PART I.

# ART WORK OF

# BALTIMORE, MD.

PUBLISHED BY ANGEL PARE

GRAVURE ILLUSTRATION Co.

1899.

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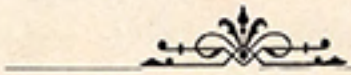

Published in Twelve Parts.

THE GRAVURE ILLUSTRATION COMPANY.

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ST. PAUL STREET BRIDGE.

# BALTIMORE, MD.

July 14th, 1729, a petition was presented to the Assembly of Maryland praying "that a bill may be brought in for the building of a town on the north side of Patapsco River." Such a bill was passed by the Assembly on July 30th, and received the approval of the Governor August 8th. This was the beginning of Baltimore. In reality Baltimore is the result of the consolidation of three neighboring towns, Baltimore as before mentioned, Jones Town, long to be known as Old Town, which was incorporated with Baltimore in 1745, and Fell's Point, which was absorbed in 1773. Endowed with a magnificent harbor, numerous mill streams, rich iron deposits and other natural advantages, Baltimore soon conquered in the struggle with the rival towns of Joppa, Elkridge Landing and Annapolis. By the close of the French and Indian War Baltimore had become a place of considerable prominence, the chief trading center of the Province, and in 1768 the county seat was changed from Joppa to Baltimore. A drawing of Balti-

more in 1752 by John Moale shows a straggling village of twenty-five houses, one church, and two taverns. Of these four were of brick, brought from England, and several of two stories. The wooden wall built around the town in 1749 for protection from the Indians, had been consumed as firewood in the ensuing hard winters, and does not appear in this sketch. The French and Indian War caused some apprehension to the inhabitants of the town, but the check to pioneer settlement undoubtedly increased its population. The town had received a considerable addition previously in 1755 in the shape of a ship load of Acadians, French exiles from Nova Scotia, who built what was long known as French Town. With constantly increasing trade, commerce and population the little bustling town went quietly yet steadily on, ever and anon stopping to expand its boundaries. It found occasion to have its say in the Stamp Tax agitation. The Sons of Liberty of Baltimore were as active here as elsewhere. The non-importation associations were adhered to by none more strictly than by the merchants of Baltimore. At a meeting in Baltimore, May 31st, 1774, resolutions were passed recommending that all trade with Great Britain and the West Indies cease, and that all the colonies send representatives to a General Congress to devise some plan for the preservation of American liberty. Although the Virginia House of Burgesses had adopted a resolution recommending a General Congress on May 27th, yet the letters to the other colonies are dated May 31st, and so Baltimore may claim an equal share in the honor of first suggesting a General Congress. The same year aid was liberally given to Boston and Charlestown, Mass. At the beginning of the Revolution Baltimore was of considerable commercial prominence and traded with the world. Little as the policy of the Proprietary was designed to aid development, the area of the town expanded enormously. Population increased from 200 in 1752 to 6,755 in 1775, and commercial growth was hardly less striking. This shipping now turned to privateering with very profitable results.

Two hundred and forty-eight privateers sailed from Baltimore from April 1, 1777, to March 14, 1783. They carried an armament of twenty-four hundred and fifty guns. These privateers were the nurse of the infant navy of the country, and many of its most distinguished naval officers began their careers as officers of Baltimore privateers. Mention need only be made of names such as David Porter, John Rogers, Joshua Barney, Samuel Rogers, Joseph Elliott and Alexander Murray, to show what was the character of the men who commanded these vessels.

Baltimore raised many soldiers for the Continental Line and often sent her militia companies to the field. Here, too, Pulaski raised his famous Legion. Here Congress, fearing an attack on Philadelphia, met on December 20th, 1776. The building in which Congress met stood on the southwest corner of Sharpe and Baltimore streets, and was always afterward known as Congress Hall. It was in Baltimore that Lafayette received those proofs of patriot-

ism in the form of men, money and supplies that rendered his southern campaign possible, enabling him to take the field in Virginia. From the close of the Revolutionary War Baltimore's growth was very rapid. In 1788 the clearances amounted to 615 vessels, of which number 81 belonged to the port.

In 1790 Judge Jones, who resided at North Point, counted in passing to Baltimore no less than 109 ships, 162 brigs, 350 sloops and schooners, and 5,464 of the Bay craft or small coasters used in the traffic between the eastern and western shores. The value of the exports in 1795 was $4,421,924.

The outbreak on the Island of San Domingo in 1793 caused a large foreign immigration to Baltimore. In July of that year 1,500 refugees arrived in Baltimore. The more fortunate, who brought capital with them, entered into trade, in which many achieved notable success, others introduced new arts of cultivation, and plants both ornamental and esculent, hitherto unknown to the region. These refugees, with the succeeding arrivals from the Island, contributed not a little to the increase of the wealth and population of the town.

In 1796 Baltimore was incorporated and the town became a city. On the last day of the year, after a minority of sixty-seven years, it was declared of age. In the war of 1812 Baltimore played a prominent part. Her inhabitants had protested against Jay's Treaty, had presented two sloops of war to the Government in 1798, had approved the embargo and had adopted resolutions calling for war against England, and France also if she should not offer redress for the wrongs inflicted by her. And so when war was declared Baltimore responded enthusiastically. The recruiting offices were overrun with men, the Federal Government could not accept all the volunteer companies offered. But it was on the sea that Baltimore was most prominent. Beside the great aid given to the Federal Navy, Baltimore, within four months after the declaration of war, had sent to sea forty-two privateers, carrying about 330 guns and 3,000 men. Everywhere they were to be seen, even at the entrance of the English harbors. Indeed, the Irish and British channels were favorite cruising grounds. It was the captain of one of these privateers who sent to London, while cruising in the British channel, a notice of blockade of all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. This privateer captured eighty vessels, thirty-two being of equal strength and eighteen superior, and many of great value. Another in forty-five days took prizes valued at $1,289,000, and on her next cruise of three months prizes valued at $1,500,000. It was the severe losses caused by the privateers more than any other cause that led to the establishment of peace. To narrate the exploits of these scourges of the seas would require volumes. The immediate result was the determination of England to destroy Baltimore, the nest of the pirates. In the spring of 1813 Admiral Cockburn appeared in the Chesapeake, plundering and burning the small towns and villages on both shores, but refraining from an attack on Baltimore, from lack of land force and the preparedness of the city. In 1814 Eng-

land sent the necessary land force under General Ross. This force defeated the American army at Bladensburg and captured Washington. From thence the British forces returned to their ships and moved on Baltimore. September 11th they anchored off North Point, and on the following day was fought the battle of North Point, in which General Ross lost his life.

The strong defenses of Baltimore caused the British land forces to hesitate to attack and to ask the aid of the fleet. Accordingly the famous bombardment of Fort McHenry was begun, a bombardment glorious for Americans and which furnished us with our National Hymn. It was the Star Spangled Banner waving over Fort McHenry that inspired Francis Scott Key. Having failed in both attempts the enemy soon after retired. At the close of the war Baltimore again turned to trade and commerce. The Baltimore clippers, unrivaled for speed, were seen on every sea and indeed some of their feats are little less than marvelous.

Manufactures began to spread more and more. Of items of note may be named the introduction of gas for street and general use, Baltimore being the first city to adopt it. The Baltimore & Ohio was the first railroad in the United States, and it was from Baltimore that the first telegraph line was strung.

During the Mexican War Baltimore again demonstrated her patriotism and furnished more men than desired to the General Government. In June, 1851, the city and county were at last separated. It was from this time until 1860, that the city fell into the hands of the Know-Nothing party, and a reign of terror ensued. This was ended by the election in 1860 of a Reform mayor. The Civil War early gave Baltimore trouble. Situated as she was in a border state and filled with men who not only sympathized, but actually enlisted with the Confederacy, bloodshed might be almost surely predicted.

The reported plot for the assassination of the President-elect, the attack on the Massachusetts troops on the 19th of April, 1861, the establishment of a Confederate recruiting office in Baltimore, inevitably brought on the occupancy of Baltimore by Federal troops, who, fortifying Federal Hill, overawed the city completely. Though there were raids near by yet the Federal garrison was never called upon for any real service.

Baltimore suffered keenly from the progress of the Civil War. Maryland was a border state and not only experienced the evils of an exposed frontier throughout, but became the actual scene of conflict during the Confederate invasion of 1863. Commerce with the South was completely cut off, and Western trade paralyzed. But if the earlier story of Baltimore is familiar, certainly the events in its more recent history need no recital. The city which the four years of strife left listless and despondent has grown, first by slow, steady growth, then by mighty bounds, into a great center, whose present prosperity is but an earnest of its future development. What the causes of this are it is not difficult to see. Geographical position and railroad connection give it special advantages as an outlet for Southern and Western products.

Interior situation makes it a favorable port of entry for foreign imports. Cheap living, low rents, skilled labor, exemption of plants from taxation, invite manufacturing industries of all kinds, while the adjacent coal fields, iron beds, marble quarries of the state, the inexhaustible riches of the Chesapeake, unfold a long vista of wealth and prosperity. Aside from material inducements, Baltimore is pre-eminently a pleasant place to live in. Not only is its climate temperate and invigorating, but the peculiar topographical arrangement of the region facilitates natural drainage and renders the city as healthful as picturesque. Municipal improvements have kept pace with advancing civilization. Just as Baltimore was the first city in the United States to be illuminated by gas, the first to aid the construction of a railroad, and the first to be connected with the outside world by electric telegraph, so now its water supply is unequaled in magnitude and purity, its parks and squares far-famed for natural beauty, and its police and fire departments of rare completeness and efficiency. Much has been written of the warmth of Baltimore social life. The elements that constitute it evade analysis; but there is everywhere felt a characteristic spirit of heartiness and fellowship that raises Maryland hospitality to the same pre-eminence as the beauty of its women and the excellence of its bay products. Since the close of the Civil War Baltimore's growth has been extraordinary. Once, in 1888, she has stopped to enlarge her boundaries, once to celebrate her sesquecentennial. Of late she has felt the need of a new charter and a new charter was adopted in 1898, all of the provisions of which will not be in force until March, 1900.

The controlling principles upon which the new charter was prepared by the Charter Commission were:

To locate responsibility upon public officials in such a manner that it could not be evaded.

To give representation to the minority party in all departments, when composed of more than one person, so that an opportunity might be given the minority to scrutinize the actions of the party in power.

To hold municipal elections at a different time from the State and Federal elections, in order to separate municipal affairs from the influence of the political issues which are necessarily involved in State and Federal elections.

To require the appointment of experts in all departments where professional knowledge and skill are required.

To grant the use of the streets and other public property for limited terms, and to the highest bidder, subject to the control and regulation of the City during the period of the grant.

To check hasty legislation, especially in matters relating to expenditure of the public moneys, and to prohibit the creation of floating debts.

To remove the public school system from all possible political influence.

To place the indigent sick and poor, when their treatment, care or support is paid for by the City, under the supervision of City officials.

Baltimore is known as the Monumental City and yet the city is more remarkable in many other respects. Its fame in this direction is derived not from the number of its monuments but from the fact that it was the first city in America to erect a fitting tribute to the memory of George Washington.

At present Baltimore contains some twenty structures that can fairly be claimed as monuments. Foremost of these is the one to Washington. It is a graceful Doric column built of white marble and situated in an open space appropriately called Mount Vernon Place. It is surmounted by a striking figure of Washington, the work of Cansisi, representing him in the act of resigning his commission at Annapolis. The base is 50 feet square and 24 feet high; the height of the column 164 feet. The statue is 16 feet and weighs 16½ tons. The erection of this monument was due largely to private initiative begun as early as 1809. The site, the statue and much material was given by the citizens of Baltimore, and the remainder by the State. The corner stone was laid July 4th, 1815, and the last piece of marble November 25th, 1829. A winding stairway in the interior leads to a parapet at the top whence a magnificent view can be obtained of the city, harbor and surrounding country. In Monument Square, between the Court House and the Post Office, is the Battle monument. This was erected by private subscription aided by the city, in remembrance of the brave and patriotic citizens of Baltimore who fell at the battle of the North Point. The corner stone was laid September 12th, 1815, the first anniversary of the battle, and it was completed in 1825. The shaft of the statue presents a fasces, symbolical of the Union. This is ornamented at the bottom and on the north and south fronts with bas-reliefs, one representing the battle of North Point and death of General Ross, the other the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The names of those who fell in the battle are inscribed on the entablature. It is entirely of marble surmounted by a statue symbolical of Baltimore. The height without the statue is 46 feet 8 inches, the statue, 9 feet 6 inches. The Wells and McComas monument, erected to the memory of Daniel Wells and Henry G. McComas, two young riflemen to whom the death of General Ross, the British commander at North Point, is attributed, was begun in 1871 and finished in 1873. Upon a plain pedestal 10 feet in height is erected an obelisk, the total height being 33 feet. Most interesting historically is the monument to Christopher Columbus erected in 1792, by Chevalier D'Aumour, first French consul in Maryland. For thirty years it was the only monument to Columbus in the Americas and for over fifty years the only one in the United States. It is an obelisk 44 feet and 4 inches in height made of stuccoed brick. On the west side of the pedestal is a marble slab upon which is the inscription: Sacred to the memory of Chris. Columbus, October XII, MDCCVIIIC. One hundred years later, on October 12th, 1892, a second monument to Columbus, presented

by the Italian residents of the city, was unveiled in Druid Hill Park. The statue, designed by Achille Canessa of Genoa, is 6½ feet in height and together with the pedestal rises 18 feet from the base.

Other interesting monuments are as follows: The Poe monument, in the churchyard of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Green and Fayette streets, where the poet's remains lie; the Armestead monument in Federal Hill Park in memory of the commander of Fort McHenry during the bombardment of 1814; the Wildey monument in memory of Thomas Wildey, the founder of American Odd Fellowship; the Wallace and Washington statues in Druid Hill Park; the Ridgely monument, and the statues of Chief Justice Taney and George Peabody in Mount Vernon Place.

It is often said that the weakness of American municipal government is nowhere so apparent as in the failure to make anything like an adequate provision for the health and recreation of large populations by a judiciously arranged system of public parks and squares. In this, Baltimore is an exception. Beside the large parks distributed in different sections of the city, there are many blocks of verdure artistically arranged in walks and paths gay with flowers and plants. The park system of Baltimore received its great impetus in 1858 when an ordinance was passed setting aside for the use of parks one-fifth of the gross revenues of the street railways of the city. This was later reduced to nine per cent. The first result of this policy was the Druid Hill Park. This park is unique among the parks of this country. In acreage it has been exceeded by several, and art has not been employed so much as in some, but its natural beauties, heightened by judicious taste, make it unrivaled in true charms and attractiveness. The larger portion, since increased by purchase to 700 acres, was purchased from the Rogers family. Two centuries ago it had received its name from the groves of magnificent oaks which still adorn the park and draw the visitor's admiration. Nicholas Rogers, an aid-de-camp of Baron de Kalb, after the Revolutionary War laid the estate out in the best style of English landscape gardening. The city has followed the same general plan and the great natural beauties of the park have been emphasized. Adequate appreciation of the park involves both walking and driving. There are many miles of carriage roads, many foot-paths and wheel-paths. The great size of the park prevents a true conception of its area by the pedestrian, or the reaching of some remote spots, but certain of the most beautiful spots are accessible only on foot. Many natural springs are scattered through the park. Other beautiful spots are the Dell, Tempest Hill and Prospect Hill overlooking Woodberry. The deer, the lake, the Mansion House and the Maryland building, a relic of the Centennial of 1876, may also be mentioned. The next most interesting park is Patterson Park. From a nucleus of five or six acres presented to the city for a park by William Patterson in 1827 it has grown to fifty-six acres. This beautiful piece of land shows everywhere the gardener's skill. Flowers are everywhere, the trees display

a fine piece of landscape gardening, the conservatory is fine and attracts all. The view from the battery, an earthwork thrown up in 1814 for protection against the British when the city was threatened by General Ross, is magnificent. One sees the city, the harbor with its shipping, the Patapsco, Locust Point, and the Chesapeake Bay for miles.

Clifton Park, a beautiful tract of 330 acres, has belonged to the city but few years. The beautiful country estate of Johns Hopkins, it was here he designed the Johns Hopkins University should be established. It was long used as a campus for the university, but under financial stress was finally sold to the city. It is in the northeastern section.

Federal Hill Park, in South Baltimore, was purchased by the city in 1878. It is an elevated plateau eighty-five feet above tidewater. Here is the Marine Observatory used to signal the approach of vessels. The base of the park, covering eight and one-fourth acres, and the plateau of four and one-half acres are divided into walks and drives and handsomely decorated with trees, shrubberies and flowers. The ramparts constructed by General Butler during the Civil War have been cut down and turned into drives and walks. From the crest of the plateau the view is varied and striking. Encircled by the city, every prominent building is visible, while immediately in front is the harbor with its variety of shipping, the moving vessels giving life to the scene. Far down the bay as a good glass will reach the view extends.

Farther to the south lies Riverside Park, acquired in 1875, overlooking the Patapsco, Fort McHenry and the Bay. Here was located Fort Covington, a battery which sunk the British barges while attempting to land a force in the rear of Fort McHenry during the bombardment of 1814. Harlem Park, ten acres in extent in the northwestern section, was presented to the city in 1867 by an old resident. In addition to these parks Baltimore contains a number of charming garden spots which in other cities would perhaps be called parks, but in Baltimore are known as squares. Eutaw Place is a series of such squares laid out in lawn and flower beds, relieved by splashing fountains.

Washington and Mount Vernon Squares flank Washington monument. They are adorned with flowers, fountains and statuary, the latter including pieces by Barye representing Peace, War, Force and Order, a piece by Dubois representing Military Courage, and a statue of Chief Justice Taney. Broadway Squares extend over a mile. Fountains, shade trees, monuments and flowers distributed over this undulating surface form an enchanting scene. Franklin, Lafayette, Union, Jackson, Madison, Ashland, Janey Place, Park Place, Perkins' Springs and Johnson Squares are all deserving of mention.

Let us now turn to some of the more prominent buildings, and first, as representing the city, the City Hall. This beautiful and imposing structure of white marble, a striking specimen of Renaissance architecture, occupies an entire square. It consists of a central structure four stories in height and two wings of three stories, the central structure surmounted by an

iron dome resting on a graceful marble base, its distance from the ground being 227 feet. It was begun in 1866 and finished in 1875 at a cost of $2,375,000. The new Court House, yet in course of construction, is a most beautiful building. Its portico on Calvert street is one of the finest pieces of architecture to be seen in this country. It is intended to be occupied during 1900. It occupies an entire square.

In connection with the Court House may be mentioned the City Jail and the State Penitentiary. The jail occupies six and one-half acres, is built of stone, brick and iron, and is surrounded by a massive stone wall eleven feet high. The Maryland Penitentiary was first opened in 1811. Since then it has been remodeled, reconstructed and added to, the latest addition being only completed this year, and it now occupies a series of massive buildings adjacent to the jail. Bay View Asylum, or the City Alms House, occupies a series of buildings on Eastern avenue, the cupola rising to a height of 184 feet.

The Post Office, fronting on Monument Square, is the next to attract our attention. The first postoffice in Baltimore was established in 1774 by William Goddard, then proprietor of the Maryland Journal, the office of which was also the postoffice. Miss Mary Goddard, his daughter, remained postmistress until the incoming of the United States Government in 1789. From this time until 1890, a century later, the office wandered from place to place, all inadequate. In 1890 the present building was dedicated. It is of the Renaissance architecture, the shape is a hollow parallelogram, the facade broken by a center partition flanked by two towers. It is built of Maine granite, is four stories in height and cost $2,075,000

The Custom House of Baltimore is sadly inadequate to present needs and at last Congress proposes to give the city a Custom House befitting the city, and adequate for its commerce. At present it occupies the Merchant's Exchange Building. This, at the time of its construction, was considered the finest commercial structure in the country and still is an object of considerable architectural interest. Its most striking feature is the spacious hall with its rows of Ionic columns of single blocks of Italian marble. It is surmounted by a frescoed dome 115 feet in internal height.

One of the most striking features of Baltimore's phenomenal growth of recent years has been the number and size of its new business buildings and the number now building or proposed to be built very shortly. Many of these buildings are well worth the attention. The Equitable, the Fidelity, the Law, the Atlantic Trust, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Bank of Baltimore buildings may be instanced. The same tendency is shown in the many large, new and remodeled store buildings.

Baltimore is one of the foremost educational centers of the United States. A graded system of public schools furnish free education in primary, secondary, collegiate and normal studies. The first manual training school, as part of a public school system, was established here.

Colleges of law, medicine and dentistry attract students from every state. The public school system dates from 1827, when the city council created a board of commissioners of public schools with power to establish schools. In 1829 the first school was opened and since then has steadily developed and expanded. It consists of primary, grammar and high schools or colleges. Separate systems are provided for males, females and colored children. The school buildings scattered throughout the city are mostly substantial buildings of stone and brick. Especially worthy of note are the new Baltimore City College and Western Female High School and the large and well equipped building of the Polytechnic Institute, the first of its kind in this country, as part of the public school system. The State Normal School, supported by the State for the training of teachers, is located in Baltimore in a handsome building. In the heart of Baltimore, within sight of Washington's monument, easily reached from any quarter, is the Johns Hopkins University. Its present situation was at first considered merely temporary, Hopkins having designed and designated his country seat, Clifton, as the permanent home of the University. The University owes its origin to the liberality of Johns Hopkins, a Baltimore merchant who died in 1873, leaving his large fortune for the endowment of a university and a hospital, the hospital when completed to be a part of the medical school of the University. The history of the University forms a remarkable chapter in the history of American higher education. In the short time since it has been opened for instruction in 1876 it has attained the front rank among higher institutions of learning and is famous not only here but throughout Europe—indeed, throughout the world. Of the buildings, McCoy Hall; the Physical Laboratory, with its fine equipment; the Chemical and Biological Laboratories; Levering Hall, the home of the University Y. M. C. A., and the Gymnasium with its spacious cage, are worthy of note. There is no dormitory system, but the non-resident students are scattered in private boarding-houses.

The Woman's College of Baltimore was projected by the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church at its one hundredth session in 1884 and was opened in 1888; its preparatory department, the Girls' Latin School, in 1890. The buildings are of massive granite, and are flanked on the south by the First M. E. Church, likewise of granite. Together they furnish the most striking and distinctive architectural feature of the northern part of the city. The college homes, unlike Goucher and Bennett Halls, are of brick. They have been planned with careful attention to the wants of those who occupy them and no expense has been spared to render them homelike and cheerful. They are all duplicates, four stories high, and are wholly devoted to residence.

St. Mary's Seminary of St. Sulpice is the oldest Catholic theological seminary in this country. It owes its foundation to Father Andre Emery, Superior General of St. Sulpice, who conceived the project of founding a colony in America for the training of clerical candidates.

In 1791 the Seminary was opened. Among its alumni are His Eminence the Cardinal and many of the most distinguished of the Catholic clergy of the United States. Here the Third Plenary Council was held in 1884.

The University of Maryland, founded in 1807 as a medical school, the fifth in the United States, has had a checkered career. In spite of all it has done an exceedingly useful work and made a lasting impress upon the medical education of this country. It was among the first to introduce many things, as instance the fact of being the first to enforce dissection. The Law Faculty, established in 1812, was reorganized in 1870 and is in a most flourishing condition. The dental school was founded in 1882.

Other medical colleges of note are the Baltimore Medical College, organized in 1881, which has entire control of the Maryland General Hospital; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which has exclusive control over the Baltimore City Hospital; the Woman's Medical College, controlling the Hospital of the Good Samaritan; the Baltimore College of Homœopathy, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the first dental college organized in the world, and the Maryland College of Pharmacy, organized in 1840. All of these occupy large, handsome and well equipped buildings.

Other fine educational institutions are Calvert Institute, Bryn Mawr School and Loyola College, all housed in magnificent buildings.

In supplementary educational institutions—libraries, art galleries, etc.—Baltimore is also strong. Of these the Peabody Institute easily ranks the first. This was founded by George Peabody, an American banker residing in London, but who had acquired much of his large fortune in Baltimore. A strong affection for the city induced him to determine to found an institution which should increase the intellectual and moral culture of the whole community. After consultation with friends in Baltimore as to the kind of institution best fitted for his purposes, he matured a plan which he laid forth in a letter to the trustees, 25 gentlemen of the city, in 1857. He placed a fund of $300,000, later increased to $1,240,000, in their hands, to be expended in securing a site, erecting a building and maintaining an educational establishment of the highest order, which should include a Library, a School of Lectures, an Academy of Music, a Gallery of Art and a system of premiums to the City High Schools. A site was selected on Mount Vernon Place, near the Washington monument, and a massive white marble building was begun in 1858. The Library was formally opened in 1866 though the building was not completed until 1875. The Library is one of great value to all classes, but especially to the Johns Hopkins University and the learned professions. Its 100,000 volumes embrace all branches of knowledge. Its treasures are limited to no country, language or time. It seeks the best that exists in every branch. Above the Library is the Gallery of Art, containing statuary and paintings. The west wing is occupied by the Conservatory of Music, admittedly

one of the best in the country. In the large hall lectures and symphony concerts of the highest grade are given during the winter and in the smaller halls musical recitals and students' concerts throughout the scholastic year.

The Walters art gallery is the finest private art collection in the United States. Mr. Walters reversed the principle of nothing for art and everything for show. There is no other collection of pictures in America that equals this in interest and importance. There are great public galleries in Europe that far overshadow it, especially in their display of the works of the middle age masters, but there is no collection in Europe, public or private, that equals it in its high standard of excellence or in the variety of the schools represented, nor are there galleries anywhere so handsome, so agreeable in proportion or so fitting in adaptation to use and in beauty of decoration. The pictures themselves are a complete index to the best art of this century. It is open to the public at a small fee, the proceeds being devoted to charity.

In the Athenæum building is located the Maryland Historical Society, which was organized in 1844 for the purpose of arranging and collecting material relating to the early history of the State. Here is an art gallery and a priceless collection of manuscripts, documentary records, volumes and pamphlets. The Society's work in rescuing and publishing the State archives is of inestimable value. The gallery has been called the finest collection of ancient arts in the United States, and contains a rare collection of historical portraits.

The Maryland Institute, formed originally in 1848 as a mechanics' institute, has expanded until it now includes a library, a night school and a school of design, the last being its most prominent feature. Its home is the granite building over Marsh market. The Enoch Pratt Free Library is one of the most interesting institutions of the city. It was founded by Enoch Pratt, a native of Massachusetts, but whose life was spent in Baltimore. He offered to give $1,085,000 for such a purpose if the city would create an annuity of $50,000 per annum forever for the support of the library. The offer and conditions were accepted and the library was built. Its branches are scattered through the city, and often are increased in number. Other libraries of note are the Law Library, the new Mercantile Library, the library of the Protestant Episcopal diocese, a gift of the late Bishop Whillingham, and the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Few cities have made more adequate or generous provision for the relief of the sick, needy and infirm than Baltimore. Of the several hundred institutions thus devoted the Johns Hopkins Hospital is easily first, and while not the largest, is certainly in construction and equipment the finest hospital in the world. It is one of the most interesting sights of Baltimore and one of the most beautiful. Work on the hospital, the plans of which were obtained from many experts in hospital construction, was begun in 1877 and completed in 1889. Upon the beautiful grounds, extending over four blocks and containing fourteen acres, are the hospital

and medical school buildings of pressed brick with stone and terra cotta trimmings, a conspicuous and pleasing object seen from almost any section of the city.

Other noteworthy hospitals are the City Hospital, the Maryland University Hospital, the Maryland General Hospital, the Homœopathic Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital. Another noteworthy institution is the Sheppard and Pratt Asylum. Founded by Moses Sheppard, whose purpose was to carry forward and improve the ameliorated system of treatment of the insane irrespective of expense, it is a hospital for the cure of the insane and not an asylum for the care and safekeeping of chronic cases. The plans, prepared by skilled architects, have resulted in buildings in many respects in advance of those of any similar institution in the United States.

Brooklyn is called the city of churches, but making allowance for difference in size and population it can hardly compare with Baltimore in the number of its churches or the variety of its denominations. Of its 400 churches a few representative ones will here be mentioned of the more important denominations. The first Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was organized in Baltimore and ever since this denomination has occupied, both in numbers and influence, a most important position. Its numerous churches are among the handsomest buildings in the city. First Church is the oldest and largest of them. Its first building was erected in 1774, its present home, the fifth, in 1887. It is a magnificent structure of Etruscan architecture, built of granite and roofed with tiles. At its southeast corner towers a massive and stately campanile 186 feet high. Mount Vernon Place Church is in the heart of the city's most aristocratic section and in architectural beauty and dignity is in admirable harmony with its surroundings. It is built of green serpentine with outside facings of buff Ohio and red Connecticut sandstone, with 18 polished columns of Aberdeen granite. Madison Avenue, Grace, Broadway and Jackson Square may be also noted.

The Roman Catholics of Baltimore form a large and influential element of its population. Here was consecrated the first Catholic bishop and archbishop in the United States and here is the residence of the Cardinal. The Cathedral is the largest and most striking of their structures. Begun in 1806 and completed in 1821, its style and decoration is of the Grecian Ionic order and remarkable for the chaste simplicity of its design and proportion of its parts. Its great dome, 230 feet in circumference, is striking. The distance from the floor to the cross which surmounts the dome is 127 feet. Other notable churches are St. Vincent de Paul's, St. Alphonsius and St. Ignatius.

The oldest church in the city is Protestant Episcopal, old St. Paul's. Its first structure was erected in 1702, its present one of brown stone and Norman Gothic in style in 1858. Its first vestry was elected in 1693. Grace Church, a fine specimen of pointed architecture, built of

red sandstone, Emanuel Church, a most striking Gothic edifice, and the magnificent marble structure of Grace Church are all beautiful buildings.

The First Presbyterian Church, organized in 1792, is the finest of the churches of this denomination, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture; its graceful spire rises to a height of 268 feet. Brown Memorial and Westminster, where lie the remains of Edgar Allen Poe, should also be mentioned.

The Associate Reformed Church is a striking structure, perhaps more so than any other in the city. It is Romanesque in style, and built of Port Deposit granite. The interior is an amphitheatrical auditorium. Eutaw Place Baptist Church, built of white marble, and with a tower 190 feet high is the most important one of this denomination. Others worthy of notice are the First Baptist Church, organized probably in 1773, and Franklin Square.

The First Independent Christ's Church, the first and leading Unitarian church of the South, is one of Baltimore's old landmarks, and is familiar to students of architecture throughout the country as a fine example of Roman architecture. The interior design shows a broad simple treatment in thorough harmony with the monumental character of the work.

Zion Lutheran Church and the First German Reformed, are other interesting churches.

Of Jewish synagogues, that of the Baltimore Hebrew congregation, a magnificent Byzantine structure with majestic dome and towers and a shrine modeled after one built in Toledo, Spain, seven hundred years ago, and the handsome marble one of Oheb Shalem Congregation are most worthy of note.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore was organized in 1852, and in 1859 the first building for association purposes in this country was erected. It is now one of the largest of the organizations of the country. Its present home, an imposing five story structure suffers in appearance and arrangement because of the triangular lot on which it is situated. The Young Women's Christian Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, located in the old historic Oliver mansion, once the home of the First National Bank, should also be mentioned. Of cemeteries, Greenmount, with its many beautiful monuments and noteworthy dead, London Park and Bonnie Brae should be mentioned.

Baltimore's clubs are famous everywhere for their culture, hospitality and good fellowship. To the ordinary elements of club life are added a spirit of warmth and cordiality impossible to describe and never to be forgotten. With the recent growth of the city, the clubs have kept pace, acquiring new homes and equipment and increased membership.

The Maryland Club is, undoubtedly, Baltimore's leading social organization. It was organized in May, 1857, and is not only the oldest social club in Baltimore but the second oldest in the United States, the Union Club, of New York City, alone being older. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia, was its first president. Its new home is in the Romanesque style and of white marble. The interior is fitted with

every accessory which the human mind could devise or the human pocketbook purchase for the comfort and convenience of its members.

The Baltimore Club, the Athenæum Club in its fine old building, with its Ionic portico of Italian marble, supported by massive solid columns, the University, Germania, Catholic and Phœnix Clubs are the principal ones.

American Odd Fellowship was founded in Baltimore, the first lodge being instituted in 1819 by Thomas Wildey and four others. The present home of the Order is a magnificent hall four stories in height. The Grand Lodge of Maryland Masons was instituted in 1787, but long before a lodge existed subordinate to the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge.

Let us now examine Baltimore's trade, commerce and manufactures. Baltimore's early life centers around its trade and commerce. In the colonial period of commercial dependence it was but a center for English agents gathering staples for shipment. With the Revolutionary War there were radical changes. Natural advantages of location asserted themselves, accumulation of capital led to independent purchase and direct shipment, and Baltimore rapidly rose in commercial prominence, an independent custom house was established and the harbor improved. From the close of the Revolution to the War of 1812 the growth of Baltimore's trade was enormous. Continental wars strengthened the demand for staples and diverted the West India trade to this safer port. The Baltimore clipper also had much to do with this and Baltimore held the chief part of European and West Indian trade and no small part of the world's carrying trade. Baltimore was the natural market for the interior and western country. In the early days pack-horses and later wagon trains kept up active communication as far as the Ohio. The introduction of steamboats upon western waters diverted much of this trade, which being perceived, agitation was begun for better means of communication with the West. February, 1827, the first railroad charter granted in the United States was given to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Work began in 1828, in 1853 was finished to the Ohio and in 1857 to St. Louis. This opened a vast undeveloped region and secured for the city the full advantages of a seaboard market and distributing depot for the West. Both trade and commerce suffered severely by the Civil War. Communication with the South was completely cut off and western trade temporarily diverted, but since the war Baltimore has advanced by leaps and bounds. Natural geographical situation, excellent railroad connections and unusual harbor facilities constitute Baltimore's chief commercial advantages. Inland location places it closer by many miles than northern and eastern rivals to the great productive regions of the country. Favored geographical situation has been emphasized by the establishment of direct lines of communication. By rail Baltimore is 90 miles nearer southern points than Philadelphia, 180 nearer than New York and 413 nearer than Boston. To Cincinnati its advantages are 74, 164 and 332 miles, and in regard to other western points still more decided.

The harbor of Baltimore has a natural water front of twelve miles, is subject to no unusual ebb or flow of tide and affords a perfect shelter for craft of all kinds. Port charges, etc., are less than in any other city on the Atlantic seaboard. The tidewater terminals of the Baltimore & Ohio at Locust Point and of the Pennsylvania at Canton include enormous grain elevators with capacity for millions of bushels of grain, massive piers and extensive facilities for handling and transferring ocean freight. From car to steamer or steamer to car the transfer is made with speed and economy. The bay trade also employs a fleet of vessels. Baltimore is one of the largest grain exporting centers, the largest exporter, indeed, of corn of the country.

The Revolution threw the colonists on their own resources and manufactures sprang up. In 1778 there was in Baltimore a linen factory, a bleach yard, a papermill, a woolen and linen factory, a slitting mill, a card factory and two nail factories. The first sugar refinery came in 1784 and in 1788 a glass factory. Manufacturing, however, grew but slowly until the close of the civil war, since then, however, its growth has been astonishing.

Baltimore's advantages as a manufacturing center consist not only in natural location but also in its enlightened policy and the public spirit of its citizens. Close proximity to the cotton of the South, the grain of the West and the coal, wood, etc., of the interior furnish cheap and easy access to the supplies necessary for the most varied industries. Labor is steady and efficient, living and rent are low. The cheapness of house rent as compared with other Eastern cities is remarkable and this is true of houses of all grades and all localities. The water supply is unlimited and supplied at a nominal rate. Available sites with or without water fronts can be obtained at low rents. In the desire to encourage local industrial development the City Council has enacted that: "Any individual, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing within the corporate limits is exempt from all taxes which may be levied hereafter upon any mechanical tools, implements or engines, whether worked by hand or steam or other motive power, used by them in such business."

The manufactures of Baltimore are varied, almost every important industry being represented. It is the largest manufacturing center in the United States for cotton duck, ready-made clothing, straw goods, fertilizers, shirts, fruit canning and oyster packing. It is the largest single producer of cotton duck in the world, seventy per cent of the product of the United States being manufactured here. Fertilizers have long received attention and the industry has grown to large proportions. Oyster and fruit packing, if not the most important, is perhaps the most characteristic industry. Baltimore is easily the leading city in the manufacture of straw goods. Shipbuilding has revived, and at Sparrows Point and Locust Point several of the gunboats and cruisers of the United States "new navy" have been built, the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point possessing one of the finest plants in the world. It would be cumbersome to enumerate even the many other manufactures of Baltimore. Baltimore has been called

the gastronomic center of the universe. In no way can this be so impressed upon one as by a stroll through the great markets of the city. They are a characteristic feature of the domestic life of Baltimore and the most important supply depots for its inhabitants. As early as 1751 efforts were made to build a market, but it was not built until 1763. There are now eleven, distributed through the city. Baltimore can boast a larger bay trade than any other city on the Atlantic. The Chesapeake is unequaled in commercial values. Even New York, with its immense resources of water revenue, does not equal the business here transacted. Baltimore surpasses all rivals in the oyster industry, the annual catch being millions of bushels. Besides oysters the Bay is rich in fish of all kinds, and its shores produce vast quantities of fruits and produce of all kinds. The importance of this trade to Baltimore cannot be overestimated. Around Pratt and Light street wharves in the busy season are to be seen bustle and life and peculiar scenes not to be found elsewhere in the city. In midsummer this is added to by crowds of pleasure-seekers hastening to excursion boats for a trip down the Bay. At Locust Point, where immigrants are landed and where there are great railroad terminals, one can get the best insight into Baltimore's foreign commerce.

Baltimore's harbor is defended by forts on North Point and Hawkins Point, and by Fort Carroll, though the efficiency of the last named, which has never been completed, is doubtful. Fort McHenry, while garrisoned, is no longer of any use to defend the city though its historic associations will always render it interesting.

Baltimore's principal theatres are the Academy of Music, Ford's, the Lyceum, Holliday street, the Auditorium and the Monumental. Of these the Academy is the largest and is one of the finest in America. Baltimore's fine street railway service has tended to the formation of many beautiful suburbs, filled with magnificent residences. The entire service is electric. It was here that the first electric road was operated, also the first elevated electric road and the first severe test of electric motors for heavy work on steam railways, the motors taking the heavy freight trains of the B. & O. railroad through the Belt tunnel with its heavy grades, a sight well worth seeing. Of Baltimore's efficient fire department and fine water supply, the citizens are proud. The water supply, drawn from the Gunpowder River and to a lesser degree from Jones Falls, has a daily capacity of 165,000,000 gallons, while the reservoirs contain more than 3,000,000,000 gallons additional. The cost of the system was about $10,000,000.

The suburban towns and villages contain many interesting views and institutions, but the aim of this sketch has been to describe the city proper, and so, with few exceptions, no notice is here given them.

Baltimore, the beautiful, is destined to become a still greater city, with its great natural advantages, combined with the public spirit of its citizens. One cannot doubt that fate holds a splendid destiny in store for Baltimore.