Survey No. F-3-056

Magi No. 1130565428

DOE X yes __ no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic FREDERICK SURVEY DISTRICT (DOE)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Multiple Streets ___ not for publication

city, town FREDERICK ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
XX district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	X industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	X military	___ other:

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

name Multiple Owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

e

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-56

Condition
___ excellent
___ good
___ fair
___ deteriorated
___ ruins
___ unexposed

Check one
___ unaltered
___ altered

Check one
___ original site
___ moved **date** of move _____

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

8. Significance

Survey No. F-3-56

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-3-56

See Description

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kim Kimlin		
organization	Maryland Historical Trust	**date**	
street & number	21 State Circle	**telephone**	269 -2438
city or town	Annapolis	**state**	Md.

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE FREDERICK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Description:

The Carroll Creek Flood Control and Adjacent Park Improvement Project in the City of Frederick include parts of the existing Frederick City National Register Historic District. Other areas included in the project and contiguous to the present district may also be eligible for the National Register. The following documentation is presented to support a request for a determination of eligibility for these areas as an extension of the district. The boundaries of the National Register Historic District are shown in green on the attached map.

The proposed additions to this district consider all properties in the city east of Center Street/Bentz Street except those south of the properties on the south side of West South Street between Center Street and Broadway and those north of the present National Register Historic District boundary along Seventh Street. The boundaries of the additional areas are shown in red on the attached map. These areas lie adjacent to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Register district. The primary streets in the addition, including South Market Street, South Carroll Street, East Street, East Patrick Street, and South Street conform to the City's original grid system as it was laid out in 1745. Secondary streets, such as Clarke Place, Mt. Olivet Boulevard, Winchester Street, Wisner Street, and Water Street are set at a slight angle to the original grid pattern. Of these secondary roadways only parts of Wisner Street and Water Street appear on the 1858 Bond Map of Frederick City.

Included in the additions are numerous residential structures dating from the early and mid-19th century. These are similar, and often identical, to houses found throughout the existing National Register distict. A number of streetscapes in the additions date from the last quarter of the 19th century and include factory buildings, vernacular housing, and the City's earliest suburban development. The counterparts to these resources within the Register district are found near its southern, eastern, and northern boundaries.

As in the existing district, uniformity of scale and setback is characteristic of the streets in the additions. Sidewalks consist of bricks laid in a herringbone pattern or concrete. The absence of front yards and greenery is notable in the addition areas except on East Third Street, Clarke Place and Mt. Olivet Boulevard where the majority of the addition's detached housing is located. The condition of the buildings ranges from dilapidated to well-preserved. Red brick is the dominant building material with wood, stone, and buff-colored brick seen less often. Several buildings are covered with aluminum siding, asbestos siding, or paint, however, all exterior changes appear reversible. Restoration activities are apparent on South Market Street, East South Street, and East Church Street.

The buildings on the south side of West South Street between Central/South Bentz Street and South Market Street are identical to the buildings on the north side of West South Street which is included in the National Register Historic District. These three residential blocks contain two-story, brick row houses and double houses. Federal style double houses, dating from the mid-19th century, are concentrated closest to South Market Street. Residences built farther west on West South date from later in the 19th century and have shed roofs, decorative cornices, and arched openings.

The blocks of South Street east of South Market present a similar situation. The north side lies within the National Register district, the south side within the area proposed for annex. Federal period row and double houses dominate both sides of the first block east of Market Street. Located on the south side, #22 is the finest example of the Federal row house type on East South Street. The fine entranceway details are identical to those on the entrance of 209 East Second Street and numerous other Federal houses within the National Register Historic District.

The two-story bay windows on each of the facades of the two-story row at 6-8-10-12 East South Street present a distinct contrast to the flat, symmetrical Federal facades. This group of row houses dating from the late 19th century is similar to housing in the existing district (such as 32-34 East Third Street and 113-115-117-119 East Third Street). Simpler, late 19th century row houses are also located on East South Street becoming more prevalent east of South Carroll Street.

Two late 19th century commerical buildings anchor the section of South Market Street proposed for addition. The design of these three-story structures, which are located at the intersection of South Market Street and South Carroll Street, matches that of commercial buildings farther north on South Market Street within the National Register Historic District.

The evolution of row house design from the mid-19th century through the late 19th century is visually evident on the 200, 300, and 400 blocks of South Market Street. Similar in setback (15 feet from the street), scale (two and three stories), and material (brick), these row houses are distinguished by roof type, window treatment and ornamentation.

The earliest are simple two-bay Federal period row houses with steep-pitch "A" roofs, dormers, rectangular window openings, lintels, and rectangular transom lights. The houses at 231, 343,345,347, and 401 South Market Street represent the transition from the Federal period to the Victorian period. These three story residences are shed-roofed with bracketed facade cornices, flat architrave window heads and enriched entranceways with rectangular transoms. These houses resemble a number of dwellings in the National Register Historic District such as 111 West Third Street.

A fine example of an Italianate style townhouse is 203 South Market Street. Verticality is emphasized on this narrow, three story building constructed c. 1880. Decorative features include an ornate bracketed cornice edging the flat roof, elongate arched window openings with elaborate molded heads, and an enriched entranceway with double doors and a round-arched transom light. Other Victorian period row houses on South Market Street feature various combinations of such architectural elements as arched window and door openings, elaborate window heads, multiple window sets with transoms, bay windows, carved wood panels, and decorative cornices. Especially significant is the elaborate cornice on 226-228-230 South Market Street. It features a balustrade, finials topped with knobs, carved panels, and a small pediment.

The late 19th century transition from construction of double houses to construction of detached houses is seen on the 300 block of East Third Street. The first sale of lots on this block occurred in 1891, the year it was annexed to the city. Row and double housing on the south side is identical to that found on the adjacent 200 block on East Third Street within the National Register Historic District. The detached dwellings on the north

side of the 300 block have gabled roofs, 3 or 4 facade bays, two or two-and-one-half stories and 1/1 sash windows in flat or segmental-arched openings. Porch designs are of two simple types, either with turned posts and turned or sawn eave trim, or with slender columns supporting plain entablatures. Several of the detached houses nearest the National Register Historic District boundary have additional ornamentation, such as turrets and bay windows, showing the influence of the contemporary Queen Anne style.

Clarke Place, located near the southern boundary of the proposed addition, is an elaborate turn-of-the-century suburb. Laid out in 1894, the large, tree-shaded lots on the south side of the street contain the finest collection of Queen Anne Style residences in the city. These are similar to 111, 115, and 117 East Second Street, the most significant example of Queen Anne architecture within the National Register-listed district. The six houses on the westernmost lots of Clarke Place conform to the scale and setback of the Queen Anne residences, but date from about 1906, the year this street was annexed to the city. Colonial Revival influence is evident on these large, two-and-one-half story, cubical dwellings.

Cubical brick cottages of a simpler design are located on the north side of Mt. Olivet Blvd. and three small, but well-designed, bungalows are located on adjacent lots. The southernmost three buildings in the proposed addition, located on South Market Street, also date from the early 20th century. Especially distinctive is the eclectic design of 515 South Market Street (see photograph #21).

The Hessian Barracks, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is an early 19th century stone structure, originally used as a barracks and prison, and later used as a state armory, agricultural fair building, and Maryland School for the Deaf building. The school purchased the Barracks and surrounding property, bounded by Clarke Place, South Carroll Street, and South Market Street, in 1867. Currently the barracks is surrounded by several brick school for the Deaf buildings constructed c. 1965. Designed in a conservative Colonial Revival-like manner, the scale and design of these new buildings is consistent with that of the proposed annex.

Modest working-class housing characterizes the southeastern section of the addition. These dwellings are similar to vernacular housing located within the National Register district on the 100 and 200 blocks of East Fourth Street, East Fifth Street, and East Seventh Street. Houses on the east side of the 200 block of South Carroll Street are two story, two-bay duplexes with shed or gable type roofs, rectangular or segmental-arched window openings, and various exterior treatments including brick and wood siding, aluminum, asbestos and insulbrick siding. These are set close to the street, often with shallow porches. The house at 256 South Carroll Street has its original porch with turned posts, spindle corner brackets and balustrade. Winchester Street has a similar streetscape, however, small stoops with steps, often covered by awnings, are seen here rather than full porches. Row houses in groups of four, of similar design and construction date, are predominant on South Water Street.

The existing South Carroll Street freight depot marks the site of the second permanent railroad terminal constructed in the United States. This small metal building was constructed c. 1911, replacing the original stone terminal which had been built in 1832, just following completion of the B & O Railroad between Baltimore and Frederick.[1] Construction of the nearby working-class housing on Railroad Avenue appears to have followed the extension of the railroad to Frederick. Two Federal double houses dating from this period are located at 146-148 and 150-152 Railroad Avenue on the south side of the street and the railroad tracks. The facade walls are brick, but the other exterior walls are rubble limestone. Although less refined, these houses are similar in form to Federal style residences within the Register district. On the north side of Railroad Avenue is a significant group of three-story brick row houses dating from the mid-19th century. Each of these six, two-bay houses has original 6/6 sash windows, wood lintels, a triple-pane transom light and a dentiled cornice.

Wisner Street is also a working-class neighborhood, with houses dating from the last quarter of the 19th century. The vernacular double dwellings on the west side of the street have low-pitch gabled roofs, segmental-arched openings, shed-roofed porches, and ell-shaped plans. Low concrete block walls separate the small front yards from the sidewalk. Brick row houses with shed or gable roofs are built close to the opposite side of Wisner Street. The noteworthy house at 16 Wisner Street features a well-preserved entranceway with an ornate cast iron stairway, a seven panel door, and an eliptical transom light.

The restored brick double house at 313-315 East Church Street is the most significant building on this block. This c. 1870 dwelling resembles older Federal houses on the adjacent 200 block of East Church Street, within the Register district. Several later 19th century row houses are located farther east on the 300 block of East Church Street.

Variety of age, use, and design characterizes the buildings on Patrick Street reflecting the evolution of this road throughout Frederick City's history. Patrick Street is a segment of one of Maryland's most historic thoroughfares, known at various times as the Great Conococheague Road, the Great Western Road, the Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike and the National Pike.

The 200, 300, and 400 blocks of East Patrick Street are similar in character to the blocks within the National Register historic district and may be considered an extension of it. One of the oldest buildings in this area is the cut coursed stone residence at 315-317 East Patrick Street. This simple Federal double house has four facade bays, a steeply-pitched gable roof, a stone water table, and stone flat arches over the windows. The house at 244 East Patrick Street was originally a log structure; later, wood siding, two wings, and a storefront were added. Another nearby building dating from c. 1800 is the house at 2 Wisner Street. This small rubble limestone cottage is located between East Patrick Street and Carroll Creek. Numerous dwellings

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[1] Herbert H. Harwood, Jr., Impossible Challenge: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland (Baltimore: Barnard, Roberts and Co., 1979), p. 27.

on this street date from the late Federal period the most significant being the house at 224 East Patrick Street. This two-story, brick dwelling has parapets and chimneys rising above the metal gable-type roof, shuttered 6/6 sash windows, wood panels ornamenting the entrance surround and a rectangular transom light.

The spread of the city's commercial district outward from its center at the intersection of Market and Patrick Streets during the late 19th century is evident on the 200-400 blocks of East Patrick Street. Victorian storefronts were added to several of the earlier Federal residences, and several small late 19th century commercial buildings were constructed. The Italianate building, c. 1875, at 301 East Patrick Street appears to have been built for commercial use on the first story and residential use on the second and third stories. The building features 2/2 sash windows on the first story, 6/6 sash windows with elaborate window heads on the second and third stories, a cornice supporting a wrought-iron balcony on the second story and an ornate bracketed cornice at the roofline. It is similar to several buildings on North Market Street within the Register district. The three-story Victorian apartment building at 220 East Patrick Street is also notable. Its ornamented bay window is a prevalent architectural detail on Victorian buildings located within the National Register district.

Late 19th century vernacular row houses are located on East Patrick Street near to the brick industrial buildings at the intersection of East Patrick Street and Wisner Street. The larger of these industrial buildings, located at 340 East Patrick Street, has three stories, nine facade bays, round-arched and segmental-arched 6/6 sash windows, and a cornice. The facade section containing the third, fourth, and fifth bays projects slightly from the facade wall forming a shallow pavillion with a pediment above the cornice, narrow round-arched 1/1 sash windows, and a round-arched entranceway with transom light. The adjacent two-story building, 338 East Patrick Street, is of similar design with a cornice and 2/2 sash windows set in segmental-arched openings. These two buildings are the old Union Knitting Mills, one of Frederick City's largest turn-of-the-century industries. The buildings and a dyehouse, which extends across the rear of the property and alongside Carroll Creek, were built in 1889.

Other historic industrial buildings located nearby include the building at 6 East Street, several buildings along the east side of South Carroll Street, and the former Ox Fibre Brush Company buildings on the 400 block of East Church Street. These two and three story brick buildings are similar to industrial buildings along the west side of South Carroll Street within the Register district. Shared design characteristics include rectangular plans, low-pitch gable roofs, numerous multi-paned windows and wide double-door entranceways.

The buildings located on the following properties, shown on the map, do not contribute to the proposed historic district additions:

403 South Market Street
511 South Market Street
254½ South Carroll Street
252 South Carroll Street
14 Winchester Street
120 East South Street
2 Water Street
354 East Third Street.

F-3-56

Historical Notes - Selected Industries and Neighborhoods:

Union Knitting Mills - 338-340 East Patrick Street

The mills were constructed in 1889 at the corner of East Patrick Street and South Wisner Street. Originally both shirts and hosiery were made at the plant, but within six months of operation the shirt line was dropped and hosiery was the sole product. By 1910 over 300 people were employed and output was 500 dozen pairs of hose per day. Currently the mills are used for commercial and warehouse purposes.

Ox Fibre Brush Company - 400 East Church Street

The brush factory was constructed on East Church Street c.1900. By 1910 the 300+ laborers were producing 12 million brushes annually. The machines used in this factory were the first of their kind, invented by the company's vice-president, Mr. McClintock Young. The company owned at least 50 foreign and domestic patents on his inventions and, in addition to brushes, produced brush-making equipment which was shipped worldwide. The 75,000 square foot plant currently houses a local civic club, several small businesses and Goodwill Industries.

East Third Street

Annexed in 1891, the 300 block of East Third Street was the first platted section added to Frederick. This addition extended East Third Street beyond the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks which followed East Street. The streetscape reflects the transition in housing for Frederick's middle class from brick row houses to detached frame dwellings.

Clarke Place

Clarke Place was developed as the City's first residential suburb in 1894. The street's prominent namesake, General James C. Clarke, was a Frederick native who had served as president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Illinois Central Railroad during the 1870's. Clarke Place was included in an area added to the city in 1906. The large residences that line the street are the most significant Queen Anne style buildings in the city.

F-3-56

Significance:

The proposed district additions are significant for their architecture and their association with Frederick City's historical development. Although buildings date from the late 18th through the early 20th century, the great majority date from the mid through the late 19th century. The use, form and character of the additions' built environment closely matches that of the adjoining Frederick National Register Historic District. Similarity in scale, setback, building material and house type characterize and unify the streetscapes in the proposed additions. Exterior alterations appear reversible and a number of buildings are in an excellent state of repair and preservation.

The earliest impetus to development in this part of Frederick was the National Road, which followed Patrick Street through the City. A much more significant catalyst, however, was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed to Frederick in 1831. These two east-west routes made Frederick a transport and trade center in the mid-19th century. The Pennsylvania Railroad, providing a north-south corridor, was built to Frederick in 1872. Initially small industries such as grist mills, brickyards and tanneries were built near the railyards on Frederick's east side, however, late in the 19th century several large factories were constructed as the Industrial Revolution swept the Country. The resultant and existent built environment contains a few early 19th century dwellings constructed along the National Road, small industrial buildings and residences built following the construction of the B&O Railroad, and numerous buildings associated with the late 19th century industrial era, including factory buildings, working-class row houses, middle-class dwellings, and large Victorian residences. The latter are concentrated on Clarke Place and are the finest collection of Queen Anne architecture in the City.

In summary, the areas discussed contain historic resources comparable in form and character to buildings within the present National Register district. Thus, they appear eligible as an extension of the present district. Furthermore, the present district focuses on resources reflecting the City's development during the late 18th century through the mid-19th century, whereas the proposed additions' resources focus on development associated with Frederick's late 19th century industrial era. The addition of these resources would increase the historical scope of the present district and therefore provide a more comprehensive view of Frederick City's development through time.

Kim Kimlin
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Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

February, 1982

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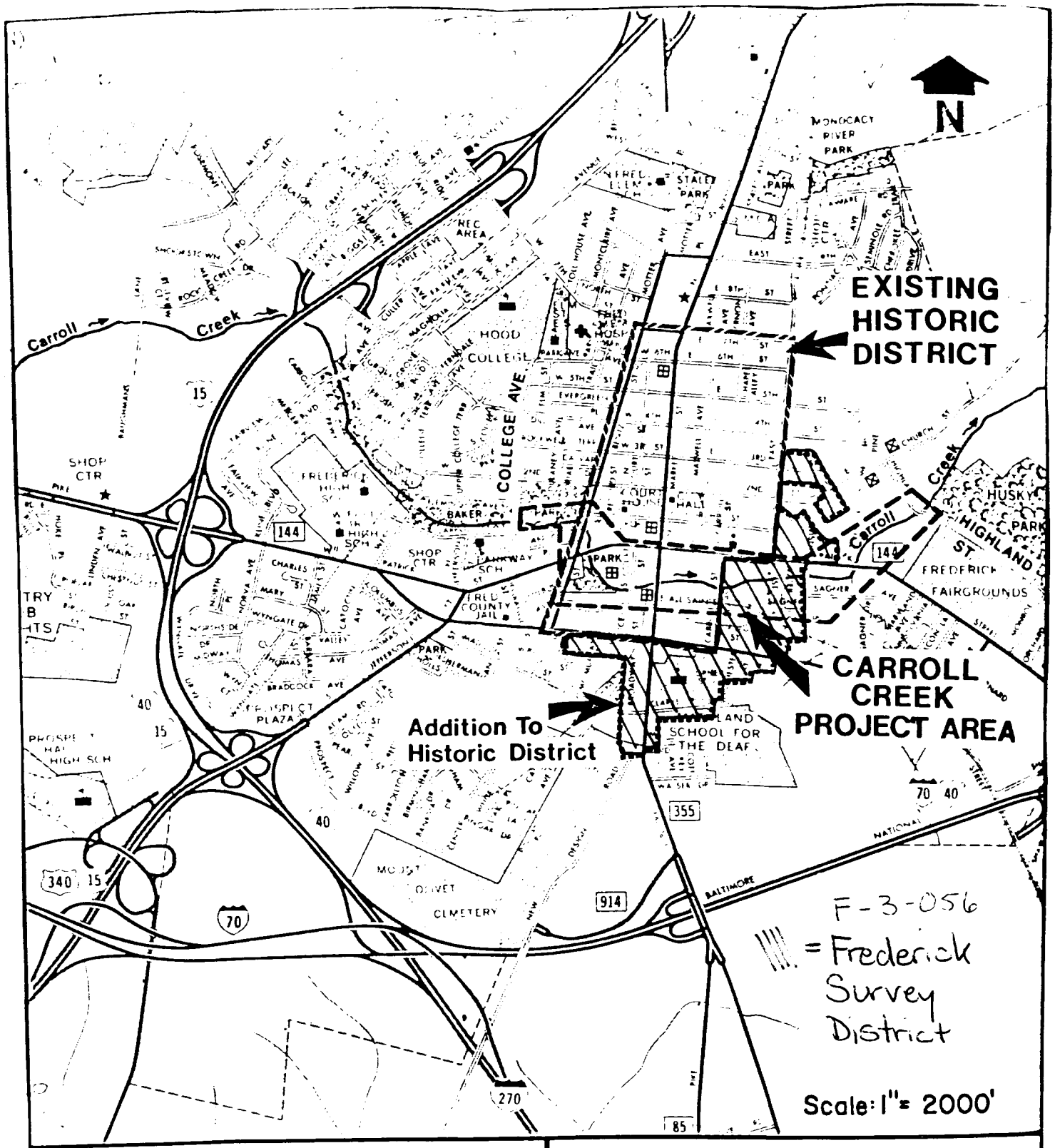

Legend

- Frederick Historic District
- Area Possibly Eligible For Addition To Historic District
- Carroll Creek Project Area

CARROLL CREEK FLOOD CONTROL AND URBAN PARK PROJECT
City Of Frederick, Maryland

FREDERICK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photo # in red: #/#

Negative # in black: A-#
(letter refers to roll of film)

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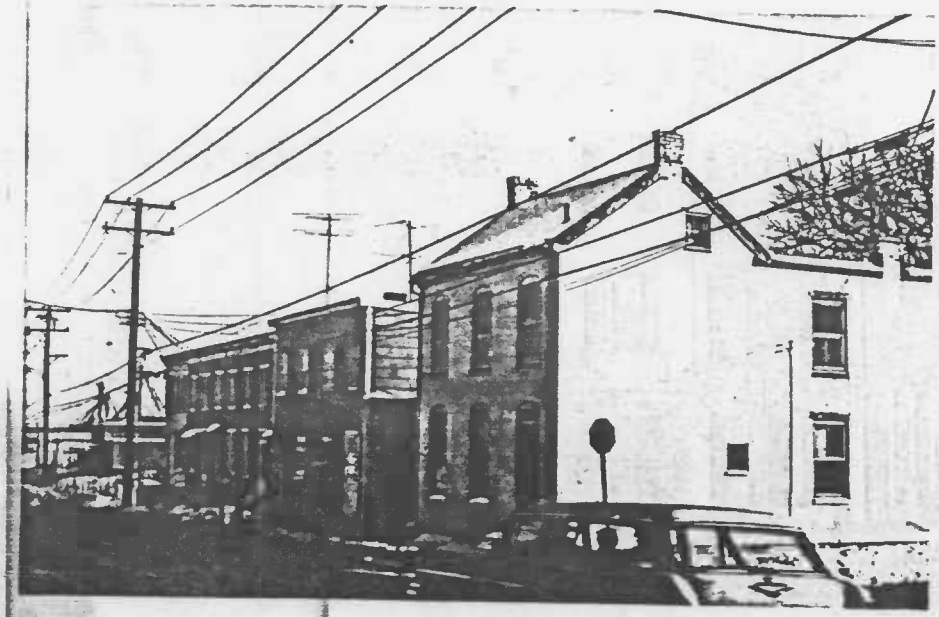

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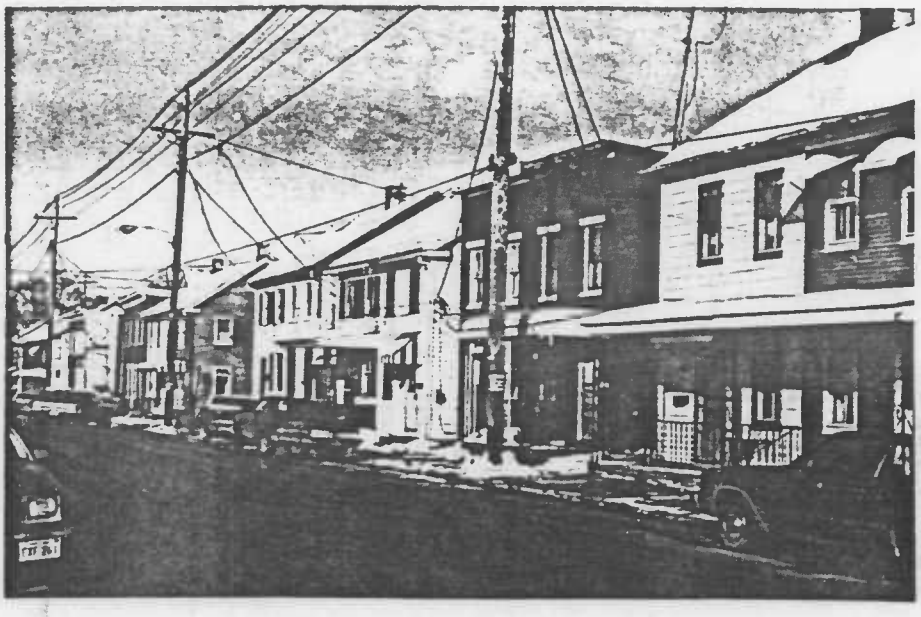

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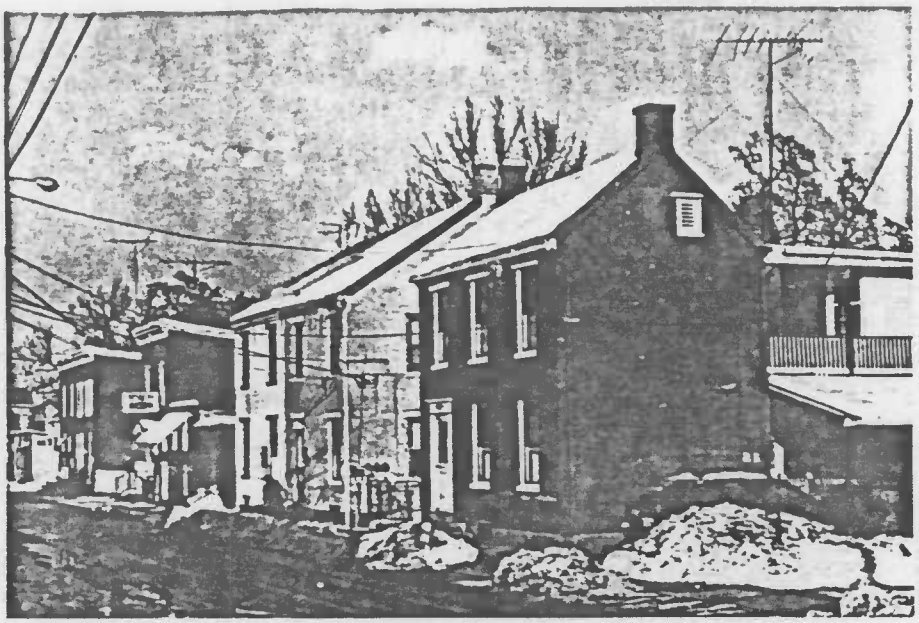

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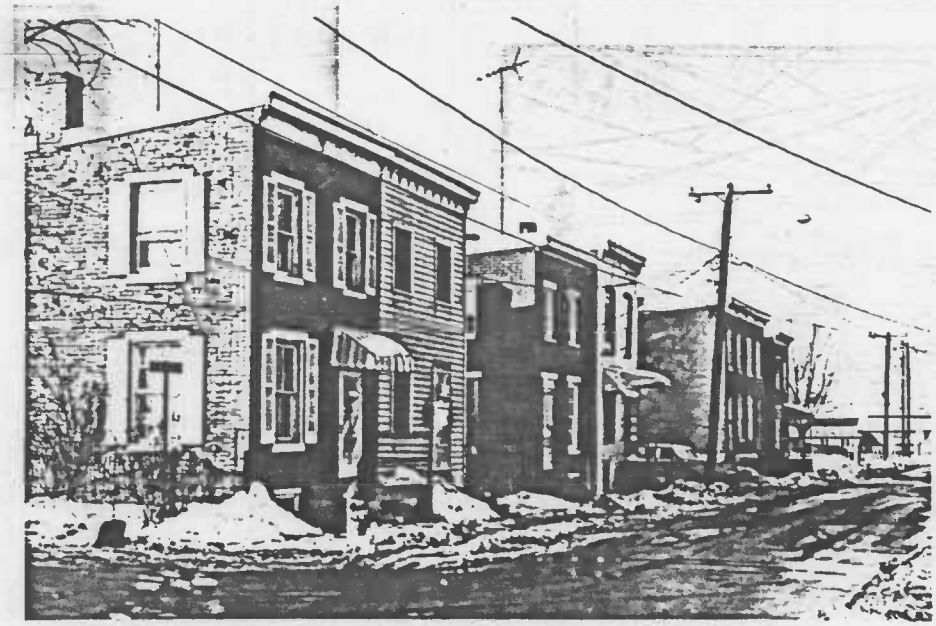

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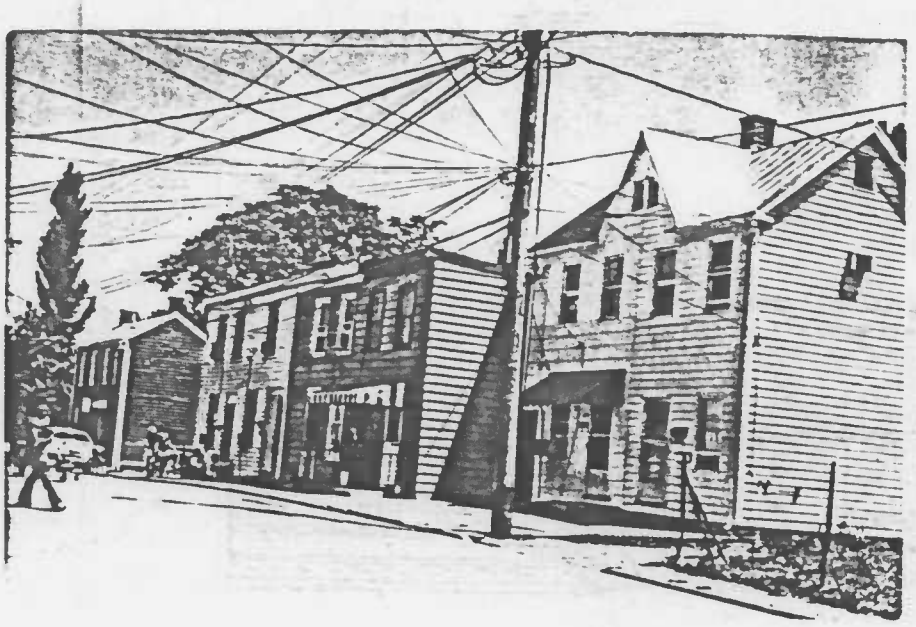

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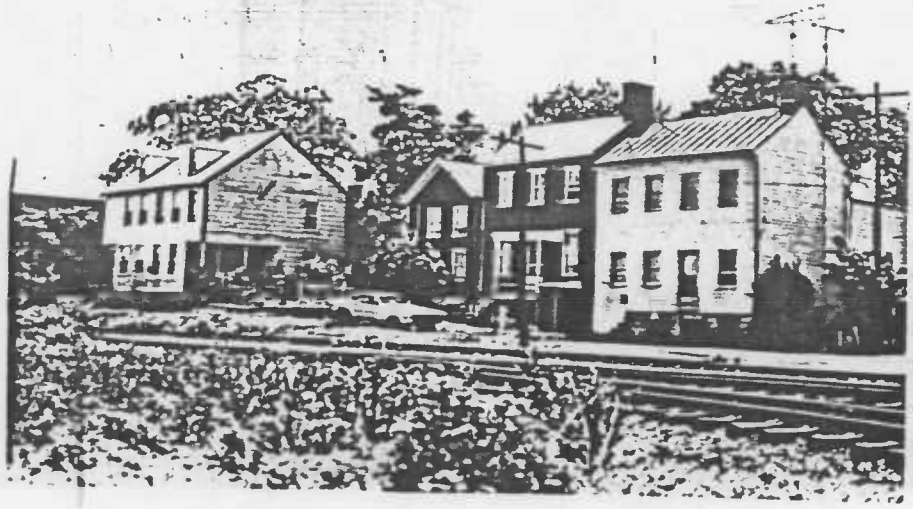

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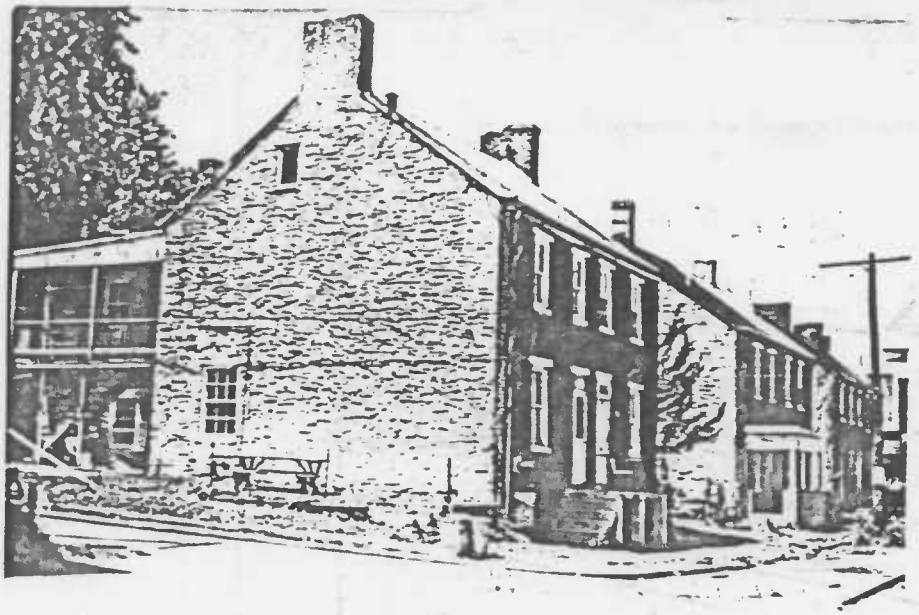

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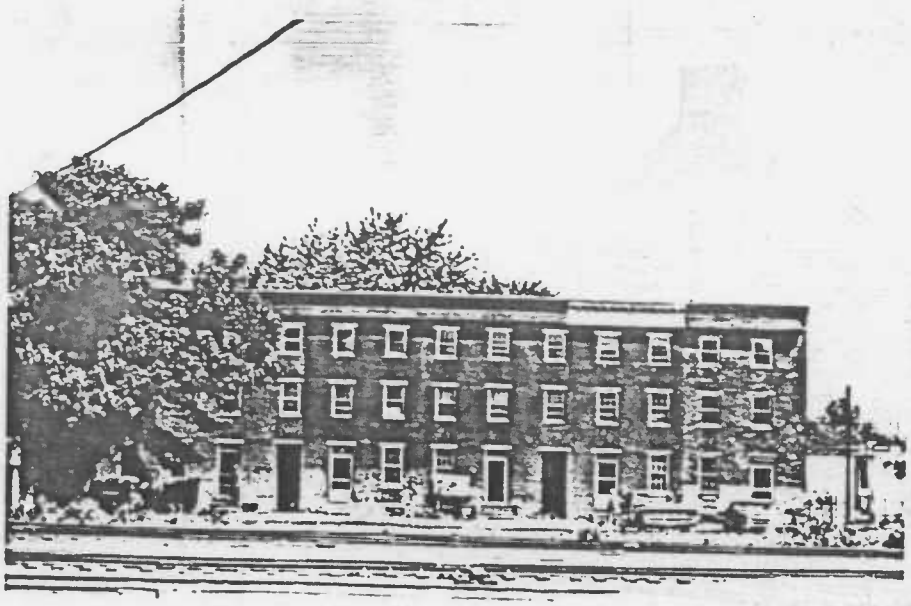

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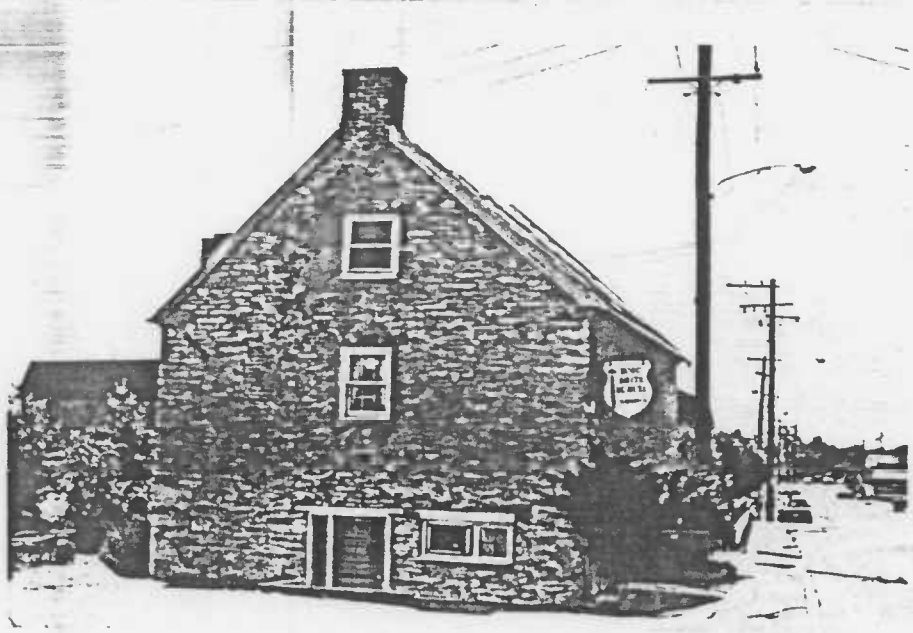

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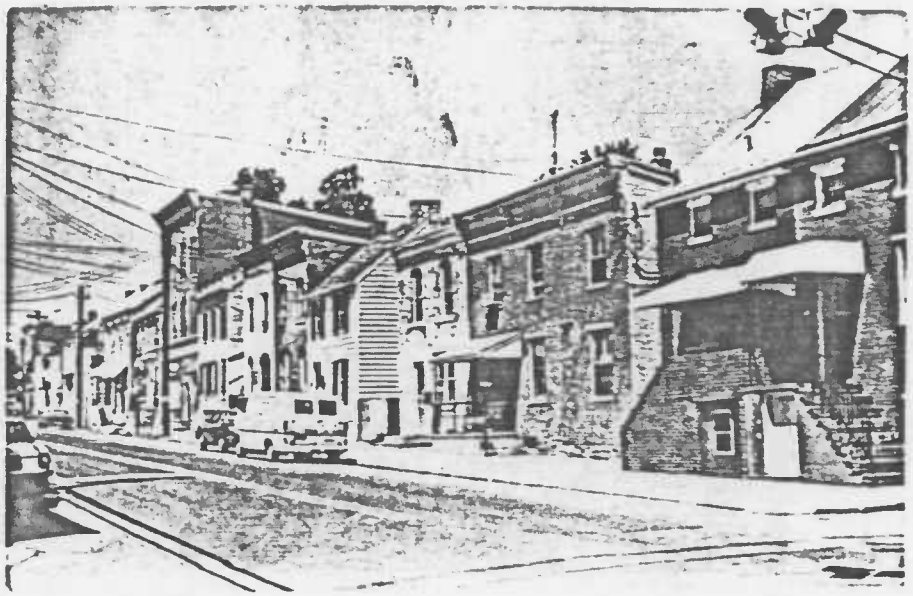

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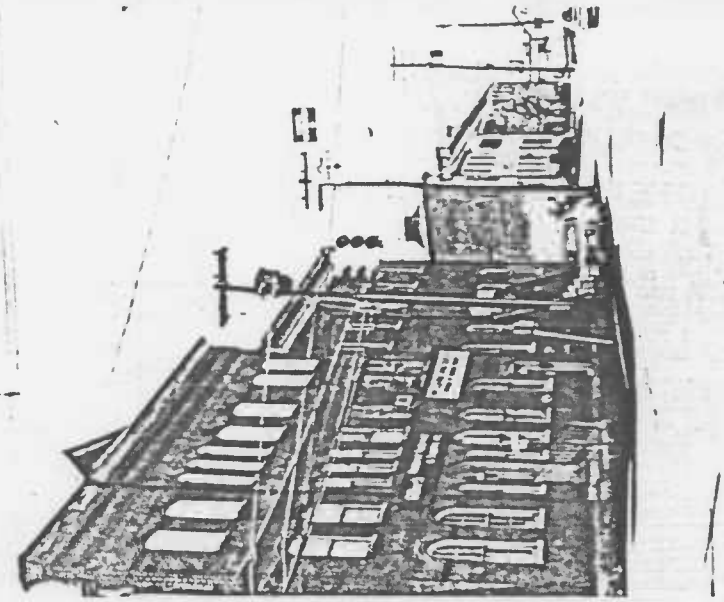

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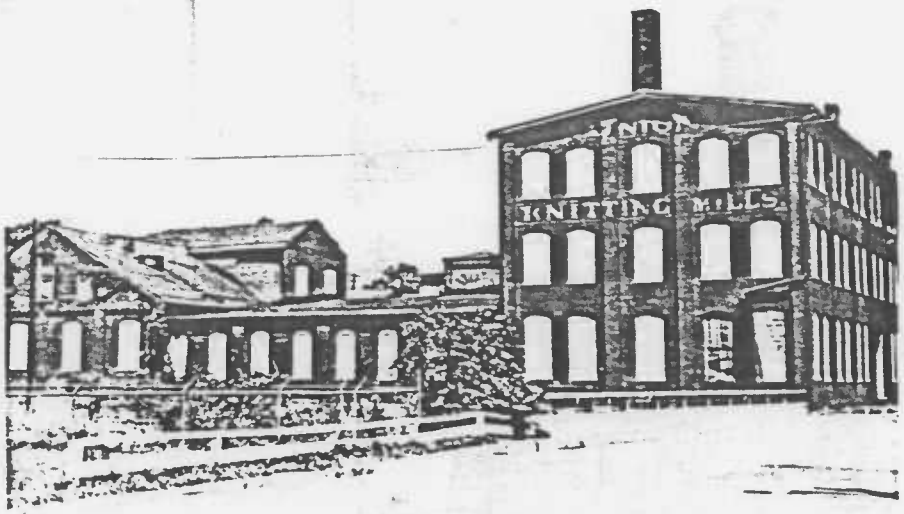

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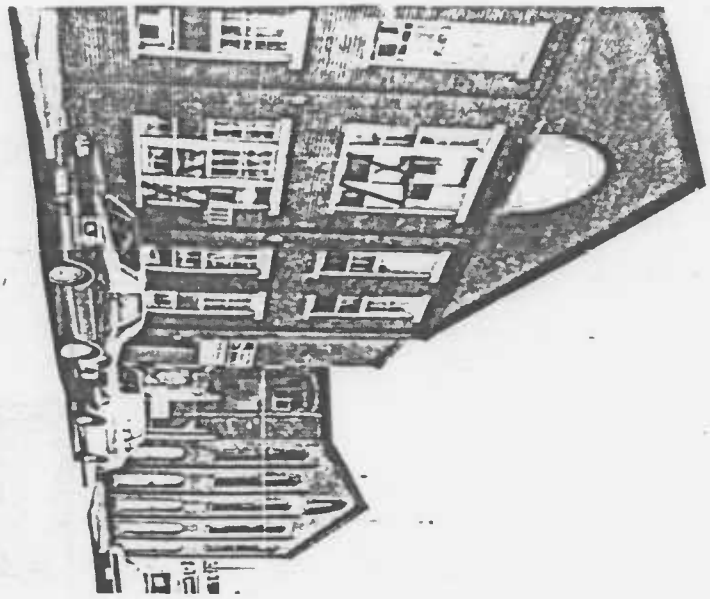

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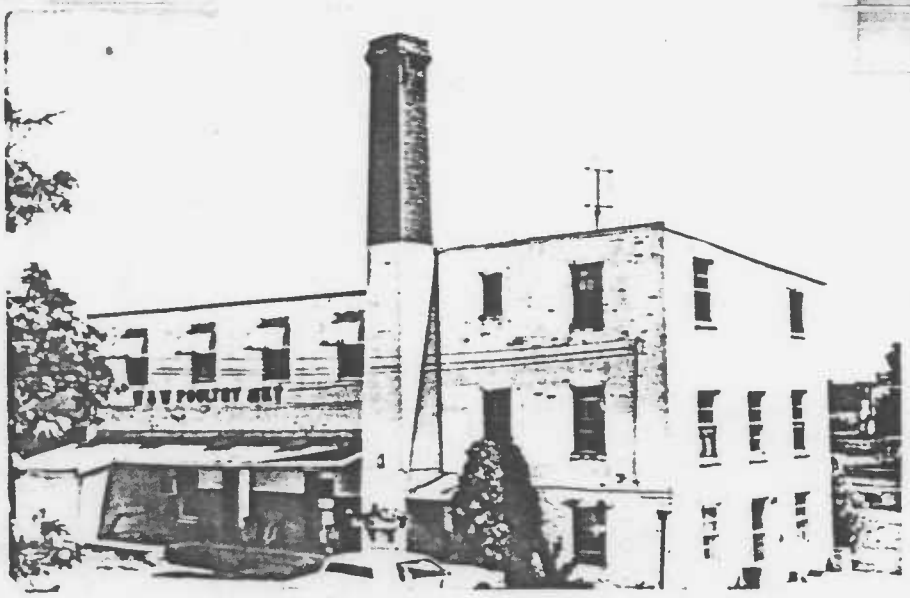

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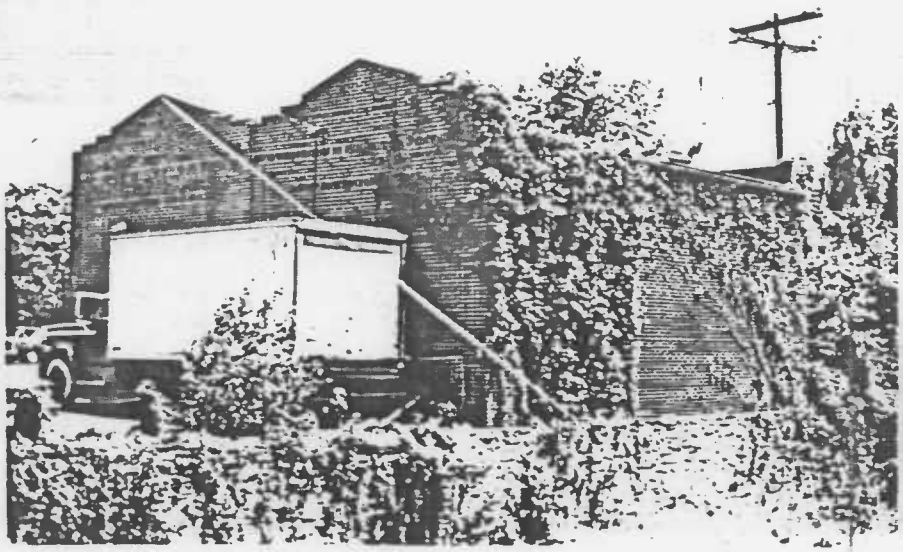

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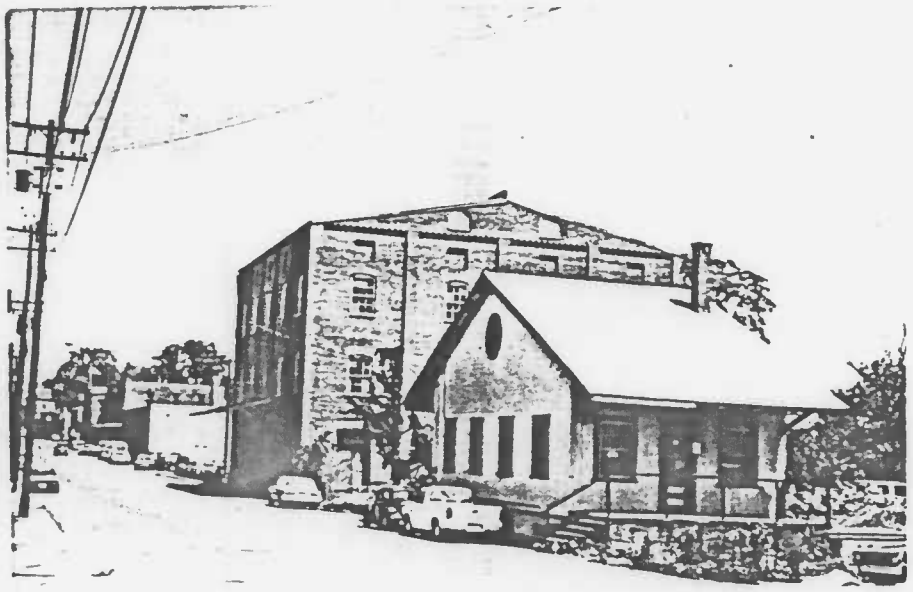

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