

PA0005681

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: OCT 18 1973

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

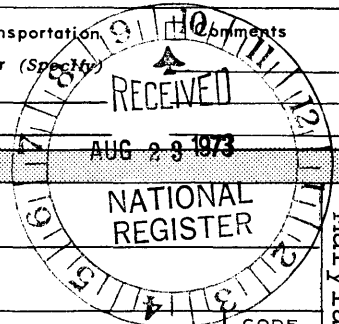
3. CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY (Check One): District [X], Building [], Site [], Object []
OWNERSHIP: Public [], Private [], Both [X]
STATUS: Occupied [X], Unoccupied [], Preservation work in progress []
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes: Restricted [], Unrestricted [X], No []
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): Agricultural [], Commercial [X], Educational [X], Entertainment [], Government [X], Industrial [], Military [], Museum [], Park [], Private Residence [X], Religious [X], Scientific [], Transportation [], Other (Specify) []

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
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland
CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE: OCT 18 1973
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 denticled 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 INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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

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

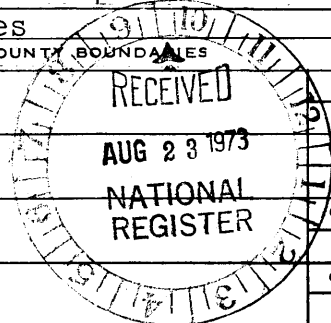
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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 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.

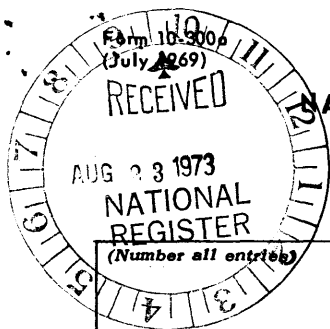
Ernest A. Connelly
~~Associate Director, Professional Services~~
Associate Director, Professional Services
Date OCT 18 1973

ATTEST:
Wm. Smith
Keeper of The National Register
Date 10-15-73

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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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 overhang. 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

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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 key-stoned 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, 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
- 422-424 Bentz Street
- 426-428 Bentz Street
- 119 Record Street
- 324 N. Market Street
- 22 S. Market Street



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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 *Dem. (1981)*
- 110 W. Patrick Street *Dem. (1981)*
- 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
The Downtowner, Market Street
115 Market Street
117 Market Street
Sandwich Shop, Market Street
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, Market Street
517-519 Market Street
Renn's Lunch and Beer, Market Street
Electrolux, N. Market Street
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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#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

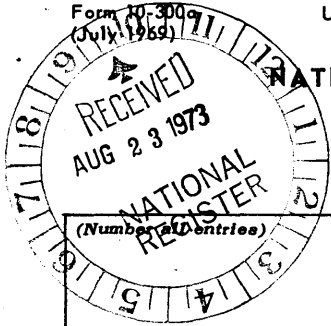
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(July 1989)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Frederick Historic District

#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.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Frederick	
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ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		OCT 18 1973

(Number all entries)

Frederick Historic District

#9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

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