



BALTIMORE CATHOLIC HISTORIC TRAIL



archdiocesan catholic committee on scouting
BALTIMORE

INTRODUCTION

The Ark and the Dove landed at St. Clements Island in 1634 bringing Catholic settlers to Maryland from England. And, as with many pilgrims and immigrants who came to the new world, they were hoping for a new life of religious freedom. However, the trouble for them was just beginning when, in 1688, the crown of England changed and William III, a Protestant, became king. After that, Protestants here in Maryland took over the government and enacted legislation forbidding Catholics from worshiping in public, holding public office and educating their children.

The persecution of Catholics became so heinous in what was originally a Catholic colony that Catholics fled the region for more favorable treatment. When the persecution abated, many felt that religious freedoms needed to be protected. It is for this reason that the religious freedoms protection was added to the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States. This signifies the importance of the experience of the Catholic faithful to our American history. As you walk this Trail and answer the questions in this booklet, think of those faithful men, women and children who came before us, what they must have gone through and how life was so different for them at that time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are several people whom I would like to thank for making this project become a reality. The Baltimore Catholic Historic Trail was originally conceived in 2000 as a Wood Badge ticket item. Jack Simons, a dedicated Scouter and mentor, provided encouragement for me to take the Course for the Wood Badge in the first place and served as my Ticket Counselor. For that and for all his help and support, I am extremely grateful.

After I started researching the various sites and locations, Rev. Michael Roach, Church History professor at Mount Saint Mary's Seminary and esteemed historian of the American Catholic Church, helped by providing technical advice and insight on the sites along the Trail that were chosen. I also want to thank Regina Martin (Archives Administrator), Lawrence Bourassa (CRS Alumni Relations) of Catholic Relief Services and Theresa Wilson Favors (Archdiocese of Baltimore) for their invaluable information. Allison Foley, of the Associated Archives at St. Mary's Seminary and University, provided the information about the location of Thomas O'Neal's business. The members of the Catholic Committee on Scouting for the Archdiocese of Baltimore, under the supervision of Monsignor Thomas Phillips, an Eagle Scout, provided great support and guidance in seeing this project to fruition. Special thanks to Theresa Spliedt and Troop 496 who "tested" the Trail and provided many valuable suggestions. Mark Potter, an Eagle Scout, provided considerable advice and guidance and the information on the Archbishop's Residence next to the Basilica.

Lastly, I am indebted to the Holy Spirit. Many times this project appeared to be dead in the water but somehow somehow someone would always come forward to help move it along a little bit further. That could not have been a coincidence.

Your comments or suggestions on the Baltimore Catholic Historic Trail are earnestly solicited. We hope you enjoy the Trail and, more importantly, come to a fuller appreciation of our American Catholic Heritage.

Michael L. Parrish

Archdiocesan Catholic Committee on Scouting
Baltimore Area Council, B.S.A.

(Trail Booklet last revised 12/18/2008)

TRAIL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Trail is in the city. Therefore, as with any hike, safety is of the utmost concern. **Bring a compass**—it is necessary to follow the directions in this guide. Travel during the daytime and in groups. The answers to the 10 questions are at: <http://www.archbalt.org/youngchurch/scouting/index.cfm>.
2. If you plan to visit the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History & Culture (site #6), be sure to take enough money to pay to enter. Call ahead to get a group rate. All other Trail sites are free. Be advised that several sites may not be open when you are on the Trail. Hike planners should pay close attention to the hours of operation that are listed for each location that is to be visited but also be advised that the actual hours of operation may vary from what is printed in this booklet.
3. Begin the hike by parking return vehicle(s) at the end of the Trail to drive back to vehicle(s) at the beginning of Trail in Canton. You can try parking at the St. Mary's Spiritual Center (site #22) parking lot, or the metered parking lot at Saratoga and North Greene Streets or pay to park at Lexington Market parking garage just south of that intersection.
4. The whole Trail is about 5 miles in length and will take several hours depending on your pace and how long you visit the sites—so bring extra quarters if you choose to park at the metered lot.
5. After parking return vehicle(s), drive to Canton to begin the Trail. There is free parking along O'Donnell Street near St. Casimir's Church (site #1).
6. This is a Trail that must be hiked or, to accommodate disabled individuals, may be driven. Cars should **not** follow along behind the hikers.
7. Groups with young hikers (age 10 and under) can hike the Cub/Brownie Trail (see "Cub/Brownie Trail" in Appendix). The hike on the Trail is not a race. There is **no time limit** to finish the Trail and it can be hiked in segments over several days. There is no overnight camping along the Trail.
8. Members of organized youth groups must abide by all normal requirements governing hiking activities including filing appropriate **tour permits**. The buddy system is strongly recommended.
9. Hikers are requested to wear appropriate uniforms or civilian clothing.
10. Each group will assume full responsibility and full liability for the members of its party.
11. **Water and restroom facilities** are available along the Trail. Use restrooms located at Mercy Medical Center (site #11), the Walters Art Museum (site #14), the Basilica (site #16) or St. Jude Visitor Center (site #21). While Lexington Market has restrooms available, it is **NOT** recommended that you use them.
12. It is suggested that you **carry snacks and water**. You can eat at the Mercy Hospital cafeteria on the sixth floor (a pass is required from the information desk.) Or you can visit Lexington Market for lunch where food and cold drinks may be purchased. Tables for eating are available on the second level.
13. In situations where large groups plan to hike the Trail, leaders should split the group into smaller parties to hike the Trail. Each group should have appropriate adult supervision.
14. Please be courteous and do not litter on the Trail. Cross streets at designated crosswalks and with the lights. Hikers are reminded that many of the locations to be visited are on private property.

1. St. Casimir's Church – 2736 O'Donnell Street and Kenwood Avenue, Canton

This parish was established in 1902 as a mission of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish in Fells Point to further service the needs of Polish immigrants in the Canton area. The redbrick current parish hall was the first church building, the upper floor serving as a Church, the lower as a series of classrooms for the newly opened St. Casimir School. The neo-Renaissance Church was constructed under the direction of the second Franciscan Pastor, Benedict Przemielewski OFM Conv. The twin bell towers are 110 feet tall and contain niches with nine-foot statues of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Anthony of Padua that crown the Indiana limestone exterior. In 1975 the merger of St. Casimir School, St. Stanislaus School, and St. Leo School formed Fr. Kolbe School. In 1997 the Archdiocese of Baltimore twinned St. Casimir Parish with St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish under one pastoral staff; in 2000 the Archdiocese closed St. Stanislaus Parish. Currently St. Casimir Parish has over 1000 parishioners and is an anchor in the renewal of the Canton area.



Contact (410) 276-1981 or go to www.stcasimir.org

Go west on O'Donnell Street to Boston Street and turn right at the traffic light and continue going northwest. At the light at Boston Street and Fleet Street, cross Fleet Street to South Chester Street and go two blocks north on South Chester Street.

2. Holy Rosary Church & Divine Mercy Shrine – 408 South Chester (at Bank Street)



As the Polish community continued to grow in Baltimore in the 19th century, a second parish was established in East Baltimore in 1887 to relieve the overcrowding at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church (site #3). The parish was served by diocesan priests from Poland for many years.

Divine Mercy Shrine (established in 1993) is down the alley just south of the church. Pilgrimages and tours of the Shrine and the Church are available by appointment only.

Contact (410) 732-3960 or go to www.holyrosarypl.org (website includes great panorama of the inside of the Church). Gift shop hours are 2 p.m. - 5 p.m., Tuesday and Friday; 2 p.m. – 6 p.m., Saturday; and 9 a.m. – 2 p.m., Sunday.

For gift shop, contact (410) 342-4009 (call to confirm hours)

Q1. What are the years listed on the cornerstone of Holy Rosary Church? _____

Go south two blocks to Fleet Street and turn right. Go west one block on Fleet Street to Wolfe Street. As you cross Wolfe Street, look to your right to the north up Wolfe Street about four blocks at the spire of St. Michael the Archangel Church located on East Lombard Street in the Butcher's Hill area of Baltimore. This Church was founded in 1852 as the third German Parish established in Baltimore.

Go west one more block on Fleet Street to South Ann Street, turn left and go south one block.

3. *St. Stanislaus Kostka Church – 700 block of South Ann Street, Fells Point*

The Polish community began to grow in the Baltimore area and St. Stanislaus was established in 1879 to serve this new immigrant population. The first small group of parishioners met in a house at 223 South Bond Street (that still stands today) at the southwest corner of Bond and Fleet Streets to hold services. It was the mother church of Holy Rosary Church on Chester Street and St. Casimir's Church in Canton. The Conventual Franciscans served it until it was closed in 2000 by the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

Q2. Name the priest who conducted the first religious services at 223 South Bond Street. _____

Go west on Aliceanna Street two blocks to Broadway. Turn right and go north on Broadway three blocks.

4. *St. Patrick's Church - Broadway and Bank Street, Fells Point*



In 1792, Catholics in the eastern section of Baltimore, finding it inconvenient to attend Mass at the pro-cathedral (Basilica), asked for a priest and rented a room in the third story of a house at the corner of Fleet and Bond Streets, where the first Mass was said by Bishop Carroll. The first church, built on Apple Alley near Wilkes Street, was replaced by a newer structure (dedicated in 1807) at Broadway and Bank, which was later replaced by this current neo-Gothic church (1898). Indentured Servants, Haitians and Black freemen helped to construct this building. St. Patrick's School is one of the earliest schools in Baltimore. This was the first pastoral assignment for Father James Gibbons who would later become the first Archbishop of Baltimore to be elevated to Cardinal.

Contact (410) 675-0640

Q3. Name the chaplain who heads the list on the plaque (on the front left wall of the church façade) dedicated to parishioners who served in World War I. _____

Go north on Broadway to Bank Street and turn left. Go west on Bank Street about four blocks until you come to Central Avenue. Turn right on Central Avenue and go one block north to Gough Street. Cross Central Avenue here and bear left onto Fawn Street and go southwest until you come to Exeter Street. Make a right on Exeter Street and go two blocks north.

5. *The Church of St. Leo the Great - 227 South Exeter Street (at Stiles), Little Italy*

Founded in 1881 and run by the Pallottine Fathers, the same order that oversees the St. Jude Shrine, St. Leo's was the first church in Maryland built specifically for Italian immigrants. If the church is open, stop in and appreciate the Romanesque architecture. See the intricate stained glass windows and the immense mural of St. Leo and the Trinity over the marble altar. The hall down stairs has lots of historic pictures and information.



Contact (410) 675-7275 or go to www.littleitalymd.com/church.htm

Q4. To what group is the outside corner (inside the metal railing) of St. Leo's Church dedicated?

Q5. Name the famous Orioles/Colts radio announcer, now deceased, commemorated on a plaque on the front of this church.

His name was Chuck _____

Go north one block and turn left onto East Pratt Street. Follow three blocks west to President Street. (Note: You will be passing the Flag House which is on the National Registry of Historic Places. This is where Mary Pickersgill made the Star Spangled Banner that flew over Fort McHenry when the British attacked Baltimore in 1814, is located to the east at the corner of East Pratt and Albemarle Streets.)

6. Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History & Culture – 830 E. Pratt Street (at President Street)

Opened in June 2005, contains permanent exhibit dedicated to Mother Mary Lange, a Haitian refugee who settled in Baltimore, who began the first Catholic school for black children in the United States, St. Frances Academy (1828), and the first black Catholic religious order of nuns (1829), the Oblate Sisters of Providence.

A monument (not on this Historic Trail) commemorating Mother Lange is located off Pennsylvania Avenue. It was dedicated on February 13, 2000, by William Cardinal Keeler, Archbishop of Baltimore. St. Frances Academy is currently located at 501 East Chase Street.

Reginald F. Lewis, for whom this museum is named, was a Catholic and attended to both St. Francis Xavier and St. Edward's Church. He was once known as the richest Black man in the United States.

Admission: \$8 general, \$6 seniors and students age 7 & older, free children 6 & under

Contact (443) 263-1800 for hours of operation or go to www.africanamericanculture.org



Go north on President Street one block to East Lombard Street.

7. Carroll Mansion - 800 East Lombard Street (at President Street)



Built in 1812, this was the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832) pictured below. He was a prominent American statesman and the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence. Of all the signers, he risked the most. He was the wealthiest man in the colonies at the beginning of the Revolution, his wealth being estimated at \$2,000,000. Among



his many offices in his distinguished career, he served in the United States Senate and Maryland Senate. He was also the cousin of John Carroll, the first American Bishop. The Carroll Mansion is now part of the City Life Museums and is not open to the public.

Contact (410) 396-3924 or go to www.1840splaza.com/shottwr.htm

Continue north on President Street two blocks and cross Fayette St. (past Shot Tower). Turn right one block.

8. *St. Vincent DePaul Church - 120 North Front Street*

Named for the famous French priest who ministered to the poor, this church's ministry to the poor continues his legacy. The church, built in 1840, is the city's third-oldest Catholic parish. The prominent octagonal tower is its distinguishing architectural feature. The church had separate seating for slaves and African-Americans who bought their freedom in its early days. It served as a spiritual home for immigrants from Italy and Ireland for much of the past century. The parish has a particular mission to the poor and homeless of Baltimore.

A brief tour of the church including a history of the church and of the city of Baltimore is available. Contact (410) 962-5078 to schedule the tour.



Go west on Fayette Street about five blocks to Calvert Street.

9. *Acadian House - northwest corner of Calvert and Fayette Streets* (no longer there)

This is currently the site of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse. About the year 1755, a little more than 900 Catholic Acadian refugees settled in Maryland, but the English Catholics in Maryland were forbidden to give them hospitality. England was at war with the French at that time and there were strong feelings against Catholics in Maryland which was mostly Protestant. Many of the Acadians lost the faith, but some of their descendants still preserve the faith for which their fathers suffered. By the late 1760s, 90 percent of the Acadians from Baltimore and Annapolis sailed to Louisiana for a better reception. An unfinished house at this location was used by them as a chapel. Note the Battle Monument in the middle of North Calvert Street. Since 1827, this monument has been the official symbol of Baltimore and is featured on the Baltimore City flag.

www.acadian-cajun.com/exmd.htm

You may ask “Why is a site on the Trail that is no longer there?” History is made but does not always leave a marker or a plaque. This particular site remembers a group of Catholics who were not welcomed in this area and were forced to go elsewhere. Maryland, a Catholic colony, was the site of much religious intolerance which later resulted in the religious freedoms we now enjoy--guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

Go west on Fayette Street two blocks to North Charles Street.

10. *O’Neill’s Store—One North Charles Street (at Fayette Street)*

The building, now called simply “One North Charles”, was built in 1963 as the Blaustein Building. It is the site of what was O’Neill’s Store opened in 1882 by Thomas O’Neill (1849-1919), a devout Catholic. As the story goes, when the great Baltimore Fire of 1904 threatened this area of town, O’Neill promised God that he would build a church if his store was spared. Well, it was and when O’Neill died, the Archdiocese of Baltimore received a sizable bequest with the express purpose of building a new cathedral. The only problem was that the Archdiocese already had one cathedral and diocesan leaders felt that schools were more of a priority. Without changing the will, the Archdiocese built what was called the new cathedral on North Charles Street—the Cathedral of Mary our Queen as well as the Cathedral School. The store was closed in 1955 and torn down in the early 1960’s to make way for this building. Nothing marks this historic site.



Go back east one block on Fayette Street to St. Paul Street and turn left. Go north on St. Paul three blocks.

11. Mercy Medical Center – 301 St. Paul Place (at Saratoga Street)



In 1855, Mother Catherine Wynne and three other Sisters of Mercy came to Baltimore to teach at St. Peter's School and to continue the mission of their foundress, Catherine McAuley, to serve persons who are poor, sick and uneducated. Among other ministries began by the Sisters of Mercy in Baltimore, Mercy Medical Center was established in 1861. Mercy Health Services, Inc. recently received approval to construct a \$400 million inpatient tower complex at the hospital. Mercy Medical Center had a School of Nursing until the 1970's. The first class of nurses graduated in 1901. Mercy Medical Center is still a teaching hospital.

There are a number of beautiful quilts hanging in the hospital lobby that reflect the mission of the Sisters of Mercy: courtesy, respect and compassion. Visit the restrooms in the lobby if needed. You can eat at the Mercy Hospital cafeteria on the sixth floor (a pass is required from the information desk.) For more info, see www.mercybaltimore.org/our_history.htm and www.mdmercy.com.

Go north on St. Paul Street three blocks to Centre Street. Note that East Pleasant Street, the cross street just north of Mercy Medical Center, has been renamed Sister Mary Thomas Way in honor of the late President and CEO of Mercy Medical Center who served for many years. Stop at Centre Street to reflect on site #12.

12. Centre Market (exact location to be determined)

The earliest German Catholic congregation was established February 17, 1702, assembling for the first time for Mass in this house near Centre Market.

Go north on St. Paul Street two blocks to Madison Street. Turn right, go east one block to North Calvert St.

13. St. Ignatius Church and St. Ignatius Loyola Academy - 740 North Calvert Street

At one time this was the site of Loyola College (which is now located on North Charles Street and Cold Spring Lane), Loyola High School (now called Loyola Blakefield and is located on North Charles Street in Towson) and the Maryland Provincial Headquarters of the Jesuits. Currently includes Center Stage Theater.

Contact the rectory at (410) 727-3848 or go to www.stignatius.net



Q6. The chapel later renamed the _____, is now the home to the Radio Mass of Baltimore.

Go west on Madison Street three blocks to Cathedral Street and turn left. Go south two blocks to Centre Street and turn left.

14. The Walter's Art Museum – 600 North Charles Street (entrance on Centre Street)

Explore the history of the Catholic Church and the rise of Christianity. Henry Walters, founder of the Museum, accumulated one of the nation's greatest collections of art produced during the Middle Ages, a period that stretches from the collapse of the Roman Empire to the early Renaissance. Located in the third floor of the Museum's Centre Street Building, the Walters' medieval galleries open a window into an age when art was a fundamental form of religious expression. The galleries tell the stories of the rise of Christianity, the role played by monasteries and courts as patrons of the arts, the emergence of pilgrimage and the Christian veneration of saints, and the development of artistic traditions in major metropolitan centers like Constantinople, Paris, Prague, and Florence. Featuring works of art in all the major artistic media of the period, the Walters' medieval collection includes remarkable examples of metalwork, sculpture, stained glass, textiles, icons, and other paintings. The collection is especially renowned for its ivories, enamels, reliquaries, early Byzantine silver, post-Byzantine art, and Ethiopian Christian art. Together, these objects offer a remarkable overview of one of the world's great periods of human creativity, spiritual yearning, and artistic innovation.

Open Wednesdays through Sundays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.
Contact (410) 547-9000 or go to www.thewalters.org

Go back to Cathedral Street and turn left. Proceed south two blocks and cross Franklin Street. Note the Harry and Jeanette Weinburg Building at 411 Cathedral Street, former location for Our Daily Bread soup kitchen and the future home of My Sister's Place Women's Center run by Catholic Charities.

15. Sexton's Lodge - Basilica Gift Shop – 409 Cathedral Street

This house, once known as the "Sexton's Lodge", was built in 1830 with additions after the Civil War. It was the central building from which the Archdiocese of Baltimore was administered. Of course in the early part of the 19th century, that area would have included a large part of the United States. Like the Basilica, countless individuals have visited this house as guests of the Archbishop. And it was the home of most of the Archbishops of Baltimore, including Archbishop Spalding, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Curley, Cardinal Shehan and Archbishop Borders. It currently serves as the Gift Shop for the Basilica. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. or go to giftshop@baltimorebasilica.org

16. The Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Cathedral and Mulberry Streets



Building began in 1806 and dedicated on May 31, 1821, the Mother Church and first United States Catholic Cathedral was the vision of the first Bishop (later Archbishop) of the United States, John Carroll. At the time, the vast Diocese of Baltimore covered from Maine to Georgia to the Mississippi and later included the territory in the Louisiana Purchase. The architect of the Basilica was Benjamin Latrobe who also designed the National Capitol building in Washington, DC. Site of 10 United States provincial councils of bishops and 3 plenary councils of bishops (1852, 1866, 1884), it has been designated a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior and a National Shrine by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. The Basilica reopened in November of 2006 after a \$32 million restoration that lasted two years. The lower level features the Our Lady Seat of Wisdom Chapel and a crypt where several Archbishops are entombed.

Free tours every Sunday at noon

Contact (410) 727-3564 or go to www.baltimorebasilica.org

Q7. What year was the cornerstone for the Basilica of the Assumption laid? _____

Q8. The funeral for the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence occurred at the Basilica of the Assumption. What was his name? _____

(Hint: See site #7)

Cross Mulberry Street (south) and face west.

17. Catholic Center - 320 Cathedral Street

This was the location of Calvert Hall College High School from 1895 to 1960, the oldest successful foundation of the Christian Brothers in the United States. It is now the current headquarters for the Archdiocese of Baltimore, the senior or premier see of the United States, which was established as a diocese on April 6, 1789, and as an archdiocese on April 8, 1808.

Contact (410) 547-5555 or go to www.archbalt.org/our-history/timeline.cfm

Go south one block on Cathedral Street to West Saratoga Street.

18. St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral – Corner of Saratoga and Little Sharp Streets



This is now a parking garage but it is the location of the first Catholic Church in the Baltimore area. Resembling more of a middle class residence, the Church of St. Peter was established in 1770. It became a Pro-Cathedral when Pope Pius VI appointed Fr. John Carroll of Upper Marlboro, Maryland, the first Catholic bishop in the United States in 1789 and made Baltimore the first diocese. Any Catholic living in the Baltimore area would have come here to receive the sacraments, regardless of nationality. It was

closed in 1841 and eventually demolished. Its records are part of the Basilica of the Assumption.

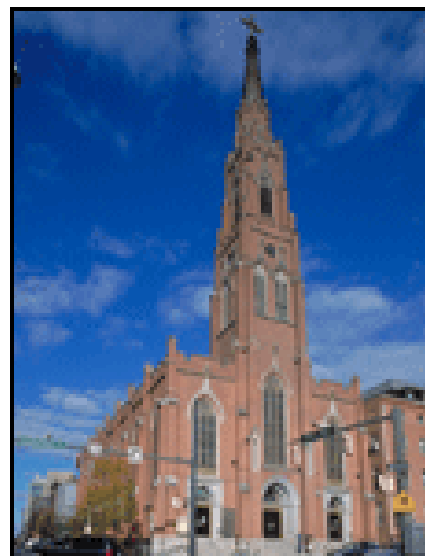
Cross Cathedral Street and go west one block on West Saratoga Street to Howard Street.

19. Shrine of St. Alphonsus Church - 125 West Saratoga Street

Originally a German Catholic parish called St. John the Evangelist Church dating back to the 1790's. Bishop Eccleston confided the church to the Redemptorists in 1840. The cornerstone for the new church, of neo-Gothic architecture, was laid in 1841 and the name was changed to St. Alphonsus. It became a Lithuanian parish in 1917 when it was turned over to the Archdiocese of Baltimore after the German population dispersed. The church is distinguished for having two saintly Redemptorist pastors: St. John N. Neumann, C.Ss.R., who later became bishop of Philadelphia from 1852 to 1860, and Blessed Francis Xavier Seelos, C.Ss.R., who died in 1867.

For those who might be really be interested in some Church history, the Tridentine Mass, the official liturgy for Catholics for centuries until the 1960s, is offered at St. Alphonsus on Sundays at 11:30 a.m. The service, with the exception of the homily, is celebrated all in Latin.

Contact (410) 685-6090 or go to www.stalphonsusbalt.org



Go south on Howard Street one block and turn right onto West Lexington Street. Go half a block.

20. Catholic Relief Services World Headquarters – 228 West Lexington Street



There are many Catholic outreach programs in the city of Baltimore (soup kitchens, shelters, etc.) None more eloquently epitomizes Christ's mission through the Church to serve others throughout the world as this agency. Founded in 1943 in New York City by the Bishops of the United States, Catholic Relief Services moved its world headquarters to Baltimore in 1989. On CRS's lobby wall stands a nine foot high replica of the cross displayed during the Papal Mass at Oriole Park at Camden Yards in 1995. This replica was made from the acrylic panels of that original cross which stood 35' high.

Go west on West Lexington Street two blocks to Lexington Market. Good food stop here (see note 13 in Instructions). From Lexington Market, go north one block on North Paca Street to Saratoga Street.

21. St. Jude Shrine – 308 North Paca Street (at Saratoga Street)

This church was originally built as the Seventh Baptist Church in 1847. Sold to the Archdiocese of Baltimore in 1904, it was later entrusted to a Sicilian community in the care of the Pallotine Fathers and Brothers in 1917 and the Shrine of St. Jude Thaddeus was established. Novenas for the miraculous intercession of St. Jude began in October 1941.

Open Sundays 7 a.m. - 2 p.m., Monday thru Friday 6:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Contact (410) 685-6026 (call to confirm hours) or go to www.stjudeshrine.org

Gift shop/Visitor's Center, located around the corner at 512 West Saratoga Street, has many religious items and also has restrooms.

Hours: e 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. every day except Wednesday (open until 8 p.m.) and Sunday (open until 1:30 p.m.)



Q9. What cause is St. Jude Thaddeus the patron saint of? _____

Go north on North Paca Street three blocks.

22. Mother Seton House - 600 North Paca Street



Built around 1800, this house was the home of Elizabeth Ann Seton, a New York convert to Catholicism, who came to Baltimore and in 1808 established the first Catholic school in Baltimore. This would later become the genesis for the Catholic school system in the United States.

In 1809, Elizabeth Ann Seton moved to Emmitsburg, Maryland, and moved her school there too. In 1809, she founded the first native United States Catholic religious order, the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph. In 1975, Mother Seton (as she was affectionately known to many) became the first native born United States citizen to be canonized as a saint. In 2006, she was named the official patroness of Maryland by the Holy See in Rome.

Open Saturday and Sunday 1-3 p.m., tours by appointment only
Contact Mary Jordan (410) 523-3443

23. St. Mary's Spiritual Center - 600 North Paca Street (to the left of Mother Seton House)



Site of the original St. Mary's Seminary, the first Roman Catholic seminary (a special school that trains men to become priests) in the United States, founded in 1791, by a teaching order of religious men called the Sulpicians. The first priest ordained in the United States was ordained here in 1793. His name was Stephen Badin and he was ordained by Bishop Carroll.

St. Mary's Seminary was built in 1808 but only the seminary Chapel of the Presentation (pictured at right) currently remains. [The buildings of St. Mary's Seminary were demolished in the 1970's, and the seminary was moved to a new location in Roland Park about six miles north of here.] The lower Chapel contains statues dedicated to Mother Seton (see site #21) and Mother Lange (see sites #6). It is the first example of neo-gothic church architecture in the United States. The Chapel was remodeled four times, the last time being in 1968 and restored to its original colors in 1991.



Contact (410) 728-6464 or go to www.stmarysspiritualcenter.org

Q10. Whose heart is actually entombed in the seminary chapel? _____



(Clue: He is pictured here. He was the third Archbishop of Baltimore and was also one of the original French Sulpician seminarians to land in Baltimore in 1791, attended St. Mary's Seminary and later served there as a faculty member. Because of his true love of St. Mary's Seminary, he directed that his heart be entombed in the seminary chapel just off the sanctuary.)

Across the open grassy courtyard behind the Mother Seton House and the St. Mary's Spiritual Center, you can see the back of the old St. Joseph Seminary which is now the "Charles R. Uncles Senior Plaza" retirement community. It is best viewed from where you are.

24. St. Joseph Seminary - 607 Pennsylvania Avenue (not open to the public)

Now known as the "Charles R. Uncles Senior Plaza", this building was originally the St. Joseph Seminary, the first integrated seminary in America, home of the religious order known as St. Joseph's Society for the Sacred Heart, or the American Josephites. It was erected in 1888 as the Mill Hill Seminary (the English forerunners of the American Josephite community).

This building came into being because African Americans were not permitted to spend the night under the same roof with whites in those days. It was turned into a nursing facility in the 1970s but became vacant 20 years later. After a \$5 million renovation project, this current 47-unit apartment complex for senior citizens was named for the first African American priest to be educated and ordained in the United States, Father Charles Randolph Uncles (1859-1933). He was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in 1891.

Not open to the public.



(SYMBOL MEANING "END OF TRAIL")

THE ANSWERS TO THE TRAIL QUIZ QUESTIONS CAN BE FOUND AT:

<http://www.archbalt.org/youngchurch/scouting/index.cfm>

OTHER AREAS OF INTEREST NOT INCLUDED ON THIS TRAIL

This hike is meant to include enough historic areas to give the flavor of where American Catholicism began and is not intended to include ALL of the Catholic churches of Baltimore or all the areas of Catholic significance. There are many other sites in the Baltimore area that are significant to the birth and development of American Catholicism—too many, in fact, to name. Here are but a few more for those who might be so inclined to learn more.

Calvert Hall College High School - 8102 LaSalle Road

Established in 1845 by the DeLaSalle Christian Brothers as a private Catholic college preparatory high school for boys, the original location was in several locations in downtown Baltimore including one on Saratoga Street until 1895. From 1895 until its move to this current location on LaSalle, Calvert Hall was located at Cathedral and Mulberry Streets--the site of the current Catholic Center for the Archdiocese of Baltimore. Baltimore is the oldest successful foundation of the Christian Brothers in the United States.

Contact (410) 825-4266 or go to <http://www.calverthall.com>

Cathedral of Mary Our Queen - 5200 North Charles Street

The cathedral was the gift of one individual, Thomas O'Neill, a multi-millionaire merchant whose store (site #10) was miraculously spared in the great Baltimore fire of 1904. Ground was broken in 1954 for its construction which was completed in 1959.

Contact (410) 433-8800 or go to <http://cathedralofmary.org/cathedral/tour/index.html>

St. Francis Xavier Church - 1501 East Oliver Street

The origins of this church go back to the first black Catholic Eucharistic community dating back to 1793. Eventually in 1863, it became the first black Catholic parish in the United States.

Contact (410) 727-3103 <http://www.josephite.com/parish/md/sfx/>

St. Mary's Seminary and University - 5400 Roland Avenue (at Northern Parkway)

The main portion of the present building was erected in 1929 with the chapel added later and dedicated in 1954. With the establishment of the Ecumenical Institute of Theology in 1968, St. Mary's broadened its mission to include theological education for people of all faiths in the Baltimore area.

This is also the location of the Associated Archives which has the records of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, St. Mary Seminary and University, and the Society of St. Sulpice.

Contact (410) 323-3200 <http://www.stmarys.edu/>

Our Lady of the Angels Chapel – 713 Maiden Choice Lane, Catonsville

This chapel, now part of the Charlestown Retirement Community, served as the spiritual hub for the St. Charles College and Seminary. The grounds originally belonged to the estate of Dr. Nathan B. Smith who called the property “Cloud Cap”. In 1885 the Sulpician Fathers, who had started St. Mary’s Seminary about 100 years earlier on Paca Street in downtown Baltimore, bought the farm as a country retreat and summer home for St. Mary’s students and professors. The chapel, dedicated by Cardinal Gibbons in 1915, was built as part of a campus development after a fire destroyed the original St. Charles College in Ellicott City and the seminary college was moved to this location. The college was sold to a non-profit organization in 1983 to develop the Charlestown Retirement Community but the chapel is still owned and maintained by the Sulpician Fathers. Many Community events are held in the chapel and are open to the public.

Contact (410) 737-8830 <http://www.ericksoncommunities.com/ci/chapel.asp>

The history of the Archdiocese of Baltimore can be found at: <http://www.archbalt.org/our-history/index.cfm>.
Guide to Cath Church Records is at: http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/refserv/html/catholic.html#baltimore_city.

REFLECTIONS FROM THE HIKE

Hikers are encouraged to take notes of interesting people, places and things along the Trail.

YOUNGER YOUTH (CUBS OR BROWNIE) MODIFICATION TO THE TRAIL

Young hikers (those age ten and younger) may not have the patience or stamina to endure the whole Baltimore Catholic Historic Trail. Therefore, groups of this age may consider breaking the hike up into segments which are done on a couple different days or hiking the abbreviated version described here.

Begin by parking cars at the end of hike as described on the TRAIL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS page (page 2) of this booklet. Then drive to site #2 ***Holy Rosary Church & Divine Mercy Shrine – 408 South Chester (at Bank Street)*** and park your vehicle. Free parking is available on these streets.

Begin hiking Trail at this point skipping site #1. Visit sites #3 through #11 then skip sites #12 and #13. After site #11 ***Mercy Medical Center – 301 St. Paul Place (at Saratoga Street)***, proceed north on St. Paul Street one block, turn left and go three blocks west on Franklin Street to site #16 ***The Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary – Cathedral and Mulberry Streets***. Continue on the rest of the Trail until the end. This abbreviation is roughly three miles in length.

HIKING RECORD

Unit/Group _____

Date(s) Hike Taken _____

HIKER REGISTRATION (PLEASE PRINT)

No.	Name	Patch
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____

I certify that the above named persons have successfully completed the Baltimore Catholic Historic Trail and that they have answered all of the questions pertaining to the hike. (Copy and keep HIKING RECORD and PATCH ORDER FORM for unit records.)

Trail Leader signature _____ Date signed _____

PATCH ORDER FORM

A fully embroidered multicolor patch with a button loop (pictured on the front page of this booklet) is available for purchase to present to all who have completed the Baltimore Catholic Historic Trail. The patches may be ordered ahead of time to present immediately to participants after completing the hike. In that case, mail the Hiking Record after the hike.

No. of Patches:

_____ Baltimore Catholic Historic Trail Patches @ \$3.00 each \$_____

Subtotal \$_____

Postage and Handling Schedule:

Up to \$10.00, add \$3.25 \$10.01 to \$20.00, add \$4.25
\$20.01 to \$30.00, add \$4.75 \$30.01 to \$50.00, add \$6.00
\$50.01 to \$100.00, add \$7.00 Over \$100, add \$8.00

Add Postage and Handling \$_____

TOTAL \$_____

Make checks payable to “**Catholic Committee on Scouting**”.

Please mail the patches to (PLEASE PRINT):

Name _____

Street address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Include your phone number in case of a question about the order: (_____) _____

Send the PATCH ORDER FORM and the HIKING RECORD with payment (no cash please), to:

Baltimore Catholic Historic Trail
c/o Michael L. Parrish
19 Windemere Parkway
Phoenix, MD 21131-2435

PLEASE ALLOW AT LEAST THREE WEEKS FOR DELIVERY OF PATCHES. PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.