

# Timeline of Baltimore

The following is a timeline of the history of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, United States

## 17th century

- 1608 – Captain John Smith, (c.1580-1631), sails north up Chesapeake Bay from the newly established Virginia colony at Jamestown, settled on the James River the year before, and records in his journal, first descriptions of the area that would become the future site of the city of Baltimore, then a hunting ground for local American natives. Smith records in his map and journal "a river not inhabited yet navigable", which he names the "Bolus Flu" for the reddish soil with iron ore found – Indians who hunt in the region call it the "Patapsco".
- 1624 - Sir George Calvert, (1579-1632), resigns office of King James I's Secretary of State, for the Kingdom of England and announces himself as converted to the minority, formerly outlawed faith of Roman Catholicism, and withdraws from public life. He received the title of nobility as Baron Baltimore ("Lord Baltimore") as a sign of personal friendship and gratitude from the English Monarch. He is added to the Irish peerage for the town of Baltimore, in the western half of County Cork in the province of Munster on the southern coast tip of Ireland, which England dominates. He will be succeeded by descendants of five more "Lord Baltimores" until title is extinguished in 1771 with the death of the sixth and last, Frederick Calvert.
- 1632 – After an unsuccessful attempt by Calvert to found an English colony in Avalon in Newfoundland (today's eastern Canada), a second Charter is granted to a colony further to the south in a more temperate climate by King Charles I of England to Sir George Calvert, (1579-1632), First Lord Baltimore, his father was King James I's former Secretary of State and respected friend of the monarch. This second grant is named "Maryland" for the King Charles's wife and Queen Consort Henrietta Maria of France, (1609-1669), and is laid out with straight but irregular inexact boundaries along the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake Bay, north of the earlier 1607 colony of Virginia, above the separating Potomac River, and south and west of the Delaware River and Bay. Bordering the Swedish (New Sweden) and Dutch colonies of New Netherland, to the northeast and to keep them from moving south from the town of New Amsterdam with its Fort Amsterdam (modern New York City) along the Hudson River. These lay in between and south of other extensive English colonies settled beginning 1620 in New England, such as Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Boston and Connecticut colonies.
- 1634 – *The Ark* and *The Dove*, ships of George's eldest son, the second Lord Baltimore Cecilius Calvert's (1605-1675), first colonizing expedition, led by his younger brother Leonard Calvert, (1606-1647), (sent as first provincial governor), land on March 25th (later celebrated as an official state holiday, "Maryland Day") at Blakistone Island (St. Clement's Island) off the north shore of the Potomac River, bringing the first European settlers and African slaves to the new colonial Province of Maryland,
- 1650 – "Ann Arundell" County "erected" (established) further north along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay near St. Mary's City along the Potomac River. Named for Lady Ann Arundell, [antique spelling different from modern], (1615/1616-1649), wife of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.
- 1659 – Baltimore County established in the northeast section of the Province, north of previous Anne Arundel County laid out nine years before, which it is cut from. Includes what is now Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Harford and Cecil counties. Officeholder of Sheriff for Baltimore County first designated in legal papers from the General Assembly is mentioned in writing for serving of legal papers.
- 1661 – First court sits for Baltimore County, meeting at Captain Thomas Howell's place in what is now modern Cecil County in the far northeast corner of the province.
  - Charles Gorsuch, a Quaker, patents 50 acres of land on narrow jagged peninsula which juts out between two branches into the main lower Patapsco River, ending in "Whetstone Point". He promises to pay Lord Baltimore, the amount of 61 English pounds sterling per year for the use of the land.

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- David Jones hires Peter Carroll to survey 380 acres along the stream which is later named "Jones Falls" in his honor. He built a house and is known as Baltimore's first settler.
- 1663 – Alexander Mountenay patented land named "Mountenay's Neck" along the Harford Run stream, where Central Avenue, formerly Canal Street, is now paved over in old east Baltimore's Jonestown and which is later sold and resurveyed to William Fell.
  - Land is patented along Curtis Bay and Curtis Creek southwest off the lower Patapsco River estuary to Paul Kinsey naming it "Curtis's Neck".
- 1664 – Capt. Thomas Todd purchases land at North Point, end of the "Patapsco Neck" peninsula (in southeastern Baltimore County), between the Back River and the Patapsco's north shore, followed by John Boring, merchant in 1679.
- 1668 – Thomas Cole takes up 550 acres of property named "Cole's Harbor" in future site of northern Baltimore Town and combines it with "Todd's Range" along the "Basin" (later Inner Harbor) waterfront on the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco.
  - "Timber Neck" parcel (stretching along future Howard, Paca and Eutaw Streets of westside downtown Baltimore), patented by John Howard.
- 1673/74 – Cecil County formed from northeastern portion of Baltimore County and temporarily includes future Kent County on the upper Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake.
- 1683 – First mention in records for Baltimore County of a "county seat" with a "port of entry" designated by the General Assembly on the Bush River, later called "Old Baltimore".
- 1692 – "Patapsco Hundred" Parish of the established (official) Church of England established for Baltimore County near Colgate Creek on the "Patapsco Neck" peninsula. Later Parish is named as St. Paul's Church or Parish (of the "Anglican" Church) with small log building erected. One of the authorized "Original Thirty" parishes designated in the Province. Oldest church and congregation in greater Baltimore area and one of the oldest in the state.
- 1693 – Gov. Francis Nicholson (1693-1699) orders that a "garrison" or stone blockhouse be built in western reaches of Baltimore County (near modern community of Owings Mills) on what was Capt. Ristean's plantation. Built of stone, twenty by fifty feet, with a fireplace and small embrasures for musketry. The blockhouse is manned by one captain and nine soldiers. Fort Garrison now considered as the oldest colonial fort in Maryland and one of those in America.

## 18th century

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### 1700s–1740s

- 1704 – Provincial law requires that enough trees be cut down to widen the main roads to twenty feet and that roads be marked. Marking system consists of cutting slashes in tree trunks: one vertical slash on a road leading to a church and three horizontal lines, two close together and one a bit higher on roads leading to a county courthouse.
- 1706 – Port of Baltimore established as an authorized for shipping of tobacco and other products by colonial General Assembly of the Province of Maryland for the upper Chesapeake Bay region at the head of the Patapsco River's Northwest Branch, in "The Basin" (now called "Inner Harbor"), west of inlet and small island at the mouth of the "Jones Falls" stream and "Harford Run" (later covered by Central Avenue in the 19th century) further to the east, both of which flow from the north, and a small stream flowing from the west, later called "Uhler's Run". Situated below the jagged cliff heights (later known after 1788 as "Federal Hill") to the south which overlook the protected harbor which has a twelve-foot depth, enough for ocean-going sailing ships, along a narrow peninsula (old South Baltimore) leading to Whetstone Point. Although only a few ships make anchor the first years by Whetstone Point, it never grows into a town as did deeper anchorages further upstream at future Fells Point and Baltimore Town.
- 1711 – Charles Carroll of Annapolis, (1702–1782), sells 31 acres to Jonathan Hanson who erects a mill, probably the first along the Jones Falls in the vicinity of the intersection with later-day Holliday Street.
- 1715 – General Assembly of Maryland authorizes convening of a Court to serve the growing numbers of residents – farmers, merchants, mechanics, shipbuilders in northeastern Maryland which is now called "Baltimore County", since 1659 and sets four sessions per year for the Court on the first Tuesday of March, June, August and November.
- 1723 – Capt. Robert North takes up residence in the County and is one of the original lot owners. He commands the ship "Content " which he carries in freight this year.
- 1726 – Richard Gist lays out future port community for Edward Fell called "Fell's Prospect", and surveys three dwellings, several tobacco houses, an orchard and a mill – Jonathan Hanson's. Fell builds a store, and the area eventually came to be called "Fell's Point". Edward Fell's brother William, a carpenter arrives from Lancashire, England in 1730 and purchases 100 acres named "Copus Harbor" at "Long Island Point" (vicinity of modern

Lancaster Street, near Philpot Street – east of Jones Falls mouth – today's "Harbor East and new developments at "Harbor Point" in 2013) and builds house and shipyard.

- 1728 – John Cockey (whose brother Thomas purchased property in "Limestone Valley" on the York Road up in central Baltimore County giving his name to the future Cockeysville) purchases land near the Patapsco.
- 1729 – County citizens petition the Colonial Assembly to establish a Town for the ease of exporting tobacco and importing goods from overseas and further expanding the 1706 Port and Harbor. Original site planned and designated was on north shore of the Patapsco's "Middle Branch" (also known as "Ridgeley's Cove") owned by John Moale, a merchant from Devonshire, England who later objected to the site of the new Town, believing that valuable iron ore deposits were located there. So the first commissioners appointed – ("Gentlemen of Consequence": Thomas Tolley, William Hamilton, William Buckner, Dr. George Walker, Richard Gist, Dr. George Buchanan, and William Hammond) instead purchased to the northeast, 60 acres of land of Charles Carroll's "Cole's Harbor/Todd's Range" along the north side of the future "Basin" (Inner Harbor) at the head of the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco River from Daniel (1696–1751), and Charles Carroll of Annapolis, (1702–1782) and county surveyor Philip Jones plans to lay out three streets: Calvert, Forest (later called Charles) which ran north to south, and the east-west Long or later called Market (after the 1760s and still later further as East and West Baltimore) Street. "The Town of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore" was then founded with the sole resident of the area at the time: John Fleming (whose house stood near southeast corner of Forest (future South Charles) and King George (later East Lombard) Streets).
- 1730 – The "Original Survey" taken on January 12, and 60 one-acre lots were laid out by County Surveyor Philip Jones beginning at an oak tree located then at present site of Forest (South Charles) and future Camden Streets. Three streets laid out and confirmed: Calvert, Forest (Charles), and Long (later Market, then Baltimore Street), with smaller streets/alleys: Hanover, German and Water Streets with "Great Eastern Road" running along the northwest edge connecting Philadelphia to the northeast, with Georgetown, Maryland to the southwest and Annapolis to the south (Provincial capital since 1694). Southwestern village boundary along "Uhler's Run" stream – later Uhler's Alley, – southwest of Forest and King George Streets (later South Charles and West Lombard Sts.). Waterfront shoreline with first wharves located along waterfront of the "Basin" (later Inner Harbor) at German and Water Streets (at approximate site of modern Redwood/Water Streets – three blocks further north of modern (2013) shoreline/"Harborplace"). "Steiger's Meadow" (northeast of town) and "Harrison's Marsh" (east of town) were along the west bank of the Jones Falls stream to the east of new Town. Charles Carroll of Annapolis as owner of the property has first choice and chooses Lot #49 at Calvert Street and the Basin, Philip Jones, the surveyor picks Lot #37 on the Basin at the foot of Charles Street. Sixteen men take up lots that first day, many along the waterfront. Process continues over the next few years with some later forfeiting their claim for not building within eighteen months. Ten years later some lots are still held by the town commissioners – so not exactly a boom town right off.
  - St. Paul's Anglican Parish, of the "established" (colony-supported) Church of England, established earlier in 1692 as one of "Original Thirty" parishes in the colonial Province of Maryland, is moved from a rough church structure near Colgate Creek on the "Patapsco Neck" peninsula (near modern Dundalk and Sea Girt Marine Terminals of the Port of Baltimore, which had been site of old Harbor Field and Baltimore Municipal Airport in the 1930s and 40s), between the lower Patapsco and Back Rivers to the southeast of Baltimore County. Later a year after establishment of the new town, the Vestry (congregation council) of St. Paul's Parish purchases Lot #19 at southeast of Forest Street (later North Charles Street) and large lot extends to the east to St. Paul's Lane (later St. Paul Street/Place/"Preston Gardens") overlooking rugged cliffs above Jones Falls loop to the southwest before turning north again, with south lot boundary line extending to New Church Lane (later East Lexington Street – renamed after American Revolution – later vicinity known as North Charles and East Saratoga Streets). Construction of church as first brick building in town begins the following year.
- 1731 – Baltimore Ironworks Company formed by Daniel Dulany the Elder, Benjamin Tasker, Sr., and members of the Carroll family: Dr. Charles Carroll, Charles Carroll, Esq., and Daniel Carroll who establish iron ore pits, furnace works and export through Baltimore and Fells Point.
- 1732 – "Jones's Town", a tract of ten acres of 20 lots along four streets (also later called "Old Town" by the 19th century) laid out by county surveyor Philip Jones for relative David Jones; established along northeast bank of Jones Falls which flows into the Patapsco's Northwest Branch, east of "The Basin".
- 1739 – First brick building completed in town built for church for "Old St. Paul's Anglican Parish" at Forest (Charles) Street and Fish Lane (later East Saratoga Street) on northern edge of town perched on cliffs to the east overlooking St. Paul's Lane (now Street/Place) and the Jones Falls loop using 600,000 bricks newly manufactured in Baltimore by Charles Wells. Building faces future Lexington Street side to the south and Lower Town. Cemetery laid out around church building. New Church Street laid out south of new church building (later renamed Lexington Street after American Revolution).
- 1740 – Methodist itinerant preacher and missionary George Whitefield (1714–1770), preaches here inspired by evangelical "First Great Awakening" religious revival meetings and Church of England ministers John Wesley (1703–1791), and Charles Wesley (1707–1788).
- 1741 – First brick house built in town for Edward Fortrell from Ireland with free-stone corners, two stories high with peaked roof at northwest corner of Calvert Street and Fish Lane (later East Fayette Street). Later site of large sumptuous James Buchanan mansion/townhouse of 1799 – later sold to noted U.S. Senator Reverdy Johnson, (1796–1876), and ransacked in 1835 during infamous Baltimore bank riot, also future site of southeast corner of 1894–1900 Baltimore City/Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse, opposite future Courthouse/Battle Monument Square.

- 1745 – Merger of "Jones's Town" (later also known as "Old Town") and "Baltimore Town" authorized on September 28 by General Assembly of Maryland enlarges the original settlement on the Patapsco River with an important wooden bridge constructed at Bridge Street (later Gay Street) connecting the two, crossing the Jones Falls stream and the adjacent "Harrison's Marsh" (on land of Thomas Harrison) to the south and "Steiger's Meadow" to the northwest by the "Loop" of the Jones Falls flowing from the north to southwest, then turning northeast, then continuing further south to drain into the Patapsco River's "Basin" at the head of its Northwest Branch, separating the two villages. The merged villages are now according to the Assembly's Act to be called "Baltimore Town".
- 1746 – Town Commissioners hire Capt. Robert North to build fence around former Jones's Town area and then follow two years later with a subscription by townspeople to build post and fence around Baltimore Town and keep in repair, prohibiting raising hogs and geese, with three gates – one at west end of Long Street (later known as Market Street, then Baltimore Street), one at the upper part of Bridge Street over the Jones Falls (Gay Street) and a third smaller portal near the north end of Charles Street near old St. Paul's Anglican Church for foot passengers, completed 1750. Unfortunately, the next few winters are severe and scavengers strip pieces for winter firewood and by 1752, fence remnants are sold off.
- 1747 – Act of the Maryland General Assembly on July 11, authorized the addition of 18 acres that lay to the east of the edge of Town and between the west bank of the Jones Falls, including the then named "Harrison's Marsh" of Thomas Harrison, later memorialized by the naming of Harrison Street in the vicinity, which existed until the 1980s, going north-south between Frederick Street and the stream. First of many future annexations and growth of the Town/City's jurisdiction into the surrounding Baltimore County, prompted by the earlier merger with Jones's Town two years before on the eastern bank of The Falls.
  - Town's first attempt to deal with the flimsy wooden structures of the era and constant threat of conflagration was in July, with provisions regarding fire prevention was added to the Act enlarging the town boundaries. Housekeepers were to be subject to a ten shilling fine if they do not "keep a ladder high enough to extend to the top of the roof of such house or if their chimneys blaze out" was another order of the town commissioners and that if a fire does break out, for all to grab a bucket and come running. At night, two men were to lead the way, one carrying a torch and the other blowing a fog horn.
  - Seven ships have called at the growing Port of Baltimore this year, with fifteen arriving the following year (1748), all bound for London.
- 1749 – First recorded fire in Baltimore Town on March 16, at the home of Greenbury Dorsey, at an unrecorded location. Unfortunately, one man, four children and "one colored girl" were burned to death.

## 1750s–1790s

- 1750 – First German Reformed Church organized. Second oldest Protestant congregation in town. Invites Rev. John Christian Faber to become their pastor in 1756 and begin building a structure just north of Old St. Paul's Anglican Church (Church of England) on Forest (North Charles) Street, with some Evangelical Lutherans from Germany worshipping with them. Congregation later moves to Front Street at East Baltimore Street by Jones Falls east bank, but structure damaged by flood before completion – help to finish building given by ministers of other local churches – Anglican, Presbyterian and Lutheran. Later landmark building surmounted by tall steeple and prominent "town clock". This First German Reformed congregation later relocates in 1928 to York Road (Maryland Route 45) n Rodgers Forge/Stoneleigh/Anneslie (in northern suburbs) and merges with more prosperous daughter church – St. Stephen's, becoming known as First and St. Stephen's in the Evangelical and Reformed Church – later the United Church of Christ national denomination after its 1957 merger.
  - Additional 25 acres of land added to the Town, north and east of the former Jones' Town, east of the Jones Falls.
  - Beginning of a several years-long controversy with the Town Commissioners ordering on February 6, that citizens provide themselves with ladders high enough to reach the tops of their roofs before the next month of March. By the following year when seeing not all residents were sufficiently supplied because of living in rented quarters, the board ordered the clerk to place advertisements applying the requirement to landlords also.
- 1751 – Subscription and lottery attempt fails to build public market house for Baltimore Town. But successful twelve years later by 1763 at northwest corner of Long Street (later Market, then Baltimore Street) and Bridge Street (later Gay Street). Replaced by later Centre ("Marsh") Market in 1782 at Market (East Baltimore) Street and Market Place/Harrison Street by west bank of Jones Falls, and supplemented by other markets in western precincts (Lexington Market) and eastern precincts (Broadway Market in Fells Point) by 1784.
  - Further sanitary regulations promulgated by the town commissioners: "Whereas several persons permit stinking fish, dead creatures or carrion to lie on their Lotts or in the Streets near their doors which are very offensive Nuisances and contrary to Act of Assembly, the Commissioners therefore Order the Clerk to put up advertisements to inform such Persons that they are to remove them ..."
- 1752 – First Census taken of Baltimore Town lists 30 names of settlers, first census of surrounding Baltimore County enumerates free whites – 11,345, white servants and convicts – 1,501, black and mulatto slaves – 4,143, free blacks and mulattos – 204.

- First historic illustration drawing of the new Town by John Moale (1731–1798, son of man who had objected to original laying out town site on upper Middle Branch/Ridgely's Cove of Patapsco River), showing approximately 25 houses – four of brick, one brick church, two taverns (Payne's and Kaminsky's – on corner of future Grant and Mercer Streets alleys in the block bounded by modern German/Redwood, Light, Water and South Calvert Streets, endures as wooden frame structure with "Dutch" hipped roof, tavern later raised higher on stone foundation which becomes ground/first floor until photographed and razed in 1870), one brewery (Barnetz Brothers), one tobacco inspection warehouse, one wharf, a barber shop and an insurance office. The country-like view, with its few buildings and rolling hills and forests of topography was taken looking north from the overlook on rugged cliffside heights (later named Federal Hill after 1788), to the south of "The Basin" (later called the "Inner Harbor").
- School first



Baltimore Town in 1752. Lithograph. Printed With Ball-Tint. Drawn By A. Hoen & Co. Baltimore, 1851.  
Copy From Original Owned By The Maryland Historical Society.

**Baltimore in 1752. Engraved in 1851 by William Strickland, from then contemporary sketch by John Moale [jr.], (1731–1798)**

organized by Mr. James Gardner at South and Second (later Water) Streets along harbor shoreline.

- 1753 – Influential citizens John Stevenson, Richard Chase, John Moale, William and Nicholas Rogers, John Ridgely, Nicholas Ruxton Gay, William Lux (son of Darby Lux I) and Brian Philpot manage lottery to raise money for building additional public wharf.
- 1754 – Mount Clare Mansion begins construction on "Georgia Plantation" estate, north of Gwynns Falls stream, Middle Branch ("Ridgeley's Cove") of Patapsco River and southwest of growing town along the Georgetown Road (later called Columbia Road, then as Washington Boulevard, also future U.S. Route 1 running from Maine to Florida by the 1920s). Near future city neighborhood of Pigtown (and Washington Village), restored and gentrified community of "Ridgely's Delight" and in future Carroll Park which is purchased by City along with house and restored as historic site in XXXX. Mansion construction of Georgian architectural style built to about 1760 by John Henry Carroll, brother of Charles Carroll (barrister) (1723–1783), and cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737–1832), who is most famous as an American patriot as later delegate to Second Continental Congress, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and honorary layer of "First Stone" for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1828.
- 1755 – After occasionally worshipping with Reformed Protestant Germans in Baltimore Town, Lutherans from Germany establish separate Evangelical Lutheran congregation and begin meeting in various homes of members. Later moves in 1758/1762? to Bridge Street (later known as North Gay Street) west of Jones Falls, near future East Saratoga Street with small brick church constructed with bell tower. Later moves one block south on Bridge Street down to corner with New Church Street (later after Revolution known as East Lexington Street) and becomes known as "Zion Church of the City of Baltimore" or also as Old Zion Lutheran Church. After fire damage, building rebuilt without front bell tower in Georgian/Federal style in 1807–08, designed and built by parish members George Rohrbach and Johann Mekenheimer.
- German Reformed congregation invites Rev. John Christian Faber to become pastor and begin building structure just north of first church in town – Old St. Paul's Anglican Church on Forest (Charles) Street, some Evangelical Lutherans participate in worship with Reformed friends.



- 1757 – Smallpox epidemic in colonial capital city of Annapolis to the south, drives General Assembly legislature to meet for sessions in Baltimore.
- 1759 – Arrival of French Canadian refugees beginning around 1755, expelled by British officials from Acadia (Nova Scotia province in New France (in future Canada) after the British victory at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham near Quebec City in the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War (in Europe). The new immigrants settle around South Forest (Charles), and west of King George's (Lombard) Streets, near old "Uhler's Run" (stream), southwest of the Town and west of "The Basin" harbor (modern Inner Harbor). The area becomes known in the late 18th Century and early 19th Century as "Frenchtown". Additional influx of pioneer frontier colonial settlers from Appalachian Mountains of western Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, driven or forced back east by attacks from Indians and French military.
- 1761 – After occasionally joining German Lutherans and Reformed (Protestants) in services established earlier, Presbyterians (Scottish) and Reformed English Protestants (many "Scots-Irish" from Great Britain and Ireland) began worshipping in local houses around "The Basin" harbor. They constructed a log church two years later for their congregation at East Lane (later East Fayette) and Bridge (later North Gay) Streets, which was followed in 1765, by a more substantial brick church several blocks west at the northwest corner of East Fayette and North (later renamed Guilford Avenue) Streets. First minister called for this First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore is the Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison (1740–1802), a most influential man, both in his church and denomination and in the educational, cultural and civic affairs of the town for forty years. Rev. Allison is also instrumental in organizing the regional Presbytery of Baltimore, later in 1786, and a larger national General Assembly of Presbyterians, along with participating in joint endeavors with the later Roman Catholic bishop and Anglican priest, with forming several schools, attempting establishment of a college, various lectures and literary societies and the organization of a subscription/membership community library for the educated elite.
- 1763 – Fells Point established further east along the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco River, west of small peninsula near the inlet formed by "Harford Run", a stream channeled between two parallel lanes of old Canal Street, and later under modern, paved-over Central Avenue as it reaches the main Patapsco River's Northwest Branch. The new waterfront port town, east of Baltimore Town and quickly becomes a major shipbuilding area with its deeper channel and pier berths, extending along eastern northern shore of Patapsco to confluence with "Harris Creek" (now under the modern-day industrial and residential community of Canton), site of later 18th Century shipbuilding yards including David Stoddart's where the U.S.F. Constellation is built, first ship of the "Original Six Frigates" of the newly re-organized U.S. Navy in 1797.
- "The Mechanical Company" organized as first volunteer fire fighting company in town and a "Baltimore Fire Engine and Wharf Lottery" is proposed on July 16 to be held to provide additional funds to complete the construction of the new market house, buy two engines and purchase leather buckets with the winning drawing held on Dec. 26th. Six years later, a new revolutionary invention, a hand fire engine is discovered on board a Dutch ship anchored in the harbor, which the Company buys for 99 pounds sterling (≈\$264) and named it "The Dutchman", enabling Baltimoreans to boast that they had a fire engine ten years before Boston and thirty years before Paris. Mechanical Company of volunteer firemen, later forms a local militia unit and develops into a social and political club which endures 250 years later. The Mechanical Fire Company is followed for the next several decades by several other fire-fighting companies to approximately 17 by unification in 1858.<sup>[1]</sup>
- First public market house for the town of two stories height erected with 3,000 English pounds raised by lottery. Town Commissioners William Lyon, Nicholas Gay, John Moale, and Archibald Buchanan lease land on July 16 from Thomas Harrison at eight pounds per year at northwest corner of Long Street, (soon to be renamed – Market Street – later renamed again as East Baltimore Street) at intersection with Bridge (later North Gay) Street on the eastern edge of Harrison's Marsh by the western bank of the Jones Falls, (later known as the "Centre Market" or occasionally as "Marsh Market" – named for the nearby swamp to the south and west along the west bank of the Falls owned by Harrison). Market built with second floor for entertainment, cultural and educational events and indoor mass public assemblies. Lottery stages to build market house, buy two fire engines and a parcel of leather buckets and enlarge the public wharf. The scheme is to sell 3,000 tickets at 20 shillings each, with "winners" of 1,062 tickets to draw prizes amounting to 2,480 pounds, leaving a net gain for the public improvements of 510 pounds. Near-by Harrison Street, later to the south as "Market Place" and its central horse fountain were later sites of subsequent market houses in 1851 and 1907 lasting to 1984. Centre Market House is also the location on the second and third floors of the 1851 landmark structure for the "Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts" until the "Great Baltimore Fire" of 1904, then M.I.'s College of Art and Design rebuilt 1907 on top floors in the northern market building of three parallel structures until the early 1980s when razed for Baltimore "Metro" subway "Shot Tower/Market Place" station. Currently the "Port Discovery" children's museum in the old "Fish Market", middle market building of three reconstructed.
- 1765 – British Parliament's passage of the "Stamp Act" led to protests against the first direct tax levied on the American colonies by Great Britain and provoked mass assemblies and growing unrest throughout the Thirteen Colonies and at the public center of the Town at the Baltimore County/Town Courthouse in the Square on Calvert Street, between New Church Street (East Lexington) and Fish Lane (later East Fayette Street), overlooking the cliff to the Jones Falls loop.
- Another 35 acres of territory annexed to Baltimore Town, now west of "The Basin" (now Inner Harbor) and southwest and south of Town.

- 1767 – Campaign waged in the colonial General Assembly of the Province of Maryland by merchants and residents of emerging main town in Baltimore County for Baltimore Town to become the new county seat. 109 years after establishment of a large tract of northeastern Maryland as Baltimore County (1659), an Act passed the middle of the following year on June 25 moving seat and courthouse, with appointed/elected judges, sheriff and deputies, bailiff, jail, alms house along with a town crier from "Old Joppa" at the mouth of the Great Gunpowder River. New courthouse & adjacent buildings built in the port town in a square the following year (1768) at north end of North Calvert Street and between Fish Lane (later East Fayette) and New Church Street (East Lexington) on town's northern fence about 100 feet above waterfront (about 30 to 40 feet above modern pavement level) near cliff overlooking southwestward loop of Jones Fall. Whipping post, pillory and stocks also erected in Square (later Battle Monument Square after 1815–1822, with erection of new second courthouse to the westward side and replaced by new soldiers monument for War of 1812 and new 1801 jail further out along east bank of Jones Falls, north of present East Madison Street). Controversy and political battles continue throughout County between northern and southern regions, between Baltimore Town with old county seat at Joppa, Maryland residents result.<sup>[2]</sup>
- 1768 – Baltimore County/Town Courthouse construction began in square along Calvert Street between Fish Lane (later East Fayette Street) and New Church Lane (later East Lexington Street) of Colonial style architecture with red brick and white wood cupola surmounted by weather vane (first of three courthouses near same site) on northern edge of town overlooking cliffs of southwestward loop of Jones Falls to the east at a cost of 900 pounds sterling raised by townfolk.
- 1769 – Evangelical Lutherans at Old Zion Lutheran Church at North Gay and East Lexington Streets, begin German language instruction in school.
- 1770 – Large substantial Henry Fite House built of brick with three and half stories at southwest corner of South Sharp (to the north was future North Liberty Street – after the Revolution) and Market (later West Baltimore) Streets on western edge of Town. Later used tavern and hotel by German immigrant son Jacob Fite, and daughter Elizabeth Fite Rehnenke. Used as temporary National Capitol as Second Continental Congress meets there December 1776 to February 1777, after Philadelphia is occupied by the British, known then as "Congress Hall" (or later as "Old Congress Hall" – endures until Great Baltimore Fire of 1904).
  - Roman Catholics bolstered by influx of French Acadians from Nova Scotia (present eastern Canada) following expulsions by British Royal military authorities and some (Irishmen) celebrate Mass by the Rev. John Ashton at converted chapel in room of old Edward Fortrell's first brick home (who had returned to Ireland) at Calvert Street and Fish Lane (later East Fayette Street). Lot purchased on northwest corner from Charles Carroll of North Charles and West Saratoga Streets for St. Peter's Congregation, with red-brick building completed finally in 1783 with adjoining rectory and small cemetery across street from Old St. Paul's Anglican Church.
- 1771 – Organization of German Reformed congregation (later known as Otterbein Church at South Sharp and West Conway Streets) by Rev. Dr. Philip Otterbein (1726–1813).
- 1773 – *The Maryland Journal and the Baltimore Advertiser*, first printed newspaper in town begins approximately weekly publication August 20, at Market Street (later East Baltimore Street) near South Lane under publisher/editor/printer William Goddard, (1740–1817), and sister Mary Katherine Goddard, (1738–1816), who also serves as Postmaster (mistress) of Baltimore under the colonial system founded by Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia. This is the oldest ancestor of a string of later merged newspapers which after reorganization in 1799 eventually became by 1936 under newspaper syndicate mogul William Randolph Hearst, became the *Baltimore News-Post* published (Monday-Saturday) and continuation of the *Baltimore American* (published on Sunday only), and then combined by publisher son William Randolph Hearst, Jr. as *The News American* in 1964. Closed in 1986 by the Hearst Company making the City a "one-newspaper town" with the continued publication of *The Sun*, since 1837.<sup>[3]</sup>
- Baltimore Town (which had already absorbed nearby village across Jones Falls, of Jones Town a few years earlier) now merges with Fells Point of 80 acres to form combined town government and council.
- General Assembly of Maryland establishes first Alms House and adjoining Work House for Baltimore County and Town's poor, indigent and disabled on land purchased from William Lux for 350 pounds northwest of town in square bounded by Howard, Eutaw, Biddle and Garden Streets with trustees appointed: Charles Ridgely, William Lux, John Moale, William Smith, Samuel Purviance of the Town, and Andrew Buchanan and Harry Dorsey Gough from the County. Alms House later relocated east of the city and becomes the ancestor of the later Bayview Asylum, then evolves into a general municipal medical facility renamed the Baltimore City Hospitals by the 1920s. Set up by city to semi-independent status with temporary name of Francis Scott Key Medical Center then transferred to the Johns Hopkins Hospital medical system – now the modern Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center on Eastern Avenue, (Md. Route 150), east of the city.
- General Assembly of Maryland also authorizes the taking up of a public subscription or later a public lottery to establish a common public market house to be located and built in Baltimore Town, the county seat of Baltimore County for commerce and trading.
- Baptist members in town erect first permanent meeting house with a dwelling for pastor, school house and establish cemetery at North Front and East Fayette Streets alongside east bank of Jones Falls (future site of Phoenix Shot Tower constructed later in 1828 off President Street Boulevard). This congregation of First Baptist Church of Baltimore Town later moves to 4200 Liberty Heights Avenue in Dorchester-Gwynn Oak-Forest Park area, of northwest Baltimore.

- Jewish settlers arrive as permanent residents with Benjamin Levy, shopkeeper with wife Rachel, and son Robert Morris Levy – named for good friend, wealthiest American and future Revolutionary War government financier.
- Estimated population of town is 6,000 compared with Philadelphia – 40,000 and New York – 25,000.
- 1774 – Baltimore and Maryland send representatives to First Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia and Annapolis Convention (1774–1776)
  - Demonstrations, mass meetings at the County Courthouse Square on Calvert Street (future site of Battle Monument for War of 1812 victory, 1815–22) and anti-tax and anti-British speeches along with organization of a local Committee of Correspondence to ferment colonists' rights.
- 1775 – Maryland revolutionary leaders began to govern colony through "Provincial Convention" which sends delegates to the Second Continental Congress also in Philadelphia.
  - Baltimore Town listed as having 564 houses, 5,934 inhabitants.
  - Warships constructed on waterfront of Baltimore Town and Fells Point completed in November for Continental Navy and new commodore Esek Hopkins (1718–1802), squadron, *Wasp* and *Hornet*, with captains' mate (second-in-command) young, Joshua Barney (1759–1818), of Maryland, a later U.S. Navy hero and legend, who hoists the "Grand Union Flag" aboard as naval symbol for the new "United Colonies" of America.
- 1776 – Maryland sends last Royal Governor Sir Robert Eden under Lord Baltimore's proprietary government of Henry Harford, (illegitimate son of Frederick Calvert, 6th and last Lord Baltimore) packing to England from Annapolis.
  - Publishing of text on July 10 in local Baltimore newspaper of new Declaration of Independence, adopted by Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia the week before, July 4, affirming independence resolution passed on July 2.
  - Reading aloud by a speaker or "town crier" in public at the Baltimore County/Town Courthouse in Courthouse Square at the northern edge of the Town on North Calvert Street, between New Church Street (now East Lexington) and Fish Lane (now East Fayette Street), (also in the next century to become Battle Monument Square) on July 23, of the text and words of the official, newly approved "Declaration of Independence", passed two weeks before by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia at the "Old Pennsylvania State House" (soon later to be known famously as "Independence Hall"), with the resolution declaring independence on July 2 and the Declaration itself on July 4, (later to be known and celebrated as "Independence Day"). Baltimorean Charles Carroll of Carrollton, (1737–1832), lone Roman Catholic and wealthiest man then in America, is one of three delegates from Maryland and later becomes last surviving signer by the 1820s. Text of document later printed as broadside and in local newspapers by town postmistress, publisher (Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser) and printer, Mary Katharine Goddard, (1738–1816).
  - "Declaration and Charter of Rights and form of government for the state of Maryland" – title of new constitution for independent State drawn up by convention in Annapolis and adopted November 3, 1776.
  - In December – Second Continental Congress moves south to Baltimore and begins meeting in large landmark local tavern/hotel; formerly Henry Fite House – later named "Congress Hall" at southwest corner of Liberty Street/South Sharp Street (later Hopkins Place) and West Baltimore Street (then Market Street) – (later site in 1962 of Baltimore Civic Center/First Mariner Arena/Royal Farms Arena), after Continental Army's evacuation from new capital at Philadelphia upon British occupation after battles in Pennsylvania at Brandywine and Germantown. British fleet from New York feints going past at Baltimore and sails up Chesapeake Bay going northeast to land at Head of Elk in Cecil County. Baltimore Town serves as "temporary American capital" until two months later in February 1777. "Old Congress Hall" later becomes residence and office for New England merchant and financier, George Peabody, (1795–1869), after he arrives in City in 1816 to spend twenty years here beginning mercantile business, going on to New York City and London, to become one of the richest men in the world at that time, endowing several Baltimore and Massachusetts institutions with his fortune. "Fite House"/"Congress Hall" lasts until destroyed in Great Baltimore Fire of February 1904.
- 1777 – Town postmistress, newspaper publisher and local printer Mary Katharine Goddard, (1738–1816), who has succeeded to posts after travels of brother editor/publisher/printer William Goddard, (1740–1817), publishes at her office at 250 Market Street (now East Baltimore Street) near South Street in January for the first time, a broadside poster of the full text of the Declaration of Independence with not only just text of the reasons for declaring independence as in previous editions and newspaper articles by others, but also for first time, lists all the names of the signers/delegates representing the thirteen now independent states of the independence resolution passed July 2 by the Congress. Declaration edited and approved July 4, with all the signatures attached from the signing the previous August 1776, now thereby putting each delegate with his name attached into personal peril from the British Army and royal authorities of King George III. Copies of this document two centuries later becomes rare collector's items.
- 1780 – Meeting of Anglican clergy and lay representatives in Chestertown, Maryland on the Eastern Shore to establish a Diocese of Maryland composed of clergy and parishes of the Church of England in the newly free and independent State. Later establishment nine years later of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in 1789, independent from the Mother Church. Later "Episcopalians" remains part of a growing Anglican Communion as the British Empire continued to spread worldwide in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Later American revision of the traditional Book of Common Prayer for church services, worship and liturgies.



- 1781 – Several American Continental Army and French regiments under the command of the Marquis de Lafayette (a French nobleman and officer who volunteers his services to General George Washington) passes through the town in April heading south to Virginia to reinforce the Southern forces under Gen. Nathaniel Greene facing British Army Gen. Lord Cornwallis coming up from the Carolinas. A banquet and a dancing ball is held in honor of the young general and his officers and a request is made of the ladies of Baltimore to sew and repair additional uniforms, clothing and supplies for the American troops. In the next few days the former ballroom is transformed into a clothing factory and the outfitting of the soldiers is commenced by the daughters and wives of the city, supervised by Mrs. David Poe, mother of future poet and literary figure Edgar Allan Poe. The youthful Marquis sends a letter of thanks and additionally stops in November on his way back north after the successful surrender of the "Redcoats" at the Siege and Battle of Yorktown. Later additional allied armies aid the Patriot cause with Royal French troops under Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, the Comte de Rochambeau, with additional allied German regiments to the French king, Louis XVI and Gen. George Washington's Continental Army make three camps for several weeks in September surrounding the town on their quick march south from north along Hudson River outside New York City and Newport, Rhode Island, to lay siege to Gen. Lord Cornwallis's British Army at Yorktown, Virginia the next month, leading to his surrender. Three camps of the thousands of Patriot and allied soldiers surround the town, one – located southwest of "The Basin" (Inner Harbor area) at the future Camden Yards sports stadiums site, two – north in "Howard's Woods" of Maryland Line Continental troops commander – Col. John Eager Howard's estate "Belvidere", and three – east along the stream Harford Run (now paved over by Central Avenue) near Jonestown (later also known as "Old Town"). Troops returned north early the following year, after the successful conclusion and surrender of Cornwallis in October.
- 1782 – Supplementing the first "Centre Market" on Harrison Street/Market Place at East Baltimore Street west of Jones Falls, a "Western Precincts Market" (later known as "Lexington Market") becomes active, along with former Hanover Market (at Hanover and Camden Streets) in old "Frenchtown" (now South Baltimore) in 1784, and the Fells Point Market in 1785, also known then as Eastern Precincts Market – later becomes Broadway Market in Fells Point, sited at the foot of Broadway along waterfront as an outdoor or tented marketplace during the 18th century. By 1803, group of wood sheds and outside stalls along West Lexington Street are constructed, from North Eutaw to Paca Streets, then further west from North Paca Street to North Greene Street. Later 19th century extensions with a fish market go further west to Pearl Street and with tents and open stalls along Lexington Street to the east to North Liberty/Sharp Streets, through the later retail/department store shopping district. Second, third and fourth of a series of city markets erected in various quarters of the city, growing to eleven by the early 1900s. Composed of two-story brick assembly halls (often elaborately built with clock towers or steeples) on second floor with market spaces beneath and wooden sheds, stalls and tents at the rear and sides which are open on alternating "Market Days". Disastrous 1949 fire destroys center wooden section of Market between Paca and Greene Streets which are temporarily replaced by Quonset hut and two new square larger Market structures with a parking garage attached dedicated in 1952. In 1974, section of West Lexington Street, east of The Market between North Eutaw Street to North Liberty/Sharp Street-Hopkins Place barred from vehicular traffic and converted to pedestrian-only Lexington Mall until the early 2010s.
- 1783 –
  - Confederation Congress meeting temporarily at the Maryland State House in Annapolis ratifies the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War as Great Britain recognizes American independence. General George Washington passes through city with military escort and parade, ceremonies, and banquets at the old Fountain Inn (famous hotel at St. Paul-Light Street, between Market (later East Baltimore) Street and German (later Redwood) Street). After his overnight stop, the commander-in-chief's procession moves on south to surrender his commission of authority and command of the Continental Army back to the Congress in session. Ceremony held in the Old Senate Chamber of the State House, the temporary National Capitol, and returns home next day to Mount Vernon, on the Potomac River, southeast of Alexandria, Virginia.
  - Committee of Health, set up in later part of the year, under appointment by Baltimore Town commissioners. With its continuous operation ever since, descending into a modern Baltimore City Department of Health, makes it the oldest permanent municipal body in America (and possibly the World), devoted to public health.
- 1784 – Christmas Conference (Methodism) meets at Lovely Lane Chapel/Meeting House (site now located in small alley), north off German Street (later East Redwood), east of South Calvert Street, to organize future Methodist Episcopal Church in America; later merged [1968] into The United Methodist Church and ordination of first minister and bishop Francis Asbury (1745–1816). Congregation later renamed Light Street Methodist Episcopal Church when moved two blocks west to nearby new location (on Light Street by Wine Alley and German/Redwood Street), then later known as First Methodist Episcopal Church. Moved again further north to St. Paul and 23rd Streets in Peabody Heights/Charles Village in 1884, (as "Centennial monument to Methodism in America") in elaborate gray stone Romanesque Revival styled building with tall landmark tower designed by famous New York architect Stanford White where congregation later resumed use of name of Lovely Lane Church in the later 20th century and established historic Methodist Museum.
  - Calvert Street extended further north beyond limits of town to "Howard's Woods" and "Belvedere" estate of Col. John Eager Howard (1752–1827), commander of famous "Maryland Line" regiment of Continental Army troops in Revolutionary War. First Baltimore Town and County Court House raised 20 feet high on stone arches by contractor Leonard Harbaugh to save building and permit passage of street to the north beneath through Courthouse Square (known as "Courthouse on Stilts").
  - Second brick building completed after four years of building (cornerstone laid April 25, 1780) in front of former 1739 structure for Old St. Paul's Parish and dedicated May 30, 1784 on Whitsuntide/Pentecost. Previous

church in rear torn down in November 1786, except for wooden bell steeple which is erected in middle of surrounding cemetery.

- Night Watch and appointment of constables for daytime patrols authorized to town commissioners. Beginnings of future Baltimore City Police Department. Watchmen and constable patrols later reorganized in 1857, under a Police Marshal after riots, voting frauds and increased corruption under "Know-Nothings" political movement, (appointment of George Proctor Kane during Civil War-era) and brought under state control with appointment by Governor of Maryland in 1860. Union Army places city under martial law and arrests Marshal and members of new Police Board for disloyalty, later confined in Fort McHenry and Fort Warren in Boston in 1861 and runs police force to 1865. Police commissioner as department head appointments begun in 1920, authority transferred to Mayor of Baltimore in the 1980s.
- William Murphy, local bookseller, established a small circulating library among interested customers and town citizens.
- A survey is made among town citizens as to the work of the town commissioners and services needed with people's needs of government. Citizens begin to discuss and write in local newspaper about the need for a charter and incorporation of town or to become a city and what that would entail, require and cost.
- Brigadier General Mordecai Gist arrives from Annapolis and the Southern Theatre of the War with remnants of the "Maryland Line", about 300 men, on July 27, followed in September by Major General Nathaniel Greene, commander of southern army, Continental Army, accompanied by Major Hyrne, arrived in the town from Charleston, South Carolina.
- First convention meets of the local newly organized Diocese of Maryland, formed in Chestertown, Maryland. Adopts a new constitution recognizing the separation of church and state, with no special status for members of the Anglican faith in the Church of England in the state.
- 1785 – First German Reformed Church builds building at Market (later East Baltimore) and Front Streets, by Jones Falls with contributions from membership.
  - Construction of church for German Reformed congregation from 1771 (later known as Otterbein United Methodist Church) at South Sharp and West Conway Streets. (oldest church building still in use in city). Led by Philip William Otterbein (1726–1813), later forms Church of the United Brethren in Christ.
- 1786 – Presbytery of Baltimore organized, led by Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison (1740–1802), of First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, then located at North Street (now Guilford Avenue) and East Fayette Street (recently renamed after Marquis de Lafayette following American Revolution).
- 1787 – 1,955 dwellings in town.<sup>[4]</sup>
- 1788 – Assemblies, debates, newspaper articles and elections commence around issue of whether Maryland should ratify new United States Constitution drawn up in Philadelphia by convention meeting during the summer. Baltimoreans celebrate adoption of new government by having parade of various town officials, units and tradesmen processing to the rugged cliff-side heights south of the town and harbor for a festival picnic that Fall. Site thereafter always known as "Federal Hill".
- 1789 – Ceremonial procession of newly elected first President of the United States George Washington escorted through city in mid-April by local militia regiments, officials and bands on his way north from home at Mount Vernon, near Alexandria, Virginia to New York City's Federal Hall for his first inauguration April 30. Elaborate banquet and toasts held at the famous Fountain Inn, most important local hotel at northeast corner of Light/St. Paul and German (now Redwood) Streets.
  - Ordination of Father John Carroll as first Roman Catholic bishop in America, and erection of first see (diocese) in the Nation at Baltimore, encompassing all of the U.S.A. He returns to city the next year for installation and establishment of the first Catholic cathedral ("pro-cathedral") at St. Peter's Congregation (established 1770) at northwestern side of North Charles and West Saratoga Streets (across the street from Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, oldest Anglican/Episcopal parish in Maryland).
  - Formation of an independent Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., separated from the Church of England, (the "Mother Church"); Diocese of Maryland organized nine years before in Chestertown, Maryland elects and ordains its first bishop for the "Episcopalians" in America is Thomas John Claggett (1743–1816), who is consecrated at Trinity Church in 1792 for the new Diocese. The American Church remains an important part of the growing worldwide Anglican Communion which follows the later expansion of the British Empire during the 19th and 20th Centuries. Adoption of its own American revision of the Book of Common Prayer for church services of liturgies and Christian worship.
  - Baltimore Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery founded.
- 1790 – Population of the town: 13,503 people in the First official census of the new United States Federal Government, now to be taken every decade.<sup>[5][6]</sup>
- 1791 – St. Mary's Seminary established in former tavern on Hookstown Road (northwestern road heading out of city – now Pennsylvania Avenue) by the first American Bishop John Carroll.
  - Construction of large brick Georgian/Federal-style Rectory completed after two years for minister, Dr. William West of Old St. Paul's Parish (since 1779) at West Saratoga Street at north end of newly named Liberty Street-extension of South Sharp Street, who dies before completion. Occupied by next minister, Rev. Joseph J.G. Bend after Dr. West dies. Known as the "Parsonage on the Hill", it becomes the oldest continuously

residential home occupied in the city to the early 1990s. Replaces earlier wood-frame St. Paul's parsonage at Forest (later North Charles) and New Church (later Lexington) Streets – site of Fidelity Building, one block south.

- 1793 – Additional French refugees from Caribbean island colony of Santo Domingo (modern Haiti) arrive in port following rebellion by local Negro slaves under Toussaint L'Ouverture and settle in local "Frenchtown" community (southwest of Charles and Lombard Streets, west of the "Basin"), joining earlier Acadians (French Canadian) from Nova Scotia and British persecution in the mid-1750s.
- 1794 – James Calhoun becomes mayor of Baltimore Town (to 1804). Maryland's first fire insurance company, the Baltimore Equitable Society (later on southeast corner of East Fayette and North Paca Streets) founded and remains in business up to the 2000s. Fire insurance Policy No. 1, issued April 10, 1794 to Humphrey Pierce, for 3-story brick building/dwelling on East Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets. Cast-iron fire mark device issued with policy on June 25, 1794, to Edward Walsh, placed on building at 1635 Shakespeare Street, Fells Point.
  - "The Retreat", also known as "The Hospital for Strangers and Mariners" or the "Hospital for Seamen and Strangers" or the "Retreat for Strangers and Mariners" established along future Broadway, east of the City, on a six and 3/4 acres plot of land purchased by the State from Capt. Jeremiah Yellott at a cost of 800 pounds sterling. Later develops in three years into the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, later becomes Spring Grove State Hospital in 1872 when moved to Catonsville in southwest Baltimore County. Considered the second oldest continuously operating psychiatric hospital in the United States (second only to the Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg, Virginia).
- 1795 – Holliday Street Theater opens on Holliday Street between East Fayette and Lexington (then Orange Alley) Streets, designed by architect Robert Cary Long, Sr. (father of more famous son/architect Robert Cary Long, Jr.) and becomes most important playhouse in the city.
- 1796 –
- After several failed attempts through the Maryland General Assembly, Baltimore Town is now to become the "City of Baltimore" (under name of "Mayor and City Council of Baltimore") incorporated with approximate population of 20,000 and begins functioning the next year. James Calhoun continues as under previous town government as first mayor of the City (to 1804).
- Library Company of Baltimore founded and opens on October 22 at home of Mr. Williams on Lemon Street, later incorporated by the State Legislature on January 20, 1797. Located at Old Assembly-Rooms building (landmark Georgian/Federal two-story structure with front pediment and large rooms on first level for social levees, dancing and receptions/dinners/banquets for the up-and-coming "social set"), designed by Col. Nicholas Rogers (of "Druid Hill" estate) with later architect Robert Cary Long, Sr. as builder, along with James Donaldson and Hessington & Lander. Constructed next door to future famous Holliday Street playhouse at northeast corner of Holliday and East Fayette Streets, built 1798.<sup>[7]</sup>
- 1797 – Incorporation of old Baltimore Town completed into new entity "Mayor and City Council of Baltimore" (City of Baltimore) begins functioning with elections held as James Calhoun continues as now first Mayor (to 1804) with new city offices established by 1800 at 90 Baltimore Street (formerly Market Street). Election wards laid out. Some of the City officials of the time were: 8 superintendents of pumps, 7 measurers of lumber, 4 wood corders, 2 hay weighers, 3 commissioners of the watch and lighting, 2 inspectors of flour, 1 inspector of salt provisions.
  - Launching of first warship on September 9 of "Original Six Frigates" for new re-organized United States Navy is the U.S.F. Constellation, built on Harris Creek, tributary into Northwest Branch of Patapsco River, near modern neighborhood Canton by David Stoddard in his navy and ship yard. Second of the original six to hit water (previously U.S.S. United States in Philadelphia), designed by the revolutionary, precedent-setting shipbuilder/architect Joshua Humphreys, (1751–1838), with 36 guns. Later known as the Yankee Clipper, the U.S.F. Constellation, under the command of its first captain, Thomas Truxton, is soon joined by others from other East Coast ports: USS Constitution (Boston), United States (1797), Congress (1799), President (1800), Chesapeake (1799) (or sometimes as Independence) in the later 1790s. The new American Naval ships soon establish a formidable reputation for speed and armament when the "quasi-naval war" breaks out with the new French Republic late in the decade and later conflicts with the pirate Muslim sultanates of North Africa, nicknamed the "Barbary Coast" in the early 1800s.
  - Capt. David Porter, Sr., establishes a signal-house on Federal Hill on a wooden tower to signal notices of any in-coming ships passing the point at Bodkin Creek (Rock Point) or North Point. Later replaced after Civil War and the earthworks of the Union Army's Fort Federal Hill by another more well-built, architecturally pleasing wooden-frame tower until damaged by storm and razed in the 1880s when hill was landscaped and became a city park. Rugged, jagged heights overlooking downtown business district "Basin" on southern side in future Federal Hill community in South Baltimore.
  - Maryland Academy of Science and Literature founded as an amateur scientific society of curious and intellectual gentlemen of the Town. Sometimes operates small museum and astronomical observatory and meets infrequently for discussions, debates and lectures. Later re-organizes several times and continues throughout the 19th and 20th into 21st centuries with modern structure as the Maryland Science Center on southwestern shore waterfront of Inner Harbor in 1976.
- 1798 –

- Reconstruction begins of old American Revolutionary War fortifications at Fort Whetstone at end of southern peninsula between Basin (modern Inner Harbor) and Northwest Branch of Patapsco River on its north side to Middle and Ferry (now Southern) Branches on its south side. Star-shaped Fort McHenry, renamed for James McHenry, third Secretary of War under Presidents George Washington and John Adams.
- With support of town's doctors, state legislature expands three-year old "Retreat for Seamen and Strangers" (also with other various names) and founds in 1797 and appropriates \$8,000 with later adding another \$3,000 for construction of a "Public Hospital of Baltimore" or "City Hospital" for the "sick and lunatics", Baltimore City Council committee chooses 6 – 3/4 acres site (later expanded to 13 acres including an adjacent 8 acre farm) at southwest corner of Broadway (then also known as Market Street) to the west, facing East Monument Street to the north, Jefferson Street (later Orleans Street) to the south, and Wolfe Street to the east, opening the Baltimore General Dispensary, also known as Maryland Hospital and Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Baltimore. Extensive two-winged structure built east and west with central section surmounted by cupola of Georgian/Federal-style architecture of brick and wood trim. Treats physical and mental conditions of residents including 234 War of 1812 soldiers from Battle of Baltimore in 1814, but later focuses on mental health patients by the 1830s. Later taken over in 1852 by the State of Maryland after impassioned plea by national reformer Dorothea Dix, (1802–1887), and purchases 136 acres property near Catonsville, Maryland, southwest of the city and selects architect and begins construction following year although delays caused by funding shortfalls and suspended during Civil War. Eventually moving in 1872 with 112 patients and is renamed Spring Grove State Hospital. Former East Baltimore site later purchased in 1870 by financier/philanthropist Johns Hopkins, (1795–1873), three years before his death (whose cash purchase allowed hospital to make its later move to Baltimore County) as the location for his new Johns Hopkins Hospital, building a completely new and then modern complex of buildings on the long-time hospital site, opening in 1889.
- 1799 – Organization of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland (state medical society – known as "Med Chi") by 101 physicians in the State at Annapolis in January. Later becomes a state affiliate of the national body, the American Medical Association when it is founded in 1847.
  - City Council outlaws any further buildings of wood to be constructed in the newly organized city to lessen increasing chances of fire and spreading from vulnerable structures.
  - Influential city financier and leader William Buchanan builds luxurious townhouse on the northeast corner of North Calvert Street and East Fayette Street across from the first Baltimore County/City Courthouse in the Courthouse Square, later faces future Battle Monument site, constructed 1815–1822. Mansion later owned by United States Senator, Reverdy Johnson (1796–1876), and ransacked during riots of Baltimore bank riot of 1835. Razed in 1896 for future third city courthouse building which fills entire block.
  - Another wealthy merchant, Continental Army and state militia military officer plus leading political leader Samuel Smith, (1752–1829), builds unusually designed (first floor pavilion-style oval porch bulges out front) country estate named "Montebello" in northeastern rural outskirts (near current site of 33rd Street Boulevard and The Alameda – Coldstream-Homestead-Montebello neighborhood) which becomes one of the landmark mansions of Baltimore. Later wooden-frame Victorian-style mansion built nearby to northwest in the 1870s by Civil War-era president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, John Work Garrett (1820–1884), also using same name of "Montebello", (later public waterworks system's Lake Montebello laid out nearby). Smith's distinctive but deteriorating home razed in 1907 and Garrett's for future northern neighborhoods of Ednor Gardens-Lakeside and Original Northwood in the 1930s and 40s.
  - The sloop-of-war U.S.S. Maryland launched June 3 from Price's Shipyard at Fells Point for the newly reorganized United States Navy. New warship carries an armament of 20 guns, subscribed to and built on behalf of the merchants of Baltimore and presented to the U.S. Government. Following three weeks later on June 20 by the sloop-of-war U.S.S. Chesapeake (later renamed U.S.S. Patapsco and sold after hostilities ended in 1801 by Jefferson administration) from De Rochbroom's Shipyard, also in Fells Point. In addition a committee of leading merchants/citizens of Robert Gilmore, George Sears, Robert Oliver, William Patterson, David Stewart, Jeremiah Yellott, Mark Pringle, Archibald Campbell and Thomas Coale is formed to make an appeal to local citizens by to raise monies by subscription to reinforce and finish the old American Revolutionary War fortification Fort Whetstone at the Whetstone Point of the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco River, (soon to be renamed Fort McHenry in honor of Baltimorean, James McHenry, U.S. Secretary of War under Presidents Washington and Adams) during the current naval Quasi-War with the revolutionary French Republic. The French Navy heavy frigate Isurgente recently captured by the new U.S. Navy frigate U.S.S. Constellation, recently built in Baltimore in 1796–97 under first Capt. Thomas Truxton is brought to the City to be refitted out as an American warship, but is unfortunately lost at sea the following winter under Capt. Patrick Fletcher.

## 19th century

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### 1800s–1840s

- 1800 – Population of the new City on the "Basin" of the Patapsco's Northwest Branch at the beginning of the 19th Century: 26,504 people (according to the Second Decennial United States Census of 1800).<sup>[8]</sup>



Map of Baltimore, 1867

- Dr. John B. Davidge, educated in Europe, recently settled here commences a course of lectures at his residence on the principles and practices of Midwifery, later on practical surgery and demonstrative anatomy with about a dozen students. Later he has erected an "anatomical hall" near the southeast corner of Liberty and West Saratoga Streets and is joined by Dr. James Cooke in anatomy and surgery along with Dr. John Shaw in chemistry. Ignorant neighbors form mob and destroy the structure, whereupon the doctors continue their teachings at the Baltimore County/City Almshouse. Seven years later (1807), they form a medical college which begins the third attempt to establish a University of Maryland and have the first building built in 1812 at the northeast corner of West Lombard and South Greene Streets, today's historic Davidge Hall.
- 1803 –
  - Fort McHenry building reconstruction completed at end of peninsula to Whetstone Point between Northwest Branch and Middle or Ferry Branches of Patapsco River after four years of construction replacing earlier fortifications of old Fort Whetstone with earthen embankments from Revolutionary War-era. Named for James McHenry (1753–1816), of Maryland, third Secretary of War (1796–1800) under Presidents George Washington (administration: 1789–1797) and John Adams, (administration: 1797–1801). Later attacked by British forces during War of 1812 in September 1814 during Battle of Baltimore, then used as prison for Southern sympathizers during Civil War, finally as major military hospital with several temporary wooden structures surrounding old brick fort during World War I. Transferred by U.S. War Department to City for use as a public park in 1914, during "Star Spangled Banner" Centennial Celebration, but interrupted by military hospital service, 1917–1919. Buildings razed and limited restoration attempted until transferred to new National Park Service of U.S. Department of the Interior as a national historic site. Nearby residential and industrial community develops on the peninsula named Locust Point.<sup>[9]</sup>
  - Dispensary founded and incorporated for providing primitive medical and drug need for indigent citizens of the burgeoning town.<sup>[5]</sup>
  - Secession of parishioners from First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore (founded 1761) at East Fayette and North (now Guilford Avenue) Streets after death of long-time minister, Rev. Patrick Allison in 1802. Conflict spills over into national politics over calling of a new pastor between Dr. James Inglis (supporter of Hamilton's Federalists), versus Dr. John Glendy, (follower of Jefferson's "Republicans" - future Democrats). Dispute leads to eventual formation of later Second Presbyterian Church with Glendy as minister with new congregation promising to build new structure which is located later at East Baltimore and Lloyd Streets in Jonestown/Old Town of East Baltimore, just east of Jones Falls.
  - Christmas Eve marriage of local influential merchant, financier and civic leader William Patterson's beautiful socialite teen-age daughter Elizabeth ("Betsy") Patterson Bonaparte, (1785–1879), to visiting Jérôme Napoléon Bonaparte, (1784–1860), younger brother of First Consul and future French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, solemnized by local Roman Catholic Bishop John Carroll, (1735–1815), of the Diocese of Baltimore, first bishop and diocese in the nation. The Emperor Napoleon later causes for the marriage to be annulled and results in an "international incident" and romantic saga lasting decades.
- 1805 – Fourth Baltimore County Courthouse and second Baltimore County/City Courthouse began construction on southwest corner of North Calvert Street and East Lexington Street across from old Courthouse Square where old colonial era "Courthouse on Stilts" with cupola stood from 1769 to 1771, when county seat was moved from old Joppa, 1769. Here was where the Declaration of Independence was read to local populace, July 26, 1776 and site of many mass meetings of Baltimore Town's population during crisis events. Old structure said to be "in a state of ruinous decay, and the public records therein deposited considerably endangered". Designed by local builder and woodworker George Milleman of Georgian–Federal styles architecture. Additional construction work done by William Steuart with stonework and Col. James Mosher with bricklaying. Initial outlaid cost of \$50,000 and later another \$3,000 per year during building, finally additional \$20,000 for completion and for construction of neighboring watch-house, project finally completed 1809, with records moved and new court in session. This second Courthouse struck by disastrous fire in 1835 and rebuilt, lasted until razed 1894 when replaced by present third City Courthouse, completed 1900 (renamed 1985 for civil rights activist Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.).
- 1806 – St. Mary's Seminary relocates from old tavern on Hookstown Road (modern Pennsylvania Avenue) since 1791 to North Paca Street, by St. Mary's and Orchard Streets (in later Seton Hill neighborhood/historic district, in northwestern edge of downtown, off Druid Hill Avenue and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard). Adds secular influential institution for men – St. Mary's College in 1805, incorporated by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore which served as a prominent collegiate institution of secular higher learning in the first half of the 19th Century for some of Baltimore's talented youth and soon-to-be leading men, sponsored by the Sulpicians religious order until closed in 1852 and soon replaced in the Diocese by Loyola College and Loyola High School, run by the Jesuits (Society of Jesus).



- Cornerstone laid in July for new Cathedral for Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, located on hill north of smaller city in "Howard's Woods" on the "Belvidere" estate of Col. John Eager Howard (1752–1827), former commander of the famed "Maryland Line" regiment in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Ceremonies conducted by first Roman Catholic Bishop in America, John Carroll (1735–1815), (located on future "Cathedral Hill" on Cathedral Street, between West Mulberry and West Franklin Streets in future Mount Vernon-Belvedere neighborhood). Designed by famous British-American architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764–1820), in Greek Revival style architecture. Construction will continue for fifteen years until dedication twenty years later, although still partially un-completed with the cupolas with distinctive Eastern Orthodox style minarets added later in 1836, and the columned front portico in the 1860s (under the supervision of architect's grandson – noted lawyer, artist, literary figure and civic leader John H. B. Latrobe).
- 1807 –
  - University of Maryland founded in downtown Baltimore along with future College of Medicine of Maryland as the oldest public and fifth oldest medical school in the United States. Later construction in 1812–13 of domed structure resembling the ancient Pantheon in Rome, with a Greek Revival designed front portico now known as "Davidge Hall" (named for first professor and dean, Dr. John Beale Davidge in 1959, after a later structure bearing his name was razed) at the northeast corner of West Lombard and South Greene Streets. Oldest continuously used building for medical education in the Northern Hemisphere. Later additional graduate schools of Law, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Social Work are gradually added / acquired to the University which eventually expands to a statewide, multi-campus system, two hundred years later.
  - Baltimore Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts established by Rembrandt Peale (1778–1860), and father Charles Willson Peale (1741–1827), at northwest corner of East Baltimore Street and North Calvert Street. Replaces earlier museum and gallery of 1812–1813 on Holliday near East Lexington Streets. Later run by famous circus promoter P. T. Barnum.<sup>[10]</sup>
  - Baltimore Circulating Library in business.<sup>[11]</sup>
  - Centre Street is laid out running from North Howard Street in the west to the Jones Falls in the east with a bridge built across the Falls. Dividing point between East and West Centre Streets is established at North Charles Street. To the north is "Howard's Woods", the estate grounds and mansion of "Belvidere" of Col. John Eager Howard, (1752–1827).
- 1808 – Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore elevated by Pope Pius VII (1742–1823, served 1800–1823), to status of an archdiocese with creation of additional dioceses of (Bardstown in Bardstown, Kentucky for the West, later the "see" was moved in 1841 to the larger nearby river port town of Louisville, Kentucky as the Diocese of Louisville for the Western U.S.) on the Ohio River and appointments of additional bishops for dioceses across America: Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with Baltimore's Bishop John Carroll, now also elevated to archbishop, serving as a supervisor of other areas in the "premier see". Carroll serves as first Archbishop of Baltimore, later establishing the first synods and convocations of priests and bishops for the Church until his death in 1815.
  - Dedication of St. Mary's Seminary Chapel designed by J. Maxmilian M. Godefroy on North Paca Street with additional Seminary (founded 1791 on Pennsylvania Avenue site) and first set of L-shaped Seminary and College buildings in Georgian–Federal style architecture surrounding in quadrangle, oldest Roman Catholic seminary in the United States. Seminary buildings replaced in the 1870s by second set of structures in Victorian architecture, later razed 1975 and replaced by present St. Mary's Park in future Seton Hill community.
  - First fatality among Night Watchmen, City's small policing force organized since 1784. N.W. George Workner of the Middle District killed on March 15, after mass escape by nine inmates from the new Baltimore City Jail (built seven years earlier on East Madison Street, above east bank of the Jones Falls). Men had used pewter eating utensils to fashion keys to unlock cells and somewhere also secured use of a knife to aid in their attempt. All nine had committed violent crimes and had been sentenced "to the roads" (chain gang – doing road reconstruction work) during their imprisonment. Workner stabbed with small three-inch blade and dies the next day. First officially recorded death among rolls of future Baltimore City Police Department (reorganized and established in 1857/1859 under State control of Governor of Maryland). All of the convicts were later recaptured and four were sentenced to hang for the additional crime five weeks later.
- 1809 – Joseph Robinson's Circulating Library established in business.<sup>[11]</sup>
  - Completion of new second Baltimore County/City Courthouse at southwest corner of North Calvert Street and East Lexington Street after four years construction project begun 1805. Razing of old "Courthouse on Stilts" in middle of old Courthouse Square (sometimes briefly called "Washington Square" then). Later site is designated and initial laying of cornerstone July 4, 1815 for future Washington Monument here until later decision that summer of being too tall for limited area of location. Then designated as site for shorter Battle Monument commemorating fallen in Battle of Baltimore from 1814, with construction from 1815 to 1827.
- 1810 –
  - Population counted by the Third United States Census of 1810: 46,535 people in Baltimore, making it the third largest city in America under figures from the U.S. Census.<sup>[8]</sup>

- Alex. Brown & Sons formed by Alexander Brown in 1800, incorporated firm and joined by sons William, George, John and James. Becomes world-famous financial investment firm and later located by 1901 at southwest corner of East Baltimore and North Calvert Streets, which their small, elaborate building notably survived Great Baltimore Fire in downtown in February 1904. Later addition to the west of similarly styled buildings by 1907. Old headquarters historically restored in the early 1980s by Chevy Chase Bank (later absorbed by Capital One Bank) of Bethesda, Maryland. Venerable Brown financial firm absorbed by Bankers Trust firm in 1997, and later BT Alex. Brown taken over by German giant Deutsche Bank banking conglomerate in 1999 and relocates to Commerce Place tower of 1991 at East Baltimore Street, between South and Commerce Streets in the 2000s. Later influential descendent member of the family is George William Brown (1812–1890), lawyer, civic reformer leader and Mayor of Baltimore during the early Civil War in 1860–1861 and involved in the infamous Pratt Street Riots of 1861. A noted attorney, he was also a founder of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, located on the second floor of the second Baltimore City and County Courthouse in 1840 and advocated for a free public library in 1859, twenty-three years before Enoch Pratt, (1808–1896), endowed and organized his Free Library gift to the City (1882–1886).
- 1811 – First issue of what becomes the well-known national newspaper Niles Weekly Register published by Hezekiah Niles (1777–1839), – (previous editor of Baltimore Evening Post and Mercantile Daily Advertiser, from 1805 to 1811), on Saturday, September 7. Niles publishes illustrated paper from Baltimore for 25 years until September 1836, until passed to his son William Ogden Niles who continues paper in expanded form and revamped format from the City for one year until he moves printing office in September 1837, to Washington, D.C., under new title, Niles National Register. Father and founder Hezekiah dies in Wilmington, Delaware in April 1839, aged 63. Paper's publication offices moved back to Baltimore in May 1839, and continues from there under his widow, Sallay Ann Niles sells to Jeremiah Hughes, former editor of an Annapolis paper who continues the Register until ceasing publication in February 1848.
- Maryland Penitentiary constructed and opened in November east of Jones Falls and previous Baltimore City Jail opened a decade earlier (1801, later renamed in the 1990s as the Baltimore City Detention Center) on future East Madison Street, west off Greenmount Avenue (old York Road/Turnpike) and on the east bank of the Jones Falls. The Maryland Pen later becomes the second oldest correctional facility in America, next to Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia. Prison rebuilt and expanded from 1894 to 1897, finally completed in 1899, with two massive gray stone Gothic Revival style wings (the notorious "South Wing" facing Greenmount Avenue – site of several riots, and the "West Wing" along East Eager Street) with a large landmark central administrative section under its landmark pyramid capstone roof. Houses "death row" and execution chambers for the death penalty. Later becomes "flagship" institution of Maryland state correctional system with several statewide locations (Jessup, Hagerstown, Princess Anne, and Cumberland) and old "Maryland Pen" renamed in the 1990s as Metropolitan Transition Center.
- St. Paul's Lane (now East Saratoga Street) extended to the east from North Charles Street down past the cliffs to the Jones Falls area, past the Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church to the then site of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1812 – Construction of domed revolutionary-designed lecture hall and classroom building for new University of Maryland Medical College, later known as "Davidge Hall" (named for Dr. John Beale Davidge), at northeast corner of West Lombard at South Greene Streets, designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr. (1810–1849). Landmark with front portico has name of school painted on wall behind massive white front Doric columns, remains a city landmark into the 21st century.
- Riot and attack by pro-war sympathizers in old Republican Party against Federalist-leaning editors, led by Alexander Contee Hanson (1786–1819) of the anti-war Federalist Party newspaper The Federal Republican offices two days after a sharply divided U.S. Congress declares war against Great Britain in the War of 1812, on June 22 at South Gay and Second (later Water) Streets tearing down and leveling building and throwing presses, type and paper into streets. Hanson takes refuge in home of partner Jacob Wagner on South Charles Street (between Pratt and Lombard Streets) and issues another editorial condemning the city watch (police), the town and the mayor and comparing to French Revolution radicalism on July 27. Later on July 29, and one month (June 18) after the war declaration, Maryland State Militia with cannon under Major John Barney brother of famed naval Commander Joshua Barney (1759–1818), and General John Stricker; (1758–1825), (later of North Point battle fame), along with Mayor Edward Johnson (1767–1829) prevail upon editors and escorts endangered newspapermen after day-long attacks and riots in the streets around the Federalists' house to new 11-year-old Baltimore City Jail on east side of Jones Falls (near modern East Madison Street and The Fallsway), for protection. Later that night, another mob attacks and drags out the prisoners, assisted by a man named "Mumma", who opens the back gates, and literally tries to tear them to shreds, kills a former Revolutionary War general, James Lignan, maims and injures former Washington aide General Henry ("Light Horse Harry") Lee, (father of late U.S. Army officer and Confederate General Robert E. Lee) and injures many others. Tragic incident brands Baltimore, the then hated nickname of "Mob Town". Local reaction is so severe that "Federalists" win National Congressional elections that Fall, electing Hanson to Congress. Considered to be the first incident in America of martyrs for "Freedom of the Press" (with a listing on a memorial to press freedom at the "Newseum" in Rosslyn, Virginia in 1995, across the Potomac River from Washington, sponsored by the Gannett newspaper syndicate/chain, later relocated to prominent Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington).
- Baltimore and Fells Point become great center and base for outfitting "privateers" on anything American that could float and hold some artillery to raid British maritime commerce. With their Royal Navy so busy defending

the British Isles, colonies and trade plus military communication routes from Napoleon Bonaparte. Captains like Thomas Boyle commanding the "Chasseur" (later becomes famous with the slogan of the "Pride of Baltimore" and namesake for future late 20th Century two replica ships built as "good will ambassadors") and the "Comet" and with Joshua Barney, (1759–1818), captaining the "Rossie", earning for the city another nickname as "the nest of pirates". New types of ships are developed such as the sleek "Baltimore clipper", which are fast and can dart into shallow coastal waters for protection.

Regular U.S. Navy warships like some of the "Original Six" frigates of 1797, such as the U.S.F. Constitution (of Boston) and U.S.F. Constellation from Baltimore have several stunning victories but later get bottled up in American harbor by later British blockade of east coast, later stifling Baltimore commerce. Most War action in first year is on the Great Lakes and Canadian borders.

- 1813 – Holliday Street Theatre (also known then as the "New Theatre" or "Baltimore Theatre") of original wooden construction from 1794 to 1795, rebuilt in stone and brick with Greek Revival motifs by Robert Cary Long, Sr. and opened on May 10 with first performance. Owned by joint stock company with Col. James Mosher and cost \$50,000. Located on east side of Holliday Street between East Lexington and East Fayette Streets next to earlier Long project, the famous old "Assembly-Rooms" (also of Greek Revival style) for social levees, dances and receptions of the moderately wealthy and comfortable social set, built in the late 1790s.
- British Royal Navy and Army under command of hated Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn (1772–1853), raid towns and villages up and down shores of Chesapeake Bay from their base on Virginia's Tangier Island making the Bay a "British Lake". Attack and burn Havre de Grace in northeast Harford County. Chesapeake Bay Flotilla of Commodore Joshua Barney (1759–1818), of barges and small boats defy British sea power, but are chased up the Patuxent River and scuttled the following year at Pig Point.
- Committee of three important military visitors: Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith (1752–1839), Maj. George Armistead, (1780–1818), Brig. Gen. John Stricker (1758–1825), and her brother-in-law, Commodore Joshua Barney (1759–1818), call upon Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill (1776–1857), at her Federal-style corner townhouse at East Pratt Street (formerly 44 Queen Street) at Albemarle Street, east of the Jones Falls in Jonestown/Old Town to request she make a huge American flag of 30 by 42 feet in size with fifteen red and white stripes and fifteen stars of wool bunting and a smaller-size 17 by 25 feet "storm flag" of similar design. Major Armistead explained in a letter/report to his superiors his need to have an ensign that the British would have no trouble seeing it from any distance. Mrs. Pickersgill, a well-known local maker of flags, banners and pennants was the daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Flowers Young of Philadelphia who made the original "Grand Union Flag" of thirteen red and white stripes with a British "Union Jack" in the canton/upper field to Gen. George Washington (1732–1799), when he took command "in the name of the Continental Congress" which he raised over his Continental Army troops at his headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts in June 1775, when surrounding the British in Boston after the outbreak of hostilities at Lexington and Concord and the Battle of Bunker Hill. She accepts the contract and recruits her whole household including her daughter Caroline, two nieces and a free Black woman servant in the project. After beginning the sewing in her front room, she finished up the assembly of the massive banner by assembling the pieces on her hands and knees on the wooden floor of the neighboring malt house/warehouse of the Peters/Brown/Johnson/Claggett's Brewery (then owned by Baltimore Mayor Edward Johnson (1767–1829)) down the street on South Front Street's southeast corner by East Fayette Street (modern "Brewers' Park", archeological project developed in the early 1990s by the Baltimore City Life Museums). She delivers the completed flags on August 19, 1813 (a full year before the British attack) to the commanders at Fort McHenry and keeps her receipt dated Oct. 27, 1813 for all history of \$405.90 for the big flag and \$168.54 for the smaller storm flag, a ceremony which has been revived and reenacted in the 1990s.
- 1814 – In total maritime command of the Chesapeake Bay for the last year, the British Royal Navy fleet sails up the Patuxent River, landing at Benedict to attack and burn the fourteen-year-old National Capital's public buildings at Washington City, including the 21-year-old Capitol, still under construction since 1792 with two wings for the Senate and House of Representatives connected by a wooden-roofed walkway in between and also housing the Supreme Court and the new book collections of the Library of Congress – the largest then existing in America, the "Executive Mansion"/"President's House", with surrounding four small Federal-styled office buildings containing Departments of War, State, Treasury and Navy, and the Navy Yard on the Anacostia River/Eastern Branch of the Potomac, Post Office but spare the U.S. Patent Office and its collections of scientific exhibits and models. This was in retaliation for the earlier American burning of York, the capital of Upper Canada of British North America, the year before, during the War of 1812. After routing American militia at the Battle of Bladensburg, northeast of the District of Columbia in Prince George's County in August, known later derisively as the "Bladensburg Races" with fourth President James Madison (1751–1836), and Secretary of State James Monroe (1758–1831), (and shortly new Secretary of War and later fifth President) looking on at the crushing defeat under command of Gen. William H. Winder (1775–1824), of the newly organized local Fifth Military District. Baltimorean Commodore Joshua Barney's seamen and regular Navy artillery hold fast and he is captured by the British commanders Ross and Cockburn, paroled and released in recognition of his bravery. Another British fleet sails up the Potomac River, past defending Fort Washington which was south below the National Capital, which was blown up by its commander then retreated. Royal Navy detachment under Capt. Gordon lands at colonial-era port at Alexandria (formerly in Virginia, but then part of the District of Columbia) and exacts a ransom from the town officials after seeing that their Army compatriots had already evacuated Washington just to the northwest after Ross, Cockburn

and Cochrane were putting it to the torch two days before. The fleet moves back downriver harassed by shallow water and sniping American military units onshore.

- September 12–14, – Battle of Baltimore with British fleet attack under Admirals, Sir Alexander Cochrane (1758–1832) and Sir George Cockburn (1772–1853), with Gen. Robert Ross (1766–1814), landing and marching up the "Patapsco Neck" peninsula to the Battle of North Point, halting at fortifications with artillery at Loudenschlager's Hill (later Hampstead Hill/Patterson Park) and bombardment of Fort McHenry, under command of regular U.S. Army Major George Armistead (1780–1818). The defense of Fort McHenry in the battle inspired Francis Scott Key (1779–1843), to compose the poem "Defence of Fort McHenry" which later became the lyrics for "The Star-Spangled Banner", the national anthem of the United States of America.

Later observed as "Defenders' Day" on September 12 as a state, county and city official holiday. Ross is killed in a skirmish before the main North Point battle by militiamen Henry or Daniel? Wells and Richard or Henry McComas of "Aisquith's Sharpshooters" according to legend and command was assumed by Col. Arthur Brooke (1772–1843). Under command of Brig. Gen. John Stricker (1758–1825), the several Maryland Militia regiments march east out of town to hold the Redcoats for several hours in a severe back-and-forth exchange of rifle and cannon fire on the battlefield on the narrow neck of the peninsula known as "Patapsco Neck" or "Godly Wood" between Back River's Bread and Cheese Creek to the north and Bear Creek to the Patapsco River to the south, when the left northern flank finally collapses, Stricker withdraws his men back to the city in good order and the protective heavier fortifications after having considerably bloodied the stunned enemy who expected another rout. British Army stays on the battlefield for the night tending their wounded in a local Methodist Meeting House along Old North Point Road and evacuating some by barge at night down the creeks to the fleet moored out in Old Roads Bay off North Point and slowly advances the next morning to a mile within sight of the heights east of town (occupying Col. John Sterett's home of "Surrey" [still standing near modern Erdman Avenue and Pulaski Highway, U.S. Route 40] and leaving a courteous note for the Colonel for his "hospitality" of dinner and accommodations) on "Loudenschlager's Hill" (later "Hampstead Hill" in modern-day Patterson Park) where approx. 20,000 drafted and volunteer citizens along with armed militia, regular U.S. Army and troops from Pennsylvania have fortified dug-in entrenchments, under overall command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith (1752–1839) of Maryland Militia, who planned for months that British would eventually come that very same way. Forces skirmish against each other for a day, moving and flanking back and forth moving north against Pennington's Mill and south towards the shore near Fells Point and the range of McHenry's artillery. Col. Brooke after war council among his officers decides to await further bombardment by fleet of fort and then move in to burn the "nest of pirates"! Bombardment takes place over two days, September 13–14th, and "Redcoats" eventually give up the attack, after their flanking attack by barges at night in a driving rain storm up the Ferry to Middle Branches, hugging the southern opposite shore (future Brooklyn, Curtis Bay and Fairfield) to the west of the Fort. British barges are fired upon and turned back by alert sentries and guns at outlying Forts Covington and Babcock, supported in the rear on the heights above by the "Six-Gun Battery" at Camp Look-Out; present-day Riverside Park (off Fort and Riverside Avenues). Bombardment ends after rain and thunder storms of the night, with sight of enormous 30 by 42 foot huge banner made a year earlier by Mary Pickersgill (1776–1857) of Jonestown unfurled by Americans at first light with booming of the morning gun announcing the time and salute as British fleet weighs anchors and sets sail to the surprised eyes of lawyer Key and his companions, John Skinner (1788–1851), U.S. prisoner-of-war exchange agent and Dr. William Beanes (1749–1828), on the truce ship "Minden" anchored downriver by North Point.

- Peale Museum constructed 1813, opened by Rembrandt Peale (1778–1860), in 1814 on Holliday Street (300 block) between East Saratoga and Lexington Streets. First building in the Americas designed specifically as a museum structure. Later site of first gas lighting of interior rooms in America in June 1816. Peale places a variety of exhibits here, including the remnants of a pre-historic mastodon excavated by his father Charles Willson Peale (1741–1827), along with various lectures and performances during the next sixteen years until museum is reorganized and relocated to northwest corner of East Baltimore and North Calvert Streets. Holliday Street structure later became old Baltimore City Hall 1830 to 1875, the first Negro/Afro-American public school, and several other uses and then renovated and restored in 1931 under Great Depression-era Mayor Howard W. Jackson (1877–1960), as "The Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore" (with long-time curator and expert in city history after World War II, Wilbur Harvey Hunter), with a variety of exhibits, programs, lectures, tours and activities in local heritage along with growing extensive collections of photographs, documents and memorabilia pertaining to Baltimore City. Added in the late 1980s as flagship exhibition center of municipal history to newly organized public/private, multi-campus "Baltimore City Life Museums" system of assembled historic sites, houses and museums with the Phoenix Shot Tower, Carroll Mansion, (the city townhouse of Charles Carroll of Carrollton), other neighboring historic houses of the 1840s-era, "Brewers' Park", an excavated archeological site of former brewery where Mary Pickersgill assembled the "Star Spangled Banner" flag; the H. L. Mencken House by Union Square in West Baltimore, the Edgar Allan Poe House on Amity Street, the Old Town Friends' Meeting House on Aisquith Street, and finally opening with

great pageantry and fanfare during Baltimore City's Bicentennial in 1997, a new exhibition gallery of four-stories using the old reconstructed historic cast-iron façade of the old Fava Fruit Company (long in storage for 28 years since its razing), facing President Street Boulevard, north of the Carroll Mansion, with a series of shows on the City's history and life which was a highpoint of the 1996–97 Municipal Bicentennial. The historical museums system and new gallery closed unfortunately after a year of lower-than-expected attendance figures and a financial crisis brought on by the failure of the incumbent Mayor and city government to extend a five-year term of annual subsidies for one more year to cover the new gallery.

#### ■ 1815 –

- Battle Monument cornerstone laid on first anniversary of the battle (the first "Defenders' Day" commemorated) and construction continues to September 12, 1822 when "Lady Baltimore" statue is raised to the summit of the column. Situated in previous Courthouse Square at North Calvert Street between East Lexington and Fayette Streets with site of second courthouse for Baltimore City/County of 1805–1809, having been moved to the northwest side. Monument designed by French emigre architect J. Maximilian M. Godefroy of an Egyptian-style tomb surmounted by a Roman-style group of rods, bound together by straps (known as "fasces") with names engraved of the casualties of the common soldiers (first to be memorialized in a war monument in America) that fell in the North Point battle and Ft. McHenry bombardment, the year before. Four griffins at corners of the base. "Lady Baltimore" robed figure, holding a laurel wreath aloft in one hand and a boat tiller in the other, symbolizing the city maritime heritage. Monument was surrounded by an iron fence with raised cannons at four corners. First monument to commemorate the common soldier in America. Quickly becomes local landmark and continues to be the major assembly point of the citizens of the city in times of unrest, peril or controversy, surrounded by expensive Georgian/Federal-style townhouses at the time (later replaced in the 19th and 20th Centuries by hotels and mansions and later by judicial buildings) and portrayed thereafter on City Seal (and later municipal flag and logos of city departments/agencies) and becomes symbol of Baltimore as "The Monumental City" as declared in local speech in 1827 by sixth President John Quincy Adams (1767–1848), along with other subsequent landmark structures such as the taller Washington Monument.<sup>[2]</sup>
- Corner stone for new Washington Monument (Baltimore) laid with great ceremonies on Independence Day, July 4, 1815 in old Courthouse Square at North Calvert Street between East Lexington and Fayette Streets, after the new second City/County Courthouse had been moved to the northwest corner of the Square several years before. After further discussions during the summer and because of awareness of a campaign also to raise a monument to commemorate the dead from the recent battles which delivered the city from the invading British the previous Fall (the "Battle Monument"), and concern by neighbors of the expensive Georgian/Federal-style townhouses which had now closely surrounded the proposed small site where the old Courthouse formerly stood, with the planned height of architect Robert Mills column to commemorate the first president with fears it was too tall and close to nearby residences in case it should topple, caused the new Washington Monument for Baltimore to be relocated to an area of "Howard's Woods" further north and at the edge of the city's then development on land of his estate "Belvedere" donated by influential citizen Col. John Eager Howard (1752–1827), and later to be surrounded with four rectangular landscaped park squares to be known by the 1830s as Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place at the circle at North Charles Street with East and West Monument Streets.
- 1816 – Baltimore Exchange (also known as the "Merchants Exchange"), constructed 1816–20. Planned as an 'H'-shaped Greco-Roman structure with a low dome and a second-floor catwalk promenade around an interior atrium, then the largest building in America. Designed by architect Benjamin H. B. Latrobe assisted by J. Maximilian M. Godefroy fronting on South Gay Street, with its South Wing along East Lombard Street and its North Wing on Second (now Water) Street, but temporarily completed only as a 'T'. A Western Wing added later for a 5-story "Exchange Hotel" (later torn down in 1871 when a one-story annex was added to the Post Office section, giving it its completed planned 'H' shape). (Houses wings for Federal customs house, U.S. (Federal District and Circuit) Courts, Post Office, and a branch of the famous Bank of the United States (extended historical battle in the 1820s–30s between the Federalist/Conservative administrations and national financial interests that established "BofUS" under Washington/Hamilton administrations and seventh President Andrew Jackson (1829–1837) to kill it), with early offices and held a temporary city hall for Baltimore City, and offices for local private shipping companies, brokers, attorneys/lawyers, candler and various maritime businesses). Even the Maryland Institute held classes here briefly during the late 1830s and 1840s before constructing their landmark 1851 building over Centre Market ("Marsh Market") by the Jones Falls, two blocks east. Massive rotunda was later site of President Abraham Lincoln lying-in-state during one day after procession through city during traveling to Springfield, Illinois for burial in April 1865. Razed by 1901–02 and replaced in 1903–07 by present Beaux Arts-style, marble and granite U.S. Customs House. During construction, the foundations were weakened by the passing firestorm of the Great Baltimore Fire of February 1904, before it ended just to the east at the Jones Falls. Work resumed and the foundations were strengthened as the project proceeded.<sup>[12]</sup>
- First demonstration of interior gas lighting by Rembrandt Peale (1778–1860) in a room at his "Baltimore Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts" on Holliday Street, between East Saratoga and Lexington Streets on June 13. With other far-sighted businessmen, later founds the Gas Light Company of Baltimore (later known as the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore City, then later renamed Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, recently merged/"taken-over" with Exelon Corporation of Chicago (merger of former Unicom, previously Consolidated Edison electric utility of Chicago, (founded 1907)); and PECO, formerly the Philadelphia Electric Company in Pennsylvania, (established 1881, formed in 2012) on June 17, 1816 as first chemical industry concern or utility company in the nation.



- Asbury College founded by Methodists, named for Rev. Francis Asbury (1745–1816), well-known and traveled church missionary in the Middle Atlantic area who was the first to be ordained a Methodist bishop in America at the famous "Christmas Conference" in December 1784 at Lovely Lane Chapel, off German and Light Streets and began organizing a Methodist Episcopal Church in America, which led to the modern United Methodist Church. Established about 20 years after earlier Cokesbury College established by Methodists around Light Street and East Baltimore Street, but burned in large block-size fire in 1798? Asbury College later licensed by State of Maryland in 1818 with Samuel K. Jennings as president. Active to c. 1832 but closed shortly after that.
- 1817 – Establishment and construction of "First Independent Church of Baltimore" begins, later to be known as the First Unitarian Church of Baltimore (Unitarian and Universalist) at northwest corner of West Franklin Street and North Charles Street, which is now the oldest continually occupied church of Unitarians in America. Designed by French émigré architect J. Maximilian M. Godefroy with distinctive "cube surmounted by dome" architecture and domed rotunda ceiling interior. Godefroy had also earlier designed the Battle Monument several blocks away on North Calvert Street between East Lexington and Fayette Streets, which began construction on "'Defenders' Day" in September 1815 and wasn't completed until 1822. Two years later, on May 5, 1819, this new Baltimore church is the site of a famous sermon or homily known as the "Baltimore Sermon" by noted minister William Ellery Channing from Federal Street Church in Boston at the ordination of the first minister Jared Sparks (who also became famous and successful in his own right decades later) which enunciates various principles which are later considered essential to Unitarianism and influential in forming and organizing the church and later denomination and are observed and remembered on their anniversary to this day.
  - Construction after war hostilities have ceased of small memorial stone obelisk monument along old Long Log Lane, later old North Point Road several miles north of the "Redcoats" landing site at North Point in southeastern Baltimore County in memory of their comrade, soldier Aquila Randall of the "Mechanical Volunteers" regiment under command of Benjamin C. Howard, formed from first town volunteer fire fighting company. First war memorial to a common soldier. Also traditionally killed at this site along with the British Army commander, Gen. Robert Ross by "'Wells and McComas" (Daniel Wells and Henry McComas)", in early skirmish, leading to the Battle of North Point, of September 12, 1814 (Defenders' Day).
  - Death of the second Archbishop of Baltimore on June 18, the Very Rev. Leonard Neale, S.J., (1746–1817), who had served since 1815 and the death of the first bishop/archbishop, John Carroll. Bishop Neale was succeeded by Father Ambrose Marechal (1764–1828), as third archbishop who serves Baltimore's Catholics, 1817 to 1828.
- 1818 – Authorized by act of General Assembly of Maryland in 1816, City has first general wide annexation (After 1729 foundation of Baltimore Town and mergers with Jones's Town (1745) and Fell's Point (1773), previous annexations during the 1780s and 1990s were piece-meal of groups of smaller plots of dozens of acres, before municipal incorporation and reorganization into Baltimore City in 1796/1797) of now thirteen square miles of land from surrounding Baltimore County on four sides with about 12,000 residents added (known then as "Precincters"). New City boundaries go north to Boundary Avenue (now North Avenue), southwest to Gwynns Falls stream and also south to the Middle and/or Ferry Branches of the upper Patapsco River's Western Branch, (including old Federal Hill area and old South Baltimore on peninsula leading to Whetstone Point and Ft. McHenry), however no expansion yet approved by industrialists, merchants and residents to the east on waterfront land still controlled for commercial, industrial and residential development, by the new Canton Company. These later communities/port facilities south of 1827 Patterson Park along Patapsco River's Northwest Branch shore for Canton develop separately at first by the mid-19th century by the newly formed Canton Company by the son of immigrant ship's Capt. John O'Donnell, with the community of Highlandtown further northeast in the late 1800s and early 1900s as separate towns in Baltimore County, continuing to resist the two major annexation attempts by Baltimore City in 1816 and 1888 and not added to the municipality until 1919.
  - Early example of powered steamboat United States launched on Independence Day, July 4, in the Patapsco River of Baltimore Harbor.
- 1819 –
  - Independent Order of Odd Fellows founded in America, established in Baltimore in 1831, later builds hall of English Tudor Revival style on North Gay Street by East Lexington Street (1831?), replaced in 1891–1892 at northwest corner of West Saratoga and Cathedral Streets with a "red brick pile", which was later renovated as offices in the 1980s and condos/apartments in 2013. Monument earlier erected 1860s in median strip of Broadway by East Fayette Street in memory of Odd Fellows founder.
  - Influential "Baltimore Sermon" preached by Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing noted minister of the Federal Street Church in Boston on May 5, at ordination of first minister Jared Sparks (later becomes famous minister and educator himself) for two-year-old "First Independent Church of Baltimore" founded 1817 (later becomes "First Unitarian Church of Baltimore (Unitarian and Universalist)" after 1935 merger). Located in landmark structure designed by French émigré architect J. Maximilian M. Godefroy (who also designed the Battle Monument for the War of 1812) of cube and dome design at West Franklin and North Charles Streets, oldest continually occupied church of Unitarians. Channing's sermon influences many others and eventually leads to formation of new denomination in 1824 of Unitarian Church which later merges with Universalists in 1961. An inordinate number of influential citizens and leaders have become members and have had great influences on social, religious and political thought in America, all out of proportion to their smaller numbers.

- Independent Volunteer Fire Company (organized 1799 as Federal Fire Company) has fire house constructed in Old Town/Jonestown section at North Gay, and Ensor Streets (later also facing Orleans Street at east end of later Orleans Street Viaduct, constructed 1930, built from parallel West Franklin and Mulberry Streets in Mount Vernon-Belvedere neighborhood at St. Paul Street, spanning over Jones Falls and several north-south railroad tracks of the Northern Central Railroad, Western Maryland Railway and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad to the west of firehouse). An additional campanile 103 foot landmark tower of Italianate style designed by locals William Reasin and Wetherald added in 1853–1854, with observation deck and large display clock faces (designed by Robert Hollaway, local watchmaker and engineer in the Independent Company). Fire equipment at the Independent Company first included a gallery engine, two suction engines, two hose carriages and several hundred feet of hose. After dissolution of volunteer companies (and confederation system of old Baltimore United Fire Department of 1835) in 1858 and beginning of paid professional current Baltimore City Fire Department, building is assigned to Engine Number 6 and later becomes the oldest fire house in the city. Replaced in the mid-1970s by nearby Old Town (Chief Thomas Burke) Fire Station at Greenmount Avenue and old No. 6 building becomes site for the "Box 414 Association", an auxiliary B.C.F.D. firefighter support organization and for a small Baltimore City Fire Museum in 1974, (supplementing separate local fire history institution, the Fire Museum of Maryland in Timonium, Maryland just north off York Road in suburban Baltimore County).
- 1821 – *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, the nation's first exclusively anti-slavery newspaper published in Baltimore by famous abolitionist Benjamin Lundy.
- 1820 – Completion in June after five years of monumental "Merchants' Exchange" building on South Gay Street between Water, (old) Second, South Frederick and East Lombard Streets and later "Exchange Place" which opens for business. Designed in an 'H'-shape with various wings for several Federal offices: U.S. Post Office, Custom House, Sub-Treasury, and U.S. District and Circuit Courts of Appeal, along with wing for local maritime, shipping and merchants offices and businesses, another wing for local municipal offices and briefly some educational institutions temporarily, with later "Exchange Hotel" attached. Largest structure of its time in America with large central rotunda and low dome and interior atriums designed by famous architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764–1820), on the block bounded by South Gay, Frederick, Water and East Lombard Streets, under construction since 1815. Landmark building symbolic of Baltimore's commercial importance endures until around 1903 when razed and replaced by current marble Beaux Arts/Classical styled of U.S. Custom House, the foundations of which endure passing Great Baltimore Fire of February 1904.
- 1821 –
  - Maryland Academy of Science and Literature incorporated by Maryland General Assembly, founded in 1797 as an amateur scientific society. Small museum established later on South Charles Street. Participating members then included: Gilmor, Howard, H---?, Maulsby, Ellicott, Poultney, Pattison, Fisher, Donaldson, Tyson, Pennington, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737–1832), John H. B. Latrobe (son of architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe) Occasional meetings and exhibitions during forty years after 1821. Later reorganized/re-incorporated under name of "Maryland Academy of Sciences" in 1897 and then located at northeast corner of West Franklin and Cathedral Street (old Greek Revival styled mansion built for George Hoffman, previously hall for Baltimore's male social elite, exclusive Southern/Confederate-sympathizing "Maryland Club", organized 1857. Later site for old Central YMCA Building in 1907–1909). Maryland Academy of Sciences (MAS) then moves to 2700 block of North Charles Street in old Homewood Hospital building, then temporarily occupied third floor of the Central "Main Branch" (built 1931–33) of the Enoch Pratt Free Library across the street at 400 Cathedral Street (between West Franklin and Mulberry Streets) from end of World War II to the early 1960s. MAS then returned to the "observatory" building (formerly housed Archdiocesan Cathedral School) on 7–9 West Mulberry Street, now renovated (between North Charles and Cathedral Streets – by Little/or North Sharp Street alley – next to John H.B. Latrobe's home at Number 11) in 1965. Under the leadership of Herbert A. Wagner, President of local utility, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, finally relocated with an expanded museum to the newly laid-out "Inner Harbor" area on the southwest shore at Light Street and Key Highway in June 1976 to a new exhibit structure now known as the Maryland Science Center and grew greatly afterwards in audience visitorship, exhibitions and several building expansions.<sup>[5]</sup>
  - Baltimore Cathedral, under construction since cornerstone laying in 1806, dedicated May 31 by third Archbishop of Baltimore Ambrose Marechal as first cathedral built in America, on new "Cathedral Hill", in former "Howard's Woods"/"Belvedere" estate of Col. John Eager Howard (1752–1827), at Cathedral Street between West Franklin and Mulberry Streets designed by famous architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764–1820). The Baltimore Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary would not be completed until the 1860s. It replaced earlier St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral (former first Catholic parish church in Baltimore area) and rectory with surrounding cemetery on West Saratoga and North Charles Streets from 1770, made Cathedral in 1790, (later razed 1842).
- 1822 – Adelphi Theatre opens.<sup>[13]</sup>
- 1824 –
  - First building of "The Athenaeum" constructed at southwest corner of St. Paul and East Lexington Streets, with cornerstone laying in August. Founded as a social/civic/cultural/educational hall and later serves as site for classes/lectures/exhibitions of the newly founded (1826) "Maryland Institute For The Promotion Of The Mechanic Arts" two years later until burned by a panicked mob by the closing of the local early Bank of Maryland in the infamous Baltimore bank riot of 1835. Later relocated and rebuilt a block north in October

1847, with a second building to the northwest corner of East Saratoga and Saint Paul Street – now facing "Preston Gardens"/Saint Paul Place (terraced park constructed in 1920s along St. Paul Street on five square blocks running north to south from East Centre down to East Lexington Streets to the northside of the 1896–1900 Baltimore City Circuit Courthouses [later renamed for national civil rights leader Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.]. Structure later housing the new Maryland Historical Society, (founded 1844), and subscription libraries of the Library Company of Baltimore, (founded 1797) and also the Mercantile Library, (founded 1839) until collections were combined in 1856. Later after MdHS relocated in 1919 to former Enoch Pratt mansion at Park Avenue and West Monument Street, the old second "Athenaeum" building served as first offices of the state Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, with responsibility for registering new "horseless carriages" and licensing new drivers in 1918. Distinctive landmark historical structure unfortunately razed after eighty years and replaced in the 1930s by first public parking garage in downtown, and replaced later in the 1950s by a modernistic blue/gray, glass/aluminum facade skyscraper built for the Commercial Credit Company.<sup>[14]</sup>

- The former "youthful" and energetic French nobleman and officer, who came across the Ocean to offer his military services to the Patriot cause in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War and aide to General George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, returns to America forty-one years after the end of the War to tour various old battlefields and sites, stop at several major American towns and cities, and visit with the few old comrades left living. After accepting an invitation to visit from Baltimore authorities in August, he is picked up in old Frenchtown in Kent County at the northern head of the Chesapeake Bay in October by the new 1818 steamboat United States commanded by a Capt. Tripp and bearing the City's welcoming committee to escort the old French officer and later American Revolutionary War General from Delaware and greeted on behalf of the Governor of Maryland, Samuel Stevens, Jr., (served 1822–1826), and steams down the Bay to elaborate ceremonies and saluting ships and boats in the harbor at Fort McHenry, and joined by U.S. Secretary of State (and future sixth President), John Quincy Adams, along with heroes of the Revolution: Col. John Eager Howard, and of the War of 1812: Gen. Samuel Smith, and Gen. John Stricker. Elder statesmen such as Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Washington Custis of Mount Vernon, Virginia, adopted grandson of the old commanding General and First President, retired officers and members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and many other civic dignitaries to review the state and local militia and Regular U.S. Army troops drawn up in formation at the old now historic Fort, and exchange of speeches and addresses of welcome and remembrance, followed by a banquet beneath the canvas tents outdoors. A parade followed through the city's streets in an open carriage beneath several decorated historical arches to the great rotunda of the domed Merchants' Exchange Building at South Gay and East Lombard Streets, one of the largest structures in America, where additional ceremonies and speeches were made recalling the uniforms, clothes and 500 pairs of pantaloons, the former ladies of the town, led by old Mrs. David Poe made for his then ragged army, then the old veteran is escorted to his lodgings at the famous old colonial-era hostelry Fountain Inn, at the southeast corner of East Baltimore and St. Paul Street–Light Street, where outside he reviews the various troops and units of military organizations. That evening there were general "illuminations" and fireworks, and attended a grand ball at the famous Holliday Street Theatre. The following day he received privately many visitors again at the Exchange building, then greatly impressed, left the city heading for the national capital at Washington with a military escort.
- Establishment of St. James African Protestant Episcopal Church in the city, third oldest African-American (then called "Negro"/"Colored") Protestant Episcopal Church, (now Episcopal Church, U.S.A.) congregation in the United States, and oldest south of the Mason–Dixon line. Parish is a member of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland and later relocates to old west Baltimore's Lafayette Square neighborhood on Lafayette, Arlington and Carrollton Avenues.
- 1825 – Barnum's City Hotel constructed in Italianate architecture (with western rear addition several decades later) at southwest corner of North Calvert and East Fayette Streets across from Battle Monument Square. Known for its excellent cuisine, famous visitors and elegant hospitality. Purported planning site of infamous "Baltimore Plot" by Southern sympathizers to assassinate President-elect Abraham Lincoln on his way to his Washington inauguration in February 1861, when changing trains in Baltimore. Lasts to 1889 when replaced by the Equitable Building, built 1891–1894, considered city's first "skyscraper".
- Maryland General Assembly incorporates the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the amount of \$500,000 dollars in capital, to construct a waterway from Georgetown along the north shore of the Potomac River to Cumberland, Maryland of Allegheny County in the western foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. This follows the earlier vision of General and first President George Washington's "Potowmack Company" canal enterprise from the 1780s. Construction begins three years later in competition with Baltimore City interests represented by the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, organized February 1827, which follows, both breaking ground on same day of Independence Day, July 4, 1828. Canal completed in 1850 but never achieves economic prosperity or transportation impact to the country such as the new nationwide rail system but still endures into the early 20th Century and is now a nature and recreation preserve as a national park, with its hiking and biking trail.
- 1826 – Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts founded. Initially located at first Athenaeum, holding classes, lectures, exhibitions at the civic, literary and social hall built at St. Paul Street and East Lexington Street, which was burned by a mob during 1835 Baltimore bank riot. Institute temporarily moves classes and lectures to be held at the Merchants Exchange on South Gay at German and East Lombard Streets for the next decade. Landmark building later constructed in 1851 on East Baltimore Street at Market Place/Harrison Street, west bank of the Jones Falls with two towers/cupolas at each end, the larger northern one holding a clock and containing an assembly hall/classrooms on the second floor above brick arches housing second public

markethouse for Baltimore, now known as Centre Market (also known as "Marsh Market" for the colonial-era "Harrison's Marsh" on this site) which later burned in Great Baltimore Fire of 1904. College of Art later relocated by 1906 with "Main Building" to Mount Royal Avenue in Mount Vernon, Baltimore-Belvedere neighborhood and a reconstructed "College of Design" on the second floor in one of a revamped series of three market buildings along Jones Falls after the Fire, which endured until the early 1980s, with construction of the Shot Tower/Market Place Station for the "Metro"/subway and the terminus end ramp for the Jones Falls Expressway (Interstate 83) connecting with the President Street Boulevard.

- Male members of the Jewish faith legally allowed to hold public office in Maryland for the first time with passage of the long-time controversial "Jew Bill" by General Assembly of Maryland. The "Jew Bill" altered Maryland's Test Act to allow members of the Jewish faith to swear to a belief in the doctrine of reward and punishment rather than the generally required declaration of belief in Christianity.
- Maryland General Assembly changes form of local government in Baltimore County as the first of Maryland's counties from the old colonial-era system of a "Levy Court" with 11 justices of the peace (of which four were from the City), to supervise local affairs such as preparing budgets, imposing property tax assessments and appointing a few local officials, with the establishment of a three-member Board of County Commissioners. Commissioner-system and board endures until passage of a "home rule" charter in 1956, with the creation of a county executive and elected county council in 1957.
- Mayor John Montgomery reports to the Baltimore City Council of 10,000 houses now located in Baltimore City of which: 101 are of four stories or higher, 1,608 are three stories, 7,183 – two stories, and 1,524 are one story high.
- 1827 –
  - Washington Medical College, second such institution in the state for medical education and the training of doctors, (first private), established on "Washington Hill" on Broadway (also known then as Market Street) at East Fayette Street in East Baltimore where later famed writer, poet and author Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849), died October 1849, two blocks south of future Maryland Hospital site (later moved in 1873 to Catonsville in southwestern Baltimore County later renamed as Spring Grove State Hospital), later designated by will/bequest of Johns Hopkins, (1795–1873) to be used for establishment of his Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1889. Later became known as Church Home and Hospital with Episcopal Church sponsorship. Absorbed by Johns Hopkins Hospital further north on Broadway in the 1990s. Another similarly named Washington medical institution, later located on northwest corner of North Calvert and East Saratoga Streets, next to the famed "City Springs" (central park block and water well with domed pavilion and first memorial sculpture/monument to Lt. Col. George Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry during British bombardment in 1814, which was later removed after neglect and damage to Federal Hill Park in the 1880s and reconstructed), was sponsored by the Washington University in Pennsylvania (later known as Washington and Jefferson College). 1880's merger of this Washington University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons absorbed by nearby health dispensary established by WMC doctors in 1872 and was later directed and operated by the Roman Catholic order of nuns/sisters, Sisters of Mercy invited from Pittsburgh, since 1874 as the "Baltimore City Hospital" (not to be confused with other institution of similar name for former colonial-era Baltimore City and County Almshouse and Work House, later located at Calverton, 1819–1866, then moved to eastern outskirts of town and renamed "Bay View Asylum", overlooking Eastern Avenue (later also Maryland Route 150) which by 1925 becomes a municipal general hospital complex known as "Baltimore City Hospitals" [with plural 'S' as a municipal institution]. Later taken over by and renamed "Johns Hopkins at Bay View Medical Center" campus). Name of old B.C.H. on North Calvert and East Saratoga Streets changed earlier in 1909 to Mercy Hospital, and again in the 1980s to Mercy Medical Center.
  - Franklin Lyceum active.<sup>[12]</sup>
  - Evan Thomas, brother of Philip E. Thomas explains to meeting of prominent Baltimore businessmen and civic activists at "Belvidere" estate of famous old Revolutionary War Col. John Eager Howard (1752–1827), of the old "Maryland Line" about new British "railroad" system he recently observed during trip to the United Kingdom and how it could possibly compete with the new Erie Canal in New York State and the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac River, from Georgetown and Washington, D.C. to western Maryland's Cumberland with access to the passes through the eastern Appalachian Mountains to the Mid-West and Ohio River states for maintaining Baltimore's trade advantages. Gentlemen resolve to form a company and seek additional support.
  - Maryland General Assembly establishes and incorporates a new British system of transportation (second oldest chartered railway to that time – earlier short line in Massachusetts with "Quincy-Granite Railway Company" on March 4, 1825, later extinct) on February 27 with the formation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with the State holding 10,000 shares (\$1 million), and the City having 5,000 shares (\$500,000), of a total capitalization of \$3,000,000 of which during the 12 days of open books for shares eventually amounted to \$4,178,000 of the capital stock. With temporary commissioners serving: Isaac McKim, Thomas Ellicott, Joseph W. Patterson, John McKim, Jr., William Stewart, Talbot Jones, Roswell L. Colt, George Brown and Evan Thomas who are authorized to accept subscriptions of \$1,500,000 (by end of 1828, subscriptions in amount of \$4,000,000 had been received). A Board of Directors of the City's leading financial powers and citizens are organized on April 28, 1827, consisting of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Patterson, Robert Oliver, Alexander Brown, Isaac McKim, William Lorman, George Hoffman, Philip E. Thomas, John B. Morris, Thomas Ellicott, Talbot Jones and William Stewart; with Thomas as first President of Railroad Company and Brown as Treasurer.

- Impressive funeral ceremonies held with procession for the death of Baltimore's most important and influential citizens, Col. John Eager Howard (1752–1827), former commander of the "Maryland Line" regiment of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War, who led and fought in many battles both in the Northern and the Southern Theatres of the War and who donated much of the land in northern Baltimore Town for various civic improvements and public buildings from his "Belvidere" estate. His mansion was located in the intersection of future North Calvert and East Chase Streets and endured until razed in the early 1870s. Much of his estate was used to lay out the grid of streets for the tomy Victorian-era neighborhood of Mount Vernon-Belvedere and further northwest into the Mount Royal area to the bend of the Jones Falls, in which his children and descendants were later responsible for developing. He notably is the namesake for the unusual number of three Baltimore streets. His name also endures in the luxurious landmark Beaux Arts-style Hotel Belvedere of 1903 on East Chase Streets off North Charles Street with its famous John Eager Howard dining room with its wood paneling and historical wall murals and in an equestrian bronze statue on granite pedestal above the Washington Monument at the north end of Washington Place, facing north up North Charles Street, and a modernistic metal sculpture in a small "pocket park" at the northwest corner of North Howard and West Centre Streets, opposite the Chesapeake Commons condo/apartment building, renovated in 1980 (formerly the old Baltimore City College built 1895, until 1928, later used by several other schools such as Western High School).
- 1828 – "First Stone" laid on July 4, ("Independence Day"), for beginning of construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line (first constructed in America) laid by large assembly gathering including Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737–1832), last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence to initially run to Ellicott's Mills (now Ellicott City) and later extended to Harpers Ferry and Wheeling, Virginia by 1853 and eventually to Ohio by the Civil War. At the same time, ground is broken further southwest in Georgetown in the District of Columbia for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by sixth President John Quincy Adams, along the north shore of the Potomac River.
- Phoenix Shot Tower constructed of brick at North Front and East Fayette Streets by the Jones Falls eastern shore in Jonestown/Old Town, used for dropping pellets of hot boiling lead into water vats at the ground level for manufacture of shot ammunition for muskets and rifles. Tallest structure at the time built in the city, along with two others, now razed. Also previous site of first meeting house for Baptists met and constructed in 1770 (later First Baptist Church of Baltimore on Liberty Heights Avenue). Tower image later used in center of new illustration of Baltimore skyline on front-page masthead vignette for daily newspaper The News American after 1964 merger of previous daily papers Baltimore News-Post and on Sunday – The Baltimore American until closed by Hearst Corporation (founded by California and New York magnate William Randolph Hearst) in 1986 after 113 years of publication.
- Oblate Sisters of Providence founded.<sup>[15]</sup>
- 1829 –
  - As authorized by Act of the Maryland General Assembly three years previously, Baltimore City opens its first public schools, under the supervision of a newly organized and appointed Board of School Commissioners, two for boys and two for girls (grammar or elementary level) on each side of the town. Whites only attend with only approximately three percent of eligible children eventually in attendance in the first years. Additional primary schools for upper grades added shortly with a high school for boys founded by a decade later (The High School, then the Male High School, later renamed the Central High School of Baltimore, now The Baltimore City College) in 1866, and two Western and Eastern female secondary schools in 1844.
  - Mount Clare Station for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad replacing the first downtown Pratt Street terminal/station at the southeast corner with South Charles Street, is built further to the west on West Pratt Street off Arlington, Schroeder and Poppleton Streets in future neighborhoods of Mount Clare, Poppleton, Union Square. Over the decades it becomes the center of the railroad's mechanical shops with an extensive group of sheds, warehouses and shops including a massive 22-sided roundhouse by the 1880s. Mount Clare's passenger station and offices are later supplemented and replaced in 1857 by the construction of the Camden Street Station (with two wings later added in 1866) at West Camden Street between South Howard, South Eutaw and South Sharp Streets with extensive marshaling yards further southwest towards the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River. Camden later became the headquarters offices of the B. & O. (especially during the Civil War era) until construction of a large downtown Central Office Building in the 1880s at the northwest corner of East Baltimore at North Calvert Streets which endured until destroyed in the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904. Mount Clare Station and the Roundhouse is later site of the first "B. & O. Transportation Museum", established 1954 as a public service by the Railroad.
  - Construction completed for the new George Washington Monument with cornerstone laid earlier on July 4, 1815, in the old Courthouse Square downtown at North Calvert, between East Lexington and Fayette Streets, but was judged to be too tall for that smaller square with the townhouses surrounding it, (later replaced by cornerstone laying instead on first anniversary of battle, Defenders' Day, September 12, 1815 for erection of shorter, smaller Battle Monument commemorating defenders against British attack on Baltimore at Battle of North Point and bombardment of Fort McHenry in recently concluded War of 1812). Simplified and "clean-cut" marble column by revised drawings and plans for Washington Monument site was later moved to hill-top location, 100 feet above sea-level, north of town and construction continues there in "Howard's Woods" estate near "Belvidere" mansion of Col. John Eager Howard (1752–1827), Revolutionary War commander of local "Maryland Line" troops of the Continental Army, (at intersection of East Chase Street and North Calvert Street). Designed by noted new American architect Robert Mills (1781–1855), who also later designs landmark row of Greek Revival style matching townhouses called "Waterloo Row" on west side of North



Calvert Street, two blocks east. Neighborhood surrounding Monument later becomes referred to as Mount Vernon-Belvedere begins development by Howard's descendants and family beginning 1831, (several years after Monument's completion by 1829), surrounding four simple park squares of grass and trees, surrounded by iron fence, laid out named "Mount Vernon Place" (along East and West Monument Street) and "Washington Place" (along North Charles Street) of distinctive residential Greek Revival and Georgian or Federal comparable styles of townhouses, later augmented with landmark churches and cultural institutions.

- Circus building constructed.<sup>[5]</sup>
- 1830 – Baltimore and Ohio Railroad begins operating with horse-car line on tracks laid initially to Ellicott's Mills (later Ellicott City). Famous race run between "Tom Thomb" steam engine locomotive and horse car designed by inventor and industrialist Peter Cooper. Construction also begins on initial fieldstone and slabs for viaducts and bridges along main route beginning with Carrollton across the Gwynns Falls stream (runs through western Baltimore to the Middle Branch/Ridgley's Cove of the Patapsco River), Thomas Viaduct's curving arches across upper western branch of Patapsco River and further north with Patterson Viaduct at Ilchester and Oliver Viaduct across Patapsco again at Ellicott Mills.
  - Construction of residence of Archbishop of Baltimore at eastern end of cathedral facing North Charles Street, using similar granite blocks as the cathedral and stucco.
  - Establishment of St. Charles College, a pre-seminary on lands donated by Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737–1832), from the extensive landed estate in western Anne Arundel County, (now Howard County) near Carroll mansion Doughoregan Manor. Construction begins the following year and proceeds slowly with first structure completed by 1848. Later after fire, college is moved to area between future Arbutus and Catonsville in southwest Baltimore County, facing Wilkens Avenue, Frederick Road and Maiden Choice Lane.
- 1831 – In September, the Anti-Masonic Party, a recent splinter group has the first national political convention to nominate an American president, meeting at the first civic structure known as "The Athenaeum" at St. Paul and Lexington Streets. They choose Baltimore lawyer William Wirt for the office of chief executive in the Election of 1832 on the issue of the Masons' secrecy and that seventh President Andrew Jackson is a Mason. Another anti-Jackson political party – the National Republicans (the party of former sixth President John Quincy Adams) also meet in the same building later in December and choose Henry Clay of Kentucky to oppose Jackson's reelection. Finally, the following May 1832, the newly renamed Democrats (old Jeffersonian "Republicans") meet at the old First Universalist Church (later occupied after the 1860s by black Roman Catholic congregation until razed in the 1930s) at North Calvert and East Pleasant Streets to give the city a "clean sweep" of all the first nominating conventions putting forward the name of Martin van Buren of New York for Vice President to join Jackson for another term, replacing former South Carolina senator John C. Calhoun who had become estranged from "Old Hickory" and the influence of northern Democrats.
  - Maryland General Assembly appropriates funds to establish a House of Refuge for Baltimore City for criminal, vagrant or abandoned and neglected children, but because of political controversies between "Whigs" and "Democrats", city does not build and open facility until eighteen years later, 1849. Later becomes known as Maryland Training School for Boys, and later renamed as XXXX. Relocated to XXX.
  - Baltimore Association of Firemen organized by several of the various independent volunteer fire-fighting companies, since establishment of the first company "Mechanical" in 1763. Later forms loose private confederation of companies to organize fire-fighting work in 1834 known as "Baltimore City United Fire Department", with seven representatives from each private independent company plus one representative serving as a standing committee. This quasi-public organization serves for organizing city fire prevention and fighting until organization of a fully paid, full-time professional force of firemen housed in municipal numbered firehouses, establishing today's modern Baltimore City Fire Department in 1858, (just a year after reorganization of the city police force from 1784).
- 1832 –
  - Cholera epidemic rages in the city and causes widespread evacuations of well-to-do and those with transportation.<sup>[5]</sup>
  - 1832 Democratic National Convention held in May at "The Athenaeum" (the first) at St. Paul and East Lexington Streets (west of City/County Courthouse-later burned in Baltimore bank riot of 1835) and later at "Warfield's Church" (old First Universalist Church? at North Calvert and East Pleasant Streets) in Baltimore. U.S. Secretary of State Martin Van Buren of New York nominated as Vice President along with Seventh President Andrew Jackson to succeed/replace incumbent John C. Calhoun of South Carolina who had a falling out with Jackson over nullification crisis.
- 1833 –
  - U.S. Supreme Court decides Barron v. Baltimore Federalism-related lawsuit.<sup>[16]</sup>
  - Three discerning gentlemen meet at the home of John H. B. Latrobe (distinguished civic leader, intellectual, author and son of famed architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe) at 11 West Mulberry (between North Charles and Cathedral Streets) in the back parlor around table, fortified with "some old wine and some good cigars" with noted author and political leader John Pendleton Kennedy and James H. Miller poring over manuscript submissions in a literary contest sponsored by the Baltimore Saturday Visitor for best prose tale. A story entitled "MS Found in a Bottle", is a curious and haunting tale of annihilation and attracts them all. The \$50 prize is awarded to the story's struggling, unknown, penniless author Edgar Allan Poe, who had come to

Baltimore in the Spring of 1831, after dismissal from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point with no money, no trade and no reputation. The four years he spends in Baltimore are a period of intense creativity. His major effort during those years were 16 tales he writes for the Folio Club, an imaginary literary society, one of these is "MS Found In A Bottle". The prize for this story, the public recognition that it brought and the lifelong friendship between Poe and his literary patron Kennedy helped direct Poe on his brilliant career. While here, he lived briefly at a small rowhouse on Amity Street (now a city historic house museum) off West Lombard Street in inner West Baltimore. He left Baltimore in 1835 to become editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*. He returned in October 1849, supposedly passing through the city during an upheaval and tumult of a political election time, where under mysterious circumstances, he was found unconscious outside a tavern on East Lombard Street in Jonestown/Old Town and died several days later at the old Washington University Hospital (now Church Home and Hospital on Broadway at East Fayette Street) and was later buried at the old Western Burying Grounds of the First Presbyterian Church's cemetery on North Greene and West Fayette Streets by the intervention of a relative, Neilson Poe in an undistinguished plot in the far southeastern corner of the yard. Later by 1852, the cemetery was surmounted by the brick and stone arches supporting the new above structure of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, later part of the University of Maryland Law School campus after the dissolution of the congregation in the 1970s. Poe's plot was exhumed and relocated to the more prominent northwestern corner by the entrance gate with a new substantial monument and bronze medallion provided for by fund-raising by professors/teachers and students of the Baltimore City high schools and several literary-minded citizens after 1865, which was dedicated in 1875.

- 1834 – Two new municipal markets are ordered established by the Jacksonian-dominated City Council and permission is granted by the State Legislature to levy special direct taxes to defray their cost.
- 1835 –
  - 1835 Democratic National Convention convened in city in May at the Georgian/Federal style of architecture in landmark church of the First Presbyterian Church with its twin spires on the northwest corner of East Fayette and North (later Guilford Avenue) Streets. They nominate incumbent Vice President Martin Van Buren of New York as the new President to succeed Seventh President Andrew Jackson after the 1836 presidential election, with Col. Richard M. Johnson as Vice President.
  - Bank riot. Several homes and businesses ransacked including home of influential U.S. Senator, Reverdy Johnson at Battle Monument Square (northwest corner of North Calvert Street and East Fayette Street) and several other prominent businessmen and stockholders in the tottering Bank of Maryland scandal. Also burns the landmark civic, literary and social activities center "The Athenaeum" (the first) at southwest corner of St. Paul and East Lexington Streets, which also housed at the time, the nine-year-old Maryland Institute
  - Baltimore County/City Courthouse of 1805–1809, (fourth for County and second in Baltimore City, then serving also as county seat), burned and ruined in disastrous fire at southwest corner of North Calvert Street and East Lexington Street, across from the 1815–1827 Battle Monument. Rebuilt on same site, at cost of along with \$80,000 of twenty-year, 5% bonds sold to finance addition of "fire-proof" masonry Records Office, both designed by local noted architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., west of the rebuilt courthouse at southeast corner of St. Paul and East Lexington. Records masonry building designed of then unusual Egyptian Revival architecture with great front iron doors (or some say a "Mayan temple"), has cornerstone laid June 28, 1836, by Solomon Etting, president of commissioners, Mayor Samuel Smith and the long-serving Chief Justice of the United States, in the person of Roger B. Taney, formerly of Frederick, Baltimore, and now Washington, D.C.. Completed by 1839.
  - Thomas Viaduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed with its curving 22 arches across the upper Western Branch of the Patapsco River (near present-day Patapsco Valley State Park), longest such structure in the world, still used into the 21st century for heavier freight and passenger trains on a constant daily basis. Obelisk monument of white marble erected at trackside with engravings of Railroad Company officers and construction leaders at eastern end of bridge before 'Y' intersection marking "Main Line" which went further west towards Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, the Potomac River, Appalachian Mountains and Ohio and the "Washington Branch" going 30 miles further southwest to the National Capital of Washington, D.C. Later also site of old Victorian style Viaduct Hotel as resort and tourist site during the mid-19th century, a mile south of Relay or Relay Junction also with small hotel and boarding house there. Site occupied immediately in April–May, 1861 to hold Washington with Maryland and Baltimore in the Union by Massachusetts state militia Gen. Benjamin F. Butler after the notorious "Pratt Street Riots" – April 19, 1861 and later fortified during Civil War by Bouquet's and Cook's Battery of Union Army troops with artillery on surrounding heights.
- 1836 – Baptists organize the Maryland Baptist Union Association (future Baptist Convention of Maryland/Delaware) with six original congregations represented, including the First Baptist Church of Baltimore, founded 1773. Later joins with national conservative-leaning (but white/Caucasian-dominated) Southern Baptist Convention.
  - Pastor Henry Scheib of Old Zion Lutheran Church opens bi-lingual German/English school at the church on North Gay and East Lexington Streets which becomes very influential in the following decades, especially among the growing German-American community.
  - Surviving soldiers stationed at Fort McHenry during British attack in 1814 convene a meeting on September 13, the day after the local city, county and state holiday of Defenders' Day (traditional said to be at a tavern adjacent to the fort) under the leadership of William Steuart and Sheppard Leakin vowing never to disband and to meet every year at the Fort, forming a corps and Society in which they would assume the rank of service each held during the battle. Later an organization for the veterans of the Battle of North Point known

as "The Surviving Defenders of Baltimore in the Late War" (also sometimes known as "The Surviving Defenders of Baltimore in 1814") formed in 1841, incorporated the following year as "The Association of the Defenders of Baltimore in 1814", for annual reunions near September 12–13–14th, including parades, commemorative ceremonies, dinners, church services and business meetings. With advent of rail travel, "Old Defenders" make excursions to other East Coast cities, and national patriotic events such as presidential inaugurations and burials. By 1857, sons and descendants along with daughters of veterans organize. By 1893–1894, a General Society of the War of 1812 is organized nationwide with Marylanders and Baltimoreans forming a chapter.

#### ■ 1837 –

- The Sun newspaper begins daily publication by A. S. Abell (1806–1888), with William Swain and others from Philadelphia, where they had earlier started the Philadelphia Public Ledger with a policy of reporting news fairly without an association or bearing on a political party or certain view. Also sold at a much cheaper price of one penny whereas others are being sold at around six cents. Continues publishing for next 177 years, later under the name of A.S. Abell and Company.<sup>[3]</sup>
- Washington Hall opens.<sup>[13]</sup>
- Orchard Street Church built off St. Mary's Street in northwest section of old City (modern Seton Hill historic district, near present-day Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard). First congregation for Negroes/Afro-Americans in city, later becomes part of the United Methodist Church. When congregation closes, building restored and renovated for local branch of National Urban League, a national Civil Rights Movement organization.

#### ■ 1838 –

- Future abolitionist, author/editor, orator, Federal official and escaped slave Frederick Douglass (1808–1895), escapes to freedom, September 3, disguised as a foreign seamen, hopping aboard on a Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad train a mile east of temporary depot at President Street and Canton Avenue (later Fleet Street) along Canton tracks, north of the Harbor and east of Fells Point where he had formerly worked as a slave being a ships caulker. Travels to New York City to home of noted abolitionist David Ruggles, later meeting future wife Anne Murray, a free black woman, who had smuggled identification documents and relevant papers for him to carry.
- Hollins Market is established for citizens in the growing west and southwest areas of the city between West Pratt and West Baltimore Streets, and Hollins Street. Named for local Hollins land-owning family. Constructed of two stories of brick in Italianate style with a small cupola (later removed) and an assembly hall/auditorium and smaller class or meeting rooms upstairs on second level with brick arches below on ground level for market and proprietor's stalls. Additional wooden shed with open sides extends to the east for one city block. Nearby is laid out small park of Union Square and surrounding old West Baltimore neighborhoods of Poppleton and Mount Clare (with neighboring B. & O. Railroad foundries at Mount Clare Shops named for historic Mount Clare Mansion now in Carroll Park). City's markethouses system grows to total eleven by mid-20th Century – 1950. By the 21st Century, Hollins is one of six surviving municipal markethouses operated by the city's office of the Comptroller, and the oldest surviving structure with its two floors and upper assembly hall and rooms (others damaged by fire at various times and rebuilt in more modern styles).

#### ■ 1839 –

- "The High School" for young men authorized by City Council in March, opens in October (later renamed The Male High School of Baltimore, then the Central High School of Baltimore, finally in 1866 to The Baltimore City College) authorized by City Council of Baltimore in March, opens in October in rowhouse on Courtland Street (now Saint Paul Place/Preston Gardens) at East Saratoga Streets.
- Mercantile Library Association established. Later joins with older Library Company of Baltimore and Maryland Historical Society at second Athenaeum building at northwest corner of St. Paul Street and East Saratoga Street, until library collections are merged in the late 1850s. Society occupied Athenaeum until 1919 when it moves to the old Enoch Pratt (1808–1896), Mansion at southwest corner of West Monument Street and Park Avenue after the death of Pratt's widow.<sup>[7]</sup>
- Green Mount Cemetery dedicated and opened July 13, as a new style of landscaped park-like terrain for the later interment of Baltimore's "notables". Developed from late estate of Robert Oliver, local prominent citizen and merchant, under authorization and incorporation by Maryland General Assembly in March 1838, by local proprietors William Gwynn, Robert Morgan Gibbes, Fielding Lucas, jr., John S. Skinner, John S. Lafitte, Samuel D. Walker and John H. B. Latrobe (son of famous architect, Benjamin Henry Latrobe). Laid out behind surrounding fieldstone wall along southeastern area of later Greenmount Avenue (leading to Old York Road) and Boundary (later East North) Avenue. Cemetery designed by local architect Robert Cary Long, Jr. with turreted gatehouse constructed one to two years later, followed by Gothic Revival hill-top chapel, fifteen years later. Surrounding community in East Baltimore covered with straight gridlines of streets with uniform 2 or 3-story rowhouses acquires name of Oliver.
- City Council under the influence of the "Whigs" abolishes the office of "Consulting Physician" and stipulates that one of the three commissioners of health appointed annually must be a physician and assume the duties of consulting physician.
- New Municipal Record Office of Baltimore completed, built of distinctive Egyptian Revival architecture in masonry, brick and iron with the then current standards of "fire-proof" construction, along Saint Paul Street at

southeast corner with East Fayette Street, just to the west of second Baltimore City and County Courthouse of 1805, reconstructed after 1835 fire.

- Impressive elaborate funeral ceremonies and processions held for "The Defender of Baltimore", Maj. General Samuel Smith (1752–1839), with notables such as several mayors of Baltimore, governors of Maryland, and Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, along with thousands of citizens following in his funeral cortege. General Smith was also noted for his defense of Fort Mifflin in the Delaware River, below Philadelphia, Pennsylvania during the American Revolution, and assuming command of the defenses of the city as head of the Maryland State Militia after the American rout at the Battle of Bladensburg and the Burning of Washington under Gen. William Winder, the month before in August 1814. He foresaw the obvious possibilities of a British invasion and the possible routes they would have to take and planned fortifications, traps and assigned units of troops and artillery to various points (anticipating the landings and Battle of North Point), finally drafting thousands of black and white, rich and poor citizens of Baltimore to digging trenches and placing over a hundred artillery pieces along "Hampstead Hill" (also known then as "Loudenschlager's Hill" in present-day Patterson Park) along the eastern edge of the town. He also supervised regular U.S. Army troops under Maj. George Armistead, commander at Fort McHenry and naval Commodore John Rodgers (formerly of Perryville, Maryland) and Oliver Hazard Perry, late of his victory at Lake Erie with various detachments of seamen and naval artillery.
- City Records Office built.<sup>[17]</sup>
- 1840 –
  - Madison Lyceum active.<sup>[12]</sup>
  - The Democratic Party reconvenes again in "The Monumental City" along with the new Whig Party. The "Whigs" assemble at the Universalist Church at Calvert and Pleasant Streets and choose Henry Clay to be their standard-bearer. Democrats return to meet at the Music Hall to nominate eighth President Martin van Buren for a second term. The Canton Race Track, outside the east side of the city, is rented by the "Whigs", offering generous libations of "hard cider" to invite Baltimore citizens to hear Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and other famed orator politicians of the era praise their candidate: William Henry Harrison of Indiana (former general, territorial and state governor and "Indian fighter") with their famed slogan of "Tippicanoe and Tyler Too!" now joined with John Tyler of Virginia as Vice President. Both went on to win the election of 1844, the following November, but the aged Harrison (ninth president) died in April 1841, several weeks after giving the longest inaugural address in American history and Tyler now succeeds him as tenth president.
  - Establishment of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar by sixty-three lawyers (one third of the city's bar at the time) at meeting called in March by promoted by noted attorney and future Mayor George William Brown (1820–1890), scion of famous banking firm after inspiration from several other northeastern cities. Located at first in several cramped rooms on second floor of second Baltimore City and County Courthouse at southwestern corner of North Calvert and East Lexington Streets, opposite Battle Monument Square. One of America's earliest private subscription libraries and legal/historical collections, and led by many noted attorneys and judges of Baltimore and Maryland. After construction of third City Courthouse (later renamed Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. City Courthouse in 1985) in 1895–1900, on entire block of previous courthouse, Bar Library relocated to 6th and 5th Floors at west end overlooking St. Paul Street/Place and Preston Gardens (of the 1920s) with impressive barrel-vaulted reading room, with many oil paintings of significant figures in the history of the city's legal and judicial profession among luxurious Victorian-style appointments.
- 1844 –
  - Maryland Historical Society incorporated as one of the first historical heritage societies in America, led by many leading civic and intellectual citizens of the town. Later locates at the second landmark "Athenaeum" building (which had replaced earlier first Athenaeum one block south at St. Paul and East Lexington Street burned by mobs during 1835 Baltimore bank riot) on the northwest corner of Saint Paul Street at East Saratoga Street, until 1919, when the MdHS moves to the former Enoch Pratt's 1847 town mansion at West Monument Street and Park Avenue, where it presently now occupies the entire square block of adjacent older and newly constructed buildings. The Athenaeum was designed by noted architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., just downhill from Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Shared one of three floors with the old "Library Company of Baltimore" (founded 1796–1797) and "Mercantile Library Association" (founded later in 1839) – which had been located in 1798 Old "Assembly-Rooms", a landmark social, dancing and civic hall at northeast corner of East Fayette and Holliday Streets- which also later served as "The Male High School"/later Central High School of Baltimore since 1843.
  - Western High School and Eastern High School open for young women in opposite sides of the city. The previous all-boys "High School", founded 1839, is eventually renamed "The Male High School" and eventually "Central High School of Baltimore".
  - 1844 Democratic National Convention assembles at the first old English Tudor/Gothic Revival style of the Odd Fellows Hall on east side of North Gay Street (between East Fayette and East Lexington Streets) by Old Zion Lutheran Church and become deadlocked between candidates John Tyler of Virginia who is in favor of annexing the new Republic of Texas to the Union and XXXX
  - 1844 Whig National Convention is also held in Baltimore at the old First Universalist Church (sometimes called "Warfield's Church") at North Calvert and East Pleasant Streets, choosing Henry Clay of Kentucky as their standard-bearer.

- Baltimore-Washington telegraph line constructed under supervision of inventor Samuel Morse. First telegraph message sent asking "What Hath God Wrought?!" by wires between the old original Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station on southeast corner of East Pratt and South Charles Streets along the B. & O. Railroad line of their Main Branch to "Relay Junction" then switching to along the "Washington Branch", southeast to the National Capital to the receiving station set up at the U.S. Capitol. Later The Sun of Baltimore becomes the first newspaper to extensively use telegraphed dispatches from the distant battles in the far southwest of the Mexican–American War of 1846–47.
- 1845 – Newton University established in 200 block of north side along East Lexington Street between North Calvert and North (later Guilford Avenue) Streets for African-Americans and coordinated with later Douglass Institute of 1865 on near-by East Saratoga Street in post-Civil War and Reconstruction era.<sup>[18]</sup>
  - Calvert Hall College, a boys Roman Catholic high school founded by religious order of Christian School Brothers on West Saratoga Street near Liberty Street. Later relocates a block north from 1890 to 1960, across from old Baltimore Cathedral/Basilica of the Assumption at southwest corner, Cathedral and West Mulberry Streets (present site of Archdiocesan office building/"Catholic Center" from 1963), then moves to LaSalle Road in suburban Towson, north of the city. Long-time athletic and academic rival of later Jesuits' school at Loyola High School, founded 1852, then four blocks northeast on North Calvert at East Madison Streets.
  - Lloyd Street Synagogue building in Greek Revival style designed by famed local architect Robert Cary Long, Jr. for the new Baltimore Hebrew Congregation at Lloyd and Watson Streets (between East Baltimore and Lombard Streets), in Jonestown/Old Town neighborhood of inner East Baltimore. First synagogue in the city and oldest remaining now in America in this area which is becoming heavily Jewish population beginning in the 1830s. (Later 1985 site for the Jewish Museum of Maryland).
- 1846 – Recently founded local newspaper The Sun sets technological advancement with use of Samuel F.B. Morse's new telegraph machine and wire lines to carry dispatches and news from events of the distant Mexican–American War. Baltimore regiments participate in the campaigns and their actions quickly reported back to city's citizens and relatives. Later statue of military commander and memorial to soldiers and officers erected at Mount Royal Avenue and West Lanvale Street in 1903 by new Main Building of Maryland Institute College of Art and later moved in the 1930s to entrance gates to Druid Hill Park at West North Avenue and Mount Royal Avenues (William H. Watson Memorial Statue).
- 1847 – The Sun of Baltimore becomes the first newspaper in the Spring of 1847, to telegraph news of the fall of Vera Cruz on the east Gulf coast of Mexico to President James K. Polk at the "Executive Mansion" (later White House) in Washington, D.C.. Nation surprised at the speed of the news and the capabilities with the potential impact of the new telegraph for the spread of information, news over great distances.
  - Second "Athenaeum" building constructed at northwest corner of St. Paul Street (later also St. Paul Place) at East Saratoga Street, with cornerstone laid in August. Replaces earlier first "Athenaeum" structure at southwest corner of St. Paul and East Lexington Streets, one block further south, which was burned by a mob in the Baltimore bank riot of 1835. Later holds spaces for the newly organized Maryland Historical Society (1844), the Library Company of Baltimore (founded 1796–1797) – which used to be located at old "Assembly Rooms" [of Baltimore Dancing Assembly] at northeast corner of Holliday and East Fayette Streets, (later occupied by the Central High School of Baltimore, [today's Baltimore City College]), and the Mercantile Library Association, (founded 1839).
- 1848 –
  - Construction begins on new island fortress of 3.4 acres in the lower Patapsco River named "Fort Carroll" under supervision of Capt. (later Colonel) Robert E. Lee of the United States Army, Corps of Engineers. With brick walls 10 feet thick and forty feet high, the three planned levels (with many courses (rows) of millions of bricks and masonry) are planned to have embrasures set for 350 naval cannons. Part of the new "second tier" of seacoast defensive fortification systems after the experiences of the War of 1812 and Fort McHenry of the "first tier" system from the Revolutionary War period and afterwards. Similar to the more later famous Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, which began the Civil War in April 1861. Additional concrete fortifications emplaced on eastern bastions in the mid-1890s for newer "Endicott" displacing rifled artillery for Spanish–American War-era, matching similar larger forts/batteries at opposing points along the lower Patapsco River and harbor entrance of Fort Howard (North Point) and Fort Armistead (at Hawkins Point). Occupied as an increasingly obsolete military site from World War I until World War II, the ruins still exist today, with occasional eccentric plans occasionally proposed for civilian use of the island fort.
  - Howard Athenaeum and Gallery of Arts opens.<sup>[13]</sup>
  - Olympic Theatre opens.<sup>[13]</sup>
  - Concordia Club founded.
  - 1848 Democratic National Convention held in city to nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates.
- 1849 –
  - Baltimore Female College established and opens following year on Saint Paul Street near East Saratoga Street and later moves by about 1873 to northwest corner of Park Avenue/Place near Wilson Street for about a decade in new northwestern neighborhood of Bolton Hill, under leadership of noted Classical and Latin/Greek scholar, President/Professor Nathan C. Brooks. B.F.C., sponsored and supported by



congregations and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church had additional wings constructed to its rear by 1858 when located in large Greek Revival style townhouse/mansion. Later the College moved to a third site at Park Avenue and McMechen Street where it held classes until closing in 1890. Prof. Brooks had also been the former first principal in 1839 to 1849 of first public secondary school in Maryland (and thought to be later, third oldest public high school in America) – "The High School", then on neighboring Courtland Street, later renamed the Male High School after 1844, then Central High School of Baltimore in 1850, then The Baltimore City College after 1866. Sponsored by Methodist Episcopal churches in the city, this small but influential school for young ladies is the first to grant collegiate degrees to women in Maryland, it predates the later Women's College of Baltimore (later renamed as "Goucher College") founded in 1885, also for young women (by Rev. John F. Goucher, pastor and members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church (previously Lovely Lane Methodist Chapel/Meeting House and later returned to original colonial name of Lovely Lane United Methodist Church), a block north at St. Paul and 23rd Streets in Charles Village).<sup>[18]</sup>

- Organizing of first organization for teachers and (high school) professors in the Baltimore City Public Schools as the "Public School Teachers Association, Inc. of Baltimore". Later evolves into first teachers union for city school faculties and joins national group, the National Education Association (NEA), later organizing of Maryland State Teachers Association.
- Establishment of the House of Refuge on hill north of and overlooking the Frederick Road (National Road), west of Gwynns Falls in southwestern Baltimore City, building completed and opened December 5, 1855, (later location after 1971 of Southwestern High School). Attended by children, ages four to seventeen, with a new progressive philosophy to reform and not punish. Duties assigned such as shoemaking, chair caning and sewing. Built of substantial stone and surrounded by a sixteen-foot wall, it however was not prison-like in appearance according to historical accounts. Authorized by Maryland General Assembly eighteen years earlier in 1831, and funds appropriated, but city administration of the time does not aid the project, because of controversy between then political parties about government's social roles – ("Whigs" versus "Democrats"). Established under newer national social consciousness movement for children convicted of criminal offenses, those committed as vagrants or street beggars, those whose parents asked for their admission for incorrigible habits or vicious conduct, and those whose parents did not provide for them. Institution later becomes known as the Maryland Training School for Boys, and later as XXX and relocates to XXX.
- First American Prizefight Championship organized and fought February 7 between James Ambrose, known as "Yankee" Sullivan (1811–1856), and Tom "Young America" Hyer (1819–1864), on a cold wind-swept bluff overlooking the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay at Still Pond Heights on the northwest corner of Poole's Island, offshore from the mouth of the Gunpowder River, northeast of the city between Baltimore County and Harford County. Arrangements were made to have the fight outside the jurisdiction of the State and City of New York, although there were police patrols. Several Maryland government and political figures attended to watch the match for a prize of \$10,000. Hyer won and was given the title of "Champion of America" in this very early display of the future sport of boxing and pugilism.

## 1850s–1890s

- 1850 –
  - President Street Station built during previous year at President and Fleet (previously Canton Avenue) Streets for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (P.W. & B.) placed in operation in February, under supervision of chief engineer Isaac Ridgway Trimble, (1802–1888), (later Confederate States Army general, noted at 1863's Battle of Gettysburg in "Pickett's Charge"), replacing earlier primitive P.W. & B. depot. Oldest surviving big-city train station in America also with unique "Howe Truss" roof-support system architecture. Site of "First Bloodshed" of Civil War in Pratt Street Riot on Friday, April 19, 1861, with attacks by mobs of southern sympathizers against passing 6th Massachusetts Volunteer State Militia regiment and escorting "Washington Brigade" of Pennsylvania state militia from Philadelphia.
  - By authority of a resolution of the Baltimore City Council, approved by the Mayor, John Hanson Thomas Jerome, the Male High School (earlier founded 1839, the third oldest public high school in America), is officially renamed the Central High School of Baltimore, (today's Baltimore City College since 1866), to which it had been referred to already for several years such as in the annual reports of the Board of School Commissioners for the Baltimore City Public Schools. Also, the School Commissioners are empowered to confer on the graduates of their highest educational institution, "testimonials" in engrossed certificates, "signed by the President of the Board, the Mayor of the City, with the seal of the City attached, by the Board Committee on the Central High School, and by the Principal/President and teachers of said school".
  - Greek Revival styled mansion/townhouse for Thomas family designed by local architects John Rudolph Niernsee and James Crawford Neilson. Constructed at southwest corner of North Charles Street (south Washington Place) and West Monument Street (West Mount Vernon Place), on the circle opposite the Washington Monument, completed by 1852. Noted home of Thomas, then Jencks families for a century and three-quarters, lastly by Gladding family of former Chevrolet auto dealership in the early 1960s. Considered for possible use as official "Mayor's Residence" but later becomes known as "Hackerman House" (donated by philanthropist Willard Hackerman) and annex for gallery of Asian Art in the early 1980s for adjacent Walters Art Gallery (later renamed Walters Art Museum), further south along Washington Place/North Charles Street.

- Cornerstone laid by Governor of Maryland, Phillip F. Thomas, (1810–1890), on October 21 for an obelisk monument to be erected at East Monument and North Gay Streets in what was then known as Ashland Square of Jonestown/Old Town neighborhood in east Baltimore. Here the two young volunteer soldiers Daniel Wells, age 18 and Henry G. McComas, age 19 are to be reburied underneath with honors. A parade of militia and various civic societies was led. Wells and McComas of Aisquith's Sharpshooters are traditionally credited with the sharpshooting death of Maj. Gen. Robert Ross in command before the Battle of North Point, southeast of the City on the Patapsco Neck, near Bread and Cheese Creek on Defenders' Day, September 12, 1814 during the Battle of Baltimore with the British attack in the War of 1812. An eloquent prayer was given by Rev. Henry Slicer and an oration by Col. B.U. Campbell occurred at length.
- 1851 –
  - According to the new provisions adopted by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention for the writing of a second Maryland Constitution (of 1851), approved by the voters, Baltimore City, which has been the county seat of Baltimore County since 1767–1768, becomes an independent city (with the same status as the other 23 counties of Maryland) with additional, more proportional representation in the General Assembly of Maryland and more abilities of "home rule". City is separated from surrounding Baltimore County on its east, west and north sides, with Anne Arundel County remaining to its south, across the Western (upper Patapsco) to the Middle and Ferry Branches of the Patapsco River. Remaining county voters elect by several referendums to move its new county seat north to Towsontown in 1854, and constructs new limestone blocks County Courthouse of Greek Revival style with front portico and cupola facing east on Washington Avenue, between Chesapeake and Pennsylvania Avenues, and Baltimore Avenue to the west.
  - "New Assembly-Rooms" dancing, social and reception hall constructed and opens at South Hanover and West Lombard Streets by old Baltimore Dancing Assembly group to replace earlier 1797–98 famed "Old Assembly-Rooms" structure which had been at northeast corner of Holliday and Fayette Streets – (now Central High School of Baltimore since 1843 to fire of 1873).<sup>[13]</sup>
  - Baltimore Wecker German-language newspaper begins publication for the German Baltimoreans.
  - New "Centre Market" building constructed on Market Place (formerly Harrison Street – named for Thomas Harrison of 18th-century "Harrison's Marsh", nicknamed "Marsh Market"), on west shore of Jones Falls between East Baltimore and Water Streets with 25-year-old school – "Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts" (original name) is located on upper second/third floors set above brick/stone arches and piers above the stalls of the market house. Two tall clock towers constructed at each end, with the larger one facing the Plaza on the south side towards the harbor. Large auditorium/assembly hall with classrooms, lecture halls and offices upstairs makes structure the center of education in the city. Site of many large assemblies, mass meetings and conventions in coming years, plus several large presidential nominating conventions in the next decade along with a famous speech in April 1864 by President Abraham Lincoln. (Endures until Great Baltimore Fire of February 1904).
  - First annual commencement exercises held November 27 for ten male graduates of the newly renamed Central High School of Baltimore, (founded 1839 as "The High School", then "Male High School" after 1844, since 1866, today's Baltimore City College) at the old Front Street Theatre, east of the Jones Falls, between East Fayette and High Streets, in the Jonestown/Old Town section. Two graduates receiving the highest honors and eight being granted qualified certificates. First high school diplomas ever granted in Baltimore and Maryland.
  - Construction of second "Athenaeum" hall at northwest corner of St. Paul Street and East Saratoga Streets of three floors of Greek Revival style for \$40,000 by Robert Cary Long, Jr., as a gift from the citizens of Baltimore to the Maryland Historical Society, founded seven years before (1844). Building replaces previous "Athenaeum", two blocks south at St. Paul and East Lexington, burned in Baltimore bank riot of 1835. Other floors later to be used by subscription libraries of the old Library Company of Baltimore, founded 1796–97 and the Mercantile Library Association, (of 1839), which combine their collections here by 1856. MdHS resides here until 1919 when it moves several blocks northwest to the former Enoch Pratt townhouse/mansion on West Monument Street and Park Avenue in 1919. Numerous meetings, lectures, visits and ceremonies held here in the next three-quarters of a century. By the 1920s, building is used by the new bureaucracy for cars, the state Commissioner of Motor Vehicles (founded 1910) offices, then unfortunately razed briefly for a first parking garage in the city, quickly later replaced on site by a mid-1950s glass skyscraper for Commercial Credit Company. Site later opened up by razing of neighboring facing 1820s-era Greek Revival styled townhouses for the City's first "urban renewal project" pushed by Mayor James H. Preston, (1860–1938, served 1911–1919) of five square blocks along St. Paul Street and later St. Paul Place and the old parallel Courtland Streets from East Centre to East Lexington for the terraced "Preston Gardens", with classical Greco-Roman carved stone railings and staircases, flower beds, spouting fountains, sidewalk ways and large shade trees. Underlying issue was that early 19th century residential area had become crowded with Afro-American institutions, churches, schools and business/legal offices and city administration worried about so-called "blight" spreading west and northwest into adjacent Mount Vernon-Belvedere neighborhood up "Cathedral Hill".
  - Cornerstone for House of Refuge for wayward youths in southwest outskirts of city on old Frederick Road (National Road) at Gwynns Falls on Oct. 27th with Governor of Maryland – Enoch Lowe, (1820–1892, served 1851–1854), and Marylander Chief Justice of the United States, Roger B. Taney, (1777–1864, served 1838–1864), with the Mayor and City Council attending. Chartered earlier in February 1831 and documents revised 1859. Site is later occupied in 1971 by Southwestern High School, opened 1971.