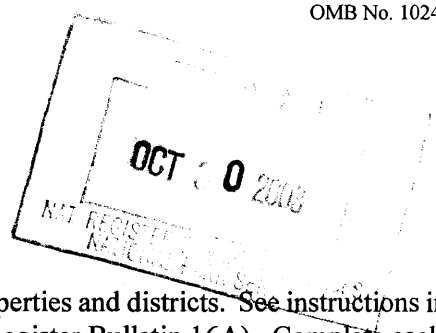
aNPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name H. F. Miller & Son Tin Box and Can Manufacturing Plant

other names AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, MILLER FACTORY (Preferred); B-1351; Census Building

2. Location

street & number 2601 North Howard Street not for publication N/A
city or town Baltimore vicinity N/A
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore (Independent City) code 510 zip code 21218-4508

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ 10-29-03
Signature of certifying official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

__✓__ entered in the National Register — Edson H. Beall
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register — _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register — _____
____ removed from the National Register — _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ — 12/10/03

Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

__X__ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

__X__ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION Sub: Manufacturing facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION Sub: Industrial storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Chicago Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Brick; Concrete
Roof	Asphalt
Walls	Brick
other	Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See Continuation Sheets, Section 7]

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

X	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

	A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
	B	removed from its original location.
	C	a birthplace or a grave.
	D	a cemetery.
	E	a reconstructed building, object or structure.
	F	a commemorative property.
	G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1890-1953

Significant Dates 1890, 1895, 1901, circa 1910, 1953

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 8]

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 9]

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Baltimore Museum of Industry, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 0.8 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing
18	360356	4353273

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 10]

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathryn Gettings Smith; Senior Architectural Historian

organization History Matters date November 1, 2002

street & number 2605a P Street, NW telephone 202-333-8593

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20007-3063

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Census Building, L.P., David White, authorized representative

street & number 1553 East Main Street telephone 804-782-6802

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Erected in three stages between 1890 and approximately 1910, the American Can Company, Miller Factory (originally the H.F. Miller & Son Company Tin Box and Can Manufacturing Plant) at 2601 North Howard Street in Baltimore, Maryland consists of a four-story, brick manufacturing plant that occupies half of a city block in the northwestern section of the city. The building displays typical features of late-19th century industrial architecture, including a vertical division into base, shaft, and attic story segments; distinct bay divisions that are demarcated by engaged brick pilasters; and a corbeled brick cornice and string coursing. The factory encompasses a U-shaped footprint and features a part-gabled, part-hipped roof structure; segmental- and full-arched windows; and a substantial roof monitor on its circa-1910 section. Despite changing uses over the past half century, the building remains substantially intact as a good example of late-19th century industrial architecture in Baltimore.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Erected in stages between 1890 and approximately 1910, the H.F. Miller & Son Company plant at 2601 North Howard Street consists of a 72,000 square-foot, brick manufacturing plant that occupies half of the city block bounded by West 26th Street on the south, West 27th Street on the north, North Howard Street on the west, and Mace Street on the east. The complex incorporates the original, four-story, "L"-shaped, brick 1890-1895 plant building; a large, circa-1910, three-story brick addition; and an 1890, two-story brick stable that was remodeled as an open storage shed in 1928.

The original 1890 section of the plant consists of a four-story, brick, rectangular block with a combination hipped and gable roof structure with both segmental and full-arched window openings throughout. The original building measured approximately 100 feet wide by 40 feet deep and contained seven bays along its northern and southern elevation and two bays on its east and west. In 1895, the company expanded the building by extending its length by an additional five bays along West 26th Street. The overall width of the building along this side is now approximately 150 feet. At the same time, the company constructed a seven-bay-long, two-bay-wide, brick "ell" extension at the rear or northeast end of the main block. The "ell" measures approximately 40 feet wide and 87 feet deep. The building acquired its current, U-shaped footprint circa-1910 when the company erected another brick rear "ell" extension at the northwest corner of the plant building. This extension is three stories tall and measures 70 feet by 125 feet.

The 1890-1895 portions of the plant building display a vertical division into base, shaft, and attic stories. The one-story base consists of 11 recessed bays along the West 26th Street elevation and two bays along the North Howard Street facade. Shallow brick pilasters divide the bays. Seven of the 11 bays along the south elevation contain a set of paired windows that is topped by a segmental-arch transom and a brick, jack-arch lintel. Four of the 11 bays differ in character. Originally, the second bay from the west held a doorway flanked on either side by single windows. The doorway has been infilled with brick. At the third bay from the west, one of the windows in the pair has been replaced with a flush metal door, and the sixth bay from the west contains an original entrance where the doors have been replaced by a double-leaf, flush metal door topped by a transom. The central two stories, or shaft of the building, are organized around 12, evenly spaced, recessed bays, each of which holds two segmental arch windows at each story. Groupings of three full-arch window openings, set off by a corbelled brick stringcourse, occupy the 12 attic story bays of the building.

Facing onto North Howard Street, the main entrance occupies the west elevation of the original 1890 building. This elevation contains two distinct bays that are divided vertically into base, shaft, and attic segments by corbelled, brick string courses set at the top of the first story and just below the sills of the fourth story windows. At the first story, a single-leaf door and a single window occupy the northernmost of the two bays, while a paired set of windows currently occupy the southern bay. The original, first-story configuration included two oversized loading-bay entrances crowned by brick, jack-arch lintels that still adorn both bays. Four groupings of three segmental-arch window openings occupy the second and third stories of the west elevation. The attic holds two groups of four full-arch windows.

The building features a brick cornice that adorns the upper edge of the attic story and brick string coursing that demarcates the top of the base-story of the building as well as the lower edge of the attic level. Shallow, engaged, brick pilasters (one course deep) distinguish each of the building's bay divisions on its south and north-facing elevations.

Circa 1910, a three-story, brick addition was made to the north elevation of the main structure. With the addition, the building footprint formed a U-shape. The inside segment of the "U" contains a series of frame sheds that began as two, one-story shed extensions. Before 1928, they were expanded to accommodate two levels above the ground-level loading dock. After 1953, a third level was added to the frame additions that occupy the inside segment of the building's U-shaped plan.

The circa-1910, brick addition measures approximately 125 feet long and 70 feet deep. The addition incorporated many of the same design elements as the original building, including engaged pilaster bay divisions, a corbelled, brick cornice, and segmental-arch window openings. The differences included larger windows that appear in sets of two per bay and a lack of vertical differentiation of the stories. The addition also incorporated roof monitors that contained windows to provide natural light to the third floor.

Near the time that the three-story addition was built, a new boiler room was added on the north gable end of the older, eastern "ell." This one-story, brick addition incorporated two large windows and single, off-center entrance that faces east onto an alley known as Mace Street. The addition is cubic in shape and is adorned by brick, corner pilasters and a decorative, brick cornice. The original boiler remains in place inside this structure.

Historic Sanborn maps indicate that a freestanding, brick, two-story stable originally occupied the northeast corner of the property. The stable was significantly altered in 1928. The alterations converted the building into an open shed with a single interior story and a brick fore bay. The former stable remains an open brick structure and has long been used for storage.

The interior of the factory has undergone numerous alterations. However, the original open floor plan and bay divisions remain essentially intact. The oldest, four-story sections of the building feature wood, tongue-and-groove floors and heavy timber post-and-beam construction. The posts have chamfered corners to improve their resistance to fire, characteristic of slow-burning construction methods of the period. The interior walls are mainly painted brick. The massive wooden trusses that support the main roof are exposed on the fourth floor. Most of the original heavy, iron-clad fire doors that separate the various manufacturing spaces remain in place. The circa-1910 addition displays a similar post-and-beam framing and an open floor plan on all levels.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The American Can Company's Miller Factory at 2601 North Howard Street in Baltimore, Maryland meets National Register Criterion A for its association with Baltimore's industrial development. Founded in the late 19th century, the H.F. Miller and Son Company of Baltimore was an important and early manufacturer of tin boxes and cans in the city. Between 1890 and 1895, the company erected a state-of-the-art industrial facility on North Howard Street in the northwestern section of the city. The Miller factory building incorporated new types of mechanization that greatly improved the efficiency of the can making process. The company was widely known for its invention of the seamless tin box and for its innovative use of modern machinery, some of which was designed and manufactured on the premises for the company's exclusive use. Also known for its ability to emboss lithographic designs directly on its tin cans and boxes, the company distributed its wares widely to Canadian, Mexican, European, African, and South American, as well as U.S. markets.

In 1901, Miller joined the American Can Company, a corporation formed that year through the merger of 123 separate can manufacturers across the nation. As a result of the mergers, American Can became the largest container manufacturer in the United States. The new corporation, which expanded and updated the Miller factory building, produced tin containers there for more than 50 years. The building retains much of its original fabric and stands as an intact physical reminder of Baltimore's industrial heritage.

The plant derives additional significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a late-19th century factory building, incorporating the decorative brickwork, multiple window forms, and substantial construction typical of the period. The plant also retains features typical of slow-burning construction of the period, including chamfered posts, closely-spaced joists and fire doors. The period of significance, 1890-1953, begins with the initial phase of construction of the building, and ends with the American Can Company's cessation of operations at this location.

RESOURCE HISTORY & HISTORIC CONTEXT

H.F. Miller & Son, 1874-1900

Established in 1874 in Baltimore, Maryland, the H.F. Miller & Son Company manufactured seamless tin boxes and containers that were used to package a variety of goods that were manufactured in Baltimore and throughout the United States. Owner Henry Miller and his son George obtained more than 50 patents on their designs, many of which covered the machinery and equipment used to make their products. According to contemporary accounts, within 20 years of its founding, the Miller Company had established itself as "one of the most prominent, and by far the largest," manufacturer of tin boxes, cans and other specialties in the United States.[1] The firm specialized in both plain and decorated druggists', confectioners', lard refiners', tobacco, paint, and baking powder makers' tin wares. Their "immense works and offices" were erected in 1890 in the northwestern section of the city, an area that had been incorporated into the city by annexation only two years before.[2] Between 1890 and 1900, they employed between 150 and 250 skilled workers and produced more than 500,000 pieces of tin ware daily.[3] In 1900, the company employed just under 10 percent of Baltimore's labor force in the tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron-working industry, which was the third largest industry in Baltimore by gross value of products.[4]

Henry Miller himself had an interesting and varied career. In 1848, at age 10, he emigrated with his family from Germany. After some formal education, he apprenticed as a molder in Pittsburgh, where his family had settled, and in Cincinnati where he married Martha E. Loewer, the German-born daughter of a local oil merchant. During the Civil War he served in the Union army. After the war, he trained to become a minister in the German Baptist Church. In 1870, he moved to Baltimore to lead a church in the city.[5] In 1874, at the age of 37, he left the ministry and started a tin box manufacturing business in a 15-foot by 20-foot room on the third floor of a building that was located at the corner of Granby Street and East Falls Avenue in Baltimore's port area. He began by manufacturing a single type of seamless tin box that he designed and produced in several sizes.

After seven years at the Granby Street location, the H.F. Miller Company purchased and remodeled a two-story building at the corner of Young and Thompson streets. In 1886, Henry Miller's only son, George Miller (born 1865), joined the business and the company name was changed to H.F. Miller & Son. After nine years and several additions and acquisitions, the Millers' expanding business demanded larger, more convenient quarters. In 1890, the company purchased an empty, 1.25-acre lot on the edge of the Peabody Heights subdivision, a residential area in the northwestern section of the city that had been laid out as early as the 1870s, but which did not substantially start to develop until the 1890s.

The company had two major incentives to move to the new location. First, the City of Baltimore offered a generous tax incentive that applied only to the 23-square-mile area north and west of the old city that Baltimore had annexed in 1888. As part of this annexation of the surrounding county area, the City of Baltimore agreed not to raise the property tax rate for 10 years and to funnel all of the revenue raised there to public service improvements within the annexed area. Thus, while property owners in the old city paid $2.25 per $100 of assessed value of their property, owners in the newly annexed area paid just $.60. The second reason for their move to the northwest sector was the existence of the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad's "Belt Line."[6]

Between 1890 and 1895, the B&O constructed a series of improvements within the central business district of the city that allowed the railroad to connect its Baltimore-Washington, DC and Baltimore-New York City lines, thus creating a complete through route between Washington and New York. Prior to this, the competing Pennsylvania Railroad dominated through traffic in Baltimore. The new improvements included a "Belt Line" that connected the Washington line terminating at Camden Station and the western terminus of the B&O's New York line near Bay View Junction in eastern Baltimore. The principal feature of the Belt was the tunnel under Howard Street connecting Camden Station and the new Mt. Royal Station. From its North Howard Street terminus at Mt. Royal,, the Belt Line extended in a curve, north and west to West 26th Street and what was then Oak Street (now North Howard Street) where it passed through a series of tunnels under Oak, Charles, St. Paul and Calvert streets at the south end of the Peabody Heights neighborhood. In this location, the line ran just south of Miller's new factory and allowed for the construction of a spur to service the plant.[7]

Henry F. Miller built a substantial and modern plant on his Peabody Heights property. As originally constructed, the building consisted of a four-story, brick structure that measured 40 feet by 100 feet. In 1895, Miller extended the original building another 50 feet and added a four-story wing that extended from the north elevation along Mace Street, thus creating an "L"-shaped building with a main section that measured 40 feet by 150 feet, and an "ell" extension that measured 40 feet by 87 feet.[8] In addition to the main factory building, the Millers' 1890-1895 complex included a separate engine and boiler house, a one-story building that housed the office and storage area for the dies used in making tin boxes and cans, a freestanding, brick stable, and various storage sheds.

At the turn of the century, the Miller factory was a state-of-the-art industrial facility. The building was fitted with the most modern machinery, much of which was designed and manufactured on site for specialized uses. Each floor was designed for separate functions. The machinery was powered by a 100-horsepower steam engine and the factory was lighted by gas. The gas system was specially designed by the Millers to provide both lighting and heat for soldering.[9] Soldering happened on the second and third floors of the southern section of the building. The first floor was used as the press room and for shipping. Ovens were located on the 4th floor along with the company's lithograph presses.

Consolidation: The American Can Company, 1901-1953

Competition among can makers increased as canneries expanded their output to meet ever-growing demand. By 1900, the four largest can manufacturers in the nation were operating in Baltimore, Maryland. At that time discussions began among these large manufacturers about consolidating their operations. Following a nationwide trend, 14 of Baltimore's can manufacturing businesses joined 109 can makers across the nation to create the American Can Company (ACC).[10] Incorporated in New Jersey with headquarters in New York City, the vast corporate merger combined 123 separate manufacturers into one nationwide corporation. With its incorporation in 1901, the ACC became the largest producer of cans in the U.S. It played a critical role in developing and popularizing a new type of can, known as the sanitary can. The sanitary can (a can that was sealed without soldering) was developed over several years by a series of can makers in the U.S. By 1903, the new corporation had closed 80 of the original 123 plants. Baltimore retained two plants run by the ACC: one at Boston and Hudson streets in Canton, originally erected by the Norton Tin Plate and Can Company in 1895; and the H.F. Miller & Son factory at Oak Street (North Howard Street) and West 26th Street. For many years, the latter was known as the ACC's Miller Factory.

The ACC moved quickly to improve its two plants in Baltimore. In 1902 the company erected an innovative, reinforced-concrete structure at its Canton factory.[11] Between 1906 and 1914, it added a three-story brick wing to its Miller factory and relocated much of the plant's manufacturing equipment there. By 1915, the first floor of the new addition contained the plant's stamping facilities and some of its assembly equipment. Most containers were assembled on the second floor and decorated on the third floor, though lithography continued on the 4th floor of the original building.

During both world wars, the ACC produced military implements, including artillery shells and torpedo housings, for the U.S. government. By 1917, the company was taking in $100 million in sales.[12] By 1950, annual sales had risen to $500 million. In that year, American Can employed 1500 people in its two Baltimore plants and paid wages worth $3.6 million, compared to $200,000 in 1901.[13]

Postwar Decline

In 1950, American Can completed construction of a new manufacturing facility in Baltimore's southwestern suburb of Halethorpe. The facility was designed to house new machinery that produced paper milk cartons. The location took advantage of the expanding highway system and a proximity to Baltimore's new, postwar suburbs. While the Canton facility remained in operation, the new plant eclipsed the Miller Factory and in 1953 the ACC ceased operations at its North Howard Street facility.

Between 1954 and 1985, the Miller building was divided into several spaces, with street numbers that ranged between 2601 and 2625 North Howard Street. A series of businesses occupied these spaces, including the Commander Garment Company, Rombero Brothers, Inc., Ember Reuben, Inc., and the Majestic Furniture Company. During the 1990 census, the building served as local headquarters for the U.S. Census Bureau. Today, much of the building stands vacant with sections of the ground floor utilized as warehouse and office space.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

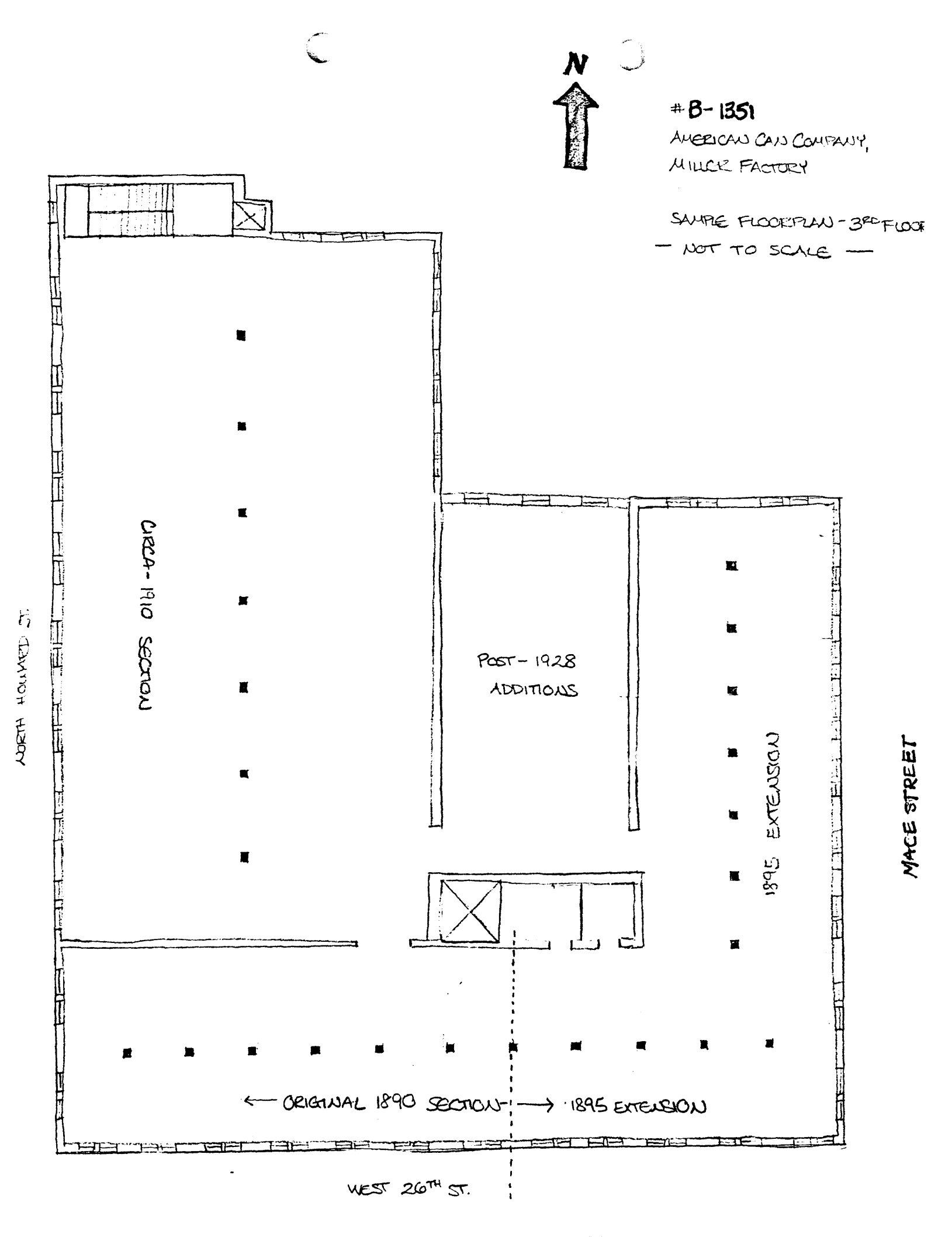
The designated property incorporates the eight tenths of an acre encompassed by Lot 001, Block 3638, Section 03, Ward 12 as designated in the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation real property database for Baltimore City. The lot is bounded on the south by West 26th Street, on the east by Mace Street, on the north by the lot line associated with the property at 2627 North Howard Street, and on the west by North Howard Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the remainder of the property purchased by Henry F. Miller in 1890.

ENDNOTES

[1] *Baltimore: The Gateway to the South, The Liverpool of America*, Compiled by The Mercantile Advancement Company (Baltimore, MD, 1898), p. 84.
[2] *Ibid.* p. 84.
[3] *Genealogy and Biography of Leading Families of the City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland* (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1897), pp. 531 – 532; *Baltimore: The Gateway to the South*, p. 84; George Englehardt, *Baltimore City, Maryland: The Book of its Board of Trade*, n. p., p.137.
[4] Department of the Interior, United States Census Office. *Census Reports, Volume VIII: Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900, Manufactures, Part II – States and Territories*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Office, 1902) pp. 344-345. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910. Bulletin: Manufactures: Maryland. Statistics of Manufactures For the Territory, Cities, and Industries*, pp. 22-23.
[5] Ibid. p. 531-532.
[6] Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980), pp. 226–227; 217-218.
[7] A perspective drawing of the H.F. Miller & Son plant published in *Baltimore: The Gateway to the South, The Liverpool of America*, published in 1898, p. 85, shows a railroad spur that entered the building on the west elevation. However, maps of the era do not indicate the presence of a spur. The current grade and the small dimension of the building opening at this location may indicate that the drawing depicts a fictitious feature or a planned improvement. Further advantage to the Miller plant site was the close proximity of the horse-car line that was later electrified. The Peabody Heights-Waverly streetcar line was established in 1872 by several investors interested in the suburban development of the area. Run by the Frick Lines, the railway connected the area to the downtown business district. While illustrations of the H.F. Miller & Son plant show the horse cars as well as an electric street car as they ran along what is now North Howard Street, maps indicate that the lines used the Howard Street right-of-way only up to West 23rd Street, three blocks shy of the Miller plant. The same maps show other lines along Maryland Avenue (one block east) and on St. Paul Street (three blocks to the east). (See Bromley Atlas 1896).
[8] Ibid. p. 532.
[9] Ibid. p. 532.
[10] Olson, p. 238
[11] Linda Daur, Liza Reich and Kathleen Stacey, Baltimore Museum of Industry, "Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form For State Historic Site Survey: American Can Company, Baltimore, Maryland," December 1980.
[12] "American Can Company, Chronology of Events," Typewritten manuscript on file at Baltimore Museum of Industry, Baltimore, MD, Record Group: Site Survey Files: "American Can Company," n.d. (circa 1980).
[13] "American Can to Open New Halethorpe Plant," *Baltimore Sun*, 26 October 1950, "Wages Paid to Employees of American Can Company," *Baltimore Sun*, 17 May 1951.


N
#B-1351
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY,
MILLER FACTORY
SAMPLE FLOORPLAN - 3RD FLOOR
— NOT TO SCALE —
NORTH HOWARD ST.
CIRCA-1910 SECTION
POST-1928
ADDITIONS
1895 EXTENSION
MACE STREET
← ORIGINAL 1890 SECTION → 1895 EXTENSION
WEST 26TH ST.

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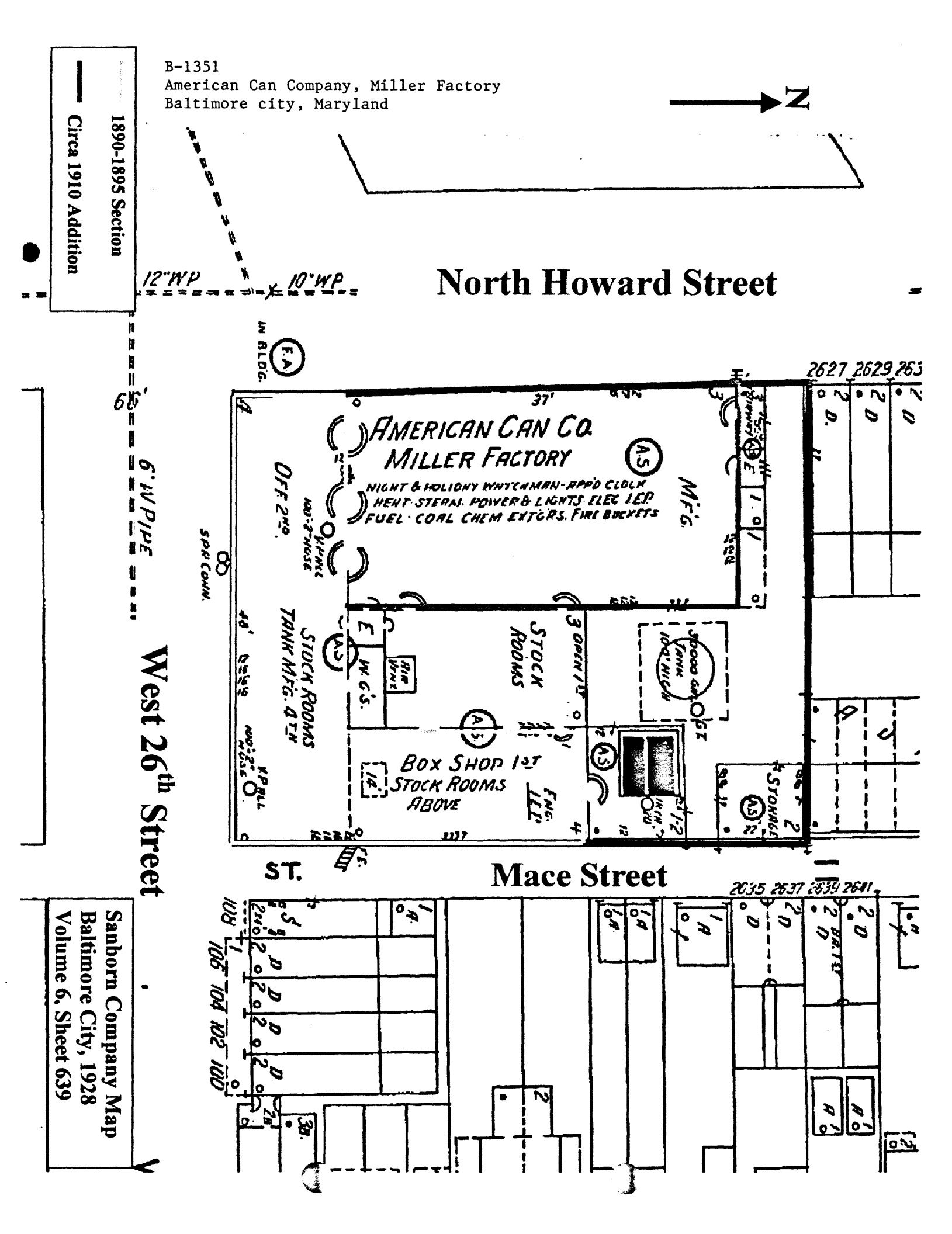
American Can Company, Miller Factory
Baltimore city, Maryland

1890-1895 Section
Circa 1910 Addition



Sanborn Company Map
Baltimore City, 1928
Volume 6, Sheet 639

Historic Images of H.F. Miller & Son Plant, Baltimore, Maryland

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Advertisement for H.F. Miller & Son in *R.L. Polk & Company Baltimore City Directory*, 1896.

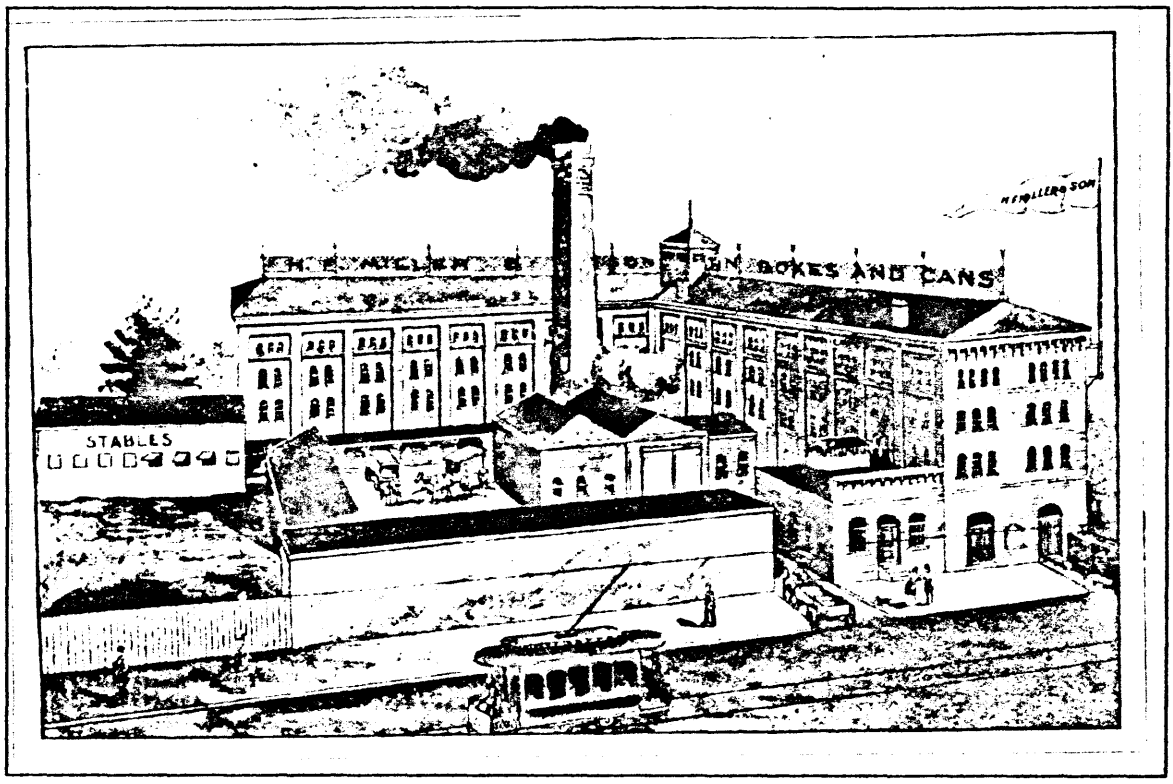

Illustration of H.F. Miller & Son plant published in *Baltimore: The Gateway to the South, The Liverpool of America*, compiled by The Mercantile Advancement Company. Baltimore, MD, 1898. (page 85).

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