

**BALTIMORE’S FIRST CIVIL WAR MONUMENT
AN OBJECT LESSON TO POSTERITY OF THE LOYALTY OF
GERMAN-AMERICANS**

What follows is the saga of a Civil War-related memorial that was forgotten by the history books. Previous research into the origin of Baltimore-based Confederate monuments had shown that these memorials were erected in the twentieth century with support by special interest groups wielding political clout. One Baltimore monument has failed to gain the attention of any journalist or academic scholar. This monument is most likely the first to be erected in Baltimore City.¹

PATRIOTIC MOTIVATIONS

In 1866, *Der Deutscher Union Verein von Maryland* (The German Union Club of Maryland) erected Baltimore’s first Civil War monument.² It celebrated the memory of Maryland’s Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks, a Unionist (1798–1865). Many thought, during the troubled year of 1861, that his actions saved Maryland for the Union. Hicks delayed calling for a special session of the General Assembly that, in theory, could have passed an Ordinance of Secession. A disappointed Pro-Secessionist wrote at that time, [o]ur Pontius Pilate (Gov. Hicks), without washing his hands, handed our beloved state over to blustering Abe to be crucified.”³

What was the *Union Verein* and who were its members? This German-American organization, founded in 1863 as part of a national movement, “pursued a decided policy against the South, for Lincoln’s administration and for the emancipation of the [enslaved].”⁴ The monument campaign organizers were drawn largely from the ranks of the Unconditional Unionist party.⁵ These radicalized Unionists promoted immediate emancipation without compensation for slave owners. They also lobbied to bar Confederate veterans and wartime Southern sympathizers from voting in Maryland elections.⁶ Their liberal views generally made them philosophical outliers among the City’s majority white population. Why erect a monument to Governor Hicks? The dedication plaque underscored the reasons:

As a tribute to a native born citizen it is an object lesson to posterity of the gratitude, patriotism and unswerving loyalty of the German-Americans of Baltimore in the War for the Union.⁷

MONUMENT PLANNING

The Union Verein solicited funds and commissioned the monument. Private donations, in the amount of \$2500, were raised by a general subscription and work of the statue commenced sometime in 1865.⁸ The Union Verein chose Haino [Heinrich] Isermann (1826–1899), a naturalized US citizen born in Germany, to be the monument’s sculptor. A Baltimore-based stonecutter by profession, he had served with a Union artillery unit in the defense of the city.⁹ Isermann was in the early stage of what would become a long and successful artistic career.¹⁰

Unfortunately, no image of the 1866 Hicks monument is known to exist. We know with certainty, however, that the statue was a portrait bust set upon a tall and heavy pedestal. No exact information as to its size or dimensions has been found but existing documents suggest that the sculpture was made of marble and larger than life, or was in what is known as “heroic” size.¹¹ Its pedestal featured a bronze dedication plaque.

The Union Verein first offered the completed work to the City of Baltimore. However, the City supposedly denied the sculpture a place in any of the squares or parks.¹² It appears that the Union Verein had no alternative but to locate the monument on private land. “Rost’s Garden,” a pleasure garden connected to a brewery, served as the monument’s first site. George Rost (1817–1871), a Bavarian immigrant to Baltimore, leased the land for his brewery in 1851, the same year he became a naturalized US citizen.¹³ The five-and-one-quarter-acre site hosted his dwelling, business, numerous outbuildings, a leafy grove, and extensive picnic grounds.¹⁴ By the late 1850s, Rost’s Garden also featured a band stand and a shooting range. In 1859, the Garden welcomed the multi-day German *Turnverein* festival, with a series of shooting contests, abundant music and dancing, and, of course, much food and beer.¹⁵

Rost’s Garden as the setting for the monument made sense for numerous reasons. Though in an out of the way location, northeast of the city center, German-Americans often frequented the general area. Rost’s was located on Belair Road, just below North Avenue, opposite the Eastern Schuetzenpark and close to the Baltimore Cemetery. It was in a neighborhood with other breweries.

George Rost himself stood staunchly with the Union during the Civil War. He served as President of *Der Deutscher Union Volksverein zur Unterstützung verwundeter und kranker Krieger* (German Union People's Society to Support wounded and sick Warriors), a US soldier aid association.¹⁶ In 1864, Rost went one step further by embracing Unionist politics when he served as a Vice-President in an German-American organization whose members the *Sun* newspaper termed "unconditional emancipationists," the most radical variety of Unionists, who supported securing "equality of all citizens before the laws".¹⁷ They were Republicans in all but name.

THE UNVEILING

The formal dedication of the Hicks monument occurred on Thursday, June 7, 1866. Surviving press coverage of the event is limited to an account in *Der Wecker*, a German language newspaper.¹⁸ The unveiling ceremonies took place at three in the afternoon on a clear and temperate day.¹⁹ The assembled guests, a modest-sized gathering, first enjoyed the tunes of musicians under the baton of Professor Gustav Rose, the soon-to-be-named bandleader of Maryland's Fifth Regiment. The speakers, all either German- or Austrian-Americans, came next. Charles J. Sachse, the monument committee chair, a cabinetmaker and undertaker by profession, made the introductory remarks and introduced the Honorable Christian Bartell, the main speaker. Bartell, an early, avid Lincoln supporter and a member of the Baltimore delegation to the Maryland House of Delegates, provided a life sketch of Governor Hicks, touting his key role in preventing the possible secession of Maryland and the "terrible consequences" for its people. Next, war heroes General Franz Sigel, Union Army group commander, and Colonel Faehtz of the Eight Maryland Regiment made celebratory comments. Both speakers thanked George Rost for his assistance in helping to erect the monument. After the speeches concluded, the musicians and attendees "marched" out to the middle of the garden to the monument for its unveiling. The cover came off and "[t]he ranks reverently passed the revealed bust and one could read in the face of each one of them that he was deeply moved by the [s]acred [m]oment."²⁰ The ceremonies concluded with a jovial feast and plenty of "gertensaft" (amber beer), all provided by "patriotic Old [Mr.] Rost." The *Wecker* reporter ended his article on a confident note:

“The [bust of the dead Governor] has found a secure resting place in the midst of the splendid scent and flowers on the ground of a true patriot. And the Germans... can be proud of this deed.”²¹

WINDS OF CHANGE AND CITY POLITICS

Despite the reporter’s statement that the monument had found “a secure home,” a change of ownership of the Garden and the growth of Baltimore itself would ultimately affect the monument’s surroundings. George Rost died in 1871, and his widow and children continued to run the business until about 1882. The brewery then passed on to other owners, including an absentee landlord. Rost’s Garden was re-christened “Standard Park,” after its new owner, the Standard Brewing Company. The park continued to host events for the German-American community as well as groups of other ethnicities and affiliations. Irish fraternal groups, Bohemian gymnastics contests, church groups, political clubs, and gatherings of Civil War Union veterans, all continued to gather under the stoney gaze of Governor Hicks.²²

Politics played a substantial role in the later location of the monument. In 1867, voters swept the Union Party out of office in favor of the Democratic Party in Baltimore and throughout Maryland. The Conservative Unionists, those less enamored with the civil rights of African Americans and more conciliatory toward Confederate veterans and Secessionists, had allied themselves with the Democrats. Unconditional Unionists had no choice but to join the ranks of the locally much-reviled Republican Party.²³ From 1867 until 1895, the Democratic Party continued its ascendancy and maintained complete control in both Baltimore City and State governments.²⁴

In 1891, the German-American “Lincoln Club,” formerly known as the German Republican Club, proposed that the City move the monument to a more prominent location. The Club desired to relocate the monument to a public space, as that was supposedly what had been originally intended. The organization hoped to place the statue on the wide, grass-covered median of Broadway, within the square directly in front of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in advance of Decoration Day of 1892. Decoration Day was the precursor to today’s Memorial Day, and the Club may have hoped to organize a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument on that date.

J. Frank Supplee (1850–1923), a Republican from the Second Branch of the City Council, supported both the idea and the efforts of the Lincoln Club. Baltimore-raised Supplee, while too young to serve in the Civil War, then held the rank of Captain in the 5th Maryland Regiment militia.²⁵ On May 5, 1891, he introduced to the Second Branch a resolution to move the monument to Broadway opposite the hospital.²⁶ The Second Branch speedily approved the resolution. It now went on to the First Branch for consideration which quickly passed the resolution later that same day.²⁷ From there, the resolution traveled to the Office of the Mayor for final approval. All that was needed to make the resolution official was the mayor’s signature.

The resolution, however, sat for some days upon the Mayor’s desk. Democratic Mayor Robert C. Davidson, a businessman, had never held public office before his election (and left politics immediately after his term expired). He also served as the Chairman Ex-Officio of the Board of Park Commissioners. The Board, among its other duties, oversaw requests pertaining to the placement of objects within the City’s green spaces. The Mayor, a Virginian by birth, had spent the Civil War years as a youth living in Richmond. His father may have served with the Confederate army.²⁸ The Davidson family, like many others from the war-torn and impoverished South, moved to Baltimore in 1865 for its greater economic advantages.²⁹

Councilman Supplee knew that the Mayor’s approval of the resolution might be difficult to obtain. He, therefore, wrote Davidson, urging him to sign the document with these words:

I feel quite sure that you will not permit any prejudice arising from political considerations to induce you to withhold your signature from the resolution... if the opposition is due to prejudice induced by politics against the distinguished ‘Son of Maryland’ [Governor Hicks], I do not hesitate to state that I would blush for shame for a City or any community that would entertain such prejudice.³⁰

Whether the prejudice Supplee mentioned relates to party politics, lingering sectional difference engendered by the Civil War, or a combination of the two, is hard to determine. In any case, Davidson never signed the resolution.

Extenuating circumstances may have prevented the Mayor from signing even if he had wanted to do so. It appears that the ultimate approval to move the monument came from elsewhere: The neighborhood surrounding Johns Hopkins Hospital. The decision, “legal and binding,” rested wholly with the three member Commissioners of Broadway Squares, Division 1.³¹ Thomas C. Weeks, lawyer and Democratic Party campaigner known for his fiery partisan political speeches, chaired this group.³² The Commissioners vetoed the relocation idea, writing to the Mayor that “[i]n our judgment this [m]emorial tablet is more suitable for a grave yard than for a public square... the admission of such a stone would establish a precedent for filling the squares with all manner of inappropriate designs and tend to the ultimate disfigurement of the public property.”³³ Again, one cannot ascertain whether the rejection came on the grounds of pure aesthetics or political consideration, or a combination of these factors.

FORMALIZATION OF PUBLIC SPACE USE

The placement of artwork on public spaces in Baltimore arose as a larger issue during the 1880s and 1890s. The City found that it could no longer rely upon neighborhood committees or others lacking a depth of aesthetic knowledge to be the judges of what could or could not be featured within the City parks or squares. In 1880, Confederate veterans and their allies lobbied the City to erect a monument, on City-owned land, to the deceased soldiers of their “lost cause” and almost succeeded.³⁴ In 1889, a statue of Chief Justice Taney, a gift from William T. Walter, a private citizen, was erected up on Mount Vernon Place. However, nothing within the Park Board minutes attests to a formal approval of such a statue coming before the Board or the Commissioners of Mount Vernon.

In 1893, the *Sun* newspaper proposed the formation of a municipal art commission based upon the City of Boston model. The Boston Commission, prompted by public protest to “a series of violations of correct taste,” was formed after several statues later deemed unsuitable were placed on the almost sacred ground of Boston Common.³⁵ The Boston Mayor and high-level representatives from the Boston Public Library, Museum of Fine Arts, Society of Architects, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) formed the committee. Though members of the all-male group were not art experts, it was hoped that “a body of

such broad intelligence... could be relied upon to select competent experts to pass upon the merits of everything submitted to its judgment.”³⁶

In April 1895, a Baltimore City Council proposal was at last introduced to found Baltimore’s own art commission. The proposal passed and was made law in June. The eight-member body consisted of the Mayor; members drawn from the trustees of the Maryland Historical Society, Peabody Institute, Maryland Institute (known today as the Maryland Institute, College of Art or MICA); and representatives of the Park Board, the Baltimore Architectural Club and the Charcoal Club.³⁷ The group was to vet all proposals and drawings and make a decision within thirty days. Its decision was final. Lastly, its charge went beyond sculpture and monuments; it was asked “give its advice to the suitability of the design of any public building, bridge or other structure.”³⁸

MONUMENT REMOVAL AND RENEWED ADVOCACY

Baltimore City’s growth ultimately necessitated the removal of the Hicks monument from Standard Park in 1896. The Standard Brewing Company went into receivership and closed.³⁹ Part of the company’s land was to be sold and parceled into lots for new rowhouses.

The Baltimore City government, under the more receptive Republican Mayor Alcaeus Hooper, promptly came forward with assistance. The First Branch of the Baltimore City Council passed a resolution to fund the dismantling, removal and storage of the statue. It also directed the Art Commission to select “a suitable site in a public square or park” for the monument’s permanent home.⁴⁰ The Second Branch also approved of Commission involvement.⁴¹ The resolution, signed off on by the Mayor, granted \$150 to underwrite the entire project.⁴² The monument was removed from Standard Park, transported, and placed within the outdoor marble yard of Wilkinson and Neville, stonecutters, in West Baltimore. It was not a final home but merely for safekeeping until other plans came to fruition.⁴³

A new and influential advocate for the monument soon materialized. The Maryland Department of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), at its February 1896 Baltimore meeting, took notice of the monument’s plight and was later granted outright ownership.⁴⁴ The G.A.R., a national

organization, was composed of Civil War veterans of the US armed forces.

J. Leonard Hoffman (1843–1920?), an energetic naturalized German-American citizen, as part of a five-member committee, spearheaded the task of finding a permanent home for the monument. Hoffman, originally from Hesse-Darmstadt, had served three years with the Baltimore Battery Light Artillery, seeing action at Winchester, Frederick, and the Battle of the Monocacy. He was the former Commander of Baltimore's G.A.R. Wilson Post, No. 1, the first post founded within the state and the caretaker of Maryland's Union battleflag collection.⁴⁵

Hoffman approached the Art Commission regarding the preservation and display of the monument. A Commission sub-committee advised Hoffman against pressing for the monument to be placed on public land.⁴⁶ The statue's condition was a key factor. Thirty years of outdoor display had taken its toll on the statue. Its location at the stonecutter's yard was less than ideal. While residing there, it became the favorite object of attack by small boys.⁴⁷ The monument needed some cleaning and the dedication plaque also had warped with age.⁴⁸

Hoffman, on the advice of the Art Commission, next made an overture to the Maryland Historical Society. This was a natural, but interesting, choice. A representative from the Society sat on the Municipal Art Commission. The organization, however, had just in the previous year buried its President, Severn Teackle Wallis, the man who many had regarded as the intellectual head of the Secession movement in Maryland. A smattering of former Confederate veterans, such as General T. Bradley Johnson, also populated the membership of the Society whereas few prominent wartime Unionists could be found among its members.⁴⁹

Hoffman directed a formal offer letter to the Society. He carefully built a case for accepting the monument and implored them "to give asylum to this valuable historical treasure which at one time was acknowledged as a masterpiece of art."⁵⁰ The Society appears to have considered accepting the monument as "a work of art" and not a historical object.⁵¹ Hoffman soon thereafter wrote touting how Haino Isermann, its sculptor, had by then "achieved an envious reputation as an artist."⁵² However, two months elapsed before the Society took some further action. A special

committee of Trustees, appointed in early March, visited the monument at its temporary home in the marble yard. In May, it reported back to the Board that “we had examined the said bust, and are of [the] opinion that its great size and weight, apart from its dilapidated condition, make it unsuitable for a place in the rooms of this Society.”⁵³ An official rejection letter went out to the Maryland Department of the G.A.R. three days later.

Undaunted, the Maryland Department of the G.A.R soon partnered with other groups. It formed a joint committee with two German-American organizations: the Lincoln Club and the Society for the History of Germans in Maryland. With Hoffman as the joint committee chair, it successfully lobbied for State funding for a monument restoration. A sympathetic General Assembly under Republican Governor Lloyd Lownes helped to make it all possible.

The Honorable Philip H. Lenderking, a Baltimore representative to the House of Delegates and a naturalized citizen from Hesse, who happened to be a Wilson Post G.A.R. member, introduced a funding bill into the Legislature in February 1898.⁵⁴ The House quickly passed the bill, earmarking an appropriation of \$500 for the removal, restoration and re-erection of the monument. The bill then went on to the Senate for consideration. The Senate made certain amendments, relating to ownership transfer, funding, and final placement of the monument, ultimately approving the bill by a unanimous vote of 19-0.⁵⁵ On April 9, 1898, Governor Lownes signed the bill into law, which granted \$300 to cover the expenses for the monument re-erection plan.⁵⁶ The law also underwrote the cost of a new bronze plaque to detail the history of the monument.

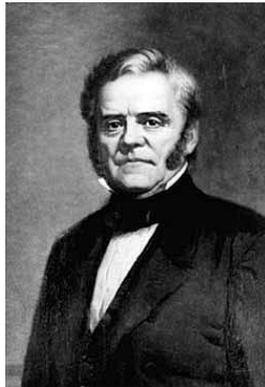
MONUMENT RE-ERECTED AND PRESERVED

Ultimately, it was the Maryland Institute that agreed to serve as the permanent location for the monument. The art school hosted an extensive sculpture collection and gallery. It selected a most prominent and visible location for the Hicks monument: “Against the wall at the head of the stairs leading up from the main entrance”.⁵⁷ The historic main hall, just about two blocks north of the harbor, served as the venue for many important events throughout the nineteenth century.⁵⁸

The Maryland Department of the G.A.R. and its allies originally envisioned June 7, 1898, thirty-two years after the monument's first unveiling, as its re-dedication date. However, a formal ceremony had to be delayed due to the still incomplete restoration of the monument. The date also happened to coincide inconveniently with the school's commencement exercises. Regardless, no grand onsite re-dedication ever took place.⁵⁹ Without fanfare, the monument was finally re-erected on the 19th of August.⁶⁰ *Der Deutsche Correspondent* newspaper thought it quite fitting that the monument came to reside within the same building in which the coffin of Governor Hicks had laid-in-state in 1865.⁶¹ The Hicks monument, at long last, had found a proper home in a place of honor.

GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG

Unfortunately, the monument's new home proved to be a rather short-lived sanctuary. In the early hours of Sunday, February 7, 1904, a smoldering fire ignited within a building located many blocks west of the Institute. The emerging flames were soon wind-swept eastward and gave rise to a two-day conflagration known as the "Great Baltimore Fire," which consumed some seventy blocks of the central business district, including the Maryland Institute. The Institute's roof and walls collapsed unto itself, destroying all that was within. Only the monument's bronze dedication plaque survived the inferno. Yet, even that has now been lost to time.⁶²



— Robert W. Schoeberlein
Baltimore City Archives

THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS
(1789–1865)

NOTES

1. See the “Maryland Military Monuments Inventory” compiled by the Maryland Historical Trust for the dates of all monuments: <https://mht.maryland.gov/documents/PDF/monuments/MMM-Inventory.pdf>
2. *Der Wecker*, June 6 and 7, 1866.
3. Michael D. Robinson, *A Union Indivisible* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2017), 165. Joseph C. Booth to Michael, April 21, 1861.
4. Dieter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans: A History*. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948), 307–308. See also *Sun*, October 2, 1863, for Lincoln support. An overview of the origins of the *Union Verein* national movement may be found in *The Richmond Palladium*, [Wayne Co., Ind.], July 21, 1864.
5. Henry Elliott Shepherd, *History of Baltimore, Maryland, from Its Founding as a Town to the Current Year, 1729–1898... Etc.* (Uniontown, PA.: S.B. Nelson, 1898). 165. Unconditional Unionist 1866 meeting leadership rolls included Christian Bartell, Franz Sigel, E.F.M. Faetz (these three individuals spoke at the monument dedication ceremony), William Schnauffer and Anton Wieskettle. Identified members of the *Union Verein* included George Rost, H.F. Wellinghoff, Karl Seitz, William Eckhard, W.F. Bissing
6. Jean Baker, *Continuity of Politics*, 82–85.
7. *Sun*, June 18, 1905.
8. *Der Deutsche Correspondent*, February 3, 1898. George Rost, a wealthy brewer, gave \$600 of this total.
9. Isermann, born in Hanover, emigrated to Baltimore in July of 1857. In 1863, he enlisted and served six months with Battery A, Junior Light Artillery in the Defense of Baltimore. The *Baltimore City Directory*, of 1864 lists him as a stonecutter. See Passenger List index cards, Baltimore City Archives [hereinafter referred to as “BCA”], National Archives and Records Administration; Washington, D.C.; Record Group Title: Records of the AGO, 1780s–1917; Record Group #: 94; Series Number: M384; Roll #: 0045
10. Isermann ultimately won fame from his sculptures for Chicago’s City Hall and County Building, Board of Trade, and Central Music Hall. He worked in marble, bronze and granite. See *Die Abendpost*, January 5, 1899: https://flps.newberry.org/article/5418474_6_1785. See also *Sacramento Daily Union* [Calif.], January 6, 1899. The *Daily Union* obituary mentions Isermann’s work on Baltimore’s Hicks monument.
11. *Sun*, April 21, 1897.
12. *Sun*, October 7, 2009; U.S. Naturalization Records Indexes, 1794–1995, George Rost on Ancestry.com.
13. Baltimore County Court (Land Records), 1851–1851, AWB 459, pp. 0153–0155, MSA CE 66–509, Maryland State Archives; See Sachse’s Birds-eye View of Baltimore, 1869, for view of Rost’s Brewery.
14. *The Daily Exchange*, September 1, 1859.
15. *Der Wecker*, July 25, 1863.
16. *Sun*, April 6, 1864.

CIVIL WAR MONUMENT, NOTES

17. Some key ceremony participants came directly from the Unconditional Unionist convention taking place in Baltimore at that time. See Henry Elliott Shepherd, *History of Baltimore*, 164–166.
18. *Der Wecker*, op. cit.
19. *ibid.*
20. *Sun*, June 22, 1891.
21. Baker, *The Politics of Continuity*, 35–39. Marylanders, before the Civil War, associated the Republican Party with “sectional agitation and radical antislavery.” Baltimore’s German voters did not give the majority of its votes to Lincoln in the 1860 election.
22. Frank Richardson Kent, *The Story of Maryland Politics*, ([1911] Reprint: Hatboro, PA: Tradition Press, 1968, 20–21.; Matthew Crenson, *Baltimore: A Political History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press), *passim*.
23. Henry Elliott Shepherd, *History of Baltimore, Maryland*, 786–787. See the *Sun*, February 13, 1896 and Supplee Memorial: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/61254384/james-franklin-supplee>
24. *Journal of Proceedings of the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore*, 1890–1891 (Baltimore: John Cox, City Printer), 311.
25. *Journal of Proceedings of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore*, 1890–1891 (Baltimore: John Cox, City Printer), 1020.
26. A W[illiam?].B. Davidson, possibly the Mayor’s father, is listed on the roll of the 3rd Battalion, Virginia Reserves (Archer’s). See: www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm
27. *Sun*, November 16, 1924.
28. J. Frank Supplee to Hon. R.C. Davidson, May 14, 1891, BRG 9-3-4-8-9, (Mayor’s Office) Miscellaneous Incoming Mayoral Correspondence, 1885–1900, BCA.
29. Bernard Carter, City Solicitor, to J.R. Horner, Comptroller, May 23, 1888, BRG 32-1 (Register) HRS Indexed Records. 1888 (582), BCA.
30. *Sun*, Jan. 26, 1916; Weeks’ position is noted in the Board of Park Commissioners Meeting Minutes of March 28, 1891, Vol. 5, BRG 51 (Department of Recreation and Parks), 129, BCA.
31. Commissioners to Hon. Robert C. Davidson, May 11, 1891, BRG 9-2, (Mayor’s Office) Mayor’s Correspondence, 1891 (385), BCA.
32. Special Commission to Review Baltimore’s Public Confederate Monuments: Report to Mayor Rawlings-Blake, August 16, 2016 (Report on Baltimore’s Confederate Monuments), 14. See: <https://www.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/Confederate%20Monuments%20report.pdf>
33. *Sun*, December 26, 1893.
34. *ibid.*
35. *Sun*, April 29, 1895; 1894/1895 Ordinance and Resolutions, Ord. 98, 125–126. Approved June 10, 1895.
36. *Sun*, op. cit.
37. *New York Times*, March 12, 1895.
38. *First Branch Journal*, May 11, 1896, 822.
39. *Second Branch Journal*, May 4, 1896, 277.

40. Ordinances and Resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 1895–1896. (William J.C. Dulany, City Printer), Resolution 81, approved June 16, 1896: 50–51; *Sun*, April 21, 1897.
41. *Sun*, August 20, 1896.
42. J. Leonard Hoffman to Mr. Mendes Cohen, March 1, 1897, Letterbook, MS. 2008, Maryland Historical Society Archives, MdHS.
43. Hoffman, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, arrived in Baltimore in 1856. He served three years as a private in the Baltimore Battery, Maryland Light Artillery; *History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861–1866*, Volume 1 (Baltimore: Press of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., 1898), 821.; Commander of Wilson Post, G.A.R. No. 1., *Sun*, May 31, 1895.
44. *Sun*, April 21, 1897.
45. *Sun*, August 20, 1896.
46. *ibid.*
47. Only Henry Stockbridge, a prominent wartime Unionist, can be found on the 1898 Maryland Historical Society membership rolls.
48. J. Leonard Hoffman to Officers and Members, February 13, 1897, Letterbook, MS. 2008, Maryland Historical Society Archives, Maryland Historical Society.
49. *Sun*, April 21, 1897.
50. J. Leonard Hoffman to Mr. Mendes Cohen, March 1, 1897, Letterbook, MS. 2008 Maryland Historical Society Archives, MdHS.
51. Board of Trustee Minutes, May 10, 1897, MS. 2008, Maryland Historical Society Archives, MdHS.
52. “The Lenderking Family: 19th Century.” by Ruth Lenderking Wormelle, [n.d.], *Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Vol. 17, n. 4.
53. *Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate of Maryland, January Session*. By Authority. (Annapolis: King Bros., State Printers, 1898), 345–46, 947–49, 1461; The vote crossed party lines with 14 Republicans and 5 Democrats participating.
54. *Laws of the State of Maryland... April 1898*, (Baltimore: King Brothers, State Printers, 1898), Chapter 440, 1053–1055.
55. *ibid.*
56. In 1864, the building hosted the Maryland Fair for US Soldier Relief, a grand, eleven-day fundraiser for the sick and wounded military. President Lincoln presided over the opening ceremonies.
57. The Joint Committee held a final “sine die” celebration at Baltimore’s G.A.R. Hall and then disbanded. See *Der Deutsche Correspondent*, October 7, 1898.
58. *Sun*, August 20, 1898; Baltimore Journal, August 20, 1898.
59. *Der Deutsche Correspondent*, Aug 22, 1898.
60. *Sun*, June 18, 1905.
61. *Der Deutsche Correspondent*, Aug 22, 1898.
62. *Sun*, June 18, 1905.

