

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

APR 6 1987

date entered

MAY - 8 1987

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

1. Name

historic Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

and/or common Charles Fish and Sons Building

2. Location

street & number 429-433 North Eutaw Street N/A not for publication

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

state Maryland code 24 county independent city code 510

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

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

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

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

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse

street & number Records Office Room 601

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

B-2258

Condition		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 <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

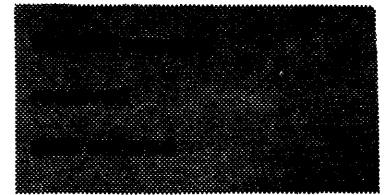
Number of Resources		Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	Original and historic functions and uses: educational, commercial
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total	

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Continuation sheet Baltimore, Maryland Item number 7 Page 3

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

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

8. Significance

B-2258

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

Specific dates 1881 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: A, C
 Applicable Exceptions: none
 Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery building at 429-433 North Eutaw Street is significant for its association with the development of dental education in America. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, founded in 1840, was the world's first institution devoted to the training of practitioners in this emerging medical specialty. The building at 429-433 North Eutaw Street, constructed in 1881, was the fifth location occupied by the College; its scale and architectural elaboration reflect the growth of the institution, both in number of students and in prominence within the field. Lauded by a contemporary publication as "the most complete and handsome building devoted to dental education in the world," the pressed-brick building featured granite exterior ornament and a wealth of decorative detailing on the interior, executed in wood, plaster, and pressed metal. Its interior spaces are fully adapted to its educational functions, providing spacious, well-lighted lecture and infirmary halls as well as a museum and laboratory rooms. The building retains considerable integrity, with the majority of its original exterior and interior fabric remaining intact. Alterations made in the second quarter of the present century when the building was converted to retail use are mostly reversible; the black glass storefront is significant in its own right as an unusually well-preserved example of this treatment, one of few extant Streamline Moderne storefronts in Baltimore.

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-2258

See Continuation Sheets Nos. 8 and 9.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore East, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 10.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Jensen, Preservation Director

organization The French Company, Inc. date November 1986
Suite 403

street & number Wheaton Plaza Office Bldg., North telephone (301) 462-4900

city or town Wheaton state Maryland 20902

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature  date 4-2-87

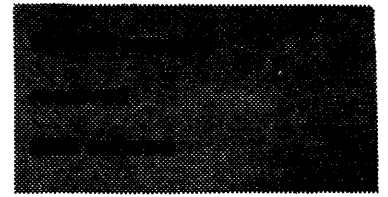
title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For NPS use only

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

 Entered in the National Register date 5-8-87

Attest: Chief of Registration date

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

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

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

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

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



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

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

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

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

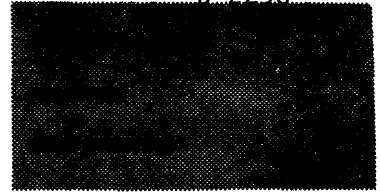
Charles Fish, an immigrant from Russia, established his department store business in 1927. He had operated from small stores at 520 North Gay Street and 328 North Eutaw Street before moving into 429-433 North Eutaw Street in 1942. He and his two sons, Eugene and Herman, undertook the storefront renovation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

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

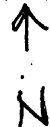
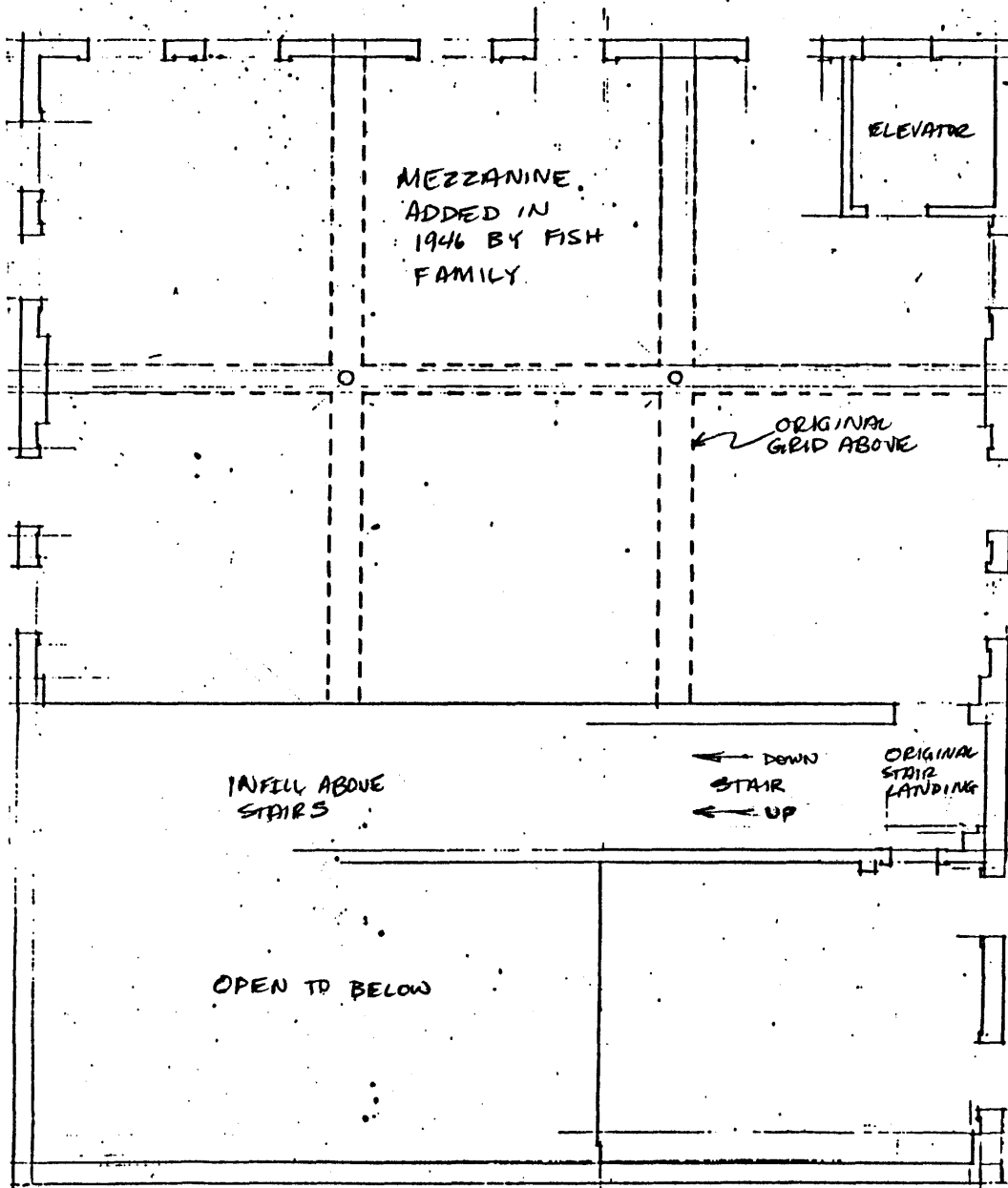
-B 2258

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

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

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

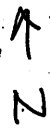
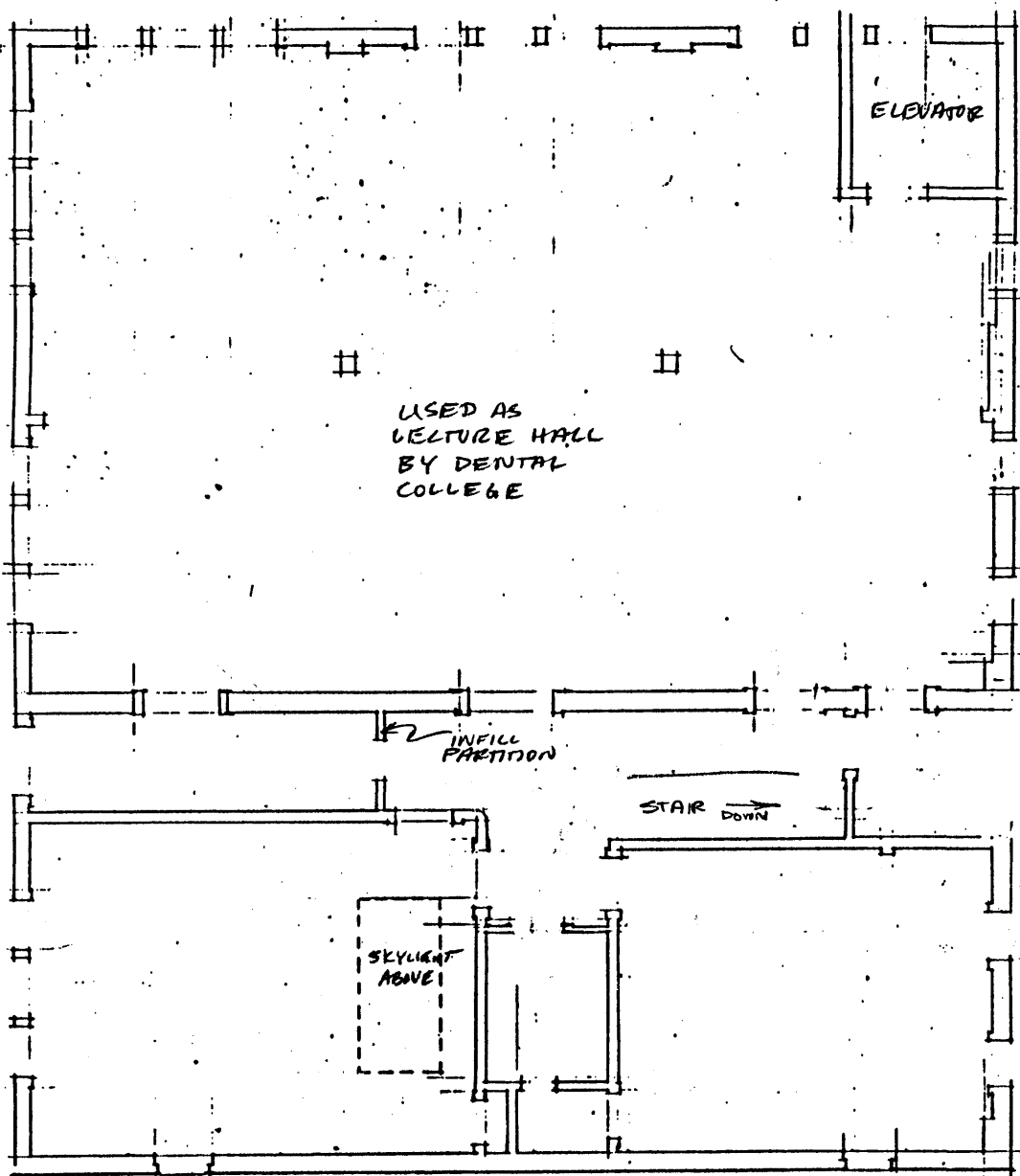
- American Architect and Building News, 1880-1882.
- American Journal of Dental Sciences, Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 88-90.
- Baltimore City Directories, 1890-1977.
- Bromley, G.W. The Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Philadelphia, 1896.
- "Century Old Profession of Dentistry Began Here," Baltimore Evening Sun, March 11, 1946.
- "Closure of dental laboratory leaves 70 local workers without a job," Baltimore Sun, March 28, 1981.
- Cucchiella, S. Baltimore Deco: An Architectural Survey of Art Deco in Baltimore. MacClay & Associates, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1984.
- Dorsey, John. "University of Maryland Dental School -- World's Oldest," Baltimore Sun, February 28, 1965.
- John Milner Associates. Architecture as History: The Formative Years of The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery as Recorded in the Housing History. A Report on the Early Buildings Associated with the First Dental College in the World, as they related also to the Architectural Development of Baltimore prepared for Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, West Chester, Pennsylvania, September 1980.
- McCarden, Lee. "Dentistry as a Profession," Baltimore Evening Sun, February 20, 1940.
- "Merchant and Philanthropist Died Monday at Home," Baltimore Sun, November 21, 1956.
- Robinson, J. Benjamin. "The Centenary of Dentistry," Baltimore Health News. Baltimore City Health Department: August 1939, pp. 156-157.
- Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Insurance Maps of Baltimore. New York, 1890.



BALTIMORE
COLLEGE OF
DENTAL
SURGERY

BALTIMORE, MD

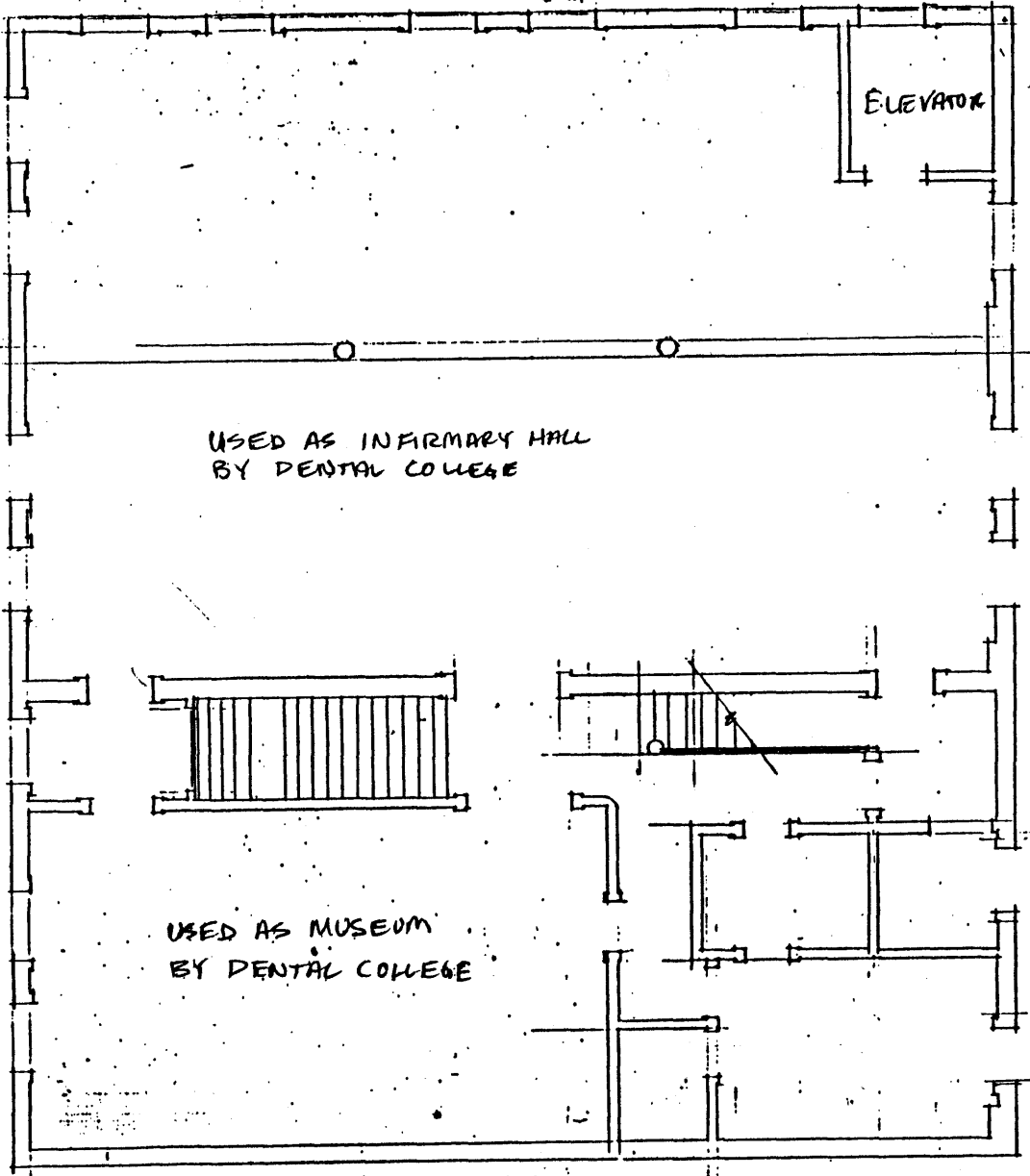
FISH BLDG N
MEZZANINE LEVEL
EXTG PLAN 1/11/51



BALTIMORE
COLLEGE OF
DENTAL
SURGERY

BALTIMORE, MD.

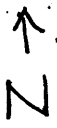
FISH BLDG 1
EXTG PLAN 1/8"=1'
3RD FLOOR



USED AS INFIRMARY HALL
BY DENTAL COLLEGE

USED AS MUSEUM
BY DENTAL COLLEGE

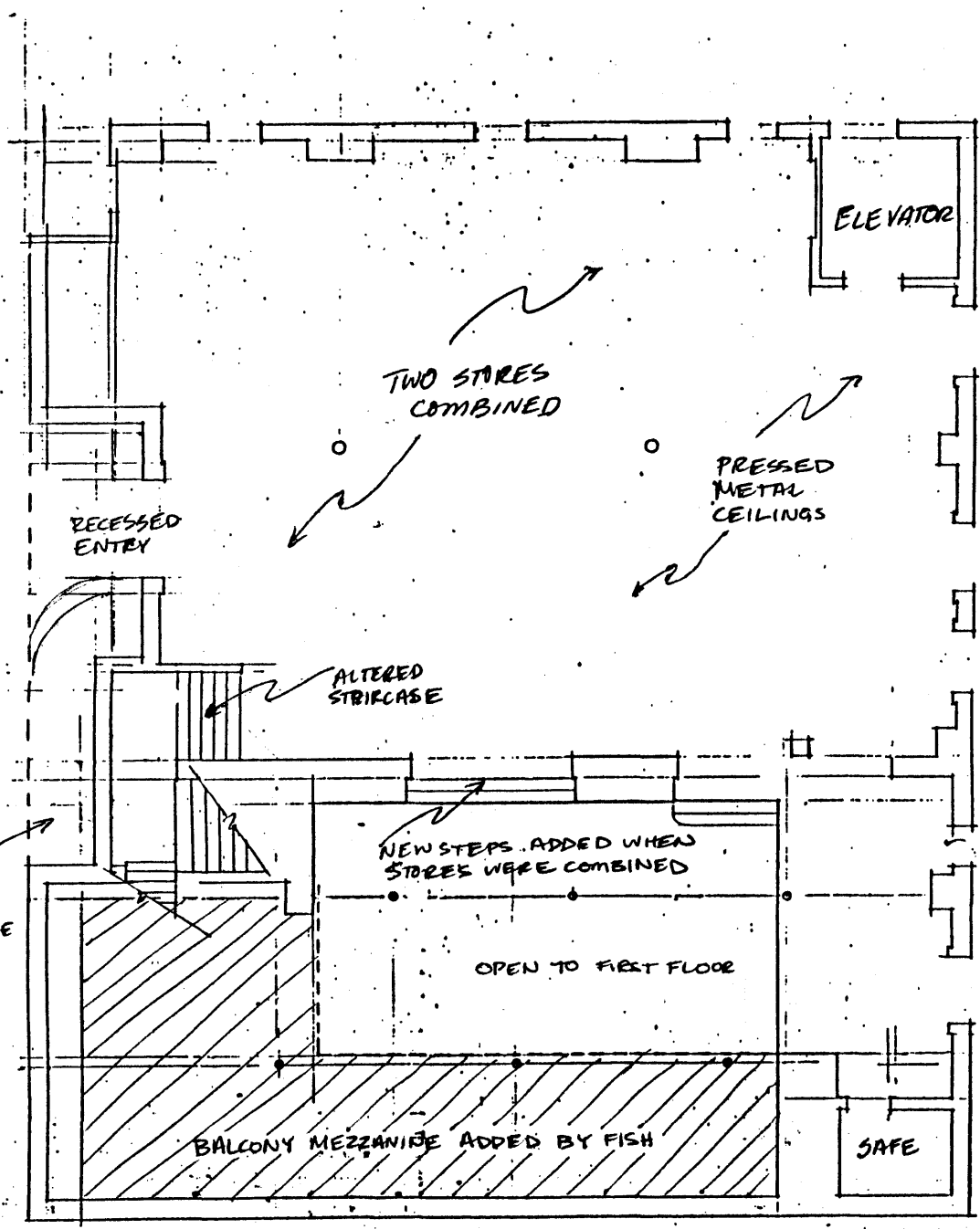
ELEVATOR



BALTIMORE
COLLEGE OF
DENTAL
SURGERY

BALTIMORE, MD

FISH BLDG.
EXTG. PLAN
2ND FLOOR 1/4" = 1'



RECESSED ENTRY

ELEVATOR

TWO STORES COMBINED

PRESSED METAL CEILINGS

ALTERED STAIRCASE

NEW STEPS ADDED WHEN STORES WERE COMBINED

OPEN TO FIRST FLOOR

BALCONY MEZZANINE ADDED BY FISH

SAFE



BALTIMORE
COLLEGE OF
DENTAL
SURGERY

BALTIMORE, MD.

ORIGINAL
LOCATION
OF ENTRANCE
UPPER
LEVELS

FISH BLDG.
EXTG PLAN
1st Floor 1/8" = 1'