Capsule Summary

Inventory No. F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
Frederick County, MD
1925
Access: Private

Descriptive Summary:

The Maryland State Odd Fellows Home is located on an approximately seven acre parcel on the east side of North Market Street (MD Route 355) just north of the City's downtown core. The complex consists of three Colonial Revival style buildings arranged in a U-shape around a circular drive and lawn. Set back approximately 400 feet from North Market Street, the complex is surrounded primarily by open fields. The Administration Building, oriented towards the west, is organized in a three-part plan with a grand two story portico and is the focal point of the complex. The Aged Building and the Children's Building, sited to the south and north respectively, both consist of two two-and-one-half story pavilions connected with a one-and-one-half story hyphen. All three buildings are constructed with brick laid in Flemish bond with random burned headers and feature slate roofs as well as wood and marble accents. Two metal-sided portable structures stand off the northeast corner of the Administration Building and a picnic pavilion, children's playground and gravel parking area off the southeast corner. Another playground sits at the north end of the property.

Significance Summary:

The 1923 Maryland Odd Fellows Home, the last of its type to be built by the organization, illustrates the three tenets of the Odd Fellowship—love, friendship, and truth. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, with ties to the first affiliated order in the United States, was able to provide for hundreds of its aged members, their widows, and orphans at a time when there was almost no where else for them to turn. Through their philosophy of mutual benefit and reciprocity, the Maryland Odd Fellows raised close to a half a million dollars from their membership to build a grand retreat in a country setting just north of the city. The buildings were designed in the Colonial Revival style by one of Baltimore's preeminent architects, Joseph Evans Sperry. It represents the significant role fraternal organizations played in early twentieth century society and is an excellent example of an institutional building complex in the Colonial Revival style. The complex has a high degree of integrity.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-254

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Maryland State Odd Fellows Home (preferred), Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home
other	Banner School

2. Location

street and number	1730 North Market Street	__	not for publication
city, town	Frederick, MD 21701	__	vicinity
county	Frederick		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	IOOF Home c/o Grand Lodge of MD				
street and number	7721 Old Battle Grove Road			telephone	(410) 477-1101
city, town	Dundalk	state	MD	zip code	21222

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick Co. Circuit Court				liber	Plat book 89	folio	73
city, town	Frederick, MD	tax map 405	tax parcel	1169		tax ID number	02-065088

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
_____district
__x__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
_____public
__x__private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
_____domestic
__x__education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
_____vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		sites
	3	structures
		objects
3	5	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-254

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
x__ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY

The Maryland State Odd Fellows Home is located on an approximately seven acre parcel on the east side of North Market Street (MD Route 355) just north of the City's downtown core. The complex consists of three Colonial Revival style buildings arranged in a U-shape around a circular drive and lawn. Set back approximately 400 feet from North Market Street, the complex is surrounded primarily by open fields. The Administration Building, oriented towards the west, is organized in a three-part plan with a grand two story portico and is the focal point of the complex. The Aged Building and the Children's Building, sited to the south and north respectively, both consist of two two-and-one-half story pavilions connected with a one-and-one-half story hyphen. All three buildings are constructed with brick laid in Flemish bond with random burned headers and feature slate roofs as well as wood and marble accents. Two metal-sided portable structures stand off the northeast corner of the Administration Building and a picnic pavilion, children's playground and gravel parking area off the southeast corner. Another playground sits at the north end of the property.

ADMINSTRATION BUILDING (1925, contributing)

The Administration Building is organized in three-part plan with a T-shaped wing. The entire structure is built with brick laid in Flemish bond with random burned headers. A marble stringcourse demarcates raised basements. The center pavilion is two-and-one-half stories with a steeply pitched side gabled roof covered in slate with crown and dentil molding at the soffit. It is five bays wide with the entrance in the center bay. The double leaf wood doors, three panels each, have a molded surround with pilasters supporting a segmental pediment surround with a marble threshold and leaded glass transom. The entrance is flanked with narrow six light casement sash. Remaining windows are 6/6 double hung except for a narrow 4/4 window in the first floor front façade in the southernmost bay, and a small 2/2 window on the second floor south elevation. All windows have marble sills and brick jack arches. A two story portico with square box columns and a denticulated cornice is set on a concrete platform and extends the full width of the building. The ceiling of the porch is finished with beaded wood and features a single pendant light fixture. A wooden ramp has been added on the porch's north end. The roof is accented with five pedimented dormers on the west, two on the east, and two interior end chimneys with three course corbelled tops.

The north and south pavilions are both two-and-one half stories with gable roofs covered in slate. The roofs of the pavilions sit slightly lower than the center pavilion. Windows are 6/6 double hung except for the second floor on the front and rear which are 3/3 and the basement windows which are four light casement sash. A round window punctuates the gable section. There is a date stone in the marble stringcourse at the northwest corner of the building along with the "Three Links" symbol for Odd Fellowship. There is a small one story bump out on the east side where the north pavilion meets the center pavilion. The south pavilion is identical to the north pavilion minus the date stone and bump out.

The wing, five bays long and two bays wide, sits on a high raised basement. The slate-covered gable roof terminates in an exterior end chimney with a three course corbelled top. Primary windows are large 12/12 double hung windows with 8/8 at the basement level. There is a basement entrance on both the north and south sides of the wing adjacent to central pavilion. The gable end features double hung and two quarter round windows arranged symmetrically around the chimney. One of the double hung windows in the gable end has been modified into an entrance with a flush panel door preceded by a pressure-treated staircase with lattice railings. A c. 1960s one story shed with vinyl siding, asphalt roofing and sliding wood doors is attached at the end of the wing.

An asphalt driveway circles the building and several concrete walkways extend from the building.

Interior: The first floor interior plan of the building is symmetrical and essentially unaltered. The main entrance leads to a two-story lobby with plaster walls, a tile floor, and a shallow barrel vault roof. Over the lobby open walkways supported on Tuscan

columns with a denticulated entablature span the width of the lobby at the second floor connecting the two sides of the building at the front and back. Railings at the walkways consist of posts, which mimic the Tuscan columns, and square balusters. The lobby is simply embellished with paneled wood wainscoting, a painted Greek key border at the height of the second floor lintels, and a brass chandelier. Office spaces with large arched openings, thick molding and paneled casing flank either side of the lobby. The north office has double leaf six panel doors, a multi-light transom and hardwood floors. The south office opening has a paneled wood infill to counter height, shutters, and a stained glass transom inscribed with "The Banner School," the buildings' current occupant. This office contains a Cary Safe Co. safe and a small lavatory and can be accessed from the south side hallway. Additional arched openings lead to hallways on either side of the lobby. Each hallway features two doors for accessing an enclosed staircase—one leading up, the other down—as well as a lavatory. Art Deco-style milk glass pendant light fixtures illuminate each hallway and double leaf doors, marked by small plaques honoring the Lodge that furnished the room, at the end of each hallway provide access to the side wings which are currently being used as classrooms. Directly opposite the main entrance there is wide staircase, bordered by two small closets, leading to the auditorium. The auditorium is entirely open, except for a stage on the south end, with exposed brick walls, hardwood floors, and wood paneling on the ceiling and covering the girders.

AGED BUILDING (1925, contributing)

The Aged Building consists of two almost identical two-and-one-half story pavilions each seven bays by three bays wide connected by a one-and-one-half story hyphen. The entire structure is constructed with brick laid in Flemish bond with random burned headers. A marble stringcourse demarcates raised basements on each pavilion. Slate covers steeply pitched gable roofs with crown and dentil molding at the soffit.

There are two pedimented dormers on either side of the hyphen with a center cross gable. The north cross gable features a Palladian style window set in a recessed blind arch topped with a rowlock arch with decorative marble springers and keystone. The first floor entry porch is semi-circular in plan with round classical columns, supporting a flat roof with and a metal balconette. The entry features a newer sash door which is flanked by multi-light side lights with raised panels in the lower half and pilasters. On either side of the entry porch there is a gang of three double-hung windows—9/9 in the center and narrow 6/6 on the side. The south end of the cross gable has marble coping and culminates in a tall chimney with a three course corbelled top. Approximately one-fifth the way up it, a marble band encircles the chimney. Two quarter round windows accent the south cross gable wall. There is a one story sunroom with a shallow shed roof on the hyphen's south side. The sunroom sits on a raised brick foundation and has a vertical tongue-and-groove wood knee wall with multi-light picture sash and double hung windows framed with pilasters. A modern pressure-treated wood stair and deck leads to an entrance on the sunroom's east side.

The roofs of the two pavilions are punctuated by five pedimented dormers on each side. Each pavilion has two interior end chimneys with three course corbelled tops. The east pavilion gable end entrance is preceded by a concrete and brick entry porch with square wooden columns and metal railings supporting a flat roof. The entry features a modern steel door with an original three light transom. There is a second entrance to the east pavilion in the center bay on the north side. This entrance features a pedimented surround, paneled casing, and double-leaf doors with three panels each. A short distance above this entrance a single round window punctuates the wall. There is a single gable end entrance in the west pavilion with pilasters and a paneled door with a multi-light sash but the original entry porch is missing.

Gable end windows are topped with semi-circular fanlights and single rowlock arches with marble springers and keystones. In the west gable end, facing Market Street, there is a Palladian window set in a recessed blind arch. Remaining windows are primarily 6/6 double hung with marble sills and brick jack arches. Original basement windows are two light casement sash. Some windows have been covered with aluminum storm windows and shutter pintels are evident; however, no shutters remain.

Minor window modifications have been made for vents and select basement windows on the south side have been replaced with glass block and one vinyl window has been installed in the north gable end.

There is a small asphalt parking area on the building's east side and a concrete walkway runs along the entire length of the building.

Interior: The main entrance in the north side of the hyphen leads to a foyer which is slightly lower than the main lobby level. It is further separated from the lobby by Tuscan wood columns with an entablature and railing. The foyer is open to a staircase, featuring a Greek key relief on the stringers, which wraps around the space. Two offices are arranged symmetrically around the stairwell. A fireplace is centrally located across from the main entrance and flanked on either side by double hung windows and French doors leading to a sunroom. Throughout the lobby there is built-up molding at the ceiling and simple trim around doors and windows. The sunroom features hardwood floors and a drop ceiling. Two French doors with three light transoms on the east side of the lobby lead to the dining room which is currently used as a classroom. These door locations are mirrored throughout the first floor of the east pavilion. The dining room has a drop ceiling and carpeting. Located in a hallway off the north side of the dining room is a bathroom with original tile finishes. A small office is also located in the hallway adjacent to the bathroom. Two wood doors with four horizontal panels lead from the dining room into a narrow room with a terracotta tile floor. Two additional doors lead into a kitchen with a terracotta tile floor and glazed white brick walls. A narrow room currently used for storage is located on the north side of the kitchen. A single doorway on the west side of the lobby leads to a hallway that runs the full length of the pavilion. Five doors on either side of the lobby mark entrances to what were originally individual bedrooms. The partitions on the south side of the hall have been removed to make one large classroom. A staircase is located at the end of the hallway.

CHILDREN'S BUILDING (1925, contributing)

Similar to the Aged Building, the Children's Building consists of two almost identical two-and-one-half story pavilions each seven bays by three bays wide connected by a one-and-one-half story hyphen. The entire structure is constructed with brick laid in Flemish bond with random burned headers. A marble stringcourse demarcates raised basements on each pavilion. Slate covers steeply pitched gable roofs with crown and dentil molding at the soffit.

There are two pedimented dormers on either side of the hyphen arranged around a center cross gable. The north cross gable also features two pedimented dormers. On the south side of the hyphen marble steps precede arcaded recessed entries with horizontal four panel doors on either side of the cross gable. One bay of the arcade on the east side of the cross gable is blind and contains a semi-circular window. The north cross gable culminates in a tall chimney with a three course corbelled top. Approximately one-fifth the way up it, a marble band encircles the chimney.

The roofs of the two pavilions are punctuated by five pedimented dormers on each side. Each pavilion has two interior end chimneys and one central interior chimney on the north side—all with three course corbelled tops. On the north side of each pavilion the four bays on the first floor closest to the hyphen are arcaded, forming inset porches with decorative wrought iron railings spanning the openings. Interior to the porch multiple French doors with diamond pane transoms provide access to the pavilions. The inset porch on the east pavilion is preceded by a ramp constructed of pressure-treated lumber. The inset porch on the west pavilion is accessed by concrete steps with metal pipe railings.

The east and west gable end entrances are preceded by shallow entry porches with marble steps, classical columns, pilasters, entablatures, and metal balconettes. Decorative raised paneling tops modern metal doors. There is an entrance in the center bay of each pavilion facing the courtyard on the south side. These entrances have pedimented arched entry porches with

classical style columns and dentil molding. Stairs and landings are marble slabs on a brick base and metal railings. Doors are six panel with a semi-circular fanlights. Porch roofs are flat seam metal.

East and west gable end windows are Palladian style window set in a recessed blind arch topped with a rowlock arch with decorative marble springers and keystone. The interior gable end window facing the hyphen on the east pavilion is topped with a semi-circular fanlight with single rowlock arches and marble springers and keystones. The interior gable end window facing the hyphen on the west pavilion has been modified to a door which leads to a metal fire escape on the building's north side. Remaining windows are primarily 6/6 double hung with marble sills and brick jack arches. Original basement windows are two light casement sash. Some windows have been covered with modern storm windows and shutter pintels are evident; however, no shutters remain.

An asphalt parking area surrounds the building on the east and west sides. A series of concrete walkways connect the various entrances on the south side.

Interior: Two entrances lead from the arcaded vestibules behind in the central section of the building. The entrance in the east vestibule leads to a small foyer with a terracotta tile floor and painted white brick walls and connects to a large room that runs the length of center pavilion. This room, currently used as a classroom, with carpeting and painted brick walls is believed to be the original location of the kitchen. The west vestibule provides an entrance into the dining room in the west pavilion and another to the basement. Adjacent to the kitchen on either side are small rooms currently used for storage but are likely the original pantries. The east pantry has terracotta tile floors with glazed white brick walls. The west pantry has painted white brick walls and carpeting. The east pavilion, originally containing half of the dining and living areas, has been repurposed as a library for the school. Carpeting and a drop ceiling have been installed. The east dining area, closest to the kitchen, opens onto the porch and connects to the living area with paneled pocket doors. The living area features a fireplace with a new surround, original light fixtures and an added bathroom and closet. The west pavilion mirrors the east pavilion however the living area does not have the added bathroom and closet and the original fireplace surround remains. Original doors throughout are wood with four horizontal panels.

PORTABLE BUILDINGS (1990s, non-contributing)

There are two portable structures approximately 25 feet by 60 feet with corrugated metal siding of the northeast corner of the Administration Building. The two buildings are accessed by a central platform and ramp constructed of pressure-treated wood.

PICNIC PAVILION (1980s, non-contributing)

A pavilion with a concrete platform, gable roof, asphalt shingles and braced wood posts stands off the southeast corner of the Administration Building.

PLAYGROUNDS (2000s, non-contributing)

Two playgrounds containing plastic children's play equipment date from the early 2000s.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-3-254

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
__ 1800-1899	x architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
x 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce		__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	x social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/ settlement	__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other: _____

Specific dates 1923- 2003 **Architect/Builder** Joseph Evans Sperry/John Hiltz & Sons

Construction dates 1923-1925

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ____x____not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SUMMARY

The 1923 Maryland Odd Fellows Home, the last of its type to be built by the organization, illustrates the three tenets of the Odd Fellowship—love, friendship, and truth. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, with ties to the first affiliated order in the United States, was able to provide for hundreds of its aged members, their widows, and orphans at a time when there was almost nowhere else for them to turn. Through their philosophy of mutual benefit and reciprocity, the Maryland Odd Fellows raised close to a half a million dollars from their membership to build a grand retreat in a country setting just north of the city. The buildings were designed in the Colonial Revival style by one of Baltimore's preeminent architects, Joseph Evans Sperry. It represents the significant role fraternal organizations played in early twentieth century society and is an excellent example of an institutional building complex in the Colonial Revival style. The complex has a high degree of integrity.

ODD FELLOWSHIP

The Order of Odd Fellows originated in the eighteenth century England. Lodges were informally created to assist unemployed men to obtain work. The lodges functioned independently until they came together at the Manchester Unity in 1809. The Unity worked to establish rituals and a "Code of Laws." London-born Thomas Wildey, the founder of American Odd Fellowship, was an active supporter of Odd Fellowship and rose through the ranks of London lodges. In 1817 he emigrated to the United States and took up residence in Baltimore where he led the formation of the Washington Lodge of Odd Fellows on April 26, 1819 and set to work spreading the organization's particular doctrines of friendship, love and truth. When their charter was accepted by the Manchester Unity, the Washington Lodge became empowered with a dual role—the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States with "untrammeled and sole jurisdiction in respect to the granting of Charters." The Washington Lodge eventually folded into the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States. The Grand Lodge of the United States later separated from the Grand Lodge of Maryland and came to represent the various Grand Lodges throughout the county.[1] Odd Fellowship encouraged self-sacrifice for the Order's Three Links—friendship, love and truth. A weekly system of dues allowed the Fellowship to unite financially to carry out their duties of visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, burying the dead and educating orphans.[2]

[1] Theodore A. Ross, *Odd Fellowship: Its History and Manual.* (New York: The M.W. Hazen Co., 1907): 9-21.
[2] James L. Ridgely, *History of American Odd Fellowship.* (Baltimore, MD: Published by James L. Ridgely by Authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States I.O.O.F, 1878): 601-602.

Odd Fellow membership grew drastically during the nineteenth century from 3,000 in 1830 to 465,000 in 1870, drawing more from working class men than other fraternal organizations to become the largest of the "friendly societies."[3] Odd Fellow membership peaked in 1921 with 16,268 lodges and 1,898,567 members.[4] By the late nineteenth century, all the popular fraternal organizations solicited new members by offering life and health insurance or "mutual aid and reciprocity." The benefits offered by these organizations provided much needed social welfare services not covered by government or organized charities. Additionally, because the benefits were reciprocal, they were considered ethical and less stigmatized than other forms of aid. The most significant source of insurance prior to the 1930s was provided by the Odd Fellows and other fraternal organizations. The Odd Fellows were the first to provide guaranteed benefits to members in the form of a weekly stipend to compensate for lost working days regardless of class or financial status.[5] Another form of Odd Fellows aid included providing homes for aged and indigent members, their widows and orphans. Altogether the organization established 59 homes, the Maryland home being the last, benefiting over 50,000 members and orphans. The Odd Fellows homes aimed to provide children "good schooling and proper religious training in a friendly and affectionate atmosphere, created to be nearly home-like as possible" and allowed aged members and widows "to live happily in a place where they are wanted and respected in the twilight years of their lives."[6]

THE MARYLAND HOME

The establishment of the Maryland State Odd Fellows Home can be traced to a resolution put forth by James Young, former Grand Master of the Baltimore City Lodge No. 57, in 1884 to "establish a home for indigent Odd Fellows." It was not until a session of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in 1920 that the organization began to actively pursue Young's resolution when new Grand Master H. Dorsey Etchinson called upon all the Odd Fellows in the state to raise $100,000 for construction of the home.[7] Etchinson, a Frederick City native and resident, was a prominent lawyer and a member of many local civic organizations.[8] A year after Etchinson's appeal every lodge in the state had made a contribution and he appointed a committee to select the site for the home. The Commission considered 27 sites throughout the state, including six that were presented at no cost. Ultimately, the site offered by the Lodges of Frederick County was accepted unanimously.[9] The forty acres of land donated by the Lodges of Frederick County was supplemented by an additional 55 acres of land purchased by the Grand Lodge in 1922.[10]

A Building Commission of more than 20 members including five or more Rebekahs, the order for women, was appointed to secure the plans for the Home buildings. In 1921, the Building Commission put forth a rendering of the proposed Odd Fellows home prepared by architect Joseph Evans Sperry of Baltimore. The original concept, as present in the rendering, showed the entire U-shape arrangement of the plan filled out with connecting buildings. The Grand Lodge granted the Commission permission to proceed.[11] On August 3, 1922 Sperry and members of the Odd Fellows executive committee

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[3] David T. Beito. *From Mutual Aid to the Welfare State: Fraternal Societies and Social Services, 1890-1967* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000): 10 and George Emery and J.C. Herbert Emery, *A Young Man's Benefit: The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Sickness Insurance in the United States and Canada, 1860-1929* (Montreal, Quâe McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999): 3, 32.
[4] Emery, 3.
[5] Beito, 1-3, 10.
[6] Berle J. Starr and Vernon Marconett, eds. *Album of Odd Fellows Homes* (Baltimore: Maurice Leeser Co., 1971): 11 and "O.F. Home Board to Meet Tuesday" *Frederick Post*, January 3, 1925.
[7] "A Brief History and Record of the Breaking of the Ground for the I.O.O.F. Home Buildings at Frederick, Maryland." [pamphlet] Historical Society of Frederick County, ephemera files #1802, undated.
[8] T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Pub. Co., 1967.): 1113.
[9] "A Brief History and Record"
[10] "To Begin Work in Few Weeks I.O.O.F. Home" *Frederick Post*, June 20, 1922.
[11] "A Brief History and Record"

met on site to finalize plans and specifications before submitting them to the larger committee. The *Frederick Post* reported the meeting and hailed Sperry as "one of the foremost designers of public buildings in the Middle Atlantic states" and described the style of the building as "eloquent of Mount Vernon, believed to be one of America's most magnificent and beautiful structures."[12]

Sperry's detailed plans were accepted by the Grand Lodge in March 1923 and thirteen contractors were invited to bid the project.[13] The eleven bids submitted only covered the Administration Building, the Home for the Aged, the Children's Home, and landscaping. The contract did not include heating, electrical or sanitation work in these buildings. The Superintendent's Residence and the Hospital, the two remaining buildings designed Sperry to fill out the U-shaped plan, were expected to be built soon after the other buildings but were never completed.[14] The contract was ultimately awarded to John Hiltz & Sons at a cost of $306,599.[15] Additional costs included the steam heating plant at $19,188, electrical work at $15,166, sanitary draining at $9,900, drinking fountains at $990, refrigeration plant at $6,000, and laundry equipment at $9,000.[16] It was reported in the *Frederick Post* that work was expected to begin at the end of May and "that every bit of labor by Frederick people obtainable will be employed and that local brick layers, carpenters, plasterers, and laborers would be secured whenever possible."[17]

The ground was broken for the drive leading from Market Street to the complex on April 11, 1923. The ground breaking ceremonies included singing, prayers offered by Past Grand Master Hafner, remarks by Building Commission Chairman John B. Spence, and an address from Grand Master Honorable Frank I. Duncan praising the Odd Fellowship of Frederick County for giving the site at no cost. Duncan went on to commend the project and its purpose,

> ...*when we* came upon this ground and looked over at the beautiful mountain range and this splendid country about you and the beautiful city of Frederick right by our side, with acclaim we said, 'the Almighty must have had a hand in the selection of this spot,' because in my travels over this great country I have never witnessed a more beautiful piece of scenery than there is on this identical spot...The buildings are copied from the old Colonial buildings at Mt. Vernon. There will be nothing in the State of Maryland of a public character that will be more beautiful to the eye of the passerby on this level road than the Odd Fellows' Home at Frederick...there will be no more Odd Fellows or their wives depending upon the cruel charity of this world; but they will have a Home that is theirs, they will have a Home that belongs to them, because they have worked the three links—Friendship, Love and Trust—and that will admit them here as their own home just as much as one of the owners of one of these elegant homes in this valley today.[18]

At the ground-breaking it was announced that the Grand Lodge had $150,000 in hand but that about $350,000 more would be necessary to complete the building and ready it for occupancy and another plea was made to Brothers Odd Fellows and Sisters Rebekah.[19]

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[12] "O.F. Home Replica of Mt. Vernon" *Frederick Post*, August 4, 1922
[13] "A Brief History and Record"
[14] "Worked Long for O.F. Home" *Frederick Post*, May 14, 1923
[15] "A Brief History and Record"
[16] "O.F. Home Board to Meet Tuesday" *Frederick Post*, January 3, 1925 and "New O.F. Home Here Accepted" Frederick Post, February 21, 1925.
[17] "Worked Long for O.F. Home" *Frederick Post*, May 14, 1923
[18] "A Brief History and Record"
[19] "A Brief History and Record"

On August 26, 1923 the cornerstones for the new buildings were laid in a ceremony with an estimated 15,000 Odd Fellows members from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania in attendance and which was said to be the largest gathering of Odd Fellows ever in the state. The cornerstones for the Administration Building, the Children's Home and the Aged Home were laid by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Warden, respectively, and additional contributions of $30,000 were announced. Past Grand Master Etchison then addressed the crowd calling the buildings a "triumph for Odd Fellowship" and referenced the importance of its location across from Rose Hill (F-3-126), the home of Maryland's First Governor Thomas Johnson. A welcome address from Frederick's Mayor Lloyd C. Culler promised that "Frederick will always number as its own those who will occupy your home." Addresses by prominent Frederick resident, businessman and philanthropist Joseph D. Baker and Baltimore Mayor Howard W. Jackson followed. David C. Winebrener, III read a letter from Governor Albert C. Ritchie who was not able to be in attendance. Winebrener added "This is not a cornerstone laying, not simply a magnificent group of buildings, but the concrete manifestation of a lofty ideal."[20]

Throughout the summer of 1924 it was reported that Odd Fellows from all over the state and adjoining states, including a large number from Washington, DC traveled to Frederick to tour the property. A committee was present on site each Sunday to escort visitors, sometime 200 to 300 at a time, through the buildings and answer questions.[21] By August the buildings has been almost entirely completed and sixty men were employed daily beautifying the site and decorating the interior.[22] At the end of December that same year only the furnishings, which were anticipated to cost between $80,000 and $90,000, remained unfinished.[23] Odd Fellows members repeatedly emphasized in the press that every effort was being made to make the buildings as modern and comfortable as possible and that no expense was spared. On February 20, 1925 the Building Commission visited the site with Sperry to inspect the buildings. Sperry approved the work of the builders and it was endorsed by the Commission and theGrand Lodge subsequently accepted the buildings from the builder. At this time Sperry also provided to the Commission the shop drawings of rubber floor coverings featuring the Grand seal and a list of light fixtures to be bid.[24]

In April 1925 over 100 representatives from Lodges and Rebekahs all over the state traveled from Baltimore to meet with a local Odd Fellows committee and to inspect the buildings.[25] Within days of this visit it was publicized that the home would officially be dedicated on July 26 and a campaign was started to raise $165,000 to make the property debt free. The final months were spent installing the equipment and furnishing and grading the grounds according to the plan of the landscape architect.[26] Past Grand Master Etchinson announced that "'The full ritualistic ceremonies for the dedication of the Home will be used, to be conducted from the portico of the Administration building...There will be numerous bands of music in line of march of the parade, which will be mobilized in the southern end of the city so as to bring the entire parade through the central portion of Frederick."[27]

Just before the dedication, Frederick's *Daily News* described the buildings in detail. The "Old Folks Cottages" were described as built in two sections with a kitchen and a pantry in the center and dining room adjoining, a spacious living room, sewing room, smoking room and a large porch. Accommodations included 36 single rooms and 12 double rooms

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[20] "$30,000 Given Toward Building Fund at Grounds" *Frederick Post*, August 27, 1923.
[21] "Pilgrimage to O.F. Home Soon" *Frederick Post*, March 13, 1925
[22] "Demolishing Old County Toll Gate" *Frederick Post*, August 7, 1924
[23] "O.F. Home Soon Ready for Use" *Frederick Post*, January 2, 1925 and "Furniture for New O.F. Home to Cost $90,000" *Frederick Post*, January 7, 1925
[24] "New O.F. Home Here Accepted" *Frederick Post*, February 21, 1925
[25] "State Odd Fellows to Inspect New Home Here Today" *Frederick Post*, April 22, 1925
[26] "50,000 Visitors for O.F. Opening" *Frederick Post*, April 24, 1925
[27] "Make Plans for Home Dedication" *Frederick Post*, May 6, 1925

with the unfinished third floor able to accommodate 20 more if necessary. The "Children's Building" was described as divided in two sections—boys and girls—with a kitchen and pantry in the center with a separate dining room for each section adjoining. Each section had its own living room, study room, playroom, washroom, and toilets. Each section included ten rooms set up for three children each and a matron's rooms providing accommodations for 62 children. Forty more children could be accommodated if necessary in the unfinished third floor. The administration building included the offices and reception, lobby, auditorium with a stage, dressing rooms, curtain and movable chairs to allow for use as a gymnasium. It also included a physician's examining room, dentist's room and infirmary, apartments for the superintendent, library, music room, and kindergarten room.[28]

Coverage of the dedication event dominated headlines the day after. It was reported that special trains, buses, business and personal automobiles brought 20,000 to 30,000 visitors to the city of Frederick. Ceremonies began in the morning with the raising of the American flag on the pole in the center of the grounds. Thousands of Odd Fellows and their friends toured the buildings who "expressed delight at the magnificence of the institution and its furnishings which provide a home for the orphans and aged of the Order."[29] Despite a fierce electrical storm, the celebration continued with 2,000 to 3,000 persons parading up Market Street from Patrick Street in brightly colored garb. A motorcade made up of Governor Ritchie, many Grand Officers, Frederick resident Joseph D. Baker, Frederick City Mayor Culler and Aldermen were included in the procession along with several marching bands.[30] At the conclusion of the parade, several speeches were made by Governor Ritchie, Grand Secretary William A. Jones, Past Grand Master William H. Hofstetter, Jr. and H. Dorsey Etchinson praising the home and the accomplishments of Odd Fellowship and a final donation in the amount of $8,000 was presented.[31]

By the 1970s the home had served over 600 Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, widows and orphans and included a farm and dairy that were operated at a profit. An infirmary continued to be run by registered nurses with frequent visits by a physician. In the *Album of Odd Fellows Homes*, the Maryland home was considered a "great exemplification of the mission of Odd Fellowship."[32] With only 13 residents left in 2003 several building were rented to a private school. The organization announced the home would be closed by August citing competition with new nursing homes and assisted-living facilities, rising insurance costs and declining membership.[33] In 2010 the Odd Fellows property was subdivided with an approximately seven acre parcel allocated for the home buildings and portioned off from the rest of the property. The buildings are currently rented for use a private school.

JOSEPH EVANS SPERRY

One of the preeminent architects at the turn of the century, Joseph Evans Sperry was responsible for the design of hundreds of buildings including banks, office buildings, churches, synagogues, temples, hospitals, and schools, as well as industrial and residential projects.[34] Notable buildings designed by Sperry include the 1891 Equitable Building, Baltimore's first skyscraper and a designated Baltimore City landmark, the 1895 Brewers' Exchange, listed on the National Register in 1985, and the 1911 Emerson Bromo-Seltzer Tower, the tallest building in Baltimore at the time and listed on the National Register in 1973.

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[28] "Handsome New State Odd Fellows Home One Mile North of City" *Daily News*, July 25, 1925.
[29] "Thousands Attend Dedication of Odd Fellows Home" *Frederick Post*, July 27, 1926.
[30] "Marchers Form Line in Face of Heavy Downpour" *Frederick Post*, July 27, 1926.
[31] "Crowds Inspired by Splendid Address Delivered by Well Known and Prominent Speakers" *Frederick Post*, July 27, 1926.
[32] Starr and Marconett, 29.
[33] David Snyder, "Nursing Home's Demise Closes a Chapter on History; Deemed Too Costly, Frederick Facility Evokes Simpler Era" *Washington Post*, June 22, 2003.
[34] Baltimore Architecture Project, "Sperry, Joseph Evans (1854-1930)" http://www.baltimorebuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display_projects.cfm/81494 [last accessed 01/15/2013]

Born in South Carolina in 1854, Sperry moved to Baltimore with his family in 1868 and began an apprenticeship with the firm Dixon & Carson; a collaboration responsible for the design of many Neo-Gothic churches in Baltimore. In 1870, at the age of sixteen, Sperry ventured out and advertised his own architectural practice. A few short years later he went to work as a draftsman in the office of E. Francis Baldwin.[35] Baldwin, the official architect of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, had a special interest in the design of churches but had a diverse portfolio of banks, office buildings and warehouses, railroad stations, municipal and public buildings, hospitals, schools, clubs, and residences.[36]

Sperry joined the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1875 and then briefly returned to private practice in 1877. He then entered into a partnership with James Bosley Noel Wyatt, also a former Baldwin employee. The two reformed typical architectural practice by employing consulting engineers for mechanical and electrical design. Buildings designed by the partnership include the 1890 Church of St. Michael and All Angels and the 1885 Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company Building, a designated Baltimore City landmark. Sperry moved to Kansas in 1887, ending the partnership.[37]

Returning to Baltimore just a year later, Sperry started up his practice and briefly associated himself with Charles L. Carson, the architect to whom he was apprenticed, who died in 1891. Sperry would then go on to design buildings for two major institutions—the Springfield State Hospital and the Johns Hopkins University. In 1898, Sperry designed the Warfield Service Group, the first section built for women, at the Springfield State Hospital in Sykesville, Maryland. Springfield State Hospital, founded in 1896, was the first Maryland institution to implement the colony plan which called for separate smaller clusters of geometrically organized buildings with services provided for at each site.[38] Sperry's Warfield Service Group, along with other buildings from the hospital, were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. Like the Maryland State Odd Fellows Home, the Warfield Service Group buildings are Colonial Revival in style and consist of a series of pavilions geometrically arranged around a quadrangle. Sperry was then commissioned to design the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory (Maryland Hall) in 1913 and the Civil Engineering Building (Latrobe Hall) in 1915, both for Johns Hopkins University. Johns Hopkins University's new Homewood campus followed a Georgian Revival plan into which Sperry's two buildings fit. Sperry's buildings for the Homewood campus exhibit many similarities to the Maryland State Odd Fellows Home. Undoubtedly, Sperry's work for these institutions influenced the design and arrangement of the buildings composing the Maryland State Odd Fellows Home.

Herbert Crisp joined Sperry's office and became a partner in 1915 followed by James R. Edmunds, Jr. in 1923 forming the firm Sperry, Crisp & Edmunds. Sperry became a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1923. He died in 1930.

COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE

In the late nineteenth century new methods of printing permitted the widespread of architectural publications that promoted interest in accurate copies of colonial architecture. In particular, *The American Architect and Building News* ran a series called "The Georgian Period: Being photographs and measured drawings of Colonial Work with text" in 1898. Less than

[35] Mary Ellen Hayward and Frank R. Shivers, Jr. eds. *The Architecture of Baltimore: An Illustrated History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004): 195-196.
[36] Carlos P. Avery, "E. (Ephraim) Francis Baldwin" Baltimore Architecture Foundation. Available online at http://baltimorearchitecture.org/biographies/e-ephraim-francis-baldwin/ [last accessed 01/15/2013]
[37] Peter E. Kurtze, "Joseph Evans Sperry" Baltimore Architecture Foundation. Available online at http://baltimorearchitecture.org/biographies/joseph-evans-sperry/ [last accessed 02/11/2013]
[38] National Register of Historic Places, *Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings*, Sykesville, Carroll County, MD, NRIS #00001271.

two decades later, the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs* which included numerous photographs of colonial buildings was published.[39] In Baltimore, architect Laurence Hall Fowler promoted the Colonial Revival style in practice and in print. He inventoried Maryland antiquities, published articles on the topic, and photographed historic architecture. The Georgian Revival plan for Johns Hopkins University, with its main building modeled on Philadelphia's Independence Hall, legitimized the style for Baltimore and struck "a harmonious chord with the colonial American past" and by 1934, the state adopted the neocolonial style for all state buildings.[40]

The decades leading up to and between the World Wars was a tumultuous time in American culture. In addition to the wars, the industrialization of everyday life, the influx of immigrants, and increased urbanization led to a desire to look towards what was perceived as a simpler and purer past. Using the country's earliest buildings as a model brought familiarity, comfort, and a sense of national pride to this otherwise chaotic period. The Odd Fellows presented a solid and stable image for their Maryland Home through its colonial architectural references and comparing it to George Washington's Mount Vernon and nearby Rose Hill Manor.

[39] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984): 326.
[40] Hayward and Shrivers, 255-256.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-3-254

Ancestry.com. *Frederick Post* (Frederick, Maryland) [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2006.

"A Brief History and Record of the Breaking of the Ground for the I.O.O.F. Home Buildings at Frederick, Maryland." [pamphlet] Historical Society of Frederick County, ephemera files #1802, undated.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	7.17		
Acreage of historical setting	95		
Quadrangle name	Frederick	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundaries are defined by lot 202, section 2 on Plat Book 89, p.73.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy		
organization	City of Frederick, MD	date	3/26/2013
street & number	140 West Patrick Street	telephone	301-600-6278
city or town	Frederick	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Baltimore Architecture Project. [website last accessed 01/15/2013] http://www.baltimorebuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display_projects.cfm/81494

Beito, David T. *From Mutual Aid to the Welfare State: Fraternal Societies and Social Services, 1890-1967.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000.

"A Brief History and Record of the Breaking of the Ground for the I.O.O.F. Home Buildings at Frederick, Maryland." [pamphlet] Historical Society of Frederick County, ephemera files #1802, undated.

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Ross, Theodore A. *Odd Fellowship: Its History and Manual.* New York: The M.W. Hazen Co., 1907

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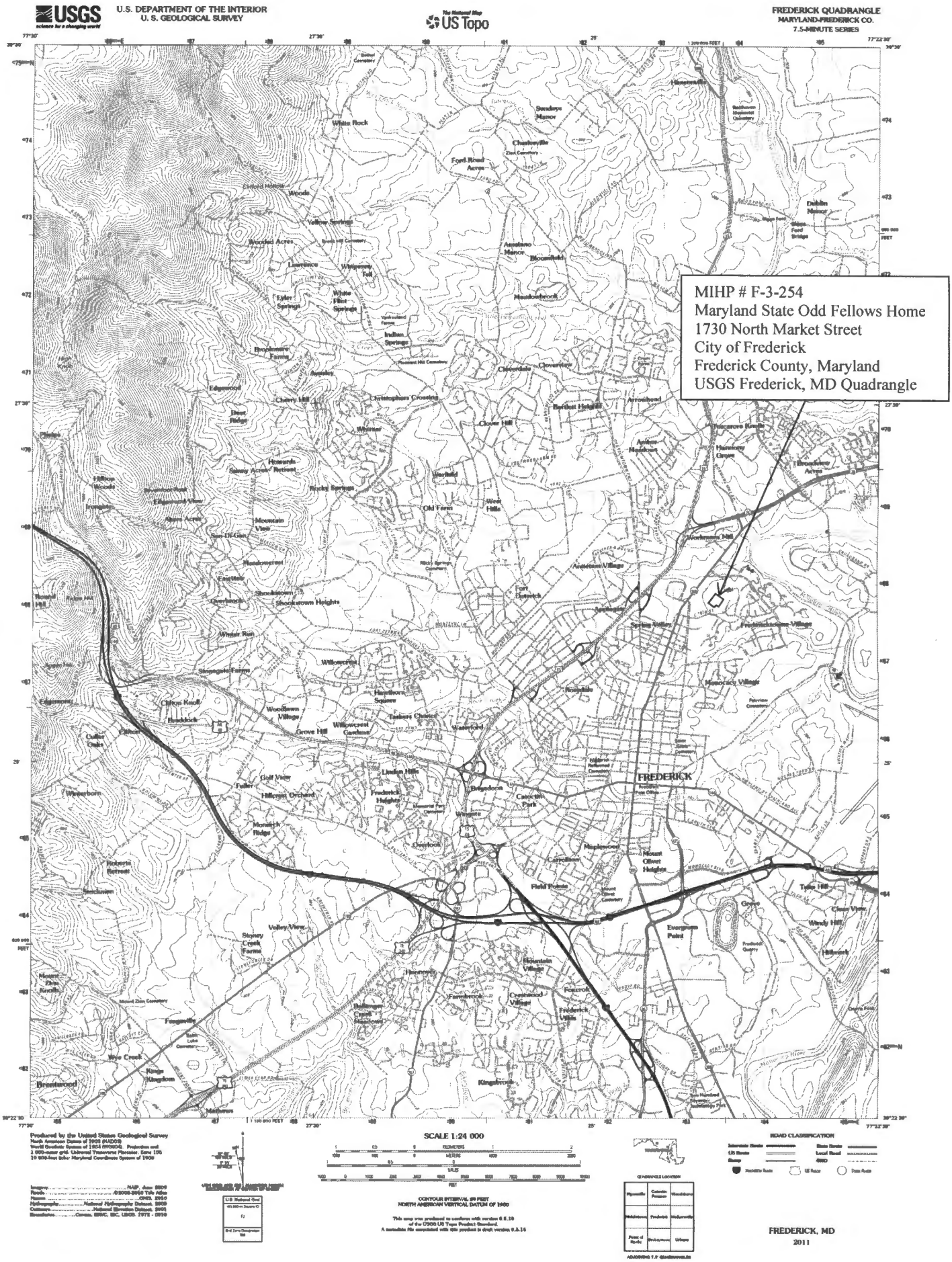
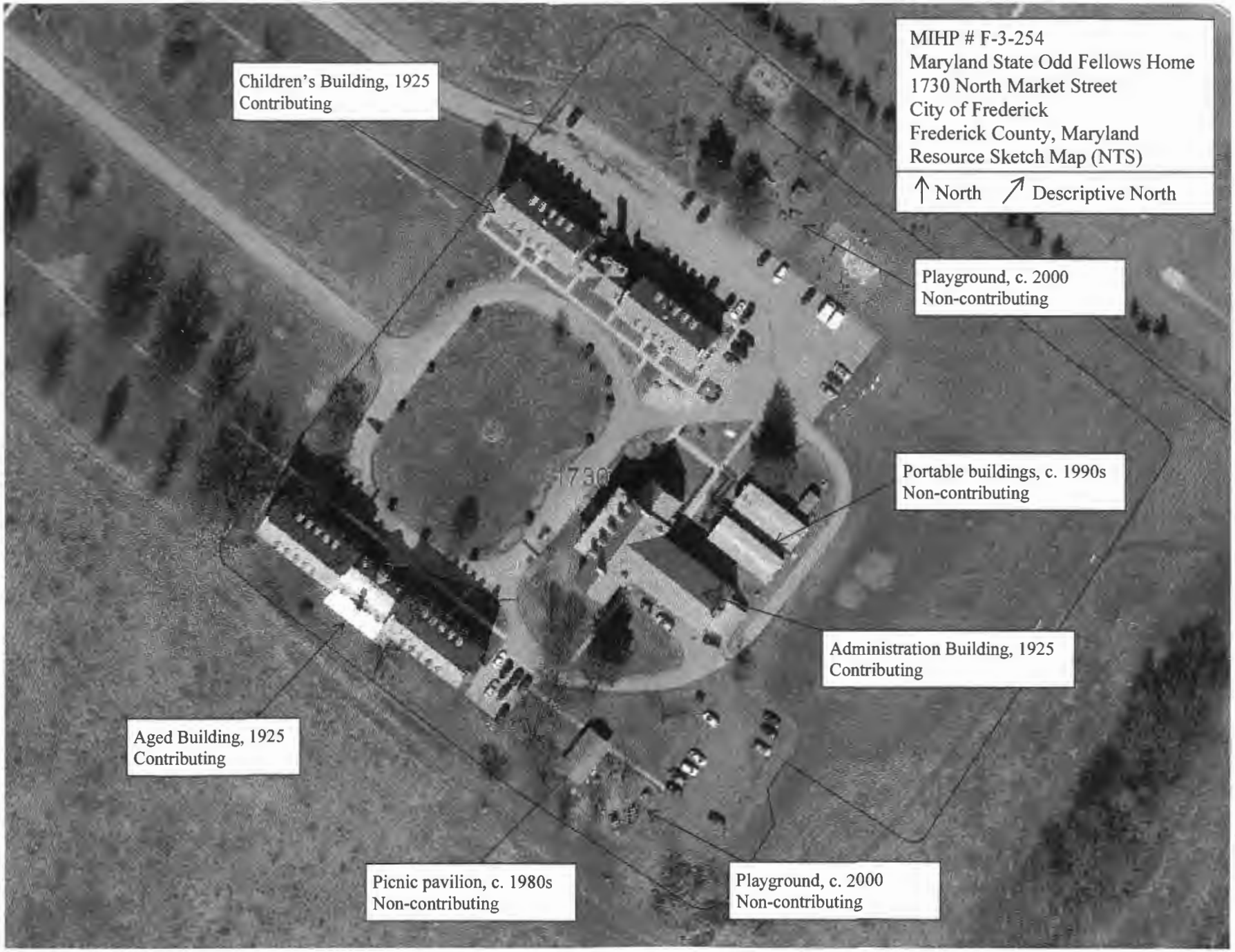
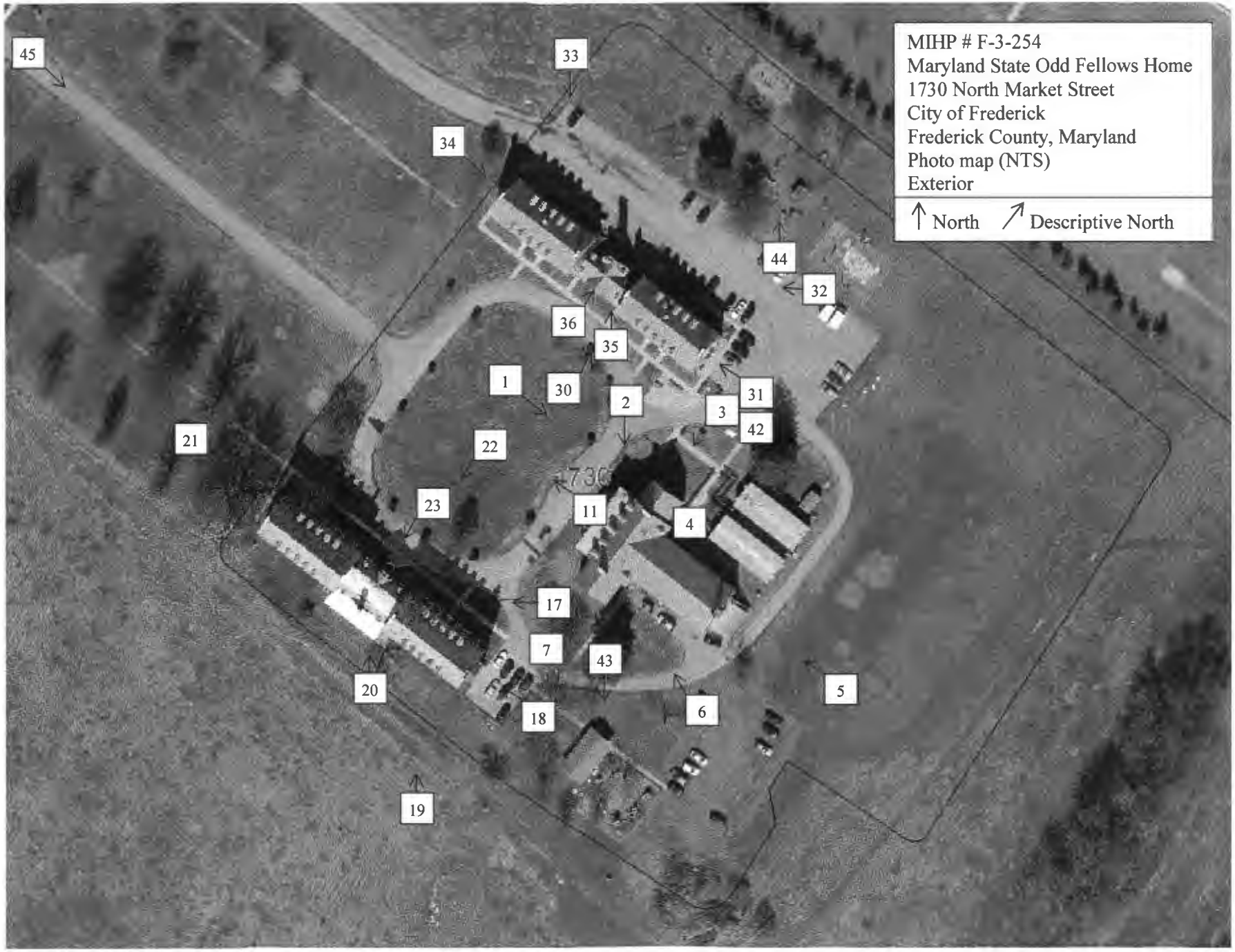
F-3-254



USGS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
US Topo
FREDERICK QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND-FREDERICK CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES
MIHP # F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
USGS Frederick, MD Quadrangle
FREDERICK
SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
FREDERICK, MD
2011


MIHP # F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
Resource Sketch Map (NTS)
North
Descriptive North
Children's Building, 1925
Contributing
Playground, c. 2000
Non-contributing
Portable buildings, c. 1990s
Non-contributing
Administration Building, 1925
Contributing
Aged Building, 1925
Contributing
Picnic pavilion, c. 1980s
Non-contributing
Playground, c. 2000
Non-contributing

F-3-254


MIHP # F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
Photo map (NTS)
Exterior
North
Descriptive North
45
33
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44
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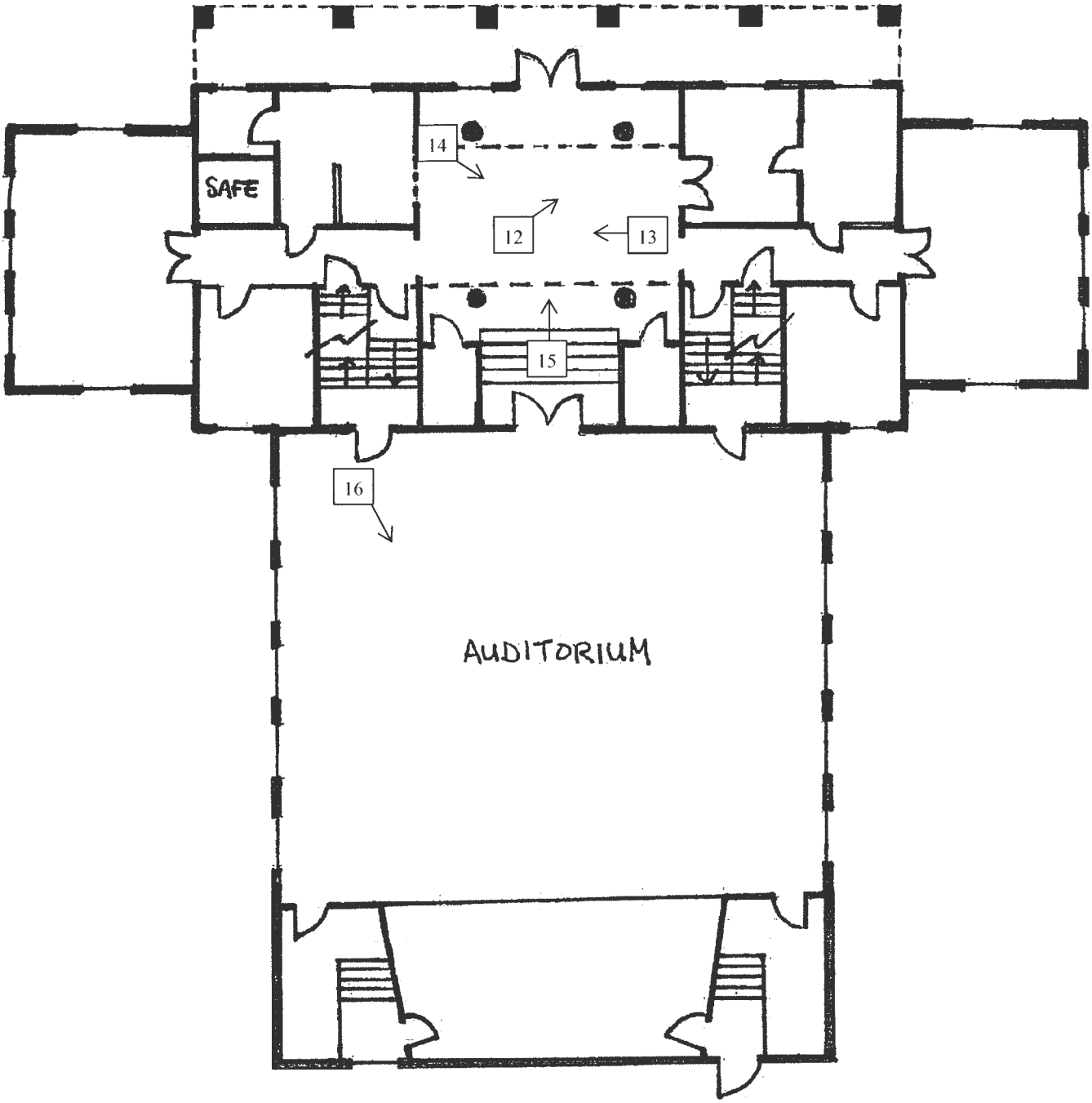
F-3-254

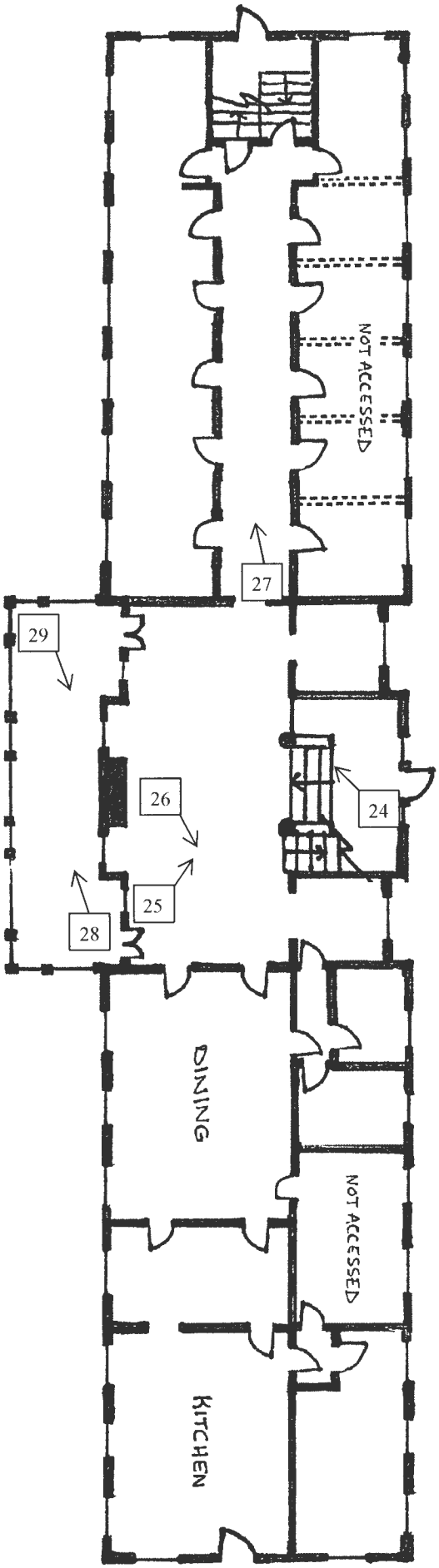
MIHP # F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
Photo map (NTS)
Administration Building, Interior

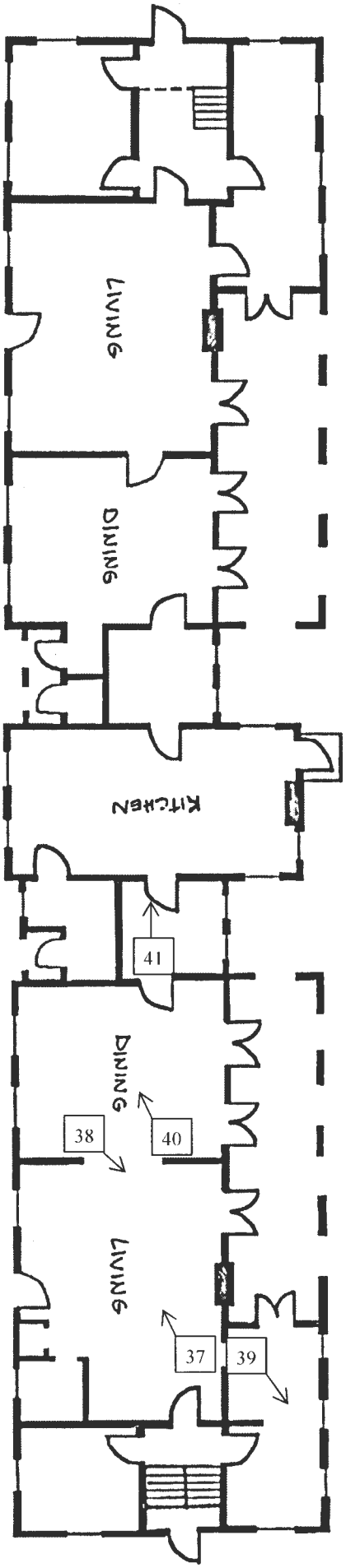
↗ North → Descriptive North



MIHP # F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
Photo map (NTS)
Aged Building, interior

↗ North → Descriptive North



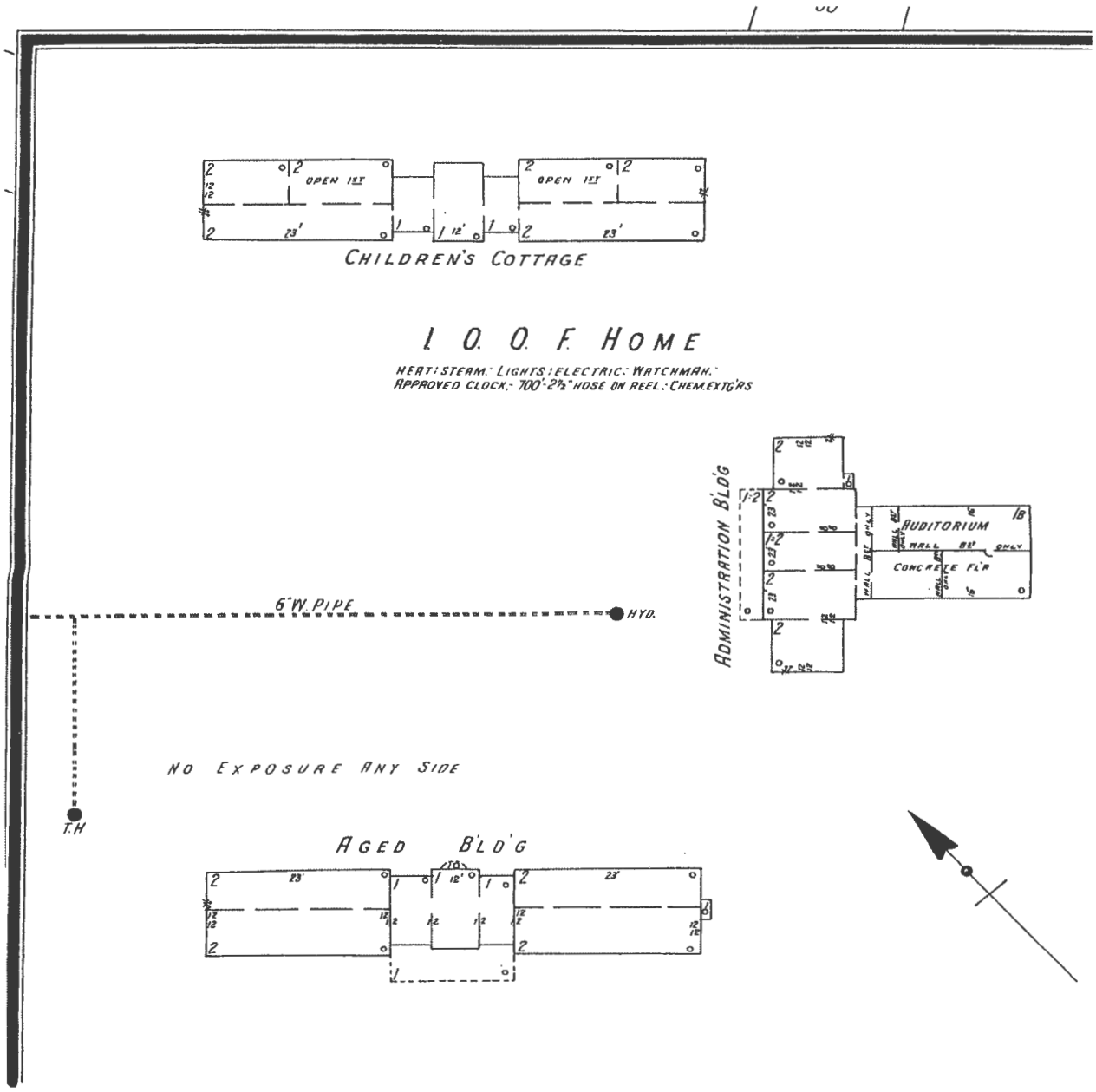


MIHP # F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
Photo map (NTS)
Children's Building, interior

↗ North → Descriptive North

MIHP # F-3-254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1930



Digital Photograph Log

Name of Property: Maryland State Odd Fellows Home, MIHP # F-3-254
City of Vicinity: Frederick
County, State: Frederick County, MD
Name of Photographer: Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
Date of Photographs: February 2013
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 45

1730 North Market Street
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland

HP Premium Plus Photo Paper
HP Vivera Inks

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_001
Administration Building, exterior, west elevation, view E

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_002
Administration Building, exterior, view SE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_003
Administration Building, exterior, north elevation, view S

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_004
Administration Building, exterior, auditorium wing detail, view SE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_005
Administration Building, exterior, east elevation, view W

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_006
Administration Building, exterior, view NW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_007
Administration Building, exterior, south elevation, view N

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_008
Administration Building, exterior, front entrance detail

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_009
Administration Building, exterior, detail, NW corner

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_010
Administration Building, exterior, date stone detail, NW corner

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_011
Setting, view W from Administration Building portico

Digital Photograph Log- Maryland State Odd Fellows Home, MIHP # F-3-254

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_012
Administration Building, interior, lobby, view NW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_013
Administration Building, interior, lobby, view S

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_014
Administration Building, interior, lobby, view NE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_015
Administration Building, interior, lobby, view W

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_016
Administration Building, interior, auditorium, view NE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_017
Aged Building, exterior, view SW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_018
Aged Building, exterior, east elevation, view W

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_019
Aged Building, exterior, view NW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_020
Aged Building, exterior, sunroom detail, view NW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_021
Aged Building, exterior, west elevation, view E

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_022
Aged Building, exterior, north elevation, view S

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_023
Aged Building, exterior, entrance pavilion detail, view S

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_024
Aged Building, interior, lobby, view SW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_025
Aged Building, interior, lobby, view NW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_026
Aged Building, interior, lobby, view NE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_027
Aged Building, interior, west hall, view W

Digital Photograph Log- Maryland State Odd Fellows Home, MIHP # F-3-254

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_028
Aged Building, interior, sun room, view SW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_029
Aged Building, interior, sun room, view NE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_030
Children's Building, exterior, south elevation, view N

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_031
Children's Building, exterior, east elevation, view W

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_032
Children's Building, exterior, view SW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_033
Children's Building, exterior, view SE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_034
Children's Building, exterior, west elevation, view E

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_035
Children's Building, exterior, entrance pavilion detail, view NW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_036
Children's Building, exterior, entrance detail, view N

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_037
Children's Building, interior, living room (library), view SW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_038
Children's Building, interior, living room (library), view NE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_039
Children's Building, interior, playroom (library), view NE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_040
Children's Building, interior, dining (library), view SW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_041
Children's Building, interior, pantry (storage), view W towards kitchen (classroom)

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_042
Portable buildings, view SE

Digital Photograph Log- Maryland State Odd Fellows Home, MIHP # F-3-254

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_043
Picnic pavilion and south playground, view SE

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_044
North playground, view NW

F-3-0254_2013-02-22_045
Odd Fellows Home buildings and setting, view E

THE BANNER SCHOOL
B

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Administration Building, Exterior, west elevation, view E

1/45

BANNER
SCHOOL

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, Exterior, view SE
2/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, Exterior, North Elevation, view S
3/45

F-3-Ø254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick Comty, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Administration Building, Exterior, north elevation, view SE

4/45

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Administration Building, Exterior, East Elevation, view W

5/45

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Administration Building, Exterior, view NW

6/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Moszczyk Murphy
2013-2-20
MD SHPO
Administration Building, Exterior, South Elevation, view N
7/45

B
All Visitors
Please Report
to Main Office

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, Exterior, front entrance detail
8/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, exterior, detail, NW corner
9 of 5

ERECTED
A.D. 1923

F-3-#254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Administration Building, exterior, date stone detail, NW corner

10/45

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Setting, view from Administration Building portico

11/45

EXIT

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, interior, lobby, view NW
12/45

WOMEN
AED

F-3-7254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, interior, lobby, views
13/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Adminstration Building, interior, lobby, view NE
14/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, interior, lobby, view W
15/45

M.JAC
JR HIGH
CHAMPIONS
2003
M.J.A.C.
Boys Basketball
CHAMPS
2009
M.JAC
JR HIGH
GIRLS
CHAMPIONS
2009
M.J.A.C.
Boys Soccer
CHAMPS
2011

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Administration Building, interior, auditorium, view NE
16/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, exterior, view SW
17/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, exterior, east elevation, view W
18/45

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Aged Building, exterior, view NW

19/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk-Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, exterior, Sun room detail, view NW
20/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, exterior, west elevation, view E
21/45

F-3-Ø254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, exterior, north elevation, view S
22/45

A
EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER

F-3-Ø254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, exterior, entrance pavilion detail,
view S
23/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, interior, lobby, view SW
24/45

EXIT

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, interior, lobby, view NW
25/45

100
100
100
100
Inside

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, interior, lobby, view NE
26/45

Welcome
to The Barnes
School

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, interior, west hall, view W
27/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Aged Building, interior, sun room, view SW
28/54

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Aged Building, interior, sunroom, view NE

29/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Children's Building, exterior, south elevation, view N
30/45

THE BANNER SCHOOL

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Children's Building, exterior, east elevation, view W
31/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Children's Building, exterior, view SW
32/45

F-3-Ø254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPD
Children's Building, exterior, view SE
33/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Children's Building, exterior, west elevation, view E
34/45

F-3-0054
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Children's Building, exterior, entrance pavilion detail,
view NW
35/45

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Children's Building, entrance detail, view N

36/45

E-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD 5400
Children's Building, interior, living room (library)
view SW
37/45

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Children's Building, interior, living room (library), view NE

38/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Children's Building, interior, playroom (library)
view NE

39/45

Check us out!

F-3-#254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Children's Building, interior, dining (library), view SW

40/45

cell culture
gibco
life

F-3-Ø254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Children's Building, interior, pantry (storage), view W towards kitchen (classroom)

41/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Portable buildings, view SE
42/45

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
Picnic pavilion and south playground, view SE
43/45

PRIVATE
PROPERTY
NO
TRESPASSING

F-3-0254
Maryland State Odd Fellows Home
Frederick County, MD
Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy
2013-2-22
MD SHPO
North playground, view NW
44/45

F-3-0254

Maryland State Odd Fellows Home

Frederick County, MD

Lisa Mroszczyk Murphy

2013-2-22

MD SHPO

Odd Fellows Home Buildings and setting, view E

45/45