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# A Walking Tour of Downtown Baltimore - East

**from walkthetown.com**

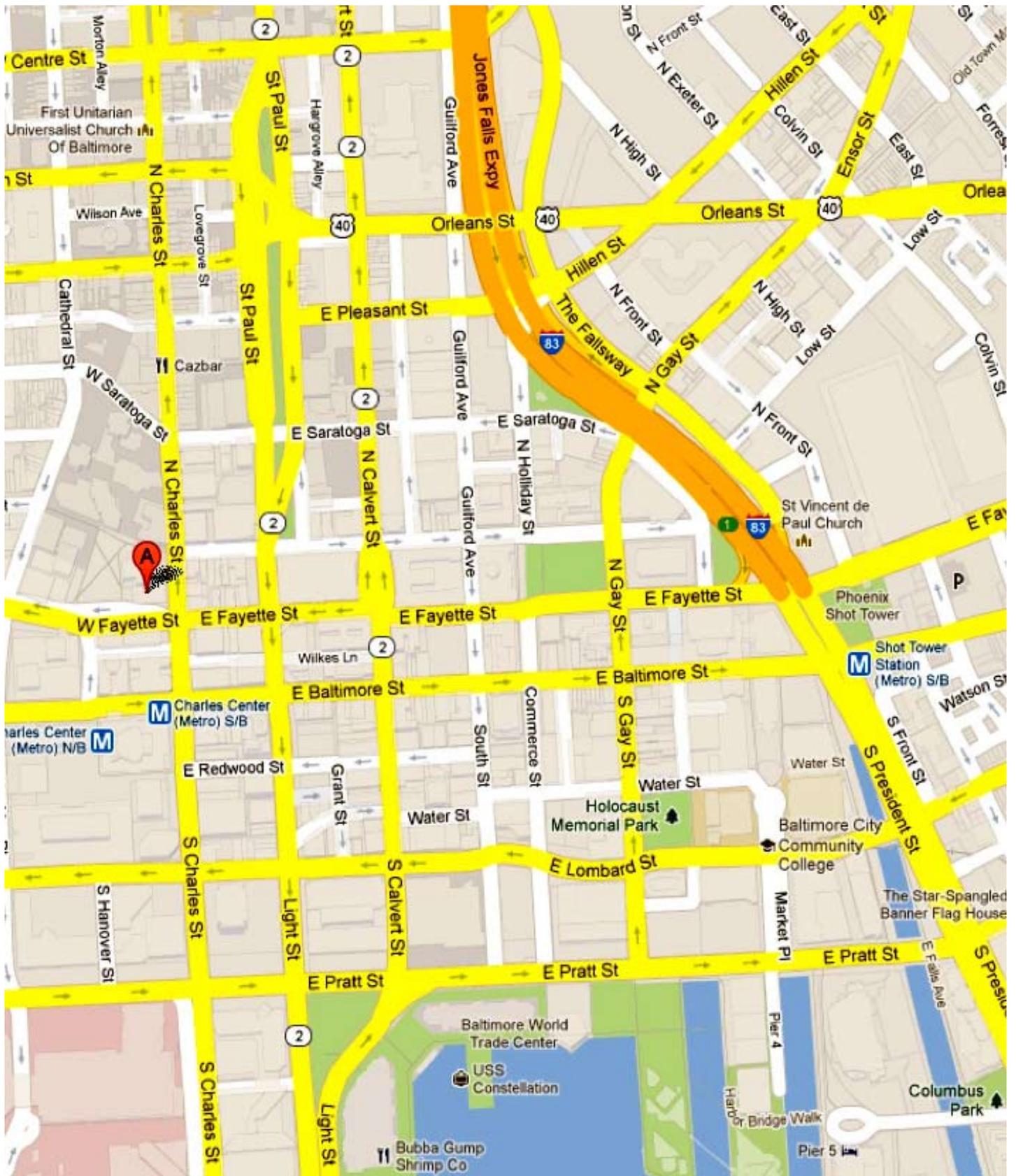
The advantageous commercial situation of Baltimore pre-destined it to be a great city. Yet it was not laid out till 1730, nearly a century after the founding of Maryland. Scores of other towns had meantime been created and had perished.

There was an element of accident in the location of Baltimore. Had a single individual named John Moale possessed prophetic insight, the half-million inhabitants of the city would to-day be occupying a somewhat different situation. Mr. Moale owned land on the south side of the Patapsco River which he valued highly on account of the iron-mines it contained. When it was proposed to lay out a town on Moale's Point, he hastened to the Assembly at Annapolis, of which he was a member, and had the proposal defeated. After Mr. Moale had taken this false view of his own interests, the petitioners who wished to build a town requested that it might be laid off on the north side of the Patapsco. Accordingly, on August 8, 1729, there was passed "An Act for erecting a Town on the North side of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out in Lots, Sixty Acres of Land, in and about the place where one John Fleming now lives." 1

By this act seven Commissioners were appointed to purchase the land and to lay it out into sixty equal lots. The owners first chose a lot, after which others were free to choose the remaining lots. In case the one who selected a lot should fail to build thereon within eighteen months a house covering four hundred square feet, any other person could enter upon the lot, after paying the sum first assessed. This was forty shillings an acre, and each settler paid his share to Charles and Daniel Carroll, the original owners of the land, either in money, or in tobacco at the rate of a penny a pound. Thus the original site of Baltimore cost something less than six hundred dollars in our present money.

In January, 1730, the town was laid off, beginning at the junction of what are now known as Pratt and Light Streets. The growth of the new town was slow. After twenty-two years had elapsed it contained only twenty-five houses.

This tour of downtown Baltimore takes you through the nuts and bolts of what that slow-starting city has become - the center of government, the headquarters of its largest corporations, a succession of towers that vied for the city's highest. Our walking tour will start at the Baltimore's first urban renewal project that happens to be right next to a church site that has been in the same hands as it was back in 1730 on Charles Street...



**1. One Charles Center**  
**100 North Charles Street**



This was the first glass curtain tower to rise on Baltimore streets and it carries an impeccable architectural pedigree - Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, the German-American architect whose “less is more” ethos became a pillar of modern design, created the 23-story International Style skyscraper. The eight-sided tower kicked off the Charles Center urban renewal movement in Charles Center. Crafted of aluminum and gray plate glass, construction took only thirteen months and the final bill came in at a tick over \$10 million.

**WALK NORTH ON SOUTH CHARLES STREET.**

**2. Central Savings Bank**  
**One East Lexington Street, southeast corner of Charles Street**



Although mostly self-taught, native son Charles L. Carson emerged as one of Baltimore’s best Victorian architects. Only three commercial buildings from Carson survive and this Romanesque bank formed with red granite and crimson mortar is one of them. It was built in 1890, only one year before Carson died when he was only 44 years old.

**3. Masonic Temple**  
**223-225 North Charles Street**



This seven-story ornament on Charles Street was delivered for the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the governing body of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry in Maryland, by architect Edmund G. Lind in 1869. The Masons are the oldest fraternal organization in the world and had been meeting on St. Paul Street since the 1820s. Lind delivered a three-story marble-faced building that was expanded and tweaked after fire visited the temple in 1890 and 1908. The Masons wound up with ten meeting rooms, each sporting a different style. The Grand Lodge stayed here until 1994 before moving to the suburbs. The Charles Street temple then dodged the wrecking ball long enough to receive a complete makeover.

**4. Fidelity Building**  
**210 North Charles Street**



This handsome masonry block structure was erected in 1893 with eight stories and spent the remainder of the century as Baltimore's tallest building. Seven more stories arrived with a steel frame between 1912 and 1915 and were clad in terra-cotta to match up with the original stone.

**WALK THROUGH THE CHARLES CENTER ALONG LEXINGTON STREET TO NORTH LIBERTY STREET.**

## 5. **Baltimore Gas and Electric Company**

**39 West Lexington Street, southwestern corner of North Liberty Street**



Here is another building that spent time as Baltimore's Sky King after it was constructed in 1916, in tandem with the Emerson Bromo-Seltzer Tower. Both stood 289 feet. The ornate Beaux Arts design, dressed in gray granite and white marble, was provided by the firm of J. Harleston Parker, Douglas H. Thomas and Arthur W. Rice. The architects followed the convention of early high-rise builders by designing their tower in the image of a classical column with a defined base (the oversized Corinthian-inspired lower levels), a shaft (the unadorned central stories) and a capital (the ornate upper floors and cornice).

**TURN LEFT ON WEST SARATOGA STREET.**

## 6. **Saint Alphonsus Church**

**114 West Saratoga Street**



Distinguished architect Robert Cary Long, one of America's leading cheerleaders for the Gothic Revival style, designed this landmark church in 1845 for Baltimore's German community. For much of its life "the German cathedral's" brick was covered with paint to create a faux finish of stone, a practice often employed to pump up the importance of a building. The original brick would not be revealed until the 1960s.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS ALONG WEST SARATOGA STREET.**

**7. St. Paul's Rectory**  
**northeast corner of Cathedral and Saratoga streets**



The bricks for the core of this three-story Georgian style house were laid between 1789 and 1791 for William West, a friend of President George Washington. It is one of the town's oldest existing buildings. An extension to the west wing in the 1830s is one of many alterations that took place in its two centuries of service to St. Paul's.

**8. Two Charles Center**  
**southwest corner of Charles and Saratoga streets**

The northern tip of Charles Center is given over to two mid-sized apartment towers and a jumble of ground level stores around an open plaza. The complex dates to 1969.

**9. Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church**  
**233 North Charles Street, southeast corner of Charles and Saratoga streets**



St. Paul's has more than 300 years of service under its belt, founded in 1692 as the meetinghouse for Patapsco Parish, one of the original 30 parishes in colonial Maryland. The church stands on the only property that has remained under the same ownership since the original survey of Baltimore Town in 1730 - Lot. No. 19, the highest point in the new town. Nine years later Baltimore had its first church building; this is the fourth used by the congregation, dating to 1856. Famous church architect Richard Upjohn, who normally favored the Gothic Revival style, was constrained by working from the walls of its burned predecessor's walls so he tapped the Italian Renaissance instead.

**TURN LEFT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.**

**10. YMCA Building**  
**northwest corner of Charles and Saratoga streets**



The Young Men's Christian Association was founded by George Williams in London, England in 1844 with the purpose of "the improving of the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery, embroidery, and other trades." It was only eight years later that the Baltimore YMCA was organized November at the Lombard Street Evangelical Lutheran Church. The first building in the country erected for YMCA activities was dedicated at Pierce and Schroeder Streets in 1859 and was used until 1907. The organization renovated this flat-iron shaped building that has manned this odd-shaped lot since 1873. The Second Empire-styled structure still sports its domered mansard roof but most of its original Victorian ornamentation has been stripped off the brick facade.

**11. Baltimore Life Insurance Company**  
**302 North Charles Street, northeast corner of Charles and Saratoga streets**



The Baltimore Life Insurance Company birthed this restrained Art Deco headquarters in 1930. Cast and wrought iron balconies enhance the building and the exterior is studded with marble and bronze panels. The firm abandoned its 11-story building in 1961.

**12. Brown's Arcade**  
**322-328 North Charles Street**



The four buildings that make up the Arcade are souvenirs from the 1820s. After the Great Fire of 1904, former governor Frank Brown picked up the properties and set about turning them into shops and offices. Baltimore architect Henry Brauns, who designed a bunch of the city's infrastructure, spruced up the exteriors with Colonial Revival details for one of the town's first adaptive re-use projects. Before his career as a developer, Sykesville-born Brown toiled in the House of Delegates as a Democrat and as the Postmaster of Baltimore before becoming governor in 1892. He is best remembered for his role in averting violence during the 1894 coal miners' strike in Frostburg. Frank Brown died in Baltimore on February 3, 1920 and rests in Greenmount Cemetery.

**13. Loggia Stores**  
**343 and 345 North Charles Street**



These retail establishments show an attempt in the 1920s to infuse life in weary storefronts with a splash of marble.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS SOUTH ON NORTH CHARLES STREET AND TURN LEFT ON EAST PLEASANT STREET.**

**14. Terminal Warehouse**  
**Pleasant and Davis streets**

This brawny brick warehouse, resting on a foundation of Port Deposit granite, was capable of unloading eight railroad cars and twelve trucks when it was constructed to store grain in the 1890s. An addition was seamlessly inserted into the composition in 1912 but the building world had been transformed in the intervening decade and the newer section was crafted on a steel frame while its older brother was constructed of wooden posts and beams.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON EAST PLEASANT STREET AND TURN LEFT ON NORTH CALVERT STREET TO MONUMENT SQUARE.**

**15. Battle Monument  
Monument Square**



Originally known as “Courthouse Square,” Monument Square was the site of Baltimore’s first public buildings - a courthouse and jail, built in 1768. The construction of the Battle Monument in 1815-25 to commemorate the soldiers who had died in the Battle of North Point during the War of 1812 underscored the square’s importance as a symbol of civic identity and pride. Baltimore architect Maximilian Godefroy crafted the remembrance with 18 bands of marble - one for each state during the war. After seeing the Battle Monument together with the Washington Monument in nearby Mount Vernon Square in 1827, President John Quincy Adams was moved to refer to Baltimore as “the monumental city.”

**16. Baltimore City Courthouse  
110 North Calvert, west side of square**



This is where the May 1774 Stamp Act Protest erupted and the Declaration of Independence was read to the public and this “noble pile,” as it was lauded at the dedication of January 8, 1900, is the third courthouse erected on Monument Square. A design competition of 79 entrants yielded J. B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting whose award-winning Greek Revival composition filled the space with rusticated arches, massive Corinthian columns and a rooftop balustrade. In 1885 the courthouse was named for long-time civil rights activist Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.

## 17. Old Post Office

111 North Calvert Street, east side of square



The first post office on the square was completed in 1889 in the Italian Renaissance style, spiced up with a mansard roof and nine ornamental towers. It was replaced with this model in 1932 when government stimulus money was being thrown around to build thousands of new post offices. The price tag for the Neoclassical building, lined with marble walls, was \$3.3 million. It was fitted out with the most modern mail-handling machinery of the day but architect James A. Wetmore forgot to install mail chutes.

**GO EAST (the square will be on your right) ON EAST LEXINGTON STREET.**

## 18. Baltimore City Hall

100 Holliday Street, between Lexington and Fayette streets



Baltimore set out to build a new city hall in 1860 but the Civil War threw its design competitions into chaos and the architect that emerged in 1864 was a 21-year old Baltimore native of German descent named George A. Frederick. His block-swallowing design turned out to be one of the pioneering French Second Empire buildings in America. The six-story City Hall was dedicated on October 25, 1875, coming in at more than \$200,000 under its \$2.5 million budget. Frederick enjoyed a career of four decades but most of his creations perished in the Great Fire of 1904; City Hall trundled on and was completely returned to its original glory on its 100th birthday in 1975.

**TURN LEFT ON HOLLIDAY STREET.**

**19. The Peale Museum**  
**225 North Holliday Street**



This structure is the oldest museum building in the United States. Designed by Robert Cary Long, Sr. for Rembrandt Peale, the museum opened to the public in 1814 as “an elegant Rendezvous for taste, curiosity and leisure.” For a 25-cent admission fee, Baltimoreans could marvel at “birds, beasts ... antiquities and miscellaneous curiosities” as well as paintings by members of the Peale family. The audience was dazzled on June 11, 1816, when Rembrandt Peale illuminated the museum with burning gas. The jaw-dropping feat led to the founding the same year of The Light Company of Baltimore, the first commercial gas company in the country.

**RETURN TO EAST LEXINGTON STREET.**

**20. Zion Church**  
**northwest corner of Gay and Lexington streets**



Founded in 1755, Zion Church is the oldest Lutheran congregation in Maryland. Services were conducted by horse-back riding circuit preachers in private homes until the first meetinghouse could be raised on a hill one block north of here. In 1807-08 George Rohrback and Johann Mackenheimer, both members of the congregation, designed the current brick house of worship. After more than 250 years church members can still hear sermons delivered in German here.

**TURN RIGHT ON NORTH GAY STREET.**

## 21. Baltimore War Memorial Plaza



Baltimore War Memorial Plaza was constructed in 1927 as a remembrance to the 1,769 Marylanders who died in World War I. The limestone building came from the pen of Laurence Hall Fowler.

## 22. United States Custom House

40 South Gay Street, southwest corner of Water Street



One of the first acts of the First United States Congress in 1789 was to set up the Customs Service and Baltimore was established as one of the original 59 collection districts. For most of the 1800s, as Baltimore evolved into one of America's major commercial ports, the operation was conducted from a wing of the grand domed Merchant's Exchange that stood here. By 1900 it was time for a new building and Washington designers Joseph C. Hornblower and John Rush Marshall won the job. Their Beaux Arts building filled the block and was dressed in granite hauled from Laurel, Maryland, and Mount Airy, North Carolina and marble was used for the main entrance on Gay Street. Its presence moved the *American Architect and Building News* to gush in 1908 that, "The result achieved by the intelligent cooperation of architect and artist stamps Baltimore's new Custom House as among the most successful public buildings erected in this country."

**TURN RIGHT ON WATER STREET.**

**23. Corn and Flour Exchange**  
**northeast corner of Water and Commerce streets**



John Rudolph Niernsee designed many of 19th century Baltimore's most elegant buildings, including many for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This is one of his later works, executed in 1880 when Niernsee was in his 66th year. The Venetian Gothic commercial structure was burned in the 1904 Fire and was rebuilt by Charles Cassell with Renaissance-influenced details. Today the brick building does duty as the home of Baltimore Culinary College.

**TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCE STREET AND TURN LEFT ON EAST BALTIMORE STREET.**

**24. Gayety Theatre**  
**405 East Baltimore Street**



This is the oldest remaining burlesque theater in Baltimore, a famous stop for comedians and strippers who filled the 1,600-seat house beginning in 1906. New York theater designers J.B. McElfatrick & Sons of New York drew up plans for the ornate Baroque and Art Nouveau stage. For the first half of the 20th century "The Block" of East Baltimore Street thrived with vaudeville, burlesque and movie theaters, as well as with bars, nightclubs and restaurants. Guttered by fire in 1969, only the facade of the Gayety remains.

**TURN LEFT ON SOUTH STREET.**

**25. Furness House**  
**19 South Street**



This 1917 home by Edward H. Glidden is in Adamesque Revival style with two interpretations of Palladian windows and swags and urns for ornamentation

**TURN RIGHT ON EAST REDWOOD STREET.**

**26. The Garrett Building**  
**on the southeastern corner of East Redwood Street and South Street**



James Bosley Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting began an architectural partnership in Baltimore in 1889 that lasted 37 years. They created this 13-story tower in 1913, infused with Renaissance Revival details such as loggias, pedimented windows and rustication. The client was Robert Garrett and Sons, one of the oldest and most influential banking houses in the country; they remained until 1974.

**27. Vickers Building**  
**225 East Redwood Street**



After his building was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904, owner George Vickers had construction permits and construction crews in place within 90 days. Most of the rebuilding in town was taking place with stone but Vickers engineered one of the largest brick expanses in the city here.

**28. Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company**  
**200 East Redwood Street**



Architects James Bosley Noel Wyatt and Joseph Evans Sperry spent a productive ten years together between 1878 and 1887 and this lively Victorian vault sprung from their partnership in 1884. The red brick bank stood up to the flames from the Great Fire of 1904.

**TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH CALVERT STREET.**

**29. Alex. Brown & Sons Company Building**  
**135 East Baltimore Street, southwest corner of East Baltimore Street**



Architects J. Harleston Parker and Douglas H. Thomas, Jr. boasted that their 1901 building was fireproof and it proved its mettle when it survived the Great Fire of 1904. Alex. Brown & Sons was the first investment bank in the United States, founded by former Irish linen merchant Alexander Brown in 1800. The elegant Beaux Arts vault was hailed as the first structure in the United States to be heated exclusively with electricity. The centerpiece of the interior is a stained glass dome over the grand banking hall. It is believed to be the work of Baltimore artist Gustave Baumstark, who studied under celebrated glass artists Louis C. Tiffany and John LaFarge. Alex. Brown & Sons was gobbled up by Bankers Trust in 1997, ending its run as America's oldest investment bank after almost 200 years.

**30. Continental Trust Building**  
**southeast corner of East Baltimore Street and South Calvert Street**



The Continental Trust Building, constructed in 1902, is the only building in Baltimore designed by Daniel H. Burnham, one of the fathers of the steel-skeleton skyscraper that came out of Chicago in the 1890s.

**31. Munsey Building**  
**7 North Calvert Street, southeast corner of East Fayette Street**



Newspaper publisher Frank Andrew Munsey was known as the “dealer in dailies,” and the “undertaker of journalism” in the early 1900s for his habit of buying and merging newspaper properties. In his career he is known to have controlled at least 17 properties. In 1908 he added the town’s leading evening paper, the *Baltimore News*, that had been locally owned since its first issues in 1873. Munsey was no fan of the News building that stood here so he tore it down even though it was only five years old and erected this tower in 1911. Architect Ephraim Francis Baldwin and his young partner Josias Pennington, in concert with the fabled New York firm of McKim, Mead & White did the design work.

**32. Equitable Building**  
**10 North Calvert Street, southwest corner of East Fayette Street**



This is the oldest building on Monument Square, constructed in 1891 on plans drawn by Joseph Evans Sperry. Rising from a base of three-story granite arches, the Equitable Building was

considered Charm City's first skyscraper.

**TURN AROUND AND RETURN TO EAST BALTIMORE STREET. TURN RIGHT.**

**33. Schafer Tower**

**northwest corner of East Baltimore Street and St. Paul Street**



When built as the Merritt Tower in 1980 to resemble a ship's mast, some interpreted it to be a "middle finger" instead. The flagpole rises to top point in the city.

**34. Baltimore Trust Company Building/Bank of America Building**

**10 Light Street, southwest corner of East Baltimore Street**



Not only was this brawny Art Deco building the tallest in Baltimore when it was finished in 1929, it was the tallest office building south of New York City. The architectural firm of Taylor and Fisher infused their cathedral of commerce with Gothic-flavored towers and gargoyles and other architectural forms. The moneymen were the Baltimore Trust Company but they had little time to enjoy their new home, lasting less than a year when the bank was wiped out by the stock market crash.

**TURN LEFT ON LIGHT STREET. TURN RIGHT ON EAST REDWOOD STREET TO END AT SOUTH CHARLES STREET.**

**35. Hansa House**  
**South Charles and Redwood streets (east side)**



Built in 1912, this half-timbered German Renaissance chalet was built as the offices of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The gable facing onto Charles Street houses a representation of a Viking ship in full sail.

**36. Sun Life Building**  
**South Charles Street and Redwood Street (west side)**



This was one of the first projects helmed by Warren A. Peterson and Charles Brickbauer, who produced several Baltimore landmarks in a 33-year partnership. The twelve-story tower raised in 1966 is dressed in non-reflective black granite.

**37. Two Charles Center**  
**Charles and Lombard streets**

This hexagonal 385-foot skyscraper sheathed in dark glass is a 1975 addition to the city's first widespread downtown renewal effort. The seeds for Charles Center were sown back in 1954.

**TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH CHARLES STREET.**

**38. Savings Bank of Baltimore**  
**southeast corner of Baltimore and Charles streets**



Architects Parker, Thomas and Rice had in mind the Erechtheum, which stands on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece when they added this classical vault at the crossroads of Baltimore's central business district in 1907. In fact the bank crafted of Beaver Dam marble was known familiarly as the Temple of Thrift as it continued to take deposits through most of the 20th century.

**39. B&O Railroad Company Headquarters Building**  
**2 North Charles Street, northwest corner of Baltimore Street**



One of America's great railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio was chartered in 1827 to compete with New York's Erie Canal which was siphoning freight traffic to America's expanding interior regions. After the line's headquarters was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904 architects J. Harleston Parker, Douglas H. Thomas and Arthur W. Rice were called on to deliver a suitably impressive one for the town's signature company. The result is this massive 13-story monument that is liberally decorated with symbolic figures including Mercury, the Roman of trade, merchants and travel and a figure representing the Progress of Industry.

**TURN LEFT ON WEST BALTIMORE STREET.**

**40. Morris A. Mechanic Theatre**  
**Baltimore and Charles streets**



Impresario Morris A. Mechanic operated several Baltimore theaters in the first half of the 1900s, including a creaking Ford's Theatre that John T. Ford, who later bought a theater in Washington, operated. This is the stage that replaced it, created in a Brutalist style supposed to reflect its interior functions, by architect John M. Johansen. Opening night took place in 1967 shortly after Mechanic's death.

**41. The Lord Baltimore Hotel**  
**20 West Baltimore Street**



Architect William Lee Stoddart made a career out of designing beefy urban hotels like this one, constructed in 1928. Stoddart tapped the French Renaissance style for the 22-story tower topped with a flamboyant mansard roof - the last time a classically flavored skyscraper would be raised in Baltimore as high-rise architecture shifted to Art Deco and the beginning of modernism.

**42. Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company Building**  
**2 Hopkins Plaza**

This 24-story office concrete tower, erected in 1969, exposes its load-bearing columns.

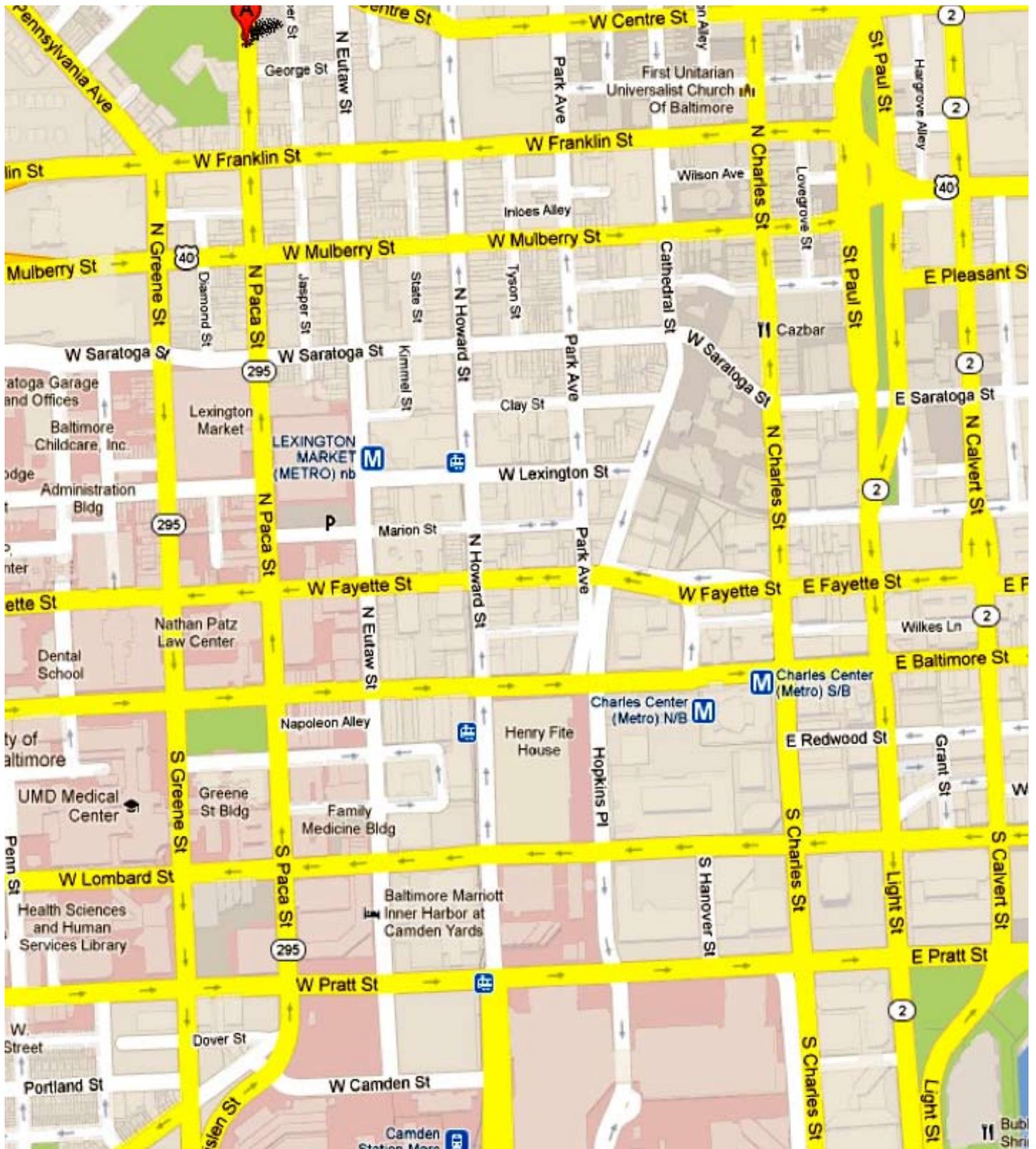
**TURN RIGHT ON PARK AVENUE AND RIGHT AGAIN ON WEST FAYETTE STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN THE MIDDLE OF CHARLES CENTER.**

# A Walking Tour of Downtown Baltimore - West

**from walkthetown.com**

Baltimore west of Park Avenue has long been a center of commerce. The Lexington Markets has been operating since the days of the Revolutionary War. In the 1800s the great department stores moved into the neighborhood to join the bustling factories and warehouses down by the harbor.

Our walking tour will start in the middle of Baltimore's retail district at the intersection of Lexington and Howard streets...



**1. Stewart's  
northeast corner of Howard and Lexington streets**



Samuel Posner was a longtime Baltimore merchant whose run in the town ended after he constructed this white retail palace in 1900. He was rescued from his financial distress caused by its construction late in 1901 when Louis Stewart of New York purchased the Charles E. Cassell-designed Italian Renaissance emporium. Stewart's Department Store aimed at Baltimore's upper crust but was never able to dislodge Hutzler's as the town's go-to luxury department store. Stewart's enjoyed more success with suburban branches beginning in the 1950s as the downtown flagship wound down to its closing in 1978.

**2. Hecht Brothers  
southwest corner of Howard and Lexington streets**



Samuel Hecht began his retail career in Baltimore in a used furniture store in 1857. Clothing was added to the store along with four of Samuel's sons and the business grew into the 20th century as "Hecht Brothers." This store came along in the 1920s and the company remained family-owned until 1959 when it was acquired by the May Department Store Company, which kept the downtown flagship going until 1988, long after its competitors had folded or skedaddled to the suburbs.

**WALK SOUTH ON HOWARD STREET AND TURN LEFT ON WEST FAYETTE STREET.**

### 3. **The Brewers Exchange**

**20 Park Avenue, southwest corner of West Fayette Street**



Baltimore was the beer capital of America in the 19th century and the ale and beer brewers guild was flush enough in 1895 to construct the monumental Brewers Exchange as a center for their industry. Architect Joseph Evans Sperry infused his classically-flavored design with elaborate terra-cotta ornament to create a temple to Baltimore beer. Alas the independent breweries were disappearing in an industry consolidation and the few remaining large companies had no use for the Exchange, it was sold to the Mercantile Savings Bank in 1906.

**TURN LEFT (north) ON PARK AVENUE.**

### 4. **Gutman's**

**southwest corner of Park Avenue and Lexington Street**



Despite the prominence of the Howard and Lexington stores, there were other players in Baltimore's downtown retail wars. Julius Gutman was one. He opened his value-pricing store in 1877, with his stock tending towards low-cost items the bigger stores shunned. Gutman's thrived enough to build this eight-story store in 1928 and Baltimore shoppers could come and ride the town's first escalators. Gutman's merged into Brager-Gutman's and reigned as the leading discount store in downtown Baltimore.

## 5. Kresges

119 West Lexington, southeast corner of Park Avenue



Sebastian Spring Kresge's first business enterprise was a single hive of bees he nursed into a colony of 32 hives as a young boy. He would keep bees as an adult hobby because, he said, "My bees always remind me that hard work, thrift, sobriety and earnest struggle to live an upright Christian life are the rungs of the ladder of success." At age 21 Kresge began exploring the business field working in door-to-door selling, insurance, bookkeeping, and baking before settling into the sale of tinware for five years on straight commission. He entered into other retailing partnerships with \$8000 he had carefully saved, working in stores in Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Michigan. By 1899 he was on his own in Detroit. Kresge put a large number of items on open counters where they could be examined and appraised. The slogan over his door said it all: "Nothing over 10 cents." By 1914 when he moved his company into this headquarters, Kresge had 150 five-and-dime stores. He lived into his 100th year, long enough to see the first Kmart open in 1962. Kresge's took over this 1908 building in the 1930s and gave it a streamlined Art Deco exterior. Kresge's closed here in the 1970s but the retail space has trundled on ever since.

**TURN LEFT ON WEST CLAY STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON NORTH HOWARD STREET.**

## 6. Hutzler's

228-232 North Howard Street



Bankrolled by his father, Abram Hutzler opened his first retail store in Baltimore in 1858. When brothers Charles and David were brought into the business in 1867 Hutzler was on its way to Baltimore retail immortality with its one-price, no haggling policy. Property acquisitions and expansions followed, culminating in this Art Deco store known as the Tower in 1932. It opened with five stories and extended to nine in 1941. Hutzler's navigated the selling waters and reigned as Baltimore's "place to shop" for 132 years as a family-owned company before liquidating in 1990.

**7. Provident Savings Bank**  
**southwest corner of Howard and Saratoga streets**

Provident Savings Bank took its first deposits in 1886 on its way to becoming Maryland's largest commercial bank with 143 branches at its height. Joseph Evans Sperry designed this classically flavored rusticated stone vault in 1904.

**TURN LEFT ON WEST SARATOGA STREET.**

**8. G. Krug & Son**  
**415 West Saratoga Street**



“There is hardly a building in Baltimore that doesn't contain something we made, even if it is only a nail.” So boasted Theodore Krug, heir to the oldest continuously working iron shop in the country. For more than 170 years artisans here have hammered out practical and ornamental ironwork that still graces such local landmarks as Otterbein Methodist Church, the Basilica of the Assumption, Washington Monument, Zion Church, Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Baltimore Zoo. The modest beginnings of the shop date back to 1810, when farmers traveling to and from the market stopped to have their horses shod and their wagons repaired by blacksmith Andrew Schwatke.

**TURN RIGHT ON NORTH PACA STREET.**

**9. St. Jude Shrine**  
**308 North Paca Street**



The St. Jude Shrine is located in Baltimore, Maryland, and has been staffed and operated by the Pallottine Fathers and Brothers for over 80 years. The Shrine was entrusted to the Pallottines by the Archbishop of Baltimore in 1917. Around the outset of World War II, devotion to St. Jude was reaching meaningful proportions and so it was decided to establish regular novena services.

**10. Mother Seton House**  
**600 North Paca Street, Baltimore**



Built around 1807, this was the home of Elizabeth Bayley Seton, the first American-born woman beatified and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. Seton was not a born Catholic, she converted in 1805 after the death of her husband. She took her religious vows at St. Mary's Seminary Chapel and founded the religious order of the Daughters of Charity. Afterwards, she established a school for girls in Emmitsburg, Maryland, the first parochial school in America.

**TURN AROUND AND RETURN TO WEST SARATOGA STREET AND TURN RIGHT.  
TURN LEFT ON PINE STREET.**

## 11. Old Pine Street Station 214 North Pine Street



This exuberant brick building was built in 1878 as the Western District Police Station, a function it maintained until 1951. Architect Francis E. Davis used red brick trimmed with bluestone to create the High Victorian Gothic showpiece with finials and spires and gables punctuating its roofline. It wasn't just a pretty Victorian face - the Pine Street Station, as it was known in the neighborhood, was a busy place, situated in an district of saloons and houses of prostitution. That it still stands today is testament to the efforts of early preservationists in the city.

**TURN LEFT ON LEXINGTON STREET.**

## 12. Pascault Row 651-665 West Lexington



Touring the streets of early 19th century one would have passed rows and rows of streets like this. Two centuries later only this handsome collection of eight three-and-one-half story dwellings developed wealthy merchant Louis Pascault in 1819, remain. William Small, a busy architect in early Baltimore, normally gets the credit for these townhomes that bridged the Federal and Greek Revival eras. The building at 655 West Lexington Street is the best unaltered example within Pascault Row.

**13. Rieman Block**  
**617-631 West Lexington Street**



In April of 1880, Joseph Rieman began accumulating land at the southwestern edge of Lexington Market for an eight-unit, block-long commercial and residential development. Rieman planned for the first floors to accommodate high quality businesses with better than average housing units above the shops, which he had outfitted in a fashionable Queen Anne style.

**14. Lexington Market**  
**Lexington Street and North Paca Street**



Established in 1782, Lexington is the city's oldest and most famous public market. It began as an open air bazaar before evolving into two commodious buildings. It was the Western precincts Market in those days. Inside, founded in 1886, Faidley Seafood is one of the oldest and best-known purveyors of fresh and prepared seafood in the Chesapeake region. Today, it is owned and operated by Bill and Nancy Devine, descendants of founder John W. Faidley.

**TURN RIGHT ON NORTH PACA STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON WEST FAYETTE STREET.**

**15. Westminster Church and Cemetery**  
**519 West Fayette Street**



This was the Western Burying Ground in the early Baltimore days, given to the Presbyterians by Revolutionary War hero John Eager Howard. As the city moved westward members of the church feared the sacred ground would be desecrated so they hired Thomas and James Dixon and Thomas Balbirnie to build an English-style church on the property in 1852. The graves included Revolutionary patriots, veterans of the War of 1812, and many distinguished citizens of Baltimore, including Mayor James Calhoun, Colonel James McHenry. Three modest memorials recall the writer Edgar Allen Poe who whose “The Raven” is the only poem to inspire an National Football League’s team’s name. After his mysterious death in 1849 at age 40, Poe’s relatives erected a small gravestone. Before the stone could be installed, however, a train crashed through the monument yard and destroyed it. The poet is remembered on his birthday every January 19, when a mysterious “Poe Toaster” leaves half a bottle of cognac and three roses at the grave. On the weekend closest to Poe’s birthday, a party is held in his honor. A Halloween tour is also scheduled each year.

**16. Eutaw Savings Bank Building**  
**Eutaw and Fayette streets**



Charles Carson was a Baltimore native, born to a builder father in 1847. Carson taught himself architecture and became one of the town’s leading Victorian designers. Eutaw Savings Bank began in the same year and the two came together in 1887 to create this Renaissance Revival banking house, executed in brownstone with a Corinthian entranceway.

**17. Baltimore Equitable Society Building**  
**21 North Eutaw Street**



With roots in the 18th century, the Baltimore Equitable Society is America's fourth oldest fire insurance company, writing its first policies in 1794. Policy holders placed a "fire mark" in the shape of clasped hands on their houses to let firefighters know it was insured since early fire companies would only extinguish fires of insured homes. Charles Carson designed this brick Italian Renaissance building for the Eutaw Savings Bank in 1857 and Baltimore Equitable, the town's oldest corporation, moved in during 1887. Save for a coat of paint, the two-story structure remains unchanged although Baltimore Equitable has moved on to Charles Center.

**18. Hippodrome Theatre**  
**12 North Eutaw Street**



Beginning in 1835 this was the site of one of the town's grand luxury hotels of the 19th century, the Eutaw House. Entertainment impresarios Marion Pearce and Philip Scheck replaced it with the Hippodrome Theatre in 1914. The two showmen had gotten their start hauling a projector and reels of film to local community halls and church basements in the area before opening their first nickleodeon on Eutaw Street. Pearce and Scheck ran the town's first store selling motion picture equipment and even made their own movies. For their new movie palace they hired one of America's most famous big-city architects, Thomas Lamb. The Hippodrome had seats for 3,000 patrons and by 1920 ticket sales exceeded over 20,000 per week which helped cover the \$225,000 construction costs. The Hippodrome followed a familiar life arc of downtown theaters into decline in the 1960s while battling suburban malls and television but dodged the wrecking ball long enough to experience a rebirth.

## 19. **Abell Building**

**329-335 W. Baltimore Street, corner of Eutaw Street**



George A. Frederick, who designed Baltimore's City Hall when he was in his early twenties, blended classical and Italianate style for this warehouse in 1879 brick, bluestone, white marble, cast iron and terra-cotta trim. The money man was Arunah Shepardson Abell, the founder of the *Baltimore Sun*. Strouss Brothers, one of the town's largest clothing concerns, operated here for years. Its days as garment warehouse long gone, the exuberant workhorse has been re-adapted as residences.

## 20. **Loft Historic District**

**400 block of Redwood Street, west of Eutaw Street**

After the ravages of the Civil War finally came to an end there was an explosion in the demand for ready-to-wear clothing. Baltimore was ideally situated to service the boom and thousands of garment workers flooded the town to fill jobs in brawny brick Victorian factory buildings. This block contains the finest collection of the breed remaining in Baltimore, most still sport decorative brickwork and stone trim and cast iron storefronts can still be seen. While some industry still flourishes in Baltimore's Loft Historic District most of the buildings that have survived have been imaginatively converted to residential and office uses.

## 21. **Emerson Bromo-Seltzer Tower**

**corner of South Eutaw and Lombard streets**



The iconic Emerson Bromo-Seltzer Tower was erected in 1911 from a Florentine-inspired design by Joseph Evans Sperry and reigned as the town's tallest building until 1923. Isaac E. Emerson was born on a North Carolina farm in 1859. After obtaining a degree in chemistry from the University of North Carolina Emerson migrated to Baltimore and opened a small apothecary where he developed a head and stomach pain relief remedy he called Bromo-Seltzer. He formed the Emerson Drug Company in 1887. It was the dawn of the age of consumer product advertising and

Isaac Emerson became a prime player. Bromo-Seltzer ads could be seen everywhere - newspapers, magazines and, most conspicuously in the pain reliever's hometown, on a 51-foot tall, glowing blue bottle that rotated above the 288.7 foot high tower. A clock face was adorned the letters B-R-O-M-O S-E-L-T-Z-E-R. For safety reasons the bottle was pulled down in 1936; the tower itself was abandoned but in early 2007 the Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts began renovations to transform the building into 33 artists' studios.

## **TURN RIGHT ON WEST LOMBARD STREET.**

### **22. Marlboro Square**

**410 West Lombard Street**



This warehouse carries an elite architectural pedigree. It was designed in a Romanesque style in 1890 by Charles Carson, rendered in brick, sandstone, terra cotta and iron. In 1914 Joseph Evans Sperry, who decorated Baltimore streets with buildings for over 50 years, tacked on an addition here.

### **23. Inner Harbor Lofts**

**northwest corner of South Paca Street and West Lombard Street**

Three separate Victorian era buildings were cobbled together for these residential lofts. In the bustling factory days a shoe manufacturer, the nation's leading straw hat company, (M.S. Levy), one of the largest lithographers in the south, (Isaac Friedenwald and Company), and E. Rosenfeld and Company, manufacturer of sleepwear hummed with activity here.

**24. College of Medicine of Maryland /Davidge Hall**  
**522 West Lombard Street**



Nowhere in America has medical instruction been offered longer than under this green-domed structure built in 1812. French-American architect Maximilian Godefroy is credited with designing the dome and the wooden Doric portico. The dome served as a skylight to illuminate the anatomy theater where students worked on cadavers.

**RETURN TO SOUTH PACA STREET AND TURN RIGHT.**

**25. Paca-Pratt Building**  
**South Paca and Pratt streets**



This early 20th century industrial design was the “world’s largest clothing factory” when it opened in 1906; it is the earliest steel and concrete building in Baltimore.

**TURN LEFT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.**

**26. The Wilkens-Robins Building**  
**308-312 West Pratt Street**



Cast iron enjoyed a brief flurry of popularity as a building material in post-Civil War America since it was easy to mold into ornate forms, quick to assemble and inexpensive. Industrial Baltimore boasted one of the largest foundries in America producing architectural ironwork but most of the

town's cast iron-front buildings were destroyed in Baltimore's Great Fire of 1904 and most of the rest were razed as the facades fell out of fashion. The Wilkens-Robins Building, constructed for a brush company (Wilkens) in 1871 and later occupied by a paper business (Robins), is one of the souvenirs of that era.

**TURN LEFT ON SOUTH HOWARD STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

# A Walking Tour of Baltimore - Inner Harbor

**from walkthetown.com**

Baltimore's harbor has been one of the major seaports in the United States since the 1700s and one of the country's biggest urban tourist attractions since a cultural renaissance in the 1970s.

Voters approved the first bond issue (\$52 million) for Inner Harbor redevelopment in 1964. In addition, more than \$14 million in city bond issues and \$47 million in federal grants will eventually be approved for acquiring and clearing land surrounding the harbor basin. The clearing of 110 acres of land around the harbor began in 1967.

This walking tour of Baltimore's Inner Harbor will start at Harborplace, on the corner between the two indoor shopping malls that started it all...



**WALK WEST ON PRATT STREET, AWAY FROM THE WATER.**

- 1. USF&G Building/Legg Mason Building/Transamerica Tower**  
the block surrounded by Lombard Street, Charles Street, Pratt Street, and Light Street



Through three naming tenants this 40-story skyscraper from 1973 has reigned as the tallest building in Maryland and the tallest building between Philadelphia and North Carolina. The rooftop is 528 feet above the surrounding plaza.

- 2. Convention Center**  
**1 West Pratt Street**



The \$50 million Baltimore Convention Center, with 115,000 square feet of exhibition space and 40,000 square feet of meeting room space, opened two blocks from the Inner Harbor in 1979.

- 3. SOM Office Center**  
**250 West Pratt Street**



These steps of Vermont gray granite and glass joined the Baltimore skyline in 1986.

#### **4. 300 Block of West Pratt - Iron Facade Buildings - (300,305,312,319)**

Cast iron enjoyed a brief flurry of popularity as a building material in post-Civil War America since it was easy to mold into ornate forms, quick to assemble and inexpensive. Industrial Baltimore boasted one of the largest foundries in America producing architectural ironwork but most of the town's cast iron-front buildings were destroyed in Baltimore's Great Fire of 1904 and most of the rest were razed as the facades fell out of fashion. Number 300, 305, 312 and 319 on this block are souvenirs from the cast iron craze of the 1870s.

**TURN LEFT ON EUTAW STREET.**

#### **5. Camden Station 301-331 Camden Street**



The town's signature company and one of the country's great railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, gobbled up five blocks of downtown here in 1852 to construct its main passenger and freight stations. Architects John Rudolph Niernsee and James C. Neilson, lead designers for the Baltimore & Ohio, sketched out plans for a nine-part Italianate headhouse but it was left to protégé Joseph F. Kemp who shepherded the project to completion - or almost. The 185-foot central tower proved too heavy for its foundations and had to be radically shortened. It was not until the 1990s that a lighter replica was installed. With the decline of rail transportation after World War II train sheds were demolished and the B & O departed altogether in 1971. The headhouse was sold to the Maryland Stadium Authority who integrated the historic structure into the groundbreaking Camden Yards baseball stadium at a cost of \$2.2 million, bringing the facade back to its 1867 appearance. In 2005, Sports Legends Museum at Camden Yards opened in the space.

**6. B & O Railroad Warehouse**  
**South Eutaw Street**



At more than 1,000 feet long this was the largest freight warehouse in Baltimore and one of the biggest anywhere when it was built in six eight-story sections between 1898 and 1905. For a dash of style the tiers are set into recessed brick arches. Last employed as a warehouse in 1974, the building's 430,000 square feet of space has been re-born into offices, shops, and food facilities.

**7. Oriole Park at Camden Yards**  
**Camden and Eutaw streets**



In 1992 Baltimore sounded the death knell for the big city, multi-use sports stadium with the opening of Oriole Park at Camden Yards. Slabs of concrete were replaced with piles of bricks; enclosed rings of seats were sacrificed in favor of open spaces and views beyond the outfield fences; artificial grass was banished and lawn mowers brought back. Nearly two decades later, the first of America's throw-back retro-parks remains among the best.

**RETURN TO PRATT STREET AND TURN LEFT. TURN LEFT ON EMORY STREET.**

**8. Babe Ruth Birthplace Museum**  
**216 Emory Street**



George Herman Ruth, better known to the world as Babe Ruth, baseball's immortal "Sultan of Swat," was born here in the leased home of his maternal grandparents, the Schambergers, on February 6, 1895. Ruth never actually lived here but grew up in his father's apartment above a nearby tavern before being shuffled off to a reform school. Ruth left Baltimore forever a few days after his 19th birthday when he signed a contract with the Boston Red Sox, soon to be the game's biggest pitching and hitting star.

**RETURN TO PRATT STREET AND TURN RIGHT TO RETURN TO HARBORPLACE.**

**9. Harborplace**  
**southeast corner of Light Street and Pratt Street**



James W. Rouse pioneered the concept of a festival marketplace stuffed with shops and trendy eateries in 1980 with the opening of Harborplace. The two-glass-enclosed pavilions became the foundation for the renaissance of Baltimore's waterfront.

**10. *USS Constellation***  
**anchored at 301 East Pratt**



The *USS Constellation* moved to Pier 1 becoming the Inner Harbor's first tourist attraction in 1969. A triple-masted sloop-of-war launched in 1854, it is the last Civil War-era vessel afloat.

**11. World Trade Center**  
**401 East Pratt Street**



This is the world's tallest equilateral five-sided building (the five-sided JPMorgan Chase Tower in Houston, Texas is taller, but has unequal sides). It was designed by the firm of the modernist architect I.M. Pei and completed in 1977 at a cost of \$22 million. The building was oriented so that a corner project towards the waters of the Inner Harbor, suggesting the prow of a ship.

**12. National Aquarium**  
**501 East Pratt Street, Pier 3**



The National Aquarium was established on Caped Cod in Massachusetts in 1873. For much of its life the National Aquarium was a series of dark tanks deep in the bowels of the Herbert Hoover Building in Washington, D.C., although the federal government had nothing to do with the fish. Not many visionaries could imagine a giant fish bowl kickstarting an entire city's renaissance but that is what happened with the National Aquarium in Baltimore opened in 1981. Regarded as one of the world's best fish museums, today more than 1.5 million visitors each year can see more than 5,000 creatures in re-creations of their natural habitats, including a 64-foot-high tropical rain forest and the ever-popular sharks swimming in 222,000 gallons of water.

### 13. Pratt Street Power Plant Pratt Street and Pier 4



This massive Neoclassical composition of brick and terra-cotta was constructed between 1900 and 1909 to be the main source of power for the United Railways and Electric Company. In later days the complex of three buildings did duty as a steam-generating plant for the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company. A century later the generating plant emerged from years of vacancy as clubs and bars.

### 14. *USCGC TANEY* East Pratt Street and Harbor Magic Drive



The *USCGC TANEY* is the last surviving warship afloat from the December 7, 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. It was birthed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1936 as a United States Coast Guard cutter and was attached to Destroyer Division 80 when it was thrown into action against Japanese planes. At sea for 80 of the first 90 days of war, *TANEY* carried out anti-submarine patrols off Hawaii, and later served as a convoy escort in the Pacific through 1943. In the course of the campaign, the ship was credited with downing four Japanese Kamikazes and one “Betty” bomber. Known as “The Queen of the Pacific,” *TANEY* was home ported in Alameda, CA, from 1946 to 1972 carrying out ocean weather patrol, law enforcement and search and rescue duties. After being decommissioned in 1986, she is displayed along with *USS TORSK* and *Lightship 116*.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO HARBORPLACE AND TURN LEFT, GOING SOUTH AROUND THE HARBOR.**

**15. Maryland Science Museum  
601 Light Street**



Founded in 1797 as a place where members could meet to discuss astronomy, botany, zoology, and more, the Maryland Academy of Sciences is the oldest scientific institution in Maryland and one of the oldest such institutions in the entire nation. Rembrandt and Raphael Peale, sons of painter and scientist Charles Wilson Peale, were among the distinguished early members. It morphed into this museum of interactive exhibits, combined with the state-of-the-art Davis Planetarium, in 1976.

**16. Joseph H. Rash Memorial Sports Park  
south shoreline**

The \$2.2 million Joseph H. Rash Memorial Sports Park opened on the south shoreline in 1976.

**17. Federal Hill Park  
110 North Calvert, west side of square**

A well-known lookout during the Civil War and the War of 1812 lies on the south side of the Inner Harbor - Federal Hill. The area was named after the city-wide celebration that followed the ratification of the United States Constitution and has been a public park since 1879. Scrambling to the top reveals sweeping views of Baltimore's streetscape.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO HARBORPLACE AND TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

# A Walking Tour of Baltimore - Mount Royal

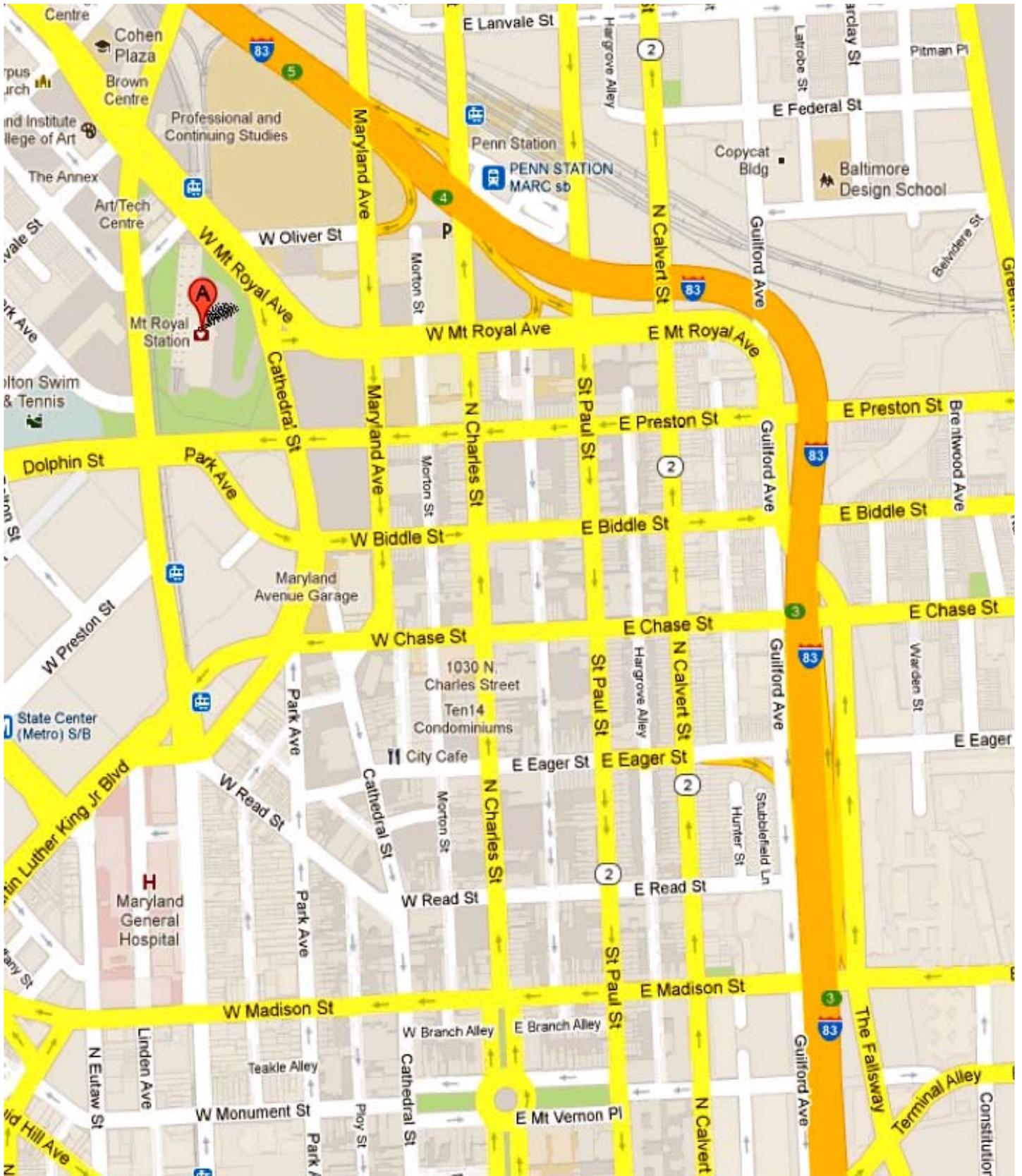
**from walkthetown.com**

Only 1.5 miles from the Baltimore waterfront, this area was originally open farmland until northward development followed the construction of a streetcar line and created a building boom in the late 19th century. To the west Bolton Hill became a middle- and upper-middle-class enclave of about nine blocks by five blocks. These development trends brought notable figures to the neighborhood including F. Scott Fitzgerald who entertained, among others, Gertrude Stein and Juan Dos Passos at his 1307 Park Avenue rowhouse.

Predominately residential, the district contains the groupings of two- and three-story brick town houses and free standing homes. These residences are some of Baltimore's finest rowhouses and largest mansions, including many fine examples of designs from local and nationally known architects. As a whole, the architecture of the district is characterized by simplicity of treatment, uniformity of scale, design and fabric, and high standards of design, materials and workmanship. Red brick, white marble steps, and high ceilings are found throughout Bolton Hill residences. From the 1950s through the 1960s Bolton Hill experienced an architectural revival with the revitalization of the parks surrounding the Francis Scott Key Monument and the green boulevards and fountains at Park Place.

Bolton Hill's elegant 19th century row houses set among tree-lined streets and deep, leafy gardens qualified the neighborhood for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. Several groups of award-winning contemporary town homes and parks blend with the classic architecture of the relatively unaltered 19th century community. New Orleans-style balconies are fragrant with flowers and parks with fountains and sculptures are alive with neighbors, art students, dog walkers, and joggers.

To the east the city center expanded northward to the passenger rail lines provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the cultural advantages provided by the establishment of the University of Baltimore. Our walking tour will start at the picturesque Mount Royal Station...



**1. Mount Royal Station**  
**Cathedral Street and Mount Royal Avenue**



This was the largest passenger station ever built to accommodate just one railroad line when it was constructed in 1896, that being the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's celebrated *Royal Blue* line. Ephraim Francis Baldwin, the head architect for the B & O since 1872, tucked his Romanesque creation into a hollow, lessening its impact on the neighborhood. The station is crafted of native Maryland granite and trimmed in Indiana limestone and all but the landmark 150-foot clocktower is covered in a red tile roof. In 1964, its days as a passenger station over, the building and train sheds were sold to the Maryland Institute, College of Art.

**EXIT THE STATION ONTO MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.**

**2. Lyric Opera House**  
**140 Mount Royal Avenue**

This 2,564-seat theater began life in 1894 as the Music Hall, modeled on the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, Netherlands. In 1909 German-born Otto Kahn, who aspired to be a musician and wound up an influential investment banker, purchased the stage on behalf of the Metropolitan Opera and re-christened it the Lyric Opera House. The theater, known for its acoustics, has hosted such names as Charles Lindberg, Amelia Earhart, Bette Davis, Katharine Hepburn and Will Rogers.

**WALK EAST ON MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, THE OPERA HOUSE WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT.**

**3. University of Baltimore Academic Center (The Garage)**  
**Charles Street and Mount Royal Avenue**

The automobile culture in the early 1900s grew up around Mount Royal Avenue and this low-slung brick building was constructed in 1906 to house the Automobile Club of Maryland.

**TURN LEFT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.**

**4. Pennsylvania Station**  
**1525 North Charles Street**



Pennsylvania Station is the main train station in Baltimore, the third to handle passengers on this site. Kenneth MacKenzie Murchison, a New York architect who designed a string of depots for the Pennsylvania Railroad, drew up the plans for this classically inspired Beaux Arts style station in 1911. The station originally served both the Pennsylvania Railroad and Western Maryland Railway but was renamed to match other Pennsylvania Stations in 1928.

**5. Charles Theater**  
**1711 North Charles Street**



The oldest movie house in Baltimore was built in 1892 to house streetcars for the Baltimore Traction Company. In 1939 the buildings, designed by architect Jackson C. Gott, became the Times Theatre, Baltimore's first all-newsreel movie house. It picked up the name Charles in the late 1970s as it morphed into a five-screen house.

**RETURN TO LANVALE STREET AND TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT ON GREENMOUNT AVENUE.**

**6. Green Mount Cemetery Gatehouse  
Greenmount Avenue and Oliver Street**



In the early 19th century Americans found their first parks in graveyards and Green Mount Cemetery, dedicated in 1839 on the site of the former country estate of merchant Robert Oliver, was a pioneer in the “rural cemetery movement.” The gateway was designed by leading Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., one of America’s leading cheerleaders for the Gothic Revival style. Some 65,000 people are buried here, including the poet Sydney Lanier, philanthropists Johns Hopkins and Enoch Pratt, Napoleon Bonaparte’s sister-in-law Betsy Patterson, John Wilkes Booth, and numerous military, political and business leaders.

**7. Green Mount Cemetery Chapel  
Greenmount Avenue and Oliver Street**



Designed by J. Rudolph Niernsee and J. Crawford Neilson, this hilltop chapel is a study in Gothic Revival architecture with such hallmarks of the style as flying buttresses and pinnacles, executed in brownstone. The octagonal structure was completed in 1856.

**TURN RIGHT ON EAST PRESTON STREET ACROSS I-83. TURN LEFT ON ST. PAUL STREET.**

**8. Ross Winans House**  
**1217 St. Paul Street**



Ross Winans was born into an 18th century New Jersey family of horse breeders who became one of America's first multi-millionaires as an inventor and builder of the world's first iron horses for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This mansion, with 46 rooms and over 18,600 square feet, was constructed for his son in 1882. It was an early commission of New York architect Stanford White, who would become the Gilded Age's most elegant designer. Here White tapped the French Renaissance style, executed in brick and brownstone. One of the town's grandest homes did duty through the 20th century as a school, funeral home and offices.

**9. Christ Episcopal Church**  
**northwest corner of St. Paul and Chase streets**



Here is another early work from a soon-to-be-admired architect, Bruce Price. Price hailed from Cumberland, Maryland and spent four years interning in the influential Baltimore shop of John Rudolph Niernsee and James Crawford Neilson, who were the chief early designers for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. With this church in 1872 Price introduced the picturesque French Gothic-style to Baltimore, rendered in rough-faced white marble. Price left for Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania the following year and was in New York City by 1877, where he carved out a career as one of the country's best Victorian architects.

## 10. 1020 St. Paul Street



This deceptively simple building is one of the earliest International Style structures that appeared in Baltimore and dates to 1938. The clean lines and modern feeling come from the pen of Charles Nes, an architect just starting out at the time.

**TURN LEFT ON EAST EAGER STREET AND LEFT ON NORTH CALVERT STREET.**

## 11. Belvidere Terrace 1000 block of North Calvert Street



The northward expansion of the city reached here around the 1880s when the eclectic Queen Anne style with its showy ornamentation was all the rage. This block of rowhouses is a riot of gables and protrubrances and textures. The east side was designed by J. Appleton Wilson and William T. Wilson. The west side is by Baltimore architects James Bosley Noel Wyatt and Joseph Evans Sperry.

**RETURN TO EAST EAGER STREET AND TURN RIGHT.**

## 12. Maryland Club Charles and Eager streets



The private Maryland Club organized in 1857 as the second social club in the United States, only the Union Club in New York City is older. A few strokes after ringing in the New Year in 1892 the club members, including five original Maryland Clubbers, began to assemble for breakfast in their new clubhouse here. Architect Josias Pennington borrowed elements from brawny Richardsonian Romanesque style - powerful entry arches and corner turret among them, for the imposing building crafted of rock-faced Baltimore County white marble. Henry Hobson Richardson, America's most influential post-Civil War architect, pioneered the style favored by organizations and governments looking to make a statement with their buildings in the early 1890s.

**TURN RIGHT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.**

## 13. The Belvedere One East Chase Street



The Belvedere, which takes its name from the grounds of American Revolution soldier and politician John Eager Howard upon which it rests, was the type of hotel where U.S. Presidents and celebrities would check in while in Baltimore. Boston architects J. Harleston Parker and Douglas H. Thomas, Jr. designed their eleven-story confection in the classical Beaux Arts style rising from a hefty rusticated base to the ornate French Second Empire mansard roof. The grand hotel opened in 1903; it was converted to condominiums in 1991.

**14. Monumental Life Building**  
**North Charles Street and Biddle Street**



Founded in 1858 as Maryland's first insurance company, the Monumental Life Company moved into this Neoclassical headquarters in 1926. Over the years the company expanded into four connected buildings that swallowed the entire block.

**TURN LEFT ON WEST PRESTON STREET.**

**15. Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Annunciation (Associate Reformed Church)**  
**Maryland Avenue and Preston Street**



The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Annunciation is the oldest of Maryland's 18 Greek Orthodox parishes, established in 1906. The congregation moved into this house of worship, constructed in 1888 as a Protestant church, in 1937. Baltimore architect Charles E. Cassell provided a Byzantine-flavored design with circular forms under a conical red-tiled roof. The price tag was \$137,000.

**16. Fifth Regiment Armory**  
**Hoffman Street at Bolton Street and Preston/Dolphin Street**



The National Guard had never embarked on so large a construction project as this one for the Fifth Regiment Armory when a polished granite cornerstone was laid on May 11, 1901. The Fifth Regiment was the 1867 successor to the Old Maryland Guard, a Baltimore military unit organized in 1859. The Armory hosted the 1912 Democratic National Convention, which required 46 ballots to nominate Woodrow Wilson, a one-time Johns Hopkins graduate student and then governor of New Jersey. The building sustained fire damage in 1927, 1932 and an 11-alarm conflagration that consumed the entire interior and caused a million dollars of damage in 1933. Depression-era stimulus funds were used to rebuild.

**17. City Temple of Baltimore Baptist**  
**Eutaw Place and Dolphin Street**



Thomas Ustick Walter, the architect responsible for the majestic United States Capitol dome, drew up the plans for Eutaw Place Baptist, for which ground was broken in 1868. The soaring Gothic Revival meetinghouse is composed of white marble blocks. The City Temple of Baltimore moved here in 1969.

**TURN RIGHT ON EUTAW PLACE.**

**18. Oheb Shalom Synagogue /Prince Hall Masons Temple  
Eutaw Place and Lanvale Street**



Temple Oheb Shalom held its first services on November 25, 1853 in Osceola Hall at the northeast corner of Gay and Lexington Streets. The congregation moved into this fortress-like church under a triangle of domes in 1893, infused with Byzantine-style elements by architect Joseph Sperry. Oheb Shalom moved on in 1960 and the landmark building was acquired by the Masons.

**TURN LEFT ON LANVALE STREET AND RIGHT ON MCCULLOCH STREET.**

**19. Western High School /Booker T. Washington Middle School  
Lafayette Avenue and McCulloch Street**



Western High School, founded in 1844, is the oldest public all-girls high school in the United States. This red brick Romanesque Revival structure trimmed in carved Seneca stone was designed by architect Alfred Mason and began holding classes in 1896. After many years of recess the building once again is doing duty as a school.

**TURN RIGHT ON LAFAYETTE AVENUE AND LEFT ON EUTAW PLACE.**

**20. Marlborough Apartments**  
**1701 block of Eutaw Place**



With its roomy, leafy boulevards Eutaw Place lured deep-pocketed city dwellers out to some of the finest apartment houses the city had yet experienced at the turn of the 20th century. Most fell to wrecking ball by the end of the century but the eleven-story Marlborough, erected in 1906, stands as a souvenir of that time. Thomas Shearer, a homeopathic doctor, and William Cochran put up the money and architect Edward Glidden provided a lively Beaux Arts design for the town's largest apartment house; it was also one of the first to be fully electrified.

**21. Hutzler House**  
**northeast corner of Eutaw Place and Laurens Street**



When he was 23 years old Abram G. Hutzler opened a small dry goods store in 1858 that grew into Baltimore's premier family-owned department store with ten chains. Brother David Hutzler moved onto one of the town's most picturesque blocks when he purchased one of the town's biggest homes in the 1890s. Martin Hawley spent \$70,000 in 1887 to build the eclectic Victorian mansion with its gables and turreted corner and eye-catching roofline.

**TURN RIGHT (EAST) ON LAURENS STREET AND RIGHT ON MASON STREET.**

## 22. Bolton Common

200 block of West Lafayette Avenue, Jordan and Mason streets



This complex of 35 townhouses won a national American Institute of Architects award in 1969, the year after it opened. The houses look similar from the street but the common visage belies a rich diversity of sizes. Among the aesthetic innovations seen - or not seen - here are house gutters that are completely hidden and utility lines that have been buried.

**CONTINUE ON MASON STREET AND TURN LEFT ON WEST LANVALE STREET.**

## 23. Family and Children's Services

Park Avenue and Lanvale Street



The guts of this building were a Gothic Revival house designed in 1848 by Robert Cary Long, Jr. Since 1937, the house has been used by the Family and Children's Society, a private organization started in 1849.

**24. Mergenthaler House**  
**southeast corner of West Lanvale Street and Park Avenue**



Otto Mergenthaler's invention of the Linotype machine was hailed by Thomas Edison as the "eighth wonder of the world." Before Mergenthaler's invention in 1884, no newspaper in the world had more than eight pages. With Linotype printers could set type much faster with far fewer operators. Within twenty years there were 10,000 Linotypes in use and by the time phototypesetting began replacing movable type in the 1960s there were upwards of 100,000. Mergenthaler, a German immigrant, spent the last five years before he died in 1899 in this house; it was built in 1875 by Joseph S. Hopkins, nephew of the noted philanthropist, Johns Hopkins.

**TURN LEFT ON MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.**

**25. Maryland Institute, College of Art**  
**1300 West Mount Royal Avenue**



The Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts was established in 1826 and spent its first 79 years in the upstairs rooms of the Center Market on Baltimore Street. Its Great Hall could fit 6,000 guests for lectures (the leading entertainment of the 19th century) by the country's foremost speakers. The Market was scorched, along with 1,500 other downtown buildings, in the Great Fire of 1904. A \$500 design contest for a new school campus yielded F. Livingston Pell and Harvey Corbett of New York City who delivered a Venetian palazzo executed in gleaming white Beaver Dam marble from Baltimore County. The funds for the main building, dedicated on November 23, 1908, were provided by the State of Maryland and steel baron Andrew Carnegie who had recently sold his U.S. Steel Corporation for \$400 million and was busy funding 2,700 libraries and educational facilities around the world. The Maryland Institute's downtown branch closed in the early 1960s and took on its current name, Maryland Institute, College of Art.

**26. Corpus Christi Church**  
**Mount Royal Avenue and West Lafayette Street**



From his Brooklyn office Irish-born architect Patrick Charles Keely designed over 600 buildings for the Catholic church in the 19th century, including every cathedral in New England for decades. This was one of his last churches, designed in his favored Gothic Revival style in 1885. The wealthy parishioners of Bolton Hill provided a \$200,000 construction budget which gave the church walls of Woodstock granite two feet thick; it was the first church in Baltimore formed completely of granite. Consecration took place on New Year's Day 1891. The soaring octagonal came along in 1912 to take the the place of the truncated original.

**TURN AROUND AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS DOWN MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE TO THE TOUR START AT MOUNT ROYAL STATION.**

# A Walking Tour of Baltimore - Mount Vernon Place

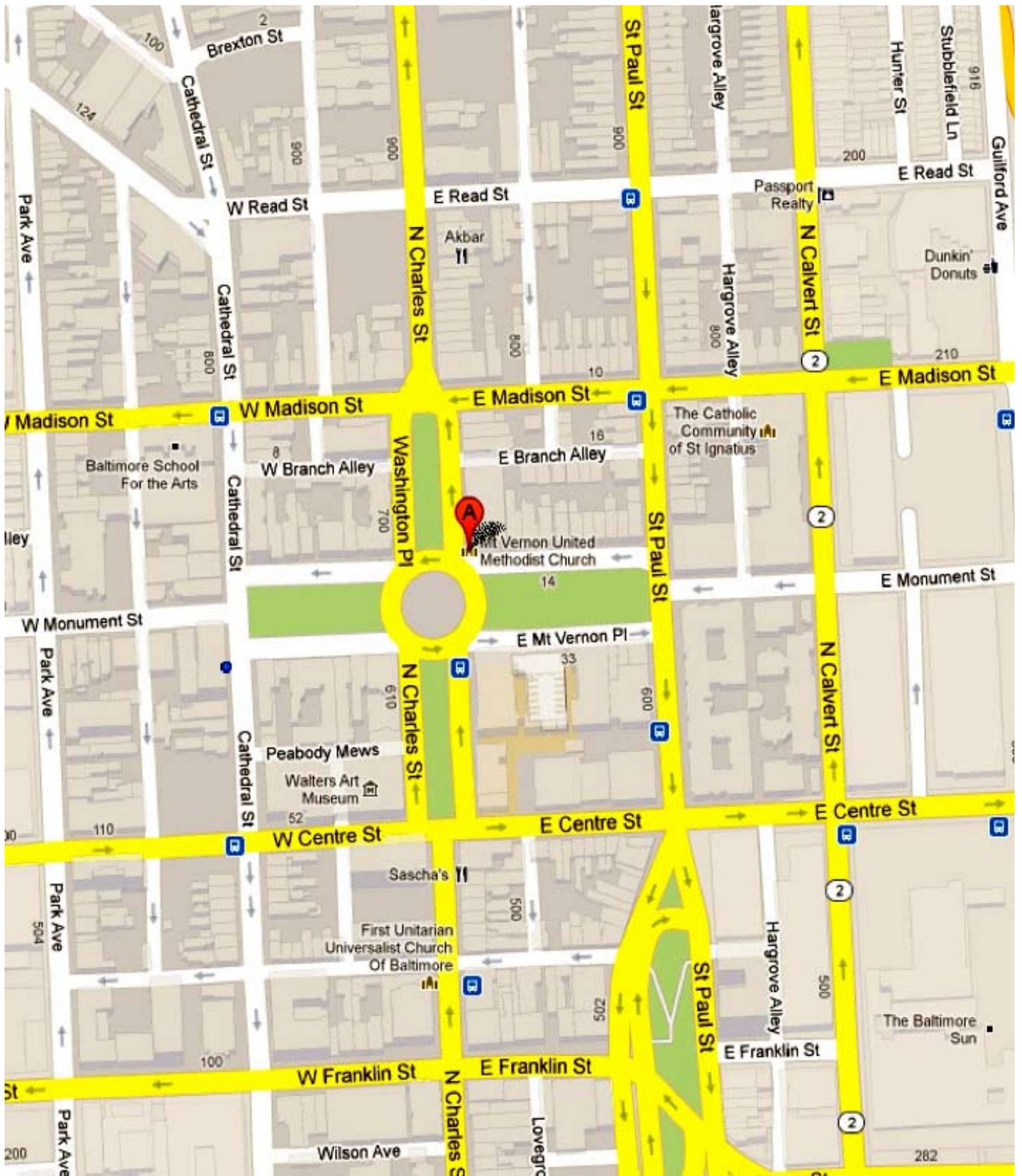
**from walkthetown.com**

In 1810 the General Assembly of Maryland authorized a \$100,000 lottery to build a monument to George Washington. Robert Mills of Charleston, South Carolina, America's first professional architect, won a design contest with a vision of Washington in classic Roman garb riding in a horse-drawn chariot with the requisite column. Mills won \$500 for his efforts.

The monument was planned for Baltimore's old Court House that was being torn down on Calvert Street between Fayette and Lexington streets. The owners of surrounding houses immediately howled in protest, convinced such a large stone column was bound to fall on them or at the very least inundate the neighborhood in lightning. Colonel John Eager Howard, Baltimore's walking, breathing Revolutionary War hero, ended the debate by giving a chunk of his enormous estate, Belvedere, for the placement of the monument honoring his former Commander-in-Chief. The donated site, then called Howard's Woods, was a hill well north of the Baltimore town of 1815, where a falling statue would hit the ground without casualties.

Colonel Howard died in 1827, and his heirs laid out the four park squares surrounding the Monument in the form of a Greek Cross. The squares running north and south from the Monument are named Washington Place, and those laid out to the east and west are named Mount Vernon Place. Over the years, "Mount Vernon Place" has come to refer to not only the entire square, but also the surrounding neighborhood.

During the 1830s and 1840s, the town of Baltimore, presumably cured of its trepidation over tumbling obelisks, steadily grew out to the Monument, and the area began to boast the most elegant townhouses in the city. Mount Vernon Place has wandered in and out of fashion through the decades but it has always been what Baltimoreans consider "the heart of the city." The neighborhood retains its grand homes and monumental cultural institutions and our walking tour will start at the Washington Monument that started it all...



**1. Washington Monument  
Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place**



Robert Mills designed two Washington Monuments, the iconic one in the nation's capital and this one, the first architectural monument intended to honor the first President. Construction of the Monument began in 1815 and continued for nearly 15 years, by which time the first memorial to the "Father of Our Country" was erected near the summit of South Mountain's Monument Knob near Boonsboro, Maryland. This didn't dampen the enthusiasm for Baltimore's efforts, which had been scaled back considerably when costs soared to twice the \$100,000 appropriated. Naval officer James D. Woodside was recruited from the Washington Naval Yard to devise a system of pulleys, levers and braces to hoist the statue to the top of the 178-foot shaft of Beaver Dam marble from Baltimore County. Dedication took place in 1829.

**WALK EAST ON MOUNT VERNON PLACE.**

**2. The Peabody Institute and George Peabody Library  
East Mount Vernon Place, on the right when traveling east**



Massachusetts-born entrepreneur and philanthropist George Peabody founded the Institute in 1857 as a cultural center for the city's residents in appreciation of their "kindness and hospitality." Baltimore architect Edmund G. Lind designed the main building of the conservatory, which was completed in 1866. It is America's second-oldest conservatory in continuous operation. Lind also provided the elegant Italian Renaissance design in 1878 for the Peabody Library "which is to be maintained for the free use of all persons who desire to consult it." Peabody funded the Institute to the tune of \$300,000 - at a time when a good working wage was a dollar a day. Both the Institute and the library are now divisions of the Johns Hopkins University.

**3. Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church**  
**East Mount Vernon Place, on the left when traveling east**



Conceived as a “Cathedral of Methodism,” the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church was completed on November 12, 1872 on the site of the mansion of Charles Howard, son-in-law of Francis Scott Key. Baltimore architects Thomas Dixon and Charles Carson drew up the High Victorian Gothic plans, executed in six different types of stone, including green serpentine stone, brownstone and red and buff sandstone trim. The price tag for the landmark house of worship was \$400,000.

**4. Asbury House**  
**10 East Mount Vernon Place**



This three-story rowhouse is typical of the stylish upscale home that populated Mount Vernon Place in the 1850s; today it is owned by the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church.

**5. Brownstone Row**  
**22-32 East Mount Vernon Place**

Mount Vernon Place was so hot in the 1850s that houses were sold before they could be finished. One of the busiest speculators was Richard E. France who gobbled up six building lots and put up brownstone townhouses from designs by Louis L. Long. This is the only souvenir of France’s efforts remaining in Baltimore.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS AND RETURN TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND  
TURN RIGHT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.**

**6. Tiffany-Fisher House/Mount Vernon Club**  
**8 West Mount Vernon Place**



William Tiffany, a big-time commission merchant, built this Greek Revival tour-de-force mansion in 1842. Today it is the oldest house standing on the Square, purchased in 1941 purchased by the Mount Vernon Club. The Duke and Duchess of Windsor stayed here when they visited Baltimore in 1959. The Duchess, formerly Wallis Warfield, was named for her uncle, Severn Teackle Wallis, whose statue stands in East Mount Vernon Place.

**7. Stafford Apartments**  
**716 North Charles Street**



Residents were none too happy when this ten-story hotel went up in 1894, dwarfing its fellow Mount Vernon residents. With its exuberant Beaux Arts exterior of yellow brick and terra-cotta, the Stafford was promoted as the grandest guest house in town. It was the kind of place power brokers and celebrities signed the guest register. Author F. Scott Fitzgerald stayed at the hotel in the 1930s while his wife, Zelda was being treated at the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at The Johns Hopkins Hospital. The Stafford closed as a hotel in 1970 and was converted to 96 apartments for low-income residents.

**8. Graham-Hughes House**  
**718 Washington Place, southwest corner of Washington Place and Madison Street**



What would a French castle look like if it was squeezed into a Mount Vernon corner? George

Brown Hughes, the leader of a family of investment bankers, commissioned the house from local architect George Archer in 1888. The confection is dressed in white marble and boasts classical detailing like an Ionic-columned granite portico and roof balustrade.

**TURN LEFT ON WEST READ STREET.**

**9. Emmanuel Episcopal Church  
811 Cathedral Street at southeast corner of Cathedral and Read**



The first Episcopalian services were held here on October 15, 1854 with a breakaway congregation from Christ Church. Architects John Rudolph Niernsee and James Crawford Neilson, who did most of the early work for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, contributed an Italianate-flavored design that was given a Flemish Gothic makeover in the 1920s.

**TURN LEFT ON CATHEDRAL STREET AND RIGHT ON MADISON STREET.**

**10. First and Franklin Street Presbyterian Church  
210 West Madison Street**



This is the fourth home for Baltimore's oldest Presbyterian congregation, founded in 1761. A long way from the original log meetinghouse, the 273-foot church tower is the city's highest. Designed by Norris G. Starkweather, the church was constructed over more than two decades from 1854 to 1875.

**TURN LEFT ON TYSON STREET AND LEFT ON MONUMENT STREET.**

## 11. Enoch Pratt House

201 West Monument Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue and Monument Street



Massachusetts-born Enoch Pratt moved to Baltimore in 1831 with \$150 to enter the hardware trade. By 1851 he was well invested in western Maryland coal mines and Baltimore iron foundries as he became the president of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore. Pratt built this handsome brick townhome in 1845; he would die childless at the age of 88 in 1896 and a million dollars of his money would endow the city's free public library system. Today this is the home of the Maryland Historical Society, the state's oldest continuously operating cultural institution. Founded in 1844, it was first located in the Athenaeum at St. Paul and Saratoga Streets. In 1919 it moved here.

## 12. Grace and St. Peter's Church

707 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Park Avenue and Monument Street



When architect James Crawford Neilson designed this Gothic Revival meetinghouse for Grace Church in 1852 he pioneered the use of Connecticut brownstone in Baltimore. St. Peter's Church, founded in 1802, and Grace Church, founded in 1850, were united in 1912.

## 13. 105 West Monument Street



Louis Long designed this grand five-bay wide brownstone mansion, highlighted by stone balustraded balconies, in 1859; the client was Augustus H. Albert. The house was so expansive that when it was converted to a hotel in 1867 it could handle 75 guests a night. The hotel closed

in 1902 and spent the 20th century as a private residence again, headquarters for the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, a private club and offices.

## **TURN RIGHT ON CATHEDRAL STREET.**

### **14. Hamilton Street Rowhouses**

#### **Hamilton Street between Cathedral Street and Charles Street**

Robert Cary Long was born in Baltimore around 1770 and began his working life as a carpenter, teaching himself architecture to become the town's first native-born building designer. His son Robert Cary Long, Jr. studied the craft at St. Mary's College in Baltimore and apprenticed in New York City as the town's first native-born professionally trained architect. This is an early row of Baltimore houses by Long the Younger who also lived here; Numbers 12 and 16 and 18 are unaltered Federal-style.

### **15. Franklin Street Presbyterian Church**

#### **northwest corner of Franklin Street and Cathedral Street**



For this historic Presbyterian church in 1847, architect Robert Cary Long tapped the influence of the finest English Tudor Gothic buildings with an eye to thrift. The congregation organized only three years prior when members of the First Presbyterian Church felt it was time to follow the population migration northwards.

**16. Enoch Pratt Free Library  
on Cathedral Street, between Franklin Street and Mulberry Street**



The public library system in Baltimore got underway in 1882 with a million-dollar gift from banker-philanthropist Enoch Pratt to endow a central library and four branches. Charles Carson designed a Romanesque structure here to hold the main collection which started checking out books in 1886. After almost a half-century of service that building was demolished in 1931 to clear room for this three-story Beaux Arts book depository, designed by Clyde and Nelson Fritz under the supervision of the Library Director Joseph Wheeler. Unlike many similar public temples Wheeler made sure the library possessed a human scale by giving the building a street-level entrance rather than a monumental staircase.

**17. Baltimore Basilica of the Assumption  
Cathedral Street between Franklin Street and Mulberry Street**



This is Baltimore's greatest work of architecture, from the pen of America's first professionally trained architect, Benjamin Henry Latrobe. The historic Baltimore Basilica was constructed between 1806 and 1821 under the direction of America's first Bishop, John Carroll, cousin of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. As the first Roman Catholic cathedral built in the United States, it became known as the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. For the better part of 200 years, more priests were ordained here than in any other church in the United States.

**TURN LEFT ON MULBERRY STREET.**

**18. John H. B. Latrobe House  
11 West Mulberry Street**

On an evening in October, 1833, three of Baltimore's most distinguished men of arts and letters were gathered around a table in the back parlor of this house. Fortified with "some old wine and

some good cigars,” John Pendleton Kennedy, James H. Miller and John H.B. Latrobe poured over manuscripts submitted in a literary contest sponsored by the Baltimore Sunday Visitor. Their unanimous choice for best prose tale was “MS. Found in a Bottle,” a curious and haunting tale of annihilation. The fifty dollar prize was awarded to the story’s unknown, penniless author—Edgar Allan Poe.

**19. Old Cathedral School**  
**7-9 West Mulberry Street**



This red brick building with a bowfront was constructed in the 1830s by Eaton R. Partridge, a Baltimore businessman. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese purchased the property in 1892 for a school, adding classrooms, an auditorium, a chapel and living quarters and reconfiguring the entrance with Romanesque arches.

**TURN LEFT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.**

**20. Archbishop’s Residence**  
**408 North Charles Street**



The original Greek Revival house was built in 1829 by William F. Small to house the Archbishop of Baltimore. Much enlarged over the years, the original house was the central section.

**21. The First Unitarian Church of Baltimore**  
**northwest corner of North Charles Street and Franklin Street**



This classically ornamented cube was constructed in 1818 as the first building in North America built to be used continuously as a Unitarian church. French-American architect Maximilian Godefroy infused his design with elements of French Romantic Classicism.

**22. Walters Art Museum**  
**Washington Place, northwest corner of corner of Centre Street**



William Thompson Walters made his fortune in the liquor trade and in East Coast railroads while putting together an impressive collection of 19th century European painting and Asian art. When William died, he passed along the business interests and the art collecting bug to his son Henry, who commissioned an Italian palazzo art gallery to house the collection. When Walters died in 1931 he gave one of America's finest private collections with more than 22,000 works and the gallery, plus a couple of million dollars for maintenance, to the city and people of Baltimore.

**23. Peabody Inn**  
**601-607 Washington Place**



Look up at this double town house from the 1850s to see cast-iron balconies.

**24. Schapiro House**  
**609 Washington Place**



Here is another house from the 1850s with a handsome two-story cast-iron balcony.

**TURN LEFT ON WEST MOUNT VERNON PLACE.**

**25. Hackerman House**  
**1 West Mount Vernon Place**



Architect John Rudolph Niernsee designed this Greek Revival mansion for John Hanson Thomas, a physician, in 1848. Thomas entertained the town's most distinguished guests in Mount Vernon Place's "most elegant house," people such as the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII, and General Kossuth, the Hungarian freedom fighter. In the 1980s the stately white home went to the Walters Art Museum which used it to present some 1,000 works of Asian art to the public.

**26. Garrett-Jacobs Mansion**  
**11 West Mount Vernon Place**



This imposing mansion began life as the home of Samuel George in 1853. In 1872 John Work Garrett, the president of the town's signature company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, bought the house for his son, Robert, as a wedding gift. During his tenure as president of the B & O, Robert Garrett retained Stanford White, the Gilded Age's architect most in demand, to spruce up the place a bit, beginning a process that would make this Baltimore's most expensive house. White's

Italian Renaissance design was fashioned from rose-colored sandstone (the western two-thirds of the facade). Robert Garrett died in 1896 and after his wife remarried Henry Barton Jacobs in 1902 she retained classical architect John Russell Pope to keep building. The house grew to 40 rooms and the price tag was tickling two million dollars after the house next door was demolished for a garden and to allow light to shine on the interior Tiffany glass windows. Family ownership ended in 1939 and the Engineering Society of Baltimore took over the property in 1962.

**RETURN TO THE START OF THE TOUR AT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**

# IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

## *Recognizing Early American Architecture:*

### Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- \* steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- \* small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- \* massive chimney
- \* vertical board (batten) door
- \* little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- \* one room deep

### Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- \* side-gambrel roof
- \* usually one story
- \* batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- \* little or no eave overhang

### French Colonial (1700-1830)

- \* steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- \* one story
- \* tall, narrow door and window openings
- \* doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- \* walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

### Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- \* low-pitched or flat roof
- \* normally one story
- \* few small windows
- \* multiple external doors
- \* walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- \* long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

### Georgian (1700-1780)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- \* row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

### Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- \* while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

### Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- \* gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- \* entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
  - Doric: plain capitals
  - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
  - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- \* narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- \* cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

### *Recognizing Victorian Architecture:*

#### General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- \* roof ornaments
- \* bay (protruding) windows
- \* three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- \* gingerbread porch trim

#### Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- \* high-pitched center gables
- \* pointed arch windows and doors
- \* pendants and finials extending from roof

#### Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- \* brackets under roof cornices
- \* cupolas on the roof
- \* narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- \* tall, slender windows

#### Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- \* mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- \* molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- \* eaves normally with decorative brackets below

### Stick Style (1860-1890)

- \* stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- \* stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- \* Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- \* pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- \* decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- \* wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

### Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* patterned shingles
- \* turned porch posts and trim
- \* corner towers and turrets
- \* wraparound porch
- \* steeply pitched, irregular roofline

### Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- \* shingled walls without interruption at corners
- \* multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- \* extensive porches
- \* walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

### Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- \* based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- \* round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- \* most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- \* always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- \* facade usually asymmetrical

### *Recognizing 20th century Architecture:*

#### Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- \* accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- \* symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- \* windows with double-hung sashes
- \* large dormers
- \* round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

#### Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- \* facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- \* facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- \* revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- \* often very large

### **Tudor (1890 -1940)**

- \* massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- \* facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- \* decorative half-timbering often present
- \* steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- \* tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- \* walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

### **French Chateausque (1890-1930)**

- \* busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- \* steeply pitched hipped roof
- \* multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- \* walls of masonry, usually stone

### **Beaux Arts (1890-1930)**

- \* wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- \* masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- \* facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- \* first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- \* facade symmetrical

### **Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)**

- \* shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- \* porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- \* commonly with red tile roof covering
- \* widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- \* wall surface usually smooth stucco

### **Pueblo Revival (1910-present)**

- \* flat roof with parapeted wall above
- \* stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- \* projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- \* wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- \* unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- \* tile or brick floors

### **Prairie Style (1900-1920)**

- \* low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- \* two stories with one-story porches or wings
- \* massive square porch supports
- \* detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- \* hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- \* one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

### Craftsman (1905-1930)

- \* low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- \* roof rafters usually exposed
- \* porches supported by square columns
- \* decorative braces or false beams under gables
- \* columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- \* generally one or one-and-a-half stories

### Art Deco (1920-1940)

- \* zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- \* towers and other vertical projections
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

### Art Moderns (1920-1940)

- \* streamline, curved corners
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- \* horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- \* windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- \* glass-block windows or sections of the wall

### International (1925-present)

- \* no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- \* smooth, unornamental wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- \* windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls