
SELECTIONS FROM THE PHOTO VAULT: SMALLTIMORE: Emma D. Sudrow and Mary C. Monk of Baltimore City

By Malissa Ruffner, JD, MLS, CG

When Baltimoreans meet for the first time, the conversation inevitably turns to identifying shared friends and experiences. It's often just a moment or two before commonalities are established and new acquaintances sufficiently oriented. The term "Smalltimore" is shorthand for the phenomenon. This was the case when I selected Emma D. Sudrow from the MGS Photo Vault and began researching her life.¹ She appears in a high-necked blouse, accented with puffed sleeves, pleats, ruffles, and a bow at her waist. She is wearing wire-rimmed glasses. The picture is labeled on the back in neat handwriting with her name and "Christmas 1899." The photograph was taken at the Russell Photography Studio at 109 West Lexington Street (Figure 1).

As I became acquainted with Emma, familiar Baltimore touchstones emerged: the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904, the Church of the Messiah, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Annexation of 1888, Hampden-Woodberry, the influence of German culture, Baltimore City Public Schools, and H. L. Mencken, the "Sage of Baltimore." But there were smaller, more personal connections: Emma lived on land owned by the

© Malissa Ruffner, JD, MLS, CG, works for the Georgetown Memory Project, tracing descendants of slaves held on Maryland Jesuit plantations. She was a member of the Maryland Genealogical Society board from 2012 to 2022, serving for two years as vice-president and two years as managing editor of the *Maryland Genealogical Society Journal*.



Figure 1. Emma D. Sudrow, MGS Photo Vault Collection, MGS00071.

man for whom my daughter's middle school was named, her employer lived on the same block where my husband's family later lived, and her church is now located in my neighborhood.² The pursuit involved familiar repositories and libraries, but also offered new research experiences—at the B&O Railroad Museum Hayes T. Watkins Research Library, the Church of the Messiah Museum, and Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

EMMA D. SUDROW

Emma was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 29 June 1879 to George Sudrow and Emma Kobbe, who married in Manhattan, New York, on 12 September 1874.³ The couple had an older daughter, Ella, born in Pennsylvania in 1876.⁴

Emma Kobbe was born to German parents in New York City on 4 March 1858.⁵ George, born in 1854 in Gaudenz, Prussia, to Gustav Sudrow and Elvira Beúno, studied medicine and worked as a physician at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.⁶ He then turned to journalism and worked as an editorial writer at newspapers in New York and Philadelphia.⁷ Efforts to confirm his connection to Bellevue Hospital were unsuccessful; he would have only been in his early twenties when the couple left New York for Philadelphia.⁸

The family moved to Baltimore by 5 May 1881, when George's employer, *Der Deutsche Correspondent*, reported five-year-old Ella's fall from the flat roof of No. 4 Second Street (now Water Street).⁹ A plank gave way and she tumbled thirty feet, into the courtyard of the building next door. She did not sustain any broken bones, but the article noted "a general shock to the system, the consequences of which are still to be seen."¹⁰ The following year, George Sudrow was listed in the city directory for the first time—occupation editor—residing at Pratt and Albemarle.¹¹

George was something of a Renaissance man. Trained as a doctor, employed as a journalist, he also taught physics and chemistry at a prominent school and was an inventor.¹² On 4 December 1882, he presented his fire alarm device to the Academy of Sciences, a simple, low-cost apparatus that would, when exposed to excessive heat, sound an alarm before flames erupted. Pre-event publicity proclaimed it to be of great interest to owners of factories, theaters, and concert halls at a time when fire catastrophes were becoming more frequent.¹³ *Der Deutsche*

Correspondent's investigatory reporting on precautions taken by local hotels promoted George's device and anticipated its future use.¹⁴ George's work on an invention to save lives from fire was prescient to an event in Emma's life two decades later. But George did not live long enough to bring his invention to market; an electric fire alarm was patented in 1890 by Francis R. Upton and Fernando J. Dibble, the former a close associate of Thomas Alva Edison.¹⁵

The young father and husband "passed away all too soon" of heart disease at his home at 427 East Baltimore Street on 16 March 1889.¹⁶ He was 35. At the time of his death, his title was "Assistant Editor" of the *German Journal*, a newspaper founded in 1882 by striking employees of *Der Deutsche Correspondent*.¹⁷ George's funeral service was conducted by Rev. C. F. A. Kaessmann of St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.¹⁸ His "magnificent" coffin was adorned with flowers sent by Professor Frederick Knapp, founder and director of the Knapp Institute, where George taught, and the pallbearers included three men instrumental in publishing the *Journal*.¹⁹ Although his time in Baltimore was short, George left a favorable impression beyond the German community; the *Sun* lamented the loss of "a well educated man . . . of pleasant manners."²⁰

One year later, the Sudrow family began a long association with the Church of the Messiah Protestant Episcopal Church at Gay and Fayette streets, when Ella became a communicant on 23 March 1890.²¹

Emma and her mother suffered another grievous loss when Ella, who worked as a saleslady, died of typhoid fever on 5 September.²² Her age at death was reported as 16; the only other extant record dates her birth closer to 1876, suggesting an age at death of 14. The family may have overstated her age to ease her entry into the labor force after the loss of the family breadwinner. She was buried on 24 September 1890 at Mount Carmel Ceme-

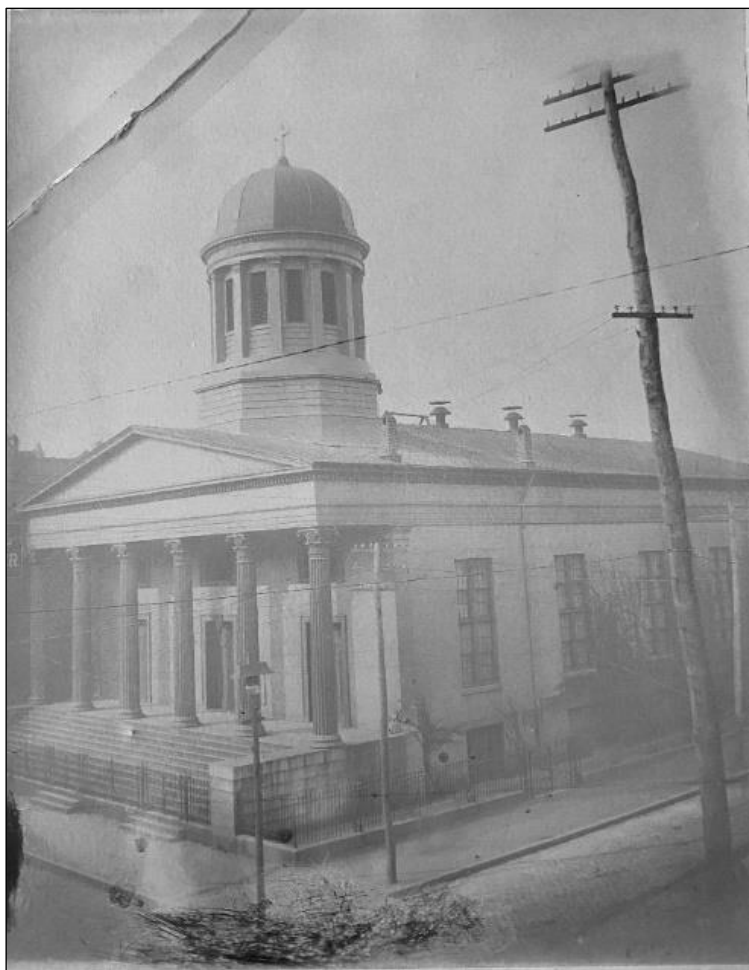


Figure 2. Exterior of the Church of the Messiah (before 1904)
Church of the Messiah Museum, Baltimore, Md.

tery, but in a different section from where her father was laid to rest.²³

Perhaps to honor her late daughter, Mrs. Emma Sudrow became a communicant at the Church of the Messiah on 5 April 1891.²⁴ Almost three years later, young Emma joined as well. The register includes her full name—Emma Dora Sudrow.²⁵



Figure 3: Interior of the Church of the Messiah (before 1904)
Church of the Messiah Museum, Baltimore, Md.

In 1899, the elder Emma remarried to an Irish-born widower and “can maker,” Michael J. Collins, a union that crossed religious and cultural lines.²⁶ Father Thomas D. Leonard of St. John’s Roman Catholic Church at Eager and Valley streets officiated.²⁷ Michael brought two daughters to the marriage, Frances “Fannie” and Margaret. When the newly formed family appeared in the 1900 federal census at 43 North Eden St., Emma, age 20, was working at a factory. Her older stepsister Fannie was a seamstress; 14-year-old Margaret attended school.²⁸

Emma Collins was very soon widowed a second time. Michael died of a cerebral hemorrhage on 17 January 1901, having anticipated his death enough to sign his last will and testament five days earlier.²⁹ In it, he left one-third of his property to his wife, Emma Collins, and the other two-thirds to Fannie and Maggie, share and share alike.³⁰ The blended family did not stay together on North Eden Street. Mrs. Emma Collins was living at 721 Ensor Street in 1903, and she then moved to 1117 E. Monument.³¹ By 1904, the two Emmas were living at 420

Hanover Street.³² Soon afterwards, they moved to “suburban” Hampden-Woodberry.³³ Fannie and Margaret are not listed in city directories between 1902 and 1908, the year that Margaret married Bernard H. McGinn and the couple took up residence, along with Fannie, at 505 East 20th Street.³⁴ There is no evidence that the brief Sudrow-Collins marriage resulted in lasting relationships among the four women.

EMMA’S EMPLOYMENT

Emma was a single working woman. Throughout the census enumerations of her life, she is variously described as a bookkeeper, manager, accountant, and clerk.

Record	Place of Business	Occupation
1900 census ³⁵	[Not asked]	Bookkeeper
1910 census ³⁶	Badge Factory	Manager
1920 census ³⁷	Clothing Factory	Accountant
1930 census ³⁸	Badge Factory	Clerk
1940 census ³⁹	Novelty House	Clerk [unemployed]
1951 death record ⁴⁰	Badge & Button	Clerk Office [sic]

Although the census never names her employer, we know that in the early 1900s, she worked for the Baltimore Badge & Button Novelty Company.⁴¹ It was incorporated in 1898 by W. Newton Smith, Alfred Randolph Hyatt, and several other men; capital stock was worth \$25,000.⁴² Mr. Hyatt was elected president.

In September 1902, Baltimore Badge & Button leased premises in the eight-story brick and heavy timbered Darby Building at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Howard streets, “practically the first skyscraper” in town. The company occupied the second through eighth floors and employed about 60 people. Finished stock was kept on the second floor; the other floors were used for manufacturing. Large stores of celluloid—the

transparent plastic used to protect the button surfaces—were kept on the third and eighth floors.⁴³

The company advertised in 1902 for a “Young Lady, to ASSIST BOOKEEPER AND IN STOCK ROOM; references required.” Perhaps it was this ad that attracted Emma to Baltimore Badge & Novelty from another factory, or perhaps she was already the bookkeeper who needed assistance.⁴⁴ The company also employed lithographers, engravers, and tool makers.⁴⁵

Baltimore Badge & Novelty had a national clientele. An elaborate button created for the 1901–1902 South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in Charleston featured the palmetto tree, now seen on that state’s license plates, against a background of gold, red, blue, green, and white.⁴⁶ Bunker Hill Brewery of Charlestown, Massachusetts, advertised its P. B. [Purest and Best] and Owl Musty ales on Baltimore Badge buttons.⁴⁷ One well-known client was Pearline Soap of New York. The button, shown below, features a royal blue bell against a gold background; the back shows the company’s logo.

THE FIRE BEFORE THE GREAT BALTIMORE FIRE OF 1904

At 6:00 p.m. on 4 January 1904, a fire ignited on the first floor of the Darby Building and shot up the elevator shaft and adjacent



Figure 4. “Hello Give Me Pearline” button, from the author’s collection.

iron stairway that served as the only fire escape. Typically, by that time of day, the building would be empty, but a small group was working overtime. Within fifteen minutes, the entire building was engulfed. The blaze, described as a “fiery torch . . . its glare seen for miles,” raged for about nine hours and was punctuated by small explosions fueled by highly flammable celluloid. Four people working on the seventh floor, including Mr. Hyatt, were forced out onto a ledge. They worked their way around the corner of the building and jumped to the roof of an adjacent store, 20 feet below. They remained on the store roof amid falling sparks for 20 minutes, until a skylight was opened from below. Five others escaped from the second floor by crawling on an iron awning and breaking a window in the same store.⁴⁸

The account of Miss Emma D. Sudrow’s “harrowing” escape down the iron stairway appeared in the next day’s *Sun*: “Her right ear was badly burned, and her hair singed,” when “flames burst through the elevator shaft.” She was able to get to her home on Hanover Street.⁴⁹ Had the device her father demonstrated in 1882 been in place, her experience might have been far less harrowing.

Miraculously, there were no fatalities. The lack of exterior fire escape was noted. On the one hand, Baltimore City Building Inspector Preston claimed to have had no knowledge the building was used as a factory; the last inspection was six to eight years earlier. If he had known, he said, he would have required a fire escape to be built at the rear of the building. On the other hand, the building’s owner, Rufus Woods, conveniently declared that two weeks ago he had decided to place outside escapes on the building, “now that it is used as a factory. . . . Had the fire occurred half an hour earlier and loss of life resulted I would have felt always censured for negligence.”⁵⁰ Emma and her co-workers were fortunate that the blaze was not Baltimore’s Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire, the 1911 New York tragedy that

prompted worker safety legislation across the nation and helped launch a labor movement.⁵¹

Temporary offices of the Baltimore Badge & Button Novelty Company were immediately opened at 717 Equitable Building.⁵² The company's losses were estimated at \$60,000, but only \$12,000 of insurance coverage was reported in the newspaper.⁵³

The January fire foreshadowed the calamitous events of the following month—the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904. This time, Baltimore Badge & Button was spared; the Equitable Building did not burn, but the downtown landscape was forever changed.⁵⁴

By the time the 1904 city directory was published after the fire, Baltimore Badge & Novelty Company had relocated to Third Avenue (now 36th Street) and Carroll Street in Hampden-



Figure 5. View from the roof of the Darby Building that was heavily damaged one month earlier. James Everall Henry, *Burnt district east on Baltimore St.*, 1904, Maryland Department Photograph Collection, EPFL. Courtesy Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland's State Library Resource Center.

Woodberry. That's likely why, by 1905, Emma and her mother had moved to a frame duplex on nearby Sycamore Street.⁵⁵ The neighborhood, dominated by mills and factories, had been annexed by Baltimore City in 1888.⁵⁶ The Sudrow rental house, built about 1880, was on land owned by industrialist partners Robert Poole and German H. Hunt, and sat directly across the street from Maple Hill, Poole's estate.⁵⁷ Using the peculiarly Baltimore income-producing device known as ground rent, the two mill owners retained title to the land but leased the property for a term of 99 years in 1878.⁵⁸

On Christmas Eve 1907, a second blaze gutted the Baltimore Badge & Novelty Company at Third and Carroll. The "spectacular fire" drew "almost all the residents of Woodberry" to its immense glare. Once again, the celluloid stores, along with cotton and other fabrics, intensified the flames.⁵⁹ Detachment from other buildings, an advantage of the new location, kept the fire from spreading.⁶⁰ Damages were estimated at \$50,000: \$10,000 for the building and \$40,000 for stock and machinery.

The Baltimore Badge and Novelty Company disappeared from the city directory after 1908 but was still in existence when it was sued by the Wick Narrow Fabric Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 11 February 1909, for unpaid bills. The plaintiff obtained a default judgment for \$344.23 when the defendant failed to file a response.⁶¹ Wick Narrow wasn't the only one in legal pursuit; the H. Noble Company, a roofing contractor, also successfully sued in 1909 for \$203.15.⁶² Emma's employment apparently shifted to another company owned by Alfred Hyatt.⁶³ The 1927 city directory reports her employment at Hyatt Manufacturing, 100 Holliday Street, which made "buttons, badges and contest award ribbons," at least until Mr. Hyatt's death in 1954.⁶⁴

Emma and her mother remained renters at 326 Sycamore for the rest of their respective lives, but due to house number and street name changes, their address changed twice.⁶⁵ In 1916, the house

number changed from 326 to 3614 as Baltimore City gradually renumbered houses formerly in Baltimore County to be consistent with the north-south axis of Charles Street.⁶⁶ In 1928, Sycamore Street became Buena Vista Avenue, to eliminate duplicate street names.⁶⁷ But they did not live alone; by 1907, they were joined by Emma's contemporary, Mary C. Monk.⁶⁸

MARY C. MONK

Mary was born on 25 February 1880 to John and Henrietta (Herkenhine) Monk, residents of 288 North Broadway.⁶⁹ She was the youngest of three children; Edwin and Annie were her older siblings. The Monk family lived with Henrietta's brother Edwin Herkenhine and his wife Annie (née Krauter) at the North Broadway address.⁷⁰

Like Emma, Mary lost her father far too soon, but in a more violent manner. On 1 June 1885, John, a native of Germany and a 15-year employee of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was killed instantly in a grisly accident in the Camden Station yard at Eutaw and Barre streets.⁷¹ While moving away from an agricultural engine being unloaded from a gondola car, Monk stepped into a small hole and fell, his head crushed under the engine's wheel. His remains were carried to the Herkinhine-Monk home.⁷² The coroner's inquest found the death accidental but determined that sufficient caution had not been taken in the unloading.⁷³

In today's world, John's death would have resulted in substantial financial restitution to the family. Historically, workplace accidents were considered a risk assumed primarily by individual employees, but the expansion of pooled risk was under way, particularly in the dangerous industries of mining and railroads.⁷⁴

John's family may have received a small death benefit from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Employees Relief Association, a subscription medical, disability, and life insurance program. Formed in 1881 and incorporated in 1882, the association was

one of the earliest employer-based benefit programs in the country.⁷⁵ Participation for employees like John, in service before the association was formed, was voluntary. He could have produced a “medical certificate of sound health” and agreed to have premiums deducted from his pay.⁷⁶ In November of 1885, the year John was killed, the Association reported paying out on three accidental deaths: “\$1,500 in one case . . . , \$300 in a case . . . when off duty, and \$500 in a third case. . . .” Given the nature of John’s death, it is possible his family received the largest payment reported, but only if he had taken affirmative steps to secure coverage.⁷⁷ His beneficiaries would have forfeited payment if they pursued additional remedies or failed to sign a release.⁷⁸

Perhaps it was the combination of a death benefit and extended family support that allowed the couple’s youngest child, Mary, to stay in school. In contrast to Emma, who only completed the sixth grade, Mary graduated from Eastern High School, then located at Aisquith and Orleans streets, in 1897.⁷⁹ Mary’s high school performance was capped by being named one of five graduating seniors awarded a “first-grade” Peabody Medal, an academic award endowed by businessman and industrialist George Peabody.⁸⁰

By virtue of her academic achievement, Mary automatically qualified for a teaching position in the Eastern section of Baltimore City.⁸¹ She began her teaching career in 1898, likely at [colored] School No. 106 at Sharp and Hill streets in South Baltimore; her name appears on its staff list in a 1901 published account of the school system’s reorganization.⁸² Mary taught first grade in the days before public school kindergarten and was paid an annual salary of \$504. A few male teachers were on staff, but their salaries were significantly higher at \$900.⁸³ The year 1906 brought changes to the teacher salary structure; it also was the last year that salaries of individual teachers were published in the school directory.⁸⁴ Not only would Mary’s classes be considered large by today’s standards, the age range of her students—

grouped by “working power”—could be wide.⁸⁵ At School No. 106, in 1906, five first-grade teachers instructed 327 children; several students as old as 16 were classified as first graders in the cluster of schools that included No. 106.⁸⁶

Mary’s mother, Henrietta, died on 26 February 1901, and the older Monk siblings scattered within a few years.⁸⁷ By 1905, Annie and her husband, John Larkin, had moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.⁸⁸ Mary’s brother Edwin married in 1902, lived at 1626 North Broadway for a short time, then settled in Washington, D.C., by 1910.⁸⁹

The exact circumstances of Mary and Emma’s meeting are unknown. They had both grown up in East Baltimore’s German community, and Mary’s school was not far from Emma’s Hanover Street residence.⁹⁰ They were at least acquainted by December 1905, their friendship possibly set in motion by the 1904 fire.⁹¹

The Church of the Messiah, where Emma and her mother were members, was the only church building destroyed in that blaze.⁹² Fortunately, the west-to-east path progression of the flames gave the congregation, led by Reverend Doctor Peregrine Wroth and his sons, the opportunity to remove what could be carried—including parish registers and silver valuables. Nearly the entire building burned, the bell tower standing amid the rubble.⁹³

The church had been free of debt and prosperous; fundraising to rebuild on the same site began immediately, while the congregation worshipped in the I.O.O.F. (Independent Order of Odd Fellows) Temple at Saratoga and Cathedral streets.⁹⁴

Rev. Wroth was a prodigious fundraiser; the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland referred to him as a big old beggar.⁹⁵ An Episcopal church that was disbanding made a sizeable donation from the churches in the Diocese of Maryland.⁹⁶ One of the most unusual



Figure 6. Church of the Messiah ruins, northeast of East Baltimore St., 1904, Maryland Department Photograph Collection, EPFL. Courtesy Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland's State Library Resource Center.

endeavors was the casting of 2,800 miniature souvenir bells from melted down pieces of the “huge bell that crashed from the tower into the ruins below.”⁹⁷

On 5 December 1905, Emma presided at a “souvenir table” at a four-day building fund bazaar, where “an abundance of things both useful and novel” were sold. Among the items for sale were two poems that Emma penned to honor the old church. She was assisted by two other young women, one of whom was Miss Mary Monk.⁹⁸ By that time, the new church building had been substantially rebuilt and the first service held in the new Sunday School room.⁹⁹



Figure 7. Souvenir Bell from the Church of Messiah Museum, Baltimore, Md. Photographed by author.

Notably, one month after the fire, the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland William Paret advised Reverend Wroth to consider a more residential location, as that corner was increasingly surrounded by businesses. He observed that many of the congregation's members were coming from all parts of the city and posed this question: "Would they not, most of them follow you just as readily to another part [of the City]?"¹⁰⁰ It wasn't until 1919, when an unsolicited offer for the property was received, that the Bishop's words proved prophetic; the congregation accepted the proposal and made plans to move to Harford Road and White Avenue in the Hamilton section of Northeast Baltimore. The downtown church building became the Rivoli Theater.¹⁰¹

By 1907, Mary had left her uncle's household on North Broadway and was residing at the Sycamore Avenue address with Emma Collins and Emma Sudrow. It's possible that challenging family dynamics played a role; Mary's uncle Edwin lived his last years at Springfield Hospital for the Insane in Carroll County, and her brother Edwin was confined at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a federal hospital for the insane, in Washington, D.C., for many years.¹⁰²

Mary left School No. 106 by October of 1907, when it became the last school for colored children to employ a completely African American faculty, a transition that began in 1888 when the first black teachers were hired in Baltimore City.¹⁰³ The school was later named for Rev. Harvey Johnson, whose advocacy was instrumental in reversing the long-standing exclusion of black teachers.¹⁰⁴ Mary transferred to nearby School No. 92 at Charles and Ostend streets, later known as Oliver H. Perry School. The change was likely eased by the fact that her new school was under the same administrative head, but she did have to adjust to a second-grade teaching position.¹⁰⁵ Mary remained at School No. 92 for over three decades, until her retirement on 31 March 1940.¹⁰⁶

THE SUDROW-MONK HOUSEHOLD

For the federal censuses of 1910 through 1940, the elder Emma was identified as head of household, young Emma as her daughter, and Mary as a lodger or boarder.¹⁰⁷ In 1940, the younger Emma was out of work and had spent the previous year looking for employment.¹⁰⁸ The economic conditions of the Depression likely dampened demand for buttons and novelties. Mary Monk had just retired.¹⁰⁹ The three women likely struggled financially.

Emma Collins died on 9 December 1944, at the age of 86, after a fall in the home. Four days later, she was buried at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, in the same plot as her daughter Ella.¹¹⁰ By 1944, the

Church of the Messiah had been located on Harford Road in Hamilton for over 20 years, but Emma was still a member.¹¹¹ Her burial was recorded in the parish register, and Rev. Allen Miller officiated at the graveside service. At the request of the municipal Welfare Department, and after a six-month delay, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore paid slightly more than half—\$156—of the funeral expenses. Daughter Emma paid the balance.¹¹² The payment of funeral costs suggests that Emma Collins was on the old-age pensioner rolls. In 1941, more than 8,000 elderly citizens of Baltimore City were receiving an average of \$5 per week.¹¹³

The household reconfigured after the death of Emma Collins; when the 1950 census was taken, Mary C. Monk was listed as head of household. The “H” in occupation signified that she was keeping/managing the house. Emma Sudrow was identified as a boarder with occupation of “Ot” for Other—not working and not keeping house.¹¹⁴

Emma Sudrow died of heart failure on 3 November 1951 at the age of 72. Miss Mary C. Monk served as informant for Emma’s death certificate.¹¹⁵ In the *Baltimore Sun* death notice, Emma is identified as the daughter of the late George Sudrow and Emma Sudrow Collins and friend of Mary C. Monk.¹¹⁶ There were no other survivors. Emma was buried in a simple gray cloth-covered casket in the Monk family plot at Baltimore Cemetery, not at Mt. Carmel Cemetery with her parents and sister.¹¹⁷ Rev. David C. Watson of the Church of the Messiah officiated.¹¹⁸ The notation “B.C.C.”—Baptized, Confirmed, Communicant—in the parish burial register indicates that Emma too had remained on the rolls of the church she joined in 1893.¹¹⁹

Mary stayed at 3614 Buena Vista Avenue until at least 1958 but was apparently living elsewhere by November of 1970.¹²⁰ She died on 20 October 1971 at the Hood Convalescent Home on Edmondson Avenue on the western city-county line.¹²¹ Her resources were likely minimal; the nursing home in which she

lived was closed six years later for failing to meet state licensing standards over an extended period of time.¹²² Mary outlived Emma by nearly twenty years but was buried next to her, in a similar simple casket, at Baltimore Cemetery.¹²³ Their stone markers are adorned by matching floral designs.¹²⁴ Her death notice includes the statement “Family requests that friends call 2 to 5 and 7 to 9,” but does not name survivors. Funeral home records identify James H. Klinefelter as her lawyer; for nearly a decade, he lived in the same block of Buena Vista Avenue.¹²⁵ Mary and Emma were his neighbors when he was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1944.¹²⁶



Figure 8. Markers for Mary C. Monk and Emma D. Sudrow, Baltimore Cemetery; photographed by author.

THE MENCKEN CONNECTION

Pauline Willey, who provided information for Mary Monk’s death certificate, resided at 3515 Falls Road in Hampden—the same address identified as Mary’s permanent home.¹²⁷ The length of Mary’s stay with Pauline is unknown. Tracing Pauline’s roots in search of a family tie turned up the most notable “Smalltimore” connection of the inquiry.

Pauline was raised by her parents, Robert B. Coulter Sr. and wife Daisy, at 3517 Falls Road, a seven-minute walk from 3614 Buena Vista.¹²⁸ Born on 14 December 1906, she was the oldest of three children.¹²⁹ By 1940, she was married to Leon Willey; the couple

lived next door to her parents with John H. Mencken and his wife Edna, and were identified as the head of the household's nephew and niece; Edna Mencken was the sister of Daisy Coulter, thus Pauline's maternal aunt.¹³⁰

John Henry Mencken was the first cousin of H. L. (Henry Louis) Mencken, the "Sage of Baltimore."¹³¹ Their fathers, Henry and August, respectively, were sons of a cigarmaker and had partnered to follow in his footsteps. The famous Mencken was named for his uncle Henry and known in the family by the nickname Harry.¹³² In his memoirs, Mencken wrote of his cousin: John Henry "was somewhat older than my brother Charlie and somewhat younger than I, and he was commonly called Little Harry to distinguish him from me, though in later years he grew tall enough to look over my head."¹³³

The sudden death of August Mencken, H. L.'s father, in 1899, freed him to follow a "celestial call" to journalism.¹³⁴ For many sleep-deprived weeks, Mencken toiled nine hours a day at the cigar factory and worked at night as an unpaid stringer at the *Morning Herald*, until the editor finally put him on the payroll.¹³⁵ It was left to John H. Mencken, "Little Harry," to fulfill the third generation's family business obligations; John worked at his father's side as a clerk and bookkeeper until the elder Mencken retired and the business closed in 1925.¹³⁶

Although no biological tie was uncovered, in "Smalltimore" terms, Emma D. Sudrow's friend, Mary C. Monk, was closely associated with a woman whose maternal aunt was married to H. L. Mencken's first cousin and childhood companion.

CONCLUSION

Neither Emma nor Mary left descendants to cherish their memories. In Emma's case, her only sibling died young; Mary's siblings moved away from Baltimore.¹³⁷ It's likely that the photograph of Emma D. Sudrow belonged to Mary C. Monk,

and at her death, personal memories of Emma were lost. The reconstruction of the lives of companions Emma and Mary provides a unique perspective on notable and ordinary Baltimore events, culture, and history.



AN OLDER EMMA D. SUDROW?

The woman in this unlabeled photograph in the MGS Photo Vault bears some resemblance to Emma D. Sudrow, particularly around the nose and mouth. The camera angle is different, and we don't know if either image is reversed.

What do YOU think?

MGS Photo Vault, MGS00072

REFERENCES

All website links were checked on 9 July 2022.

¹ The Maryland Genealogical Society's collection of photographs dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is archived in the Photo Vault, which can be found on the Society's website, www.mdgensoc.org. Visitors can browse through the images, which are organized by location and then alphabetically by surname (where the subject's name is known). Unidentified images are placed in categories (men, women, children, groups).

² The Hampden-Woodberry School was renamed for Robert Poole in 1923. It later became the Robert Poole Middle School and closed in 2008. "Five Days

May be Lopped Off Vacation Of School Children: Dr. Henry S. West Makes Request of Board And is Told He Can Use His Judgment in ‘Calling In’ Pupils,” *Baltimore Sun* 19 May 1923, p. 26; digital images, *ProQuest Historical Newspapers* (access via Enoch Pratt Free Library). Neufeld, Sara, “School Closings Favored by Panel,” *Baltimore Sun*, 15 February 2006. Mr. Hyatt lived at 112 Longwood Avenue during the 1920s and 1930s. See Maryland Department, folder: “Hyatt Manufacturing Company: results of spot checking the Baltimore City Directories” (1968), vertical files; Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md. Church of the Messiah is now located at 5801 Harford Rd., Baltimore, Md.; see www.messiahbaltimore.org.

³ Baltimore City, Maryland, Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 9495, Emma D. Sudrow (3 November 1951; CM1132, Maryland State Archives [MSA]). “New York, New York, U.S., Extracted Marriage Index, 1866–1937,” database, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com), George Sudrow and Emma Kobbe, 12 September 1874; indices prepared by the Italian Genealogical Group and the German Genealogy Group and used with permission of the New York City Department of Records/Municipal Archives.

⁴ 1880 U.S. census, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, pop. sched., enumeration district (ED) 107, p. 416 (stamped), dwelling 1, family 2, George Sudrow; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 1170.

⁵ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. G23443, Mrs. Emma Collins (9 December 1944); MSA CM1132.

⁶ For the names of George’s parents, see New York City Department of Records & Information Services, “Historical Vital Records,” Certificate of Marriage, Geo. Sudrow and Emma Kobbe, 12 September 1874; digital images, *The NYC Historical Vital Records Project* (<https://a860-historicalvitalrecords.nyc.gov/view/8069583>). “Record of the Dead: The Career of a Journalist Ended,” *Baltimore Sun*, 18 March 1889, p. 4.

⁷ “Record of the Dead: The Career of a Journalist Ended,” *Baltimore Sun*, 18 March 1889, p. 4.

⁸ Oshinsky, David, *Bellevue: Three Centuries of Medicine and Mayhem at America’s Most Storied Hospital* (New York: Anchor Books, 2017). Bellevue Hospital, Catalogue of house staff of Bellevue Hospital from 1850–1873 (New York: Bellevue Press, 1973); digital images, *National Library of Medicine Digital Collections* (resource.nlm.nih.gov/101727467 : accessed 22 May 2022). General Alumni Society, *General Alumni Catalogue of New York University, 1833–1907, Medical Alumni* (New York: General Alumni Society, 1908); digital images, *Lillian & Clarence de la Chapelle Medical Archives* (archives.med.nyu.edu/). The Bellevue Hospital Medical College merged with the University Medical

College of New York University in 1898; the combined institutions became the New York University College of Medicine in 1935.

⁹ “Unfälle,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 5 May 1881, p. 4, col. 6; digital image, *GenealogyBank* (www.genealogybank.com). All German translations were contributed by Debra A. Hoffman. Bocek, Thomas P., *Baltimore Street Name Changes 1730 to 2000* (Baltimore: History Press, 2007), p. 58. *Der Deutsche Correspondent* identified Sudrow as an employee in 1883; see “Vorträge über praktische Physik und Chemie,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 3 January 1883, p. 5, col. 6.

¹⁰ “Unfälle,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 5 May 1881, p. 4, col. 6.

¹¹ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Maryland, 1882, p. 859; digital images, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2469/).

¹² “Vorträge über praktische Physik und Chemie,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 3 January 1883, p. 5, col. 6.

¹³ “Ein neuer Apparat,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 2 December 1882, p. 4, col. 3. “Akademie der Wissenschaften,” *Die Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 16 November 1882, p. 4, col. 3.

¹⁴ “Wie unsere Hotels vor Feuers=Gefahr geschützt sind,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 15 January 1883, p. 3, col. 5.

¹⁵ United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, “PatFT: Patents,” patent #100436961; database and digital images (www.patft.uspto.gov/netahtml/PTO/index.html). For Mr. Upton’s association with Edison, see “February Magazines: The International Review. The Atlantic Monthly. Scribner’s. St. Nicholas,” *New York Times*, 26 January 1880, p. 3; digital images, *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, via Enoch Pratt Free Library.

¹⁶ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. A15982, George Sudrow (16 March 1889); MSA CM1132. “Leichenbegängnisse,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 19 March 1889, p. 4, col. 7.

¹⁷ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Maryland, 1882, p. 859; “Mr. August Gisin Dead: Was Manager of Baltimore Journal Many Years,” *Baltimore Sun*, 6 September 1907, p. 14. The length of George’s Sudrow employment at the *German Journal* is unknown.

¹⁸ “Deaths and Burials,” *Baltimore Sun*, 19 March 1889, p. 4.

¹⁹ For the attribution of the floral arrangement and names of pallbearers, see “Leichenbegängnisse,” *Der Deutsche Correspondent* [Baltimore, Maryland], 19 March 1889, p. 4, col. 7. His pallbearers included August Gisin, August Close, and Gustav Faul. “Receiver for a Newspaper: The Baltimore Journal (German) in the Hands of the Circuit Court,” *Baltimore Sun*, 20 October 1886, p. 6.

²⁰ "Record of the Dead: The Career of a Journalist Ended," *Baltimore Sun*, 18 March 1889, p. 4.

²¹ Church of the Messiah, Protestant Episcopal (Baltimore, Maryland), "Parish Register, 1887–1905," p. 202, Communicants Received, Ella Sudrow (23 March 1890); MSA Special Collection (SC) 2471-2-3 (microfilm).

²² Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. A30479, Ella Sudrow (5 September 1890); MSA CM1132.

²³ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. A15982, George Sudrow (16 March 1889). Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. A30479, Ella Sudrow (5 September 1890). Baltimore County Genealogical Society, Mt. Carmel Cemetery Records, 1883–1893, Baltimore, Maryland (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1993), 29, 139. George was buried in Area C, Plot 145; Ella was buried Area N, Plot 144. "Died," *Baltimore Sun*, 23 September 1890, p. 2. The location of Ella's resting place was incorrectly recorded in the Church of Messiah register as Mt. Olivet Cemetery. See Church of the Messiah, "Parish Register, 1887–1905," pp. 265–66, Burials, Ella Sudrow (7 September 1890).

²⁴ Church of the Messiah, "Parish Register, 1887–1905," p. 202, Communicants Received, Mrs. Emma Collins (5 April 1891).

²⁵ Church of the Messiah, "Parish Register, 1887–1905," p. 203, Communicants Received, Emma Dora Sudrow (13 March 1894).

²⁶ Baltimore City, Court of Common Pleas, Marriage Record, JHL 11: 56, Emma Sudrow and Michael Collins, 12 April 1899; MSA CM206. Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. B34098, Michael J. Collins (17 January 1901); MSA CM1132.

²⁷ Kanely, Edna A., *Directory of Ministers and the Maryland Churches They Served, 1634–1990* (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 2002), vol. 2, p. 17, entry for Thomas D. Leonard.

²⁸ 1900 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Maryland, pop. sched., enumeration district (ED) 44, sheet no. 7B, dwelling 117, family 151, Michael J. Collins; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T623, Family History Library (FHL) microfilm 1,240,609.

²⁹ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. B34098, Michael J. Collins (17 January 1901).

³⁰ Baltimore City, Register of Wills, Wills SRM 86: 34, will of Michael J. Collins, written 12 January 1901, proven 15 February 1901; MSA CM219.

³¹ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1903, p. 469. *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1904, p. 380.

³² "All Are Accounted For: No Life Was Lost in the Darby Building Fire," *Baltimore Sun*, 15 January 1904, p. 6.

³³ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1905, p. 1663.

³⁴ Baltimore City, Court of Common Pleas, Marriage Record, AD 20: 128, Margaret Gertrude Collins and Bernard Hayden McGinn, 14 October 1908. 1910 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Maryland, pop. sched., ED 123, sheet no. 1A, dwelling 9, family 11, Bernard H. McGinn; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 555.

³⁵ 1900 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 44, sheet no. 7B, dwelling 117, family 151, Michael J. Collins; *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 609.

³⁶ 1910 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 214, sheet no. 6A, dwelling 99, family 99, Emma Collins; NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 557.

³⁷ 1920 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 218, sheet no. 2A, dwelling 32, family 33, Emma J. Collins; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T625, roll 659.

³⁸ 1930 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 591, sheet no. 8B, dwelling 119, family 134, Emma Collins; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T626, FHL microfilm 2,340,592.

³⁹ 1940 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 4-341, sheet no. 4A, household 68, Emma J. Collins; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 1521.

⁴⁰ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 9495, Emma D. Sudrow (3 November 1951).

⁴¹ "All Are Accounted For: No Life Was Lost in the Darby Building Fire," *Baltimore Sun*, 15 January 1904, p. 6.

⁴² "Badge and Novelty Company," *Baltimore Sun*, 7 October 1898, p. 10.

⁴³ "Like Fiery Torch: The Eight-Story Darby Building Wrecked in a Short Time by Flames," *Baltimore Sun*, 14 January 1904, p. 12.

⁴⁴ [Help Wanted – Female], *Baltimore Sun*, 27 December 1902, p. 3.

⁴⁵ "Display Ad 8 – No Title [Help Wanted – Male]," *Baltimore Sun*, 14 January 1903, p. 3. Display Ad 6 – No Title [Help Wanted – Male]," *Baltimore Sun*, 10 January 1904, p. 3. "Added \$1,000 to Strike Fund; Lithographers Say Nine Firms Have Granted Demands," *Baltimore Sun*, 13 October 1906, p. 14.

⁴⁶ [Emblem of the Charleston Exposition], *Baltimore Sun*, 10 November 1901, p. 9.

⁴⁷ Carter, Joel and Christen, *Busy Beaver Button Museum*, entries for Baltimore Badge & Novelty Company; online museum, www.buttonmuseum.org/manufacturer/baltimore-badge-novelty-company.

⁴⁸ "Like Fiery Torch: The Eight-Story Darby Building Wrecked in a Short Time by Flames," *Baltimore Sun*, 14 January 1904, p. 12.

⁴⁹ "All Are Accounted For: No Life Was Lost in the Darby Building Fire," *Baltimore Sun*, 15 January 1904, p. 6.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ Leon Stein, *The Triangle Fire, Centennial Edition* (Ithaca and London: ILR Press, 2011). See "Protection for Workers in Factories," *Baltimore Sun*, 7 April 1911, p. 6, for Baltimore reporting on the protests that followed the New York fire.

⁵² "All Are Accounted For: No Life Was Lost in the Darby Building Fire," *Baltimore Sun*, 15 January 1904, p. 6.

⁵³ Ibid. "Like Fiery Torch: The Eight-Story Darby Building Wrecked in a Short Time by Flames," *Baltimore Sun*, 14 January 1904, p. 12.

⁵⁴ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634–1980* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981), 416–418.

⁵⁵ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1905, p. 1663. For the type of house, see *Google Maps* (street view) for 3614 Buena Vista Avenue; digital images (www.google.com/maps).

⁵⁶ Bill Harvey, "Hampden-Woodberry: Baltimore's Mill Villages," in Elizabeth Fee, Linda Shopes, and Linda Zeidman, editors, *The Baltimore Book: New Views of Local History* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991), Chap. 3, 39–56.

⁵⁷ Bromley, George W. and Walter S., *Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Maryland, from actual surveys and official plans* (Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley and Company), 23. For the age of the structure, see Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation, *Real Property Data Search*, entry for Baltimore City, 3614 Buena Vista; database (sdat.dat.maryland.gov/RealProperty/Pages/default.aspx).

⁵⁸ Baltimore County, Circuit Court, Land Records JB 110, p. 162, Robert Poole and German H. Hunt to William H. Burns; digital images, *MdLandRec.net* (mdlandrec.net).

⁵⁹ "Fierce Blaze in Baltimore," *The Washington Post*, 28 December 1907, p. 5; digital images, *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, via Enoch Pratt Free Library.

⁶⁰ "Big Fire at Woodberry: The Baltimore Badge Company's Plant Destroyed," *Baltimore Sun*, 25 December 1907, p. 12.

⁶¹ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1908, p. 264. *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1909, p. 266. Baltimore City, Superior Court, Civil Papers, Wick Narrow Fabric Company v. Baltimore Badge & Novelty Co., Docket 1909, f. 110, Box 1654 [original box #]; MSA T583-272.

⁶² "Other 24 – No Title [Court Proceedings]," *Baltimore Sun*, 28 October 1909, p. 8.

⁶³ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1908, p. 264. *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1909, p. 266.

⁶⁴ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1927, p. 1814. "A. R. Hyatt, 85, Dies at Home: Button Manufacturer Started Company in 1906," *Baltimore Sun*, 18 November 1954, p. 19. See Maryland Department, folder: "Hyatt Manufacturing Company: results of spot checking the Baltimore City Directories" (1968), vertical files; Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

⁶⁵ 1930 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 591, sheet no. 8B, dwelling 119, family 134, Emma Collins. 1940 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 4-341, sheet no. 4A, household 68, Emma J. Collins.

⁶⁶ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1916, p. 1901. "House Renumbering," *Baltimore Sun*, 22 January 1887, p. 6.

⁶⁷ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1928, p. 1795. "Announces List of New Street Names Planned," *Baltimore Sun*, 29 May 1927, p. 16.

⁶⁸ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1907, p. 1384.

⁶⁹ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 9892, Mary C. Monk (20 October 1971).

⁷⁰ 1880 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 261, p. 356 (stamped), dwelling 14, family 20, John Monk; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 499. For the relationship between Henrietta and Edwin, see 1860 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., Ward 6, dwelling 220, family 234, Henry Herkenhine; digital images *Ancestry*, citing NARA microfilm publications M653, roll 460. Henry had a daughter Henrietta, age 9, and son Edwin, age 6.

⁷¹ For his place of birth, see 1880 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 261, p. 356 (stamped), dwelling 14, family 20, John Monk.

⁷² By that time, the Herkenhine-Monk family was living at 284 North Broadway. See "Fatal Accident," *Baltimore Sun*, 3 June 1885, p. 4, and Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 83916, John Monk (2 June 1885); MSA CM1132.

⁷³ "Fatal Accident," *Baltimore Sun*, 3 June 1885, p. 4.

⁷⁴ Field, Marilyn J. and Harold T. Shapiro, eds., *Employment and Health Benefits: A Connection at Risk* (Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press, 1993), particularly Chapter 2, "Origins and Evolution of Employment-Based Health Benefits," pp. 49–86; available at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK235989/.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* *Laws of the State of Maryland Made and Passed At a Session of the General Assembly Begun and Held . . . on the Fourth Day of January, 1882, and the Third Day of April, 1882* (Annapolis, Md.: Luther F. Colton, State Printer, 1882), Chapter 358, p. 574; digital image, *Archives of Maryland Online* (www.aomol.msa.maryland.gov). Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Minute Book K, 11 September 1883–5 December 1888, p. 8 [minutes of 19 March 1884]; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Museum Hayes T. Watkins Research Library, Baltimore, Md.

⁷⁶ Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Minute Book K, 11 September 1883–5 December 1888, p. 16 [minutes of 19 March 1884]. Men hired after 1 April 1881 were required to participate in the insurance program, but membership was limited to men under the age of 45 who were in good health and free from disease.

⁷⁷ "Railroad Affairs," *Baltimore Sun*, 26 November 1885, p. 6.

⁷⁸ Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Minute Book K, 11 September 1883–5 December 1888, p. 21.

⁷⁹ 1940 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 4-341, sheet no. 4A, household 68, Emma J. Collins. Baltimore City, Department of Education, Eastern High School Graduation Files, 45th Annual Commencement, Eastern High School, 24 June 1897 [program]; BG31-11-2, Baltimore City Archives [BCA], Baltimore, Maryland. For the location of the high school, see *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Maryland, 1897, p. 441.

⁸⁰ Baltimore City, Department of Education, Eastern Female High School, Academic Record Books, 1887–1896; 1894, pp. 134–135, 1895, pp. 150–151, 1896, pp. 168–169; BCA BRG 31-15. Baltimore City, Department of Education, Eastern High School Graduation Files, 45th Annual Commencement, Eastern High School, 24 June 1897 [program]. See “Baltimore City Code Unrevised Articles,” database, Baltimore City Department of Legislative Reference, *City Charters & Codes* (www.legislativereference.baltimorecity.gov/city-codes#charter), Article 18 Educational and Cultural Programs, §1-42, Peabody Prizes, p. 11.

⁸¹ “May Become Teachers: List of Those Who Are Eligible for Positions in Baltimore’s Public Schools,” *Baltimore Sun*, 4 August 1897, p. 7.

⁸² 1900 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., Precinct 5, ED 100, p. 11, dwelling 81, family 104, Henrietta Monk; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1,240,611. “The Groups and Details: Full List of the Changes Affecting the Schools of the City,” *Baltimore Sun*, 23 January 1901, p. 7.

⁸³ Baltimore City, Baltimore City Archives, Department of Legislative Reference, *Baltimore City Public School Directories*, 1830–1993; 1903, p. 70, 1904, p. 102, 1905, p. 88, 1906, p. 91; BCA BRG29-10-67.

⁸⁴ Baltimore City, Department of Education, Board of School Commissioners Records, Board of School Commissioners, Minutes, January 3, 1906, to Dec. 11, 1906, pp. 47–58; BCA BRG31-1-1. Baltimore City, Baltimore City Archives, Department of Legislative Reference, *Baltimore City Public School Directories*, 1830–1993; 1907, p. 95.

⁸⁵ *Seventy-Eighth Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1906*, p. 4. This publication was located in Research and Educational Projects at the Maryland State Archives, MSA Special Collections [SC] 5339-154-5; digital images, *Guide to Special Collections* (www.speccol.msa.maryland.gov/pages/speccol/index.aspx).

⁸⁶ *Seventy-Eighth Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1906*, pp. 113, 136.

⁸⁷ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. B35494, Henrietta Monk (26 February 1901); MSA CM1132.

⁸⁸ Baltimore City, Court of Common Pleas, Marriage Record, JHL 10: 202, John William Larkin and Annie E. Monk, 20 February 1898. Their oldest daughter Pearl was born in Baltimore, but their second daughter Maude was born in Pittsburgh in 1905. 1910 U.S. census, Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. sched., Ward 4, ED 328, p. 211 (stamped), dwelling 163, family 213, John Larkin; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 1,300. See “Virginia, U.S., Death Records, 1912–2015,” death record for Maude Katherine Broughton (25 May 1928); digital images, *Ancestry*. “Virginia, U.S., Death Records, 1912–2015,” death record for Annie Larkin (30 June 1957).

⁸⁹ “Monk-Hutton,” *Baltimore Sun*, 5 June 1902, p. 7. 1910 U.S. census, Washington, D.C., pop. sched. [no district shown], ED 223, p. 9B, dwelling 186, family 195, Edwin E. Monk; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T624, FHL microfilm 1,374,168. 1930 U.S. census, Washington, D.C., pop. sched., precinct 10, ED 304, p. 3B, line 60, Edwin E. Monk; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T626, FHL microfilm 2,340,035. He was a patient at St. Elizabeth’s Hospital (government hospital for the insane) in 1950, possibly since at least 1940. 1940 U.S. census, Washington, D.C., pop. sched., ED 1-462, p. 53A, St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, Edward [sic] E. Monk, line 32; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 569. 1950 U.S. census, Washington, D.C., pop. sched., ED 1-905, St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, sheet no. 168, Edwin Monk, inmate; digital images, *Ancestry*, citing schedules from the 1950 census, National Archives Identifier (NAID) 43290879, RG 29, NARA. Edwin’s only known child, Harold, died at the age of seven; see Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. C35592, Harold E. Monk (14 August 1910).

⁹⁰ The distance between 420 Hanover Street and the intersection of Sharp and Hill is 0.3 miles; see *Google Maps*.

⁹¹ “Ladies Help Building Fund: Holding A Bazar And Luncheon At Church Of Messiah,” *Baltimore Sun*, 6 December 1905, p. 6.

⁹² A Participant, “When the Big Fire hit Baltimore: Two February Days 24 Years Ago Stand Out in Memory,” *Baltimore Sun*, 5 February 1928, p. MS4.

⁹³ Reese, Leah M., *A History of Messiah (1872–1972)* (Baltimore: Church of the Messiah, 1972), 27–28; PAM 2323, Maryland Center for History and Culture (MCHC), Baltimore, Maryland.

⁹⁴ *Journal of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Maryland* (Baltimore: The Convention and Hanzsche & Co., 1902), 143–144; The Episcopal Diocese of Maryland Archives, Baltimore, Md. “The Church of the Messiah,” *The Maryland Churchman*, April 1904, p. 30.

⁹⁵ Reese, *A History of Messiah (1872–1972)*, 26.

⁹⁶ “Re-Building of the Church of the Messiah,” *The Maryland Churchman*, October 1904, p. 447.

⁹⁷ Reese, *A History of Messiah* (1872–1972), 28.

⁹⁸ “Ladies Help Building Fund: Holding A Bazar And Luncheon At Church Of Messiah,” *Baltimore Sun*, 6 December 1905, p. 6.

⁹⁹ Reese, *A History of Messiah* (1872–1972), 31–32.

¹⁰⁰ Letter from Bishop William C. Paret to Rev. Peregrine Wroth, 9 March 1904; Vertical Files, The Episcopal Diocese of Maryland Archives, Baltimore, Md.

¹⁰¹ Reese, *A History of Messiah* (1872–1972), 35–37.

¹⁰² 1930 U.S. census, Carroll County, Md., pop. sched., ED 9, Freedom District, sheet no. 5B, Edwin Herkenhine, inmate; citing T626, FHL microfilm 2,340,607. He died there on 25 December 1932; see Maryland Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 13045, Edwin Herkenhine (25 December 1932, Carroll County); MSA SE43. 1950 U.S. census, Washington, D.C., pop. sched., ED 1-905, St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, sheet no. 168, Edwin Monk, inmate; digital images, *Ancestry*, citing schedules from the 1950 census, National Archives Identifier (NAID) 43290879, RG 29, NARA.

¹⁰³ “Negroes Teaching Own Race: Last of White Instructors in Colored Schools to Go,” *Baltimore Sun*, 3 October 1907, p. 7. Halpin, Dennis Patrick, *A Brotherhood of Liberty: Black Reconstruction and Its Legacies in Baltimore, 1865–1920* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2019), 77–80.

¹⁰⁴ “19 Schools Have Been Named,” *Afro-American* (Baltimore, Md.), 19 March 1932, p. 20; digital images, *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, via Enoch Pratt Free Library. “Old Baltimorean Recalls Brotherhood of Liberty,” *Afro-American* (Baltimore, Md.), 9 March 1929, p. 7.

¹⁰⁵ Baltimore City, Baltimore City Archives, Department of Legislative Reference, *Baltimore City Public School Directories*, 1830–1993; 1907, p. 95; 1908, pp. 88–89. Both schools are listed as part of Group M.

¹⁰⁶ Baltimore City, Department of Education, Board of School Commissioners Records, Board of School Commissioners, Minutes, January 4, 1940, to December 12, 1940, p. 98.

¹⁰⁷ 1910 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 214, sheet no. 6A, dwelling 99, family 99, Emma Collins. 1920 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 218, sheet no. 2A, dwelling 32, family 33, Emma J. Collins. 1930 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 591, sheet no. 8B, dwelling 119, family 134, Emma Collins. 1940 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Maryland, pop. sched., ED 4-341, sheet no. 4A, household 68, Emma J. Collins.

¹⁰⁸ 1940 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 4-341, sheet no. 4A, household 68, Emma J. Collins.

¹⁰⁹ Baltimore City, Department of Education, Board of School Commissioners Records, Board of School Commissioners, Minutes, January 4, 1940, to December 12, 1940, p. 98.

¹¹⁰ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. G23443, Mrs. Emma Collins (9 December 1944). Carol Blumberg, Burgee-Henss-Seitz Funeral Home, 3631 Falls Rd., Baltimore, Md., email to author, 27 May 2022; held privately by author, Baltimore, Md., 2022.

¹¹¹ Reese, *A History of Messiah (1872–1972)*, 41–43.

¹¹² Carol Blumberg, Burgee-Henss-Seitz Funeral Home, 3631 Falls Rd., Baltimore, Md., email to author, 27 May 2022.

¹¹³ “A Friendly Visitor To the Aged Pensioners of Baltimore City,” *Baltimore Sun*, 12 January 1941, p. CS4.

¹¹⁴ 1950 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 4-637, sheet no. 9–10, Mary C. Monk, head of household.

¹¹⁵ Baltimore City, Maryland, Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 9495, Emma D. Sudrow (3 November 1951).

¹¹⁶ “Deaths,” *Baltimore Sun*, 4 November 1951, p. S11.

¹¹⁷ Baltimore City, Maryland, Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 9495, Emma D. Sudrow (3 November 1951).

¹¹⁸ Carol Blumberg, Burgee-Henss-Seitz Funeral Home, 3631 Falls Rd, interview by author, 20 May 2022; notes held privately by author, Baltimore, Md., 2022.

¹¹⁹ Church of the Messiah, “Burial Register, 1946–1966,” pp. 48–49, Emma Dora Sudrow (6 November 1951).

¹²⁰ *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1958, p. 842. She does not appear at the Buena Vista address in the 1959 directory. *U.S. City Directories*, Baltimore, Md., 1959, p. 568. The first entry for 3614 Buena Vista Avenue in the criss-cross directories was found in the volume dated November 1970, when Mary Garrette was listed at that address. *Baltimore Address Telephone Directory* (Baltimore: The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, 1970), p. 69.

¹²¹ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 9892, Mary C. Monk (20 October 1971). For the location of the Hood Convalescent Home, see “Hood home to make bid in county,” *Baltimore Sun*, 7 March 1977, p. C2.

¹²² “Nursing Home Closing,” *Baltimore Sun*, 18 February 1977, p. C1.

¹²³ Carol Blumberg, Burgee-Henss-Seitz Funeral Home, 3631 Falls Rd, interview by author, 20 May 2022. The cost of the identical funeral arrangements nearly tripled between 1951 and 1971, from \$414.75 to \$1,231.

¹²⁴ Baltimore Cemetery (Baltimore, Md.), Mary C. Monk and Emma D. Sudrow markers, Lot No. 458, Area D, 5 Walk, 4 Lot, South side; personally read, 2022.

¹²⁵ Carol Blumberg, Burgee-Henss-Seitz Funeral Home, 3631 Falls Rd., interview by author, 20 May 2022. See 1940 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 4-340, sheet no. 5A, household 79, James H. Kleinfelter [Sr.

and Jr.], 3603 Buena Vista Ave. The family reported living in the same place in 1935.

¹²⁶ “Legal Notice No. 1 [Announcement of the Maryland State Board of Law Examiners], *Baltimore Sun*, 14 February 1944, p. 17, list of successful applicants includes James H. Klinefelter, 3603 Buena Vista Ave., Balto.

¹²⁷ Maryland, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Division of Vital Records, death records, Pauline R. Willey, certificate no. 37815 (19 November 2001); MSA SE46.

¹²⁸ 1910 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., Ward 13, ED 213, p. 14A, dwelling 241, family 304, Robert B. Coulter; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 557. It is a seven-minute walk between the two addresses; see *Google Maps* (www.google.com/maps), directions between 3614 Buena Vista and 3517 Falls Road. Roosevelt Park lies between.

¹²⁹ Maryland, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Division of Vital Records, death records, Pauline R. Willey, certificate no. 37815 (19 November 2001); MSA SE46. 1910 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., Ward 13, ED 213, p. 14A, dwelling 241, family 304, Robert B. Coulter.

¹³⁰ 1940 U.S. Census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched, Ward 13, ED 4-342, sheet no. 3B, household visited #57, John H. Mencken head of household [indexed as Menchen]. Pauline’s parents lived in the household immediately above at 3513 Falls Road; it included a brother, Robert B. Coulter, and a sister, Mary B. For death records that name the same parents, see Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. 08847, Mrs. Daisy Anderson Coulter (1 September 1960); MSA CE502; and Maryland, Department of Health, Division of Vital Records and Statistics, death records, Edna Pearl Mencken, certificate no. 05927 (8 May 1958, Montgomery County); MSA SE44. See also Baltimore City, Court of Common Pleas, Marriage Record, AD 18: 118, John H. Mencken and Edna McCauley, 26 June 1906.

¹³¹ The two young men served together as pallbearers at the funeral of their step-grandmother, Caroline Mencken, in 1910. See “Mrs. Caroline Mencken,” *Baltimore Sun*, 21 March 1910, p. 10.

¹³² Mencken, H. L., *The Days of H. L. Mencken, Happy Days* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947), 134.

¹³³ Mencken, *The Days of H. L. Mencken, Happy Days*, 82.

¹³⁴ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. A13520, August Mencken (13 January 1899).

¹³⁵ Mencken, *The Days of H. L. Mencken, Newspaper Days*, 3–13.

¹³⁶ 1900 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., ED 147, p. 11, dwelling 221, family 227, Henry Mencken; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1,240,612. 1910 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., Ward 13, ED 217, p. 6B, dwelling

117, family 127, John H. Mencken; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 557. 1920 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Md., pop. sched., Ward 28, ED 465, p. 15B, dwelling 275, family 306, John H. Mencken; digital images, *Ancestry*; citing NARA microfilm publication T625, roll 667. "Obituary: Henry Mencken," *Baltimore Sun*, 28 October 1939, p. 17.
¹³⁷ Baltimore City, Md., Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, certificate no. A30479, Ella Sudrow (5 September 1890). Mary's sister Annie died in Virginia; her brother Edwin apparently died in Washington, D.C. See "Virginia, U.S., Death Records, 1912–2015," death record for Annie Larkin (30 June 1957) and "U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935–2014," Edwin Monk, born 24 November 1875, died April 1963, Washington, D.C.; database, *Ancestry*, citing Social Security Death Index, Master File.