

## Learn More On Line



The best website to discover some of the 300 neighborhoods that comprise Baltimore is [www.livebaltimore.com](http://www.livebaltimore.com).

This non-profit promotes city living and is a great resource to get to know areas as well as

find out about many home buying incentive programs and grants.

[www.mvba.org](http://www.mvba.org)



Find out about the Mount Vernon neighborhood's events and community actions.

[www.boltonhill.org](http://www.boltonhill.org)

A beautiful website full of information about the area from the neighborhood organizers to a neighborhood bulletin board to photos of the area.



[www.charlesstreet.org](http://www.charlesstreet.org)

Geared to development opportunities and investing, a very interesting site about the Charles St. Corridor and what improvements are on-going for Baltimore.

[www.godowntownbaltimore.com](http://www.godowntownbaltimore.com)

Downtown Partnership of Baltimore is a dynamic, non-profit corporation dedicated to making Baltimore a great place to live,

work and play. They offer many services to area residents including the DASH shuttle and video patrol.



*There is always plenty to do in this neighborhood. Check out:*

[www.mvcd.org](http://www.mvcd.org)

Find out about 101 things to do just in Mount Vernon. They also list upcoming events like *Lazy Sundays* where music fills the park.

[www.baltimorestories.com](http://www.baltimorestories.com)

A project by Towson University students, you can view interviews from locals as well as get a feel for the flavor of a few of Baltimore Neighborhoods.

[www.artscape.org](http://www.artscape.org)



A huge festival held annually along the Mt. Royal corridor featuring several live music stages, large scale art installations and plenty of good food. Usually held in July.

[www.walters.org](http://www.walters.org)

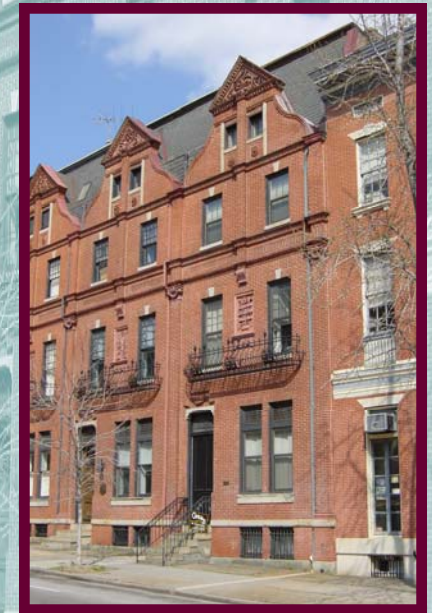
An internationally well respected art institution. The Walters is arguably the visual arts leader of the Mt. Vernon cultural district with works spanning 55 centuries.



JOHNS HOPKINS  
UNIVERSITY

# Get to Know Peabody

Information about the Mt. Vernon, Bolton Hill & the Downtown area



**Off-Campus Housing**

Wolman Hall - Room 102  
410-516-7961 — 410-516-3950 fax  
[www.jhu.edu/hds](http://www.jhu.edu/hds)



## Mt. Vernon

The setting for the start of Barry Levinson's film *Avalon*, Mount Vernon is a beautifully preserved historic neighborhood. This area is marked by the Washington Monument and its small park. The Peabody is only one

of the Baltimore landmarks of this area. The Walter's Art Gallery has a strong presence in the neighborhood as well as the row of galleries, antique shops, cafes and boutiques.

With so much going on in the neighborhood, many Hopkins students like the more urban and cultural setting of Mt. Vernon. There are also two shuttle stops in the area making it a great place for Homewood and JHMI students.

Mt. Vernon is approximately 10 blocks north of Baltimore's Inner Harbor, the neighborhood is bounded by Mount Royal Av. to the north, Mulberry St to the south, Guilford St. to the east and Howard St. to the west.

### The History of Mt. Vernon

*From LiveBaltimore.com*

Mt. Vernon acquired its land and name during the 19th century when John Eager Howard and his heirs donated the highest point in Baltimore to become the site for the first memorial to George Washington. The site of the Washington Monument in Mt. Vernon Square is generally regarded as one of the most beautiful urban sites in the world.

Between 1800 and 1900 Mt. Vernon was at the center of Baltimore's transformation from an insignificant harbor city to a place of prominence and wealth. This was the time when fortunes were made and great philanthropies bestowed. During the neighborhood's early history, wealthy residents including Henry and William Walters, Robert Garrett, A.S. Abell, and Theodore Marburg commissioned well-known architects such as Niernsee & Neilson, Stanford White, John Russell Pope, and Robert Mills to build the grand buildings and monuments that still grace the neighborhood.

In addition to serving as home to wealthy Baltimoreans, Mt. Vernon was chosen as the site for major cultural institutions. The legacies of influential people such as George Peabody, Henry and William Walters, and Enoch Pratt continue on as the Peabody Conservatory, the Walters Art Gallery, and the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Most of the original Mt. Vernon buildings remain today, but their functions have changed. For example, the home of Henry and William Walters at 5 W. Mt. Vernon Place now serves as offices for the Walters Art Gallery; the Garrett-Jacobs Mansion is now the Engineering Society; and the Jencks-Gladding house now the houses the Asian art for the Walters Art Gallery. The rejuvenation of the many historic and architecturally significant buildings has enabled Mt. Vernon to remain not only a diverse residential neighborhood, but also a cultural center and restaurant district.

Tidy rows of brick town-houses line the shady streets of this tucked away neighborhood that is home

## Bolton Hill

to many local young professionals, long term residents and students from MICA (Maryland Institute, College of Art) as well as other area Universities. It is also the location for the summer hit Artscape, a weekend long festival which has pretty much taken over the place of the defunct City Fair. Additionally, in Bolton Hill you are steps from Baltimore's cultural district.



Bolton Hill is bounded on the north by North Avenue, on the west by Eutaw Place, on the east by Mt. Royal Avenue, and on the south by Dolphin Street.

### The History of Bolton Hill

*From Livebaltimore.com*

Bolton Hill takes its name from an 18th century Baltimore estate, "Bolton," itself named for an English property called "Bolton-le-Moors." George Grundy, a Baltimore merchant from England, built the white pillared, three-storied landmark soon after the American Revolution. It sat at the foot of Bolton Hill until 1900 on the site of the current Fifth Regimental Armory. Bolton Hill became the city's well-known home in exile to once prosperous former Confederates, planters, and military officers who had lost fortunes during the war. A cultural district of Baltimore built from Mulberry to Mt. Royal Station in turn-of-the-century years remodeled the social makeup of Eastern Bolton Hill after 1900. Enoch Pratt Library opened on Mulberry in 1886, the Lyric Theater was built near Cathedral in 1894, and the Maryland Institute College of Art located on Mount Royal in 1906. Private schools surrounded residential blocks, Boys Latin next to Mt. Royal Station on Brevard until 1960, Bryn Mawr for women on Preston until 1933, and Friends School at Park Avenue from 1899-1936.

Homes were divided into flats and new tenants included male lawyers, journalists, artists, writers, teachers and students in nearby private and public schools. The clusters of housing constituted a preferred neighborhood for generations of Johns Hopkins faculty and students who walked the North Avenue Bridge to the Homeland Campus, less than one mile. One famous resident during this period was Woodrow Wilson. Artists and writers won Bolton Hill the reputation of "Gin Belt," Baltimore's Jazz Age Bohemian district in the 1920s. F. Scott Fitzgerald published *TENDER IS THE NIGHT* from a home shared with Zelda Fitzgerald on Park Avenue in the 1930s. Alger Hiss was born and reared in Bolton Hill and his nemesis, Whitaker Chambers, lived in Bolton Hill for several years. During World War II, accessible Bolton Hill street car lines lured both flat-dwellers displaced from housing!

South and west of Bolton Hill were defense workers new to the city. Defense workers on Linden Avenue, many transplanted West Virginians who came as single workers or whole families of workers, briefly won blocks west of Bolton the reputation as the city's "Little Appalachia." Bolton Hill homes were among the first in the city subject to historic preservation and restoration.

The housing available downtown consists primarily of market-rate rental apartments. Each of downtown's traditional four main districts (City Center, Inner Harbor, West Side and Camden Yards), has a distinctive housing type. All of downtown's four major sections are within walking distance of each other as well as cultural attractions, mass transit options and entertainment venues.

## Downtown

City Center offers a growing selection of studio, one, two and three bedroom rental apartments. The area predominantly offers high-rise apartment towers such as Charles Towers and the Oakwood. However, there are a growing number of former office buildings that are being converted to apartments. These buildings offer residents totally unique living experiences. One can choose an apartment with a 20 foot ceiling height and interior loft at 300 N. Charles Street Apartments or a panoramic view of the City skyline from the 18th floor of the Munsey Building.

The Inner Harbor offers high-rise rental apartments or for-sale condominium towers that overlook the famous waterway. Where else could you sit on your balcony and enjoy a stunning view of the harbor with the downtown skyline in the background? The center of all of the action is literally right in your front yard.



### The History Highlights of Downtown

*From LiveBaltimore.com*

Downtown Baltimore has been the stage upon which much of Baltimore's history has played out since the City was incorporated in 1796.

Here are some significant and esoteric milestones:

- The first monument to George Washington, a 128-foot marble tower, was established in Downtown Baltimore in 1829.
- In 1814, Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner while imprisoned aboard a British ship in the harbor. The original manuscript is now on display at the Maryland Historical Society.
- Downtown Baltimore was nearly destroyed during the great fire of 1904. Total damages reached \$150 million.
- Established in 1806, the Basilica of the Assumption is the nation's oldest Roman Catholic cathedral.
- Downtown Baltimore was the home of the first commercial electrical streetcar line as well as first street light (Light Street).
- The first branch of the YMCA was established at Pratt and Schroeder streets.
- In 1973, Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned from office in what is now the Garmatz Federal Office Building.