

FHD-470
127 East Patrick Street
Frederick, MD
1882-1886
Private

Capsule Summary

The building located at 127 East Patrick Street is a free-standing, two-story, three-bay dwelling constructed of running bond brick and resting on a random rubble stone foundation; the basement runs the length of the building. The dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint comprised of a principal block and integral ell with a two-story porch. The building terminates in a shed roof. An attached, two-story brick privy is located on the north (rear) elevation. Windows generally are five-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The minimal landscaping consists of a mature tree at the north elevation and flower boxes on the south (front) elevation. A gravel parking lot comprises the rear yard.

The building is a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Frederick Historic District (F-3-39) and the locally designated Frederick Town Historic District. The dwelling, constructed between 1882 and 1886, is located on the north side of East Patrick Street, near the intersection with North Carroll Street. Generally, East Patrick Street consists of mixed-use buildings comprised of commercial storefronts at the ground level with residential or office space above. Many of the detached and semi-detached, two and three-story brick buildings are former residences that have been converted to commercial use. Mature trees define the streetscape. Modifications to the building include replacement of the second-floor porch.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. FHD-470

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic N/A
 other William M. Hardt dwelling (Frederick Historic District F-3-39)

2. Location

street and number 127 East Patrick Street not for publication
 city, town Frederick vicinity
 county Frederick

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

name Wise Properties LLC
 street and number 149 West Patrick Street telephone
 city, town Frederick state Maryland zip code 21701

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 9498 folio 00199
 city, town Frederick tax map 418 tax parcel 123B tax ID number 036029

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: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form (1975)

6. Classification

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

7. Description

Inventory No. FHD-470

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 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 two-story, brick dwelling located at 127 East Patrick Street is a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Frederick Historic District (F-3-39) and the locally designated Frederick Town Historic District. The dwelling, constructed between 1882 and 1886, is located on the north side of East Patrick Street, near the intersection with North Carroll Street. Generally, East Patrick Street consists of mixed-use buildings comprised of commercial storefronts at the ground level with residential or office space above. Many of the detached and semi-detached, two and three-story brick buildings are former residences that have been converted to commercial use. Mature trees define the streetscape. Modifications to the building include replacement of the second-floor porch.

Comprehensive Description

The building located at 127 East Patrick Street is a free-standing, two-story, three-bay dwelling constructed of running bond brick and resting on a random rubble stone foundation; the basement runs the length of the building. The dwelling occupies a rectangular footprint comprised of a principal block and integral ell with a two-story porch. The building terminates in a shed roof; materials are not visible. An attached, two-story brick privy is located on the north (rear) elevation. Windows generally are five-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The minimal landscaping consists of a mature tree at the north elevation and flower boxes on the south (front) elevation. A gravel parking lot comprises the rear yard.

The entrance bay is the most prominent element of the south elevation. The entrance features double-leaf wood and glass doors with an arched transom above, leading to a vestibule featuring double-leaf, paneled wood doors. Two marble steps provide access to the entrance. The entrance is characterized by an elaborate surround consisting of two fluted, three-quarter columns resting on paneled bases. One bracket caps each column. A projecting three-bay window is found above the entrance. The bay contains three one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows resting on paneled bases. The mullions between window bays are beaded. A wood cornice characterized by wood dentils and brackets terminates the dwelling. Three carved wood panels are located between the brackets. First and second floor window openings are defined by segmental arches and wood sills. Ornamental metal railings are attached to each first floor window. An 18-inch tall brick wall projects from the building to create a planting box. The north elevation of the building features one five-over-one light, double-hung wood-sash at both the first and second floors of the east bay. The first floor window rests on a two-panel wood base.

The six-bay by one-bay ell features six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Five windows are found at the first floor of the ell's east elevation and one is found on the north elevation. Metal bulkhead doors located under the north elevation window provide basement access. An off-center, six-panel, single-leaf wood door on the east elevation provides access to the interior. The five-bay second floor contains six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. One small window opening is present at the northern end of the ell's west elevation; visual observation suggests the opening is a later modification. The stair and porch on the ell's east elevation appear to replace an earlier feature. A metal-frame, open tread, dog-leg stair leads to the second floor porch. The porch flooring and railing are constructed of pressure treated lumber; the ceiling is ornamental tin. Metal polls extending from the porch floor support the porch.

A semi-detached two-story, brick privy extends from the ell's north elevation. Openings are present on the east and south elevations and consist of a single-leaf door, beaded-board wood door with a single-light transom above at the first floor of the east elevation and a six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window at the second floor. A four-panel, single-leaf, wood door provides access to the second floor of the privy. The interior of the privy is completed in plaster. The lower level of the privy is deteriorated with evidence of plaster failure visible. The exterior also shows evidence of deterioration with mortar missing from the exterior wall of the north elevation.

The first floor of the dwelling's interior occupies a side-hall plan. The parlor is accessed from the hall and can be enclosed by large, full-height, double-leaf, six-panel wood doors. A doorway in the north wall of the parlor provides access to a small room; this room is not accessible from the hall. The hall leads to a dining room with kitchen beyond. Visual observation suggests the paneling and arched

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built-in cabinets present in the dining room are later modifications. A majority of the dining room's north wall has been removed as a means of opening the kitchen to the dining room. A short hall from the kitchen leads to a small room at the rear of the dwelling.

One fireplace is located in each the parlor and dining room. Each fireplace features a carved stone mantel with shelf and keystone and stone hearth. Generally, interior ornamentation is minimal and limited to beaded trim around door and window openings, which also feature bull's eye corner blocks. Interior doors are paneled; transoms are present above the doors. Ornamental brackets are found at the second floor at the top of the stair case. A single-flight, closed stringer stair provides access to the second floor. Turned balusters define the stair; the square newel is chamfered. The second floor features two bathrooms and two bedrooms.

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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input 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	1882-1990	Architect/Builder	N/A
Construction dates	ca. 1882-1886		

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.)

Summary Statement

The two-story, brick, Italianate-style dwelling located at 127 East Patrick Street is a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Frederick Historic District (F-3-39) and the locally designated Frederick Town Historic District. The historic district is significant for its association as the seat of Frederick County and for its role as a regional market and industrial center in the Maryland Piedmont from the eighteenth century through the mid twentieth century (Criterion A) (Bowlin 1988). The district is noted for its concentration of commercial, residential, public, civic, and religious architecture representing a variety of styles (Bowlin 1988).

Property History

The dwelling located at 127 East Patrick Street falls within the boundaries of the Frederick Historic District. The National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the expansion of the Frederick Historic District identifies two residential building types constructed within the city during the district’s period of significance: “the vernacular attached building and the free-standing, more stylistic residence” (Bowlin 1988). The “vernacular detached building” was characterized as two-to-three stories and having two-to-three bays, with a shallow setback. The “free-standing, more stylistic residence” was noted for “their scale, proportions and setting,” which included a greater setback and increased building size (Bowlin 1988).

The current free-standing residence was constructed by William M. Hardt, between 1882 and 1886 and replaced the earlier attached residence. Research indicates that the lot at 127 East Patrick Street has been occupied by a dwelling since the mid nineteenth century. In 1847, Jacob Lease’s will devised the property at 127 East Patrick Street to his granddaughter, Ann Rebecca Neihoff; his will devised the adjacent property (129 East Patrick Street) to his daughter, Elizabeth Lease Fearhake (Frederick County Land Records [FCLR] Liber AF 4 / Folio 411-412; Liber JWLC 4 / Folio 522). The 1850 census records Horrace and Ann Woodward residing in the City of Frederick in a dwelling adjacent to that of Adolphus and Elizabeth [Lease] Fearhake suggesting dwellings were constructed on both parcels prior to 1850 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:35). In 1882, Adolphus Fearhake, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Fearhake, sold the property at 129 East Patrick Street to Rosa Fearhake; that deed describes 129 East Patrick Street as attached to the adjacent property at 127 East Patrick Street (FCLR Liber AF 4 / Folio 411).

In 1882, William M. Hardt purchased the lot at 127 East Patrick Street for the sum of \$1,350.00. The deed described the property as “all that lot of ground and premises, improved with a one story brick dwelling house and attic... bounded on the East by the two story brick dwelling house and lot belonging to the Estate of said Elizabeth Fearhake and conveyed... to Rosa Fearhake” (FCLR Liber AF 4 / Folio 411). Four years later Hardt sold the property to Gilmer Schley for the sum of \$3,650.00. The property was described in the deed as, “all that ground and premises, improved with a two-story brick dwelling house... bounded to the east by the two story brick dwelling house and lot owned by Rosa Fearhake” (FCLR Liber WIP 1 / Folio 579). The difference in price and description between the 1882 and 1886 deeds suggests that Hardt constructed the current dwelling during his ownership.

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Gilmer Schley purchased the property at 127 East Patrick Street from William M. Hardt in 1886 (FCLR Liber WIP 1 / Folio 579). The 1900 census recorded Gilmer Schley as a manufacturer of lime who owned his own home located on East Patrick Street. His household included his wife, Louisa (aged 37); their daughters, Margaret (aged 15), Louise (aged 5), and Florence (aged 2); and their son, Wilson (aged 13) (U.S. Census 1900). The *History of Frederick County* described Schley as “one of the progressive business men of Frederick County” and as “the proprietor of the Schley Lime Works” (Williams and McKinsey 2003:1354). Schley initially operated the business with his brother Frank; in 1886, Schley assumed full control of the company after his brother’s death (Williams and McKinsey 2003:1354). In 1910, the census recorded Gilmer Schley as the owner and operator of a lime plant. Schley’s residence was identified as 127 East Patrick Street. The census noted that Gilmer and his wife, Louisa, had been married 26 years. Their son, Wilson (aged 23), lived at home and was employed as a bookkeeper at a bank. Two of their daughters, Louise (aged 16) and H. Florence (aged 12), also remained at home (U.S. Census 1910).

Gilmer Schley served as the Mayor of Frederick from 1919 to 1922; he served a single term before retiring (*Frederick Post* July 11, 1939). The 1920 census does not record Gilmer Schley’s occupation, suggesting the then 63 year old mayor no longer operated the lime plant. In 1920, Gilmer Schley’s household at 127 East Patrick Street consisted of his wife, Louisa, their son, Wilson, their daughter, Louise, and Louise’s husband Paul B. Rhoads (U.S. Census 1920). The 1930 census noted the value of Schley’s home at 127 East Patrick Street as \$5,000.00. Schley’s household included his wife, Louisa; their daughter, Louise Rhoads; Louise’s husband, Paul B. Rhoads; and their grand-children, Paul B., Jr., Louise, and Gilmer (U.S. Census 1930).

Gilmer Schley died in 1939 (*Frederick Post* July 11, 1939). In 1940, the house at 127 East Patrick Street was occupied by his widow, Louisa, their daughter, Louise, and her family (U.S. Census 1940). E. Louisa Schley died in April of 1943 (*Frederick Post* April 8, 1943). E. Louisa Schley’s estate was settled in 1947. Her daughter Louise Schley Rhoads exercised her option to purchase the property in 1948 (*Frederick Post* January 28, 1948; FCLR Liber ECW 469 / Folio 104). Research suggests that Louise Schley Rhoads resided at the property until her death in 1963, after which it was conveyed to her children (*Frederick Post* May 11, 1962; FCLR Liber ECW 697 / Folio 121).

City of Frederick city directories published between 1940 and 1998, available in the Maryland Room at the C. Burr Artz Public Library, suggest that 127 East Patrick Street remained a private residence in the years immediately following Louise Schley Rhoads death in 1963. The 1969 city directory lists Charles Rhoads and Mildred Fredericks as the occupants of the property. In 1970, Fredericks was the only occupant listed in the directory (Polk City Directories 1969-1970). The Rhoads family sold the property to Bryant E. Aylor and Mary F. Aylor in 1971 (FCLR Liber ECW 855 / Folio 10). The 1970 city directory lists Bryant Aylor as a new resident of the property. Aylor was a short-term resident; by 1971, the city directory identifies the property as “vacant” (Polk City Directories 1970-1971).

In 1973, 127 East Patrick Street was sold to the State of Maryland, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (FCLR Liber CCK 982 / Folio 596). The city directory identified the building as occupied by the Frederick County Association for Retarded Citizens, Inc. from 1974 until 1979 (Polk City Directories 1974-1979). In 1983, the building served as the C’est Moi Group Home (Polk City Directories 1983). The Community Group Living Home occupied 127 East Patrick Street from 1985 until 1990 (Polk City Directories 1985-1990). The city directories record the building as “vacant,” “not verified,” or “no entry” from 1991 until 2011 (Polk City Directories 1991-2011). Currently, the dwelling is vacant as it undergoes rehabilitation.

Historic Context: Development of the City of Frederick

The Italianate-style dwelling located at 127 East Patrick Street is located within the boundaries of and is a contributing element to the National Register-listed Frederick Historic District (F-3-39) and the locally designated Frederick Town Historic District. The summary presented below is a brief overview of the history of the City of Frederick. The history and development of the City of Frederick and the Frederick Historic District are explored in greater detail in earlier investigations, including the National Register of

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Historic Places Nomination form prepared for the district and in the documentation prepared for the expansion of the National Register district. Additional sources for information on the evolution of the Frederick Historic District can be found on the City of Frederick's website.

Beginning when the city was established in 1745, the City of Frederick has served as the region's commercial and industrial center. The city grew during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as transportation improvements helped to fuel development. The Baltimore Road, which ran along Patrick Street, connected the city to the National Road and points west. The city also was at the crossroads of a major road from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Washington, D.C. (Bowlin 1988). The railroad, introduced in 1832 with the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad freight station, grew throughout the nineteenth century and helped fuel economic development of the Frederick region (Bowlin 1988).

Initial growth of the city was spurred in part by the agricultural sector, which focused on small-grain production. Industrial development began during the second half of the nineteenth century with the establishment of Louis McMurray's canning factory. Indeed, early industrial development was tied to the county's agriculture production. Additional industrial enterprises focusing on the agriculture sector established during the late nineteenth century include the Frederick City Packing Company and the White Cross milk plant (Bowlin 1988).

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the Frederick region remained an important market town, even as agricultural production shifted toward the mid-western states (City of Frederick n.d.:30). The economy evolved from one based on agriculture to a manufacturing economy. The county's population began to shift to the City of Frederick as the municipality urbanized. This population growth resulted in the development of new subdivisions adjacent to the downtown core. These newer subdivisions included residential development along Clarke Place in 1894 and Rockwell Terrace, completed during the first decade of the twentieth century.

Civic improvements also were made during the second half of the nineteenth century. The period saw the paving of roads in downtown Frederick. Other civic improvements undertaken during the period included the construction of a municipal electric light plant and the construction of an inter-urban trolley (Bowlin 1988).

Educational opportunities expanded during the period. The Maryland General Assembly established the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick in 1867. Additional improvements in education included the construction of a boy's grammar school in 1878 and a school for high school girls constructed in 1906.

The historic district remained relatively unchanged during most of the twentieth century, with new construction generally limited to financial institutions, commercial buildings, and facilities for religious and social organizations. Local banks constructed new buildings at the intersection of Patrick and Market streets between 1908 and 1922. Commercial buildings constructed during the time include the Francis Scott Key Hotel, which was completed in 1922. Social and religious institutions constructed during the first quarter of the twentieth century include the Pythian Castle, completed in 1908, and Beth Sholom Synagogue and Calvary Methodist Church constructed during the 1920s. Most residential development, however, occurred outside the original city core.

Historic Context: Italianate Architectural Style

Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the Italianate style through the publication of his popular pattern books during the early 1840s, in which he adapted influences from the Italian Renaissance. The style remained popular through the second half of the nineteenth century. Generally, Italianate style dwellings are two or three stories with low-pitched roofs having overhanging eaves with heavily profiled brackets. In urban settings, the style dominated residential construction during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Additional character-defining features include arched window openings; doors, which commonly are double-leaved, incorporated

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large panes with elaborate frames (Rifkind 1980:63). In plan, urban forms occupy a three-bay, side-hall footprint. Materials were selected to create shadows and highlights (Rifkind 1980:62).

The Industrial Revolution made possible the manufacture of building materials and ornamentation cheaply and efficiently. Railroads facilitated the rapid transportation of these goods across the country. Industrialization also resulted in the mass production of building components, such as doors and windows, trim and decorative elements, and roofing, which had a dramatic effect on the cost of such components. Easily available and affordable construction materials enabled property owners to construct elaborate, ornate dwellings, the construction of which previously had been restricted to the more affluent (McAlester 1988:230).

The chain of title for 127 East Patrick Street summarizes its history of property ownership

Liber/Folio	Date	Grantor/Grantee
ECW 916/183	6/22/1973	Bryant E. Aylor and Mary F. Aylor (his wife) to the State of Maryland, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; "all that lot of parcel of land and premises, improved with a two story brick dwelling... and designated as House No. 127 East Patrick Street"
ECW 855/10	8/4/1971	Paul B. Rhoads, Jr. and Elizabeth D. Rhoads (his wife) and Charles G. Rhoads to Bryant E. Aylor and Mary F. Aylor (his wife); "all that lot of parcel of land and premises, improved with a two story brick dwelling... and designated as House No. 127 East Patrick Street"; being Parcel No. 1 of two parcels conveyed in 1963 (697/124)
ECW 697/124	12/27/1963	Nancy E. VanFossen to Paul B. Rhoads, Jr. and Charles G. Rhoads
ECW 697/121	12/27/1963	Louise Rhoads Loy and James S. Loy (her husband) and Paul B. Rhoads, Jr. and Charles G. Rhoads (heirs of Louise Schley Rhoads, deceased) to Nancy E. VanFossen (third party, for the sole purpose of having the title conveyed to Paul B. Rhoads, Jr. and Charles G. Rhoads); Parcel 1: "all that lot of parcel of land and premises, improved with a two story brick dwelling... and designated as House No. 127 East Patrick Street"
ECW 469/106	2/6/1948	Grace E. Rice to Paul B. Rhoads and Louise S. Rhoads (his wife)
ECW 469/104	2/6/1948	Paul B. Rhoads, Jr. (Executor of the Last Will and Testament of E. Louisa Schley) et al. to Grace E. Rice; "all that lot of parcel of land and premises, improved with a two story brick dwelling... the aforesaid dwelling house designated at the present time as No. 127 East Patrick Street"
EGH 360/186	11/3/1926	Edward S. Delaplaine to Gilmer Schley and E. Louisa Schley (his wife); "all that lot of parcel of land and premises, improved with a two story brick dwelling... the aforesaid dwelling house being designated at the present time as No. 127 East Patrick Street"
EGH 360/185	11/3/1926	Gilmer Schley and E. Louisa Schley (his wife) to Edward S.

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		Delaplaine; "all that lot of parcel of land and premises, improved with a two story brick dwelling... the aforesaid dwelling house being designated at the present time as No. 127 East Patrick Street"
WIP 1/579	10/19/1886	William M. Hardt and M. Ida Hardt (his wife) to Gilmer Schley; sum of \$3,650.00; "all that ground and premises, improved with a two-story brick dwelling house... bounded to the east by the two story brick dwelling house and lot owned by Rosa Fearhake"
AF 4/411	2/25/1882	I. Adolphus Fearhake (Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Fearhake, deceased) to William M. Hardt; sum of \$1,350.00; "all that lot of ground and premises, improved with a one story brick dwelling house and attic... bounded on the East by the two story brick dwelling house and lot belonging to the Estate of said Elizabeth Fearhake and conveyed... to Rosa Fearhake"
JWLC 4/522	12/5/1866	Charles Woodward to Elizabeth Fearhake; sum of \$1,200.00; "all that house and lot of ground situate in Frederick City, being on the North Side of East Patrick Street in Said City adjoining the house and lot of said Elizabeth Fearhake and being the same lot of ground devised by the last will and testament of Jacob Sease [sic] to his grand-daughter Ann Rebecca Neihoff [Woodward]"
GME 3/228, 230 Wills	3/9/1847	Jacob Lease (deceased) to Ann Rebecca Neihoff [Woodward] (his granddaughter)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3,784 SF
Acreage of historical setting 3,784 SF
Quadrangle name Frederick

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries are those currently associated with the house lot and comprises the 3,784 square feet consisting of the dwelling and yard.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kirsten Peeler, Senior Project Manager; Jennifer Evans, Historian		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	May 2013
street & number	241 East Fourth Street	telephone	301.694.0428
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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Bowlin, Lauren

1988 Frederick Historic District (expanded). National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

City of Frederick

n.d. Overview History of Frederick. Electronic document, <http://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/509>, accessed May 15, 2013.

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

Various Dates Deeds and Equity Cases on file at the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick Post [Frederick, Maryland]

Various Dates *The Frederick Post*. Electronic scans of original documents, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed May 9, 2013.

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland*. Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, California.

Polk City Directories

Various Dates *Polk City Directory, Frederick, Maryland*. R.L. Polk and Company, Publishers. Available at the Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, Maryland.

Rifkind, Carole

1980 *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. Penguin Group, New York, New York.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (US Census)

Various Dates United States Federal Census. Electronic scans of original documents, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed May 9, 2013.

Williams, T. J. C., and Folger McKinsey

2003 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Volume II. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland.

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Photo Log

MIHP # FHD-470

127 East Patrick Street

Frederick, Maryland

Photos taken by: Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: May 6, 2013

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high
gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

FHD-470_2013-05-06_01 – Front (south) elevation

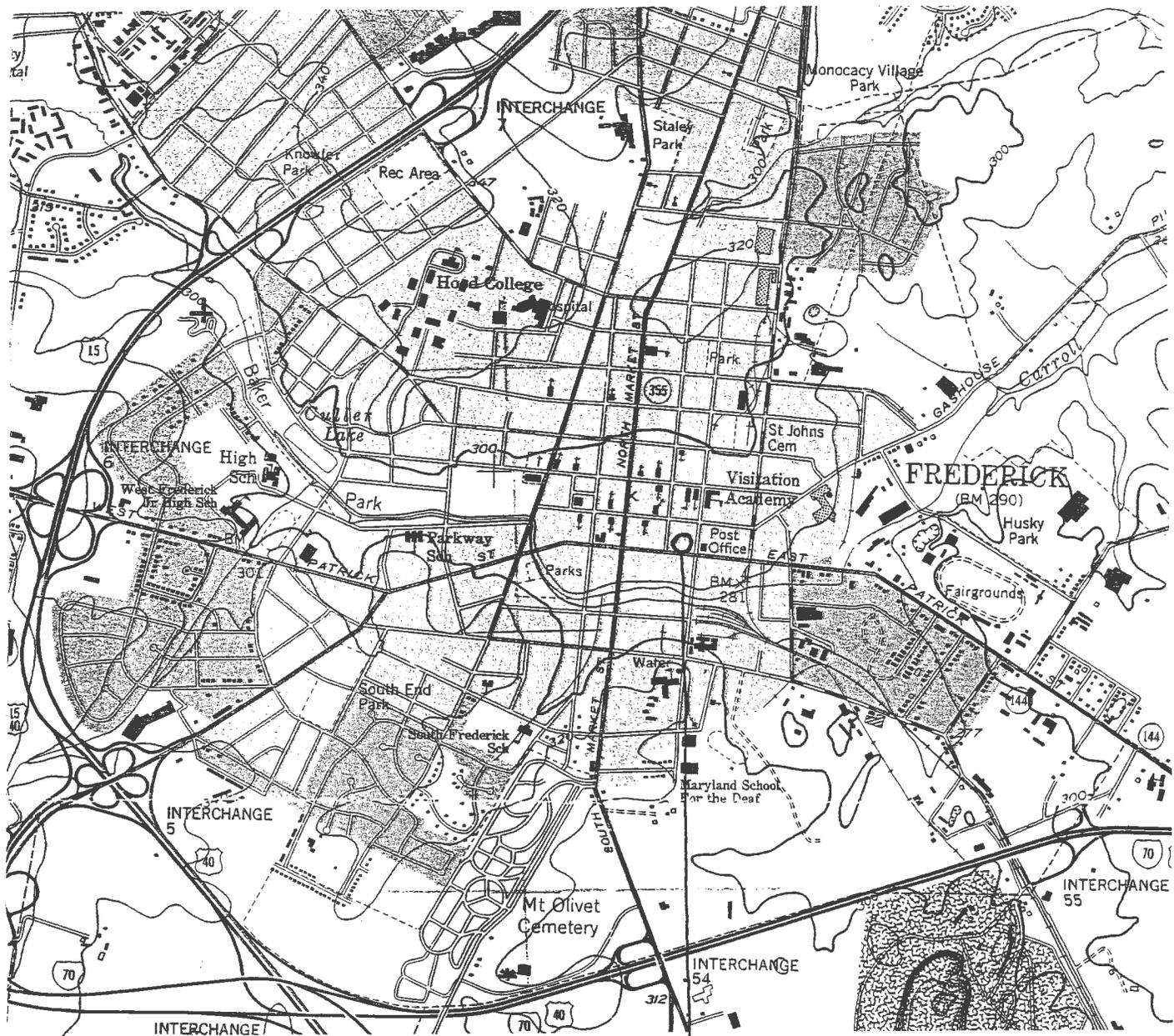
FHD-470_2013-05-06_02 – West elevation, looking south

FHD-470_2013-05-06_03 – North elevation

FHD-470_2013-05-06_04 – Ell, north and east elevations

FHD-470_2013-05-06_05 – Interior, parlor doors

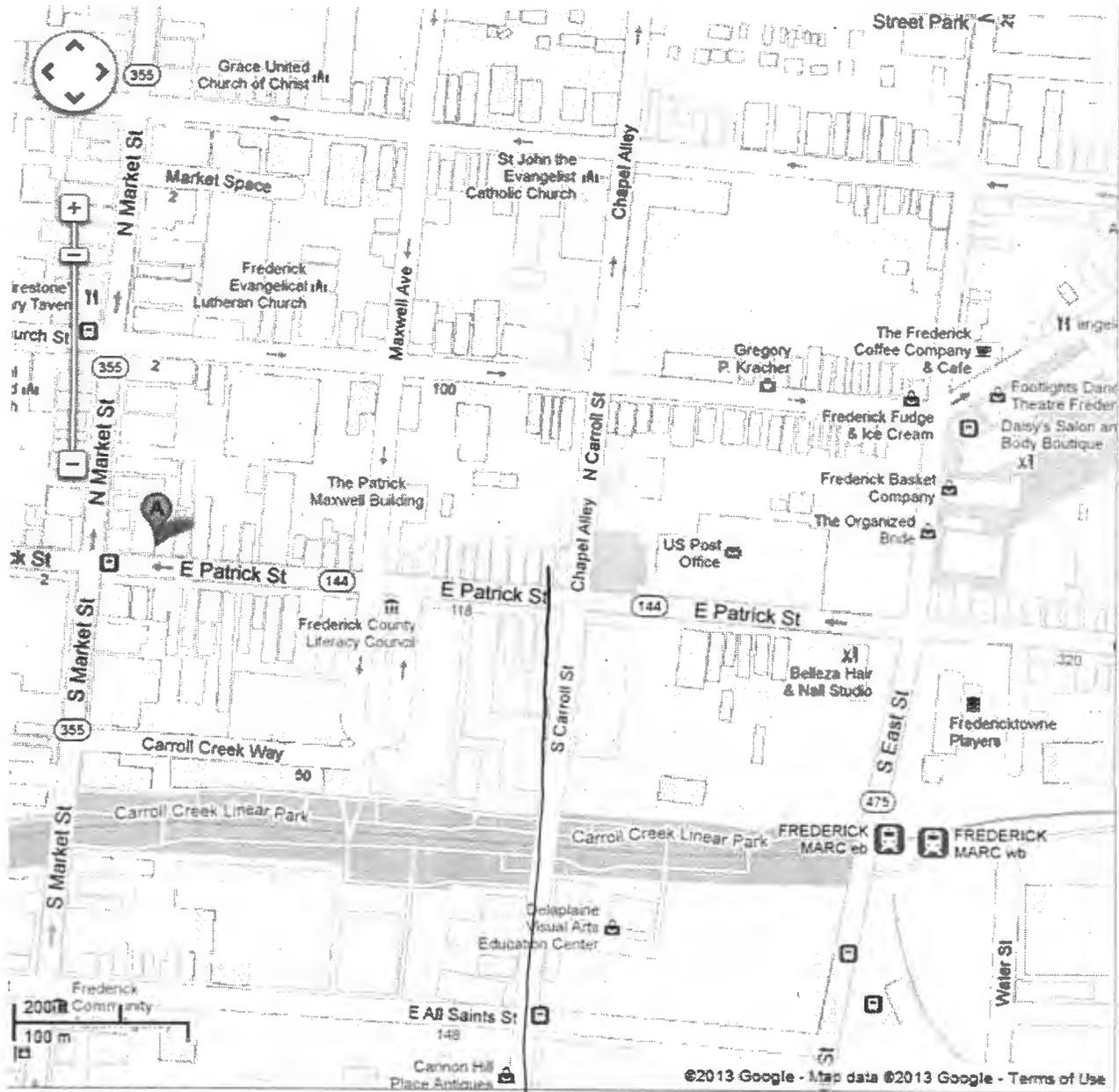
FHD-470_2013-05-06_06 – Interior, second floor



General location



FHD-470
 127 East Patrick Street
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 U.S.G.S. Map: Frederick Quadrangle



FHD-470



FHD-470
127 East Patrick Street
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Source: Google Maps



MHP # FHD-470
127 EAST PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
R. GATEWOOD

6 MAY 2013
MD S&PS

FRONT (SOUTH) ELEVATION

1 of 6



PRIVATE
PARKING
NO TRESPASSING

MUST BE FHD-470
127 EAST PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
R. GATENSOP

6 MAY 2013

NO SIGN

WEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

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MHP # FWD 470
127 ~~EAST~~ PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD
R. GATEWOOD

6 MAY 2013

MH 5100

~~NORTH~~ ELEVATION

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MHP # FH0-470

127 EAST PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

R. GASTWOOD

6 MAY 2013

MD SUPD

TU- NORTH & EAST ELEVATIONS

4 87 6



MHA # FHD-470
127 EAST PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

R. GATWOOD

6 MAY 2013

MD SFAO

INTERVIEW - PARLOR DEX'S

5 87 6



NIHT FHD 440

127 EAST PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

R. GATEWOOD

6 MAY 2013

MD. S480

INTERIOR - 2ND FLOOR.

604 6

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

127 E. Patrick Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

COMMENTS: Victorian

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

N. Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick, Maryland

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

FHD-470

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a two story brick detached house, three bays wide and approximately four bays in depth, with a two story brick "L" shaped wing approximately four bays long and two bays wide with side and rear balconies and a two story brick, one bay square extension, probably an early dependency. All brickwork is in common bond and the front has recently been restored. The front entranceway occupies the left bay with a large Victorian doorway. The double doors of glass are topped by an elliptical arched transom and framed by very ornate pilasters with attached fluted pillars resting on carved pedestals. Heavy, fluted and carved brackets "support" the bay windows above. An ornamental brass lantern is suspended from this over the doorway. This is approached by a three step granite porch with brick sidewalls. The wide vestibule has double doors of glass with an elliptical arched transom and the whole is framed by an intricate moulding. The bay window is of 1/1 sash with a dentiled cornice and panels. Other front windows are of 7/1 sash with the top section having three panes over four panes divided by a cross shaped muntin and are crowned by segmental brick arches. First floor windows are protected by ornamental wrought iron box grills. The area before the windows is attractively landscaped with a brick walled planter containing an ornamental tree and dwarf evergreens. Rear area windows are mostly 6/6 with wood lintels and sills on the second story and flat brick arches on the first. There is a four panel door with a three pane overlight and the extension has an old board and batten door. There is a newly constructed, built up wooden deck patio around the wing and the property line to the right is accented by an old ornamental cast iron fence supported by brick piers. To the rear is a nicely landscaped garden, now somewhat neglected. The roof of the front section slopes to the rear and the wing has a shed roof with both of metal. The front roofline is capped by a protruding moulded cornice with square fluted modillions and supported by long scrolled brackets dividing the bays and tied together by a moulded bar at the base. Between the brackets are wooden panels of incised scrolls on the slightly protruding brick frieze. This building rests on a rather high fieldstone foundation.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

FHD-470

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
Late <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
C1890		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Another elegant and spacious home in a row of late Victorian structures creating a beautiful streetscape.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

*DOUGLAS M. GREENE
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN*

ORGANIZATION

*HISTORICAL DISTRICT COMMISSION
CITY of FREDERICK, MD. 21701*

DATE

JANUARY 1975

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438