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Interesting Places to Visit in BALTIMORE

Note: Admission is free unless otherwise noted. Most buildings are closed on national and state holidays.

<i>Chairs</i>	<i>'14</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Wings</i>	<i>1st.</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Coffee</i>	<i>2-33</i>	<i>10</i>

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THE MUSEUM COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE



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BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Around the Washington Monument



Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place, at the intersection of Charles and Monument Streets, form the setting, for Baltimore's most famous memorial, the Washington Monument, the first major monument completed in honor of George Washington. Designed by Robert Mills, the cornerstone was laid in 1815 on land donated by Colonel John Eager Howard, and the edifice was completed in 1829 at a cost of \$190,000.

A museum of history relating to Washington and early Baltimore is in the base. Open daily 8-4.

PEABODY INSTITUTE, Mt. Vernon Place, was founded in 1857 by George Peabody, international philanthropist, who got his start in Baltimore. Its School of Music and Library enjoy national fame. The Library is an important general reference and research collection of 260,000 volumes. Open daily 9-5. Closed Sundays. On Saturday during July and August closed at 1 o'clock.

WALTERS ART GALLERY, Washington Place and Centre Street, houses one of the greatest private collections of art of all periods in this country. Formed over a period of 70 years by William T. Walters and his son, Henry Walters, it was left to the City of Baltimore by the latter in 1933. Open Monday 1:30-5 and 7:15-9:45; other weekdays 11-5; Sunday and holidays 2-5. July and August closed at 4.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Monument Street and Park Avenue, maintains a library of American history, with emphasis on Maryland, and galleries devoted to American painting, furniture, silver, china, glass, costumes, and maritime and military history. Founded in 1844, the Society issues the *Archives of Maryland*, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, and other publications. The Society is housed in what was once the home of Enoch Pratt, built in 1847. Open daily 9-5; Saturday 9-4; closed Sunday and holidays. June 15 to September 15, open 9-4 and Saturday 9-2.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST around the Washington Monument include a number of interesting old houses and monuments, among which are:

MOUNT VERNON PLACE METHODIST CHURCH, built 1870, on the site of the building in which Francis Scott Key died in 1843.

ONE WEST MOUNT VERNON PLACE, built about 1848.

HENRY BARTON JACOBS HOUSE, 11 W. Mount Vernon Place, designed by Stanford White.

MOUNT VERNON CLUB, 8 W. Mount Vernon Place, built about 1842.

LAFAYETTE MONUMENT, by Andrew O'Connor, erected 1924.

GEORGE PEABODY MONUMENT, copy of a study by W. W. Story.

SEVERN TEACLE WALLIS MONUMENT, by Laurent Marquest.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY MONUMENT, by William Henry Rinehart.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD MONUMENT, by Emmanuel Fremiet.

FIVE BRONZE GROUPS, by Antoine Louis Barye, presented to the city by William T. Walters.

In the Downtown Section

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, Charles and Franklin Streets, was designed and built by Maximilian Godefroy, French engineer and architect, in 1819. Here William Channing preached the sermon that established the Unitarian faith.

CARROLL HOUSE, Lombard and Front Streets, was the city residence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in his later life. Lafayette was a guest here in 1824 and Carroll died here in 1832. Owned by the city and used as a recreation center, many of the fine architectural details still exist including a beautiful spiral staircase. Open daily 2:30-5 and 6-10, Saturday 9-12, closed Sunday.

HOME OF EDGAR ALLAN POE, 203 N. Amity Street, was recently restored and reopened by the Edgar Allan Poe Society of Baltimore. This tiny house was the home of Poe in Baltimore during the 1833 period of his first literary success. (Hours to be announced.)

POE'S GRAVE, Fayette and Greene Streets. In the graveyard surrounding the Westminster Presbyterian Church stands the monument over the grave of Edgar Allan Poe. He died in Baltimore on October 7, 1849.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Lombard and Greene Streets. The School of Medicine was established in 1813 in the red brick structure on the northeast corner, which was designed by Robert Cary Long after the Pantheon in Rome. In the vicinity of Davidge Hall (1842), named in honor of Doctor John Beale Davidge, one of the founders of the School of Medicine, are the Schools of Pharmacy and Dentistry (which was established as the "Baltimore College of Dental Surgery", the first in the world), the University Hospital, the School of Law and other university buildings.

Southern Section

FEDERAL HILL, Warren Street and Battery Avenue, near Key Highway, was named for the great celebration held on this hill in May, 1788, marking Maryland's ratification of the Constitution. It was the site of a fort during the Civil War and in 1875 was purchased by the city. From this city park visitors have a fine view of the inner harbor and downtown skyline.

FORT McHENRY, foot of Fort Avenue, is operated as an historical monument by the National Park Service. At the tip of Whetstone Point, commanding the approach to the inner harbor, it was fortified in 1776. The present works date from the War of 1812 and include the restored powder magazine, officers' quarters and barracks. The fort withstood a 25-hour bombardment by the British fleet, September 13 and 14, 1814. The sight of our flag still flying on the early morning of September 14 inspired Francis Scott Key, detained aboard a small vessel down the river, to write the Star Spangled Banner, the original version of which is now on view in the Walters Art Gallery. The fort was named for James McHenry, Secretary of War in Washington's second cabinet. Open daily 7:30-5:30, exhibition rooms open 9-5 with admission of 12c.

BAILEY'S ROUNDHOUSE, Howard and Ostend Streets, houses a famous collection of historic locomotives and cars including the "Tom Thumb", double-decker coaches and cars of early railroads. Open daily 9-3, closed Saturday and Sunday. Telephone LE-0400 in advance.

OTTERBEIN CHURCH, Conway and Sharp Streets, was built in 1785 and is one of the finest examples of Georgian style in Maryland. It was erected by a German Evangelical Reformed congregation.

Southwest Section

SAINT PAUL'S CEMETERY, Lombard Street and Fremont Avenue, was acquired as the burial ground for Saint Paul's Church in 1800. Many important early Baltimoreans such as Colonel Tench Tilghman, Samuel Chase, John Eager Howard, Daniel Dulany, and Colonel George Armistead are buried here.

MOUNT CLARE STATION, Pratt Street near Poppleton Street. The oldest railroad station in America, it was first used in 1830 before the B & O Railroad's tracks were permitted to enter the city. Open daily 9-3, except Saturday and Sunday.

MOUNT CLARE, Carroll Park, Monroe Street and Washington Boulevard, was the colonial home of Charles Carroll, Barrister, who was a leader in the patriot cause during the Revolution. Now owned by the city, it is maintained as a museum by the Maryland Society, Colonial Dames of America, and is beautifully furnished in the period of its building, 1754-1760. Open Sunday, Monday 2-5, other days 11-5. Free admission Monday, Tuesday, Friday; 25c other days.

Northern Section

BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART, Wyman Park, Charles and 31st Streets. City-owned museum featuring changing exhibitions, many of them of national interest. Permanent collections include the Epstein and Jacobs collections of paintings and sculpture, the Saidie A. May Renaissance Room, the Maryland wing, containing local furniture, paintings, silver and other pieces in architectural settings, and a collection of 60,000 rare prints. The famous Cone Collection has recently been bequeathed to the Museum and a new wing will be built to install it permanently. Open daily 11-6 except as follows: Monday closed, Friday 2-6 and 8-11, Sunday 2-6, closed on most holidays.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Charles and 34th Streets. Founded in 1876, the University established new standards in American education that have influenced all institutions of higher learning in this country. It was the first truly "University" institution in America. Present site has been occupied since 1916. The central building, Gilman Hall, was named for the first president of the University and contains library, exhibition halls, class rooms and offices. The buildings were designed to conform with the early colonial architecture of Homewood House.

HOMEWOOD HOUSE, located on the grounds of The Johns Hopkins University, was built in 1800-1802 for Charles Carroll, Jr., son of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. This fine Georgian structure is now used as an administration building and is not open to the public.

GOUCHER COLLEGE, Saint Paul and 23rd Streets. Founded as the Woman's College of Baltimore in 1888, Goucher has attained high rank in its field. The buildings at this location and the First Methodist Episcopal Church adjoining, were designed by Stanford White. The College is in the process of moving to a new campus near Towson in Baltimore County, where partial accommodations are now in use.

HAMPTON, Dulany Valley Road, 2 miles north of Towson. This splendid Georgian mansion built by Captain Charles Ridgely in 1783-1790 and the home of the Ridgely family for more than a century and a half, was purchased and presented to the National Park Service in 1948 by the Avalon Foundation, and will be administered as an historic house museum by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. (Open to public, May, 1950.)

BALTIMORE ZOO, Druid Hill Park. Containing nearly 1,000 specimens from all parts of the world, the collection is a well-balanced one representing the major groupings of wild life.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, Offices, lecture, and laboratory buildings, 2101 Bolton Street; Museum, Maryland House in Druid Hill Park. Exhibits of mammals, birds, reptiles, marine life, insects, fossils, minerals and Indian artifacts from Maryland with synoptic and habitat groups of Maryland nature.

CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION, Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, is the first Roman Catholic Cathedral of English America and the primary Catholic See. Designed in a Graeco-Roman style by Benjamin H. Latrobe, the corner-stone was laid in 1806 and the building finished 25 years later. The tombs of seven high ecclesiastics, including Cardinal Gibbons, are in the crypt under the main altar.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, Cathedral, Mulberry and Franklin Streets, was founded in 1882 as Baltimore's public library. It was greatly expanded in 1933 upon the completion of the present building, which is nationally famous for its exhibition windows, its efficient interior plan and spacious design. The central library, twenty-six branches, and bookmobile contain nearly a million volumes. Open daily 9-9, except Sunday.

MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, is located on the third floor of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Scientific and industrial exhibits and lectures are held here. Free demonstrations in the new Davis Planetarium are given at 4 P.M. Monday and Friday and several on Thursday night. Open daily 9-4:45 and Thursday night 7-10. Closed Sunday.

SAINT PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Charles and Saratoga Streets, was erected in 1856, the fourth church on this site and home of the oldest Episcopalian congregation in Baltimore.

SAINT PAUL'S RECTORY, Saratoga and Cathedral Streets, was built for the church in 1791. This fine Georgian structure stands on land given by Colonel John Eager Howard. Not open to visitors.

CIVIC CENTER, Fayette, Holliday, Lexington and Gay Streets. Facing this square are the City Hall, begun in 1867 and completed in 1875, after plans by George A. Frederick, and the War Memorial Building, which was completed in 1925 from a design by Laurence Hall Fowler. The latter is open daily 10-4, Saturday 8-12, and closed Sunday. Other municipal buildings are in the vicinity.

BATTLE MONUMENT, Calvert and Fayette Streets, was built in memory of those slain in the Battle of Baltimore, September 12-14, 1814. It was designed by Maximilian Godefroy and the cornerstone was laid on the first anniversary of the battle. To the west is the Baltimore City Court House, erected 1900. On the steps of the Court House, facing Saint Paul Street, is a statue of Cecilius Calvert, the founder of Maryland, by Albert Weinert. The walls of the Court House are liberally adorned with murals.

PEALE MUSEUM, (The Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore), 225 N. Holliday Street. The building was erected by Rembrandt Peale, the famous portrait artist, in 1813 and opened as "Peale's Baltimore Museum and Gallery of the Fine Arts" in 1814. Here the practical use of illuminating gas was first demonstrated in 1816. The building was purchased by the city in 1830 and served as the first City Hall until 1875. It was restored and reopened in 1931 as a museum devoted to the life and history of Baltimore, and a series of changing exhibitions is featured. Permanent exhibits include six paintings by Rembrandt Peale, period rooms and selections of old prints of the city. Open daily 11-5, Sunday 1:30-5:30, closed Monday. Decoration Day to Labor Day, open daily 10-4:30, closed Sunday.

SHOT TOWER, Fayette and Front Streets, was built in 1829 for the production of shot in different sizes. It is 234 feet high. Molten lead poured through a sieve at the top, hardened into round pellets when it fell into a tank in the base. Not open to visitors.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE, Pratt and Albe-marle Streets, is the restored home of Mary Pickersgill who made the flag which flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Key to write the National Anthem, September 14, 1814. Open daily 10-5, closed Sunday.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE, Mt. Royal Avenue and Lanvale Street. A distinguished school of the fine arts. A fine collection of Barye bronzes and Chinese ceramics may be seen. Open daily 9-5, Sunday 2-5.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST in the Northern Section include:

LOYOLA COLLEGE, Charles Street and Cold Spring Lane.

NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, 4600 North Charles Street.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, Roland and Belvedere Avenues.

BALTIMORE STADIUM, East 33rd Street.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT, Mt. Royal Avenue near Mosher Street.

CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S MONUMENT, University Parkway, near Charles Street.

COLUMBUS MONUMENT, North Avenue near Bond Street, erected 1792.

COLUMBUS MONUMENT, Druid Hill Park, Swann Drive, erected 1892.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT, Eutaw Place at Lanvale Street.

MARYLAND LINE MONUMENT, Mt. Royal Plaza at Cathedral Street.

EDGAR ALLAN POE MONUMENT, Wyman Park.

JACKSON-LEE MONUMENT, Wyman Park Drive near Art Museum.

SAMUEL SMITH MONUMENT, Charles and 29th Streets.

UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT, Druid Hill Park, Mt. Royal Avenue.

WILLIAM WALLACE MONUMENT, Druid Hill Park, Lake Drive.

Eastern Section

THE JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICAL CENTER, Broadway, Monument, Wolfe and Jefferson Streets is one of the foremost medical centers of the world and certainly the best known. It was founded by Johns Hopkins in 1867. Adjoining the hospital are the School of Hygiene and Public Health and the Welsh Medical Library which houses a collection of books illustrating the history of medicine through the ages. Here also is the famous painting by John Singer Sargent. "The Four Doctors", depicting Drs. William H. Welsh, William Osler, William Halsted and Howard A. Kelly, the men who were chiefly instrumental in establishing the fame of Hopkins.

CHURCH HOME AND HOSPITAL, Broadway and Fairmount Avenue. In the main building, Edgar Allan Poe died in 1849.

PATTERSON PARK, Eastern Avenue. On the hill here are the breastworks erected and artillery pieces placed to defend the city against the British attack of September, 1814.

WELLS-McCOMAS MONUMENT, Gay, Monument and Aisquith Streets was erected in 1871 as a memorial to Daniel Wells and Henry McComas who were said to have shot General Robert Ross, the commander of the British forces in the Battle of North Point. Wells and McComas were both killed shortly afterwards by a British volley.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST in the Eastern Section include:

THE MCKIM FREE SCHOOL, Baltimore and Aisquith Streets, one of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in this country.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE MONUMENT, Broadway near Baltimore Street.

THOMAS WILDEY MONUMENT, Broadway near Fayette, designed by Edward F. Durang, and erected by Fraternal Order of Odd Fellows in 1865.