

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENTATION**

B-1001

1. NAME

HISTORIC: McCORMICK & COMPANY LIGHT STREET PLANT

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 414 LIGHT STREET

CITY, TOWN: BALTIMORE (CITY)

STATE: MARYLAND

3. CLASSIFICATION:

CATEGORY: BUILDINGS

OWNERSHIP: PRIVATE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION: BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS: UNOCCUPIED

ACCESSIBLE: YES: RESTRICTED

PRESENT USE: INDUSTRIAL

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: McCORMICK PROPERTIES C/O THE ROUSE COMPANY

STREET AND NUMBER: 10275 LITTLE PATUXENT PARKWAY

CITY, TOWN: COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE: BALTIMORE CITY COURTHOUSE

STREET AND NUMBER: 100 NORTH CALVERT STREET

CITY, TOWN: BALTIMORE

LIBER WA 3853 FOLIO 42

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING HISTORICAL SURVEYS

7. DESCRIPTION:

CONDITION: GOOD
ALTERED
ORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The industrial plant of McCormick & Company is primarily made up of three structures (the McCormick Building, Marburg Building and American Tobacco Company Building) located between Light, Charles, Barre and Conway streets at Baltimore's Inner Harbor. The largest structure, known as the McCormick Building fronts on Light Street. It is a large, steel and concrete industrial structure, nine stories in height and L-shaped. It features large window openings, stripped classical detailing, a chamfered northeast corner and storage tanks visible at the roof line. The Marburg Building located at the northeast corner of Charles and Barre streets is an eight story, brick structure with corbelled brick work, intricate stone detailing and a rough granite faced first floor. The American Tobacco Company building is located on Barre Street between the McCormick Building and the Marburg Building. It is a tan brick building, nine stories high with large window openings, corbelled brick work at the roof line and a series of mullions resembling Ionic columns at the second floor windows. Several interior structures connect these three buildings on the interior of the block. These structures are not visible from the surrounding streets.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The McCormick plant is located in the heart of downtown Baltimore overlooking the Inner Harbor. It is surrounded by new hotel, office and residential structures. It is one block to the east of the Otterbein historic district and three blocks north of the Federal Hill historic district. Once in the midst of an industrial waterfront area, it is the last industrial structure, in fact the last pre-1970 structure, on the east side of Baltimore's Inner Harbor.

The front facade of the McCormick Building features a slightly projecting central entrance bay flanked by large industrial windows and pronounced corner bays. Projecting concrete belt courses define the base and top of the structure. The roof parapet also emphasizes the central and corner bays. The entrance to the building was altered in 1952. It features double glass doors, glass block, and a transom depicting the McCormick logo. The entrance is set into a limestone surround

capped with individual stainless steel lettering displaying, "McCormick." The upper floors of the entrance bay feature a large industrial window flanked by two smaller windows. The building sections flanking the entrance feature three large industrial windows on each floor. The end bays feature a single, smaller window on each floor. Secondary entrances to the building are located at the corners and set into slightly ornamented surrounds. Large signs were originally displayed on the parapet. A central flag pole and large storage tank caps the front facade. Most of the windows have been altered in a variety of treatments ranging from glass block infill to fairly modern large aluminum windows. The building originally featured multi-paned windows set into steel frames. The original central entrance was set into an arch flanked by doric columns and capped by a pediment.

The chamfered northeast corner contains a garage door and loading dock at the first floor. It is protected by a metal overhang supported by brackets. The north elevation of the building is located along a railroad siding. It is fifteen bays wide made up of industrial windows in various stages of alteration. A metal overhang protects the railroad siding and garage entrance doors on the first level. A new brick and metal fence separates the building from Conway Street. The southern and western elevations are similar to the northern elevation, but are only eight and six bays wide, respectively. They also feature large industrial windows with smaller windows at the corners.

The interior of the building features large industrial spaces, reinforced concrete columns and floors. The central stairway is decorated with glass block lit by different colored neon lights on all levels above the first floor. The central lobby was built in 1952. Upon entering the building, you pass two replicated 18th century English building fronts. The lobby is decorated with period furniture, reproduction moldings and a fireplace made from brick acquired from the White House when it was remodeled. The seventh floor was remodeled in 1934 to replicate an English village in the time of Henry VIII. Exceptional details include hand blown windows and solid oak beams at the ceilings. Meeting rooms, executive offices and the Tea Room front on this replicated streetscape, known as Friendship Court. The eighth floor contains a large auditorium decorated with murals depicting the history of the spice trade. Similar murals are located in the stairwell to the eighth floor and a waiting room adjacent to the first floor lobby. The remainder of the building consists primarily of laboratory, test kitchen, storage facilities and manufacturing spaces. Some smaller offices have been created with drop acoustical tile ceilings and sheetrock partitions.

The Marburg Building fronts on Charles Street with a side elevation on Barre

Street. The Charles Street facade is fifteen bays wide, while the Barre Street elevation is fourteen bays wide. The first floor level on Charles Street is faced with rusticated granite. The main entrance is located one bay from the corner. The entrance is richly embellished with a decorative pediment featuring, foliated designs, the name of the building and sculptural relief work in the likeness of human faces. The supporting columns and pilasters feature foliated capitals with the letters "MB." A secondary entrance features a keystone with the dates 1865 and 1887. A bronze plaque next to the entrance identifies the name of the building, the architect and builder. A series of belt courses define the first three floors of the building. Additional belt courses define the top floor. Arched windows are located on the third and eighth floors. Corbelled brickwork and a shallow embattlement defines the roof line. The Barre Street elevation is similar, but is not as decorative. It contains loading doors and the first floor lacks the rusticated granite facing. Only minor alterations have taken place on the exterior of this structure. The building is roughly L-shaped with a courtyard space above the first floor levels. The interior of the building features heavy timber construction. Iron columns support the floors. Iron door posts depict the 1887 date of construction of the building.

The American Tobacco Company Building is located on Barre Street between the Marburg Building and the McCormick Building. It is four bays wide and nine stories high. Loading docks are located on the first floor level. A corner stone identifies the building, the architect and date of construction. Although most of the windows have been altered, the second floor windows retain iron mullions resembling Ionic columns. The ninth floor of the building features corbelled brickwork and iron brackets. The interior of the structure is well integrated with the Marburg Building, since it was built as an addition to this structure, fourteen years after it was built.

Several interior structures are located within the industrial complex creating passageways between the McCormick Building, Marburg Building and American Tobacco Company Building. These structures enclose spaces between the buildings and have no exterior facades. One is merely a large ramp linking the differing floor levels of the McCormick Building and Marburg Building. These small structures create a seven building complex, even though only three buildings are visible from the exterior.

8. SIGNIFICANCE:

PERIOD: 1800-1899 AND 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

SPECIFIC DATES: 1919-1920 (McCORMICK BUILDING)

1887 (MARBURG BUILDING)

1901 (AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY BUILDING)

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: M. A. LONG (McCORMICK BUILDING)

CHARLES L. CARSON (MARBURG BUILDING)

J. E. LAFERTY (AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY BUILDING)

APPLICABLE CRITERIA: A, B & C

APPLICABLE EXCEPTION: NONE

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The industrial complex of McCormick and Company at Baltimore's Inner Harbor is significant for its architectural design, its role in the economic development and social history of Baltimore, and its association with notable local citizens. The Marburg Building is primarily of architectural significance as one of the finest surviving large Romanesque Revival industrial structures of the late nineteenth century. It features a high degree of craftsmanship most visible on the exterior stonework decorations. It was designed by Charles L. Carson, one of Baltimore's foremost architects of the late nineteenth century who also designed the Strouse Brothers Building (now Marlborough Apartments), Central Savings Bank, original branches of the Enoch Pratt Library, Goucher Hall and the Equitable Building (with Joseph Evans Sperry). The building is associated with tobacco industry in Baltimore and was the original home of the company which eventually became the Tin Decorating Company. The McCormick Building is representative of early twentieth century, reinforced concrete, industrial design. It is primarily important for its associations with McCormick and Company, a leading manufacturing interest in Baltimore, which became the largest manufacturer of spices in the world. It is associated with Willoughby M. McCormick, the founder of the company and owner when the building was constructed, and with Charles P. McCormick, who created the concept of multiple management, creating a revolution in business organizations throughout the world. The McCormick Building was the largest building in the world devoted to the manufacture of spices and related products. The third building of the complex, the American

Tobacco Company Building was built as an addition to the Marburg Building, it is compatible to the building on the interior and is associated with an important tobacco company.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The earliest building of the complex was erected in 1887 as a tobacco warehouse for the Marburg Brothers. Baltimore was a great depot for the inspection, sale and shipment of tobacco to foreign countries in the late nineteenth century (as noted in Scharf's History of Baltimore City and County). Several large factories for the manufacturing of tobacco products were built in Baltimore during this time period. Two of the largest were Gail & Ax and Marburg Brothers. Both of these companies located in at a small center for tobacco warehousing and manufacturing which developed around the State Tobacco Warehouses on the west side of the Inner Harbor. The Marburg Building is the only surviving building of this center for the tobacco industry in Baltimore.

The Marburg Brothers tobacco manufacturing company began in 1865. It was founded by Charles, Louis and William Marburg, the sons of William A. Marburg, an immigrant from Germany who became prosperous in the tobacco trade. Two other brothers, Albert and Theodore joined the company in 1883 and 1885 respectively. Their enterprise was extremely successful and the family was generous to Baltimore City creating large endowments to Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, among other charitable institutions. Theodore Marburg, became a noted diplomat, a minister to Belgium and advisor to presidents. He was also one of the founders of the Municipal Arts Society. Charles L. Marburg donated the Key Monument on Eutaw Place to the city.

The Marburg Building is one of Baltimore's finest examples of Romanesque Revival industrial buildings of the late nineteenth century. At eight stories in height it is taller than similar style buildings in the loft district. It's only rival outside of the loft district are the buildings of Crown Cork and Seal on Guilford Avenue. Most other industrial buildings in Baltimore of the era are not nearly as large, and in the case of industrial buildings in Fells Point, lacking the excellent decorative detailing. The Marburg Building was designed by Charles L. Carson (1847-1891), a noted local architect of the late nineteenth century. Carson specialized in Romanesque design and the Marburg Building, which features excellent stone detailing and a strong, massive appearance, is representative of his work.

The American Tobacco Company bought up both Marburg and Gail & Ax in the 1890's.

They built the the addition to the Marburg Building on Barre Street. It was designed by J. E. Laferty just fourteen years after the Marburg Building, yet it is more representative of Commercial Style architecture with large window openings creating a less massive appearance. It is much less decorative than the Marburg Building, yet narrow, cast iron Ionic columns between windows on the second floor, iron brackets near the roof line which may have supported a flag pole, and corbelled brick work add relief to an otherwise unornamented facade. The interior of the building is compatible to the Marburg Building.

While under the ownership of the American Tobacco Company, the buildings were partially used to make tin containers for tobacco products. This enterprise diversified into the manufacture of decorated tin packaging for other products. Soon this division of the company became an independent entity under the name of of the Tin Decoration Company. By 1914, the Tin Decorating Company moved to Canton and became one of Baltimore's most notable companies for the next half century. The Marburg Building and American Tobacco Company were occupied by a variety of manufacturing companies until 1955, when they were acquired by McCormick and Company.

McCormick and Company was founded in 1889 by Willoughby M. McCormick. In addition to his leadership at this company, McCormick was a Vice President of the Association of Commerce, and director of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, the First National Bank, and Baltimore's Steam Packet Company. He was also a president of the Commercial Bank. His company began as a flavoring and extract business, and occupied a one room cellar and backyard. Within thirty years it became the largest, tea, extract, spice and drug business in the United States (As noted in the Baltimore Sun December 28, 1919). After an earlier home of the company was destroyed in the Baltimore Fire of 1904, they built a new plant on West Falls Avenue near Pratt Street (recently demolished for a Baltimore Gas and Electric Company Station). Fifteen years later the company outgrew this location and a new building was planned for Light Street fronting on the Inner Harbor or "Basin" as it was originally known.

The new building was designed by M. A. Long and Company, engineers and contractors. The company was founded by M. A. Long, who arrived in Baltimore in 1904 as assistant chief engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He started his own company in 1919. Among the buildings constructed by M. A. Long and Company, include the B & O grain elevators, Eastern High School, St. Mary's Seminary, and Saints Philip and James Catholic Church.

The McCormick Building was designed to allow for 12 1/2 acres of floor space, making it one of the largest industrial buildings of its era. It was entirely constructed out of reinforced concrete, including walls, floor and roof. Large multi-paned industrial windows provided maximum light and ventilation within this massive structure, constructed on the "daylight plan," as it was then called. The building is comparable to other large industrial structures such as the Industrial Building (National Register) on Preston Street and the Tin Decorating Company (contributing building to National Register District) in Canton. The McCormick building was a distinctive visual landmark of Baltimore's waterfront, especially to ships entering the Inner Harbor. Advertising signs were visible on the rooftop tanks. The building was featured on early boxes of McCormick products and advertising materials.

This building has been the home of McCormick and Company for nearly seventy years, representing the company at its peak as a giant in the spice industry. When the building was constructed in 1920, the company was already the leading spice industry in the United States. In the ensuing years, McCormick merged with rival companies, most notably A. Schilling and Company of San Francisco in 1947. Today sales offices and manufacturing plants are located across the country and the company has foreign divisions in Canada, Venezuela and Mexico. McCormick and Company has employed generations of Baltimore citizens and its location at the Inner Harbor symbolizes the importance of port related industries to Baltimore's growth. With a railroad terminus and direct access to shipping channels, McCormick was able to import raw materials throughout the world, convert them into consumer products and ship them to consumers in the United States and abroad. McCormick products have been a symbol of quality merchandise and is one of the few internationally known goods still produced in Baltimore (the other three major manufacturing concerns of this magnitude are Black and Decker, Noxell and Londontown). Not only has the company been a leader in the spice industry, but the multiple-management technique created at McCormick in the 1930's has been adapted by firms world-wide, and the quaint McCormick Tea Room in the Light Street Building has been a famous visitor's center attracting national publicity.

The Tea Room and multiple management technique were devised by Charles P. McCormick, the nephew of Willoughby McCormick the Company's founder. Charles P. McCormick was elected as president of the company after his uncle's death in 1932. He took over the company in the throes of the Depression and turned the company around during hard times. Whereas his predecessor had cut wages during the Depression, Charles McCormick raised wages and cut down on the hours of

work. Productivity increased because the workers were so willing to work harder for their new young director. He created the concept of multiple-management, creating a junior board where lower level employees had a greater voice in the company. Business Week profiled Charles McCormick in 1949 and called him a "rare combination of prophet and practical thinker." By the 1950's over five hundred companies in forty-six countries adopted his multiple-management plan. He wrote books and articles on this concept which not only proved to be a great success at McCormick in Baltimore, but throughout the world. Another of his innovations was the creation of the Tea Room. He wanted salesmen, employees and visitors to his factory to have a place to feel welcome and at home. In previous jobs at McCormick he had visited factories and had to wait in drafty waiting rooms of dark sales offices. He created his eighteenth century English Village and named it Friendship Court. Not only would visitors find a welcome respite in his vast factory but learn about McCormick products and enjoy a cup of McCormick brand tea. To this day McCormick Tea is called the "Tea House Tea" and the Tea Room became a tourist attraction until it closed in December 1988.

In the 1960's and 1970's, McCormick and Company diversified into the real estate business, developing industrial parks and office centers in Baltimore County. They moved part of their operations to Hunt Valley after the Light Street factory became overcrowded. In 1989, they decided to sell off their entire real estate division and move the company to Hunt Valley. The Rouse Company purchased the assets of McCormick Properties, including the Light Street industrial complex. They have stated plans to tear the building down and replace it with an interim parking lot until they are ready to develop the property. Baltimore Heritage, Inc. and other preservationists are fighting to save the Marburg Building and McCormick Building and to rehabilitate them in conjunction with a new development on the site.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:

Baltimore Sun, December 28, 1919; January 1, 1931; and October 23, 1932.
Business Week, June 11, 1949.
Scharf's History of Baltimore City and County, 1881.
Industries of Maryland, 1882.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

The entire block bounded by Conway Street, Light Street, Barre Street and Charles Street takes in all of the buildings in the industrial complex. The complex is surrounded by new hotels, small scale residential structures and the park on Light Street at the Inner Harbor.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Jennifer A. Sharkey and Fred B. Shoken
Organization: Baltimore Heritage, Inc. Date: February 27, 1988
Street and Number: 14 West Saratoga Street Telephone: 366-7724
City or town: Baltimore (City) State: Maryland 21201

BALTIMORE

Preserving And Planning

HERITAGE^{INC}

For Baltimore's Future

March 1, 1989

Mr. Rodney Little
 State Historic Preservation Officer
 Maryland Historical Trust
 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401

RECEIVED

MAR 6 1989

MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST

Dear Mr. Little:

As president of Baltimore Heritage, Inc., the Baltimore City Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust, I am formally requesting a Determination of Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the McCormick Light Street Industrial Plant. Baltimore Heritage, through our attorney, John Murphy, has requested that the Maryland Historical Trust investigate whether any state permit or licensing is needed for the Rouse Company to demolish these buildings. If state action is necessary, we hope that the Maryland Historical Trust will be involved in reviewing this demolition proposal, therefore, a formal determination of eligibility is warranted for this property.

In December, I sent Ron Andrews materials on the McCormick property for his opinion on eligibility (see his enclosed reply). I am now enclosing additional information on the building, which I feel provides the needed documentation to determine the property eligible for listing in the National Register.

Since this project is proceeding rapidly through our appeal process, we hope that this request will be handled in a timely matter. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Fred B. Shoken,
 President

✓ cc. Ron Andrews

Also serving as the Baltimore City Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Jacqueline H. Rogers
Secretary, DHCD

23 December 1988

Mr. Fred Shoken
President, Baltimore Heritage, Inc.
24 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Fred:

I have reviewed the materials on the McCormick Complex. I believe that the Marburg Tobacco Warehouse at 429 South Charles Street is eligible under criterion C for its architectural character and criterion A for association with the tobacco industry in Baltimore. The other two buildings are not so easy to judge. The American Tobacco Building on Barre Street may also be eligible, at least under criterion A, but I have too little information to give a more specific answer.

Lack of information is also the problem with evaluating the McCormick Building on Light Street. Claims that the structure was the largest concrete building south of New York, the second largest building in Baltimore, and the largest building in the world devoted to the importation and manufacture of spices and related products are made in the form but without footnotes or other references to the sources of information. My leaning is toward eligibility but like the American Tobacco Building, without more information, particularly evaluative in nature, I can not be more specific.

Sincerely,

Ronald L. Andrews
National Register Administrator

RLA/pc

cc: Mr. J. R. Little



Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. B-1001

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic McCormick and Company

and/or common The McCormick Building/McCormick and Company's Light Street Pl

2. Location

street & number 414 South Light Street not for publication

city, town Baltimore (City) vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county

3. Classification

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

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

name McCormick and Company

street & number 414 South Light Street telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21202

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liber WA 3853

street & number 100 North Calvert Street folio 42

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county loc

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. B-1001

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

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

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

McCormick and Company's Light Street Plant consists of three structures situated between South Light and South Charles Streets and East Conway and Barre Streets at the Inner Harbor. The structure built for McCormick and Company in 1919 follows the Commercial and International Styles of architecture. It is of concrete with steel frame construction, and has a skeletal appearance; the walls are almost entirely composed of glass windows. The building is nine stories in height and L-shaped. It features a base consisting of the lower two stories, the main body in which the vertical bands of windows are emphasized, and a cap consisting of a flat roof-line with a partial parapet and cornice of moderate projection. The northeast corner of the building is chamfered. The northern and southern elevations feature trucking platform facilities, and the roof provides large open space for recreational use along with storage tanks for their black pepper supply. The Marburg building is a solid, massive brick structure following the Richardsonian Romanesque design with its rough textured granite-faced first story, bands of windows arranged in a ribbon-like fashion, the deep set windows and doors, round arched entries, and the carved, intertwining floral designs of the keystones and the pediment over the main entrance way. The American Tobacco Company building is a nine story, rectangular structure located on East Barre Street between the McCormick building and the Marburg building. It features light colored brick in the common bond pattern with granite trim and iron construction. The well-balanced facade features bays with a various arrangement of lights, corner blocks on the ground level, and mullions resembling ionic columns. The building has a flat roof under which corbeling appears.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The McCormick Building overlooks Baltimore's Inner Harbor. North of the north elevation of the building, on the west side of East Conway Street, is the newly constructed Hyatt Regency Hotel. Hanover Square Condominiums, the Sheraton Hotel, and numerous plots of land presently undergoing development are situated on South Charles Street by the west elevation of the building. Additional condominiums called Harbor Court border on the south elevation of the buildings.

The front facade of the McCormick building features three, flat projections. Double glass doors with a rectangular transom bearing the McCormick logo are located within the central projection. Two smaller entrances, no longer being used, are contained within the smaller projections at both ends of the facade. These entrance ways and a belt course above the second story creates the base of the building. The building is eleven bays wide, and they lack conformity. The windows are industrial in their style; they are large but contain within the metal frame multi-grid lighted glass in a variety of configurations. They are not original to the building. Within the central projection a central window is flanked by narrow windows. These narrow windows also appear in the projections at both ends of the facade. A second belt course appears above the eighth story, thus setting the uppermost story apart from the base and main body of the building.

A chamfered corner appears on the northeast corner of the building. It is reflective of the international style. It contains a single garage door above a loading platform. A metal, shed-like overhang supported by brackets is employed to throw rain away from the platform. Above the overhang is the second story belt course surmounted by a single, vertical band of eight, broad, rectangular windows.

The north elevation of the building faces East Conway Street and overlooks the parking facility for the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The ground level features five large garage doors and one regular entrance way. At one time the platform served as a trackage and trucking facility. This area is no longer in use; a fence now encloses this area. The overhang is also employed to cover the north elevation platform and the entire loading dock area. The north elevation features fifteen bays of windows.

The west elevation, facing South Charles Street, does not conform to the other elevations. The ground level is dominated by a double door entrance with transom. It is flanked on its left by a small window and a garage door. Four other large garage doors flank the entrance's right side. The overhang does not appear. The west elevation is six bays wide, while smaller rectangular windows are located at the ends of the facade.

The south elevation, located at the southeast corner of the plot of land, features additional loading docks. They are in use today. This elevation is eight bays wide. Again, the smaller windows appear on the ends.

The front facade of the Marburg Building faces South Charles Street. It constitutes part of the west and south elevations of the McCormick and Company's Light Street plant.

The ground floor of the west elevation is completely faced in rusticated granite. Pilaster-like decorative elements done in the corinthian order flank windows and doors that are deeply set. A large round arched entry is distinguished by the carved, intertwining floral design of the keystone. Smaller doors feature sidelights. Two double doors feature rectangular transoms. The main entrance is richly embellished by a triangular pediment detailed with a foliate scroll, the name of the company, and sculptural relief work in the likeness of human faces. Similar faces appear on the split fillet of the pediment.

Granite belt courses are emphasized against the brick walls of the uppermost part of this elevation. They appear above the first, second, third, seventh, and eighth stories with thick dentel work above the second story.

The windows appear in both horizontal and vertical bands. The second story is fifteen bays wide. These windows feature flat arches. The number of their lights vary. The third story features larger windows with segmental arches. On this story, the building is only ten bays wide. It reverts back to having fifteen bays on the fourth story. Here the windows are defined as having eight lights over eight lights, and the arch is flat.

The Marburg building is eight stories in height. It has a flat roof that is set apart by heavy corbelling below the roof line.

The south elevation of this building, however, appears somewhat different. The ground floor is not distinguished by the appearance of rusticated granite on the ground floor. Recessed window and doors arranged in a ribbon-like fashion with little or no ornamentation characterize the south elevation. Second story windows with eight lights over eight lights have granite lintels. The remaining windows have flat and segmental arches. The arches constantly vary. This elevation is fourteen bays wide. But the most noticeable feature of the building is its large round arched entry on the Barre Street side. The keystone is distinguished by its rich design.

The American Tobacco Building is located on Barre Street between the Marburg building and the McCormick building. It now serves as a warehouse for McCormick, having been acquired in 1955 for that purpose. South Charles Street is to the west of the south elevation and South Light Street is to the east. The building is one block from the Inner Harbor. The facade of the building faces a parking garage.

The ground floor of this building features a mixture of several doors and two loading docks. A belt course of granite separates the ground floor from the bulk of this nine story structure. Three corner blocks in granite surmount it.

The second story is more elaborate. It features mullions resembling ionic columns with a base set in plain granite trim and supported by three modillions. The building is four bays wide. Since the building's construction in 1901, it has lost its original lights. They would have featured an eight over eight arrangement. Today, the windows are simply boarded-up.

The third story would have featured a ten over ten light arrangement. Again, it is four bays wide. A continuous granite sill supported by plain, uncarved modillions runs below the third story windows.

Floors four to seven are four bays wide and should also have a ten over ten arrangement. A simple granite sill appears below each window.

The eighth story features two long granite sills--one sill every two windows. It is supported and decorated with dentils. The number of bays and the arrangement of lights remains unchanged.

The ninth story is slightly different from the others. Brick mullions separate the two sashes. Two long granite sills one sill every two bays--appear. They are supported and decorated with dentils. A rectangular recessed area surmounts two additional granite sills.

8. Significance

Survey No. B-1001

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

Specific dates 1919-20, 30-31, 1920 Builder/Architect McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.

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

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

At the time of it's completion in December of 1920, the McCormick Building was considered the largest concrete building south of New York, the second largest building in Baltimore, and the largest building in the world devoted to the importation and manufacture of spices and other related products. Indeed, it was one of the first buildings to command the attention of visitors to Baltimore as they entered the harbor area. Construction began in 1919 and it's doors opened in the spring of 1921. Founded in 1889 by Willoughby M. McCormick, the company attained leadership in it's industry withintwo decades, and by the early 1900's McCormick and Company was forced to expand. Two other buildings were acquired by McCormick and Company in 1955--The Marburg Building(circa 1887) and the American Tobacco Warehouse (circa 1901). Situated between South Light and South Charles and East Conway, Barre Streets, the McCormick Building has become a landmark facing the Inner Harbor.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-1001

See attachment.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Jennifer A. Sharkey		
organization	Goucher College	date	April 27, 1987
street & number	Box 628	telephone	(301)-583-0144
city or town	Towson	state	Maryland 21204

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

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

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

A Trip Through the McCormick & Co. Plant

B-1001

MCCORMICK AND COMPANY, manufacturers of *Bee* and *Banquet* Brand products, the largest house of its kind in the United States, occupy a nine-story concrete building, which has a floor space of 12½ acres and so constructed that all operations are conducted in daylight.

The raw materials are obtained from all over the world, most of them bought in carload quantities and brought to the plant by train. The company has its own private railroad siding from which the bales and boxes are loaded direct on freight elevators and carried to the top floors. From here the spices, teas, etc., flow by gravity to the lower floors, where the various operations of cleaning, grinding, packing and shipping are performed.

Cleaned by Vacuum

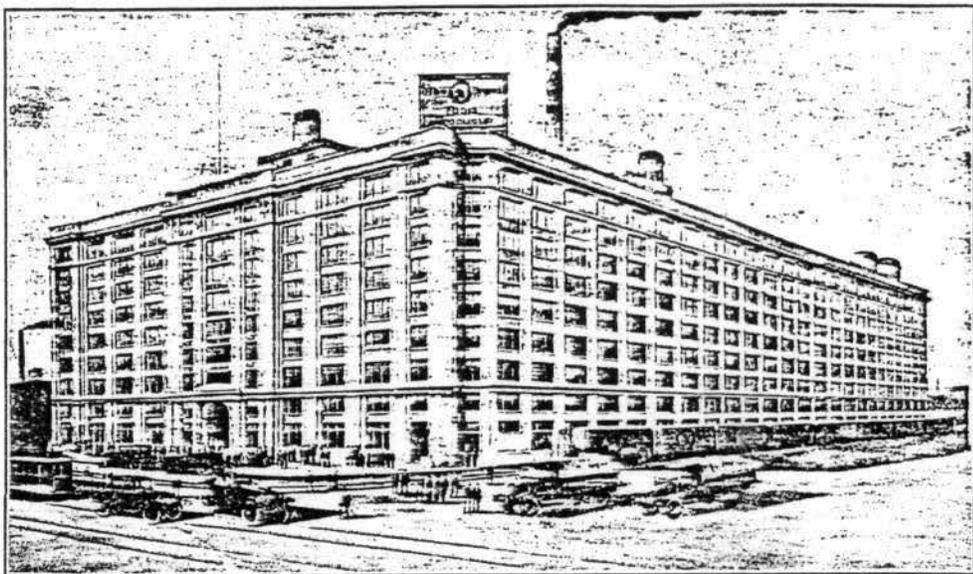
The spices are first cleaned by a vacuum and then ground in specially designed mills, each spice in its own way. On a lower floor the ground spice is packed in cartons or tins and packed in shipping containers. *Bee Brand Spices* are not touched by human hands from the time they are put into the cleaning machines until they are taken from the packing machines ready for the consumer.

Bee Brand Insect Powder is made from the choicest Pyrethrum flowers. These flowers are automatically cleaned, shredded and pulverized. The insect powder is then tested and filled automatically into airtight tin cans with a handy sifting top.

The Pyrethrum flower is very similar to a daisy. It grows wild in the countries on the Adriatic and in Japan and is cultivated in Dalmatia, Japan and to some extent in California. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Pyrethrum is the only insecticide known that is absolutely harmless to human beings, domestic animals and bird life, yet fatal to insects of all kinds. Insect powder made from Pyrethrum flowers is not poisonous, but it contains an oleoresin that has a paralyzing effect on insects, causing them to die. *It kills them.*

Liquid Insecticide

After many years of research and experiment, McCormick and Company have perfected the really effective liquid insecticide—*Bee Brand Liquid Spray*. This spray is one that can be proudly accepted as a twin product to the famous *Bee Brand Insect Powder*. It is made by percolating Pyrethrum flowers with a solvent which dissolves the active oleoresin. Other oils and perfumes are added. *Bee Brand Liquid Spray* has a very pleasant "Cedar" odor. The cedar chests used to protect clothes from moths. This insecticide will not stain the most delicate fabric. It is packed in very attractive cans by the most modern automatic machinery.



BIG BALTIMORE PLANT OF McCORMICK & CO.

Banquet Tea is selected from the highest grade teas obtainable. They are received packed in wooden cases lined with lead, tin or aluminum foil to protect them from foreign odors or dampness, which would ruin the tea. All *Banquet Teas* are cleaned by vacuum and automatically weighed and packed. The individual tea bags are made and packed by machines especially designed for McCormick and Company.

Bee Brand Extracts, Drugs and Salad Dressings are manufactured in their respective laboratories and packed in the most up-to-date bottles and jars under the most sanitary conditions.

Analytical Laboratory

The analytical laboratory is constantly testing all the products to see that they are kept up to the standard of the house. They are constantly engaged also in research work to improve the present merchandise or to find new ways of packing, etc.

After watching the manufacture of these products, we entered the stockroom, packing and shipping departments, thoroughly equipped to handle these food specialties easily, quickly and efficiently. They are aiming always to give the customers the best service possible.

A McCormick printing plant, one of the largest private printing plants in Baltimore, provides all labels, cartons, posters, booklets, circulars, etc.

There are very few spice and extract manufacturers in the country that will allow visitors to go through their plants, but McCormick and Company consider it a pleasure to show the public the sanitary manner in which their materials are cleaned, milled and packed. They extend a most cordial invitation to everyone to visit the home of the *Busy Bees*.

FACTORY SITES

ON WATERFRONT
OR INLAND



MERRIKEN & MERRIKEN

207 North Calvert Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE-M-A-LONG-CO.

Engineers and Constructors



THE LONG BUILDING
10 West Chase St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

BLACK & COMPANY

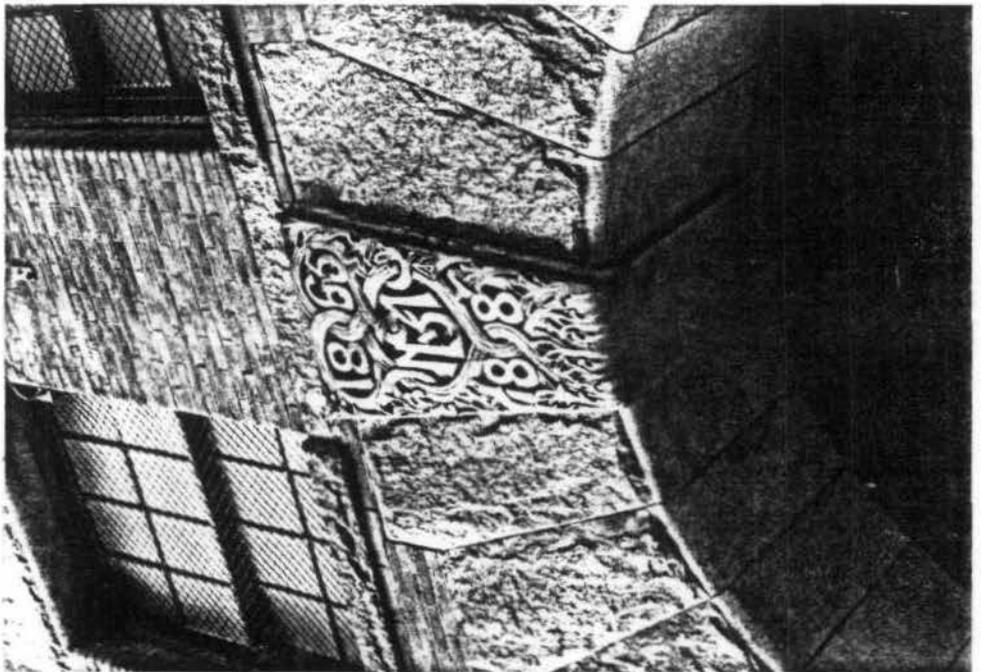
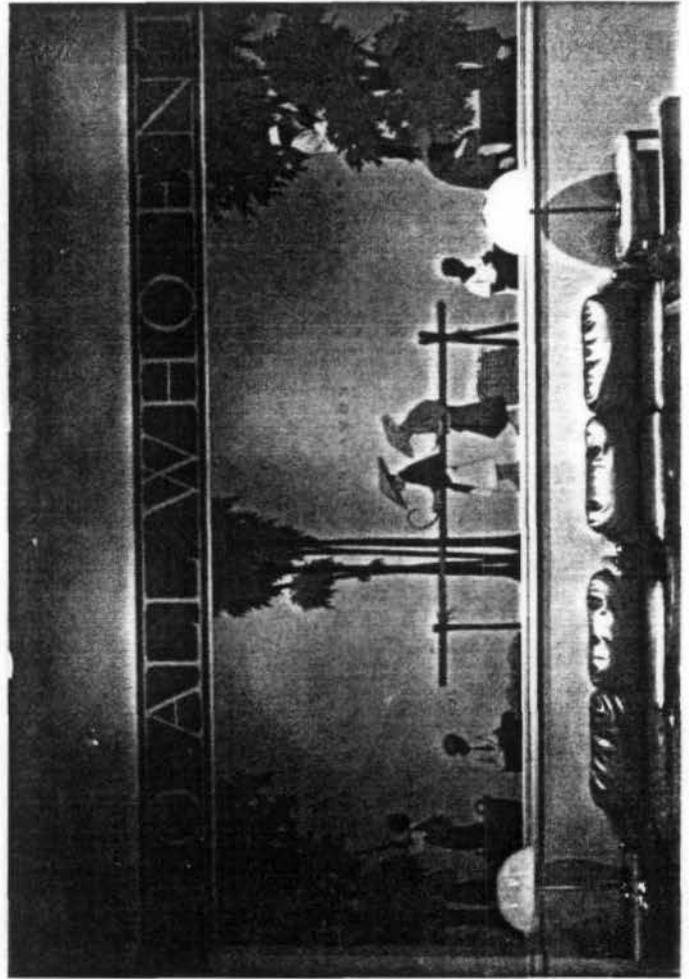
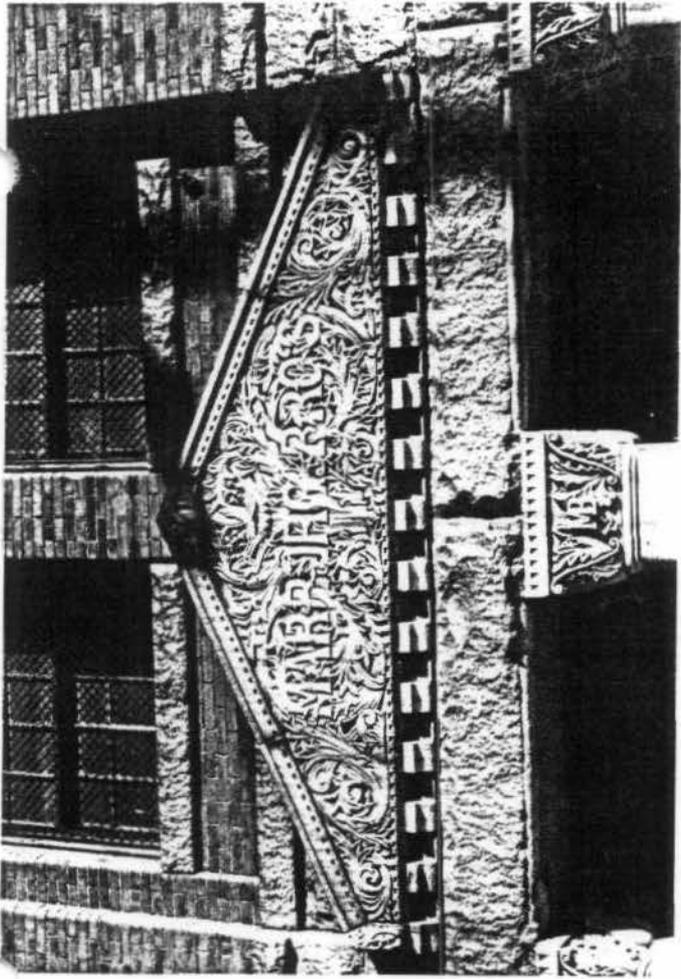
CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS

Suite 905 Garrest Bldg.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

PLAZA 4093

B3-1001





McCormick and Co.

B-1001

414 Light Street
Baltimore

694

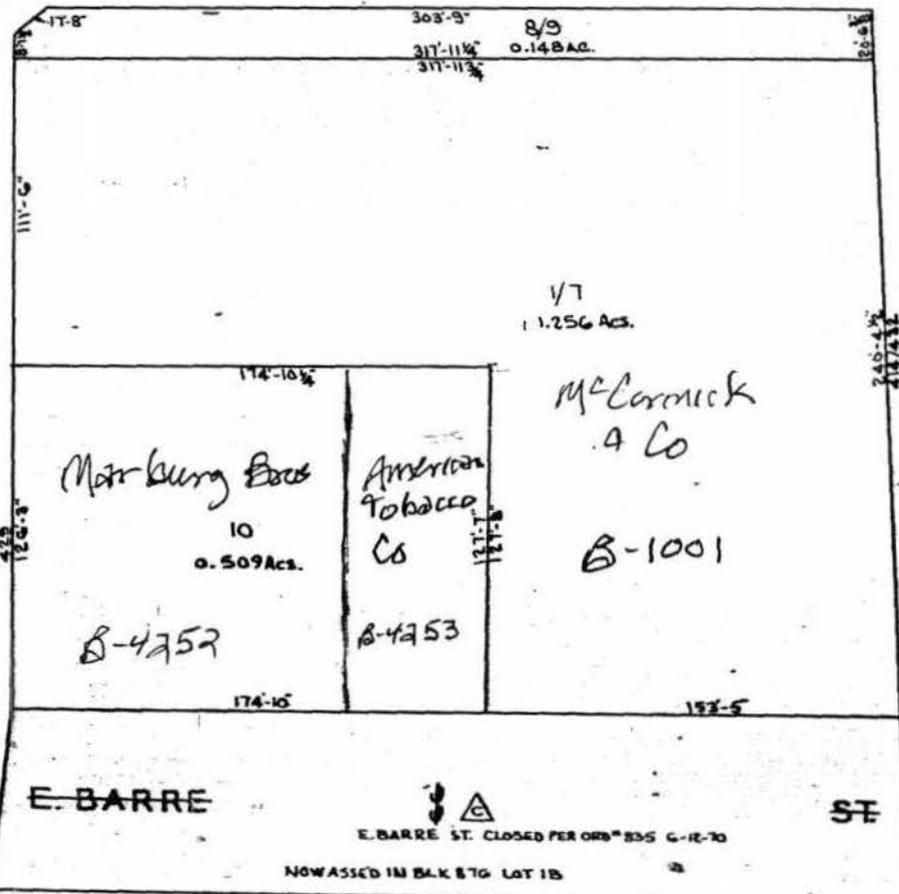
E. CONWAY

ST.

ST.

S. CHARLES

868



Light St

ST

15

876

E. CONW

McCormick and Co.

B-1001

414 Light Street
Baltimore

Sanborn map, 1951 corrected copy Vol I

STATE TOBACCO WARE
(Fire Proof Construction)

- BUILT 1909-1910 -

REINFORCED CONCRETE & STEEL BEARING WALLS & RATCHMAN
WORKING DRAWINGS

CAPACITY 5000 HOGS HEADS

WATCHMAN CENTRAL STATION SERVICE CHEM EXTORS
DIST-MFRS AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS DIST-WEL SYSTEM EXCEPT 1ST FLOOR
5350 HEADS SPACED BY 1905 SCHEDULE-PRIMARY SUPPLY 2-295.92 GAL TANKS
ELEV 20 & 25 ABOVE HEADS-SECONDARY SUPPLY CITY WATER CONN. 75 TO 80
LBS. PRESSURE-HEAT STEAM-POWER & LIGHTS ELEV.

McCormick & Co. SPICE MFRS

Fire Proof Construction
(Built 1919)

GARAGE 1ST

COURT

WARE HO

NATIONAL WARE HO CO-OWNER

WARE AFA HO. ABY.

OFFICES 1ST FLOOR

WARE HO

367

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic McCormick and Company

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Light and Barre Streets not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county

3. Classification

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

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

name McCormick & Company, Inc.

street & number 11350 McCormick Road telephone no.: 301-667-6000

city, town Hunt Valley state and zip code Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse RHB 3477
liber RHB 3147

street & number Fayette and Calvert Streets folio 280
384

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21202

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title none

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. B-1001

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

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

The oldest building on this site is the 1887 warehouse of the Marburg Brothers Tobacco Company. This masonry and timber structure is one of the most elaborate of the several large tobacco warehouses remaining in the city. Most of these structures, built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, were more functionally designed. Marburg occupies the southwest corner of the McCormick block and its facade faces S. Charles Street. It is an eight story structure with brick masonry bearing walls and heavy timber floor construction. The first two stories of the ^{west} facade are of stone, probably granite, with elaborately carved decoration around the doors and windows. The six southernmost bays of the ^{west} facade are set apart from the rest of the block by a different massing with the middle four combined into two wider bays surmounted by segmentally arched lintels at the third floor. This variation outlined that portion of the building which housed the Marburg offices. North of this section is an entry door for vehicles. This door leads to a passageway to an interior courtyard with loading docks, revealing that the building is actually L-shaped. Designed by the architect C.L. Carson, the building has an unusually arhythmic window treatment.

Next to the Marburg building on the east is another former tobacco warehouse now also used for storage by McCormick. This structure was built in 1901 by the American Tobacco Company. Its interior framing is of iron which allows freer use of windows in the facade, an important hint of modernism which sets it in contrast to the earlier building. Here again there is an attempt at decoration on the lower and at the top stories. The floor above the loading dock level is emphasized by a dentilated cornice and classical window surrounds. The top three floors have corbelled cornices of increasing relief. Essentially a simple, no-frills structure, the building still contains elements of the late nineteenth century decorative impulse.

The main structure of the McCormick block is the 1920 building which occupies the eastern and northern portions of the block. This reinforced concrete structure has the severe look of early twentieth century industrial buildings. The east facade which faces the harbor has a central entrance portico, three bays wide with a two-story doorway. This hint of decoration is a concession to the fact that the front of the building was used for offices. The north facade is more regular and belies the fact that this wing contains the manufacturing space for McCormick's spice milling and packaging operations. The northern wing is reminiscent of many of the multi-storied reinforced

8. Significance

Survey No. B-1001

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

Specific dates 1921, 1901, 1897 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

McCormick & Company Inc., located in Baltimore's Inner Harbor, is the world's largest spice manufacturer and specialty food company. McCormick products are distributed in 84 countries and processed at 39 plants throughout the world. The company is also known for pioneering in the development of food packing and instituting the business philosophy known as "Multiple Management." Today, McCormick is also actively engaged in the design, construction and management of several major industrial properties in the Baltimore area.

History

In 1889 Willoughby McCormick, began a small spice and tea company in the basement of a row house on Hanover Street in Baltimore. His first products were Flavoring extracts, fruit syrups and juices sold under "Bee Brand" and "Silver Medal" trademarks. By 1891, McCormick enlarged his line to include food colors, household drugs and lubricating oils and moved to a larger four story building on the block now boarded by Concord, Pratt, Lombard Streets and West Falls Avenue. The company operated here for almost 10 years. In 1904, the Great Baltimore Fire completely destroyed all material assets and records of the McCormick Company and forced them to move to temporary quarters while a new plant was constructed. The new five story building constructed on the old Concord Street site was the first large factory to be completed and placed in operation in the "burned district" of the city. Business continued to expand so rapidly that between 1904 and 1914 the company expanded into the four small buildings adjoining its site. Most notably during this period. McCormick became one of the first producers of tea in gauze pouches, thereby introducing "tea bags."

In 1921, McCormick moved to its present building on Light Street

McCormick and Co. B-1001

Description

p. 2

concrete manufacturing facilities which were built in the Midwest during the late teens and twenties, especially the works of Albert Kahn in Detroit. A railroad siding along the first floor facilitates loading of raw materials and products. Internally the building contains a system of vacuum elevators by which the raw materials are conveyed to the top floor. Gravity chutes material from there down through the various steps in processing and back to the loading level.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

facing Baltimore's Inner Harbor. The nine story L-shaped structure, encompasses two older tobacco company warehouses, the American Tobacco Company building, dated 1901, and the Marburg Brothers warehouse, dated 1887. The plant includes facilities for refining and packaging spices as well as research labs, a test kitchen, a visitor's tea room, offices, and a cafeteria. At one point, the plant also had a railroad siding, several loading docks and its own pier on the waterfront to facilitate the transport of "raw" and "finished" spices by rail, truck and ship. Today, the pier has been dismantled and most of McCormick's business is transported by truck.

The construction of this new building allowed the company to expand ever more. By 1928, sales reached the \$5,000,000 mark, throughout most of the continental U.S.

Willoughby McCormick, founder of the company, died in 1932. His nephew, C.P. McCormick was elected President and Chairman of the Board faced with the serious economic crisis of the Depression, he quickly implemented a new business philosophy called "Multiple Management." According to this plan, which has since been copied by numerous other major corporations, hours were cut, wages raised and employee grievance boards established. Each employee, regardless of rank is represented by an elected officer on one of these boards which jointly meet with the Board of Directors to discuss company policies. Studies have proven that this system significantly raises employee morale and improves production.

Through a series of company mergers and major technological innovations in spice packaging the McCormick Company became the largest spice conglomerate in the world. In 1938, McCormick research teams developed "McCormization," the first spice sterilization process used in this country. Twenty years later, the company perfected the foil package. The company also has greatly improved the methods and containers used for frozen foods.

In 1940, McCormick established a separate division to handle foreign sales. Since then, the company has bought ten food subsidiaries in the United States and several companies abroad. Most notably during this period, McCormick acquired A. Schilling and Company of San Francisco gaining coast-to coast distributions and Goruran Eckert & Company, a Canadian spice firm.

In 1962, the McCormick Company took on another division where it established the Maryland Properties Inc., a real estate company which designs, builds and manages large industrial parks. Their projects included the development of the Hunt Valley Business Community, a 435 acre property in Baltimore county and the Loveton Center, currently under construction.

Today McCormick and Company Inc. is the world's largest spice manufacturer and specialty food company. In addition to spices, the company also markets jarus, jellies, snack foods, cake decorations, tomato products, salad dressings, seasoning mixers, tea, condiments, popcorn and frozen foods. McCormick sells to retail grocers as well as hotels, schools, hospitals and restaurants. In 1979, consolidated sales reached almost \$500,000,000.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The McCormick Company on South Light Street consists of three interconnected buildings. The original McCormick building is a large concrete, steel, and glass structure. The walls, floors and roof are also of reinforced concrete. The floor space has a total area of 12½ acres. The other two buildings, both of brick construction, include the Marburg Tobacco Warehouse and the American Tobacco Warehouse.

M.A. Long Company, a company representing all branches of the engineering profession, designed and assembled the McCormick Building. M.A. Long, founder and president of the company, arrived in Baltimore in 1904, worked as assistant chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and established his own company in 1919. Other buildings constructed by Mr. Long in this city are the Baltimore and Ohio grain elevators, Eastern High School, St. Mary's Seminary, and SS. Philip and James Catholic Church.

The present site of McCormick and Company was once submerged under water. The line of the harbor ran along what is now the west side of Light Street. During the construction of the building, workers in the process of removing 16,000 yards of earth uncovered evidence of wooden bulkheads and the remains of sunken scows. In the early and mid-19th century the site was a part of Baltimore's old tobacco district. When the land became available in 1919, McCormick and Company recognized the advantages of relocating close to the water and the railroad.

The McCormick Company was founded in 1389 by Willoughby M. McCormick. His company began as a flavoring and extract business, and occupied a one room, cellar and backyard. He transported his products by wheelbarrow. The 1904 fire destroyed his shop, but he was not hampered by this disaster. He was the first to rebuild but soon experienced an unprecedented success and was forced to move into larger quarters. His products grew, too. He not only became known for his extracts, teas, and drugs but his business became the world's largest spice and extract firm.

Willoughby M. McCormick was not merely identified with his own business. He served for many years as a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Commerce and also served as Vice President. He was associated with numerous trade organizations, and became director of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, the First National Bank, and Baltimore's Steam Packet Company. He was a former president of the Commercial Bank and a former director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. For most of his life he had been identified with the business, civic, and religious life of Baltimore.

His nephew, Charles P. McCormick, made the most outstanding contributions to the company. After having served as an apprentice to his uncle for 17 years, Charles P. McCormick was elected to the presidency of the company in 1932 upon the death of his uncle. Born from him was the concept of Munciple Management. His concept received world-wide recognition, and was adopted by hundreds of companies looking for a better approach to managing employees.

Charles P. McCormick was responsible for the success of another of his ideas. In 1934 the construction of his Tea House began. He wanted the salesmen, employees, and visitors to feel at home. He had hoped to help touch, intrigue, and inspire the public by bringing the history of the industry to life in a modern building.

He hired Edwin Tunis, a well-known Baltimore artist, illustrator, and architectural historian, to engineer the project. Charles P. McCormick was fascinated with the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries in England; the detail employed in the project reflects this interest.

Upon entering the building, you pass two building fronts on an 18th century street. They flank each side of the main entrance. Facing the harbor, a window provides a view into the 18th century lobby. It is decorated with period furniture many of which are valuable antiques. A fireplace to the left is made from bricks acquired from the White House when it was remodeled. A larger side room on the right boasts an original Tunis mural depicting the gatherign of spices.

Seven stories above the lobby is the Tea House--also called Friendship Court. A complete street scene has been fashioned to depict an English village in the time of Henry VIII. The detail is accurate. Windows are made of handblown glass and ceilings are decorated with huge solid oak beams.

Leading up the stairwell to the 8th story is another mural painted by Tunis. It leads into a large theater, the walls of which are painted with scenes telling the history of the spice trade.

The remainder of the building consists primarily of the executive offices, laboratory, test kitchen, storage facilities, factory, and unloading platforms.

Friendship Court has long been enjoyed by Baltimoreans. It has also become a popular stop for visitors to the city.

The McCormick Building--Baltimore (City), Maryland
Significance Continued Page 3

Baltimore's tobacco warehouses were once familiar landmarks; today, two of these warehouses are occupied by McCormick and Company. They were acquired in 1955. Once an important part of Baltimore's old tobacco district, the Marburg building and The American Tobacco Company are now the only remaining warehouses in the area.

The Marburg building, which faces westery on East Charles Street, was built in 1889. It was designed by Charles L. Carson who is responsible for designing some of Baltimore's more impressive Richardsonian Romanesque structures--Goucher Hall(1888), the first Enoch Pratt Library on Mulberry Street, and the Strawbridge Methodist Church on Bolton Hill. Along with Joseph E. Sperry, he designed the Equitable Building. Likewise, the architectural design of the Marburg Building is also significant.

The history of the tobacco industry in the city dates back to the 17th century. In the 19th century an the early 20th century it reached it's peak in Maryland commerce. The Maryland warehouses were also among the most important in this nation. Buyers from all parts of the world purchased great quantities of the Maryland leaf.

The Marburg family itself is significant in Baltimore's history. As tobacco manufacturers, their products were among the most noted brands, including the Seal of North Carolina. Their firm was one of the largest in Baltimore. It was established in 1865, and the Marburgs were considered the authority in all matters related to this business. The quality of their products earned them the leading position among their contemporaries "in the most important branch of the cities industries."

The Marburgs were a very philanthropic family. They contributed large sums of money to the Johns Hopkins University and its hospital. Numerous other institutions were also recipients of their gifts of money.

In 1891 the American Tobacco Company of New Jersey bought the Marburg business. In 1901 their warehouse on Barre Street was completed. It was designed by J.E. Laferty.

Today, McCormick and Company continues to grow. It is no longer limited to selling spices but contributes to the products made by Pepperidge Farms, Lipton, and Frito-Lay. They have made Mexican food popular in the most recent years with an entirely new line of products. The McCormick Company has played a vital role in the popularity of spices, and it was here in Baltimore that the introduction and wide-spread distribution of exotic, foreign spices in America originated.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Early Baltimore Sun articles:

December 28, 1919--full page article on the new home of McCormick
January 1, 1931-- article on William A. Marburg
October 23, 1932-- Participation key at McCormick

Journal Articles:

The Grocer's Skirmisher, December 1940
Municipal Journal, January 1981

Other Sources:

Industries of Maryland, Historical Publishing Co.(1882)
Baltimore in Pictures: Clippings from Baltimore news (1927-28)
Power Pictorial, Expansion(1933)

1. SITE I.D. NO

B 1 0 0 1

HAER INVENTORY

Historic American Engineering Record
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

2. INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Manufacturing

3. PRIORITY

4. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT) YES NO UNKNOWN

5. DATE

1897, 1901,
1921

6. GOVT SOURCE OF THREAT

OWNER

ADMIN

7. OWNER/ADMIN

Mc Cormick + Co.

8. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

Mc Cormick + Co.

9. OWNER'S ADDRESS

11350 Mc Cormick Rd.

10. STATE

MD

COUNTY NAME

CITY/VICINITY

Baltimore

CONG

DIST

STATE

MD

COUNTY NAME

Balto.

CITY/VICINITY

Hunt Valley

CONG

DIST

11. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)

Light + Barre Sts.

12. EXISTING SURVEYS

 NR NHL HABS HAER-I HAER NPS CLB CONF STATE COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

13. SPECIAL FEATURES (DESCRIBE BELOW)

 INTERIOR INTACT EXTERIOR INTACT ENVIRONS INTACT

14. UTM ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

SIGN

SCALE

 1:24 1:62.5

QUAD

NAME

UTM ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

SIGN

SCALE

 1:24 1:62.5

QUAD

NAME

15. CONDITION

70 EXCELLENT71 GOOD72 FAIR73 DETERIORATED74 RUINS75 UNEXPOSED76 ALTERED82 DESTROYED85 DEMOLISHED

16. INVENTORIED BY

Linda Daur, Dennis Zembala, Balto. Museum of Industry

AFFILIATION

DATE

12/82

17. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), HISTORICAL DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, EXANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(CONT OVER)

18. ORIGINAL USE

Manufacturing (spices)

PRESENT USE

Manufacturing (spices + grocery products)

ADAPTIVE USE

19. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Pioneering w/ Products + People, Mc Cormick + Co. (Balto, 1939)

This Is Mc Cormick, # Mc Cormick + Co. (Balto, 1975)

(CONT OVER)

20. URBAN AREA (SLOTTED FOR MORE)

 YES NO

21. NPS REGION

22. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

 YES LIMITED YES UNLIMITED NO UNKNOWN

23. EDITOR

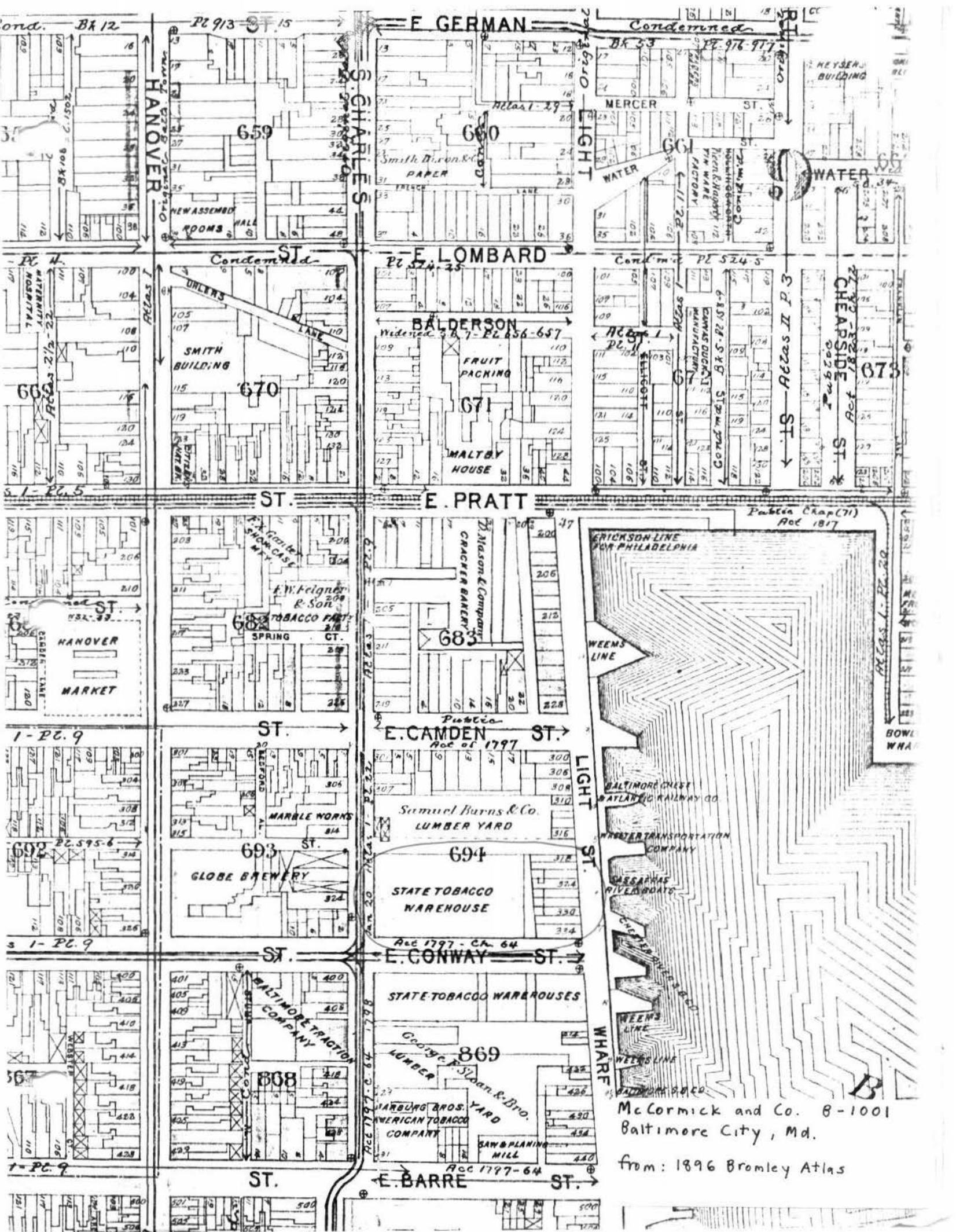
INDEXER

24. STATE (FOR AN HISTORIC DISTRICT)

 YES NO

NAME

DISTRICT ID NO



ond. BX 12

PC 913 ST 15

E. GERMAN

Condemned BX 33 PC 976-977

HANOVER

659
NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS

660
Smith Dixon & Co. PAPER

MERCER
WATER
KEYSER BUILDING

666
T. WILSON ALUMINUM

670
SMITH BUILDING

671
BALDERSON
FRUIT PACKING
MALTBY HOUSE

673
CONYER MANUFACTURING
ST. S. P. 158-9

HANOVER MARKET

682
Tobacco Mart
Spring Ct.

683
Nelson & Company CRACKER BAKERY

ERICKSON LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA
WEEKS LINE

692
GLOBE BREWERY

693
GLOBE BREWERY

694
STATE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

BALTIMORE CHESAPEAKE ATLANTIC RAILWAY CO.
WEEKS LINE

697
Baltimore Traction Company

698
Baltimore Traction Company

869
Godfrey P. Sloan & Bro. LUMBER
HARBURG BROS. YARD
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
SAW & PLANING MILL

WHARE
WEEKS LINE
WEEKS LINE
Baltimore & Co.

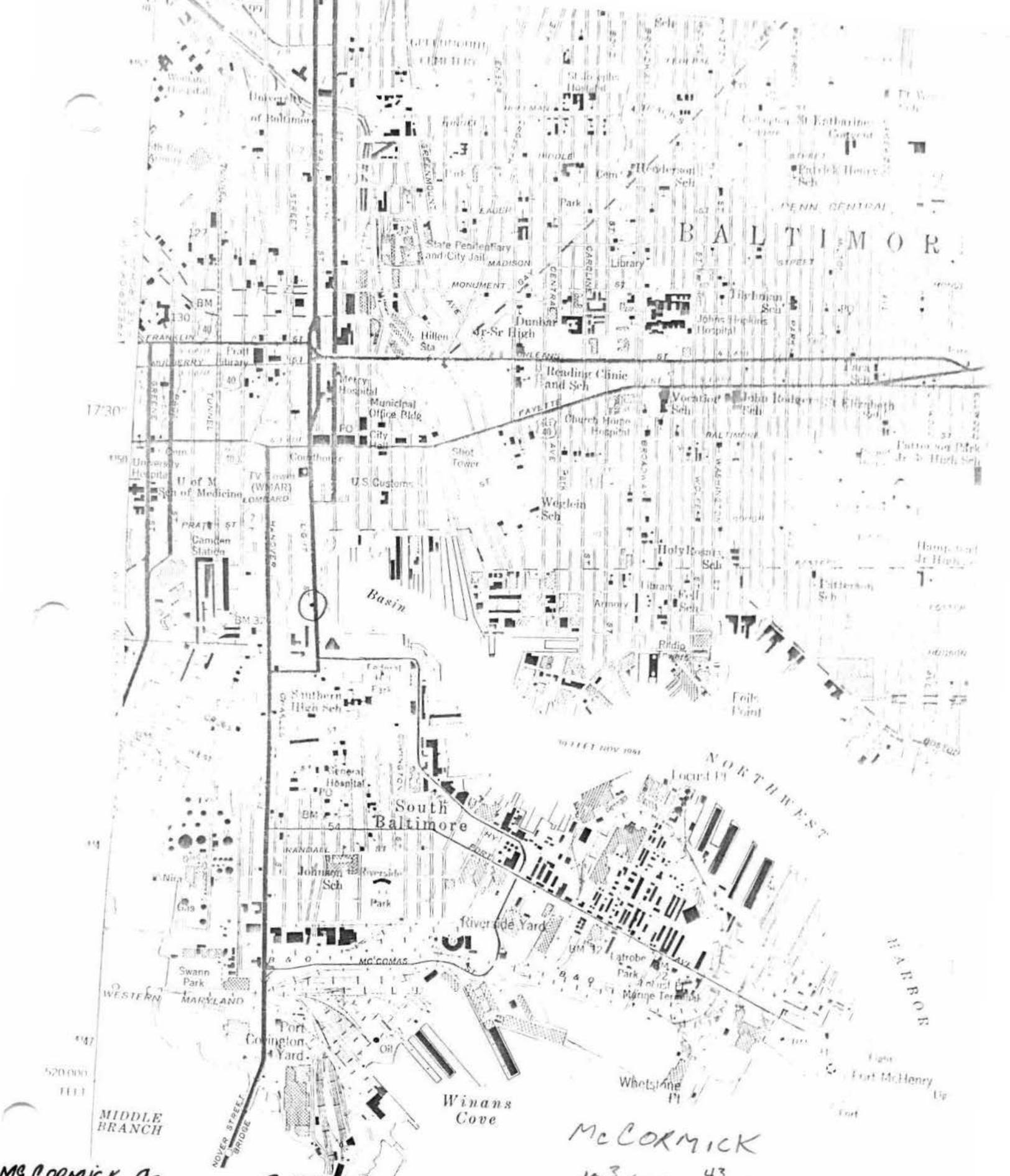
7-PC-9

ST.

E. BARRE

ST.

McCormick and Co. 8-1001
Baltimore City, Md.
from: 1896 Bromley Atlas



BALTIMORE

South Baltimore

NORTHWEST

HARBOR

McCORMICK

18³ 60829⁴³ 49220

McCORMICK Co.
BALTIMORE, MD
6.65 7.5# BALTO. EAST QUAD
18³ 60 829⁴³ 49220

B-1001

FERRY BAR CHANNEL (WEST SECTION)

FERRY BAR CHANNEL (EAST SECTION)

520 000
1111

MIDDLE BRANCH

NOVER STREET BRIDGE

Ferry Bar

Winans Cove

Whetstone Pt

East

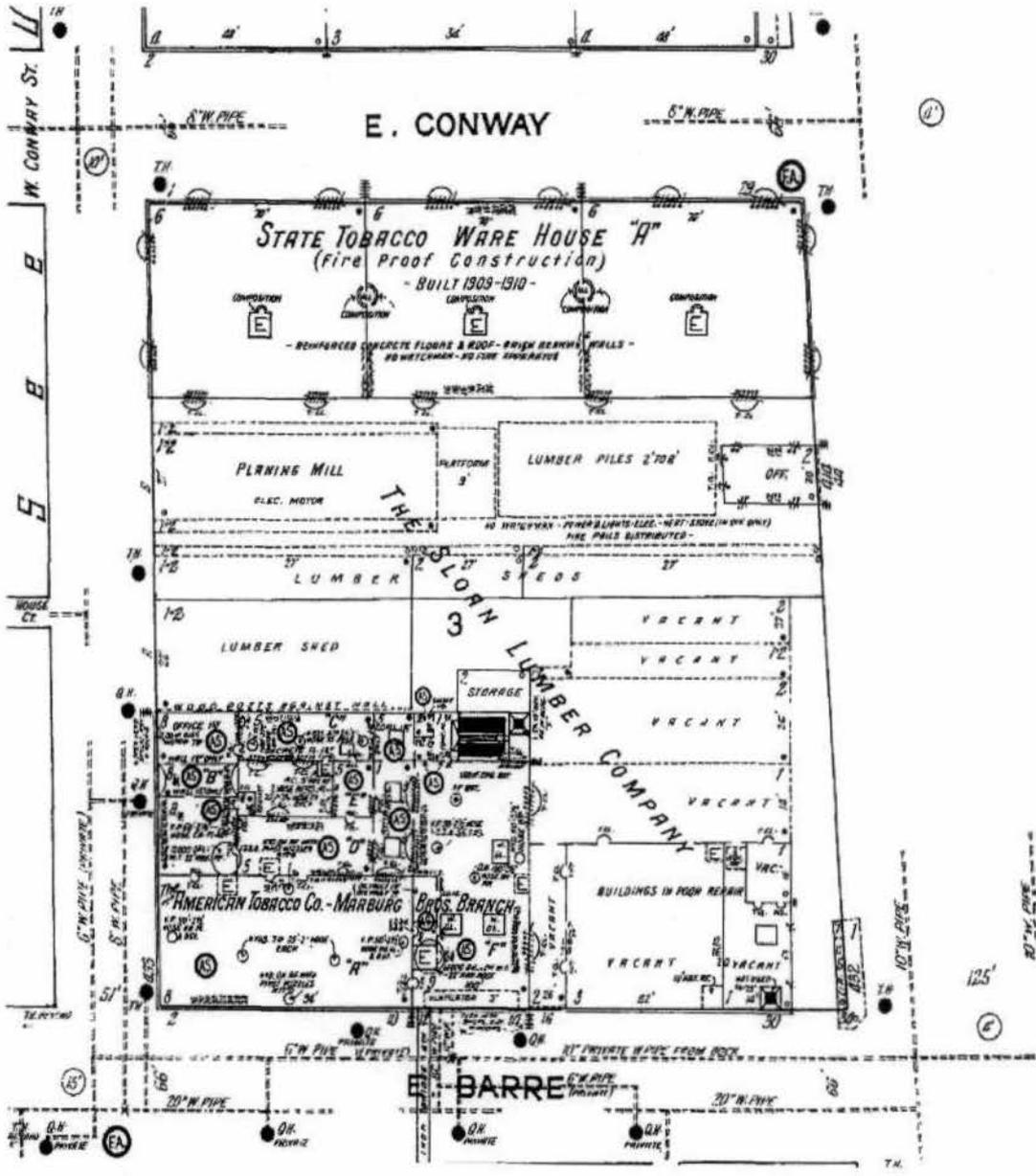
East McHenry

Light

East

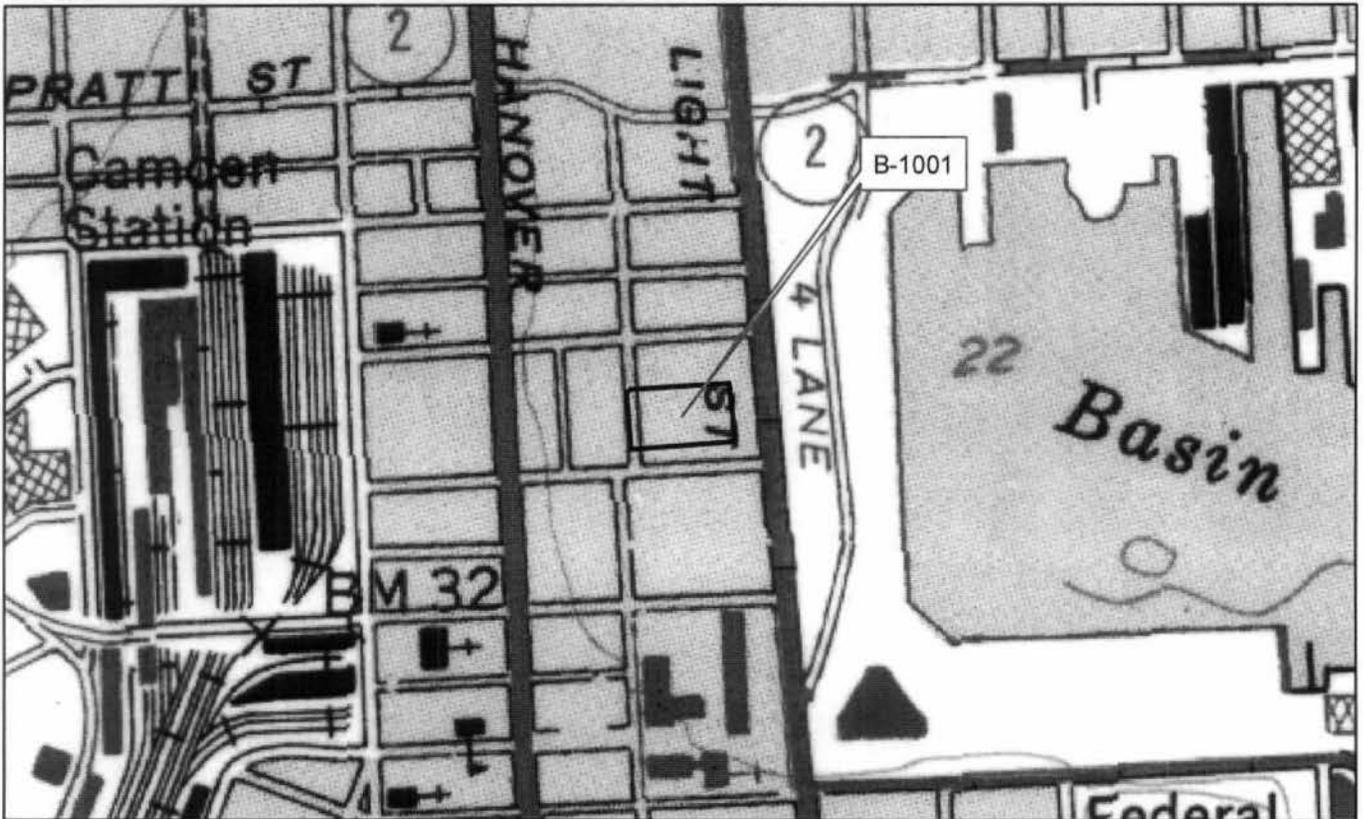
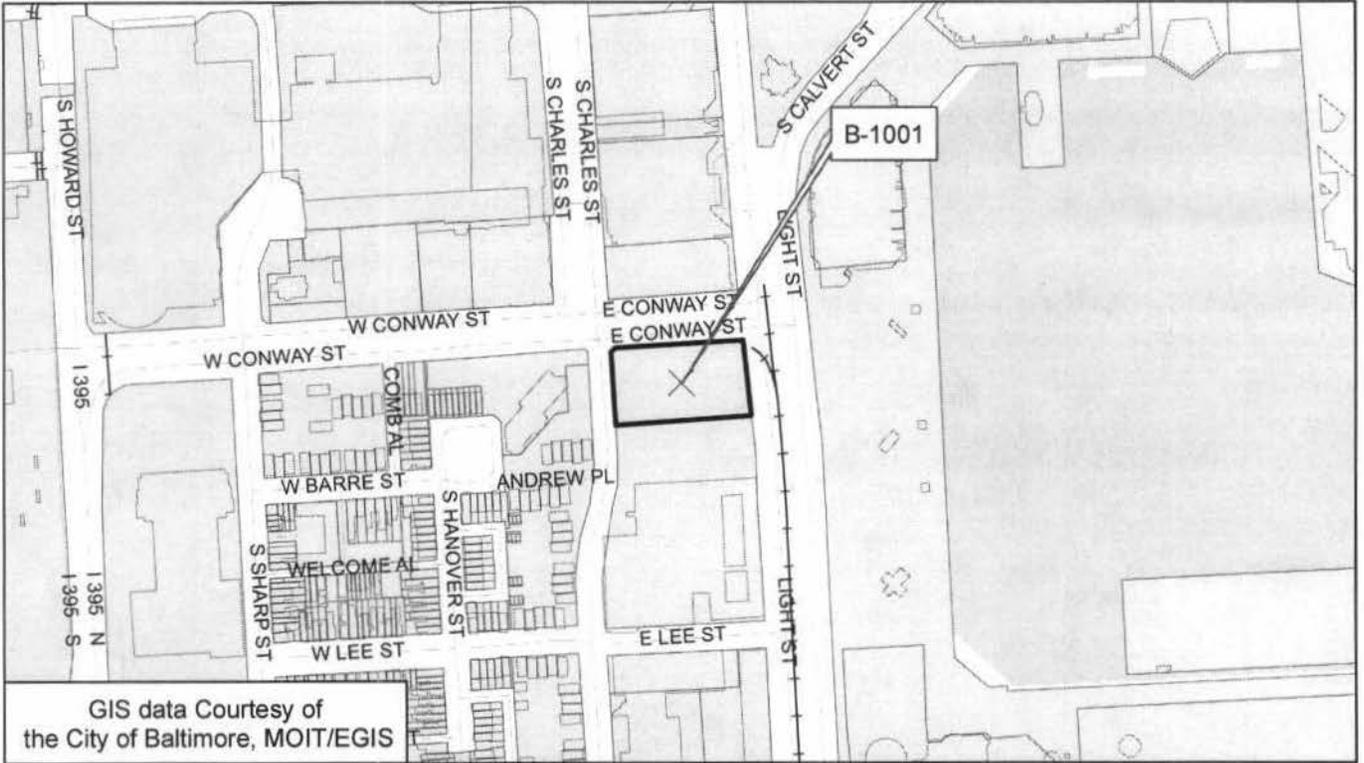
Demolished

B-1001
McCormick & Company Light Street Plant
414 Light Street
Baltimore City
Sanborn Map
Baltimore 1914-1915 vol. 4, 1914, Sheet 329



B-1001
McCormick and Company
(McCormick & Company Light Street Plant)
414 S. Light Street
Block 0861 Lot 001
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

Demolished





MCCORMICK CO. B-1001
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND
PHOTO, DENNIS ZEMBALA
NEG. LOC.: MD HISTORIC TRUST
NOV. 1980 Looking North/East
(Marburg Bros. + 1920 blds.)

Marburg Bros. Bldg



ERECTED BY

MARSBURG BROTHERS

1887

CLARKSON
Arch

C. H. SMITH AND
Builder

A2 CORMICK CO

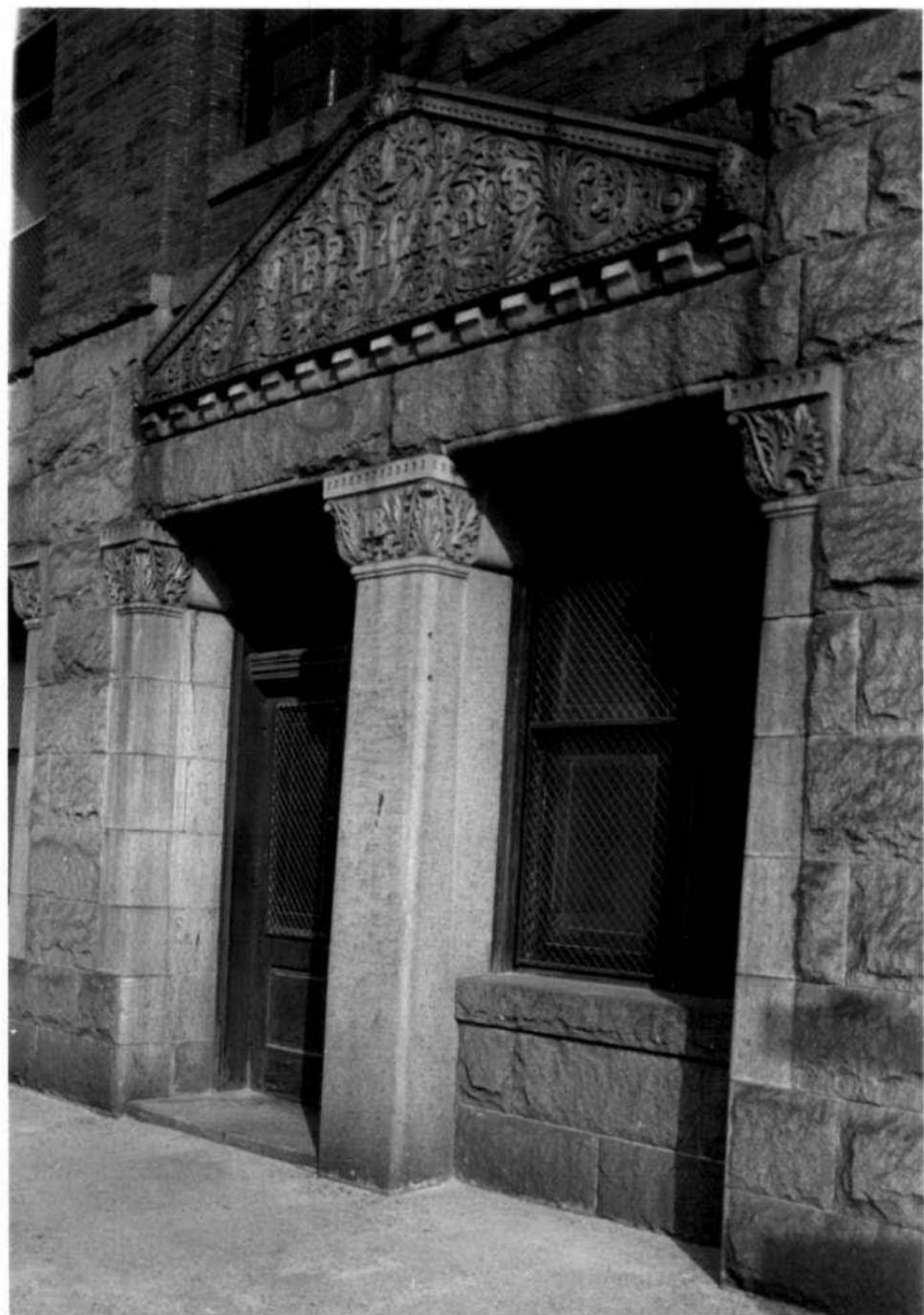
B-1001

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

PHOTO. DENNIS ZENARLA

NEG. LOC. MD HISTORIC TRUST

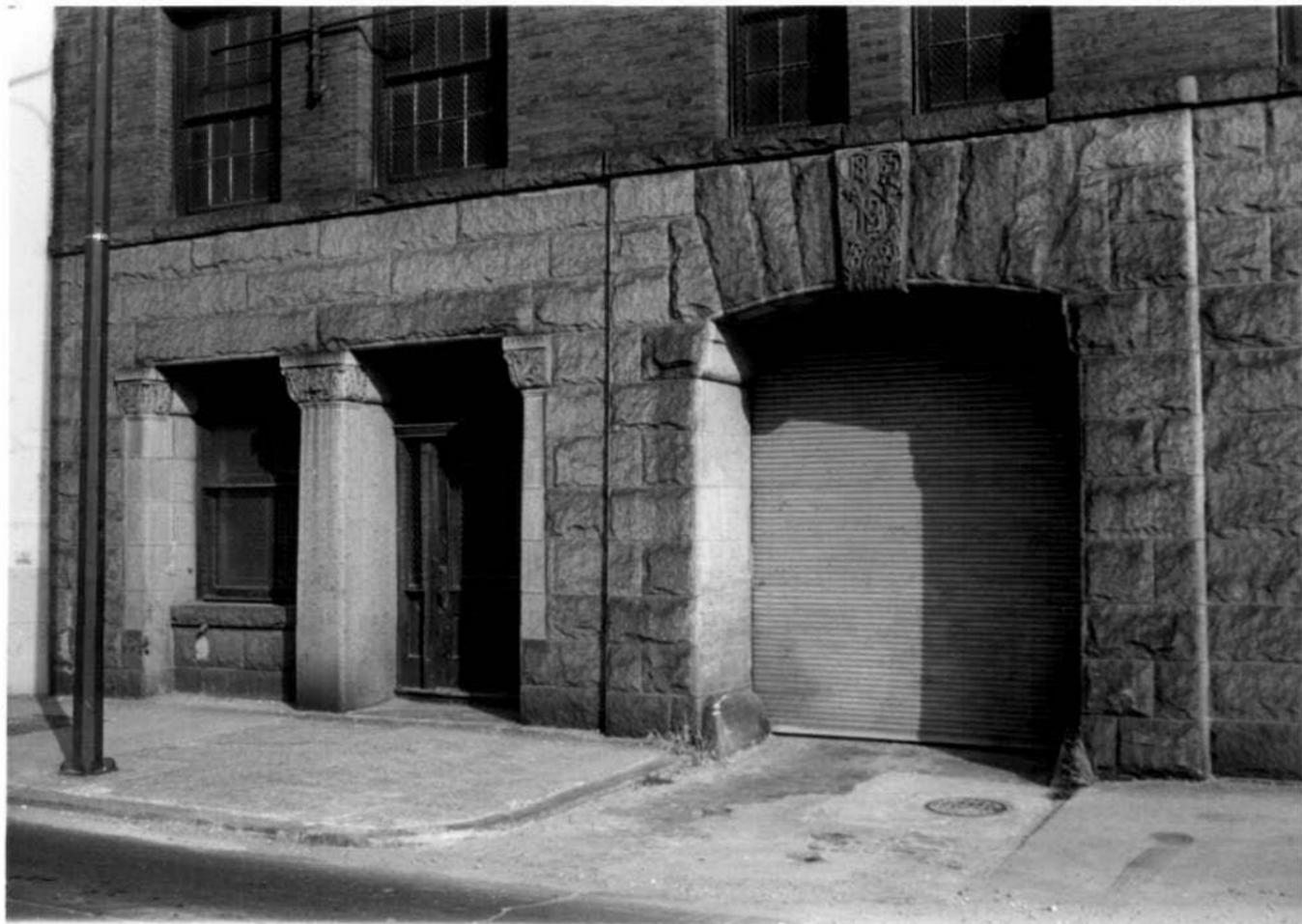
~~NOV.~~ 1980 Detail, Marburg Bld,
West facade



MCCORMICK CO
BALT. ADRE. CITY, MARYLAND
PHOTO, DENNIS ZEMBALA

B-1001

NEG. LOC: MD HISTORIC TRUST
11/80 doorway detail, Marbury Bld.,
west facade



Mc CORMICK CO.
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND
PHOTO, DENNIS ZEMBALA

B-1001

NEG. LOC: MD HISTORIC TRUST
NOV. 1980 1st floor detail,
Marburg bld., West facade



MCCORMICK CO.

B-1001

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

PHOTO DENNIS ZANBOLA

NEG. LOC: MD HISTORIC TRUST

NOV. 1980 1st Floor detail, Marburg
bld., west facade



Mc CORMICK CO.

B-1001

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

PHOTO. DENNIS ZENBALA

NEG. NO. : MD HISTORIC TRUST

NOV. 1980 1st floor detail,

Marburg Bros. bld., west facade



McCormick Co.

B-1001

Baltimore, MD

Photo: Dennis Zembala

Neg. Loc.: MD Historic Trust

11/80 Looking North/West



McCORMICK CO.

B-1001

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

PHOTO. DENNIS ZEMBALA

NEG. LOC: MD HISTORIC TRUST

NOV. 1980

American Tobacco bld., south facade



MC CORMICK CO. B-1001
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND
PHOTO, DENNIS ZIMBALA
NEG. LOC: MID HISTORIC TRUST
11/80 1920 Building, looking S/W

MC Cormick & Co
Bldg