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 125 Md. 78, 93 A. 425

Court of Appeals of Maryland.
**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
 BALTIMORE** et al.

v.
 BREGENZER.

No. 85.

Jan. 14, 1915.

Appeal from Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City; James M. Ambler, Judge.

“To be officially reported.”

Bill by Otto Bregenzer against the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and another. From decree for plaintiff, defendants appeal. Reversed, and bill dismissed.

West Headnotes

Eminent Domain 148 ↪ **2.17(1)**

[148k2.17\(1\) Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 148k2(1.1), 148k2(1))

Threatened erection of a viaduct held not a “taking” of private property without compensation in violation of Const. art. 3, § 40, where there would be no substantial destruction of plaintiff’s property rights.

Eminent Domain 148 ↪ **2.1**

[148k2.1 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 148k2(1))

An “injury” to and a “taking” of private property, distinguished and defined.

Eminent Domain 148 ↪ **274(4)**

[148k274\(4\) Most Cited Cases](#)

Equity has jurisdiction to enjoin the taking of private property for public use in disregard of Const. art. 3, § 40.

Argued before BOYD, C. J., and BRISCOE,

BURKE, THOMAS, PATTISON,
 STOCKBRIDGE, and CONSTABLE, JJ.

Robert F. Leach, Jr., Asst. City Sol., of Baltimore (S. S. Field, City Sol., of Baltimore, on the brief), for appellants. Emil Budnitz and J. Cookman Boyd, both of Baltimore, for appellee.

BURKE, J.

Otto Bregenzer, the appellee on this record, filed a bill of complaint in the circuit court No. 2 of Baltimore city in which he prayed that the mayor and city council of Baltimore and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company be restrained from erecting in front, against, and upon his property the approach, mentioned in the bill, to a bridge which it was proposed to erect over Eutaw street. Both defendants answered the bill, and testimony was taken in open court under the statute. Upon the facts in evidence the lower court determined that:

“At least as to Nos. 424, 426, 428, and 430 West Cross street, the construction of the proposed viaduct on Cross street according to the approved plans offered in evidence, even as explained or modified by the witness, Ogier, would amount to a taking of the plaintiff’s property, under the decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the case of [Walters v. B. & O. R. R.](#), 120 Md. 644, 88 Atl. 47, 46 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1128,” and ordered that both defendants be enjoined “from constructing said viaduct in front of the plaintiff’s property on Cross street, mentioned in these proceedings, according to the said plans unless and until just compensation, as provided by the laws of this state, shall have been fully paid or tendered to the plaintiff.”

The following statement embraces all the material and essential facts in the record. The appellee is the owner of seven leasehold lots of ground with improvements thereon situate on the north side of Cross street between Warner and Eutaw streets in Baltimore city, and known as Nos. 424, 426, 428,

430, 432, 434, and 436 West Cross street. Each lot has a front on Cross street of 12 feet with an even depth of 60 feet to a 3-foot alley, except No. 426 West Cross street, which has a front of 15 feet with a like depth of 60 feet. The improvements consist of two-story brick houses, in fair condition, with cellars about 7 feet high and 14 feet long. Each house has two sunken cellar windows, 24 inches high and 27 inches wide, except house No. 436. This house has an areaway and one cellar window. The first floor of each house is elevated above the pavement, and the entrance to each house is by means of steps leading from the street, the number of steps varying from four to six. The houses are rented to colored tenants. For some of the houses the appellee receives \$17 per month each, and for others he receives \$3 and \$3.50 per week.

Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 387, as amended by Ordinance No. 320, approved July 16, 1913, the mayor and city council of Baltimore was about to change the grade of Cross street in front of the plaintiff's property, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, under the terms of said ordinance, was about to begin the construction of a bridge over Eutaw street and also the construction of an approach to said bridge, the approach to be located in the bed of Cross street adjacent to the houses mentioned. The purpose of this work was to carry the traffic over Eutaw street and to eliminate the dangerous grade crossing on that street. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in its answer to the bill filed in this case, said:

“That, unless prevented by writ of injunction, it intends to and in fact is compelled by the provisions of Ordinance No. 387 of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, approved August 16, 1909, a copy of which is filed herewith, marked ‘Defendant's, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Exhibit No. 1,’ and within the time set out in said ordinance, and in accordance with plans and specifications which

have been approved by and are on file with the *426 city engineer of Baltimore city, to change the grade of Cross street between Sharp and Warner streets by means of the construction of a steel girder bridge over the present railroad tracks in Cross street with the necessary stairways and approaches thereto, as will more particularly appear by reference to said ordinance and plans.”

The approach will be of concrete construction, with a width of 25 feet for a driveway and 10 feet for a footway, and it is proposed to construct it on the building line in front of the plaintiff's property and in contact therewith. It is to be built upon what is practically a 5 per cent. grade, and the effect of the construction upon the plaintiff's houses would be as follows, viz.: First, it would necessitate the removal of the steps to which we have referred. Secondly, it would completely obstruct the cellar windows and the areaway mentioned, and shut off the light and air from the cellars of the houses. Thirdly, the relation of the footway, adjacent to the property would be as to the respective houses as follows, viz.: The surface of the footway in front of house No. 424 would be 20 inches above the first floor; in front of house No. 426 it would be 8 inches above the first floor level; in front of house No. 428 it would be 1 inch above the first floor level; in front of house No. 430 the first floor level would be 5 1/2 inches above the surface of the approach; No. 432 would be 14 inches above; No. 434, 22 inches above; and No. 436, 30 inches above. It would therefore require a less number of steps to enter four of the houses after the construction than is now required. As to house No. 424 it would require two steps down from the proposed footway to reach the first floor, and one step down to reach the first floor at No. 426. The first floor of No. 428 would be practically level with the footway. During the construction of the approach very great inconvenience as to ingress and egress to and from the houses would be suffered by the

occupants thereof. The approach would be built wholly within the limits of the street, and there would be no actual or physical invasion or appropriation of any part of the plaintiff's lots.

Ordinance No. 387 was considered by this court in the Walters Case, supra, and in [Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. v. Kane](#), 124 Md. 231, 92 Atl. 532, and [Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. v. Kahl](#), 124 Md. 299, 92 Atl. 770, both decided at the present term. In the two latter cases, the liability of the railroad company for damages to property of abutting owners resulting from the construction of a similar approach was established.

[1] [2] It is declared by section 40, art. 3, of the Constitution that:

“The General Assembly shall enact no law authorizing private property to be taken for public use, without just compensation as agreed upon between the parties, or awarded by a jury, being first paid or tendered to the party entitled to such compensation.”

The jurisdiction of a court of equity to prevent by injunction the taking of private property for public use in disregard of that section of the organic law is well established in this state. [Western Md. R. R. Co. v. Owings](#), 15 Md. 199, 74 Am. Dec. 563; [American Telephone Co. v. Pearce](#), 71 Md. 535, 18 Atl. 910, 7 L. R. A. 200.

It is proper to say, in view of certain remarks of counsel at the hearing, that the court does not understand that it announced a new legal principle in the Walters Case, or that it impaired in the slightest degree the settled principles of law upon the subject it was dealing with. It merely applied these principles to the facts of that case.

The section of the Constitution quoted does not define property, nor does it declare what shall be a taking. It leaves those questions to the determination of the courts upon the facts of each particular case. The general rule applicable to the

subject was stated in [Garrett v. Lake Roland R. R. Co.](#), 79 Md. 277, 29 Atl. 830, 24 L. R. A. 396. In that case the abutment of solid masonry in the bed of North street and the elevated structure of which Mr. Garrett complained were located 9 feet and 8 1/2 inches from the curb line of his property. No part of the street was included within the lines of his deed for the property located on that street and directly opposite the abutment. It was alleged that the construction of this abutment of solid masonry in the bed of North street and the elevated structure would, by reducing the width of the street in front of the plaintiff's lots to less than 10 feet, destroy the access to his property from North street, and prevent him from reaching the same with vehicles ordinarily used in Baltimore. It was further charged that the destruction of his right of access to his property would render it entirely unsalable, and deprive him of the market value thereof, and constitute in fact and in law a taking of his property without making compensation therefor, as required by the Constitution of the state. It was further alleged that this structure deprived the premises of light and air, and that, too, was alleged to be a taking of the property within the prohibition of the Constitution.

[3] In discussing the contention that the facts alleged would constitute a taking of the plaintiff's property for public use in contravention of the Constitution, Judge McSherry said:

“Whilst the Constitution of the state has prohibited the taking of private property for a public use without compensation being first paid or tendered, it has not undertaken to define or declare what shall be a taking within its terms. True, there is some conflict among adjudged cases as to what amounts to such a taking, but the overwhelming weight of authority accords with the conclusions which this court announced in two cases that will be fully referred to later on. Apart from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio ([Crawford v. Village of Delaware](#), 7 Ohio St. 460), which rest upon a

doctrine peculiar to that state, and the recent *427 New York decisions in the Elevated Railway Cases ([Story v. New York Elevated R. R. Co.](#), 90 N. Y. 122 [43 Am. Rep. 146]; [Lahr v. Metropolitan Elevated R. R. Co.](#), 104 N. Y. 268 [10 N. E. 528]), which are hopelessly in conflict with the principles announced in other cases in the same state ([Radcliff v. Brooklyn](#), 4 Com. 195; [Fobes v. R. R. Co.](#), 121 N. Y. 505 [24 N. E. 919, 8 L. R. A. 453]), and the decisions in Minnesota ([Adams v. R. R. Co.](#), 39 Minn. 286 [39 N. W. 629, 1 L. R. A. 493, 12 Am. St. Rep. 644]; [Lamm v. R. R. Co.](#) [45 Minn. 71, 47 N. W. 455] 10 L. R. A. 268), and a few cases in Mississippi ([Theobald v. R. R. Co.](#), 66 Miss. 279 [6 South. 230, 4 L. R. A. 735, 14 Am. St. Rep. 564]), and possibly one or two other states all substantially following the New York Elevated Railway Cases, there is practically an unbroken current of adjudged cases broadly and clearly marking and defining the difference between an incidental injury to, and an actual taking of, private property. An injury to, and a taking of, such property are distinct things. Every taking involves an injury of some kind, though every injury does not include a taking. Property is taken by an entry upon and appropriation of it, as in the ordinary case of location. It is injured by obstructing access, as in [Duncan's Case](#), 111 Pa. 352 [5 Atl. 742], or drainage, as in [Ziemer's Case](#), 124 Pa. 560 [17 Atl. 187]; [Jones v. R. R. Co.](#) [151 Pa. 30] 25 Atl. 137 [17 L. R. A. 758, 31 Am. St. Rep. 722]. In [Transportation Co. v. Chicago](#), 99 U. S. 635, FN1 the court said: 'Persons appointed or authorized by law to make or improve a highway are not responsible for consequential damages if they act within their jurisdiction, and with care and skill, is a doctrine almost universally accepted alike in England and in this country.' [British Cast-Plate Mfs. v. Meredith](#), 4 Term, 794; [Sutton v. Clarke](#), 6 Taunt. 29; [Boulton v. Crowther](#), 2 Barn. & C. 703; [Green v. Borough of Reading](#), 9 Watts [Pa.] 382 [36

[Am. Dec. 127](#)]; [O'Connor v. Pittsburg](#), 18 Pa. 187; [Callender v. Marsh](#), 1 Pick. [Mass.] 418; [Smith v. Washington](#), 20 How. 135 [15 L. Ed. 858]. *** 'The decisions to which we have referred were made in view of Magna Charta and the restriction to be found in the Constitution of every state, that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation being made. But acts done in the proper exercise of governmental powers, and not directly encroaching upon private property, though their consequences may impair its use, are universally held not to be a taking within the meaning of the constitutional provision.' And this was affirmed in [Chicago v. Taylor](#), 125 U. S. 161 [8 Sup. Ct. 820, 31 L. Ed. 638]. The constitutional right to compensation for private property taken for public use does not extend to instances where the land is not actually taken, but only indirectly or consequentially injured."

[FN1. 25 L. Ed. 336.](#)

He then considered at length the case of [Cumberland v. Willison](#), 50 Md. 148, 33 Am. Rep. 304, and [O'Brien v. R. R. Co.](#), 74 Md. 363, 22 Atl. 141, 13 L. R. A. 126.

In [De Lauder v. Baltimore County](#), 94 Md. 1, 50 Atl. 427, it appeared that Mrs. De Lauder's right of way was wholly destroyed by the county in the construction of a culvert, embankment, and guard rail on a county road. This easement of way was declared to be private property and its total destruction was held to be a taking within the meaning of the Constitution. It was said by Judge Pearce, in delivering the opinion in that case, that: "It is well settled in this state that, as against a municipal corporation in the careful exercise of its right and power to grade and improve public streets or roads, and where there is no taking or actual physical invasion of property, there can be no cause of action for an unavoidable injury done. It was so decided in [Balt. & Pot. R. R. v. Reaney](#), 42 Md. 132, and in [Green v. City &](#)

[Suburban R. W., 78 Md. 304, 28 Atl. 626, 44 Am. St. Rep. 288.](#) The latter case was one of much hardship, but of clear law, for whilst by reason of the raising of the grade of the turnpike, Green was put to serious inconvenience and expense in changing the mode of ingress and egress to and from his premises, the means of ingress and egress was not destroyed. There was, therefore, no taking of any property right, and the damages suffered were consequential, and *damnum absque injuria*. So in [O'Brien v. Balt. Belt R. R. Co., 74 Md. 375, 22 Atl. 141, 13 L. R. A. 126](#), where a cut was made in the bed of the street in front of the plaintiff's property, but the street, after the cut was made, remained 41 feet wide. The most that O'Brien claimed was that he was deprived of the use of the street, as it had before existed, and that his property was thereby depreciated in value. The injury, therefore, whatever its extent, was held to be 'of an incidental or consequential nature,' not entitling him to recover damages. In that case, Judge Alvey, referring to the constitutional provision forbidding the enactment of any law authorizing private property to be taken for public use without just compensation, observes that 'this provision does not profess to declare what rights shall be regarded as property, but the thing of which the party is deprived must be private property, and it must be taken for a public use. Nor does the Constitution declare what shall constitute a taking within the meaning of the inhibition. These are questions of definition left to be fixed by a just construction of the terms employed.' The injury inflicted upon Mrs. De Lauder is not the rendering the use of her right of way inconvenient or expensive, but it is the destruction of its use, and its destruction is a taking in as just a sense as the appropriation of a gravel bank for the repair of a public road would be a taking."

In *Walters v. B. & O. R. R. Co.*, *supra*, Judge

Stockbridge, after a clear and succinct statement of the facts, said that:

"The effect of this structure was to effectually bar all ingress to and egress from the premises, unless by means of a ladder from the second floor window to the newly constructed footway."

This was tantamount to saying that the plaintiff's right of access to the property was in effect destroyed. In the judgment of the court the facts brought the case within the principles announced in the *De Lauder Case*, and that case was followed and its principles applied.

In none of the cases is it held that mere inconvenience of access resulting from acts done, or mere diminution of light and air constitute a taking of private property. The injury complained of must amount to a substantial destruction of these rights before the provisions of the Constitution can be invoked.

The facts of this case show that the construction of the proposed viaduct in its effect upon the property of the plaintiff would be widely different from the effect produced in the *Walters Case*. We have stated all the essential facts in the earlier part of this opinion as strongly and as favorably to the plaintiff as they will warrant, and when considered in the light of the principles we have stated we are of *428 opinion that the construction of the proposed approach will not be a violation of the section of the Constitution relied on. The plaintiff's property will not be taken. Access to and egress from the property will not be destroyed. Light and air will not be wholly shut out. The property will undoubtedly be injured; but for all depreciation in its value- for all losses of every description which the plaintiff may suffer as a direct result of the construction-he may recover in an action at law, and being of opinion that the construction will not constitute a taking of the plaintiff's property, but that the apprehended injuries are in legal contemplation merely indirect

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and consequential, the decree appealed from must be reversed.

Decree reversed, and the bill dismissed; the appellee to pay the costs.

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