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AN AUTO TOUR
of
HISTORIC BALTIMORE



Seventy-eighth Annual Meeting
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION

Baltimore
May 5th to 10th, 1930



Auto Trip To Historic Spots In Baltimore.

THIS automobile tour was designed for the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Baltimore, May 5th to 10th, 1930, in order to give the visitors an opportunity to see some of the historic places of Baltimore.

North on Calvert St. to Fayette St., passing Battle Monument, commemorating the victory over the British at the Battle of North Point in the War of 1812.

West on Fayette St. to Eutaw St., passing (on right) the Court House which contains fine mural paintings in the lobby, depicting scenes of early Colonial history.

At the west entrance to the Court House is the statue of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, founder of the Maryland Colony.

Continue west on Fayette St. to Eutaw St., passing at Eutaw St. (on right) Ford's Grand Opera House (1871). All the famous actors and actresses of the past and present generations have trod its boards.

Lexington Market (on left) nearly one hundred and fifty years old, is unique and famous. There is nothing like it except perhaps in New Orleans.

North on Eutaw St. to Saratoga St., west on Saratoga St. to Paca St., south on Paca Street to Fayette St., this time passing through Lexington market.

West on Fayette St. to Green St., passing Westminster Church (on left), with its old graveyard, containing the grave of Edgar Allan Poe, greatest American poet. The large, white monu-

ment over his tomb is easily seen from the street, just inside the railing. Since 1925, 53,881 persons have visited his grave. In March, 1930, 4,014 persons were there; they came from Africa, Ireland, Canada, Germany, Mexico, Scotland, Hawaiian Islands, and many of our States. Here also are the graves of Calhoun (first mayor of Baltimore); General Stricker (commander of American forces at Battle of North Point); James McHenry (Secretary of War for George Washington, and for whom Ft. McHenry was named). Dr. John Boyd, who supplied the U. S. Army with drugs in the Revolutionary War; he was probably the first druggist in Baltimore; Dr. George Andrews (of the old firm of Andrews and Thompson, first president of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and fifth president of the A. Ph. A.)

South on Greene St. to Washington Boulevard, passing at Lombard St. (on left) the University of Maryland, built in 1808, and (on right) its new School of Pharmacy.

West on Washington Boulevard to Poppleton St.

At Washington Boulevard and Collander St. (on left) is old St. Paul's graveyard, containing graves of many Revolutionary heroes. Here is the grave of Tench Tilghman, called the Paul Revere of Maryland, who, after four days of incessant traveling amid many difficulties, brought to Congress, in Philadelphia, the news of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Here also are the graves of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; General John Eager Howard, commander of the Maryland Line in the Revolution; his troops were called "The Bayonets of the Revolution"; Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

North on Poppleton St. to Pratt St., passing, at the B. & O. Railroad, (on left), Mt. Clare Sta-

tion, where the first telegraph message, "What hath God wrought?" was received from Washington. Nearby are the Mt. Clare shops, where our earliest locomotives were built. The first steam cars in the U. S. ran from here to Ellicott Mills, a distance of 13 miles, taking 57 minutes to make the trip.

West on Pratt St. to Gilmore St.

South on Gilmore St. to Wilkins Ave.

West on Wilkins Ave. to Monroe St.

South on Monroe St. to Carroll Park, containing Mt. Clare Mansion, the oldest house in Baltimore, built of imported brick in 1754. It was the Colonial home of Charles Carroll, barrister, friend of Washington.

There will be a stop of fifteen minutes, to enable the visitors to see the house and furnishings, now in charge of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America, who have kindly extended an invitation to our guests.

The large buildings of Montgomery Ward & Co. are opposite the Park.

East on Washington Boulevard to Green St.

North on Green St. to Lombard.

East on Lombard St. to Light St., again passing the University of Maryland, (on left) and, two squares further on, the Emerson Tower Building, (on left).

South on Light St., passing the city docks (on left), to Key Highway.

East on Key Highway to Fort Ave., thence to Fort McHenry, passing (on left) grain elevators, sugar refinery (largest one in the world), with a good view of the harbor (on left) and Patapsco River (on right).

Fort McHenry was established in 1774, at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was afterwards named for James McHenry, of Baltimore, who was Secretary of War for George Washington.

It is a beautiful example of the star forts of that period, and has been continuously in the service of the Government.

Overshadowing the entrance to the fort is the Key Memorial, an heroic bronze Orpheus, by Charles Niehaus. The embankments and star fort may still be seen as they were on the famous night and morning, September 12th and 13th, 1814, when Francis Scott Key, who was detained by the British fleet, where he had gone to intercede for the release of a friend who had been made prisoner of war, wrote the words of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner".

A stop of one-half hour will be made here.

Return west on Fort Ave. to Riverside Ave.

North on Riverside Ave. to Federal Hill Park, used as a fort in the Civil War. This site has been occupied by guns at various times in the city's history, and commands a fine view of the city and inner harbor. Here is a monument to Lt. Col. Armistead (War of 1812-1814).

There will be a stop of five minutes.

North on Light St. to Fayette St., passing city docks. East on Fayette St. to Front St., passing successively (on left) City Hall, War Memorial, the new police department, old St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church with its gilt dome, and the Shot Tower, lone survivor of the country's shot towers, built in 1828. It is 234 ft. high. It was the tallest structure for making shot ever built in this country, and, as far as known, in the world. Believed to be the only copy of a Needle-Eye Shot Tower. It was built without scaffolding, and is considered a perfect piece of brickwork.

South on Front St. to Lombard St., passing (on left) the wholesale fish market. East on Lombard St. to Albemarle St., where there will be a fifteen minute stop at the Flag House, now a

museum. Here lived Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, who made the flag which flew over Ft. McHenry in 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem. The Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association has extended the courtesy of an invitation to visit the Flag House.

East one square, then north to Baltimore St.

East on Baltimore St. to Broadway, passing, at Aisquith St., the McKim Free School (on left), copied after an old Greek Temple. It is considered a perfect type of Doric architecture.

North on Broadway, passing (at beginning of parkway, the statue of F. C. Latrobe, seven times mayor of Baltimore.

A square further on, in the parkway, is the monument to Thomas Wildey, founder of Odd Fellows. A few squares further on, is Johns Hopkins Hospital, (on right). Its buildings cover several city blocks. Opposite it is the Nurses' Home. In the central hospital building is a large marble replica of Thornaldson's "Christ the Healer."

The Welch Library is two squares east of Broadway, on Monument St.

Continue north on Broadway to North Ave.

West on North Ave. to Harford Ave., passing (on right) Samuel Ready School for orphan girls. From the street may be seen, in the school grounds, the first monument erected (in 1792) in America to Christopher Columbus.

North on Harford Ave. to Clifton Park, containing one of the country homes of Johns Hopkins.

To the northeast of the mansion is a bronze figure of an Indian, called "On the Trail", by Edward Berge, famous Baltimore sculptor. He was among the few Americans whose work was ever exhibited in Italy.

North on Harford Road, after leaving the Park,

to entrance to City Hospital (for contagious diseases).

Bear to the right around lake; the city pumping station is on the hills to the right.

West on 33rd St. to University Parkway, passing City College, for boys (on left), and Stadium (on right).

University Parkway to Charles St.

South on Charles St. to 24th St., passing Watson Memorial M. E. Church (on left), University Baptist Church (on left), Johns Hopkins University (on right), Museum of Art, (on right, St. Philips & James Roman Catholic Church (on left).

East on 24th St. to St. Paul St.

South on St. Paul St. to Chase St., passing Federal Reserve Bank (at St. Paul and 24th Sts.), and Goucher College, for girls, (on right).

West on Chase St. to Charles St., passing Pharmacy of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning (on right) at Charles and Chase Sts.

South on Charles St. to Mt. Vernon Place, in the center of which is the Washington Monument, 180 ft. high, the first monument erected to George Washington — cornerstone laid in 1815, completed in 1824. It gave Baltimore its title of the Monumental City.

Circle Mt. Vernon Place, passing its statues of John Eager Howard, General Lafayette, George Peabody, Severn Teackle Wallis, Roger Brooke Taney, bronze pieces by Barye (his famous lion is one), and DuBois,—Walters Art Gallery, largest and finest private art collection in America, Peabody Institute (school of music, also containing art, library, statuary and painting), Mt. Vernon M. E. Church. The houses surrounding Mt. Vernon Place were once the center of the city's most aristocratic social life.

South on St. Paul St. to Franklin St.

West on Franklin St. to Cathedral St.

At Charles and Franklin Sts. is the new store of Samuel Kirk & Son, oldest silversmiths in the U. S. and originators of repousse silver.

South on Cathedral St. to Saratoga St., passing the Roman Catholic Cathedral (1806). The residence of the late Cardinal Gibbons is in the rear of the Cathedral, facing on Charles St., East on Saratoga St. to Calvert St., passing at Saratoga and Charles Sts. St Paul's Episcopal Church, begun in 1814, burned in 1854, and rebuilt in 1856.

South on Calvert St. to Emerson Hotel.

Miss Katherine Dunning,
Mrs. E. G. Eberle,
Mrs. Edith Graham,
Mrs. L. Manuel Hendler
Mrs. L. M. Kantner,
Mrs. L. S. Williams,

Committee.