

Capsule Summary

Inventory No. F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Parkway, Frederick
Frederick County, MD
1929
Access: Public

Descriptive Summary

Parkway Elementary School built in 1929 in the Colonial Revival style stands, on a terraced hill overlooking Baker Park and Carroll Creek, along the south side of Carroll Parkway in Frederick. The school faces north onto Baker Park. In addition to Baker Park, a pleasant residential neighborhood surrounds the school. The adjacent houses date from ca. 1910 through the 1930s, featuring American Foursquare and Colonial Revival adaptations from the period. The school lot is approximately 9 ½ acres, almost equivalent to a city block with a paved playground area behind the school and grass play area to the southeast of the building. A circular driveway and parking area occupies the land west of the building and terraced lawn to the north. The original school building has two additions, one at the southwest corner from 1961 and another to the east constructed in 1982. There are also two portable metal classrooms, located just to the east of the school. Architect John B. Hamme designed the original Parkway School.

Significance Summary

Parkway Elementary School, located on Carroll Parkway in the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland, is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. The Parkway School building was constructed in 1929 as part of a county-wide effort to improve primary and secondary education through consolidation of rural one and two-room school houses into larger buildings at more centralized locations. Of the seventeen school buildings constructed in the county between 1910 and 1930, Parkway School was among the more architecturally distinctive in its Colonial Revival design by York, Pennsylvania architect John B. Hamme. Its location on the hill overlooking the newly established Baker Park provided a unique setting. Still in use today (2012), Parkway Elementary School retains most of its original features, not the least among them, its picturesque park-side location. Parkway Elementary School is considered a contributing resource within the 1987 expanded boundary of the Frederick Historic District, National Register of Historic Places (MIHP #F-3-039).

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-258

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

Historic Parkway School
other Parkway Elementary School (preferred)

2. Location

street and number 300 Carroll Parkway not for publication
city, town Frederick vicinity
county Frederick

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

name Frederick Co. Board of Education
street and number 191 South East Street telephone
city, town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 413, parcel 39
city, town Frederick liber 264 folio 555

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	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>0</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-258

Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Parkway Elementary School built in 1929 in the Colonial Revival style stands, on a terraced hill overlooking Baker Park and Carroll Creek, along the south side of Carroll Parkway in Frederick. The school faces north onto Baker Park. In addition to Baker Park, a pleasant residential neighborhood surrounds the school. The adjacent houses date from ca. 1910 through the 1930s, featuring American Foursquare and Colonial Revival adaptations from the period. The school lot is approximately 9 ½ acres, almost equivalent to a city block with a paved playground area behind the school and grass play area to the southeast of the building. A circular driveway and parking area occupies the land west of the building and terraced lawn to the north. The original school building has two additions, one at the southwest corner from 1961 and another to the east constructed in 1982. There are also two portable metal classrooms, located just to the east of the school. Architect John B. Hamme designed the original Parkway School.¹

General Description:

Two tiers of concrete steps rise from the sidewalk along Carroll Parkway. The steps pause at a landing at the top of the first of two terraces, then continue to the top of the upper terrace. A round metal pipe railing divides the two flights of stairs down the middle and poured concrete parapets mark the outer edges. From the top of the steps, a wide concrete walkway leads to the front entrance of Parkway Elementary School. The entrance area dominates the north façade. A two story pedimented portico with four Tuscan Doric columns provides a central focal point. A set of concrete steps flanked with brick piers leads to the portico's deck. The portico's pediment is lined with modillions and the frieze panel carries the name, Parkway School and the address, 300.

The school's north (front) façade is formal and symmetrical. In addition to the central portico, gabled projections hold the east and west end bays. The building is constructed of red brick laid in an all stretcher pattern. The foundation is poured concrete and cast stone trims the windows and doors. A brick soldier course distinguishes the brick wall's transition to the foundation. The building is two stories high and nine bays wide across the front. However, the projecting bay on the west side of the north elevation has no openings, and appears never to have had any windows, interrupting the symmetry of the front elevation.

The entrance area consists of a large arched doorway that includes a full story transom over the door. On each side of the entrance is a window. Each window has a cast stone sill and jack arch with projecting keystone. Above each of the windows that flanks the entrance are cast stone recessed decorative panels. Marking the edges of the entrance portico are brick projecting pilasters.

On each side of the entrance portico are two bays, each filled with a triple window. Each set of three windows is divided by wooden vertical mullions and defined top and bottom by cast stone lintels and sills. The six over six double hung sash are late 20th century replacements. The east end bay in the

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projecting gabled section, a single window lights the first floor and a single round-arched window lights the second floor. The first floor window has a cast stone lintel and sill while the arched second floor window has triple courses of header bricks lining the arch, with cast stone accents at the base and top of the arch. There are no openings in the corresponding gabled section at the west end of the building. The window sash throughout the building have been replaced with vinyl, but most doors and transoms appear to be original.

The main entrance features an arched opening lined with a molded cast stone architrave, and cast stone plinths at the base of the arch and a keystone at its apex. Two doors open to the interior of the building. Each door leaf has two horizontal panels beneath an upper glass panel with nine lights. Above the door is a large arched combination transom and fanlight, a full story in height above the doors. The transom section has a central panel with sixteen lights, and mullions separating four-light sidelights on each side. Above this transom is a fanlight defined by an extension of the mullions to form an arch, with radial muntins defining the fan.

Embellishing the top of the façade, a full cornice follows the top of the wall around the building. Asphalt architectural shingles cover the roof of the school.

The east and west ends of the building each have six bays, three of which are multi-window sets separated with wooden mullions. Each set carries a cast stone lintel and sill. In addition to the grouped windows are three single windows and at the first floor level, entrances. These secondary entrances have complete cast stone classical surrounds including a full pediment, frieze panel and architrave with ogee molding. A five light transom spans each doorway and a pair of doors opens into the building. Each leaf of the doors has two horizontal panels beneath six-pane glass panels.

The rear (south) elevation is much less formal and more utilitarian in character, with HVAC systems enclosed within a chain link fence and an exterior brick chimney on the central of three gabled sections. A paved playground area extends behind the building. A small hip roofed brick utility shed stands southwest of the main building, at the edge of the paved playground area.

The school has two additions, a one story kitchen added in 1961 to the southwest corner, and a one story classroom addition to the east side added in 1982. Both additions have flat roofs and were constructed with brick that matches in color and pattern the masonry of the original building. The 1982 classroom addition features arched doorways and cast stone window and door trim to provide compatibility with the main building. The Frederick architectural firm of John F. Bowers designed this addition. Separated from the school and located to the east of the main building are two portable metal classroom buildings.

Interior:

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The front entrance opens into a broad hallway that leads directly to the combination gymnasium and auditorium (see attachment, Current Floor Plans). In front of the gym, an intersecting corridor runs east-west across the building. Staircases at each end of the corridor lead to the ground and second floors. The entrance level contains only the aforementioned corridors, the gym/auditorium and two rooms on either side of the entrance hall. One room housed the principal's office and the other the secretary's office. Today those two rooms are used for storage and as a conference room. The principal's and secretary's offices are now on the ground floor of the west wing of the building.

Flooring in the corridors throughout the 1929 portion of the building consists of concrete slabs painted and sealed with a high gloss finish. Three pairs of metal double doors open into the gym/auditorium. At the opposite end of the space is an elevated stage with velveteen curtains and rigging. Wooden trim with rectangular panels covers the stage front. The side walls are of concrete block, painted. The space above 11 courses of block is infilled with a different, newer style of concrete block which was added when recessed bleachers were removed in 1982 (at the time of the construction of the east addition). Prior to that time, the rows of bleachers, elevated above the gym floor rose back from the side walls. They were removed in 1982 to gain more classroom space on the second floor. The gym floor is tongue and groove wood with a high gloss finish. The floor is striped for basketball court layout. Two small rooms flank the stage. One, on the west side serves as a faculty room and the other on the east side as a classroom.

From the entrance level, steps at the east and west ends of the corridor lead down to the ground floor or up to the second floor. Rooms are arranged along a system of corridors with a main east-west corridor that intersects two north-south corridors. The ground floor contains the current main entrance and reception/office area on the west side, along with the cafeteria and kitchen. In the northwest corner of the building, a large classroom currently used for music classes is the only one which retains dual arched openings in a partition at one end, the original coat room. The former coat room space is now used for storage. In other rooms, the coat room has been removed to enlarge the classroom area. Coats and other personal items now reside in wooden cubbies and shelving provided in or near each room.

Typical classroom flooring is tongue and groove wood with a high gloss finish. Some rooms, such as the cafeteria and kindergarten room have vinyl tile flooring. All classrooms now have dropped ceilings with acoustical tiles and fluorescent tube lighting and sprinklers. These renovations were probably made in the 1980s. Where retained, original interior door trim consists of wooden architraves with a bead at the inside edge and ogee molding, along with an ogee and cavetto back band. Some original window materials remain, but there have been significant alterations and replacements. Restrooms have ceramic tile walls and floors.

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The kitchen addition from 1961 has glazed tile walls and stainless steel cooking and serving equipment. When the kitchen was constructed, meals were prepared on site. Now most meals are produced at another facility and delivered to the school.

At the second floor level, the layout follows the same plan with rooms set along the intersecting corridors. Rooms on the interior side of the two north-south corridors are created from the old location of the bleachers. The art room is above the ground floor music room and the library above the cafeteria.

The 1982 addition contains four full sized classrooms with carpeted floors.

Evaluation of Integrity:

Parkway Elementary School built in 1929, with additions and alterations in 1961 and 1982, retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The setting and location of the school has changed little, although the area behind the school along West Patrick Street has some modern commercial development. Baker Park and the immediately surrounding residential neighborhood remain very much intact with little change in appearance. The building's design, materials and workmanship are still very discernible despite alterations to the windows and some interior features such as removal of the bleachers and coat rooms and addition of dropped ceilings. Even with these alterations, the building's design remains largely as originally drawn and the principal materials – brick, concrete, cast stone, and wood flooring all remain in use, illustrating the workmanship that constructed and completed the building. The floor plan is for the most part as constructed. Together the character-defining historic features along with the unchanged use of Parkway School provide the feel of a neighborhood elementary school and the historical associations that come from long term service to the local community. Some students are the third generation of their families to attend Parkway Elementary School.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1929 **Architect/Builder** John B. Hamme

Construction dates 1929, 1960, 1981

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register 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.)

Parkway Elementary School, located on Carroll Parkway in the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland, is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. The Parkway School building was constructed in 1929 as part of a county-wide effort to improve primary and secondary education through consolidation of rural one and two-room school houses into larger buildings at more centralized locations. Of the seventeen school buildings constructed in the county between 1910 and 1930, Parkway School was among the more architecturally distinctive in its Colonial Revival design by York, Pennsylvania architect John B. Hamme. Its location on the hill overlooking the newly established Baker Park provided a unique setting. Still in use today (2012), Parkway Elementary School retains most of its original features, not the least among them, its picturesque park-side location. Parkway Elementary School is considered a contributing resource within the 1987 expanded boundary of the Frederick Historic District, National Register of Historic Places (MIHP #F-3-039).

Context and History

Throughout much of its first 250 years of existence as first a province and then a state, Maryland struggled with the idea of publically-funded, public education. It was not until 1723 that the General Assembly required that each county provide at least one public school (academy). However, noted Bernard Steiner in his *History of Education in Maryland*, there was a “general paralysis owing to want of funds and consequently want of good teachers.”² In 1825, Steiner noted a “further dispersion towards neighborhood schools (elementary), affecting the academies, but not destroying them...” and in 1865 “establishment of a general system under strongly centralized control...”³ This centralized system was modified in 1867 by the new Maryland Constitution under Article VIII, which directed the General Assembly to “establish, throughout the State, a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and shall provide by taxation, or otherwise, for their maintenance.”⁴ Writing his history in 1894, Steiner concluded:

At the present time the State of Maryland has provisions for elementary, secondary, collegiate, and university education, and the work of the future lies in strengthening, improving, and harmonizing these various departments of education.⁵

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Elementary education was by far the most utilized by the general, largely rural, population of Maryland.

By 1880 Frederick County, like other Maryland counties, was dotted with rural one and two-room schoolhouses. Historian J. Thomas Scharf reported from the 1880 census record that there were 158 elementary school buildings in Frederick County, only twenty of those with more than one room and only two buildings with more than two rooms. Taxation in Frederick County yielded \$34,800 for school expenditures, including just over \$9,000 spent on new buildings and furniture for the year.⁶ Typical Frederick County one-room buildings were one story, constructed of stone (Bethel School, MIHP #F-3-94, ca.1835; Rocky Springs School, MIHP #F-3-95, ca.1839), log (Public School No. 93, MIHP #F-1-170, ca.1850?), or brick (Highland School, MIHP #F-4-48, ca.1852; Pleasant Hill School, MIHP #F-7-78, ca.1860). Two-room school houses constructed during the 1870-1890s period were still one-story buildings, most commonly constructed of brick (Ijamsville School, MIHP #F-5-11, 1876; Feagaville Public School No. 5, MIHP #F-329, 1892).

By the turn of the 20th century, advances in hygiene and public health led to changes in ideas about public school buildings. Lack of ventilation, adequate lighting, and toilet facilities were the most common complaints. Architectural guides for school buildings were published by most state boards of education by the 1910s to aid in the construction of “modern” facilities. Morris Shawky, West Virginia Superintendent of Schools, wrote in his 1910 guide, *School Architecture*:

School architecture is an art. Too often we make the mistake of supposing that any architect or carpenter is able to devise a suitable home for a school and all its activities. Many times our architects plan school buildings by taking into consideration proportions, gables, architectural effects, lumber, brick and stone, and either forget or fail to understand the children and their work – the very things for which the house should be erected. Those with professional knowledge concerning the requirements for a modern school house should prescribe the general standards, and from these let architects determine other features of school buildings.⁷

The anticipated cost of constructing such modern school facilities across rural counties likely helped precipitate the consolidation movement. In Frederick County, Maryland, students from the south end of Frederick city and adjoining rural areas were consolidated in the Washington Street School after its ca.1910 construction. Rural students in the Burkittsville area were gathered into a modern brick school building in 1914, including four classrooms, electric lighting, and steam heat.⁸

Public school consolidation in Frederick County accelerated after 1916 when the Maryland General Assembly passed a law directing that all county boards of education “shall consolidate schools wherever in their judgment it is practicable...” with the stipulation that the students be provided with free transportation.⁹ Interrupted by the first World War, school consolidation would take on additional

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urgency with the economic and population boom of the early 1920s. Between 1920 and 1930, modern school buildings consolidated student populations in Adamstown, Buckeystown, Middletown, Emmitsburg, Urbana, Libertytown, Sabillasville, New Midway, Lickville, Thurmont, Myersville, Burkittsville, Brunswick, and Walkersville.¹⁰ In Frederick City, male and female high school students, previously educated in separate buildings, were consolidated in 1922 into the former Boys High School building constructed on Elm Street in 1912. Lincoln High School was constructed for the county's African American students in 1923.¹¹ On the west side of Frederick City, where several planned residential developments were under construction, elementary school students would soon be joined by their rural counterparts in a new school on Carroll Parkway.

In 1905, Frank C. Norwood subdivided the Elihue Hall Rockwell estate along the western extension of West Third Street in the City of Frederick. Large lots with deep setbacks and a remarkable variety of interpretations of the Colonial Revival architectural style identified Rockwell Terrace as an address of wealth and prestige much like the historic Courthouse Square. Even more distinctive were the curving streets of College Terrace, also known as College Park, a western extension of Rockwell Terrace designed by architect Emory C. Crum before World War I. The park-like settings of the new residential subdivisions on the west side of Frederick were further enhanced by the development of the expansive Hood College campus around 1913 on Rosemont Avenue (West Fourth Street extended) and Baker Park along Carroll Creek in 1928. Around these open areas grew block after block of single houses for middle class families.¹²

Along the south boundary of Baker Park a new street called Carroll Parkway was graded into the hillside embankment overlooking Carroll Creek. In 1929, a 9 ½-acre lot on Carroll Parkway, between College Avenue and North Jefferson Streets, became the site of a new elementary school known as Parkway School. Designed by York, Pennsylvania architect John B. Hamme and constructed by the local building firm of Lloyd C. Culler, the building and its heating system cost over \$93,000.¹³ John B. Hamme was no stranger to the Frederick area, having previously designed the Frederick National Guard Armory (1913) and two buildings on the nearby Hood College campus (Shriner Hall and Alumnae Hall, 1915). Lloyd C. Culler, mayor of Frederick from 1922 through 1950, was the contractor on the Hood College Shriner Hall project as well.¹⁴ A landscape design for the new Parkway School was provided by T. Stuart Haller; shrubs and flowers were a "gift of the Frederick Garden Club."¹⁵ Hamme's original building design was reportedly altered after public comment, in which "the building was made higher and thereby a much more desirable property."¹⁶

The Parkway School building, as described in a 1935 insurance report, was a "Two story brick building with an ordinary wood joist roof covered with slate; interior finish is of wood lath and plaster, with brick division walls, concrete floor in hallways with ordinary wood joist floors in classrooms."¹⁷ (Figure 1, 1930 Sanborn Map) As originally built, the building had no cafeteria. There were eight classrooms on

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the upper (second) and lower (ground) floors and a central gymnasium auditorium with stage (entrance level). Access to the upper bleacher areas was from the second floor halls. The design was remarkably similar to the sixteen-room "Academy School" design by West Virginia architects Holmboe & Lafferty, highlighted in the 1910 guidebook, *School Architecture*.¹⁸ (Figure 2, Holmboe & Lafferty "Academy School")

Parkway School opened for the 1930-31 school year with an enrollment of 484 students, a number which continued to rise through the first half of the decade. "Many of the pupils of Parkway school," observed a local newspaper reporter, "are from rural sections, being transported on school busses, while those living in the neighborhood also attend."¹⁹ Speaking at the building's dedication on October 10, 1930, State Superintendent of Schools Dr. Albert S. Cook, praised Frederick County as an "outstanding county in the matter of consolidation," noting that over the past ten years 147 schools in the county had been reduced to 63. Dr. Cook also pointed out that of the 111 one-room schoolhouses in Frederick County in 1920, only 24 remained in 1930. Emory L. Coblenz, a Frederick County native and member of the State Board of Education, also spoke at the dedication, declaring Parkway School was "a monument to an equal chance for everyone."²⁰

Parkway Elementary School educated students through the seventh grade. Principle E. Virginia Wenner taught the seventh grade students while eleven assistant teachers taught the lower grades. By the 1932-33 school year, there were twelve assistants with an enrollment of 542 students. A Parent Teacher Association (PTA) was formed in September of 1930 with well-known community members William T. Delaplaine and Charles McC. Mathias serving on the "By-laws" committee. In 1931, the PTA recommended "the establishment of a cafeteria in the school," which appears to have been adopted.²¹ In 1935, an insurance inspection of schools described the "Carroll Parkway" school as having "seven classrooms, auditorium, cafeteria and teachers' room on first floor," in addition to the eight classrooms on the second floor.²²

Through the next several decades little changed at the school. Enrollments rose again with the baby boom of the 1950s, and in 1960 construction began on a 2,167 square foot addition to the southwest corner of the building. Completed in 1961, the addition housed a new cafeteria and kitchen facility, freeing the old cafeteria space for two new classrooms, while another room was converted to the school's first library.²³ A fire in 1979, which damaged a classroom and the auditorium, precipitated the next round of alterations at Parkway School. In October 1981, construction began on a 4,000 square foot addition to the east side of the building adding classroom space for the first and second grades, completed in 1982. At the same time over 31,000 square feet of renovations were initiated, removing and enclosing the auditorium's upper bleacher area for additional classroom and office space.²⁴



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Parkway Elementary School remains an active and inviting neighborhood school perched on the hill overlooking Baker Park.



9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Archives of Maryland Online, aomol.net on www.msa.maryland.gov.
Helfenstein & Urner. "Inspection and Survey Report of Public Schools, Frederick County, Maryland." Insurance Company of North America, 1935, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.
"Parkway School Scrapbook 1930-1933." Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick, MD.
Reed, Paula S. & Associates. "Frederick City Architectural Context." City of Frederick Planning Dept., 2003.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Vol. 2, (1882; reprint) Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1968.
Shawky, Morris Purdy. *School Architecture*. Charleston, WV: West Virginia State Dept. of Education, 1910.
Steiner, Bernard C. *History of Education in Maryland*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1894.
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>Approximately 9 1/2 acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Approx. 9 1/2 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Frederick, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Parkway School boundary is defined by the outlines of Parcel 39, Frederick Co. Tax Map 413 and is the historic boundary of the property.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula S. Reed, Ph.D, architectural historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	13 December 2012
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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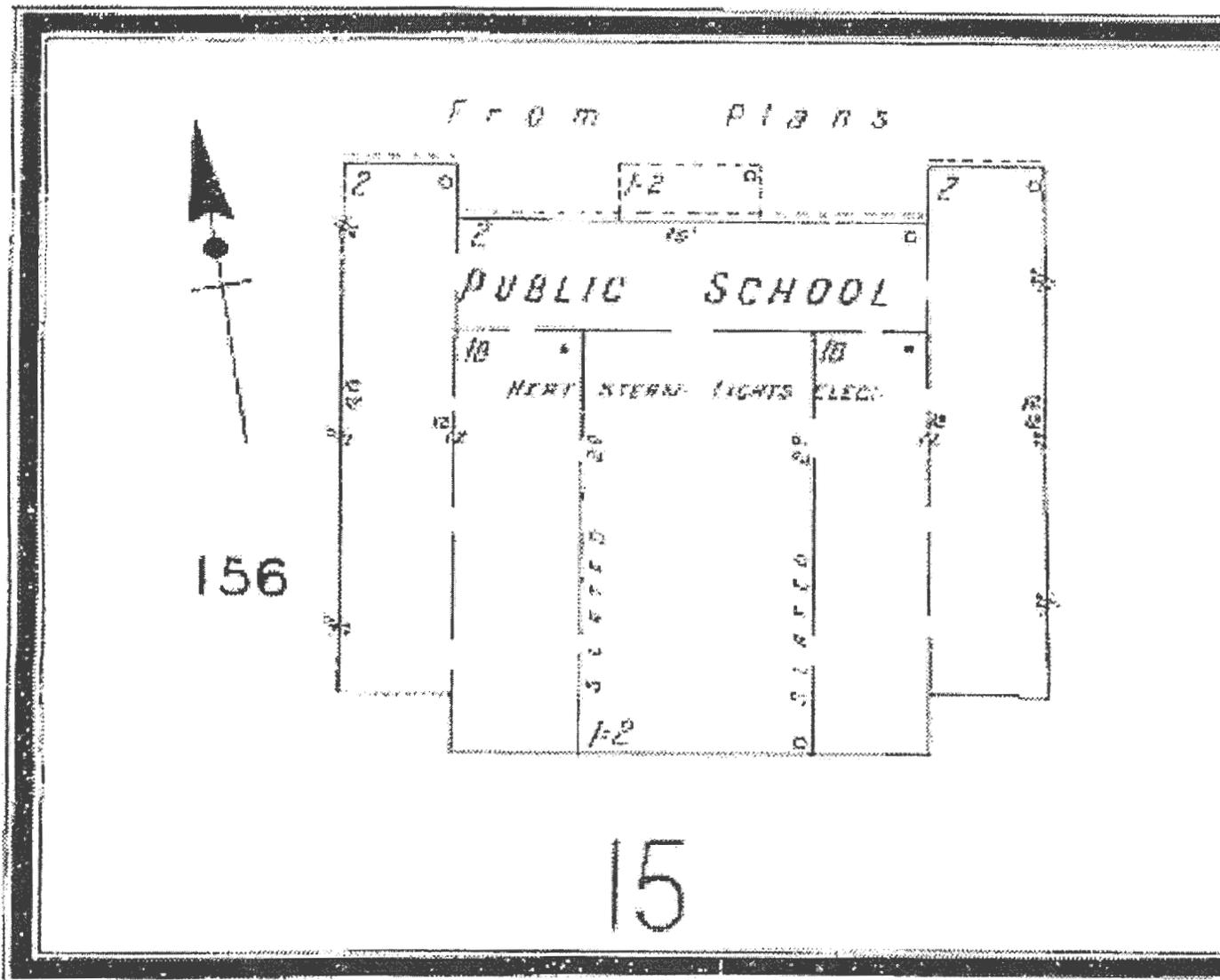
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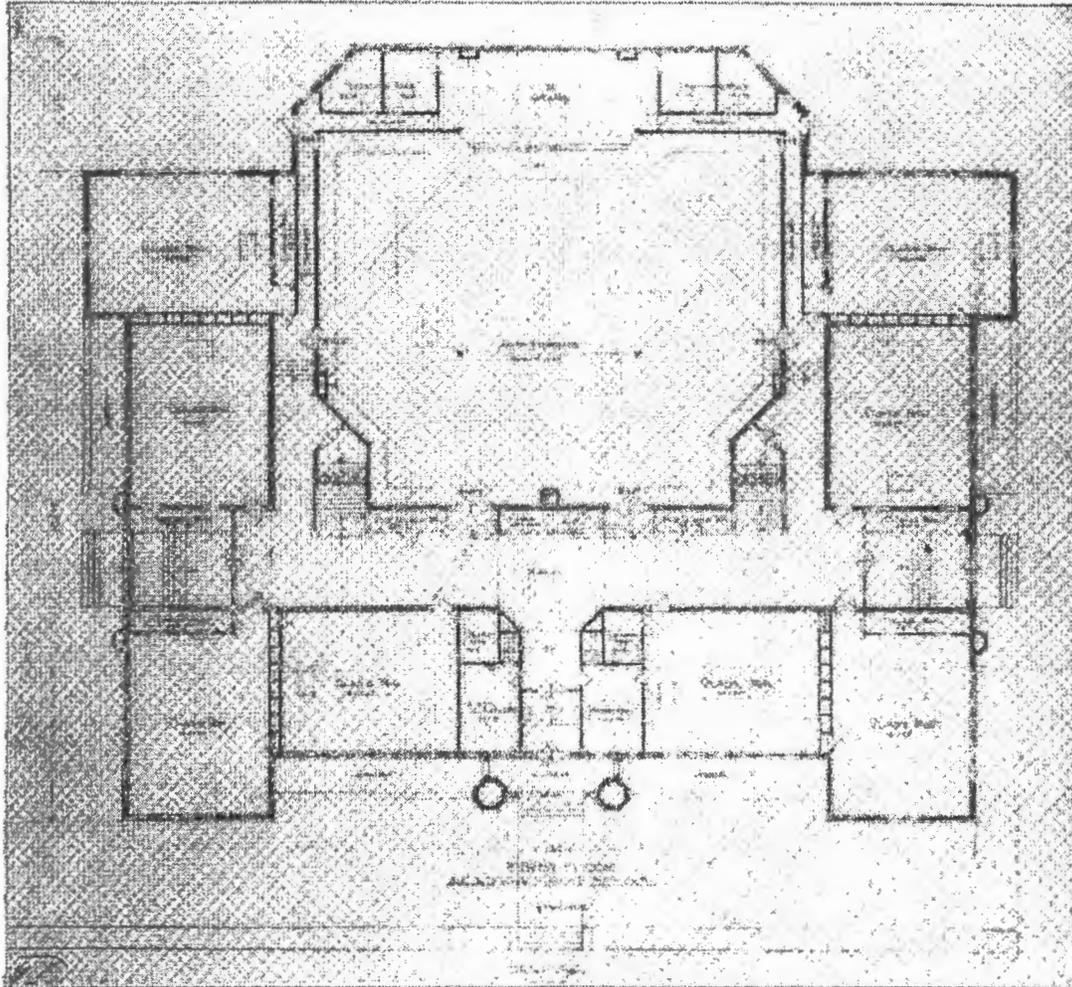
Endnotes

- ¹ The architect was mistakenly identified in the "Parkway School Scrapbook 1930-1933" as "John W. Hamme."
- ² Bernard C. Steiner, *History of Education in Maryland* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894) [U.S. Bureau of Education. Circular of Information No. 2, 1894. Contributions to American Educational History. Edited by Herbert B. Adams. No. 19], p. 68.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 74, *Proceedings and Debates of the 1867 Constitutional Convention*, p. 583, aomol.net on www.msa.maryland.gov, accessed Dec. 11, 2012.
- ⁵ Steiner, p. 68.
- ⁶ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, Vol. 2, (1882; reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968), pp. 370-371.
- ⁷ Morris Purdy Shawky, *School Architecture*, (West Virginia State Dept. of Education, Charleston, 1910), p. 4. The State of Maryland issued a pamphlet entitled "Standards for Maryland School Buildings" in the early 1920s, however the only copy available appears to be at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.
- ⁸ Helfenstein & Urner, "Inspection and Survey Report of Public Schools, Frederick County, Maryland," (Insurance Company of North America, 1935), Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD. The Washington Street School later became part of South Frederick Elementary School.
- ⁹ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 374, *The Annotated Code of the Public General Laws of Maryland, 1918*, p. 576-577, aomol.net on www.msa.maryland.gov, accessed Dec. 11, 2012.
- ¹⁰ Helfenstein & Urner.
- ¹¹ Historical Society of Frederick County.
- ¹² Paula S. Reed & Associates, "Frederick City Architectural Context," (City of Frederick Planning Dept., 2003), p. 9.
- ¹³ "Parkway School Scrapbook 1930-1933," p. 2, Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick, MD.
- ¹⁴ Laura Hughes and Jennifer Bunting, EHT Tracerics, Inc., "Hood College Historic District" (MIHP F-3-189), National Register of Historic Places, 2001.
- ¹⁵ "Parkway School Scrapbook 1930-1933."
- ¹⁶ September 30, 1930 newspaper article in "Parkway School Scrapbook 1930-1933," p. 2.
- ¹⁷ The bleachers were located above the long sides of the gymnasium floor, however they were not "balconies" as the bleacher area receded up and back from the existing concrete block walls.
- ¹⁸ Shawky, p. 51.
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ October 10, 1930 newspaper article in "Parkway School Scrapbook 1930-1933," p. 3.
- ²¹ "Parkway School Scrapbook 1930-1933," pp. 29, 45, 48.
- ²² Helfenstein & Urner, "No. 13 – Carroll Parkway."
- ²³ *Frederick News-Post*, newspaper clippings, 1960-61, Parkway School, Frederick, MD.
- ²⁴ *Frederick News-Post*, Oct. 15, 1981; Lee Palmer Redmond, "Parkway School – A History," <http://education.fcps.org/pes/>, accessed December 12, 2012.

Figure 1: 1930 Sanborn Map #14, Frederick City
F-3-258, Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

15



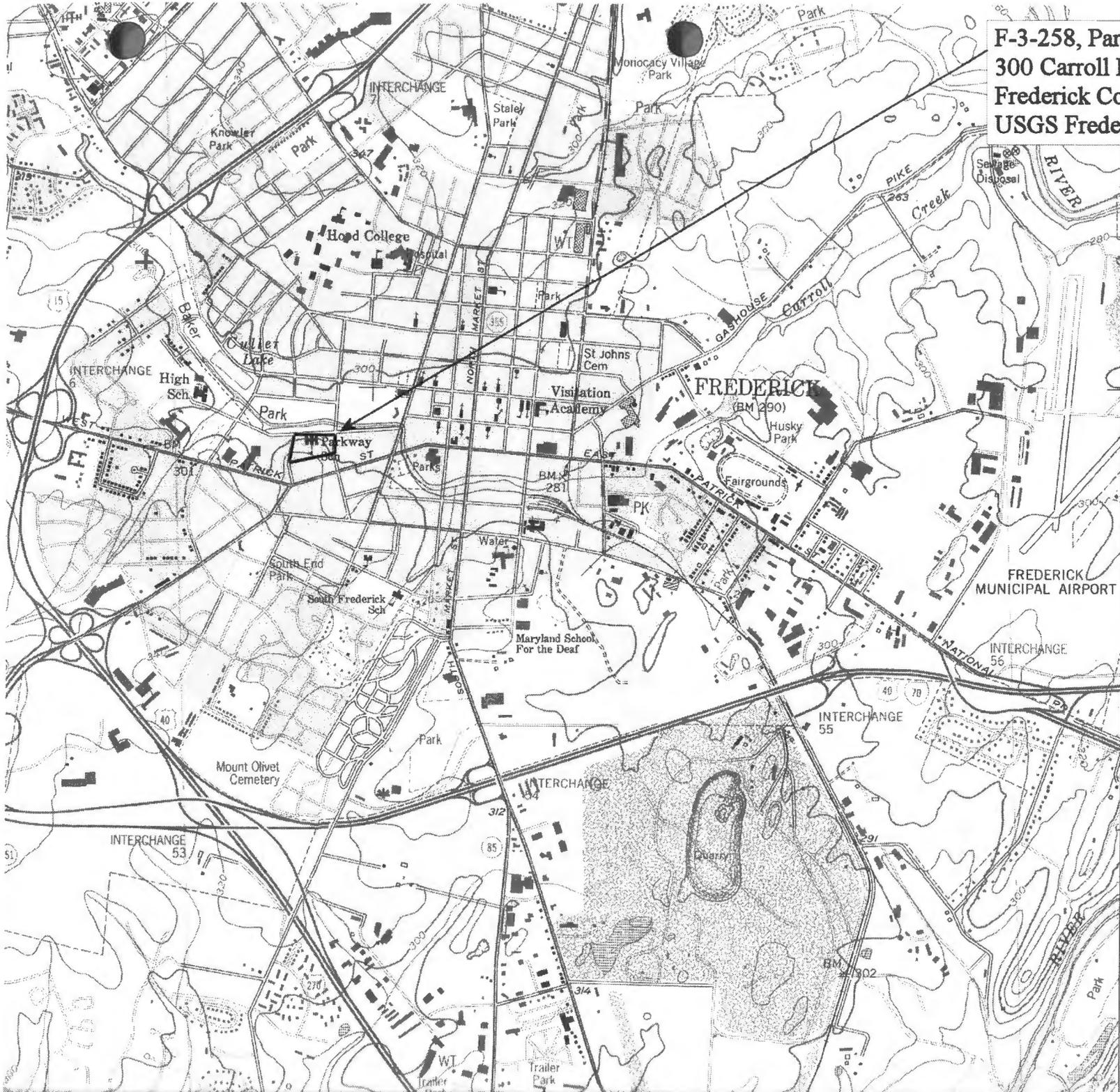


Courtesy Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects.

ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL.

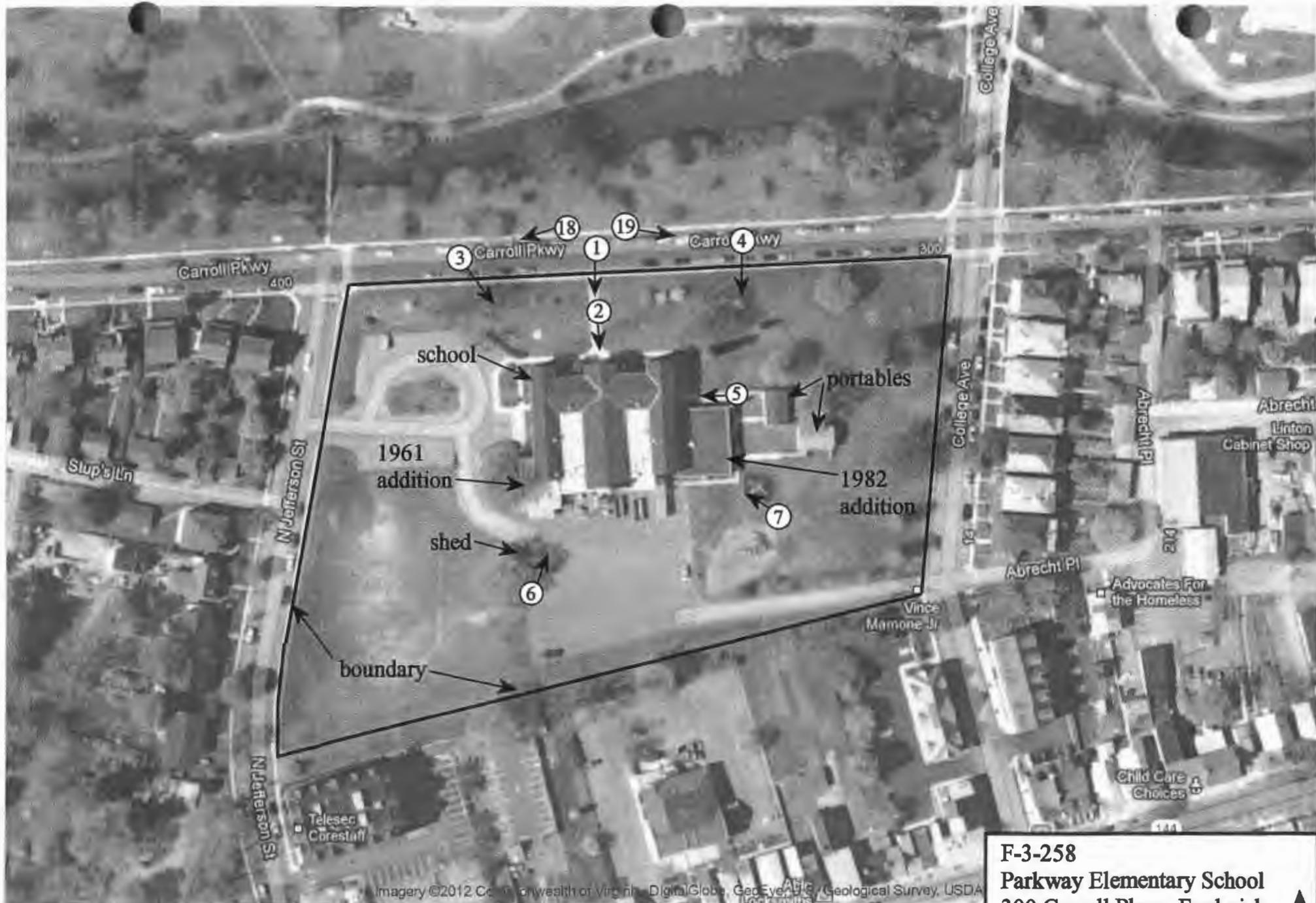
Of this building the architects say: "A school building with sixteen rooms, having an auditorium on the first floor with balcony opening from the second floor. The Auditorium complete with dressing rooms, stage, exits, overhead light, etc. Semi-fireproof construction. All brick bearing partitions, windows grouped for one side lighting, and mechanical system of heating and ventilating. Manual training rooms in the basement. Girls' and boys' toilets and girls' and boys' recreation rooms. This school of Tudor-Gothic design lends itself admirably to such a purpose, giving the building a decidedly collegiate appearance, while at the same time being very economical, not requiring a wealth of trimming to obtain a handsome effect."

F-3-258, Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Parkway, Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
USGS Frederick, MD Quadrangle



4366
25'
4365
4363
NEW MARKET 8 MI.
BALTIMORE 43 MI.

F-3-258

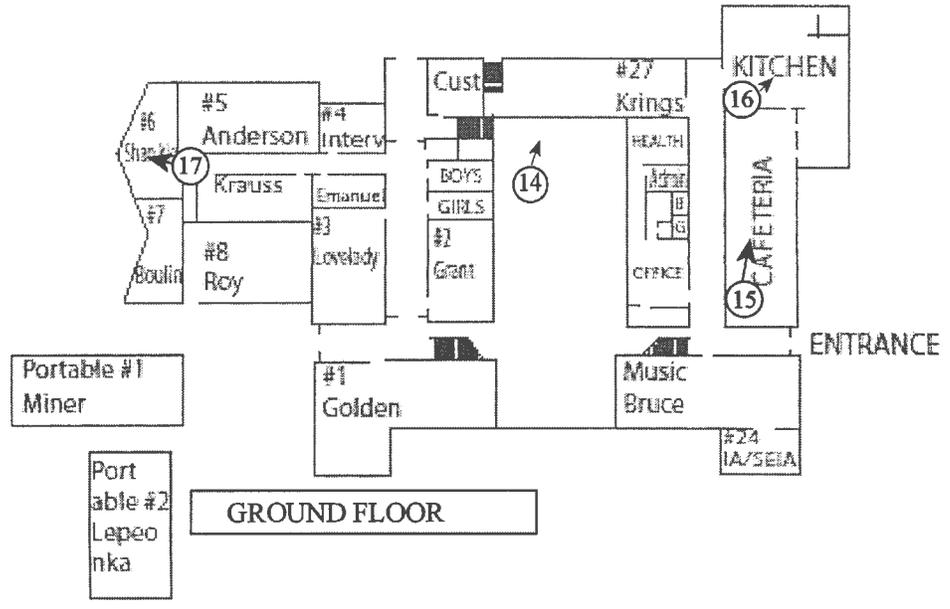
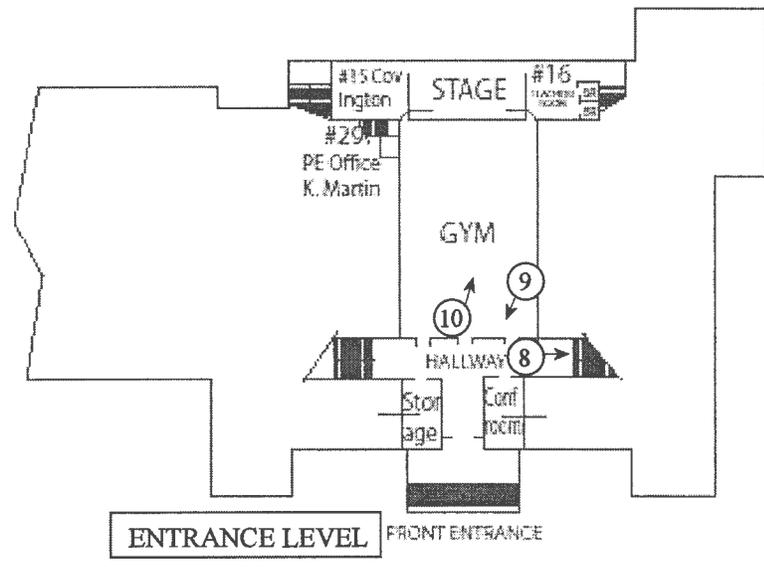
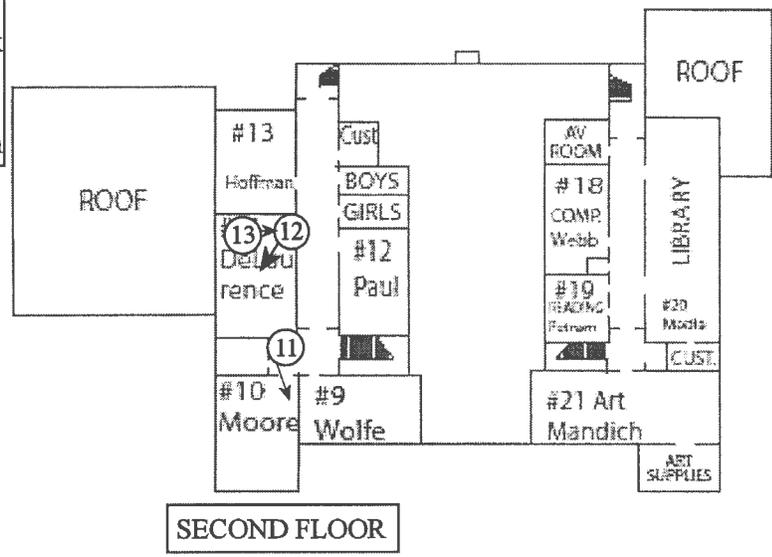


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F-3-258
Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD
Site Map and Photo Views



F-3-258
Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD
Current (2012) Floor Plans
Photo View #s and Direction



Digital Photograph Log
Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Parkway Elementary School, MIHP # F-3-258
City or Vicinity: Frederick
County, State: Frederick County, MD
Name of Photographer: Edie Wallace
Date of Photographs: December 2012
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 19

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

F-3-258_2012-12-06_001
North elevation, view S from Carroll Parkway.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_002
Main entrance, north elevation, view S.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_003
North and west elevations, view SE from Carroll Parkway.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_004
Portable classroom (left), 1982 addition N elevation (center), and east and north elevations of 1929 main building, view S from Carroll Parkway.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_005
East entrance on 1929 main building, detail view facing W.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_006
South elevation, showing 1961 addition on SW corner, view NE.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_007
South and east elevations including 1982 addition, view NW.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_008
Interior, entrance level corridor, view W of stairs to ground floor and second floor.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_009
Interior, entrance level, gymnasium/auditorium, view NE toward N wall showing doorways.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0010
Interior, entrance level, gymnasium/auditorium, view S toward stage, showing west wall upper infill in former bleacher area.

Parkway Elementary School, MIHP # F-3-258
Digital Photo Log, page 2 of 2

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0011

Interior, second floor, typical classroom showing blackboard and wood floor, view N.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0012

Interior, second floor, typical classroom showing window bank and wood floor, view NE.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0013

Interior, second floor, detail of original trim.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0014

Interior, ground floor, cellar space under gymnasium/auditorium, view toward S wall.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0015

Interior, ground floor, cafeteria, view SW toward 1961 addition (S end of cafeteria and kitchen).

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0016

Interior, ground floor, kitchen within 1961 addition.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0017

Interior, ground floor, typical classroom in 1982 addition, view E.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0018

Setting, view SW along Carroll Parkway.

F-3-258_2012-12-06_0019

Setting, view SE along Carroll Parkway.



PARKWAY SCHOOL

300

F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

Dec. 2012

MDSHPO

North elevation, view S from Carroll Pkwy

1/19

A black and white photograph of the entrance to Parkway School. The building features a prominent portico with four white columns supporting a triangular pediment. The pediment contains the text 'PARKWAY SCHOOL' and '300'. The entrance is a double door with a large arched window above it. The building is constructed of dark brick, and there are windows on either side of the entrance. Trees are visible in the background.

PARKWAY SCHOOL

300

F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

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main entrance, north elevation, view S.

2/19



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace Dec. 2012

MDSHPO

North + west elevations, view SE from Carroll Pkwy

3/19



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkway, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace Dec 2012

MDSHPD

Portable classroom (left), 1982 addition N elevation (center),
and east + north elevations of 1929 main building,
view S from Carroll Pkwy.

4/19



OFFICE
SCHOOL

VISIT & USE
SCHOOL IS
SCHOOL IS
SCHOOL IS

18

F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Dec 2012

MDSHPO

East entrance on 1929 main building, detail
view facing W.

5/19



F-3-258

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300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

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South elevation, showing 1961 addition on SW
corner, view NE.

6/19



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School

300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick

Frederick Co., MD

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South + east elevations, showing 1982 addition,
view NW.

7/19



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Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Dec. 2012

MOSHPO

Interior, entrance level corridor, view W of stairs
to ground floor and second floor.

8/19



JUMP
2000-2001

JUMP
2001-2002

JUMP
2002-2003

HOOPS
2003-2004

JUMP
2004-2005

HOOPS
2004-2005

JUMP
2005-2006

JUMP
2006-2007

JUMP
2007-2008

JUMP
2008-2009

JUMP
2009-2010

JUMP
2010-2011



What? Students will demonstrate various basketball skills and strategies to reach the jump shot.

How? 1. Warm-up exercises & stretching

Why? Peak fitness

What? Skills, fitness, and teamwork

How? Practice drills

Why? To improve their basketball skills

EXERCISE



What? Students will demonstrate various basketball skills and strategies to reach the jump shot.

How? 1. Warm-up exercises & stretching

Why? Peak fitness

What? Skills, fitness, and teamwork

How? Practice drills

Why? To improve their basketball skills



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
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Frederick Co., MD
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MDSHPO

Interior, entrance level, gymnasium/auditorium,
view NE toward N wall showing doorways

9/19



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co, MD

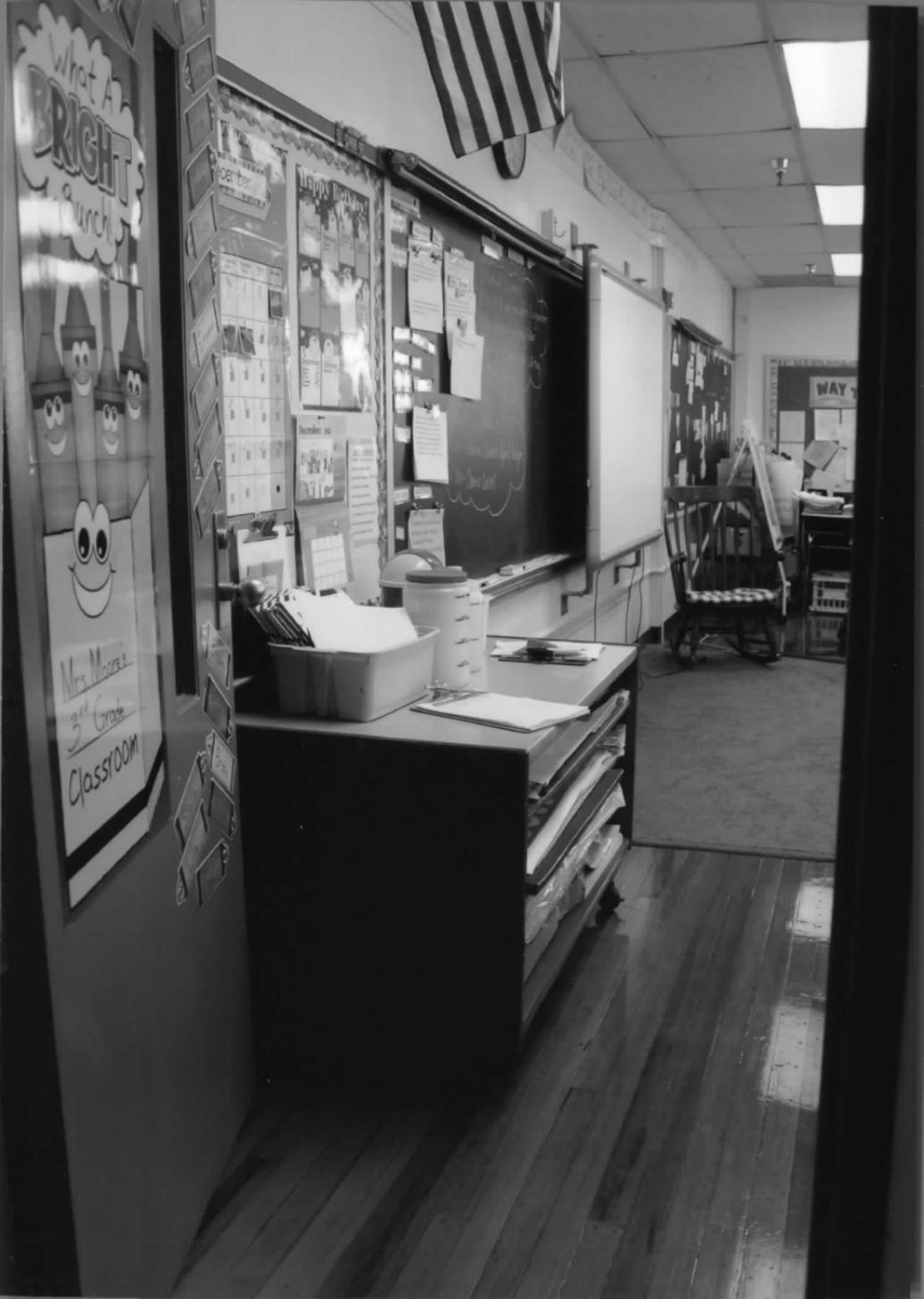
E. Wallace

Dec. 2012

MDSHPO

Interior, entrance level, gymnasium/auditorium,
view S toward stage, showing west wall upper
infill in former bleacher area.

10/19



What A BRIGHT Source



Mrs. Moore's
3rd Grade
Classroom

September

Happy Birthday

October

Blackboard with handwritten text and diagrams.

Whiteboard with handwritten text.

WAY

F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

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MDS4PO

Interior, second floor, typical classroom showing
blackboard and wood floor, view N.

11/19



1 Chicken Sunday
Patricia Peterson

F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

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MDSHPD

Interior, second floor, typical classroom showing
window bank and wood floor, view NE.

12/19



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

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MDSHPO

Interior, second floor, detail of original trim.

13/19



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

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MDSHPO

Interior, ground floor, cellar space under
gym/auditorium, view toward S wall.

14/19



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Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co, MD

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MDSHPO

Interior, ground floor, cafeteria, view SW toward
1961 addition (S end of cafeteria and kitchen)

15/
19

Girl Power.
It's essential nutrition to help you reach your best.
body & milk.com



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MDSHPD

Interior, ground floor, kitchen in 1961 addition.

10/19



EXIT

B
I
S
O
N

F-3-258

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300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

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Dec. 2012

MDSHPD

Interior, ground floor, typical classroom in
1982 addition, view E.

17/19



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Parkway Elementary School
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Frederick Co., MD

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MDSHPO

Setting, view SW along Carroll Pkwy.

18
/ 19



F-3-258

Parkway Elementary School
300 Carroll Pkwy, Frederick
Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

Dec. 2012

MDSHPO

Setting, view SE along Carroll Pkwy

19/19