

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Gay Street Historic District
other names B-3994

2. Location

street & number Bounded by North Gay St., Fallsway, Low St., and North Exeter St. not for publication
city or town Baltimore vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore City code 510 zip code 21202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 10-7-03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - Determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

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)

- Ownership and Category checkboxes: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal, building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing and 4 rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total

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

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Cast Iron Architecture of Baltimore, Maryland 1850-1904

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/ financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVIALS/Beaux Arts

foundation BRICK, STONE
walls BRICK, STONE/Limestone, METAL/Iron
roof ASPHALT, STONE/Slate
other METAL

Narrative Description

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

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Description Summary:

The Gay Street Historic District, located to the east of the main downtown business district of Baltimore City, is a notable example of a late 19th and early 20th-century commercial corridor in a developing urban area. The historic district is best understood within a variety of contexts— including the commercial development of the area, early commercial architecture building types, and the development of cast-iron architecture. Within Baltimore City, the Gay Street Historic District appears to be unique in its high concentration of small-scale commercial buildings. With only a single exception, the contributing buildings within the district are either commercial in nature or directly support commercial or light manufacturing enterprises.

From its inception, the Gay Street Historic District was geographically segregated from the main downtown area of Baltimore by the location of the Jones Falls (and later the Jones Falls Expressway) to its west. Originally part of a larger rural and agrarian enclave known as Old Town, the area was annexed into the city boundaries in 1792. However, the Gay Street Historic District did not take on its present appearance until the mid-19th century, when small commercial enterprises and light manufacturing enterprises were established. The post-Civil War years were ones of particular growth in the area, with banks and insurance companies making their headquarters on Gay Street. The architecture exemplifies this period in American history and contains buildings displaying Victorian Eclectic, Beaux Arts, Italianate, and Romanesque elements. Also in the years following the Civil War, two full-front, cast-iron buildings were constructed within blocks of each other on Gay Street. In a city that once had literally hundreds of such buildings, only ten remain in Baltimore today. In addition to the cast-iron buildings, the collection of commercial buildings in the Gay Street Historic District display a broad range of architectural styles and commercial building types. Although the street-level facades of most of the buildings have been altered since their construction, they collectively continue to convey the commercial history of the Gay Street area. Unlike the nearby Jones Town locally designated historic district, which contains a collection of residential, commercial, sacred, and public buildings, the buildings found within the Gay Street Historic District are almost entirely commercial, with some related light manufacturing buildings--most notably small warehouses and garages--found on the side streets of the district.

General Description:

The Gay Street Historic District is a small commercial enclave within Baltimore City. The land that comprises the Gay Street Historic District was previously part of a larger area known as Old Town and contains excellent examples of small-scale, attached, commercial architecture dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district also encompasses two cast iron-front buildings, of which a total of only ten remain in the city. The streetscape of the area is relatively simple. Buildings are situated directly on the sidewalk. No landscaped areas are present.

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Buildings in the district represent a broad array of commercial building types. Several bank buildings and warehouses are interspersed with more traditional commercial structures. The collection of buildings conveys the area's commercial history, although the street-level storefronts of almost all of the buildings have been altered. Many of the buildings retain skillful architectural details, including ornate cornices and window surrounds. Others display intricate brick work and original historic doors. All of the buildings are two to five stories in height with the exception of the Old Town National Bank which rises to seven stories.

Some alterations to the district have occurred. On the south side of the 300 block of North Gay Street, historic buildings have been covered during a complete renovation and now appear as a single new building, resulting in the only noncontributing resource within the district boundaries. Some demolition of commercial buildings has also occurred. Outside of the district boundaries, on the northern side of the 300 block of North Gay Street, is the new Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center. Otherwise, the district remains largely intact to its period of significance.

Contributing Buildings within the Gay Street Historic District

The following buildings are contributing resources to the Gay Street Historic District.¹

Cast-Iron Architecture within the Gay Street Historic District²

Full-front, cast-iron buildings are located at 239 and 353 North Gay Street. These buildings represent an increasingly rare type of construction in Baltimore.³ The city once had numerous examples of full-front cast-iron buildings, but many have been demolished. Two of only extant ten full-front, cast-iron buildings are within the boundaries of the Gay Street Historic District.

The building at 239 North Gay Street was constructed ca. 1875 and is three stories in height with a full cast-iron front. A single bay of cast iron wraps around the side (north) facade and cast-iron window hoods also top window openings. Italianate in style, cast-iron elements include ornate columns and piers and a heavy overhanging cornice that features modillions and curved brackets. Windows on the main facade are hung in triplicate and feature large, round-arch openings with two-over-two, double-hung configurations.

¹Note that the numbering system of Gay Street as well as the side streets within the district is complex. Numbering sequences are not always sequential or logical, and over the course of time buildings that appear visually distinct have been used for a single business enterprise and have assumed a single street address. The side elevations of buildings that front Gay Street have been given street addresses reflecting a location on the side streets. However, they are part of the main building and not separate structures. In all cases, the Gay Street address has been used as the primary address. It is also important to note that previous architectural studies and surveys have included misinformation and incorrect building numbers.

²The cast-iron buildings at 239 and 353 North Gay Street are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Multiple Property Submission, "Cast-Iron Architecture of Baltimore, 1850-1900."

³In addition to the ten buildings with full-iron facades, 16 buildings in Baltimore have iron storefronts.

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The first level of 239 North Gay Street was filled in with metal, concrete block, brick, and Carrara glass ca. 1940. The interior of the building retains original bull's-eye window surrounds and doors, and an original staircase. The building is currently in poor condition, with the third level suffering from severe water damage.

The cast-iron building at 353 North Gay Street, known as the Old Town Savings Bank (but not to be confused with another building bearing the same name at the corner of North Gay Street and the Fallsway) features two full-metal facades, making it unique in Baltimore. Designed by the noted Baltimore architect Frank Davis, the building was constructed in 1871 and sits on the corner of North Gay and Exeter Streets. Although the Old Town Savings Bank purchased the lot ca. 1861, the institution waited until after the Civil War to construct the building. Davis, who was responsible for numerous buildings in Baltimore and elsewhere in Maryland, employed the iron foundry of Variety Iron Works in York, Pennsylvania, to cast the architectural elements.⁴

The building is three stories in height and is less ornate than the cast-iron building at 239 North Gay Street. The columns have modest capitals and the cornice is simpler. Small cast-iron panels decorate the spandrels. Window openings are rounded arches and cover much of both of the iron facades. Although the street level of 353 North Gay Street has been filled in with brick, the upper stories articulate the building's original cast-iron frame.

Old Town National Bank

The largest and most imposing building within the Gay Street Historic District is the Old Town National Bank. Constructed in 1925 in the Beaux Arts style, it is located on the southeast corner of North Gay Street and the Fallsway at 221 North Gay Street. The limestone facade features rusticated blocks with an ornate street-level facade. The vault-like, double doors are topped with a large fanlight and flanked by two sets of attached Corinthian columns and a pair of Corinthian pilasters. Panels depicting commercial activity and swags and garlands are found around the entryway, and a carved keystone tops the fanlight.

The mid-section of the building is comparatively plain. Rectangular window openings are interspersed with vertical bands of limestone. While the Gay Street and Fallsway elevations are executed in limestone, the remaining elevations are brick.

However, the top level of the bank, like the street level, is highly ornamented. Window openings alternate with typical Beaux Arts motifs, such as swags, garlands, and cartouches. A protruding beltcourse beneath the top level provides further articulation. An overhanging cornice with modillions tops the building.

⁴Among Davis' other notable commissions in Baltimore are the Orchard Street Church and the Western District Police Station. He also designed several schools in Baltimore County.

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Commercial Buildings

The majority of the remaining commercial buildings within the Gay Street Historic District display various architectural features of the Victorian era in which they were constructed. Decorative brickwork, picturesque rooflines, and terra-cotta and cast-iron embellishments are common within the district.

The buildings at 235 and 237 North Gay Street, constructed ca. 1850, are among the more modest as well as the earliest buildings in the district. Both are Federal-era rowhouses that exemplify the two-part commercial block, where commercial dominated the ground levels and living space was located on the upper levels of buildings.

Three connected buildings comprise 325-329 North Gay Street. One of the more skillfully articulated buildings within the Gay Street Historic District is 329 North Gay Street. Constructed in 1920, the building features intricate brick work in two-tone, basketweave patterns as well as terra-cotta panels. Three stories in height, the building contains elements of the Victorian eclectic and Romanesque styles. A small brick building is located at 327 North Gay and is devoid of ornamentation with the exception of a gable-roof dormer and flat arches with prominent keystones over second-story windows. A three-story brick building at 325 North Gay Street completes the block and is similarly simple in style. It dates from 1900.

A row of four commercial buildings is located at 218-224 North Gay Street. They are all two to four stories in height with minimal features of the Italianate style, and all were constructed in 1920. The most ornate features on each buildings are their moulded cornices which feature supporting brackets and modillion courses.

The longest row of connected buildings within the Gay Street corridor includes 331-353 North Gay Street. Nine distinct buildings are present. At 331 North Gay Street is a large, simple brick building dating from 1920 connected to a similarly simple building at 335 North Gay Street which dates from the same year. The building at 337 North Gay Street (1920) is covered with Formstone, but continues to convey its commercial history. Two, three-story commercial buildings with Italianate features are next in the row of buildings. To the east of the Italianate buildings, at 343 North Gay Street, is a four-story, Second Empire building with two hipped and two gable-roof dormers set into its mansard roof. Constructed in 1910, the building features flat and jack-arched window openings and corbelled brick ornamentation. Two Italianate buildings with prominent, overhanging cornices are found to the east along the street and are collectively numbered as 347-351 North Gay Street. While an attempt has been made to unify the two buildings by painting a business sign continuously across the two facades, the buildings remain distinct. They were constructed in 1910. The previously mentioned cast-iron building at 353 North Gay Street completes the block.

Buildings found along the side streets (Front, High, Low, and Exeter Streets, Pothouse Alley, and the Fallsway) are more modest in appearance than those lining the main Gay Street corridor. Distinct buildings tend to be two stories in height and constructed of brick with minimal architectural decoration and flat roofs. The building at

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312 N. High Street (ca. 1900) features segmental arch openings, with corbeled brick surrounds and limestone keystones and a beltcourse. Similar features are found on the modest four-story building at 301 N. High Street. The first story is articulated with recessed brick. However, the upper levels feature flat arches above the windows and limestone sills. A simple moulded cornice tops the building. The buildings comprising 323-327 N. High Street are small, attached brick buildings constructed between 1900 and 1920, as is the 1920 building at 318 N. Exeter Street.

Three connected buildings at 358-364 North Gay Street on the eastern edge of the Gay Street historic district date from ca. 1890 and display some exemplary architectural features. At 362-364 North Gay Street, the Payne Buildings is a large brick building with three bays. Three, round-arched openings dominate the facade. At the cornice line, projecting corbelled brick pilasters accentuate the bays. A carved limestone cartouche and finials top the building. To the west of the Payne Building at 360 North Gay Street is a modest pale-brick building with an overhanging wood cornice with modillions and a street-level, oriel display window. At the end of the row at 358 North Gay Street is the Old Town Insurance Company building. Constructed ca. 1890, the rough-cut granite facade is dominated by a full-width, round-arch opening with a limestone keystone and voussoirs. The cornice line of the building features a wave motif and the roofline is topped with a pedimented parapet containing the name of the building.

Early Warehouses and Garages and Other Building Types

In the blocks surrounding the main Gay Street corridor, the side streets contain buildings that support the main commercial strip. Warehouses and garages with minimal architectural adornment are common. These buildings retain original features that convey their purposes. Industrial, multipane, hopper windows are found on the building at 301 N. Front Street.⁵ Across the street at 300 N. Front is another garage building constructed of brick and built in 1920. It is connected to 319 Fallsway and 324 N. Front Street, similar industrial buildings from the same era.

The single building that was not commercial in nature is 301 N. High Street, which was constructed in 1890 and was a home for orphaned Catholic boys. Rising four stories and constructed of brick, the building features minimal articulation at the street level and is topped with a simple cornice.

Noncontributing Buildings

The building at 301 North Gay Street is the only noncontributing resource within the Gay Street Historic District. In the late 1990s, a complete renovation rendered historic buildings (originally numbered as 301-307)

⁵This building is also numbered as 301 Fallsway in some city records.

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unrecognizable. The new construction observes the setback and scale and massing of the contributing historic buildings on North Gay Street and does not significantly detract from the overall character of the district.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1934

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Frank E. Davis, architect Old Town Savings Bank
Other unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

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
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Gay Street Historic District meets National Register Criterion C as an example of a small-scale urban commercial area of the late 19th-early 20th century period. The key buildings are excellent examples of late 19th and early 20th century commercial architecture and epitomize widespread commercial building types of that period in American architecture. The majority of the commercial buildings which comprise the Gay Street Historic District convey the area's history as a local commercial corridor distinct from the more intensive, large-scale development of downtown Baltimore to the west.

Within Baltimore City, the Gay Street Historic District appears to be unique in its high concentration of small-scale commercial buildings. Other districts with similar commercial buildings also include significant numbers of residential, ecclesiastical, and/or public buildings. With only a single exception, the contributing buildings within the Gay Street Historic District are either commercial in nature or directly support commercial or light manufacturing enterprises. The Gay Street Historic District conveys the commercial history of an area that is discrete from the main downtown area of Baltimore. With buildings that are smaller in scale than many of the downtown buildings of the same era, the Gay Street corridor displays more of a neighborhood commercial character, in contrast to the large department stores and early skyscrapers in the downtown. Furthermore, because the Gay Street corridor escaped Baltimore's Great Fire in 1904, the evolution of the commercial area is unchanged by natural disaster, unlike areas of downtown that were rebuilt en masse after the conflagration.

Strongly contributing to the National Register eligibility of the Gay Street Historic District is the district's overall high degree of integrity. The Gay Street Historic District retains its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association primarily because it retains its significant collection of commercial buildings with few intrusions. The degree of integrity of materials and workmanship is also high despite the alteration of street-level facades. The period of significance for the Gay Street Historic District begins in 1850 when the first extant commercial buildings within the district boundaries were constructed and extends to 1934 when the Orleans Street Viaduct was built, cutting the area off from the remaining portion of Old Town and initiating an economic and social decline in the once-vibrant commercial corridor.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Gay Street Historic District is part of a larger area originally known as Jones Town. Founded in 1732 as an independent city, Jones Town was incorporated into the city limits of Baltimore in 1745. After that time, the area that now encompasses the Gay Street Historic District (as well as land to the west) was commonly called Old Town. The Jones Town name was retained when referring to an area south of the Gay Street Historic District.⁶

⁶Jones Town is located to the south of the Gay Street Historic District and developed distinctly from Old Town. In 2002, Jones Town was designated as a local historic district. The boundaries do not overlap with the boundaries of the Gay Street Historic District.

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The land comprising the Gay Street Historic District was part of a late 17th-century land grant called Todd's Range. Located east of the Jones Falls (and the present-day Jones Falls Expressway), Todd's Range was primarily an agricultural region through the first third of the 18th century. A ca. 1726 survey of a 1,000-acre tract of land showed five buildings—two dwellings, a water mill, a storehouse and a tobacco house—surrounded by orchards and corn fields. In 1732, the area east of the Jones Falls was incorporated as Jones Town and a series of 20 half-acre plots were laid out parallel to the flood plain of the Jones Falls. Bridge (now Gay) Street connected Jones Town to the rapidly developing Baltimore Town, which annexed Jones Town in 1745.⁷

As Old Town developed, the Jones Falls flood plain was filled in 1766 and the Jones Falls waterway was straightened by being diverted through a canal. Historic documentation indicates that Old Town was typical of many rapidly developing urban areas. Most residents were working-class citizens such as flour millers, blacksmiths, and tanners. The Jones Falls waterways emitted noxious vapors and putrid effluvia, leading wealthier citizens to locate in more bucolic settings. In 1811 and 1812, two ordinances were passed in an attempt to improve the quality of life and the health of citizens of the area. The discharge of privies directly into the Jones Falls was outlawed and the construction of wooden buildings, turpentine distilleries, varnish factories, and slaughterhouses was outlawed.⁸

Between 1820 and 1865, the overall land use pattern of Old Town began to change. Middle-class residents were replaced by immigrants and the frame dwellings in the area were gradually replaced by brick buildings that were commercial and industrial in character. Single-family, owner-occupied buildings were replaced with mixed-use buildings that combined commercial and retail uses with residential space. Gay Street (then known as Bridge Street) emerged as a principal commercial thoroughfare.

The post-Civil War years were a time of major industrial and manufacturing expansion in Baltimore, an impact that was felt on Gay Street. Due to Gay Street's location to downtown Baltimore, it became a particularly attractive location for industries. The resulting congestion, noxious fumes, and noise prompted most of the remaining residents to relocate to more residential areas. The 1865 Baltimore City Directories show a shoe store, tobacconists, a brush factory, and a hardware store within the boundaries of the Gay Street Historic District.

The Baltimore Transfer Company was located at the corner of Front and Low Streets at 301-317 Front Street with annex space at 328-330 Front Street. Founded in 1867 as Geigan & Company, it was a freight service for moving equipment and merchandise throughout Baltimore. The company built, repaired, and housed its own wagons, made its own harnesses, and shod its own horses. By 1895, the company had an exclusive contract

⁷Sherry Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980), 8.

⁸John Milner & Associates, Inc., *An Archival Investigation of Archeological Resources Associated with Interstate Route 83, Gay Street to I-95, Baltimore, Maryland*. Submitted to the Maryland Department of Transportation, 1982, 41-42.

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with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to transfer all of its freight through Baltimore. Both Baltimore Transfer Company buildings are extant.⁹

A tailoring factory was located at 317-321 N. High Street, next door to the St. James Home for Boys at 301 N. High Street. Opened in 1890 by Cardinal Gibbons of the Baltimore Archdiocese, the building appears to be the single building within the Gay Street Historic District that has no direct commercial or manufacturing connection. Established as a group home for boys without families, the residents routinely worked at local businesses. St. James's most famous resident was perhaps the young Babe Ruth, who lived at the home for two months when he was 15 years old. St. James continued to operate until 1951, when it was purchased by the Maryland Cup Company.¹⁰

By 1895, a number of Jewish immigrants founded clothing businesses within the district. These textile businesses were common in the district until the end of the 1920s, when the garment business shifted to other areas of the city. Because of its relative isolation east of downtown, Gay Street attracted some light manufacturing industries such as tanneries, livery services, furniture manufactures, and sweatshops. Consequences of these businesses included minor noise and dirtiness. However, hardware stores, shoe shops, wholesale food shops, insurance, and banking industries were also present and preserved a balance within the district.¹¹

Cast-Iron Architecture in Baltimore

The Gay Street Historic District contains two examples of full-front, cast-iron architecture. They are significant remnants of an important but short-lived building tradition in the United States. Although iron has been used by humans as early as 5,000 years ago, and the first known piece of cast iron dates to 1350 A.D., it was not until the Industrial Revolution that Victorian-era engineers used iron's structural and decorative qualities to construct entire building facades.¹²

Unlike wrought iron, which is worked by hand or machine, cast iron is formed by pouring heated liquid iron into a mold. Because of its high carbon content, cast iron has great compressive strength, with the ability to withstand a downward force of approximately 40 tons per square inch—making it ideal for use in architectural members like columns and allowing for relatively slim members to uphold significant weights. However, its tensile strength is relatively weak by comparison, measuring approximately 15 tons per square inch, and necessitating more massive horizontal beams. After setting in molds, cast-iron members are brittle, and will

⁹R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, "Gay Street Historic District," 1997, 5.

¹⁰Ibid., 8.6.

¹¹Ibid., 8.7.

¹²James D. Dilts, Introduction to *Baltimore's Cast-Iron Buildings and Architectural Work*, 2nd ed. Edited by James D. Dilts and Catharine F. Black (Centreville, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 2000), 3.

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fracture like stone.¹³ Because of this, most cast-iron buildings were usually limited to five or six stories; if they were any higher, the cumulative weight was too great for the lower floor beams to bear.¹⁴

To manufacture cast-iron elements, "fine-grained molding sand mixed with clay binder is packed around a pattern that looks exactly like the casting to be produced. After the mold is separated into two halves, the pattern is removed, leaving a hollow impression. When the two halves of the mold are put back together and clamped, the impression can be filled with molten iron poured through a hole, called a sprue, in the top half. After cooling, the casting is removed from the sand mold, cleaned, and machined if necessary before being used in its intended location."¹⁵

Cast iron was often used to imitate other building materials, including cut stone. Elaborate cornices and column capitals were commonly executed. Unlike stone, cast iron was immensely more strong and could be executed using more slender members, allowing for an overall lightness and airiness to any structure, and saving money by reducing weight and foundation requirements. Likewise, a high level of detail could be achieved using cast iron compared to stone. Intricate architectural details such as those found in the popular modes of the Victorian era could be rendered in detail.¹⁶

Cast-iron architecture also allowed for unprecedented speed in constructing buildings.

When properly manufactured and prefitted, a cast-iron facade took much less time to erect than traditional masonry. The years required for cut stone construction was reduced to months or even weeks with cast iron, and this feature also pleased building owners who could occupy their properties in less time.¹⁷

Between 50 and 150 different patterns were required for a typical five- or six-story building. Some of these patterns were used repeatedly to construct identical members that were used repetitively, resulting in thousands of castings. More repetition resulted in lower building costs.¹⁸

The British were the first to use cast iron for major structural purposes. In England, the Industrial Revolution preceded American progress until approximately 1850, when American efforts caught up. With the advent of the use of cast-iron in architecture—not only for decorative purposes, but also for structural support—the construction of new types of buildings were possible. The world's first multistory iron-framed building was

¹³Ibid., 4.

¹⁴J. Scott Howell in "The Founder's Art" in *Baltimore's Cast-Iron Buildings and Architectural Work*, 2nd ed. Edited by James D. Dilts and Catharine F. Black (Centreville, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 2000), 13.

¹⁵Ibid., 13-14.

¹⁶Ibid., 15.

¹⁷Ibid., 17.

¹⁸Ibid., 18.

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William Strutt's calico mill constructed in 1792 in Derby, England. The construction of the first American cast-iron bridge in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, occurred in 1839 on the National Road, and by the middle of the nineteenth century the United States was beginning to see the first uses of cast iron as architectural elements. In 1854, wrought-iron beams were used in several buildings in New York. However, three years earlier, two pivotal iron buildings were constructed—the Crystal Palace in London and the Sun Iron Building in Baltimore. While neither were the first of their kinds, they served as prototypes for future iron buildings. The Crystal Palace, built by Joseph Paxton for the Great London Exposition in 1851, consisted of an iron skeleton with approximately 6,600 members. The Sun Iron Building in Baltimore was a five-story building with two, full, iron-front facades and “an internal support system of cast-iron columns and beams [and] was the initial, large-scale commercial application of James Bogardus's system of all-iron construction.”¹⁹

James Bogardus is generally credited with developing the idea for the construction of a “multistory building with a self-supporting cast-iron prefabricated facade of mass-produced molded iron elements that could be assembled to replicate traditional architecture” and that emulated “architectural designs of antiquity.”²⁰ Bogardus' tireless campaign for the use of cast-iron as a material in architecture is well documented, and he is widely recognized as for promoting this new method of building in America, securing its widespread use in major cities. With the construction of the Sun Iron Building in Baltimore, Bogardus raised the level of awareness among his contribution to the city's collection of cast-iron buildings more than just promotion or advocacy. With the completion of the Sun Iron Building, designers and residents saw the potential for cast iron, and its use spread throughout Baltimore in subsequent years.²¹

After the construction of the Sun Building, numerous orders for cast-iron buildings were made, and, fortunately, the local iron industry had grown enough to accommodate this rush. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connected Baltimore with the 26 furnaces that were producing approximately 30,000 tons of iron each year. During this time, the two full-front, cast-iron buildings on Gay Street were constructed. However, the use of iron was relatively short lived in Maryland. Iron production decreased dramatically by the 1880s, when steel beams were used with increasing frequency.²²

The advent of steel and the new construction techniques it inspired doomed the cast-iron front. The period between 1850 and 1900, roughly, as iron became steel and the typical downtown commercial building grew from five to twenty stories or higher, was its brief hour on the stage.²³

¹⁹Dilts in *Baltimore's Cast Iron Buildings*, 6-7.

²⁰Margot Gayle and Carol Gayle, *Cast-Iron Architecture in America: The Significance of James Bogardus* (New York and London: W. Norton & Company), 70 and 94.

David G. Wright, “The Sun Iron Building,” in *Baltimore's Cast-Iron Buildings and Architectural Work*, 2nd ed. Edited by James D. Dilts and Catharine F. Black (Centreville, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 2000), 23.

²²Dilts in *Baltimore's Cast Iron Buildings*, 10.

²³*Ibid.*, 10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
County and State

Section 8 Page 6

Coupled with the shift to steel was an adverse reaction to the ornate decorative elements of the Victorian era. Sleek, streamlined buildings began to appear and cast-iron-front buildings fell out of favor.

The introduction of iron as a primary structural material in the nineteenth century has been called the single greatest step in the history of civil engineering, because it freed both engineers and architects from their dependence on traditional wood and masonry and allowed them to experiment with new forms and combinations in bridges as well as buildings. The period of reliance on cast and wrought iron was the shortest for any major construction material, and the era of iron's influence one of the least understood.²⁴

Commercial Building Types in the Gay Street Historic District

In addition to the cast-iron commercial buildings in the Gay Street Historic District, there exists a critical collection of late 19th- and early 20th century commercial buildings. Despite the fact that many large cities as well as small towns boast collections of commercial buildings—either impressive groupings or small remnants—relatively few broad scholarly studies of these building types exist. The best resource for categorizing commercial buildings is *The Buildings of Main Street* by Richard Longstreth. First published in 1987 and reprinted in 2000, this book examines and classifies numerous commercial building types found throughout the United States. The Gay Street Historic District features several types of buildings described by Longstreth. Together, these buildings convey the variety of commercial archetypes found in the Gay Street Historic District at the turn of the 20th century. While it is not necessary to classify each building, a brief analysis shows that the Gay Street Historic District contains a broad cross section of types, representing a significant collection of commercial buildings.

The buildings at 235 and 237 North Gay Street are classified as two-part commercial blocks and are perhaps best described as a shop-house combination, although other private uses, such as office or meeting spaces, were also prevalent. Common from the 1850s through the 1950s, the two-part block is a typical form in many commercial areas throughout the country. Found in smaller commercial buildings, there is a distinct division between the public (commercial) zones and the private (residential) ones. Gradually, the shop-house combination fell from favor as commercial and professional interests boomed and land values increased. Longstreth points out that examples of the two-part commercial block dating from the 1840s and 1850s usually display little exterior ornamentation, as is the case with 235 and 237 North Gay Street.²⁵

The two-part vertical block is also a common form and is present within the Gay Street Historic District. Compared to the two-part commercial block, buildings must be at least four stories in height, with the upper

²⁴Ibid., 10.

²⁵Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, 2nd ed. (Walnut Creek, California: AltaMira Press, 2000) 24-29.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section 8 Page 7

stories receiving the architectural emphasis. Although most of the street-level facades of the buildings within the Gay Street Historic District have been altered, the prominent upper stories remain intact.²⁶ The building at 218 North Gay Street is an example.

The Old Town National Bank at the corner of North Gay Street and the Fallsway is an excellent example of the three-part vertical block, which imitates the three elements of the classical column--base, shaft, and capital--within the greater horizontal composition of the building. The lower stories of the building serve to anchor the building much as the base of a column would. In the case of the Old Town Savings Bank, the lower levels are treated with elaborate columns and pilasters flanking a vault-like set of doors. The mid-stories, which make up the majority of the building, are consistent in appearance, and are topped with a distinct upper zone. This upper area may feature a different fenestration pattern or more prominent ornamentation. Mature examples of the type may feature engaged pilasters in the upper zone, as is the case of the Old Town Savings Bank.²⁷

Other buildings are combinations of types, such as the Payne Building at 362-364 North Gay Street. It incorporates elements of the arcaded block with its three, large, round-arch openings.

Manufacturing Buildings

As building types, the warehouses and garages found within the district display the support and manufacturing facilities found within the Gay Street Historic District. The warehouse/garage at 301 North Gay Street was constructed ca. 1905, the same year a parlor-furniture manufacturer opened at 300-312 N. Front Street. In 1920, an industrial building was constructed at 300 N. Fallsway.

Conclusion

When the Orleans Street Viaduct was constructed in 1934, it cut a diagonal swath that severed the Gay Street Historic District from the eastern portion of Old Town. Also at that time, the commercial viability of the Gay Street corridor gradually began to decline. However, the buildings in the district retain a high level of integrity to the period of significance and the combination of building types and styles collectively forms a significant group of commercial architecture.

²⁶ *ibid.*, 82.
²⁷ *ibid.*, 82-99.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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B-3994
Gay Street Historic District

Name of Property

Baltimore, Maryland

County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

Archival Resources and Files

Baltimore City Directories, 1914-1956, Published by the R.L. Polk Company.

Files of the Baltimore City Archives, Baltimore, Maryland.

Files of the Baltimore City Commission for Architectural and Historic Preservation, Baltimore, Maryland.

Vertical files for "Gay Street" and "Old Town." Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland. These files contain various unidentified newspaper articles on the area.

Maps

- 1850 Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys, J.C. Sidney.
- 1853 Map of the City and Suburbs of Baltimore, Isaac Simmons.
- 1855-56 Baltimore City Directory Map, R.J. Matchett, Publisher.
- 1857 City of Baltimore, J.H. Colton.
- 1869 Bird's Eye View of the City of Baltimore. E. Sache & Co.
- 1880-1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps
- 1887 Baltimore and Its Neighborhoods, Lewis Neil.
- 1892 Geological Map of Baltimore and Vicinity. U.S. Geological Survey.
- 1910 Baltimore City Directory Map, R.L. Polk & Company, Publisher.
- 1926 A Map of the City of Baltimore, A. Hoen.

Unpublished Reports

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Name of Property

Section 9 Page 2

Baltimore, Maryland
County and State

John Milner & Associates, Inc., An Archival Investigation of Archeological Resources Associated with Interstate Route 83, Gay Street to I-95, Baltimore, Maryland. Submitted to the Maryland Department of Transportation, 1982.

Jonestown Historic District Designation Report. Prepared for the Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, February 13, 2002.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, "Gay Street Historic District." Completed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, December 24, 1997.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission, "Cast Iron Architecture of Baltimore, Maryland, 1850-1904." Completed by Peter Kurtze, May 14, 1990.

JKL Associates, Inc., "Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center." Completed for the Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice and Maryland Department of General Services, May 21, 1997.

Books

Brugger, Robert J. Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980, New York and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.

Dilts, James D. and Catharine F. Black, eds. Baltimore's Cast-Iron Buildings and Architectural Ironwork, 2nd printing, Centreville, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 2000.

Gayle, Margot, and Carol Gayle. Cast-Iron Architecture in America: The Significance of James Bogardus, New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998.

Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, 2nd edition, Walnut Creek, California: AltaMira Press, 2000.

Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Souvenir of Baltimore. n.p., 1911.

Olson, Sherry. Baltimore: The Building of an American City. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980.

Gay Street Historic District (B-3994)
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 11 acres

UTM References Baltimore East quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A	1 8	3 6 1 4 1 8	4 3 5 0 5 2 2	C	1 8	3 6 1 3 4 5	4 3 5 0 2 1 7
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	1 8	3 6 1 5 2 5	4 3 5 0 2 1 7	D	1 8	3 6 1 2 2 8	4 3 5 0 3 1 5

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephanie Foell and Judith Robinson, Architectural Historians

Organization Robinson & Associates, Inc. date 1/30/03

street & number 1909 Q Street, NW Third Floor telephone 202/234-2333

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20009

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name See forthcoming list.

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 et. seq.).

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
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Section 10 Page 1

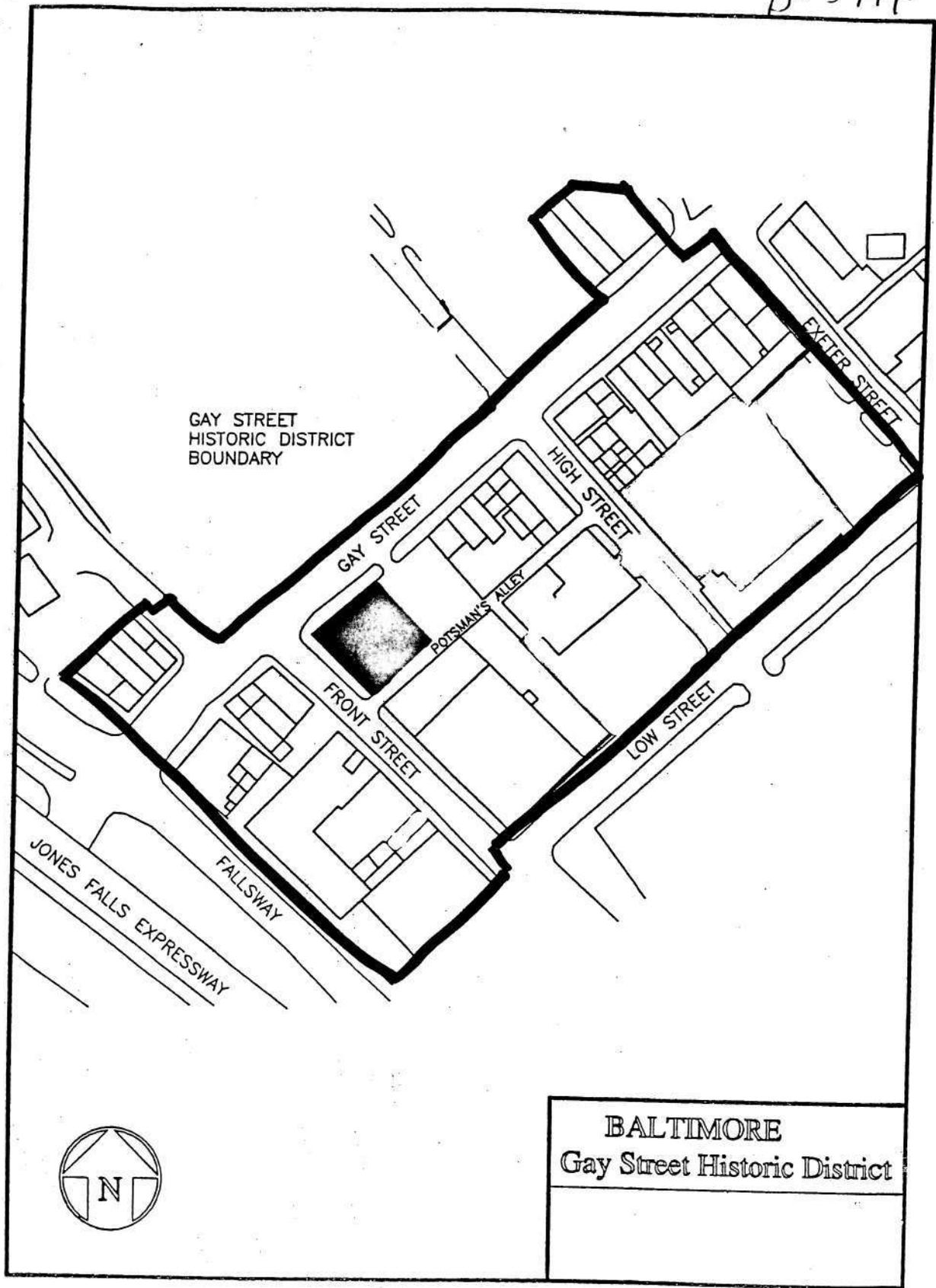
Verbal Boundary Description:

Refer to the map labeled "Gay Street Historic District Boundary" which accompanies this documentation. Beginning at the north corner of the Fallsway and Low Street, progress in a northwesterly direction to the rear property lines of the buildings fronting the 200 block of North Gay Street. Travel in a northeasterly direction until reaching North Gay Street. The buildings fronting the northwestern side of the 200 block of North Gay Street are included within the historic district and the boundary extends to the rear property line of each building. After crossing North Front Street, progress to the road bed of North Gay Street and move to the end of the block and cross North High Street. Continue along the road bed until reaching 358 North Gay Street and progress to the rear property line of the building, continuing until reaching the intersection of the Orleans Street Viaduct and North Exeter Street. Move in a southeasterly direction, crossing North Gay Street and progress until reaching the corner of North Exeter and Low streets. Turn and progress in a southwesterly direction until reaching the Fallsway.

Boundary Justification:

The Gay Street Historic District is bounded by the Fallsway on the southwest, Low Street on the southeast, Exeter Street on the northeast, and the extant historic buildings and street line on the northwestern side of Gay Street. The boundaries of the Gay Street Historic District were evaluated based on several factors. The district includes a distinct area with a high concentration of late 19th- and early 20th- century commercial buildings with high degrees of integrity. Although the Gay Street Historic District is part of a larger area known as Old Town, other areas of greater Old Town have suffered numerous architectural intrusions and a loss of integrity, and research indicates that the blocks included in the Gay Street Historic District contain the highest concentration of buildings from the period of significance. Furthermore, the Orleans Street Viaduct, constructed in 1934, visually separates the Gay Street Historic District from the original large parcel of Old Town and forms a logical eastern boundary, much as the Fallsway separates the western edge of the district from downtown Baltimore.

B-3994



GAY STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDARY

GAY STREET

HIGH STREET

EXETER STREET

POTSMAN'S ALLEY

FRONT STREET

LOW STREET

FALLSWAY

JONES FALLS EXPRESSWAY

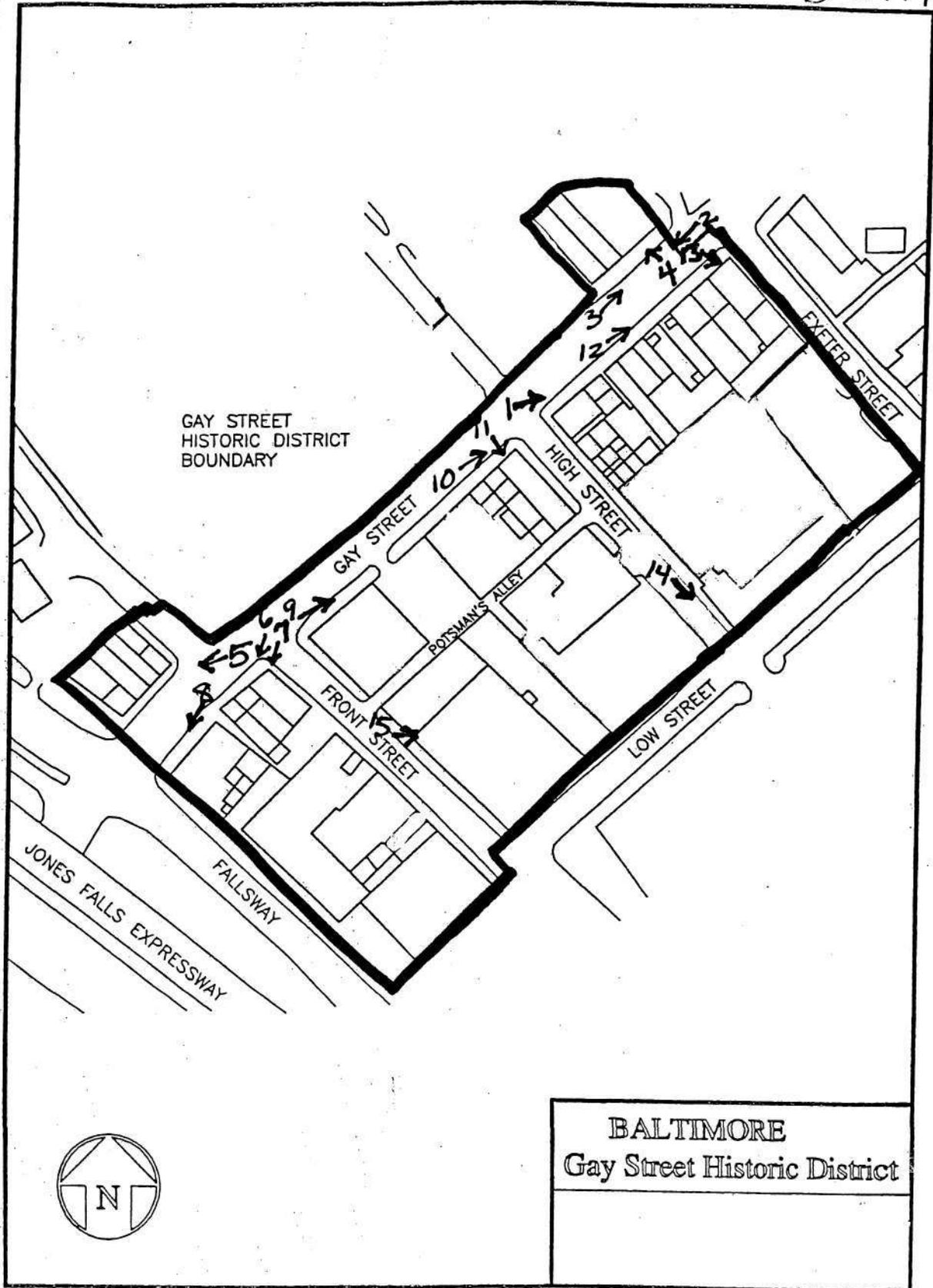


BALTIMORE
Gay Street Historic District



Noncontributing Resource

B-3994



Key to Photographs

L 3994

GAY STREET
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
BALTIMORE
CITY, MD 17'30"

A: 18-361418-
4350522

B: 18-361525-
4350400

C: 18-361345-
4350217

D: 18-361228-
4350315



39°15' 76°37'30" GLEN BURNIE 6.1 MI. 910 000 FEET 362 363 35'

Mapped by the Army Map Service



MHT # B-3994

331-353 N. Gay Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

331-353 N. Gay Street, View to the northeast

1 of 15

ES
PLY
CORNER



MHT # B-3994

Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPD

Northwest side of N Gay Street looking southwest
from the corner of N. Gay and N. Exeter
Streets

2 of 15



MHT # B-3994

358-364 N. Gay Street; Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

358-364 N. Gay Street, looking northeast

3 of 15



WHEELS

TRINITY

SHARIS

SQUAD

POSTER

MHT# B-3994

362-364 N. Gay Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Fac 11

1/2003

MD SHPO

362-364 N. Gay Street, looking northwest

4 of 15



MHT # B-3994

222-228 N Gay Street; Gay Street Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

S Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

Southeast elevations of 222-228 N. Gay Street,
looking west

5 of 15



MHT #B-3994

Southeast side of N Gay St. between Front St. and the Fallsway,
Baltimore City, MD Gay St. Historic District

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

Southeast side of N. Gay St. between Front St. and
the Fallsway (221-239 N. Gay St), looking
Southwest.

6 of 15



MHT #B-3994

239 N. Gay Street; Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

Cast-iron building at 239 N Gay Street,
looking southwest

7 of 15



MHT #B-3994

221 N. Gay Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

221 N. Gay Street, looking southwest

8 of 15

THE CHANCE

THE CHANCE



MHT # B-3994

301 N. Gay Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

301 N. Gay Street, looking northeast

9 of 15

MHT # B-3994

325-329 N. Gay Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

325-329 N. Gay Street, looking northeast

10 of 15



MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

GEO'S LIQUORS

GEO'S
FRESH SALAD BAR
HOT BUFFET
SUBS SANDWICHES CHICKEN SEAFOOD

POSTERS AND NOTICES on the ground floor of the adjacent building to the right.

MHT # B-3994

329 N Gay Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Fell

1/2003

MD SHPO

329 N. Gay Street, northwest elevation

11 of 15



ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.

AUTO PRIDE
AUTO PARTS
RJ LOCK CO.

OILS • PAINTS • BATTERIES

AUTO PARTS • MACHINE SERVICE

SUPPLIES • TOOLS • EQUIPMENT • ANTI-FREEZE

MHT # B - 3994

349 N. Gay Street; Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPO

349 N. Gay Street, looking northeast

12 of 15



PEOPLES EL

PEOPLE'S ELECTRICAL SU

E 12th St
E 13th St

NO PARKING
EXCEPT FOR
LOADING AND UNLOADING
PASSENGERS

MHT # B - 3994

353 N. Gay Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPD

353 N. Gay Street; northwest elevation

13 of 15



MHT # B-3994

301 N. High Street, Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Faell

1/2003

MD SHPD

301 N. High Street, looking southeast

14 of 15



Community Corporation
of the Chance Center
BALTIMORE

WELCOME

RDP

MHT # B - 3994

301 N. Front Street; Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City, MD

S. Foell

1/2003

MD SHPD

301 N. Front Street, looking northeast

15 of 15

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. B-3994

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Gay Street Historic District

and/or common Old Town

2. Location

800 Low St., 300-334 N. Front St., 300-404 High St.

street & number 300-364 N. Gay St., 301-401 Fallsway, 318-322 N. Exeter not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity of congressional district 7th

state Maryland county N/A

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 type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input 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 Department of General Services, Office of Real Estate

street & number State Office Building 300 W. Preston, Ste. 60 Telephone no.: 410-396-4768

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Record Office, Baltimore City Courthouse liber

street & number 100 N. Calvert St., Suite 600 folio

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Jonestown

date 1984 federal state county local

pository for survey records Baltimore Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. B-3994

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved

date of move _____

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Significance

Survey No.

6-3994

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

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.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-3994

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Baltimore East

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B

Zone	Easting			Northing							

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 Elaine Kiernan

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date 12/24/97

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100

telephone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick

state Maryland

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~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

Description

362-64 North Gay Street is a four-story, rectangular commercial building, constructed ca. 1891-1902, located on the corner formed by Gay Street and the Orleans viaduct. Two protruding display windows on the first floor that are topped by metal cornices. The windows are blocked with painted plywood. The two double-door entries are wood-framed; their glass lights have been blocked and they feature transoms. The windows on the second and third floor are partially blocked and are for the most part missing. Brick piers separate the windows and define the three bays. The lintels are rough cut brownstone. The fourth floor windows are arched and tripartite; the windows are missing. The cornice features brick corbels that form four rectangular projections, two centered and one at each corner. The projections are topped by pyramidal finials. The center parapet is topped by a scrolled cornice with a finial.

The land on which 362-64 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated that 362-64 North Gay Street was once part of a tract of land owned by Catherine Myers. The Tax Assessors Field Notebook for 1876 described two buildings located at 362-4 North Gay Street. At 362 North Gay Street, a three-story brick dwelling and three-story brick back building owned by A. B. Mintov & Sons. 364 is described as a three-story brick store and dwelling and a two-story brick back building owned by James Deavareaux who operated a feed store. The 1880 and 1890 Sanborn maps depicted the same two three-story buildings. A picture from the vertical files of the Pratt Library depicts the current building and is labeled "Before 1898." The 1902 Sanborn Map depicted one four-story building. By 1914, the Sanborn map depicted a wholesale hardware store occupying the entire building. This is the same building that currently located at 362-4 North Gay Street.

Directories

- 1903-19 - E. Scott Payne Co. - listed as 362-4 Gay Street
- 1920-30 - E. Scott Payne Co. - listed as 360-64 Gay Street
- 1936-61 - Wilcox and Haslup - wholesale hardware
- 1964 - vacant

Sanborn Map

- 1880 - Volume 2, Plate 32
- 1890 - Volume 2, Plate 54
- 1902 - Volume 3, Plate 256
- 1914 - Volume 3, Plate 231
- 1951 - Volume 3, Plate 235

Chain of Title

Harry H. Litman, personal representative of the Estate of Sarah Mogul to Harry H. Litman SEB Liber 3034, folio 448 (1991)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

Gertrude Anna Haslup to Charles and Sarah Mogul Liber 1761, folio 226 (1964) No deeds could be located between this 1964 transaction and the 1913 transaction listed below.

William Black to E. Scott Payne Co. SCL Liber 2834, folio 236 (1913) Referenced in the property description of 360 N. Gay Street and listed in the Grantor index as "Two lots."

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1880 - Volume 2 Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2 Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3 Plate 254
1914 - Volume 3 Plate 254
1951 - Volume 3 Plate 254

Chain of Title

James W. Mayfield, Jr. to the City of Baltimore

James and Anne Mayfield to James Mayfield, Jr. WA Liber 3966 folio 828 (1980)

Neil T. Constantine to James and Anne Mayfield RHB Liber 3608 folio 821 (1978)

Aristides, Ernestine M., James W. and Katherine Canelos to Dean N. and Neil T. Constantine RHB Liber 2804 folio 437 (1971)

William L. and Frances S. Ross to Aristides W., Ernestine M., James W., Katherine L. Canelos JFC Liber 2032 folio 68 (1966)

William Gans to William Ross MLP Liber 6518 folio 299 (1942).

Contributing Resource Count

53:56

Summary

The Gay Street Historic District is a three city block area located in northeast Baltimore that encompasses 56 buildings constructed during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries to accommodate the secondary commercial growth in Baltimore as the city developed north and east of the harbor. The historic district contains significant examples of buildings whose design illustrates the transition between late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial architecture. The district is bounded on the southwest side of Gay Street by Fallsway, on the northeast by Exeter Street and on the south by Low Street. The architectural design and ornamentation that survives on the exteriors of the commercial buildings indicates a construction date of ca. 1870-1925. The detailing on these structures reflects the range of American styles prevalent at the turn of the century. Architectural styles that are found in the Gay Street Historic District include Romanesque, Victorian Eclectic, and Beaux Arts. Characteristic features of the Romanesque period within the district include the use of round arch windows or entrances, rusticated facades, and polychrome brick combined to create decorative wall patterns. Elements of Victorian Eclectic features within the historic district include the use of cast iron columns, simplified bracketed cornices, and refined wood or metal detailing on the street level. The Beaux Art style is represented in the Old Town National Bank which features coupled columns, an attic story, a rusticated ground story and ornamental keystones.

This area functioned as an important secondary business corridor in Baltimore. Most buildings within the business corridor have been altered to varying degrees within the last twenty years. The Gay Street Historic District is surrounded by new construction including the Orleans viaduct, the Jones Falls Expressway, public housing projects, and the central post office, which served to isolate the district from other commercial sections of Baltimore.

General Description

The development within the Gay Street Historic District reflects its urban location. This area is densely developed; the only open spaces are vacant lots or parking lots created by demolition. The buildings in the Gay Street Historic District are, on average, between two and five stories high; only the Old Town National Bank is taller at seven stories. These buildings are constructed predominantly of red or brown brick. Exception to this pattern include 300 Gay Street, which is clad in blond brick, and the Old Town National Bank, which is faced in ashlar. The plan of the area is a grid pattern with the Orleans viaduct bisecting the northern edge of the district as it cuts through on an east-west axis. The buildings within the district all have uniform, minimal setbacks. The sidewalks are approximately six feet wide. The historic district's only vegetation was planted to screen a parking lot that was constructed on the former site of the Rice Brothers Bakery.

The interiors of most of these buildings have been altered substantially. The interiors of the smaller buildings generally were organized into two room retail units on the first floor with office spaces on the upper floors. The larger buildings appear to have been designed with open plans; the first floors served as retail space while the upper floors served as office space or for storage. 304 Gay Street retains an intact residential unit on the second and third floors. The second floor consists of two parlors connected by pocket doors, a dining room, and a rear kitchen. The third floor is sectioned into two rooms and a small bathroom.

The structures within the Gay Street Historic District vary in condition. Many buildings retain operating businesses in the first floor of the structure; upper floors commonly are vacant. In most cases, the first floor has been renovated with modern storefronts that include plate glass windows, glass block, and metal doors. Many upper story windows have been infilled with cinder blocks, brick, or corrugated wood. The scale, design and ornamentation of the buildings within

the Gay Street Historic District documents the Gay Street commercial district at the turn-of-the-century.

Summary

The Gay Street Historic District initially was part of Jones Town, a community founded in 1732. By the mid-eighteenth century, the area was incorporated into the town of Baltimore. The area now occupied as the Gay Street Historic District retained a residential makeup into the nineteenth century. Its proximity to Baltimore and patterns of post-Civil War development rapidly changed the area to a commercial and light industrial center. This changed the neighborhood orientation from residential to mixed use to completely commercial in composition. The Gay Street Historic District is a significant as representative of the commercial development in Baltimore at the turn of the century. From 1867 when the first large-scale business, The Baltimore Transfer Company, was founded, until 1934 when the Orleans viaduct was completed, the Gay Street historic district functioned as a commercial center for businesses within Baltimore. The area is significant to the commercial history of Baltimore (Criterion A) and as a cohesive collection of commercial architecture containing Victorian Eclectic, Romanesque and Beaux Arts styles (Criterion C).

History

The Gay Street Historic District was part of a late seventeenth century land grant east of Jones Falls (now Fallsway) known as Todd's Range (Cosans and Robert 1982 Figure 7). This section of present day Baltimore was an agricultural region though the first third of the eighteenth century. A ca. 1726 survey of a 1,000 acre land grant tract encompassing this area noted five structures, including a water mill, two dwelling houses, a storehouse, and a tobacco house, as well as orchards and fenced corn fields (Cosans and Roberts 1982:18; Williams 1997:3).

In 1732, the area east of Jones Falls was incorporated as the community of Jones Town by act of the Maryland Colonial Assembly (Scharf 1882:54; Cosans and Roberts 1982:21). A series of 20 half-acre property lots were laid out parallel to the floodplain of Jones Falls,

immediately east of a loop in that stream that bounded a swampy area known locally as Steiger's Meadow. The streets that bounded the Jones Town tract included Low Street, Jones (Front) Street and Green (Exeter) Street. High Street bisected the tract on a north-south axis, while Bridge (Gay) Street divided the tract from east to west. Bridge Street connected Jones Town to the rapidly emerging community of Baltimore Town via a bridge across the Jones Falls floodplain (Scharf 1882:55). Jones Town was annexed to Baltimore in 1745, and, thereafter, was referred to as "Old Town" (Cosans and Roberts 1982:23; Williams 1997:3).

As development intensified, changes were made to the topography of this section of Baltimore. A 1766 ordinance required the infill of the Jones Falls floodplain. Twenty years later, the stream itself was channelized and the large loop around Steiger's Meadow was straightened by excavating a by-pass canal in the approximate location of the Fallsway (Scharf 1882:54, fn 2; Cosans 1983:7). Two ordinances were passed in 1811 and 1812 to improve health and safety of area residents in Old Town. One ordinance controlled the discharge of privies directly into Jones Falls, while the other ordinance prohibited construction of wooden buildings, or the erection of turpentine distilleries, varnish factories, earthenware and stoneware potteries, slaughterhouses, and fireworks factories east of Jones Falls (Cosans 1983:28; Williams 1997:4).

By the start of the nineteenth century the development of Old Town was proceeding rapidly. Most residents of the area were working class people; Peters (1986:9) noted that early Old Town was inhabited by "flour millers, blacksmiths, stay makers, tanners, and brass founders," and maintained that "quality" people chose to locate elsewhere, perhaps to escape the "noxious vapors and putrid effluvia" that arose from the extensive marshes bordering Jones Falls (Cosans and Roberts 1982:41-42). At least one potter, John Brown, located in the Jones Town area. Brown, a New Jersey native, established his earthenware pottery at Gay and High Streets in 1769 (Scharf 1882:59; Sprinkle 1962:9; Williams 1997:4).

Between 1820 and 1865, the overall land-use pattern of the Old Town neighborhood began to change, although the transition was slow and did not proceed at a uniform pace throughout the area. In some areas, middle class, native-born residents were replaced by immigrants, and the landscape assumed an increasingly commercial and industrial character. Single-family, owner-occupied dwellings were converted to multiple family, mixed use buildings (Cosans and Roberts 1982:46; Cosans 1983:28-30). Eighteenth-century frame buildings were replaced by more substantial brick structures and formerly vacant land was infilled with residential, commercial and light industrial buildings. Bridge (Gay) Street began to emerge as the historic district's principal commercial thoroughfare. Small retail enterprises located along Bridge Street in 1823 may have included a shoemaking shop, a bakery, and a tailor's shop, but these undoubtedly occupied the street level of buildings listed as two and three-story rented dwellings. At least some of the buildings may have been frame structures constructed prior to the 1812 ban on wooden construction. Improvements on William Jenkins' large (180 x 134 feet) Bridge Street lot, for example, were described as "6 old frames" (Williams 1997:5).

The New Theatre and Circus (later called the Front Street Theatre) located at 300-12 Front Street was the site of many notable performances. It opened in September of 1829 to a full house. In 1837, a fire destroyed the entire building killing all of the livestock traveling with Cooke's American Theatre and Circus troop. The theatre was rebuilt in the Greek Revival style and reopened on December 3, 1838. Jenny Lind performed to a sold out house in 1850. Edwin Booth, *following in his father's footsteps, made his East Coast debut here.* The National Democratic Convention met at the theatre in 1859 to nominate Stephen A. Douglas as the Democratic candidate for President. In 1864, President Lincoln and Vice President Johnson were unanimously renominated at the theatre by the Union National Convention. The Greek Revival theatre was razed in 1904, and a parlor furniture manufacturing company took its place (Baltimore American, February 20, 1955; Evening Sun, June 30, 1936).

In addition to commercial development, the number of rental properties in the area increased. One family who rented accommodations located in the future historic district during this time was Junius Brutus Booth, the great Shakespearean actor and father of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin. In 1842, the Booth family occupied a dwelling on the "east side of High Street, north of Gay Street" (Eastman 1983:464). At the time, Junius Booth was starring with Mrs. Frank Drew in Shakespeare's *Richard III* at the Front Street Theatre (Williams 1997:5).

Prior to 1865, the Gay Street area retained the residential character that was established in the eighteenth century. By the mid- to late-nineteenth century the district had lost almost all of its residential buildings as part of the industrial boom that swept Baltimore in the wake of the Civil War. With an established reputation as a port city and the addition of two major railroads, Baltimore became a strong industrial and manufacturing power within the country. Gay Street already had been established as a light industrial area early in its history, but in the wake of the production explosion in the late-nineteenth century the area became an attractive location for heavier industries due to its easy access via major turnpikes, to downtown Baltimore. As industries located to the Gay Street area, the congestion and noise created by traffic prompted many of the remaining residents to relocate uptown to the developing suburbs of Mount Vernon, Bolton Hill and Eutaw Place (Pope 1984:8). By 1865, nearly all of the properties within the future Gay Street Historic District were commercial and included a shoe store, a weaver, a tobacconist, a brush factory, a wholesale grocer, and a hardware dealer. These businesses were housed in substantial two- and three- story brick buildings with residential quarters on the upper stories (Williams 1997:5).

Two businesses that would dominate the city blocks on which they were built were founded at this time. These businesses were the Rice Brothers Bakery (established 1868) and the Baltimore Transfer Company (established 1867).

The Baltimore Transfer Company was located at the corner of Front and Low Streets (301-317) with satellite space at 328-330 Front Street. This company was founded in 1867 as Geigan & Company, a freight service for moving equipment and merchandise all over the city. The Baltimore Transfer Company was unusual in that it not only housed its own equipment, but built and repaired its own wagons, made its own harnesses, and shod its own horses. By 1895, the company had an exclusive contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad to transfer all of their freight through Baltimore. It also operated a freight line between Baltimore and Washington, D.C., and cooperated with Knox Express for transfer to points south. Although now empty, part of the original building at 301-317 Front Street, where the company's offices were located, still stands today.

The Rice Brothers Bakery originally was located on High Street but moved to its permanent location on Gay Street during the mid-1870s. All previously built structures in the 308-24 block of Gay Street were replaced by one large commercial complex. The construction of this complex and its subsequent renovations altered the streetscape of Gay Street. The dwellings in Mechanics Court, a small residential courtyard located directly behind the northeast side of Gay Street and accessed via an alley on High Street, were replaced. By 1895, the bakery operated branches in three other locations in Baltimore and supplied restaurants, hotels, and steamboats. The other branches functioned as distribution centers, while the actual baking operation continued to take place at the Gay Street location (Englehardt 1895:64). The company operated into the twentieth century until an explosion destroyed the complex in 1974. Today, a hard-surface parking lot marks the company's location.

Other large operations that were founded in the post-Civil War boom included a Roman Catholic charity organization, the Saint James's Home for Boys; the Old Town National Bank; and the City Savings Bank of Baltimore.

The Saint James's Home for Boys was located on the corner of High and Low Streets. This hostel for boys was opened in 1878 by Cardinal Gibbons of the Baltimore Archdiocese and was maintained by the Xavarian Brothers, a Roman Catholic order based in Brussels, Belgium. The Home operated as boarding house for boys with no other family. The Xavarian Brothers found jobs for the boys at various businesses in the area. When the boys were paid, a sum for their board and lodging was deducted by the Brother Superior. Any extra money was given to the Brother Superior for safekeeping. Savings were turned over to the boys when they were old enough to leave Saint James. The home was also affiliated with Saint Mary's Industrial School, a charity school for younger boys without families. Boys who were too old for St. Mary's and had nowhere else to go were sent to Saint James's, which explains how a young Babe Ruth, already at St. Mary's, came to be one of the Saint James's tenants for a two month period when he was fifteen. He was sent back to Saint Mary's at the end of that time because he reportedly was hanging about in "bad company" (Smelser 1975:18). The Saint James's Home for Boys operated until approximately 1951 when it and the tailoring factory next door (317-321 North High Street) were bought by the Maryland Cup Company (Sanborn Map 1951:230). Although vacant, the St. James's Home for Boys still stands unaltered, on its original location.

The Old Town National Bank was established in 1901. Its first offices were located at 329 Gay Street, in a cast iron building that still stands today. In 1925, the bank relocated to the eight story Beaux-Arts Old Town National Bank Building at the corner of Fallsway and Gay Street. Other businesses utilizing office space within that building included lawyers, insurance companies, civil engineers, general contractors, and several state agencies. Two years later the bank was liquidated and absorbed by the Drovers and Mechanics Nation Bank of Baltimore. The building is now being used by the city of Baltimore.

The City Savings Bank was established ca. 1890 on the corner of Gay and High Streets (340 Gay Street). It remained in operation until it was sold in 1941 to the International Union of

Operating Engineers #37 and the International Union of Operating Engineers, American Federation of Labor #272. Interestingly, Lewis Rice, president of the Rice Brother's Bakery, was also a director of the City Savings Bank located at 340 Gay Street. The bank building still stands today.

At the turn-of-the-century the Gay Street Historic District was home to many Jewish immigrants. The district, in a 1895 account, is described as a "hive of 'hand-me-down' and 'sweater' shops ... [with] its windows ablaze with golden legends of ...cabalistic Koshers signs...[home to] the city's Jewry and [an] alien quarter generally" (Query Files, Pratt Library). German and Russian Jews were the major percentage of the work force in the expanding clothing industry (Pope 1984:8). Many fell prey to sweatshop operators who would put them to work in cramped rooms within houses to do piecework for larger clothing firms. North Exeter Street, specifically, was such an area; it became known as a place of "filthy shops, foul odors, and hideous noises" (Brugger 1980:351). By 1920, the garment business had shifted uptown and the workers followed, abandoning the historic district to the further influx of light industry (Pope 1984:8).

By 1902, the Gay Street Historic District had become wholly commercial and light industrial in nature. This area was devoid of freestanding single-family residential dwellings although rental accommodations remained in use above 304 Gay Street. Businesses within the area included furniture making, shirtmaking, freight hauling operations, wholesale hardware companies, and a steel company. These commercial pursuits represented the larger industrial nature of Baltimore and of this particular section of the city at the turn of the century. Because of its relative isolation on the east side of Jones Falls, Gay Street developed as the location of the more noxious commercial industries such as tanneries, large livery services, and the bakery. As these industries developed, so too did other support industries, including hardware stores and wagon supplies. These businesses were geared more towards supplying the surrounding companies than as retail operations for the general public. Most retail stores that were located in this area of Gay Street

moved further east along Gay Street. By the turn of the century, no corner groceries were located within the district; they moved with the residential population to the 500 block of Gay Street.

By 1914, the character of the district changed even further when Jones Falls was filled in between the harbor and northern Baltimore to create the Fallsway. The Fallsway increased the accessibility by automobile to the east and west sections of Baltimore, but it also caused the isolation of this section of Gay Street from the rest of the city. In addition, the 1935 construction of the Orleans viaduct destroyed several businesses and dwellings and effectively cut Gay Street at the northwest corner of Gay and Exeter Streets. After 1935, the area went into a slow decline; the historic district was virtually empty by 1951.

The impact of the automobile produced the most profound changes within the project area after 1930. Cosans (1983:31) described the overall character of the neighborhoods east of Jones Falls as one of "deteriorating and marginal urban land use peripheral to the downtown business district." The built environment comprised "deteriorating commercial and light industrial buildings" (Williams 1997:6). The commercial pattern that was established at the turn of the century continued. The 1930 and 1937 city directories list auto part suppliers, barber supply stores, printing companies, confectioners, and contractors.

During the early 1940s, labor unions moved into the district. The 1942 city directory listed approximately twenty-five labor unions in the area, in contrast to only two in the 1936 directory. By 1940, the government was in the midst of a military build-up in anticipation of America's entry into World War II and companies went into extended production to meet wartime demands. Government quotas and the high demand for labor placed workers in a bargaining position that was unprecedented. Section 7a of the Wagner Act, passed by Congress in 1935, provided the legal right to organized labor unions that did not exist in earlier labor laws. Recognizing their position, many union organizers pressed the advantage to establish unions in industries that had been poorly or completely unorganized. With post-war prosperity and the decline in the

commercialism of Gay Street, many labor union abandoned the district for other commercial areas. By the 1960s, no labor unions remained within the historic district.

The 1951 Sanborn map depicts warehouses, auto part suppliers, and parking garages as located in the district. Listings for this area in the 1950 Baltimore City Directory record a low occupancy rate, with one in five addresses listed vacant. Several city, state, and federal agencies also are located in the area, including an Army Reserve unit at 300 Front Street and the United States Air Force Motor Pool #6590 at 301-17 Front Street, the former location of the Baltimore Transfer Company.

Conclusion

The Gay Street Historic District developed initially as an agrarian area on the outskirts of Baltimore but its location rapidly fostered its commercialization and industrialization. Its proximity to the downtown streets of Baltimore and its harbor created the perfect environment for the development of larger commercial operations. These businesses, rather than providing services for the general public, serviced other businesses within Baltimore. The nature of these businesses gradually forced the residential population of the Gay Street Historic District further east along Gay Street. This created a slow transition from residential to a mixed use area with larger immigrant populations to a neighborhood almost wholly commercial by 1912. Improvements in the accessibility of Gay Street were contributing factors in its decline. Construction of the Fallsway, while creating a much needed north-south route through Baltimore, also by-passed the business districts that traditionally relied on that traffic for business. The construction of the Orleans Street Viaduct also further divided the Gay Street Historic District from the rest of Gay Street by cutting it off at an angle just northeast of Exeter Street. After construction of the Orleans Viaduct, the area went into a slow decline that left the commercial district nearly empty by 1951. The Gay Street Historic District was further delineated by public housing projects, the central post office,

and the creation of the pedestrian mall further north on Gay Street, creating a three block remnant of the commercial corridor that once existed. Its significance as a remnant of the commercial life that once surrounded Gay Street qualifies the Gay Street Historic District under Criterion A for the National Register of Historic Places.

The success of the businesses within the Gay Street Historic District is indicated by the commercial architecture that remains. The commercial buildings within the district represent the transition of commercial architecture from the Victorian Eclectic styles evidenced in 304 and 239 Gay Street, to the Romanesque details of 362-64 Gay Street, to the Beaux Arts Old Town National Bank that signals the beginning of the historic district. These structures represent a rich cross-section of architectural styles at the turn-of-the-century in Baltimore and, as such, are significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Functions(s) and Use(s): Commercial

Know Design Source: None

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1991 *The Baltimore Book: New Views of Local History.* Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.

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Pope, Janet

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R. L. Polk Company

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Places

3994
Survey No. B-~~3449~~
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Baltimore, Maryland
Page 9.2

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company

1902-50 Maps of the City of Baltimore, Volume 3. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, New York, Located at the Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis MD.

Smelser, Marshall

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Williams, Martha

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Boundary Description

The Gay Street Historic District includes all of Gay Street from Fallsway to Exeter Street (218-364 Gay Street) except the hardsurfaced parking lot between 312 and 324 Gay Street; all of Low Street excluding the hardsurface parking lot and the warehouse at 308 on the corner of Low and High Streets and the hard surfaced parking lot on the corner of Low and Exeter Streets; excluding 316, all of Front Street between Low and Gay Streets is included within the historic district. High Street between 310 and 404 is included in the historic district as is Exeter Street between 318 and the Orleans viaduct.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Gay Street historic district were determined by the Baltimore Commission on Historical and Architectural Preservation based on a visual inspection of the buildings older than fifty years located in the area immediately surrounding Gay Street.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

Description

300 North Gay Street is a two-story, steel-frame, blond brick, commercial building set on a masonry wall foundation on the northwest corner of Gay and Front Streets. The rectangular shaped building, constructed ca. 1947, is three bays wide and shares a party wall with 302 Gay Street on its northeast side. The roof is flat with a parapet. There are two single-door entries. The main door is metal-framed with a plate glass light. The second door is a modern door made of metal. The window on the first floor is metal framed with plate glass lights. The second floor has three windows; one is metal framed with three lights, two are narrow metal framed with four lights. A projecting metal and plastic sign on the second floor advertises the most recent business to occupy the building and reads "The Club Sandpiper."

The land on which 300 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it was uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Notebook for Gay Street described a two-story brick store and dwelling owned by Sarah DeWolf and rented by Edward C. Taylor, who operated a restaurant. The 1880 Sanborn Map of Gay Street depicted a three-story building labeled "The Belmont House Restaurant." The 1890, 1902, and 1914 Sanborn Maps of Gay Street also depicted a three-story building at 300 North Gay Street. The three-story building was razed sometime between 1936 and 1946 and the building that currently stands was constructed in 1947 as a small office building. Most recently, a bar and packaged goods store operated at 300 North Gay Street.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Address/Telephone Directories

1914-40	Crescent Wall Paper
1942-46 -	Vacant
1947 -	Flugel & Kalben - lawyers Industrial Bearing Company Mercantile Reality Company Ellsworth Stienberg - lawyer Meyer Steinberg - lawyer
1948-50 -	Flugel of Flugel & Kalben gone - rest the same
1951-52 -	Mercantile Reality Company and the two Steinberg lawyers remain
1953 -	Construction Workers Trust Fund and Mitchell A. Dubow - lawyer added to the two Steinbergs and Mercantile.
1954 -	Construction Workers Trust Fund gone
1955 -	Add Joseph B. Axelman - lawyer
1956 -	Mercantile Reality Company gone
1958 -	Meyer Steinberg gone, add Impronto Enterprises, Inc.
1961 -	Add Robinette & Co., Inc.
1964 -	Robinette and Impronto gone Add Ruben Steinberg and Morris Pietzer - lawyers and Charlson Co, Inc. - furniture suppliers

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

1902 - Volume 3, Plate 254
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 254
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 254

Chain of Title

Walter and Arleen Bumphus to Michael J. Glenn, Jr. (Deed of Trust) SEB Liber 754 folio 164 (1986)

James W. Mayfield, Jr. to Walter and Arleen Bumphus SEB Liber 754 folio 161 (1986)

James and Anne Mayfield to James Mayfield, Jr. WA Liber 3966 folio 826 (1980)

Theodore and Evangeline Constantine to James and Anne Mayfield RHB Liber 3687 folio 15 (1978)

Louis and Rose Sabatino to Theodore and Evangeline Constantine RHB Liber 3094 folio 279 (1974)

Domencia Mirgalia to Louis and Rose Sabatino RHB Liber 2706 folio 225 (1970)

Strew Management, Inc. to Domencia Miraglia (Life Estate with powers) MLP Liber 8726 folio 398 (1952)

Giuseppi and Domencia Miraglia to Strew Management, Inc. MLP Liber 8726 folio 396 (1952)

Description

302 North Gay Street is a ca. 1877-1880 three-story, load-bearing brick building set on a masonry wall foundation with a store front on the first floor. The rectangular shaped commercial building is located on the northwest side of North Gay Street with the west and east party walls adjoining 300 and 304 North Gay Street. The first floor is two bays wide, while the upper floors are three bays. The roof is flat with a parapet. The cornice appears to be made of wood and is decorated with dentils and four brackets. Between each of the brackets are small, decorative floral freizes. A brick interior chimney is visible from the side. Most of the original storefront has been bricked in but there is a modern metal-framed, single door with a transom and oversized sidelights remaining. The sign over the first floor entrance says "Club Sandpiper 2 Bar and Lounge, Package Goods." The side entrance to the upper floors of 302 Gay Street is blocked by a piece of corrugated wood which has a Marlboro Cigarettes sign on it. There are six windows: three are single-hung, metal sash with one-over-one light, and three are metal-framed, nine-over-nine-lights. The windows are decorated with a flat concrete lintels. The building at 302 North Gay Street is Victorian Eclectic in style.

The land on which 302 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it was uncertain if number 302 was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century, however, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Book listed James P. Byrne as the owner of a two-story brick dwelling with a two-story brick back building. Teresa Johnson is listed as the tenant operating a shoe store out of the first floor of the house. The 1880 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicted a three-story building that appears to have the same foot-print as the building currently located at 302 North Gay Street. The 1890 and 1902 Sanborn Maps of Gay Street showed the same building, but it is labeled "Undertaker" in these volumes. The 1914 and 1951 Sanborn Maps of the building showed the same footprint but listed the business as only a store. Most recently, 302 North Gay Street was a bar and package goods store called the Sandpiper 2. Given the similarity between the 1880 Sanborn footprint and the current building, the probable construction date of 302 North Gay Street is ca. 1877-80.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Books

1903-26 -	Edward A. & Agnus Byrne - undertakers
1927-30 -	Charles Barber Shop Jason P. Byrne
1936-7,	
1940, 1942 -	Joseph (Giuseppi) Miraglia - barber
1943-50 -	No listing
1956 -	Vacant
1958 -	Ms. Mary Miraglia
1961 -	Mrs. Domenica Miraglia
1964 -	same but listed as owner.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52

Description

304 North Gay Street is a ca. 1876, three-story, load-bearing, brick commercial building set on a brick foundation with retail space on the first floor and a residence above. The building is two bays wide on the first floor and three bays on the second and third floors. The commercial structure has a western party wall adjoining it to 302 North Gay Street. The rectangular building is located on the northeast side of Gay Street. The roof is flat with a parapet. The cornice appears to be of wood and is decorated with two end brackets with dentils in between. Below the cornice is a tin frieze decorated with swags. The first floor has a decorative wooden storefront with a four-paneled glass display window. The storefront cornice copies the roof cornice in that it has two end brackets with dentils. The two recessed single door entries are wooden with a center single pane of glass and one transom. The facade of the building has three rusticated beltcourses. The six windows are wood-frame with one-over-one lights. The windows on the second floor feature arched window hoods. The third floor windows feature flat window hoods. The building at 304 North Gay Street is Victorian Eclectic in style.

The interior space of 304 North Gay Street consists of a retail area with a storage room at the rear on the first floor and a residential unit on the second and third floors. The residential unit is accessed by a private entrance to the left of the retail entrance. The second floor consists of a front parlor, a second parlor, a dining room, and a kitchen. The third floor contains a front room, a bathroom, and a room at the rear.

The land on which 304 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings, but it was uncertain if this lot was among those developed at that time.

By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century, however, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Notebook indicated that a three-story brick store and dwelling with a two-story back building owned by Mary Sheeler occupied the lot at that time. The 1880 Sanborn Map showing Gay Street illustrated a three-story building similar to the Assessor's description. The 1890 Sanborn Map shows the same building footprint but is labeled "Dyeing." The 1902 Sanborn Map illustrated the same building footprint but gave no indication of the business in operation within the building. The 1914 Sanborn Map indicated that 304 North Gay Street was extended at the back to include a freestanding two-story structure at the rear of the property. The 1951 Sanborn Map indicated no changes in the footprint and did not indicate the business occupying the structure. It is probable that the 304 North Gay Street was constructed ca. 1876 as the basic description of that structure matches the commercial building currently occupying that lot.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Books

1903-13 -	Charles Kerndl - dyer
1914-22 -	unknown
1923-30 -	Baltimore Barbers Service Company
1936-37,	
1940 & 42 -	Charles J. Urban - barber supplies
1943-46 -	Urban Barber Supplies
	Irwin F. Blumenfeld - office
1947-51 -	Irwin Blumnefeld gone

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

1952-4 Urban's Barber Supplies
 Charles Urban on the second floor
1955-56,
1958 - business the same but Anna M. Urban on the second floor
1961 - business still there but second floor vacant
1964 - Wielderhold's Picture Frame and Art Shop

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 254
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 254
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 254

Chain of Title

Anna Urban to Leonard L. Depser and Muriel Burkhardt JFC Liber 1364 folio 389 (1962)

Kaufman Waskins to Charles Urban SCL Liber 5201 folio 63 (1931)

Mark Mortgage Realty Company to Kaufman Waskins SCL Liber 4730 folio 104 (1927)

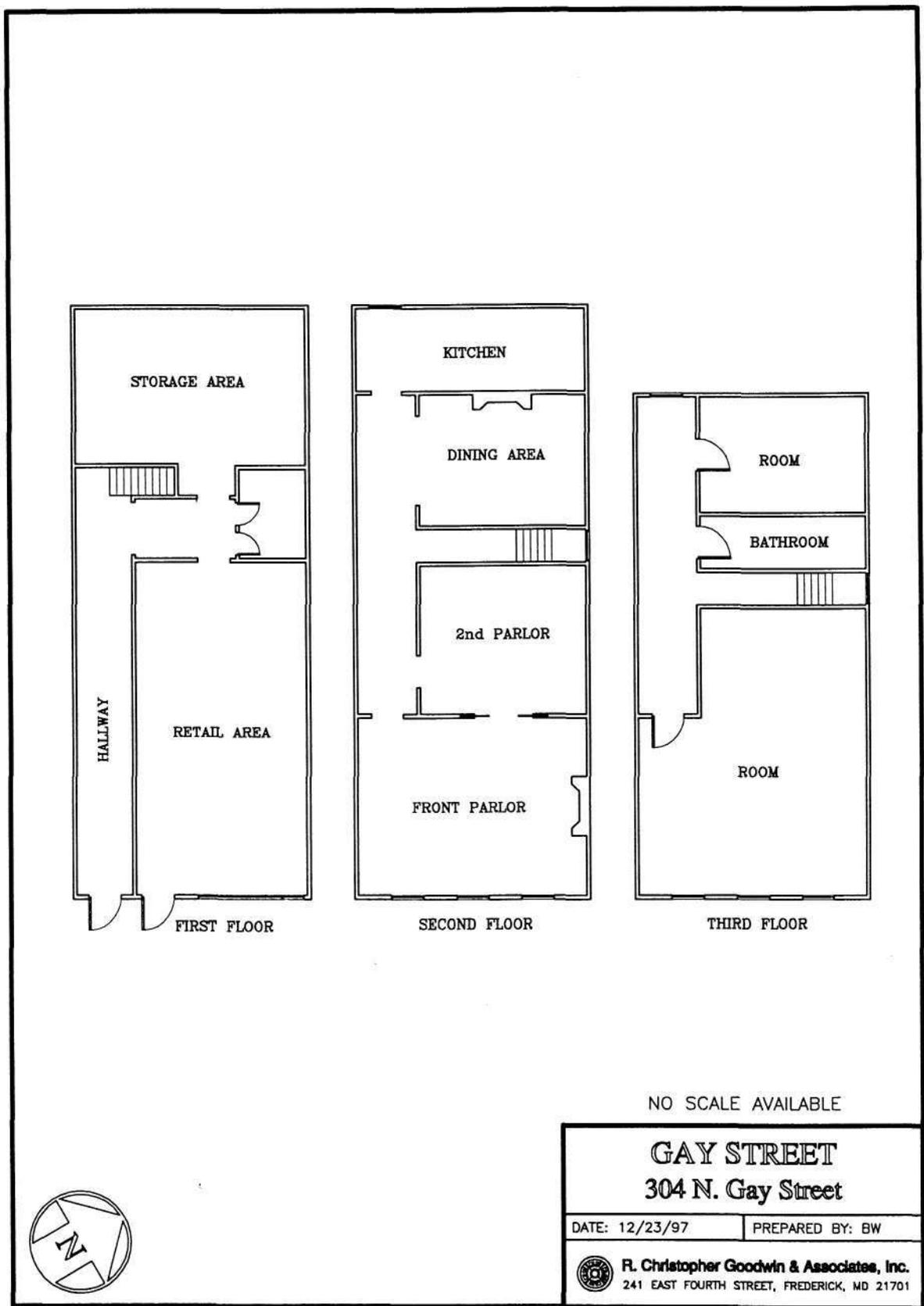
Discher and Waskins to Mark Mortgage Realty Co. SCL Liber 3973 folio 83 (1923)

Herbert S. Townsend to Mark Discher and Kaufman Waskins SCL Liber 3945 folio 232 (1922)

Co-operative Manufacturing and Supply Company to Herbert S. Townsend SCL Liber 3430 folio 49 (1919)

Charles F. Klien to Co-operative Manufacturing and Supply Company SCL Liber 2962 folio 280 (1915)

B-3994



STORAGE AREA

HALLWAY

RETAIL AREA

FIRST FLOOR

KITCHEN

DINING AREA

2nd PARLOR

FRONT PARLOR

SECOND FLOOR

ROOM

BATHROOM

ROOM

THIRD FLOOR

NO SCALE AVAILABLE

GAY STREET
304 N. Gay Street

DATE: 12/23/97

PREPARED BY: BW



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

Description

306 North Gay Street is a three-story ca. 1903-1905, load-bearing, brick commercial building set on a masonry wall foundation. The rectangular shaped structure is located on the northwest side of Gay Street with an eastern party wall adjoining 308 North Gay Street. The first floor is two bays wide while the second and third floors are four bays wide. The roof is flat with a parapet. The cornice is wood and has five brackets with dentils. The parapet has decorative finials at the front corners. The one entry is covered with corrugated wood. The windows that are not blocked with corrugated wood panels are wood-frame one-over-one light. A glass block transom extends across the full facade just above the first floor. The windows on the first floor are plate glass. A flush sign above the entrance still advertises D. Stuart Webb Advertising Services.

The land on which 306 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it is uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century however, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Notebook described a three-story brick store and dwelling owned by Isaac Macks where a clothing store was operated by Mrs. Sophia Freid. The Sanborn Map from 1880 depicted the same building but lists only a store at that location. The 1890 Sanborn Map depicted the same building but with a shooting gallery on the first floor. However, in 1902 the lot was vacant. The 1914 Sanborn map depicted a three-story building at 306 North Gay Street that fills nearly the entire lot. This is the same building which is pictured in a 1905 photograph of the northwestern side of Gay Street and stands at 306 North Gay Street today. By 1951, the Sanborn Map indicated that the entire building was occupied by the D. Stuart Webb advertising company. The sign for the company is still in place over the storefront.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

- 1905-14 - Crucible Steel Company of America
C.D. Heller and Co. - artificial flowers
- 1915-20 - just Heller
- 1921-27 - unknown
- 1928-30 - D. Stuart Webb Letter Service
- 1936 - Universal Liquor Inc. on the first floor, letter service above
- 1937, 1940 - vacant storefront
letter service still in place
- 1942 - Letter service changes to D. Stuart Webb Advertising Service
Storefront occupied by General Vending Services
- 1943-46 - Still the same businesses
Also added is Hooven Automatic Typewriter Agency and Letter Service
- 1947-55 - Only Hooven and Webb businesses remain
- 1956, 1958
- 1961, 1964 - D. Stuart Webb Advertising Service is the only business that remains

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 354

Chain of Title

Edwin Ottenheimer, trustee to Monarch Services CWM, Jr. Liber 4218, folio 279 (1982)

D. Stuart Webb named Edwin Ottenheimer trustee in his will

Emmanuel E. and Bessie K. Ottenheimer to D. Stuart and Emma H. Webb SCL Liber 4867, folio 549 (1928)

George M. Upshur, trustee, to Charles D. Heller RO Liber 2076, folio 49 (1904)
and William G. Dougherty and wife to Charles D. Hellen RO Liber, folio 479 (1904)

Description

308 North Gay Street is a three-story commercial building constructed ca. 1906-1913. The building is located on the northwest side of Gay Street with a party wall adjoining 306 North Gay Street. The building is three bays wide on the first and second floors and four bays wide on the third. The load bearing brick building rests on a masonry wall foundation. The roof is flat with a parapet. The oversized cornice is metal with large dentils. There are two modern metal doors with plate glass windows. Both doors have transoms. The bulkhead is constructed of rusticated blocks. The three-part display window is covered by a metal security gate and has a transom above. Two wood-frame, one-over-one-light windows are located on the second floor. The center window is an oriel with four wood-framed, one-over-one lights windows. All of the windows in the oriel have transoms. Four rounded arch wood-framed, one-over-one light windows are located on the third floor. A brownstone beltcourse is located below the arched windows.

The land on which 308 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it was uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century however, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Filed Notebook lists Mrs. Elizabeth Jessup as the owner and David A. Gorsuch as the tenant. The structure at 308 North Gay Street is described as a two-story brick store and dwelling with a two-story back building and a one-story brick kitchen. The store is listed as unoccupied. The 1880 Sanborn Map of Gay Street illustrated a two-story building at 308 North Gay Street listed as part of the "Green House." The 1890 Sanborn map also listed the same two-story building. The 1902 Sanborn Map however, depicted the lot as vacant as did a 1905 picture of this section of Gay Street. By 1914, the Sanborn Map of depicted a building on the lot. An advertisement that predated the 1914 Sanborn map indicated that 308 was part of the Rice Brothers/City Baking Company complex that spanned from 308-330 North Gay Street. The company closed in 1974 after one hundred and two years of operation. An explosion shortly after the bakery closed destroyed nearly all of the complex, and 308 North Gay Street is the only Rice building that remains from the buildings that once fronted Gay Street.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

No listing prior to 1956
1956-64 - Rice Bakery Surplus Store

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 354

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

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Chain of Title

Herbert D. Schnitzer to James Mayfield SEB Liber 605, folio 490 (1985)

James Mayfield to Alvin Pomerantz SEB Liber 605, folio 494 (1985) Chain dead ends here as there is no description or reference to prior deeds.

Description

332 North Gay Street is a ca. 1890-1904, three-story, load-bearing brown brick commercial building set on a masonry wall foundation. The building is located on the northwest side of Gay Street and its eastern wall adjoins 334 North Gay Street. The first floor is two bays wide and the second and third floors are three bays wide. The roof is flat with a castellated parapet. The base of the parapet features a decorative metal cornice with dentils. The first floor is clad in gray corrugated metal siding across the full facade and up to the sills on the second floor. There are two single-door entries: one is wood-framed with a glass window, and the other is blocked by a metal gate. Wood-frame, one-over-one light windows are featured on the second and third floors. The second floor windows are recessed inside of decorative rounded arches and feature concrete keystones. The third floor windows feature flat arches with concrete keystones. The modern sign above the front door still advertises the "Uptown Tailor."

The land on which 332 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it was uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century however, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Notebook records two buildings with the same street address. The first listed Andrew Banks as the trustee and Dr. R. Sappington, a druggist, as the tenant. The structure was a three-story brick store and dwelling with a three story brick back building. The second structure was owned by the estate of Samuel Brady with Mrs. W. Harris boarding there. This house was described as a three-story brick store and dwelling with a two-story brick back dwelling and a one-story back building. The 1880 Sanborn Map of Gay Street depicted a three-story building labeled "druggist" connected to the building next door which still shared the same address. The 1890 Sanborn Map of Gay Street illustrated a single three-story commercial building with a two-story addition that occupied the entire lot at 332 North Gay Street. The 1902 Sanborn Map depicted the same building footprint, but the 1914 map showed a one-story addition that replaced part of the two-story addition depicted in 1902. The 1951 Sanborn map depicted a second one-story addition attached to the first. The building in this map is labeled "plumbing."

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

1921-28 -	William H. Williams - plumber
1929-30 -	Winans Land and Loan Company, Inc. and Williams
1936-37 -	Vacant
1940,42 -	William H. Williams - plumber
1943-55 -	Williams and George Schwarz(sic) - plumber
1956 -	same and Kenneth Meyers
1958 -	same and Universal Heating and Ventilation Company
1961 -	same, but the second floor is listed as vacant
1964 -	same but the second floor is occupied by Urban Barber Supplies.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

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Gay Street Historic District
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Sanborn

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 354

Chain of Title

Mary E. Schwartz to Jack J. and Jacquelyn B. Schwartz Liber 42, folio 805 (1983)

George and William Schwartz to Samuel and Mary Schwartz RHB Liber 3351, folio 364 (1976)

Loretta P. Strauff to George J. Schwarz(sic) MLP Liber 7359, folio 430 (1948)

Carrie Williams to Loretta Strauff MLP Liber 7351, folio 317 (1948)

Frances Taylor to William H. and Carrie Williams MLP Liber 5838, folio 435 (1938)

Paul M. Burnett, trustee to Frances I. Taylor SCL 5361, folio 374 (1936)

This chain of title dead ends here with a court case between William H. Williams and his wife Jennie. Paul Burnett was appointed as trustee by the court to sell 332 N. Gay Street. He sold it to Frances I. Taylor for \$1.

Description

334 North Gay Street is a ca. 1921, two-story, blond brick building set on a masonry wall foundation. The commercial building is located on the northwest side of Gay Street and shares party walls with buildings at 332 and 336 North Gay Street. The roof is flat with a parapet. The cornice is metal with two oversized end brackets. The first floor facade has been resheathed with a similar but non-matching brick. The single entry features a metal-framed plate glass door. The one window on the first floor is metal framed plate glass. Three modern metal-frame windows with one-over-one-light are located on the second floor. The original window openings have been blocked with non-matching blond brick which has reduced the window to one-third its size. A modern sign in the window reads "Omron."

The land on which 334 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings, but it was uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time.

By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century however, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Notebook for 334 North Gay Street described a two-story brick dwelling owned by Thomas S. Wilcox, who operated a boot and shoe store from his home. The 1880 Sanborn map showed the same two-story structure. The 1890 Sanborn map depicted a three-story commercial building with several one- and two- story additions as well as a two-story building at the rear occupying the lot at 334 North Gay Street. The lot, on the 1902 and 1914 Sanborn maps depicted a vacant lot. The 1951 Sanborn map depicted the same building footprint as the building currently located at 334 North Gay Street.

Baltimore City Directory and Bell Telephone Books

- 1928 - Vacant
- 1929-30 - Sabitino (sic) Brothers - leather
- 1936-37 - Sabitino's and Shoe Workers Union
- 1940 - Vacant
- 1942 - Congress of Industrial Organizations
 Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
 Marine Engineers Beneficial Association No. 5
 National Maritime Union
 State County and Municipal Workers of America Local 197
 Steel Workers Organizing Committee Local Union No. 1224
 Southern Galvanizing Workers
 United Electrical Machine Workers of America
 United Federation of Workers of America
 United Furniture Workers
 United Hotel and Restaurant Workers
 United Label Workers Union of America
 United Mine Workers of America
 United Retail and Wholesale Employees
 United Sugar Workers
 United Theatre and Amusement Workers of America
- 1943-44 - Edgar R. C. Smith - auto equipment

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

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1945-47 - Smith and U. S. Electrical Tool Co.
1948-53 - only Smith
1954 - No listing
1955 - Sterolan Corp. - manufacturer 2nd floor
1956 - Vacant
1958,1961,
1964 - Baltimore Cash Register Exchange

Sanborn Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 354

Chain of Title

Steven A. Keedy and James T. Oyler to Dennis Z. McCrea SEB Liber 1821, folio 198 (1988)

Edward P. Silberzahn to Steven A. and James Oyler WA Liber 3823, folio 663 (1979)

Gertrude and Edward P. Silberzahn to Edward P. Silberzahn RHB Liber 3324, folio 309 (1976)

Edgar R. and Agnes L. Smith to Edward P. and Gertrude Silberzahn JFC Liber 9, folio 396 (1957)

Edgar R. Smith and Co., Inc. to Edgar R. and Agnes L. Smith MLP Liber 9619, folio 582 (1954)

Edgar R. and Agnes L. Smith to Edgar R. Smith & Co. Inc. MLP Liber 7124, folio 95 (1947)

Peabody Heights Building and Loan Association to Edgar R. and Agnes L. Smith MLP Liber 6477, folio 198 (1943)

Irving B. Grandberg to Peabody Heights Building and Loan Association MLP Liber 5766, folio 568 (1937)

Paul Whitcomb & wife to Gaetano Sabatino (sic) (who lost it in bankruptcy court) SCL Liber 4593, folio 166 (1926)

James A. Whitcomb and Virginia Hunter Whitcomb to Paul Whitcomb SCL Liber 3705, folio 78 (1921)
"Together with the buildings and improvements thereupon erected made or being and all..."

Description

336 North Gay Street is a ca. 1881-1889 commercial building located on the northwest side of Gay Street. It shares party walls with buildings at 334 and 338 N. Gay Street. The three-story brick commercial building is set on a masonry wall foundation. The rectangular building is two bays wide on the first floor and three bays wide on the second and third floors. The roof is flat with a parapet. The cornice is metal with oversized dentils. Below the cornice is a polychrome brick pattern of crosses and diamonds. The single entry features a metal-frame plate glass center door. The first floor has a stucco brick veneer that extends across the facade and is a different color than the original brick used. The storefront cornice is modern and made of wood shingles. A sign just below the cornice advertises Charles L. Greer & Co., Inc. Refrigeration, Air conditioning, and Electrical Contractors. Metal-frame, one-over-one-light windows are located on the second and third floors. The two paired windows are centered on each floor and flanked by one single window on either side.

The land on which 336 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it was uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Notebook described a three-story brick store and dwelling with a two-story brick dwelling at the rear of the property owned by the estate of John G. Brians. The 1880 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicted a two-story structure with a gabled roof. The 1890 Sanborn map of this section of Gay Street depicted a three-story building with a shed attached to the rear of the structure. The shed addition disappears in the 1902 Sanborn map, but the building footprint remains the same. The Sanborn maps for 1914 indicated that a hand laundry was located at 336 North Gay Street. In 1951, the maps indicated that the commercial building was a store. The building is now vacant.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

- 1914 - City Hand Laundry
 Griffith & Turner Company - Agricultural equipment
- 1916-22 - just Griffith
- 1928 - vacant
- 1929-30 - Davette Perfumerie
- 1936 - vacant
- 1937 - Associated Service Co. (coin operated machinery)
- 1940, 42 - U.S. Air conditioning and Refrigeration Co.
- 1943-51 - U.S. Air conditioning and Refrigeration Co.
 Atlantic Refrigeration Service
 Kooke-Keg Distributors
 National Refrigerator Service Co.
- 1952 - Kooke-Keg is gone, all the rest are the same
- 1953-56,
- 1958 - vacant
- 1961, 64 - Charles L. Greer & Co., Inc.

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Sanborn Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 354
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 354

Chain of Title

Charles L. and Mary Ellen Greer to John Greer SEB Liber 2471, folio 445 (1990)

Corbett Holding CO., Inc. to Charles L. and Mary Ellen Greer JFC Liber 590, folio 451 (1958-9)

Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust CO. to Corbett Holding Co., Inc. MLP Liber 9480, folio 402 (1954)

James Reary, Jr. to Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Co., trustee under the last will and testament of James Reary, Jr. - deceased (1936)

Isabella Reary to James Reary, Jr. JB Liber 1458, folio 119 (1893)

Earlier deeds not currently available.

Description

338 North Gay Street is a three-story, load-bearing brick commercial building constructed ca. 1891-1901, set on a masonry wall foundation. The rectangular shaped building is two bays wide on the first floor and three bays wide on the second and third floors. The single metal-frame door with plate glass window is set on the corner of the structure and has a metal-frame transom. The first floor facade features a stucco brick veneer. A fixed pink and white plastic awning and four fixed metal-frame windows covered with metal chicken wire are also featured on the first floor facade. The original windows have been replaced with modern wood-framed, one-over-one-light windows that do not fit the original window openings. The excess space has been infilled with red bricks. The cornice is constructed of corbeled brick. At the two front corners of The roof parapet features a concrete urn at each corner. 338 North Gay Street is situated on the northwest corner of High and Gay Streets.

The land on which 338 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it was uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The Tax Assessors Field Notebook for 1876 described a two-story brick store and dwelling with a two-story brick back building owned by Adolph Nachman, a carpet dealer. The 1880 and 1890 Sanborn Maps depicting Gay Street illustrated a two-story commercial structure at 338 North Gay Street. By 1902 a three-story commercial structure had replaced the earlier two-story commercial building. The same building footprint is depicted in the 1914 and 1951 Sanborn maps as a store. The building at 338 North Gay Street now houses a deli that occupies only the lower two floors of the structure.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

1923-30 - Griffith & Turner Co. - relocated from 336 N. Gay Street
1936-37,
1940,
1942-54 - Kahl Brothers Co., Inc. - tinnens supplies, sheet metal supplies
1955-56,
1958 - Vacant
1961,64 - Cimino's Grille

Sanborn Map

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 30
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 52
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 254
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 254
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 254

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Chain of Title

Michael and Zina Vinos to Young, Keith, and Keun Joo Kang SEB Liber 2954, folio 268 (1991)

Frank A. and Sol Cimino to Michael and Zina Vinos SEB Liber 600, folio 82 (1985)

Sol and Margaret Cimino to Frank A. Cimino WA Liber 3916, folio 451 (1980)

J. Charles Gutberlet, trustee for Sydney Star Weil estate to Sol and Margaret Cimino RHB Liber 3410, folio 173 (1976)

Trustees of the Catholic Cathedral Church of Baltimore to Sydney Star Weil SCL Liber 5723, folio 490 (1937)

James A. Malloy to Trustees of the Catholic Cathedral Church of Baltimore RO Liber 2382, folio 319 (1907)

John Malloy and wife to James A. Malloy RO Liber 1688, folio 578 (1897) - This volume on micro film at the Land Records Office but a reader for this size film currently is unavailable.

Description

340 North Gay Street is a two-story ca. 1906-1914 brick commercial building set on a masonry wall foundation located on the northeast corner of Gay Street. The wedge-shaped building is five bays wide with party walls adjoining 342-48 N. Gay Street. The single entry features a metal with a small glass window. The entrance features a one-story brownstone portico with columns set on piers. The portico also features an entablature with dentils, and a balustrade above. The windows on the first floor are covered with ply-wood. The five windows on the second floor are modern metal-frame with one-over-one-lights that do not fit the space of the original arched window openings. Instead, the excess space has been infilled with corrugated wood. The roof is flat with a parapet, and the decorative cornice has fallen off.

The land on which 340 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated that 340 North Gay Street was owned by William Jenkins as part of his Gay Street lot that included "six old frames." By the turn of the century, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The Tax Assessors Field Notebook for 1876 described a three-story brick store and dwelling with a two-story brick back building and a one-story brick wash house owned by John A. McCambridge and rented by Henry Frost. The 1880 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicted the same store. The 1890 Sanborn Map indicated that the same commercial building at 340 North Gay Street was a drug store. The 1902 Sanborn map depicted the same three-story commercial building labeled "Bank." The bank at this location was the City Savings Bank of Baltimore, which had Lewis Rice, one of the owners of the Rice Brother's Bakery, as a member of its board of directors. A 1905 photograph of Gay Street pictured the same three-story building depicted in the 1902 Sanborn map. The 1914 and 1951 Sanborn maps depicted the two-story bank building that currently stands empty at 340 North Gay Street. This indicates that between 1906 and 1914 the current building was constructed by the owners of the City Savings Bank.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

1890 - Drug Store
1898-1940 - City Savings Bank of Baltimore
1942 - International Union of Operating Engineers Local Nos. 36 & 272
1943-56 - Same two unions as well as:
International Union of Engineers Hoisting and Portable Local No. 37
International Union of Engineers Operating and Structural Local No. 272
1958 - only International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 99 AF of L
1961 - Federal Armor Express Inc.
1964 - same

Sanborn Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 32
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 54
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 256
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 231
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 235

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
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Baltimore, Maryland

Chain of Title

Peoples Electric Supply Company to William G. and Sharon Dorman SEB Liber 289, folio 72 (1991)

Clover Horn Co., Inc. to Peoples Electric Supply Company, Inc. RHB Liber 3322, folio 377 (1976)

Dora Menke to Clover Horn Co., Inc. RHB Liber 3242, folio 419 (1975)

T & C Improvement and Development Co., Inc. to Marcus and Dora Menke RHB Liber 2943, folio 624 (1972)

Leona and George W. Dunbar, Sr. to T & C Improvement and Development Co., Inc. JFC Liber 2169, folio (1966)

Federal Armored Express, Inc. to Leona and George W. Dunbar, Sr. JFC Liber 789, folio 208 (1959)

Operating Engineers, Inc. to Federal Armored Express, Inc. JFC Liber 166, folio 528 (1957)

City Savings Bank of Baltimore City to Operating Engineers, Inc. MLP Liber 6258, folio 213 (1941)
"Being the same property which has been owned, used, and occupied continuously by the City Savings Bank of Baltimore City since 1898 at which time it was acquired from John G Becker by deed dated April 28, 1898 Liber RO 1732 folio 381..."

Description

342-48 North Gay Street is a five-story load bearing brick commercial building ca. 1912-1914 set on a masonry wall foundation. The building, constructed ca. 1912-14, is L-shaped and adjoins the north and east walls of 340 North Gay Street. The main entry contains one set of modern double metal-frame doors and glass. The first floor has four fixed windows: one with an air-conditioning unit, one blocked with ply-wood, and two with decorative concrete blocks. The second and third floor windows are blocked with ply-wood. The fourth floor features three sets of paired arched openings with wood-frame, one-over-one light windows. The two remaining windows are tripartite, consisting of one-over-one light windows which conform to the round headed brick arches which top the windows. The windows in each of these groups are divided by wood mullions. The fifth floor has eleven wood-frame arched one-over-one light windows. The roof is flat with a parapet and an oversized painted metal cornice. The sign over the front door advertises "D. Schwartz & Sons Garment Trade Machinery."

The land on which 342-48 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated that 342-48 North Gay Street was owned by William Jenkins as part of his Gay Street lot that included "six old frames." By the turn of the century, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The Tax Assessors Field Notebook for 1876 listed four separate properties at 342-48 North Gay Street. 342 North Gay Street was a two-story brick store and dwelling owned by Henry Wilcox, who operated a hardware business from that building. 344 North Gay Street was a two-story brick store and dwelling with a three-story back building. Edwin Eggileston(sic) owned the building and operated a gas fittings store at that location. 346 and 348 North Gay Street were owned by Henry Tiralla. Both were two-story brick stores and dwellings. 346 had a two-story brick back building and housed a brush making business. 348 had a two-story brick shop and housed a cotton, china, and glass shop. In 1890, 342-48 was still four separate commercial properties. By 1902, two buildings, 346 and 348 had formed one four-story store while 342 and 344 remained independent operations that were three-stories each. By 1912, Robert and Harry Norris had acquired 344 North Gay Street, the last of these four buildings. By 1914, Sanborn maps indicated that the four buildings had united as a wholesale wagon parts supplier. The building is still occupied by Schwartz and Co., garment machinery suppliers.

Directories

1903-10 - R. W. Norris & Sons - occupied 246-8 Gay Street only
1911-61 - R. W. Norris & Sons, hardware suppliers
1964-present - George Schwartz and Co., garment machinery suppliers

Sanborn Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 32
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 54
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 256
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 231
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 235

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

Chain of Title

Samuel and Mary Schwartz to Jack and Jacquelyn B. Schwartz SEB Liber 42, folio 805 (1983)

J. Mayer Willen to Samuel P. and Mary Schwartz RHB Liber 2926, folio 600 (1972)

Exeter-Fayette Reality to J. Mayer Willen RHB Liber 2926, folio 594 (1972)

R. W. Norris and Sons, Inc. to Samuel P. and Irving T. Schwartz, co-partners as Exeter-Fayette Reality Co. JFC Liber 1293, folio 360 (1962)

Harry O. Norris to R. W. Norris and Sons, Inc. MLP Liber 7442, folio 78 (1948)

Robert W. Norris, Jr. to Harry O. Norris SCL Liber 3181, folio 477 (1918)

Robert Kemp Payne to Robert W. Norris, Jr. and Harry Norris of R. W. Norris and Sons RO Liber 2059, folio 503 (1904) - #342 North Gay Street.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Robert W. Norris, J. and Harry O. Norris SCL Liber 2577, folio 54 (1910) - 346-8 North Gay Street.

William M. Eggleston to Robert W. Norris, Jr. and Harry O. Norris SCL Liber 2763, folio 275 (1912) - 344 North Gay Street

Description

354 North Gay Street is a ca. 1903-14, two-story, brick commercial building set on a masonry wall foundation. The rectangular building is two bays wide on the first floor and three bays wide on the second. The eastern wall of the building adjoins 358 North Gay Street. The roof is flat with a parapet. The cornice is metal with two end brackets. The first floor has one modern single-door entry. The facade on this floor has been covered with concrete block and is topped with a flush metal cornice. The second floor has three windows: one is blocked with ply-wood, the other two are modern, one-over-one-light metal-frame windows.

The land on which 354 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated that 354 North Gay Street was owned by a Dr. Bond. By the turn of the century the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The Tax Assessors Field Notebook for 1876 described a three-story brick store and dwelling and a two-story brick dwelling at the back. The 1880 Sanborn Map depicted a similar building to that described in the field notebook. The 1890 Sanborn map indicated a two-story commercial building was in existence at that time instead of the three-story building depicted in the 1880 map. The 1902 Sanborn map depicted a vacant lot. The 1914 Sanborn map depicted a building with a footprint of the building currently at 354 North Gay Street.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

1928-29 -	Star Barber Supplies
1930 -	Automotive Electric Company
1936-7 -	Jacob Rodman Company - soda fountain suppliers
1940-2 -	Acme Chemical Co.
1943-4 -	same and Southern Zinc Supply
1945-50 -	W. W. Grainger Inc.
1951 -	no listing
1952-5 -	Pilot Press
1956 -	vacant
1958, 1961	
1964 -	Electric Motor Supply Co.

Sanborn Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 32
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 54
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 256
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 231
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 235

Chain of Title

Cynthia Boyer to Barbara Mickens WA Liber 3873, folio 740 (1980) Boyer had acquired the property from the Wells family through a series of wills.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

J. W. Harvey to Charles F. Wells SCL Liber 2604, folio 33 (1910)

Virginia Dawson to Rose Harvey SCL Liber 2404, folio 71 (1908) Dawson had acquired the property from the decision of the Circuit Court of the partition suit of G. Howard White et al v. The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore City.

Description

358 North Gay Street is a rough cut granite commercial building constructed in the Romanesque style ca. 1890. The three-story building is two bays wide on the first floor and three bays wide on the second and third floor. The former storefront has been enclosed in concrete blocks that have been painted. The single-door entrance is constructed of metal and features a small glass window. A round headed arch that spans nearly the full width of the facade rests on the first floor piers. The keystone of the arch is carved with a diagonal band and features the date 1885 in the upper right corner and 1898 in the lower left corner. The windows featured in the arch are divided into four segments by wood mullions. The two central windows are wood-frame, one-over-one lights. The side segments are boarded over. The third floor features four wood-frame, one-over-one-light windows. The two center windows are flanked by narrower windows. Metal spandrels are featured between the second and third floors. The narrower one feature single rosettes centered under the flanking windows above. The center panel under the other two windows features a pair of swags. The facade of the building is capped by a decorative cornice featuring egg and dart and wave motifs. Fixed to the two front corners of the parapet are consoles topped with pineapple finials. A pedimented plaque centered on the parapet is inscribed with the words "Old Town Insurance Company."

The land on which 358 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated that 358 North Gay Street was owned by Philip Muth, a baker. By the turn of the century, Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The Tax Assessors Field Notebook for 1876 described a one-story brick and frame store with a two-story brick back building owned by Loney and Brother, a stove dealer. In 1890, the commercial building at 358 North Gay Street was depicted as a three-story store and was occupied by the Old Town Insurance Company. It remained so on the 1902 Sanborn Map as well. The 1914 Sanborn Map indicated that there was a tailoring business on the third floor and a business on the other two floors.

Directories

1921-30 -	J. Salabas & Sons - pawnbrokers
1936 -	pawnbrokers and Guild Manufacturing Company and Automotive Electrical Parts, Co.
1937 -	the Guild is gone the rest is the same
1940 -	Salabas is the only business left
1942 -	no listing
1943-49 -	Salabas Brother Dental Technology Automotive Parts Warehouse
1950 -	Salabas Dental Service
1951-64 -	Electric Motor Supply Company

Sanborn Maps

1880 - Volume 2, Plate 32
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 54
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 256

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

1914 - Volume 3, Plate 231

1951 - Volume 3, Plate 235

Chain of Title

Washington Bible College to Samuel and Mary Schwarz RHB 3641, folio 220 (7.24.78) The chain of title ends here with a lump Leasehold Title granted to the Schwarz's from the Washington Bible College in which no other titles are referenced.

Description

360 North Gay Street is a three-story brick commercial building, constructed ca. 1890 set on a masonry wall foundation. There are two single door entries: one metal with a diamond shaped window and one wood-frame with the glass boarded up. There is a metal-frame, plate glass oriel display window on the first floor centered between the entries. The first floor facade is clad in synthetic siding and topped with a metal cornice. The second floor has four metal-frame, one-over-one-light replacement units that are blocked in at the top by metal siding in order for them to fit the window opening. The third floor also features four metal-frame one-over-one-light windows. Topping these windows are pressed tin panel of dentils. The roof is flat with a parapet and features a metal cornice with oversized dentils.

The land on which 360 North Gay Street stands was part of the original Jones Town settlement authorized by the Maryland Colonial Assembly in 1732. Early nineteenth-century tax records indicated the presence of some farm dwellings but it was uncertain if the lot was among those developed at that time. By 1823, the character of Gay Street and surrounding streets was developing as a residential area with some small commercial enterprises. By the turn of the century, the Gay Street area was almost wholly commercial in nature. The 1876 Tax Assessors Field Notebook described a three-story brick store and dwelling and a three-story back building owned by John Black. The 1880 Sanborn map depicts the same three-story building. By 1890, the Sanborn Map for Gay Street indicated that a three-story commercial building with a two-story and a one-story addition was located at 360 North Gay Street. By 1902, the rear additions had been unified into one three-story building. The 1914 Sanborn Map indicated that the building was used only for storage.

Baltimore City Directories and Bell Telephone Directories

- 1928-30 - no listing
- 1936 - Iron Worker's Union
Winter Brother's Restaurant
- 1937 - restaurant and Yale Goldman, medical supplies
- 1940-42 - restaurant same, Goldman gone,
Painter's Local Union No. 1, AF of L
Structural Iron Worker's Union, No. 16
- 1943-52 - Structural Iron Workers is renamed International Bridge and Structural Iron
Worker's Union No. 16, AF of L, the rest are the same
- 1953-55 - International Union replaced by Riggers, Machinery Movers, and Erectors
Local 748, the rest is the same.
- 1956 - G & S Restaurant replaces Winter Brothers
Painter's Local is renamed Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators,
Paperhangers of America Local No.1 AF of L.
Riggers union is not listed
- 1958 - Same and Riggers Local 748 is back
- 1961 - Only the Brotherhood is listed
- 1964 - Listed as 354-60 Gay Street. The Electric Motor Supply Co. and the
Brotherhood of Painters is listed.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Survey No. B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore, Maryland

Sanborn Map

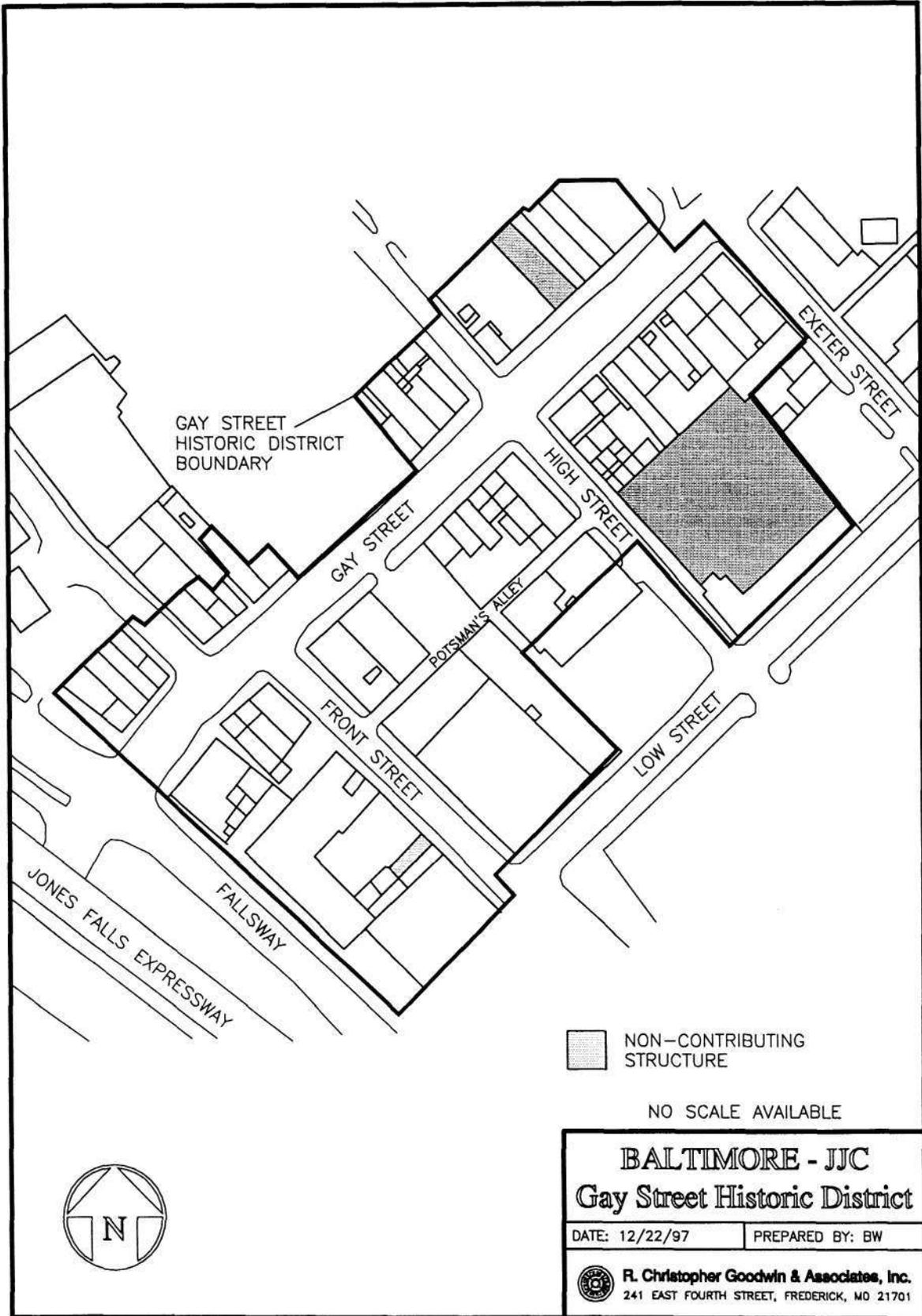
1880 - Volume 2, Plate 32
1890 - Volume 2, Plate 54
1902 - Volume 3, Plate 256
1914 - Volume 3, Plate 231
1951 - Volume 3, Plate 235

Chain of Title

Anna U. Rice to Bernard D. Rice and Walter E. Black, trustees under her last will and testament (1966)
Margaret and Edward Schmeiser and Sarah Smith to Anna U. Rice JFC Liber 163, folio 175 (1957)

G. Van Velson Wolf to Horace T. and Mabel Smith MLP Liber 5895, folio 227 (1939)

Philip E. Wolf to Mabel Wolf Smith SCL Liber 5668, folio 2 (1936) Dead ended here with mention of a 99 year lease from Caleb Smith to John Young dated 2.10.1812.



GAY STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDARY

NON-CONTRIBUTING
STRUCTURE

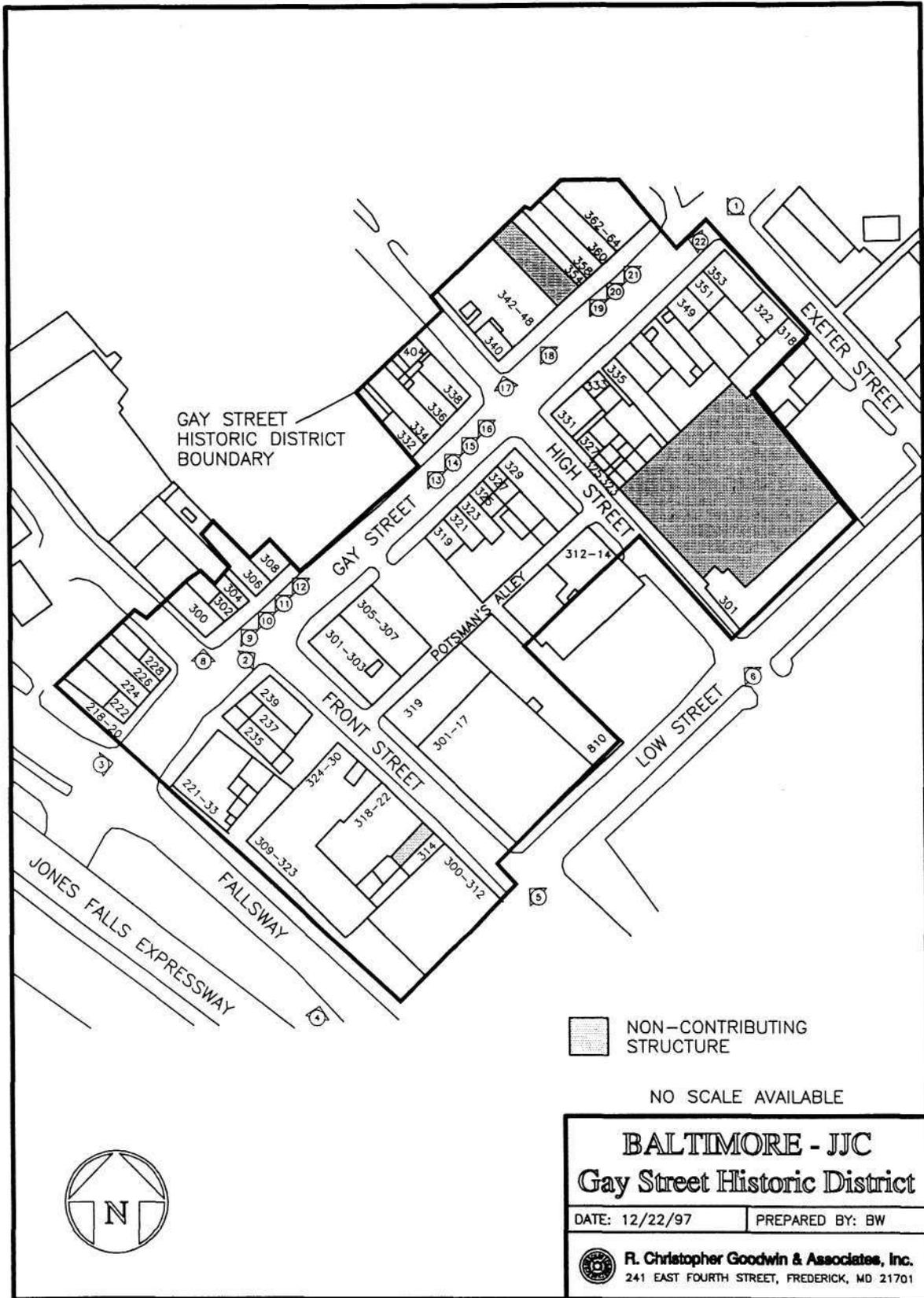
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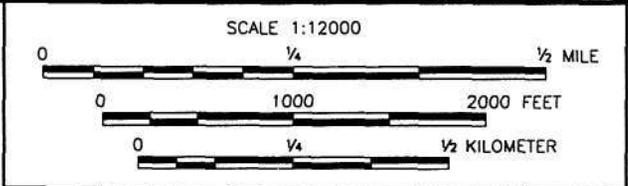
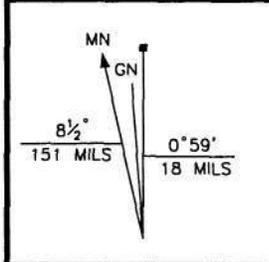
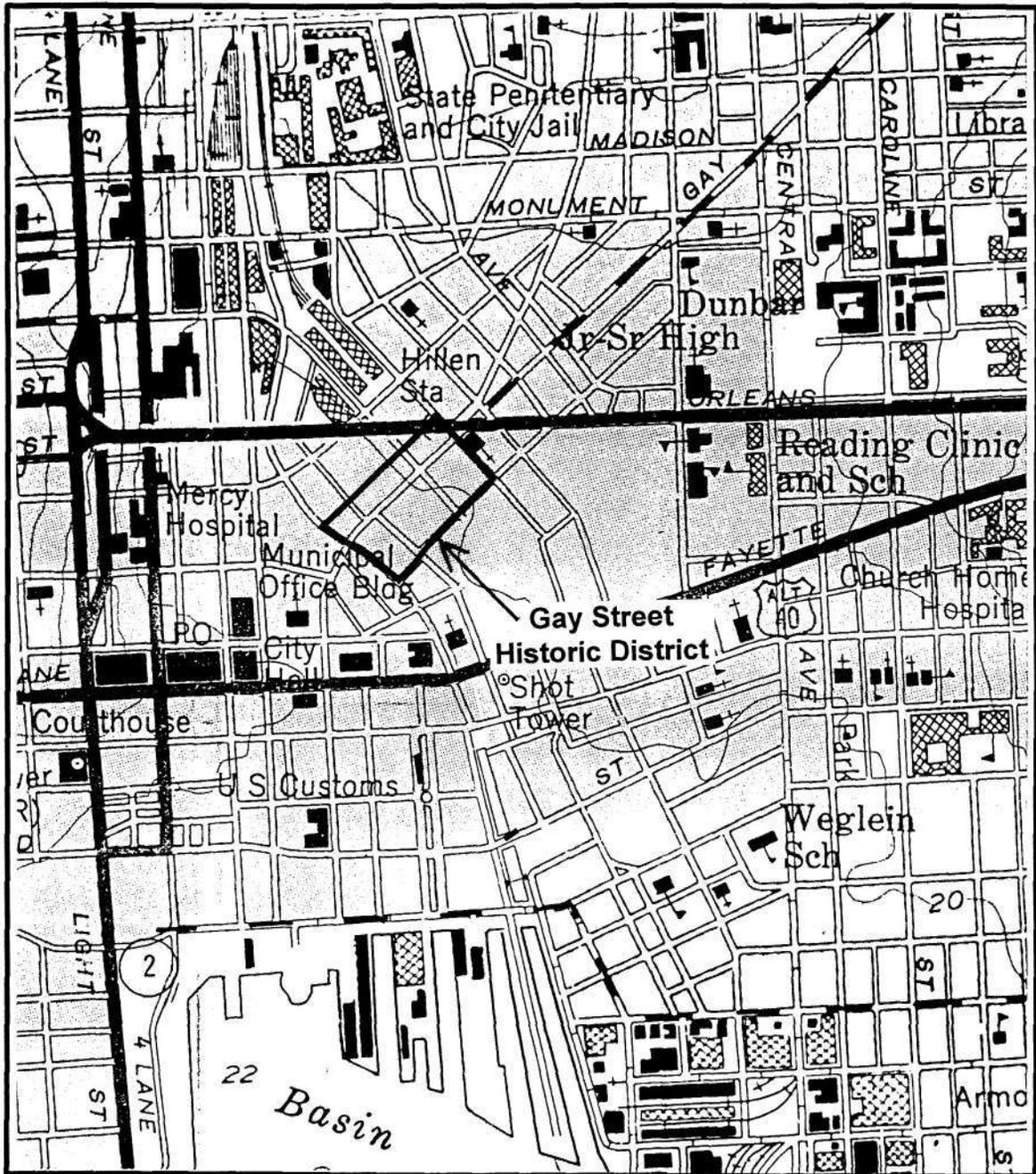
BALTIMORE - JJC
Gay Street Historic District

DATE: 12/22/97 PREPARED BY: BW

 **R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

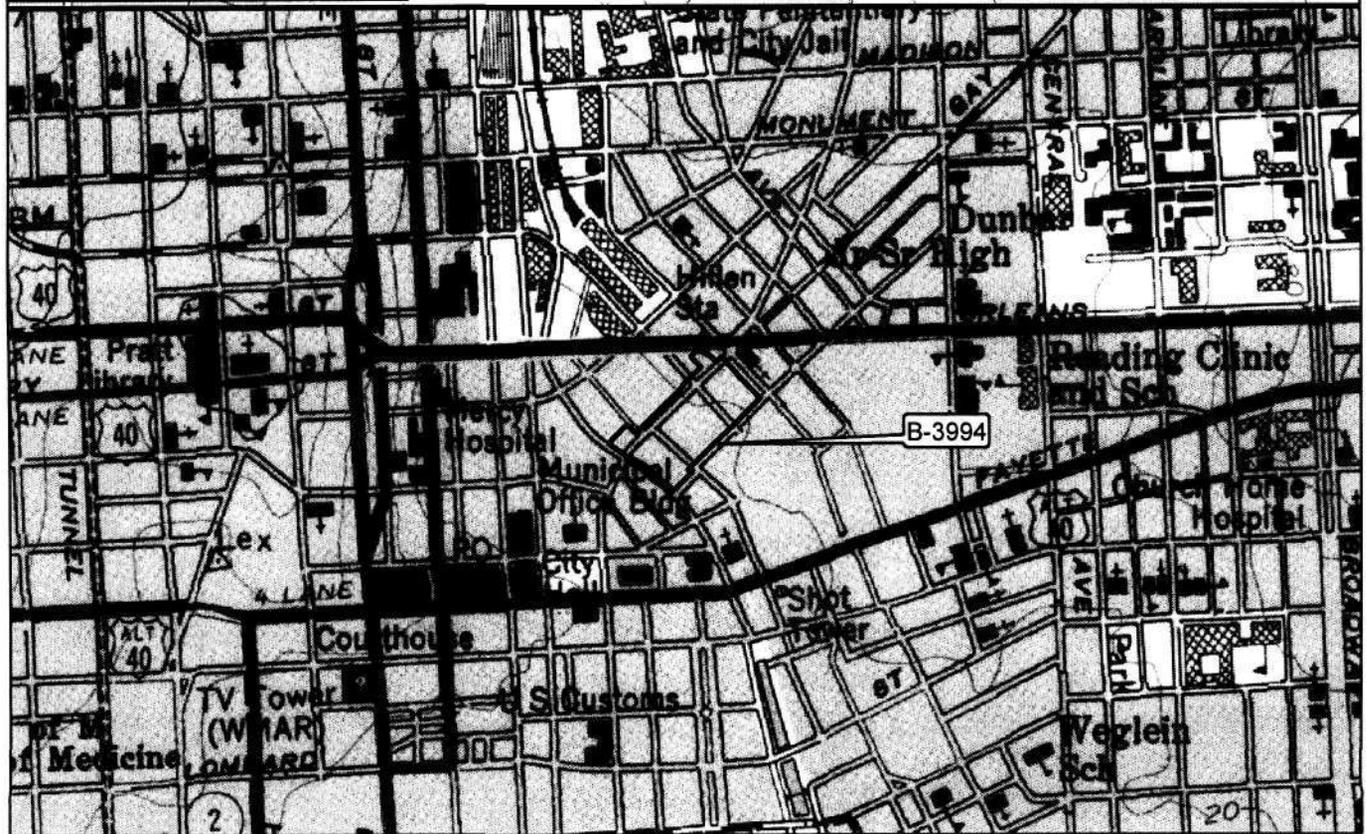
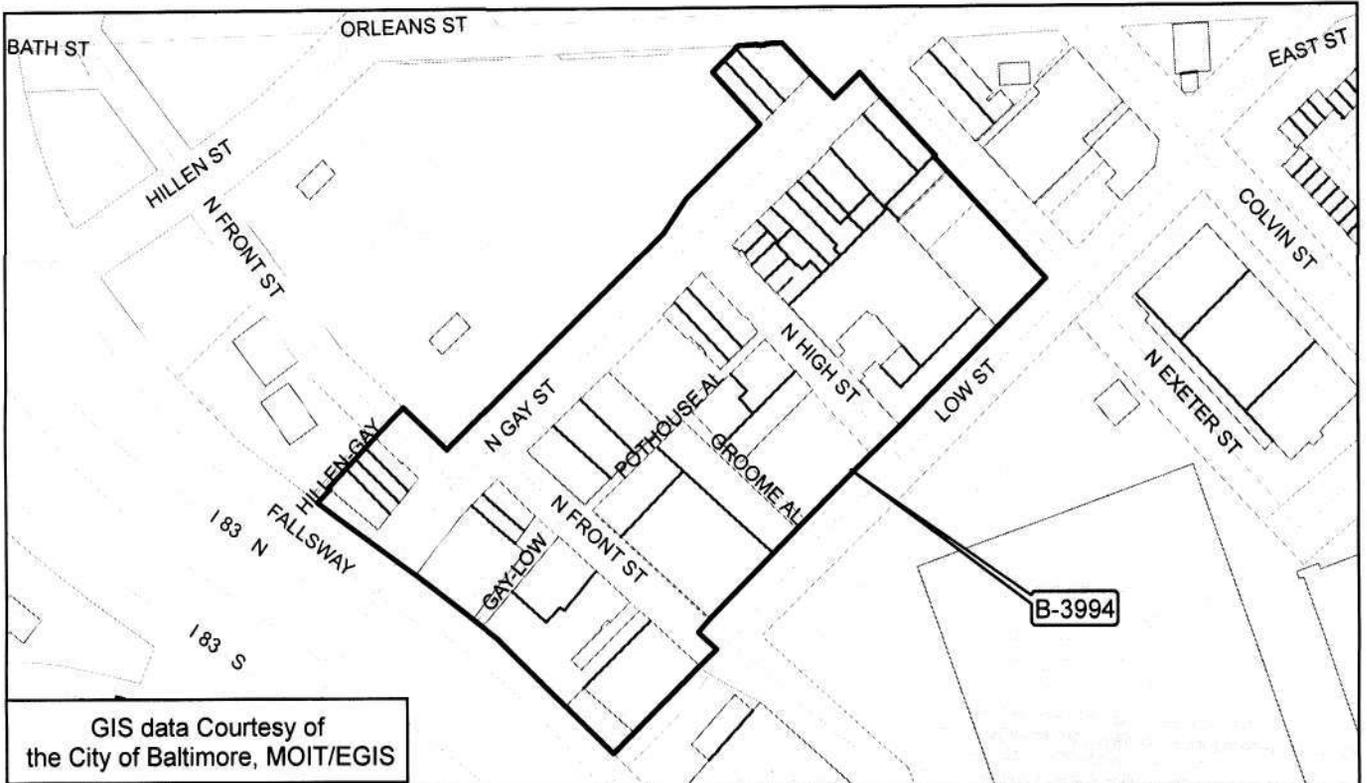






 **R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

B-3994
Gay Street Historic District
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.





B - 3994

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

300 N. GAY ST.

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

12/97

SE FACADE

8:22



CLUB SANDPIPER'S
BAR & LOUNGE
PACKAGE GOODS

304

Marlboro

B-3994

302 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPD

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 302 N. GAY ST.

SANDPIPERS
LOUNGE
STORAGE GOODS

D. S.
Co.

8-3994

304 N. GRAY ST.

GRAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPD

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 304 N. GRAY ST.



B-3994

306 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPD

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 306 N. GAY ST.

ART WEBB
and Son

Custom TAILORS, INC.

ART WEBB and Son



B-3994

308 N. GAY ST.

GRAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPD

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 308 N. GAY ST.



8-3994

332 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2-98

MD - SHPD

VIEW OF 332 N. GAY ST. - SE FACADE



LIT TOWN
TAILOR

DRESS
SERVICES

amazon

CHAS.
HENNINGSEN

B-3994

334 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPO

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 334 N. GAY ST.

CHAS. L. GREER & CO., INC.

REFRIGERATORS • FREE COOLERS • STOVE • GLASS • DISH • TUB • SINK

620 S 2ND
FRESH SA
BREAKFAST • LUNCH
LIQUOR • BEER • WI

B-3994

GAY ST. HISTORIC DIST.

336 N. GAY ST.

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

12/97

SE FACADE

15:22



FRESH SALAD BAR & BUFFET
BREAKFAST • LUNCH • MEMORABLE • CUPPED BEEF & ROAST BEEF
LATELY 1925 147 0000

Downtown Carry Out
Restaurant

W. K. CHURCH

ONE WAY

NO PARKING

B-3994

GAY ST. HISTORIC DIST.

338 N. GAY ST.

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

12/97

SE FACADE

16:22



AUTO SUPPLY

elc

13-4

D. SCHWARTZ
342 GARDNER TRAIL

B-3994

340 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2/98

MD-SHPD

VIEW OF SW FACADE OF 340 N. GAY ST.

D. SCHWARTZ & SONS

342 GARMENT TRADE MACHINERY 348

000
000

000
000

B-3994

GAY ST. HISTORIC DIST.

342-48 N. GAY ST.

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

12/97

SE FACADE

18:22



B-3994

354 N. GAY ST

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPD

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 354 N GAY ST.



B-3994

358 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPO

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 358 N. GAY ST.



B-3994

360 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPO

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 360 N. GAY ST.



B-3994

362-64 N. GAY ST.

GAY ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE, MD

HARRIET WISE

2.98

MD-SHPO

VIEW OF SE FACADE OF 362-4 N. GAY ST.