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 Pro	perty
historic name	Brewers Hill Historic District
other names	B-5169
2. Location	
street & number	Roughly bounded by S. Conkling St., Eastern Ave., S. Haven St. and Dillon St. Inot for publication
city or town	Baltimore vicinity
state Maryla	nd codeMD countyBaltimore City code510 zip code21224
3. State/Federa	I Agency Certification
request for de Places and mo not meet the h See continuat Signature of c State or Feder	ated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this I nomination □ termination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic eets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property I meets □ does National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant □ nationally □ statewide I locally. (□ ion sheet for additional comments). III-5-114 Date ral agency and bureau the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments).
Signature of c	ertifying official/Title Date
State or Feder	ral agency and bureau
4. National Par	k Service Certification
I hereby, certify that entered in the See co determined e Register. Determined n Register.	this property is: National Register. Signature of the Keeper Date of Action Date of Action

Brewers Hill Historic District (B-5169) Name of Property

5. Classification					
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)Category of Property (Check only one box)		Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)			
☑ private☑ public-local	☐ building(s)☑ district	Contributing 742	Noncontributing 23	_ buildings	
 public-State public-Federal 	site			_ sites _ structures	
	object	742	23	_ objects _ Total	
Name of related multiple prop (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of	and a second state of the second s	number of contrib listed in the Natio	outing resources pre nal Register	viously	
N/A		0			
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from ins	tructions)		
Domestic/single dwelling		Domestic/single dwell	ing		
Commerce/specialty store		Commerce/specialty st	ore		
Commerce/business		Commerce/business			
Industry/manufacturing facility		Industry/manufacturing facility			
7. Description					
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from in:	structions)		
		foundation Ston	e, concrete		
Late Victorian: Italianate Late $19^{th} + 20^{th}$ century Revival	s: Classical Revival:	walls Brick, cond	crete, stucco, glass		
Tudor Revival	or clubbleur revertuit,	roof Metal, asph	alt		
Modern Movement: Art Deco		other			

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Brewers Hill Historic District B-5169 Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Property is associated with events that have made А x significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- в Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- С Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of X type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- DD Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

owned by a religious institution or used for religious

purposes.

removed from its original location. В

- a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- Е a reconstructed building, object, or structure. П
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this fo

Previous documentation on files (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 Π
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

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_	
	Area of Significance
	(Enter categories from instructions)
	Architecture
	Industry
	Immigration
	Period of Significance
	1000 1010
	1880 - 1940
	Significant Dates
	Significant Dates
- 7	
2	
	Significant Person
	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above
	Outburnel Affiliation
	Cultural Affiliation
1	
	Architect/Builder
	Mueller, Philip C., Building Co., builders
а	
eets)	
n one	e or more continuation sheets)
one	
	Primary location of additional data:
	State Historic Preservation Office

- Other State agency Federal agency Local government
- University F Other

		Other
N	ama	of repeation

Name of repository:

Name of Property		Baltimore City, Maryland County and State	
10. Geographical Da	ta	4	
Acreage of Property	Approximately 67 acres	Baltimore East quad	
UTM References (Place additional UTM refe	rences on a continuation sheet)	3 Zone Easting Northing	

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

bared By				
Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward				
M. E. Hayward & Associates			date	10/13 ; revised 10/14
er 6684 Fair School Rd			telephone _7	17-235-5343
Glen Rock	state	PA	zip co	ode 17327
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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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 SHPO or FPO)

name			
street & number		telephone	
city or town	state	zip code	

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 <u>et. seq.</u>).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Description Summary:

The Brewers Hill Historic District comprises a 26-block area in the eastern section of Baltimore, Maryland, bounded by S. Conkling St. on the west, Eastern Ave. on the north, the rear lot lines of S. Haven St. on the east, and Dillon St. on the south. The district is primarily residential, characterized by two- and three-story rowhouses constructed between ca. 1870 and ca. 1940. The city blocks at the northern edge of the district include commercial uses, with twoand three-story Italianate and classical revival-style buildings with storefronts on the ground level and residences above. These buildings date from c. 1870 to the mid-1890s, but most of the storefronts have been modernized. Most of the residential development in the community took place between 1907 and 1914, and is exemplified by two-story brick rowhouses exhibiting classical revival detailing. Several noteworthy early twentieth century factory buildings are still extant at the eastern edge of the district.

General Description:

The following description groups the building units by their Baltimore City Block numbers (see attached block map, with photographed resources indicated). Block descriptions begin with the northernmost and westernmost block in the historic district—along the south side of the 3600 block of Eastern Avenue and the east side of the 500 block of S. Conkling Street and then move east along Eastern Avenue to the eastern boundary of the district at the rear property lines of the 500 block of S. Haven Street (Blocks 6425-6428). Then I describe the next row of city blocks—moving east from the 600 block of S. Conkling Street, south of Fleet Street, to the eastern boundary east of the 600 block of S. Haven Street (Blocks 6433-6438). The same patterns continues next with the blocks south of Foster Avenue and east of S. Conkling (Blocks 6443-6448); south of Fait Avenue and east of S. Conkling (Blocks 6453-6457); and south of Hudson Street and east of S. Conkling (6463-6467).

I. Blocks south of Eastern Avenue and east of S. Conkling Street

Block 6425

This block is located east of S. Conkling Street, south of Eastern Avenue. No original buildings survive as they have been replaced by the recently-built Southeast Anchor branch of

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the Enoch Pratt Free Library on the southeast corner of Conkling and Eastern, and the new Bay Bank building on the north side of Fleet Street.

Block 6425a

This block is located east of S. Dean Street, south of Eastern Avenue. The two oldest buildings on Eastern Avenue date from 1870 and many others from the 1880s. The south side of the 3700 block of Eastern Avenue is improved with mainly two-story, two-bay-wide buildings, whose first floors have always served as storefronts. Some retain their original cornices, but no original storefronts remain. The first building east of S. Dean Street, 3701 Eastern, is comprised of the original buildings at 3701-5 and is 46' wide. A new stuccoed façade has a wide central opening with glass doors and windows while the two flanking, narrower openings are filled with three narrow windows each. On the second floor two single 2/2 windows mark the side bays while the central bay has a set of paired 2/2 sash. A sheet metal, dentilled cornice extends across the entire façade.

To the east, the pair of buildings at 3707-9 Eastern Avenue has a simple sheet metal cornice framed by short end brackets. One set of original second floor windows remain at 3707, with segmentally-arched windows and brick sills. 3709 Eastern has a new brown brick façade and a newer triple-sash second floor window. The next pair, at 3711-13 Eastern Avenue (11' and 14'-wide, respectively), shows an original cornice at 3713, but the façade has been stuccoed. The façade at 3711 is covered with formstone but the windows still show their segmentally-arched lintels. The wood cornice at 3713 is typical of the late Italianate style with three scroll-sawn brackets supporting a cornice decorated with scroll-sawn modillions, the whole set above two ventilator panels. The pair of 15'-wide buildings at 3715-17 Eastern Avenue has a similar original cornice at 3719-21 (16' and 14'-wide, respectively) retains the original wood cornice at 3721, which has three long brackets supporting a row of block dentils. Second-floor windows have segmentally-arched lintels. There is a later brick cornice on the building at 3719 Eastern.

In the middle of the 3700 block of Eastern Avenue there are two very unusual one-and-ahalf-story paired brick buildings with their gable ends to the street, set some distance back from the street on 30'-wide lots. Originally there were three such buildings, which appear on the 1877 Baltimore County atlas page for Highlandtown. They were built by William and Hugh Maughlin, the owners of a sash and millwork store, between 1868 and 1870. The arrangement of the chimneys on the first building at 3723-25 Eastern suggests that the two sides of the building were divided, as there are paired terra-cotta chimney stacks located at the peak of the gable roof

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on both the front and rear. Today, each half is painted a different color. Two modern one-story storefronts have been built in front of this structure. The similar building at 3731-33 is now covered with formstone and has a single chimney stack projecting from the front façade in the center of the building. It also has a modern one-story storefront filling the space between it and Eastern Avenue. Both structures have windows set on either side of the chimney stacks, just beneath the peak of the gable roof. Between these two gable-roofed structures there are two later two-story brick buildings.

To the east 3727 Eastern Avenue is a tall, three-bay-wide (16') structure with a late Italianate-style wooden cornice consisting of four very long scroll-sawn brackets supporting a crown molding and frieze decorated with scroll-sawn modillions. The tall second-floor windows have splayed brick lintels and 1/1 sash topped with deep transoms, now covered over. Although the windows of the storefront are now covered over, the storefront itself is old. A deep wooden cornice supported by end brackets and with a deep, plain frieze area, extends across the entire storefront. The central door (not original) has a tall transom and is flanked by two tall windows set above slightly recessed panels and also topped with transoms. The two-story, two-bay-wide (14') building to the east, 3729 Eastern is later, with a sheet metal cornice set beneath a brick parapet and a wide, triple-sash second-floor window with a row of vertically-placed stretcher bricks serving as the lintel. The storefront itself is newer, with a deeply recessed entrance and plate glass store windows.

A single historic building remains on the north side of Fleet Street, at the northwest corner of Fleet and Eaton Streets. The three-story, three-bay-wide red brick building is now covered with formstone and has a new storefront. It has long served as a neighborhood pub.

The lower half of the block has two modern, non-contributing structures—the Healthy Living Center at the northeast corner of S. Dean and Fleet, and the American Radiology building at on the north side of Fleet east of the Healthy Living Center and just west of the pub.

There is a non-contributing one-story Papa John's pizza shop on the former site of 3735-37 Eastern Avenue.

Block 6426

This block is located east of S. Eaton Street, south of Eastern Avenue. The southeastern corner of the block is now the location of the non-contributing modern shopping center, The Markets at Highlandtown, set midway down S. Eaton Street, with a parking lot to its north along Eastern. This corner was originally the site of the Lord Baltimore Filling Station, which opened

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in 1923. An early auto sales and service business, built in 1918, occupied the northeast corner of S. Eaton and Fleet Street, with its showroom located at 3811-13 Eastern Avenue.

By far the oldest surviving building on this block is the three-story, three-bay-wide brick structure at 3815 Eastern. The Italianate-style wooden cornice extends around both corners of the façade and is decorated with scroll-sawn modillions set over a deep, stepped frieze area decorated with a row of scallops at the top and dentils below. Second and third-floor windows have segmentally-arched lintels and 1/1 sash. The modern storefront is set beneath a shed roof, and has a central glass door flanked by two very large plate glass windows. A second door, to the upper floors, is located on the eastern side of the façade.

The one-story building at 3817-19 Eastern Avenue has a new façade and is now occupied by H&R Block. Three two-story, two-bay-wide buildings at 3821-25 Eastern now have stucco facades, no cornices, and modern storefronts. All of the windows are replacements. Further east, 3827 Eastern Avenue is a single two-story building with a new brick façade, and a shingled shed roof. Second floor windows consist of a wide central plate glass window flanked by two 1/1 sash, all with lintels made of vertically-placed stretcher bricks. The storefront has a wooden cornice set above a very deep panel bearing the proprietor's name.

The wide, two-story Art Deco style structure at 3929-31 Eastern Avenue once served as a local movie theater. The center of the 32-wide building is recessed and flanked by curving brick walls that extend to Eastern and frame a one-story, shed-roofed entry area. The wide central area is faced with stone decorated with vertical elements and has a small window located at its lower center. Each of the ends of the curving brick walls that extend to Eastern are faced with stone as well. Currently the one-story entrance area has a pair of central glass doors flanked by wide sections of modern metal roll-up protective covers.

Because S. Fagley Street does not extend north to Eastern Avenue, the next buildings to the east belong to the 3900 block. The two-story building at 3903-5 Eastern is 32' wide, faced with brown brick, has a flat roof and no cornice. Two wide, paired plate glass windows mark each second-floor bay. The storefront has a central recessed entrance flanked by large plate glass store windows. The two-story building at 3907 Eastern, built in 1908, has a brick façade marked by two wide window openings on the second floor that have distinguished segmentally-arched lintels with stone keystones. The roofline is marked by two triangular peaks, one over each of the windows. The second floor openings are now filled with modern plate glass windows of smaller dimensions than the originals. A shingled shed roof extends across the modern storefront, which is filled with plate glass windows.

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The wide one-story brick building at 3911 Eastern Avenue once served as a U.S. Post Office, but is now a storefront. A narrow filler building to the west connects it to 3907 Eastern. The former post office is three bays wide with a central, pedimented roofline. The building has a gable roof set perpendicular to the street and runs south the full northern half of the block. Today, a highly decorative sheet metal cornice extends across the entire façade, at a slightly lower level, and also continues across the filler building at 3909 Eastern. A row of modillions is set against a very deep plain frieze area. The triangular central pediment of this sheet metal cornice also has modillions on its upper sides; the center of the pediment is decorated with a stamped central cartouche flanked by swirls of acanthus leaves. The original first floor openings are now filled with metal protective covers and there is a new doorway in the westernmost bay. The post office façade, which can be seen above the new sheet metal pediment and cornice, was articulated with four, horizontally-grooved brick piers and the openings had segmentally-arched lintels with stone keystones. The building also has a stone stringer.

The last surviving buildings on this block of Eastern Avenue, the two bearing the street address 3919 (30' wide), now serve as the El Oasis night club. The westernmost building is three stories tall, the easternmost two stories. Both the north and east sides have been covered with a stone block veneer. There is a wide central door, which extends across both buildings, flanked by two wide windows filled with glass blocks. The parking lot to the east of the building, which extends to S. Grundy Street, was the home of a Standard Oil of New Jersey filling station, beginning in 1925.

A new, non-contributing brown brick Highlandtown Community Church occupies the northwest corner of Fleet and S. Grundy Streets.

Block 6427

This block is located east of S. Grundy Street, south of Eastern Avenue and many of the surviving buildings were built by John Leo Mueller in the early 1890s. The fourteen brick buildings on the south side of Eastern were all built as storefronts; all but one are two stories in height. The 16'-wide corner building at 4001 Eastern, built by Mueller in 1893, has a new brick facade with four small windows on the first floor and three taller, narrow windows on the second floor, each with a lintel made of vertically-placed stretcher bricks. The cornice is made of stepped bricks. The recessed, diagonally-placed doorway now has a modern plate glass door, but the original cast iron column supporting the second floor survives.

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OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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The group of two-story, two-bay-wide (14') buildings at 4003-13 Eastern Avenue were also built by Mueller in 1893. They have two original cornices surviving (at 4005 and 4011) and several sets of original window lintels. Two of the buildings (4003 and 4013) have been covered with formstone and have no cornices. The late Italianate-style wood cornices have three long brackets which connect to a lower molding strip and frame ventilator panels. The upper part of the cornice is decorated with a row of scroll-sawn modillions. The buildings have distinctive double-header segmentally-arched lintels where every other brick is recessed on the lower row. None of the original storefronts survive although the building at 4011 Eastern does have an early sheet metal cornice with end brackets, a row of dentils, and stamped swags on the frieze.

The building at 4015 Eastern Avenue is three bays wide (16') but is covered with formstone and has no cornice. The next three buildings each 12'-wide, at 4017-21 Eastern, were built by John Leo Mueller in 1894 and have similar cornices and segmentally-arched lintels as those in the group described above. All have modern storefronts. To the east, 4023 Eastern Avenue is a three-story, three-bay-wide brick building with the same style lintels as those on the two-story buildings erected by Mueller in this block. Here, however, the late Italianate-style cornice is made of sheet metal, with four long brackets across the front and one around each corner, which connect to a lower molding strip. To the east there is a pair of two-story buildings at 4025-27 Eastern. The building at 4025 is two bays wide, that at 4027 is three bays wide. The pair has a continuous late Italianate-style sheet metal cornice with long brackets connecting to a lower molding strip and framing ventilator panels. The tall, narrow windows have segmentally-arched lintels. The combined storefront is modern with a deep, shallow shed roof set above two glass doors and two sets of triple tall, narrow plate glass windows.

The three two-story, three-bay-wide houses at 501-5 S. Grundy Street were built in1892 by John Leo Mueller. All are now covered with formstone and have no cornices. The lot further south on Grundy Street was first leased in 1908. George and Stanislaus Wolf operated a pickle factory there from the 1920s into the 1950s. The northeast corner of S. Grundy and Fleet Streets became a Texaco Station in the 1940s. The one-story brick service station building survives, set diagonally to the corner in the northeast corner of the lot. The wide central bay has a modern glass door flanked by pairs of plate glass windows. The bays on either side extend back on a diagonal—the westernmost is narrower, with a single door while the easternmost bay has two garage door openings. The building has a flat roof and the upper façade is decorated by sets of three rows of projecting stretcher bricks alternating with flat façade areas.

A pair of two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses survive on the west side of S. Haven Street, at 500-2. They have sheet metal cornices supported by small brackets. The next

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structure, 504-6 S. Haven, is a two-story commercial building with a new light brown brick façade, built in the 1940s.

II. Blocks south of Fleet Street and east of S. Conkling Street

Block 6433

This block is located east of S. Conkling Street, south of Fleet Street and was developed with housing units between 1908 and 1909 by Philip C. Mueller. The earliest houses on the block are the row of two-story, brown, Roman brick, bay-window porch-front houses at 621-39 S. Conkling St., completed by Mueller in September 1908. The end houses are 16'6" wide while the remaining eight houses are 14' wide on 85'6" lots. The houses have elaborate sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets and decorated with rows of modillions set above dentil rows, and highly decorative sheet metal bay windows. The top panels of each window in the bay have stamped neo-classical style swags; the panels beneath the windows have smaller swags set within frames. Tall, narrow, paired 1/1 sash have wide flat stone lintels and sills, as do the doorways. The first floor is recessed beneath the bay window, thus allowing a porch supported by brick piers

The following April (1909) Mueller erected five 14'3"-wide houses (15'3" ends) red brick houses on the north side of Foster Avenue, at 3600-10 Foster, and five more smaller red brick houses (12'6"-wide with 13'3" ends) on the west side of Dean Street, at 620-28 S. Dean. The neoclassical-style houses have sheet metal cornices with end brackets capped with ball finials and the door and window lintels are segmentally arched. Houses on Foster Avenue have marble basements and steps, but those on the N/S street, S. Dean, only have marble steps.

A commercial building, once a restaurant, survives at 3607 Fleet Street. It is two stories tall and three bays wide (85'). The first floor now has a new brick façade but the second floor retains its four original brick pilasters that separate the bays. Each bay has a single 1/1 sash; those on each side have double-header segmentally-arched lintels while the central window has a triple-header arched lintel.

The long one-story building that extends from 601-17 S. Conkling Street has a parapet roofline and openings filled with either new glass windows or doors or garage doors. It measures 90' wide on Fleet Street and extends 145' deep on S. Conkling.

Block 6434

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This block is located east of S. Dean Street, south of Fleet Street. All of the houses were built by Philip Mueller between 1909 and 1910. He first built out the east side of S. Dean Street, at 621-29 with red brick neoclassical-style houses cornices identical to those across the street at 620-28 S. Dean.

In January 1910 Mueller built his second row of "marble houses" in the Historic District, at 3700-28 Foster Avenue, identical to the first row he built on the south side of Foster in 1909, at 3701-29 Foster. So called because of their decorative marble basements, steps, lintels, and sills, the "Marble House" was an adaptation of the classical revival style that was frequently employed by rowhouse builders in Baltimore neighborhoods in the early 20th century. The 14'-wide houses, with 16'-wide ends, are built in brown Roman brick and have marble lintels and sills, and marble basements and steps. The white sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets capped by rosettes that connect to a lower molding strip. Small modillions support a deep crown molding and a row of dentils decorates the frieze area. Mueller used this same cornice design for all of the marble houses he built in the district. As with all of the other marble houses he built in the Brewers Hill Historic District, the doors and wide first-floor windows have stained glass transoms. In the district Mueller used four different patterns of stained glass on his marble houses. These early examples have stained glass panels decorated with bunches of grapes and grape leaves.

Also in 1910 Mueller built a row of plainer neoclassical-style houses on the west side of S. Eaton Street, at 626-34 S. Eaton. These 14'-wide houses, and all the later houses he built in the Historic District have brown Roman brick facades. Like all of his N/S street houses, these have double-header segmentally-arched lintels, a wider first-floor window with stained glass transom, and a stained-glass door transom. These houses have marble sills, stringers, and steps. Today there are no cornices left, but they originally resembled those on the houses across the street at 627-35 S. Eaton. The end brackets have ball finials and connect to a plain lower molding strip; the plain cornice is only decorated with a row of quarter-rounds set above a row of scallops.

The group of two-story, two-bay-wide (12'6" wide with 13'3" ends) brown brick houses at 600-20 S. Eaton were built later. They have plain white sheet metal cornices supported by end brackets, which are decorated with rosettes at the top and acanthus leaves below and connect to a lower molding strip. (The identical cornice is used on the porch-front houses built on the east side of the 600 block of S. Eaton Street. The windows have rectangular openings but no lintels. There are stained glass transoms in both doors and first-floor windows. The houses have stone stringers, sills, and steps.

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A new, non-contributing Royal Farms store (3701 Fleet Street) occupies the southeast corner of Fleet and Eaton Streets.

Block 6435

This block is located east of S. Eaton Street, south of Fleet Street. Houses on the south half of the block were built by Philip Mueller in 1910; those in the north half were built in 1929. The row of marble houses (14' wide with 16' ends) Mueller built on the north side of the 3800 block of Foster Avenue (3800-28) are identical to those in the 3700 block, except that here the stained glass transoms are decorated with twining pink roses. The same transom design appears on the row on the south side of this block of Foster (Block 6445). Likewise, the five 14'-wide houses on the east side of S. Eaton, at 627-35, match those on the west side, at 624-36 S. Eaton, but here some of the original white sheet metal cornices survive. The end brackets have ball finials and connect to a plain lower molding strip; the plain cornice is only decorated with a row of quarter-rounds set above a row of scallops. Marble is only used for the steps. The same house type can also be found on the west side of S. Fagley Street, at 626-34 S. Fagley and the west side of S. Grundy Street (626-34).

Built in 1929 by the Schulte Bros., Herman-Stenzel Co., identical rows of brown brick, porch-front houses can be found at 601-21 S. Eaton and 600-20 S. Fagley. The houses have plain white sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets. Window lintels are formed by an unusual row of vertical stretcher bricks that extend across the entire façade. End houses are 14'8" wide; all others are 13'6" wide. Brick piers support the porch roofs and the steps are also brick.

The current 30'-wide building at 3801 Fleet Street is a tall two-story, brown-brick structure whose three-bay-wide façade is articulated with full height brick pilasters, which extend above the roofline and have pyramidal caps. The second floor windows are filled with industrial, multi-pane sash with vertical, stretcher brick lintels and header brick sills. The three full-height first floor openings are now filled with retractable metal garage doors. The structure was built as a bowling alley in the early 1940s.

Block 6436

This block is located east of S. Fagley Street, south of Fleet Street. Philip C. Mueller built the long row of marble houses at 3900-26 Foster Avenue in 1912, which are identical to those on the 3600, 3700, and 3800 blocks of Foster Avenue, but now have a different stained glass transom pattern—the very typical design of pink and green diamonds seen in many Baltimore

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rowhouses of this style, built by a variety of builders. In like manner, the brown brick neoclassical-style houses at 627-35 S. Fagley Street, built in 1910, and those at 626-34 S. Grundy Street, built in 1912, are identical to those previously described in the southern part of the block to the west (Block 6435). The houses have white sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets with ball finials that connect to a lower molding strip; the cornice is decorated with a row of quarter-rounds set above a row of scallops. Like all of his N/S street houses, these have double-header segmentally-arched door and window lintels. Marble is only used for the steps.

The two-story, three-bay-wide brick building at 611 S. Fagley Street was built in 1938 by the Eikenkranz Society for use as a clubhouse and restaurant. It is now a German restaurant named the Eikenkranz. It currently has a flat roof, no cornice, and the first-floor windows are bricked in. Small second-floor windows are filled with glass blocks.

The houses on the northern part of S. Grundy Street, at 600-18, were not built until 1927 by Benjamin Kleiman. They are 15'-wide (15'9" ends) light brown brick porch-front houses with short, tiled fake mansard roofs framed on each side by a capped extension of the front façade. Second floor windows have vertically-placed stretcher lintels and brick header sills. Flat, plain, porch roofs are supported by brick piers and the same brick forms the walls of the porch enclosure. This row is identical to the longer row on the east side of S. Grundy, at 601-41, built by Kleiman in the same year.

There is a group of six new three-story brick houses on the south side of Fleet Street, at 3901-11 Fleet, which are non-contributing resources within the Historic District.

Block 6437

This block is located east of S. Grundy Street, south of Fleet Street. The long row of 14'9"-wide (15'4" ends) brown brick porch-front houses with short mansard roofs on the east side of S. Grundy Street, at 601-41, are identical to the shorter row built in 1927 at 600-18 S. Grundy Street by Benjamin Kleiman (see above).

A long 93'-wide by 310'-long one story brick building occupies the eastern half of this block. Numbered 4001 Fleet Street, it is now the home of The Best Battery Company and is considered a non-contributing resource.

Block 6438

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This block is located east of S. Haven Street, south of Fleet Street and runs east to the line of a spur of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. The block is occupied by a single two-story industrial building, constructed in 1929, at 601 S. Haven, for the Edward Katzinger Co., a manufacturer of metal baking pans. Constructed of red brick and concrete, the original building on the site extended thirteen bays south on S. Haven and is seven bays deep. A later addition extended the building five bays further south on S. Haven Street. The red brick bays of the building are separated by full-height concrete piers on the east and north facades. The first two bays on S. Haven Street and all seven bays on the north end of the building have second floor windows, framed at top and bottom by white horizontal bands. Each set of existing windows is filled with three vertical sash, topped by glass transoms (the remainder of the second-floor window openings have been filled with concrete blocks). A plain white sheet metal cornice extends around all sides of the building.

The Art Deco-style entrance is a full two-stories in height and features a wide, arched, molded brick frame marked by a center keystone, a row of egg-and-dart moldings, and an inner, recessed row of brick quarter-rounds. Above the wide doorway (now with modern replacement doors) there is a brick decorative panel, topped by a second level window composed of three over three vertical glass panes. There are two recessed loading bays on the north façade. The east side of the building also has loading bays extending from the third to the seventh bay that have metal canopy roofs and are served by a spur of the railroad line. All of the second-floor windows on the east (rear) façade are filled in with concrete blocks.

III. Blocks south of Foster Avenue and east of S. Conkling Street

Block 6443

This block is located east of S. Conkling Street, south of Foster Avenue. The Canton Construction Co. built out the south half of the block between 1907-9 and Philip C. Mueller most of the north half in 1909. The east side of the 700 block of S. Conkling Street is built up with two different rows of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick houses. The houses in the group at 701-21 (13'6" wide with 14' ends) have wide first floor windows with alternating segmentally-arched and round-arched lintels. Paired 1/1 sash sit beneath deep transoms. Both first and second-floor windows have rusticated stone sills and there is a rusticated stone stringer set beneath the first floor window sill. Doorways have round-arched lintels with deep transoms. Sheet metal cornices are decorated with a row of dentils set above a deep frieze area. The houses were built in 1903 by Stephen P. Harwood.

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To the south, at 723-43 S. Conkling, the Canton Construction Co. built a group of less stylish 15' wide red brick houses in 1907. These houses have sheet metal cornices framed by long end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and are capped with rosettes; the frieze area has a row of modillions. Window and door lintels have segmentally-arched lintels composed of a top row of header bricks set above two rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks. The houses have marble sills, marble-faced basements, and marble steps.

At 3600-12 Fait Avenue the Canton Construction Co. built similar 13'-wide red brick houses in 1907-8 that have plainer sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets that are capped with ball finials. Doors and windows have simple segmentally-arched lintels. The houses have marble sills, marble-faced basements, and marble steps. The company also built the similar houses at 710-16 S. Dean Street in 1907.

Further north on S. Dean, Philip Mueller built five 14"-wide red brick houses at 700-8 in 1908 that resemble those a block north at 620-28 S. Dean. The neoclassical-style houses have sheet metal cornices with end brackets capped with ball finials and the door and window lintels are segmentally arched. A year later, Mueller built a similar red brick row (13'9"-wide with 14' ends) on the south side of Foster Avenue, at 3601-11, with plain sheet metal cornice and segmentally-arched lintels. Houses on Foster Avenue have marble basements and steps, but those on the N/S street, S. Dean, only have marble steps. The Foster Street houses are identical to the row Mueller built the same year on the north side of Foster (3600-10).

Block 6444

This block is located east of S. Dean Street, south of Foster Avenue. All of the houses were built by Philip C. Mueller in 1909-10. Long rows of 14'-wide (16' ends) marble houses extend across Foster and Fait Avenues and smaller, plainer houses (13'6" wide with 14' ends) are built on S. Dean and S. Eaton Streets.

Mueller first built the long row of brown Roman brick marble houses on the south side of Foster, at 3701-29, and the plainer houses along the east side of S. Dean, at 701-19. The houses on Foster are Mueller's typical marble houses, with sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and secondfloor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. Both the wide first floor windows and the doorways have stained glass transoms. For this row, and the row on the north side of this same block of Foster Avenue, the stained glass transoms feature a design with bunches of grapes hanging from winding vines.

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The row built on the north side of Fait Avenue, at 3700-28, is identical to the earlier-built group on Foster, except that in this row—as well as in the 3800 and 3900 blocks of both sides of Fait Avenue, Mueller used stained glass designs marked by a central pink diamond flanked by two smaller green diamonds.

The brown brick houses built by Mueller on the east side of Dean Street (701-19) and the west side of Eaton Street (700-18) in this block are typical of the plainer neoclassical-style houses he built on the N/S streets of the Historic District. The deep sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets with ball finials and are decorated with an upper row of stamped quarter-rounds and a lower row imitating wooden cut-work patterns. The door and window openings have double-header segmentally-arched lintels and brick sills. Both doors and the wider first floor windows have stained glass transoms. The houses have marble steps but no marble stringers.

Block 6445

This block is located east of S. Eaton Street, north of Fait Avenue. All of the houses were built by Philip C. Mueller in 1910-11. Long rows of 14'-wide (16' ends) marble houses extend across Foster and Fait Avenues and smaller, plainer houses are built on S. Eaton and S. Fagley Streets.

The row of typical N/S street brown Roman brick houses (13'6" wide with 14' ends) at 701-19 S. Eaton Street was built by Mueller in 1911, the same year that he built an identical row on the west side of S. Fagley Street, at 700-20 (12' wide with 14' ends). The deep sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets with ball finials and are decorated with an upper row of stamped quarter-rounds and a lower row imitating wooden cut-work patterns. The door and window openings have double-header segmentally-arched lintels and brick sills. Both doors and the wider first floor windows have stained glass transoms.

The houses on Foster and Fait Avenues are Mueller's typical marble houses, with sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. Both the wide first floor windows and the doorways have stained glass transoms. In the row on the south side of Foster Avenue (3801-29), the stained glass transoms feature a design of trailing pink roses—the same design used on the north side of the 3800 block of Foster Avenue. The row built on the

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north side of Fait Avenue, at 3800-28, has stained glass designs marked by a central pink diamond flanked by two smaller green diamonds. This same pattern in used on all of the marble houses built on the north and south sides of the 3700-3900 blocks of Fait Avenue.

Block 6446

This block is located east of S. Fagley Street, south of Foster Avenue. All of the houses were built by Philip C. Mueller in 1912. Long rows of marble houses extend across Foster and Fait Avenues (14'2 ¹/₂" with 16'-wide end houses and 15'-wide next-to-end houses) and smaller, plainer houses (13'6" wide with 14' ends) are built on S. Fagley and S. Grundy Streets.

The row of typical N/S street brown Roman brick houses at 701-19 S. Fagley Street was built by Mueller in 1912, the same year he built an identical row at 700-18 S. Grundy St. The deep sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets with ball finials and are decorated with an upper row of stamped quarter-rounds and a lower row imitating wooden cut-work patterns. The door and window openings have double-header segmentally-arched lintels and brick sills. Both doors and the wider first floor windows have stained glass transoms. The houses have marble steps but no marble stringers.

The houses on the south side of Foster (3901-27) and the north side of Fait Avenues (3900-26) are Mueller's typical marble houses, with sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. Both the wide first floor windows and the doorways have stained glass transoms. Both have stained glass designs marked by a central pink diamond flanked by two smaller green diamonds. This same pattern in used on all of the marble houses built on the north and south sides of the 3700-3900 blocks of Fait Avenue.

Block 6447

This block is located east of S. Grundy Street, south of Foster Avenue and was developed later than the part of the Historic District located west of Grundy Street. In 1928-29 the Wise Construction Co. built a row of twenty 15'-wide stylish Daylight houses on the east side of Grundy, at 710-39 S. Grundy. The houses have stone-faced front porches with brick piers supporting flat porch roofs with deep sheet metal cornices. Every pair of houses has a combined porch that is slightly narrower than the house. Short, tiled, mansard roofs decorate the façade between brick piers that extend above the roofline. Door and window lintels are composed of

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rows of vertically-placed stretcher bricks and the sills are header bricks. Two 1/1 sash light the first floor, one sash under the porch and the other outside the porch. Second floors have two more widely-spaced 1/1 sash.

A long commercial building extends along the west side of S. Grundy Street the entire length of the block. Numbered 4015 Foster Avenue, the north half of the red brick building has a wide two-story central bay, with low-pitched gable roof, simple metal cornice, and one-story side bays. The central, entry bay on Foster Avenue now has a metal garage door at ground level, flanked by two full-height windows that are now filled in. The east and west sides of the second story of the central bay are filled with industrial-style banks of green multi-pane windows. The south end of the building, north of Fait Avenue, is a full two stories the entire width of the building, with similar multi-pane second-floor windows set beneath a low-pitched gable roof. The structure was built by Westinghouse Electric in 1940 on land leased to them by the Canton Company.

Block 6448

This block is located east of S. Haven Street, south of Foster Avenue and runs east to the line of a spur of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. The block is occupied by a single two-story red brick industrial building, constructed c. 1940 at 715 S. Haven, that originally served as the C. Hoffberger Company's ice plant. The long, low building is composed of several units. The central, five-bay-wide section has a recessed central door, a recessed first-floor window to the north, and a garage door to the south. The second floor contains five sets of 3/3 casement windows. A slightly lower and somewhat recessed, four-bay-wide building to the north connects with another two-story, two-bay-wide section. Both have second-floor windows and the recessed connector building now has loading docks on the front facade. South of the central building there is a two-story 7-bay-wide addition with central door flanked on each side by three 3/3 first floor windows with transoms. This section connects to another two-story, two-bay-wide structure.

IV. Blocks south of Fait Avenue and east of S. Conkling Street

Block 6453

This block is located east of S. Conkling Street, south of Fait Avenue. The houses on the upper half of S. Conkling and the south side of Fait Avenue were built by the Canton Construction Co. in 1907-8. The remaining houses were built by the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1913: a long row of marble houses extends across the north side of Hudson Street and the

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lower half of S. Conkling Street and smaller, plainer houses are built on the west side of S. Dean Street.

The red brick houses at 801-21 S. Conkling (13'-wide with 15' ends) and 3601-13 Fait Avenue (12'6" wide with 14'ends) were built by the Canton Construction Co. in 1907. Those on Conkling are identical to the houses built by the same company at 723-43 S. Conkling and have sheet metal cornices framed by long end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and are capped with rosettes; the frieze area has a row of modillions. Window and door lintels have segmentally-arched lintels composed of a top row of header bricks set above two rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks. The houses have marble sills, marble-faced basements, and marble steps. The houses on Fait Avenue match those built by the Canton Construction Co. at 3600-12 Fait Avenue, with plain sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by ball finials. Doors and windows have simple segmentally-arched lintels. The houses have marble sills, marble-faced basements, and marble steps.

The long row of marble houses built by the Mueller Co. on the north side of Hudson Street, at 3600-12 (14' wide with 15' ends), and the lower part of the east side of S. Conkling, at 823-43 (13'6" wide with 15' ends), are identical to all other E/W-street rows of marble houses built by Mueller in the Historic District, but have a different stained glass transom pattern to those built to the north on Foster and Fait Avenues. The houses have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. The stained glass transoms feature a design with a large central wreath, enclosing a large shield, flanked by winding pink ribbons. Each edge of the transom is marked with a border formed by yellow triangles.

The row of ten houses on the west side of S. Dean Street at 800-18 (13'6" wide with 14' ends) in this block are identical to those on the east side and were built by the Philip Mueller Building Co. in 1914. They resemble most of the brown Roman brick houses built by Mueller on the neighborhood's N/S streets, with their sheet metal cornices with ball finials, double-header, segmentally-arched lintels, marble sills on the wider first floor windows, and marble stringers and steps. Both the doorways and first floor windows have stained glass transoms.

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This block is located east of S. Dean Street, south of Fait Avenue. All of the houses were built by Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914. Long rows of marble houses extend across Foster and Fait Avenues and smaller, plainer houses are built on S. Dean and S. Eaton Streets.

The row of ten houses on the east side of S. Dean Street (801-19) and the eleven houses on the west side of S. Eaton Street (800-20) in this block are identical to those on the west side of the 800 block of S. Dean Street and were built by the Philip Mueller Building Co. in 1914. They resemble most of the brown Roman brick houses built by Mueller on the neighborhood's N/S streets, with their sheet metal cornices with ball finials, double-header, segmentally-arched lintels, marble sills on the wider first floor windows, and marble stringers and steps. Both the doorways and first floor windows have stained glass transoms.

The marble houses built by Mueller on the south side of Fait Avenue (3701-29) match all others built by Mueller on the district's E/W streets; the stained glass transoms have the classic pink-and-green diamonds design. This same pattern in used on all of the marble houses built on the north and south sides of the 3700-3900 blocks of Fait Avenue. The row of marble houses built on the north side of Hudson (3700-28) have stained glass transoms featuring a central shield enclosing a smaller wreath. This same pattern is used on all of the marble houses on both the north and south sides of the 3700, 3800, and 3900 blocks of Hudson Street.

The marble houses built by Mueller on the south side of Fait Avenue (3701-29) match all others built by Mueller on the district's E/W streets; they have the classic pink-and-green diamonds stained glass transom patterns like the other marble houses on both side of the 3700-3900 blocks of Fait Avenue. The row of marble houses built on the north side of Hudson (3701-29) have stained glass transoms featuring a central shield enclosing a smaller wreath. This same pattern is used on all of the marble houses on both the north and south sides of the 3700, 3800, and 3900 blocks of Hudson Street.

Block 6455

This block is located east of S. Eaton Street, south of Fait Avenue. All of the houses were built by the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914. Long rows of marble houses extend across Foster and Fait Avenues and smaller, plainer houses are built on S. Eaton and S. Fagley and Streets.

The row of eleven houses on the east side of S. Eaton Street (801-21) and the west side of S. Fagley Street (800-20) in this block are identical to those on S. Dean and S. Eaton Streets in the block to the west (6454) and were built by the Philip Mueller Building Co. in 1914. The

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houses are 12' and 12'6" wide with 13' and 12'6"-wide ends. They resemble most of the brown Roman brick houses built by Mueller on the neighborhood's N/S streets, with their sheet metal cornices with ball finials, double-header, segmentally-arched lintels, marble sills on the wider first floor windows, and marble stringers and steps. Both the doorways and first floor windows have stained glass transoms.

The 14'wide (16' ends) marble houses built by Mueller on the south side of Fait Avenue (3801-29) match all others built by Mueller on the district's E/W streets; the stained glass transoms have the classic pink-and-green diamonds design like the other marble houses on both side of the 3700-3900 blocks of Fait Avenue. The row of marble houses built on the north side of Hudson (3800-28) have stained glass transoms featuring a central shield enclosing a smaller wreath. This same pattern is used on all of the marble houses on both the north and south sides of the 3700, 3800, and 3900 blocks of Hudson Street.

Block 6456

This block is located east of S. Fagley Street, south of Fait Avenue. All of the houses were built by the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914. Long rows of marble houses extend across Foster and Fait Avenues and smaller, plainer houses are built on S. Fagley and S. Grundy Streets.

The row of eleven houses on the east side of S. Fagley Street (801-21) in this block are identical to those on the west side of S. Grundy Street in the block (12' and 12'6" wide with 13' ends) were built by the Philip Mueller Building Co. in 1914. They resemble most of the brown Roman brick houses built by Mueller on the neighborhood's N/S streets, with their sheet metal cornices with ball finials, double-header, segmentally-arched lintels, marble sills on the wider first floor windows, and marble stringers and steps. Both the doorways and first floor windows have stained glass transoms.

The marble houses built by Mueller on the south side of Fait Avenue (3901-27) are 14'2 ¹/₂" with 16'-wide end houses and 15'-wide next-to-end houses. They match all others built by Mueller on the district's E/W streets; the stained glass transoms have the classic pink-and-green diamonds design like the other marble houses on both side of the 3700-3900 blocks of Fait Avenue. The row of marble houses (14' and 13'6" wide with 14'2" ends) built on the north side of Hudson (3900-28) have stained glass transoms featuring a central shield enclosing a smaller wreath. This same pattern is used on all of the marble houses on both the north and south sides of the 3700, 3800, and 3900 blocks of Hudson Street.

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Block 6457

This block is located east of S. Grundy Street, south of Fait Avenue. It was not developed until the 1940s when, in 1941 the Canton Co. leased the lots on the east side of S. Grundy Street to the Haven Home Building Co. The row of seventeen red brick houses at 801-33 S. Grundy (18' wide with 15' ends) is a simple vernacular version of the Tudor-style rowhouses that first became popular in Baltimore in the late 1920s. A steep, shingled false gable roof rises above the front of the façade, marked at the ends and center with a single cross-gabled element. Paired cross gables are set in the center of each half of the long row. The houses have paired front porches that do not extend the full width of the house. The concrete porch floors rest on stone basements, with metal railings enclosing the porches. Door and window lintels are composed of vertically-placed stretcher bricks. There is a single, paired first floor window; the second floor has one paired window and a much narrower 1/1 sash, probably lighting the bathroom.

There is a non-contributing one-story red brick building bearing the street number 4000 Hudson that extends across the north side of Hudson Street and the west side of S. Haven Street.

V. Blocks south of Hudson Street and east of S. Conkling Street

Block 6463

This block is located east of S. Conkling Street, south of Hudson Street. All of the houses were built by Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1913. Long rows of marble houses extend along S. Conkling and Hudson Streets and a small row of plainer houses was built on the west side of S. Dean Street.

Along the east side of S. Conkling Street, the Mueller Co. built a row of 14'-wide (15' ends) marble houses at 901-19 S. Conkling identical to those in the block to the north, at 823-43 S. Conkling. The houses have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. The stained glass transoms feature a design with a large central wreath, enclosing a large shield, flanked by winding pink ribbons. Each edge of the transom is marked with a border formed by yellow triangles. The company built identical houses on the south side of Hudson Street, at 3601-13 Hudson.

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The group of five brown brick 12'-wide houses at 900-8 S. Dean Street, built by the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914, have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets topped with ball finials. The houses have double-header segmentally-arched windows, marble sills and stringers and marble steps. Doorways have stained glass transoms.

There is a new, non-contributing housing unit at 921-25 S. Conkling St.

Block 6464

This block is located east of S. Dean Street, south of Hudson Street. The only row of surviving houses—at 3701-29 Hudson Street (14' wide with 16' ends), was built by the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914. They are identical to the other marble houses built by Mueller on the district's E/W streets, but have stained glass transoms with wreath and shield patterns. The houses have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. The stained glass transoms feature a design with a large central wreath enclosing a small shield, flanked by winding pink ribbons. Each edge of the transom is marked with a plain yellow border. The company built identical houses on both the north and south sides of the 3700-3900 blocks of Hudson Street.

There is a non-contributing modern brick building at 3720 Dillon Street, the headquarters of the Maryland Pilots Association.

Block 6465

This block is located east of S. Eaton Street, south of Hudson Street. All of the houses were built by Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914. A long row of 14'-wide (16' ends) marble houses extends along Hudson Street and smaller, plainer houses are built on the west side of S. Fagley Street. The marble houses built at 3801-29 Hudson Street are identical to the other marble houses built by Mueller on the district's E/W streets, but have stained glass transoms with wreath and shield patterns. The houses have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. The stained glass transoms feature a design with a large central wreath enclosing a small shield, flanked by winding pink ribbons. Each edge of the transom is marked

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with a plain yellow border. The company built identical houses on both the north and south sides of the 3700-3900 blocks of Hudson Street.

The group of five brown brick houses at 900-8 S. Fagley Street (13'6" wide with 14' ends), built by the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914, have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets topped with ball finials and match those built on the east side of the 900 block of S. Fagley. The houses have double-header segmentally-arched windows, marble sills and stringers and marble steps. Doorways have stained glass transoms.

Block 6466

This block is located east of S. Fagley Street, south of Hudson Street. All of the houses were built by Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914-15. A long row of marble houses extends along Hudson Street and smaller, plainer houses are built on the west side of S. Fagley Street.

The group of five 13'6"-wide (with slighly wider ends) brown brick houses at 901-9 S. Fagley Street and the five houses on the west side of S. Grundy Street, at 900-8, built by the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. in 1914-15, have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets topped with ball finials and match those built on the east and west sides of the 900 block of S. Fagley. The houses have double-header segmentally-arched windows, marble sills and stringers and marble steps. Doorways have stained glass transoms.

The marble houses built at 3901-27 Hudson Street (13' and 13'6"-wide with 14'5" ends) are identical to the other marble houses built by Mueller on the district's E/W streets, but have stained glass transoms with wreath and shield patterns. The houses have sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets capped by rosettes, and decorated with a row of small modillions set above a row of dentils. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip decorated with cut-work designs. First and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, the houses have marble steps, and the basement areas are faced with marble. The stained glass transoms feature a design with a large central wreath enclosing a small shield, flanked by winding pink ribbons. Each edge of the transom is marked with a plain yellow border. The company built identical houses on both the north and south sides of the 3700-3900 blocks of Hudson Street.

Block 6467

This block is located east of S. Grundy Street, south of Hudson Street. Only one building remains in the block—a one-story non-contributing red brick building bearing the street number

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4001 Hudson, which extends along the west side of S. Haven Street and across the north side of Dillon Street. The business it houses is operated by Intellect Core.

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List of Contributing Properties

South of Eastern Avenue

 3701 (3701-5) Eastern Ave. 3707-9 Eastern Ave. 3711-13 Eastern Ave. 3715-17 Eastern Ave. 3719-21 Eastern Ave. 3723-25 Eastern Ave. 3727 Eastern Ave. 3729 Eastern Ave. 3731-33 Eastern Ave. 3734 Fleet St.
 3815 Eastern Ave. 3817-19 Eastern Ave. 3821-25 Eastern Ave. 3827 Eastern Ave. 3903-5 Eastern Ave. 3907 Eastern Ave. 3911 Eastern (was 3915-17) Ave. 3919 Eastern Ave.
 501-5 S. Grundy St. Old Texaco Station, NE corner Grundy St. and Fleet St. 500-2 S. Haven St. 504-6 S. Haven St. 4001 Eastern Ave. 4003-13 Eastern Ave. 4015 Eastern Ave. 4017-21 Eastern Ave. 4023 Eastern Ave. 4025-27 Eastern Ave.

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South of Fleet Street

Block 6433	601-17 S. Conkling St. 621-39 Conkling St. 3600-10 Foster Ave. 620-28 S. Dean St. 3607 Fleet St.
Block 6434	621-29 S. Dean St. 3700-28 Foster Ave. 600-20 S. Eaton St. 626-34 S. Eaton St.
Block 6435	601-21 S. Eaton St. 627-35 S. Eaton St. 3800-28 Foster Ave. 600-20 S. Fagley St. 626-34 S. Fagley St.
Block 6436	611 S. Fagley St. 627-35 S. Fagley St. 3900-26 Foster Ave. 600-18 S. Fagley St. 626-34 S. Fagley St.
Block 6437	601-41 S. Fagley St.

South of Foster Avenue

Block 6443

701-43 S. Conkling St. 3600-12 Fait Ave. 700-8 S. Dean St. 710-16 S. Dean St. 3601-11 Foster Ave.

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Block 6444	701-19 S. Dean St. 3700-28 Fait Ave. 700-18 S. Eaton St. 3701-29 Foster Ave.
Block 6445	701-19 S. Eaton St. 3800-28 Fait Ave. 700-20 S. Fagley St. 3801-29 Foster Ave.
Block 6446	701-19 S. Fagley St. 3900-26 Fait Ave. 700-18 S. Grundy St. 3901-29 Foster Ave.
Block 6447	701-39 S. Grundy St. 4015 Foster Ave.
Block 6448	601 S. Haven St.
South of Fait Avenue	
Block 6453	 801-21 S. Conkling St. 823-43 S. Conkling St. 3600-12 Hudson St. 800-18 S. Dean St. 3601-13 Fait Ave.
Block 6454	801-19 S. Dean St. 3700-28 Hudson St. 800-20 S. Eaton St. 3701-29 Fait Ave.
Block 6455	801-21 S. Eaton St. 3800-28 Hudson St. 800-20 S. Fagley St.

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3801-29 Fait Ave.

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Block 6456 801-21 S. Fagley St. 3900-28 Hudson St. 3901-27 Fait Ave. 800-20 S. Grundy St. **Block 6457** 801-33 S. Grundy St. Block 6458 715 S. Haven St. South of Hudson Street Block 6463 901-19 S. Conkling St 921-25 S. Conkling St 900-8 S. Dean St. 3601-13 Hudson St. **Block 6464** 3701-29 Hudson St. Block 6465 900-8 S. Fagley St. 3801-29 Hudson St.

 Block 6466
 901-9 S. Fagley St.

 900-9 S. Grundy St.
 3901-29 Hudson St.

List of Non-Contributing Resources

Block 6425	Southeast Anchor Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library Bay Bank, Ns Fleet, W/Dean
Block 6425a	Ns 3700 block Fleet Street: Highlandtown Healthy Living Center and American Radiology Services

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Block 6426	The Markets at Highlandtown, a modern shopping center, SE corner of Eastern Avenue and S. Eaton St.
	A one-story auto shop on the NW corner of S. Fagley and Fleet Streets A new church building, the Highlandtown Community Church, NW corner of S. Grundy and Fleet Streets
Block 6427	A small modern building on the E side of S. Grundy Street
Block 6428	A new building, the Henry and Jeanette Weinberg Central Service Facility, at 515 S. Haven Street
Block 6434	A Royal Farms store on the SE corner of Fleet and S. Dean Streets
Block 6436	A group of six new three-story townhouses at 3901-11 Fleet Street
Block 6437	A one-story brick modern building at 4015 Fleet Street, the Best Battery Co.
Block 6463	A group of new three-story residences at 921-25 S. Conkling Street
Block 6464	3720 Dillon Street, the headquarters of the Maryland Pilots Association
Block 6466	A one-story metal warehouse at 3800 Dillon Street
Block 6467	A one-story brick building, 4001 Hudson Street, that extends along the west side of S. Haven Street and along the north side of Dillon Street, now owned by The Intellect Corp.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Brewers Hill Historic District gains significance under Criterion A because it is closely associated with a number of prominent late19th and early 20th century Baltimore businesses-namely the meat packing industry, the brewing industry, and the nearby Crown, Cork, & Seal Factory, an important factor in the city's local dominance of the brewing and bottling trade. The district gains additional significance under Criterion A for association with the city's rich history of immigration, as the home of predominantly first- and second-generation German immigrants who worked in the local businesses. Until 1918, the area comprising the historic district was located outside the political boundaries of Baltimore City (in Baltimore County) and thus could have stockyards, dairies, butchering yards, and meat-packing plants that were not allowed in residential city neighborhoods. Two of the early owners and developers of land in the northern section of the district were the butchers William Schluderberg and Thomas Kurdle, who later formed the nationally-distributed Esskay Meat Products Company. The block after block of classical-revival-style rowhouses built mainly between 1907 and 1914 are significant under Criterion C, representing a type of housing associated with a working-class immigrant community in the period. Almost all of the houses were built by one family of second-generation German builders-the Mueller family-whose father, a native of Bavaria, arrived in Baltimore in 1852 and began building houses in the eastern section of the city. His five sons operated a classic large-scale building operation where they bought and developed the land, sold the ground rents they created, and also provided mortgages for their buyers through the two family-run building and loan associations. They built high quality, but low-cost twostory rowhouses, called at the time "marble houses" because of the marble trim used for lintels, sills, basements, and steps. Each house had stylish stained glass door and first floor window transoms. After working in East Baltimore, the Mueller family built several distinguished rowhouse communities in the northern sections of the city in the 1920s.

The Period of Significance, ca. 1870-ca. 1940, extends from the construction date of the earliest resources in the community to the World War Two era, by which point the physical development of the neighborhood was substantially completed.

Resource History and Historic Context:

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All of the land in the Brewers Hill Historic District once belonged to the Canton Company, one of America's first industrial land development companies. Formed in 1830 by Peter Cooper, the inventor of the early steam locomotive engine known as the "Tom Thumb," and two other investors, the Canton Company acquired the 2500-acre former estate of John O'Donnell, a Baltimore merchant who traded with China beginning in 1786. Lying east of the populated part of Baltimore, and outside the city boundaries, the vast O'Donnell estate, named "Canton," seemed perfect for speculative, early industrial development with its long waterfront on the Patapsco River. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had begun operations on the west side of town just two years earlier and all savvy Baltimore investors were thinking "railroads." Within a few years a new rail line, the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad (later part of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad) was operating between Canton and Wilmington, via a ferry crossing across the Susquehanna. In no time at all waterfront lots with rail and ship connections boasted new manufactories powered by steam engines, like the Abbott Iron Works and the Baltimore Copper Smelting Co, which built houses for Welsh-immigrant copper workers on S. Clinton Street. In order to raise money to improve its waterfront lots, the Canton Co. began to sell landward lots to builders but residential development came slowly.

Canton Co. land even farther north and east of the waterfront developed much more slowly. The country village of Highlandtown, in Baltimore County, set high on a ridge overlooking the Canton waterfront, began to attract residents—most of them German immigrants—after the Civil War. Speculative investors Miles White and his partner John Glenn bought several large parcels of Canton Co. land near Highlandtown in the mid-1850s. In 1873 White and Glenn sold the two blocks south of Fleet, and west of S. Conkling Street, to the Redemptorist Fathers, a German order of Catholic priests, who built the Sacred Heart Church and its associated schools to serve the growing number of German Catholics settling in the area.

The earliest building activity in the Brewers Hill Historic District took place on the south side of Eastern Avenue on land sold by White and Glenn to lumber merchants James Manderson and Sylvester Keyser between 1854 and 1856. They laid out the streets and alleys in the 3600, 3700 and 3800 blocks of Eastern Avenue, south to Fleet, and began sales and leases to builders (most of whom were German). In 1868 they leased the entire block south of Eastern Avenue and east of S. Dean Street (then an alley) to the brothers William H. and Hugh Maughlin, with the right to develop lots and create ground rents set at \$2 a front foot. The Maughlins owned a large steam-powered sash and door factory on E. Falls Avenue. The only houses they built were the three double houses set back from the street (3723-25 and 3731-33 still survive). After two years they surrendered their lease for most of this ground, but retained a leasehold interest in the three lots they had built upon.

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The majority of the houses in the 3700 and 3800 blocks of Eastern Avenue were built in the 1880s in the Italianate style with wooden cornices. Most were two-story, two-bay-wide structures with a storefront below and family living space above. Early owners included the pork butcher William Schluderberg, who bought the property at 3711-13 Eastern Ave. in 1886 from the 1884 lessee, also a pork butcher. John Edelman, kept a tavern east of Eaton Street in the 1880s, one of the many saloon keepers in the area. Other storefronts served as local groceries, general stores, dry goods stores, barber shops, and bake shops.

The Canton Co. retained ownership of the land east of S. Fagley until the early 1880s, when it began to lease and sell lots in the 3900 block of Eastern Ave. Finally, beginning in 1893, the Canton Co. began to lease building lots in the 4000 block of Eastern Avenue. It was in this block that the Mueller family of builders first began to build in the Brewers Hill Historic District. Immigrant father Matthew Mueller (1826-1915), a bricklayer by trade, raised five sons in the bricklaying trade, who, in the 1880s still lived at home on S. Wolfe Street in Fells Point. The oldest son, Philip C., for whom the building company would later be named, was born in 1855, followed by John Leo in 1858, George A. in 1865, Louis A. in 1874, and the youngest, Maximilien in 1876. According to Matthew Mueller's obituary, the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. was formed when Matthew retired in 1895.

Beginning in 1893 the company began building a few store-front residences at a time along the 4000 block of Eastern Avenue, the land sales made in John Leo Mueller's name. Over the next forty years the Mueller family built a modest real estate dynasty as well as a thriving grocery business with stores in several Baltimore locations, and a successful coal supply business—the Northeastern General Supply Company. All of the Mueller sons seemed to get their start in the building business as bricklayers. John Leo continued as a builder (1900 and 1910 Federal Censuses), but in the 1902 city directory is also listed as president of the Northeastern General Supply Co., living at 2447 Jefferson Street. He also still operated a family grocery at 1147 S. Hanover Street. George A. Mueller, the next youngest brother, is listed as a bricklayer in the mid-1890s and in the 1900 census, but then as "builder" in the 1910 census and early 1900's city directories. Louis A. Mueller, the next-to-youngest brother, first appears in directories as a bricklayer in the late 1890s, living at 508 N. Milton Avenue, near eldest brother Philip who was at 500 N. Milton. By the 1904 directory he has assumed the position of secretary of the Northeastern General Supply Co. and was living at 809 N. Patterson Park Avenue. In 1905 he also takes on the duties as treasurer of the coal supply company, but is still listed as a

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"builder" in the 1910 Federal Census. Youngest brother Maximilien worked mainly in the family grocery business until the late 1910s.

Beginning in 1908, eldest brother Philip C. Mueller began buying quarter- and half-block parcels in the Brewers Hill Historic District—first west of S. Fagley Street, and north of Foster, from the heirs of Miles White and William Glenn. In 1910 the White and Glenn heirs sold the land south of Foster back to the Canton Company who promptly sold it to Mueller. They must have been pleased with his building success because beginning in 1912 they began selling Mueller sections of the blocks they had retained east of S. Fagley Street. The Mueller family formed two savings and loan associations—the Guardian Building Association and the Germania Permanent Loan, and Savings Association of Baltimore County that offered potential buyers of Mueller-built houses ready mortgages. John L. Mueller served as president of the Germania Association and Louis A. Mueller was president of the Guardian Association.

After Philip Mueller's untimely death in 1914 at age 59, his brother Louis A. Mueller became president of the Philip C. Mueller Building Co. The family is best known in Baltimore for its later development of the then-suburban Daylight-style rowhouse community north of University Parkway and west of Greenmount Avenue, known as Oakenshawe. They bought the land c. 1915 from Henry Wilson, the son of the original owner, who in 1800 had built his country house, "Oakenshawe" on the property. This was a wise investment for the Mueller family as the Roland Park Company was already beginning to develop its exclusive suburb Guilford, just to the north. The community consists of spacious red brick Daylight houses with Colonial Revival-style interior trim.

The majority of houses built south of Fleet Street to Dillon, and east of S. Conkling Street to S. Haven, were erected by the Philip C. Mueller Building Company between 1908 and 1914. Mueller first built red brick two-story, two-bay-wide neoclassical-style rowhouses in the first two blocks east of Conkling, but by 1910 was building the standard brown brick Baltimore "marble house," almost identical to the houses being built at the same time by Frank Novak and Edward J. Gallagher in other parts of East Baltimore. Mueller built larger (14'-wide) and more stylish houses (with marble basements, steps, and lintels, and stained glass first-floor window transoms) on the wider East-West streets—Foster, Fait, and Hudson. On the North-South streets—S. Dean, S. Eaton, S. Fagley, and S. Grundy—he built smaller (13'6"-wide) brown brick neoclassical-style houses with plain sheet metal cornices, windows with segmentally-arched brick lintels, and little marble trim. Most corner houses on the East-West streets had storefronts, with the door opening set diagonally across the corner. Most of the wider end houses also had second-floor bay windows.

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On his "marble houses" Mueller used four different designs of stained glass transom, which differed according to the year in which the row was built. Houses built in 1909-10 have stained glass transoms either with an intricate bunches of grapes design or a design of twining pink flowers. Houses built between 1911 and 1912 have stained glass transoms with a simple pattern of a central green diamond flanked by two pink diamonds—a pattern often used by both Novak and Gallagher as well. For the houses he built in 1913 and 1914 Mueller used a shield design, with central wreath in his transoms. Most of the marble houses have simple stained glass on the North-South streets—where the only stained glass appears in the doorway transom—have very elaborate and decorative doorway transoms.

Several other builders erected only a row or two each in the Historic District. Beginning in the early 1900s the heirs of White and Glenn began selling quarter- and half-block parcels east of S. Conkling to selected builders, including Mueller. Between 1907 and 1909, the Canton Construction Co. built out the north and south sides of the 3600 block of Fait Avenue, just east of Conkling; the south half of the east side of S. Conkling Street, north of Fait; and the north half of the east side of S. Conkling Street, south of Fait, with red brick neoclassical-style rowhouses. . The White and Glenn heirs later leased land to the Schulte Bros., Herman-Stenzel Co. who, in 1929, built two rows of similar houses in the block south of Fleet Street, on the north half of the east side of S. Eaton Street (601-21) and the west side of S. Fagley Street (600-20).

In 1927, on land leased from the Canton Co., Benjamin Kleiman built a long row of porch-front houses on the east side of S. Grundy Street, south of Fleet, at 601-41 S. Grundy, and a similar shorter row on the west side of S. Grundy, at 600-18. In 1928-29 the Wise Construction Co. built out the east side of the 700 block of S. Grundy Street with twenty porch-front houses with stylish tile roofs. The last row of houses to go up in the Historic District is the Tudor-style group of seventeen houses on the east side of the 800 block of S. Grundy, built by the Haven Home Building Co. on land leased from the Canton Co.

Although the core of the Brewers Hill Historic District is residential, there were a variety of early and historically important commercial uses and owners in the northernmost blocks bounded by Eastern Avenue on the north and Fleet Street on the south. The north half of the 3600 block of Eastern Avenue, now occupied by the non-contributing, new Southeast Anchor branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, was once home to a neighborhood movie house, built in
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the late 1910s by the Highland Amusement Co. (president William Schluderberg). A bakery occupied the lot to the south and a druggist was located on the southeast corner of Eastern and S. Conkling.

The butcher Ludwig Sellmayer first acquired land from Manderson and Keyser in 1885 along the north side of Fleet Street and by the early 1920s the Sellmayer Meat Packing Plant occupied the entire north half of the block running along Fleet St., east of S. Conkling Street to Eaton Street. The meat packing plant itself was located on the north side of Fleet Street between S. Conkling and S. Dean Streets, with the slaughterhouse to its north along the west side of S. Dean and the rest of the parcel being occupied by cooling rooms. East of S. Dean Street the cattle sheds ran along part of the south side of the 30'-wide alley that bisected this part of the block. South of the sheds and fronting on Fleet Street were the boiler and engine rooms, the condensor room, and space for coal storage. Sellmayer also owned the north half of the lot S of Fleet and west of S. Dean Street, where the company kept their salt in a large room and also had a paint shed, saw mill, auto repair shop, and lumber storage. East of the Sellmayer operation there was a vegetable canning plant at 3718-24 Fleet Street, and to its east, at 3730 Fleet, an auto repair shop.

In 1901 Sellmayer sold land on the northeast corner of Fleet and Eaton Streets to Thomas Kurdle who also owned land on the south side of Eastern Ave. in this block. In the early 1920s Thomas Kurdle and his business partner William Schluderberg (the founders of the Esskay brand) developed much of the 3800 block of Eastern Ave. and Fleet Street, selling land for the neighborhood's first filling station—the Lord Baltimore Filling Station—at the southeast corner of Eastern Avenue and S. Eaton Street (now the parking lot for the Markets at Highlandtown). Also in 1923 they sold the quarter-block lot at the northeastern corner of Fleet and S. Eaton Street to Michael J. Schaefer and Henry Strohmenger, brewers.

Beginning in the early 1920s the Historic District became part of the automobile age. Within a few years there were "filling stations" located not only on the southeast corner of Eastern Avenue and Eaton Street—the Lord Baltimore Filling Station, which opened in 1923, but also on the southwest corner of Eastern and S. Grundy Streets, operated by Standard Oil of New Jersey. Neither survives. An early auto sales and service business, built in 1918, occupied the northeast corner of S. Eaton and Fleet Street, with its showroom located at 3811-13 Eastern Avenue. Other automobile sales and service centers popped up on the north and south sides of Fleet Street. By 1940 there were two new gas stations, one on the southeast corner of Fleet and Fagley Streets (now the location of new townhouses) and a Texaco Station that still survives on the northeast corner of Fleet and S. Grundy Streets. NPS Form 10-900-a (Expires 5-31-2012)

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The Canton Co. did not sell land along Fleet Street (and south to Dillon), east of S. Grundy and east of S. Haven Street, until the late 1920s. The S. Grundy Street corridor was reserved for residential uses, but the parcels along the west and east sides of S. Haven—with their immediate access to the Pennsylvania Railroad, retain several interesting historic industrial buildings. The oldest, at 601 S. Haven, was built in 1929 as the factory building for the Edward Katzinger Co. and the A. & J. Kitchen Tool Co., manufacturers of metal baking pans. A spur from the rail line runs directly behind the building to the loading docks on its eastern side. The large two-story building still has its stylish Art Deco-style main entryway intact. Later this building became the Haven Street printing plant for the local Lord Baltimore Press and still later the warehouse for the Bruning Paint Co.

In the block east of S. Haven and south of Foster, the Canton Co. sold land in the late 1930s to the C. Hoffberger Co. for their ice plant, which consists of three still surviving brick and concrete buildings—a large ice house on the north, a factory building in the center, and a much smaller repair shop to the south. A more architecturally distinguished red brick factory building is located west of S. Haven and south of Foster Avenue, built by Westinghouse Electric in 1940.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Secondary Sources

Mary Ellen Hayward, *Baltimore's Alley Houses: Homes for Working People Since the 1780s* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008)

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

Henry Russell Hitchcock, *Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (New York: Penguin Books, 1958)

Primary Sources

The Land Records of Baltimore City, housed in the Clarence Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse, Baltimore, Maryland, available online at the Maryland State Archives

The *Baltimore Sun*, available on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and at Goucher College Library, 1880-1940, and online through Genealogy Bank.com

U.S. Federal Censuses, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920, available on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library or through Ancestry.com

NPS Form 10-900-a (Expires 5-31-2012)

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Geographical Data

UTM References:

Baltimore East, MD USGS quad

A: 18-364839-4349755 B: 18-365339-4349802 C: 18-365339-4349375 D: 18-365276-4349206 E: 18-364862-4349192

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Brewers Hill Historic District is bounded on the North by Eastern Avenue, on the West by South Conkling Street, on the South by Dillon Street, and on the East by the rear property lines of properties fronting on South Haven Street. The eastern boundary is further demarcated by the tracks of a spur line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Boundary Justification:

The Brewers Hill Historic District adjoins the National Register-listed Canton Historic District on the west, and the National Register-listed Patterson Park/Highlandtown Historic District on the north. The southern boundary is defined by the historic National Brewing Company complex, which is individually listed in the National Register. The eastern boundary is demarcated by the tracks of a spur of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: B-5169 Name of Property: Brewers Hill Historic District Location: Baltimore City, Maryland Photographer: Mary Ellen Hayward Date taken: June, 2013 Location of original digital files [or negatives]: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0001.tif 3707-17 Eastern Ave., N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0002.tif 3723-5 & 3731-33 Eastern Ave., N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0003.tif 3815 Eastern Ave., N & W elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0004.tif 3827 & 3901-5 Eastern Ave., N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0005.tif 3909-11 Eastern Ave., N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0006.tif 4001-25 Eastern Ave., N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0007.tif 4005-11 Eastern Ave., N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0008.tif 4015-27 Eastern Ave., N elev

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MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0009.tif Texaco Station, NE cor Fleet & Gandy streets, S & w elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0010.tif 621-29 S. Conkling St. (621-39), W elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0011.tif 631. S. Conkling St., W elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0012.tif 3607 Fleet St., N & W elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0013.tif 3700-28 Foster Ave., S & W elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0014.tif 3722-24 Foster Ave., S elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0015.tif 600-20 S. Eaton St., E elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0016.tif 601-19 S. Eaton St., W & N elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0017.tif 3801 Fleet St., N & W elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0018.tif 611 S. Fagley St., W & S elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0019.tif 631-41 S. Grundy St., W & S elev

MD BaltimoreCity BrewersHillHistoricDistrict 0020.tif 601 S. Haven St., N & W elev

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MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0021.tif 601 S. Haven St., doorway, W elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0022.tif 3700-28 Fait Ave., S & W elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0023.tif 3714-16 Fait Ave., S elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0024.tif 3801-29 Foster Ave., N & E elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0025.tif 3827-29 Foster Ave., N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0026.tif 705-11 S. Fagley St. (701-19), W elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0027.tif 701-13 S. Grundy St. (701-39), W & N elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0028.tif 807-13 S. Conkling St. (801-21), W elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0029.tif 800-20 S. Grundy St., E elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0030.tif 801-33 S. Grundy St., W & S elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0031.tif 3801-29 Hudson St., N & E elev

MD_BaltimoreCity_BrewersHillHistoricDistrict_0032.tif 3825-27 Hudson St., N elev

Baltimore City, Maryland County and State









aerial photographs taken 1966 and 1974. This information not field checked Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
































































National Register of Historic Places Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Brewers Hill Historic District NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Baltimore

DATE RECEIVED: 11/07/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/05/14 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/22/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/24/14 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001070

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:NDATAPROBLEM:NLANDSCAPE:NLESSTHAN 50 YEARS:NOTHER:NPDIL:NPERIOD:NPROGRAM UNAPPROVED:NREQUEST:NSAMPLE:NSLRDRAFT:NNATIONAL:N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

_reject _<u>12.22.14</u> date RETURN ACCEPT

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Ectered in The Register of Mistoric Player

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Sustainable____Attainable

September 24, 2013

The Honorable Stephanie Rawlings Blake Mayor, City of Baltimore City Hall, Room 250 100 North Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

> RE: BREWER'S HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT Baltimore City, Maryland

Dear Mayor Rawlings Blake:

The Brewer's Hill Historic District, Baltimore City, Maryland, will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Thursday, October 24, 2013. The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the Federal Government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. Enclosed you will find a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing. The meeting will be held at the People's Resource Center, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland, beginning at 10:00 a.m. You are welcome to attend this meeting.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties.

1. <u>Consideration in planning for Federal, federally or state funded, licensed and assisted</u> projects. Federal and state legislation requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to Section 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 and Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5A-323 et seq. or call the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

2. <u>Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain</u> <u>Federal tax provisions may apply</u>. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of

Maitin O Malley. Governor	Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary			
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor	Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary			





Page 2

older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67 or the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

3. <u>Eligibility for a Maryland income tax benefit for the rehabilitation of historic property</u>. For further information on the Heritage Preservation Tax Credit, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.

4. <u>Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit</u> where coal is located. In accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

5. <u>Eligibility to apply for federal and state grants and state low interest loans for historic preservation projects</u>. To determine the present status of such grants and loans, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7632.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a <u>notarized</u> statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what portion of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined to be eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the <u>notarized objection</u> must be submitted to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 by the date of the meeting given above.

Listing in the National Register does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations are not a part of the National Register program. Listing also does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for



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and accepts special Federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state or local law.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter E. Kurtze, before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers the nomination. Copies of the nomination, regulations and information on the National Register and Federal and State tax provisions are available from the Trust. If you have questions about this nomination, please contact Peter E. Kurtze, Administrator of Evaluation and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little Director-State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc: Hon. Bernard C. Young Mr. Harry T. Spikes II Mr. Larry S. Gibson Ms. Kathleen Kotarba Ms. Mary Ellen Hayward



Sustainable____Attainable

Maryland Department of Planning Maryland Historical Trust

November 5, 2014

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief National Register of Historic Places National Park Service 1201 I (eye) St., NW Mail Stop 2280 Washington, DC 20005

> RE: BREWERS HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT Baltimore City, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating the Brewers Hill Historic District, Baltimore City, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little Director-State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20130918-0700 Enclosures: NR form and 41 continuation sheets 1 USGS map 32 - 5x7 b/w prints 1 - CD

Correspondence: letter, Little to Rawlings Blake, September 24,2013 letter, Kurtze to Rawlings Blake, November 6, 2013 letter, Janey to Little, November 8, 2013 CLG recommendation form, January 3, 2014

Martin O'Malley, Governor Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary







Sustainable____Attainable

November 6, 2013

The Honorable Stephanie Rawlings Blake Mayor, City of Baltimore City Hall, room 250 100 North Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

> RE: BREWER'S HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT Baltimore City, Maryland

Dear Mayor Rawlings Blake:

The above referenced property was considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Thursday, October 24, 2013. The Committee recommends nomination of the property. The next step in the process involves final preparation of the application materials by the Trust for submission to the National Register office in Washington. You will be advised in writing of the decision of the National Register on the nomination.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Kurtze Administrator, Evaluation and Registration

PEK/jmg

cc:

State Clearinghouse #MD20130918-0700

Hon. Bernard C. Young Mr. Harry T. Spikes II Mr. Larry S. Gibson Ms. Kathleen Kotarba Ms. Mary Ellen Hayward

> Martin O Malley, Governor Anthony G. Brown, LI Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP. Secretary Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary

Maryland Historical Trust - 100 Community Place - Crownsville - Maryland - 21032 Tel, 410 514 7600 - Toll Free 1 800 756.0119 - TTY users Maryland Relay - MHT Mondard





November 8, 2013

Mr. J. Rodney Little State Historic Preservation Officer Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier:MD20130918-0700Applicant:Maryland Historical TrustProject Description:HISTORIC NOMINATION - BREWER'S HILL HISTORIC DISTRICTProject Location:Baltimore CityApproving Authority:U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPSCFDA Number:15.914Recommendation:Consistent Contingent Upon Certain Action(s)

Dear Mr. Little:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the <u>Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources</u>, <u>Transportation</u>; <u>Baltimore</u> <u>City</u>; and the Maryland Department of Planning.

The Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources and Transportation; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The Department of Transportation stated that "as far as can be determined at this time, the subject has no unacceptable impacts on their plans or programs."

Baltimore City stated that their finding(s) of consistency is contingent upon the applicant taking the action(s) summarized below.

Baltimore City indicated that this Historic Nomination requires review by the Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation and the Mayor of Baltimore, as per the Certified Local Government Program.

Any statement of consideration given to the comments(s) should be submitted to the approving authority, with a copy to the State Clearinghouse. The State Application Identifier Number <u>must</u> be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Martin O'Malley, Governor Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary

Mr. J. Rodney Little November 8, 2013 Page 2 State Application Identifier: MD20130918-0700

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at mbarnes@mdp.state.md.us. Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincere Linda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary

LCJ:MB Enclosure(s) cc Melinda Gretsinger - MDOT

Greg Golden - DNR

Jaime Cramer - BCIT

Peter Conrad - MDPL

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CERTIFOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT/NATION L REGISTER									
Property Name	BRL	EN	ER'	s	TILL	. H	IS TOR	EC DISTRIC	Г
Location									
County	Baltimo	re Ci	lty						
CLG Name	Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation								
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION									
	2			ister cr	iteria an	d/or co	onsideratio	ns (exceptions) used	i in decision:
criteria: XA_	<u>B_X</u>	_C	D .						
considerations:	A	_B	c	_D	E	F	G	19	
Justification of d	ecision: (u	se cor	tinuatio	n sheel	t If nece	issary)			

The Brewer's Hill historic district gains significance under Criterion A because it is closely associated with a number of prominent late 19th and early 20th century businesses- Namely the meat packing industry, and the nearby Crown, Cork & Seal Factory, an important factor in the city's local dominance of the bottling and brewing trade. It gains additional Significance under Criterion A for association with the city's rich history of immigration, as the home of predominantly first and second generation German immigrants who worked in the local businesses.

signature of commission chairman date

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

name of commission

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION

I concur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission. I do not concur with the ppinion of the historic preservation review commission. (Please) justify disagreement on a separate sheet.) signature of chief elected officia