

As the book continues, the reader is treated to a smattering of intriguing topics such as references to sponsorships by now-defunct companies like *Gunther* beer, seldom-seen photographs, original illustrations, and the public sale of shares in the team beginning in 1953. One should not overlook a year-by-year listing of ticket prices for seats at each stadium or menus complete with prices. Not only are these side-notes interesting, but they also give the reader (especially younger ones) a short history lesson in baseball economics. Imagine buying a box seat today at Camden Yards for only \$2.75 or a hotdog for \$.35!

Gesker's research is exhaustive. Any sports encyclopedia should be brimming with statistics, but the depth of Gesker's research would impress even baseball numbers man Bill James. Yearly and career player stats are presented as expected. Less common statistics include games played by each player at each position, the number of gold gloves and the year in which they were won, and even a listing of every player to wear a particular number.

But where *The Orioles Encyclopedia* truly shines is its depiction of the players and non-players who defined the franchise throughout its history. As expected, legendary figures such as Brooks Robinson, Cal Ripken, and Earl Weaver are given the proper respect. Playful stories and memories of players such as Rick Dempsey abound, but Gesker has interestingly stumbled onto something that may be just as important. While attempting to define the organization and its important figures, Gesker expands his focus to include not only players, but also unofficial mascots like Wild Bill Hagy and announcers like Chuck Thompson. In many ways, these figures function as links between the fan and the team. Thompson: The strong and friendly voice that described to you the things you couldn't see over the radio waves. Wild Bill Hagy: The slightly out-of-shape everyman fan who roused our support by spelling out "O-R-I-O-L-E-S" while standing on top of the dugout. They were close to the players, but they were even closer to us.

The Orioles Encyclopedia has much more to offer than facts and statistics. It's the story of a beloved franchise composed of heroes and stories from our past and its unbroken connection with a town, regardless of wins or losses. For any Oriole fan, *The Oriole Encyclopedia* is a must read.

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Baltimore's Alley Houses: Homes for Working People since the 1780s. By Mary Ellen Hayward. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008. 319 pages. Illustrations, notes, index. Cloth, \$45.00.)

One approaches a new publication about architectural history with different, sometimes conflicting, expectations. Many readers, especially practitioners, seek to learn about the design and construction of historical architecture; others hope to

understand better the social context of buildings, their builders, and their inhabitants. Although few books are positioned to bridge such divergent interests, Mary Ellen Hayward's new book, *Baltimore's Alley Houses: Homes for Working People since the 1780s*, is a useful example of written architectural history brought alive by extensive technical and sociological research.

Hayward touches upon her primary interest in her very first sentence: "Ever since the beginning of urban America, developing cities have faced the problem of housing their poorer citizens"(1). In the context of Baltimore's urban history, Hayward tracks the identity of those citizens and the material circumstances of their residential life. The book's introduction provides some of the background for Hayward's study of Baltimore's housing types: traditional settlement patterns in North America, their English antecedents, and a review of the historical literature which has dealt with related topics. Subsequently, each chapter describes in detail the housing of Baltimore's ethnic minorities, including African-Americans (slave and free), the Irish, Germans, Bohemians, Jews, and Italians.

As one might expect in a book about an American city, the book's chronology derives naturally from the story of each succeeding ethnic group's immigration. Nevertheless, Hayward works conscientiously to document each period's unique architectural forms, including the "alley houses" to which the book's title refers. Illustrations of Baltimore's workers' homes are reinforced by the text's careful study of this all-important question: Who lived where when? Extensive references to Baltimore City's Land Records, Census Data, and City directories allow Hayward to describe with precision the dynamic character of Baltimore's human geography. Additional references to contemporary journalism and photographs provide relief from the quantitative data and show the range of influences upon city life, including the impact of racial codes and Baltimore's discriminatory neighborhood covenants.

Especially successful is Hayward's use of personal narrative to draw specific vignettes of life in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Baltimore. In her chapter titled "The Bohemians," for instance, Hayward draws from John Dubas' photographic work—now held by the Maryland Historical Society—to depict the way-of-life established by fellow immigrants from Central Europe. Dubas' photographs for home-builder Frank Novak provide clear visual documentation about homes marketed to Baltimore's workers in the early 1900s. Yet Dubas' other photographs, of his own family and neighbors, afford for readers a glimpse of architecture brought alive by the use of its residents. Hayward's treatment of Dubas' own story is the link which allows simple, visual data to become architectural history.

In certain cases, the book's overall organization is challenged by its great breadth of information. The first chapter, titled "Antebellum Free Blacks," describes the lives and residences of free African Americans (including former slaves) during the years leading up to Baltimore's increasing Irish immigration in the 1840s. Yet this chapter also includes significant background information about the city's early architecture

Jeremy Kargon: Review of Hayward, Mary Ellen, Baltimore's Alley Houses: Homes for Working People since the 1780s, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Volume 104, No. 3 (Fall 2009): 327-329.

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and speculative development. Such information is both welcome and useful, and so one might wonder if the chapter headings might have been chosen to reflect better the true scope of the topics covered.

Throughout *Baltimore's Alley Houses*, the writing betrays the author's affection for Baltimore and its old, often-decayed houses. Motivated originally by the threatened destruction of many of these "obsolete" structures, Hayward makes the case for these houses' continuing qualities as residential architecture. In our current economic climate, Baltimore's "alley houses" may well again appear attractive for their modest use of resources and for the intelligence of their urban design, yet our continued study of their history points beyond our own "affordable housing" crisis. In the book's epilogue, Hayward writes that "[t]he memories are worth saving. They cannot be replaced" (265). Her book is itself an important document for the maintenance of those memories and of the material culture from which they are derived.

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Mary Elizabeth Garrett: Society and Philanthropy in the Gilded Age. By Kathleen Waters Sander (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008. Halftones, bibliographical references, notes, index. Cloth, \$45.00.)

Mention the Gilded Age, and names such as Carnegie and Rockefeller usually come to mind. We know these men well not only because of their tremendous economic empires and their conspicuous consumption, but also because of their charitable legacies. Kathleen Waters Sander's biography of Mary Elizabeth Garrett examines the life of a woman—a quiet, private, unmarried woman, in fact—who held her own with these industrial titans and who, like them, became one of the nation's most influential philanthropists of the time. Garrett's power came from the wealth she inherited from her father John Work Garrett, the founder and president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who died in 1884. Because of their vast wealth and high social status, the Garrett family was no stranger to philanthropic causes. Mary Garrett, however, developed a special focus for her own charitable giving in the late nineteenth century. She made education, specifically the higher education of women, her highest philanthropic priority.

With her birth in 1854 and her death in 1915, Mary Garrett's life spanned a remarkably tumultuous and provocative period in American history. Sander's biography conveys a sense of the great dangers as well as the great promises of the period for all Americans, but especially for elites, and for elite white women in particular. Through her extensive research of wide-ranging sources, Sander shows that Mary Garrett was both unique and typical. In her business and philanthropic activity, she stood out as exceptional even among elite women. In other ways, however,