

Architects

Architects that had projects in York Harbor (and surrounding area) between 1885 and 1930.



Edward B. Blaisdell (1845-1924) – was by far the most important local architect in York Harbor. He is credited with many of the large shingle style cottages in the area, and he had a very wide range of work including hotels, clubs, private cottages, churches, bridges, and banks. His commissions for cottages included: Stonecroft (1895), Brambles (1899), Tyn-Y-Coed (1899), Millbury Cottage (1899), Hubbard Brown Cottage, Youngholm (1900), Twin Cottage and Mayfair Cottage (1901), and Stetson House (1901). His hotels and clubs included the Albracca Hotel, the Passaconaway Inn (1892), and the York Country Clubhouse.

Fred C. Watson – in April 1901, FC Watson announced that he was no longer associated as an architect with E.B. and S.T. Blaisdell, Builders, but had established himself as architect in his own name. Watson was a graduate of the State Normal Art School of Boston.

When FC Watson was associated with EB and ST Blaisdell he designed the Roaring Rock Inn, which was not built, the summer residences of Mr. George L. Cheney of New York, Mr. H.B. Dominic of New York, the clubhouse of the York Country Club, the reconstruction of the old colonial mansion belonging to the Honorable E.O. Emerson of Titusville, PA., and the summer home of M.W.R. Mercer, also the private stables of Mr. J.D. Vermule and E.O. Emerson. We probably will never know how many of these cottages were the design of EB Blaisdell or his understudy FC Watson.



John Calvin Stevens (1855 – 1940) was an American architect who worked in two related styles — the Shingle Style, in which he was a major innovator, and the Colonial Revival style, which dominated national domestic architecture for the first half of the 20th century. He designed more than 1,000 buildings in the state of Maine. He designed structures in Portland, Cape Elizabeth, Delano Park, and Winter Harbor – Grindstone Neck. In York Harbor, John Calvin Stevens designed the second Marshall House in 1917 after the first structure was destroyed by fire in 1916. He was also retained to do design work to combine a few cottages together as part of the Emerson Hotel.



William Ralph Emerson (1833 – 1917) was an American architect. Emerson was a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and trained in the office of Jonathan Preston (1801–1888), an architect-builder in Boston, Massachusetts. He formed an architectural partnership with Preston (1857–1861), practiced alone for two years, then partnered with Carl Fehmer (1864–1873). He is best known for his Shingle Style houses and inns. He worked with fellow Boston designer Frederick Law Olmsted on the creation of the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., designing several of the zoo's first buildings.

William H. Dabney, Jr. (1855-1897) was at the forefront of the Boston Colonial Revival. He studied architecture at MIT from 1871 to 1875 and in his early career he was a draftsman and executed commissions for mills and other industrial buildings. He is known for an early barnlike cottage named 'Redcote' built on the York River. Other York commissions included Peters Cottage (Starboard Lane) in 1882, the Union Chapel & Library (1887), Additions to

Overbank Cottage (1992). He is also attributed to the Stackpole Block (1895), but EB Blaisdell is also credited for this structure.



Edmund M. Wheelwright (1854-1912) – is attributed to the design of The Haven cottage, and Dr. F. B. Stackpole cottage in York Harbor. He served as city architect for Boston, Massachusetts from 1891-1895. He graduated from Harvard University in 1876. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and later in Europe, after which he worked in the offices of Peabody and Stearns and of firms in New York and Albany. His other commissions include: the Boston Public Library (while working for the firm of McKim, Mead, and White), Harvard Lampoon Building, Larz Anderson Auto Museum, and the Longfellow Bridge.

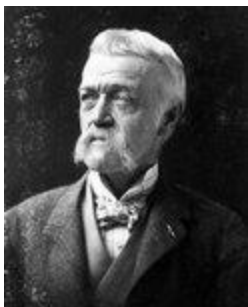


John Russell Pope (1874 – 1937) was an American architect whose firm is widely known for designing of the National Archives and Records Administration building (completed in 1935), the Jefferson Memorial (completed in 1943) and the West Building of the National Gallery of Art (completed in 1941), all in Washington, DC. Throughout his career, Pope designed private houses such as Vanderbilt houses, his personal residence at Newport, Rhode Island, and other public buildings besides the Jefferson Memorial and the National Gallery, such as the massive Masonic House of the Temple (1911–1915), also in Washington, and the triumphal-arch Theodore Roosevelt Memorial (1936) at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. He also designed the extension of the Henry Clay Frick mansion in New York City that created the Garden Court and music room among other features as it was expanded to become a museum. He is credited with designing 'Millbury Meadows' Cottage.



Cram & Wentworth - Ralph Adams Cram (1863 – 1942) was a prolific and influential American architect of collegiate and ecclesiastical buildings, often in the Gothic Revival style. Cram and business partner Charles Wentworth started business in Boston in April 1889 as Cram and Wentworth. They had landed only four or five church commissions before they were joined by Bertram Goodhue in 1892 to form Cram, Wentworth and Goodhue. Goodhue brought an award-winning commission in Dallas (never built) and brilliant drafting skills to the Boston office. Wentworth died in 1897 and the firm's name changed to Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson to include draftsman Frank Ferguson. Cram & Wentworth are credited with designing 'The Ledges'.

George Foster Shepley - Architect and partner at Shepley Rutan and Coolidge, a prominent Boston firm and the successor firm to H. H. Richardson. Fergus Reid's Cottage is attributed to this firm.



Frank H. Furness (1839 -1912) was an American architect of the Victorian era. He designed more than 600 buildings, most in the Philadelphia area, and is remembered for his eclectic, muscular, often idiosyncratically scaled buildings, and for his influence on the Chicago architect Louis Sullivan. Furness was also a Medal of Honor recipient for his bravery during the Civil War. His strong architectural will is seen in the unorthodox way he combined materials: stone, iron, glass, terra cotta, and brick. And his straightforward use of these materials, often in innovative or technologically advanced ways, reflected Philadelphia's industrial-realist culture of the post-Civil War period. Toward the end of his life, his bold style fell out of fashion, and many of his significant works were demolished in

the 20th century. Among his most important surviving buildings are the University of Pennsylvania Library (now the Fisher Fine Arts Library), the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, all in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is credited with designing 'The Pines' cottage along the York River near the York Country Club.

Joseph H Taft (D: 1911). Taft first appears in New York City in 1887 and continues to practice there until 1909. He was a member of the Architectural League of New York, and an Associate of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences. He designed a number of distinctive brownstone terraces of townhouses in the Upper West Side of Manhattan, several of which have recently been designated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. He was a cousin of President Taft.

Projects included: Thomas Edison Laboratory, West Orange, NJ, 1887. The Charles B. Alexander Cottage, Tuxedo Park, NY, 1887. Townhouse, 310 West 113 Street, NY in the Flemish Revival style, 1889. 20 Townhouse for William Earl Dodge Stokes on West End Avenue, between 86th and 88th Street, NYC, 1889. Residence for RL Burton, Cedarhurst, Long Island, 1902. The First Church of Christ Scientist, Kitchener, Ontario, 1900. He is credited with designing Greystone in Cape Neddick in 1894.

Andrew & Jaques - Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul was an American architectural firm. Villa Tranquille (John Ropes owner) is attributed to this firm.



Henry Janeway Hardenbergh (1847 - 1918) known as HJ Hardenberg was an American architect, best known for his hotels and apartment buildings. He designed the Trinity Episcopal Church in York Harbor (1908). His other works include: The Plaza Hotel – Manhattan, New York City, 1905–07, Waldorf Hotel – Manhattan, New York City, 1893, demolished 1929, Astoria Hotel – Manhattan, New York City, 1897, demolished 1929, and the Copley Plaza Hotel – Boston, Massachusetts, 1912.

The following larger architectural firms were active in Newport, RI and Bar Harbor, Maine during the 1880-1930 timeframe. A few of the architects that designed cottages in York Harbor apprenticed at these firms.

Fred Savage (1861 - 1924) was the most influential architect in the development of Mount Desert and northeastern Maine, designing over three hundred buildings. Savage, a local architect, designed many of the iconic Shingle and Revival style cottages in Northeast Harbor and Bar Harbor, Maine in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He did not do work in York Harbor to our knowledge.

McKim, Mead & White was a prominent American architectural firm at the turn of the twentieth century and in the history of American architecture. The firm's founding partners were Charles Follen McKim (1847–1909), William Rutherford Mead (1846–1928) and Stanford White (1853–1906). The firm was a major training ground for many other prominent architects -partners, associates, designers and draftsmen. They practiced in NY, Newport, RI, and Boston.

Peabody & Stearns was a premier architectural firm in the Eastern United States in the late 19th century and early 20th century. Based in Boston, Massachusetts, the firm consisted of Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) and John Goddard Stearns, Jr. (1843-1917).

Rotch & Tilden was an American architectural firm active in Boston, Massachusetts from 1880 through 1895. The firm was organized by partners Arthur Rotch and George Thomas Tilden.

Landscape Architects



The Olmsted Brothers was an influential landscape design firm in the United States, formed in 1898 by stepbrothers John Charles Olmsted (1852–1920) and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870–1957), who were the sons of the eminent landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. Frederick Law Olmsted (April 26, 1822 – August 28, 1903) was considered to be the father of American landscape architecture,

The Olmsted brothers inherited the nation's first landscape architecture business from their father Frederick Law Olmsted. This firm was a successor to the earlier firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot after the death of their partner Charles Eliot in 1897. The two brothers were among the founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) and played an influential role in creating the National Park Service. Prior to their takeover of the firm, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. had worked as an apprentice under his father, helping to design projects such as Biltmore Estate and the World's Columbian Exposition before graduating from Harvard University. The firm employed nearly 60 staff at its peak in the early 1930s. Notable landscape architects in the firm included James Frederick Dawson and Percival Gallagher. The last Olmsted family member in the firm, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., retired in 1949. The firm itself remained in operation until 1980. (Source: Wikipedia)



O.C. Simonds (1855 – 1931) - A founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Simonds was educated as an architect and civil engineer, and preferred to call himself a landscape gardener. His early design work in Chicago led to his appointment as superintendent of Graceland Cemetery, a project which cultivated his strong conviction that the best landscape design is inspired by nature, informed by local landforms, and constructed using indigenous plant materials. In his 1915 publication of *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening*, Wilhelm Miller credits Simonds, Jens Jensen, and Walter Burley Griffin as creators of the Prairie Style. Simonds, in response, simply advocated the designer's responsibility to create the most beautiful effect possible, responsive to the site. His design accomplishments are many, throughout the U.S. and particularly in the

Midwest. They cover a breadth of landscape types, from residential design, estates, and boulevards to college campuses, parks, and cemeteries. Simonds' treatise, *Landscape Gardening*, published in 1920, is the best record of his design philosophy and his self-appointed role as defender of the Native American landscape. His notable projects include Sinnissippi Farm, Oregon, Illinois; the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois; Frick Park in Pittsburgh; Washington Park, Springfield, Illinois, and Palmer Park and Subdivision in Detroit. (Source: Barbara Geiger)



Ellen Biddle Shipman, hailed as one of America's greatest "flower-garden makers," belonged to a generation of women landscape architects who were pioneers in a field that had been dominated by men up to the turn of the century. Daughter of Ellen Fish McGowan Biddle and Colonel James Biddle, she spent much of her youth on frontier outposts in Nevada and Arizona. When the uprising of a local tribe threatened their safety, Ellen, her mother and her brothers took up residence on her grandparents' farm in New Jersey. It was there that she first became acquainted with apple orchards, white picket fences, and old-fashioned flower varieties.



Donald Ross brother of Alex Ross, first golf professional at the York Country Club. Donald Ross, the famous golf course architect who helped to lay out parts of the York course. Between his birth in 1872 in Dornoch, Scotland and his death in Pinehurst, North Carolina in 1948, Donald James Ross managed to help reshape the face of American sports. He left behind a legacy of 399 golf courses that he either designed or redesigned. During his heyday in the 1920s, he was the country's most prolific creator of golf courses.

From 1919 through 1931, eight of the thirteen U.S. Opens were contested on layouts he had designed or redone.

(Excerpted from the book by Brad Klein, Winner of the USGA 2001 International Book Award, "Discovering Donald Ross", Sleeping Bear Press, Chelsea, MI)