Bartlett-Hayward Company Iron Foundry

Statement of Significance

The Bartlett/Hayward Company, a division of the Koppers Company, is one of the oldest continually operating firms in Baltimore. Started in 1832 as a stove foundry, the company greatly expanded its operations throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries to include steam heating apparatus, machine parts, railroad engines and piston rings. The company is probably best known for its decorative architectural iron-work, the first "pre-fabricated" structures, many of which still stand in the city.

#B-999

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAGI #0409995414

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Bartlett-Hayward Company Iron Foundry

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Scott and McHenry Streets

CITY, TOWN: Baltimore — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY:

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	X INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Koppers, Inc. Telephone #: 301-368-6800

STREET & NUMBER: 3700 Koppers Street

CITY, TOWN: Baltimore, Maryland — VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #: MLP-7409

Folio #: 24

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Baltimore City Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER: Calvert and Fayette Streets

CITY, TOWN: Baltimore, Maryland

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: None

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

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CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	_ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The oldest remaining building in this complex is the structure on the corner of Pratt and Scott Streets. This building may incorporate the structure built by Ross Winans and acquired by Bartlett-Hayward in 1863. If so, it was originally a two-story structure. By 1873 it had been raised to its present three stories. Masonry bearing walls support a floor system on joists which span the entire width of the structure. Windows are sixteen over sixteen on the first level and four over four on the upper stories. They have cast iron sills. The building is nine bays long with a carriage passage through to the interior court at the last bay at ground level. The corners of this opening are protected by cast iron pilasters to prevent damage from vehicles. The building is braced by tie rods which keep the facade from falling into Pratt Street.

Adjacent to this building on the west and coaxial with it is the former pattern shop. This structure is of brick masonry construction four stories in hight. Loading doors and an overhead boom in the center rear bay of each floor facilitated movement of patterns to the foundry. This structure may have been originally three stories. Its rear wall angles back to meet the older building which is narrower. Cast iron columns provide intermediate support for each floor.

South on Scott Street is a structure ten bays wide and four stories high. Built about 1870, the common bond brick building has six over six windows on the first floor and four over four on the upper levels. They have brick lintels and metal sills. An entrance is located on th

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
✓1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
✓1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	✓INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bartlett/Hayward Company, a division of the Koppers Company, is one of the oldest continually operating firms in Baltimore. Started in 1832 as a stove foundry, the company greatly expanded its operations throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries to include steam heating apparatus, machine parts, railroad engines and piston rings. The company is probably best known for its decorative architectural ironwork, the first "pre-fabricatd" structures, many of which still stand in the city.

Historical Significance:

In 1832, George Hayward, a New Englander, came to Baltimore and started a small stove foundry at the corner of Light and Mercer Streets. By the early 1840's, George's two brothers, Jonas and Nehemiah joined him and together they formed Hayward and Company. This firm specialized in cast iron stoves, importing most of the pig iron--as well as some pre-cast parts--from Belair, Maryland in nearby Harford County. In 1846 Hayward and Company purchased the Latrobe Stove Foundries and pio-

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

cont'd

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Query and Vertical Files, Enoch Pratt Free Library
Iron Men and Their Dogs
Baltimore, Gateway to the South, Mercantile Advancement Co., 1898, p.101
"Port of Baltimore Bulletin," Md Port Administration, Nov. 1972, pp. 14-16

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

A	18.	359350.	439540
B	18.	359470.	439540
C	18.	359470	439420
D	18.	359350.	439420

UTM Reference Points

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of Pratt Street and Scott Street, thence southernly binding on Scott Street ±274 feet, thence westernly ±40 feet, thence southernly ± 69 feet to intersect McHenry Street, thence westernly binding on McHenry Street ±321 feet to intersect Parkin Street, thence binding on Parkin Street northernly ±324 feet, thence northeasternly ±40 feet, thence binding on Pratt Street easternly ±324 feet to the place of the beginning.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Linda Daur

ORGANIZATION
Baltimore Industrial Museum

DATE
October 1980

STREET & NUMBER
217 N. Charles Street

TELEPHONE
301-396-1931

CITY OR TOWN
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

PS-1108

southern end of the Scott Street facade. It has granite steps leading to a wood door flanked by large glass block windows. The entire entrance has a concrete surround with "KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.; METALS PRODUCTS DIVISION; BARTLETT-HAYWARD PLANT" written in metal letters above the door. Originally two cast iron dogs, the symbol of the company, stood next to the steps, but they have been removed to the Koppers Company plant in southwest Baltimore.

A three story addition on the rear of this building is connected to an existing shed structure. The interior of the building has been divided primarily into office space.

At the southwest corner of Scott and McHenry Streets is a four story brick building with some Romanesque features. This was the company's office from about 1885 on.

Adjoining the offices on McHenry Street is a building three stories high and eight bays wide. It is constructed of common bond brick. A large opening which leads to the sheds on the inside of the complex is on the western corner of the building. This entrance is finished with a large metal cornice. The rear of the building adjoins the large interior sheds. The interior has been converted into office use.

Next to this structure located on McHenry Street is an addition seventeen windows wide and four stories high. Most of the windows are six over six. Brick piers project from the building on the first floor which has many openings to the interior. Some boarded windows are located on the rear. A portion of the building connects to the inner block sheds.

The last building of the complex which is not within the inner block portion was apparently a row house type structure facing Parkin Street. It is four stories high and has been remodeled for use as offices and a stock room. A two-story back building is connected to the building.

A large steel frame structure covered with corrugated metal siding occupies the entire block of Parkin Street between Pratt and McHenry. This riveted frame building was built around World War I as the main erecting shop. Movement of heavy castings, forgings and other materials was facilitated by two overhead traveling cranes, one inside this building and one next to it in the storage yard.

The block to the south of McHenry Street was all occupied by Bartlett and Hayward but most of their original buildings have been replaced by structures of World War II vintage. The one exception is the old forge shop, a long one story metal framed building with corrugated metal siding. This building still houses several steam-driven drop hammers and the furnaces used in forging.

neered in the national marketing of the "Latrobe" or "Baltimore" stove. The modern day conventional hot air heating system envolved from this type of stove.

Shortly after this merger, Thomas Bartlett, who operated a stove foundry on Leadenhall Street, joined the company. At this time, the firm became known as "Hayward, Bartlett and Company--Stove Foundries."

During the 1850's, as demands for home heating apparatus changed, Hayward and Bartlett started producing iron hot water heating systems. In addition, the company began manufacturing elaborate cast iron building fronts, the first commercial prefabricated structures. The shop employed large crews of artists, woodcarvers, patternmakers and molders capable of producing almost any design. This design was then cast into iron and used for both support and decoration of building facades. Bartlett-Hayward rapidly rose to a position as one of the leading foundries in the country during the late 19th century and is credited with creating the architectural ironwork of the United States Capitol, the State House in South Carolina and the Baltimore Cathedral and Peabody Library among its more famous works.

To handle their increasing business, in 1858, the company bought a large piece of property at the corner of Pratt and Scott Streets near the Baltimore-Ohio railroad Mount Clare Station. Here they constructed a huge new plant including warehouses, workshops and foundries. Shortly after, the company took over the Winnan Locomotives

Works which lay between its plant and the railroad depot and began building railroad engines under the name "Baltimore Locomotive Works."

Throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries Bartlett-Hayward further diversified its operations. In addition to its business in architectural ironwork, railroad engines and steam heating apparatus, the company began producing gas lighting fixtures in the 1870's. At this time Bartlett-Hayward was the largest iron foundry in the United States and employed between 500 and 1000 men. In 1899, the company built this country's first beet sugar plant. The Bartlett-Hayward Company developed and produced many of the munitions used during World War I and shortly after acquired the American Piston Ring Company.

In 1927, the Koppers Company bought Bartlett-Hayward. Koppers is a diversified Pittsburgh manufacturing corporation which operates 249 facilities throughout the United States. Bartlett-Hayward, which retained its name, is one of five Baltimore area plants. Today, most of its buildings are used only for storage; but the company continues to manufacture some railroad parts and does general machine repairs. Future plans for the property include conversion of the buildings to housing.

B-999

Englehart, Geo.: Baltimore City..Board of Trade

Richard Edwards: Baltimore, Its Industrial Development
Phila., Historical Publishing Company
1882

1. SITE I.D. NO: B-999

HAER INVENTORY

Historic American Engineering Record
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

2. INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: Manufacturing; Building Technology

3. PRIORITY

4. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

5. DATE

6. GOVT SOURCE OF THREAT: OWNER ✓ ADMIN

7. OWNER/ADMIN: KOPPERS CO.

8. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE: BARTLETT - HAYWARD COMPANY

9. OWNER'S ADDRESS: 3700 KOOPERS ST.

10. STATE: MD COUNTY: | COUNTY NAME: | CITY/VICINITY: BALTIMORE | CONG. DIST:

STATE: MD COUNTY: | COUNTY NAME: | CITY/VICINITY: BALTIMORE | CONG. DIST:

11. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.): McHENRY AND SCOTT STREETS

12. EXISTING SURVEYS: ☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-I ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ CLG ☐ CONF ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

13. SPECIAL FEATURES (DESCRIBE BELOW): ☐ INTERIOR INTACT ☐ EXTERIOR INTACT ☐ ENVIRONS INTACT

14. UTM ZONE: 18 | EASTING: 359335 | NORTHING: 4349370 | SIGN: | SCALE: ☒ 1:24 ☐ 1:62.5 ☐ OTHER | QUAD NAME: BALTIMORE WEST

UTM ZONE: | EASTING: | NORTHING: | SIGN: | SCALE: ☐ 1:24 ☐ 1:62.5 ☐ OTHER | QUAD NAME:

15. CONDITION: 70 ☐ EXCELLENT 71 ☐ GOOD 72 ☐ FAIR 73 ☒ DETERIORATED 74 ☐ RUINS 75 ☐ UNEXPOSED 76 ☐ ALTERED 82 ☐ DESTROYED 85 ☐ DEMOLISHED

16. INVENTORIED BY: Linda Daur, Dennis Zembala, Fred Shoken | AFFILIATION: Baltimore Museum of Industry/CHAP | DATE: Oct. 1980

17. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), HISTORICAL DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

The Bartlett / Hayward Company, a division of Koppers Company, ~~Inc~~ is one of the oldest continually operating firms in Baltimore. Started in 1832 as a stove foundry, the company greatly expanded its operations throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries to include steam heating ~~appar~~ apparatus, machine parts, railroad engines and piston rings. The company is probably best known for its decorative architectural ironwork, the first "pre-fabricated" structures, many of which (CONT OVER)

18. ORIGINAL USE: Manufacturing | PRESENT USE: Manufacturing | ADAPTIVE USE:

19. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

HOWARD, GEORGE: MONUMENTAL CITY, M. CURLANDER, 1889
NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY (1937-38), VOL. E, P. 123
ENGLEHART, GEO.: BALTIMORE CITY ... BOARD OF TRADE

(CONT OVER)

20. URBAN AREA 50,000 POP. OR MORE? ☒ YES ☐ NO

21. NPS REGION:

22. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY: ☒ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

23. EDITOR:

24. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES ☒

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25. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)
still stand in the city

REFERENCES (CONTINUED)
EDWARDS, RICHARD : BALTIMORE, ITS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
PHILA., HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY 1882

ABSTRACT

HAER NO | LC | TECH REPORT | HIST REPORT | CONTEMP PHOTO | HIST PHOTO | CONTEMP DRWG | HIST DRWG | COLOR PLATE | PHOTOGRAM

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United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

B-999

ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN OR VICINITY
Maryland	Baltimore (Independent City)	

HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE (INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME)
Bartlett Hayward Industrial Plant

HABS NO.

SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE
Koppers Company, Bartlett-Hayward Division

COMPLETE ADDRESS (DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES)
200 Scott Street

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE SOURCE)	ARCHITECT(S) (INCLUDE SOURCE)
c. 1846-1880	Not Known

SIGNIFICANCE (ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE)
Bartlett-Hayward is primarily significant as an important manufacturer of architectural iron work. Architecturally it is not noteworthy but is representative of mid to late 19th century industrial architecture.

STYLE (IF APPROPRIATE)

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS)
Brick, shed feature steel truss system to support roof.

SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE (SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE
Complex is generally a "C" shape with sheds on the interior.

EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE
multi-paned windows, large brick shed structures; c.1930 entrance on Scott Street; some cast iron pilasters.

INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE (DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED)
steel truss system of sheds; wood block flooring; cast iron columns; spiral staircase.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES
Plant grew and changed over many years, major recent alterations have included demolition of some shed structures and general deterioration and vandalism.

PRESENT CONDITION AND USE
vacant; will be converted to housing.

OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE
Complex is being documented since some alteration and demolition will occur as a result of an Urban Development Action Grant funding for an adaptive use of buildings to housing.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (INCLUDE LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.)

Iron Men and Their Dogs, Ferdinand Latrobe, 1941.

COMPILER, AFFILIATION	DATE
Fred B. Shoken Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (see adjoining sheets for more information)	9/9/81

B-999

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

BARTLETT-HAYWARD INDUSTRIAL PLANT

Name of Structure: Bartlett-Hayward is the most common name for this industrial plant, however the Bartlett-Hayward firm has used many names since its inception in 1837: HAYWARD AND FRIEND, 1837-1840, Stovemakers; HAYWARD AND COMPANY, 1840-1848, Stovemakers; HAYWARD, BARTLETT AND COMPANY, 1848-1866, Stovefounders, Plumbers, Architectural Iron Works, Locomotive Boilers, Steam and Hot Water Works; BARTLETT, ROBBINS AND COMPANY, 1866-1878, Founders, Stoves, Architectural Iron Works, Heating Apartatus; BARTLETT, HAYWARD AND COMPANY, 1878-1909, Founders and Engineers; THE BARTLETT-HAYWARD COMPANY, 1909-1936, Founders, Machinists and Engineers; KOPPERS COMPANY, BARTLETT-HAYWARD DIVISION, 1936- , Engineers, Manufacturers and Contractors. The projected future name for this building complex will be Roundhouse Square.

Location: 200 Scott Street
Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland 21230

UTM Reference Points (see enclosed map):

A	18.	359350.	439540
B	18.	359470.	439540
C	18.	359470.	439420
D	18.	359350.	439420

Beginning at the southwest corner of Pratt Street and Scott Street, thence southernly binding on Scott Street ± 274 feet, thence westernly ± 40 feet, thence southernly ± 69 feet to intersect McHenry Street, thence westernly binding on McHenry Street ± 321 feet to intersect Parkin Street, thence binding on Parkin Street northernly ± 324 feet, thence northeasternly ± 40 feet, thence binding on Pratt Street easternly ± 324 feet to the place of the beginning.

Present Owner (Developer): Oxford Development Corporation, et al.
Suite 300, 4351 Garden City Drive
Landover, Maryland 20785

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Vacant. Will be converted to residential use. Construction including alterations and some demolition to begin late 1981 or 1982.

Architectural Information

The Bartlett-Hayward complex is a group of industrial buildings arranged in a "C" shape with two large sheds in the central area (see enclosed diagram). The buildings take up the entire block except for the Parkin Street side. A large metal shed stood on this site recently, but it was demolished last year and now new housing construction is taking place.

Starting on the Pratt Street side and continuing in a clockwise direction, the buildings can be described as follows. Building #1 is four stories high and 8 bays wide. It is constructed of stretcher bond brick with stone trim. Brick pilasters define each bay which contains two windows. The windows, most are broken and some boarded, are nine over nine on the first floor and six over six on the upper levels. They have stone sills and splayed brick lintels. A double wooden entrance door is located on the easternmost bay. A brick header band course is located on the first floor and fire escapes are located on the second bay to the western edge of the facade. The Pratt Street facade ends in a simple brick header cornice.

The rear of this building is constructed of common bond brick. The rear wall (inner court) of the building angles back to meet the adjoining building which is narrower. An exterior stairway enclosed in corrugated metal is located on the rear. Large double doors for loading are located on all four floors in the central section of the rear.

The interior of the building has wood block floors on the first level. Simple iron columns support wooden ceilings. Upper floors have wood floor boards. The brick outer walls are exposed throughout the building. An iron spiral staircase provides access to all levels on the eastern side of the building.

Building 2 & 3 are located at the southwestern corner of Pratt and Scott Streets. Building #2 , on the Pratt Street side, is three stories high and 9 bays wide. It is constructed of stretcher bond brick. The windows are sixteen over sixteen on the first floor and four over four on the upper levels. They have iron sills and the lintels are covered by portions of iron beams which apparently are anchoring the building walls. An entrance to the inner court is provided on the westernmost side of the building. This opening is decorated by cast iron pilasters ending with capitals of a leaf motif. Above the third floor windows are brick pannels. The rear of the building is constructed of common bond brick and includes four over four windows. It is mostly obscured by a boiler room structure which is scheduled for demolition.

Building #3 is three stories high and three bays wide on the Pratt Street facade. The roof line of the facade steps back towards Scott Street. The Scott Street side is three stories high and sixteen windows wide. The windows on the first floor are six over six, while the windows on the upper levels are four over four. The windows have brick lintels and iron sills. Simple ventillation grills are located below some of the windows on the second and third floors.

Architectural Information (continued)

The Scott Street facade ends with simple corbelled brick work surmounted by a roof gutter. Many of the downspouts have been partially removed.

The rear of the building shows a painted outline of a shed on the inner block side of the complex which abutted Building #3. An elevator shaft of cinder block projects from the rear. A few windows on the third floor are extant. The most notable interior feature of these buildings are cast iron fluted columns which supports the ceilings.

Building #4 located on Scott Street is 10 bays wide and four stories high. The common bond brick building has six over six windows on the first floor and four over four windows on the upper levels. They have brick lintels and metal sills. Some ventilation grills are located under a few of the upper level windows. An entrance is located on the southern end of the Scott Street facade. It has granite steps leading to a wood door flanked by large glass block windows. The entire entrance has a concrete surround with "KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.; METALS PRODUCTS DIVISION; BARTLETT HAYWARD PLANT" written in metal letters above the door. Originally two cast iron dogs, the symbol of the company, stood next to the steps, but they have been removed to the Koppers Company Plant in southwest Baltimore.

A three story addition on the rear of this building is connected to an existing shed structure. Both the shed and addition are scheduled for demolition. Only fourth floor windows are visible on the rear. The interior of the building has been divided primarily into office space.

At the southwest corner of Scott and McHenry Streets is a four story brick building with some Romanesque features. This building, although a part of the Bartlett Hayward Complex, will not be affected by existing plans for adaptive re-use to housing.

Building #5 on McHenry Street is three stories high and eight bays wide. It is constructed of common bond brick. The building features large one over one windows. The windows on the first floor have a transom. A large opening which leads to the sheds on the inside of the complex is on the western corner of the building. This entrance is finished with a large metal cornice. A fire escape is located on the McHenry Street facade. The rear of the building adjoins the large interior sheds. The interior has been converted into office use. Wood and glass partitions divide the interior spaces.

Building #6, located on McHenry Street is seventeen windows wide and four stories high. Most of the windows are six over six. Brick piers project from the building on the first floor which has many openings to the interior. Some boarded windows are located on the rear. A portion of the building connects to inner block sheds.

Building #7, the last building of the complex which is not within the inner block portion of the complex, was apparently a row house type structure facing Parkin Street. It is four stories high and has been remodeled for use as offices and a stock room for the Bartlett Hayward Company. A two story back building is connected to the building. A small gap exists between this structure and Building #6.

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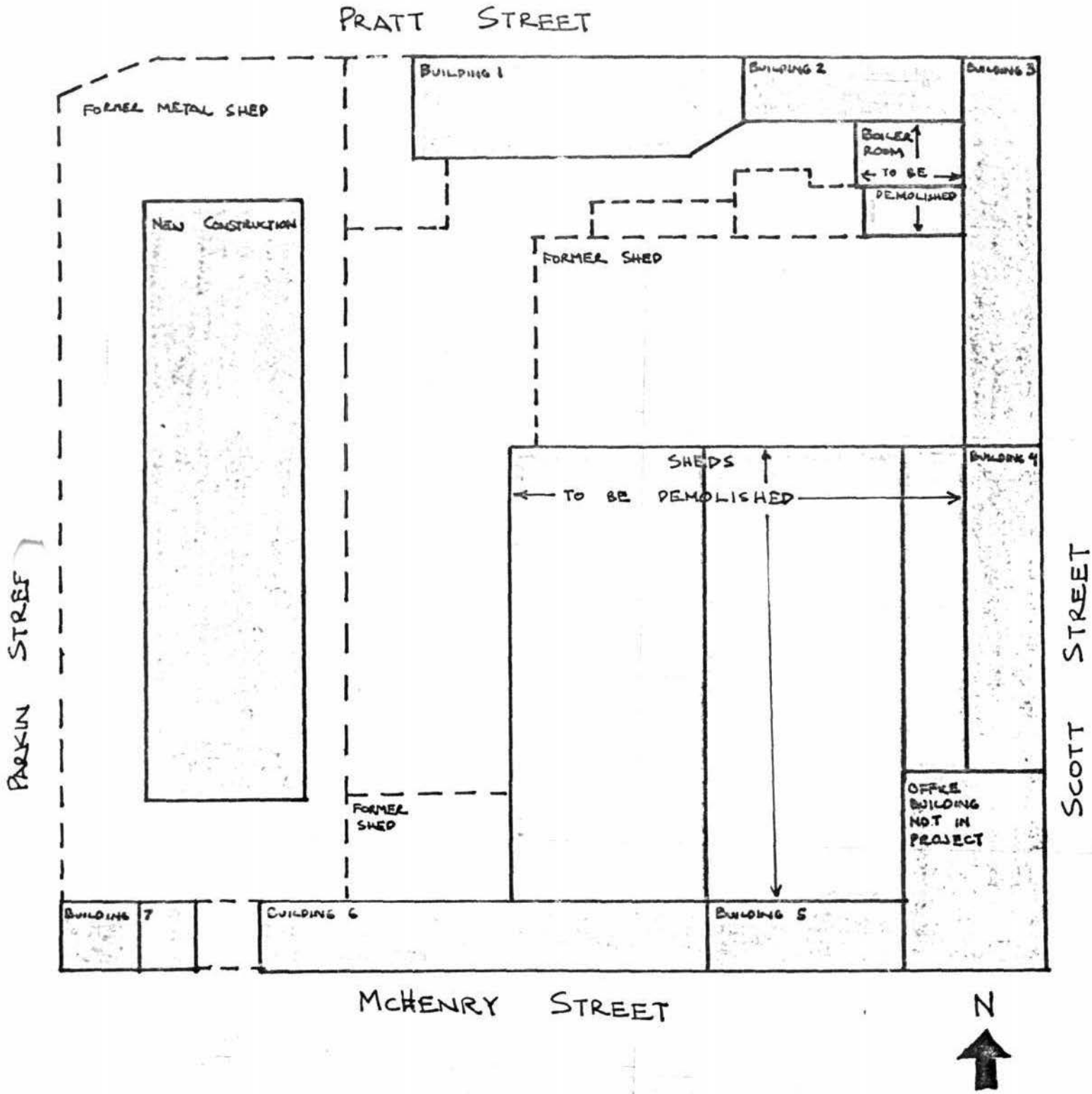
Architectural Information (continued)

The inner block area of the complex is primarily paved in concrete. Connected to Buildings #2 & #3 is a boiler room building. This building is two stories high with a hipped roof and a large vent projecting through the roof line. Entrance is gained through an adjoining structure. The only windows are on the second floor. They are multipaned small windows. This building is slated for demolition.

On the rear of Buildings #5 & #6 are two large sheds which are also scheduled for demolition. The easternmost shed structure features a large gabled roof end facing the inner block. It is constructed of brick and has five window openings above a large entrance. The shed which adjoins this building has a hipped roof with a large gable end projecting above the roof. It also has a large entrance opening. The facade which is now visible from the north had been obscured by another shed which has been demolished.

The sheds are supported by large columns and a steel truss system. An arched brick wall separates the interior of the buildings. Pilasters along the wall supports the truss system. The builings have many skylight but most have been covered. The sheds also feature wood block flooring.

B-999



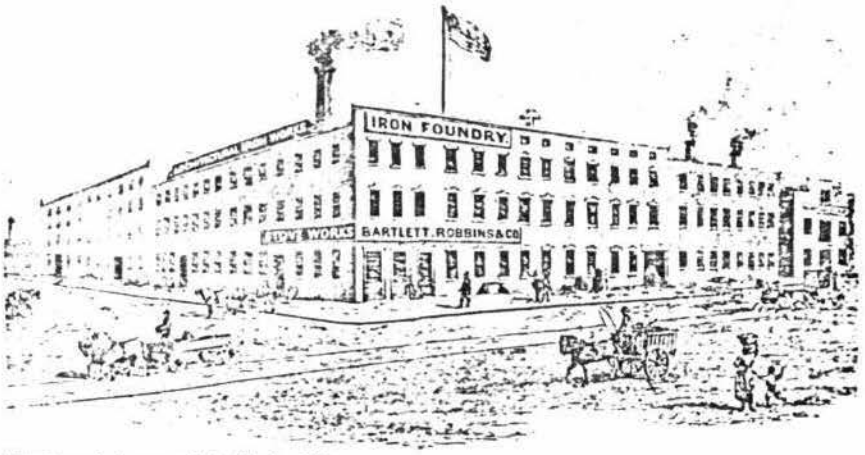
BARTLETT - HAYWARD INDUSTRIAL PLANT

DRAWN BY: FRED SHOKEN, C.H.A.P. 9-9-81

B-999

Earliest view of plant showing the southwest corner of Pratt and Scott Streets. Buildings are extant, but altered.

From Iron Men and Their Dogs, p. 18.



The Great Industries of the U. S., 1872
Hayward, Bartlett & Co.'s (later Bartlett, Robbins & Co.) foundry at Scott and Pratt Streets

Portion of 1869 Sachse Bird's Eye View of Baltimore showing the Bartlett Hayward Plant.

From Iron Men and Their Dogs, p.44.

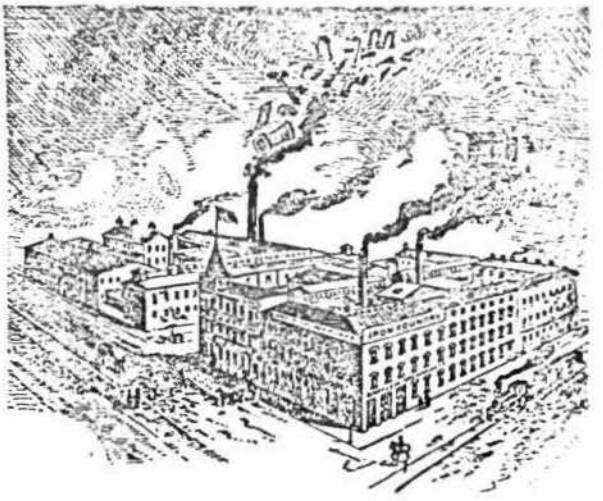
In the upper right center is Bartlett, Robbins & Co., as of 1866. The large group of building in the upper left center of the picture was the Baltimore Locomotive works. The black line indicates Bartlett-Hayward of today

These buildings are no longer standing. They have been replaced by an office building of Bartlett and Hayward with some Romanesque details (this building is not part of the adaptive re-use of the complex.

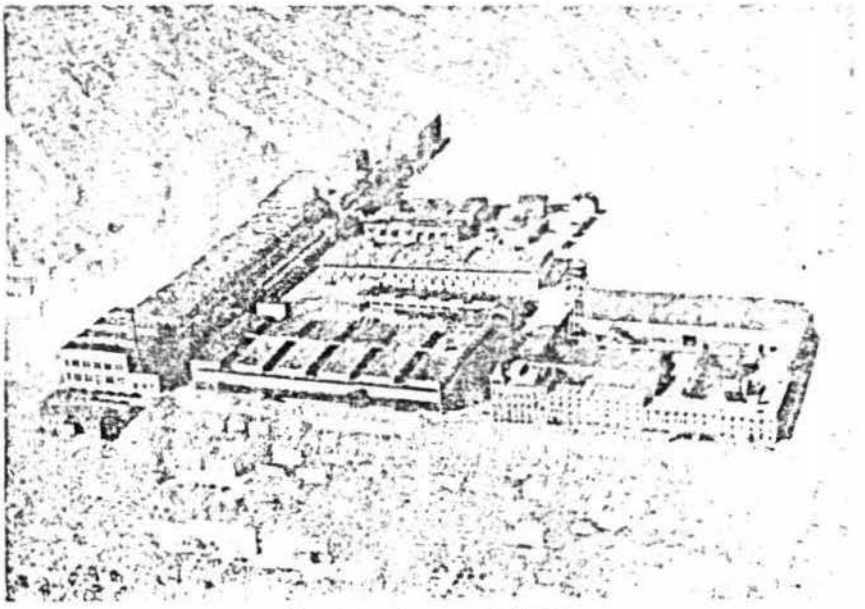
From Iron Men and Their Dogs, p. 49.

Bartlett-Hayward's first expansion, the boiler and pattern shops, southwest corner of Scott and McHenry Streets

Drawing of the Bartlett-Hayward Complex from Iron Men and Their Dogs, p. 81.

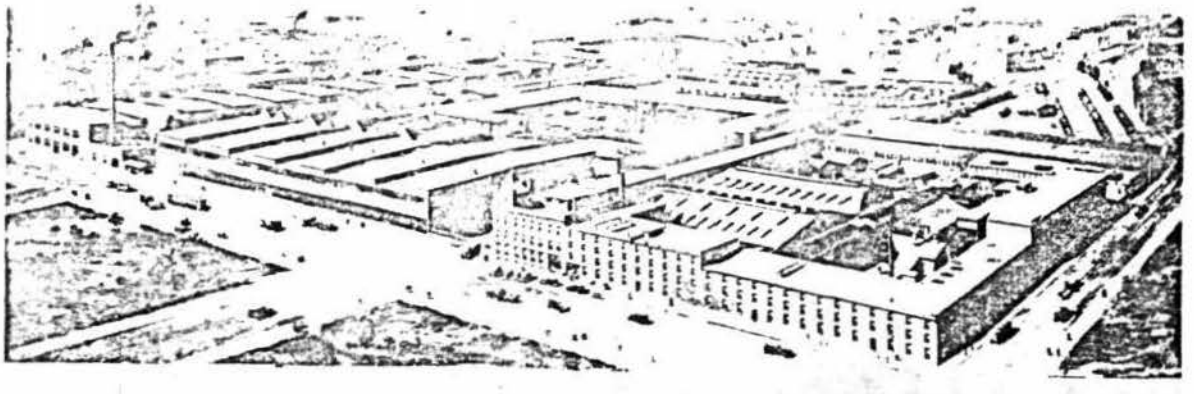


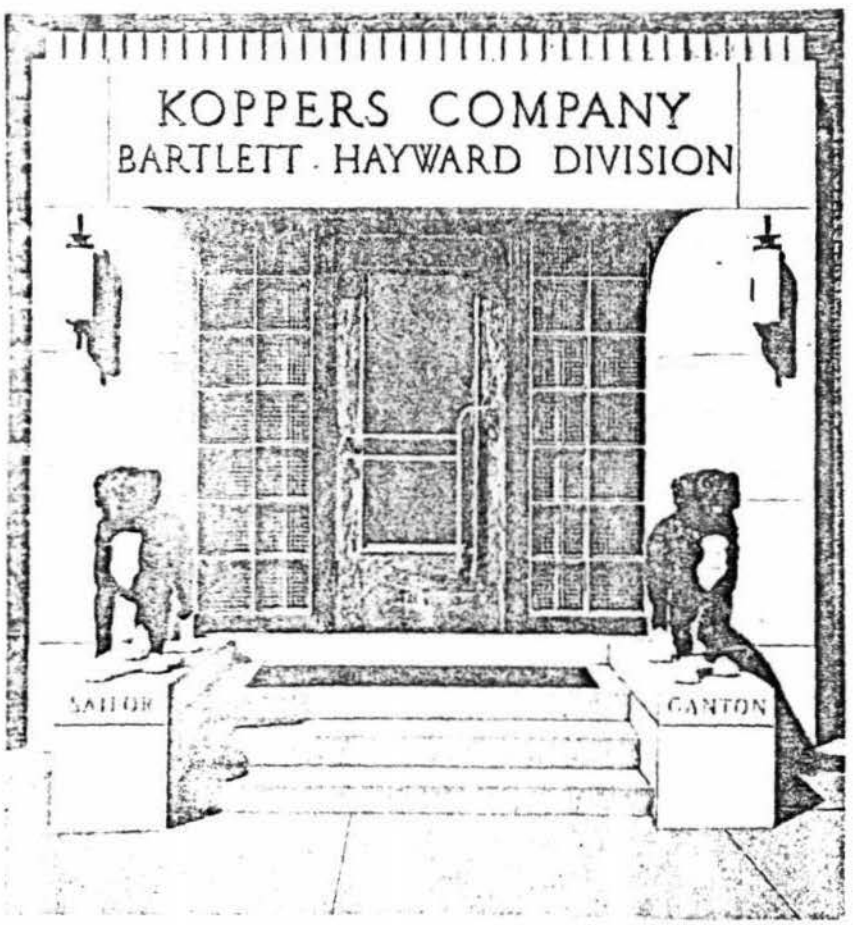
Aerial view of plant from Iron Men and Their Dogs, p. 159.



Bartlett-Hayward 1940's

Sketch of plant from Iron Men and Their Dogs, p. 98.





Entrance to Bartlett Hayward Plant from
Iron Men and Their Dogs, inside front cover.

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Historical Information

Physical History

The earliest buildings of the Bartlett Hayward Plant date from 1846. Buildings #2 and #3 (see diagram) were built at this time at the southwestern corner of Pratt and Scott Streets. These building were used for many different manufacturing processes through their history. Sanborn atlases reveal manufacturing uses such as stove mounting and pipe shops on the first floor as well as shipping, while upper floors were used primarily for storage and office space in later years.

Building #4 appears to be one of the older structures since it is shown on an early view of the plant. It probably dates from c. 1865. This building was used for stove mounting and finishing but was later converted into office space.

Building #1 dates from c. 1880 according to maps of the plant. It was used for carpentry and pattern shops. Buildings #5 and #6 on McHenry Street appear to be contemporary of Building #1. These buildings were used for pattern storage. The 1911 Sanborn Atlas indicates that Building #5 was a scratch house.

Building #7 is a converted row house type building which probably dates from c. 1870. It was used as a stock room with some office space.

The interior sheds were the main foundry buildings. They also date from c. 1880.

None of the architects or builders of these structures are known. However, it is certain that the cast iron details which are featured on some buildings were manufactured within the Bartlett Hayward Plant.

Historical Significance

The Bartlett Hayward Company is primarily significant as an important local manufacturer, especially in the field of decorative architectual iron work. The plant itself is not noteworthy from an architectural perspective although it is representative of mid to late nineteenth century industrial architecture.

The Bartlett Hayward Company, a division of the Koppers Company, is one of the oldest continually operating firms in Baltimore. Started in 1832 as a stove foundry, the company greatly expanded its operations throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries to include steam heating apparatus, machine parts, railroad engines and piston rings. The company is probably best known for its decorative architectural ironwork, the first "pre-fabricated" structures, many of which still stand throughout the country.

In 1832, George Hayward, a New Englander, came to Baltimore and started a small stove foundry at the corner of Light and

Historical Information (continued)

Mercer Streets. By the early 1840s, George's two brothers, Jonas and Nehemiah joined him and together they formed Hayward and Company. This firm specialized in cast iron stoves, importing most of the pig iron -- as well as some pre-cast parts -- from Belair , Maryland in nearby Harford County. In 1846 Hayward and Company purchased the Latrobe Stove Foundries and pioneered in the national marketing of the "Latrobe" or "Baltimore" stove. The modern day conventional hot air heating system evolved from this type of stove.

Shortly after this merger, Thomas Bartlett, who operated a stove foundry on Leadenhall Street, joined the company. At this time, the firm became known as "Hayward, Bartlett and Company -- Stove Foundries."

During the 1850s, as demands for home heating apparatus changed, Hayward and Bartlett started producing iron hot water heating systems. In addition, the company began manufacturing elaborate cast iron building fronts, the first commercial prefabricated structures. The shop employed large crews of artists, woodcarvers, patternmakers and molders capable of producing almost any design. This design was then cast into iron and used for both support and decoration of building facades. Bartlett Hayward rapidly rose to a position as one of the leading foundries in the country during the late 19th century and is credited with creating the architectural ironwork of the United States Capitol, the State House in South Carolina and the interior of the Peabody Library in Baltimore among its more famous works.

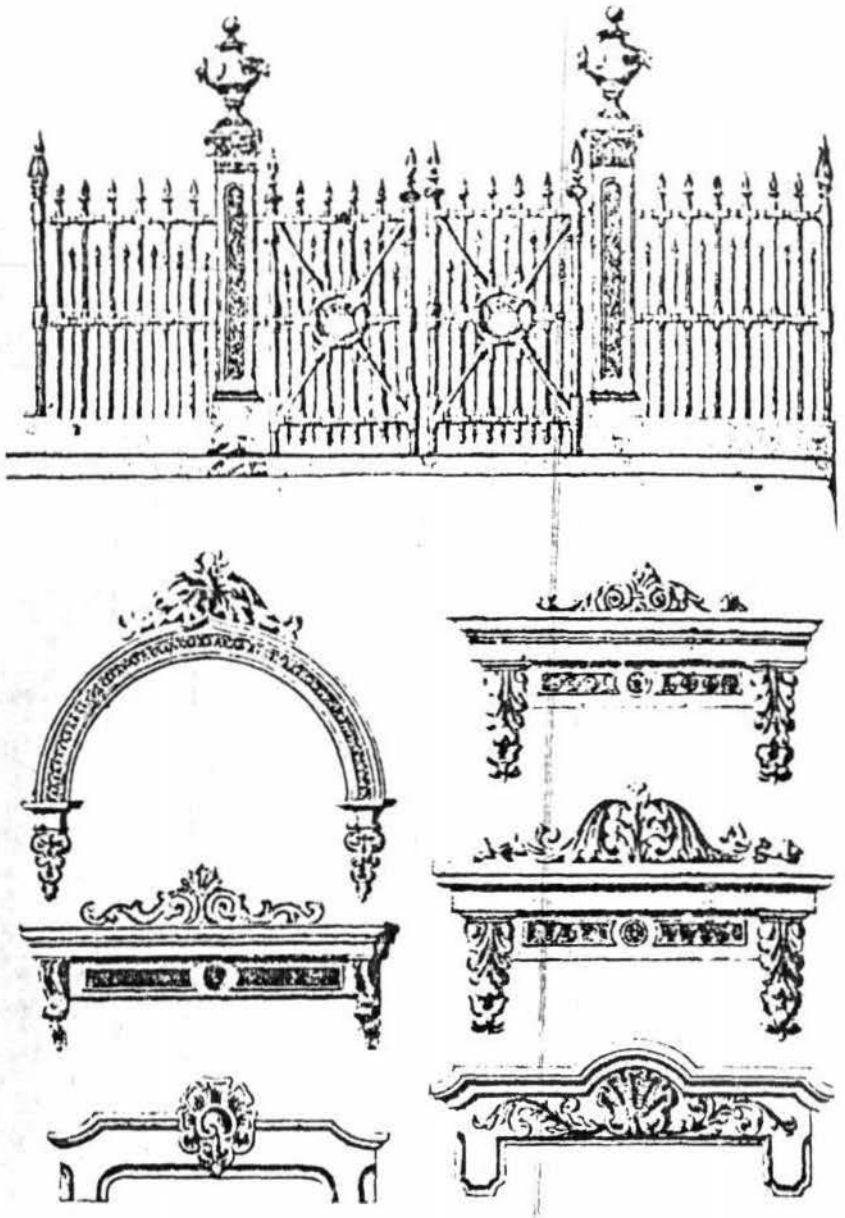
To handle increasing business, the company bought a large piece of property at the corner of Pratt and Scott Streets near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Mount Clare Station. Here they constructed a huge new plant including warehouses, workshops and foundries. Shortly after, the company took over the Winans Locomotives Works which lay between its plant and the railroad depot and began building railroad engines under the name "Baltimore Locomotive Works."

Throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries Bartlett Hayward further diversified its operations. In addition to its business in architectural iron work, railroad engines and steam heating apparatus, the company began producing gas lighting fixtures in the 1870s. At this time Bartlett Hayward was the largest iron foundry in the United States and employed between 500 and 1000 men. In 1899, the company built this country's first beet sugar plant. The Bartlett Hayward company developed and produced many of the munitions used during World War I and shortly after acquired the American Piston Ring Company.

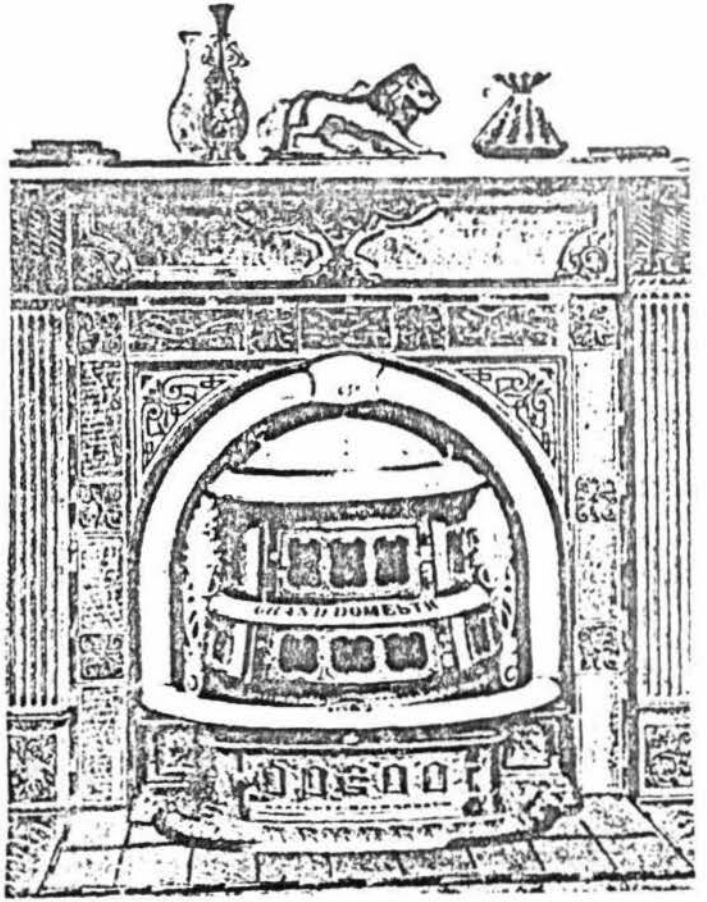
In 1927, the Koppers Company bought Bartlett Hayward. Koppers is a diversified Pittsburgh manufacturing corporation which operates 249 facilities throughout the United States. Bartlett Hayward, which retained its name, is one of five Baltimore area plants. Today the buildings of this complex are vacant, but the company continues manufacturing in other facilities. In the near future, the industrial plant will be converted into an innovative arrangement of townhouses. This will necessitate the demolition of the interior

Historical Information (continued) B-999

sheds and boiler room building since access to the "townhouses" will be from the interior courtyard which will feature a parking area and central square.



Details of the cast-iron architectural era, from Bartlett, Robbins & Co.'s catalogue, deposited in the Peabody Library, Baltimore



The celebrated "Latrobe Stove"

Above, Latrobe Stove from Iron Men and Their Dogs, p. 8.

Left, cast iron details of Bartlett and Hayward, from Iron Men and Their Dogs, p. 46.

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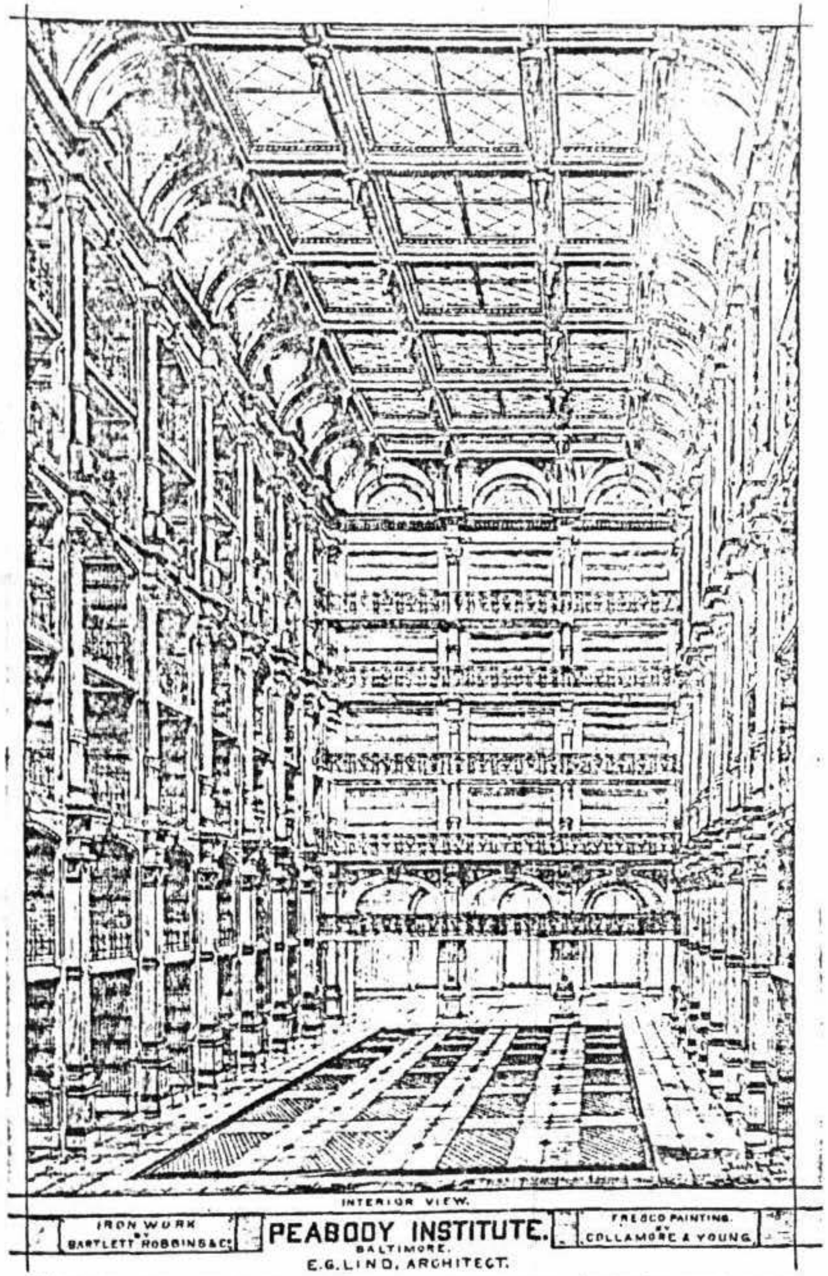

The "Cast-Iron" Peabody Library, Baltimore, built in 1872-1874
(The Division's facsimile of the original drawing has been presented to the library)

Figure 71. Foundry Label: "BARTLETT, ROBBINS & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, COR. SCOTT & PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD." *Foundries often attached labels to their work, a tradition started by bronze founders. A combination of pride and promotion, foundry labels can be found on architectural ironwork all over the country. This label appears on a building in downtown Baltimore. For some years the firm's name was Hayward, Bartlett and Co., under which it cast iron fronts for an attractive row of stores in Richmond, Virginia, recently restored as an office building. (David W. Look)*

Above, Foundry Lable from <u>Metals in America's Historic Buildings</u>, p. 56.

Left, Peabody Institute Library from <u>Iron Men and Their Dogs</u>, p. 53.

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Sources of Information

The primary source of information on this industrial plant is a history of the plant called Iron Men and Their Dogs, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, printed Horn-Shafer Company, 1941.

Other sources include:

Querry and Vertical Files, Enoch Pratt Free Library
Baltimore: Gateway to the South, Mercantile Advancement Co., 1898, p. 101.
"Port of Baltimore Bulletin," Maryland Port Administration, November 1972, pp. 14-16.
Metals in America's Buildings, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980.
Information prepared by:
Fred B. Shoken; Commission for Historical Preservation;
Room 601 City Hall; Baltimore, Maryland, 21202
September 9, 1981.

(with assisstance from Baltimore Museum of Industry)

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Baltimore West Quadrangle
Scale 1:24000

Bartlett-Hayard
Industrial Plant

UTM Reference Points:

A	18.	359350.	439540
B	18.	359470.	439540
C	18.	359470.	439420
D	18.	359350.	439420

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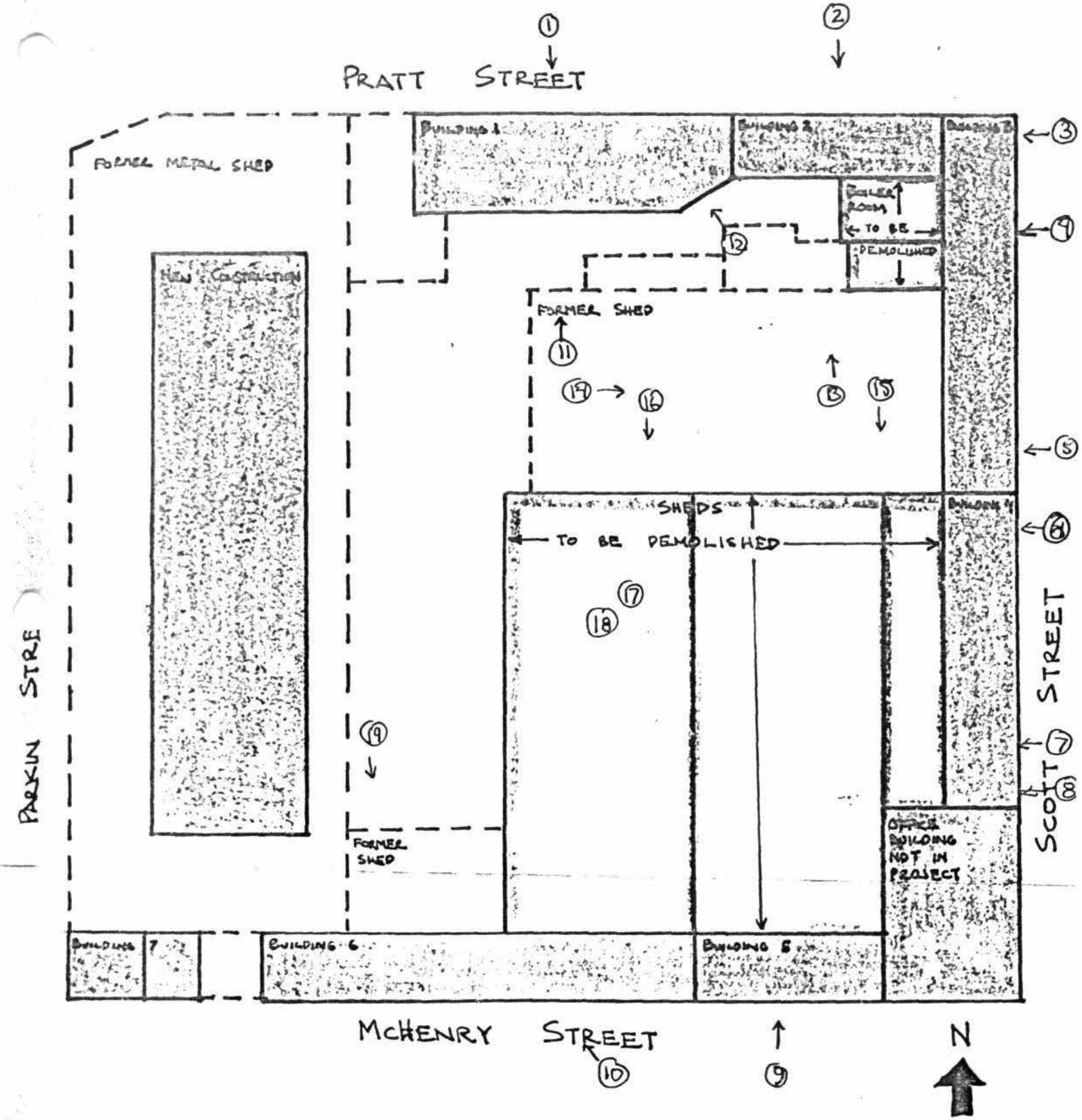
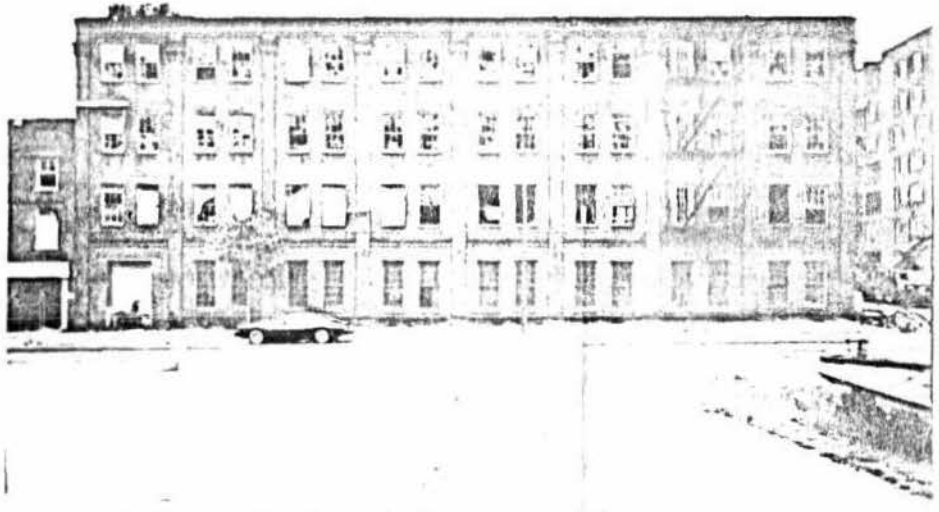
PHOTOGRAPHS SKETCH MAP

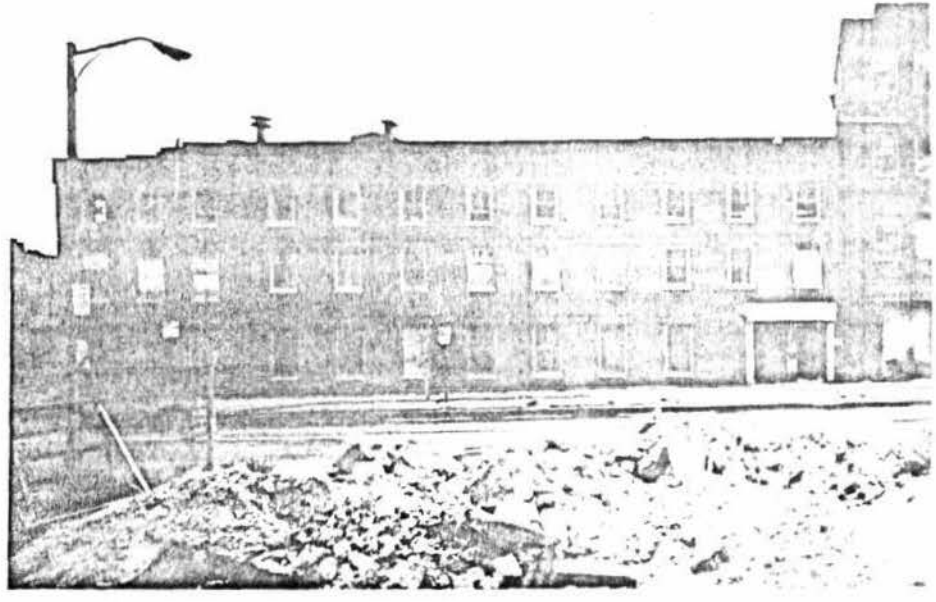


BARTLETT - HAYWARD INDUSTRIAL PLANT

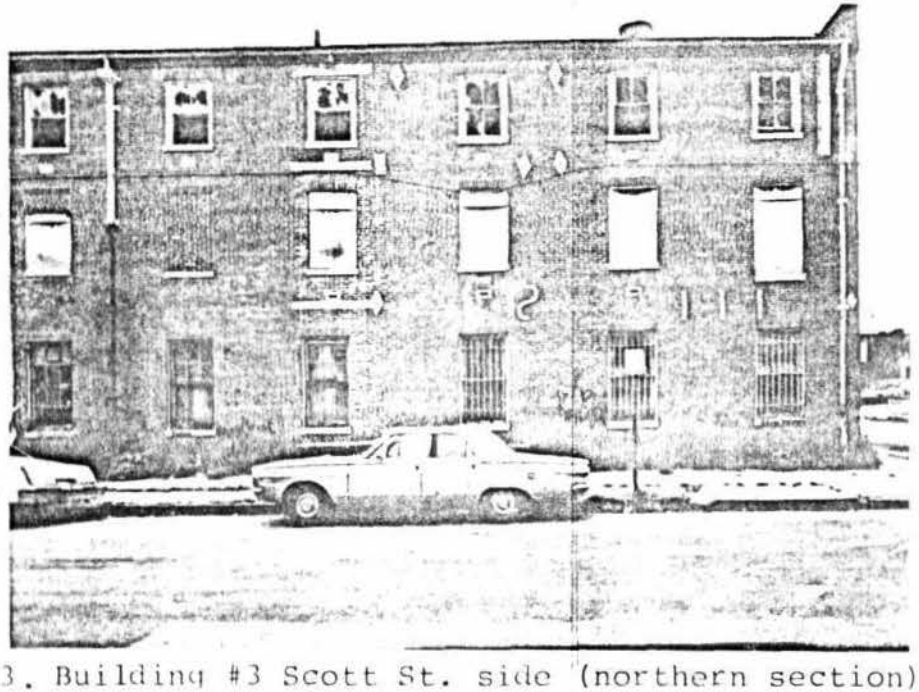
DRAWN BY: FRED SHOKEN, C.H.A.P. 9-9-81



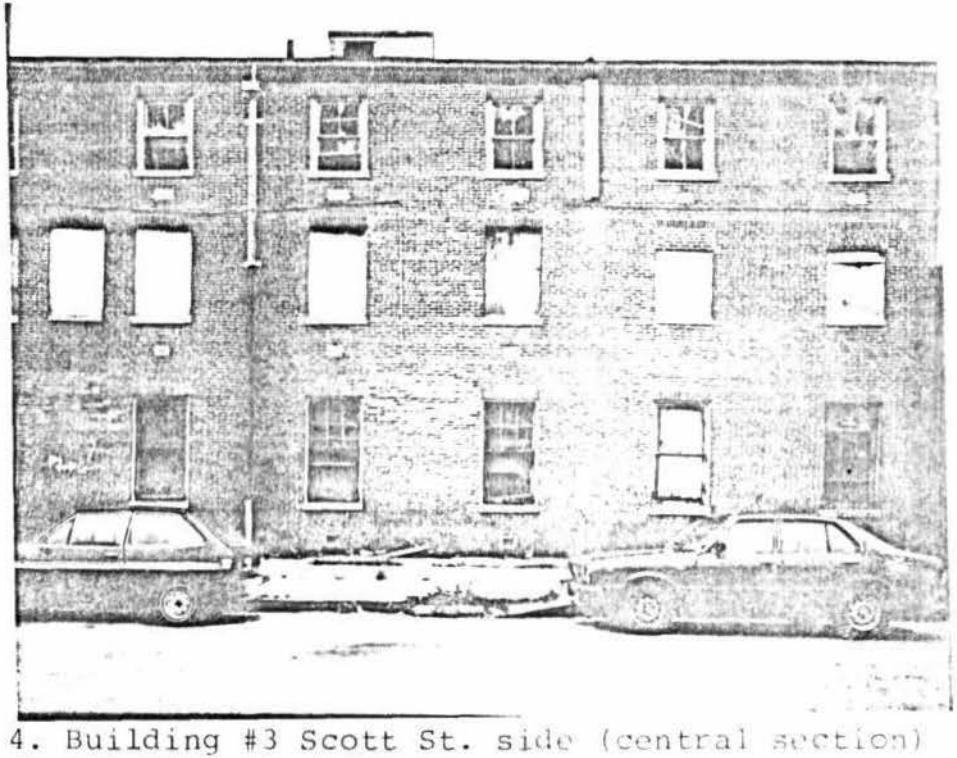
1. Building #1 Pratt Street side



2. Building #2 & #3 Pratt Street side



3. Building #3 Scott St. side (northern section)



4. Building #3 Scott St. side (central section)

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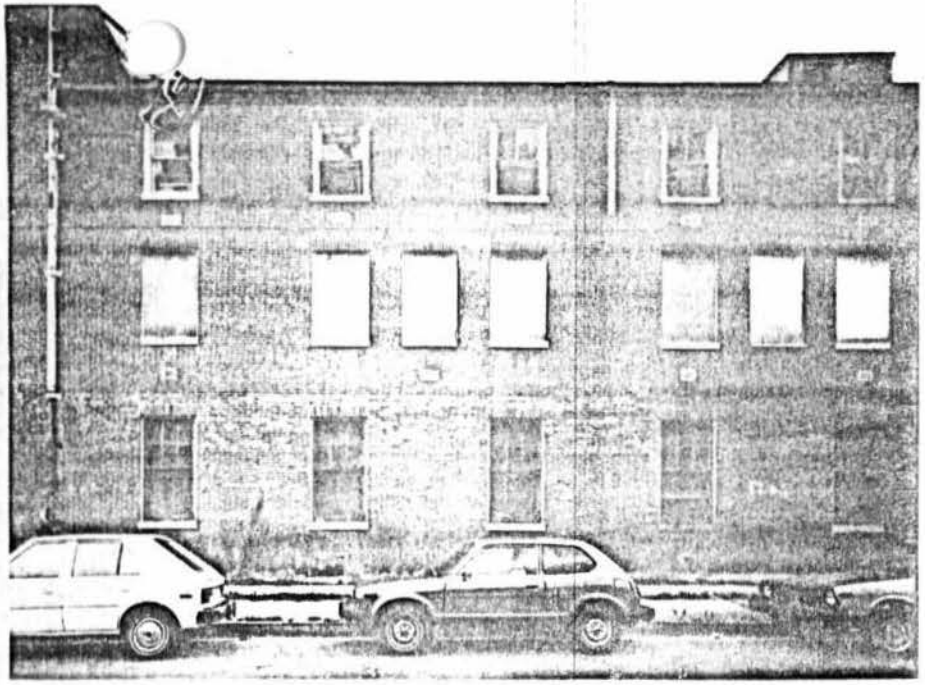
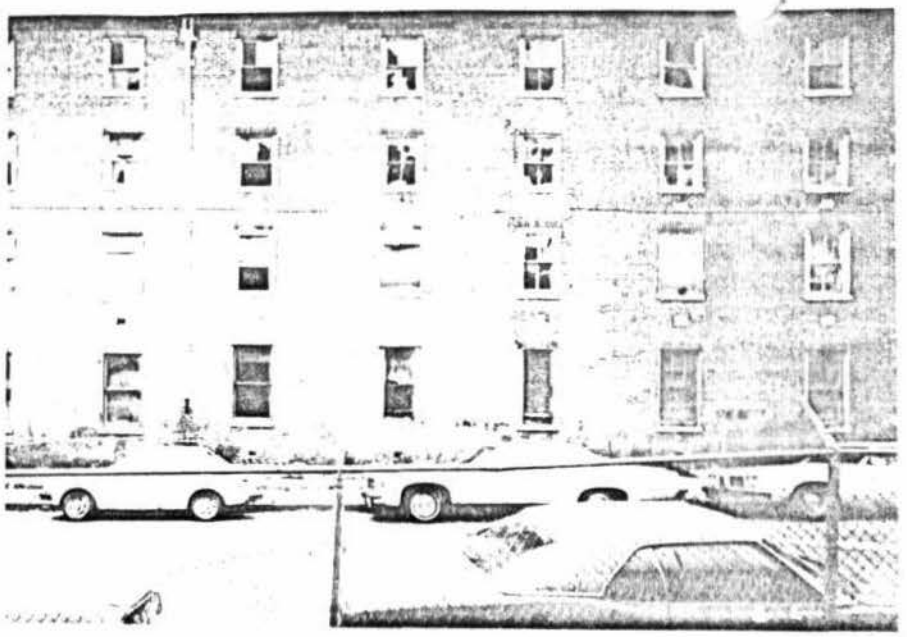
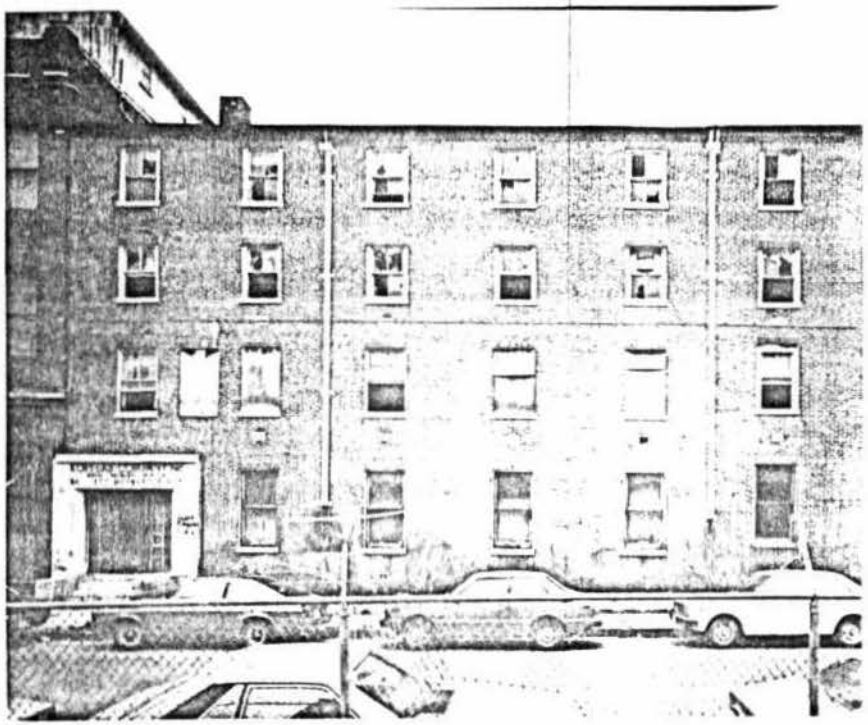


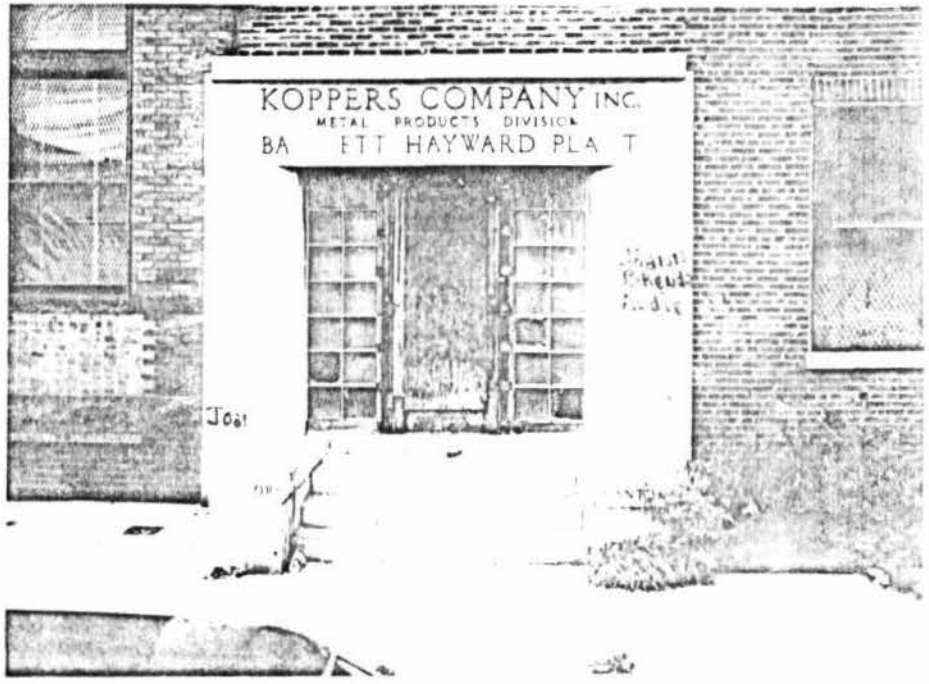
5. Building #3 Scott St. side (southern section)



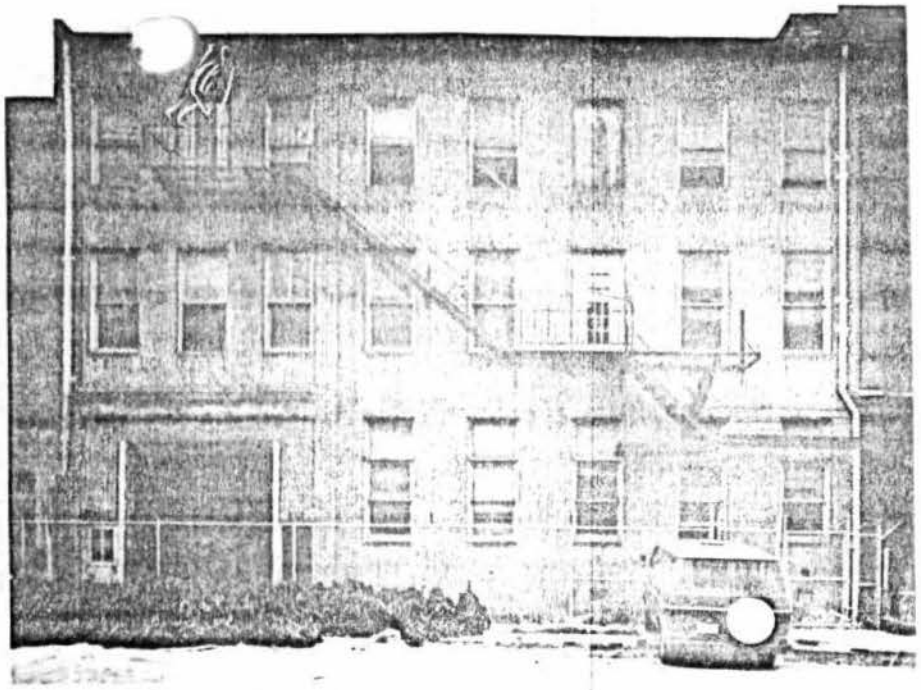
6. Building #4 Scott St. side (northern section)



7. Building #4 Scott St. side (southern section)



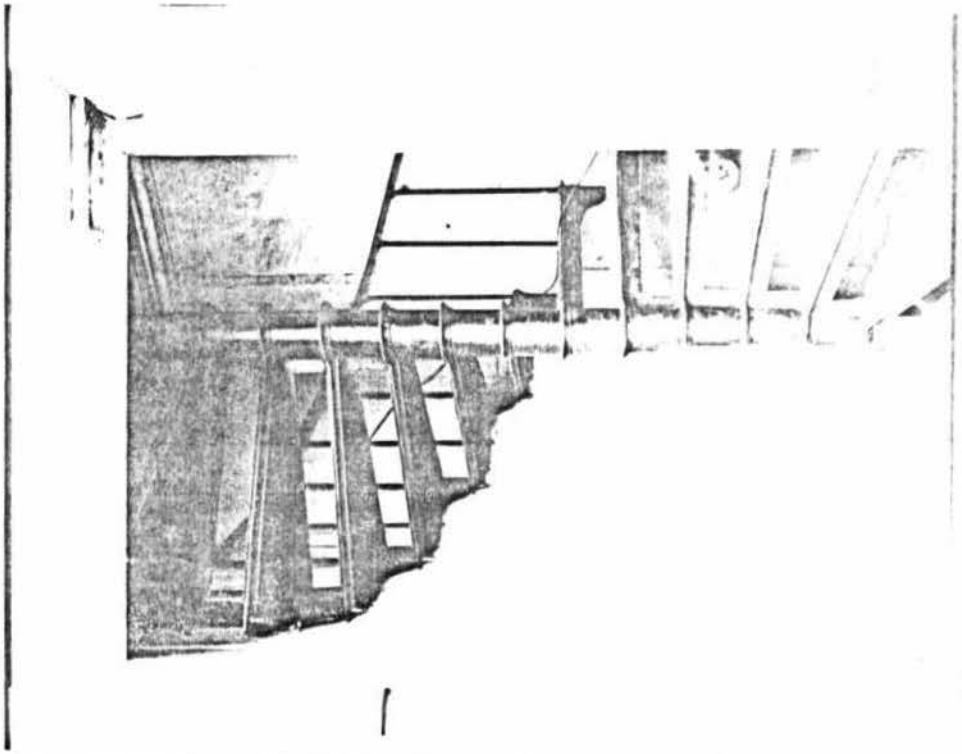
8. Building #4 Entrance detail



9. Building #5 McHenry Street side

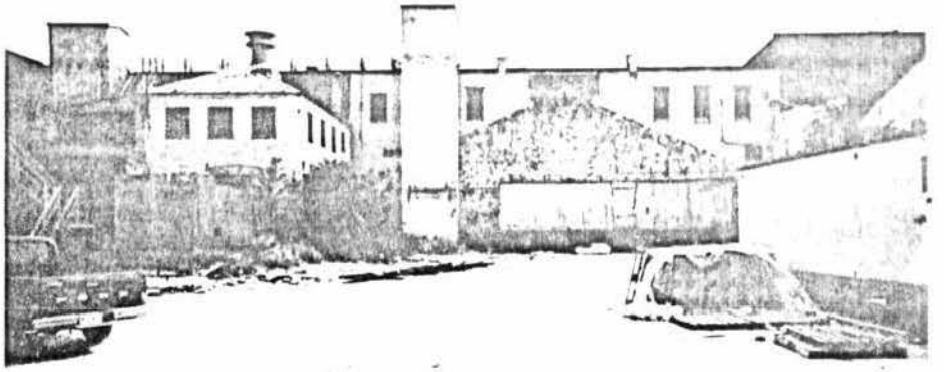
10. Building #6 McHenry St. side

11. Building #1 rear



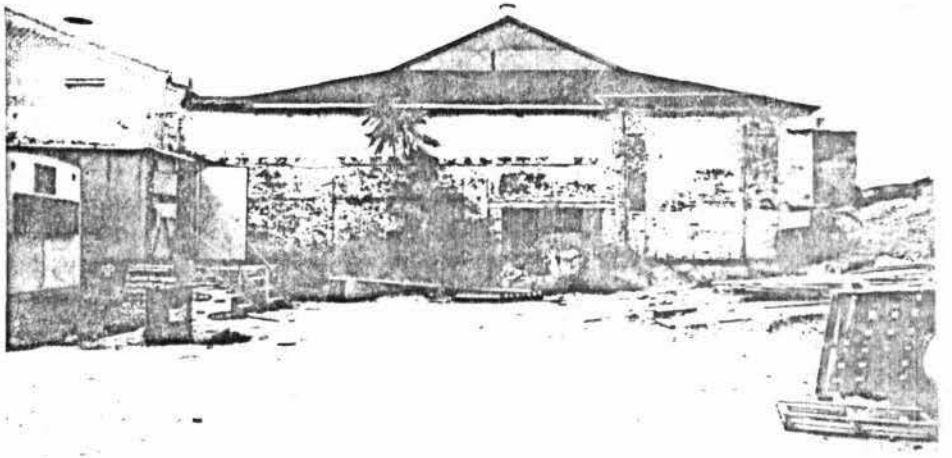
12. Building #1 Spiral stair detail

13. Building #2 rear and Boiler Room Building

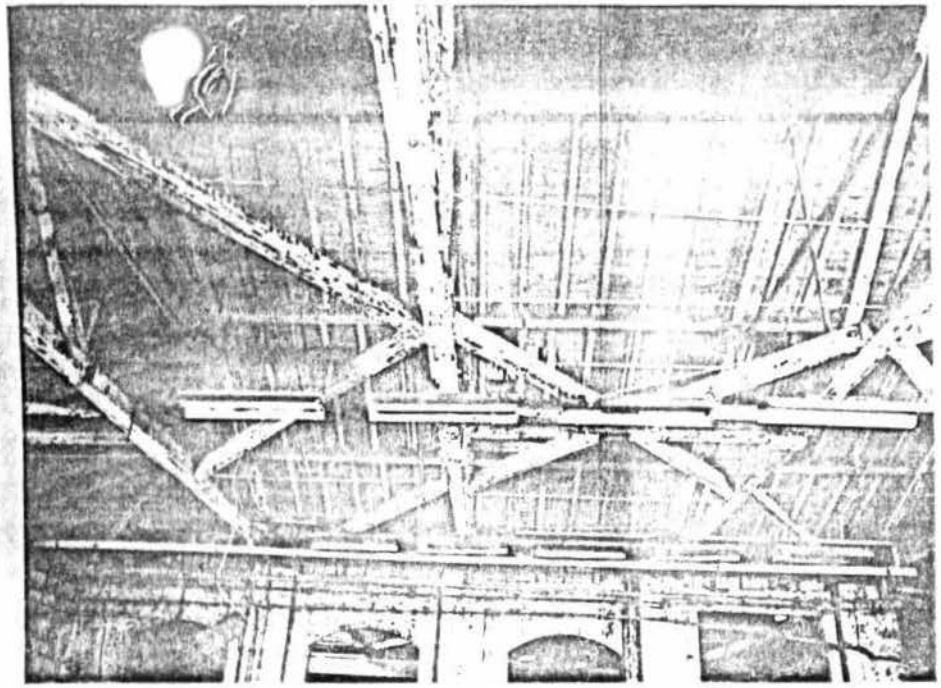


14. Building #3 rear

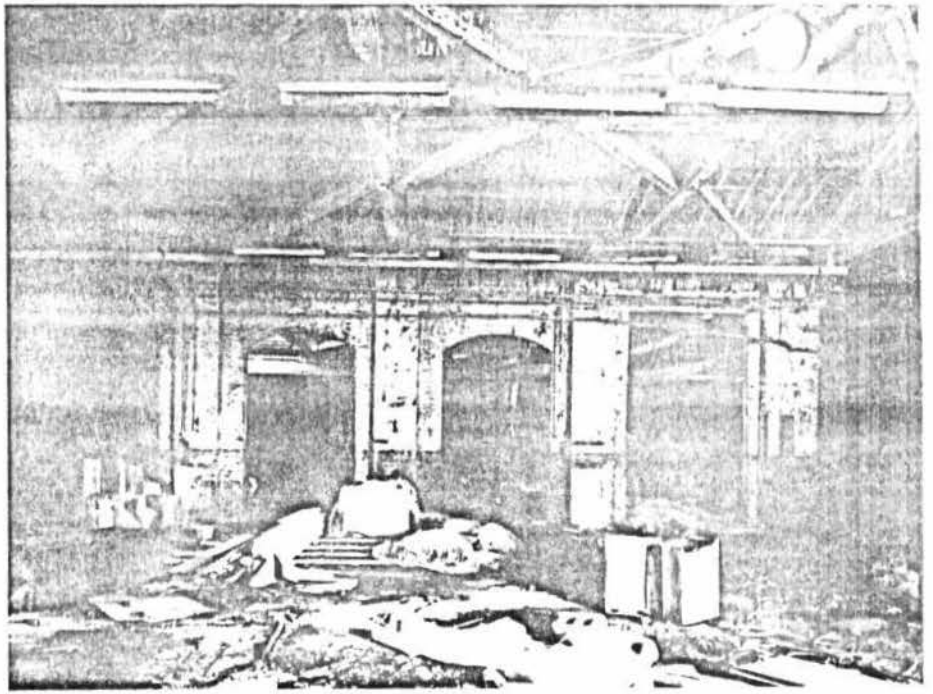
15. Easternmost shed from north



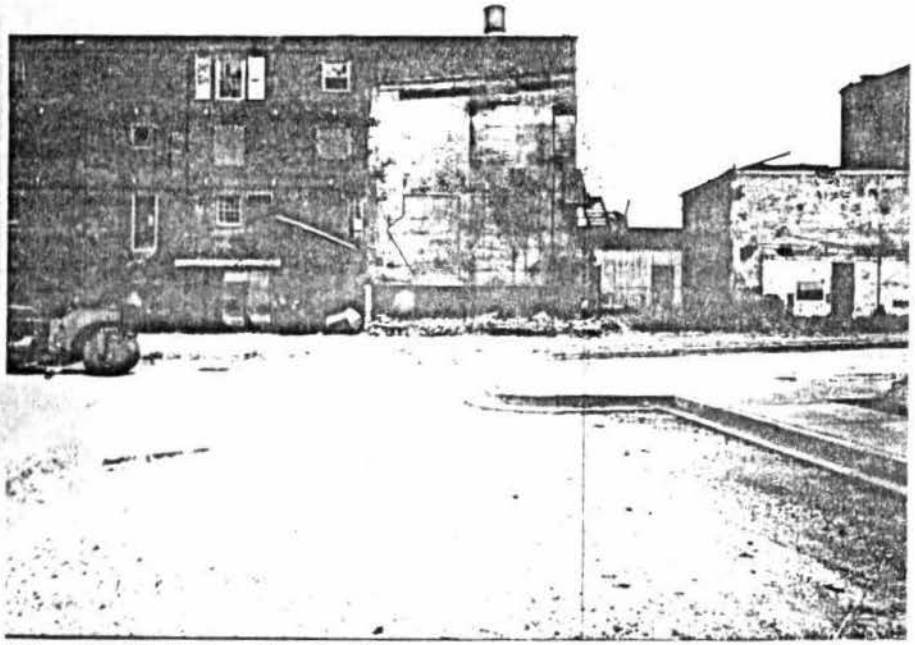
16. Westernmost Shed from north



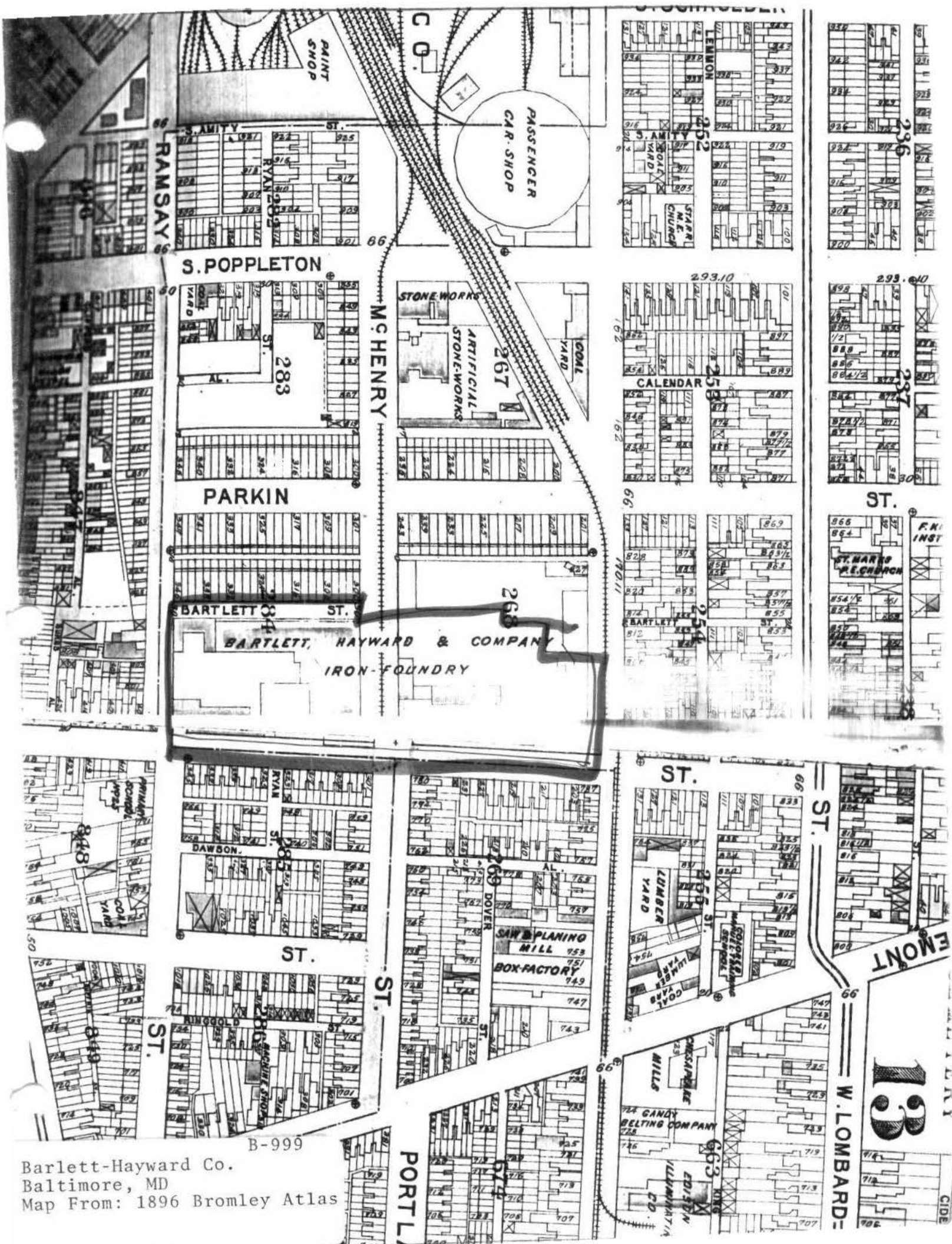
17. Interior of shed roof truss



18. Interior of shed



19. Building #6 & #7 rear



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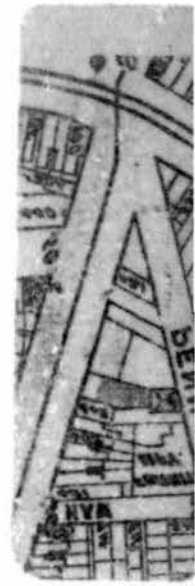
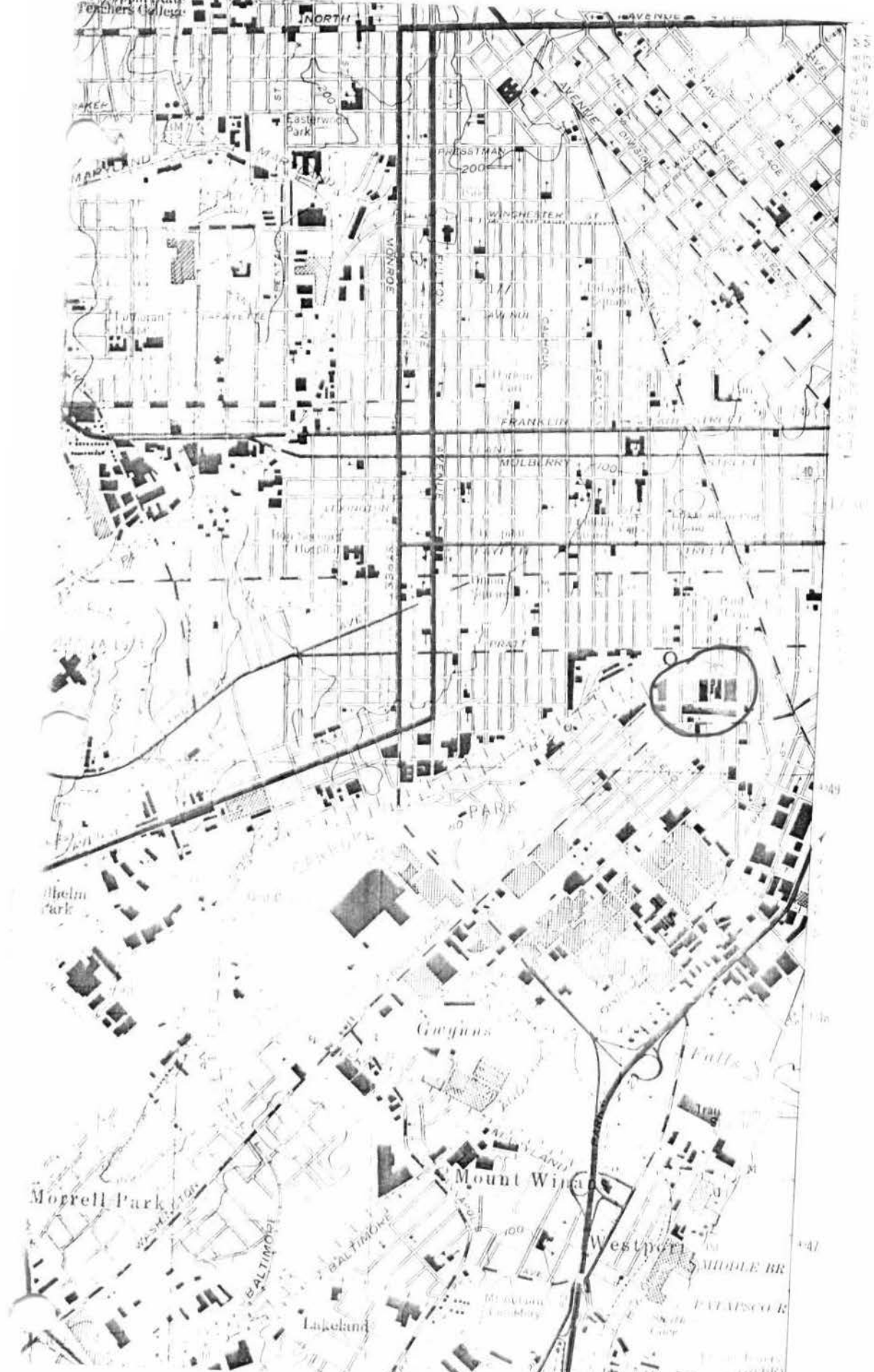
Barlett-Hayward Co.
Baltimore, MD
Map From: 1896 Bromley Atlas

1896 Brownley Atlas





BARLETT-HAYWARD CO. B-999
BALTIMORE, MD
U.S.G.S. 7.5' BALTO. EAST QUAD
18 S 59325 43 49370

BARTLETT HAYWARD

B-999

Barlett-Hayward Co.
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala
NEg. Loc.: MD Historic Trust
11/80 Office / Scott looking + Mr Henry NW

DUSTRIAL MUSEUM

Barlett-Hayward Co. B-999
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala
Neg. Loc.: MD Historic Trust
11/80 Older Buildings/looking North

BARTLETT - HAYWARD

B-999

Barlett-Hayward Co.
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala
Neg. Loc.; MD Historic Trust
11/80 Looking Southeast

ID
A
DUSTRIAL MUSEUM

B-999

Barlett-Hayward Co.
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala
Neg. Loc.: MD Historic Trust
11/80 Foundry looking South

ND
A
DUSTRIAL MUSEUM

BARTLETT - HAYWARD

B-999

Barlett-Hayward Co.
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala
Neg. Loc.: MD Historic Trust
11/80 Erecting Shop-W. facade

MARYLAND

PLA

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

Barlett-Hayward Co. B-999
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala
Neg. Loc.: MD Historic Trust
11/80 New machine shop, looking South

ND
A
NDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

Barlett-Hayward Co. B-999
Baltimore, MD
Photo: Dennis Zembala
Neg. Loc.: MD Historic Trust
11/80 For ge Shop/steam
Looking S/E hammers