

Chapter 2

Guidelines: Cultural Context

Captions

- 2-1 Frederick County Courthouse, c. 1752.** The Dulany plat set aside five lots for the county courthouse. This courthouse was replaced in 1785 by a brick building that served the county some seventy-five years. The present building was constructed in 1862, and became City Hall in 1985. *From Schofield's "View of Frederick," 1854.*
- 2-2 Francis Scott Key.** Frederick has long been proud of its association with Francis Scott Key. Born in Frederick County (in an area that later became Carroll County), Key practiced law in Frederick Town from 1801 to 1805. He wrote the *Star Spangled Banner* in 1814. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-3 Key Memorial, Mt. Olivet Cemetery.** Key and his wife are buried at the base of the Francis Scott Key Memorial at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, erected at the cemetery in 1898. The oldest portion of Mt. Olivet is included in the Frederick Town Historic District. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-4 National Road Milestone.** The National Road initially was planned to extend from Baltimore to Cumberland, but with time it extended into the American heartland. The National Road passed through Frederick on Patrick Street. The milestone on East Patrick Street at Maxwell Avenue, installed in about 1820, was one of many placed along the route.
- 2-5 Kemp Hall.** The Maryland Legislature held emergency sessions at Kemp Hall in April 1861. Located at the corner of East Church Street and North Market Street, the building has changed little since the legislature held the fateful sessions that resulted in Maryland's decision to remain in the Union.
- 2-6 Hessian Barracks, Civil War Hospital.** Built in 1777, the two L-shaped stone buildings were used as a military post, armory, and a place to house Hessian prisoners during the Revolutionary War. The site was later used as the Agricultural Fair Grounds. During the Civil War, the barracks and property were designated General Hospital #1 in Frederick. This hospital treated over 30,000 patients during the course of the war. In 1868, the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb moved into the barracks buildings. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-7 Barbara Fritchie House, 154 West Patrick Street.** Immortalized by John Greenleaf Whittier in his poem written in 1863, Barbara Fritchie lived in a house at this site, later destroyed by floodwaters. The existing house is a replica built in 1927. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-8 Maryland Deaf and Dumb Institute.** Completed in 1871 and demolished in the early 1960s, the modern Maryland School for the Deaf is one of Frederick's most notable

educational institutions. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*

- 2-9 Birely Tannery.** A tannery was located on the north side of Carroll Creek, east of Carroll Street, from about 1836 to about 1930. The 1853 Pittar map included a plan of the large operation and its weirs on Carroll Creek. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-10 South Carroll Street.** By the late nineteenth century, South Carroll Street was a major center of Frederick industry. This photograph was taken in about 1908. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-11 Old Frederick District, established 1952.** The original historic district in Frederick was called the *Old Frederick District*. Although limited in size and only minimally regulated, it was the first formal recognition of the City's historic resources. It was the thirteenth local historic district designated in the United States. [boundaries will be made more prominent]
- 2-12 Frederick, 1853.** The Pittar map is one of the earliest maps to show the footprints of buildings and, therefore, the extent of Frederick's development. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-13 Frederick's earliest street lights were gas fixtures on poles.** This fixture was located near the City Hotel on West Patrick Street. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-14 Square Corner.** The intersection of Patrick and Markets streets has long been known as the *Square Corner*. Frederick's first electric street light was at this intersection. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-15 Before they were buried.** By the mid-twentieth century, there was a maze of wires on Market Street and the street lights were fluorescent tubes.
- 2-16 Frederick, 1970s.** When the wires were buried and the clutter of poles removed, the City installed "shoe box" lights on metal poles. The brighter, taller lights could be spaced farther apart and were considered unobtrusive.
- 2-17 St. John's Cemetery.** Cemeteries have long been oases of green in Frederick's urban context.
- 2-18 Garden walls at 24 East Church Street.** The Loats Orphans Asylum was originally the home of Dr. William Baltzell and today is headquarters of the Historical Society of Frederick County. A nicely constructed garden wall was located to the right of the house. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*

- 2-19 Street trees.** The size of the trees photographed in front of 110 North Court Street indicate they were planted several decades prior to the circa 1900 photograph. Note the cobblestone street, brick sidewalk, solid board wood fence, and concrete stoops on the houses to the north. A fire hydrant is to the right in the photograph. All of these items contribute to the streetscape. *Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.*
- 2-20 Baker Park.** The crown jewel of Frederick's park system is Baker Park, which was opened in 1928. Although it has continued to evolve to meet the needs of Frederick citizens, it remains an important historic landscape in the district.
- 2-21** Early Vernacular German house, 23 East 5th Street
- 2-22** Early Vernacular English house, 105 East 5th Street
- 2-23** Georgian house, 104-106 North Bentz Street
- 2-24** Georgian house, 344 North Market Street
- 2-25** Federal house, 124 West 3rd Street
- 2-26** Federal houses, 103-105 Council Street
- 2-27** Greek Revival house, 113 Record Street
- 2-28** Italianate house, Trail Mansion, 106 East Church Street
- 2-29** Italianate-influenced shop, East Patrick Street
- 2-30** Gothic Revival duplex, 118-120 East 5th Street
- 2-31** Second Empire commercial building, 401 North Market Street
- 2-32** Queen Anne commercial building, 236 North Market Street
- 2-33** Queen Anne house, 10 Clarke Place
- 2-34** Richardsonian Romanesque commercial building, 44 North Market Street
- 2-35** Richardsonian Romanesque duplex, 201-203 East 2nd Street
- 2-36** Classical Revival building, Citizens National Bank, 2 South Market Street
- 2-37** Colonial Revival house, 109 East 2nd Street