the Commercial style. Built in 1913, in the "M" method of construction which consists of concrete poured around a steel frame, the structure is faced with coursed limestone above a granite base.

The main doorway lies in the central bay of the northern facade. It consists of plate glass double doors in a stainless steel metal frame(not original to the structure) with an identical pair of doors behind it forming a vestibule which has polished white marble walls and floors. Surrounding the exterior doorway is a simplified architrave surround.

Windows on the first story are plate glass framed in stainless steel and are recessed due to the thickness of the wall. The end bay windows are more narrow than those in the adjacent interior bay which also has a simplified architrave surround. In recent years these four openings have had cement planters placed below the window sills. In the third and fifth bay are much smaller windows. The complete fenestration pattern on this floor is A-B-C-D-C-A. Facade spaces between all of these openings are rusticated except for the lower two stone coruses which comprise the granite base.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

At the second floor level, a belt course with an ovolo molding below marks the floor level. Above this line, the seventh through sixth bays on both the second and third stories are linked in a rather complex blind loggia. The second, fourth, and sixth numbered bays contain 20 light, steel and bronze frame windows. On either side of them are engaged fluted Ionic columns with pilasters linking them to the walls. The third and fifth bays contain a niche with a raised panel below. The columns support a full entablature containing "1839 Robert Garrett and Sons 1913" carved in the frieze. Dentils and modillion blocks decorate the cornice. On either side of this grouping there are copper single light plate glass windows with pediments above which have recessed horizontal cornices. Supporting these are drops consisting of a stone block with a pyramid face above a stylized triglyph. A recessed panel descends from these pediments to the base of the surround. Beneath these recessed windows is found a raised panel. In front of all the second floor windows there are limestone parapets and balustrades in which the top rail and base continue across the facade to form broken string courses.

Above the third floor the fenestration changes. A decorative iron fencing links the even numbered bays in continuous bands of Chicago style windows from the fourth to tenth floors. Engaged columnettes with bell capitals decorated with acanthus leaves divide the window units. A simple entablature surmounts each unit; a wrought iron balustrade extends in front of each unit. The bands of windows are recessed as a single plane into the stone facade. The odd numbered bays, including the end bays on the second floor, contain copper and anodized aluminum (not original) six over six double hung windows with stone subsills.

At the tenth floor level there is a cast iron balcony stretching across the second through sixth bays. Supported by elaborate cast iron brackets decorated with curving, lacy, foliated motifs, the balcony's base is coffered with rosettes in each panel. The railing of the balcony also is highly decorative with balusters consisting of arabesque patterns between paired square balusters. A medallion marks the center of the railing. The balcony has deteriorated.

Above the balcony, from the eleventh to twelfth floors, engaged Ionic columns are placed in the same bays in combinations with the metal window units. Above them lies the roof architrave and cornice (no frieze) which has plain paterae in the architrave. Above this cornice at the roof line is a paneled parapet with recessed corners.

The east facade of the Garrett Building, though subordinate to the north facade, presents nearly an equal amount of detail. It is five bays, and differs from the north facade only in its openings. On the first floor, the end bays contain a wood, single light window and transom; the east window contains a vent in the transom. The central bay contains a dual light wood window (altered from a single light at some point) with a transom above which has also been divided.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The even numbered bays contain doorways closed with an iron grill. Both doors have transoms and the east one has vents and duct work. Above these openings runs the belt course described earlier.

In the central three bays of the second and third floors there is a blind loggia which is similar to that of the north elevation. Fluted Ionic engaged columns, linked to the walls with pilasters, stand between each bay to support an entablature. The fenestration in the second story loggia bays consists of paired, copper, four over four, double hung wondows. At the side of each window there is a partial Doric pilaster with a decorative necking. These small pilasters support a small entablature which divides the two floors. The third floor has identical fenestration without the pilasters. A parapet with raised panels runs in front of the second floor loggia windows, and the base and top rail of the balustrade link with the string courses of the north facade. The third floor loggia windows have a wrought iron balustrade with an arabesque pattern in front of them.

The end bays of the second story also have elaborate windows indentical to those in the main (north) facade end bays. The rest of the windows are copper one over one double hung with stone subsills. A balcony and loggia identical in form and location to the western balcony projects from the wall. The cornice, architrave, and parapet continue from the main facade across this elevation. The iron balcony has deteriorated.

The western facade is adjacent to an alley and another building, and therefore contains less embellishment. The walls are constructed of yellow brick laid in four course common bond. The corners have marble quoins, and the roof cornice and parapet continue at the top of this facade. Another loggia arrangement and balcony identical to that of the east facade adorns the eleventh and twelfth floors. The iron balcony has deteriorated.

The south facade is even simpler. Its corners are detailed with returns for the cornice, parapet, and the limestone facade treatment. The rest of this facade consists of unpainted, four course common bond brick. The second and sixth bays are recessed and light air wells. Only the stories above the sixth are exposed, since another building is attached to the lower stories.

The first floor interior is a "T" shaped plan and contains offices and an elevator utility shaft surrounding a carefully designed entrance hall. The floors and walls are polished white marble. The floor marble has deteriorated. The ceiling and its decorative moldings are built of plaster. Doors to offices open off the east and west ends on the cross-axis, while the south wall is composed of elevators and, on either side, stairwells. Spaced along the walls are Doric order pilasters which form a grid with two columns in the central space. This grid is reflected by a paneled ceiling and a green marble grid on the floor. Egg and dart motifs border these ceiling panels, which also contain rectangular coffers with the egg and dart motifs. The stairs have

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

closed metal string and wrought iron balusters in an arabesque pattern. Geometric patterns decorate the stair carriage.

The second floor plan consists of a single, two story space with a service core against the south wall. Two Remington Sherman vaults project from the northern wall. On either side of the service space are two-run stairs leading up to the second story. Along the east and west wall are offices. Part of the floor, now covered with carpeting, was a herringbone wood floor inlaid with mahogany, which echoes the ceiling pattern. The walls consist of polished marble on the first floor level, and paneled plaster with wave molding on the second level. A molded belt course divides these floors. Above them, there is a crown molding with an egg and dart motif and Greek fret.

Two parallel rows of pilasters and piers with panels and stylized Corinthian capitals are located on the service core wall and between it and the vaults. Structural beams between the piers and pilasters are expressed in plaster with moldings creating a series of large panels across the ceiling. The walls have a variety of treatments. The entrance from the service core is a double metal glass door with a transom above containing a decorative iron screen. A marble hood supported by consoles and an architrave surround marks this doorway. On the east and west walls, there is paneled wood up to the door height, polished marble above, and then the plasterwork. On each side of the second floor there is a central balcony. The balconies have a marble balustrade supported by marble consoles.

Some of the offices on the east and west side have wood paneled and plaster walls on the interior. The openings have architrave surrounds, and the doors have cornices above the door head and scrolls on either side. A crown molding circumscribes the room. The floors are a herringbone pattern with inlaid mahogany along the circumference.

The stairs leading up to the mezzanine level are closed string metal stairs with paneled marble risers. The railing contains a geometric pattern of rectangles and festooned paneled posts. Above the wells are leaded skylights, which are thought to be Tiffany glass. These were covered with an acoustical ceiling.

The east room (room number 309) on this level contains the old conference room which has a shallow plaster barrel vault ceiling and paneled wood walls. The wood flooring has a basketweave pattern; the walls have small baseboards and crown moldings. The ceiling is decorated with a simple arabesque pattern in plaster.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

On the east wall of this space is a wood three bay loggia. The center bay contains four leaded glass French doors with fluted engaged Doric columns on either side. The other two bays are blind and have Doric pilasters on either side. The necking of each has rosettes, while the echinus is an egg and dart motif. The piers between the French doors are paneled and, on their interior planes, are pilasters with bell capitals and acanthus leaf molding. The room's windows are of leaded glass. A kitchen adjoins the north side of this conference room.

On the west side is a simple room (room number 311) with no interior decoration. There are wood framed French doors in the west wall which match those on the east side of the floor.

The upper floors have been completely altered from their original appearance. The floors are all carpeted, the ceilings consist of suspended acoustical tile. The walls have a variety of finishes, usually paint or fabric. The doors all have metal or painted wood surrounds. The windows do have their original wood architrave surrounds.

The library on the 13th floor has a linoleum floor, partially paneled walls, and plain wood surrounds on the windows.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
__ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	
___ 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1913–1914 **Builder Architect** Wyatt and Nolting, Architects

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: B and C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Garrett Building, designed and built in 1913 by the Baltimore architects J. B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting, possesses significant architectural and historical value for the city of Baltimore. A clear example of the early 20th century Commercial style of architecture, it combines thirteen floors, flat wall planes, regular fenestration, and flat skyline with Renaissance Revival details such as rustication, pedimented windows, niches, and loggias. Although several other buildings share its style, few possess such a balance between traditional and progressive influences in their design. The building has neither the degree of academism and decoration possessed by the Maryland Trust Building, the Munsey Building and the Equitable Building, nor the degree of modernism and abstraction possessed by the Keyser Building and the Continental Trust Building. Moreover, no other structure incorporates such strong, dramatic use of cast and wrought metalwork in its design. The architects, Wyatt and Nolting, were a prolific firm who designed many significant structures in the city. This building's commercial importance lies in its construction for the Garrett and Sons investment banking company. Founded in 1835 as the nation's second such bank, the firm made enormous contributions to Baltimore's economy and the success of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Throughout its years in the building, from 1914 to 1974, Garrett and Sons was a leading Baltimore financial institution offering a wide variety of services in several cities. Robert Garrett, who initiated the buildings's construction and who was the original Robert Garrett's great-grandson, rose to a level of unparalled social prestige and became extremely influential in the civic life of Baltimore. For example, he founded Baltimore's Bureau of Recreation, began the Boy Scouts of America in the city and headed the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Robert Garrett emigrated to America with his family in 1790 when he was seven and grew up on America's frontier: Washington County, Pennsylvania. On a trading expedition at age 16 with his brother, he had to spend the winter with Indians in Marietta, Ohio. According to all accounts, this trip firmly impressed upon him the West's vast undeveloped resources, as well as its substantial need for basic supplies and finished goods. He moved to Baltimore in 1801, worked in the Patrick Dinsmore produce and commission house for three years, began his own firm of Wallace and Garrett, but then returned to his home county in 1812.

However, his interest in Baltimore's trading and his wife's affection for the city motivated him to return in 1819. That same year he founded Robert Garrett and Company. His business achieved early success mainly due to contacts

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

he had developed while living in Pennsylvania. These people traded through Garrett, and recommended him to new settlers establishing the frontier stores and trading posts. His name spread further westward as his contacts moved on and continued to recommend his firm.

Garrett achieved ultimate success through sound business judgement and remarkable intuitive thinking. He realized Baltimore's geographic advantage as a port, being further inland than Philadelphia, New York or Boston, and was unafraid of experimenting with unproven modes of transporting freight. Moreover, he was able to make good decisions at a time when the state of the business markets was vague due to poor communication and fragmented domestic currency. His basic strategy was to be the first merchant established in an area and to provide the shortest route with the fastest transportation. By providing excellent service to the West, he encouraged more people to move there, which in turn increased his clientele. In 1839, his sons became partners, and Robert Garrett and Sons was formed.

Recognizing the settlers' needs for finished products, Garrett began importing foreign goods, which led to his involvement in banking. Foreign buyers paid the Garretts in sterling for their goods and services, which the firm subsequently sold for profit. This activity began a foreign exchange for the Garretts.

Robert Garrett and Sons switched from trading, shipping, and commission interests to almost solely banking, as a result of its involvement in the early stages of development of the B & O Railroad. The progressive-minded Garrett was an early supporter of efforts to establish the B & O. After its incorporation, Garrett used his foreign business contacts to sell bonds abroad to help finance the B & O's construction. The fledgling railroad struggled along until John Work Garrett became its president in 1857 on the suggestion of Johns Hopkins after a rousing speech delivered by Garrett at a director's meeting. Thus the B & O and Robert Garrett and Sons began their intimate relationship.

The firm sold bonds not only for the B & O, but also for other lines which could provide western connections for it. The Central Railroad, the Northern Virginia Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad all received financial support and advice from the Garrett and Sons. In order to foster western development and the extension of these western lines, the firm sold bonds for Ohio counties and townships. Gradually, the commission and grocery business of Garrett and Sons diminished; by 1859 it was winding up affairs with several customers.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

The period from 1860-1907 was a time of slowly diminishing activity for the firm. Henry Garrett had taken over most of the day-to-day operation of the firm in 1855, while his brother continued to work with the B & O. Their father died in 1857.

By the late 1860s, Garrett and Sons had virtually ended all commissions and forwarding work, but it was still involved in shipping. In fact, the Garrett's trans-Atlantic shipping line to Europe, established soon after the Civil War, was one of the first American lines operating at that time.

In 1870 the business moved from the merchant area of the city on North Howard near Lexington Street to the financial district (now the Municipal Center). Garrett's sons became partners in the firm, and because Robert was heavily involved in work for the B & O, T. Harrison Garrett became the firm's operating manager. The firm had involved itself in brokerage by this time, and in April of 1875 became members of the Baltimore Stock Board (later in 1881, the Baltimore Stock Exchange). From 1884 until the 1900s the firm operated essentially as a private bank looking after the family interests.

When T. Harrison's son Robert formally joined the firm in 1907, it experienced a new period of growth which attempted to regain the firm's former importance and glory. On October 1, 1911, he reorganized the firm and added a bond and investment department. Partners were added in 1916; a new bond department branch opened in Philadelphia in 1917, and the firm became a representative of J. P. Morgan and Company for the sale of loans for Britian and France. Following World War I, the firm added several more offices as well as Baltimore's first direct private telephone wire to New York's financial center. It continued to limit its banking as a private one for family and business associates. Although it survived the Depression, its business almost came to a standstill. The Securities Act of 1933 required Garrett and Sons to terminate banking altogether.

Robert's son Harrison continued to expand and to develop the firm. In January of 1947 it became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and in 1950 an associate of the New York Curb Exchange. July of 1963 marked its full membership in the American Stock Exchange. In 1964, the firm transformed itself from a partnership to a corporation, thereby reducing its liability. By 1965 it had absorbed two other local investment firms, and offered services such as underwriting new issues of local and national securities, dealing in all stocks and bonds, municipal financing, and research services. 1974 was the end of the Robert Garrett and Sons Company, for it merged with Alexander Brown and Sons, the nation's first investment banking house, founded in 1800.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

In addition to owning and operating one of Baltimore's most important commercial enterprises, the Garrett family became the leading family in Baltimore; it attained a position of power, wealth, and social prominence with which few citizens could compete. Robert Garrett began this achievement by actively working to improve the city of Baltimore. He served as director for the Baltimore Water Company, Baltimore Gas Company, and Baltimore Shot Tower Company. He was a director for several banks, and established quality hotels in the city. Although these efforts were altruistic, they also attracted more people to Baltimore, which in turn increased demand for his commission trading.

In the late 18th and the 19th century, the Garretts restricted themselves solely to civic and philanthropic pursuits. All served as directors on numerous boards of financial institutions and were members of civic, religious, and social organizations. Robert Garrett epitomized this trend. A devotee of physical recreation, he founded and directed Baltimore's Bureau of Recreation; he was vice president and later chairman of the board of the Playground Association of America; he initiated the Boy Scouts of America in Baltimore; and he served as director and president of the YMCA for 44 years. He was Chairman of the Public Improvement Commission, sponsor of the Baltimore Museum of Art, trustee of the Walters Art Gallery, and president of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. He also was involved with religious organizations by serving as a trustee of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church and president of the Baltimore Ferderation of Churches, and in 1948 cited by the International Council of Religious Education as the year's outstanding layman in religious education. These activities of the Garretts as well as their immense, spectacular residences on Mount Vernon Square and in Baltimore County gave the family a social position equivalent to the Astors of New York.

The Garrett building was constructed during the regeneration of the company. In 1912 the firm hired J. B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting, partners, to design a new office building. They had formed their partnership in 1887 and were responsible for some of Baltmore's finest late 19th and early 20th century buildings. Their work is virtually a catalogue of architectural styles of that time including the Tudor half-timber style Roland Park Shopping Center, 1896 (considered to be the first shopping center in the United States and listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Roland Park Historic District); the Second Renaissance Revival Baltimore City Courthouse, 1900; Queen Anne and Shingle style residences, 1902; the Commercial and Second Renaissance Revival style Keyser Building, 1904; the Gothic Revival wings to Mount Clare Mansion (1753-1787) in the 1930s; and the Bauhaus style Patterson Park High School, 1933.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

Wyatt and Nolting's design is important for Baltimore because its combination of the Commercial style with Renaissance Revival detailing is not only a significant example of early 20th century design, but also a distinctive example in the context of Baltimore's central business district architecture. The building possesses a monumental scale and simplicity of form juxtaposed against detailing such as rustication, pedimented windows, loggias, and entablatures. These details have been exaggerated and simplified, and this mixture of academic details applied in a non-academic manner clearly illustrates the movement from revivalism to modernism. Moreover, the detail and scale of the interior exhibit the means then used to impress people with a company's power and wealth. The detail also shows the high level of craftmanship existing in the building trades in the early twentieth century.

This design is also distinctive within its area, which was completely rebuilt following the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904 and thus contains numerous examples of the early 20th century period of architecture. The building's design exhibits a balance between revivalism and modernism which very few other large scale buildings possess. Structures such as the Maryland Trust Building, the Munsey Building, and the Equitable Building show a conservative attention to accurate reproduction and employment of historical details as well as extensive use of decoration to enliven the large expanses of wall and fenestration on the facades. Other structures, such as the Keyser Building and the Continental Trust Building exhibit very progressive influences in their abstracted decoration and amount of fenestration. The Garrett Building's design lies between these two extremes with its careful, but free, use of historical detail and fenestration. Moreover, the use of cast and wrought iron in enormous balconies is not found on any other structure, and the embellishment, scale, and integrity of the main banking room are found in only three other existing bank buildings.

As a result, the Garrett Building is not only associated with one of Baltimore's most pre-eminent and influential businesses, but also physically reflects those qualities. And just as the company was integral in shaping Baltimore's early economic life, the building is integral in shaping Baltimore's financial district. Currently the building is also participating in Baltimore's downtown renewal along with several office buildings, such as the Redwood Building, the old United States Fidelity and Guaranty buildings, and the Water Street stores. The Garrett building has served as a prominent business address since its construction in the early 20th century. The building will soon be rehabilitated and restored by its owner, the distinguished law firm of Gordon, Feinblatt, Rothman, Hoffberger and Hollander. The plans include the reuse and restoration of the architecturally significant rooms and details. In this way the building will continue to contribute to the architectural heritage of Baltimore.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Alexander Brown and Sons, Baltimore," Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department Vertical File, Baltimore, Maryland.

Baltimore City Directory, 1912, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department; Baltimore, Maryland.

Baltimore: Its History and Its People, Bibliographical, Vol. II, New York Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912.

"Garrett (Robert) and Sons," Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department Vertical File, Baltimore, Maryland.

Howard, George W., The Monumental City, Its Past History and Present Resources, Baltimore, M. Curlander, 1889.

Sandborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Baltimore, Maryland, Vol. III, New York, Sandborn-Perris Map Company, 1901 con. to 1911, 1914 con. to 1932.

Williams, Harold A. Robert Garrett and Sons, Inc., Origin and Development 1840-1865. Baltimore: n.p., 1965

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the west side of South Street and the north side of German (now Redwood) Street, running thence south on the west side of South Street 53 feet 2 inches to the north side of a 13 inch wall there situate thence west in a straight line binding on the north side of said wall 100 feet to a 6 foot alley there situate thence north binding on said alley with the use thereof in common 53 feet 10 3/4 inches to the south side of Redwood Street. thence east binding on the south side of Redwood Street 100 feet to the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property being nominated includes only the city lot upon which the resource stands.

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey

DATE: November 1981

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: C.H.A.P., Room 601, City Hall

CITY: Baltimore STATE: Maryland 21201

TITLE: Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of Historic Sites, B-3688

DATE: November 1981

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

CITY: Annapolis STATE: Maryland 21401

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-3688

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre (.122 acre)

Quadrangle name Baltimore East

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	361060	4349880	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

For boundary description see Continuation Sheet #10
For boundary justification see Continuation Sheet #10

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

state	N/A	code	county		code
e		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Barbara A. Hoff, Director of Development		
organization	Dalsemer, Catzen and Associates, Inc.	date	November 1981
street & number	14 Light Street	telephone	(301) 837-3691
city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland 21202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 10-29-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

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

date

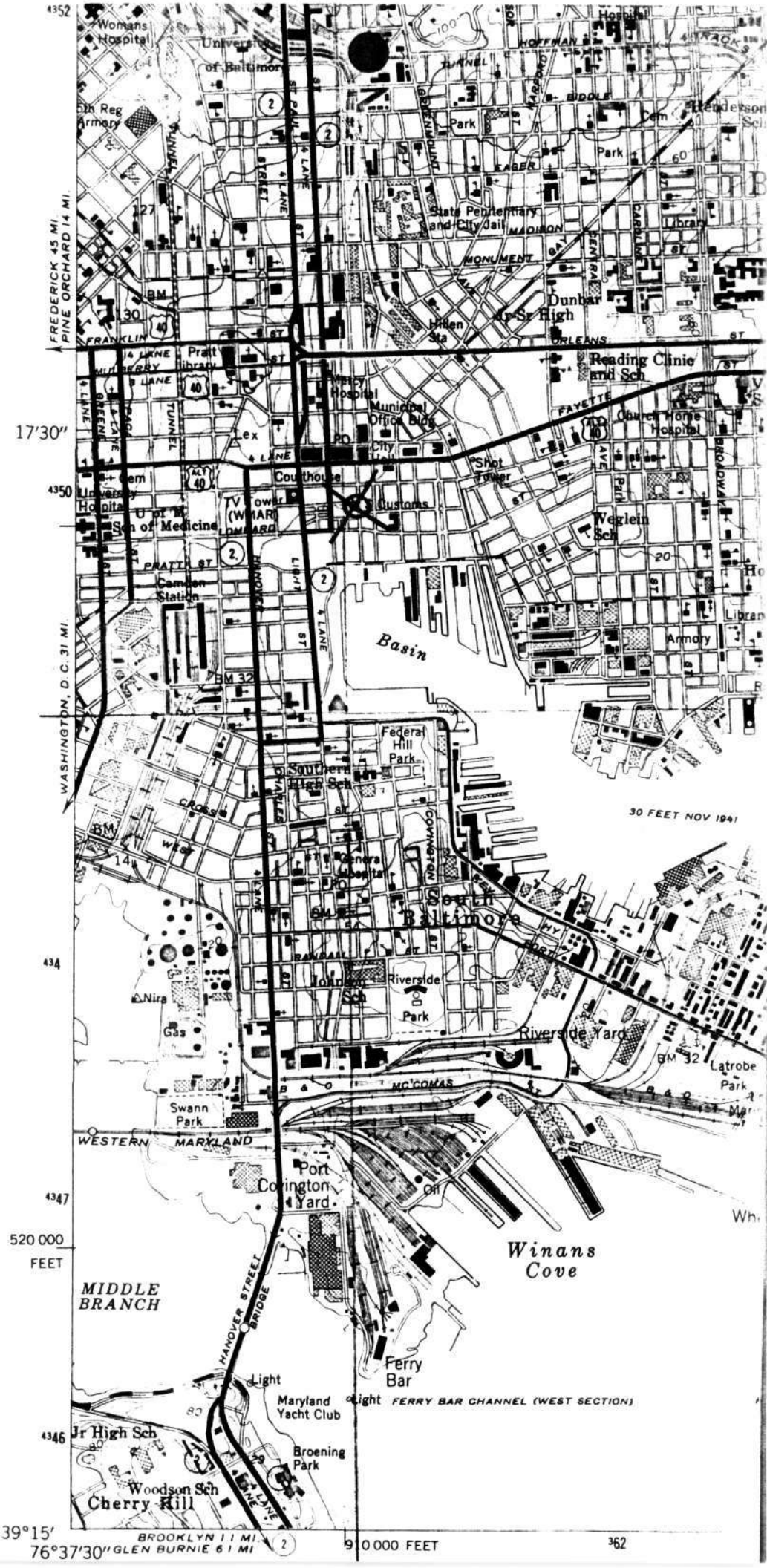
Keeper of the National Register

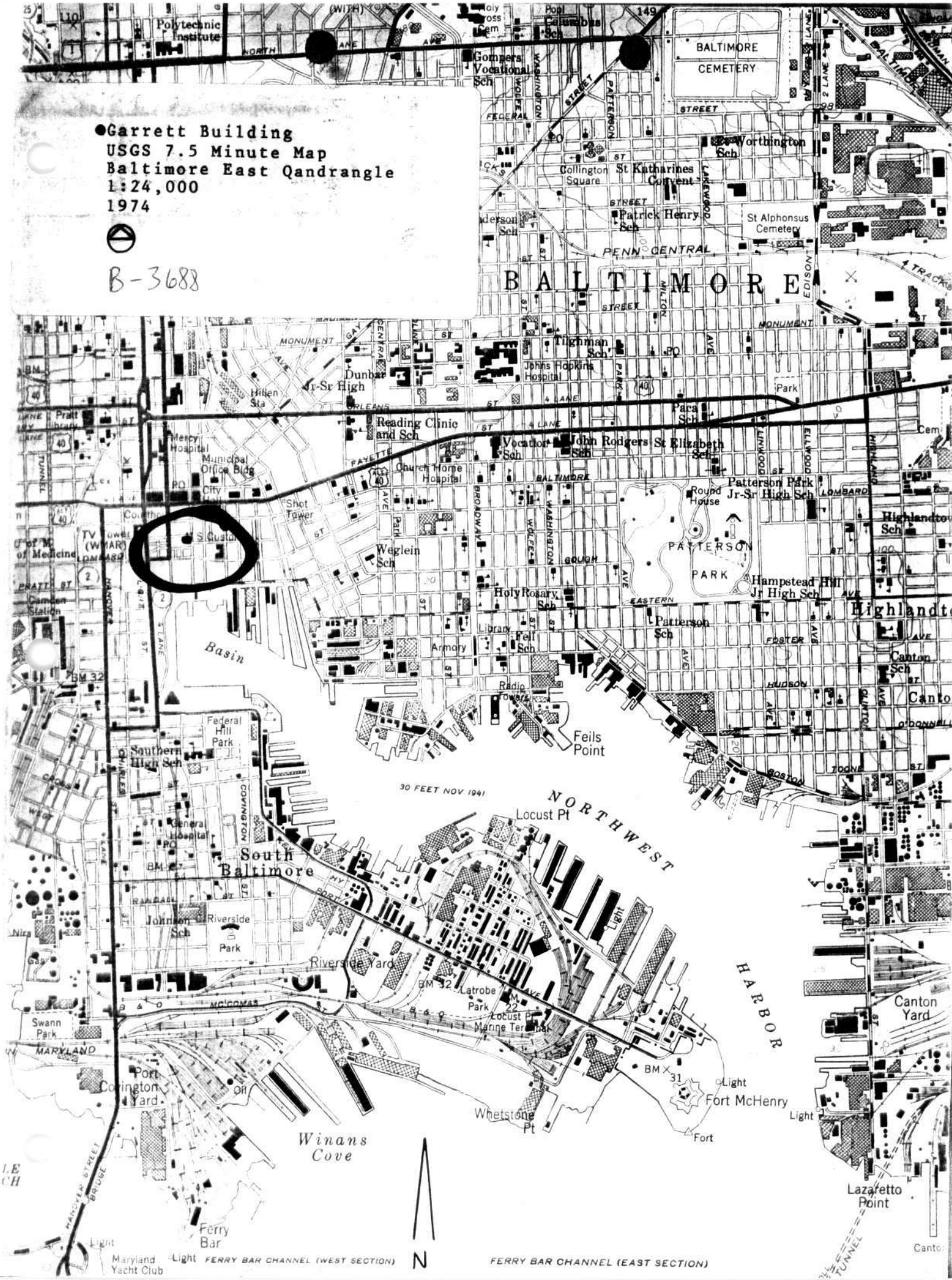
Attest: date

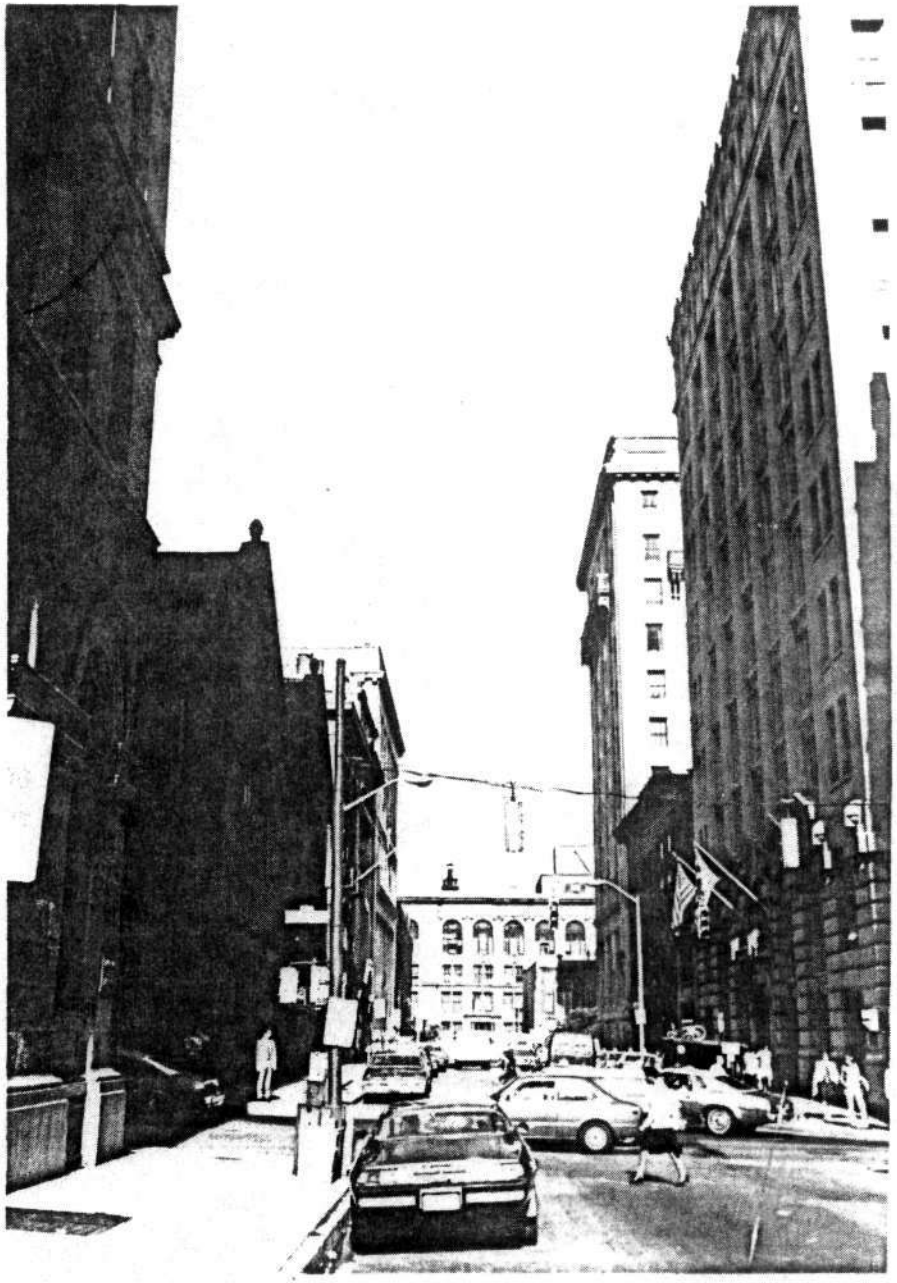
Chief of Registration

B-3688
GARRETT BUILDING
BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

18-361060-4349880




●Garrett Building
USGS 7.5 Minute Map
Baltimore East Qandrangle
1:24,000
1974
B-3688
Polytechnic Institute
Gompers Vocational Sch
BALTIMORE CEMETERY
Worthington Sch
Collington Square
St Katharines Convent
Patrick Henry Sch
St Alphonsus Cemetery
PENN CENTRAL
BALTIMORE
Tighman Sch
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Dunbar Jr-Sr High
Hillen Sta
Pratt Library
Reading Clinic and Sch
Para Sch
Mercy Hospital
Municipal Office Bldg
Vocational Sch
John Rodgers Sch
St Elizabeth Sch
Church Home Hospital
Patterson Park Jr-Sr High Sch
Round House
Shot Tower
TV Tower (WMAR)
Weglein Sch
PATTERSON PARK
Hampstead Hill Jr High Sch
Holy Rosary Sch
Patterson Sch
Library
Armory
Fell Sch
Basin
Radio Towers
Feils Point
Federal Hill Park
Southern High Sch
30 FEET NOV 1941
NORTHWEST
Locust Pt
General Hospital
South Baltimore
Johnson Sch
Riverside Park
Riverside Yard
Latrobe Park
Locust Pt Marine Terminal
HARBOR
Canton Sch
Canton Yard
Swann Park
Port Covington Yard
Oil
Whetstone Pt
Fort McHenry
Winans Cove
Lazaretto Point
Ferry Bar
Maryland Yacht Club
FERRY BAR CHANNEL (WEST SECTION)
FERRY BAR CHANNEL (EAST SECTION)
N



B-3688

GARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE, MD

MAY 1982

T. BISHOP

NEG Baltimore, Gatron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

VIEW SOUTH ON SOUTH ST
FROM BALTIMORE ST

GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE, MD

MAY, 198

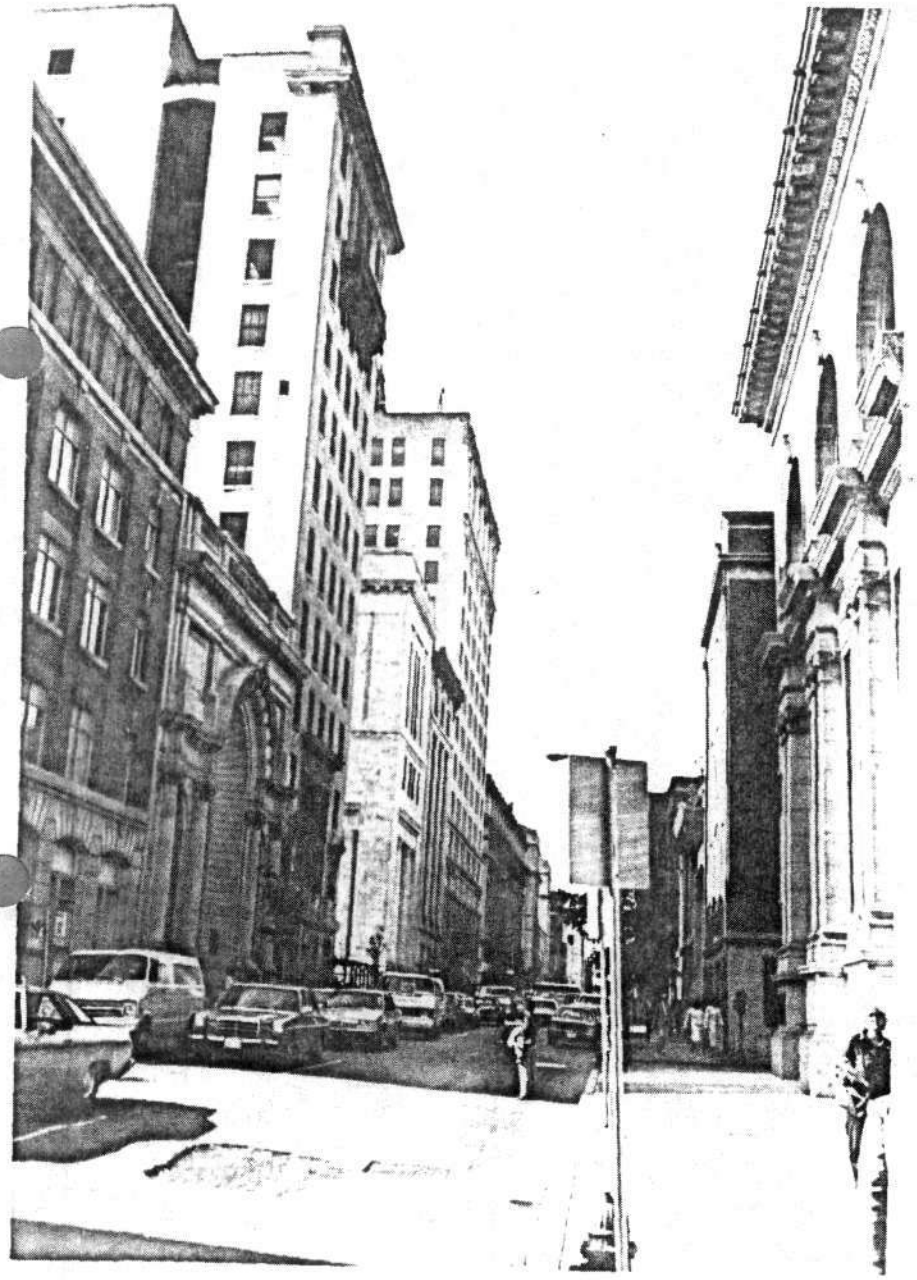
T. BISHOP

NEG: Baltimore, Gatron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

OF

VIEW EAST ON REDWOOD STREET FROM
CALVERT

B-3688



B-3688

BALTIMORE, MD

MAY 1982

T. BISHOP

NEG: Dalsemer, Sutton & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#3 OF 49

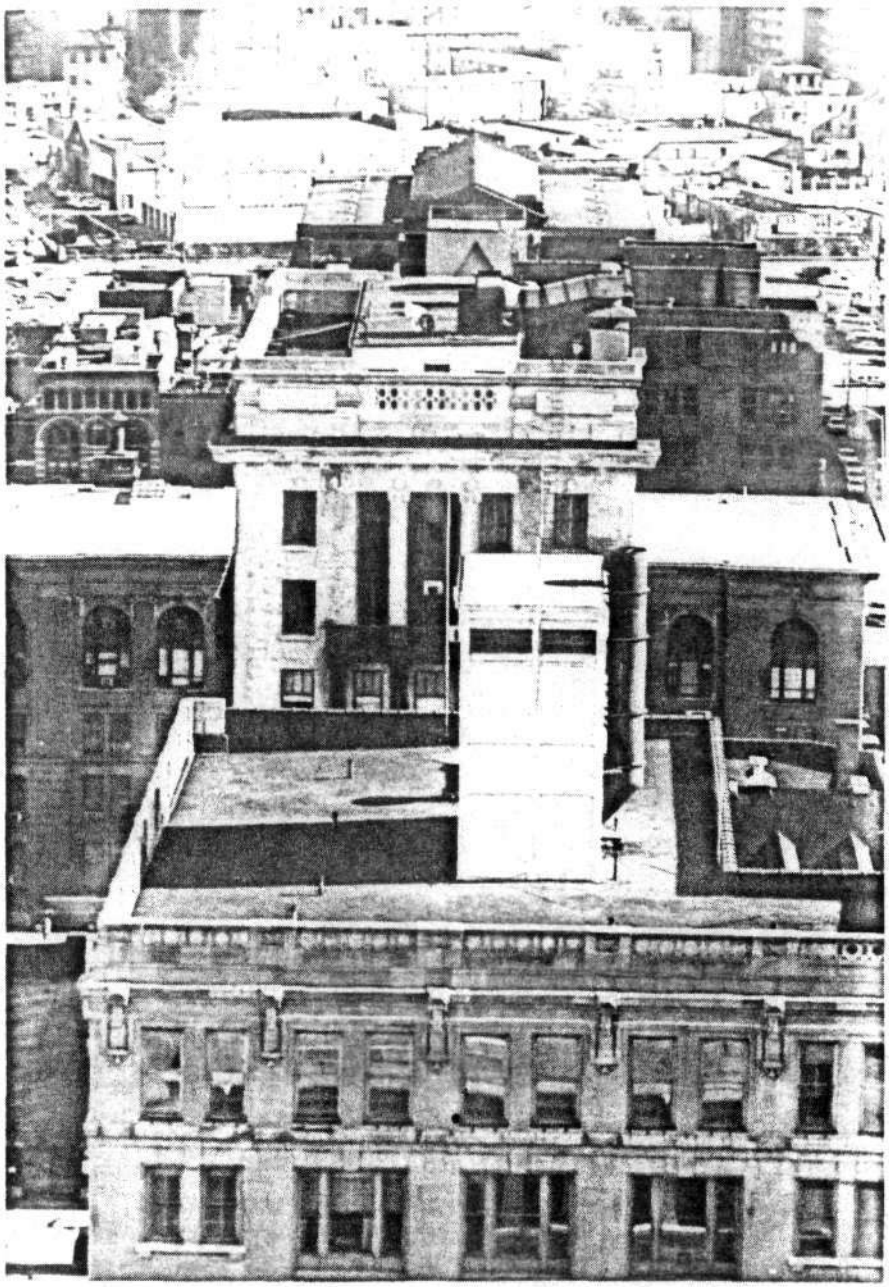
, MD

NEG: Dalsemer, Sutton & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#4 OF 49

B-3688

B-3688



[illegible]

[illegible], MD

FEB 1988

B. HUFF

NEG: Dalsemer, [illegible] Inc.
121 [illegible]
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#5 OF 14

B-3688

B-3688

GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE MD

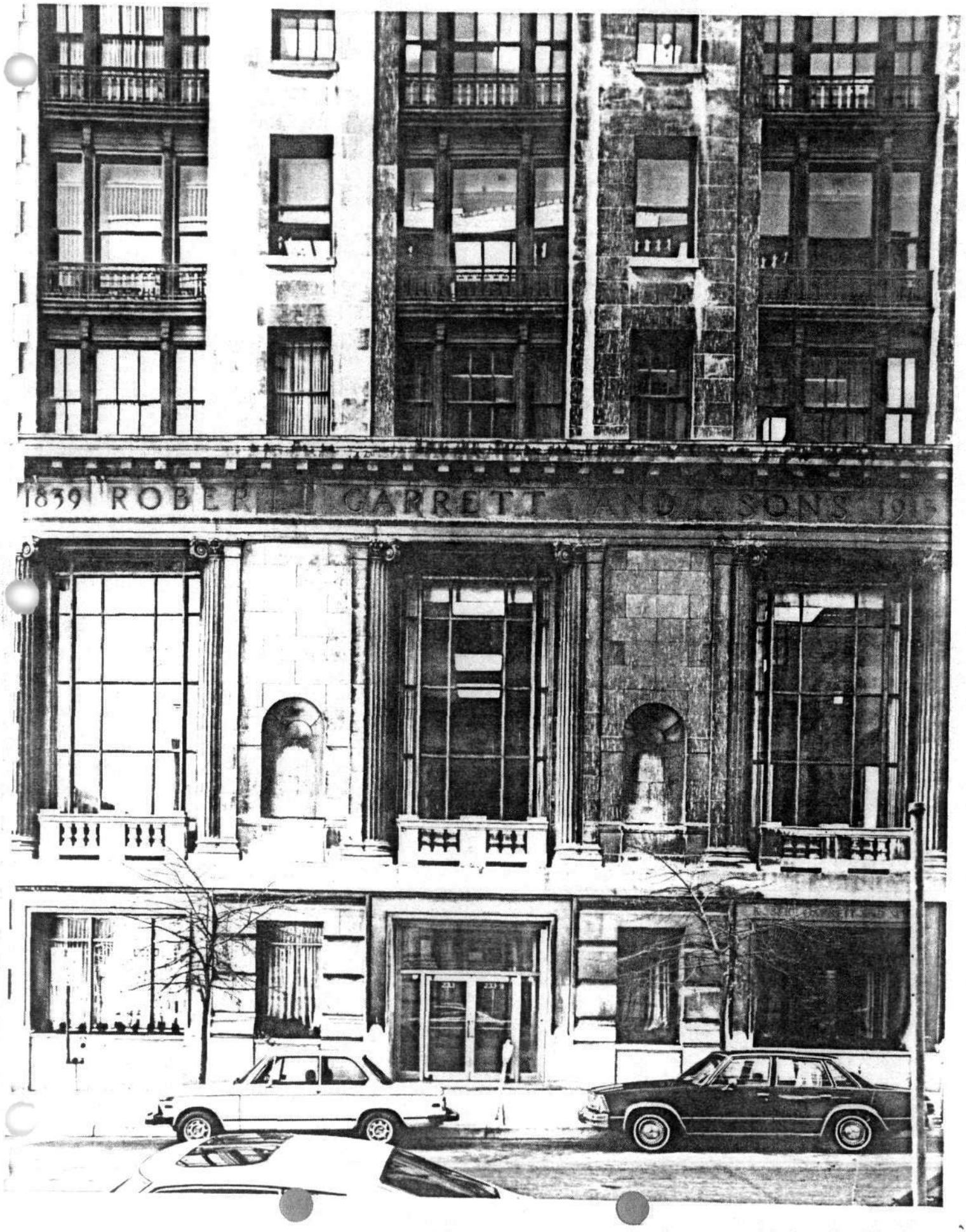
NOV 1981

PHOTO & NEG

NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS

A Make 3

B-3688



B-3688

GARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

NOV. 1981

PHOTO: NEG

[illegible]

#2 OF 19

NORTH ELEVATION

8-2688

B-3688

[illegible] BUILDING

BALTIMORE MD

[illegible]

B HOFF

NEG Dalsemer, Catson & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#8 OF 99

DETAIL OF ROOF ENNEAVOURS
PARAPET N.E. CORNER

[illegible] BUILDING

BALTIMORE

[illegible]

B HOFF

NEG Dalsemer, Catson & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#9 OF 99

DETAIL OF WINDOW, NORTH
ELEVATION

B-3688

B-3688

GARRET BUILDING

BALTIMORE MD

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEG Dais[illegible], Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#10 OF 19

DETAIL OF [illegible] AND [illegible],
NORTH [illegible]

B-3688

B-3688

GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE MD

NOV. 1981

PHOTO & NEG

PARSONS - BARKHAGES [illegible]

[illegible] WATER [illegible] BALTIMORE [illegible]

#11 OF 49

Lake [illegible]

SOUTH ELEVATION

B-3688

B-3688

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, MD

JAN. 1982

R HOFF

NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#12 OF 49

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (EAST ELEVATION)

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, MD

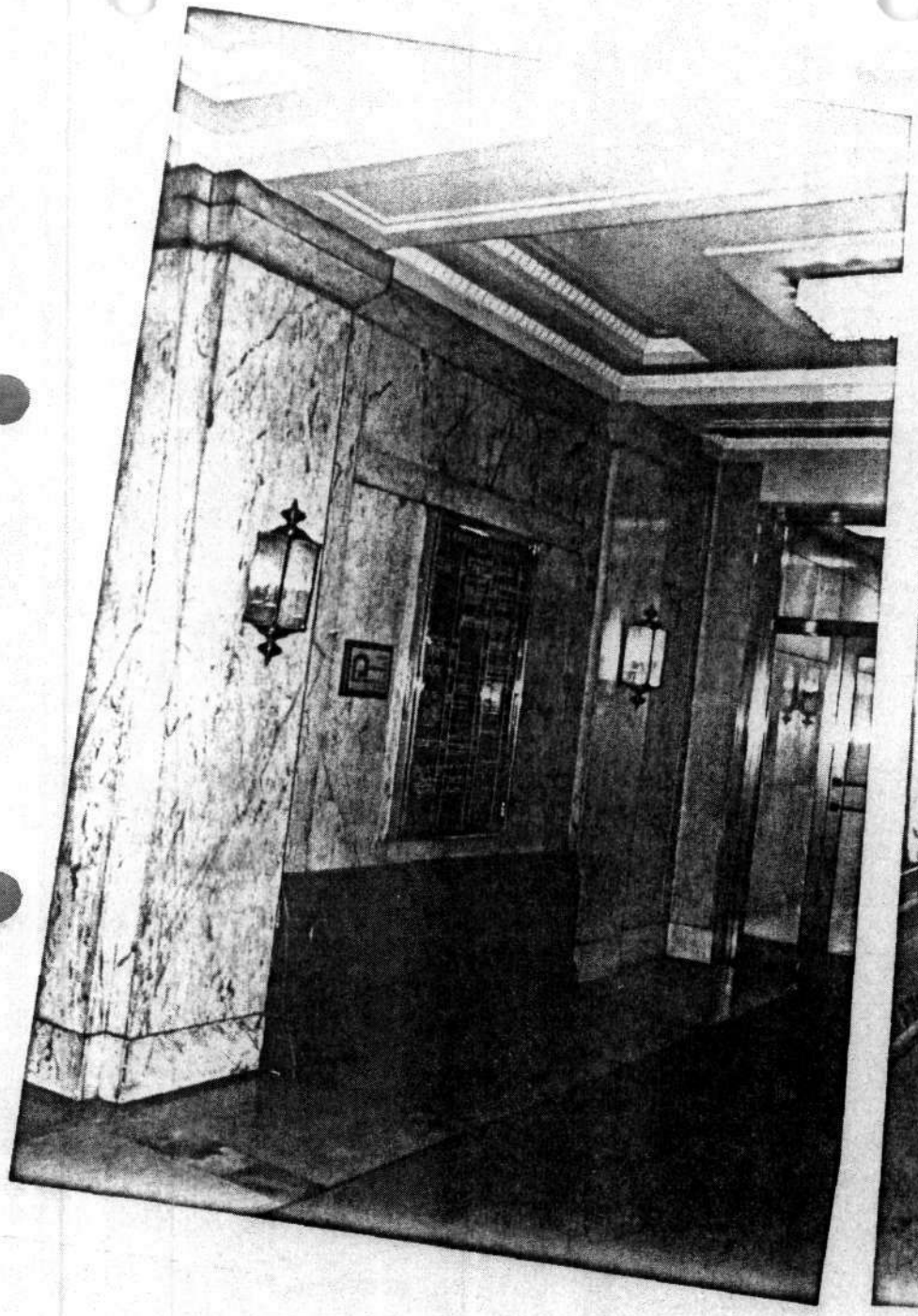
JAN. 1982

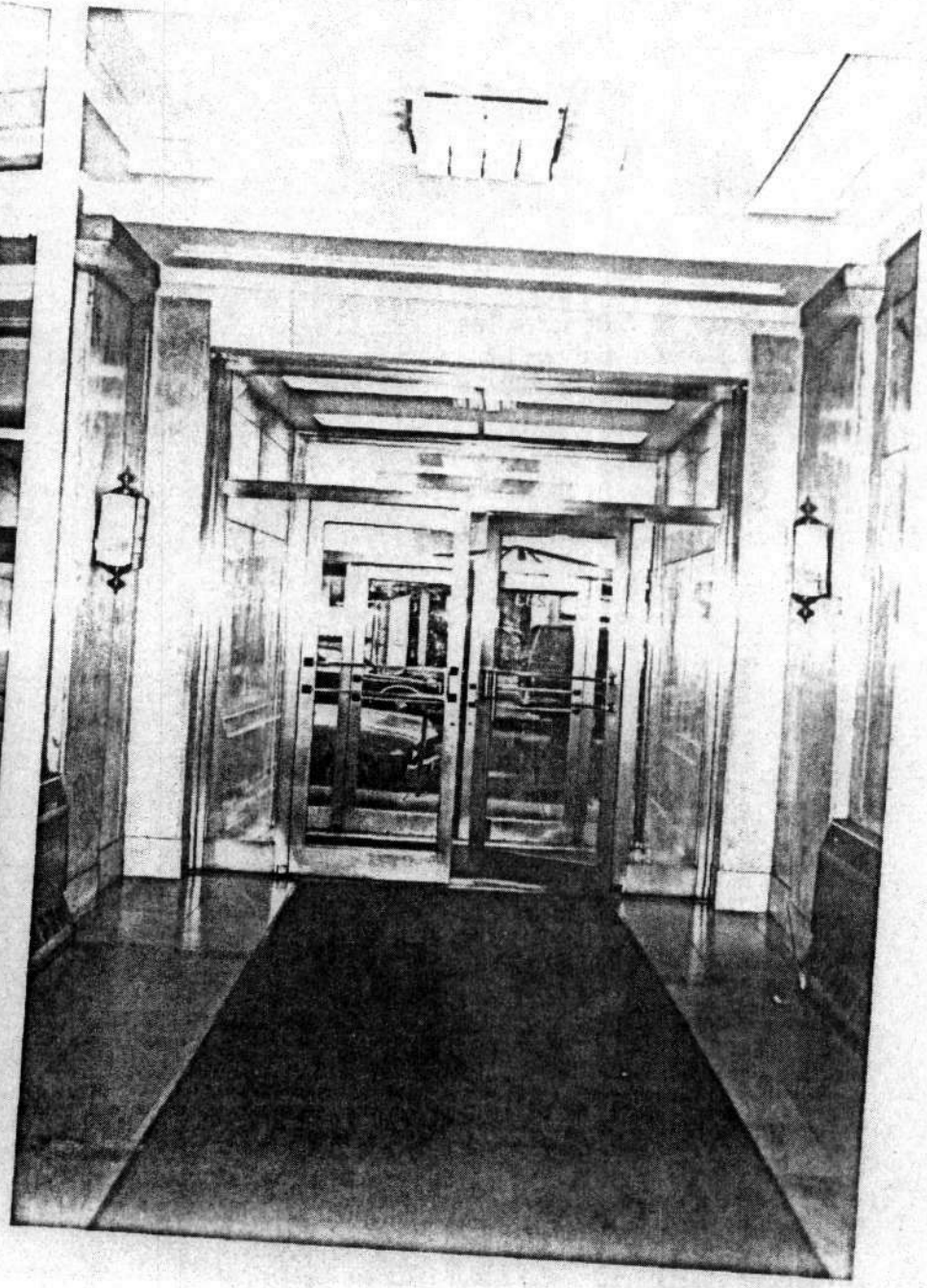
R HOFF

NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#13 OF 49

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (EAST ELEVATION)





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GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE, MD

FEB. 1982

B. HOFF

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121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#14 OF 49

ENTRANCE HALL, CAMERA FACING NORTH

GARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB. 1982

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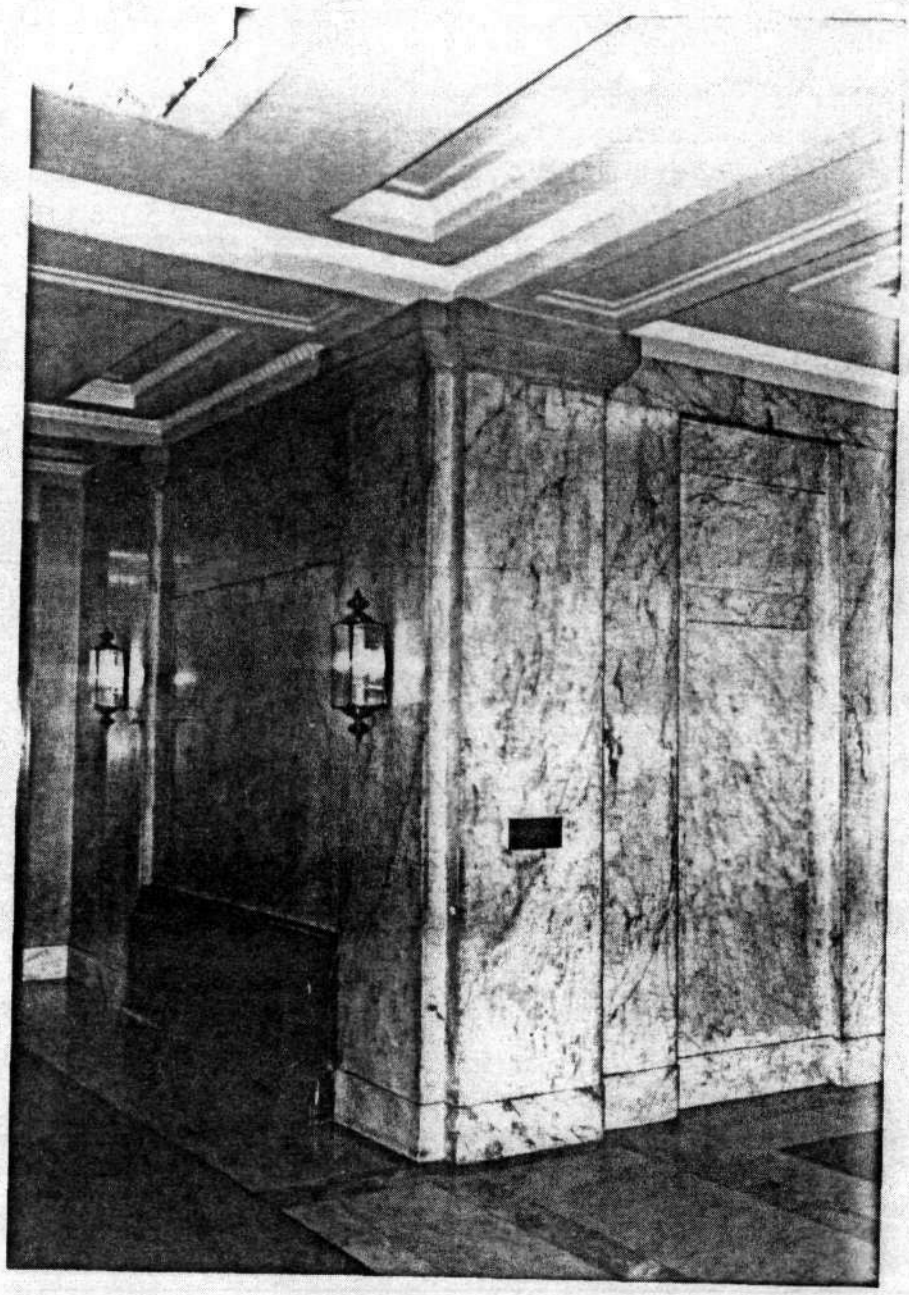
DALSEMER, CATZEN, & ASS

Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#15 OF 49

ENTRANCE HALL, CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

B-3688



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BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB., 1982

B. HOFF

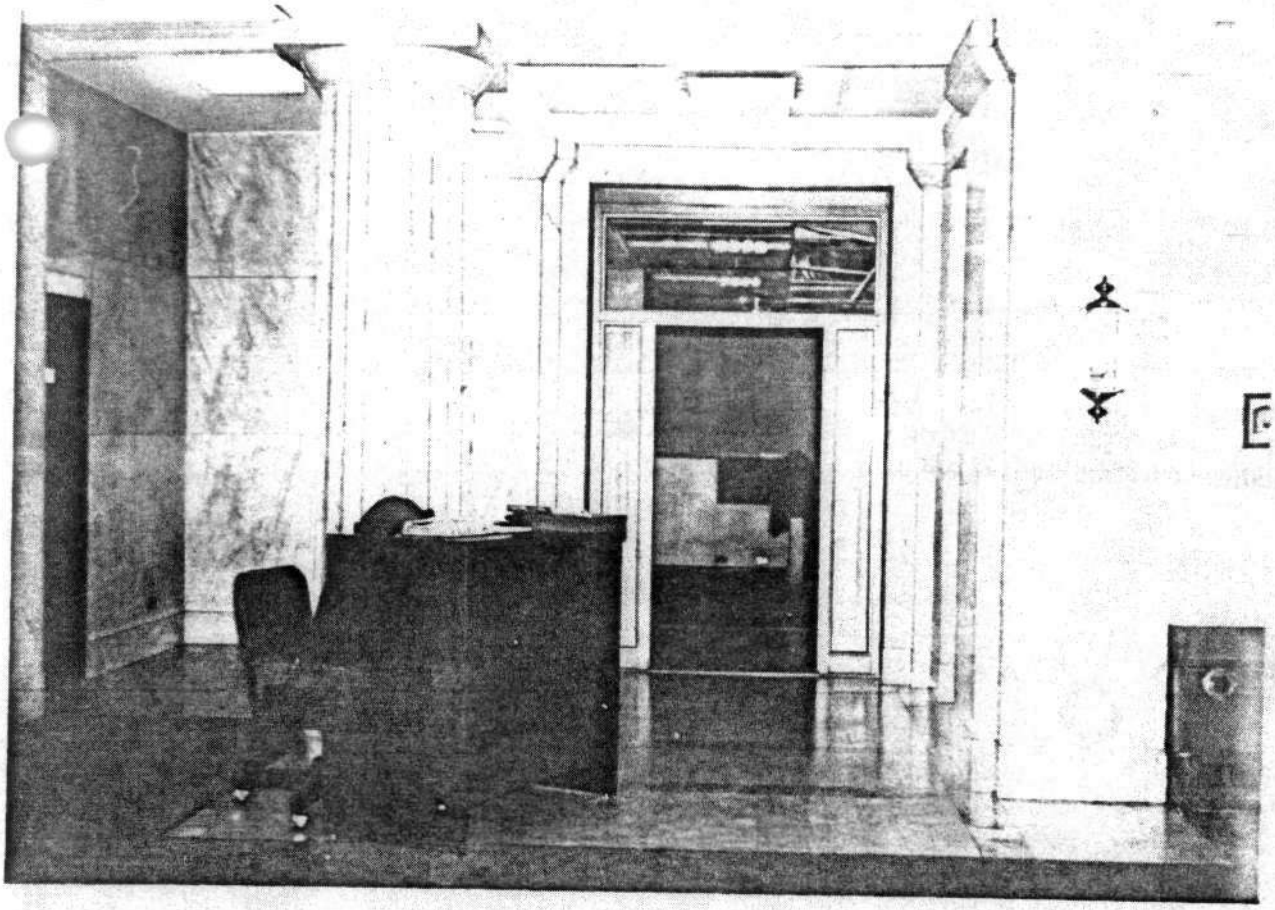
NEG DALSEMER, CATZEN, & ASS.

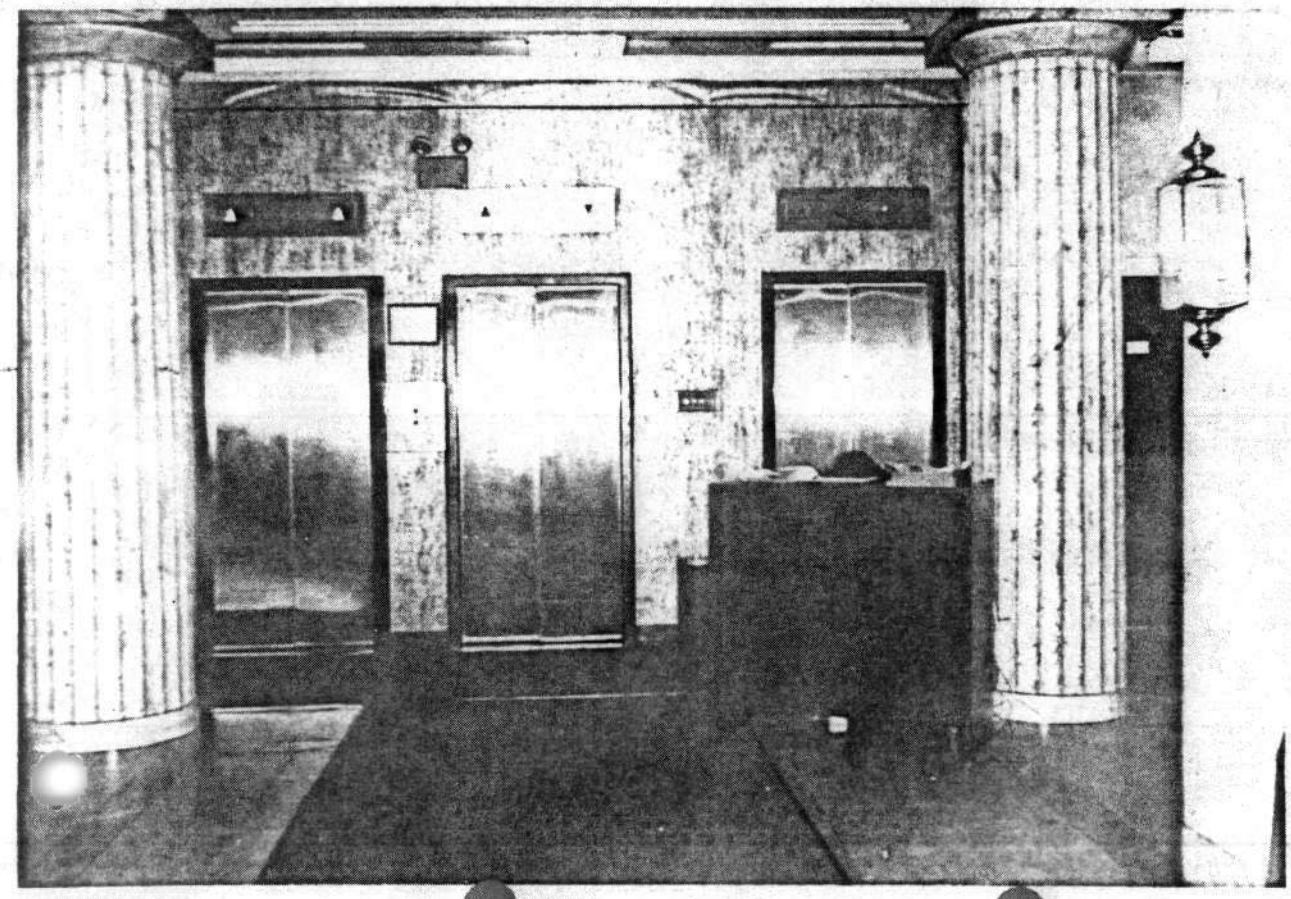
Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#16 OF 49

ENTRANCE HALL, CAMERA FACING
NORTHEAST

B-3688





B-3688

[illegible]

BALTIMORE MD

FEB 1982

B. HOFF

NEG Dalsemer, Catron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#17 OF 19

ENTRANCE HALL CAMERA FACING WEST

[illegible] BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

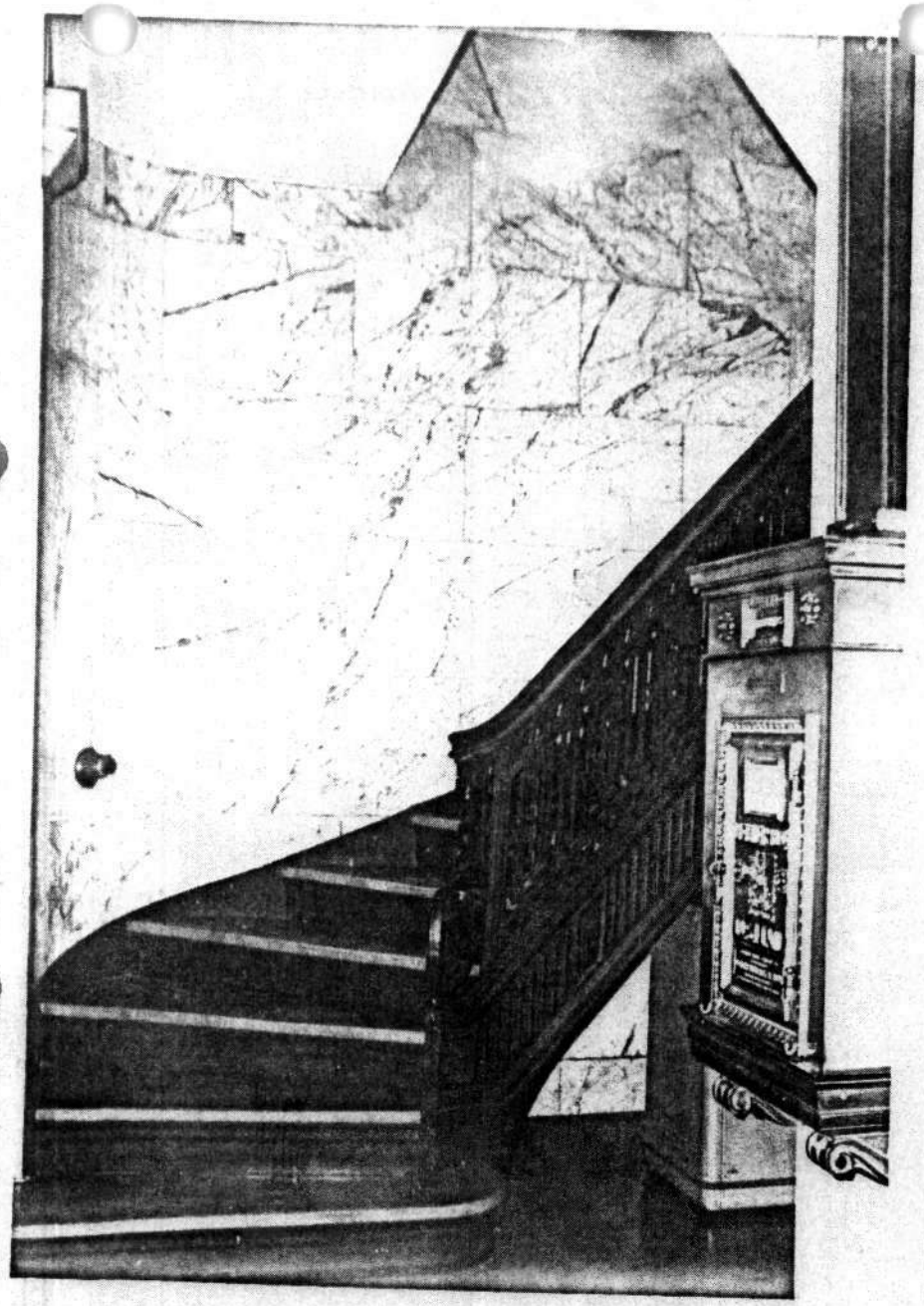
FEB 1982

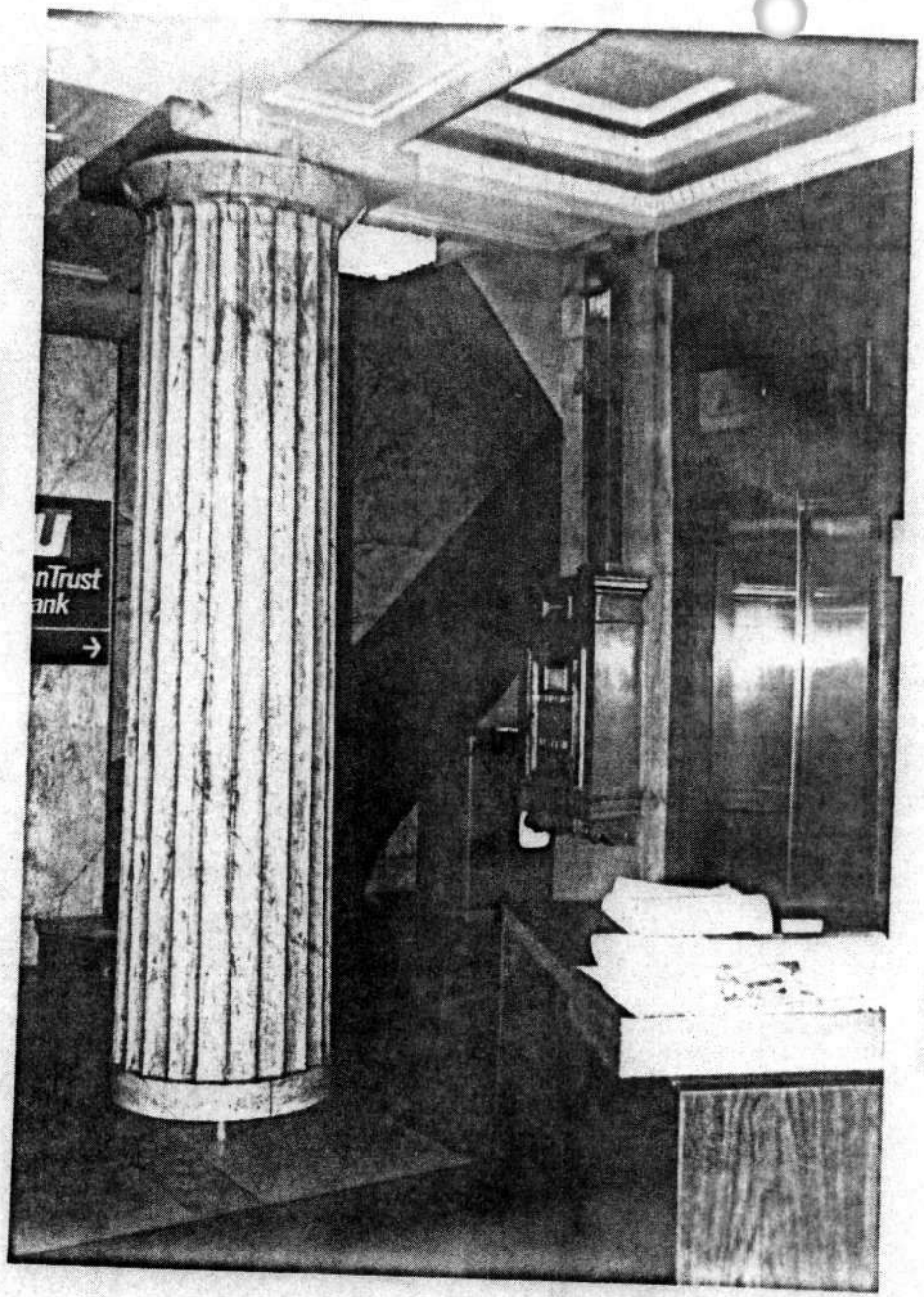
B. HOFF

NEG. Dalsemer, Catron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#18 OF 19

ENTRANCE HALL, CAMERA LOOKING SOUTH





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GARRETT BLDG
BALTIMORE MD
FEB. 1982
B HOFF

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121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#19 OF 19

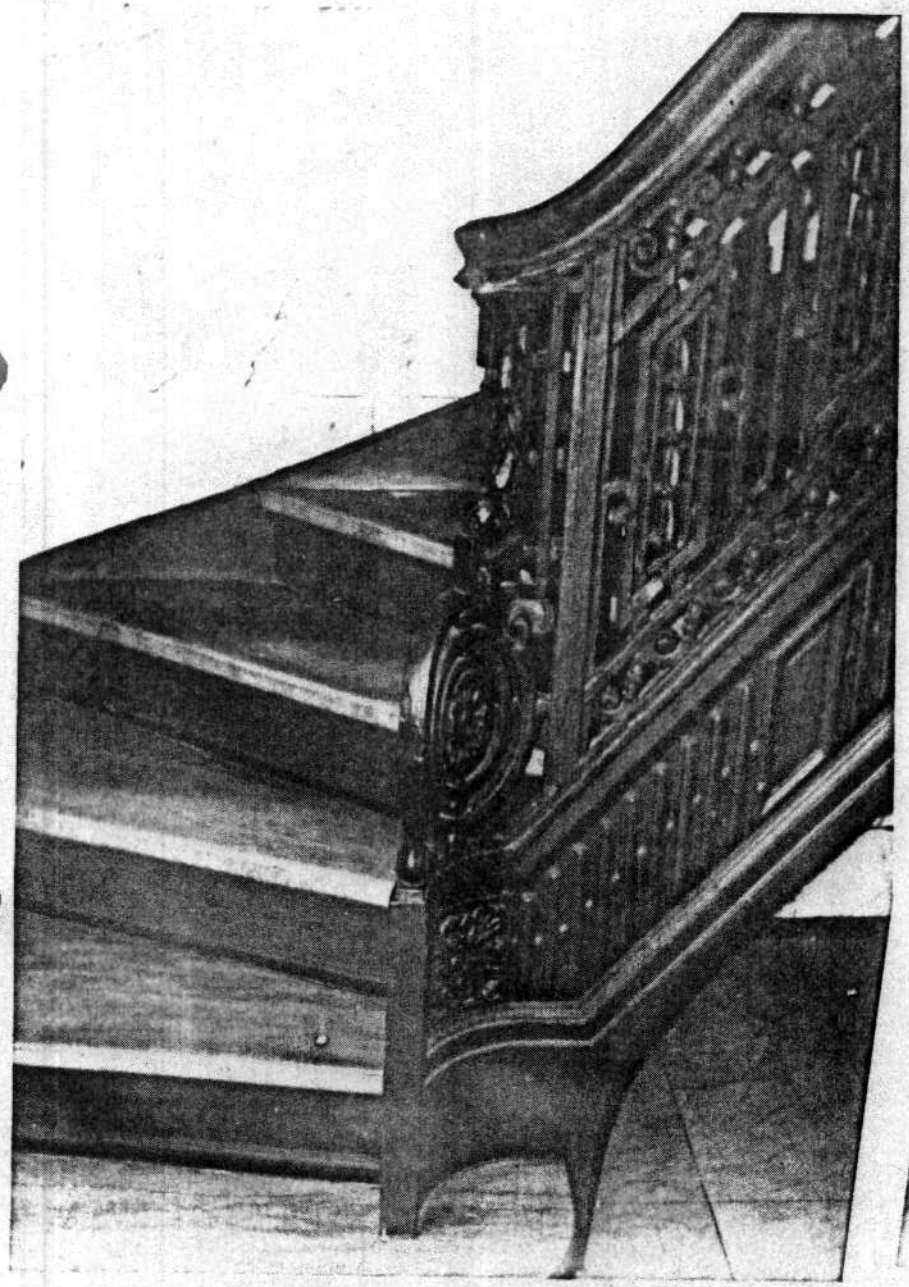
ENTRANCE HALL CAMERA LOOKING
SOUTHEAST

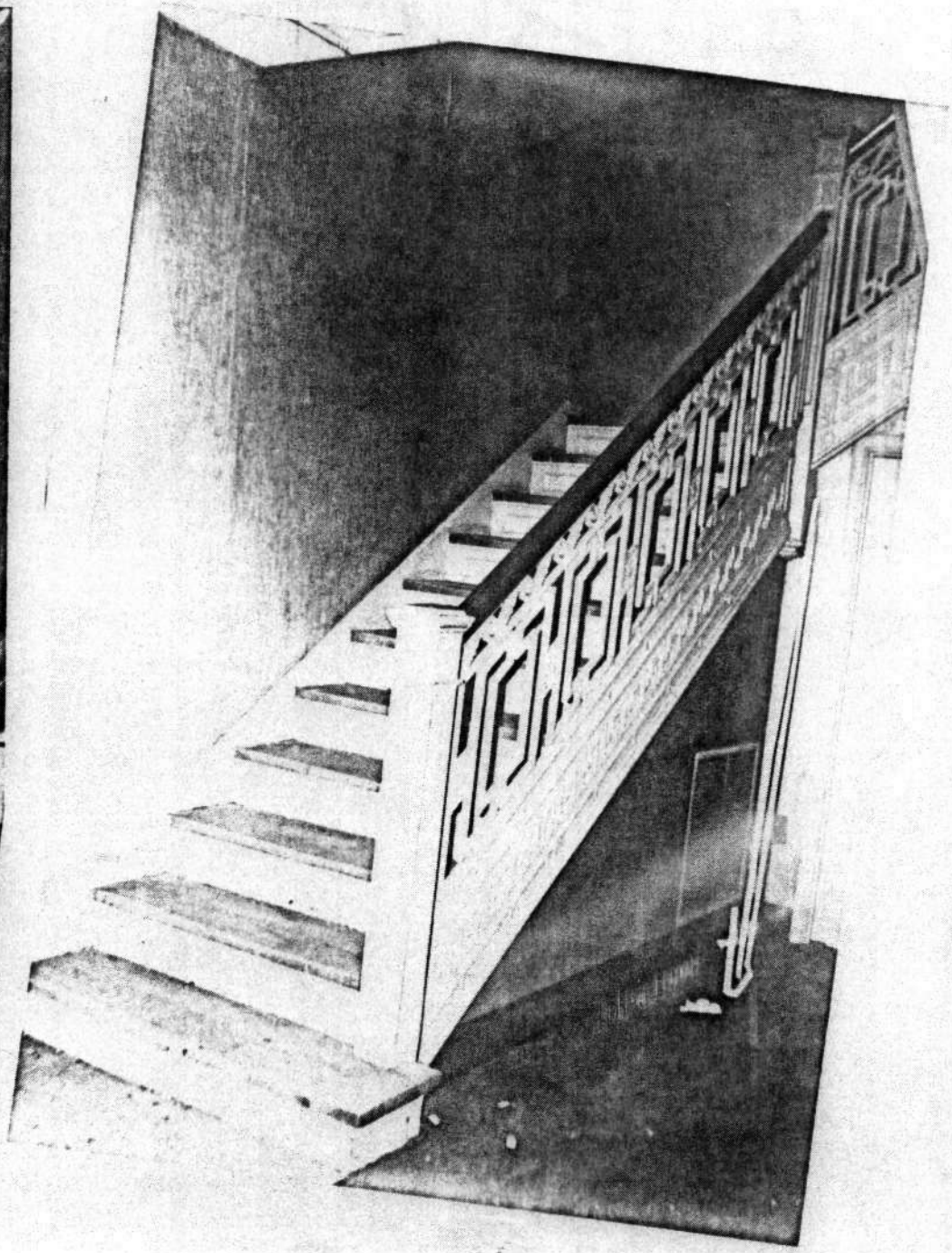
GARRETT BLDG.
BALTIMORE, MD.
FEB. 1982
B HOFF

NEW Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#2 OF 19

ENTRANCE HALL EAST STAIR
[illegible] FACING EAST





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BALTIMORE, MD
FEB. 1982
B. HOFF

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Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#22 OF 49

ENTRANCE HALL, WEST STA
CAMERA FACING SOUTH

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BALTIMORE, MD
FEB. 1982
B. HOFF

NEW Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#2 OF 49

ENTRANCE HALL, DETAIL
[illegible] STAIR

8-3688

B-3688

CARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

Nov. 1981

PHOTO & NEG

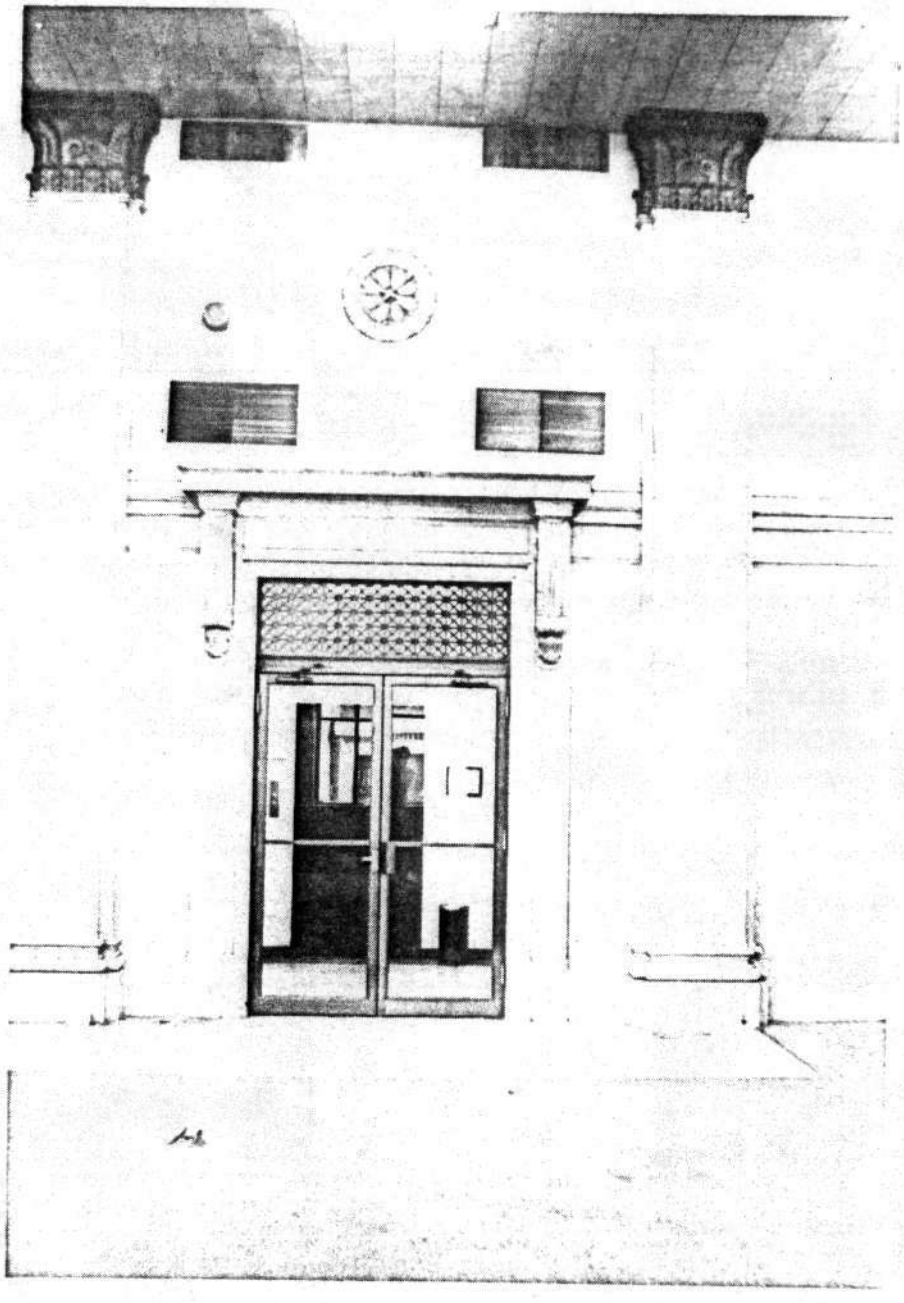
PARSONS + BAUCHAGES, ARCH'S

[illegible] WATERLOO, BALTIMORE, MD

#23 OF 49

DETAIL: DOOR [illegible] DRIVING ROOM, [illegible] FACING E.

B-3688



GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE MD

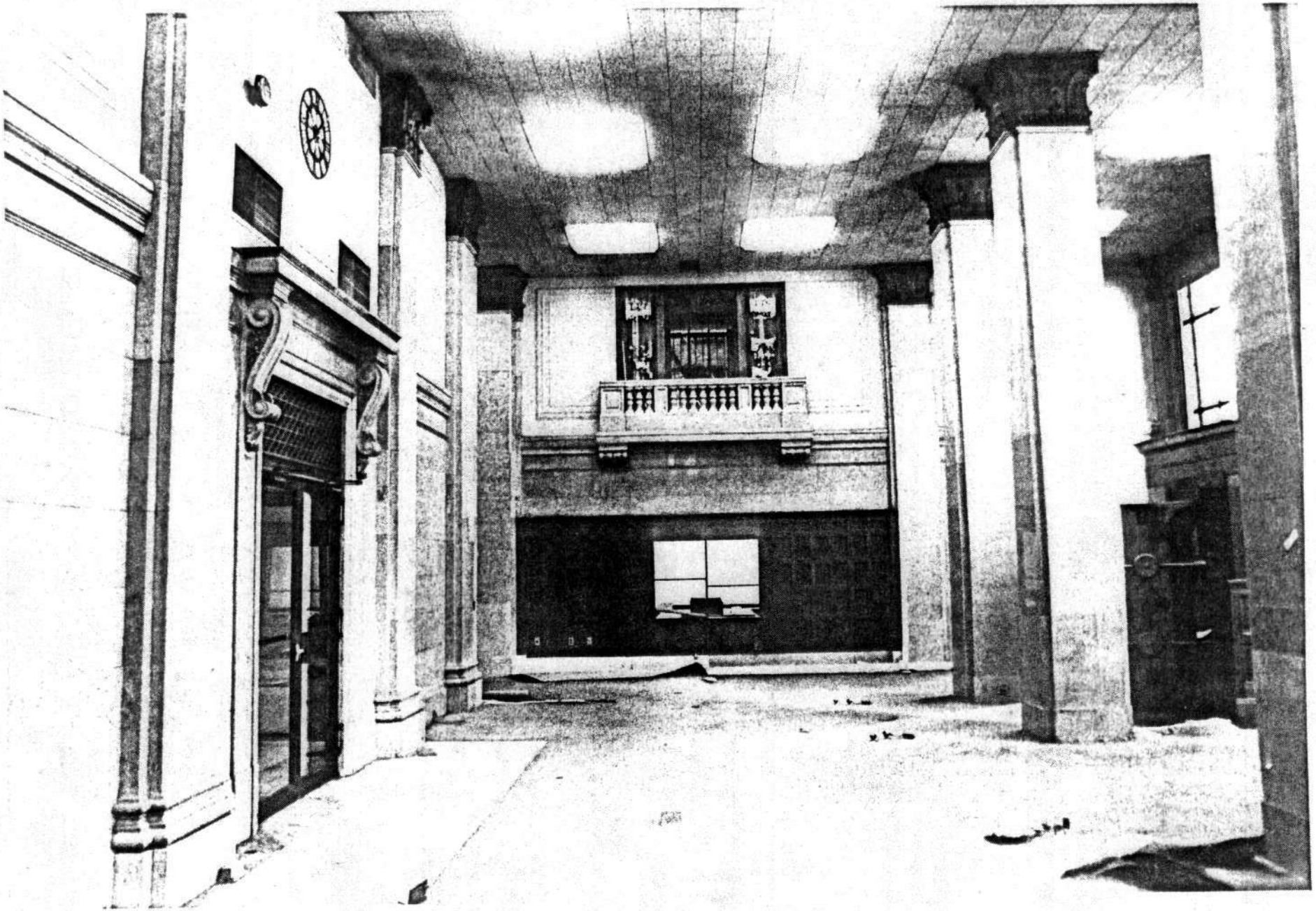
FEB 19[illegible]

[illegible]

NEG-Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
201 OF 19

BANKING ROOM, CAMERA #[illegible]

SOUTH



8-3688

B-3688

[illegible]ARRETT [illegible]

BALTIMORE MD

NOV 1981

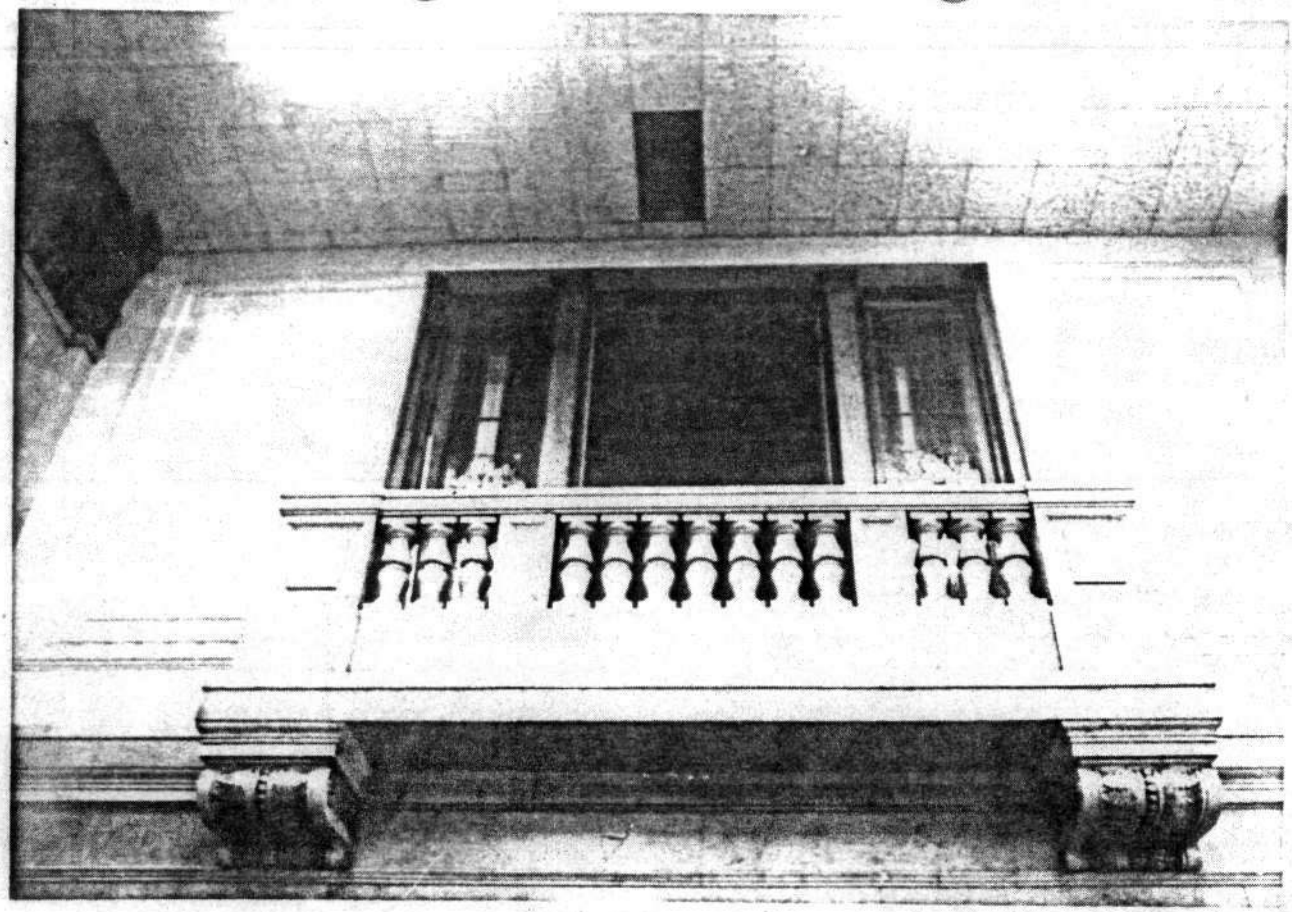
PHOTO & NEG PARTONS AND [illegible] [illegible]

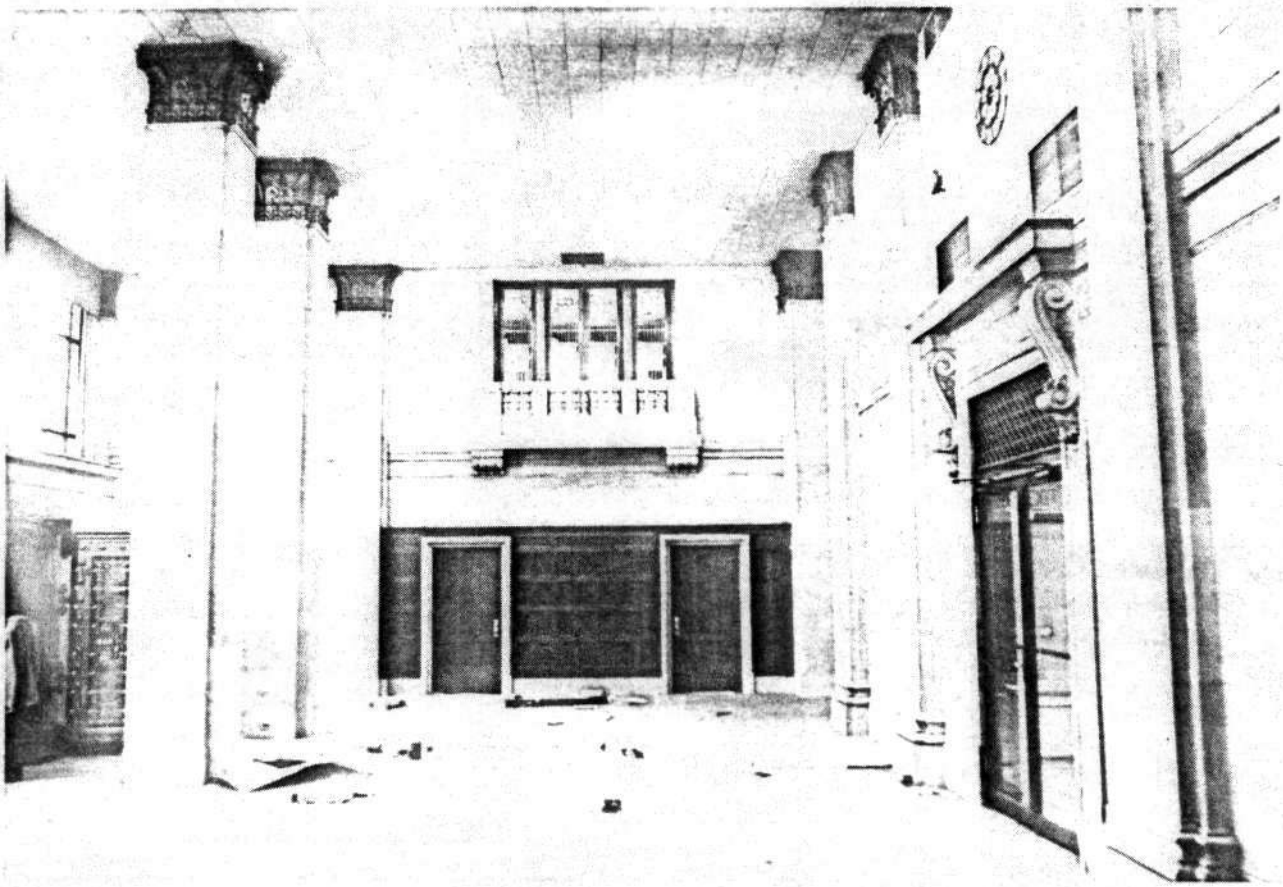
[illegible] WATER [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] OF 49

BANKING ROOM CAMERA FACING WEST

B-3688





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GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE MD

FEB 1982

B. HOFF

NEG- Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#26 OF 49

WEST [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] MD

B. HOFF

FEB 1982

NEG Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#27 OF 49

BANKING ROOM, CONFIRM FACING EAST

B-3688

B-3688

GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE MD

NOV. 1981

PHOTO & NEG

[illegible] + BAUCHAGES, ARCH'S

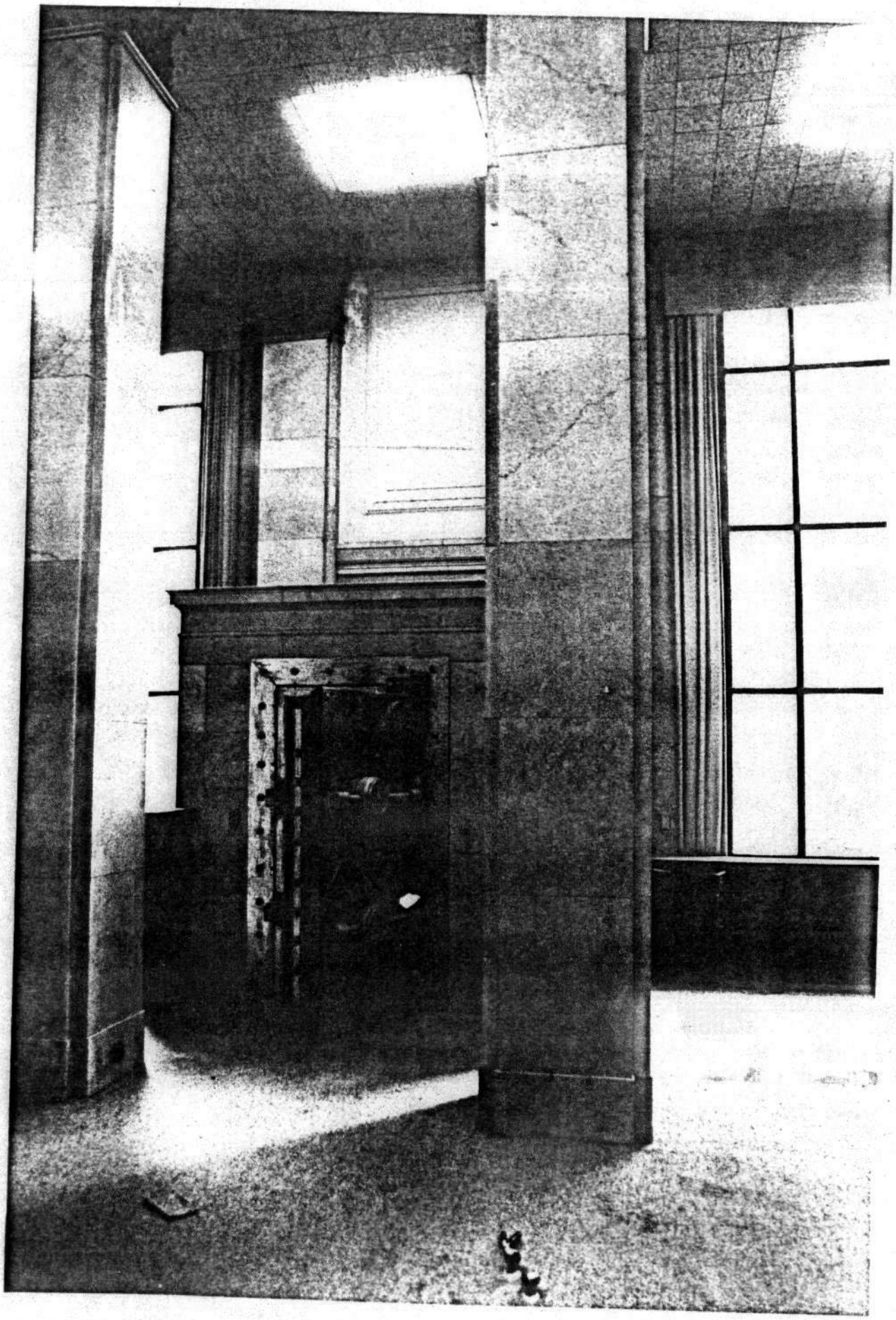
[illegible] WATER ST., BALTIMORE, MD. 21[illegible]

28 of 79

BANKING ROOM, CAMERA FACING SOUTH

EAST STAIRCASE

B-3688



B-3688

GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE MD

1981, NOV.

PHOTO & NEG

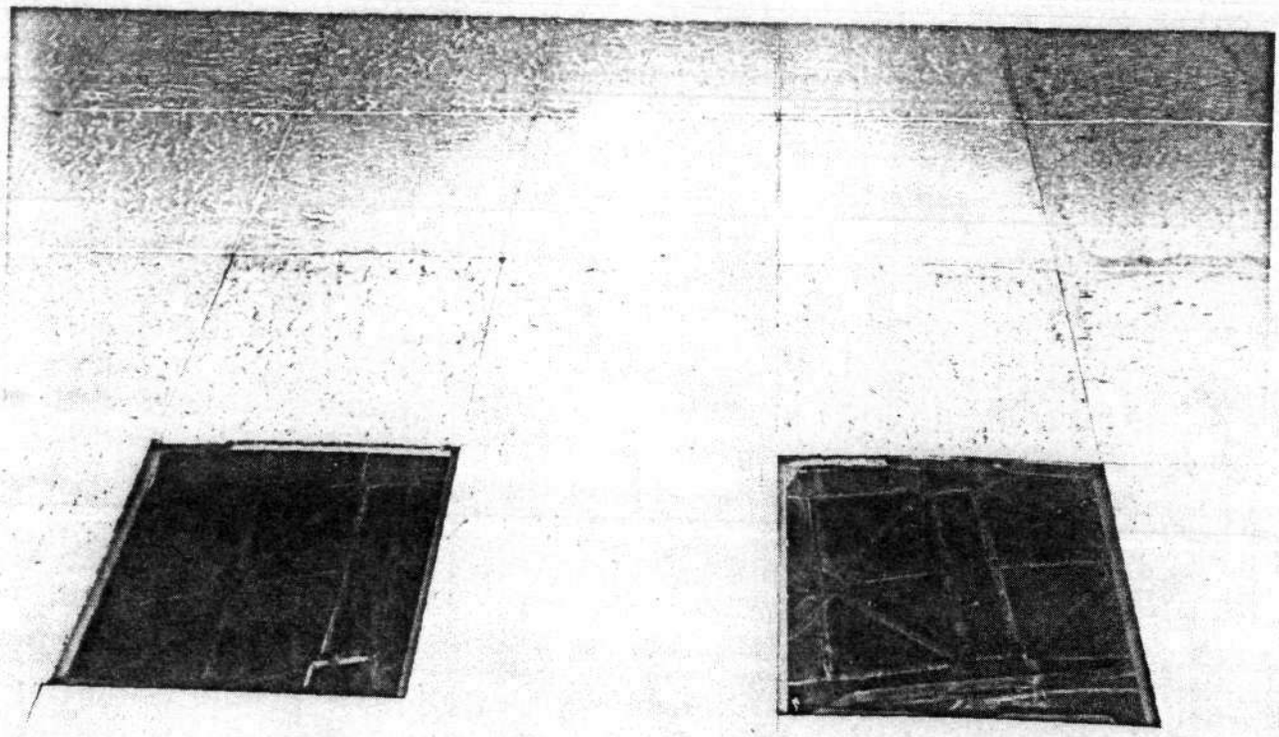
[illegible]

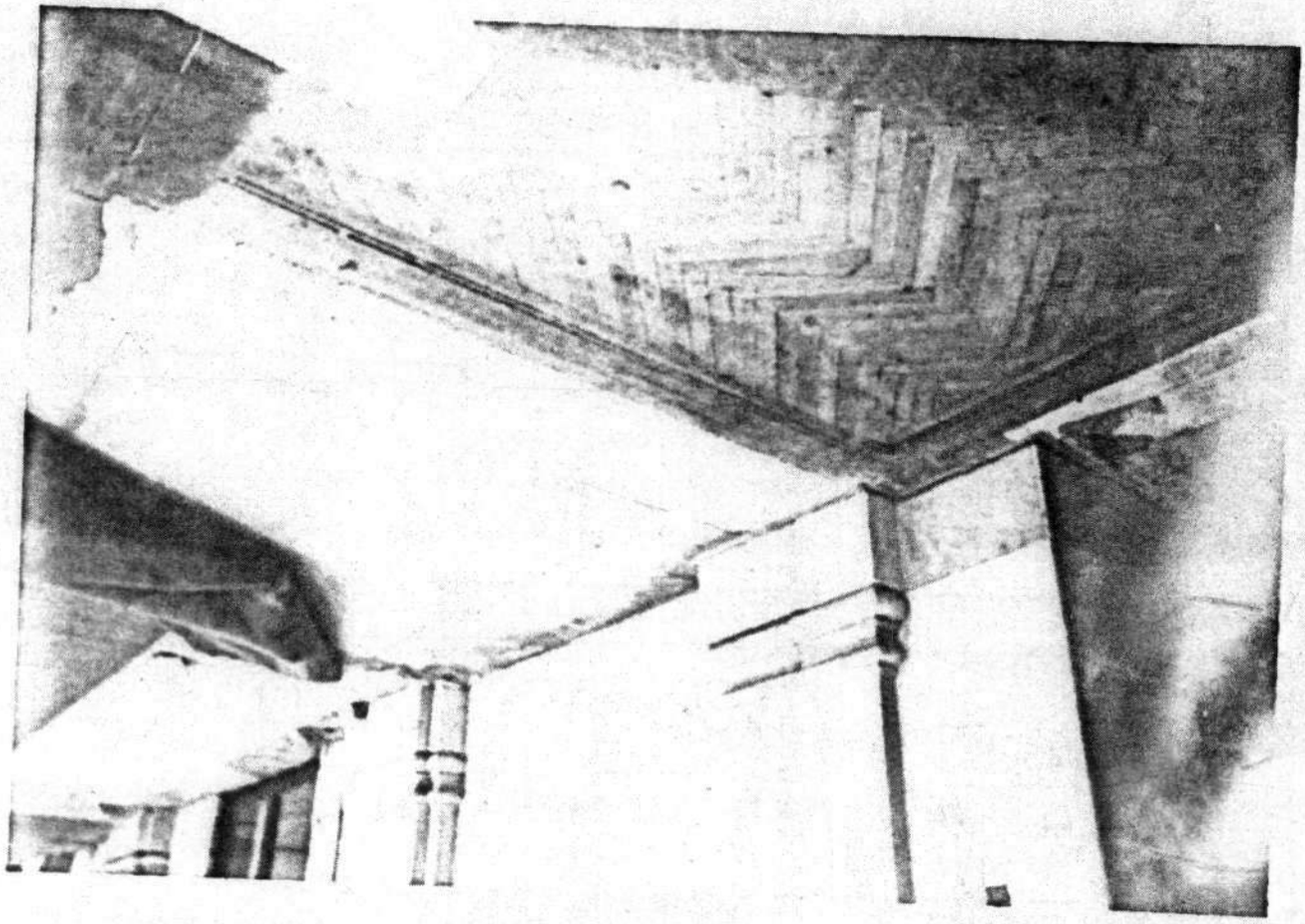
[illegible] BALTIMORE [illegible]

[illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible] ROOM VAULT, CAMERA FACING E.

B-3688





MARKET BLD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB. 1982

SCALE

Dalsemer, Catron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
#30 OF 49

BANKING ROOM, CEILING DETAIL

MARKET BLD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB. 1982

Dalsemer, Catron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
#32 OF 49

BANKING ROOM, CEILING DETAIL SHOWING

CEILING GLASS

8878-8

B-3688

B-3688

[illegible]

[illegible]

FEB. 1982

B. HOFF

NEG Dalsemer, Catron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#3 OF 79

BANKING ROOM DETAIL OF WALL

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, MD

FEB 1982

B. HOFF

NEG Dalsemer, Catron & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#3 OF 99

BANKING ROOM, CEILING DETAIL

B-3688

B-3688

BARKETT [illegible]

BALTIMORE MD

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

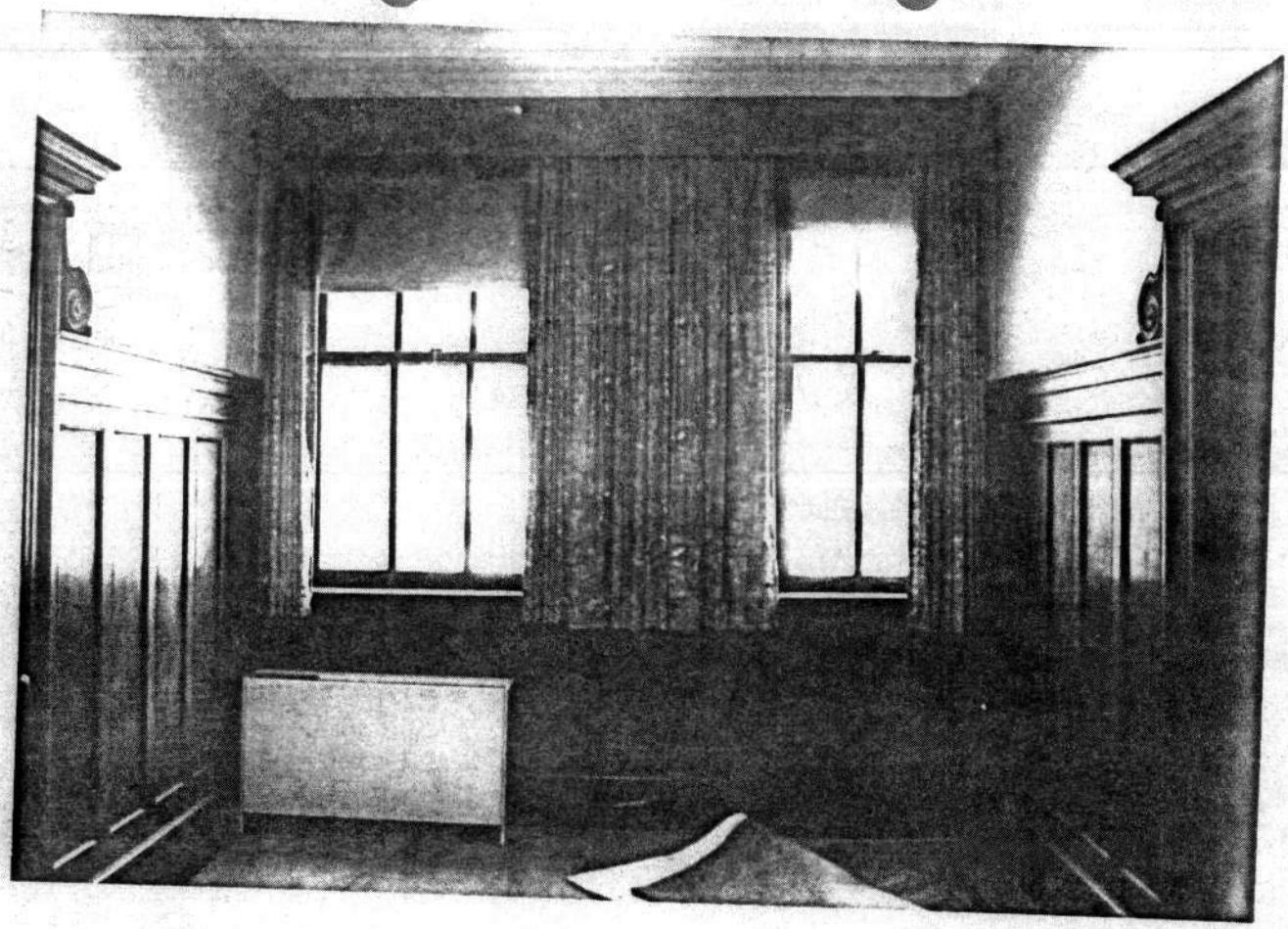
#38 OF 99

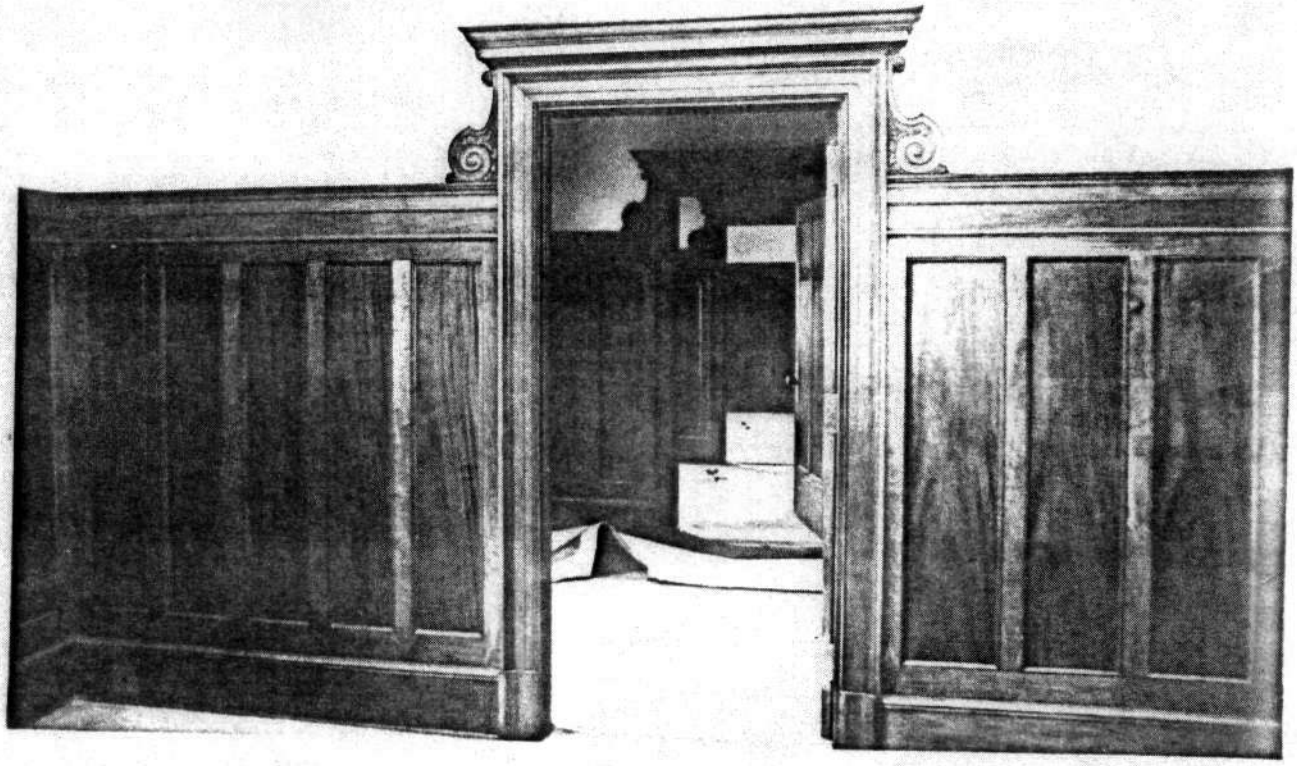
CONFERENCE ROOM, THIRD
BLOCK, CAMERA [illegible]

NEG. Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#38 OF 99

B-3688





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GARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

FEB 1982

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NEG Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

36 OF 49

[illegible]

[illegible]

GARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

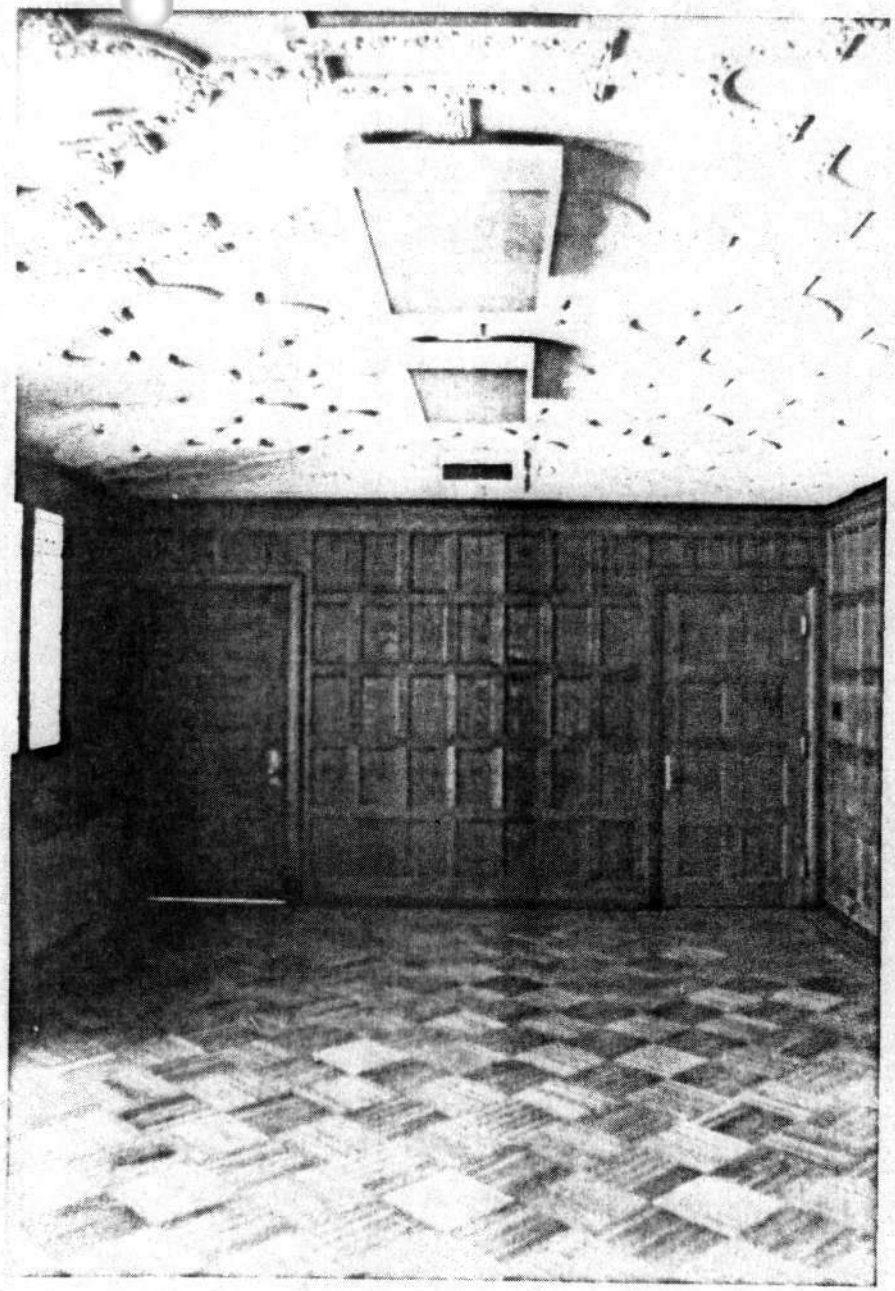
FEB. 1982

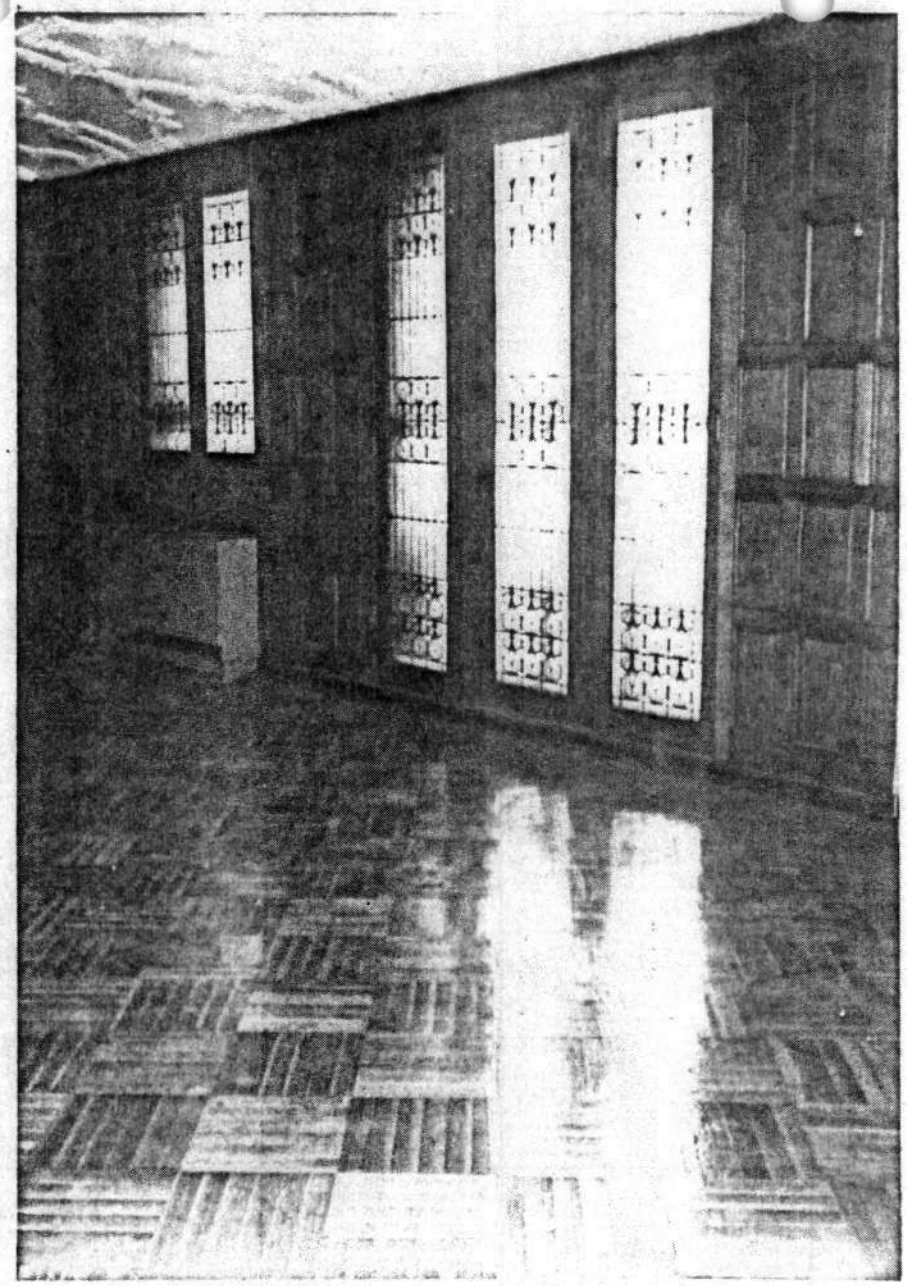
B. HOFF

NEG. Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

35 OF 49

SECOND FLOOR OFFICES, WESTSIDE OF BANKING ROOM CAMERA FACING NORTH





B-3688

B-3688

GARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

FEB 1982

B. HOFF

NEG Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#3 OF 49

CONFERENCE ROOM THIRD FLOOR
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

GARRETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

FEB 1982

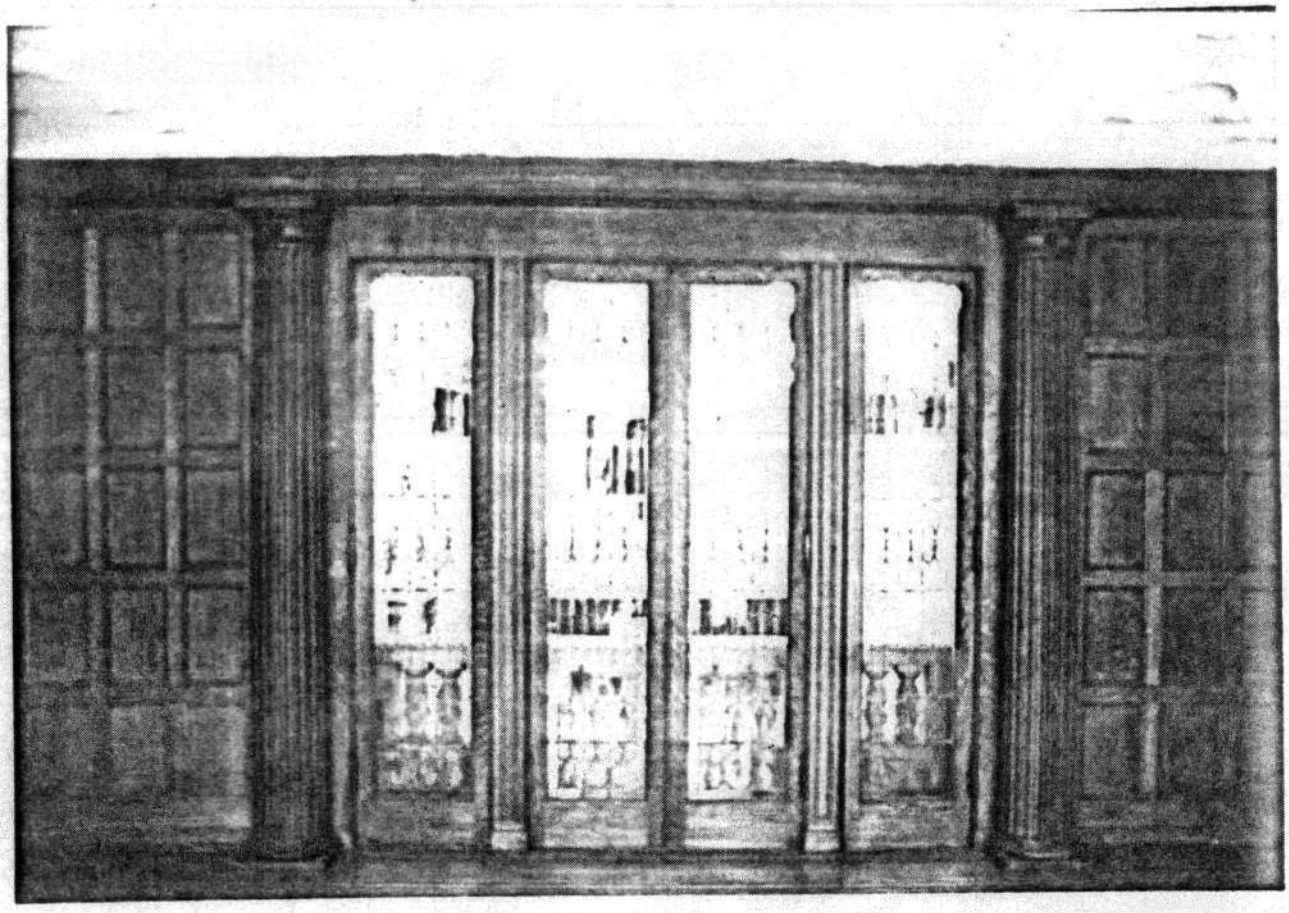
B. HOFF

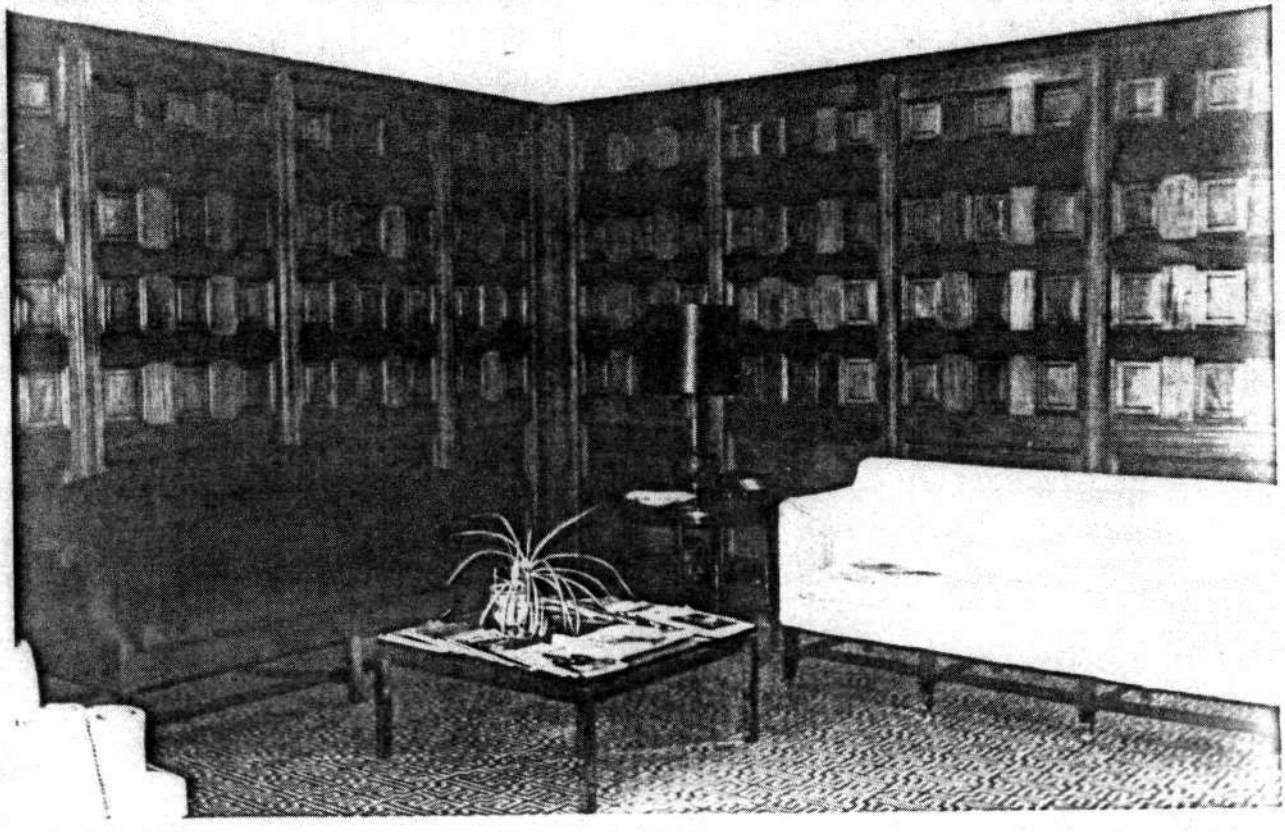
NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#39 OF 49

CONFERENCE ROOM, THIRD
FLOOR, CAMERA FACING SOUTH

B-3688





B-3688

GARNETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE MD

FEB. 1980

B. HOFF

NEG. Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
6 OF

GARNETT BLDG.

BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB, 1980

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Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
15 OF Maryland 21202

TYPICAL OFFICE

B-3688

B-3688

GARRETT [illegible]

BALTIMORE MD

FEB. 1982

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NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

1 OF 19

KITCHEN, THIRD FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHEAST

GARRETT B[illegible]

BALTIMORE MD.

FEB. 1982

B. HOFF

2 OF 19

NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

WEST ROOM, THIRD FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHWEST

B-3688

B-3688

GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE, MD

FEB 1982

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NGS: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
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Baltimore, Maryland 21202

2 OF 19

TRIAL OFFICE

GARRETT BLDG

BALTIMORE, MD

FEB 1982

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NGS: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

2 OF 19

TRIAL OFFICE

B-3688

B-3688

BARCLAY [illegible]

BALTIMORE, MD

FEB 1982

B. HOFF

NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

OF 19

TYPICAL OFFICE

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, MD

FEB 1982

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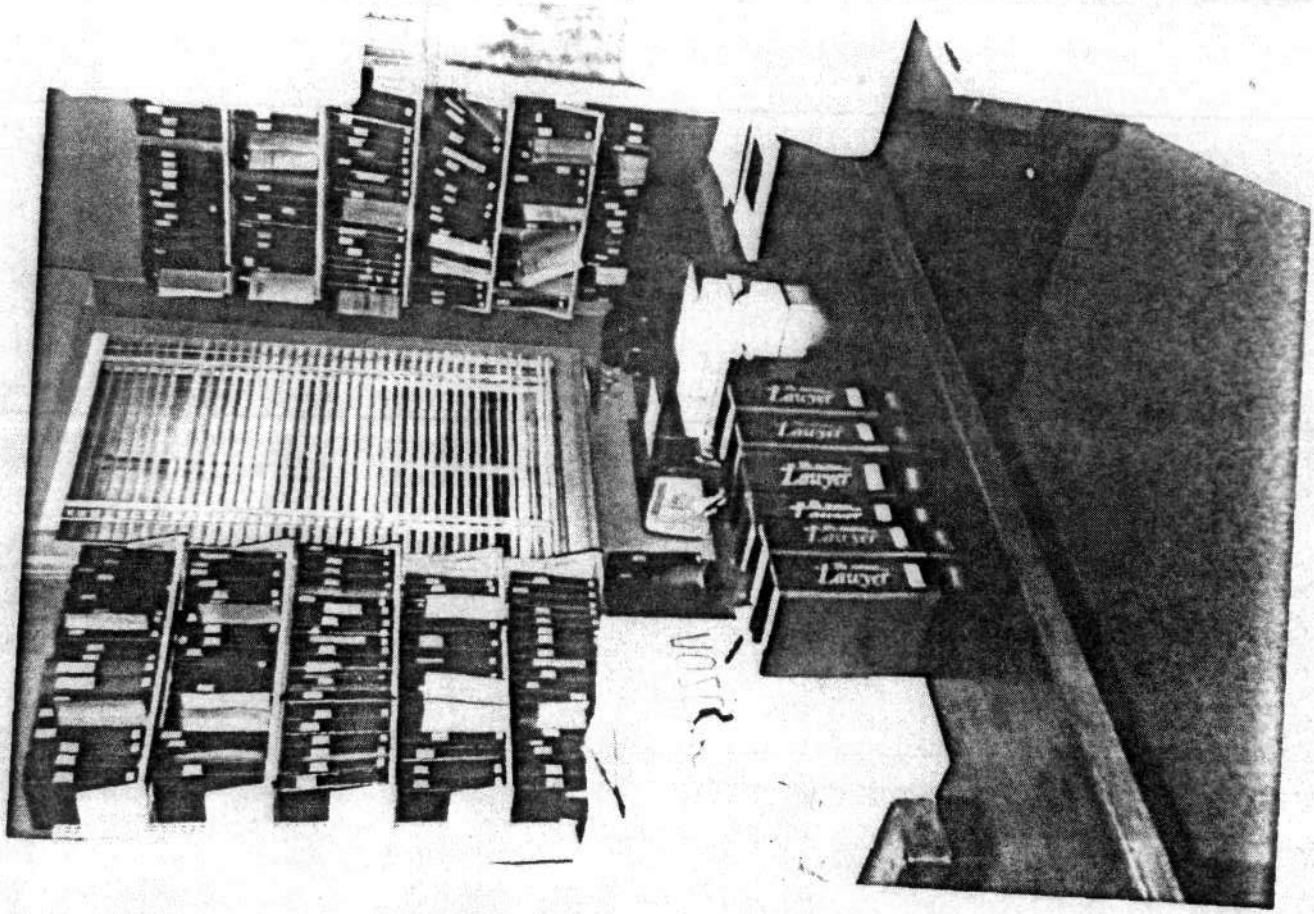
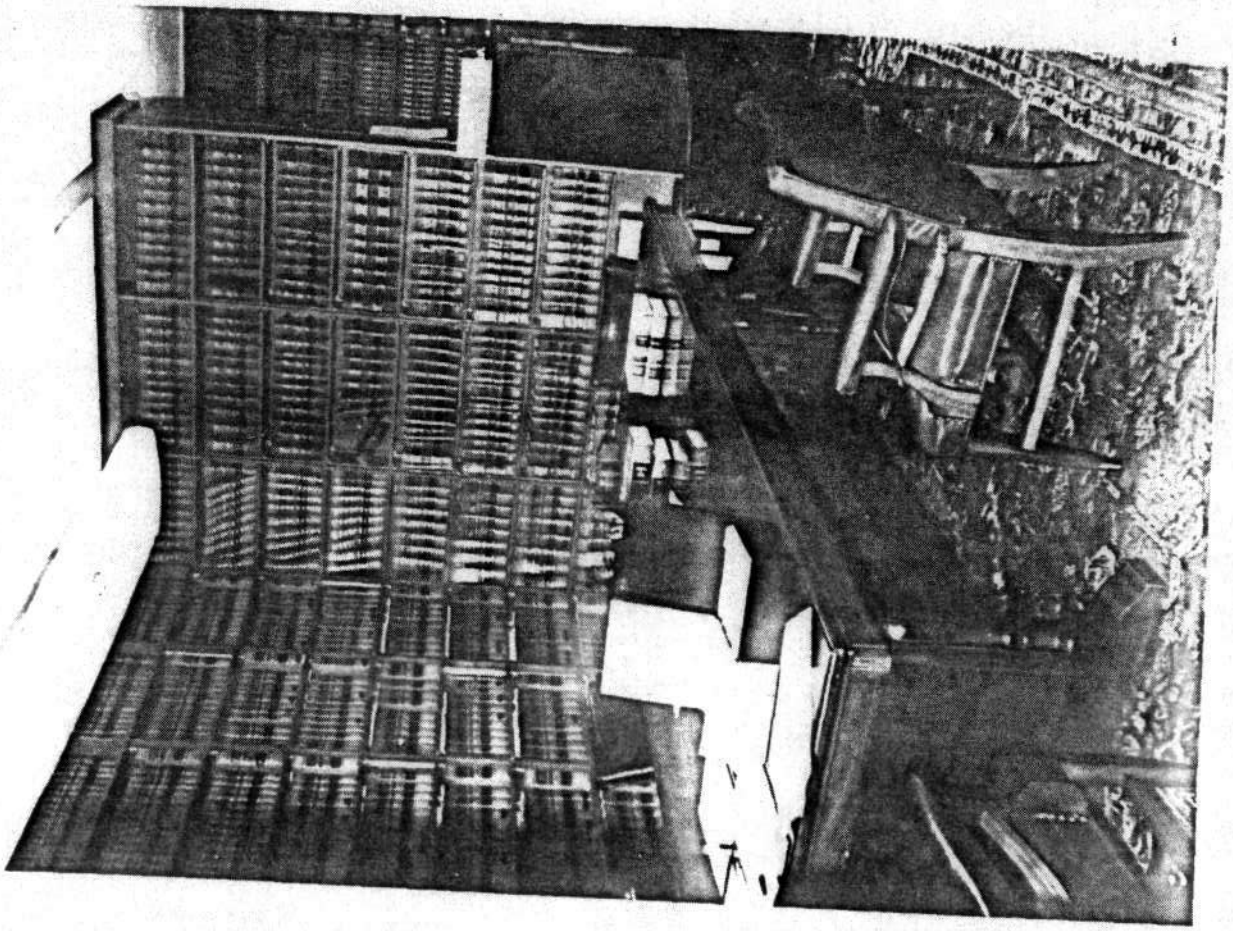
NEG: Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

OF 19

STAIR TO LIBRARY

B-3688





B-3688

[illegible]

FORTMORE MD

[illegible] 982

[illegible]

NEG: Dalsemer, Catson & Associates, Inc.
[illegible] Calvert St.
[illegible] Maryland 21202

#[illegible] OF 49

[illegible] 3D

[illegible] MD

FEB 982

B HOFF

NEG: Dalsemer, Catson & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street at Calvert St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

#9 OF 49

BALTIMORE METROCENTER SURVEY

SURVEY NO.: B-3688

AREA: Financial District

MAGI NO.: 0436885711

Address: 233-39 East Redwood Street
Current Name: Garrett Building

Block: 662 Lot: 9
Height: 12 stories
Condition: Excellent
Use: Office
Designation: NR

Lot size: 53´ x 100´
Materials: Limestone
Owner: Garrett Associates
Accessible: Yes
Liber/Folio: CWm 4106-193

Historic Name: Garrett Building
Date: 1913
Architect/Builder: Wyatt and Nolting
Style (if appropriate):

Description:

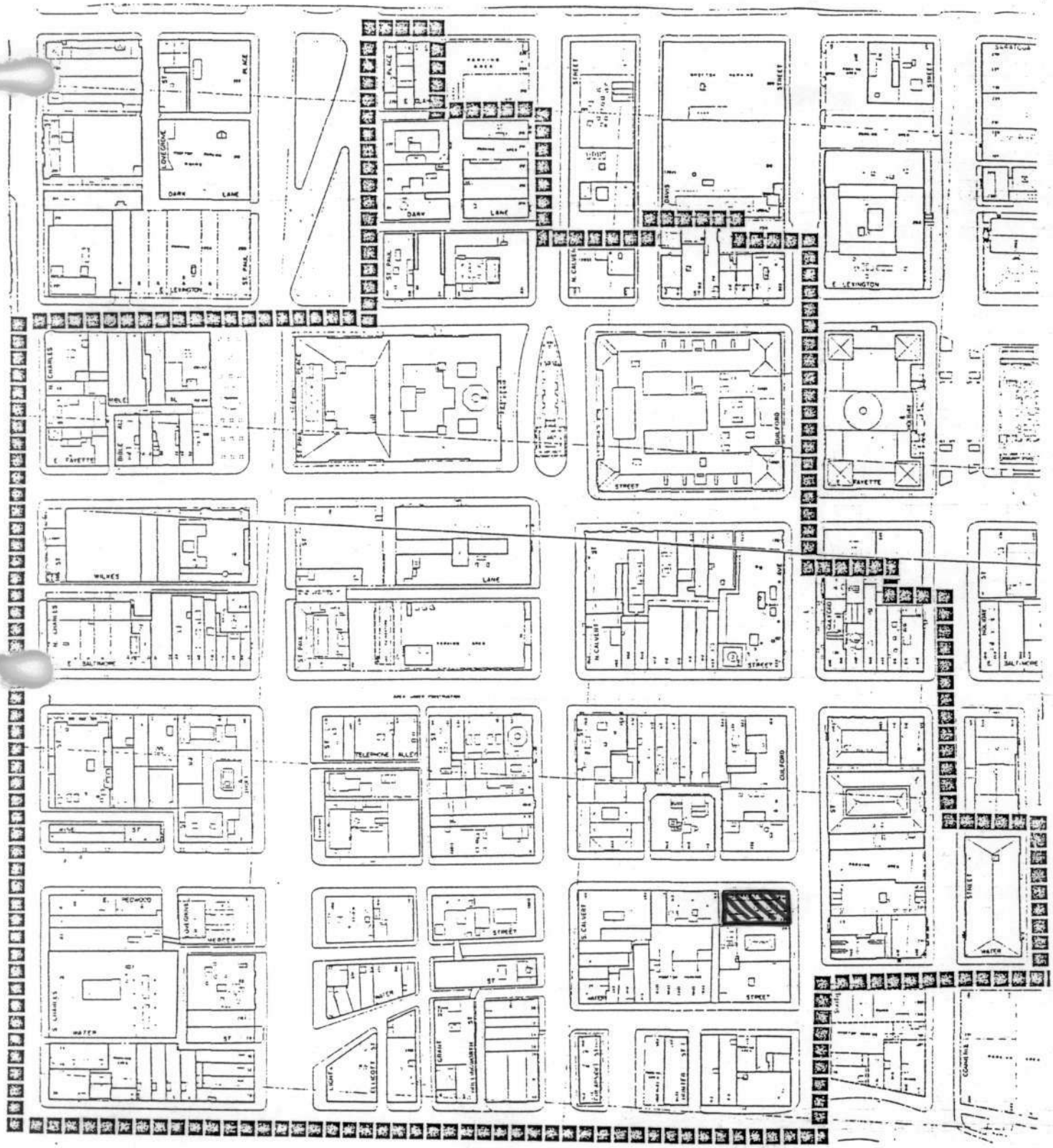
This twelve story high classically detailed limestone building is seven bays wide along Redwood Street and five bays wide at South Street. The first floor is made of rusticated stone punctuated by large windows and a central wood and glasss entrance. Two story high windows featuring fluted Ionic engaged columns and balustrades are located above the first floor at the central bays. A sign panel displaying "1839 ROBERT GARRETT AND SONS 1913," and a dentilled cornice is located above the large cental windows. The end windows of the second floor are capped with bracketed pediments and two niches are carved between the large windows in the center of the facade. The fenestration on the upper floors alternate between three part windows with Doric column mullions and iron railings and single three over three windows. A large iron balcony supported by brackets is located below the eleventh floor. Aove the balcony are another set of two story high windows with fluted, engaged, Corinthian columns. A dentilled cornice with modillions and a parapet with balusters completes the facade. The South Street and west side elevation is detailed in a similar manner. The interior of the building is richly appointed. The former second floor banking space with stined glass windows, polished marble, coffered ceiling and molded plaster is an outstanding space.

Significance:
Area: Architecture

Level: Local

The Garrett Building, designed and built in 1913 by the Baltimore architects, J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting, possesses significant architectural and historical value in the Financial District. It is architecturally significant for its Renaissance Revival details, such as rustication, pedimented windows, niches, and loggias, and for the important local firm which designed this building and other noteworthy Baltimore structures. Historically, it was built by Robert Garrett and Sons, an important investment banking company. Founded in 1835 as the nation´s second such bank, the firm made enormous contributions to Baltimore´s economy and the success of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Robert Garrett, who initiated the building´s construction was influential in the civic life of Baltimore. He began the Boy Scouts of America in Baltimore, and headed the YMCA and the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.

Sources: BDR 3/23/1912
Surveyor and Date: Fred B. Shoken, April 1985.



Baltimore Financial District Survey
Baltimore (City), Maryland

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B-3688 Garrett Building
233-239 East Redwood Street

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B-3688

Garrett Building
233-239 E. Redwood Street
Financial District-Metrocenter Survey
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Photo: Fred Shoken
Date: October 1983
Neg.loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Northwest corner view