

MINNEAPOLIS WAREHOUSE DISTRICT,  
GLUEK BREWING COMPANY HOTEL AND SALOON  
24 Hennepin Avenue  
City of Minneapolis  
Hennepin County  
Minnesota

HABS No. MN-110-AD

HABS  
MINN  
27-MINAP,  
18AD-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

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HABS  
MINN  
27-MINAP  
18AD-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MINNEAPOLIS WAREHOUSE DISTRICT,  
GLUEK BREWING COMPANY HOTEL AND SALOON

Location: 24 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis,  
Hennepin County, Minnesota.

USGS Minneapolis South, Minnesota Quadrangle; Universal Transverse Mercator  
Coordinates: 15.479010,4981020

Present Owner: Hel-El, Inc. (Bennett Goldberg et al.)

Present Occupant: Club 24, Inc.

Present Use: Bar on first floor. Upper floors not currently used. Awaiting demolition.

Significance: The Gluek Brewing Company Hotel and Saloon is one of several extant turn-of-the-century buildings designed by Minneapolis architect Christopher Adam Boehme in the Neoclassical style as a company-owned bar and hotel. Built by Gluek in 1914 to replace a building of similar function, it catered to the workingmen and unemployed of the Gateway area, the milling district, and the warehouse district. It was typical of the dozens of saloons which thrived in this neighborhood of downtown Minneapolis at the turn of the century. This building is a well-proportioned example of a small design by Boehme. It was listed as a contributing building when the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in November 1989.

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1914

2. Architect: Christopher A. Boehme, Minneapolis, Minnesota<sup>1</sup>

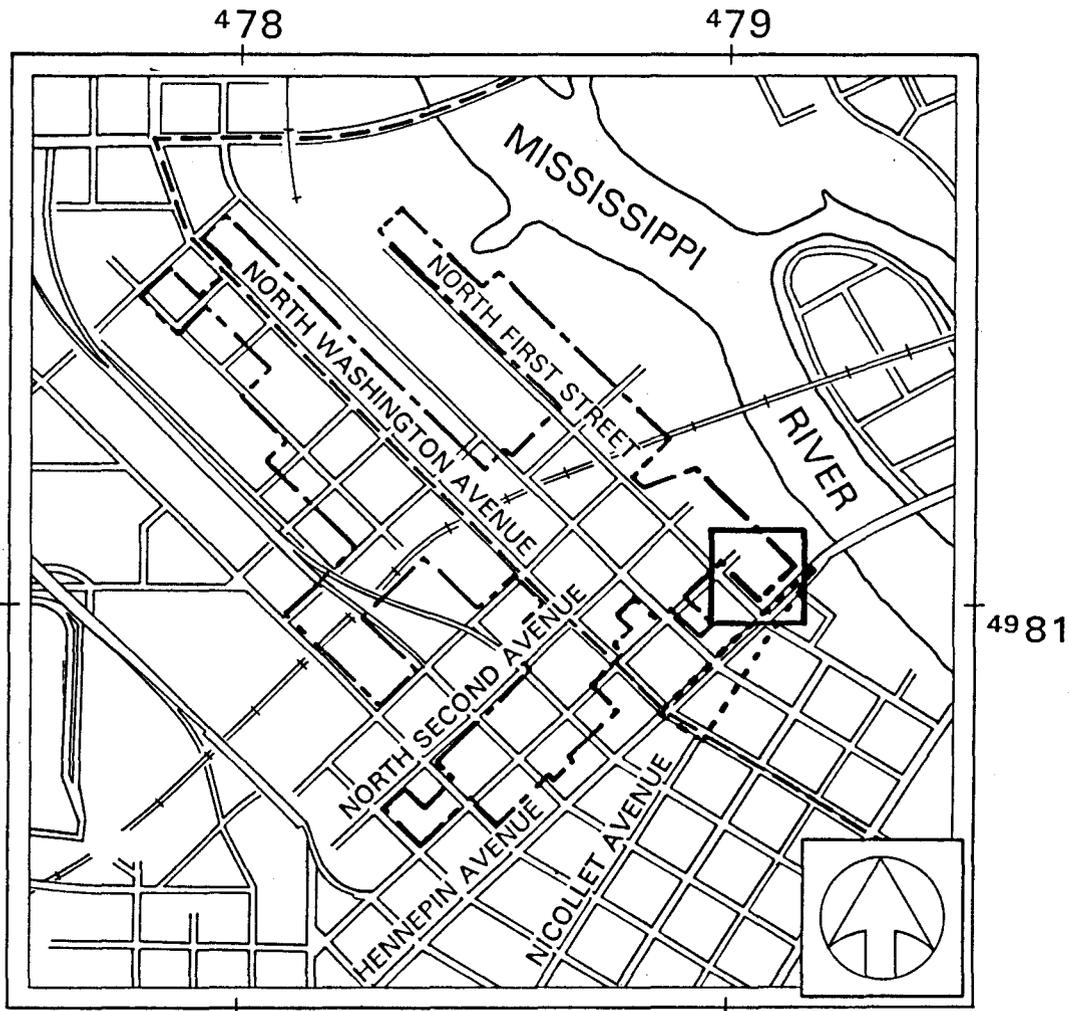
3. Original and subsequent owners: Gluek Brewing Company, 1916-59; Gluek family members, 1959-73; Bennett and Esther Goldberg, and family, 1973-present.<sup>2</sup>

4. Builder: R.J. Cheney & Co.<sup>3</sup>

5. Original plans and construction: Christopher Boehme Papers, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

6. Alterations and additions: In 1920, alterations were made to divide the interior first floor with partitions, which included a new storefront.<sup>4</sup> In 1926, a canopy was added to the facade at the third floor for the Clair Hotel by Gluek Brewing Company.<sup>5</sup> In 1971, alterations were made to the interior when partitions were added for Steve and Florence Halseth when they leased the building. The Halseths built new interior partitions on the first floor of gypsum board and installed the current metal awning on the front facade.<sup>6</sup>

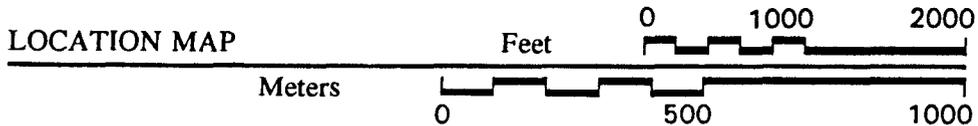
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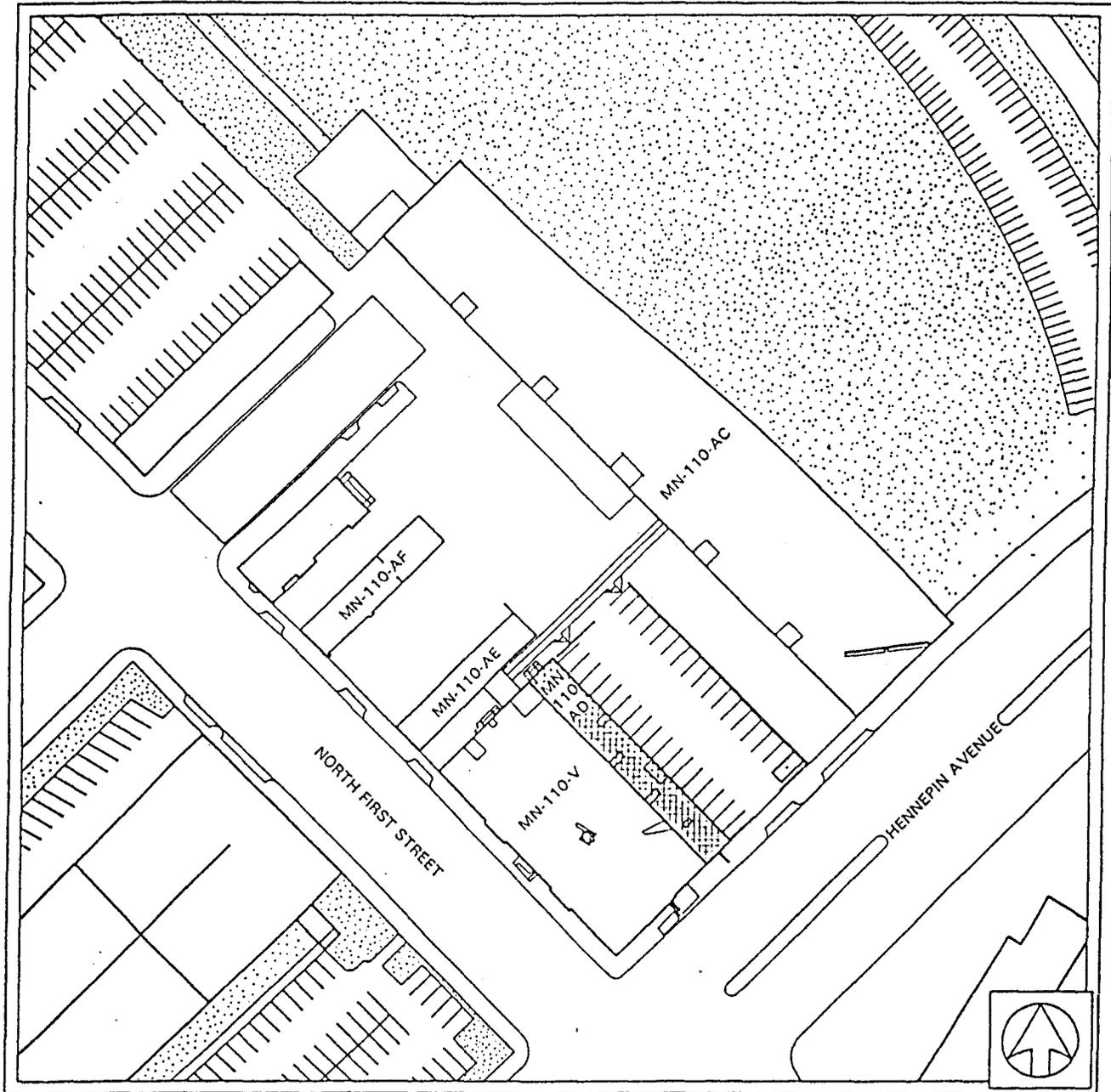
Adapted from USGS 7.5 Minute Series "Minneapolis South Quadrangle"  
 Scale adjusted 1:10 000

LEGEND:

- — — — — Western Boundary of the Saint Anthony Falls Historic District,  
 National Register of Historic Places Number 71000438
- — — — — Minneapolis Warehouse District,  
 National Register of Historic Places Number 89001937
- Historic Location of Bridge Square
- Site Location



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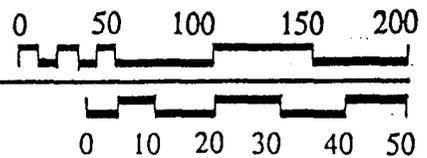


Adapted from Aerial Photograph  
"Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, Metropolitan Area" Sheets 55C and 56A

SITE PLAN

Feet 1" = 100'-0"

Meters 1:1200



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When the second and third floors were no longer used as hotel space, the rear area of the third floor and the entire second floor were converted to office space by removing some of the interior walls between the original "sleeping compartments." Deco style fluorescent light fixtures were installed throughout the second floor and some partitions were removed.

B. Historical Context:

1. Brewing and Lodging Context: Two of the largest brewing firms in Minneapolis produced beer and ran combination saloons and lodging houses at the turn of the century. Both the Minneapolis Brewing Company and the Gluek Brewing Company controlled the market on Minneapolis' East Side in 1904. Gluek Brewing Company employed sixty men and had an annual output of 75,000 barrels from its Minneapolis brewery at 2002 Marshall Avenue N.E. The much larger Minneapolis Brewing Company employed over 200 men and annually produced 250,000 barrels of beer in Minneapolis.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to its brewing business, Gluek Brewing Company owned retail outlets and held licenses to operate neighborhood bars and lodging houses in Minneapolis, such as the location at 24 Hennepin Avenue. In one type of company operation, Gluek would loan money to retail liquor dealers and take their licenses as security.<sup>8</sup> The present building at 24 Hennepin Avenue was erected by Gluek in 1914 to replace the previous building which the company bought in 1905 and operated as the "Bridge Square Hotel" on the upper two floors with a company-run saloon and pool hall on the first floor.<sup>9</sup> An adjacent building to the east at 18-20 Hennepin Avenue was part of the same hotel operation. At the end of 1913, Gluek demolished their old building at 24 Hennepin Avenue and built the present building, designed by Christopher A. Boehme, in early 1914.<sup>10</sup>

In 1915, the first year of operation after construction, the building at 24 Hennepin Avenue was listed in the city directory as a restaurant with furnished rooms operated by James E. Raftery. The following year, the building was listed as the Seymour Hotel, with Joseph P. Seymour as hotel manager for the Gluek Brewing Company. In 1917, the Seymour Hotel was managed by E. J. Seymour and listed at 18-24 Hennepin Avenue, still using the building to the east as part of the complex.<sup>11</sup> Edward J. Seymour operated United Sanitary Lodging, Inc. in 1919 and managed other lodging houses in downtown Minneapolis, including 213 Nicollet Avenue, 107 South Second Street, and 258 Hennepin Avenue.<sup>12</sup> In the early 1910s when Edward J. Seymour became manager of the Seymour Hotel at 24 Hennepin Avenue, he also owned a 100-room hotel which stretched along Seventh Street for an entire block between North Second Avenue and North Third Avenue on "Market Row." In 1913, Seymour was described as "a well-known Minneapolitan" who, for many years, had been connected with the Seymour Labor Agency and as a "large holder in many business enterprises."<sup>13</sup> Seymour ran a hiring house for day labor and managed several lodging and boarding houses where he found his work force. Gluek Brewing Company kept the men supplied with drink.

In 1926, the building at 24 Hennepin Avenue became the Clair Hotel with a bar and restaurant on the first floor. It remained so until around World War II. In 1939, the bar was known as the Marshall Terrace Club.<sup>14</sup> The Gluek Brewing Company held ownership until 1959 when it deeded the property to several members of the Gluek family. These members held title to the property until 1973.<sup>15</sup> Between 1960-64, both the Marshall Terrace Bar and the Marshall Terrace Lunch Room occupied the first floor.<sup>16</sup> In 1965, the first floor was known as The Glass Door Cafe and The Glass Door Tavern.<sup>17</sup> Members of the Bennett Goldberg family have owned the building since 1973. In 1975, the two businesses on the

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first floor were The Twenty-Four On the Avenue Tavern and the Twenty-Four Restaurant.<sup>18</sup> By the late 1970s, the bar was known as "Dirty Flo's" under the management of Steve and Florence Halseth. The current tenant, Club 24 Inc., operates the 24 on the Avenue bar and the upper floors are vacant.

The Gluek Brewing Company built this and other similar buildings in the central business district of Minneapolis as a company-owned saloon on the ground floor with inexpensive lodging on the floors above. This Class B hotel, or flophouse, is reflected in the original architect's plans which show shared lavatories with multiple sinks and stools on the second and third stories with "sleeping compartments" of two sizes: 7'-2" wide or 8'-1" wide lined up on each side of a central corridor.

## 2. Architectural Context, comparison to other Boehme-designed buildings:

Christopher Boehme worked in a generally Neoclassically influenced style. The Gluek Brewing Company Hotel and Saloon at 24 Hennepin Avenue compares well with his best remaining work in the area. It is not the largest, earliest, or the most elaborate of his commissions. Eleven other Boehme-designed commercial buildings were identified of which two, at 219 Third Avenue N. (1910) and 317 North Washington Avenue (1907) have been demolished. The others are:

- P.F. Laum & Sons (1903), 415 North First Avenue
- Gluek Brewing Company (1912), 254 North First Avenue
- Commercial building (1907) 315 North Washington Avenue
- Maytag Company Building (1916) 515 North Washington Avenue
- Kildall Fish Company (1914), 428 North Washington Avenue
- Store/factory (1913), 117 North Washington Avenue
- Store/flats (1901), 119 North Washington Avenue
- Store (1916), 210-215 East Hennepin Avenue
- Minneapolis Brewing Company Tavern (1907), 112 East Hennepin Avenue

Of these, the smaller buildings, such as 24 Hennepin Avenue, were mostly brewing company-owned saloons. The larger buildings were built for a variety of businesses. The least altered are the P.F. Laum & Sons Building (1903), except for a modern metal cornice; the Gluek Brewing Company building (1912) at 254 First Avenue, with recently added green faux stone paint; the store/flats (1901) at 119 North Washington Avenue, now Mollie Malones and recently restored; and the large Maytag Company Building (1916), now the Gardner Hardware Company building. Relative to these buildings, the Gluek Brewing Company Hotel and Saloon has good historical physical integrity, marred only by first floor alterations. The entire first floor of its front facade has been covered in applied material and sports a large mock-shingled steel awning and new storefront.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

#### 1. Architectural Character:

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Designed in a commercial Neoclassical Style, the building is three stories tall with a ground floor storefront. The front facade is well proportioned and detailed, providing a large amount of glazed area on the front while maintaining rhythm and scale in a narrow building. The upper two floors are clad in smooth stone blocks and appear to be in excellent condition. The wall surface of the front facade is covered in coursed ashlar with narrow joints. It is pierced on both of the upper floors with five tall, relatively narrow windows set close together with narrow stone mullions between. At the top floor, there is an unornamented stone sill running continuously below the windows. Raised above the top floor windows is a substantial stone and metal cornice including some finely-detailed molding. The top of the parapet has a stone coping.

At the first floor, the original stone facade appears to be partially preserved behind the applied modern mansard canopy and storefront alterations. The exposed northeast common brick wall has a large sign painted out in black and contributes little to the visual quality of the building. The building shares a party wall with the Home Insurance Company Building (Berman Buckskin Company) (HABS No. MN-110-V) to the southwest.

Christopher Adam Boehme (1865-1916) was a native of Minneapolis, educated at the University of Minnesota. He worked for Warren B. Dunnell for fourteen years before forming a partnership with Victor Cordella (1872-1937) which lasted from 1902-11. Cordella was born in Poland and studied at the Royal Academy of Art in Krakow before coming to the United States in 1890 where he worked with Cass Gilbert. Boehme and Cordella's most famous design was the Svan Turnblad residence (now The American Swedish Institute, 1903). Boehme designed the Charles Gluek House on Mt. Curve Avenue in Minneapolis and several state institutions in Minnesota with Warren Dunnell. Boehme and Cordella designed three buildings in the Warehouse District including the P.F. Laum & Sons building (1903). Boehme individually designed six additional buildings which included several for the Gluek Brewing Company as well as the Maytag Company Building (1916).<sup>19</sup>

2. Condition of Fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior (See Original Drawings, pages 8 and 9):

1. Overall dimensions: The building is a long, narrow rectangle and has three stories and a full basement. Dimensions from the original drawings are 22'-6" wide, 158'-0" long. Field measurements are 20'-8" x 157'-11 1/2".

2. Foundations: Random ashlar limestone with some concrete-block and brick infill. The random ashlar was reused from the previous building on this site which had the same footprint. This seems probably because R. J. Cheney & Co., which demolished the previous building, was also the general contractor who erected the present building. Above-grade the random ashlar limestone wall is most visible at the rear or northwest side of the building where it forms a party wall with the building immediately to the south.

3. Walls: The northeast and northwest walls of the building are mixed and yellow brick laid in American Bond. The front facade is faced in smooth stone blocks. At street level the front facade has been covered with mock-brick fiberglass panels, wood trim and an aluminum awning of mock shakes. The rear wall on the northwest side is built of tan concrete brick.

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4. Structural systems, framing: The building is constructed of load-bearing masonry walls and is fire-proof. The floors are poured concrete. The original permit describes the building as "brick, sheet metal, and tile rooming house and store."<sup>20</sup> The sheet metal is probably connected to the form work to pour the concrete floors.

5. Chimneys: Three round sheet metal flues are visible on roof from the vacant lot to the northeast.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: Two doors in the front facade are newer. The south entry to the bar is a wood eight-panel door with carved panels. The north door, an entry to the second floor stairs, is plain flush wood. Both are painted. On the second and third floors there are doors at the rear of the building which are twelve light French doors with wire glass. They exit onto a rear iron fire escape.

b. Windows and shutters: Hennepin Avenue windows are non-historic. They are fixed single light casements in painted wood frames. The second and third stories have five windows on each upper floor facing Hennepin Avenue. They are wood-framed, double-hung, one-over-ones with single-light glass transoms. The rear windows on the second and third stories are double-hung six-over-six lights which flank a central door and a two-light transom. They appear to be wood sashes in metal casing. Glazing is wire glass.

7. Roof: The roof is flat with a built-up membrane and gravel covering. Skylights cover interior light wells. The front facade has a decorative projecting stone cornice under a plain stone parapet with stone coping.

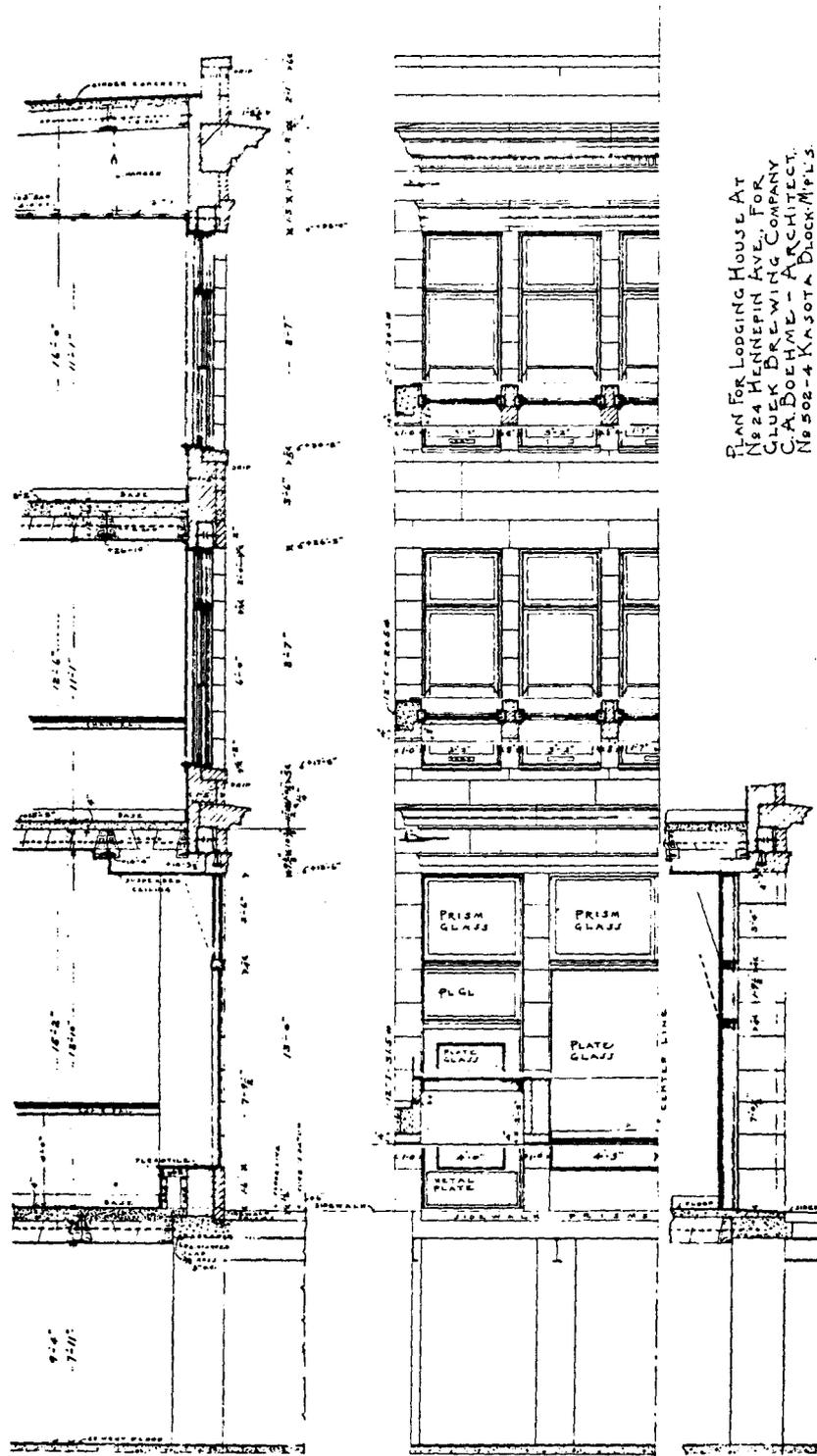
C. Description of Interior (See Original Drawings, pages 11 and 12):

1. Floor plans: The basement is an open floor plan except for a boiler/furnace room at the rear and a recently added storage room on the southwest wall. The interior today most closely resembles the original blueprints for the basement.

The first floor plan was originally open. The main floor entry and vestibule is at the south corner of the building. This opens to the bar. Immediately to the right on the front wall are storage and office rooms. Beyond these are the stairs to the basement. The bar itself is at the center of the room and is open on all sides. Beyond the bar is an open space and a small raised stage. Toward the rear are the toilet rooms and another open area which leads to the kitchen and a back hall.

The second floor is accessed by an open staircase in the east corner of the building. A wall has recently been added at the top of the stairs to separate the front and rear of the building and possibly to provide a fire wall. An L shaped room has been partitioned off at the front of the building on the southwest and southeast walls. A hall to the third floor staircase is located between the stair and the new room. In the rear area of this floor, beyond the new partition, wall partitions have been removed, leaving the room open. Two light wells protrude into the room on the northeast wall. Between these is a raised area of floor. Originally, the second and third floors had small "sleeping compartments" off a central hallway which measured 7'-2" wide and 8'-1" wide. The second floor had a hotel office and

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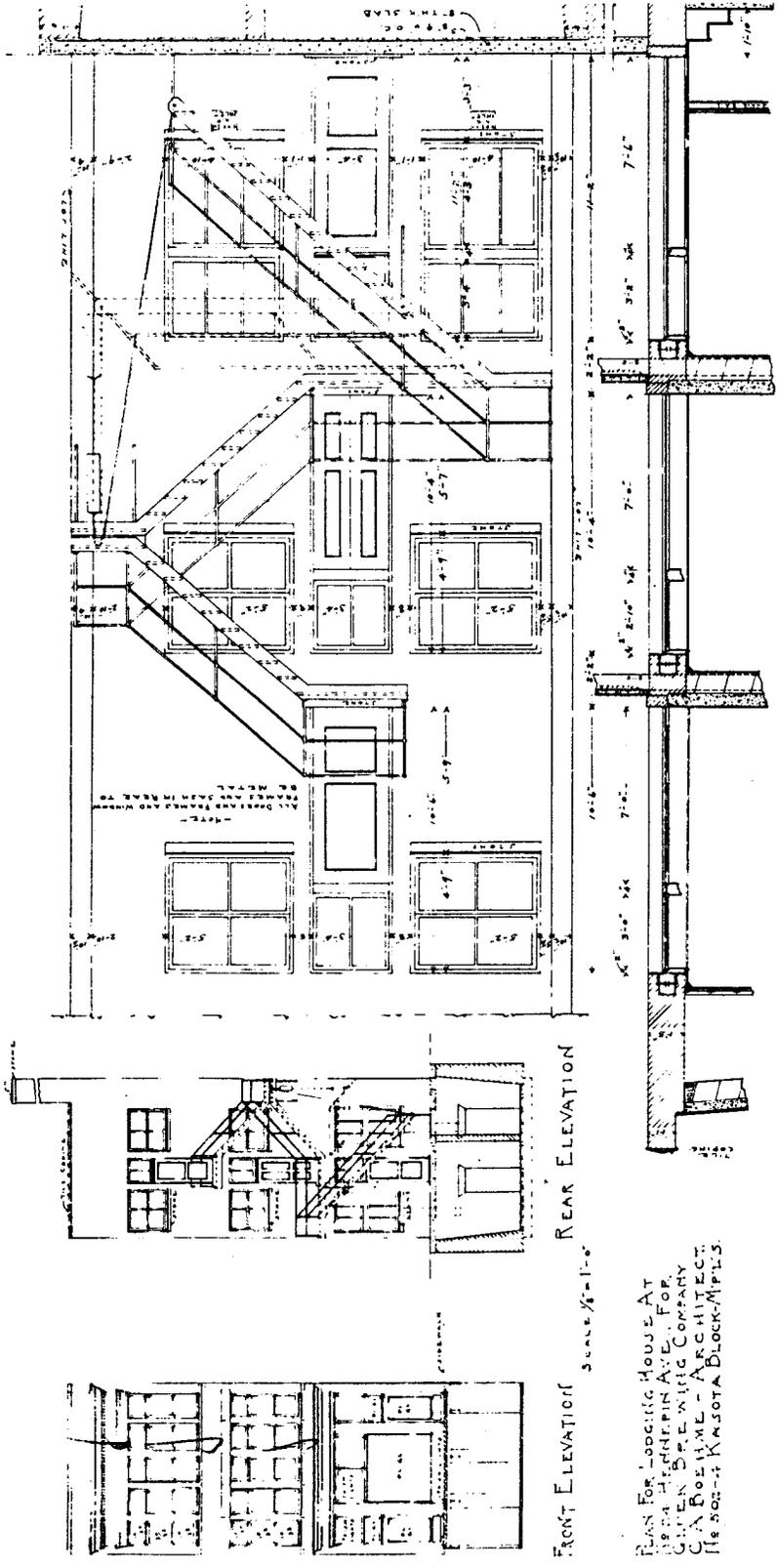
SECTION THRU FRONT

HALF ELEVATION OF FRONT

SECTION THRU ENTRANCE DOOR

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

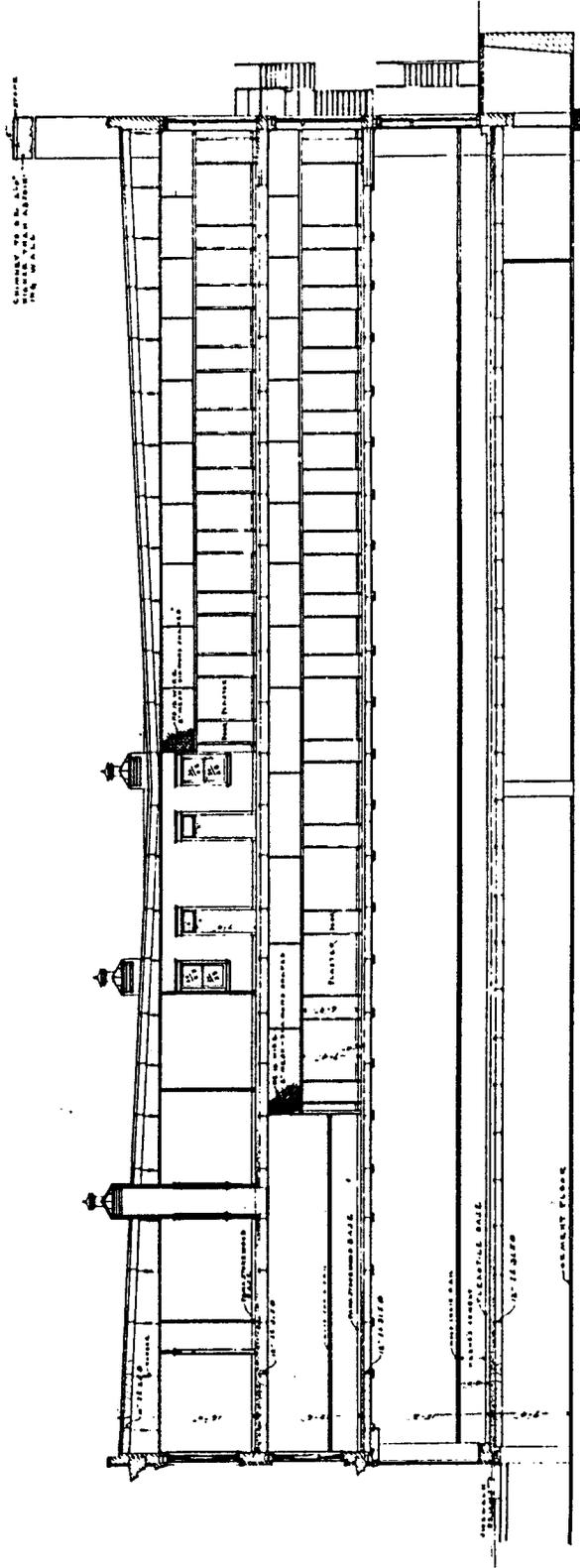
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FRONT ELEVATION  
 REAR ELEVATION  
 SECTION

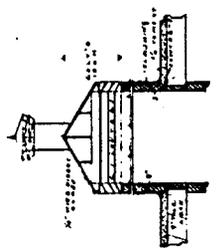
PLAN FOR LOGGING HOUSE AT  
 1874 HENNING AVE. FOR  
 GLEN S. LEWIS COMPANY  
 C. A. BOEHM - ARCHITECT  
 1120-12 WISCONSIN BLOCK - MINN.

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LONGITUDINAL SECTION  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

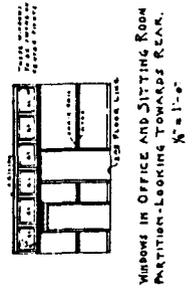
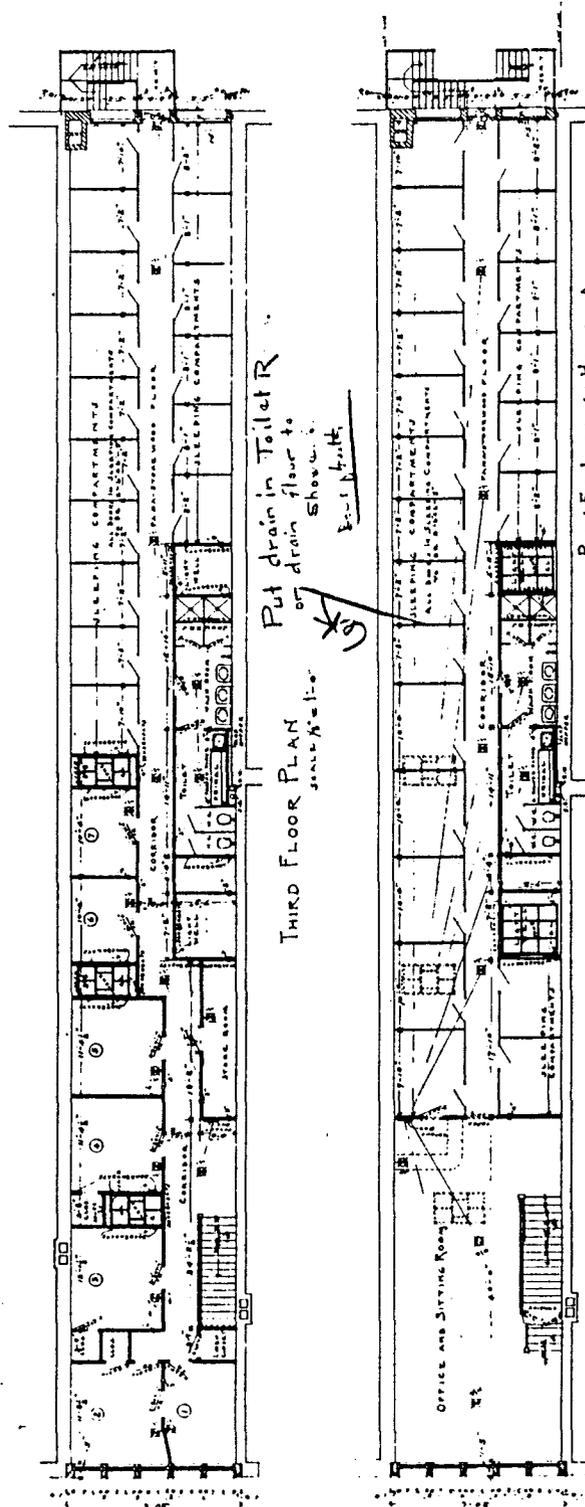
PLAN FOR LODGING HOUSE AT  
 N. 24 HENNING AVE. FOR  
 GLUEK BREWING COMPANY  
 C. A. DOERME - ARCHITECT  
 N. 502-4 KAJOTA BLOCK-Mpls



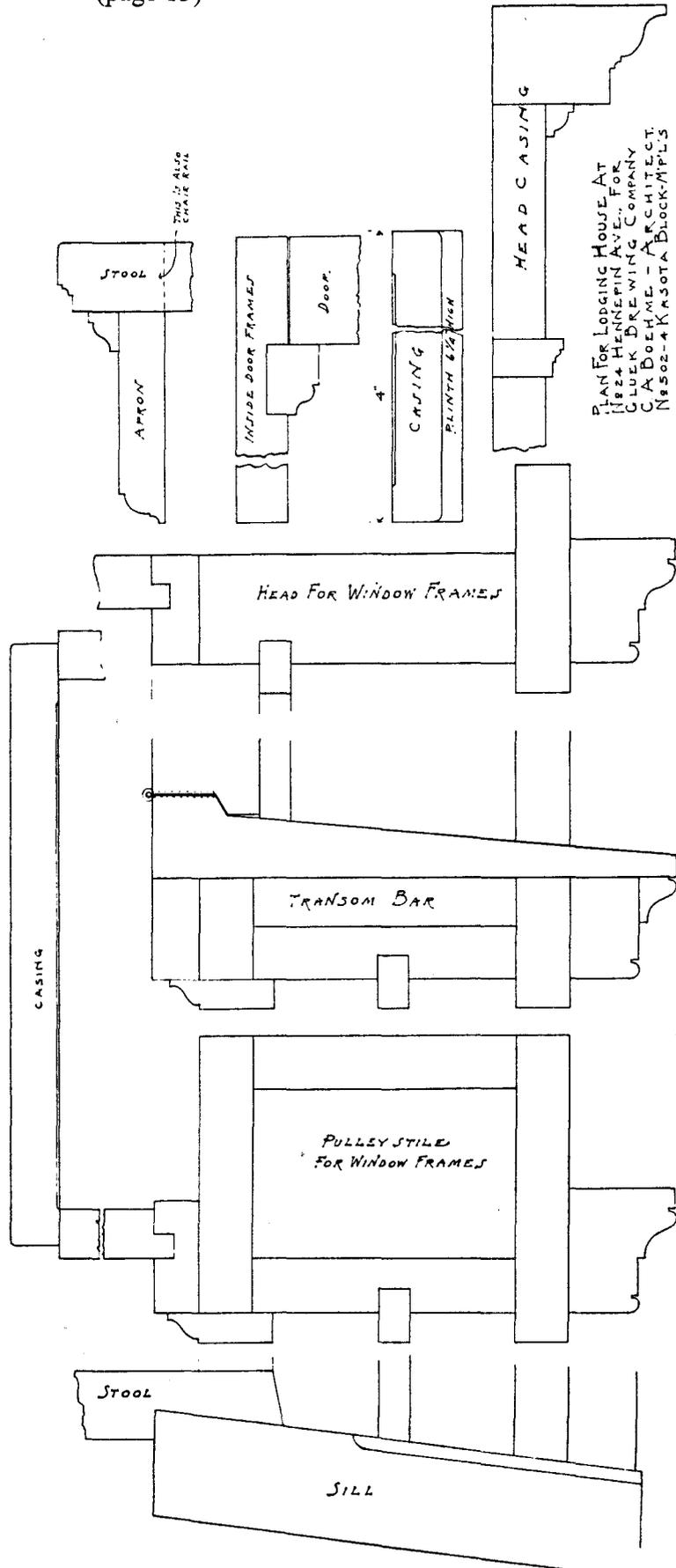
SKYLIGHT DETAIL  
 SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



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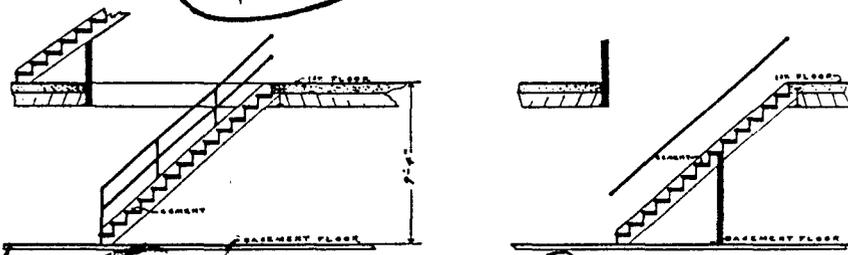
PLAN FOR LODGING HOUSE AT  
1824 HENNEPIN AVE., FOR  
GLUEK BREWING COMPANY  
C. A. BOEHME - ARCHITECT  
NE502-KR50TA DUCK-MPLS

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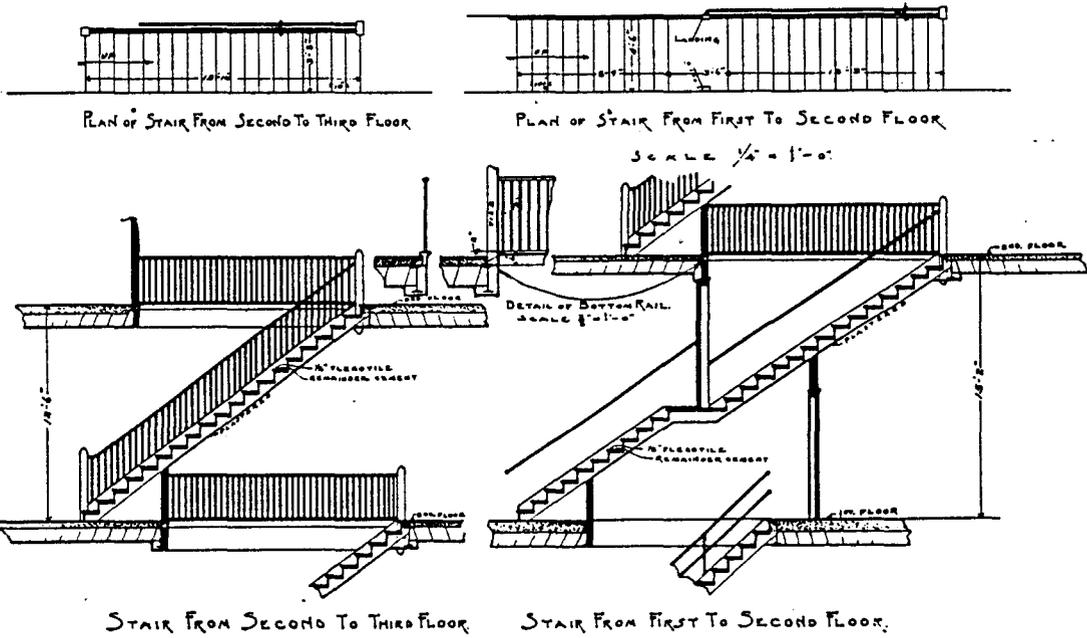
DETAILS OF STAIRS FOR LODGING HOUSE AT  
 No 24 HENNEPIN AVE., FOR  
 G L U E K B R E W I N G C O M P A N Y  
 C. A. B O E H M E - A R C H I T E C T,  
 N o 5 0 2 - 4 K A S O T A B L O C K - M I N N E A P O L I S.



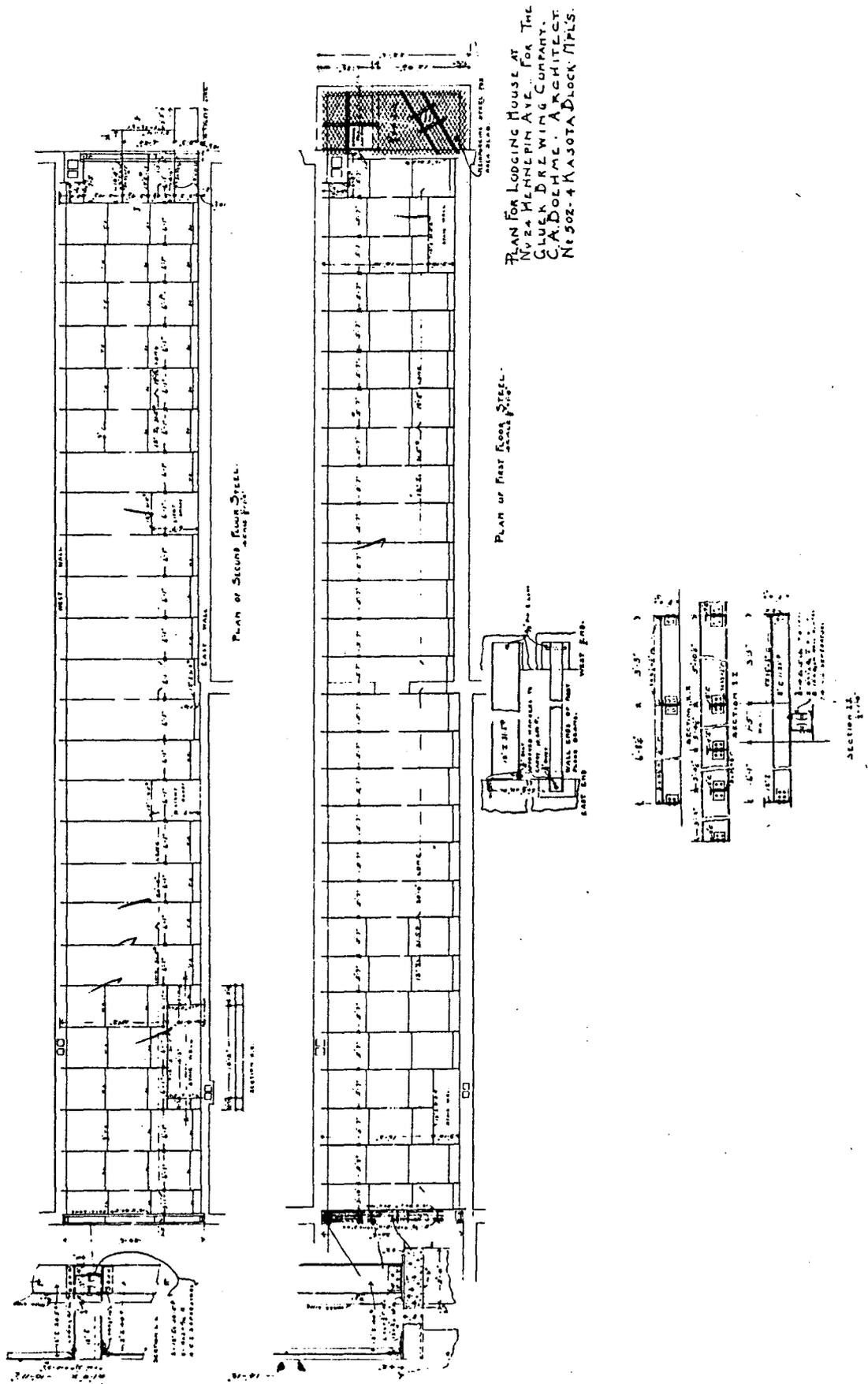
41



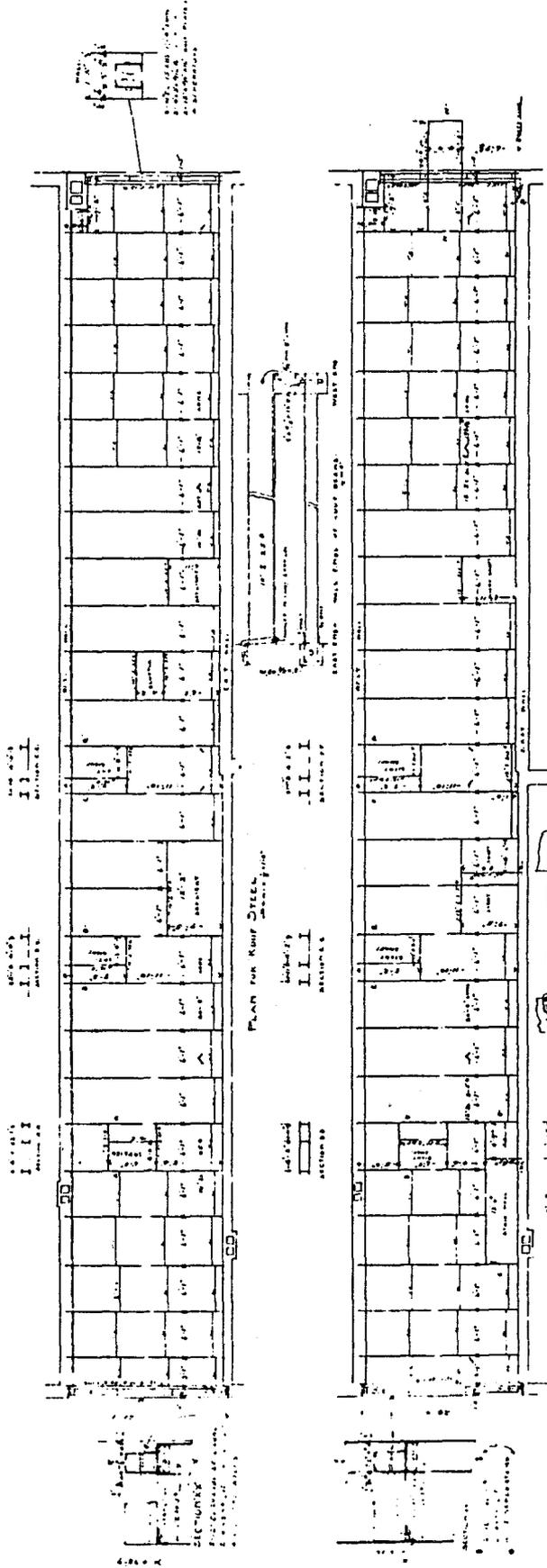
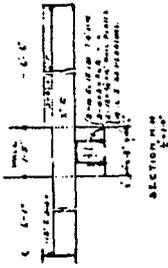
24 Hennepin Ave  
 STAIR FROM BASEMENT TO FIRST FLOOR. REAR STAIR FROM BASEMENT TO FIRST FLOOR.



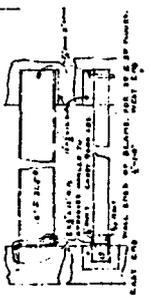
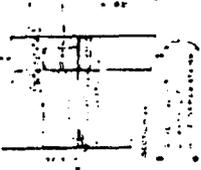
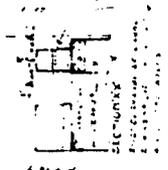
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PLAN FOR LODGING HOUSE AT  
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 GLUEK BREWING COMPANY.  
 C.A. DOEHME - ARCHITECT.  
 N 8502-4 KASOTA BLOCK/PLS.



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sitting room at the front of the building and both upper floors had communal lavatories with multiple sinks, urinals, and showers.

The third floor has a staircase at the east corner of the building. It has recently been framed off with a wall and had a steel door added, presumably for insulation and fire wall benefits. The landing opens to a central hallway flanked by light wells and several former toilet, shower, and sleeping rooms. A larger room with its own toilet room occupies the front of the building while the rear area, as on the second floor, is open.

2. Stairways: In addition to the above-mentioned stairways, there are two more which provide access to the basement, one each at the front (east corner) and the rear (north corner) of the building. All of these stairways have iron stringers, treads, and handrails. The second and third floor stairs are painted and have iron newel posts, railings and spindles.

3. Flooring: The basement floor is poured concrete covered in some areas with red carpeting. The first floor is concrete which is predominately finished with small hexagonal multi-colored original mosaic tile. Exceptions include raised platforms which are carpeted and toilet rooms which have newer tile floors and base in some areas. Newer wood and vinyl base exist throughout. The second and third floors are concrete with vinyl tile in some areas and carpet in the front L shaped room on the second floor. Vinyl base has been used throughout the interior.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The basement walls are not finished. They are random ashlar limestone with some brick and concrete-block infill. The ceiling is concrete which bears the form marks from when it was poured.

The main floor walls and ceiling are completely covered in applied materials. The walls in the bar are varying types of wood panelling including cedar, both painted and untreated, and plywood. Toilet room walls are tile and/or wood. The kitchen walls and ceiling are covered with laminate panels. The back hall is plaster and gypsum drywall. Ceilings throughout, except the kitchen, are a suspended system with metal tracks and acoustical panels. The ceiling over the bar is a colored, fluorescent light panel.

On the second and third floors, the walls and ceilings are predominantly painted plaster in poor condition. Gypsum drywall has been used in previously non-historic renovations.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The basement is open and has only two doorways and no doors. The first door is into the furnace/boiler room and has no frame other than the concrete masonry units which make up the wall. The second door is between this room and what appears to have been a coal bin. The wall is brick and the doorway is finished with plain wood trim.

Doorways on the first floor are trimmed in either wood or steel. Trim on a few of the wood framed corniced doorway moldings is probably original to the building. All of the doors on the first floor are single panel flush wood or steel replacements.

On the second and third floors, doorways and doors are either wood or steel. Most of the wood doorways are original to the building, except where alterations have been made and doorways added. The original doorways have plinth blocks, plain jambs, operable

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transoms and a corniced header. Doors are plain single panel flush and don't appear to be original. However, the undecorated brass hardware looks as though it could be original. Wood doors and doorways have all been painted.

b. Windows: The basement has no windows. The first floor has two replacement casement windows on the front facade. Exterior windows on the second and third floors are described above. The interior trim on these is plain painted wood. Interior windows into the light wells are double-hung one-over-one lights with clear glass. Window trim is painted to match the door trim, including the original corniced headers.

6. Decorative features and trim: On the first floor, trim is mostly newer wood; some is painted. On the second and third floors, trim is primarily painted wood with the exception of vinyl baseboards.

7. Hardware: Doors on the second and third floors have plain brass hardware, possibly original although the doors appear to be replacements.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The main floor and basement are serviced by a forced air system. A fan that exhausts air from the kitchen to the atmosphere has been added. The second and third floors are not currently heated.

b. Lighting: The building is lighted by non-historic fixtures. The basement has incandescent single bulb fixtures. The first floor has both incandescent and fluorescent lighting which is not original to the building. The second and third floors are not currently supplied with electricity although fixtures still remain. The second floor has Deco style fluorescent lights which were probably added in the 1930s or 1940s. The third floor has incandescent schoolhouse-style fixtures that may be original, whose globes are no longer intact.

c. Plumbing: The plumbing on the first floor has been updated. Plumbing has been removed from the second and third floors.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation: The building faces southeast and fronts on Hennepin Avenue. It shares its southwest wall with the Minneapolis Warehouse District, Home Insurance Company (Berman Buckskin Company) building (HABS No. MN-110-V). Its northeast wall faces a vacant lot, and its northwest wall fronts on the rear alley (see Site Plan).

2. Historic landscape design: The building is flush to the sidewalk on the southeast fronting Hennepin Avenue. Its southwest wall is a party wall with the adjacent building. To the northeast and northwest are vacant lots.

3. Outbuildings: None.

ENDNOTES: PART I AND II.

- <sup>1</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit A12307, December 12, 1913, City of Minneapolis, Building Permits Division, Building permits for Block 12, Auditor's Subdivision No. 137.
- <sup>2</sup> Abstract of Title to Lots 8 & 9, Auditor's Subdivision No. 137. On file: Hennepin County District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- <sup>3</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit A12307, December 12, 1913.
- <sup>4</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit A15282, November 10, 1920.
- <sup>5</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit A17854, March 23, 1926.
- <sup>6</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit A39269, November 23, 1971.
- <sup>7</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit A39270, November 30, 1971.
- <sup>8</sup> "Brewery Didn't Need Aid," *Minneapolis Journal*, August 7, 1907, 6; *Minneapolis Journal*, October 7, 1904, 15.
- <sup>9</sup> Abstract of Title; Northrup King Company, *One Hundred Years of Trust* (Minneapolis: By the Company, 1984), 8.
- <sup>10</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit I369, November 29, 1913.
- <sup>11</sup> *Davison's Minneapolis City Directory* (Minneapolis: Minneapolis Directory Company, 1917), 1956.
- <sup>12</sup> *Davison's Minneapolis City Directory* (Minneapolis: Minneapolis Directory Company, 1919), 1638, 1822.
- <sup>13</sup> "Longest and Narrowest Hotel in the World," *Minneapolis Journal*, November 9, 1913, Section Two, 9.
- <sup>14</sup> *Minneapolis City Directory* (Minneapolis: Minneapolis Directory Company, 1939), 1634; (1941), 1679.
- <sup>15</sup> Abstract of Title.
- <sup>16</sup> *Polk's Minneapolis City Directory* (Minneapolis: Minneapolis Directory Company, 1960), 230.
- <sup>17</sup> *Polk's Minneapolis City Directory*, (St. Paul: R.L. Polk and Company, 1965-66), 224, 348 in "Business" section.
- <sup>18</sup> *Polk's Minneapolis City Directory* (1975), 282 in "Street Directory" section.
- <sup>19</sup> Rolf T. Anderson, Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District nomination, 1987; Christopher Boehme biography file, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota; "Architect Stricken Starting to Office," *Minneapolis Journal*, November 25, 1916.
- <sup>20</sup> Permit index and permits, Permit A12307, December 12, 1913.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings: There are nine sheets of drawings entitled "Plan for Lodging House at No. 24 Hennepin Ave., for Gluek Brewing Company," in the Christopher Boehme Papers, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. Each sheet, submitted with this report in reduced format, is described below:

MINNEAPOLIS WAREHOUSE DISTRICT,  
GLUEK BREWING COMPANY  
HOTEL AND SALOON  
HABS No. MN-110-AD  
(page 20)

1. Plan of First Floor Steel; Plan of Second Floor Steel.
2. Plan of Third Floor Steel; Plan for Roof Steel.
3. First Floor Plan; Basement Plan.
4. Sections of Window Casings and Frames.
5. Second Floor plan; Third Floor Plan; Windows in Office and Sitting Room Partition - Looking Towards Rear (Second Floor).
6. Building Section Through Front; Half Elevation of Front; Section Through Entrance Door.
7. Longitudinal Section.
8. Front Elevation; Rear Elevation.
9. Details of Stairs for Lodging House at 24 Hennepin for Gluek Brewing Company.

B. Early Views:

Streetscape photograph, ca. 1909, in the 1984 Northrup King history, *One Hundred Years of Trust, 1884-1984*, 8 [shows previous building at 24 Hennepin Avenue].

"Hennepin Avenue, First St. to Great Northern Station, ca. 1914" MHS Number: MH5.9/MP2.1/p46. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Northrup King Seed Company at First Street North and Hennepin Avenue, ca. 1914." Accession Number: R037. Special Collections Department, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Abstract of Title to Lots 8 & 9, Auditor's Subdivision No. 137. On file: Hennepin County District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Boehme, Christopher, Papers. Northwest Architectural Archives. University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

City of Minneapolis. Building Permits Division. Building permits for Block 12, Auditor's Subdivision No. 137.

Minneapolis Riverfront Development Coordination Board. Site files compiled by Miller Dunwiddie Associates Inc. and MacDonald and Mack Architects, Ltd., files dated 1978. On file: Hess Roise Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"Plan for Lodging House at No. 24 Hennepin Ave., for Gluek Brewing Company. C.A. Boehme - Architect No 502-4 Kasota Block - M'p'l's." Christopher A. Boehme Papers, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

2. Secondary and published sources:

MINNEAPOLIS WAREHOUSE DISTRICT,  
GLUEK BREWING COMPANY  
HOTEL AND SALOON  
HABS No. MN-110-AD  
(page 21)

Anderson, Rolf T. The Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District. National Register nomination. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, 1987.

"Architect Stricken Starting to Office," *Minneapolis Journal*, November 25, 1916.

Benneche, H. W. *Atlas of Minneapolis, Hennepin County. Minneapolis Real Estate Board.* Philadelphia: Albert Volk, 1914. On file: Special Collections Department, Minneapolis Public Library.

Boehme, Christopher A., obituary. "Architect Stricken Starting to Office," *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*, November 25, 1916.

Borchert, John R., David Gebhard, David Lanegran, and Judith A. Martin. *Legacy of Minneapolis: Preservation Amid Change.* Minneapolis: Voyageur Press, 1983.

"Brewers Try Strategy." *Minneapolis Journal*, January 4, 1909, 6.

"Brewery Didn't Need Aid." *Minneapolis Journal*, August 7, 1907, 6.

*Davison's Minneapolis City Directory.* Minneapolis: Minneapolis Directory Company, 1905-1928.

Gebhard, David, and Tom Martinson. *A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1977.

Hess, Jeffrey A. and Scott F. Anfinson. "Additional Information, September, 1991, St. Anthony Falls Historic District, Minneapolis, Hennepin County." On file: Standing Structures Files, State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Longest and Narrowest Hotel in the World" [E.J. Seymour]. *Minneapolis Journal*, November 9, 1913, Section Two, 9.

*Minneapolis City Directory.* Minneapolis: Minneapolis Directory Company, 1929-57.

*Minneapolis Journal*, October 7, 1904, 15:3.

Minneapolis Real Estate Board. *Atlas of Minneapolis*, 1914.

Minneapolis Riverfront Development Coordination Board. *St. Anthony Falls Rediscovered.* Minneapolis: 1980.

Northrup King Company. *One Hundred Years of Trust, 1884-1984.* Minneapolis: By the Company, 1984.

*Polk's Minneapolis City Directory.* St. Paul: R.L. Polk and Company, 1958-85.

Roberts, Norene and Joe Roberts. "The Historical Resources of Block 12, Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Supplementary Information to 'Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis Section 106 Documentation,'" 1993.

MINNEAPOLIS WAREHOUSE DISTRICT,  
GLUEK BREWING COMPANY  
HOTEL AND SALOON  
HABS No. MN-110-AD  
(page 22)

Rosheim, David L. *The Other Minneapolis, or The Rise and Fall of the Gateway, the Old Minneapolis Skid Row*. Maquoketa, Iowa: Andromeda Press, 1978.

Sanborn Insurance Map. New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1912 updated to 1923.

\_\_\_\_\_. New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1912 updated to 1927.

\_\_\_\_\_. New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1912 updated to 1951.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Tax records.

E. Supplemental Material: The drawings for this building, which are in the Christopher A. Boehme Papers, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, are labeled:

Plan for Lodging House at  
No. 24 Hennepin Ave., for  
Gluek Brewing Company.  
C.A. Boehme - Architect  
No 502-4 Kasota Block - M'p'l's

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Plans call for the demolition of the Gluek Brewing Company Hotel and Saloon in 1994. This report, supporting photographs, and sketch map were contracted for by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis in response to a Memorandum of Agreement (M.O.A.) signed August 24, 1993. The site is planned for the construction of a new Federal Reserve Bank facility.

The M.O.A. stipulated HABS recordation to mitigate demolition of five contributing buildings in the St. Anthony Falls Historic District and the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District in downtown Minneapolis. Signatories to the M.O.A. were the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis; the National Park Service; the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the City of Minneapolis, and the Minneapolis Community Development Agency.

This report was prepared for the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis by the firm of Historical Research, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the direction of Dr. Norene Roberts, assisted by Dr. Joe Roberts. It is one portion of the historical and architectural recordation of the Gluek Brewing Company Hotel and Saloon, which also includes photodocumentation and sketch maps. Sketch maps were prepared by James Thompson of MacDonald and Mack Architects, Ltd., Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the direction of Robert Mack. Large format photography was by Jerome Mathiason Photography, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Other reports in the HABS collection completed for this project include:

Minneapolis Warehouse District  
HABS No. MN-110

MINNEAPOLIS WAREHOUSE DISTRICT,  
GLUEK BREWING COMPANY  
HOTEL AND SALOON  
HABS No. MN-110-AD  
(page 23)

Minneapolis Warehouse District, Wisconsin Central Freight Station  
(Chicago Great Western Warehouse) HABS No. MN-110-AC

Minneapolis Warehouse District, Home Insurance Company Building  
(Berman Buckskin Company) HABS No. MN-110-V

Minneapolis Warehouse District, Dittman Building  
(American Hide and Fur Company) HABS No. MN-110-AE

Minneapolis Warehouse District, 28 North First Street  
(Restaurant) HABS No. 110-AF.

The Minneapolis Warehouse District (HABS No. MN-110) was the subject of HABS photographic recordation in April 1990 by Jet Lowe, during which 28 individual buildings were photographed. This building was not among them. No HABS reports or drawings of the district or its individual buildings were submitted to HABS/HAER in 1990.