B-998

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Gunther Brewing Company

other names (B-998), Hamm's Brewing Company

2. Location

street & number 1200, 1211, 1301 S. Conkling St., 3601, 3701 O'Donnell St., East Side S. Conkling St., Rear East Side S. Conkling St. ☐ not for publication

city or town Baltimore ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Baltimore City code 510 zip code 21224

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 of certifying official/Title — Date 11-12-02

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

Gunther Brewing Company (B-998)
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
10	2	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 (1955 Warehouse in Canton Historic District)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE: processing
COMMERCE/TRADE: business
TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)
RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE: processing
INDUSTRY: industrial storage
COMMERCE/TRADE: business
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne,
Corporate International Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick, limestone, fieldstone, concrete
walls	Brick, concrete block, glazed block, glass, metal
roof	Asphalt
other	Limestone, fieldstone, marble, granite, glass, steel, aluminum, metal, flagstone

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

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Gunther Brewing Company complex, now the plant for Tulkoff's Horseradish, occupies a large site roughly shaped like a quarter circle immediately east of the Canton Historic District in Baltimore, Maryland. The numerous buildings on the site were constructed from 1900 to 1963. There are 15 masonry buildings on the site in ruinous to good condition. When the brewery ceased operations in 1978, large portions of the rear walls of some buildings were demolished to facilitate salvage. No equipment from the brewery remains in the complex. Because of the continual reworking of buildings on the site, the complex as a whole offers a palimpsest depicting the history of the brewery over a one hundred year period. Because of the extraordinary significance of the brewing industry to the history of Baltimore and its economy, the period of significance of the complex extends to 1960, the date the local operation was sold to a national brewery.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Gunther Brewing Company, now the plant for Tulkoff's Horseradish, occupies a large site roughly shaped like a quarter circle that extends over three city blocks. The site is bounded by O'Donnell Street on the north, Conkling Street on the west, and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad on the south and east. City streets like Elliott and Toone that once extended east through the complex have now been closed. A large 1955 warehouse, included in the resource, stands on the west side of Conkling Street across from the quarter circle site and lies within the Canton Historic District. The grade along Conkling Street slopes from north to south, often exposing an additional story on the southern facades of the buildings.

Gunther Brewing Company is situated in a mixed residential/industrial neighborhood typical of the Canton Historic District immediately west of the site. The National Brewing Company (B-996) is located across O'Donnell Street north of the Gunther Brewing Company. Rowhouses, the 1955 Gunther Brewing Company Warehouse, and the parking lot for a broom factory are located west of the brewery across Conkling Street; a tank farm is situated to the south; and rail tracks to the east. This brewery complex, active from 1900 to 1978, contains 15 components:

- 1900 Brewhouse
- Boiler Room
- Stable/Ice Plant
- Old Office Building
- Wash House
- Shipping & Bottling Building
- Racking/Wash Room
- White-Seidenman Warehouse
- 1936 Brewhouse
- Stock House (1949)
- 1950 Brew House
- 1955 Office Building
- 1955 Warehouse
- Blue & White Structure
- Tulkoff Factory & Warehouse

In general, this description has developed an analytical framework based on visual distinction to help the reader understand this complicated resource. Because of the manner in which the complex was continually altered over the years and the interconnections within the brewery, some of these components conform to the National Park Service (NPS) definition of individual buildings. Others are clearly parts of larger wholes.

In terms of the NPS definition of an individual building, the following components together constitute individual buildings:

- Racking/Wash Room - these components are interconnected.
- Blue & White Structure and 1949 Stock House - the Blue & White Structure is an addition to the 1949 Stock House.
- 1900 Brewhouse, 1936 Brewhouse, 1950 Brewhouse - these interconnected components constitute a single building comprised of the early brewhouse and subsequent additions that expanded its functional capacity.

1900 Brewhouse

The ca. 1900 Brewhouse is a 5-story brick, ell-shaped Romanesque Revival-style building. Situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Conkling and Toone Streets (Toone is now closed), the building has been altered and adapted over the years. It displays a variety of window openings including segmental arched, round arched, and rectangular. More recent large, square openings under steel beams house industrial steel sash. Many of the window openings, particularly on the north side of the building, have been blocked in. Decorative brickwork includes arches, projecting piers corbelled out from the building, a belt course above the 1st floor, and an elaborate corbelled cornice. A stone water table extends around the building. Massive HVAC and refrigeration equipment sit on the roof of the building.

A ca. 1910 2-story, brick Ice Plant extends east from the main block of the building, connecting the Brewhouse with the Boiler Room.[1] The Ice Plant is detailed to match the larger Brewhouse. The 1900 Brewhouse also abuts the 1-story Wash House attached to the north end of the main block and the 1936 Brewhouse attached to the north end of the Ice Plant. Two bridges clad in corrugated aluminum extend from the southwest corner of the 2nd floor of the building. One bridge connects with the 1955 Warehouse across Conkling Street; another bridge extends across the internal drive to the Shipping & Bottling Building at the south end of the site. The 1900 Brewhouse and its associated additions are vacant and in fair condition.

Boiler Room

The Boiler Room is a compound 1 and 2-story, rectangular-shaped, brick building that has been extensively altered over the years. The Boiler Room is situated adjacent to the Ice Plant at the east end of the 1900 Brewhouse along the former Toone Street. The 1-story section of the building is on the south; the 2-story on the north. The compound building includes the 1-story 1900 Boiler Room at the southeast corner, the ca. 1930 1-story brick hyphen that attaches the 1900 Boiler Room to the Ice Plant, and the 2-story Cooper Shop/Boiler Room at the north end of the rectangle. The stack is situated immediately north of the Cooper Shop/Boiler Room. Although the Boiler Room is detailed in a more utilitarian manner than the Brewhouse, it displays decorative brickwork including projecting brick piers terminating in a corbelled cornice and stone sills. This building has been extensively reworked to accommodate changing functions. In the early 1930s, the Cooper Shop was converted to a Boiler Room (now the Cooper Shop/Boiler Room); the 1900 Boiler Room then became a carpentry shop. The results of this functional transformation can be seen in the survival of the Cooper Shop's monitor roof, the 2nd story on the east facade of the Cooper Shop/Boiler Room, and in the blind bay at the location of the 1900 stack on the east facade of the building.

The southern section of the Boiler Room has square window openings; the northern section has blocked-in segmental arched openings on the 1st floor. Industrial sash windows have been inserted on the 2nd floor. The blind wall between the two sections corresponds to the location of the Pump House (see attached 1951 Sanborn Map). A second, 1-story Pump House on the north side of the Boiler Room has been demolished and its site used for parking. The Boiler Room is vacant and in fair condition.

[1] The 1914 Sanborn Map indicates that this building housed a "100 ton ice machine with cooling coils."

Stable

The Stable is a rectangular-shaped, 1-story brick building sandwiched between the site of the demolished Pump House north of the Boiler Room and the Blue & White Structure. The 1901 and 1914 Sanborn Maps show that this building had its origins as a steel frame stable with concrete floors. The southern half of the building is gone; only the perimeter walls of the northern section remain. The roof is collapsing. The intact west wall of the building displays projecting brick piers and infilled openings with segmental arches. Comparison of the 1914 and 1936 Sanborn Maps suggest that the building was expanded slightly to the west when it was converted to an ice plant. The earlier east wall that remains has been heavily reworked. Because of its condition, the integrity of this building has been lost. It no longer contributes to the significance of this resource.

Old Office Building

A two-story, irregularly-shaped, brick building attached to the south side of the 1949 Stock House is comprised of two earlier buildings unified by a 1947 facade. This compound building encompasses four elements: a 2-story office (ca. 1900), a small addition to the south side of the 2-story office, a second 2-story office north of the 1900 office, and a 1940s addition that extends out from the east of the 1900 office. (See aerial photograph showing footprint of older structures.) Both the small addition and the 2-story north office building likely date to the early 1930s.

The corporate modern style west facade, which faces onto Conkling Street, features two sets of ribbon windows with marble panels, a limestone foundation, a simple, limestone rectangular entry surround, and shallow limestone coping around its flat roof. The fenestration pattern of the west facade relates to the two older buildings that the 1947 facade unifies. One-over-one windows, which are in ruinous condition, display lambs tongue stops.

On the south, the wall of the 1900 office and its south addition are still intact. This wall features brick corbelled cornices and rectangular window openings below brick segmental arches. The rounded corner and simple detailing of the more recent brick addition on the east suggests that it may date to the 1947 remodeling. The building is vacant and in such deteriorated condition that the interior could not be accessed.

Wash House

The Wash House is a rectangular-shaped, 1-story brick structure topped by a flat roof with limestone coping. The south facade of the building adjoins the 1900 Brewhouse; the rear (east) facade adjoins the 1950 Brewhouse. The Wash House, constructed around 1910, appears to have been altered during the wave of new construction at the brewery during the 1930s. The Conkling Street facade (west) has been reworked while the north facade facing the interior of the complex remains relatively unchanged. There is a granite water table on the Conkling Street (west) façade and a brick water table on the north. The entrance to the building is housed within a brick arched surround on the north facade. This facade displays window openings below brick segmental arches, a corbelled cornice, and other arched door openings, now infilled with brick. On the west facing Conkling Street, rectangular window openings have been inserted below a brick soldier course. Projecting brick piers are topped with pyramidal pinnacles. The limestone coping and pinnacles suggest that the roof line of this building was altered at the time the west façade was reworked. Traces of a former basement can be seen in granite sills below the water table at the south end of the Conkling Street (west) facade. The interior of this building, which is occupied, could not be accessed; its condition has not been evaluated.

Shipping & Bottling Building

This building has been denoted as the Shipping & Bottling Building to assist in distinguishing it from the other warehouses on the site. The Shipping & Bottling Building is a trapezoidal-shaped, compound brick building situated at the south end of the site. The building,

which is largely 1-story in height, is the result of a series of additions and expansions taking place from the early to late 20th century; most of the building was complete by the time of the 1936 Sanborn Map. Two corrugated metal bridges extend from the north wall of the building - one to the 1900 Brewhouse and the other to the Tulkoff Factory and Warehouse. The interior of the building has been extensively altered and consists largely of open plan space with an exposed structural system.

The oldest portion of the Shipping & Bottling Building is undoubtedly its northwest corner, which still displays a round arched opening with decorative brickwork on the north wall. This structure was the Bottling House and first appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map. The most recent addition has been constructed along the east side of the building. The south wall, presently entirely obscured by vegetation, housed loading docks serving the adjacent rail tracks. With the exception of the recent easternmost section of the building, the exterior walls have been extensively altered over time to accommodate the changing function of the building. Window openings have been expanded into loading bays, infilled, or changed to entrances. Numerous skylights provide light within the building. A guardhouse and raised entrance have been added to the north facade in recent years. Despite these changes, the Shipping & Bottling Building still retains integrity as an important functional element within the Gunther Brewing Company complex. The degree to which it has been continuously altered reflects the importance of its location along Conkling Street and its adjacency to the rail tracks as well as its critical functional relationship to the other elements of the complex. The Shipping & Bottling Building is presently used for warehousing and is in fair condition.

Racking/Wash Room

The 1-story Racking/Wash Room opposite Elliott Street faces a loading area serving the north end of the site. The rectangular building is comprised of two roughly square components: a stone and concrete block Racking Room on the west and a steel frame Wash Room on the east. The west facade of the Racking Room along Conkling Street consists of a blind brick wall recessed above a corbelled brick water table. The wall is topped with a stepped parapet with a concrete coping and corbelled brick cornice. Two narrow, slit windows are placed below a soldier course. The east facade of the building (Wash Room) also features a stepped parapet but is clearly detailed as a secondary facade. A small brick addition extends from the north end of this facade, which has window and door openings.

Loading bays extend across the north facade of the building. A metal canopy, possibly dating to the construction of the building, projects from the west end of the north facade adjacent to Conkling Street. The south side of the building, which adjoins the 1949 Stock House and Blue & White Structure, is entirely obscured by these two taller buildings.

The interior of the Racking Room and Wash Room consists of open plan space with a concrete block wall separating the two interconnected spaces. The Wash Room has a structural system comprised of an exposed concrete slab supported by closely spaced exposed I-beams. In the Racking Room, metal trusses support the roof structure. Tulkoff Horseradish presently uses a portion of this building for warehouse space. The Racking/Wash Room is in fair condition.

White-Seidenman Warehouse (W.S. Warehouse)

The White-Seidenman Warehouse, constructed on the site of a brick stable, reworked earlier buildings into a garage. Because of the sloping site, the southern end of the 1-1/2 story rectangular brick building rests on a raised basement. The north facade of the building, which faces O'Donnell Street, incorporates the facades of earlier buildings on the site. The rest of the building appears to date from the early 1920s. The western portion of the W.S. Warehouse adjoins the 1955 Office Building. (The flagstone patio wall associated with the 1955 Office Building continues along the base of the west wall of the W.S. Warehouse.) The W.S. Warehouse has lintel and spandrel construction and a gambrel roof with skylights supported by steel trusses. Brick walls appear to have been white-washed or painted. The absence of white wash on the upper portion of the north and west facades shows how the wall was raised to accommodate the roof. With the exception of the north facade, which was part of the earlier stable, the building has square, industrial sash windows.

The north facade is an intriguing remnant of earlier buildings. A stacked pediment has been applied above the 5-bay, 2-1/2 story brick facade. The 5 bays of the facade display alternating cornice levels and are separated by projecting piers. Each bay has graduated window openings below segmental arches and elaborate corbelled cornices. While openings have been blocked in, multiple-pane sash survives on the interior of the building. Five of the 10 windows on the 1st floor have been shortened with decorative brick infill panels below wood sills. A large loading-bay topped with a steel I-beam has been inserted in the 2nd bay from the west.

The interior of the building is open plan, full-height space. Mezzanines, frame and concrete block offices, and enclosed paint rooms are set within the building. Interior walls have been plastered. The building is vacant and in fair condition.

1936 Brewhouse

Gunther Brewing Company constructed the 1936 Brewhouse to accommodate post-Prohibition demand for their product. The 1936 Brewhouse is a 4-story, brick structure sandwiched between the 1900 and 1950 Brewhouses. It has only one facade, which faces east into the interior of the complex. The 1936 Brewhouse is of reinforced concrete construction with industrial steel sash windows placed between brick piers and spandrels. The interior, which once housed large tanks (now gone), consists of exposed structural elements. The original north wall of the 1900 Brewhouse is visible within the 1936 Brewhouse. The building is vacant and is in fair condition.

Stock House (1949)

The 1949 Stock House is an 8-bay, 7-story, flat-roofed brick building facing west onto S. Conkling Street. The Old Office is attached to the south side of the larger building; the 3-story Blue & White Structure (1960) is attached to its east side. The entrance and stair tower for the 7-story steel frame building are situated in the southwest corner and can be read through a pattern of windows at the south end of the west facade. The entrance features a stylized Gibbs surround. The largely blind street facade is articulated by projecting brick piers. The 7th floor has one window opening per bay tied together by brick banding and a concrete sill course between the piers. Signage consisting of a single letter per bay is attached above the windows. The building is vacant and in fair condition.

1950 Brewhouse

The 1950 Brewhouse is an irregularly massed, 6-story brick building situated between the Wash House and the 1936 Brewhouse. Because it is the tallest building on the site, all 4 facades are visible even though the building is situated at the center of the complex off the street. The fenestration pattern of the building, which displays the asymmetrical massing, blind brick walls, ribbon windows, flat roofs, and lack of ornament associated with the 20th century modern movement, expresses functions housed within the building. Large, multi-story windows denote locations of tanks. Massive HVAC piping and equipment rise above the roof of the building. Like many of the other production-related buildings on the site, windows have been removed to salvage equipment. The 1950 Brewhouse is vacant and in fair condition.

1955 Office Building

G.B.S. Brewing constructed a 2-story, ell-shaped, International style, brick and glass office building at the corner of O'Donnell and Conkling Streets. The steel frame, 23,000 sq. ft. building features a 4-story signage pylon reminiscent of Raymond Loewy's widely published plans for International Harvestor showrooms. Because of the sloping site, the southern end of the flat-roofed building is 3-tories high. The east end of the ell along O'Donnell Street adjoins the W.S. Warehouse.

The ell-shaped brick building features a projecting curtain wall on the 2nd floor west of the pylon. This element appears to have been designed to "float" above the more solid, brick section of the building. Although bands of windows appear in the more solid 3-story

section of the building, brick corners have been maintained. On the east end of the 2nd floor north wall facing O'Donnell Street, ribbon windows are set within a thin, limestone surround with vertical, metal spandrels. Small, high windows, denoting a climate-controlled interior, light the 1st story brick portion of the building. The "floating" 2nd floor features a blind north wall, formerly used for signage, and glazed curtain walls. The curtain walls are comprised of aluminum windows and metal spandrel panels.

The narrow, rectangular pylon has been faced with metal, now painted. A metal screen adjacent to the pylon obscures rooftop HVAC equipment and now bears additional signage. The marble water table and planter on the north facade and at the northwest corner of the building are in very poor condition. The 1955 Office Building features a breezeway along its south façade. This breezeway connects to the W.S. Warehouse. A coursed ashlar retaining wall sets off a narrow, patio area at the center of the U formed by the 1955 Office Building and the W.S. Warehouse.

The interior plan of the building consists of double-loaded corridors opening to either side of the corner lobby. There are stairs at the south end of the lobby, at the south end of the building, and on the exterior of the south wall of the portion of the building along O'Donnell Street. An elevator tower has been added to the east side of the south wing of the building. The interior, which has been altered to accommodate a school, consists of recent finishes like speed base and dropped ceilings. The Office Building is now vacant and in fair condition.

1955 Warehouse

A 1-story steel frame and concrete block, brick-faced, corporate international style warehouse constructed in 1955 is the only building in the Gunther Brewing Complex situated on the west side of S. Conkling Street. The building is bounded by Elliott Street on the north, Conkling Street on the east, and Toone Street on the south. Because of its location on the west side of Conkling, the warehouse is situated within the Canton Historic District.[2] Pedestrian entrances are located within the east (Conkling Street) and north facades; the entire south facade facing Toone Street is devoted to loading bays.

Brick curtain walls are topped by a shallow limestone coping. Ribbon windows with multiple pane sash are inserted within each facade; the ribbon window on the south facade is detailed as a transom above the loading dock. Limestone panels are set within the window band. The primary pedestrian entrance on the Conkling Street (east) facade is set within a rectangular panel at the south end of the ribbon window. A stair tower and corrugated aluminum bridge connect the warehouse with the 2nd floor of the 1900 Brewhouse. The same corrugated aluminum appears in the panel associated with the entrance. Steel stubs projecting from the roof show that the building was designed for vertical expansion. The 1955 Warehouse is still in active use; the interior of the building was not inspected.

Blue & White Structure (ca. 1960)

This 3-story, steel frame, glazed block structure is situated immediately south of the Racking/Wash Room. Its north facade adjoins the Racking/Wash Room facility and its west facade adjoins the 1949 Stock House. While the structure of this building is intact, much of its east wall was removed to permit salvage of tanks, now gone, that ran the full height of the building.

The structural system is the most striking feature of the interior of the building since the tanks and large expanses of floors have been removed. Finishes include glazed tile walls and terra cotta floor tiles. The building is vacant and in fair condition.

[2]The 1955 Warehouse does not contribute to the Canton Historic District because it was constructed after the period of significance of the district.

Tulkoff Factory and Warehouse

The most recent building on the site is the Tulkoff Factory and Warehouse, constructed ca. 1964. This ell-shaped, compound building is composed of a 1-story white concrete block building and a 1-story red concrete block warehouse. A corrugated metal bridge connects the Warehouse to the Shipping & Bottling Building. The Warehouse walls are largely blind; there are window openings within the white building. Pedestrian entrance to this structure is situated near the center of the south wall of the white building. This building is still in active use as a food processing facility, office, and warehouse. The Tulkoff Factory and Warehouse, which is in good condition, is outside the period of significance of the resource and does not contribute to the historic significance of the complex.

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)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1900-1960

Significant Dates

1900: George Gunther, Jr. Brewing Company founded
1920: Prohibition begins
1933: Prohibition ends
1960: Hamm's Brewing Company buys Gunther Brewing Company

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Otto Wolf: architect, 1900 buildings
Walter Kidde Company: architect, Blue & White Structure

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:
Baltimore Museum of Industry Research Center

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Gunther Brewing Company, a complex roughly bounded by O'Donnell Street on the north, Conkling Street on the west, and railroad tracks on the south and east, is situated immediately to the east of the Canton Historic District. Formerly outside Baltimore City limits, the site has been associated with the storage and production of beer since the 19th century. The Gunther Brewing Company meets National Register Criterion A because of its long association with brewing, an important Baltimore industry closely linked with Baltimore's dominant German population. It illustrates how the brewing industry evolved through changing technology, consolidation of operations, Prohibition, and the modern post-prohibition era. The Gunther Brewing Company was the second largest brewery in Baltimore by 1959, when it produced 800,000 barrels per year and employed approximately 600 people.[3] Because of the exceptional local importance of brewing and the long survival of the Gunther Brewing Company under local control, the period of significance of this resource extends to 1960. Hamm's Brewing Company, a Minneapolis concern, bought the Gunther Brewing Company in 1960, and the quality and quantity of production at the brewery began a slow decline culminating in the closure of the brewery in 1978.

[3] William J. Kelley, *Brewing in Maryland* (Baltimore, 1965), 496, 503. The National Brewing Company was the largest brewery in Baltimore.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

THE BREWING INDUSTRY IN BALTIMORE

Brewing in Baltimore During the 19th Century

Baltimore's growing German-born population fueled the development of breweries in the 19th century.[4] By the 1850s Baltimore's German community was well established, encompassing all social classes and occupations. Baltimore's sea routes to Bremen, Germany provided a strong bond between the two cities. Baltimore served as a major point of German entry into the United States; Germans made up over half the foreign immigration to the city in the mid-19th century.[5] One in four white Baltimoreans was born in Germany, and of the others, half were of German descent.[6] The German community's major cultural impact on the city ranged from German American public schools to music to religion to political thought. "The most important influence, perhaps, was that the German community introduced new enjoyments and popular festivals," not the least of which was the brewing and enjoyment of lager beer.[7]

Lager beer, a traditionally German drink that was first produced in the U.S. in the 1840s and gradually became America's national beer style, depended on yeasts that ferment on the top of the fermenting tank. Unlike the ales associated with Britain, which required somewhat warmer temperatures for their bottom-fermenting yeast, lager beer had to be laid away or lagered at near-freezing temperatures for several weeks after primary fermentation. Thus lager beer could be made only in winter months. To extend the production season, brewers dug cellars that could be kept cool, and they often lined the cellars with ice cut from lakes to extend the lagering further.

Baltimore's first commercial brewery seems to have been the 1748 establishment of John and Elias Barnitz, German immigrants from York, Pa. By the 1860s there were 22 breweries in the city.[8] Several breweries were located near the wharves at Fells Point. With demand for lager and the ambition and sophistication of brewers rising along with the German population at mid-century, a number of Fells Point brewers dug lagering cellars in Highlandtown, especially around O'Donnell and Conkling Streets.[9] With deep cellars impossible at the breweries' Fells Point sea-level locations, brewers could haul beer by wagon up what became known as Lager Beer Hill for storage in order to expand their capacities and periods of production.

The Highlandtown area also had the advantage of lying outside the city limits. Before Baltimore annexed the area in 1918, the city had no jurisdiction over restricted land uses such as cemeteries and slaughterhouses that clustered at the city limits.[10] Taverns also located in the area, serving German families that came out from the city to enjoy the beer gardens on Sundays when drinking was forbidden in town.

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[4] Much of the following context for Baltimore Brewing has been taken from the J. F. Wiessner & Sons Brewing Company, Historic Preservation Certification Application: Part I – Evaluation of Significance by Betty Bird, 1999.
[5] Sherry Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 118; 179.
[6] Robert C. Keith, *Baltimore Harbor: A Picture History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 74.
[7] Olson, 180.
[8] Kelley, 292-294.
[9] Kelley, 199.
[10] Olson, 302.

Refrigeration and the Evolution of Brewing Practice

The move of brewers to Highlandtown is an example of one aspect of the evolution of 19th-century brewing practice. After becoming attracted to the area by the natural cooling of underground cellars in the 1870s, brewers in the 1880s and 1890s began to construct icehouses for imported ice. Ships brought ice to Baltimore from New England ponds and lakes. Later, brewers constructed their own artificial ice plants to refine control of the lagering process. Just as central power systems would transform 20th-century brewing, refrigeration transformed brewing practices in the 19th century.[11] The Wiessner Brewery, in the northwestern part of Baltimore, became the first in the city to make its own ice when it installed 50- and 100-ton ice machines in 1887.[12] With an abundant ice supply, lagering cellars no longer had to be built underground, and multistory insulated buildings, still called cellars, accommodated ice hoisted into the top floor where it could cool the lagering below.

Product storage and distribution also influenced the building types present in the 19th-century brewery, which required stables, cooperage shops, offices, and wagon houses. While individuals could come to the brewery to fill buckets and purchase half-kegs, beer was most often consumed collectively at taverns. Most of the brewery's product was distributed by horse-drawn wagons. Because product distribution was critical to a brewery's success, the location of a brewery was a key element of its business strategy.

1899-1921: Consolidation and Prohibition

The consolidation of food and beverage processing operations that characterized the late 19th and early 20th centuries affected brewing as well. In March 1899, investors organized the Maryland Brewing Company to purchase local breweries with the objective of forming a monopoly that could corner the market. Seventeen Baltimore firms joined the trust, including the Gunther and National breweries, leaving only a few breweries such as the Weissner Brewery on their own. The Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing Company (known as G.B.S. Brewing Company) took over the Maryland Brewing Company when it failed in 1901.

The combination of anti-German sentiment created by World War I and Prohibition soon after doomed Baltimore's breweries. In a city so culturally embedded with German ethnicity, World War I posed a painful dilemma. Sherry Olson, Baltimore's pre-eminent historian, wrote that "the war put an end to the German-American era in Baltimore."[13] German Street and the German-American Bank vanished, replaced by Redwood Street and the American Bank. Viewed in the light of anti-German hysteria, Maryland's support for the prohibition of beer-drinking in 1918 can be seen as a direct attack on German culture and folkways.

Repeal and Growth

The second, post-Prohibition phase of beer production stands in contrast to the earlier era. The process of brewery consolidation begun at the beginning of the 20th century resulted in beers brewed in quantity for a national rather than local palate. After Prohibition, beer became milder and less alcoholic. When breweries abandoned the krausening or second-fermentation process used in the 19th century, their products became thinner. In a period of expanding markets in the 1930s, production volume became the key to success and small brewers were left behind in the regional market. While there were 35 breweries in Baltimore City and County employing approximately 450 people in 1885, only 5 reopened after Prohibition, employing more than 1500 people.[14]

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[11] Susan K. Appel, "Artificial Refrigeration and the Architecture of 19th-Century American Breweries," *IA: Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 16, no. 1 (1990), 21.
[12] Kelley, 300.
[13] Olson, 299.
[14] Kelley, 606.

Brewhouses grew even taller and more industrial in character during this period. The brewing process of the 1930s continued to follow the fundamental principles of brewing, but over time nearly every aspect became automated, and the quantities produced grew larger. Brewing began near the top floor of the brewhouse, where a malt mill would draw malt from the storage bins where railcars had placed it. After grinding, the malt would be mixed with water in a mash tun with an automatic mixer. To add adjunct or filler ingredients to the brew, a brewer boiled corn grits and mixed them into the mash. Straining off the solids to sell as animal feed, the brewer would send the wort that resulted to a copper brew kettle for boiling with hops. The process would take several hours to this point; the rest consisted of a long period of fermentation. Refrigerated coils cooled the hot wort, which went to tanks where the yeast was added and the mix was allowed to ferment for two weeks. The yeast was skimmed off the bottom of the tank, and the beer was sent to glass-lined lagering tanks for a number of weeks. After filtration, the beer was ready and could be stored in tanks until the bottles or kegs were ready to carry it out of the brewery.[15]

The perfection of the metal crown in the 1880s allowed bottled beer to become the standard means of product distribution in the first quarter of the 20th century. Eventually sales of bottled beer would overtake those of beer sold in kegs. Bottling also allowed a greater emphasis on consumers as bottles became miniature advertisements and enhancers of brand identity. Breweries now required bottling plants along with their kegging operations, though Federal tax law did not allow bottling to take place inside a brewery. The beer had to be measured and taxed first, then bottled in a separate building. At the Gunther Brewing Company, the Shipping and Bottling Building situated across Toone Street from the 1900 Brewhouse illustrates the effect of this mandate. By the 1930s, bottled beer was overtaking draft beer. Cans joined the beer market in 1935 and would account for more than 9% of packaged beer sales nationally in six years.[16] By 1940, packaged beer outsold draft beer slightly, valued at $924.5 million nationally compared to $906.7 million for draft beer.[17] With cans changing distribution and facilitating home consumption, there were 5,900 retailers and wholesalers of beer in Maryland by WWII.[18]

Advertising, important to breweries since the 19th century, became one of the defining features of the industry beginning in the 1930s. At the time the National Association of Brewers met in Baltimore for their annual conference in 1941, there were five contending breweries in the city, all defined by their advertising: "So active is this competition that it is almost impossible for an outside brewer to invade the Baltimore market. On the one hand, it must do an advertising job commensurate with National, Gunther and Arrow. And that means investment of a large sum of money because these brewers are no advertising tyros. If an outsider is to come in on the basis of price, then he must run over American and Free State, brewers of very fine beer, sold with little advertising, but at a relatively low price."[19] By the early 1950s, the National Brewing Company was spending between $78,000 and $140,000 per year on advertisements; Gunther was spending more than $166,000.[20]

Brewing was a major industry in Baltimore and Maryland before Prohibition. According to data compiled by the Census of Manufactures, brewing remained a significant force in the Maryland economy after Prohibition, particularly after World War II.[21] Census data aggregates beer and brewing within the Malt Liquors sub-category of the Food and Kindred Products industry category.

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[15] "The National Brewing Company," Baltimore (July 1952).
[16] Warren Persons, *Beer and Brewing in America: An Economic Study* (New York: United Brewers Industrial Foundation, 1941), 38.
[17] Persons, 17.
[18] Persons, 20.
[19] *The Brewers Digest* 16, no. 9 (August 1941), 58.
[20] *Modern Brewery Age* 53, no. 6 (June 1955), 58.
[1] U.S. Bureau of Census. *Census of Manufactures*. 1947, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972. Census data for the state of Maryland were chosen because data aggregated for the state are more specific than those aggregated for Baltimore City. Between 1947 and 1972, industries within Baltimore City accounted for 39% to 59% of the state's industrial revenues. Within the Food and Kindred Products industrial category, manufactures in Baltimore City accounted for 53% to 63% of the revenue.

Food and Kindred Products ranked as the first to third largest industry category in the state of Maryland between 1947 and 1972.[22] Within Food and Kindred Products, Malt Liquors ranked as the second to fourth largest sub-category.[23] Malt Liquors contributed approximately $17.7 million to the Maryland economy in 1947; that amount grew to approximately $48.5 million by 1972. Eight breweries were located in Maryland. The industry was centered in Baltimore City, which had five breweries. Gunther Brewing Company was the second largest of the Baltimore City breweries, the largest being the National Brewing Company.[24]

Baltimore breweries would prove no match for national competition in the last quarter of the 20th century. The seeds of their demise were sown in the 19th century when Anheuser-Busch developed the process of pasteurizing beer, allowing it to be shipped throughout the country. When beer packaging shifted from relatively heavy, expensive glass bottles to cheaper, lighter cans, the stage was set for national beer distribution dominated by large, Midwestern breweries like Anheuser Busch. Larger breweries could always translate their economies of scale into lower prices. By the mid-1950s, they used television advertising and a powerful, nationwide sales force to increase market share at the expense of local or smaller regional breweries. As Jerry Di Paolo, formerly the Baltimore branch sales manager of National Brewing Company stated, "It wasn't dog-eat-dog [among the Baltimore brewers]; it was a good rivalry. But when the big guys came in, it was like lions eating deer."[25] In 1970, Pabst supplanted National as Maryland's best-selling brand of beer. To add insult to injury, that same year Phillip Morris bought Miller Brewing and proceeded to apply the acumen they had developed in cigarette advertising to beer. When cigarette ads were pulled from television in 1970, Phillip Morris shifted its advertising budget to Miller, a major factor in the successful introduction of Miller Lite. The one-two punch of the scale of operations of Midwestern-turned-national breweries and their national advertising budgets proved too much for Baltimore's homegrown industry, and by the late 1970s, Baltimore's last major brewery had shut down.[26]

GUNTHER BREWING COMPANY

George Gunther, Sr. and Forerunners to Gunther Brewing Company

The 1899 Baltimore brewing trust had a direct influence on the formation of the Gunther Brewing Company, whose complex lies south of O'Donnell Street in Highlandtown. Though the president of the Gunther Brewing Company at its founding in 1900 was George Gunther, Jr., the force behind the operation seems to have been his father. George Gunther, Sr., whose last name was originally spelled Guenther, had been involved in brewing in the area for more than twenty years after arriving from Germany in 1866. Gunther worked to "sweeten" dank cellars at the northeast corner of Conkling and O'Donnell Streets in the early 1870s, joining Christian Gehl's brewery in 1878 and working in the brewery that stood on Conkling Street to the north of the current Gunther complex. Gehl had established his brewery in 1876 in connection with a set of earlier lagering cellars dating to the proprietorship of Conrad Herzog, who first leased the land in 1857. Contractors dug the cellars for Herzog, who then rented them to brewers including George Rossmarck.[27] George Gunther took over the Gehl brewery in 1880, and after a fire built a new brick brewery in 1887. Otto Wolf, a noted Philadelphia brewery architect, designed the structure (now gone). Gunther continued the firm until 1899, when he sold

[22] Other large categories included Primary Metals and Transportation Equipment.

[23] Other large sub-categories included Bread and Fluid Milk.

[24] The other Baltimore breweries were the American Brewing Company, the Free State Brewing Company, the Globe Brewing Company, and Gunther Brewing Company. Breweries outside Baltimore City included the Carling Brewing Company in Halethorpe and the Cumberland and Queen City Brewing Companies in Cumberland.
Brennen Jensen, "A Beer to Call Your Own: Tales from the Rise and Fall of National Brewing," *Baltimore City Paper* (Jan. 16-22, 2002), p. 5. (page number from html version)

[26] Jensen provides an excellent discussion of how changes in marketing and distribution affected Baltimore's breweries.

[27] Kelley, 199, 222.

his operation to the Maryland Brewing Company, the brewing trust.[28] The trust continued to operate the brewery, as did the successor G.B.S. Brewing Co., which ran the plant as its Bay View Branch.[29]

Formation of Present Gunther Brewing Company and Prohibition

Because he had agreed not to brew again under his name, Gunther's reentry into the industry with a new brewery required him to use his son's name when he established a new firm.[30] The George Gunther, Jr. Brewing Company was erected on the northeast corner of Conkling and Toone Streets, at the south end of the same block as its namesake. Workers broke ground on February 10, 1900, and again Wolf was the architect, designing the Romanesque Revival style brewhouse that continues to occupy the corner site.[31] Also in the complex were a stable for teams that pulled delivery wagons, a boiler house, a shop, and an office, all of which remain in some form.[32] Buildings lined the perimeter of the site, forming a keg yard in the center where loading and unloading took place. The Boiler House heated the brew kettles, and more importantly, powered the ice machines that cooled the lagering tanks now stored above ground. The brewery's railroad siding allowed delivery of grains, which were raised to the top of the complex where they were milled in preparation for malting.

Prohibition affected the Gunther Brewing Company, but the concern managed to emerge stronger than most of its competitors. Predicting the end of legal alcohol, the company formed the George Gunther, Jr. Manufacturing Co. in 1919 to produce near beer as well as ice using its ice plant.[33] The business failed to outlast Prohibition, entering receivership in May of 1931, but the next month Gunther's Brews, Inc. was incorporated to continue using the plant.[34]

Post-Prohibition Operations

Gunther's Brews was ready for operation when Prohibition ended on April 7, 1933 and lost no time beginning beer production. In a sink-or-swim period of expanding markets in the 1930s, production volume became crucial, and Gunther responded by constructing more buildings. Brewhouses, always tall, vertically-organized buildings designed to use gravity to speed the beer through its process, grew even taller. Unornamented multistory industrial buildings reflected both a change in architectural styles and the diminished importance of the brewery's physical presence in comparison with the advertising image of its "brand."

Gunther's conversion to electrical power facilitated its growth. Along with other Baltimore breweries, Gunther shifted from self-generated steam power to purchased electricity. While breweries had formerly relied on their own power houses, a combination of circumstances promoted the shift from steam to electricity. By the end of the 19th century, every step of the brewing process required vast amounts of live steam and power to facilitate heating, cooling, and transportation of materials. Moreover, the demand for steam during the brewing process was intermittent.

Electrical power made the growth in scale and size of post-prohibition breweries possible. As breweries consolidated and enlarged the scale of their operations, spatial utilization on their historic urban sites became tighter and tighter. Electrical motor-driven compressors were far more compact, efficient, and dependable than steam engines. Purchased electricity was also considerably less

[28] Kelley, 489.
[29] Kelley, 490.
[30] Kelley, 490.
[31] Kelley, 490.
[32] The stable was incorporated into an ice plant, the shop and boiler house into the current Boiler House, and the office into the current Old Office.
[33] Kelley, 494-495.
[34] Kelley, 495.

expensive during this period. In Baltimore, the Globe Brewery pioneered this transformation in brewing practice when they converted from steam to electricity in 1912.

Gunther began changing its power source even before Prohibition had ended, using Central Station Service for refrigeration and ice manufacture. By 1932, they had completely shifted to electricity. The brewery installed three 400 kva transformers and an additional 37-1/2 kva transformer devoted solely to lighting, bringing their substation capacity to nearly 500 kw. This changeover allowed Gunther to abandon steam engines and electrical generators housed in the power house and throughout the plant, providing them with both additional flexibility and production capacity as they continued to expand in the years before World War II.[35]

In 1934, the brewery was renamed the Gunther Brewing Company and built a new office quarters[36] as well as a 1-story, 58 x 102 ft. addition with a 40 ft. ceiling for beer storage.[37] The following year, the firm took bids for a 1-story addition of 52 x 75 ft. to its bottle storage house (completed in July),[38] built a brick warehouse of 40 x 85 ft., and began constructing a 1-story office building.[39] Only the office building and the addition to the bottle storage house remain. The office building was absorbed within the 1947 remodeling of the old office. The 40 x 85 ft. warehouse cannot be located on the 1936 Sanborn Map.

Around 1934, Gunther also expanded to the north, buying the remnants of the property that earlier belonged to the 1880s brewery of George Gunther, Sr.[40] The White-Seidenman Co. Warehouse, an ex-roller rink and boxing arena, stood behind five pre-1890 facades that had once fronted the wash house and storage building of the George Gunther Sr./G.B.S. Brewing Company, the rest of which was by now ruined or gone. Most notably, Gunther erected a 5-story addition to its brewhouse in 1936.[41] This tall, glassy addition stands behind the 1900 brewhouse. In the winter of 1941, the firm also finished a large new bottling building,[42] the contract for which called for a structure of 42 x 115 ft.[43]

After the war, the scale of expansion increased. The tall Stock House that became the signature building of the firm was built in 1949-1950.[44] Ten to 14 tanks stretching 42 ft. in length and with a capacity of 1000 Bbl each would hold lagering beer in the building.[45] Soon, 40 smaller tanks on the 1st and 2nd floors would hold beer during its primary fermentation.[46] Also, the company built a modern office on the southeast corner of Conkling and O'Donnell Streets in 1955. The office had a tall pylon, now painted, representing the gold color of the firm's beer. New warehouse additions reflected automation, standardization of bottles and kegs (now of metal), and the introduction of palletizing for expanded rail shipping to broader markets. Advertising budgets grew in proportion. By 1959, Gunther Brewing Company was the second largest in Maryland, producing approximately 800,000 barrels per year and employing approximately 600 people.[47]

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[35] The shift from steam to electrical power is discussed in "Purchased Power Aids to Allay a 12-year Drought," *Power Pictorial* (Sept. 1933) and "End of Steam Generated Power at Gunther's," *Power Pictorial* (June 1937).
[36] "End of Steam Generated Power at Gunther's," *Power Pictorial* (June 1934), 11.
[37] Kelley, 497.
[38] Kelley, 496.
[39] Kelley, 496.
[40] Kelley, 497.
[41] Kelley, 498.
[42] "Gunther's," *The Crown* (July 1941), [n.p.].
[43] Kelley, 498.
[4] Kelley, 499.
[45] Kelley, 498.
[46] Kelley, 499.
[47] Kelley, 496, 503.

The End of Local Control: Hamm's Brewing Takes Over Gunther Brewing Company

Gunther Brewing Company's outward success was not sufficient to save it from the fate of other breweries swallowed up by larger firms. At the end of 1959, Hamm's Brewing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota purchased the company for takeover on January 1, 1960.[48] With the end of local control, the period of significance of Gunther Brewing Company ends in 1960.

Hamm's undertook a $10 million building program in the 1960s.[49] Walter Kidde Company of New York[50] designed the 1961 Blue & White 4-story stock house, along with a new quality control lab, transfer room, and Maryland Room. The company also acquired 9 acres alongside their site for future expansion.[51]

Consolidation continued in the 1960s, as F.&M. Schaefer Brewing Company of Brooklyn bought Hamm's in 1963. Schaefer preserved both Hamm's and Gunther's main brands, and began producing its own Schaefer brand at the former Gunther plant. This required plant modifications to allow four simultaneous production lines.[52] Schaefer's own krausening methods, or second fermentation under pressure at low temperatures, also required changes to the plant.[53] The changes extended brewery operations for fifteen years, as Schaefer closed the brewery July 7, 1978.[54]

[48] Kelley, 504.
[49] Kelley, 506.
[50] "Baltimore Plant Prepares for Hamm's," [Reflections], 1960 [Pratt VF, entered in library 14 May 1960].
[51] "Hamm Brewing's Expansion Here," *Baltimore* (November 1961).
[52] Jesse Glasgow, "Hamm Plant Here Is Sold To Schaefer," *Sun* (18 June 1963).
[53] Kelley, 511.
[54] "James A. Rousmaniere, Jr., "Schaefer brewery to close here," *Sun* (7 July 1978).

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Gunther Brewing Company (B-998)
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 15 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	364770	4349610	3	18	364760	4347650
2	18	365350	4348860	4			

☐ 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 Betty Bird

Organization Betty Bird & Associates date January 2002

street & number 2607 24th Street NW, Suite 3 telephone (202) 588-9033

city or town Washington, District of Columbia state N/A zip code 20008

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 Continuation Sheet

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.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The National Register Boundary for the Gunther Brewing Company corresponds to the boundaries of Baltimore City Block 6485, Lot 1; Block 6486, Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4; and Block 6498A, Lots 4 and 6. The site is bounded on the north by Elliott Street and O'Donnell Street, on the east by the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad line, on the south by the railroad line and Toone Street, and on the west by Conkling Street and Bayliss Street. The boundary encompasses approximately 15 acres.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

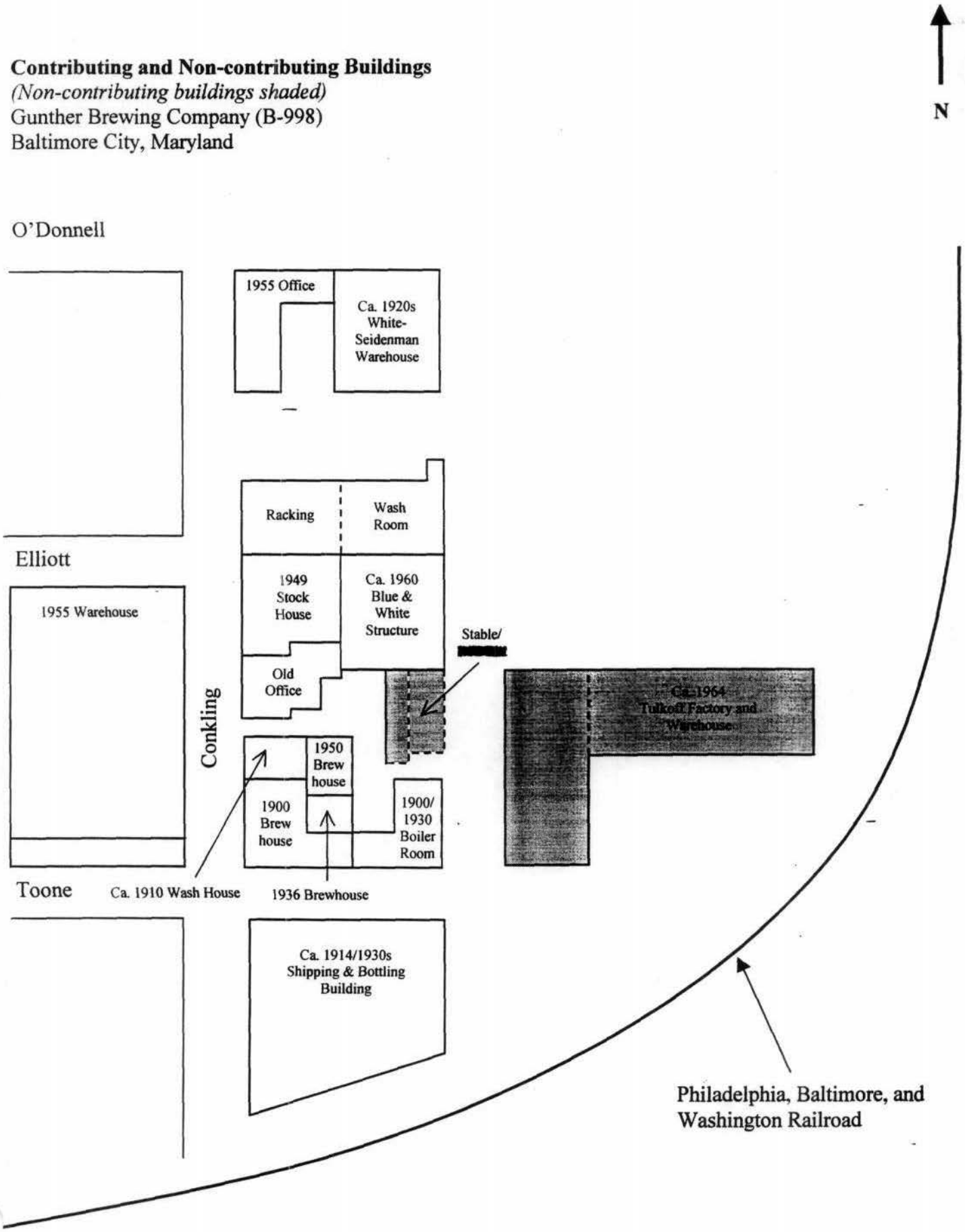
The National Register Boundary for the Gunther Brewing Company encompasses the full extent of the complex and all extant buildings associated with it.

PROPERTY OWNERS

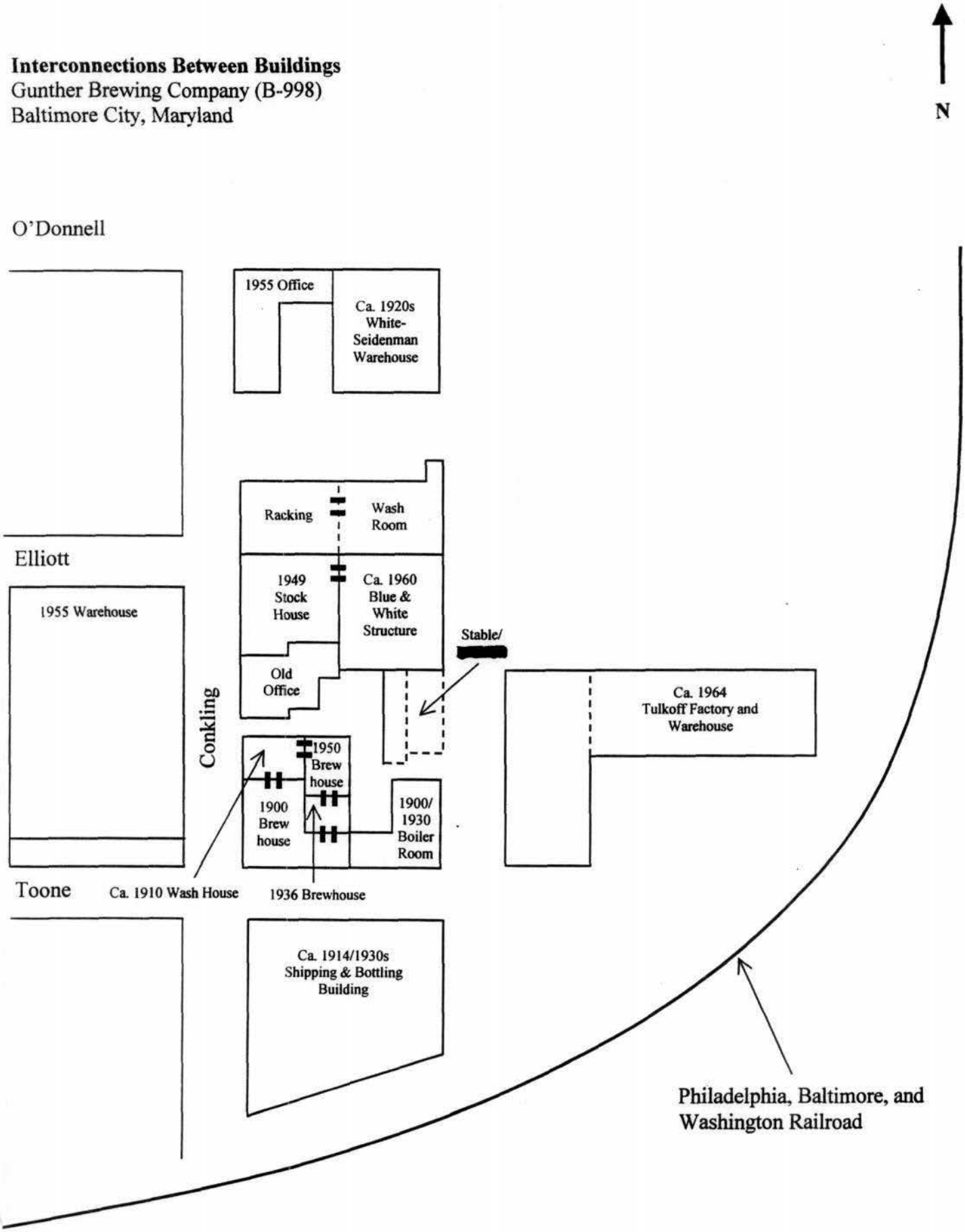
Obrecht Commercial Real Estate, Inc.
Att. Wells Obrecht
15 West Aylesbury, Suite 601
Timonium, MD 21093
(410) 628-4900

Tulkoff Family Partnership
Att. Sandy Smiley
1101 South Conkling Street
Baltimore, MD 21224

Contributing and Non-contributing Buildings
(Non-contributing buildings shaded)
Gunther Brewing Company (B-998)
Baltimore City, Maryland



Interconnections Between Buildings
Gunther Brewing Company (B-998)
Baltimore City, Maryland



B-998
GUNTHER
BREWING
COMPANY
BALTIMORE MD

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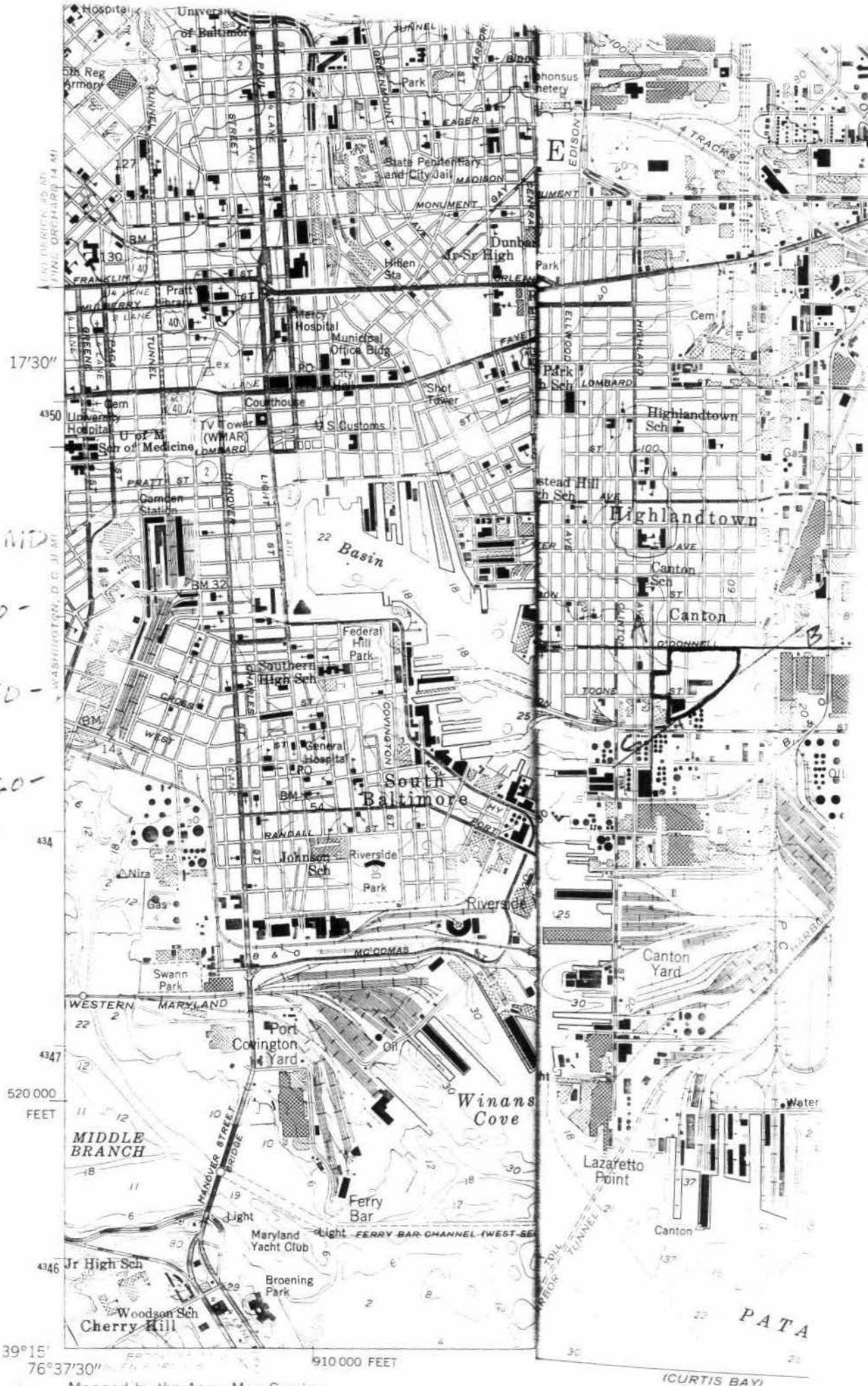
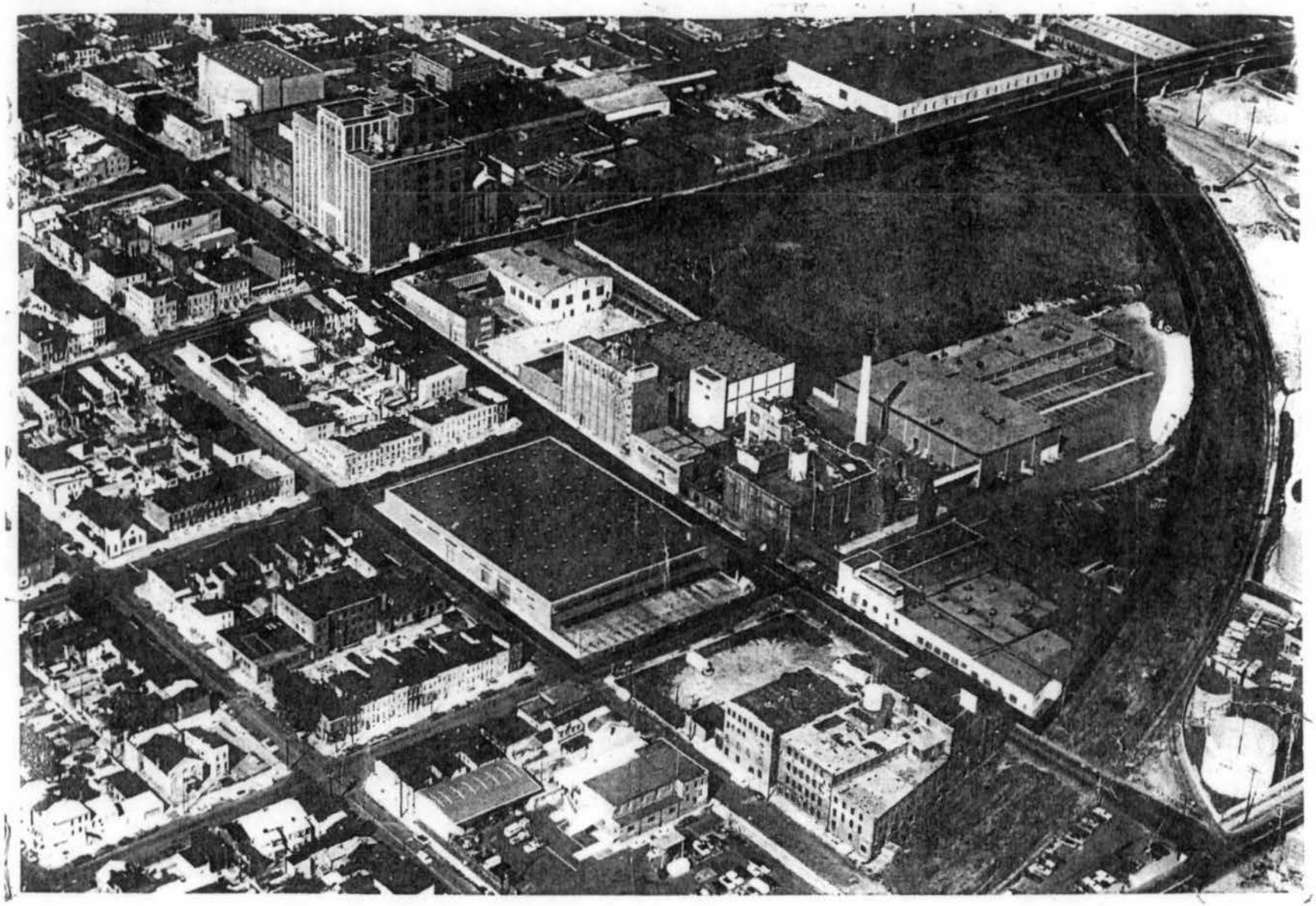
4349610
B: 18-365350-
4348860
C: 18-364760-
4347650



Mapped by the Army Map Service

Ca. 1978 Aerial Photograph
Gunther Brewing Company (B-998)
Baltimore City, Maryland



3-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Farsie for Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

View northwest toward 1900 Brewhouse (left) and Boiler Room (right). East elevations of 1936 Brewhouse and 1956 Brewhouse are visible above.

1 of 35

T
THEKO'S
Horseradish

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Mike Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

View northeast toward 1900 Brewhouse, showing bridges to 1955 Warehouse and Shipping and Bottling building

2 of 35.

SDZ8 -1 T003Z8 P038

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

South elevation, 1900 Brewhouse

3 of 35

5027 +1 100556 P052

K 998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

Detail of bay on south elevation, 1900 Brewhouse

S027 +1 T00222 P047

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B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

Detail of bay on east elevation, 1900 Brewhouse

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B-998
Gunther Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
4th floor, SE corner, 1900 Brewhouse
6 of 35

5026 +4 100141 p.184

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

View south through 3rd floor interiors of 1950 Brewhouse, 1936 Brewhouse. North wall of 1900 Brewhouse in background

7 of 35

5027 +2 100292 P183

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

View northeast toward Boiler Room; note connecting bridge from Shipping / Bottling Building and stack in background.

8 of 35

5027 +4 T00127 P034

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

South elevation, Boiler Room

9 of 35

5027 +1 100826 P058

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates
January 2002
HS Slides
East elevation, Boiler Room, Fermentation of 1900
Brewhouse, 1936 Brewhouse, and 1950 Brewhouse are
[illegible] above.

10 of 35

5027 +1 100406 P079

GNRAOPE
7614865 2

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

View southwest toward Stable/Ice Plant. 1900, 1936, and 1950 Brewhouses in background

11 of 35

5027 -1 100765 P087

B-998

[illegible]

Baltimore [illegible] Maryland

Julie [illegible] and Associates

January 2007

MD 91-30

Ruins of Daniel Lee Plant from east. East elevation of 1950 Brewhouse in background.

12 of 35

5027 +1 T00290 P097

B-998
Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie - for Betty Bird and Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
West wall, Stables/Ice Plant
13 of 35

5027 +1 100422 P019

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates

January, 2002

MD SHPO

Ca. 1955 west elevation. Ad Office

14 of 35

S027 +1 T00302 P005

B-498

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, MD

Julie Dansie, Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

view northeast toward Old Office, showing juxtaposition of ca. 1955 west elevation with older south elevation

15 of 35

5027 +1 100659 P008

B-993

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Dawkins for Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

MD 5420

South and east elevations, Old Office.

16 of 35

S027 +1 T005449 P013

B998
Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates
January, 2002
MD SHPO
View southeast toward Wash House (left), 1900 Brewhouse (right) and 1950 Brewhouse (background)
17 of 35

5027 +1 100360 P027

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Chas. Sayre Gr[illegible] & Bird + Associates

[illegible]

[illegible]

View Southeast toward Shipping and Bottling Building, showing bridges to 1900 Brewhouse

9027 41 180523 P043

B-998
Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
West Elevation, Racking/Wash Room
19 of 35

5027 +1 180579 P042

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Dausie, Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

North elevation, Racking/Wash Room. North elevations of Blue + White structure and 1949 Stock House are visible above.

20 of 35

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates

January, 2002

MD SHPO

View southwest toward Blue-White structure (left) and Racking/Wash Room (right)

21 of 35

5027 +1 100430 P093

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

North elevation, White-Sedenman Warehouse

22 of 35

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore Co., Md. and
Julie Daisie for Betty Bird and Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
Detail of brick work on north elevation, Julie-Seidenman
Warehouse.
23 of 35

5027 +1 180284 P004

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

Detail of multi-level brick cornices on north elevation, White-Seidenman Warehouse

S028 +1 T00274 P002

24 of 35

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Pavsic for Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

South and east elevations, White Seidenham Warehouse

25 of 35

5028 +1 100307 ?111 ZOC001 1+ 8205

B-998
Gunther Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
Interior of White Seidenman Warehouse
26 of 35

5026 +5 100077 P201

B A M E S
STOP

B-998
Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Jo'e Dorsie for Betty Bird and Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
West elevation, 1949 Stock House
27 of 35

5027 +1 780482 P047

G

B-998
Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird and Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
Detail of stair tower overrun, 1949 Stock House
28 of 35

5028NOP T00588 P005

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

View SE toward 1955 Office. White-Seidenman Warehouse on left.

29 of 35

SOZSNOR 100238 .0005

B-998
Gunther Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
Lobby interior of 1955 office.
30 of 35

BREWERSHILL.net
LEASE
443-573-4000

B-998
Gunther's Brewing Company
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Dawne for Berry Bird - Associates
January 2002
MD SHPO
View Northeast toward 1955 office (left) and
White-Seideman Warehouse (right)
31 of 35

S027 +1 100510 P036

TULKOFF'S
Horseradish
Y M LINE

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Dasse for Betty Bird and Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

South and east elevations, 1935 Warehouse with bridge

to 1900 Brewhouse

32 of 35

9028 +1 180444 P037

B-998

Gunther Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

View NW toward Tulkoff Factory & Warehouse

33 of 35

3-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

Industrial context: tank farm beyond Tulkoff Factory and Warehouse

34 of 35

LEASE

B-998

Gunther's Brewing Company

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates

January 2002

MD SHPO

Neighborhood context; rowhouses on Elliott Street with 1955 Office and Racking / Wash Room in background.

35 of 35

B-998
GUNTHER AND HAMMS BREWING COMPANY 1886
(Schaefer Brewing Company)
Baltimore
Private

The former Schaefer Brewing Company is significant as the site of two early Baltimore Breweries, Gehl's and Gunther's. In continuous use as a brewery from the 1970's to 1978, the site has seen a number of buildings throughout the years. One early 20th century building survives, among a number of later ones which are currently being transformed into an industrial park.

B-998

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAGI #0409983614

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Gunther & Hamms Brewing Company

AND/OR COMMON
Schaefer Brewing Company

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER O'Donnell & Conkling Streets

CITY, TOWN Baltimore MD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

__ VICINITY OF

STATE Maryland COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	X WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Tulkoff Family Partnership Telephone #: 301-327-6585

STREET & NUMBER 1101 S. Conkling Street

CITY, TOWN Baltimore __ VICINITY OF STATE, zip code Maryland 21224

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Baltimore City Courthouse

Liber #: WA 6895
Folio #: 609

STREET & NUMBER Calvert & Fayette Streets

CITY, TOWN Baltimore STATE Maryland 21202

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE None

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

B-998

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present Schaefer Brewery complex occupies the entire block southeast of O'Donnell and Conkling Streets. Rapid expansion in the scale of brewing after 1933 is responsible for the fact that the early buildings of the Gunther Brewery are dwarfed by later additions. The oldest structure on the site is that on the north side of Elliott Street. The south facade carries a classical motif including semi-circular arched windows on the first and top floors, roof cornices and pilasters. The building housed the main brewhouse. It is of reinforced concrete with brick veneer, five stories in height. The west facade along Conkling Street is unbroken by windows, presenting a forbidding five-story wall behind which were the tanks for storage and fermentation. The expanse is somewhat relieved by decorative corbelling and checkered brickwork.

A decorative gate and one-story gatehouse facing Conkling Street are the only other structures earlier than the 1920s. The majority of the complex belongs to the 1950s.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

B-998

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW		
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former Schaefer Brewing Company is significant as the site of two early Baltimore breweries, Gehl's and Gunther's. In continuous use as a brewery from the 1870's to 1978, the site has seen a number of buildings throughout the years. One early 20th century building survives, among a number of later ones which are currently being transformed into an industrial park.

Historical Significance:

The first brewery on this O'Donnell and Conkling Street site was a small wooden building built in 1876 by Christian Gehl. A native of Germany and owner of a saloon on Gay Street, Gehl chose the site because of the deep cellars that had already been dug there by another brewer for storage. By 1878, Gehl's brewery had run into financial problems and he took in George Gunther as a partner. Gunther had been a brewer at Rust breweries and within a year almost doubled production for Gehl. Soon Gehl was devoting all of his time to his saloon, while Gunther took over the brewery. Ambitious and industrious, Gunther expanded his operation rapidly. He had a large home with a saloon on the ground floor near his brewery, as well as some rowhouses he had erected to rent out.

Gunther's brewhouse burned down in 1886, and he erected a "state of the art" new facility. Continually expanding, Gunther's Brewery became one of the largest in the city. In 1899 a trust consisting of most of Baltimore's major breweries formed the Maryland Brewing Company. Gunther held out for a time, but finally sold out for $600,000. He was elected director of the new company, and he agreed not to re-enter the brewing business. When his term was over, however, he formed a company under his son's name -- George Gunther Jr. Brewing and moved operations to a new site. His old building became the "Gunther Branch" of the Old National Brewery for a few years, and then became part of a new trust, the Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing Company, which suceeded Maryland Brewing Company. When this new trust discontinued, Gunther Jr. bought the plant back and remodeled it. When Prohibition became law, Gunther Jr. and his brother Frank began producing "near beer," a cereal beverage. When the brothers died in 1931, a new firm took over and renamed the company Gunther Brews. After building additions to the plant, they began brewing beer in 1933, when prohibition was lifted. As advances in brewing techniques were made, Gunther Brews made numerous building additions and equipment changes.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued)

B-998

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Vertical files, Baltimore Museum of Industry
Query & vertical files, Enoch Pratt Free Library (Central Branch)
Information provided by Schaefer Brewing Company
Frederick Kelly, Brewing In Maryland (1965)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Ann Steele, Dennis Zembala

ORGANIZATION Baltimore Industrial Museum DATE December, 1980

STREET & NUMBER 217 N. Charles Street TELEPHONE 301-396-1931

CITY OR TOWN Baltimore, STATE Maryland 21201

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

In 1949, Gunther Brews was bought out by Theodore Hamm Brewing Company, then the second largest brewer in the state. They also made continual expansions and additions; glass-lined storage tanks that were the biggest in the city and a shipping and receiving building that covered half an acre. By 1956, the brewing took up an entire city block and was distinguished by a golden tower.

The H. B. Company of St. Paul, Minnesota took over Theodore Hamm in 1960 and continued operating the plant under the Hamm name. In 1964, F.M. Schaefer, a brewery founded in 1842, took over. The plant produced 1.2 million barrels per year, primarily for overseas markets, until 1978. Today the complex is owned by the Tulkoff Family Partnership, which is redeveloping it into an industrial park.

NAER INVENTORY

U.S. Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

1. SITE I.D. NO: B 9 9 8

2. INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: Manufacturing

3. PRIORITY:

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

5. DATE:

6. GOVT SOURCE OF THREAT: OWNER ADMIN

7. OWNER/ADMIN: Tulkoff Family Partnership

8. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE: Gunther & Hamms Brewing Company (Schaefer Brewing Co.)

9. OWNER'S ADDRESS: 1101 S. Conkling St.

10. STATE: M D; COUNTY:; COUNTY NAME:; CITY/VICINITY: Baltimore; CONG. DIST.: 3

STATE: M D; COUNTY:; COUNTY NAME:; CITY/VICINITY: Baltimore; CONG. DIST.: 3

11. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.):

12. EXISTING SURVEYS: ☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER—I ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ CLG ☐ CONF ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

13. SPECIAL FEATURES (DESCRIBE BELOW): ☐ INTERIOR INTACT ☐ EXTERIOR INTACT ☐ ENVIRONS INTACT

14. UTM ZONE: 18; EASTING: 3 6 4 9 8 0; NORTHING: 4 3 4 8 8 3 8; SIGN:; SCALE: ■ 1:24 ☐ 1:62.5 ☐ OTHER; QUAD NAME: Baltimore East

UTM ZONE:; EASTING:; NORTHING:; SIGN:; SCALE: ☐ 1:24 ☐ 1:62.5 ☐ OTHER; QUAD NAME:

15. CONDITION: 70 ☐ EXCELLENT 71 ☐ GOOD 72 ■ FAIR 73 ☐ DETERIORATED 74 ☐ RUINS 75 ☐ UNEXPOSED 76 ☐ ALTERED 62 ☐ DESTROYED 85 ☐ DEMOLISHED

16. INVENTORIED BY: Anne Steele; AFFILIATION: Baltimore Industrial Museum; DATE: December 1980

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

See Statement of Significance

(CONT OVER)

18. ORIGINAL USE: Brewery; PRESENT USE: Vacant; ADAPTIVE USE: Industrial Park

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

Frederick Kelly, Brewing in Maryland (1965)
Vertical files, Enoch Pratt Free Library
Information provided by Schaefer Brewing Co.

(CONT OVER)

20. URBAN AREA 50,000 POP. OR MORE? ■ YES ☐ NO

21.

22. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY: ☐ YES, LIMITED ■ NO ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ UNKNOWN

23. EDITOR INDEXER

24. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES ■ NO NAME DISTRICT I.D. NO

25 PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

Significance

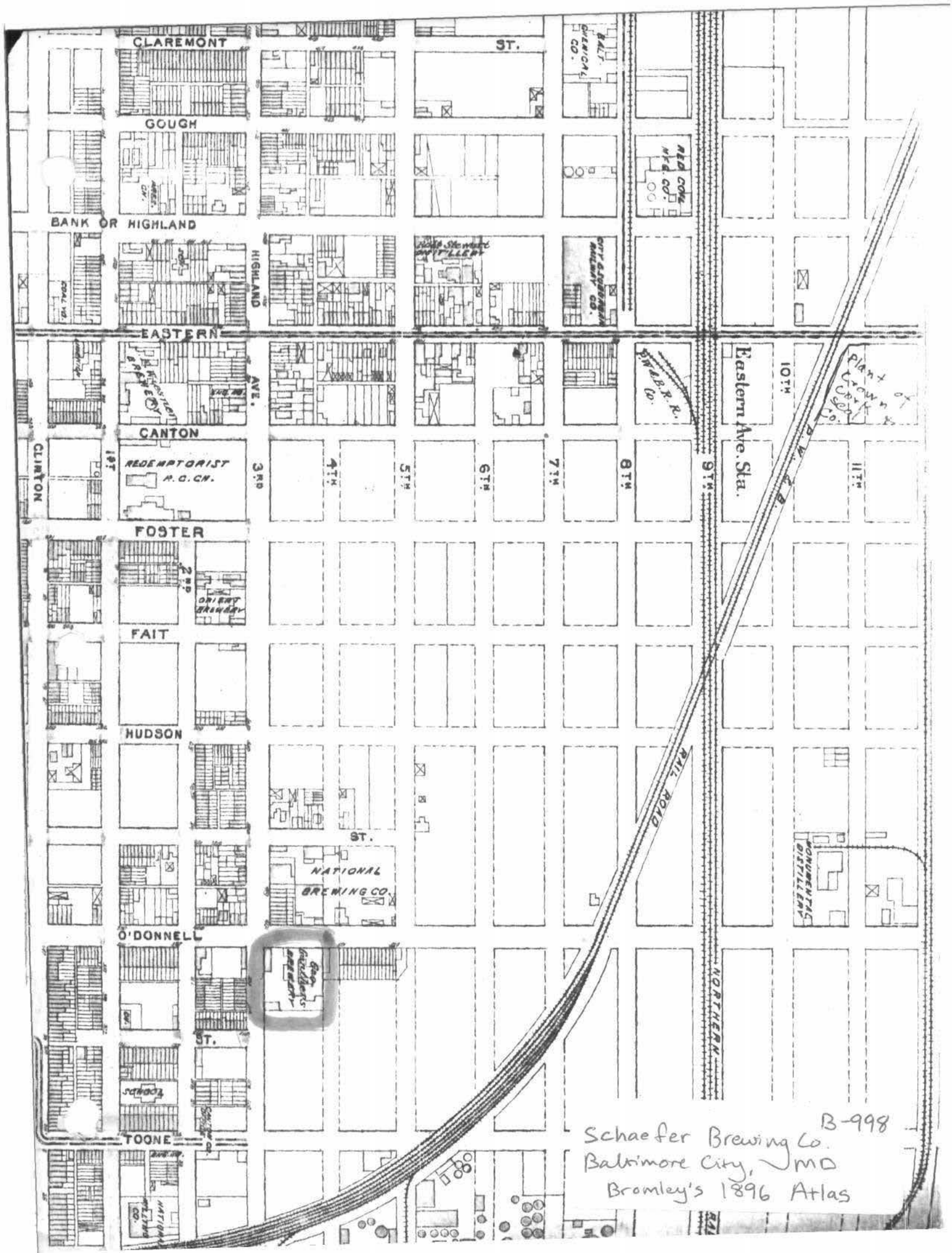
The former Schaefer Brewing Company is significant as the site of two early Baltimore Breweries, Gehl's and Gunther's In continuous use as a brewery from the 1870s to 1978, the site has seen a number of buildings throughout the years. One early 20th century building survives, among a number of later ones which are currently being transformed into an industrial park.

REFERENCES (CONTINUED)

ABSTRACT

HABS NO | LC | TECH REPORT | HIST REPORT | CONTEMP PHOTO | HIST PHOTO | CONTEMP DRWG | HIST DRWG | COLOR PLATE | PHOTOGRAM | SW | FILM

B-998


CLAREMONT
ST.
GOUGH
BANK OR HIGHLAND
HIGHLAND
EASTERN
AVE.
CANTON
CLINTON
1ST
REDEMPTORIST
R.C.CH.
3RD
4TH
5TH
6TH
7TH
8TH
9TH
10TH
11TH
Eastern Ave. Sta.
FOSTER
2ND
ORIENT BREWERY
FAIT
HUDSON
ST.
NATIONAL
BREWING CO.
O'DONNELL
ST.
SCHOOL
TOONE
RAIL ROAD
NORTHERN
MONUMENTAL DISTILLERY
B-998
Schaefer Brewing Co.
Baltimore City, MD
Bromley's 1896 Atlas

#B-998

Schaefer Brewing Co.
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Balto.E.Quad
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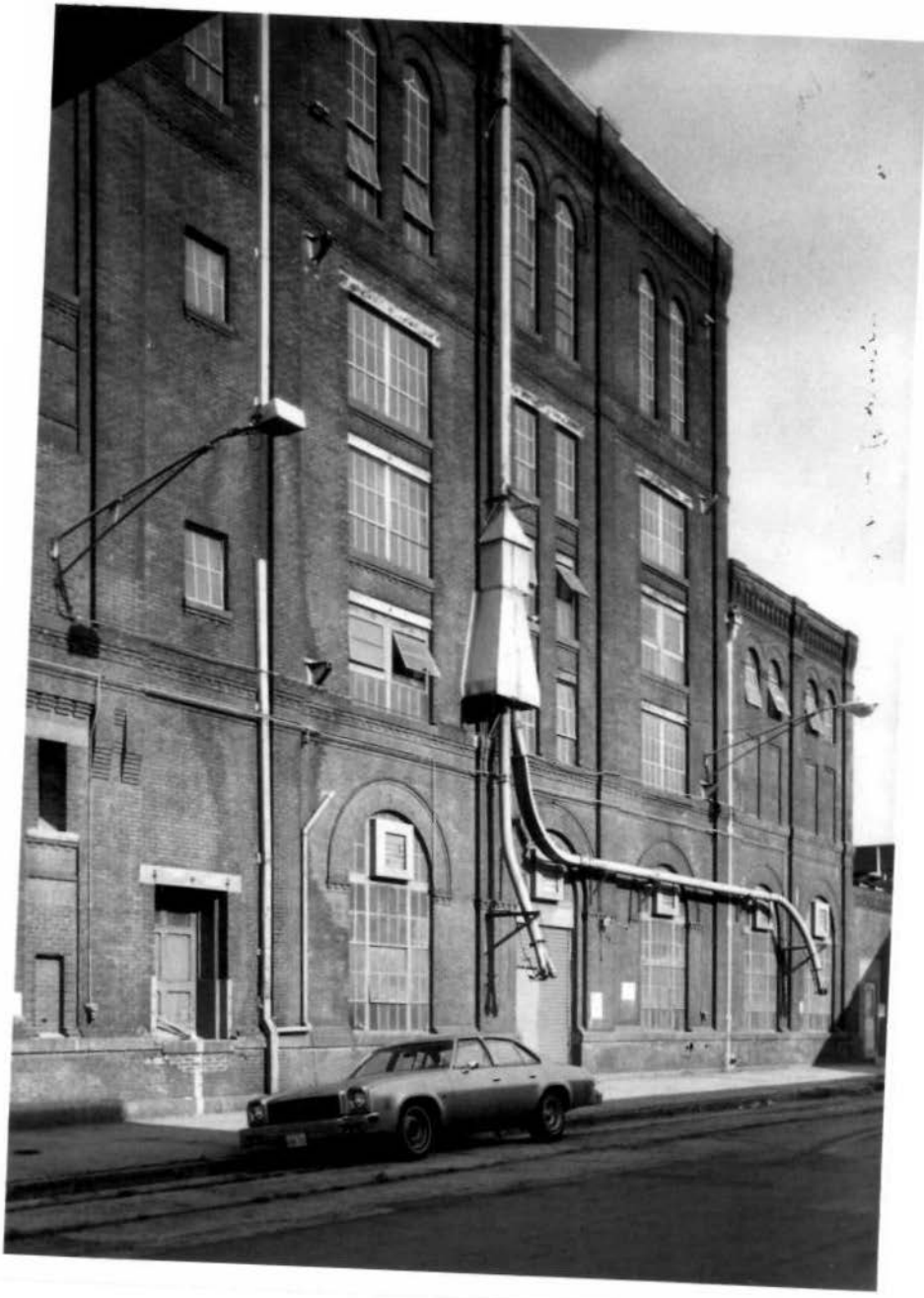


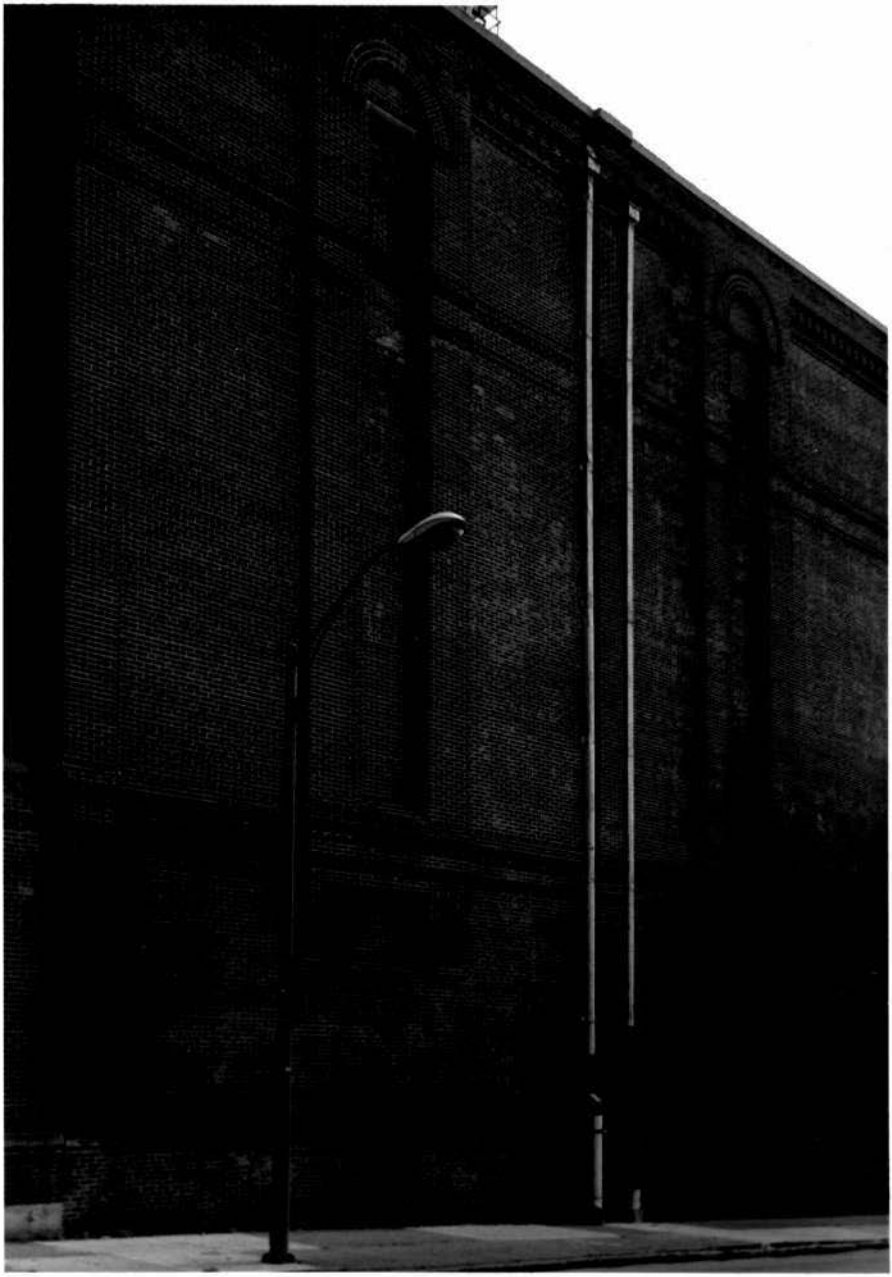
Schaefer Brewery Co. B-998
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND B-993
PHOTO, DENNIS ZEMBALA
NEG. LOC: MD HISTORIC TRUST
NOVEMBER 1980
South facade: brewhouse

GATE
3

Schaefer Brewery B998
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND
PHOTO, DENNIS ZEMBALA
Neg. Loc: MD Historic Trust
November 1980
Gatehouse: looking east

FIRST AID

Schaefer Brewery B998
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND
PHOTO, DENNIS ZEMBALA
NEG. LOC: MD HISTORIC TRUST
NOVEMBER 1980
Gate and Gatehouse on
Conkling Street



Schaefer Brewery B-998
Co.
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala 11/80
Neg. Loc: MD Historic Trust
West facade