

B-4430

DENTISTRY AND PHARMACY BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

610 West Lombard Street and 32 South Greene Street

Baltimore, Maryland

1928-29

The Dentistry and Pharmacy Building of the University of Maryland is an L-shaped brick building originally comprised of a three-story dental clinic at 610 West Lombard Street and the laboratory and classroom building at 32 South Greene Street. Designed by the Baltimore firm of Smith and May in 1928-1929, it illustrates the architectural aesthetics of the 1920s. The building juxtaposes the "skyscraper style" of 32 South Greene Street with free interpretation of the colonial revival at 610 West Lombard Street. Site of the University of Maryland Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy for over 40 years, the building was the first constructed by the State of Maryland on this campus.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. B-4430

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dentistry and Pharmacy Building of the University of Maryland

and/or common Health Sciences Building, Dental Clinic (610 W. Lombard) and Allied Health Professions (32 S. Greene)

2. Location

street & number 610 West Lombard Street and 32 South Greene Street N/A not for publication

city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity of congressional district 7th

state Maryland county Baltimore City

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name University of Maryland Medical System

street & number 22 South Greene Street telephone no.: 410-328-3885

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Circuit Court of Baltimore City ~~index~~ Plat 3088

street & number 100 North Calvert Street folio

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. B-4430

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

Summary Description

The Dentistry and Pharmacy Building of the University of Maryland, located at the northwest corner of the intersection of West Lombard and South Greene Streets, is an L-shaped detached building designed to appear as two adjoining but distinct structures. 32 South Greene Street, a five story brick building over raised basement, occupies the corner and is distinguished by its vertical proportions and sophisticated American modernist detailing and articulation. Its primary facade faces east onto South Greene Street. Its west facade adjoins the east end of 610 West Lombard Street. 610 West Lombard Street is a three-story colonial revival brick building of horizontal proportions and more domestic scale; its cornice line meets the beltcourse demarcating the base of the larger 32 South Greene Street. A small two-story addition, also designed by Smith and May and constructed ca. 1939, extends 610 West Lombard Street on the west. 610 West Lombard Street was designed to house the dental clinic; 32 South Greene Street as laboratory, classroom, and administrative space for the Dental School and Pharmacy School. Doors in the basement and first floor locker rooms of 32 South Greene Street opened onto the corridors of the Dental Clinic at 610 West Lombard. Original architectural drawings show that 32 South Greene Street is of reinforced concrete construction; 610 West Lombard Street is steel frame. The interiors of both buildings, especially 610 West Lombard Street, were extensively altered in the early 1970s. Because the exterior form and detailing of both buildings is largely intact, the buildings still retain integrity of original design. 32 South Greene Street is presently known as the Allied Health Professions Building. 610 West Lombard Street is now a computer center known as the Health Sciences Building.

Description

32 SOUTH GREENE STREET (ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS BUILDING)

32 South Greene Street exhibits the tripartite vertical organization typical of late 19th and early 20th century mid and high-rise buildings. The basement and 1st story form the base, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stories form the shaft, and the 5th, the crown. The building is topped by a flat roof. Its composition displays the emphasis on verticality, bilateral symmetry, and prominent central elements that characterized American modernist architecture in the early 20th century. Consistent with the interest in massing and silhouette arising from the New York zoning law of 1916, emphasis is placed on surface texture and contrast of materials rather than more traditional sculptural ornament. Vertical proportions are emphasized by the strong central frontispiece and the narrow proportions of the graduated window openings.

The primary facade facing east onto South Greene Street is highlighted by a prominent, 5 bay, central frontispiece, which projects slightly from the face of the building. The base of the frontispiece is detailed in limestone and features two massive entry portals with stylized Greek revival surrounds at either end. Each entrance opens onto a stair tower, reflected in the organization of the facade. The south entrance originally bore the legend, "Dentistry." The north entrance was dedicated to the School

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1928–1929 **Builder/Architect** Smith and May (Wilson L. Smith & Howard May)

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

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

Significance Summary

The Dentistry and Pharmacy Building of the University of Maryland,¹ designed by the Baltimore firm of Smith and May in 1928-1929, illustrates the architectural aesthetics of the 1920s. The single building, whose exterior and interior read as two distinct structures, juxtaposes the "skyscraper style" with free interpretation of the colonial revival, both important elements of early 20th century American modernism. Site of the University of Maryland Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy for over 40 years, the building was the first constructed by the State of Maryland on this campus.

The Dentistry and Pharmacy Building meets Maryland Historical Trust Criteria A and C. As a contributing building within the campus of the University of Maryland Medical System, it embodies the educational and technological significance of the Pharmacy and Dental Schools and helps to illustrate the evolution of the medical system during the years 1929-1970 in accordance with the associative values of Criterion A. The building meets Criterion C as a notable work of the prominent Baltimore firm of Smith and May and as a good example of period design. The first building constructed by the State of Maryland in this vicinity, it also reveals a conscious attempt at campus design unified by materials and complementary form. The building demonstrates the importance of aesthetics and appropriate image during this period as well as the era's prevailing sophisticated and subtle approach to facade articulation. The schools for which it was designed, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Dental School of the University of Maryland and the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, have a particularly distinguished history within their respective fields.

The building was originally comprised of a three-story dental clinic at 610 West Lombard Street (now the Health Sciences Building) and the laboratory and classroom building at 32 South Greene Street (now the Allied Health Professions Building). 610 West Lombard Street is a long, low horizontal building based on colonial revival precedents. Its height, domestic scale, and horizontality contrast

¹This name for the structure appears in "The First -- And Now the Finest" in *Power Pictorial* 16 (June 1930), p. 44, one of the earliest articles about the building. Original architectural drawings of the building are consistently labeled "The Laboratory and Class Room Building for the Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy of the University of Maryland." Early newspaper articles about the building refer to it as the Pharmacy Building or Dental Building depending on the article's viewpoint. Because "Dentistry and Pharmacy Building" is historic, descriptive, and simple, it has been adopted as the historic name for this building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-4430

Callcott, George H. A History of the University of Maryland. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1966.

Vertical files in the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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

Lot 3, Block 630, Section 8, Ward 4 of Baltimore City Maryland (the northwest corner of the intersection of South Greene and West Lombard Streets) has historically been associated with the property.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betty Bird

organization N/A

date January 8, 1992

street & number 2025 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 801

telephone 202-463-2033

city or town Washington

state District of Columbia 20006

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

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

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

of Pharmacy. Tripartite windows surmount each entrance. A wide, limestone beltcourse extends around the building at the top of the base between the 1st and 2nd stories. The base rests on a narrow granite watertable. The three central bays of the shaft of the frontispiece between the stair towers are emphasized by stylized brick pilasters framing paired 12-over-12 sash windows. The pilasters provide additional vertical emphasis; the limestone capitals of the pilasters terminate in the projecting limestone beltcourse between the 4th and 5th stories. The prominence of the frontispiece in defining the bilateral symmetry of the building is further accentuated by the detailing of the 5th floor crown. Wide, limestone vertical bands surround the three 6-over-9 windows within the central bay. The frontispiece is surmounted by a copper cornice of stylized palmettes and acanthus leaves rising above an austere limestone frieze that extends around the top of the building. The frontispiece is given further emphasis by its differentiation from the crown of the building. In contrast to the horizontal limestone band that extends around the building to surround the lower lites of the 5th floor windows, the full height of the 5th floor of the frontispiece is detailed in brick. This treatment of the frontispiece accentuates its vertical proportions, highlighting it from the rest of the crown, which recedes as an attic story. Four different types of sash are used in the building (basement openings have been infilled). The 1st floor displays 16-over-16 and 12-over-12 sash, the 2nd through 5th floors display 12-over-12 and 9-over-9 sash, and the 5th floor, 6-over-9 sash. Windows lighting the stairwell have 9-over-9 sash.

Typical of buildings of its period and stylistic type, brickwork provides much of the detail and ornamental interest of the building. 32 South Greene Street is detailed entirely in Flemish bond brick. Above the base, the corners of the building are slightly recessed in a tribute to the aesthetic of setbacks. Recessed spandrel panels below the windows display brick laid in a variety of herringbone patterns. Spandrels below the 4th floor windows display contrasting stone diamonds. Most noteworthy are the stylized Maryland state flags located between the windows lighting the stair towers at either end of the frontispiece.

The south facade of the building facing West Lombard Street and the north and west facades are detailed in the same manner as the primary facade on South Greene Street. The only concession to the secondary status of the north and west facades is the substitution of brick for limestone in the frieze of the beltcourse between the 1st and 2nd floors.

While the exterior of the building is largely intact, the interior finishes and partitions have been altered over time. In plan, the basic form and circulation system with its two stairs and double-loaded central corridor terminating in full-width laboratories and classrooms can still be ascertained. However, the original amphitheater classrooms and spaces have been altered and the appearance of the corridors has been greatly changed by the addition of HVAC systems, dropped ceilings, and recent finishes.

610 WEST LOMBARD STREET (DENTAL CLINIC, HEALTH SCIENCES BUILDING)

The smaller scale, asymmetry and low, horizontal profile of the adjoining Dental Clinic at 610 West Lombard Street provides a vivid contrast in form and architectural language. While the Dental Clinic incorporates the same materials as 32 South Greene Street, even down to Flemish bond brick, its image differs radically. 610 West Lombard Street is a three story building surmounted by a side gable roof.

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The 1st story of the building is detailed in limestone above a granite watertable; the upper two stories are of Flemish bond brick. The roof, originally slate, is presently covered with asphalt shingles. The 15 bay primary facade, which faces south onto Greene Street, is highlighted by a frontispiece located three bays from the west end of the south facade. A 2-1/2 story round-arched window, which rises above the cornice line of the building, dominates the frontispiece. The window is set within a stepped parapet that rises above the roof line of the building. Brick arches and limestone sills, keystones, and impost blocks further highlight the frontispiece. The entrance is located below the arched window. The fenestration around the entrance, which is obscured by the awning, resembles stylized sidelights and transoms.

The fenestration pattern of the front facade of the building establishes a vigorous rhythm that enlivens the long horizontal facade. Within each bay, 2nd and 3rd floor windows line up with openings on the 1st floor and are set within a single wood frame. Recessed brick panels located below each 2nd floor window provide additional reinforcement for the vertical motif. Architectural drawings reveal that the guards on the 3rd floor windows are original to the building. The windows are graduated in size. First floor windows are 12-over-12 sash, 2nd floor windows are 8-over-8, and 3rd floor windows consist of 12-lite sash.

The secondary facades feature simplified detailing echoing that of the principle facade. The secondary facades are executed entirely in Flemish bond brick. While the six bay 1939 addition, which extends the facade motifs of the original building, is attached to the west facade, the window openings and round arched surround of the center window originally on the west facade are still visible. These openings, which are shown as windows on original drawings, have been infilled with brick. The east facade is attached to 32 South Greene Street.

The exterior form of 610 West Lombard Street reflects its original interior configuration and form, which was completely altered in the early 1970s. The entire rear (north) portion of the 2nd and 3rd floors was originally occupied by a full-height open dental clinic. A narrow mezzanine running the length of the 3rd floor along West Lombard Street (south) provided space for observation. The main entrance opened into a small lobby and stair leading up to the 2nd floor clinic. In the 1970s a floor was added at the mezzanine and the original finishes and configurations altered when the building was converted to a computer center. The stair, which has been infilled with a dumbwaiter, provides the only remaining evidence of the original interior architectural character of the building.

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vividly with 32 South Greene Street, whose articulation and vertical proportions owe much to the prevalent "skyscraper style" of the period. The close relationship between internal function and external massing and articulation, reveal the Beaux Arts academic training of its designers. While recent alterations have resulted in the loss of most of the interior spaces and finishes, particularly within 610 West Lombard Street, the overall exterior form and integrity of the building remains.

Historic Context

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Dental School of the University of Maryland and the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, as they were called when the Dentistry and Pharmacy Building was constructed, incorporated a long and distinguished history. Founded in 1840, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was the first dental school and the "fountainhead of dentistry as a profession."² Its founders, Horace Hayden and Chapin Harris, wrote the most influential dental textbook of the 19th century, established the first dental journal, and founded the American Society of Dental Surgeons, the first professional organization for dentists. The school's graduates led the profession both here and abroad during the mid-19th century. Nevertheless, rival institutions emerged in Baltimore after the Civil War. By the end of the 19th century the College of Dental Surgery faced competition from three other dental schools in Baltimore, including the Dental Department of the University of Maryland School of Medicine.³ The two institutions merged in 1923.⁴

The College of Pharmacy descended from the Maryland College of Pharmacy founded in 1841. Unlike the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the Maryland College of Pharmacy, the fourth oldest in the country,⁵ functioned as much as a guild as it did a teaching institution. During the mid-19th century the Maryland College of Pharmacy was unusual in its unique association of medicine, pharmacy, and and the nascent industry of pharmaceutical manufacturing. For example, graduates Alpheus P. Sharp and Louis Dohme were leaders in the field of industrial chemistry. The school attracted not only budding pharmacists, but established chemists and physicians as well. While the Maryland College of Pharmacy informally associated itself with the University of Maryland after its founding and the relationship flourished until a dispute with physicians in the 1870s, the association was not official until College of Pharmacy became a department within the medical school in 1904. In 1915, it became an independent school within the University system.⁶

In 1927 the state legislature passed an appropriation for a new building for the Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy. The building, dedicated by the Dental School in 1929 and the School of Pharmacy in 1930, was constructed at a cost of \$440,000. The cost of equipment was \$200,000, of which \$125,000 was for the Dental School. According to *Power Pictorial*, it was the first of the state's buildings for the University at this Baltimore campus.⁷

²George H. Callcott, *A History of the University of Maryland*, pp. 83-84.

³Callcott, pp. 218-220.

⁴Callcott, pp. 268-269.

⁵"Maryland Pharmacy College Dedicates New Building," Maryland Room Vertical File.

⁶Callcott, pp. 220-223 and p. 269-270.

⁷"Dental School and School of Pharmacy" in *Power Pictorial* 16 (June 1930), pp. 43-45.

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When it was completed the building housed the 136 chair dental clinic at 610 West Lombard Street and five specialized laboratories, including facilities for pharmaceutical manufacture and animal testing.⁸ The 1941 *Terra Mariae*, the Pharmacy School yearbook, contains photographs of the Pharmacy Laboratory, Chemistry Laboratory, Manufacturing Pharmacy Laboratory, Research Chemistry Laboratory, Pharmacology Laboratory, and Botany Laboratory, all housed within 32 South Greene Street. The rooms depicted have an industrial appearance with exposed brick walls, pipes, and beams. The most advanced utilities were incorporated within the building's design. Each dental chair unit was equipped with an electric motor, running water, and air and gas outlets. The building featured a public address system; a radio-controlled master clock ran clocks and bells. Particular attention was paid to both natural and artificial lighting. Despite the ubiquity of utility connections, all plumbing and wiring was hidden, representing "one of the most intricate jobs of plumbing and wiring in the city of Baltimore."⁹

A 1937 article in the *Baltimore Sun* described the two-story dental clinic at 610 West Lombard Street:

One of the new features of the building is the clinic, which operates on a mass-production basis. Those who are accustomed to the ministrations of a dentist in the privacy of an office are likely to be surprised by the sight of ninety-eight glittering dental chairs, arranged in five long rows down the large, theater-like room. It contains more chairs than any other clinic room in the country.¹⁰

The complex *parti* for this unusual structure, embodied in its form, reflected requirements for housing two distinct schools that until the early 20th century had been entirely independent not only of each other but of the University of Maryland. The School of Pharmacy had extensive laboratory requirements including facilities for chemical and animal studies. Both schools incorporated industrial processes. The Pharmacy School manufactured capsules and compounded medicines; the Dental School built dentures and plates. In addition, the Dental School required clinic space for students to train and a museum to house historic artifacts, including a pair of George Washington's dentures. Classrooms and academic and administrative offices were also included within the building. Original architectural drawings show that the design of the building was also affected by eventual plans to expand to the west.¹¹

Smith and May translated this *parti* into two distinct structures, the low West Lombard Street structure housing the dental clinic and associated spaces and the more massive corner building facing Greene Street housing the laboratories and classrooms. The dental clinic thus had a separate identity and entrance from the academic department. 32 South Greene Street unified the two formerly independent departments of the medical school but provided them with separate entrances along the Greene Street

⁸"Maryland Pharmacy College Dedicates New Building," Maryland Room Vertical Files.

⁹"The First and Now the Finest" in *Power Pictorial* 16 (June 1930), pp. 43-45.

¹⁰Arthur B. Musgrave, "A Century of Scientific Dentistry," *Baltimore Sun*, February 21, 1937. A photograph of the dental clinic can be found in John Dorsey, "University of Maryland Dental School - World's Oldest," *Baltimore Sun*, February 28, 1965.

¹¹Parsons Hall, to the west of 610 West Lombard, mirrors the form and articulation of 32 South Greene Street.

facade. The rectangular shape of the academic building allowed good cross-ventilation. Corridors terminated at laboratories occupying either end of the building, thereby ensuring that the laboratories would have light and ventilation from three sides. The dental clinic was an open two-story sky-lit space occupying the 2nd and 3rd floors of 610 West Lombard Street. The open plan space, which housed 98 chairs, was also lit from the north by full-height windows; a mezzanine ran along the south for observation. Associated facilities for x-rays, manufacture of fillings, oral surgery, etc. were located along the south wall of the 2nd floor and the west wall of the building.

This differentiation of function is echoed in the different styles and means of articulation chosen for the two portions of the building. The Dental Clinic at 610 West Lombard Street is articulated in accordance with colonial revival architectural vocabulary. Its low height, domestic scale, and familiar architectural form is appropriate for its public function and the reassurance that most certainly must have been necessary for assembly-line dentistry. In contrast, 32 South Greene Street is an imposing institutional presence. While it utilizes Greek revival precedent in its cornice and entry surrounds, it does so in a fresh and different way appropriate to the notion of scientific progress and advanced academic research.

Despite their differences, however, both buildings share in a 1920s design aesthetic. The contrasting materials articulating the facade, free use of architectural precedent, and emphasis placed on massing and silhouette rather than sculptural effect and traditional ornament are typical of early 20th century American modernism. The careful attention paid to brickwork and the use of materials as ornament is also representative of the period. The sophisticated design of this formalist architecture is revealed in the relationship between the two buildings, particularly the interplay of their respective bases. The limestone 1st story of 610 West Lombard Street ties into the limestone base of 32 South Greene Street. However, the high proportion of openings to wall in the 1st story of 610 West Lombard enhance its reading as a surface, rather than as a load-bearing element. In contrast, the base of 32 South Greene Street contains fewer openings (most of which have been infilled), emphasizing the reading of the base as a supporting element. The buildings are further unified by the use of identical Flemish bond brick, which, like the base, reads differently in each context. The Flemish bond forms a specific historical reference within the colonial revival context of 610 West Lombard Street. At 32 South Greene Street, it becomes a purely formal element enhancing the surface texture of the facade.

Wilson L. Smith (1878-1931) and Howard May (ca. 1879-1941), the architects for the building, were noteworthy for both their educational buildings and modernist design. Partners from 1913 until Smith's death in 1931, the firm served as consultants to the State Board of Architecture, planning a number of schools. With Taylor and Fisher, the firm was responsible for the Maryland National Bank Building (1929), considered Baltimore's first skyscraper. Smith and May also designed the Bernheimer-Leader Department Store, the Falconer Office Building, Gwynn's Falls Jr. High School, Garrison Junior High School, Park High School, and the State Normal School in Salisbury.¹² Along with Herbert Crisp and James Edmunds, Jr., Smith and May were architects of record for the

¹²Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, pp. 401 and 561-562; obituaries (*Baltimore Sun*, September 10, 1931 and January 29, 1941), and S. Cucchiella, *Baltimore Deco*, pp. 12, 41, and 44.

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University of Maryland Hospital (1934), constructed on Greene Street immediately north of the Dentistry and Pharmacy Building.¹³

Wilson L. Smith was a native of Baltimore County who was educated at Johns Hopkins. He studied architecture at Columbia University and in Europe. He joined Parker, Thomas, and Rice in Boston in 1904,¹⁴ returning to Baltimore in 1907. Howard May was educated in Baltimore public schools and received his architectural training in Baltimore under the French architect, M. Chequier. Like Smith, he was employed by Parker, Thomas, and Rice.¹⁵ All three partners at Parker, Thomas, and Rice were educated either at the Ecole des Beaux Arts or MIT, the school that introduced Beaux Arts training to America. In addition, all studied in Paris.¹⁶ Thus by training and professional practice in the Parker, Thomas, and Rice office, both Smith and May received a firm grounding in Beaux Arts design methodology.

¹³Cucchiella, p. 41.

¹⁴Partner Douglas H. Thomas (1872-1915) was a Baltimore native (Withey, p. 594).

¹⁵The role of Smith and May in the numerous Baltimore buildings designed by Parker and Thomas during this period deserves further study.

¹⁶Withey, pp. 454, 505, 594.

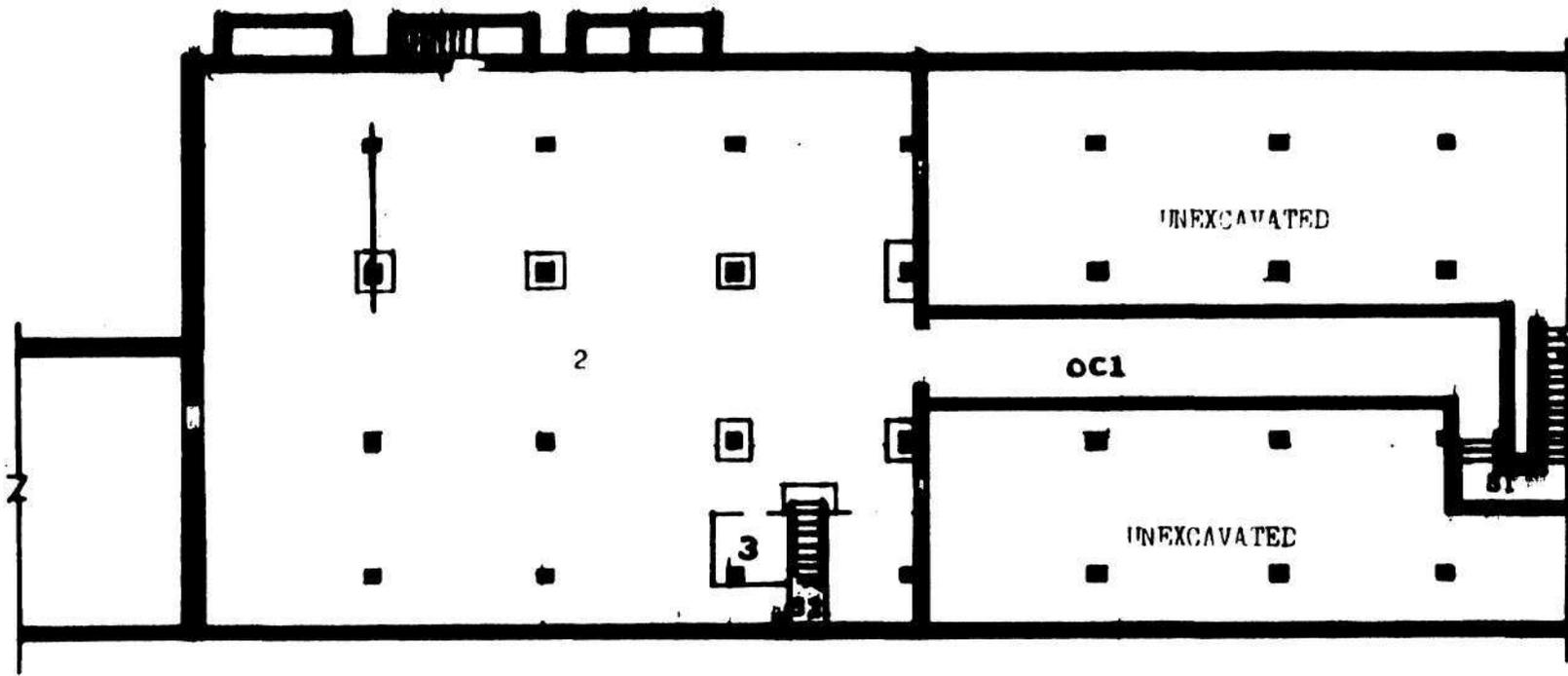
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Dentistry and Pharmacy Building of the University of Maryland
Baltimore City

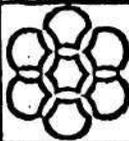
HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Piedmont (Baltimore City)
Chronological/Development Period(s):	Industrial/Urban Dominance (A.D. 1870-1930) Modern Dominance (A.D. 1930-Present)
Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):	Architecture, Education, Health/Medicine
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Urban
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	Classroom and laboratory, dental clinic
Known Design Source:	Smith and May

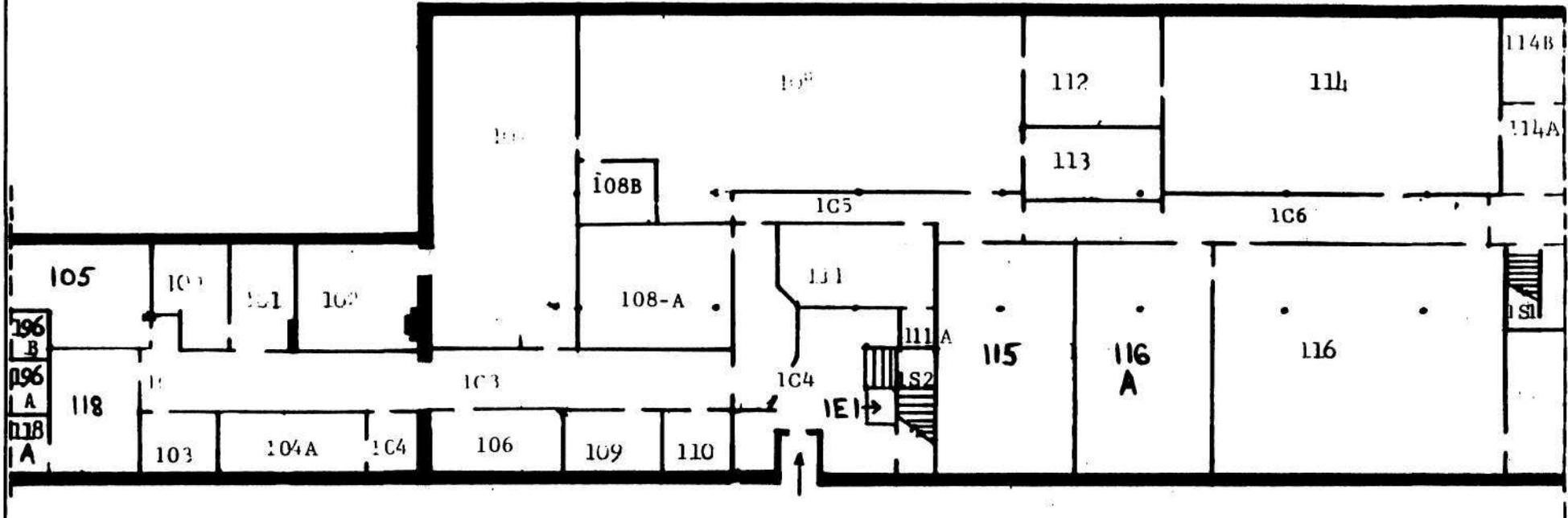
Survey No. B-4430
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of the University of Maryland
Baltimore City

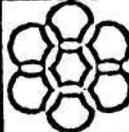


BLDG. NO. 811		BASEMENT FLOOR	
HEALTH SCIENCE COMPUTER CENTER BLDG.			
SPACE DIAGRAM			
		UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND	
		AT BALTIMORE	
PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT			
GROSS FLOOR AREA: 5,890		SHEET 1	
NET FLOOR AREA: 4,734			
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"		9/79	

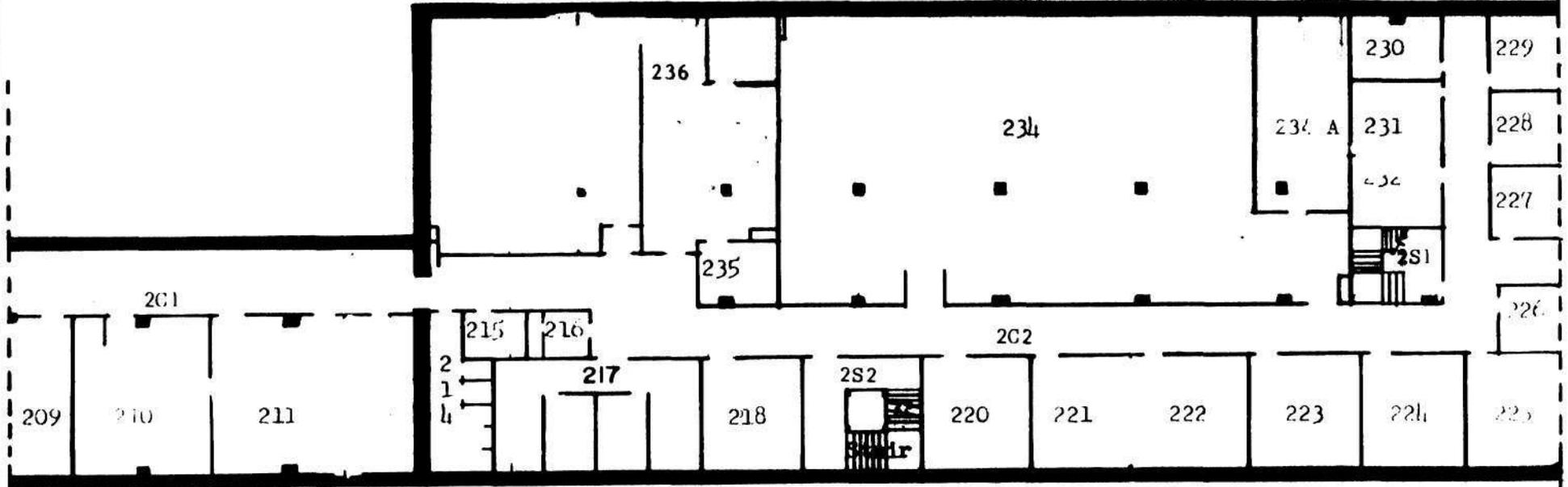
Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City

BUILDING INVENTORY 811
 SHEET 2



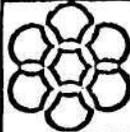
BLDG. NO. 811		FIRST FLOOR
HEALTH SCIENCE COMPUTER CENTER BLDG.		
SPACE DIAGRAM		
 UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT		
GROSS FLOOR AREA:	10,778	SHEET 2
NET FLOOR AREA:	9,8'	
SCALE:	1" = 20'-0"	9/79

Survey No. B-4430
Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
of the University of Maryland
Baltimore City

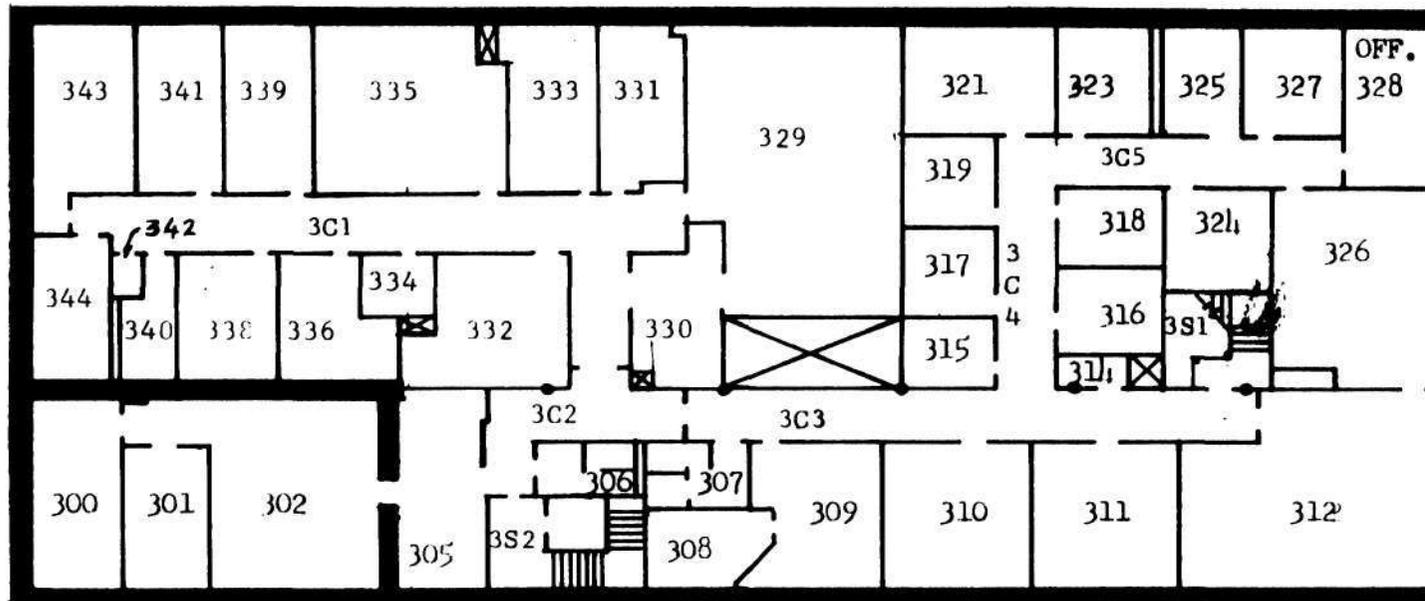


SEE PARSONS HALL
FOR CONTINUATION

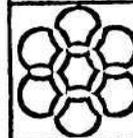


BLDG. NO. 811		SECOND FLOOR	
HEALTH SCIENCES COMPUTER CENTER BLDG.			
SPACE DIAGRAM			
 UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT			
GROSS FLOOR AREA: 10,778		SHEET 3	
NET FLOOR AREA: 9,630		9/79	
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"			

Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City



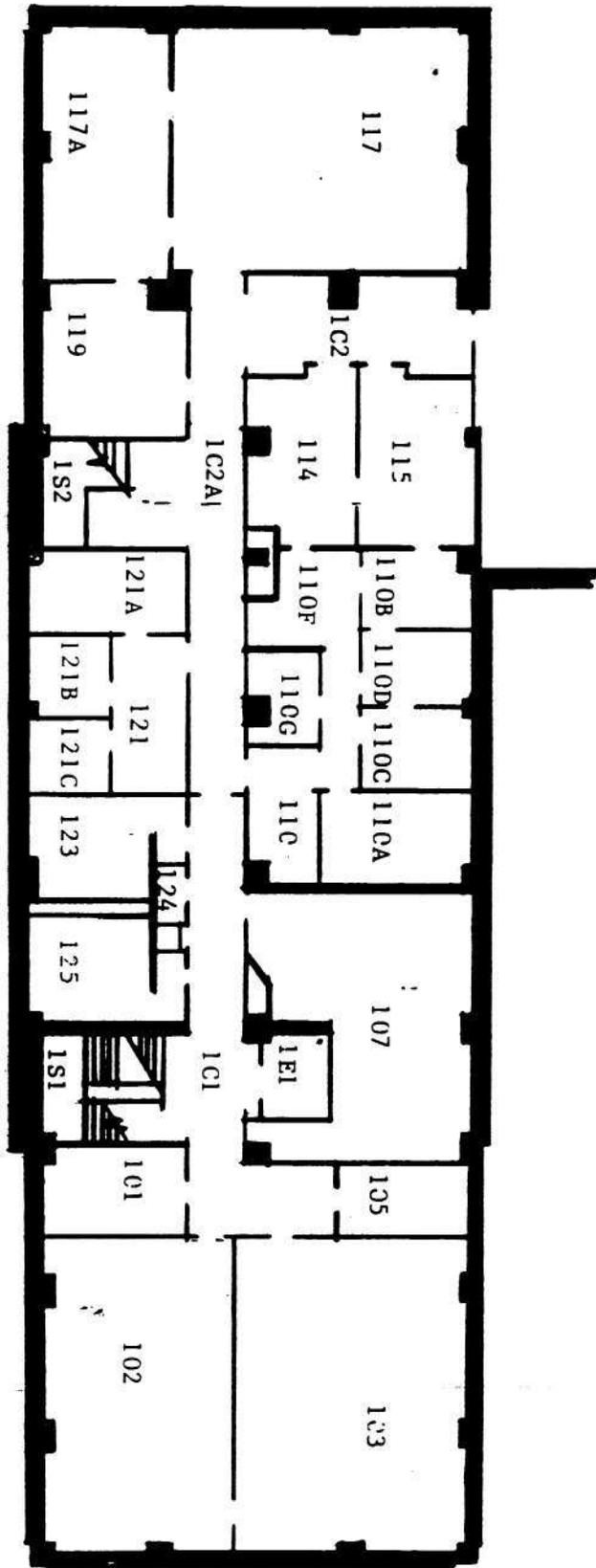
BLDG. NO. 811 THIRD FLOOR
 HEALTH SCIENCES COMPUTER CENTER BLDG.
 SPACE DIAGRAM



UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND
 AT BALTIMORE
 PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT

GROSS FLOOR AREA: 9,114 SHEET 4
 NET FLOOR AREA: 7,612
 SCALE: 1" = 20'-0" 9/79

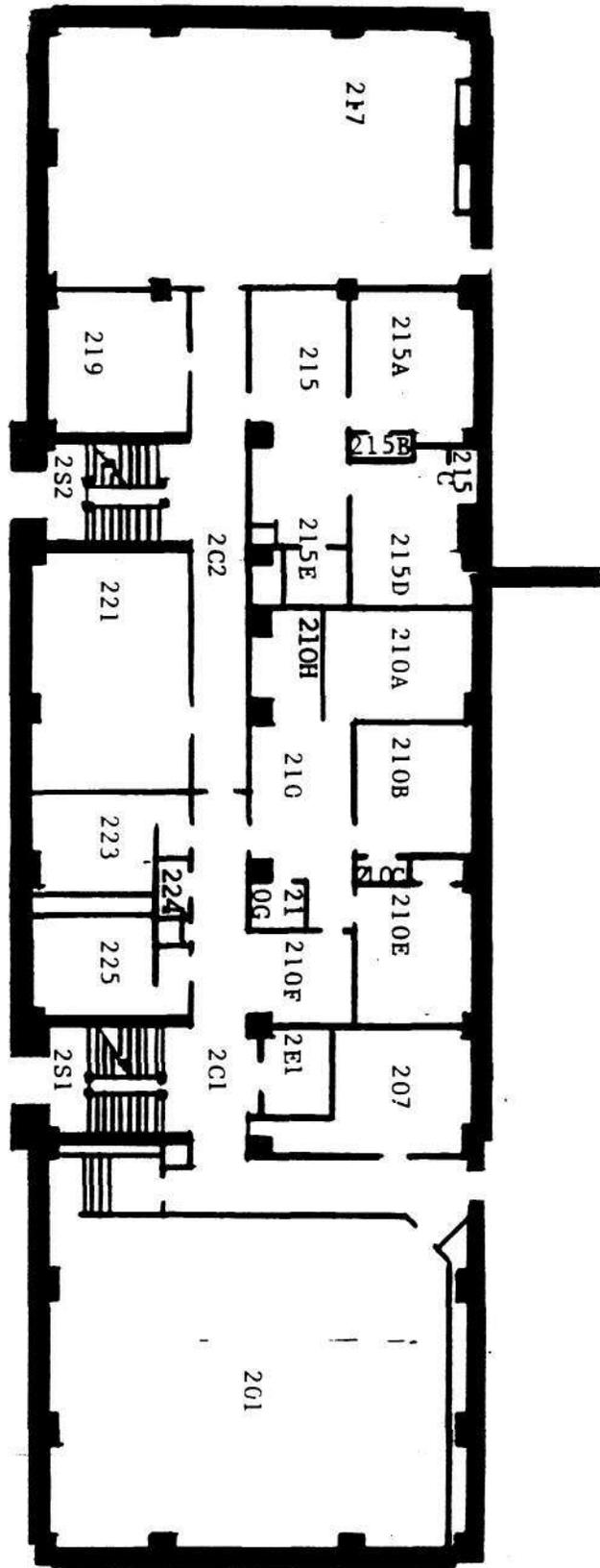
Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City




NORTH
 INVENTORY NO.: 210
 NAME: Allied Health Professions Bldg.
 BLDG. LEVEL: First Floor
 SCALE: 1"=20'-0" BY:

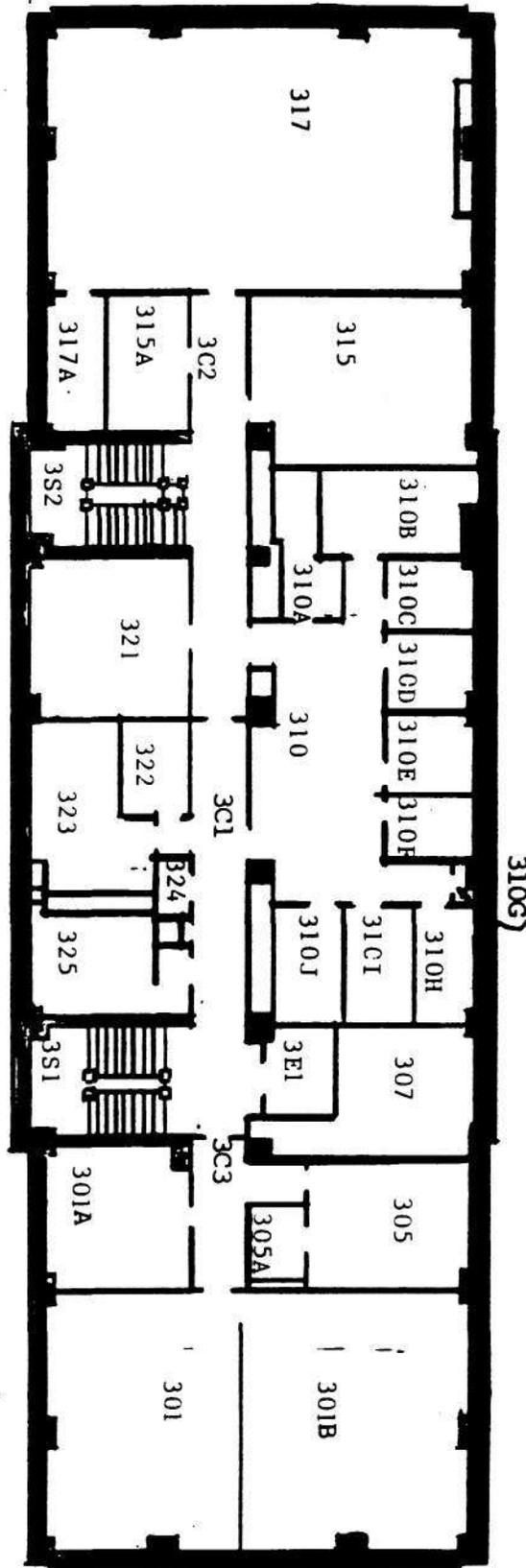

UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND
AT BALTIMORE
 OFFICE of FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Survey No. B-4430
Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
of the University of Maryland
Baltimore City



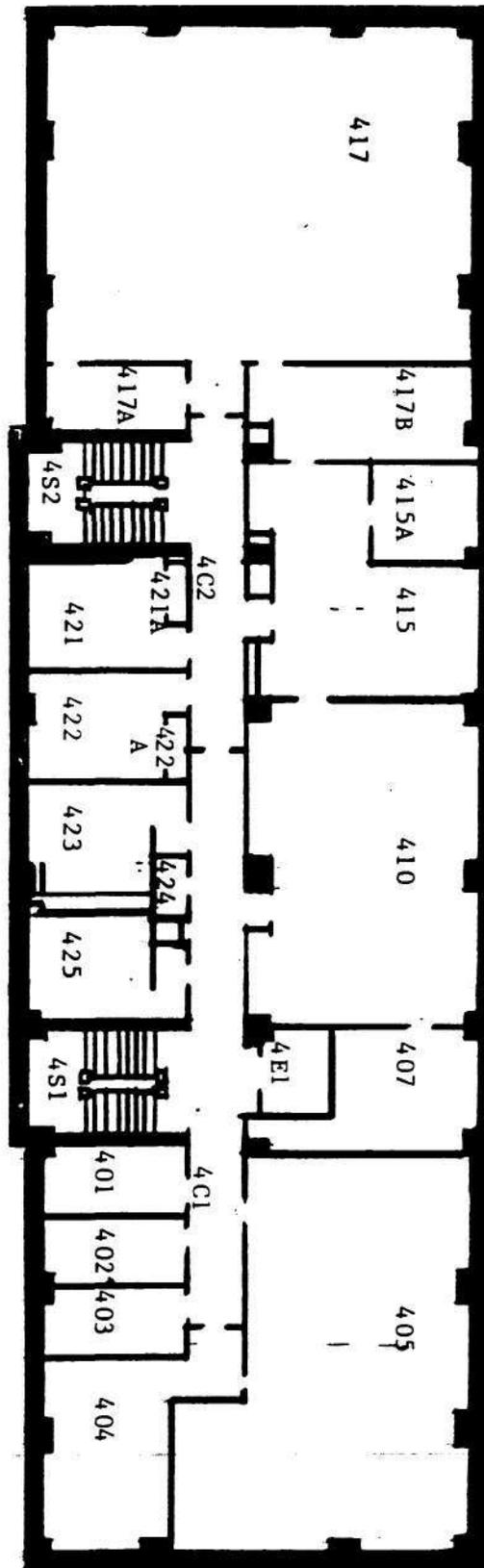
 NORTH	INVENTORY NO.: 810
	NAME: Allied Health Professions Bldg.
	BLDG. LEVEL: Second Floor
	SCALE: 1"=20'-0" BY:
	UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND
	AT BALTIMORE
OFFICE	of FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City



 NORTH	INVENTORY NO.: 310 NAME: Allied Health Professionals Bldg. BLDG. LEVEL: Third Floor SCALE: 1"=20'-0" BY:
	 UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE OFFICE of FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City



NORTH

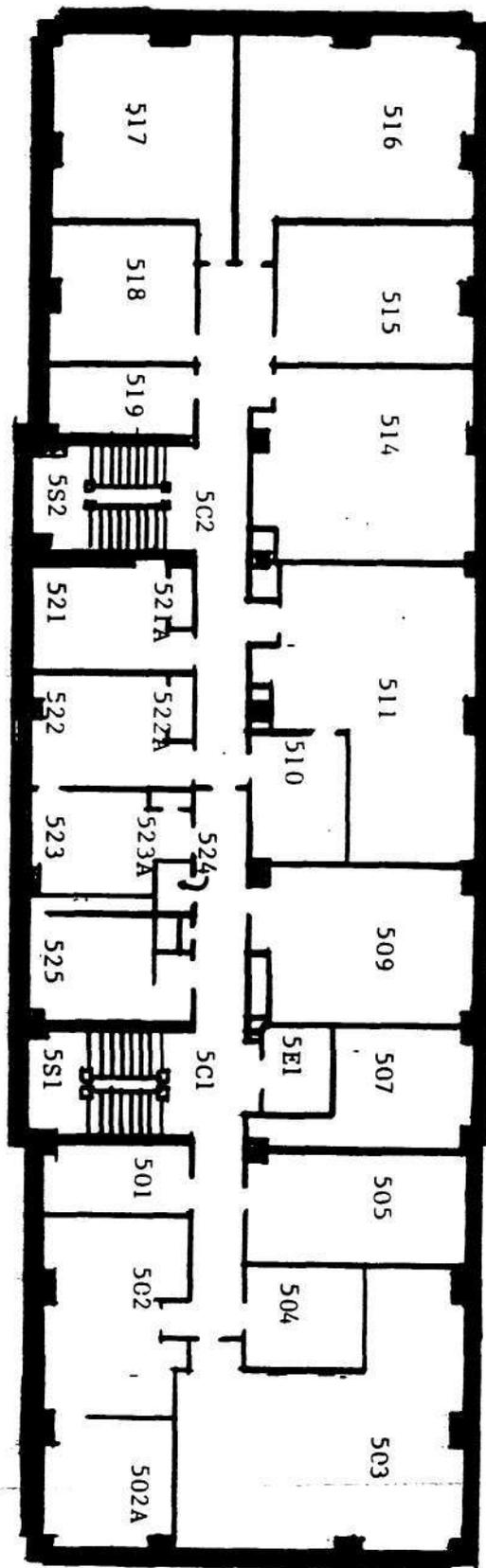
INVENTORY NO.: 810
 NAME: Allied Health Professions Bldg.
 BLDG. LEVEL: Fourth Floor
 SCALE: 1"=20'-0" BY:



**UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND
 AT BALTIMORE**

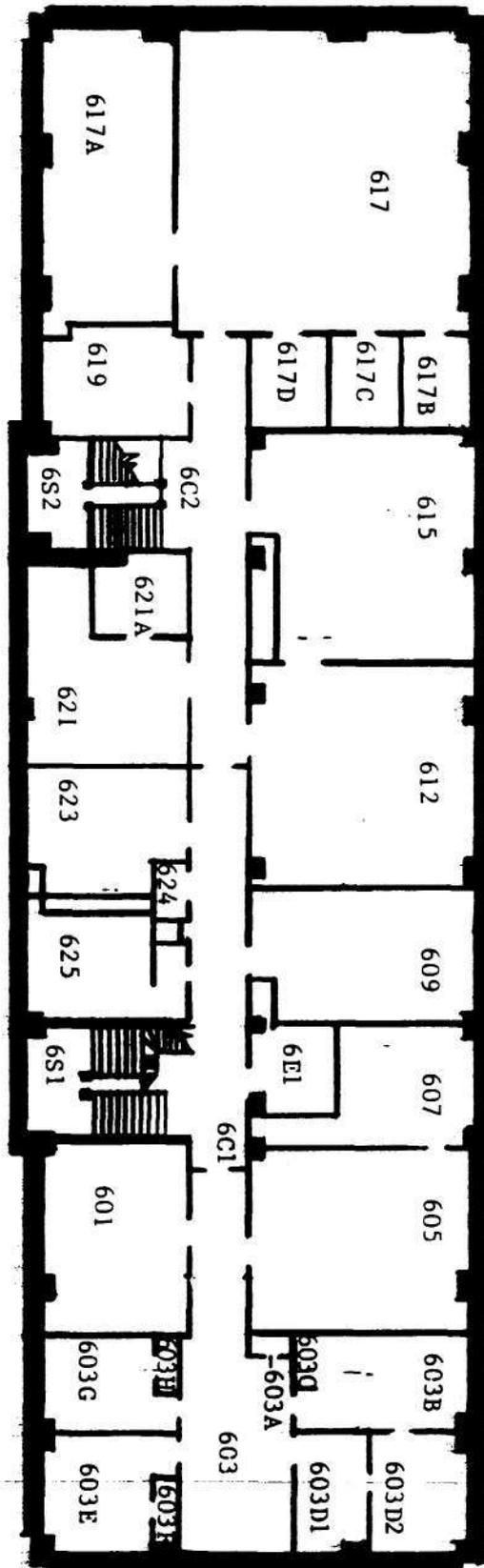
OFFICE of FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City



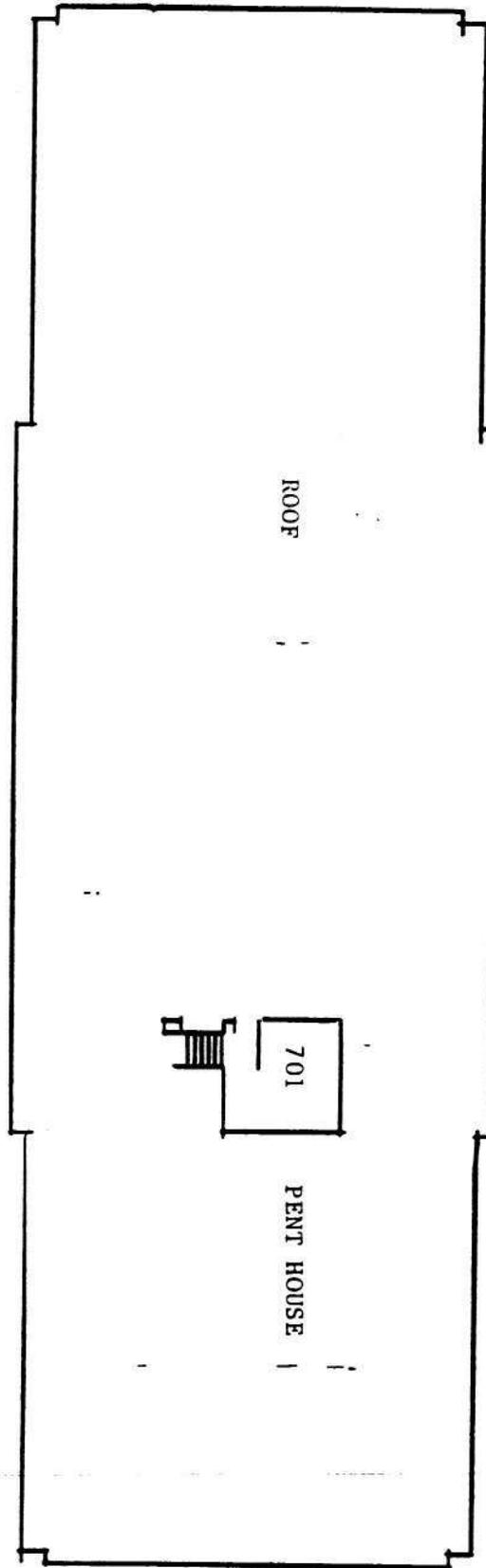
 NORTH	INVENTORY NO.: 81C NAME: Allied Health Professions Bldg. BLDG. LEVEL: Fifth Floor SCALE: 1"=20'-0"	BY:
	 UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE OFFICE of FACILITIES MANAGEMENT	
SPACE DIAGRAM		

Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City



 NORTH	INVENTORY NO.: 810 NAME: Allied Health Professions Bldg. BLDG. LEVEL: Sixth Floor SCALE: 1"=20'-0" BY:
	 UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE OFFICE of FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
SPACE DIAGRAM	

Survey No. B-4430
Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
of the University of Maryland
Baltimore City



INVENTORY NO.: 81C
NAME: Allied Health Professions Bldg.
BLDG. LEVEL: Penthouse Floor
SCALE: 1"=20'-0" BY:

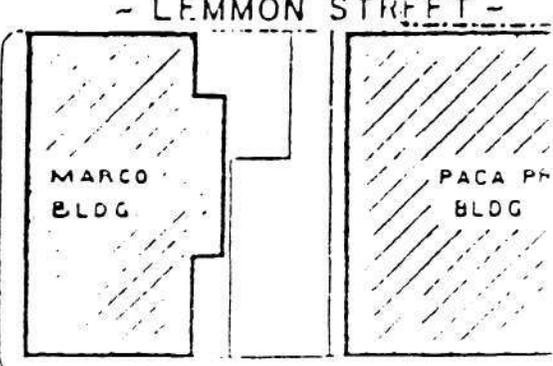
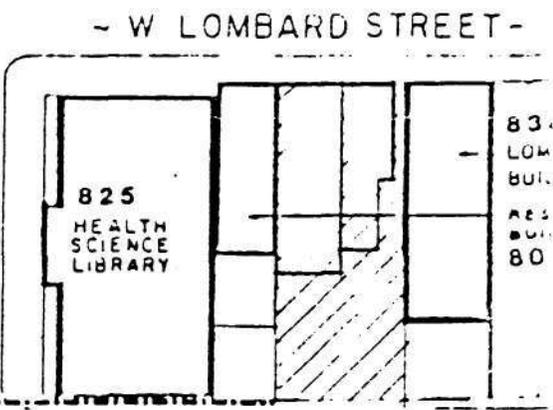
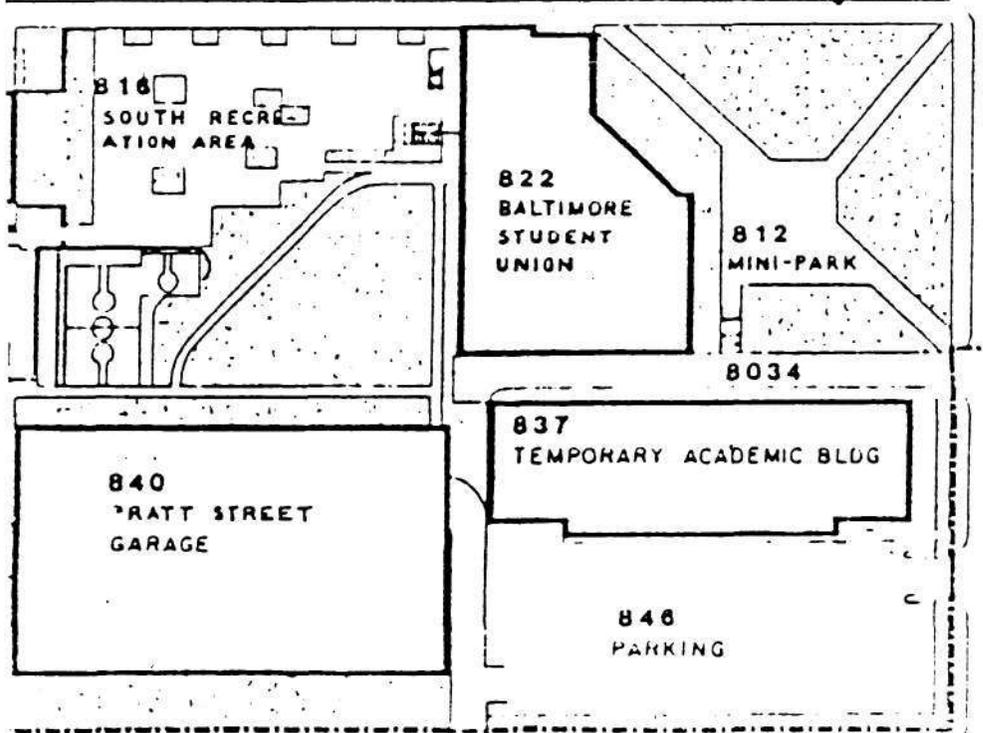
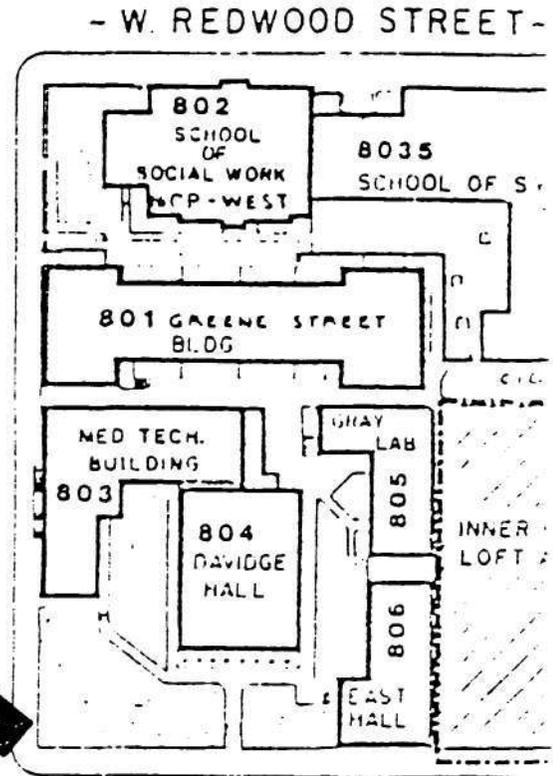
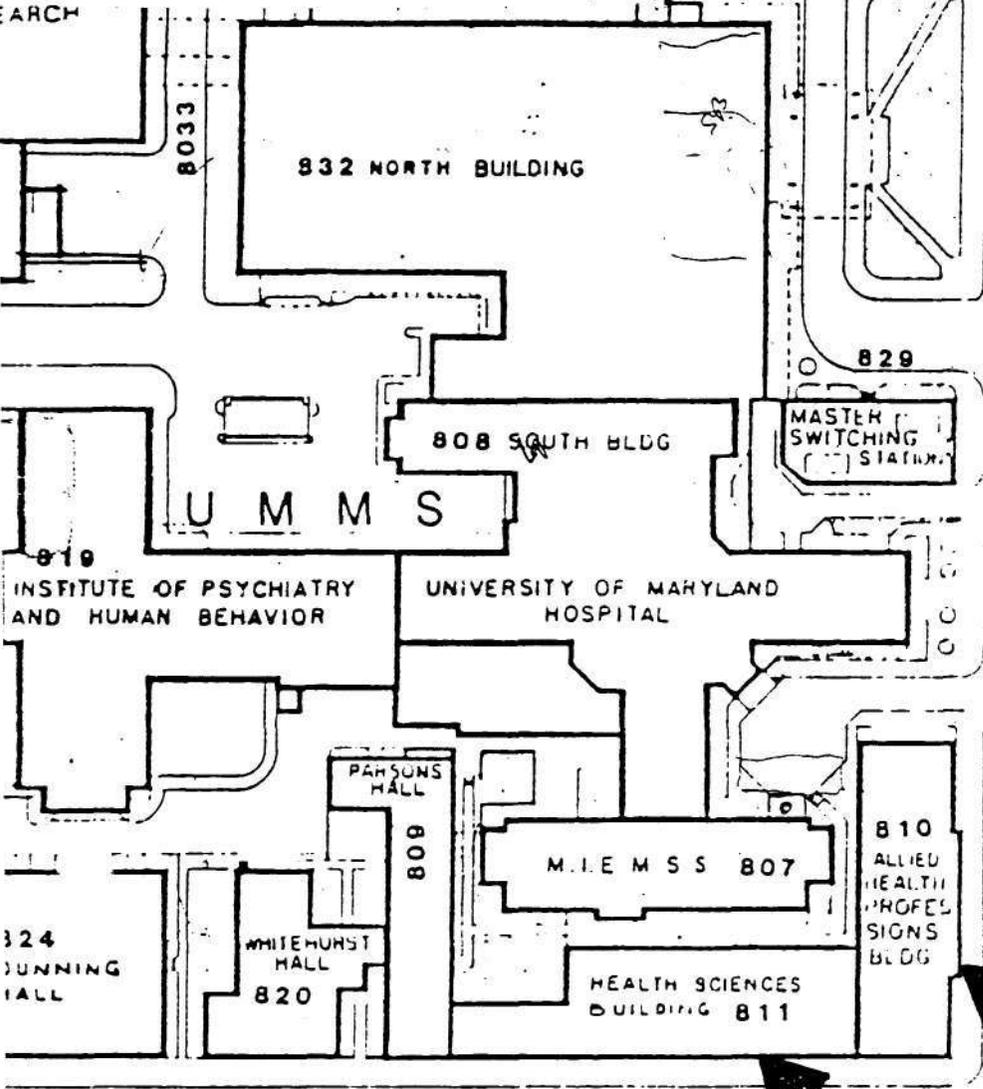


UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND
AT BALTIMORE

OFFICE of FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

SPACE DIAGRAM

Survey No. B-4430
 Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
 of the University of Maryland
 Baltimore City
 Resource Sketch Map



S. GREENE STREET

Survey No. B-4430
Dentistry and Pharmacy Building
of the University of Maryland
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quadrangle





B-4430

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

DECEMBER 12, 1991

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW FROM SE SHOWING 32 S. GREENE
ST. & 610 WEST LOMBARD ST.

1 OF 10

68162-1
F=1



B-4433

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG.

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

DECEMBER 15, 1991

MARYLAND SHPO

32 S. GREENE ST. - SOUTH FACADE

VIEW FROM SE

2 OF 10

68167-3
K19



RIGHT LANE
MUST
TURN RIGHT

NO STOPPING
←→

SPIT-A-POL
21W-5000

SPIT-A-POL
21W-5000

B-4430

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 27, 1992

MARYLAND SHPD

32 S. GREENE ST. - NORTH FACADE

VIEW FROM NE

3 OF 10

11



B-4430

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 27, 1992

MARYLAND SHPO

32 S. GREENE ST.

BRICK DETAIL OF EAST FACADE

4 OF 10



B-4430

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

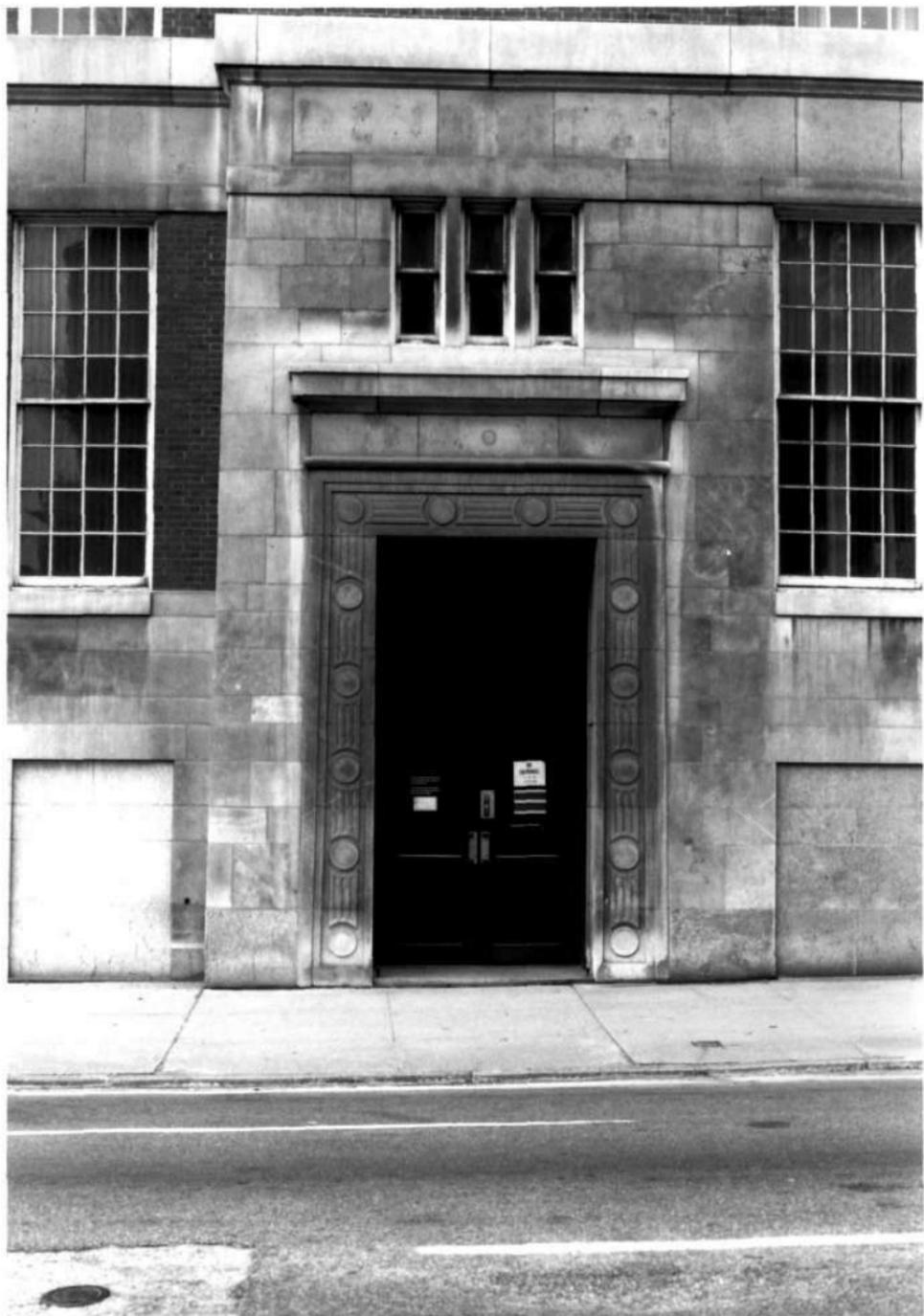
BETTY BIRD

MARCH 16, 1992

MARYLAND SHPO

32 S. GREENE ST. - CORNICE DETAIL

5 OF 10



B-4430

8

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 27, 1992

MARYLAND SHPO

32 S. GREENE ST. - ENTRY SURROUND

6 OF 10



5-4430

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG.
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND
BETTY BIRD

DECEMBER 12, 1991

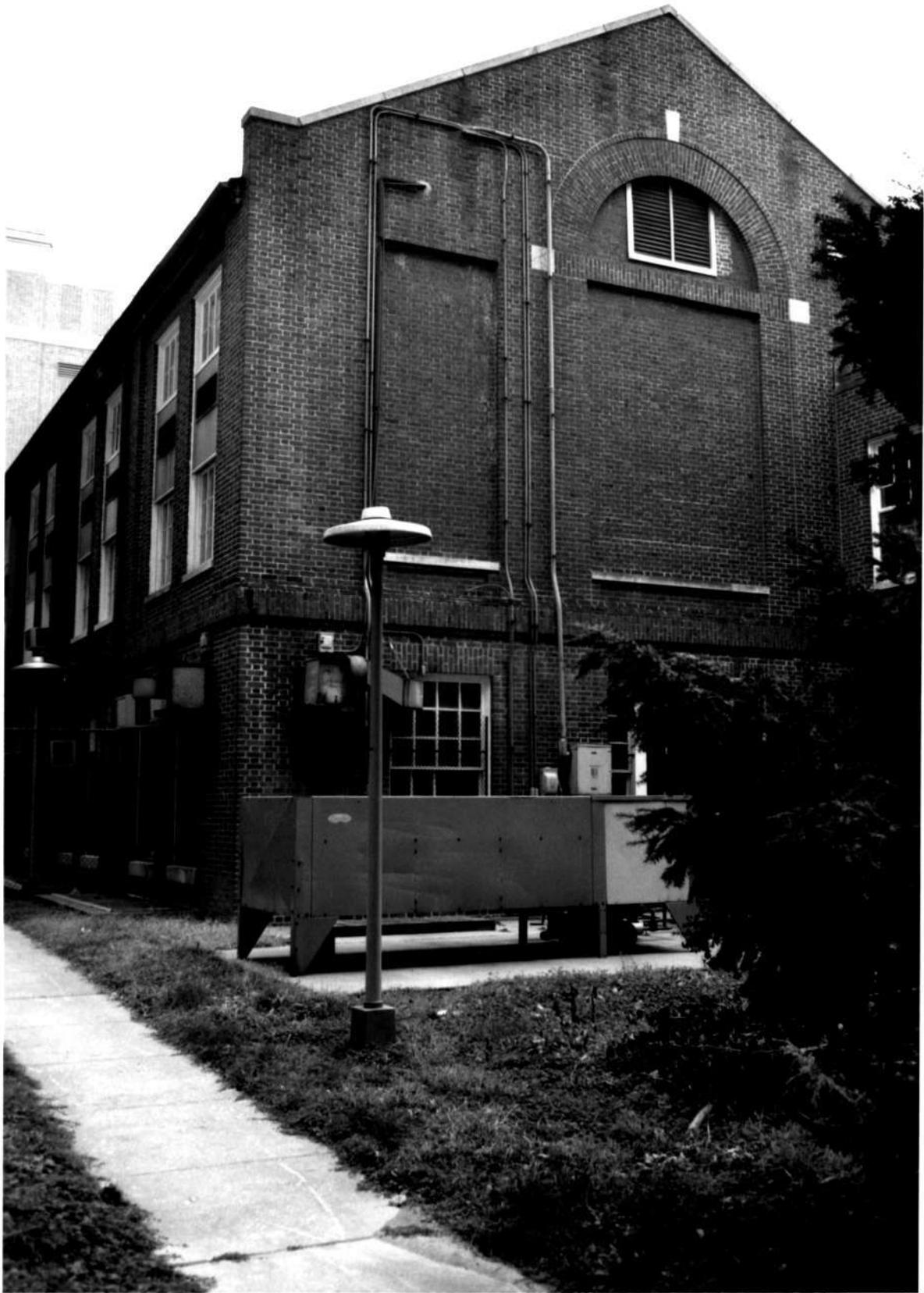
MARYLAND SHPO

610 WEST LOMBARD (DENTAL CLINIC)

VIEW FROM SE

7 OF 10

68167-1
P-5



B-4430
DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND
BETTY BIRD
DECEMBER 12, 1991
MARYLAND SHPO
610 WEST LOMBARD ST. - WEST FACADE
VIEW FROM NW
8 OF 10

68167-1
F22



B-4430

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 27, 1992

MARYLAND SHPO

610 WEST LOMBARD ST.

FRONTISPIECE ON FRONT FACADE

9 OF 10



NO
Handcarts
or Cycles
on the
stairs.

C.

B-4430

DENTISTRY & PHARMACY BLDG.

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

DECEMBER 12, 1991

MARYLAND SHPO

610 WEST LOMBARD ST.

INTERIOR: STAIR AT 1ST FLOOR

10 OF 10

F-18

68167-1