United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name

other names/site number Frederick Historic District (expanded) F-3-39

2. Location

street & number multiple streets downtown ☐ not for publication

city, town Frederick ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21701

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ private	☐ building(s)	2421	200 buildings
☒ public-local	☒ district	8	0 sites
☒ public-State	☐ site	1	0 structures
☒ public-Federal	☐ structure	5	0 objects
	☐ object	2435	200 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 308

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date 5-5-88

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
domestic	domestic
commerce/trade	commerce/trade
government	government
industry	industry

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
Gothic
Italianate
Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls brick
roof slate
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Located in the Piedmont region of Maryland, the Frederick Historic District encompasses the core of the city and contains a variety of resources including residential, commercial, ecclesiastical, and industrial buildings. The Department of the Interior approved a National Register Historic District containing 304 contributing resources in 1973. This new nomination offers a more complete assessment of the contributing resources within the existing historic district and expands the boundaries to more adequately reflect the total architectural and historic character of the district from the late eighteenth century to 1941. The majority of the buildings in the district function as residences and are independent but contiguous buildings. Characterized by vernacular forms, these dwellings rise two to three stories, measure two to three bays wide, usually limit their ornamentation to the facades and illustrate popular stylistic influences from the Federal period of the early nineteenth century to 1941. Larger detached dwellings that are distinguished in form and ornament by Queen Anne, American Foursquare styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are located south, north and west of the 1973 National Register district. The commercial corridor lining Patrick and Market Streets reflects similar diversity in its streetscape. Though early nineteenth century buildings exist on the commercial corridor, the bulk of the buildings date from 1875-1941 and are characterized by heights of three to four stories, brick or frame storefronts, flat or shed roofs and vernacular brick forms. Many ecclesiastical buildings display high style architecture ranging from Gothic and Greek Revival to Richardsonian Romanesque to Colonial Revival. Construction of these buildings primarily occurred in two phases: prior to the Civil War and after 1900. In contrast, the industrial buildings are vernacular in style, date from the 1880s to 1941 are located on the east side of the district. The district retains a high level of integrity, with few intrusions; alterations are generally reversible, and generally limited to artificial siding and minor storefront renovations. Of the 2635 total resources located within the district, 2435 or 92% contribute to the significance of the historic district.

☒ See continuation sheet for General Description

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Frederick Historic District is a large, cohesive group of urban buildings which represent the architectural heritage of this 242 year old county seat of Frederick County in the western piedmont region of Maryland. Encompassing the core of Frederick, the historic district includes commercial, residential, ecclesiastical and industrial buildings in this fast growing city of 28,000 people. Much of the historic district includes the 1745 grid plan with the north-south axis being Market Street and the east-west axis being Patrick Street. The central business district is concentrated along these two principal streets, while the residential areas occur primarily on streets running perpendicular to Market Street. Topographically, the district lies in a fertile plain with a small creek running through town.

The residential buildings in the Frederick Historic District that were constructed during the period of significance fall into two general building types: the vernacular attached building and the free-standing, more stylistic residence. The most dominant form, the attached house, was constructed throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. While built at different times, the dwellings abut each other creating a continuous streetscape with a shallow setback. This dwelling configuration displays common elements. The height moderates between two and three stories, the roof shape is usually gable or shed, and the construction material is brick. A one or two story ell wing is common to the form. The building form remains constant with a side hall passage and double pile room arrangement with a two or three bay facade. The application of stylish elements is usually limited to the facade treatment and does not affect the building configuration.

The independent but contiguous building form exists throughout the historic district and it comprises the bulk of the residential stock. The earliest stylistic features which appear on this building type emanate from the Federal period. The facades are embellished by transoms, Federal architrave molding, bullseye impost blocks and corbeled cornices like those buildings at 409-427 South Market Street. Components of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles also provide decoration for the facades of this building type. Facades which show a transition between these two styles are also evident. The townhouses with these stylistic expressions are concentrated on the east and west portions of Church, Second and Third streets and around Court Square. This residential area historically has been a more affluent neighborhood, confirmed by the slightly larger scale of homes: a predominance of three stories and more architectural ornamentation. The majority of dwellings in this area were built in the antebellum period of the nineteenth century. Some representative buildings can be located at 103 West Second Street for a Federal style example and 101 East Church Street for a Greek Revival/Italianate transition example. A very high

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level of integrity exists in this area. Careful maintenance has preserved the historic fabric of most of the buildings allowing the historic materials, design, and workmanship to remain unaltered.

Subtle changes to the streetscape were introduced as the residential growth moved away from the center of the grid. The building form of the two to three story contiguous brick house still dominated residential development which sprung up in the second half of the nineteenth century. While the streetscape maintains a cohesive setting, more variation in material and design in the streetscape exists . This residential development occurred north of the grid center on Fourth through Seventh streets and south of the grid center on All Saints, South, Jefferson and Madison streets. The dwellings located on these streets lose a degree of architectural sophistication. While the setback remains similar, the scale and degree of ornamentation are reduced when compared to the streetscape around Court Square. The scale of these attached brick dwellings is usually limited to two stories in height and two to three bays wide. Vernacular interpretations of the mid-to late nineteenth century architectural styles are discernable on the facades. These dwellings have decorated wooden cornices, rounded window openings and side passages like 200 West South Street. The first noticeable change in the established streetscape is the shift of the roof shape. While gable roofs are still common to these buildings, shed roofs appear with increasing frequency on the late 19th century buildings like 20 and 22 East Fifth Street. A second perceptible change in the architectural pattern is the introduction of double houses to the streetscape. The duplexes are detached but they stand in close proximity to the adjacent buildings. The duplexes maintain similar proportions and building form as the contiguous buildings: brick dwelling with shed roof with ell wing, interior wall chimney and stone foundation. The introduction of frame dwellings is the most noticeable change in this residential streetscape. Interspersed with the brick buildings, the frame residences conform to the existing scale and proportions of the streetscape. The frame buildings are usually free standing duplexes of two stories measuring two to three bays wide with a center or front gable roof. A scrollwork porch occasionally embellishes the facade as found at 364 Madison Street. Modern alterations such as aluminum siding and cinder block porches are the most frequent intrusions to the historic fabric of the area.

Although the individual but contiguous buildings dominate the residential stock of the Frederick Historic District, a second residential building type exists with some regularity in the district: the free standing, more often high-style dwelling. This building type is interspersed throughout the historic district and has construction dates which span the nineteenth century to 1941. While the architectural styles of these buildings vary, their scale, proportions and setting unite them with similarities. Situated on larger lots, the buildings have large proportions averaging five bays wide with heights

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between two and a half and three and a half stories and building forms dictated by the architectural style of the dwelling. A greater diversity of construction materials was utilized resulting in an equal distribution of brick, stone and wood. The larger lots often allow room for a side or front lawn which is carefully manicured. These grander stylized buildings were limited in number during the mid-nineteenth century because the grid plan only accommodated a few over-sized lots but a few building examples survive today like the 1830 Federal residence at 24 East Church Street now the home of the Frederick County Historical Society and the Italianate villa at 106 East Church Street with its marble ornamentation and eight foot finial.

The detached, stylized dwellings with construction dates prior to 1890 were scattered throughout the district and existed in isolation among the contiguous buildings. By the 1890s this pattern underwent a visible change. Instead of being the exception, the stylized detached dwelling on a large lot became the rule in residential development. The building density was reduced but building mass increased dramatically. To accommodate this change in the scale, the residential development occurred in areas south, west, and north of the established grid plan. Clarke Place, a street lined with pattern book Queen Anne dwellings, provides the first illustration of this change in Frederick's streetscape. Buildings with an average height of three stories, irregular floor plans, multigabled roofs, deep setbacks and a combination of surface texture and colors characterize Clarke Place. While the architectural style of Queen Anne prevails on Clarke Place, the emerging Frederick streetscape of the early twentieth century was detailed by a variety of architectural styles including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and an occasional Bungalow. Representatives of these architectural styles appear west of Bentz Street on Second Street, Rockwell Terrace, the College Park development, Rosemont Avenue and north of Eighth Street on North Market Street. These continuous streetscapes of detached houses retain a high level of integrity. Exterior changes to the historic fabric have been minimal. The common intrusions to these residential developments are buildings which do not fall within the period of significance but in most cases, these buildings do not disrupt the scale and setting of the streetscape.

The commercial buildings in the Frederick Historic District form a linear corridor along two principal streets: Market and Patrick streets. The buildings which comprise the commercial corridor mirror the evolution of Frederick. These streets display a combination of building construction dates, configurations and architectural styles. As a whole, these commercial buildings possess a high level of integrity by retaining their historic fabric, scale, and design. The high density of buildings forms a continuous streetscape but the scale, massing and architectural styles are inconsistent, varying between period and type. The commercial storefront buildings can be categorized into three types by their age: late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, mid to late

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nineteenth century and the twentieth century. Each period has representation on Market and Patrick streets.

The earliest buildings have a modest scale with an average height of two to two and one-half stories and measure three to five bays wide. Both stone and brick were used to construct these buildings prior to 1850. A standing seam gable roof, interior wall chimneys, dormers and simple ornamentation from the Federal period such as brick or boxed cornices, scored mortar and small sashes of 6/6 characterize the buildings. Some of these buildings have storefronts and some do not. If the storefront is original to the building, it tends to be small in size, have divided display windows and post and beam construction. An example of this building type is located at 129 North Market Street.

The second type of commercial building in the Frederick Historic District dates from the second half of the 19th century usually after the Civil War. This commercial building introduced a new scale to Market and Patrick Streets. The earlier buildings appeared with a boxy horizontal emphasis. The commercial buildings of the mid to late nineteenth century interjected a verticality to the streetscape. With an average height of three stories with an occasional fourth story, this building type raised the existing height line and brought new dimensions to the streetscape. As the roof line was raised, the roof shape also underwent a change. Flat, shed and mansard roofs distinguish the brick buildings. Building configuration is often similar, a large rectangular shape with ornamentation limited to the facade. The upper facades of these buildings tend to be residential and detailed by boldly decorated cornices and elaborate lintels. The polychromatic cornice of 16-18 East Patrick illustrates this trend. The first floor of these commercial buildings contain the storefronts which are usually built with cast iron columns, have large display windows, and a plain storefront cornice. Both Market and Patrick streets are lined with this building type; representative examples are located at 44-46 North Market, 310-312 and 425 North Market.

There are several commercial buildings whose configuration has been dictated by the building's architectural style. Those that do exist are scattered throughout the commercial corridor. The most prominent example of this trend is the 1854 B & O Railroad passenger station at 100 South Market Street. With its three-story tower and two-story L shape configuration, the station exhibits the Italianate style of architecture. While originally built as a private home, the Professional Building at 228 North Market has served as commercial property since the beginning of the twentieth century. This massive Richardsonian Romanesque building is constructed of brick and brownstone, contains an irregular floor plan and exhibits a multigabled roof. Although few in number, these stylistic buildings add diversity to the streetscape.

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The earliest years of the twentieth century brought considerable new construction to the commercial corridor. This new construction reinforced the diversity of the streetscape. While similar to the late 19th century buildings in scale and mass, the early 20th century building brought different ornamentation to the facades. The commercial buildings dating from the early twentieth century usually replaced an existing building but the infill building maintained the scale at three to four stories and the roof shape generally flat or shed. These commercial buildings are generally constructed of brick or stone. The brick that was used was not always the standard red brick, prevalent throughout Frederick. Brown and tan brick appeared with regularity. A parapet frequently replaced the decorated cornice of the late nineteenth century building such as 29 North Market Street. The storefronts also took on a new design. Early twentieth century storefronts employed a recessed entrance, structural glass and metal window frames like the building at 201-03 North Market Street. The upper stories of these buildings housed residential or office space.

Several financial institutions in Frederick followed a national trend when they built new banking facilities in the Classical Revival style of architecture early in the twentieth century. This new construction returned Greek and Roman columns, pedimented porticos and oversized proportions to the streetscape. The buildings have heights of two to three stories, flat roofs, four buildings function as anchor buildings on street intersections. The most elaborate of these financial institutions is the 1908 Citizens Bank on the southeast corner of Market and Patrick Streets. The classical detailing is carried over to the interior giving the building a stronger sense of architectural integrity.

The three to four story commercial buildings of early the twentieth century often housed department stores and other retail operations and office space. There were some commercial buildings which were constructed during the first forty years of the twentieth century that demonstrate different architectural styling, function and scale. Two specific examples emerge in the streetscape. The five and dime store is detailed by one story wide glass storefront, flat roof with a parapet, constructed of brick, and limited in ornament. One exists on West Patrick Street at 15 and 15 North Market Street. Similar in scale but different in function are the buildings which emerged as the automobile revolutionized transportation methods. Early gas stations and car dealerships have fair representation in the Frederick Historic District. The auto related buildings are often free standing structures of one to one and a half stories, frame construction, and accentuated by elements of the Colonial Revival style of architecture such as the building at 700 North Market and 400 West Patrick. The Ideal Car Company displayed its merchandise in a one-story brick and glass showroom circa 1911 at 112-114 East Patrick, which has been recently adaptively rehabilitated.

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The small number of civic buildings in the Frederick Historic District consist of a variety of functions and architectural styles. Although all of the buildings are constructed of brick, the dates of erection span the 19th and 20th centuries. Providing a geographic and historical focus to the historic district, the Frederick County Courthouse is the third building on Court Square to serve as the center of county government. Located at Court and West Church streets, the present building, constructed in 1862, is a three-story building of considerable mass with features of Italianate architecture in its cupola, gable roof decorated by bracketed eaves, and rounded openings. The meticulous courthouse lawn embellishes the site as do the 1888 cast iron fountain and 1931 bronze bust of U.S. Chief Justice Robert Brooke Taney, one of Frederick's most prominent citizens. While the 1862 courthouse currently functions as Frederick's City Hall, the principal building which has housed city operations from 1873 still stands on North Market Street. The Frederick City Hall and Opera House displays two parallel gable roofs on a three and a half story vertical building form. Italianate architecture has influenced the building's configuration and ornamentation by its bracketed cornice, triple-window groupings, and the central tower. Both City Hall and the courthouse are large scale buildings, the remaining civic buildings appear on a smaller scale. Two of Frederick's fire stations are located on Market Street. The United Fire Company at 77 South Market Street constructed its station in 1848 and is detailed by a front gable roof supported by two and one-half stories, a cupola, and a large, central segmental arch flanked by two smaller arches. The fire station was expanded in 1905 by a one story wing. The second Market Street fire house is an early twentieth century construction with Colonial Revival features. The three story building which houses the Junior Fire Engine Company No. 3 has a bell tower that rises above the flat roof and modillioned cornice. The final civic building of note is also located on Market Street. Frederick received the first national charter of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. This organization is currently housed in an early twentieth century building of one story, a recessed storefront, parapet and flat roof. Civic Buildings in Frederick also include the recently constructed courthouse and post office both on Patrick Street. While carefully designed infill construction, these buildings do not contribute to the architectural importance of the historic district because they do not fall within the period of significance.

Educational buildings in the Frederick Historic District range from vernacular to architecturally sophisticated. The two vernacular buildings are similar in design and scale. The boys' school in the 500 block of North Market Street and the school at 101 West South Street no longer function as schools but their historic fabric remains intact. The brick boys' school was built in 1878 and is characterized by a height of two stories, a flat roof, a projecting central pavilion, and bracketed cornice. The five bay building on West South Street is also constructed of brick, rises three stories and displays a cross

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gabled roof supported on a T-shaped configuration and dates from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1906, Frederick built a new girls' high school on East Church Street. Measuring thirteen bays wide, this brick building is three stories high, has a recessed entrance and rests on a water table. Two of the educational buildings in the Frederick Historic District are quite elaborate in their architectural details. Built on the site of the Frederick College, the C. Burr Artz Library on Council Street is a Neo-Classical building constructed in 1936 and is characterized by a slate-covered, cross gable roof, a five bay brick facade, and classical features such as keystones and an embellished entablature. Equally stylistic in appearance is Winchester Hall, a 1843-1850 Greek Revival building constructed for the Frederick Female Seminary. Currently serving as county office space, Winchester Hall is a U-shaped building with two massive pedimented porticos supported by fluted Ionic columns which face East Church Street. The three story brick building displays large proportions in its fenestration, configuration and ornamentation.

Industrial development in Frederick occurred after the Civil War and primarily on the east side of the city because of the convenient access to rail transportation. The historic industrial buildings which remain standing today share similar traits and can be described with the following details. Many east side locations were chosen because existing growth was limited in those areas which meant more land could be obtained. Often, beginning with one substantial building, this structure was constructed brick, was limited in stylistic features, and often displayed a long rectangular building form with a gable roof and an orderly fenestration pattern like the 1889 Union Knitting Mills building at 340 East Patrick Street. Rising two to three stories in height, these early industrial buildings fronted the street with a three bay gable facade such as the 1902 Silo Factory on East Sixth Street. Smaller secondary buildings usually existed on the site as well and if the company prospered, the complex grew accordingly. The Ox Fibre Brush Company provides an useful example. The brush manufacturer began its operation in a small, two story brick building on West South Street in 1884. When expansion was necessary in 1892, the company moved to a 12 acre lot on East Church Street extended and constructed a three brick building complex consisting of a factory, sawmill, and stock warehouse.

Many of the late nineteenth century-early twentieth century industrial complexes retain their original buildings but have expanded throughout the years. The complex mirrors this growth with a mixture of building forms, construction dates and design. The 1890 Frederick Iron and Steel Company on East Seventh Street illustrates this point. The complex retains its original building, a three story, brick building with a flat roof and parallel two-story shed-roof wings. One of the later buildings includes an early twentieth century brick building of two stories, flat roof and a parapet.

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Industries which originated during the first quarter of the twentieth century are also represented in the historic district. While the scale and mass are similar to their older counterparts, the twentieth century industrial buildings display differences in fenestration patterns, materials and roof shapes. The window openings become larger, have metal sashes and are shaped in square or rectangles like the Moxie Tool and Die Company on East Church Street. Flat roofs appear with increasing frequency. Everedy Square on East Street contains industrial buildings from 1920-1941 which illustrate these changes.

The ecclesiastical buildings throughout the historic district represent a strong architectural statement which heightens the integrity of the district. A wide variety of architectural styles ranging from Greek Revival to Richardsonian Romanesque to Norman Gothic distinguish the ecclesiastical buildings in Frederick. The churches are substantial buildings with bodies of two to three stories with a high degree of ornamentation. Whether its ionic pilasters on St. John's Church (East Second Street) or the crenelated tower of the Asbury United Methodist Church (West All Saints Street), the Frederick ecclesiastical buildings bring design to the streetscape. As the range of architectural styles reflect, the churches in Frederick exhibit construction dates from the eighteenth century to the twentieth century. Churches like Trinity Chapel (1763-1881) and Quinn AME Church (1855-1923) have early structures contained within a later remodelling and/or expansion. More than half of the approximate fifteen ecclesiastical buildings in the district were constructed before the Civil War. A second surge of religious construction occurred after 1900 beginning with the Grace United Methodist Church (1902) on East Second Street. Regardless of the building period, brick and stone are the common construction materials for the buildings while the architectural style usually influenced the building configuration like the U-shaped form of the Greek Revival Visitation Academy. The most shared feature of the Frederick churches is the spire. Seven spires rise above the roofline of the district and are a distinctive historic symbol of Frederick. The most recognizable of these spires is the double spires of the Evangelical Lutheran Church on East Church Street. All of the ecclesiastical buildings are located within the original Frederick grid plan.

Accounting for the considerable size of Frederick's historic district, the amount of construction which does not fall within the period of significance remains relatively low. Exterior alterations such as artificial siding or new roofing material are reversible changes to the historic building fabric. Frederick was spared from the popular trend of the 1950s and 1960s of modernizing storefronts with metal sheathing thereby preserving the integrity of the commercial corridor. Of 2,764 buildings, structures, objects and sites contained within the historic district, the 10% non-contributing resources include the new Patrick Center on West Patrick Street,Carmack's Grocery on North Market Street, the parking garage on Court Street and the post office on East

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Patrick Street. New construction has been subject to an architectural review board so that infill buildings do not threaten the strong architectural integrity of the historic district. The cohesive Frederick townscape composed of residential, commercial, civic, ecclesiastical, and industrial buildings constitutes a significant historical and architectural resource.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
architecture
politics
commerce
industry

Period of Significance
1745-1941

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
multiple

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Frederick Historic District is significant historically for its role as the seat of Frederick County and as a regional market and industrial center in Maryland's Piedmont area from the eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century. Represented by a wealth of commercial, residential, public and civic and religious architecture in a variety of styles and forms, the district is also architecturally significant. Found here are important examples of most of the major architectural styles that characterize the middle Atlantic region. These styles range from Federal and Greek Revival, through Italianate, Romanesque, and Queen Anne, to the Colonial and Spanish Revivals of the first half of the twentieth century.

☒ See continuation sheet

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Fredericktown, as it was initially called, began as a speculative venture bankrolled by Daniel Dulany in 1745. Dulany, a shrewd lawyer and entrepreneur from Prince George's County, bought 1000 acres and then proceeded to sell lots plotted along a grid plan. He laid out 340 lots along the grid pattern that, within the National Register District, is virtually unchanged. The sale of town lots began slowly and was aimed at Pallatine Germans. The deeds carried the stipulation that buyers must erect a structure of a predetermined size within a specified time span of usually two years.[1] Just three years after Dulany initiated his speculative venture, Frederick was designated as the county seat for the newly erected Frederick County, which included what is now Carroll, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties.

By the close of the eighteenth century, Frederick had grown into a small but prosperous community consisting of 449 residences, seven churches, a courthouse, two market houses, schools and a population of 2606.[2] The community attracted ambitious men who were seeking opportunities to advance themselves in the burgeoning frontier city. John Hanson provides the example. A native of Charles County and delegate to the Maryland General Assembly, he moved to Frederick in the 1760s to become Deputy Surveyor for Frederick County. Hanson settled in Frederick buying a lot on West Patrick Street (#108) in 1773. He represented Maryland at the Second Continental Congress and was elected as its first presiding officer, President of the United States in Congress Assembled.

The first quarter of the nineteenth century also attracted several other people who rose to prominence. Roger Brooke Taney, a Calvert County native, moved to Frederick in 1801 to advance his law practice in the town's fledgling bar association.[3] For 22 years, Taney's legal and political career flourished in Frederick before the lawyer achieved positions of statewide and national prominence as the Maryland Attorney General and U. S. Chief Justice (respectively). Two buildings in the historic district are directly associated with Taney: his law office at 102-104 Court Street and his home at 123 South Bentz Street. Two of Taney's legal contemporaries, Francis Scott Key and Thomas Johnson, have distinct places in Maryland's history. Key had a distinguished legal career in Frederick and Washington D. C. as well as penning the Star Spangled Banner. Thomas Johnson used his legal abilities to become the first governor of Maryland.

Transportation routes played an early role in Frederick's development. The centrally located town became an early crossroads on major transportation routes. The Baltimore Road ran through Frederick on Patrick Street and connected to the National Road in Cumberland. A milestone from the Baltimore turnpike still exists today on East Patrick Street. Frederick was also a

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major stopping point on the road from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to Washington, D. C. Rail transportation came very early to Frederick. As one of its first depots, the Baltimore-Ohio Railroad built a freight station in 1832 on the southeast side of town.[4] A second, more elaborate station for passengers was built in 1854 to handle the increasing volume on the rail line.[5] A central location and accessible transportation helped to spur Frederick's growth as a regional market center.

Frederick's location in western Maryland away from the more pro-Southern tidewater, prompted Governor Thomas H. Hicks to call the spring 1861 session of the Maryland legislature at Kemp Hall (on the corner of North Market and East Church Streets) instead of in Annapolis. While the legislature met in Frederick, the state committed itself to remaining in the union in spite of strong sentiments favoring the Confederacy. The Civil War directly touched Frederick twice. During the Antietam campaign the Army of Northern Virginia occupied Frederick. According to John Greenleaf Whittier, Barbara Fritchie defied General Thomas Jackson from her window as he rode by. The Barbara Fritchie House Museum (154 West Patrick Street) commemorates the event in spite of the facts which dispute the accuracy of the poem. After the Battle of Antietam, Frederick citizens opened their public buildings and houses to the wounded from both armies. A year later cavalry skirmishes took place in the streets. On July 9, 1864, General Jubal Early occupied Frederick during his Maryland campaign. Early exacted a ransom of $200,000 from the citizens before he defeated General Lew Wallace at the Battle of the Monocacy a few miles southeast of the city.

Industrial development in Frederick began with the establishment of a canning factory by Louis McMurray in 1869. The Baltimore native realized that with all of Frederick's agricultural connections, a canning factory could be very profitable. However, the local farmers were very skeptical of McMurray's plan and refused to sell him their crops. Undaunted McMurray purchased 3000 acres of farm land and grew his own vegetables. Success came quickly to McMurray and by 1886, the canning factory was packing 3 million cans of corn a year[6]. Because Frederick was primarily a center of commerce in an agricultural county, initial industry capitalized on this available agricultural resource. Similar ventures like the Frederick City Packing Company and the White Cross milk plant followed McMurray's lead, took advantage of the existing commodities and operated successful businesses.

Several late 19th century industrial complexes still exist though not still operating in their original function. Two sites developed on the east side of Frederick which contributed greatly to the industrial development of the city. Established in 1890 as the Montrose Iron and Steel Company, the Frederick Iron and Steel Company has operated a plant on the corner of East 7th Street and East Street since its establishment. While the business has undergone several ownership changes throughout its history, the foundry itself

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continues to contribute to the economic health of the community. Its location helped to spur development in the northeast section of the city by drawing workers and subsequent housing to the surrounding streets.

A second eastside industry enjoyed a world-wide reputation during the first two quarters of the 20th century. The Ox Fibre Brush Company began in modest quarters on South Street in 1890. John K. Robinson and McClintock Young worked together to establish the brush company. Robinson financed the venture while Young, a Frederick native, perfected the machinery design and operation. McClintock Young and his associates received 10 patents for basic brush machine designs from 1889-1901. The factory quickly outgrew its South Street location and moved to a new complex on East Church Street extended in 1892. One of the first major industrial plants on the east side of the East Street, the Ox Fibre Brush Company consisted of three large brick buildings which housed the factory, sawmill and the stock warehouse.[7] The factory supplied a substantial number of jobs for Frederick. It was also one of the earliest industries to provide an employee welfare and insurance plan to its workers in 1917.[8] The company maintained operations until 1968; Goodwill Industries currently occupies the space (1987).

Another prominent eastside industrial development, the Union Knitting Mills as it was called when the hosiery factory opened in 1889, is located at the southwest corner of East Patrick and Wisner streets. The Union Manufacturing Company provided the young ladies of Frederick a "dignified way to earn their livelihood."[9] Producing seamless hosiery, the company employed a high percentage of women. In 1892, for example, 238 of the 250 employees were women.[10] This ratio distinguished this industrial pursuit from other Frederick endeavors. The building still stands in the same location.

One of the early 20th century industries was the Everedy Company located on East Street. Beginning with a factory building on East Street in 1922, the company expanded through the 1930s and 1940s until a much larger complex for their bottling and kitchen utensil manufacturing business became necessary. This larger complex was completed in 1942 and connected the East Street buildings to the new warehouses on East Church Street Extended. The total complex had nearly doubled in size and took advantage of this space by securing numerous World War II manufacturing contracts. The entire complex is currently being developed in an adaptive reuse project as prime retail space called Everedy Square.

While the aforementioned businesses operated successfully, Frederick businessmen and city officials wanted to attract additional industrial manufacturers to their city. In promoting the city, they emphasized low labor costs, availability of local raw materials and easy transportation connections for large markets.[11] The industrialization which did occur in Frederick was diversified enough to give the city a healthy economy well into

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/4

the twentieth century. The types of businesses ranged from the Frederick Steam Brick Works and the Economy Silo and Tank Company to the White Cross Milk Plant. While the county remained rural and agrarian, the city broadened its economic base by securing light industries from the last quarter of the 19th century to the present.

As industry was improving the future of Frederick's economy, city officials undertook practical beautification measures in the last quarter of the 19th century. Paving the cobblestone roads was a hotly debated issue in 1886. Concern over the financial burden worried many townspeople but with the influence of Joseph D. Baker, president of Citizen's National Bank, the smooth street movement succeeded. The first vitrified brick paving was laid on East Church Street. Market Street was paved shortly thereafter.[12] Additional city improvements followed. Frederick built a municipal electric light plant in 1888 which enabled the city to replace the gas street lights with electric lamps. This initial plant had a limited capacity of only 76 lamps; two years later a larger plant was built. The Frederick Electric Light and Power Company provided the city with the capacity to power 2500 incandescent lamps.[13] In addition to the lights, the telephone and inter-urban trolley contributed to the enhancement of Frederick life.

One of Frederick's most important educational institutions of the late 19th century was established by the General Assembly in 1867. The Maryland School for the Deaf has maintained a prominent location in the southern section of Frederick for over a century. While the 1873 school building was demolished by the state in the 1960s, the school continues to operate in the same location in modern facilities. The school provided instruction for deaf and dumb children of the state and advocated the use of speech, lip reading, and sign language. Programs at the Maryland School concentrated on allowing the student to become self-sufficient and productive. The industrial department was one of the major focal points of this training which instructed the child not only in handcrafts but "habits of industry, promptness and obedience" as well.[14]

On a lower educational level, Frederick city schools were expanding as well. The city constructed a male grammar school in 1878 at 520 North Market Street. The building housed the primary grades until 1896 when high school boys were relocated from 314 North Market. This combination of primary and secondary schools lasted until 1912, at which time, a new high school facility housed grades 9 through 12. The 520 North Market Street school reverted back to being a primary school.[15] The high school girls of Frederick learned their lessons in a new building beginning in 1906. Built on the site of the Saint John's Rectory, the city replaced the dilapidated structure with the current building for $30,000. The high school on East Church Street currently houses the Frederick County Board of Education.[16]

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/5

As Frederick expanded with industrial and educational developments, the city witnessed growth in residential buildings as well. While only numbering a dozen or so buildings, there are two streets in Frederick which introduced a distinctive streetscape to a city characterized by brick row houses and ubiquitous church spires. Clarke Place which runs along the southern border of the property of the Maryland School for the Deaf ushered in a new style of architecture dependent on huge proportions, irregular floor plans, multi-gabled roofs, and wrap around porches. The majority of the dwellings reflect elements of the Queen Anne style of architecture. John F. Ramsburg laid out the lots and shortly thereafter, Harry Bowers built the first house in 1894.[17] The street developed quickly showing five dwellings by 1897 and three additional homes by 1904.[18] The street was named after James C. Clarke, a railroad man to honor his long involvement with Frederick's welfare.

A second enclave of four Queen Anne structures is located in the heart of the city on East Second Street at Chapel Alley. Across from St. John's Church, these homes occupy the original site of the Jesuit Novitiate which was demolished in 1903.[19] These four large, three story dwellings provide architectural contrast to east Second Street and reflect changing tastes in architectural styles. While brick rowhouses dominated the residential stock in Frederick, the East Second houses and Clarke Place reflect the city's willingness to accept new styles into its streetscape.

Other residential areas developed in Frederick during the first two decades of the 20th century as the result of street extensions. The most important of these is Rockwell Terrace. Elihu Hall Rockwell, a prominent Frederick educator, owned a sizable parcel of land west of Bentz Street. Rockwell's home sat on the southwest corner of Bentz and Third streets. However, Third Street did not extend beyond Bentz Street until after the death of Rockwell and the demolition of his home. Frank C. Norwood laid out the plots along the extension of Third Street in 1905. Additional land for Rockwell Terrace was purchased from the estate of Lewis H. Dill. Similar to Clarke Place, Rockwell Terrace was and is a large, individual family home development, accented by sizable lots, distinctive architecture, and deep setbacks. The city directories confirmed the affluence of the neighborhood by revealing prominent occupations like bank presidents, insurance agents, and industrialists. While Fourth Street was extended beyond Bentz Street earlier than Third Street, its earlier development is clearly reflected in the streetscape. Rockwell Terrace grew as a prestigious street whereas Dill Avenue sprung up as a mixture of elite homes and blue collar duplexes.

Frederick's residential stock also expanded through speculative ventures in the first quarter of the 20th century. Two such projects were launched in 1914. The first development was organized and managed by David Lowenstein, a well-known entrepreneur in Frederick. Lowenstein was prepared to build 18 row houses on East 2nd Street, east of East Street if the city

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/6

fulfilled the promise to widen the road. Lowenstein proposed to erect modern houses of six rooms and a bath. Hoping to appeal to the working man, Lowenstein set the rent at $12.50 a month. Development on the north side of East 2nd Street did not occur until a number of years after this verbal agreement between Lowenstein and the city.[20]

Prior to World War I a second speculative housing project was laid out west of Rockwell Terrace and proved to be a more successful venture. College Park boasted to be "the best buy in Frederick," compared itself to the planned city of Washington, D. C. and Roland Park in Baltimore, and claimed to have 85% of the new building in Frederick.[21] Consumers could buy a home for $10,000 and partake in the "health and beauty" that College Park offered. The name of the development emphasized the proximity of the housing project to Hood College, which had begun to build its current campus in 1913. A local architect, Emory C. Crum was named the chief engineer of the project while Edward L. Williams managed the sales. While the project did not develop as quickly as the advertisements led the reader to believe, College Park was a success by providing attractive middle class housing in a planned development. The area expanded into the 1930s.

Residential development in Frederick at the turn of the 20th century occurred principally outside the original boundaries of the city because there was limited space for expansion in the city's core. Expansion appeared in all directions south of South Street, west of Bentz Street, north of Seventh Street and east of East Street, with the most concentrated growth on the west and north sides. North Market Street above Seventh Street provides a good example of 20th century residential development. The corridor displays a mixture of duplexes, a few rowhouses on the southern end, and detached single family homes. The architecture reflects vernacular interpretations of 20th century styles. One of the most important changes which occurred in Frederick's residential development focused on the emergence of large lots. Rockwell Terrace, College Park, and North Market offered homes on lots which provided front and back yards. Not only was the architecture different in these areas, but the streetscape and setback contributed to a new look as well.

Banking had always been a staple in Frederick's economy in the 19th century. In the beginning of the 20th century, these financial institutions were responsible for major alterations to the Market Street streetscape. The intersection of Patrick and Market Street known as Square Corner received three new ban buildings over a seven year period. With the need for additional space as the motivating factor, each bank obtained larger floorspace by destroying the existing building and erecting a new structure. Citizens National Bank, now the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, initiated the first construction project. Located on the southeast corner of the square, Citizens National exchanged its Richardsonian Romanesque bank for a

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/7

neo-Classical building in 1908. Two years later, on the opposite corner, the Central National Bank built a new four story structure. Currently the Maryland National Bank, the financial institution is the oldest in the county, dating back to 1808.[22] The third bank on Square Corner is the Frederick County Bank on the northwest corner. This bank also constructed a new building with Neo-Classical features between 1911 and 1922.[23] These three imposing structures have dominated Square Corner since their construction.

The second decade of the 20th century also saw the organization of another financial institution, the Frederick Trust Company. Established in January 1914, the institution quickly flourished and decided to expand its office space on the southeast corner of North Market and Third Street. A local architect, Emory Crum received the bid for the alterations which increased the building's frontage on Market and Third streets. While the Trust Company is no longer in existence, its building still contributes architecturally to the commercial district of Frederick.

Social and religious institutions also enhanced the architectural heritage and the quality of life in Frederick. Designed by B. Evard Kepner in 1911, the Pythian Castle provided the Mountain City Lodge No. 29 with a new location for their gatherings. Located on Court Street, the Castle rises three stories in height and displays architectural features which give the building its pseudo-medieval appearance. The Beth Sholom Synagogue and the Calvary Methodist Church are two places of worship which were built in the 1920s. The Jewish community of Frederick organized the congregation in 1917 and dedicated the Synagogue six years later. In contrast, the Calvary Methodist Church on West Second and Bentz Street was built in 1929-30 when the congregation outgrew the mother church, the Methodist Episcopal.

Across Bentz Street from the Calvary Methodist Church, Memorial Park honors those Frederick soldiers who lost their lives in World War I. Additional monuments have been erected to honor those soldiers who fought for the United States in other 20th century wars. Just south of Memorial Park, there is a second and much larger park, Baker Park. Dedicated in 1928, the park provided the citizens of Frederick a place for recreation and entertainment. City officials chose the name of Baker in honor of Joseph D. Baker, a leading citizen of the city who dedicated his life to the betterment of his adopted city. Baker Park also boasts a seventy foot carillon, opened in 1941. While not all of the original bells remain, some of the unique Holland bells still ring daily.

The last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century were an important fifty years in the history of Frederick. The population of the city grew from 1,859 in 1880 to 14,434 in 1930, light industry improved the economic base, residential buildings increased tremendously, and the success of the financial institutions mirrored the

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/8

growth of the city. Since its founding in 1745, Frederick has gained its significance as a nucleus of commerce, culture and education for a primarily agrarian county. Serving as the county seat, Frederick has remained a prominent city in the county and its architectural heritage reflects this prominence. Typical of Maryland towns, new construction and business development focused on the areas surrounding the historic city with this older section remaining intact. Without the Great Depression and World War II, the central areas probably would have changed dramatically.

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[1]Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, **Maryland A History 1632-1974.** (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974):p. 41.

[2]J. Thomas Scharf. **History of Western Maryland.** 2 vols. 1882 reprint (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968): p.492.

[3]Ibid., p. 395.

[4]Herbert Harwood, **Impossible Challenge The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland** (Baltinmore: Barnard, Roberts and Company, Inc., 1979): p.28.

[5]Ibid., p. 50.

[6]Paul P. Gordon and Rita S. Gordon, **A Textbook History of Frederick County.** (Frederick, Maryland: Board of Education of Frederick County, 1975): p. 126.

[7]" Brush with History, Diamond Annivesary of the Ox Fibre Brush Company 1884-1959." n.p., n.d. Maryland Room, Frederick County Library, Frederick, Maryland.

[8]Ibid.

[9]Nancy F. Whitmore and Timothy L. Cannon, **Frederick: A Pictorial History** (Norfolk, VA: Donning Company Publishers, 1981): p. 72.
[10]Ibid.

[11]Thomas J. C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, **History of Frederick County, Maryland.** 2 vols. 1910 reprint. (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967): p. 400.

[12]Ibid., p. 399.

[13]Ibid.

[14]Ibid., p. 520.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/9

[15]Whitmore and Cannon, p. 110.

[16]Ibid., p. 111.

[17]Ibid., p. 144.

[18]Sanborn map, 1904.

[19]Whitmore and Cannon, p. 117.

[20]**Frederick Daily News** February 10, 1914. and Sanborn Map 1911, 1922.

[21]**Frederick Daily News** February 10, 1914 and May 16, 1914.

[22]Whitmore and Cannon, p. 124.

[23]Sanborn Maps 1911, 1922.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Historic/Prehistoric Theme(s):

Architecture, landscape architecture, community planning
Economic
Government/Law
Social/educational/culture
Transportation

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Rural/agrarian intensification 1680-1815
Agricultural/industrial transition 1815-1930
Industrial/urban dominance 1870-1930
Modern period 1930-present

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

"A Brush with History, Diamond Anniversary of the Ox Fibre Brush Company 1884-1959." n.p., n.d. Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick city directories (various publishers, primarily R.L. Polk), assorted years but primarily 1924, 1927-1928, 1935, 1940-1941. Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

Gordon, Paul P. and Gordon, Rita S. A Textbook History of Frederick County. Frederick, MD: Board of Education of Frederick County, 1975.

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Maryland Historical Trust, State Historic Sites Inventory Forms of the Frederick Historic District, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Sanborn Map Co. Insurance Maps of Frederick, Maryland. 1887, 1892, 1897, 1904, 1911, 1922, 1930 and 1949 editions. Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. 2 vols. 1882 reprint Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.

Walsh, Richard and Fox, William L. Maryland: A History 1632-1974. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

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Williams, Thomas J.C. and McKinsey, Folger. The History of Frederick County, Maryland. 2 vols. 1910 reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet No. 9/1.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 825 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	292880	4367140
B	18	293500	4365640
C	18	292880	4364020
D	18	291320	4363930

E 18 291140 4366380

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are depicted on the attached Resource Sketch Map and consists of property and inner curb lines as indicated by the boarder of the broken lines on the map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries are drawn to include all of those sections of Frederick which have concentration of historic properties with integrity that record the growth and development of the town. Excluded where possible are non-contributing resources such as the post-World War II construction that surrounds the district on the west, north, and east sides and the open farm fields and cemetery on the south. Hood College campus has eligible buildings but the concentration is centered in the campus back from the district line. ☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin, Assistant Administrator
organization Maryland Historical Trust date 1988
street & number 1517 Ritchie Highway telephone (301) 974-2438
city or town Arnold state Maryland zip code 21012

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Frederick Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC: Frederick

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 2 blocks east of, and 3 blocks west of Market from South Street to Seventh Street
CITY OR TOWN: Frederick
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24
COUNTY: Frederick — CODE: 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☒ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☒ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☒ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☒ Educational	☐ Military	☒ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple Public and Private Owners
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Frederick
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records
STREET AND NUMBER: St. John's College Campus
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
DATE OF SURVEY: 1968 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

F-3-39

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Frederick Historic District boundaries begin at the intersection of South Carroll Street and East South Street. They extend west along East South Street continuing west along West South Street to South Jefferson Street; then north on South Jefferson Street to West Patrick Street then northeast on West Patrick Street to South Bentz Street then north on South Bentz Street continuing on North Bentz Street to West Seventh Street then east on West Seventh Street continuing east on East Seventh Street to East Street, then south on East Street to East Patrick Street, then west on East Patrick Street to South Carroll Street, then south on South Carroll Street to the beginning.

The historic district in Frederick, Maryland, the county seat of Frederick County contains a large number of well preserved structures that span the nineteenth century. The street plan is identical to that laid out in 1745 by Daniel Dulaney when he founded the town. The diverse architectural styles are tied together by a uniform scale and the prevalence of brick and stone in the exterior fabric.

Few 18th century buildings remain in Frederick. Of those extant many have been hidden under later additions. A prime example is the John Hanson-Philip Thomas Houses, 108-110 West Patrick Street. Joined by a common facade, the third story and window alterations, especially on the first floor, camouflage the original structures. Hanson's house was a three bay, 2 1/2 story brick structure and his son-in-law's house at 110 West Patrick was a larger 5 bay 2 1/2 story brick structure.

The Federal period has much better representation in Frederick in both detached houses and rows. Typical of the numerous small Federal houses is 220 Church Street. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep with a steeply pitched A-roof and two enclosed chimneys at the gable ends. The trim consists of wooden lintels and sills on the windows and door as well as a two-string brick cornice. The brick row on 421-431 South Market Street consists of six two-story, two bay brick houses with a common roof line. The entire row has a dentiled cornice and many of the windows retain six-over-six sashes. The two southern most houses have denticulated lintels on the windows and doors. All of the houses have rectangular transoms. Many Federal structures like 211 North Market Street have been converted into stores with 19th century shop fronts. The Federal style is best represented in large houses like 35 East Church Street. This five bay brick house sits on a full basement; access to the centrally placed front door is gained by a broad rise of fourteen marble steps. The door has a leaded over light and side light separated by engaged Doric columns. On either side of the door is a three part window, a style common in Federal houses of this area, but unusual elsewhere. All the windows and doors have marble lintels.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

F-3-39

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☒ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☒ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Frederick has been an important town in central Maryland since its founding in 1745. Although Frederick's development has continued through the present, the majority of the city's architectural heritage has remained unchanged. Frederick was Maryland's second largest city through the majority of the nineteenth century. The buildings in the historic district reflect this period of prominence. The awareness of the local citizens to the town's historic assets is slowly combatting the urge to demolish whole blocks for parking lots. The town has zoned the district historic and empowered an historic district commission to administer the preservation of the structures and street scape.

Daniel Dulaney, a prominent political figure and large landowner, laid out a town on his 7000 acre tract, Tasker's Chance. The site of what would become Frederick was well chosen near the Monocacy River (a tributary of the Potomac River), and easily accessible through mountain valleys to southern Pennsylvania, to western Maryland and to the vast frontier beyond. Dulaney began Frederick as a speculative venture and specifically aimed his promotional campaign at the Palatine Germans in Pennsylvania. He laid out 340 lots along a grid pattern that, within the historic district, is virtually unchanged. The sale of town lots began slowly increasing to a rapid pace as the eighteenth century drew to a close. The deeds carried the stipulation that buyers must erect a structure of a predetermined size within a definite time span of usually two years. All landowners paid Dulaney a ground rent of one shilling per year. In 1748 Dulaney secured the future of his "new town" when it was designated the county seat for the newly erected Frederick County, which included what is now Carroll, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett Counties.

By the time of the American Revolution, David Dulaney's son, a Tory, held the control of the ground rents. The State of Maryland confiscated and sold that interest as they did all British owned property. The map of Frederick made for that sale is preserved in the Hall of Records and provides a picture of the eighteenth century town.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

F-3-39

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland. Frederick County Land Records.

Duval, Samuel. The plot of Frederick Town laid down at the Request of Clement Holliday, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for the preservation and sale of British Property. August 10, 1782.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39 °	25'	22"	77 °	24	44 "		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	39 °	25'	20"	77 °	24	16 "							
SE	39 °	24'	37"	77 °	24	30 "							
SW	39 °	24'	41"	77 °	25	21 "							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 265 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Brinkman

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: February 14, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [X] State [ ] Local [ ]

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date Feb. 14, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GPO 931-894

F-3-39

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

Frederick County owns two of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in central Maryland. These buildings were named Winchester Hall after their architect Hiram Winchester. Following the temple form, each building has six Ionic columns which support a plain entablature, a frieze and a low-pitched pediment. The centrally placed doors on the five-bay north facades are set behind two Ionic columns each flanked by one pilaster which supports a plain entablature. The curved window lintels typify the Greek Revival on all three stories.

Scattered through Frederick are several examples of the Italianate style, one of the best examples of which is located at 106 East Church Street. The proportions of this three-story stone structure are accented by pilasters that separate the three bays. The central bay projects from the facade and is topped by a low-pitched pediment. Heavy brackets paired at the pilasters and located on either side of the windows support the deep roof over-hang. The first floor has paired windows in the sill bays which flank the door. The first floor windows and door have heavy cornices supported by brackets. The second story has a paired round headed window in each bay while the third floor has triple round headed windows in each bay. The elaborate fence and gate is executed in an elaborate iron work pattern. The old Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station is another Italianate structure with a bracketed cornice and a square tower on the corner that is a full story taller than the main part of the structure. The tower has a pair of round headed windows on its second and third stories.

The double houses at 111-113 East Church Street are more typical of the late 19th century residences in Frederick. The three story brick facades are topped by a heavy bracketed cornice. The two bay houses have a paired window on the first floor next to the entrance. The second and third floor have round headed windows. There are brick arches on the windows and a wooden architrave surrounds the door and transom. The double house at 23-25 E. Church Street is contemporary but more elaborate than the above example. Here the first floor window lintels have pediments, and the second and third floors elaborate, carved lintels.

Later 19th century styles appear in Frederick. West Church Street (18-20) contains a good example of Richardson inspired architecture. The three-story, pressed brick house has brownstone lintels and brick arches on the first floor window and door openings. The second story has a pair of round arched windows, with a dormer on one side and a set of three round arched windows below a

F-3-39

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

gable on the other side. Corbeled turret like projections define the two asymmetrical bays at the third story. There are brick belt courses at the first and second stories.

The commercial buildings in Frederick consist of converted Federal style structures intermingled with 19th century stone fronts. One of the more typical examples of the latter, although by no means the most elaborate, is found at 16-18 East Patrick Street. As with the majority of structures in the business district a 20th century first floor facade has obliterated the original design. However, the top two stories are untouched. The brick building is divided into two sections by a central brick pilaster which is repeated at each corner. Three round headed, long windows were placed on each section on the second floor. The keystoned window lintels are incorporated into a stone belt course extending the width of the facade at this level. A similar stone treatment exists above the third floor windows, however, the window arch here is much flatter. The tall cornice supports central low pitched pediments, one on each section.

The base of the cornice consists of patterned brick which supports brackets interspersed with rosettes. The pediments and the finials on the pilaster are stone carved in an abstract floral motif.

The following are sites of historic merit in Frederick:

135 W. All Saints Street
108 W. All Saints Street
110 W. All Saints Street
126 W. All Saints Street
Taney House, S. Bentz Street
29-31 S. Bentz Street
1 S. Bentz Street
Row Houses, DeGrange Street
37-39 DeGrange Street
220 W. Patrick Street
222 W. Patrick Street
238 W. Patrick Street
240-242 W. Patrick Street
258 W. Patrick Street
262 W. Patrick Street
300 W. Patrick Street
304 1/2-306 W. Patrick Street
312 W. Patrick Street

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Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

318-320 W. Patrick Street
326 W. Patrick Street
328 W. Patrick Street
332 W. Patrick Street
334-336 W. Patrick Street
342-344 W. Patrick Street
352-354 W. Patrick Street
360 W. Patrick Street
Steiner House, 364 W. Patrick Street
155-157 W. Patrick Street
135-139 W. Patrick Street
131 W. Patrick Street
127-129 W. Patrick Street
455-453 W. South Street
437 W. South Street
435 W. South Street
421 W. South Street
317-315 W. South Street
127-129 W. South Street
117 W. South Street
109 W. South Street
107 W. South Street
105 W. South Street
21 W. South Street
17-19 W. South Street
15 W. South Street
11 W. South Street
9 W. South Street
25 E. South Street
14 E. South Street
7 E. All Saints Street
13 E. All Saints Street
15-17 E. All Saints Street
Stone Mill, All Saints Street
155-157 W. All Saints Street
40 Sixth Street
18-20 Sixth Street
Sears and Company
Barn, E. Seventh Street
104-108 Bentz Street N
422-424 Bentz Street N
426-428 Bentz Street N
119 Record Street
324 N. Market Street
22 S. Market Street ✓ thru here

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Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

B & O Railroad Station, All Saints and South Market Streets
34 S. Market Street
36 S. Market Street
Ritchie Association, S. Market Street
Hessler's, S. Market Street
Stepley's Furniture Store, S. Market Street
58-60 S. Market Street
68-70 S. Market Street
Old B & O Railroad Station, S. Market Street
39-43 S. Market Street
Routzahn's T.V. Center, S. Market Street
131 S. Market Street
7 E. Patrick Street
17 E. Patrick Street
23-25 E. Patrick Street
41 E. Patrick Street
49 E. Patrick Street
53 E. Patrick Street
121 E. Patrick Street
123 E. Patrick Street
217 E. Patrick Street
219 E. Patrick Street
Ford Motor Company, W. Patrick Street
122 E. Patrick Street
54 E. Patrick Street
16-18 E. Patrick Street
12 E. Patrick Street
106 W. Patrick Street
108 W. Patrick Street
110 W. Patrick Street
112 W. Patrick Street
124-126 W. Patrick Street
150 W. Patrick Street
Barbara Fritchie House, W. Patrick Street
200-202 W. Patrick Street
208 W. Patrick Street
216 W. Patrick Street
101 Council Street
103 Council Street
105 Council Street
Hendrickson's, 42 N. Market Street
Kemp Hall, N. Market Street
236 N. Market Street
City Hall (Frederick), N. Market Street
Professional Arts Pharmacy, N. Market Street
Three Blind Mice Shop, N. Market Street

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Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

Coker's Fabric Shop, N. Market Street
Hitt Record Company, N. Market Street
Ecker's Beauty Salon, N. Market Street
B. F. Goodrich Building, N. Market Street
416 N. Market Street
428 N. Market Street
432 N. Market Street
Woody's Cash Market, N. Market Street
Henry's, Market Street 17 N.
The Downtowner, Market Street 23 N.
115 Market Street
117 Market Street
Sandwich Shop, Market Street 131 N.
Royal Restaurant, Market Street
147 Market Street
211 Market Street
217-219 Market Street
225 Market Street
233 Market Street
241 Market Street
Cavco, 301-303 Market Street
Gas Lantern, 305-309 Market Street
High's Cycle Center, 341 Market Street
Staub's Liquors, Market Street
407 Market Street
413 Market Street
Rice's Color Center, Market Street
505 Market Street
507 Market Street
Barber Shop, 514 N. Market Street Cliff's
517-519 Market Street
Renn's Lunch and Beer, Market Street 543 N
Electrolux, N. Market Street now 803 E Patrick St.
241-243 Sixth Street
101 Sixth Street
108 Sixth Street
108 W. Third Street
116 W. Third Street
118 W. Third Street
124 W. Third Street
130 W. Third Street
132-134 W. Third Street
39 E. Fourth Street
28 E. Fourth Street

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Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

106-108 E. Fourth Street
103 W. Fourth Street
105 W. Fourth Street
107 W. Fourth Street
127 W. Fourth Street
131 W. Fourth Street
104-106 W. Fourth Street
120 W. Fourth Street
124 W. Fourth Street
134-140 W. Fourth Street
120 W. Fourth Street
124 W. Fourth Street
134-140 W. Fourth Street
9 E. Fifth Street
15 E. Fifth Street
17 E. Fifth Street
39 E. Fifth Street
41-43 E. Fifth Street
101-105 E. Fifth Street
107 E. Fifth Street
115 E. Fifth Street
38 E. Fifth Street
101 W. Fifth Street
14-16 W. Fifth Street
Log Cabin at rear of 14-16 Fifth Street (west)
100-102 W. Fifth Street
100 Court Street
102-104 Court Street
106 Court Street
122-126 Court Street
All Saints Parish House
101 Record Street
107 Record Street
111 Record Street
113 Record Street
115 Record Street
117 Record Street
121 Record Street
204 E. Church Street
210-212 E. Church Street
214-216 E. Church Street
218 E. Church Street
220 E. Church Street
7-11 E. Church Street

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Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

19 E. Church Street
21 E. Church Street
23-25 E. Church Street
Evangelical Lutheran Church, E. Church Street
Visitation Convent, E. Second Street and Chapel Alley
228 E. Second Street
5 W. Second Street
9 W. Second Street
11 W. Second Street
17 W. Second Street
19 W. Second Street
103 W. Second Street
105 W. Second Street
107 W. Second Street
109 W. Second Street
117 W. Second Street
106 W. Second Street
7-9 E. Third Street
33 E. Third Street
35-37 E. Third Street
109 E. Third Street
111 E. Third Street
113-119 E. Third Street
121-127 E. Third Street
135 E. Third Street
229 E. Third Street
42-44 E. Third Street
108 E. Third Street
204 E. Third Street
210-212 E. Third Street
228-246 E. Third Street
11 W. Third Street
105 W. Third Street
109-111 W. Third Street
115 W. Third Street
137-139 W. Third Street
4 W. Third Street
18 W. Third Street
20 W. Third Street
47 E. Patrick Street
101 E. Patrick Street
Francis Scott Key Hotel, Patrick Street
100 E. Patrick Street
454 W. South Street
461 W. South Street

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Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

465 W. South Street
465 W. South Street
467 W. South Street
469 W. South Street
473-4 W. South Street
475 W. South Street
111 East Street
Log Cabin, N. Market Street (between Fifth and Sixth Streets)
122-124 W. Church Street
132-142 W. Church Street
120 W. Church Street
114 W. Church Street
112 W. Church Street
108 W. Church Street
All Saints Church, W. Church Street
100 W. Church Street
Masonic Temple, West Church Street
18-20 West Church Street
Firehouse, W. Church Street
Trinity Chapel, W. Church Street
131 W. Church Street
129 W. Church Street
127 W. Church Street
119 W. Church Street
Evangelical Reformed Church, West Church Street
Frederick County Courthouse, W. Church Street
4 E. Church Street
8-10 E. Church Street
Winchester Hall, E. Church Street
Frederick County Historical Society, E. Church Street
100 E. Church Street
106 E. Church Street
112 E. Church Street
114-116 E. Church Street
118 E. Church Street
200 E. Church Street
202 E. Church Street
33 East Church Street
35 E. Church Street
101-103 E. Church Street
107-109 E. Church Street
111-113 E. Church Street
American Legion Hall, E. Church Street
211-215 E. Church Street (Visitation Academy)

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Frederick Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

221 E. Church Street
231 E. Church Street
19 E. Second Street
29 E. Second Street
31 E. Second Street
33 E. Second Street
35-37 E. Second Street
101 E. Second Street
105 E. Second Street
205 E. Second Street
215 E. Second Street
217-219 E. Second Street
223 E. Second Street
8-10-12 E. Second Street
18 E. Second Street
Lutheran Sunday School Building, E. Second Street
36 E. Second Street
38 E. Second Street
100 E. Second Street
St. John's Church, E. Second Street

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

According to local historians, John Thomas Schley built the first house (demolished) in Frederick in the late 1740's. General Edward Braddock arrived in Frederick during the French and Indian War expecting to have found the militia and adequate supplies awaiting his arrival. His anger at colonial inefficiency brought Benjamin Franklin to Frederick to expedite the procurement of supplies. During the Revolution, Frederick served as a center for shipping food to the army as well as for the transfer of imprisonment of prisoners of war. Once again Frederick held prisoners of war in the War of 1812.

At the end of the eighteenth century and the first decade of the nineteenth century, Frederick attracted ambitious men who were seeking opportunities to advance themselves in the burgeoning frontier city. One outstanding example was John Hanson. A native of Charles County and delegate to the Maryland Assembly, he moved to Frederick in the 1760's to become Deputy Surveyor for the County which stretched from Baltimore County to the western boundary of Maryland. Hanson settled in Frederick City buying a lot on West Patrick Street (108) from Adam Koon in 1773. He represented Maryland at the Second Continental Congress and was elected its presiding officer, President of the United

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#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

States in Congress Assembled. Roger Brooke Taney who was born in Calvert County moved to Frederick when he became one of the leaders of the Federalist Party. Taney's political career, launched in Frederick in his law office at 123 South Bentz Street, resulted in his eventual appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Francis Scott Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner and Thomas Johnson, first Governor of the State of Maryland, both practiced law in Frederick at the turn of the nineteenth century.

Frederick's position on the Baltimore road which connected with the National Road in Cumberland assumed the town's continued significance as an important agricultural supply point. The large demand for grain generated by the Civil War brought an economic boom to Frederick.

Frederick's location in western Maryland away from the more pro-Southern tidewater, prompted Governor Thomas H. Hicks to call the spring 1861 session of the Maryland legislature at Kemp Hall (on the corner of North Market and East Church Streets) instead of in Annapolis. While the legislature met in Frederick, the state committed itself to remaining in the union in spite of strong sentiments favoring the Confederacy. The Civil War directly touched Frederick twice. During the Antietam campaign the Army of Northern Virginia occupied Frederick. According to John Greenleaf Whittier, Barbara Fritchie defied General Thomas Jackson from her window as he rode by. The Barbara Fritchie House Museum (154 W. Patrick Street) commemorates the event in spite of the facts which dispute the accuracy of the poem. After the Battle of Antietam, Frederick citizens opened their public buildings and houses to the wounded from both armies. A year later cavalry skirmishes took place in the streets. On July 9, 1864, General Jubal Early occupied Frederick during his Maryland campaign. Early exacted a ransom of $200,000 from the citizens before he defeated General Lew Wallace at the Battle of the Monocacy a few miles south of the city.

After the Civil War Frederick continued the urban center for the surrounding agricultural community. Frederick experienced some industrialization but not on the same scale as the rapid growth that took place further west in the Hagerstown and Cumberland area. For this reason Frederick has retained its nineteenth century architectural character.

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Frederick Historic District

#9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

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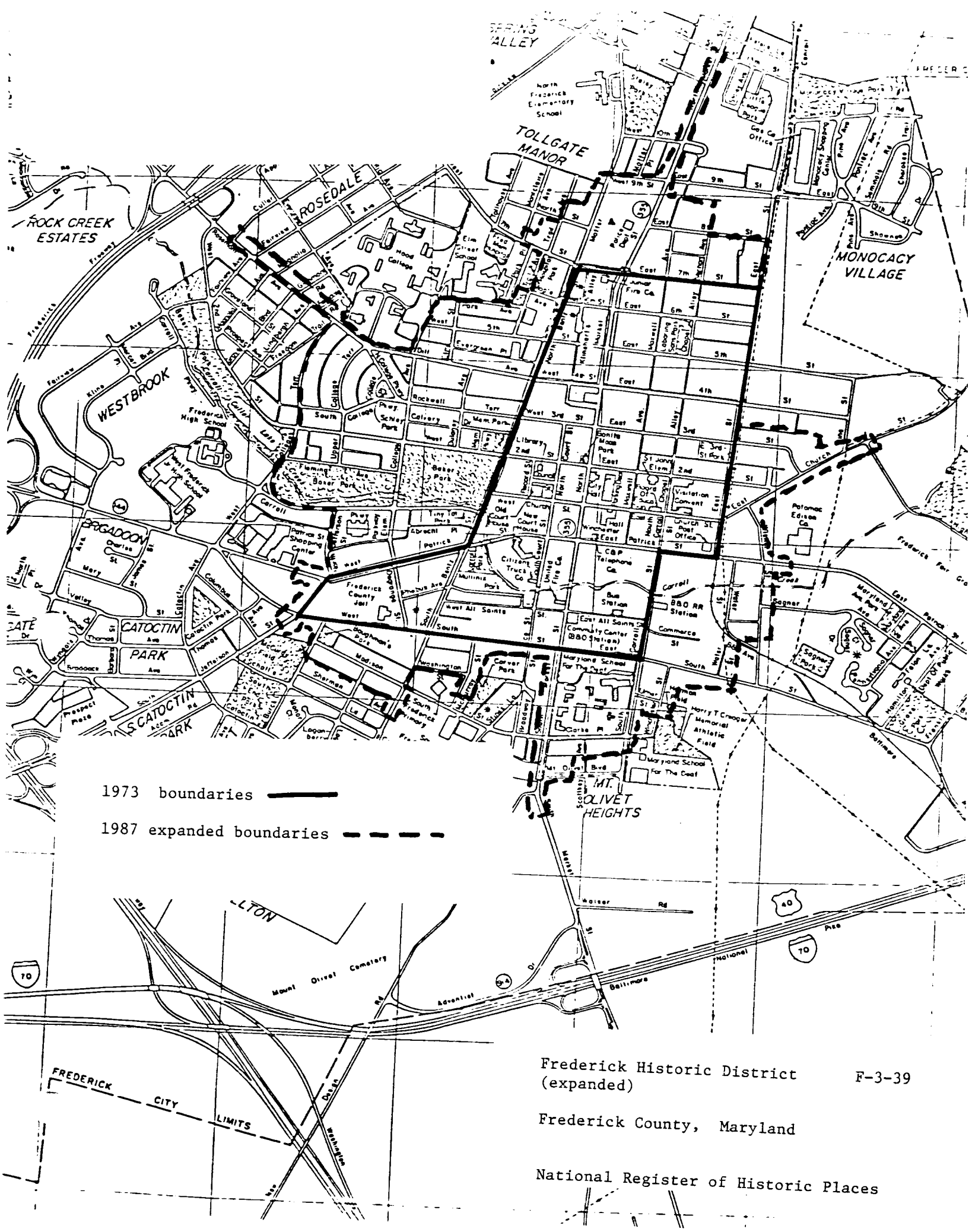

Frederick Historic District (expanded) F-3-39

Frederick County, Maryland

National Register of Historic Places

Frederick Historic District Expanded
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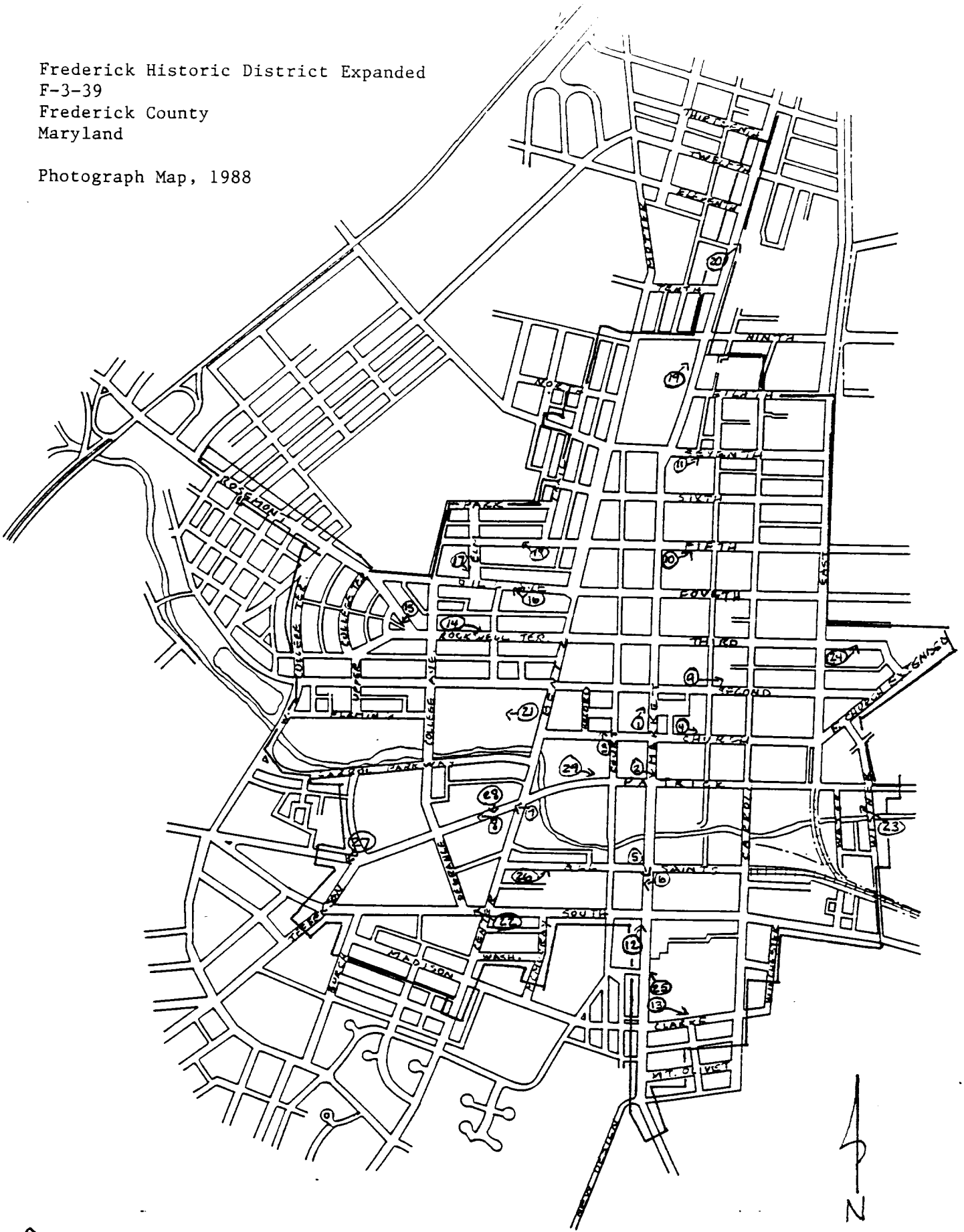
Frederick County
Maryland

Photograph Map, 1988



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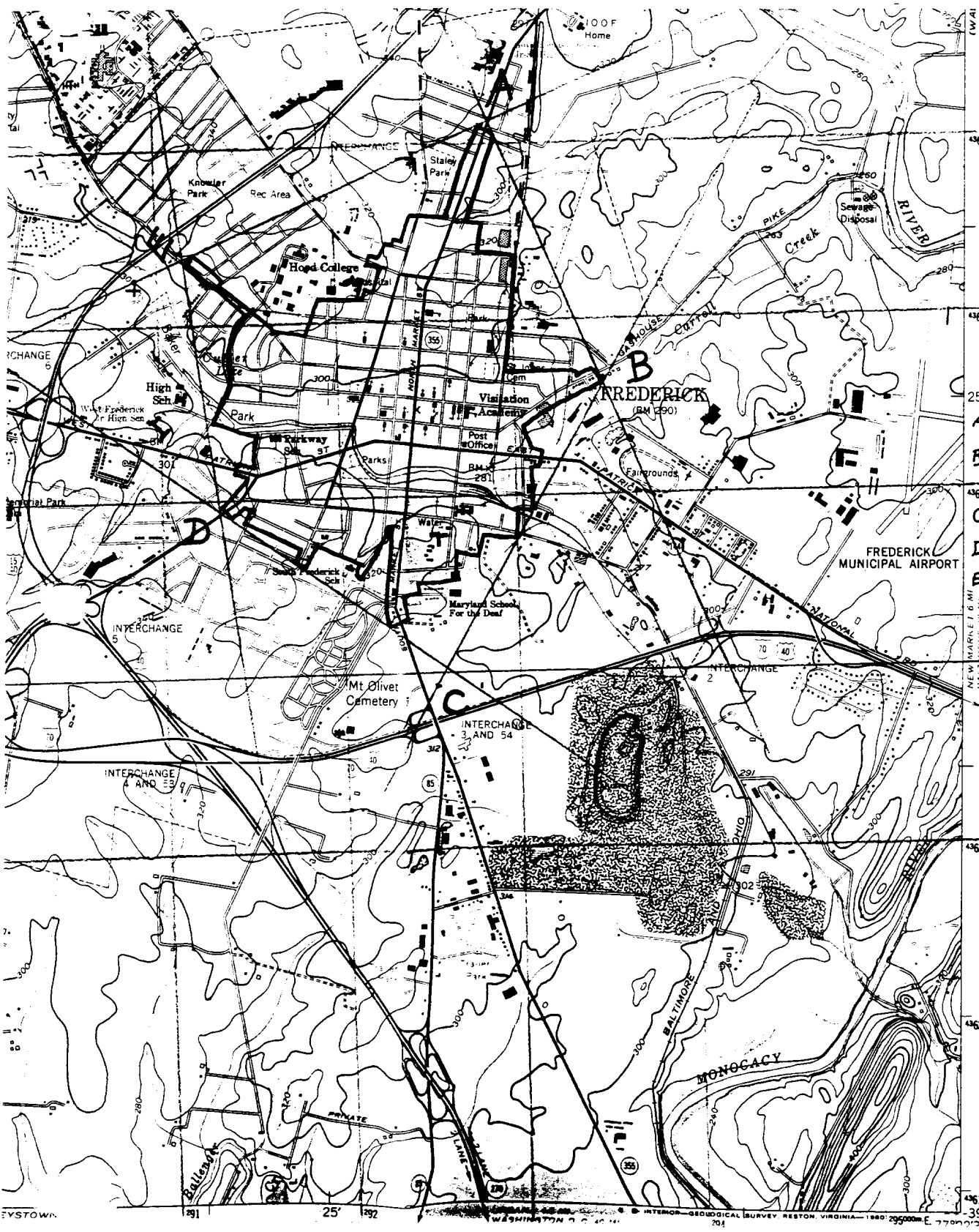

Frederick Historic District (expanded)

Frederick Co. Maryland

A 18/292880/4367140

B 18/293500/4365640

C 18/292670/4364020

D 18/291320/4363930

E 18/291140/4366380