

# The Guilford News

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# The Guilford News

GUILFORDNEWS.COM

FALL 2010

## The Guilford Mansion & Estate

JOIN US AS WE BEGIN A SERIES OF ARTICLES THAT WILL SHARE GUILFORD'S RICH HISTORY AS WE COUNT DOWN TO THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 2013

What we now identify as Guilford initially comprised 10 land patents granted to British citizens from the mid 1600's through the 1700's. The entire region was sold in 1780 as confiscated property to Revolutionary War veteran Lieutenant-Colonel William McDonald. McDonald gave Guilford its name to commemorate the battle of Guilford Court House, N.C. His son William, better known as "Billy," inherited the estate and in 1852 built the Guilford Mansion.

The Italianate design of the mansion was a collaboration of British architect Edmond Lind and American William T. Murdock. According to *Baltimore: Its History and Its People*, the 52 room wood house was built over walls of masonry and was imposing in size and rich finishes. A solid walnut staircase rose with a grand sweep in a spiral ascent to the square turret. The drawing-room, library, billiard and reception rooms and great dining room all opened on to a main hall and had exposure to wide verandas shadowed by magnolia trees and draped in wisteria. The main hall itself was as wide as the driveway, paved in marble and lighted with stained-glass windows.

The Guilford Mansion depicted in a watercolor by an unknown artist. The house was demolished by the Roland Park Company in 1914 after having stood vacant for several years.



## 300 acre estate sets stage for one-hundred year history



PHOTO COURTESY CHARLES HALL

The mansion once stood where Wendover Road now meets Greenway.

The entrances of the 300 acre Guilford estate were marked by imposing gates that were guarded by stone lions, reported to be copies of the lions of the Louvre. Frescoes on either side of the drive entrance depicted knights ready for conflict. Gates stood at York Road near present-day Underwood Road, Charles Street at University Parkway and Charles Street just south of Cold Spring Lane.

Billy McDonald was an enthusiastic horseman and at Guilford he stabled his renowned mare, "Flora Temple." The mare was housed at the Guilford estate in stalls that were kept in magnificent style as a suite of four apartments. Above her head was a stained-glass window with her portrait.

In 1872, Arunah S. Abell, founder of *The Sun*, purchased Guilford from McDonald's heirs. A. S. Abell had a home in the City and several country estates but he spent much time at Guilford. The property remained in the Abell family for 35 years, until 1907, when it was sold to the Guilford Park Company. And thus begins the history of the Guilford community.



Above: This turn of the century photo shows the Guilford Gates and flanking stone lions that once guarded the entrance of the estate at Charles Street and Cold Spring Lane. If you know the fate of the lions that adorned the entrances to the Guilford estate, email us at [guilford.association@gmail.com](mailto:guilford.association@gmail.com).

Left: Arunah S. Abell was an American publisher, philanthropist and the founder of *The Sun* newspaper. He was a prominent member of the Baltimore community and a shrewd, successful businessman as well as a Guilford property owner.

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDNEWS.COM

WINTER 2011

## The Guilford Park Company

PART 2 IN THE GUILFORD HISTORY SERIES  
AS WE COUNT DOWN TO THE CENTENNIAL  
CELEBRATION IN 2013

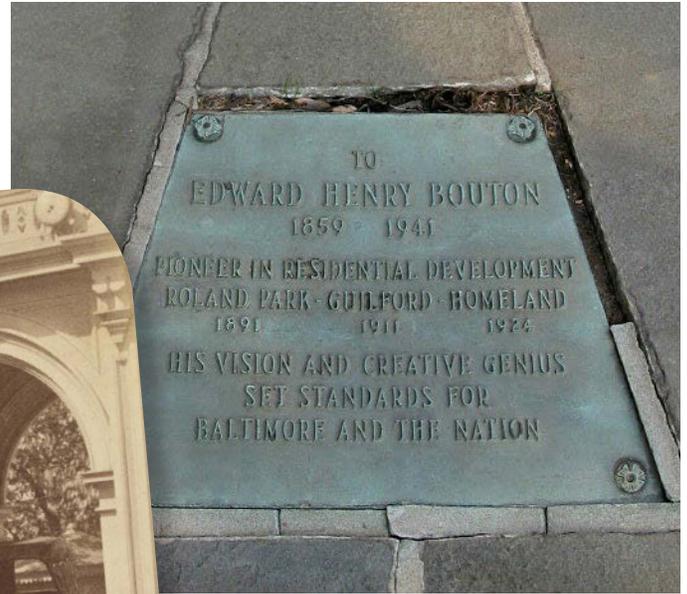
On August 12, 1887, the *New York Times* reported that A. S. Abell celebrated his 81st birthday. "Mr. Abell passed the day quietly and pleasantly at his country seat, Guilford, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, who had tastefully arranged in the rooms of the beautiful mansion, particularly Mr. Abell's private room, many lovely flowers." Eight months later Arunah S. Abell died.

The Abells had 12 children and three sons and five daughters were still living at the time of A. S.'s death. *The Sun* newspaper was left entirely to the three surviving sons and they managed the considerable estate, a significant income from which was to be distributed to the daughters. The Guilford estate remained in the Abell family holdings for another 35 years but sat vacant during much of that time.

Prior to 1888 the northern boundary of Baltimore City was essentially what is known today as North Avenue. The area north of the city was heavily wooded, sparsely settled and largely held in country estates. In 1888 the city annexed 2 miles to the north of the existing city limit and urban expansion was inevitable.



## The Abell country estate passes to the Guilford Park Company.



*Above:* Dedication plaque located at the Gateway Park in Guilford. Edward Bouton was the General Manager of the Roland Park Company. He along with Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. would direct the development of this prized parcel of land.

*Left:* The A.S. Abell family represented at the Guilford Mansion. The property remained in the Abell family for 35 years, until 1907, when it was sold to the Guilford Park Company.

With the urban development advancing north from the center of Baltimore the decision was made to sell the Abell property. With this prospect, a group of Baltimore's most influential citizens, including Robert Garrett, William H. Grafflin, William Marburg, Thomas J. Hayward and H. Carroll Brown formed the Guilford Park Company.

The motive for the organizers was both profit as well as preserving the beautiful piece of property from being sold in small parcels for speculative building. They were determined that the property should be developed as a whole following the best modern city planning practices. The Guilford Park Company raised funds through stock sales and in 1907 the Guilford estate was sold to the Guilford Park Company for one million dollars.

However, several years after the property purchase the Guilford Park Company had failed to carry out its 1907 intention to develop the 296-acre country estate and Guilford-the-suburb had remained an "on paper" venture.

At the same time in an area west of Guilford the development of the planned community of Roland Park was well underway. In 1891 a syndicate of English capitalists, Midwestern promoters and Baltimore investors came together and incorporated the Roland Park Company. The company had initially purchased 800

acres of land for the purpose of developing a suburban town to the north of Baltimore. The principal members of the Guilford Park Company were impressed by the quality and success of the Roland Park undertaking.

Edward H. Bouton, the Roland Park Company's general manager, had engaged Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. to design a "splendid green suburb." Bouton also had his eye on the Guilford property development. On February 14, 1911 he wrote to Olmsted: "All of the future suburban growth of Baltimore of the character of Roland Park, is going to be confined in the comparatively narrow space lying between York and Falls Roads." Later in July, he wrote: "I think it's more than likely that the consolidation of Guilford with Roland Park is going to be consummated and that this will be determined within the next two weeks. If it goes through I want to consult with you about it as early as possible."

The country estate of Guilford was acquired by the Roland Park Company on November 20, 1911 from the Guilford Park Company. Bouton, the community planner and builder, would direct the development of this prized parcel of land.

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

FALL 2011

## The Roland Park-Guilford District

PART 3 IN THE GUILFORD HISTORY SERIES  
AS WE COUNT DOWN TO THE CENTENNIAL  
CELEBRATION IN 2013

When the Guilford Park Company merged with the Roland Park Company in 1911, Roland Park had been under development for 20 years. The venture to develop the 800 acres that originally constituted Roland Park was made possible by a syndicate of the Lands Trust Company of London, the source of most of the initial capital, Jarvis and Conklin, their agents in a Kansas City mortgage trust company, and a group of Baltimore land owners and investors. Following the market crash of 1893 Jarvis and Conklin filed receivership and shortly after local Baltimore investors bought out the interest of the Lands Trust Company.

Through the restructure of the Roland Park Company and the change in ownership and directors, Edward H. Bouton, the secretary of the original syndicate and overseer and planner of the development, remained the visionary force. He became the general manager, developed Roland Park plat by plat, laid out the streets, installed the water, sewer and electric lines, devised the controls on development and sold property lots.

He engaged Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., son of the preeminent landscape architect, to design the plat west of Roland Avenue, and was the force behind the extensive planning and innovative ideas that had gained for Roland Park the reputation as a premier example of site design, land use and architectural controls that were modeled in the growing garden suburb movement in America. As observed in the Roland Park History, the planners “were less than innovative in the social dimensions of development, advocating the deliberate exclusion of economic and racial diversity.”

Born in Kansas City, Bouton had a varied career before his focus on Baltimore land development. He was in the grocery business after high school and studied law at night. He moved to Colorado to raise sheep and cattle. He returned to Kansas City to marry and there became involved in land development.

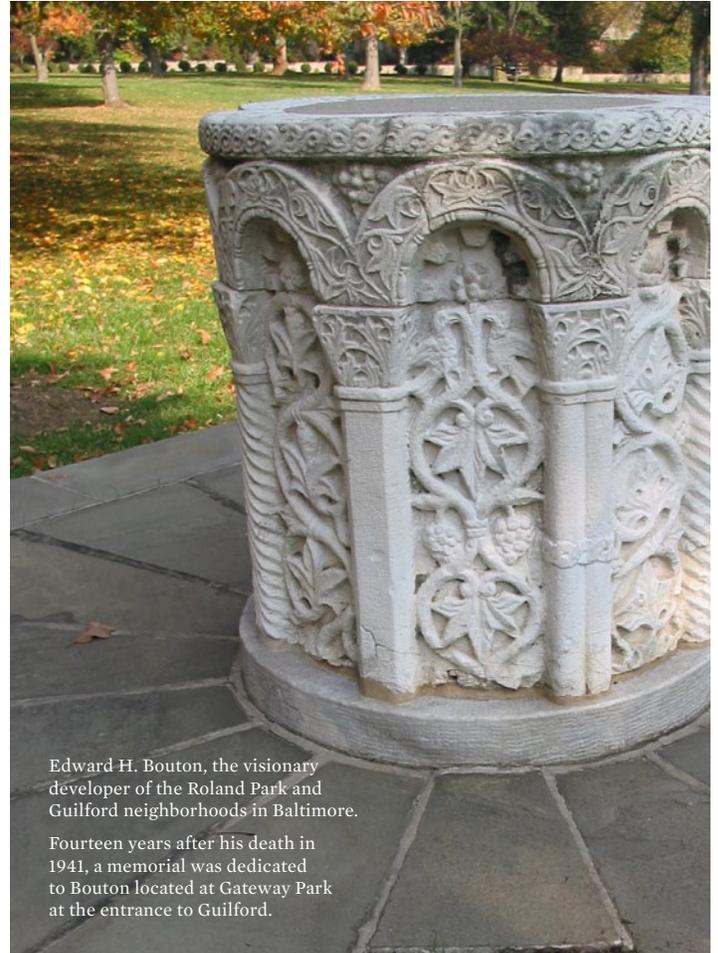
How Bouton was selected to steer the development of Roland Park is unclear. His vision for the area evolved as he better understood the Baltimore market, the great attractiveness of the land north of the City and as he interacted with the designers the company had engaged. “Our land is the most fashionable, as well as, naturally the most beautiful part of the suburbs of Baltimore,” he wrote.

Clearly Bouton saw the potential of the Guilford estate and the directors of the Guilford Park Company no doubt were impressed with the success of Roland Park. Bouton wrote to Olmsted, asking for a map to be prepared showing the consolidation of the lands of Roland Park and Guilford before it was decided to merge the developments.

Probably sited near present-day Chancery Square this house from the original Guilford estate served as the Company’s Guilford sales office.



## Bouton's vision for Guilford takes shape.



Edward H. Bouton, the visionary developer of the Roland Park and Guilford neighborhoods in Baltimore.

Fourteen years after his death in 1941, a memorial was dedicated to Bouton located at Gateway Park at the entrance to Guilford.

The Guilford Park Company had started planning for development of the Abell estate by hiring T. T. Tongue, a real estate expert, but Tongue died before much progress was made. They then hired Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. to prepare the master plan and landscape plans. Obviously Bouton had established a relationship with Olmsted and likely was fully familiar with the Guilford proposals. When the consolidation of the Guilford and Roland Park Companies took place in 1911 the plans were available and development could shortly begin. Site work started in the spring of 1912. The directors of the new entity were a formidable force of Baltimore influence: Henry F. Baker, Charles C. Fawcett and Robert Garrett, all members of Robert Garrett & Sons; Douglas H. Gordon, president of the Baltimore Trust Company; William H. Grafflin, business man and investor; George Miller, president of the Mar-Del Mobile Company; and Edward H. Bouton, the visionary planner. Bouton was at the helm as president.

Bouton determined to market Guilford as an extension of Roland Park and ads generally referred to this desirable swath of north Baltimore as the Roland Park-Guilford District.

While Guilford was to be developed with housing of various sizes Bouton and the company envisioned a community of the highest architectural style and quality. The restrictions developed in

Roland Park were expanded by strengthening the design review process, giving the company the right to reject plans “for aesthetic and other reasons” and to take into account whether the proposed house was in “harmony” with its surroundings.

Bouton and Edward L. Palmer, the Roland Park Company’s architect and later designer of many of Guilford’s most noteworthy homes, traveled to Europe in 1911 looking for ideas and studying the domestic architecture. Together they designed a community that was to become the most desirable suburb in Baltimore, “filled with impressive Georgian revival, Spanish colonial, Tudor and Jacobean revival mansions,” as well as romantic cottages “making it the place to live in the city.”

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

WINTER 2012

## Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. – *The Plan for Guilford*

PART 4 IN THE GUILFORD HISTORY  
SERIES AS WE COUNT DOWN TO THE  
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 2013

The Directors of the Guilford Park Company, determined to create a garden suburb of the highest quality, engaged the Olmsted Brothers to prepare the plan for development of the Guilford community.

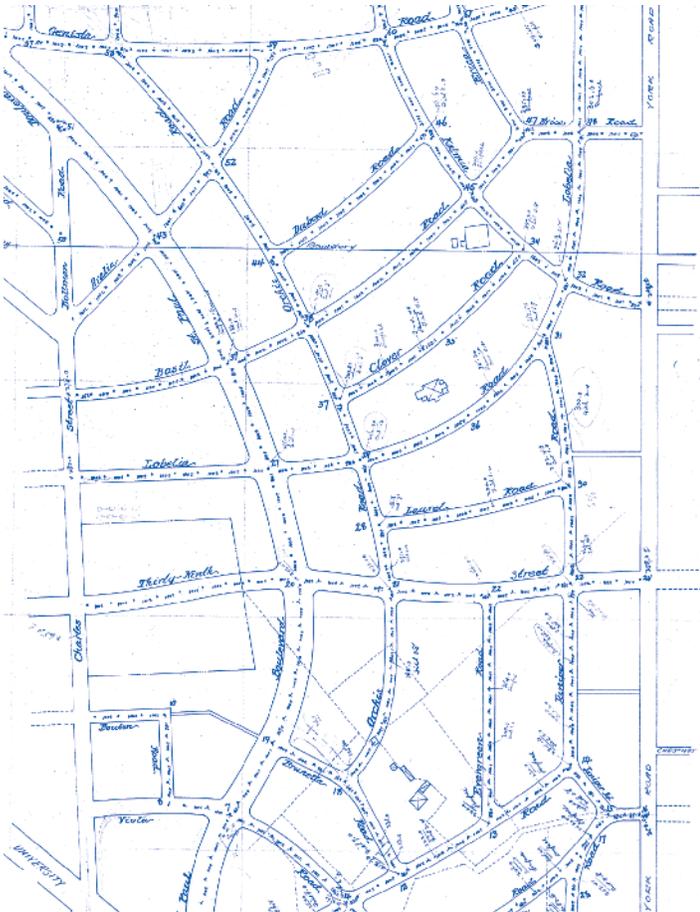
The Olmsted Brothers company was the foremost landscape firm in the country. Its principals were Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and John Charles Olmsted, the son and stepson of the late Frederick Law Olmsted, the dean of American landscape architects and founder of the firm, designer of Central Park, numerous other city park systems, great estates and plans for many noted institutions.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. was the principal who primarily worked on the Guilford plan and landscape design. He was a highly respected designer, widely regarded as the intellectual leader of the American city planning movement in the early twentieth century. In 1901, he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the McMillan Commission to plan for the restoration of the Washington Mall and other aspects of the L'Enfant plan for Washington. He had a lifetime commitment to national parks and planned many of them; he designed park systems for many cities, including Baltimore and he designed a number of planned communities.

When the Guilford Park Company acquired the Abell estate, the City already had on paper a plan to continue the grid street system north throughout the estate property. Such a plan would have disregarded the topography and devastated the lush forested areas. The Directors rejected such a plan and were determined that there should be a green garden suburb reflecting the value of the countryside supplied with urban conveniences but removed from the city's "congestion, noise, crime and vice."

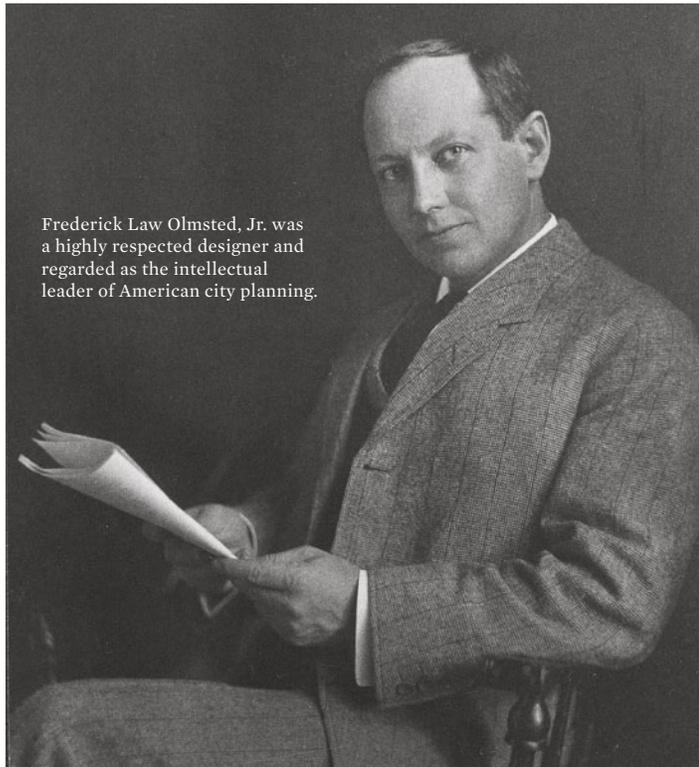
Olmsted was a proponent of garden suburbs in America where people live harmoniously together with nature, a concept advocated by Ebenezer Howard in England. The Guilford site was surveyed and existing trees and vegetation were inventoried in detail. He laid out streets to follow contours of the land, preserve stately trees and valued vegetation and generally enhance the natural beauty. Traffic was to be concentrated on a few wide streets with pedestrian walks along well planted areas. Most roadways were to be quiet and safe with traffic channeled to the thoroughfares.

This preliminary Olmsted plan dated 1911 closely resembles the final street layout of Guilford. The street names, however, are very different. Names like Orchis (Greenway), Basil (Highfield Rd.), Clover (Lambeth Rd.), Laurel (Kemble Rd.), Aralia (Stratford Rd.), Lobelia (Wendover Rd.), and Sundew (Chancery Rd.) never found their way to the final design.



## Guilford, a garden suburb.

COURTESY U.S. COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS



Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. was a highly respected designer and regarded as the intellectual leader of American city planning.

When the Guilford Park Company merged with the Roland Park Company there was no question that Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. would continue as planner and landscape designer. He had designed the western portion of Roland Park and he and Edward Bouton, now the president of the Roland Park Company, had consistent ideas about the development of the garden suburb and specifically the objectives for Guilford. They also were working together on Forest Hills Gardens, the Russell Sage Foundation developed planned community, outside of New York City. There Bouton was general manager, concurrent with his role as president of the Roland Park Company, and Olmsted was the planner and landscape designer. Olmsted also was engaged in other Baltimore projects, including the design for the Johns Hopkins Homewood campus, the Charles Street approach to Guilford and a plan for the Baltimore park system.

When the Roland Park Company took over the development of Guilford in 1911 plans were sufficiently prepared for the company's engineers to design the infrastructure systems and begin detailed designs for the roadways. Olmsted continued to refine the design and prepared road and landscape designs for each block of Guilford. As the Roland Park Company information brochure for potential buyers indicates: *"The planting of trees and shrubs in the parks and sidewalk lawns, along slopes and in other unoccupied spaces, has been made a distinctive feature of Guilford. The plans for this planting have been developed by Mr. Olmsted in the form of a carefully studied unified design for the whole property. . . ."*

*Unusual care has been taken in the designation of the trees and shrubs to be used."*

Of great importance to Olmsted in his designs for new communities was "the separateness and internal integrity that would promote tranquility and give rise to the development of a sense of 'shared community' among their residents." In addition to the general lush planting and walkway system, three community parks were planned (the Sunken Park, Stratford Green and the Little Park). In addition, Olmsted introduced private parks, little parcels of land spotted in the centers of many Guilford blocks as further evocations of "natural" land.

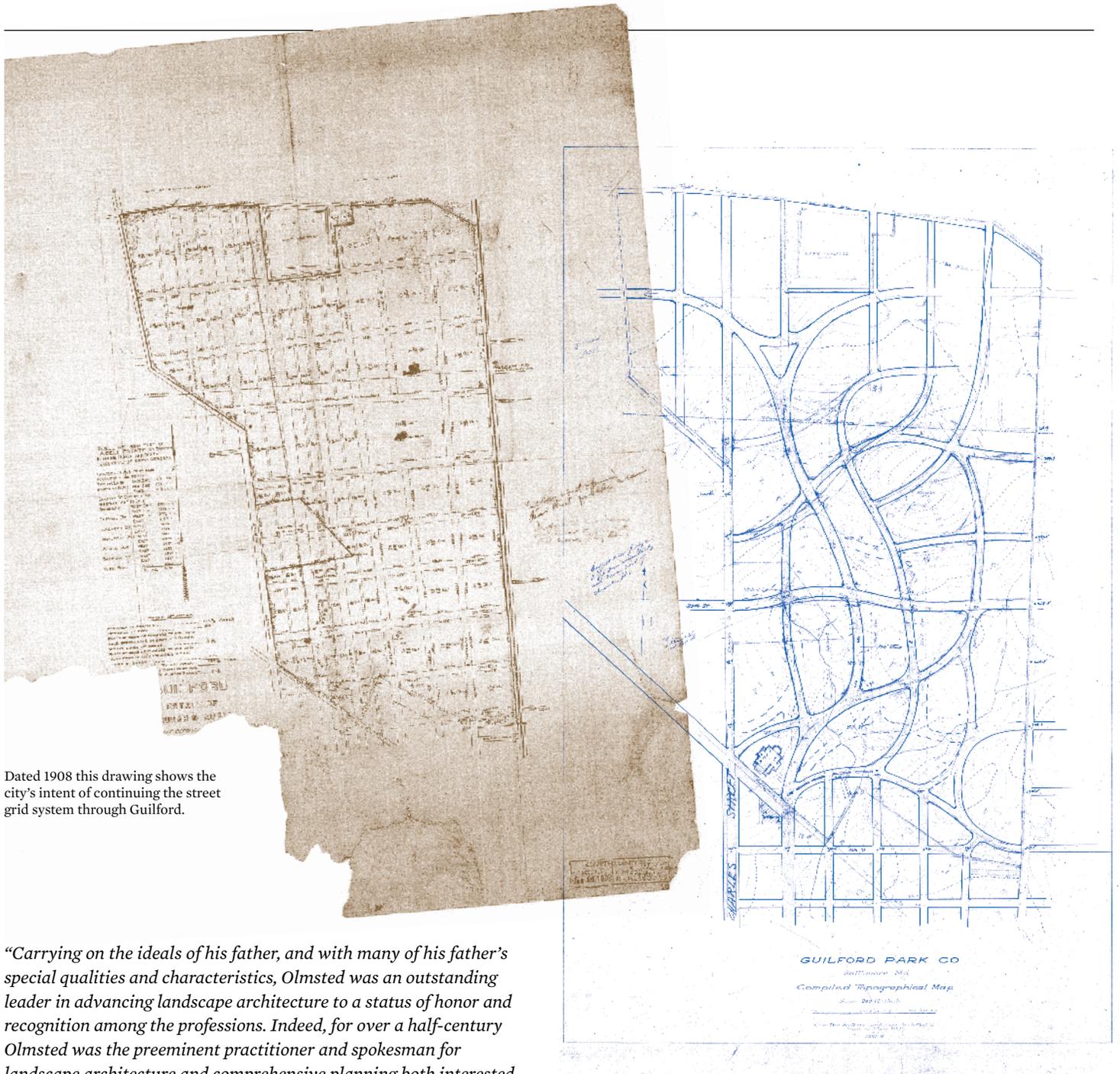
There were other conditions unique to the Guilford site that required careful consideration by Olmsted and Bouton. The Episcopal Diocese had purchased a site at the southwest edge of Guilford on which it planned to build a large, twin-towered cathedral, requiring Olmsted to plan options for both the cathedral site and the important southern entrance to Guilford. All along the eastern edge of the site on the east side of Greenmount Avenue/ York Road was the grid street pattern and unplanned development; on the north was Cold Spring Lane and uncertain development. To address the issue of the north edge of the site that abutted Cold Spring Lane, Olmsted used "back-turning" streets at Whitfield Road, Bedford Place and Charlote Place. English cottage houses were built along the eastern end surrounding a private "close."

The eastern edge of the Guilford site presented a greater challenge. It was here that the Roland Park Company undertook initial development, building the architecturally admired Tudoresque houses of Bretton Place and Chancery Square, creating an internally focused English village-like environment. Handsome and setback row houses were built along Greenmount Avenue to the south and the homes of York Courts surrounding private green spaces were built to the north.

At the Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Massachusetts there are over 500 drawings and records covering the Guilford plans. In addition there are relevant Olmsted records at the Smithsonian and many additional records related to the planning among the Roland Park Company files now at the Johns Hopkins Library. These all are being searched for the planned book on Guilford.

Both Olmsted and Bouton were committed to the importance of protective covenants as the best means for assuring "stability" and "permanence." Without control on development, they had observed high quality single family communities transformed by conversion to multi-dwelling and commercial uses and value change and character loss. Nuisance laws and design guidelines had proven to be insufficient protection against decline and change. Deed restricted covenants, including design controls, they argued protect purchasers against unwanted change that might "destroy the setting and they assure long-term well-being." The collaborative work of Bouton and Olmsted in refining protective covenants became a model for similar provisions that are still widely used.

At the presentation of the Pugsley Gold Medal Award in 1953 honoring champions of parks and conservation, it was observed



Dated 1908 this drawing shows the city's intent of continuing the street grid system through Guilford.

*“Carrying on the ideals of his father, and with many of his father’s special qualities and characteristics, Olmsted was an outstanding leader in advancing landscape architecture to a status of honor and recognition among the professions. Indeed, for over a half-century Olmsted was the preeminent practitioner and spokesman for landscape architecture and comprehensive planning both interested in the interrelationship of people and their environment.”*

Olmsted summarized his philosophy about landscape architecture in the following terms: *“In dealing with existing real landscapes, I have been guided by an injunction impressed on me by my distinguished father: namely, that when one becomes responsible for what is to happen to such a landscape his prime duty is to protect and perpetuate whatever of beauty and inspirational value, inherent in that landscape, is due to nature and to circumstances not of one’s contriving, and to humbly subordinate to that purpose any impulse to exercise upon it one’s own skill as a creative designer.”*

Guilford residents and the City of Baltimore are the fortunate beneficiaries of Olmsted’s insight and design skills, living in and with one of the country’s most admired and lasting communities.

This early street plan was completed for the Guilford Park Company prior to 1911 when it merged with the Roland Park Company.

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

SUMMER 2012

## Edward L. Palmer, *Architect*

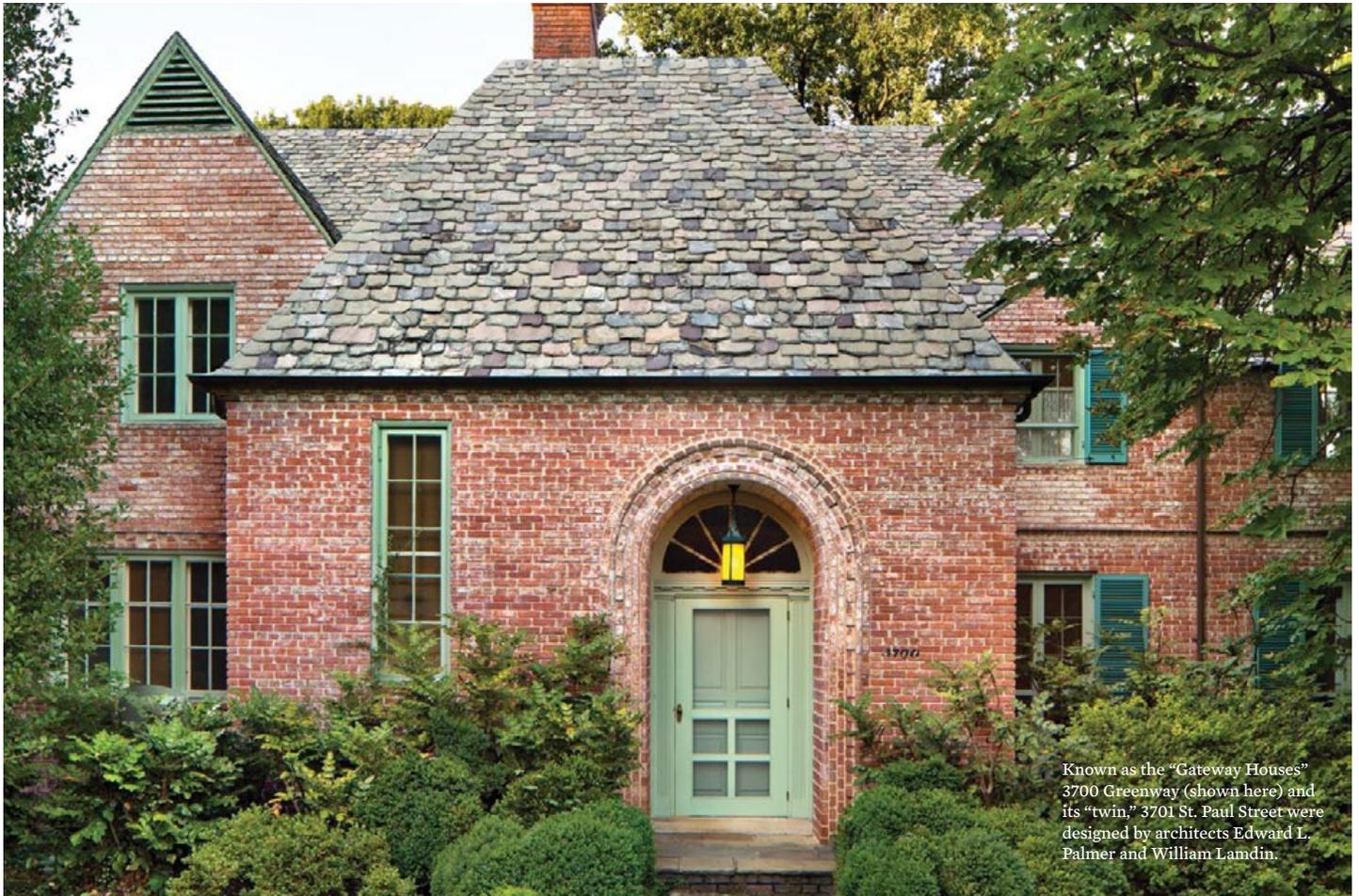
WALTER SCHAMU

PART 5 IN THE GUILFORD HISTORY  
SERIES AS WE COUNT DOWN TO THE  
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 2013

It would be impossible to discuss the history of Baltimore's Guilford community without serious attention being given to the architect Edward L. Palmer. Palmer and his firm of Palmer and Lamdin designed many of the significant residences in Guilford, as well as Roland Park, Homeland and Gibson Island.

Edward L. Palmer was an 1899 graduate of Johns Hopkins and, in 1903, the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. He began his career in architecture as the in-house architect to the Roland Park Company working for Edward Bouton, the developer of the new planned Roland Park community and Guilford. During the time as architect for the Roland Park Company he designed some of the first Guilford homes including the greatly admired Tudor Revival Bretton Place and Chancery Square (1913).

It was once reported by Palmer's daughter, Ann Sinclair-Smith, that Bouton sent young Mr. Palmer to Switzerland to see, first hand, how houses can be constructed on steep slopes. No doubt this was to prepare him for the "unbuildable" terrain of much of northern Roland Park. In 1911 Palmer and Bouton traveled to Europe together



Known as the "Gateway Houses" 3700 Greenway (shown here) and its "twin," 3701 St. Paul Street were designed by architects Edward L. Palmer and William Lamdin.

**PALMER**, *From page 1*

looking for ideas and studying domestic architecture. In 1917 he left the Roland Park Company and began his firm as “Edward L. Palmer Jr. Architect.” At this point begins the story of a truly remarkable architectural firm which, through its many iterations, designed over 200 residences and hundreds of institutional, religious and corporate buildings in the Maryland region and beyond.

As quoted in Mr. Palmer’s obituary in the Baltimore Sun, October 27, 1945:

*“It was during the period from 1907 to 1917, when he served as architect and a member of the Committee on Approval of Plans for the Roland Park Company, that Mr. Palmer’s work in residential development earned him national recognition among architects and real-estate developers.*

*For under his guidance, the Roland Park Company was one of the first in the United States to employ competent landscape architects and engineers for site development, to require standards of excellence in design, to impose restrictions on land use and make adequate provisions for maintenance of streets, plantings and parks after completion of the initial development.*

*As architects for the company, Mr. Palmer successfully demonstrated — by designing and supervising the construction of several hundred individual residences — that the insistence of high architectural standards was economically feasible.”*

Early in his practice his work focused on two large housing developments. The first was for workers housing for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Dundalk, Maryland and the second was for the Dupont Company in Wilmington, Delaware. These were multi unit, rowhouse type structures of a modest scale, but clearly with distinctive architectural character. But it was his private residential work in the still emerging neighborhoods north of Baltimore City that some of his best work can still be seen and enjoyed. This is especially true when, after 1920, William B. Lamdin joined the firm. In 1925, the firm name was changed by adding new partners to become “Palmer, Willis and Lamdin.” Again in 1929 it changed to simply “Palmer and Lamdin” which had its offices at 513 North Charles Street, in downtown Baltimore.

In the early years of his practice, Palmer set the course for his firm to eventually flourish in Baltimore. One of his first commissions in 1915, seemingly undertaken while he was still with the Roland Park Company, was a house for C. Braxton Dallam at 4001 Greenway. This house was constructed on the site of the original Guilford Estate of A.S. Abell. Referred to by local architectural historian, Peter Kurtze, as a “baronial Jacobean mansion” the house is an imposing display of brick arches and steeply pitched roofs, ornate chimneys and other refinements that must have been the hot topic of its day. Later on, in his work with partner Bill Lamdin, the firm began to develop a definite style, especially in the houses that recall English or French country architecture. Bill Lamdin, who joined the firm in 1923, had served as an Army artillery officer in France in World War I and must have seen and possibly sketched the vernacular architecture of rural France, as so much of its design characteristics are seen in their work.

For an article in the Baltimore News in April 1916 Edward L. Palmer is asked directly “What do you think to be the significance of the houses of Guilford from your point of view?” Palmer responded in his predictably modest manner: “I can’t give a finished essay off hand on the subject but I can tell you in plain talk what I think it means for us. The main thing about the houses in Guilford, it seems to me, is that they show a serious attempt on the part of the architects to design stuff that is in “good grammar.” That may sound queer, but it is the best simile I can think of. The architecture there is more comparable to correct English than anywhere else . . . Roland Park and Guilford are now really developments that we can be proud of. They possess some splendid houses and many more that are very good. For instance, it isn’t as if Guilford were a place you could find one or two examples of good architecture — he whole place is good.

Charles M. Nes (who became a partner in the firm with L. McLane Fisher in 1945, after World War II, when the firm became “Palmer, Lamdin, Fisher, Nes”) said that once Bill Lamdin completed the “Gateway Houses” at Greenway and St. Paul Street in 1925, the firm’s future was secure. These two houses, 3701 St. Paul Street and 3700 Greenway, are not identical or mirror images, but rather complementary in design and present a classic example of the best of Palmer and Lamdin’s work. Bill Lamdin was the designer and his talents are on full display — all the trademark elements are handled with tremendous skill including the steeply pitched roof, the variegated and rusticated slate, decorative masonry, ironwork and ornate chimneys and cornices. These elements will occur again and again in the firm’s work with other touches often added such as stair tower turrets, dovescots, stone and brick facade interplay.

Other notable and classic examples of their work can be seen throughout Guilford and include 14 St Martins Road (1929), 3707 Greenway (1929), 4014 Greenway (1914), 4201 and 4205 Underwood Road (1926), 212 Wendover Road (1922), 219 Northway (1925), 4200 Greenway (1914), 101 Wendover Road (1929), 28 Charlcote Place (1929), 210 E. Highfield Road (1926), 7 Stratford Road (1928), The Roland Park Apartments (1925), Second Presbyterian Church (1924). The streets of Roland Park, Guilford and Homeland are rich with the architectural works of this firm. The architectural files of the Roland Park Company retained at the Langsdale Library of the University of Baltimore, document that Edward Palmer and Palmer and Lamdin designed more than 150 Guilford homes, many of them iconic examples of domestic architecture and displaying a mastery of many styles.

*Walter Schamu FAIA, is president and founder of SMG Architects. He is respected throughout the region for his expertise in historic architecture, and is the founder of Baltimore Architecture Foundation.*



1. Edward L. Palmer (1877–1952) and his firm of Palmer and Lamdin designed many of the homes in Guilford.

2. William D. Lamdin (1883–1945) joined the firm in 1923. His military service in rural France during WWI likely influenced his work.

3. 212 Wendover Road (1922) is one of the many houses of colonial revival design by Palmer and Lamdin.

4. The Tudor Revival homes of Chancery Square (1913) were Guilford's first houses.

5. This Jacobean style house at 4001 Greenway (1915) sits on the site of the original Guilford mansion.

6. 4014 Greenway (1914) reflects features of the Italian Renaissance style.

7. Influenced by Lamdin's visit to the French countryside 3707 Greenway (1929) recalls French country architecture.

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

FALL 2012

## Construction Begins

TOM HOBBS

PART 6 IN THE GUILFORD HISTORY SERIES AS WE COUNT DOWN TO THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 2013

Almost immediately after the merger of the Guilford Park Company with the Roland Park Company in 1911 work began on the development of Guilford. A community plan prepared by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. existed and Edward H. Bouton had already been discussing refinements of the plan with Olmsted before the consolidation of the two companies had taken place.

The Roland Park Company sought to assure that Guilford would be a very special place of quality offering all the “conveniences and amenities of life” and the highest “artistic and aesthetic considerations.” In addition to the guidance provided by Olmsted and Edward Palmer, the Roland Park Company’s architect, Bouton brought together experts in landscape and architectural design and the development of suburban communities.

At the outset before there were any improvements the Company appointed a Design Advisory Board. In addition to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Edward Palmer, the Board members were J.B. Noel Wyatt, a noted Baltimore architect and president of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects;



Constructed in 1912–1913, the homes on Chancery Square were the first houses to be built in Guilford.

## The first houses are erected

Grosvenor Atterbury, an architect, urban planner and writer who had been given the commission by the Russell Sage Foundation for the model housing community of Forest Hills Gardens; and Howard Sill, Baltimore architect and designer of a number of Roland Park homes. Bouton when serving as General Manager of Forest Hills Gardens and also remaining as the president of the Roland Park Company had worked both with Atterbury and Olmsted. This group through a series of conferences formulated the principals that were to guide the development of Guilford. It was a group with whom Bouton felt comfortable and shared conviction.

The Roland Park Company brought to the development of Guilford an experience of more than 20 years handling property of similar character. It had the experience in details of design and construction of physical improvements as well as the management and administration of the undertaking. The Company was organized with the following divisions: Architectural Department of Design and Construction, Engineering Department, Building Department and Gardening Department.

In the spring of 1912 site work started in earnest. Grading was undertaken in preparation for road construction, water, sewer and utility lines installed and shortly after road paving and planting started. The systems and roads were initially private and were designed to the highest standards. Olmsted had studied every block of the development, taking care to preserve significant trees and preparing landscape plans for the roadways and community parks. Guilford was marketed as the Roland Park-Guilford District, a prime area of restricted development. Lot sales were undertaken immediately after construction of the infrastructure was underway. The community was planned and marketed as offering a wide range of housing opportunities but with much opportunity for manor-like properties.

The first development of housing was undertaken by the Roland Park Company itself with Edward Palmer as architect. Homes on Chancery Square, built in 1912-13, were the first Guilford homes followed by Bretton Place and York Courts in 1914. All were designed with a distinctly English village appearance, showing design elements adopted from English rural cottages. The six paired Tudor-revival homes of Chancery Square are built surrounding three sides of a street-centered green. They combine half-timbered stucco portions with brick, have steep slate roofs and tall distinctive brick chimneys. They are romantic in appearance and were intended to set an architectural tone and standard and continue the style of homes recently introduced in Roland Park. With fanfare the public was invited to visit these first Guilford homes in 1913.

The Bretton Place homes reflect both English Tudor-revival architecture and the cluster of attached homes within a pillared entrance cul-de-sac very reminiscent of what Atterbury was designing for Forest Hills Gardens. They were unique for Baltimore. As stated by Hayward and Belfoure in *The Baltimore Rowhouse*, "Palmer designed Bretton Place, freely combining Tudor half-timbering with elegant Flemish bond, herringbone,

and diaper-pattern brickwork using glazed headers; steep slate roofs with hipped and shed-roofed dormers, irregularly massed, oversize chimneys; multi-paned windows, double and triple sash; and a combination of round-arched and steeply pedimented craftsman entryways."

Bretton Place was designed in response to Bouton's direction that a series of very elegant "group homes" be built on the outer fringes of the new development. He directed Palmer to come up with a design for "fashionable, highly attractive rows that would be appropriate to the elite suburb and that would provide an elegant housing choice for those persons who did not need the size or want the responsibility of maintaining a large house and yard." The Bretton Place homes were put on the market in 1914, priced from \$6,950 (in fee) for the seven-room version, to \$9,875 for the ten-room version. According to the July 19, 1914 Baltimore Sun, the company offered to have a motorcar waiting at the entrance to Guilford or "better still, one of our salesmen will gladly call at any designated time, at your residence or office, and take you to Bretton Place."

About the same time The Roland Park Company was developing Bretton Place, the York Courts were being constructed by the company to the north facing York Road (Greenmount Avenue). These houses also designed by Palmer were intended to complement the Georgian-revival style houses anticipated to be built on the interior lots. Arranged in an open-ended rectangle facing the street, each of the three groups constituted a York Court and shared common front lawn as well as small back yards. The houses were placed back from the street with trees and greenery around them.

The Roland Park Company placed much initial attention on the eastern, northern and southern edges of the Guilford site and took responsibility for the housing that was constructed there because they could not control the development of the areas to the east, north and south of the Guilford tract. As was characteristic of many Olmsted community plans, streets on the outer edges of the tract were designed with the house lots facing inward, toward a green or a cul-de-sac, thus ensuring the privacy of the new development and insulating the inner more expensive house lots from the "lesser neighborhoods" outside of the development. Along York Road the company had taken yet a further step of designing and constructing the housing shortly after the opening of Guilford. On the north edge, the Norwood cottages would be Palmer designed and company built in a similar action. Many prime inner lots were sold in 1913 and 1914 with active construction following but development was slowed by the outbreak of the First World War.



Designed by Edward Palmer, Bretton Place, a group of 17 homes in 3 separate structures was completed in 1914.



PHOTO COURTESY KENNETH HUBBARD



Arranged in an open-ended rectangle green facing York Road, 3 groups of 4 houses each form a York Court. The three courts were built in 1914.

Taken from present day Saint Martins Road, this photo shows the homes at Chancery Square under construction in 1913.

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

FALL 2013

## The Cathedral that Wasn't

TOM HOBBS

A MASSIVE CATHEDRAL COMPLEX WAS PLANNED FOR GUILFORD BETWEEN CHARLES AND ST. PAUL STREETS

There would have been an extraordinary complex on the hill at the southern entrance to Guilford had the intentions of John Gardner Murray, Baltimore's seventh Episcopal bishop been carried out. While the proposal to build a cathedral came from the previous bishop, Bishop Murray was the driving force behind the magnificent dream.

Planning for the ambitious project started in 1908 with a subscription campaign and shortly thereafter the hiring of the architect Henry Vaughan of Boston to prepare preliminary plans for building locations. In 1909 the Episcopal Diocese purchased as the cathedral site a portion of the Merryman estate at the southwestern edge of the Guilford plat. The elevated land between Charles Street and St. Paul Street at University Parkway was considered an ideal location and the designers of Guilford altered plans to accommodate the cathedral. Among the Olmsted plans are many sketches reconfiguring Bishops Road, St. Martin's Road and St. Paul Street to better present the cathedral complex and working with the cathedral architects Olmsted designed an imposing plaza

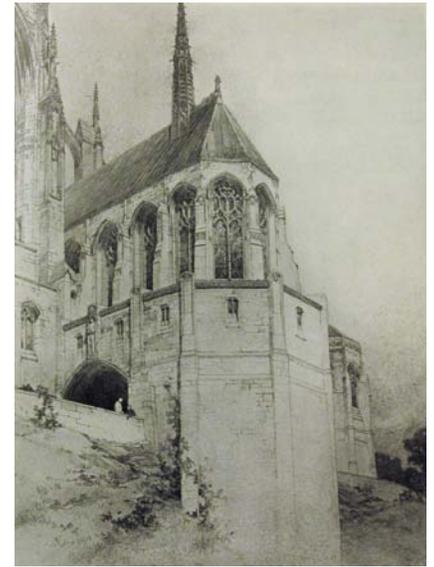
Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's drawings show the extraordinary structure that would have stood at Guilford's southwestern corner had funding for the project been realized.



COURTESY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE INCARNATION



Goodhue's renderings show the elaborate gothic ornamentation that was planned both for the exterior and interior of the massive cathedral.



for the Charles Street frontage. Olmsted was at the same time working with Johns Hopkins and the City on the Charles Street plans and his intention was to beautifully integrate and transition the areas to Guilford.

The objective of the Cathedral Foundation was to administer the subscriptions or contributions for the property for “establishing in the City of Baltimore a centre of diocesan work, a bishop’s residence, a Diocesan house and library, and a Cathedral Church.” With the preliminary site plan of Vaughan in hand, in 1911 The Foundation Trustees decided to engage the architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson of New York to draw up plans for the “Cathedral group of buildings.” Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue designed not only a Cathedral, but the Synod Hall, choir school, bishop’s residence, home for the dean, offices for three canons and a Diocesan Library.

Goodhue’s design for the massive cathedral edifice had areas of elaborate sculptural decoration contrasted with smooth wall surfaces of gray or cream stone. The interior likely would have been of the same soft gray or cream and since the building was of Gothic design there would be large stained glass windows. Goodhue’s marvelous drawings of the church and the interior show a massive altarpiece and alter screens of wood at the east end along with elaborate organ cases. Also shown is a canopied pulpit.

With intention of proceeding with the construction despite the disruption of World War I, on Armistice Day, November 11, 1920, the cornerstone for the superstructure was laid, attended by a great

throng of dignitaries. Work on the undercroft moved forward but by 1924, post-war financial problems caused further building to be suspended and architect Bertram Goodhue died that same year. Bishop Murray died only three weeks before the Stock Market crash of 1929 and his dream of the magnificent cathedral complex did not long outlive him. Followed by the Depression and funding gone, the cathedral project had to be scrapped. What stands today is only equivalent in size to the proposed Synod Hall of the complex.

It is a loss to American architecture that this complex was never realized. Bertram Goodhue was a distinguished architect who designed many noteworthy buildings, including St. Bartholomew’s in NYC; the Rockefeller Chapel, University of Chicago; Nebraska State Capitol; West Point’s Cadet Chapel; St. Thomas Church, NYC; Los Angeles Central Library; National Academy Of Sciences Building, Washington, DC.

## Want more History?

You can find all of the previous Guilford History articles (beginning in Fall 2010) online in the newsletter archive — [www.guilfordassociation.org/communications/archives.php](http://www.guilfordassociation.org/communications/archives.php)

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

SUMMER 2017

## Guilford's Hopkins Notables

FOUR JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERS LIVED IN WITHIN BLOCKS OF EACH OTHER DURING THE 1930'S AND 1940'S

Since its founding, Guilford has been the preferred residence of many of Baltimore's business, professional, education and medical leaders. Among them have been the medical and educational notables of The Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. Four of the giants associated with Hopkins, John Staige Davis, Joseph Sweetman Ames, William Holland Wilmer and Alfred Blalock, lived in Guilford within blocks of each other in the 1930's and 1940's.

**John Staige Davis**, lived at 215 Wendover Road. He was one of the pioneers among American plastic surgeons and served as the first Chairman of the American Board of Plastic Surgery and was also a founder-member of the American College of Surgeons and was elected to the Board of Regents just before his death.

Dr. Davis was born in Norfolk, Virginia and became the third generation of doctors in the family. "Staige Davis," as he was called, was the first surgeon to devote his entire practice to plastic surgery and worked exclusively for its recognition as a specialty. He wrote the first American text on plastic surgery, "Plastic Surgery: Its Principles and Practice," long regarded as an authoritative work.



GREG PEARSE PHOTOGRAPHY

# Hopkins Notables call Guilford Home.

He published 78 papers on a wide range of subjects in plastic surgery and was the first to establish a formal training program in plastic surgery in 1924.

Dr. Davis graduated from the Yale University in 1895 and The John Hopkins Medical School in the class of 1899. After 1899, he remained in Baltimore to practice surgery. In 1907, he married Kathleen Gordon Bowdoin.

He expressed the desire to write a book on plastic surgery while working under Dr. Halsted; however, Dr. Halsted was not interested. Staige Davis began publishing papers on reconstructive surgery as early as 1907. His book, *Plastic Surgery*, was published in 1919, and copies were given to each of the Hopkins “Big Four,” Doctors Halsted, Welch, Kelly, and Osler. He never received a word from Dr. Halsted acknowledging the book. He continued to produce numerous papers on skin grafting and the use of the z-plasty until his death on December 23, 1946, at the age of 74.

“Thus, he was somewhat of a prophet in this country in that his own medical school, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, for many years offered no support commensurate with the unique place of Dr. Davis in this special field of surgery. As a result, the training of plastic surgeons at The Hopkins was delayed and undeveloped in comparison with that of other schools which early recognized the need for such training. John Staige Davis remained as Associated Professor of Surgery at Hopkins until his death in 1946. In addition to this work, he participated actively in the affairs of the Union Memorial Hospital where for many years he was first a member and later Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Staff.” *History of Our Maryland Society for Plastic Surgeons*

Staige Davis had served during the First World War as a captain in the medical corps of the United States Army and was a member of the committee appointed by the Surgeon General to organize plastic surgery units for the Army Medical Corps.

*Sources: The Life of John Staige Davis, MD by Bowdoin Davis; John Staige Davis by Edward Richardson*

**Alfred Blalock**, lived at 4204 Underwood Road. Dr. Blalock was surgeon most noted for his research on the medical condition of shock as well as Tetralogy of Fallot — commonly known as Blue baby syndrome. He developed the Blalock-Thomas-Taussig Shunt, a surgical procedure he developed together with surgical technician Vivien Thomas and pediatric cardiologist Helen Taussig to relieve the cyanosis from blue baby syndrome. This operation ushered in the modern era of cardiac surgery.

Blalock worked at both Vanderbilt University and the Johns Hopkins University, where he studied both as an undergraduate and worked as chief of surgery. He is known as a medical pioneer who won various awards, including Albert Lasker Clinical Medical Research Award. Blalock was also nominated several times for the prestigious Nobel Prize in Medicine.

Blalock attended the University of Georgia as a sophomore undergraduate, skipping his freshman year. After graduating with an B.A. in 1918 at the age of 19, he entered the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, where he roomed with and began a lifelong friendship with Tinsley Harrison, a student who would go on to specialize in cardiovascular medicine. In September 1925, Blalock joined Tinsley Harrison at Vanderbilt University in Nashville to complete his residency. During his Vanderbilt years, Blalock spent much of his time in the surgical research laboratory and he became interested and began studying the nature and treatment of hemorrhagic and traumatic shock.

In 1941 Alfred Blalock was asked to return to the Johns Hopkins hospital to work as chief of surgery, professor, and director of the department of surgery of the medical school. He immediately requested that his assistant Vivien Thomas come with him. While working together at Hopkins, Blalock and Thomas developed a shunt technique to bypass coarctation of the aorta and later collaborated on the blue baby surgery, a procedure that saved thousands of lives.

In teaching and in research Alfred Blalock paved the way for a new generation of surgeons. As chief of surgery at Hopkins, he trained 38 chief residents, as well as 9 chairmen of departments, 10 division chiefs, and many others. Many of Blalock’s students went on to become cardiovascular surgeons themselves and rose to high levels of importance in the surgical world. In 1955, Blalock became chairman of the Medical Board of The Johns Hopkins Hospital and held that position until his retirement in 1964.

Blalock married Mary Chambers O’Bryan in 1930. The two had met while he was at Vanderbilt and she worked for the Vanderbilt admissions office. After returning to Baltimore they lived in their Guilford home until Mary’s death in 1958. A year later, he married Alice Waters, who was a close neighbor that Blalock had known for many years.

*Sources: Alfred Blalock, Wikipedia; Alfred Blalock, The Famous People; The History of Heart Medicine at Johns Hopkins*



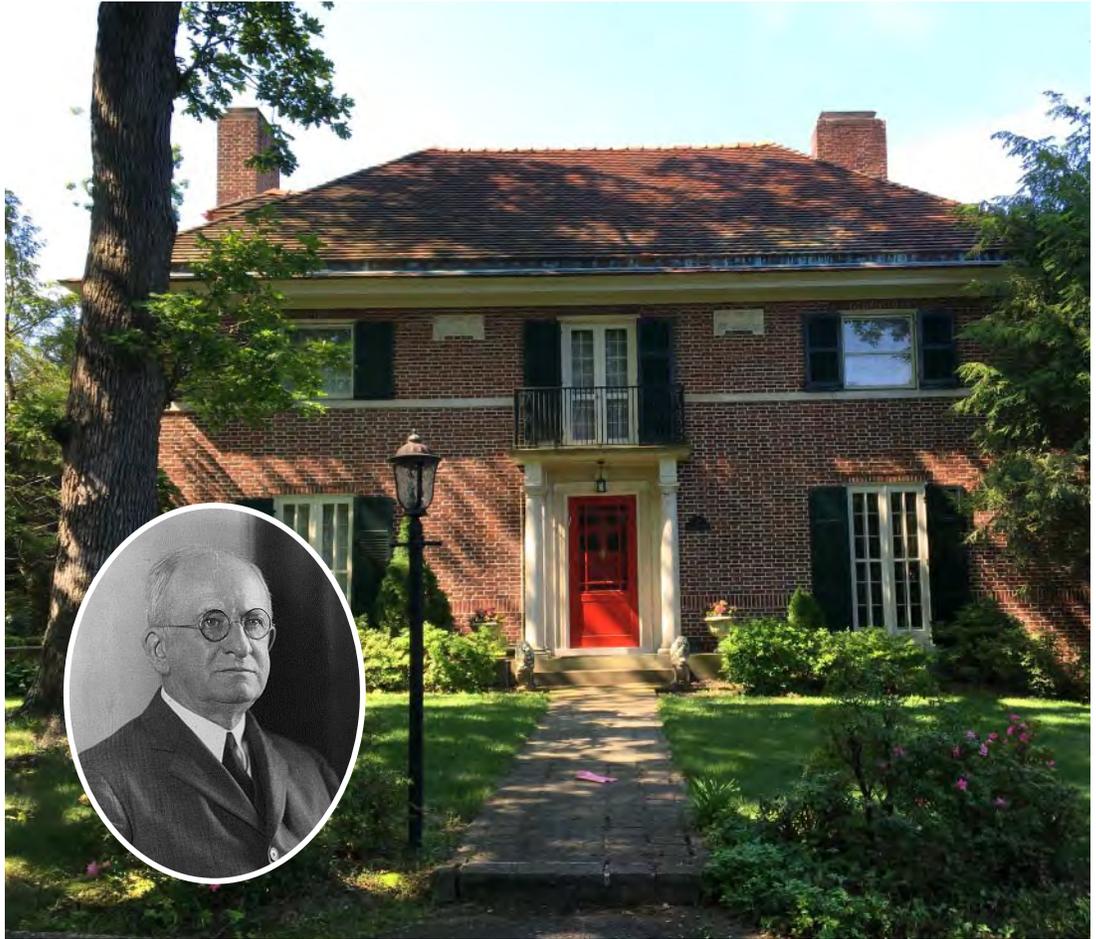
Dr. John Staige Davis resided at 215 Wendover Road. He is considered a pioneer among American plastic surgeons and served as the first Chairman of the American Board of Plastic Surgery.



Dr. Alfred Blalock lived at 4204 Underwood Road. He served as the chief of surgery and was also chairman of the Medical Board of The Johns Hopkins Hospital. His medical research ushered in the modern era of cardiac surgery.

Joseph Sweetman Ames lived at 2 Charlcoete Place. Ames was a renowned physicist, professor at Johns Hopkins University and provost of the university. He also served as the university president. He was one of founding members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics — the predecessor of NASA.

William Holland Wilmer resided at 207 E. Highfield Road. Dr. Wilmer was one of the most renowned practitioners in the field of ophthalmology. He established the Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology at The Johns Hopkins University.



**Joseph Sweetman Ames** lived at 2 Charlcote Place. Ames was a renowned physicist, professor at Johns Hopkins University, provost of the university from 1926 until 1929, and university president from 1929 until 1935. He is best remembered as one of the founding members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA, the predecessor of NASA) and its longtime chairman (1919–1939). NASA Ames Research Center is named after him. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1911 and was the 1935 recipient of the Langley Gold Medal from the Smithsonian Institution.

Ames was a Vermont native. When he arrived at Hopkins as a freshman in 1883, he began a lifelong affiliation of sixty years. He studied physics under Henry A. Rowland and earned his PhD in 1890. In 1893 he became associate professor, and Professor of Physics in 1898. Upon Rowland's death in 1901, he was appointed Director of the Physics Laboratory. It was during this time that he met his future wife, Mary B. Harrison. They married in 1899, and later established their home in Guilford.

Dr. Ames contributed to his field by publishing four textbooks, serving on the editorial staff of the *Astrophysical Journal* and *Harper's Scientific Monthly*, delivering Northwestern University's Harris Lectures on "The Constitution of Matter," co-authoring a book, *Theoretical Mechanics*, and holding the office of president of the American Physical Society, of which he was a charter member. He was called to chair the Foreign Service Committee of the National Research Council, to direct the educational work of the United States Bureau of Standards, to lead a wartime scientific mission to France, and to head the executive committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), predecessor to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

He was one of twelve members appointed to the NACA at its inception in 1915 by President Wilson and would, in the words of United States Navy Admiral Ernest J. King, "[lay] the modern foundations for the science of aeronautics." His involvement in the NACA was twofold in that his technical background allowed him to contribute significantly to the organization's research initiatives and that his diligence made him a natural choice for an administrative leader as well. Ames became chairman of the executive committee in 1919, a role that handled concerns essential for the NACA's internal operations, such as managing the various aspects of the budget, overseeing the construction of facilities, and deciding upon specific research initiatives. In overlap with his leadership of the executive committee, he also became chairman of the NACA's main committee in 1927. This position gave him great influence over research priorities, and also made him the key player in the NACA's relationship with other agencies of the federal government. Ames' influence long outlived him. By handpicking and mentoring young, promising engineers and scientists, like Hugh Dryden (who would later head the NACA) Ames defined the future of the NACA. Under his guidance in these roles, the NACA became a world-renowned, pioneering institution in aeronautics research.

As a faculty member, Dr. Ames was considered an excellent teacher, able to explain complex principles of physics in terms a lay person could understand. At Hopkins, his gift for administration led to his becoming secretary of the Academic Council in 1915, Dean of

the College Faculty in 1924, and Provost in 1926. In 1929, when the University searched for a new president, Ames was appointed. When the Second World War began, as chair of the Foreign Service Committee of the National Research Council, Ames toured Europe studying scientific developments. Upon his return, he criticized the United States' isolationist foreign policy.

Towards the end of his life, Ames' work in aviation gained further recognition. In 1935, he was made an honorary fellow of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and received from the Smithsonian Institution the Langley Gold Medal for Aerodynamics. Perhaps the greatest honor bestowed on him was the naming of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory in California.

*Sources: Wikipedia; Biographical Memoir of Joseph Sweetman Ames, National Academy of Sciences; NASA News, March 2013*

**William Holland Wilmer** lived at 207 E. Highfield Road. Dr. Wilmer established the Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology at The Johns Hopkins University where he served as director for nine years. Among his contributions to the field of ophthalmology is his "Atlas Fundus Oculi" illustrating the normal variations and pathologic changes in the fundus (back of the eye). Dr. Wilmer was one of the most renowned practitioners in his field. He was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, serving as president in 1923.

Dr. Wilmer was the son of the Right Reverend Richard Wilmer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, and of Margaret Brown Wilmer. He attended the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia, and received his MD from the University of Virginia in 1885. After studying at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital, he practiced ophthalmology in Washington, DC. He was Professor of Ophthalmology at Georgetown University from 1904-1925. In 1925 at age 61 he came to Baltimore to establish Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology at Hopkins. After heading the Institute for nine years he returned to Washington to resume his private practice.

During World War I, Dr. Wilmer served in the US Air Service and was a pioneer in the establishment of visual requirements and ocular conditions for aviators. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor. He was honorably discharged in 1919 as a colonel and was promoted to brigadier general in the Army Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Wilmer was awarded honorary degrees by Princeton College, Johns Hopkins University, New York University, and Georgetown University.

The Wilmer Eye Institute became internationally renowned, specializing in the diagnosis and management of complex medical and surgical eye disease and is now the largest research and clinical ophthalmic center in the United States.

*Sources: Wikipedia; Transcripts for the American Ophthalmological Society; JAMA Ophthalmology*

# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

WINTER 2018

## The Entryway That Almost Wasn't

THE SITE OF GUILFORD'S GATEWAY PARK WAS ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO HOUSE A GROUP OF TOWNHOMES AND LATER AN APARTMENT BUILDING.

Gateway Park, the welcoming green entrance to Guilford from the south, was not originally intended to be a park. The Roland Park Company's plan for Guilford showed that the large triangular tract between Greenway and St. Paul Street, intersecting at University Parkway, should be developed for residential use so 10 home lots were subdivided on the original Guilford plat.

The point of the parcel at University Parkway served as the main entrance to the new Guilford development and the Roland Park Company landscaped the site intending to hold it for later development that would announce the Guilford entryway. The site and the initial landscape work can be seen in the photo on page 6.

The Roland Park Company engaged Grosvenor Atterbury, the New York based architect and urban planner, to prepare a plan for the site. Atterbury had been commissioned to design the model housing community of Forest Hills Gardens in New York and was a member of the initial Architectural Advisory Committee for Guilford. His design was for a group of townhomes, in very much an English or European style, to front on the green.



JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

# Guilford's "entrance" was sold in 1939.

## GATEWAY PARK, *From page 1*

Edward H. Bouton, the General Manager of the Roland Park Company, decided not to proceed with the Atterbury plan and instead the company held the site undeveloped. The green open area provided a welcoming entrance to Guilford and the Company may have seen the potential created by the development of the Johns Hopkins University to the south and the intended cathedral development immediately to the west.

Then, in 1939, Block 23, as the area was designated on the Guilford plat, was sold by the Roland Park Company and the purchaser unveiled plans for a 102 unit apartment building.

Guilford residents were alarmed at the proposal and strongly rejected a plan that violated the Deed and Agreement. John W. Sherwood, creator of Guilford's Sherwood Gardens, was one of several residents who organized the community to take legal action. As reported in the *Baltimore Sun*, he stated, "We owe it to our children to see that this thing does not materialize. It may mean the complete downfall of this neighborhood in a generation."

The Guilford Association sued the Roland Park Company for violating the Deed and Agreement provision requiring the development of homes of single-family occupancy, a covenant



binding all Guilford property and a representation on which residents made their purchase decision. The Association won in a favorable decision by Judge Rowland Adams.

Negotiations were almost immediately begun for purchase of the property by the Guilford Association and of “certain rights reserved in original deed and agreement.” When a price was agreed upon, a committee representing the Association solicited funds for the purchase. The campaign was successful and the site was purchased in December 1939. It was dedicated to the residents of Guilford as a park to be known as “Guilford Gateways,” later shortened to Gateway Park. The landscape

architect H. Clay Primrose provided design services and John Sherwood provided oversight to the additional planting.

Gateway Park is now identified with Guilford as much as any of its parks. It provides a welcoming entryway to the community separating it from the more urban setting to the south. Gateway Park is much used by both Guilford residents and residents of neighboring communities, many of whom meet there to exercise and play. It is Guilford’s only community park not designed by the Olmsted firm, but it provides a community green very sympathetic to the Olmsted’s plan for the Guilford community.

The large triangular tract of land between Greenway and St. Paul Street as it appeared in 1915.



# The Guilford News

GUILFORDASSOCIATION.ORG

WINTER 2019

## Lawyers, Leaders, and Educators.

GUILFORD HAS BEEN HOME TO MANY NOTABLE RESIDENTS WHO HAVE HAD SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE IN THEIR PROFESSIONS AND GREAT IMPACT ON THE CITY AND BEYOND.

We are continuing a series about notable past residents of Guilford, many of whom had significant influence in their profession and impact on the city of Baltimore and in many cases influenced the state and nation. In past newsletter articles we've discussed the notable doctors of Johns Hopkins that resided in Guilford and individuals who had a major impact on business. In this article we discuss noted lawyers, civic leaders and educators that have resided in Guilford and added to the community's great legacy.

**William L. Marbury**, lived at 43 Warrenton Road. He was a prominent Maryland lawyer and principal of Piper & Marbury, the firm that became the state's largest law practice. Marbury, who graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1924 and served on the school's Law Review, was one of the organizers of Maryland's Legal Aid Bureau which offered legal services to the poor. He also was an original member of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, created at the request of President Kennedy to provide legal representation in civil rights cases.

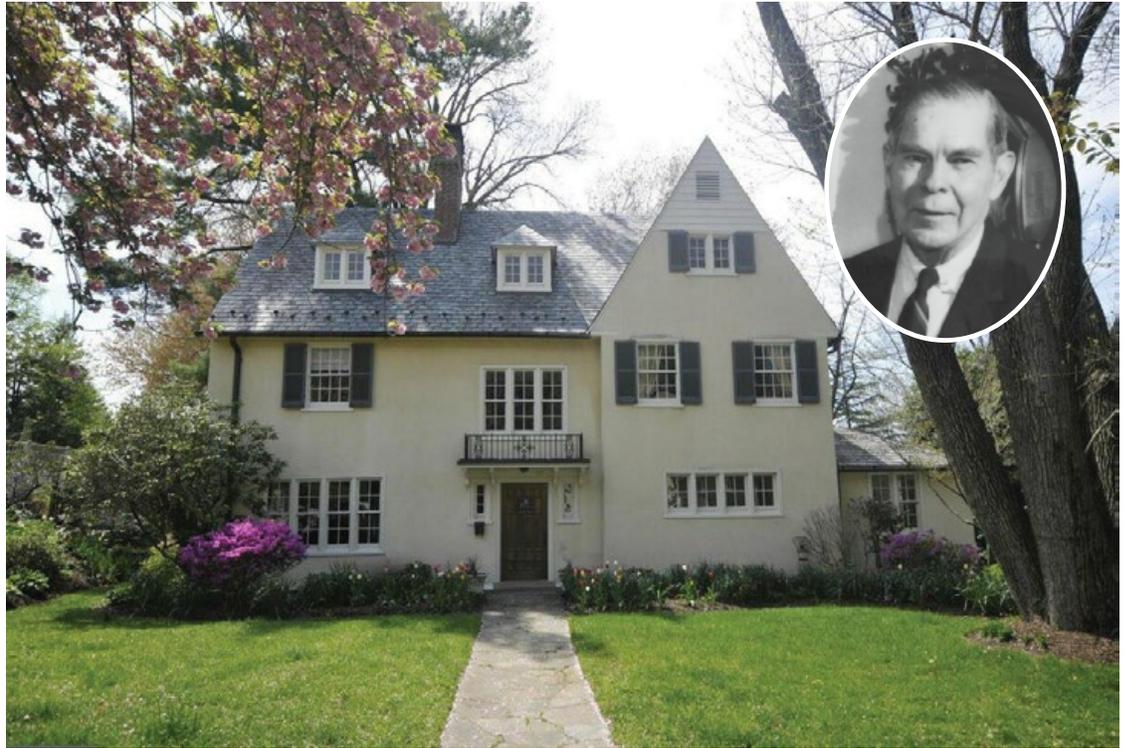


1 Saint Martins Road was home to social activist Frances Morton Froelicher who worked to improve the living conditions and health of Baltimore's poor.

GREG PEASE PHOTOGRAPHY

## NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY

William L. Marbury, lived at 43 Warrenton Road. He was a prominent Maryland lawyer and principal of Piper & Marbury, the firm that became the state's largest law practice.



In 1942, Marbury became chief legal adviser to the War Department in matters relating to procurement for the Army Air Corps. After the war, President Truman awarded him the Presidential Medal for Merit, the highest award then given to civilians for distinguished national service. In 1948 Marbury was elected by the Board of Overseers of Harvard as one of five fellows of the college who, with the president and treasurer, make up the Harvard Corporation. He served in that post for 22 years. Also in 1948 William Marbury represented his boyhood friend, Alger Hiss, in the early stages of Hiss's libel suit against Whittaker Chambers.

In 1999 Piper & Marbury merged with Chicago-based Rudnick & Wolfe. Through several additional mergers DLA Piper was created as a multinational law firm located in more than 40 countries throughout the Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. It is regarded as one of the largest and most prestigious law firms in the world, in terms of revenue and lawyers.

**John E. Semmes, Jr.** lived at 105 Charlcoate Road. He was the son of John E. Semmes, Sr., a founding partner of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes. Semmes was a graduate of the University of Maryland Law School. After graduation he joined the U.S. Marine Corps and after that service joined his father's law practice, then named Steele & Semmes. In 1909, he became a partner along with Jesse Bowen and the firm was reorganized under the name Semmes, Bowen and Semmes. Semmes served as partner for 37 years and the firm grew to become one of the larger and most influential law firms in the state.

Laurence Hall Fowler designed the distinctive Charlcoate Road house for John Semmes in 1913.

**Herbert O'Connor** lived at 302 Chancery Road. He was the 51st Governor of Maryland, serving from 1939 to 1947. He also served in the U. S. Senate representing Maryland from 1947 to 1953. O'Connor received his B.A. degree from Loyola College and graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law. While in school he was a reporter for the Baltimore Sun.

From 1921 to 1922, O'Connor served as the assistant state's attorney for Baltimore. In 1923, he was elected State's Attorney of Baltimore City, and served there until he was elected as the Attorney General of Maryland in 1934. O'Connor also served in the National Association of Attorneys General in 1937. As governor, O'Connor created the Maryland Council of Defense during the Second World War. He worked to improve the state transportation system, and sought to authorize the construction of new bridges over the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers. He also worked with other states to encourage inter-state cooperation, and served in positions including the Chairman of the Governor's Conference in 1941, and the President of the Council of State Government in 1943.

**Frances Morton Froelicher** lived at 1 Saint Martins Road. She was a social activist who campaigned to make Baltimore aware of the living conditions of the city's poor. As founder and the executive director of the privately supported Citizens Planning and Housing Association (CPHA), Froelicher waged a decades-long battle against "bureaucratic lethargy, political timidity and disinterested landlords" to improve the living conditions and health of people in Baltimore's slums.

Froelicher graduated magna cum laude from Smith College with a degree in history and taught for a time at Roland Park Country School but decided she was more interested in social work.



John E. Semmes, Jr. lived at 105 Charlote Road. A partner for 37 years at Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, he helped the firm become one of the largest and most influential law firms in the state.



Frances Morton Froelicher lived at 1 Saint Martins Road. A social activist, she founded the Citizens Planning and Housing Association (CPHA).

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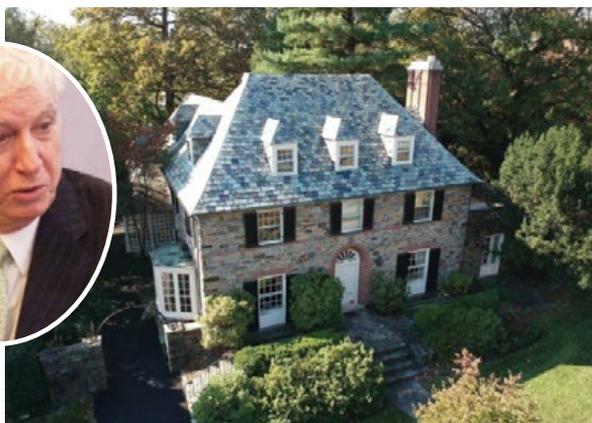


General John K. Waters, son-in-law of General George S. Patton, lived at 4101 Greenway. He was a United States Army four-star general who served as commander, U.S. Army, Pacific from 1964 to 1966.



GREG PEASE PHOTOGRAPHY

Milton S. Eisenhower, younger brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, lived at 12 E. Bishops Road. He served as president of three major American universities: Kansas State University, Pennsylvania State University and Johns Hopkins University.



Thomas D'Alesandro III lived at 4308 Greenway. He was the Mayor of Baltimore from 1967 to 1971. He is the brother of Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi and son of former Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. who served from 1947 to 1959.

## NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY

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She worked as a volunteer during the Depression and then enrolled in the New York School of Social Work. Her curriculum vitae listed memberships in 25 organizations and awards for her efforts to improve housing and human relations. She took her crusade across the country in speeches to audiences extending from Richmond to Seattle and in to Canada. Politically active she arranged for John F. Kennedy to attend a gathering at her St. Martin's home during his Senate election campaign.

Frances Morton married Hans Froelicher, the former head of Park School, in 1962. They worked together to improve urban living conditions and he served as president of CPHA for 12 years. In addition, they founded the Strawberry Hill Nature Preserve and Environmental Education Center in Adams County PA. They acquired the land along the Swamp Creek watershed, managed the land and created a foundation to sustain it. At her death Frances Froelicher gave the 609 acre Strawberry Hill property to the community of Mount Hope with an endowment to create an environmental education center.

Mrs. Froelicher's alma mater, Smith College, presented her with an honorary doctor of laws degree in 1957, and proclaimed that "she has built one of the most effective social action organizations in the country" while demonstrating "what can be achieved by a combination of idealism, of professional training, of determined persistence, and the capacity to infuse others with her own conception of the future."

**Milton S. Eisenhower** lived at 12 E. Bishops Road. He was an educational administrator having served as president of three major American universities: Kansas State University, Pennsylvania State University and Johns Hopkins University. He was the younger brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower served as Director of Information for the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1928 to 1941 where he was spokesman for the New Deal. Early in 1942 he was appointed director of the War Relocation Authority, the agency responsible for the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. He was opposed to the mass incarceration and resigned after only 90 days.

In May 1943 Eisenhower became president of Kansas State University (his alma mater) and during this time he also served as the first Chairman of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. From 1950 to 1956 he served as president of Pennsylvania State University.

In July 1956 Eisenhower assumed the presidency of Johns Hopkins University. During his initial term as Hopkins president the University's income tripled and the endowment doubled. More than \$76 million in new buildings were constructed, including the later named Milton S. Eisenhower library. When Eisenhower retired in 1967 he was given the title President Emeritus. In 1971 after the sudden resignation of then president Lincoln Gordon, Eisenhower was convinced to return until a permanent successor was named. He did so for 10 months.

Eisenhower served as presidential adviser in the administrations of his brother Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. In 1968, he was appointed Chairman of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

In 1958 he appeared on the cover of Time magazine acknowledging the important role he played as national government adviser.

**General John K. Waters** lived at 4101 Greenway. He was a United States Army four-star general who served as commander, U.S. Army, Pacific from 1964 to 1966. He was also the son-in-law of General George S. Patton. Waters graduated from The Boys' Latin School and then attended Johns Hopkins University for two years but decided he wanted a military career and obtained an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy.

During World War II Waters was captured in Tunisia when German forces attacked and he was wounded but rescued by a special U.S. force. After the war he became commandant of cadets at West Point. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1952 when he deployed to Korea as Chief of Staff for I Corps. His major command assignments include Commanding General for the 4th Armored Division and for V Corps and the Fifth U.S. Army. Waters received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and other honors.

**Thomas D'Alesandro III** lived at 4308 Greenway. He was the Mayor of Baltimore from 1967 to 1971. D'Alesandro attended Loyola College and studied law at the University of Maryland School of Law after which he served in the U.S. Army. He entered politics, becoming president of the Baltimore City Council in 1963. He successfully ran for mayor in 1967. His one term as mayor was dominated by civil unrest and budgetary troubles. He was succeeded by William Donald Schaefer as mayor. D'Alesandro never ran for another political office, choosing to go into private law practice.

D'Alesandro is the brother of Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi and son of former Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. who served from 1947 to 1959.

# The Guilford News

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## Notable Residents — the Arts and Letters

GUILFORD HAS BEEN HOME TO MANY NOTABLE RESIDENTS WHO HAVE HAD SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE IN THEIR PROFESSIONS AND GREAT IMPACT ON THE CITY AND BEYOND.

We are concluding our series about notable past residents of Guilford with a discussion of people who have contributed to the arts and letters. Prior newsletter articles have focused on doctors at Johns Hopkins who were leaders in medical practice, business leaders, noted lawyers, civic leaders and educators. All of these individuals had a significant influence in their field and impact on the city of Baltimore and in many cases the state and nation as well.

**Grace Hill Turnbull** (1879–1976), a painter, sculptor and author lived at 223 Chancery Road.

Born to a cultured family in Baltimore, Turnbull studied painting at the Maryland Institute College of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Art Students League of New York. She then turned her attention to sculpture, studying at the Rinehart School of the Maryland Institute and in Rome.

In 1914 she received the Whitelaw Reid Prize in Paris, and she received the Anna Hyatt Huntington Prize in 1932 and 1944. Turnbull was notorious during her life for her commitment to



Grace Hill Turnbull (1879–1976), a painter, sculptor and author lived at 223 Chancery Road.

Frederic Ogden Nash (1902-1971) a celebrated poet and lyricist well known for his light verse lived at 4300 Rugby Road.



GREG PEASE PHOTOGRAPHY

abstinence in many fields — she objected strenuously to alcohol, and served only apple juice at her own gatherings — and her support for civil rights. She never married. Turnbull continued to sculpt well into her late 80s and finally put down the chisel at age 90.

Grace Turnbull lived in Baltimore for much of her life, and for almost 50 years in a house and studio at 223 Chancery Road designed by her brother Bayard, with a great deal of input from Grace and influenced by her travels to Spain. The home is distinguished by its unique architectural style, an eclectic mix of Spanish Mission and Arts and Crafts elements. The house is accented on corners with totems sculptured by Miss Turnbull and featured an elegant studio where Turnbull created the sculptural work that she had turned to at that point in her career. The home is a designated Baltimore City Landmark.

Besides her artistic pursuits she wrote a number of books, including *Tongues of Fire* (1929), *Essence of Plotinus* (1934), *Fruit of the Vine* (1950), and the autobiography *Chips from My Chisel* (1953); she also wrote pamphlets and contributed articles to a variety of publications.

Turnbull's 1941 sculpture *Python of India* is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, while two of her public artworks, a memorial to Lizette Woodworth Reese and a statue of a naiad, remain in Baltimore. A collection of her papers is held at Syracuse University. The collection includes correspondence (1938–1943); book manuscripts, as well as manuscript poems and essays; drawings; photographs; and published material by and about

Turnbull, including articles, clippings, pamphlets, and exhibition catalogs. Her work was the subject of a retrospective exhibition at the Baltimore Museum of Art in 1996.

**Frederic Ogden Nash** (1902-1971) a celebrated poet and lyricist well known for his light verse lived at 4300 Rugby Road.

Nash was born to a distinguished family in Rye, New York. After graduating from St. George's School in Newport County, Rhode Island, he entered Harvard University in 1920, only to drop out a year later. He worked briefly on Wall Street, and as a schoolteacher, before becoming a copywriter. In 1925, he took a job in the marketing department with the publishing house Doubleday. While working as an editor at Doubleday, he submitted some short rhymes to *The New Yorker*. Editor Harold Ross wrote Nash asking for more, saying "They are about the most original stuff we have had lately." Nash spent three months in 1931 working on the editorial staff for *The New Yorker*.

Throughout his life, Nash loved to rhyme. "I think in terms of rhyme, and have since I was six years old," he stated in a 1958 news interview. He had a fondness for crafting his own words whenever rhyming words did not exist, though admitting that crafting rhymes was not always the easiest task.

Nash's first published poems began to appear in the *New Yorker* around 1930. His first collection of poems, *Hard Lines* (Simon & Schuster), was published in 1931. The book was a tremendous success; it went into seven printings in its first year alone, and Nash quit his job with Doubleday. That same year, he married Frances Rider Leonard; they had two children. Nash worked briefly for the *New Yorker* in 1932, before deciding to devote himself full-time to his verse.

In 1934, Nash moved to Baltimore, where he remained until his death in 1971. They lived for a short time at 4205 Underwood Road, then moved to 4300 Rugby Road where Nash did much of his writing. Nash thought of Baltimore as home. After his return from a brief move to New York, he wrote, apropos Richard Lo “I could have loved New York had I not loved Balti-more.”

Nash considered himself a “worsifier.” Among his best known lines are “Candy / Is dandy, / But liquor / Is quicker” and “If called by a panther / Don’t anther.” His poems also had an intensely anti-establishment quality that resounded with many Americans, particularly during the Depression. Nash was a keen observer of American social life, and frequently mocked religious moralizing and conservative politicians. His work is often compared with other satirists of the time, including Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, and H. L. Mencken. He appeared regularly on radio and on television, and he drew huge audiences for his readings and lectures.

Nash was also the author of three screenplays for MGM, and with S. J. Perelman, he wrote the 1943 Broadway hit *One Touch of Venus*. In the 1950s, Nash focused on writing poems for children, including the collection *Girls Are Silly* (Franklin Watts, 1962).

Nash and his love of the Baltimore Colts were featured in the December 13, 1968 issue of *Life*, with several poems about the American football team matched to full-page pictures. Entitled

“My Colts, verses and reverses,” the issue includes his poems and photographs by Arthur Rickerby.

Among his most popular writings were a series of animal verses, many of which featured his off-kilter rhyming devices. Nash wrote over 500 pieces. With his unconventional rhyming schemes, he was declared the country’s best-known producer of humorous poetry. The best of his work was published in 14 volumes between 1931 and 1972.

Nash died at Johns Hopkins Hospital on May 19, 1971, of complications from Crohn’s disease.

**Max Brödel** (1870–1941) a renowned medical illustrator lived at 320 Suffolk Road.

Brödel, born in Leipzig, Germany, began his artistic career after graduating from the Leipzig Academy of Fine Arts, working for Dr. Carl Ludwig, physician and physiologist. The artistic techniques he learned there reflected the 19th century arts education emphasis on the development of fine, precise drawings. Under Ludwig’s instruction, he gained a basic knowledge of medicine and became recognized for his detailed medical illustrations.

Brödel drew detailed gross anatomical and histological diagrams. Honing his observational skills with detailed notes of the numerous surgeries and autopsies he observed, Brödel’s work was credited for topographical accuracy, tissue realism, and attention to the cross-sectional anatomy. His network of medical



Max Brödel (1870–1941) a renowned medical illustrator lived at 320 Suffolk Road.



Mabel Garrison Siemomn (1886–1963), a coloratura soprano who sang at the Metropolitan Opera from 1914 to 1921 lived at 3 Overhill Road.

Maria Briscoe Croker (1875–1962), Maryland's first Poet Laureate, lived at 3803 Juniper Road.



## NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY

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professionals increased when he met anatomist Dr. Franklin P. Mall of Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1888.

In the late 1890s, he was brought to the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine to illustrate for Harvey Cushing, William Halsted, Howard Kelly, and other notable clinicians. The majority of Brödel's illustrations were for Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the Chief of Gynecology, during his employment at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Brödel illustrated for Kelly's two-volume textbook, *Operative Gynecology*, which was published in 1898. Its release garnered widespread praise and recognition, cemented Kelly's preeminent status in the field of gynecology, and established Brödel's role as a pioneering medical illustrator.

In addition to being a prolific medical illustrator, he developed new artistic techniques such as the carbon dust technique that helped the advancement of the quality and accuracy of medical illustrations for physicians. In 1911, he presided over the creation of the first Department of Art as Applied to Medicine. Endowed by Baltimore businessman and art collector Henry Walters, the Department remains within the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; continues to train medical illustrators to this day. Brodel's graduates spread out across the world, and have founded a number of other academic programs.

Brödel was introduced to fellow artist, medical illustrator, and future wife, Ruth Huntington, by Dr. Howard Kelly. The pair realized their similar musical and artistic interests and married in 1902. A kindly, curly-headed man of quiet demeanor, Brodel was beloved of his friends and possessed of a passion for music. He became friends with H. L. Mencken, and the two of them made music, brewed beer, and enjoyed legendary meals with members of the Saturday Night Club.

Max Brödel is often referred to as the father of modern medical illustration and mentioned in the same breath as Leonardo da Vinci or Andreas Vesal.

**Mabel Garrison Siemonn** (1886–1963), a coloratura soprano who sang at the Metropolitan Opera from 1914 to 1921 lived at 3 Overhill Road.

Garrison was born in Baltimore. She graduated from Western Maryland College (now McDaniel College) in 1903 and then went on to study singing at the Peabody Conservatory. In 1908 she married the professor of harmony, George Siemonn and then studied further with Oscar Saenger and Herbert Witherspoon in New York.

Garrison made her debut in 1912 with the Aborn Opera Company as Philine in *Mignon*. She made her Metropolitan Opera debut on February 15, 1914 in a Sunday afternoon concert singing arias from operas by Verdi and Mozart. Her first role at the Met was Frasquita in Bizet's *Carmen*. Other roles included Adina in *L'Elisir d'Amore*, Bertha in *Euryanthe*, Biancofiore in *Francesca da Rimini*, Crobyle in *Thais*, the Dew Fairy in *Hansel and Gretel*, Gilda in *Rigoletto*, Olympia in *The Tales of Hoffman*, Lady Harriet in *Martha*, Oscar in *Un Ballo in Maschera*, the Queen of the Night in *The Magic Flute*, the Queen of Shemakha in *The Golden Cockerel*, Rosina in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, and Urbain in *Les Huguenots* among others. Her last performance at the Met was as the title role in *Lucia di Lammermoor* on January 22, 1921.

In 1921, Garrison made guest appearances at the Berlin State Opera in Hamburg and at the Cologne Opera. Later that year, she made a world concert tour. She was a member of the Chicago Civic Opera during the 1925-26 season. She was a teacher at Smith College after 1933. Garrison had an admirably trained coloratura soprano voice, as she demonstrated in both opera and concert and in several recordings she made for the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Mabel's husband, George Siemonn, also was a celebrated musician. He served as the second conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra from 1930–1935, composed and taught at the Peabody Conservatory, where he met Mabel.

**Maria Briscoe Croker** (1875–1962), Maryland's first Poet Laureate, lived at 3803 Juniper Road.

Croker was born at Charlotte Hall, Maryland in St. Mary's County. She attended St. Mary's Seminary (now St. Mary's College of Maryland), then Maryland State Normal School (now Towson University). Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes appointed Croker Poet Laureate in 1959. In 1895 she married Edward Joseph Croker at Charlotte Hall Academy where her father Edward Briscoe taught literature. Three volumes of poetry were published and her poems are in roughly 50 anthologies.

A local poet with a career spanning several decades, Croker was commissioned as Poet Laureate by Governor J. Miller Tawes in the spring of 1959 at the age of 84. Croker's work reflected her deep Maryland heritage. A relative of John Briscoe, an original colonial settler who traveled to Maryland on the Ark and Dove, Coker often waxed nostalgic about her childhood in Southern Maryland and the New York of the "Gay Nineties" (1890s). Following a ten-year stint living out of state, the poet and her husband Edward settled in Baltimore, where she became a member of several poetic and patriotic groups. Croker was a diehard Orioles fan, never missing a chance to watch them on television.

Yet her civic virtues and her love for her Orioles weren't what characterized her work. Instead, Croker composed verses celebrating the natural beauty of the state and the importance of its history. Croker tackled a variety of subjects. Among her most famous works was "The Constellation," a poem about Baltimore's famous warship which was first published in the Baltimore News-Post. Of her works expressing her love for nature, Croker selected *On Catocotin*, a celebration of God and natural beauty, as a personal favorite. It is transcribed below.

"On Catocotin"

*O lovely are the distances where peaceful valleys lie,  
Blue-walled by mountain ranges, lifting mist-veiled to the sky.  
There are corn fields, rich, abundant, and many a happy home,  
Green spreading trees and meadows where tranquil cattle roam.  
Glowing Golden in the picture are the harvest fields of grain;  
Nature's bounty, gently nurtured, by God's gifts of sun and rain.  
On the mountain tops, at evening, there are gorgeous tints that show  
In the sun's departing splendor – a bright jeweled afterglow.  
There is peace upon the valleys—There is peace upon the hills,  
A Heaven-sent benediction that my restless spirit stills.*

Henry Ernest Treide (1884–1969), who served as Baltimore Museum of Art (BMA) board Chairman from 1937-1942 lived at 4201 St. Paul Street.



*And I know the great Creator, through the works of His own hand  
Speaks a message in His beauty that my soul may understand.*

Though she passed away only three years into her tenure as Poet Laureate, Croker left a valuable legacy for her successors to live up to. Croker understood that irrespective of subject, poetry had a deeply spiritual impact on the soul. Upon her death the *Annapolis Capital* observed: “Maria Briscoe Croker was an extraordinary gracious and beautiful woman. She was universally loved and was active in almost every social and cultural society in Baltimore.”

**Henry Ernest Treide** (1884–1969), who served as Baltimore Museum of Art (BMA) board Chairman from 1937-1942 lived at 4201 St. Paul Street.

Treide was a principal of Treide and Sons, a large wholesale merchant with accounts throughout the U.S. and later president of the Davison Chemical Company. He was a supporter of the arts and member of the BMA Board becoming Chair following Blanchard Randall.

By the 1930s, the public reception of the BMA was such that director Roland McKinney, in a letter to board chairman Henry Treide, noted, “People seem to feel that the Museum belongs to them and show that they are sincerely proud of it and its activities.” However, a 1937 Carnegie Corporation report observed that these people were mostly upper-crust, privileged, and white, and that “[Baltimore] cultural institutions (outside of the library and the schools) have appealed to, been intended for, and been supported by a pretty small minority... they need to be opened up, for the viewpoint of the entire community and its needs.”

Board of Trustees President Treide responded by having a city-wide survey conducted reaching out to over 200 social, labor, and special interest groups in Baltimore, inquiring what they most wanted from a city art museum. The committee representing Baltimore’s African American community responded with a recommendation that the museum’s galleries begin to display artwork generated by and for the black community. As a direct result of the feedback, the BMA hosted an exhibition of 116 works by 29 black artists in February 1939, the first by a major museum in the U.S. The Harmon Foundation, a New York-based organization dedicated to the patronage of black cultural production coordinated the loans of artworks to the exhibition. More than 12,000 visitors saw *Contemporary Negro Art* during its two-week presentation at the BMA that year.

*Time* magazine observed, “On the sunlit steps of the Baltimore Museum of Art last week, aboard a platform directly under the brooding bronze of Rodin’s Thinker, a slender, sharp-featured, gleeful gentleman of 53 saw one of his best thoughts come true before an audience of about 1,000 Labor Day loungers. The happy man was Henry Ernest Treide (rhymes with “tidy”), onetime captain in the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps, onetime president of Davison Chemical Co., onetime president of the Baltimore Association of Credit Men, and since June 1937, president of the executive board of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

*Information Sources: Metropolitan Opera Performance Archives, Univ. of Baltimore Literary Heritage Project, The Sun, Board of Trustee Records, BMA, Wikipedia. Thanks to Ann Giroux for helping to verify notables in residence and Guilford home addresses.*