

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE A. FREDERICK

To Mr. J. B. Noel Wyatt, President, and The Baltimore Chapter A. I. A.

At your meeting at the Baltimore Club in December last, flattered by the kind interest aroused by my recital of the recollections of the architectural and building achievements of our city in bygone periods, I, in a moment of, I trust, pardonable enthusiasm and weakness consented to jot down in more permanent form the memories of a Past, of the Architects of a former Baltimore and of their principal works, and a "resumé" of the early days of the Baltimore Chapter, A.I.A.; a task which I much wish to have been delegated to more able hands than mine. But such as it now is I cheerfully render, hoping it may serve to arouse the spirit of some other to supply deficiencies, to supplement, and probably correct it in many particulars.

Even before my own advent in the choice of a career, again as student and draughtsman and later in the long practice of a profession so lovingly followed, until by physical ailments compelled to relinquish the cherished pursuits of an active architect, I took a lively interest in the then existing buildings of Baltimore, and much of the information contained herein, I gathered from association with mechanics of that period. Naturally, a great deal of such was hearsay or legendary tradition of various kinds, circulating from mouth to mouth; and for the absolute verity of which I trust I will not be held too strictly accountable. Although I believe the germ of truth to be therein contained, all must be accepted with this fact in mind.

For much of the early information I was indebted to a very intelligent master house-painter, by the name of James McHenry, who for many years actively

engaged amongst the best of the people and mechanics in the prosecution of his trade, an active participant and interested spirit in the building development of the City from near 1800 to 1870, died at a very advanced age about this latter period.

Amongst the earliest Architects—if not the very first of decided prominence—of Baltimore and of whom any definite record exists, was Benjamin Latrobe, who came here from England in the latter part of the 18th Century and was a personal friend of Washington, of Jefferson and other leading men of the then young Republic. Besides being engaged in the construction of the U. S. Capitol at Washington he was the Architect of the Catholic Cathedral, the cornerstone of which was laid about 1808 and completed some 10 years later; also of the Exchange Hotel, containing within its structure the Merchants' Bank, later purchased by the U. S. Government, occupied as a Custom House and Post Office, and the site of which, tho' much added to, is now occupied by the new U. S. Custom House. The Cathedral, I have been assured, originally owned the entire block bounded by Charles and Cathedral, Mulberry and Franklin Streets, but sold the northern half; a much to be deplored circumstance, for, commanding as both site and structure is, how much more noble would it not have appeared had the latter advantaged of the larger area.

The former Cathedral Church and rectory occupied the site of the old "Calvert Hall", and the ancient grave-yard connected therewith is now the site of the old "Young Men's Christian Association" building, N.W. corner of Charles and Saratoga Streets. The Second Archiepiscopal home was one of the row of old buildings, yet partly existing, on the west side of Charles Street about midway between Saratoga and Little Pleasant Streets.

Maximilian Godefroy, a Frenchman, succeeded Latrobe in prominence; his chief works were the Union Bank, occupying a large lot on the east side of

Charles Street from Fayette Street to Bank Lane; the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, S.W. corner of Howard and German Streets; the Unitarian Church, N.W. corner of Franklin and Charles Streets; the old Masonic Temple on St. Paul Street at the north corner of the once Court House Lane; (a part of the site of the imposing new Court House), and the Battle Monument on Monument Square. The Masonic Temple corner-stone was laid by its then Grand-Master and also Governor of Maryland, General Levin Winder, on May 16th, 1814, and the edifice complete in 1822. I have every reason to believe "Godefroy" to have also been the Architect of the old Court-House building which once occupied the N.E. portion of the site of the present new Court House, as also of the old Mechanics Bank, S.E. corner of Calvert and Fayette Streets.

Godefroy evidently was a strong believer in the Association of Sculpture with Architecture; he abundantly exemplified it in both the Union Bank and the Commercial and Farmers' Bank buildings, and in the tympanum of the Unitarian Church.

I, not long since, was much pleased to find in the Peabody Institute gallery, a portrait by Rembrandt Peale of this deservedly appreciated man.

Speaking of "Godefroy" and his sculptural proclivities it is only a natural digression to make some reference to Capellano; in this connection his great and able aid. Of the coming of this gifted Italian, who has left us a number of striking memorials of his art of his life among, his exit from us, I know naught, of his work much yet remains which should entitle him to the marked attention and interested research of the Baltimore Chapter A.I.A. The sculptor of the colossal figure of Washington crowns our great monument, of all the figures of the Battle Monument; (his name is cut at the foot of one of the four griffons, crowning the angles, at the base of the circular shaft); the various "reliefs" of the old Union Bank; (now at least partially preserved and in the

keeping of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light Co. of Baltimore); the spandrills, etc., of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank are surely entitled to our remembrance as to our admiration.

In addition to these and the heroic figure in the pediment of the Unitarian Church, now fast being obliterated by the combined ravages of Time and Storms, this able artist has also left us some humbler specimens which show him as not above entering into the little details and accessories of domestic homes and their adornments.

At the N.W. corner of Lexington and Courtland Streets and in the house on Lexington Street immediately adjoining, are two fairly large houses with broad steps leading to their entrances; these entrances are highly embellished with vermicated and richly carved frontis-pieces, of the then much used and, alas! far from enduring Acquia Creek Sandstone. These houses, so I am informed were built in 1812-14 by General Levin Winder, erstwhile Governor of Maryland. Roger B. Taney, later Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was for quite a time the occupant of the W. house and some of the devices incorporated with the ornamentation of the entranceway might well be deemed to have had reference to his legal and judiciary profession and position. Until better informed I thought such related to him and his home. The other, the corner house, was occupied by Thomas Kell, and later by Thos. Kell Bradford, as once also by Augustus W. Bradford, a former Governor of this State, but I found that these symbolic emblems were intended and applied as Masonic tokens, as expressions of General Winder's Masonic proclivities, and as of the home of the exalted Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

In the three houses beginning with that of the N. W. corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets at the springing line of the stone arches of the main entrances, the which, by reason of the lowering of the grade of Lexington Street, are now at or on a plane much higher than originally, there are sculptured consoles, corbels or cap or impost pieces, whichever term you please--representing a series of re-

markably pretty mythological heads, all of the same origin. That of the corner house shows heads of Mercury, the center house an old head crowned with a chaplet of oak leaves; the third house presents the fair face of a woman. I yet recall some similar heads decorating the key-blocks of some entrance doors of two or three houses where now is situated the establishment of Mr. Valiant, N.W. corner of Clay (at that period Barnet) and Charles Streets. Shall these yet remaining and interesting relics be sooner or later carted to the rubbish dump or will the B.C. A.I.A. keep a weather-eye alive for Capellano's heritage?

After Latrobe and Godefroy came Robert Cary Long, a man whose early and sad death, toward the end of the 40's left a mournful void in the City's Architectural domain. (He is said to have been stricken with cholera while journeying to New York City and was hastily removed from the train at some point near New Brunswick, N. J., and there died in an outhouse.) His chief works were the old "Record Office" a granite exterior of severe and simple style and of good proportions. It constituted one of the—at least partially—first fireproof buildings in this country. Its front was on St. Paul Street midway between Lexington Street and Court House Lane, on the site of the present Court House structure, the Carroll Hall, on the S.E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets; the old Christ Church edifice, S.W. corner of Gay and Fayette Streets; the Athenaeum building, N.W. corner of St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, the property and home of the Maryland Historical Society, by whose courtesy it was tendered and its Society room used for the first and only Convention of the A.I.A. held in this City and now nigh unto 40 years ago, but even yet, by the now, alas! few surviving participants recalled as memorable; as one of the best, if not the very best and jolliest conventions the Institute ever had, either before or since. The Second Presbyterian Church, N.W. corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets; (the parsonage on the rear, at the corner of Hamilton Street, was built much later, and is

by Snowden Andrews), Calvert Hall, N.E. corner of Saratoga and Little Sharp Streets, (now much changed); also St. Alphonsus and Mt. Calvary Churches, the former N.E. corner of Saratoga and Park Ave., the latter at the N. corner of Madison Avenue and Eutaw Street.

St. Alphonsus Church was left with a finished tower but lacking a spire; this latter was added about 1854 by Louis J. Long, whose only connection with the foregoing consists in the similarity of name. It is unfortunate that the spire and its various details are at total variance with the original design, and out of all proportion and relation to the Church.

The Public Custom's Store, also a fireproof building, formerly occupying a considerable area at the S.W. corner of Second and Gay Streets, was also attributed to R. C. Long. I am also much inclined to believe, as has been asserted, that beautiful little Greek Doric copy, the McKim Free School, N.W. corner of Baltimore and Aisquith Streets, was also his work.

Baltimore in those early days had, in all branches, many mechanics whose work where surviving, shows yet today their superiority, as far as general architectural knowledge and mechanical skill is concerned, to the majority of the present class which has succeeded them. They comprised Masons, Stonecutters, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners, Smiths and Plasterers, the whose numerous and oft admirable examples left to us stir us to marvel at their ability and artistic skill as well as at their mechanical accomplishments.

The old mansions of the Hoffman's, (of which the old "Maryland Club" building N.E. corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets was an illustrious example, were always distinguished by massive cast or wrought iron candelabras which adorned their portals, some of which may yet be seen at the "Baltimore Club" and at the house of Mr. Theodore Marburg), those of the "Oliver's"; the "Howard's"; Patterson's"; "Devries"; "Bonaparte"; Birkhead"; "Pearce"; "Swann"; General Smith and yet numerous others, gave abundant testimony of such address and skill.

Not least among these was the house of Mr. Alexander Lorman, situated on the S.E. corner of Lexington and Charles Streets, where now stands the "Central Savings Bank" building, and of which the father of Robt. Carey Long is said to have been the builder. As it may be accepted as a fair specimen of many others of that period, and as probably I was more familiar with its exterior and interior dispositions and construction than of most of the others, I will effort to more fully set it forth as an illustration.

The "Central Savings Bank", of which it formed almost the first home, purchased it <sup>immediately after the death of Mr. Lorman and occupied it</sup> for many years ere replacing it by the present structure. As I had charge of making such changes as the building needed for the Bank's occupancy, it gave me the opportunity to become in a full measure intimate with all that existed.

I will further note that it was during the "Bank's" occupation and nearly co-eval with such, that the Baltimore Chapter A.I.A. secured its first apartment and for a considerable number of years held their monthly meetings on the third floor and in the S.W. angle of this house. Previous to the securing of this room and the meetings of the Chapter by the courtesy of Hutton and Murdoch, had been held in their rooms in a building on Lexington Street a few doors east, where now are established the auction halls of Pattison & Gahan.

The Lorman house was a square building of about 40 feet front on Lexington and a depth of about 55 feet on Charles Street; it was three stories in height, its first floor, with its main entrance on the east was very nearly on the street level at this point. The well proportioned exterior was faced with a fairly smooth sand brick, starting on a low Port Deposit granite base, cut by a fairly broad and top moulded marble string course at the second floor level; the various windows were square headed and between the windows of the second and third floors there were slightly recessed plain stone panels; the building was crowned by a simple frieze and a Greek moulded cornice of wood, without modillions, dentils or other ornament. The first story was low in height, somewhat on the English basement order,

and was occupied by the business office of Mr. Lorman, entered on the Charles Street side near the N. corner by a simple small and unpretentious doorway. The balance of this floor was occupied by the ordinary dining or breakfast room, kitchen and accessories. The second and third stories were of good height, the second especially was even fairly lofty. The main entrance had a marble frontis-piece with attached semi-circular columns and appropriate entablature, all of good form and Greek "motifs".

The main entrance opened into a spacious hall from which a broad central stairway led in one straight and unbroken flight to the second floor. Here again was a large hall, treated in a severe and dignified style, finishing with a very fine stucco cornice and a groined and vaulted ceiling of low elliptic arches with a depressed dome as a central feature. The stair to the third floor was in a separate hall, central and to the south of the main hall; it was a continuation of the rear or service stair, of good width, easy and commodious. The second floor embraced a reception room, salon and the principal or state dining room. On the second floor were five chambers all opening from the new open hall at the head of the stairway last described. The trim of the interior openings was in the usual minute and delicate mouldings of that period, painted white; the doors were of solid mahogany, polished.

Charles Street as you well know has a considerable fall from Lexington to Fayette Street. The Lorman lot extending south to the Charles Street M. E. Church at the N.E. corner of Fayette Street, the precursor of the present Mt. Vernon M. E. Church and the site of which is now occupied by the Union Trust Company's Building. A high and parapetted wall of brick formed on all sides, beyond the dwelling, the enclosure of the yard, which at the S. end of the Charles Street side was pierced by a broad and elliptically arched gateway, closed with heavy batten doors to the height of the spring line of arch. This archway, by a lane kept at the street level, led to

a medium sized carriage house and stable, occupying the extreme S.E. angle of the lot. The parapet referred to as crowning the wall was formed of solid wood panelling between plain pilasters, the whole about three feet high and set upon a marble wall coping. The yard was near on a level with the first floor and this level was maintained unto the lane leading from Charles Street to the stable already mentioned.

A low stone base, roughly axed, formed both the base of the house and of the street wall. Just beyond the rear line of the house there was, on Charles Street, an entrance or doorway in this stone base, about five feet wide and of same height; this doorway gave access to the subterranean vaults yet to be described. Altho' from earliest recollections familiar with this locality, and later, for years, occupying offices directly opposite, I never saw any door of this house opening except that of the office door, and even this only on rare occasions. Mr. Lorman had long since ceased—if ever he had—to occupy himself with commerce and lived, near unto if not entirely as a recluse. The house, I doubt not, had been built by his father.

The yard was laid off into quite a pretty garden, with a fairly broad *walk down its center, a broad* paved space next the house at the N., and narrow walks next to the enclosing walls; and, as usual in the old style, bordered with box. A balcony opened from the dining room rear central window of the second floor and from it, leading to the garden, descended an open and curved double flight of steps the treads of which were of wood and the balance including the balcony was of wrought iron; the rail and balusters of stair being of simple form.

The space gained in the yard between the level of Lexington Street and by the fall of Charles Street was utilized in making extensive cylindric or elliptically groined vaults, *these vaults* embraced the entire area of the yard and had evidently served for the storage of merchandise for which the doorway on Charles Street gave ready access.

When, as Architect for the "Savings Bank", I went to the Lorman house to make the changes necessary to fit it for the "Bank's" use, and later in the erection of the "Bible House" on a portion of this lot, I had occasion not only to see such vaults again but experience considerable difficulty in their strenuous demolition; I found them quite dry, clean and unencumbered; the only articles discovered were a considerable number (somewhere twixt 15 and 20) of huge, square formed and swelling upward, of dark green glass, and uncased carboys; they were about 30 inches high with a base of about 9 inches, and below the circularly diminishing neck at top, from 12 to 13 inches a side. They were the largest, heaviest and most singular glass bottles I had ever seen. I efforted to get some information on the subject but without success, the nearest that I got was from Mr. W. Roberts, who for many years had been Mr. Lorman's close companion and clerk; he said, he had been told, they once contained Holland gin. I only know I found no gin; yea, even its aroma had long since vanished. Be it as it may, as the Schiedam Schnapps bottles, which I had often seen were diminished but exact counterparts of these giants, I reasonably conclude these receptacles once harbored the seductive "spirit" ascribed to them.

The undulating topography of our city, with its succession of hills and valleys was oft availed of for the favorable construction of such useful vaults; the writer met with similar constructions in the house and lot later occupied by the original "Hotel Rennert" previously the home of the Maryland Club, and yet earlier, if I rightly recall, the birth and living place of the present worthy president of the Baltimore Chapter A.I.A., who can well eke out all I may have left unsaid.

That such opportune constructions were oft, by the famous old shipping merchants of Baltimore, availed of—"in ye antient times"—there is no doubt. They formed admirable fireproof receptacles, hidden both from public gaze and general knowledge, and that under the direct eye and constant supervision of

the Owner or his agent. Thus such vaults combined both security and safety against almost all avoidable mischance. The foregoing description may be taken as typical of all such.

The old Court House building for many years stood on a terrace held up by massive walls and extending from Courtland to Calvert Streets. The fall of Lexington Street between the said streets, at foot gave a height of fully 15 feet to this terrace, the which, enclosed by a heavy iron railing, was on its entire E. front availed of by all political parties and public demonstration for the erection of stands from which the orators of the day shouted forth their eloquence, or otherwise, appealing harangues to the multitudes gathered to bearken in the vast Monument Square below. Probably one of the last addresses delivered from this spot was that of Governor Holliday Hicks on the evening of the memorable 19th day of April, 1861, in which he tried to pacify the excited multitude by promising that no more Federal troops should be permitted to pass over Maryland territory to oppress the people of the South.

All space beneath this terrace and the Court House was occupied by vast vaulted receptacles of stone masonry, and for many years these spaces were rented by the city for storage purposes; it was thus occupied by a firm of "Boyds", dealers in ales and malt, whose office was on S. Gay Street adjoining the "Oliver" mansion, which not much later was, at the organization of the First National Bank, occupied as its first home. About 1863 the writer was employed by the then City Commissioner, Mr. John Gorsuch, to demolish a portion of these vaults, and to convert the available ones to give much needed accommodation to the Court building. In accomplishing this he was compelled to line up the old stone walls, which formed the substructure or foundations of the Court House with a brick facing far projecting the superstructure, capping them with a huge granite coping to form a string course at the base of the old structure. Until the demolition of the Court House for the building of the present structure, the

vaulted rooms thus gained were used for the various needs and offices of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and the accommodation of the Sheriff of the City and his numerous deputies.

The Old Dutch Reformed, usually designated as Dr. Leyburn's Church, which stood back some distance from the building line on W. Fayette Street nearly opposite to McClellans Alley, now Hanover Street, also enclosed by a high iron rail, had its foundations vaulted and available for storage purposes. For many years such was rented to a very respectable old English merchant, Oldfield by name, who conducted an extensive wine and brandy establishment on the S. side of Fayette Street a little further E. of McClellans Alley. In the late 50's some inspired wag clandestinely affixed to the iron rail, enclosing the front area of the church, a large placard with the following verse;

A spirit above, a spirit below,  
A spirit of Weal, a spirit of woe;

The spirit above is the spirit Divine;  
The spirit below is the spirits of wine.

It is needless to add that the Church trustees, of whom John W. Garrett, the then President of the great B. & O. R. system, was one of the chief, quickly revoked Mr. Oldfield's occupancy, much to the latter's chagrin, grief and disgust.

As before remarked; Baltimore in those days was affluent in able mechanics of all trades, of masons and granite cutters John Oliver and Robert Fleming were the chief; they were partners, but Fleming died about 1859 or 60. Oliver's last work of magnitude was the concreting and the foundation walls of the City Hall. The Emory's and Gault's also had extensive granite shops.

Of marble and free stone cutters there were quite a number; the then yards of Bevan and Baughman (Bevan was the grandfather of the present one yet engaged in the same business) were located on the W. side of N. Howard Street nearly midway between Monument and Madison Streets. It was here that Thomas Rheinhardt, [Rinehart], the Sculptor, came as an apprentice; here it was he made that little—

for him—"chef d'oeuvre" (now preserved among his later models and achievements of the collection in the gallery of the Peabody Institute) representing a man sawing a block of stone, the which, seen by a philanthropic citizen, led to his being sent to Rome and to his subsequent transformation into a sculptor of note and eminence.

Wm. Gaddess was then established on German Street extending from Sharp to Liberty Streets (the identical spot where in 1904 the great fire started). The figures of the four seasons, at present occupying various positions in the Eutaw Place square, for many a day saw and with boyish awe gazed upon while occupying positions on the front of his shops. At this period a Mr. Symington had a large stone sawing-mill and yards on the E. side of Cathedral Street near the then Bolton Depot. It was he who first introduced Cheat River stone in our midst, his own home, N.E. corner of Road and Cathedral Streets being the first to exhibit it in use.

Alexander Taylor had large stone works on S. Charles and Camden Streets and John F. Conolly, who for many years operated the "Beaver Dam" quarries, which under his management produced the numerous monoliths for the columns of the N. & S. porticoes of the National Capitol front, (and under the management of his father-in-law, Mr. Baker, had in times past furnished not only the stone for the Washington and Battle Monuments, but for all the native marble used through the city) had large stone-sawing mills and yard on Constitution, N. of Monument Street. Then followed Baird and Sisson's works, occupying ever increasing areas at the S.E. corner of North and Monument Streets. Later this firm became Hugh Sisson & Sons.

The writer yet recalls large temporary stonecutters sheds on the W. side of North, between Centre and Monument Streets, where now stands one of the largest of the N.C.R. freight depots, where all the heavy interior marble work for the State Capitol of South Carolina, at Columbia, was prepared and where he oft with eager attention, watched the skillful carvers at their artistic labors on Corinthian caps and column shafts.

Alexander Packie's stoneyard at that time occupied the prominent site which now is covered by the Peabody Institute, with the houses on E. Mt. Vernon Place readily numerable on the fingers of one's hands. Packie had a lease on this ground having yet some unexpired time to run, he only surrendered to the Peabody trustees, who were anxious to start their structure, when promised to be given the marble work connected with the building. He did the work.

The prominent carpenters and joiners of the just preceding and following days, in addition to Mr. Long, already mentioned, were John Dushane, George Milliman, Jacob Wall, (the former of the last two the building<sup>er</sup> of the old Court House, the latter of the Masonic Temple), Jacob Small, once Mayor of the City, Daniel Dale, Solomon Allen, Henry Curley, Job Evans and Jacob Teisley. Later came the Reynolds Bros., builders of the "Sun Iron Building", claimed as the first exteriorly iron fronted building in the country. Wm. Robinson, Thomas Evans (son of Job Evans), Michael Cornell, David J. Carson, John J. Purcell, John Haswell, Markland Bros., (Wm. and Charles), Samuel and J. F. Adams, Thos. Marshall, (earlier Hopkins and Marshall), and Henry Smith, later Henry Smith & Sons, the sons are yet in the business.

-One of the oddities of these later days, but at their start, was an exceedingly tall and lanky builder by the name of Jacob Ehrmann, who, slowly stalking along the streets, through in no wise crippled, was never seen without either a long staff or at least a full four foot lath in his hand with which he punctuated each and every step. While I was yet a student he oft came to Mr. Laird's (of L. & M) my master's office, carefully depositing his staff or lath outside of the office entrance. In a spirit of mischief, curious to know what he would do if bereft of his staff, I, on several occasions, stole out and hid it; Jacob would rummage around until he recovered it and then stolidly trot off, each downward step resounding with its tap. I verily believe he could not have left the premises without it.

Many of the first period builders enumerated were not only capable mechanics

but some of them were the designers as well as constructors of some of the old mansions referred to; and familiar with their achievements of some of their oft marvellous interior productions, one can well feel the praise bestowed as encomiums fully merited.

In mentioning "Small" among the early builders I am reminded of an anecdote worth—I think—of repeating. He is said to have been both designer and builder of the both old and quaint edifice belonging to the "United Brethren in Christ" or "Otterbein" Church, at the N. E. corner of Sharp and Conway Streets. The structure and its grounds are enclosed by a not very high brick wall, yet I question much whether any member of the A.I.A. has ever observed it; for, from its own side, unless the gate happens to be open, scarce any of it can be seen, while from the W. or opposite side only the upper part of the walls, the roof, the upper part of the stunted tower and its crowning belfry are visible. It is said that when Small suddenly stopped the tower, the base of which gave promise of a considerably more aspiring finish and far from so squat an ending, and placed the small belfry on the same, some of the church members in charge complained to him of the incongruous proportions. "Well" said Small, "what's wrong?"  
"Oh! Mr. Small, the cupola which tops the tower is out of proportion to the base,  
besides the tower is entirely too low." Small quizzically eyed the disgruntled body for a moment, and then, with a look at his production, drily responded: "You think it's too low, do you? Wait, wait, maybe when you see  
the bill, maybe, you will find it high enough;" and like in many other cases it so proved.

As an example of local carpentry and framing few samples could surpass the—as it was ever called—"Belvedere" bridge, which once spanned Jones' Falls, on a road running just in the rear and N.E. of "Belvedere", (General John Eager Howard's Country home) from near what is now the N. E. corner of North and Eager Streets, and ending almost directly opposite to the main entrance of

Greenmount Cemetery; it was an enclosed and roofed bridge, with a clear span of somewhere between 90 and 110 feet, stretching not only over the Falls, but in addition over a broad race which from an intake on the S. just beyond led the water to the City's Pump houses some little distance on the S.E. and on this, or W. side of the bridge. (The City Pumps were operated by waterpower, gigantic water wheels, fed from this race, furnishing the motive power). The bridge was composed of two arc-trusses of white oak, supporting the center roadway, the foot walks and superstructure on each side and beyond. For years and years it bore the heaviest of traffic from all sections W. and S. of it destined to reach the York Road, now Greenmount Avenue.

Baltimore pressed brick once enjoyed a reputation far beyond the limits of the City and State, and many a 1000 went miles away to justify their just claims of superiority. Its bricklayers too were famous, who, to lay such, oft went as far away as the exported brick. These front hands of special excellence—known as the "Klunk, Gettier, Finch and Sterling" combine, always working as a unit, in a sort of free and easy partnership, have all been gathered in by an all devouring Past.

The old iron-founders as also the smiths must have been men of no ordinary skill. When one contemplates the mullions and traceries of the second Presbyterian Church, (Franklin and Cathedral Streets), and those of the numerous long windows of St. Alphonsus Church, (Saratoga and Park Streets), both Robert Carey Long's work, and realize such are of cast iron, one can well appreciate the founder's skill in the furnishing of castings so slender, and withal so true. I regret that I am unable to name their maker. As both churches were built in the early 40<sup>s</sup> and by the same Architect, I can ~~safely~~ safely conclude the work came from the same source.

At near this same period were started the works of Hayward, Bartlett and Robbins, later Bartlett, Hayward and Bartlett, and later yet Hayward and

Bartlett; ever increasing in size and importance, now still existing in corporate form. Of the original Haywards there were two brothers; Jonas Hayward outlived his brother many years, he specially devoted himself to develop a system of hot-water heating and was said to have been the first to bring this mode of heating into reasonable perfection and satisfactory use. Thomas Hayward, his son, succeeded him in the firm, the Bartlett's father, son and grandsons, were the foundry and iron building material men, and the latter, ~~all--in time--~~ absorbed into the firm. All of the original firm came from New England.

Wendell Bollman, a native of this City, who, from a carpenter's apprentice rose to be master mechanic of the Baltimore and Ohio R. and to become an inventor of note, was a most remarkable man and a worthy model for example and imitation to every working man. Without any advantages beyond his own energy and ambition, happily combined with a most acute intelligence, he educated himself in all the mechanical sciences and was the best all-round man--withal as simple, accessible and responsible as a child--as it was every my good fortune to meet and for many years to be in intimate and most profitable friendship tied with, cheerfully and gladly do I here confess that to him I owed more than much in that knowledge so indispensable to the conscientious architect as to reliable formulæ and experience in the strength of the various material entering into the structural composition of a building. After leaving the service of the B. & O., he established large bridge and iron construction works at Canton. When the present City Hall of Baltimore was constructed (between the years of 1865-74), steel rolled beams were yet a thing of the future, and the rolling mill patterns for beams, angles and T's limited. All the roof trusses and rafters of this building are of cast iron, as is also the whole of the central tower with its domed roof and tholus, and all issuing from the works of and placed in position by this same Wendell Bollman, with the no less skillful assistance and supervision of the already mentioned John J. Purcell, the general superintendent (during the entire building) of the City Hall.

I cannot close this enumeration of capable mechanics without paying a tribute to George W. Starr, a most skillful and conscientious plasterer and stucco worker, whose last work—as a very old but yet very active man—was the plastering of the City Hall, even including all the scagliola work therein. His son and grandson succeeded each other in following in the steps of their father. Both are now dead.

As to the Architects coming now from the at least partly legendary into the actual stage, and to a time in which I also became one of the actors, and as to knowledge, a participant, I recall as of the then earliest existing architects, consecutively placed as near as I can remember: Niernsee and Neilson, Fasin and Wetherall, Thomas Dixon and Brother, Andrews and Faxson, Louis J. Long, N. G. Starkweather, Lind and Murdoch, (later E. G. Lind and Murdoch and Richards), John J. Husband, Joseph Kemp, Thomas Balbirnie—Hogg, Anton Pohl—Marshall—Stewart, Hutton and Murdoch, John Ellicott, John Wilkinsen—Prince—Gorsuch, Charles L. Carson, Jackson C. Gott<sup>[and]</sup> Chequiere.

As to the early history of the A.I.A. and more especially of the Baltimore Chapter, although personally identified with both the Institute and Chapter—first as Associate and then as Fellow—since 1868, beyond some references already made, I, in comparison to Mr. John Murdoch, formerly of Hutton and Murdoch, (who for a number of years was both its most capable and painstaking Secretary and Treasurer) can say but little. Mr. Murdoch could today, I am sure, furnish the present Baltimore Chapter with much information relative to its early history, and if a request for such came from the present Chapter, I feel convinced he would take pleasure in responding.

The A.I.A. was organized in the late 50<sup>s</sup> I recall Mr. Upjohn, the father of the later one, his successor, (Mr. Upjohn had been the architect of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, S.E. corner of Charles and Saratoga Streets, the, on the same spot, previous one having been destroyed by fire about 1854 or 5), and--if I rightly remember—its first president, coming to Baltimore and endeavoring to enlist the

profession in its formation. He secured Mr. E. G. Lind as one of the charter members. The Civil War followed soon after; the Institute, like all else, was temporarily paralyzed, but the War scarce over, it again awoke and ere long all the Architects of prominence of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Cincinnati, were identified with it and organizing their respective Chapters; and if slowly at first, in the late 60<sup>s</sup> scarce embracing 100, yet has it since steadily advanced in numbers since, or now enfolded its member and fellowship nearly 3000, reaching from the extreme N. to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Niernsee and Neilson, (John R. and J. Crawford,) are both said to have originally come from the engineers department of the B. & O. R. They, in their time, from the late 40<sup>s</sup> to the late 50<sup>s</sup> did the principal and best work in Baltimore. About 1858 or 9 Mr. Niernsee left Baltimore to take charge of the building of the South Carolina State Capital at Columbia, remaining S. until after the close of the Civil War, when again he, for a period of years, entered into his former relations with Mr. Neilson. During the interval of Mr. N's absence Mr. Neilson's chief productions were the State Insane Asylum near Catonsville; the Maryland Asylum for the Blind; St. John's Catholic Church, S. W. corner of Eager and Valley Streets; Notre Dame Academy, near Govans, the dwellings of Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, N. E. corner of Charles and Read Streets, and that of his son, Mr. Osman Latrobe, on St. Paul Street, N. of Biddle Street.

One of the earliest of Niernsee and Neilson's works was the house of Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, S.W. corner of Mt. Vernon Place and Washington Place. They also built the Winans Villa on Hollins Street; the Eaton and Schumacher house adjoining on the E., the present Mt. Vernon Place Church; the Decatur Miller house, N.W. corner of Cathedral and Monument Streets; and many other private residences. Also Grace Church, N.E. corner of Monument and Park Streets; Emmanuel Church, S.E. corner of Cathedral and Reade Streets; St. Luké's Church on Carey Street; the Chapel

in Greenmount Cemetery, (a strict copy of a similar structure in Germany); the Gilmore House Hotel, on a site now occupied by the new Court House; the Bank of Baltimore, which ere the .04 fire stood at the N. E. corner of Baltimore and St. Paul Streets, as well as several others of kindred character. The Calvert Station of the N. C. R. was also their work. After Mr. Niernsee's return followed the Carrollton Hotel on Light and Baltimore Streets; the Maryland Life building on South Street; the "Y.M.C.A." building at Charles and Saratoga Streets; the Academy of Music, N. Howard Street; George Wm. Gail's mansion on Eutaw Place near Druid Hill Park, and considerable other well known work.

Rasin and Wetherall did quite a large amount of work here. Mr. Wetherall, who unfortunately died at a comparatively early age, had a distinctive individuality, and by many years anticipated the famous "Richardson" in his pronounced preference and exemplification of the Italian (as distinguished from the more E. Byzantine of the same period). Romanesque style of architecture, Much of Rasin and Wetherall's work shows this preferential tendency. Their principal works were the Maryland Institute and Centre Market building; the Independent or No. 6 Fire-engine house, Gay and Ensor Streets; the old "Bible House", W. Fayette E. of Charles Street; the Noah Walker buildings, the earliest on the S.W. corner of Baltimore and Hanover Streets, the later one on the south side of Baltimore near Calvert with an "L" on the latter street. The former on the third floor level contained a central niche filled by a replica of "Crawford's Washington, (now placed in Druid Hill Park) also the Granger building, S.W. corner of Baltimore and Sharp Streets, excepting the fire-engine house, all of these buildings unfortunately fell as victims to the destructive fury of the great fire of 1904. The dwelling houses of Mr. Saml. Shoemaker, N. E. corner of St. Paul and Reade Streets; and that of Mr. Caughy, on W. side of St. Paul near Eager Street, also emanated in this office.

Thomas Dixon and Brother. Thomas outlived his brother by many years. They did considerable work in various sections, but none of marked moment, the only special to me occurring work, and yet existing, is the Presbyterian (oft called the two steepled) Church at the S. W. corner of Baltimore and Lloyd Streets.

Andrew and Faxson also did considerable work, but none of great importance in the architectural development of the City. In 1861, R. Snowden Andrews went South and did not return until the close of the Civil War. After practising his profession for a brief time he engaged extensively in developing some granite quarries at Westham, Va., belonging to him; simultaneously he embarked in the Banking and Brokerage business on South Street. His principal architectural work was the Governor's mansion at Annapolis; a row or number of dwellings on W. side of Charles Street, next to the corner of Read Street; and the Rectory of the Presbyterian Church, S. W. corner of Cathedral and Hamilton Streets. Eben Faxson, who, in the closing years of his life, was for a period allied with John Ellicott, as Faxson and Ellicott, is chiefly remembered in his connection as architect with the building of the portico on the W. front of the Catholic Cathedral. The original or "Latrobe" design for this portico was much simpler in character, the columns were to have had unfluted shafts, and, if I rightly recall, Capitals more Romanized than Greek, and a cornice agreeing with that of the body of the Church.

Louis J. Long did a great deal of work here, much of which was connected with Catholic institutions, amongst others he designed the St. Ignatius Church and College, S. W. corner of Calvert and Madison Streets; also the Robert Garrett house, S. W. corner of Monument and Cathedral Streets; Mr. Stickney's (now Dr. Geo. Reulings), house on Monument Street adjoining, as also that again next, the "Alberf" house, afterwards converted into the Mt.

Vernon Hotel, now Mr. Waldo Newcomer's house.

N. G. Starkweather having secured the commission to build the first Presbyterian Church, N. W. corner of Madison and Park Streets, as also the Parsonage for the Rev. John Backus, adjoining the Church on the W., came from Philadelphia to Baltimore about 1856. With him, as chief draughtsman, was Edmund G. Lind, who had specially come from London, England, to enter his employ; Wm. T. Murdoch, also temporarily connected with this office, these formed a partnership with Mr. Lind, and from here they embarked in the practice of their profession. Starkweather did some other work in the city and state, one of his last was the remodeling of the old Barnum's Hotel. After an erratic career in Baltimore he moved to New York.

Lind and Murdoch were associated for about four years; during this period they did a great deal of prominent work both in and out of the City, the chief of which were: the Peabody Institute, S. W. corner of Mt. Vernon and Washington Places; some additions and alterations in the State House at Annapolis, a part of which was the addition of the octagonal library thereeto. This library was afterwards replaced by another, by Jackson C. Gott, and this has in turn again been absorbed into the new legislative halls.

I, while engaged in making a cellar--of which none had ever existed under any part of the structure--and extensive repairs to the Maryland State House (during the year of 77-78) endeavored to ascertain some facts relative to the building of this remarkable colonial structure. I regret to say that I was far from successful; all I could gather was from meagre traditional sources which mooted it had been built between the years 1760-70, and that the architect thereof had been--for his country's good--an enforced emigrant in other words, a transported redemptioner. For its then condition I refer you to the report made by me to the Hon. John Lee Carroll, the then governor of the State; and, as an appendix, embodied in his last message to the legislature.

Mr. Wm. McDonald's mansion, stable, porters lodges and the gateways at Guilford, as well as numerous other works of this period, was of L. & M. origin.

Mr. Lind, after separating from Mr. Murdoch, did much additional work, among others, the new Masonic Temple on N. Charles Street; the Farmers and Planters Bank on South Street; the Memorial (Dr. Johns) Church, corner of Bolton and Lafayette Avenues, etc., Mr. Lind later went to Atlanta, Ga., where he also did considerable work. After some years he again returned to Baltimore, resuming once more his practice, and retiring only a short while before his death.

Mr. Lind was of a social and pleasing temperament, a most delightful and companionable man, fond of music, well grounded in his profession, a skilled draughtsman and colorist, in character upright and honorable in all his dealings, and a faithful and lovable friend. To the very latest period of his life he actively interested himself in the welfare of the Baltimore Chapter of and in the A.I.A., and was rarely absent from either the meetings of the former or the conventions of the latter.

In 1860, Mr. William T. Murdoch after dissolving his partnership with Mr. Lind, allied himself with Mr. William T. Richards, of Philadelphia, who for some years previously had been the chief draughtsman for L. & M. and who was a man of great ability. But the Civil War shortly after, at least for a time, paralyzing all business, Mr. Richards returned to Philadelphia, and for many years later was connected with the architectural department of the University of Pennsylvania.

John J. Husband was one of the architects of this period, it was he who designed and partially built the Western Female High School, now the Fourth Regiment Armory, on W. Fayette near Paca Street, but he left the City ere its completion. He later returned but remained comparatively unknown.

Joseph Kemp was the designer of Camden Station of the B. & O. R.,

he also designed both the Brown and the Graham houses on Cathedral Street, the latter at S. the former at the corner of Madison Street.

Thomas Balbirnie by birth, I believe, a Scotchman, did but little here beyond the building of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church at the E. corner of Madison and Lafayette Avenues.

Hogg, beyond at one time some connection with the building of Bay View Asylum, I have no further recollection of.

Anton Pohl, a German by birth, and after Mr. Lind's departure, Starkweather's chief draughtsman, did as architect but little work in Baltimore. The only building of his I recall is the Holy Cross Catholic Church on West Street E. of Light Street. This Church, Gothic in style—possibly I should say "motif"—was a remarkable production in ordinary brick. A cloistered porch ran along its S. on West Street side, connected by flying buttresses to the main wall of the Church. Buttresses, weatherings, hood-moulds, pinnacles, crockets and finials were all fashioned of simple, square red brick, and this Church exterior—as to what could be accomplished in brick—was a distinct revelation. Unfortunately for posterity our climate was not one of the kind to tamely submit to such a temptation or defiance, and comparatively few years made marked ravages not only with Mr. Pohl's unique efforts, but threatened with destruction the stability of the Church. About 1885 the writer was employed to repair and enlarge the Church. Cloistered porch, flying buttresses, weatherings and pinnacles had to be taken down. The porch had only existed as a fanciful ornament and was not replaced, and granite took the place of the crumbling and dilapidated weatherings and pinnacles. Pohl was a man of considerable parts and of restless energy; weary of architectural neglect he established a successful corset and hoopskirt factory on Lexington near Liberty Street. Altho' Pohl died twenty years ago, the corset factory (hoopskirts having in the

meantime gone out of style) is yet, or was a short while since—in active life and conducted by his widow.

Marshall (first name forgotten) established himself here about 1861 or 2. It was he who furnished the plans for Bay View Asylum, and also for a high school, started about 1863 or 64 on Park Street near Richmond Street; but abandoned ere the first or basement story was up. In the City Hall competition he submitted plans, after which I lost all knowledge of him.

Stewart, whose first name (as is also the case with some others) I fail to recall, built a Universalist Church on the N. side of Baltimore near Canal Street, and a similar structure for the old School Presbyterians on the S. corner of Madison and Biddle Street.

Hutton and Murdoch were prominent here for a number of years and did considerable work; to my recollection, the most important were the St. Peter's Episcopal Church, corner of Druid Hill Avenue and Dolphin Street, and the "Brown" Memorial Church, corner of Park and Lafayette Avenues; Mr. N. H. Hutton died, while as engineer connected with the Baltimore "Harbor Board", only a few years ago. Mr. John Murdoch, I rejoice to say—is yet with us and is affiliated with the "U.S. Light House Bureau" of this district. Both of these men able and energetic, were of great help to the Baltimore Chapter and earnest supporters of the A.I.A. in their early days and struggles.

John Ellicott was—as already chronicled, for a time a partner of Eben Faxson's, and survived him. Beyond making extensive changes in the Mt. Vernon Hotel, the once "Albert" mansion, and adding several stories to it in the form of a convex mansard, he did no special work that I recall.

John Wilkinson, for some years, as also were a number of the others at one time or another, a member of the Baltimore Chapter, and of the A. I. A., was a most estimable man and well skilled in his specialty of landscape, green or hot house and farm building architecture. He did considerable work for the Winans

family, and died, probably, as much as twenty years ago.

A. M. Prince and a Mr. Gorsuch, both of whom had been draughtsmen with "Starkweather" for a time, floated around for a period as a sort of itinerant architect, but beyond furnishing enterprising and ambitious builder arch-i-tects with occasional drawings I do not believe accomplished ought else.

All of the foregoing, excepting Mr. John Murdoch, of Hutton and Murdoch, I have every reason to believe, are dead. Since the period above embraced the Baltimore profession has lost Charles L. Carson, Jackson C. Gott and (?) Ghequiere.

Although this paper is primarily supposed to deal only with such as have passed away, as the achievements of these last are in both the full and the familiar memory of most, if not of all, the members of the Baltimore Chapter, it is scarcely necessary for me to make more than this passing reference. While I believe, I have enumerated all the architects of Baltimore who--as far as is today known--flourished or struggled here in a Past, yet may I have missed some who aspired to this title. But I ought not to close this survey without some reference and mention of a few men now dead and of a profession equally defunct. In the "old times", previous to 1850, a great deal of mechanical work, such as masonry, bricklaying, roofing, carpenter's and joiner's work, plastering and painting was done and paid for by measurement at certain established rates, or with a discount off, or a premium on such rates, per foot, perch, square or cubic yard, as had previously been agreed upon for the work in hand. The old measurers here were principally: Samuel Harris, for a time, in his later years, with whom J. C. Gott was associated, a Mr. Caldwell, and a Mr. Ogle, neither of whose given names I now recall. The last measurement work of any magnitude done here was in connection with the building of the City Hall, much of which was valued and paid for in this way; and of the new Masonic Temple,

when first built, on N. Charles Street. Mr. Harris especially enjoyed a very lucrative practice and his measurements command universal respect and confidence. Previous to 1850 extremely little work was done here by lump contract, all was either paid for as days work or by measurement.

Who of you have ever heard of "Waterloo Row"? and yet for many years—over twenty—this row of dwellings, on the W. side of Calvert Street, and running from the alley N. of Centre to Monument Street, formed—as far as <sup>a</sup> habitations are concerned—the virtual and absolute end of Calvert Street. On the E. side not a single house beyond Calvert Station, nor beyond "Waterloo Road" on the W. side, until one reached the old "General Howard Mansion" of "Belvedere",—afterwards belonging to one of the McKim's—and which stood on a high bank just beyond Eager, facing Calvert Street and a grove of fine old oaks. It was only in the late 50<sup>s</sup> that buildings began to extend beyond the limits designated.

This row was a speculative enterprise, built for and by a then enterprising merchant of those days for sale. A few of this row yet remain unaltered. For a very long period these houses found neither purchasers or renters; they were too remote, too far from the City's centre.

Another of his ventures, of about the same period, was the row on the W. side of Lexington Street between Arch and Pine Streets, among "old timers" yet frequently called "Paca Row". Like the Calvert Street venture this row too was, at that time, at the then almost end of improved Lexington Street. The man who projected these, and was financially ruined by the venture, was one "Pascault", of French origin, hence came the corruption in the name of the latter row into the more familiar "Paca".

During the 50<sup>S</sup> a veritable fever arose of building rows of houses by the mile, and unfortunately has continued ever since. One of the first of these innovators was "Waverly Terrace" on Carey Street, opposite Franklin Square; these houses were built by David Carson, builder,—and father of Charles L. Carson, the architect—for, and financed by a certain Wm. G. Thomas, a prominent wholesale hardware dealer of Baltimore. Son and successor of one of the firm of Philip E. and Evan Thomas, one of whom was the first president of the B. & O. R. and is commemorated by the little monument at the N. end of the B. & O. viaduct crossing the Patapsco River at Relay Station on the Washington Branch.

Although not exactly in the building line, yet, as I had retailed one of the following anecdotes at the meeting which has led to this paper, I feel in a measure bound to chronicle it herein; and am tempted to add the other for fear it otherwise might get utterly lost. In the period last referred to the Chincha or Guano Islands and their vast and valuable deposits in the S. Pacific were discovered and exploited by the Peruvian government; the Peruvian Consul here, a Mr. Barrada, found his income, by reason of large importations into this country of this fertilizing compound, enormously augmented. Thus encouraged he purchased a lot and started to build a very expensive house (of marble and brick, yet standing) on the N. side of Mt. Vernon Place a few doors E. of Charles Street. The building was nearly completed and ready for occupancy when lo! one fine morning appeared (in large but readily expungable letters) the following doggerel painted in giant capitals, upon the broad marble string course at the first story level:

"Who'd have thought it? Bird-duy bought it" (dung was not the actual word used, but is suggested by euphony). Mr. Barrada, was so disgusted by this trenchant statement that he at once gave up all intention of occupancy and disposed of the property.

The other anecdote relates to Light Street Basin, which over fifty years ago began its nostril tickling career; during the then tumultuous "know-nothing" times the rowdy element of the city was decided by rampant, and the courts very lenient with the offenders. A Mr. John Hinesly, an ardent supporter and abettor of this party, and very friendly with much of the lawless element, was the owner and proprietor of a large livery stable at the S. W. corner of Calvert and Pleasant Streets. Hinesly figured as the invariable "bail" given for these "toughs" when arrested for some shocking misdeed, and as a bailer was a by-word of reproach and scorn among all the decent people of the City, about this same period Light Street basin started on its mal-odorous career, the City Council took the matter up, and a number of suggestions were made to it as to obviating the existing evil. One, among others, was the suggestion to dig down the immense hill—now Federal Hill Park—on the S. side of the harbor, and use its material for the filling up of all the upper part of the basin as far as Gay Street, or even beyond. A certain Dr. Wm. Buckler, noted for many sharp and spicy sayings, suggested "it would be the greatest folly to indulge in so expensive an undertaking while the City possessed the so notorious John Hinesly to "bail" it out". It is needless to add that this witty sally laid a "quietus" on the "filling in or up" project.

Alas! my paper has reached proportions far beyond my original contemplation and intent; once started, I seemed to lack terminal facilities. Trusting you will pardon what might be considered—the transgression of reasonable bounds, that it may prove of sufficient interest to compensate its perusal, worthy of the cordial reception you accorded me in the recital when last with you, and that my esteemed co-laborer, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ may find illustrations to elucidate at least some of the subjects herein embraced, I remain, the Baltimore Chapter's sincere well wisher and

Servant,

JOHN F. REQUARDT  
202 WARREN AVENUE  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21230  
385 - 1508

*Walter: this list was compiled from  
a variety of sources - any additional  
info would be appreciated  
-jn*

ARCHITECTURAL WORK OF GEORGE ALOYBIUS FREDERICK

- b. 16 December, 1842  
d. 18 August, 1924

---

This is only a partial list, further efforts to identify the work of GAF would be appreciated. Dates are not guaranteed.

---

- 1858 - 1863      apprenticed in the office of Lind and Murdock  
1863 - 1864 (?) worked some time with Niernsee and Neilson
- 

- 1862              won competition for new City Hall, Baltimore, the  
                    Civil War interrupted this project and  
                    construction of the existing City Hall was  
                    not completed until 1875
- 1863              Baltimore Courthouse expansion
- 1865              St. James the Less, Catholic Church, Baltimore
- 1866 - 1896 (?)    Head of Design, Baltimore City Parks Commission  
                    while at this part time commission GAF  
                    designed buildings, gates, fountains,  
                    pavilions, etc. for the City Parks
- Baltimore Courthouse improvements
- 1868              Charter Member, Baltimore Chapter, American  
                    Institute of Architects
- 1869              German Correspondents' Building, Baltimore
- 1870              Fourteen Holy Martyrs Church, Baltimore
- Clubhouse, Pimlico Race Course, Baltimore
- 1871              Rennert Hotel, Baltimore
- St. Joseph Hospital, Baltimore
- 1872 (?)            St. Pius Catholic Church, Baltimore
- 1874              Edgar Allen Poe Memorial, Westminster Cemetery,  
                    Baltimore
- Maryland House of Corrections, Jessup
- 1875              City College, Baltimore  
                    destroyed 1892 by B&O tunnel construction
- 1876              City building (?)
- 1877              Fellow, A.I.A.
- Expansion of the State House, Annapolis,  
                    including new cellar
- 1879              Abell Block, Baltimore
- Wednesday Club, Baltimore
- 1880              Addition to Hutzler's Building, Baltimore
- 1882              Gottschalk Building, Baltimore
- 1883              J.D. Mallory Residence, across from "Guilford",  
                    Baltimore

Pavillion  
Lookout Tower  
Riverside Park:  
Pavillions  
Whiteford Hall, Baltimore  
Greisenheim, Baltimore  
Donnell Building, Baltimore  
Bible House, Baltimore  
St. Mary's Hall, Annapolis  
St. Paul's Catholic Church  
St. Francis Convent  
Poppelin Residence, Baltimore  
J.W. Hall Residence, Baltimore  
George Baker Residence, Havre de Grace  
Hiram Woods Residence

*Library & Museum of Maryland History*

---

DRAWINGS AT THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY FROM GAF

---

Pius Church  
Hotel Desch, Charles Street, Baltimore  
Bakery, Thomas N. Lanahan esq., Mulberry and Little Sharp Street,  
Baltimore  
Hollins Street Market House and Hall, Baltimore  
Library and Lecture Room, Y.M.C.A., Baltimore  
Commercial Building, Dr. I.W. Dwinelle, Baltimore  
Commercial Building, Raine, Baltimore  
Office Building, J.K. Roberts, Marlboro  
Office Building, C. Stewart, Baltimore  
Stock Exchange  
Central High School, Baltimore  
Rock Hill College, Ellicott City  
Bachrach Residence, Baltimore  
I.L. Donaldson Residence, Baltimore  
Wm H. Allen Residence, Baltimore  
H.G. Dulaney jr. Residence, Paquier Co.  
George M. Numsen Residence, - country - (?)  
Frederick Shriver Residence, Harford Co.  
Wm. Ulbricht Residence, Baltimore  
Edwin Walters Residence, LA  
Pulpit, Church, York Co., PA  
Presbyterian Church, Cumberland  
Frostburg Roman Catholic Church, Allegany Co.?  
German Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore  
Roman Catholic Church, Halifax, NC  
Roman Catholic Church, Johnstown, NY  
Mortuary Chapel, Wheeling WV  
Presbyterian Church and Parsonage, Newark, DE  
St. Mary's Church, Hagerstown  
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Westernport  
St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, Woodberry, Baltimore Co.  
Catholic Church, Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, WV  
General German Orphans Asylum  
Roman Catholic Church, Winchester, VA

1885 Steeple, St. James Church, Baltimore  
Steeple, additions, Holy Cross Church, Baltimore  
Mantel, John F. Wiesner Residence, Baltimore

1886 Competition, Master Plan, Catholic University,  
Washington, D.C. ( Competition was won by  
Baldwin and Pennington )

1887 U.S. Marine Hospital, Wyman Park, Baltimore

1888 Stable, mantel details, C.W. Baker Residence,  
Aberdeen  
I. Freeman Rasin Residence  
J. Tyson Residence, " Cylburn ", Baltimore

1889 First National Bank Building, Baltimore  
J.W. Boulton Residence, Baltimore  
Stables, James Carey

1890 Central Savings Bank  
Improvements, St. Vincents Catholic Church,  
Baltimore  
Strouse Brothers Company Building, Baltimore

1891 Cemetary Arch, C. Hild, Baltimore

1893 Maryland Exposition Building, Chicago Worlds Fair  
I. Freeman Rasin, Residence

1894 G. Bauernschmidt, Residence, Baltimore  
Office Building, John Moylan and Sons

1895 Office Building, J.F. Wiesner and Sons, Baltimore  
J.F. Wiesner, Residence, Belair

1898 St. Theresa, Baltimore

1900 Baldachine, St. Vincents Catholic Church,  
Baltimore

1903 (?) Retired

---

OTHER BUILDINGS ATTRIBUTED TO GAF:

---

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Exchange  
Quaker Meeting House, Eutaw and Monument Streets, Baltimore  
Abell Mansion ( identified in 1924 as the Baltimore Club )  
While with the Parks Commission:  
Druid Hill:  
Entrance, Madison Avenue  
Entrance, Eutaw Place  
Entrance, Mount Royal Avenue  
Moorish Bandstand  
Boathouse  
Maryland Building ( represented Maryland at  
Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876 (??) )  
Edmund's Well  
Crise Fountain  
Blacksmith's Shop  
Mansion House Renovations  
Patterson Park:  
Pagoda  
Entrance, Baltimore Street  
Superintendent's House  
Federal Hill Park:

George A. FREDERICK

- 1866 Courthouse improvements
- 1867- Baltimore City Hall
- 1869 German Correspondent Newspapers bldg, cor Balto/Postoffice Avenue
- 1871 The Rennert House, Fayette Street
- 1871 St Joseph's Hospital
- 1876 City building, North Street (rear of courthouse)
- 1876- House of Correction (additions), Jessup, Md
- 1876 Poe Memorial Monument
- 1879 Abell building, s e cor Baltimore/Eutaw Street
- 1880 Addition, Hutzler Bros store, 67 N Howard Street
- 1890 Improvements, St Vincent's Catholic Church
- 1883 J D Mallory residence, w s Charles, near Merryman Lane (opposite 'Guilford')
- 1882 Gottschalk & Co., s w cor Light/Balderston
- 1885 Steeple, St James Church, Aisquith/Eager
- 1894 George Bauernschmidt house, s w cor Broadway/North Ave
- 1889 First National Bank, 17 South Street

NB. Items are those found in search of Baltimore Sun.

## **Frederick, George Aloysius (1842-1924)**

architect

Born and educated in Baltimore, George A. Frederick began preparing for a career in architecture at the age of sixteen, entering the offices of Lind & Murdoch, one of Baltimore's most prominent architectural firms, as a draftsman trainee. He also received training in the offices of Niernsee & Neilson. Among his first commissions following the establishment of his own practice in 1862 were the various structures in Druid Hill Park; Frederick served as architect to the Parks Board from 1863 to 1895. Also early in his career, he won a competition to design the new Baltimore City Hall, and supervised its construction from 1866 to 1878; the monumental structure, considered the finest municipal building in the country at the time, was also one of the nation's first buildings to employ fireproof construction techniques.

His projects for Baltimore city government extended beyond the Druid Hill Park structures and City Hall to include the Hollins Market (1865) and the old City College building on Howard Street (1873; replaced 1895). Frederick also designed the building which represented the State of Maryland at the 1876 Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia; later moved to Druid Hill Park, this is a rare surviving structure from the Centennial. Other state work included the state prison at Jessup, and restoration of the senate chamber at the State House in Annapolis.

During his career, he designed numerous churches for various denominations in Baltimore and throughout Maryland. His German ethnic background brought him a number of commissions from Baltimore's large German community, including the German Correspondent newspaper building (1869), institutions for German orphans and aged persons, and residences and breweries for prominent German brewers in the city.

An important surviving example of Frederick's commercial work is the Abell Building (ca. 1878).

Frederick was a charter member of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, founded in 1868. He was raised to Fellowship in the Institute in 1877, and served for several years on the National Board of Directors before retiring from practice in 1903. In 1912, Frederick recounted his recollections to J. B. Noel Wyatt, who was then President of the Baltimore Chapter, A. I. A.; his reminiscences, preserved in manuscript form at the Maryland Historical Society, present a vivid picture of the practice of architecture in 19th-century Baltimore.

Architect for Baltimore city park commission for three decades, beginning 1862. Designed Patterson Park pagoda, superintendent's house, maintenance building, Lucerne Avenue entrance to Patterson Park; also all major structures in Druid Hill Park, including Greenhouse, Maryland House (built for 1876 Centennial in Philadelphia, moved to Baltimore), Moorish bandstand (demolished 1961), pavilions for park railway, including one remaining on Auchentoroly Terrace.

Other work: St. James the Less Catholic Church [1865-67; NR], St. Frances Church and Convent, Pius Memorial Church, Fourteen Holy Martyrs Church and School, old Rennert Hotel, City College (Park and Madison), Abell Block (Baltimore and Eutaw), Edgar Allan Poe monument in Westminster Cemetery, John Bauernschmidt House (Broadway and North Avenue), Gen. Thomas L. Donaldson residence (St. Paul and Preston), Baltimore City Hall (1875).

Sources: Interview, Sun, March 14, 1920; "The Pagoda and its Architect," Sun, 10/16/83; Architects and Builders Journal, 1901; Reminiscences, ms., at MHS; Bennard B. Perlman, letter to the editor, newspaper unknown, 1983. Extensive contributions to project list by John Requardt.

Projects:

1862 won competition for new City Hall, Baltimore; completed 1875 [dwg at MHS?]

1863 Baltimore Courthouse (expansion) [with Niernsee & Neilson?]

1865 St. James the Less R. C. Church, Baltimore

1866-96 architect of Baltimore City Parks Board

1868 charter member, Baltimore Chapter AIA

1869 German Correspondent Building, Baltimore

1870 Fourteen Holy Martyrs Church, Baltimore

1870 Clubhouse, Pimlico, opened October 1870, designed by George Frederick; see "Back Tracks," Sun Magazine, 5/11/1986. [note: R. W. Chalfant attributes this to Niernsee & Neilson]

1871 Hotel for Robert Rennert (Rennert Hotel), Fayette Street, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]

1871 St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Hospital, Baltimore

1872 St. Pius Memorial R. C. Church [dwgs at MHS]

1873 Harford County Almshouse (with George Archer) [Aegis and Intelligencer, March 14, 1873]

1873 Methodist Church, Douglas Ave., Lonaconing [Scharf, HWM, p. 1506]

1874 Edgar Allan Poe memorial, Westminster Cemetery, Baltimore [sketch at MHS?]

1874 Maryland House of Corrections, Jessup

- 1875 City College (destroyed 1892 by B & O tunnel construction)
- 1876 City building (unidentified), Baltimore
- 1875 Edgar Allan Poe Tomb, Westminster Cemetery, George A. Frederick, architect (source: Rusk, Monuments and Memorials, 1929).
- 1877 raised to Fellowship in AIA
- 1877 State House, Annapolis (expansion, including new cellar)
- 1879 Abell Block, Baltimore
- 1879 Wednesday Club, Baltimore
- 1880 Hutzler's Building (addition), Baltimore
- 1882 commercial building for Albert Gottschalk, nw cor Light & Balderston streets, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]
- 1883 J. D. Mallory house, Charles St. near Merryman's Lane [opposite "Guilford"], frame with terra cotta roof, George A. Frederick, architect. Maryland Journal, 9/29/1883. [dwgs at MHS]
- 1885 Steeple, St. James Church, Baltimore
- 1885 Steeple and additions, Church of the Holy Cross, West and Williams streets, [dwgs at MHS] Baltimore
- 1885 Mantel, John F. Weissner residence, Baltimore
- 1886 competition entry, master plan for Catholic University, Washington, DC (won by Baldwin & Pennington)
- 1887 "Aberdeen, Md.--C. W. Baker, Esq., is to have built a two-st'y frame dwell.; cost, about \$10,000; Geo. A. Frederick, architect, Baltimore." [AABN, Vol. 21, No. 587, March 26, 1887, p. xii]
- 1887 U. S. Marine Hospital, Wyman Park, Baltimore
- 1888 Stable, mantel details, C. W. Baker residence, Aberdeen
- 1888 I. Freeman Rasin residence, Baltimore
- 1888 "Cylburn," Jesse Tyson residence, Baltimore

1889 First National Bank building, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]  
1889 John W. Boulton residence, Eutaw Place and Ducatel St., Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]  
1889 Stables, James Carey, Baltimore  
1890 Central Savings Bank [John Requardt attribution; AABN and Baltimore American document this as Charles L. Carson's design]  
1890 Improvements, St. Vincent's R. C. Church, Baltimore  
1890 Strouse Bros. building, Baltimore  
1891 Cemetery Arch, C. Hild, Baltimore  
1893 Maryland Exposition Building, Chicago World's Fair  
1893 I. Freeman Rasin residence (additions), Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]  
1894 G. Bauernschmidt residence, Baltimore  
1894 Office building for John Moylan & Sons, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]  
1895 Office building for J. F. Weissner & Sons, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]  
1895 J. F. Weissner residence, Bel Air  
1898 St. Theresa [Baltimore?] [dwgs at MHS?]  
1900 Baldachine, St. Vincent's Catholic Church, Baltimore  
c. 1903 retired

Other projects, dates undetermined

St. Mary's Church, Hagerstown [dwgs at MHS]

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Westernport [dwgs at MHS]

St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, Woodberry, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]

Roman Catholic Church, Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, WV [dwgs at MHS]

1873-4 General German Orphans Asylum, Baltimore

Roman Catholic Church, Winchester, VA [dwgs at MHS]  
commercial building, sw cor Baltimore St. and Broadway [dwgs at MHS]  
1870s-80s John F. Weissner residence, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]  
residence for --- White, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]  
residence for --- Keech, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]  
unidentified rowhouse[s] [dwgs at MHS]  
Barney Street houses, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]  
German Roman Catholic Church [dwgs at MHS]  
George Baker residence, Havre de Grace [dwgs at MHS]  
Presbyterian Church, Falls Road, Woodberry [dwgs at MHS]  
unidentified churches [dwgs at MHS]  
Hotel Desch [?], Charles Street [dwgs at MHS]  
Bakery, Thomas N. Lanahan, Mulberry and Little Sharp streets [dwgs at MHS]  
Commercial building for Frederick Raine, Baltimore Street, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]  
Office building for Hon. F. K. Roberts, [Upper?] Marlboro [dwgs at MHS]  
St. Bartholomew's Catholic Church, Manchester, Carroll Co. [Scharf, HWM, p. 886]

Other buildings attributed to Frederick:

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Exchange, Baltimore  
Quaker Meeting House, Eutaw and Monument streets, Baltimore  
Whiteford Hall, Baltimore  
Greisenheim, Baltimore  
Donnell Building, Baltimore

Bible House, Baltimore

St. Mary's Hall, Annapolis

St. Paul's Catholic Church, Baltimore

St. Francis Convent, Baltimore

Nicholas Popplein residence, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]

J. W. Hall residence, Baltimore

Hiram Woods residence, Baltimore

Jesse Tyson residence, Franklin St., Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]

Projects done for Parks Commission:

Druid Hill Park: Madison Ave., Eutaw Place, and Mount Royal Ave. entrances; Moorish Bandstand; Boathouse; Maryland Building (moved from Philadelphia following Centennial Exposition, 1876); Edmund's Well; Crise Fountain; Blacksmith Shop; Mansion House renovations. (Copies of drawings of Skating House and Silver Spring Fountain in papers of Jean Hare, Woodberry).

Patterson Park: Pagoda [elsewhere attributed to C. H. Latrobe]; Baltimore St. entrance; Superintendent's House

Federal Hill Park: Pavilion; Lookout Tower

Riverside Park: Pavilions

Hollins Street Market House and Hall, replacement or addition to 1852 structure designed by George A. Frederick for William McTavish [dwgs exhibited at MHS 1990].

Library and Lecture Room, YMCA

Commercial Building, Dr. I. W. Dwinelle

Office building, Charles M. Stewart, sw cor Exchange Place and Gay St., Baltimore

Stock Exchange [Baltimore?] [dwgs at MHS]

Central High School, Baltimore

Rock Hill College, Ellicott City

David Bachrach residence, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]

Bachrach photo studio, Buena Vista [dwgs at MHS]

Gen. T. L. Donaldson residence, St. Paul and John (Preston) streets, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]

William H. Allen residence, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS]

Henry Gratton Dulany, Jr., residence, Fauquier Co., VA [dwgs at MHS]

George N. Numsen country residence [dwgs at MHS]

Frederick Shriver residence, Harford Co. [dwgs at MHS]

William Ulbricht residence/store, Boston and Streeper streets, Baltimore [dwgs at MHS?]

Edwin Walters residence, Louisiana [dwgs at MHS]

unidentified villa, possibly for Edwin Walters [dwgs at MHS]

Pulpit for church, York Co., PA

Presbyterian Church, Cumberland [dwgs at MHS?]

Roman Catholic Church, Frostburg [dwgs at MHS?]

Roman Catholic Church, Halifax, NC [dwgs at MHS]

Roman Catholic Church, Johnstown, NY [dwgs at MHS]

Mortuary Chapel, Wheeling, WV

Presbyterian Church and Parsonage, Newark, DE