

Learn More On Line



The best website to discover some of the 300 neighborhoods that comprise Baltimore is 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.cantoncommunity.org



Find out about Canton's neighborhood events and community actions.

www.pattersonpark.com

Baltimore's best backyard and location of several festivals and events as well as several recreational facilities.



www.fellspoint.us

A nice site about the area and upcoming events.

www.butchershill.org



Here you will find out about activities in the area, learn about the neighborhood and association.

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

www.mdhs.org/explore/maritime



The Fells Point Maritime Museum, located at 1724 Thames Street, will display highlights from the Maryland Historical Society's maritime collections including artifacts, models, and paintings. A landmark on the water since the mid-19th century, the block-long building housing the Fells Point Maritime Museum was originally a barn for the horse-drawn trolley service and later became a warehouse for paper stock, metals, iron, and rope.

www.preservationsociety.com

A great website with information about many of the activities in the Fell's Point area including the Ghost Walk and the annual Fell's Point Fun Festival.



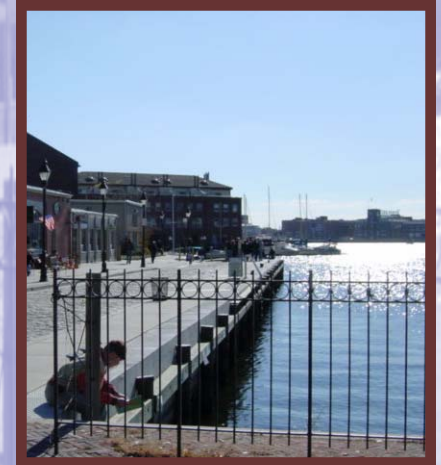
www.creativealliance.org

A not to miss website filled with great events in the area like Tiki Torches at Twilight: Parisian Paradise and the Juneteenth Festival.

JOHNS HOPKINS
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Get to Know The Waterfront

Information about living by the water:
Canton, Butchers Hill & Fells Point



Off-Campus Housing
Wolman Hall - Room 102
410-516-7961 — 410-516-3950 fax
www.jhu.edu/~hds/offcampus

Canton

Eastern Avenue, Conkling Street, Waterfront, Chester Street (Canton Historic District). *Zip Code: 21224*

Turn of the century two & three story rowhouses on narrow and wide streets;

some of the homes closer to the water date from the civil war. New townhouses at Canton Square and the Anchorage. Waterfront apartments and condos in rehabilitated industrial buildings.

The History of Canton

From LiveBaltimore.com

Today Canton is described by its residents as simple and content, but this southeastern waterfront area has played a vital role in the history of Baltimore. Acquired in 1785 by Irish sea captain John O'Donnell, "Canton" (according to legend) earned its name from the origin of the ship's cargo which paid for its purchase-- tea, silk and satin from Canton, China. By 1800, Captain O'Donnell's 1,981-acre plantation included a main house near what is now Boston Street between Clinton and Highland Avenue.

But within a few decades, the rapid commercial and industrial development of Baltimore-- hastened by the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad-- transformed the O'Donnell plantation into a real estate company holding all the land between Fells Point and Lazzaretto Point. Under the management of the Canton Company, the first charcoal iron works and a whole complex for making charcoal were built, forming a basis for Baltimore's commercial development. By 1846, a cotton mill, Cary's Chesapeake Furnace, and the Bryan and Maitland Distillery were located in Canton, as well as two new shipyards-- Foster and Broz, which specialized in the building of the beautiful American clipper ships, and A.W. Denmead and Son, builder of the Monocacy, the light draft Navy gunboat which eventually earned the record for continuous service in the U.S. Navy.

The slowdown of the economy after World War I and the crash of 1929 did not affect industrial growth of the Canton area and the well-being of its residents as seriously as it did many other communities. With four national industries--The American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, the Gold Dust Corporation (now Lever Brothers), Western Electric, and Chevrolet--Canton continued to support the generations of Welsh, German, Polish and Irish workers who made their homes there.

While Canton has been a commercial area almost from its beginnings, it has also always been a tightly knit residential and social community.



Fell's Point is an historic waterfront community just east of Baltimore's Inner Harbor. The Fell's Point Historic District occupies the area from Gough Street south to the water's edge, roughly between Caroline and Chester Streets.

Fell's Point



With the Jones Falls Expressway just minutes away and good connections to the northbound and southbound portions of Route 95 and the Beltway, Fell's Point is in a very convenient location. It is also served by MTA buses and water shuttles and is 8 blocks to the East Baltimore Campus. *Zip Code: 21231*

Established during the colonial era, Fell's Point is a neighborhood rich in history, attractions and colorful people. Known to many visitors as a lively entertainment district, it is enjoyed by its diverse residents as a very livable community where individuality is welcome. Fell's Point is a mixed-use neighborhood, so many services and shopping opportunities are within easy walking distance.

Cultural attractions include two theatres, several art galleries, museums, bookstores, an art movie house, video stores, a large number of live music venues and a public library.

The History of Fell's Point

From livebaltimore.com

Englishman William Fell purchased the land in 1726, realizing its potential for shipbuilding and shipping in colonial America. Beginning in 1763, his widow Ann Bond Fell and son Edward divided and sold the land to speculators and adventurers anxious to take part in the growth this natural deepwater port promised. Docks, shipyards, warehouses, stores, homes, churches and schools quickly turned Fell's Point into a bustling seaport that was the commercial heart of the area.

Fell's Point was annexed by Baltimore Town in 1773 and then the two were incorporated, along with Jones Town, as Baltimore City in 1797. Shipping traffic moved upriver to the docks at the Inner Harbor when its channel was dredged, but shipyards thrived here, most notably as builders of the famous clipper ships that irritated the British so thoroughly during the War of 1812 that they tried to capture Baltimore by land (stopped at North Point) and sea (stopped by Fort McHenry).

The Great Baltimore Fire of 1904 destroyed many of the city's old buildings, but Fell's Point was spared when the fire was finally stopped along the banks of the Jones Falls.

The neighborhood was saved again in 1967 when locals banded together to form the Society for the Preservation of Fell's Point and Federal Hill, which successfully blocked the extension of Route 95 along the waterfront -- a project that would have destroyed not only the Fell's Point neighborhood but also the Inner Harbor basin, Federal Hill and Otterbein. Since then, the Society and various community organizations have worked to protect the local heritage and vitality of this diverse and colorful neighborhood.



Butcher's Hill

Butcher's Hill is located in East Baltimore, just north of Fell's Point and at the northwest end of Patterson Park. It is bounded by Fayette Street on the north, Patterson Park Avenue on the east, Pratt Street on the south, and Washington Street on the west. *Zip Code: 21231*

Once home to prosperous butchers, German merchants, and Jewish professionals and tradesmen, Butchers Hill has grown to become a diverse community representing a wide range of ages, races/ethnicities, occupations, and interests. As you walk through the neighborhood, you are sure to hear a blend of classical, jazz, urban contemporary, and alternative music and experience the diversity of the residents.

The History of Butcher's Hill

From butchershill.org

Butcher's Hill has a unique and fascinating history. The street grid dates from Thomas Poppleton's Plan of 1823. Its architecture dates from 1815 to 1915. The area was settled and existed before the Civil War as a bustling tradesman's village. Its isolation was lost as the expanding city of Baltimore grew in the 1850's, continuing to 1915. During this time, the area was populated by German merchants and Jewish professionals and tradesmen.

The development of Butcher's Hill began in 1773. Benjamin Rogers owned the area known as Kemp's Addition. This was a 100 acre section of land bounded by what are now Chester, Jefferson and Luzerne Streets. There were no structures existing at this time. In 1792, Kemp's Addition and adjacent Parker's Haven were sold at public auction. William Patterson bought the property as an investment, then later leased portions of Kemp's Addition. In 1810 Jacob Loudenslager, a butcher and innkeeper leased land from Patterson and between 1822 and 1835, the area was referred to as Loudenslagers Hill. Dozens of other butchers joined Loudenslager to receive livestock from the farms northeast of the city. It was a convenient access point to the city's market houses including the nearby Fells Point Market House.

In 1827, William Patterson gave Baltimore its first public park. Three weeks later he went on to co-found the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1853, after much request, 29 more acres were added to the Park. The Committee of Arrangements of Patterson Park was comprised of enthusiastic butchers and wooden fences were erected to keep out the hogs and cattle. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Patterson Park became the home of Union Army soldiers and hospital encampments. The butchers on the Hill prospered and the legal name of Lamley Street was Blood Alley.

After the Civil War, Butcher's Hill became a fashionable community. The strong, individual homes, a streetcar line and beautiful park all made Butcher's Hill a desirable place to live.