

CAPSULE SUMMARY

F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

1767-1941

Middletown

Public and Private

The Middletown Survey District encompasses about 118 acres centered on the intersection of Main Street (U.S. 40A) and Church Street (Maryland Route 17). The area includes the original 1767 planned town which is principally along the north and south sides of West Main Street and the two paralleling streets, Washington and Green, the early 19th century additions of Keller, Wise, and Grove, and the late 19th and early 20th century extensions of East Main Street and the Prospect Street development which were the result of the increased population stimulated by the 1896 electric trolley link with Frederick and later with other towns in the region. The architecture of the different sections is clearly distinguishable, with the log, stone, and brick buildings of the pre-1850 period concentrated in the original section and along Jefferson Street through Keller's Addition, and the late 19th century commercial center's varied facades along the West Main Street section. The eclectic styles of the 1890's through the 1930's are apparent in the East Main Street and Prospect Street areas. Middletown is an excellent representative of turnpike town development, with the added influence of the electric trolley, which opened commercial and social contact with Frederick, Hagerstown, and the outside world, which, in turn, also changed the types of buildings erected in the district. Middletown is also significant for its role as a hospital center after the 1862 Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, during which minor associations with Rutherford B. Hayes, the future U.S. President, wounded at South Mountain and nursed at the Jacob Rudy House, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, professor of anatomy and well-known writer of poetry, essays, and articles in the mid-19th century, took place. Dr. Holmes visited Middletown

History of 305 W.Main St. (within Middletown Survey District)

The **Middletown Valley Historical House** is located on lot # 14, which was one of the first lots sold by **Jesserong**, when he began selling lots in his town back in **1767**. The town was then known as **Smithfield**. The house is perhaps one of the oldest structures still standing within the town limits.

The lot was sold for **20 shillings** to a **Conrad Crone**. The ownership of the lot passed through several hands until **Peter Young** purchased the East half of lot # 14, for **\$350.00** in **1820**. This house was built somewhere between **1820-1867** from stone quarried from a farm he owned North of town. **Peter Young** sold the property and again it passed through a succession of owners until purchased by **George Doub** in **1897** for **\$1000.00**. In **1940 Miss Myrtle Kefauver, Mr. Doub's** niece, received a life interest in the estate and in **1981** the **Middletown Valley Historical Society** acquired the property.

Original paint colors have been used in decorating and with passing years, popular decorative art was added as in the false grained doors, dark stained wainscotting and trim. Many of the original panes of glass remain in the windows. The house was plastered with horsehair directly over stone on the exterior walls, this was later replaced. Beams in the attic are held together with wooden pins.

The house has been furnished in part by donations from friends who want to preserve the history of the area and in part through purchases. The goal is for the house to reflect the life and times of **Middletown** especially during the late **1800's**.

Along the East wall in the living room hangs a quilt made by the members of the **Middletown Elementary School PTA** to commemorate some of the historical structures of the town. A booklet identifying the squares hangs to the left of the quilt.

Mr. Glen Gaver bequeathed the walnut drop leaf table, the cranberry lamp, the mirror and the marble topped wash stand in this room. The cradle and tilt top table are on loan from the **Frederick Historical Society**. The OG mantle clock is a gift. the painting is by a **Miss Settlemeier**, a local artist in the early **1900's**. The basket on the hearth was made in the early **1900's** by a **Mr. Phlegger**. The rocking chair is a **Stottlemeyer chair**.

F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Middletown
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Military
Religion
Social/Educational/Cultural
Transportation

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/kitchen
Domestic/secondary structure/garage
Commerce/Trade/financial institution/bank
Commerce/Trade/specialty store
Commerce/Trade/department store/general store
Education/school/secondary school
Religion/religious structure/church
Religion/church-related residence/parsonage
Funerary/cemetery/cemetery
Recreation and Culture/auditorium/hall
Health Care/hospital/private hospital
Transportation/rail-related
Transportation/road-related

Known Design Source: None

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-4-39

CAPSULE SUMMARY (Continued)

while looking for his son, O. W. Holmes, Jr., wounded at Antietam, the story of which was published in the Atlantic Monthly in December 1862, becoming one of his best-known works. As the center of religious, economic, and social activity in the Middletown Valley, Middletown was the most important town in the eastern part of Frederick County for most of the 19th century.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Middletown Survey District

and/or common

2. Location 9-409 E. Main St.; 2-400 E. Main St.; 1-517 W. Main St.; 2-514 W. Main St.; unit block S. Church St.; 100-208 Broad St.; 100-216

street & number Prospect St.; 101-107 & 118, 210 W. Green St.; 14-32 Walnut St.;
4-100 block Washington St.; 101-311 S. Jefferson St.— not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state _____ county _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Multiple property 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 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

pository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 292

The Middletown Survey District encompasses about 118.5 acres within the corporate limits of the town, centered generally on the intersection of Main Street (U.S. 40A) and Church Street (Maryland Route 17) in Frederick County, Maryland. The district contains approximately 338 buildings and structures, of which 292 (86.4%) contribute to its significance under the themes of architecture, community planning, economic (commercial), military, religion, social/educational/cultural, and transportation. The district is made up of the original town plan of 1767 laid out by Michael Jesserong on the "Smithfield" tract, with three subsequent additions of the first and second quarters of the 19th century, Wise's Addition at the west end of Main Street, Keller's Addition which extends to the south from Main Street on both sides of Jefferson Street, and Grove's Addition, generally the 100 block of East Main Street. Later areas of development which are included in the district are the section of Main Street east of Broad Street, which was developed from the Routzahn farm beginning in the 1880's and continuing into the 1930's, and the Prospect Street area developed by the Middletown Improvement Association beginning in 1908.

The plan of the district reflects the historic development of the town along the National Road (Main Street), with closely built lots on both the north and south sides of the road. The turnpike was paralleled by two streets, North and South Streets (now Green and Washington Streets). As in other turnpike towns, roads leading to the turnpike from other areas intersected at different locations, as shown in Jefferson Street, the original main route to the town of Jefferson to the south, and North Church Street (Myersville Road), which led to the northern section of the Middletown Valley. The early development tended to follow these main routes, resulting in the inverted triangular plan as seen on the 1858 Isaac Bond map. Jefferson, with its own Frederick-Harper's Ferry turnpike location in the more populous section of the valley, stimulated more economic activity than the northern part of the valley, hence the earlier development in that direction from Middletown's central plan. In 1896, the completion of the Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway connected Middletown to Frederick and the rest of the world via the connecting rail lines. Within 10 years, the outlying farms adjoining the trolley line coming into Middletown from the east began to be divided into building lots, resulting in the East Main Street and Prospect Street developments. The lots in the original plan had narrow frontage on Main Street and great depth to the north and south, a typical lot size being 66 feet by 330 feet and running to the parallel streets. On the south side of the turnpike was a spring and a small creek which ran to the west across the rear lots on Main Street. This was known as Tanner's Creek or Branch because of the two tanneries which were located on its banks at the west end of the district, sites now occupied by the Gladhill Furniture Company buildings. The topography of the district gently slopes down from north to south, but becomes more steep on the south side of West Main Street where the creek still runs across the lots. Buildings in this section often have exposed stone foundations because of the slope toward the rear of the lots.

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1767-1941 **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.

The Middletown Survey District is an excellent illustration of the development of Frederick County's turnpike towns from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century and how the different factors influencing its physical development also affected its architecture and commercial life. Its original plan of 1767 is clearly discernible and the subsequent Keller's Addition of the early 19th century is distinguished as an outgrowth of the first plat on the south. The influence of the 1896 Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway is seen in the extension of Main Street, the former National Road, to the east bordering the incoming trolley line and in the Prospect Street development of the Middletown Improvement Association. The Association was similar to other early 20th century development groups across the United States which helped to expand existing towns and suburbs. The distinguishing architecture of the sections of Middletown is represented by the early log, stone, and brick residences and store/residence combinations in the original plan and by the small separate shops of the period 1850-1890 in both the original plan and the Keller's Addition area. The exuberant eclectic styles of the 1880's through the late 1930's in the eastern and southern sections define the effect of the expanding transportation and commercial links with the outside world.

Middletown is also significant for its role in the Civil War as a hospital site, in which nearly every residence and church was used to care for wounded from the 1862 Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the same theme, Middletown had minor associations with two persons who were or later became nationally prominent: Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893), President of the United States 1877-1881, who was wounded at South Mountain and nursed at the Jacob Rudy House in Middletown for several weeks. In the aftermath of the Battle of Antietam, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894), poet, essayist, and anatomy professor, visited Middletown in search of his wounded son, Captain O. W. Holmes, Jr. (later Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court). Holmes, Sr. wrote of his "Hunt After 'The Captain'" for the Atlantic Monthly in December 1862, in which his vivid descriptions of the war's effects on the towns, the countryside, and the citizens of the Middletown area were widely read and which became one of his best-known works for the magazine.

Middletown is locally prominent in education as the site of the County's first high school, opened in 1894 as a result of the efforts of Herman L. Routzahn, who served on the County Board of School Commissioners. Two of the existing churches of Middletown, Zion Lutheran Church and Christ Reformed Church, are important in local

(Continued on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-4-39

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Concise Dictionary of American Biography, 4th edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1990, pp. 473, 506.
Land Records of Frederick County
(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 118.5 acresQuadrangle name Middletown, Md.Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

<input type="text"/>							
Zone	Easting		Northing				

B

<input type="text"/>							
Zone	Easting		Northing				

C

<input type="text"/>							
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D

<input type="text"/>							
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E

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F

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G

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H

<input type="text"/>							
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary as shown on attached USGS quad map section and sketch maps.

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date July 1992street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state Md. 21701

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

The district is primarily residential, with a small nucleus of shops and businesses clustered in the first three blocks of West Main Street, and three active churches and a fourth which has been converted into apartments. Most of the buildings date from the period about 1820 to 1900 in the central area of the original plan, with the last quarter of the 19th century and the early 20th century predominating toward the east end of the district and in the Prospect and Broad Street areas. The earlier structures are mostly log, brick, and stone vernacular buildings, with two stories, gable roofs usually covered with standing seam metal or modern roofing material, one-story porches on the front elevations, and rear wings. Many have small domestic outbuildings, including summer kitchens, smokehouses, chicken houses, sheds, and small barns. The stone house at 305 W. Main, the Middletown Historical Society's restored headquarters building, with its summer kitchen, is a good representative of the early type of residence in the district. The commercial buildings often were originally combined residences and shops well into the 20th century. The older buildings of this type were often indistinguishable from private houses on the exterior. One example, currently being rehabilitated, is the log house at 23 W. Main, possibly built about 1850, with later German siding and which was a residence above a storeroom with various uses in the late 19th century. During the latter part of the 19th century, architectural styles became more popularized by the use of builders' guides and pattern books, resulting in storefronts in the Renaissance Revival, Italianate, and other historical revival styles. The L.Z. Derr general store at 26-28 W. Main, built in 1892, is the best and most elaborate commercial example of this type in the district. The frame houses on East Main Street in the 200 block with elaborately varied roof lines, highly decorative porches and trim, and irregular floor plans are excellent representatives of the Queen Anne and the eclectic historical revival styles in domestic structures of the late 19th century. At the extreme east end of the district are three very good examples of the Colonial Revival and the French Eclectic styles of the early 20th century at 401, 405, and 409 E. Main. On Broad and Prospect Streets are several representatives of the bungalow and cottage types, some of which may have originated from Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalogs.

Zion Lutheran Church, built in 1859, has a Classical Revival portico with fluted columns and a pediment below a tall spire which dominates the central skyline of Middletown and is visible from many points throughout the Middletown Valley and the surrounding mountains. The Evangelical Reformed Church, begun in 1818 with alterations in 1889-90, is in a vernacular Federal style, with round-arched windows and a projecting center bay with a belfry. A 1902 Romanesque Revival Sunday School building adjoins the church. Both churches have large cemeteries within the district, containing graves from the 1750's through the present. The 1882 United Brethren Church (now Cornerstone Church of God) is also in the Romanesque Revival style.

Commercial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century include the Valley Savings Bank of 1888, a Queen Anne style building now used as a residence, the 1923 Beaux-Arts style Valley Savings Bank (now Middletown Valley Bank), and the 1909 Grangers Mutual Insurance Company building, erected as the Middletown Savings Bank. The facade of the Grangers building was rebuilt in

7.2 Description (Continued)

1990-91 in a modern style. The Model Garage at 5-9 W. Main, was built in 1912, the second automobile showroom in Frederick County. The building fronting on Main Street has a parapeted front facade similar to general stores of the late 19th and early 20th century; however, the repair garage, built apparently in the 1930's to the rear of the Main Street building, has an arched steel truss roof with large industrial windows in the brick walls, an obvious reflection of the utilitarian building technology of the period. Just east of the Model Garage is the 1915 Fink Store and Residence (now the Arnett Building), a combined store and residence with a clear-cut separation between the commercial and residential sections, similar to small neighborhood stores being erected during the first quarter of the 20th century in urban areas. Warehouses of the period about 1850 to the present are the only existing industrial buildings in the district, most of which are located to the rear of older structures facing the main streets. These buildings housed the few small industries, such as the Main ice cream factory at 12-16 W. Main Street, which continued into the Modern Period within the district. The early tanneries have disappeared, and the agricultural supply businesses have either evolved into hardware stores such as the Ingalls store on East Main Street or built at new locations outside the district boundary, such as the Southern States complex on North Church Street.

The pivotal Frederick & Middletown Railway (later Hagerstown & Frederick Railway) line was discontinued in the late 1940's and the tracks have been removed, along with the one-story frame station building which was located on W. Green Street. The only vestige of the trolley is the deep set-backs of the houses on the north side of East Main Street built beginning around 1895, the deeds for those lots specifying that the trolley right-of-way was to be along the front of the lots. The rails ran to the north of the central business district and turned northward near the Lutheran cemetery on Green Street, so that the original area of the town remained unchanged physically by the rail line.

The non-contributing buildings in the district are principally commercial and residential structures built after 1945. The commercial buildings tend to be concentrated on the main streets, with the most visible example being the parking lot and small unoccupied commercial building at the northeast corner of Main Street and North Church Street. Modern period residences and two apartment houses are scattered among the contributing buildings on East and West Main, Green, and Washington Streets. A modern volunteer fire company building is located on South Church Street opposite the Evangelical Reformed Church. For the most part, however, the non-contributing buildings are principally located near the edges of the district, particularly on Broad and Prospect Streets, and South Jefferson Street.

Following are brief descriptions of selected buildings in the district covering a broad range of types and periods:

Zion Lutheran Church, West Main St.: Built in 1859, the large, three-story, white-painted brick church has a tetrastyle Ionic portico projecting before the three-bay south elevation, which has console hoods over the doorways. The north end is adjoined by the 1928 Sunday School building. The style is

7.3 Description (Continued)

Renaissance Revival, incorporating both Roman and Greek moldings and forms. The belfry has two levels topped by a spire which is visible from many points in the Middletown Valley and which has become a modern symbol for the town. The architect was W. Angelo Powel of Baltimore and the contractor was David S. Stoner of Waynesboro, Pa. In the Civil War, the church was used as a Union Army hospital after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam from September through early 1863, with boards laid across its pews to protect the furnishings. Payment from the U. S. Government aided its repair after the war.

Christ Reformed Church, South Church St.: The two-story brick church was built in 1818 and remodeled in 1889 by the addition of 16 feet to the east end of the building. It has three bays on the west elevation with the central bay projecting slightly, forming both the main entrance and the base of the belfry, which is topped by an open polygonal chamber and a conical steeple. The west wall is flemish bond with flat, gauged arches in the openings of the first story and round arches in the second story. The soffits surrounding the three sets of double doors are paneled. The roof is composition. Adjoining the church on the north is the 1902 Sunday School Chapel, a Romanesque Revival brick building with a central stained glass window and a prominent corbeled cornice. Double entrance porches flank the central section. The church, like most other buildings in Middletown, served as a hospital during the aftermath of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in late 1862 and early 1863. Union General George B. McClellan is said to have used the belfry as an observation post during the Battle of South Mountain.

Otterbein Chapel, United Brethren Church, 2 E. Main St.: The 1882 brick church replaced an earlier church located near the Lutheran cemetery which the Brethren congregation had shared with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church has Romanesque Revival corbeling at the cornice line and the walls are currently painted white. The north elevation has three bays with a center replacement door. Above the center bay is an open frame belfry. A modern addition adjoins the east elevation. The west elevation has four bays of segmentally arched stained glass windows set within recessed panels. The church represents one of the four historic religious groups to which most of Middletown's early settlers belonged: United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed, and Methodist Episcopal.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Wesleyan Apartments), 207 W. Main St.: The former church is a three-story brick building with a gable facade currently fronted by a three-level open porch. The original facade had three bays with a tetrastyle porch on the second level above the raised basement. A broad staircase rose to the portico. A three-part, Palladian-inspired doorway, originally a window, is on the third story and a circular oculus window is still in the gable. Brick piers are at each corner. When the church was converted to apartment use in the early 1920's, the portico was removed and the three-story porch built in its place. Additional window openings were made and the upper story central windows were converted to doorways. The congregation had existed since about 1800, sharing buildings with the United Brethren until 1853, when the subject structure was built. By 1900, the Methodists had ceased to exist as a church, and the building was intermittently used as a library and temporary school. In

1921, the Middletown Improvement Association purchased the old church and remodeled it for apartments, naming it Wesleyan Apartments in honor of its original occupants.

Lutheran Parsonage, 13-15 W. Main St.: The two-story brick residence was built between 1845 and 1848, the second parsonage of the Zion Lutheran Church. The first was located on Washington Street. The house is set back from the building line of Main Street and once had a separate brick lecture hall in the southeast corner of the lot, which is visible in early photos of the town. It was demolished in 1910, the bricks being used in the construction of 308 E. Main. The parsonage is in the common vernacular style of the period, basically Federal with the influence of German traditions in the rear wing. A modillion cornice and the slate roof were added, along with the Colonial Revival porch which extends around the south and east elevations, in the 1920's. An earlier porch extended across the south elevation only and had turned columns and decorative brackets. The white paint on the brick walls is also a 20th century alteration. The house is currently privately owned and for sale.

Reformed Church Parsonage, 10 Washington St.: The two-story brick residence has three bays and a one-story bracketed entry porch. The window and door openings have gauged brick arches and the sash is 6/6. The gable roof is standing seam metal and chimneys are located at the east and west ends. A two-story rear wing extends to the south. The building was completed about 1840 and is a good representative of the typical brick residence found in both town and rural locations throughout Frederick County. In 1862, the parsonage sheltered Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, essayist, and anatomy professor, who was searching for his son, Captain O. W. Holmes, Jr., who had been wounded at the Battle of Antietam. The story of his search was published in the December 1862 Atlantic Monthly and vividly describes the chaotic aftermath of the battle on Middletown.

Middletown Elementary and High School, 100 block, Prospect St.: The three-story brick school was built in 1908 to replace an 1881 school located near the Lutheran cemetery which burned in 1907. The building has two main floors on a raised basement, with walls of stretcher bond. Nine bays cross the east elevation with a projecting center bay containing an arched, recessed entrance. The segmental arched window openings contain large 6/6 sash and are set within panels formed by corbeled courses. The hipped roof is covered with composition material. The school housed the County's first high school, established in Middletown in 1894, which had originally been held in the former Catholic Church building at 30 East Main.

Memorial Hall, unit block East Main St.: The Memorial Hall was built as the town's community center in 1923 and named in honor of the Middletown Valley's servicemen in World War I. It was designed by Edward Leber, an architect of York, Pennsylvania. The two-story building had an auditorium and theater on the first floor with meeting rooms flanking the entrance on the north elevation and on the second floor. The north elevation has a large marquee above the recessed central entry. The walls are buff colored brick with polygonal end bays and a terra cotta tile central bay with a group of three arched windows on the second story. Tile belt courses and stone lintels ornament the facade. A bronze tablet with the names of service personnel is attached to the wall next

7.5 Description (Continued)

to the center entrance. The building was the location of community theatrical productions, lectures, movies, fraternal and Grange meetings, and town meetings until the 1960's. During its later years as a public building, it served as a fire station prior to the construction of the volunteer fire company building in the early 1970's. The first story is now in commercial use as an appliance store annex. The stage house has been demolished.

Lamar Sanitarium, 200 W. Main St.: The 2-1/2 story brick private hospital was built about 1899-1900 by Dr. Austin A. Lamar and was one of the best-equipped hospitals in Frederick County in the early 20th century. The building is fully described in Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910) as having 21 rooms, including a parlor, reception room, library, dining room, office, examining room, bedrooms, bathrooms, laboratory, and operating room. The operating room on the top floor of the west wing had marble walls, floor, and ceiling to facilitate disinfectant use. Some of the medical equipment is still in the building. The exterior style is Queen Anne, with elements of the Colonial Revival in the twin Palladian windows in the front gables, and shingled gable walls and a center tower placed at an angle between the front gables. This architectural feature is also found on two residences of the same period on East Main Street. The deep veranda on the north elevation extends over the sidewalk and has a turned balustrade on the roof and a matching railing. The roof is slate and a frame carriage house is located behind the main building.

Kepler Harness Shop and Hagan's Meat Store, 19-21 W. Main St.: The two one-story frame shops are located between originally residential buildings and have two- and three-bay facades facing the street. The Kepler Harness Shop (now a barber shop) at 19 W. Main has a pressed metal gable roof with extended eaves and an ornamental bargeboard. The original german siding is covered with aluminum siding and the three-bay elevation has a center entry flanked by 2/1 sash. It was built about 1870 by John L. Kepler as a saddlery and harness store, with a barn and livery stable on the rear of the lot facing Green Street. The meat store at 21 W. Main was originally built on the south side of Main Street prior to 1888 by Peter Hagan. It was moved to its present location in 1888 to make way for the Valley Savings Bank erected that year. The building has a sloping flat roof and a two-bay facade with a scroll-sawn bargeboard. The original german siding is covered with aluminum siding and the glazed panel door and 8/8 window are modern replacements. It is currently a baseball card retail shop. The two shop buildings are the best representatives of the small separate store buildings of the period 1850-1875.

Valley Register Building, 123 W. Main St.: The three-story brick building was erected in 1870 to replace an earlier building in which the predecessors of the Valley Register newspaper, the Catoctin Enterprise and the Catoctin Whig, were published beginning in 1839. Renamed by George C. Rhoderick, who purchased the business in 1858, the Register continued in operation under the same family ownership until ceasing publication in about 1989. Much information on the Middletown Valley and the town were contained in the Register, the files of which are preserved by the Middletown Valley Historical Society. Articles published in the 1970's and 1980's in the Register were compiled into the book

7.6 Description (Continued)

The Early History of Middletown, Maryland, which is the source of much of the information in this inventory form. The building originally had a flat facade with four bays above a storefront with prominent bracketed cornices. In the early 1900's, the projecting two-story bay was added on the two center bays above the storefront. The original 2/2 sash is still in place with 1/1 sash in the bay addition. The storefront remains mostly intact, with a projecting foyer with double glazed panel doors flanked by 2/2 display windows.

Beckwith Millinery Store and Residence, 211 W. Main St.: The two-story frame Italianate store-residence was built about 1867-68 by Joshua Beckwith. It has a three-bay south elevation with flush wood siding on the front and modillion cornices above the first story storefront and at the main roofline. On the exposed east elevation, the hipped standing seam metal roof has a cross gable with a semi-circular window above a second floor window and cantilevered balcony. The building is now used as a residence, but the storefront remains intact, with center double glazed panel doors and flanking 2/2 display windows. The original entrance to the upper level residence is at the southwest corner. A small one-story side projection extends to the west, perhaps containing a small parlor or reception area. This building is a good example of the Italianate style in the commercial/residential combination type.

Store, 200 S. Jefferson St.: The two-story frame store has a three-bay facade on the first story west elevation and two window bays on the second story. The exterior is covered with german siding and an outline between the windows on the second story indicates the location of a sign, now removed. The double doors have 5 panels each and the sash is 6/6. A second entrance is on the south elevation and a rear door is in the east elevation. The roof is standing seam metal. The building may have been erected about 1890 as a general store by Charles A. Heagy. It has been little altered and the interior retains some wall shelves and the original flooring.

Log houses, 203-207 S. Jefferson St.: The three log buildings have recently been rehabilitated and the exterior siding removed to reveal the traditional log structure of the buildings. The houses at 203 and 205 are two stories, with five and three bays on the east elevations, with rebuilt one-story porches, replacement windows and doors and corrugated metal roofs. No. 207 is a one-story building with two bays on the east elevation and similar replacement details of doors and sash. These houses exemplify the log structure of many of the adjoining residences along Jefferson Street, which runs through Keller's Addition to Middletown's original plan.

Jacob Rudy House, 504 W. Main St.: The Rudy House was built about 1840 and has two stories with four bays on the first story and three on the second. A one-story Colonial Revival porch, possibly added during the late 19th century, shelters the two entries. The sash is 6/6 and the doors are modern replacements. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A brick smokehouse and a frame garage are located at the rear of the house. The house is principally significant as the Civil War hospital where Union Major Rutherford B. Hayes, later President of the United States, was cared for after being wounded in the Battle of South Mountain in September 1862. Hayes remained at

7.7 Description (Continued)

the house for several weeks and was joined by his wife Lucy during his convalescence.

Emory L. Coblentz House #1, 204-206 E. Main St.: The 2-1/2 story brick house was built about 1893 by Emory L. Coblentz, a lawyer and businessman who became the head of the Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway in 1908 and eventually expanded its operations to its widest area, becoming the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway. It is one of two Emory Coblentz houses on East Main, the other being at 29 E. Main, built about 1903. Coblentz House #1 is a Queen Anne style residence with three bays topped by gables and a central dormer. The one-story porch on the north elevation is highly elaborated with scroll-sawn trim, which is currently painted in a polychromatic scheme. The roof is patterned slate and a bracketed cornice continues the characteristic variety of features of the style. Queen Anne windows ornament the central dormer and paired windows occupy the outer bays. The Coblentz House is a good representative of the East Main Street area which was built up on the Herman Routzahn farm during the 1880's and 1890's.

Emory L. Coblentz House #2, 29 E. Main St.: The second Emory Coblentz house on East Main, this Colonial Revival mansion was built about 1903 when Coblentz was achieving increasing success as a businessman. It is set back on a broad lawn in a row of other early 20th century mansions built by the town's prominent citizens. The 2-1/2 story brick house has a hipped slate roof with massive double chimneys, an enclosed sun porch on the south elevation fronting a projecting center bay with a gable and Palladian window. A polygonal two-story bay is located on the west elevation and a second porch on the east elevation. Behind the house are a greenhouse and a brick carriage house. Coblentz House #2 is a fine example of the Colonial Revival mansion of the 1920's and is also important for its association with Coblentz, whose financial and business dealings involving Middletown changed its economic and physical structure from a small country town to a phase of growth which has continued into the present.

John T. Routzahn House, 409 E. Main St.: The circa 1940 brick house in the French Eclectic style is one of several houses built in the vicinity of E. Main and Pine Streets on lots sold from the Herman L. Routzahn farm by his descendants. This is a three-section house with white-painted brick walls, a prominent gable roof and bow windows with metal sash. The second floor windows break through the cornice line and have segmental arched tops. A recessed open porch occupies the western section on the south. The segmental arched door surround has fluted side pilasters. According to Mr. Thomas Routzahn, the architect of the house was Charles Bowers of Frederick. This house and the neighboring Routzahn House at 405 E. Main, also a French Eclectic house with a rustic stone exterior, represent the last historic period of development oriented to the trolley line, which was discontinued less than 10 years after the completion of the two houses.

John D. Keller House, 100 Prospect St.: The 2-1/2 story frame house in the Colonial Revival style was built in 1908-1909 by John D. Keller on Lot 1 of the Prospect Street development of the Middletown Improvement Association, of which Keller was an officer. It has a three-bay west elevation dominated by two

7.8 Description (Continued)

polygonal bays and dormers, a wide one-story veranda which extends to the north elevation and a slate hipped roof with central chimneys. The exterior is covered with beveled siding and the prominent cornice is bracketed. It is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style of the early 20th century and representative of the type of houses built in the Prospect Street area.

Representative barn/stable outbuildings, corner of Washington Street and Boileau Court: A log barn located on the southeast corner of the intersection with deteriorated vertical siding and a modern metal roof is typical of the circa 1840-50 log outbuildings which exist as domestic outbuildings on the rear lots of many of the houses in the district. Double swing doors and evidence of whitewash on the south elevation of this barn are commonly found on these buildings. Across Washington Street on the northeast corner of the intersection is a brick and frame carriage house or stable built about 1898. It has a vertical board south elevation with sliding doors across the entire facade. The brick end and rear walls are on a stone foundation and the roof is corrugated metal. The building was probably erected to serve the Valley Hotel which formerly stood on the site of the present municipal parking lot north of the structure.

8.1 Significance (Continued)

religious history, representing the congregations to which many early settlers belonged. Their presence indicated the central role which the community played in Middletown Valley life, church membership and attendance being one of the most important activities, and one which affected every other aspect of 19th century life.

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

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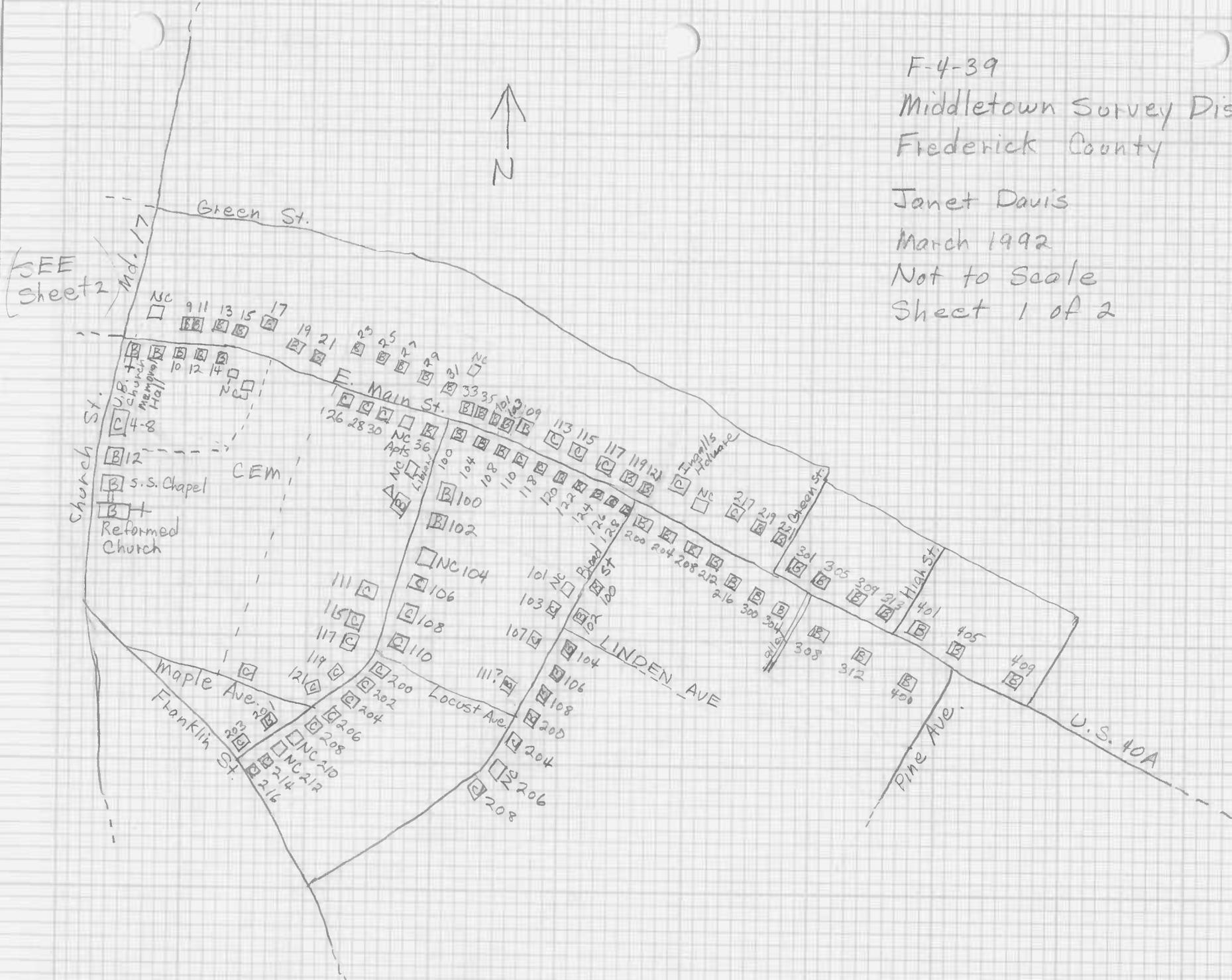
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F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Janet Davis
March 1992
Not to Scale
Sheet 1 of 2



SEE
Sheet 2

Green St.



Church St.

Md. 17

E. Main St.

CEM

U.R. Church
Memorial Hall
s.s. Chapel
Reformed Church

LINDEN AVE

Maple Ave.
Franklin St.

Locust Ave.

Pine Ave.

U.S. 40A

NC 9 11 13 15 17

10 12 14

16 18

20 22

24 26

28 30

32 34

36 38

40 42

44 46

48 50

52 54

56 58

60 62

64 66

68 70

72 74

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156 158

162 164

168 170

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198 200

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216 218

222 224

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234 236

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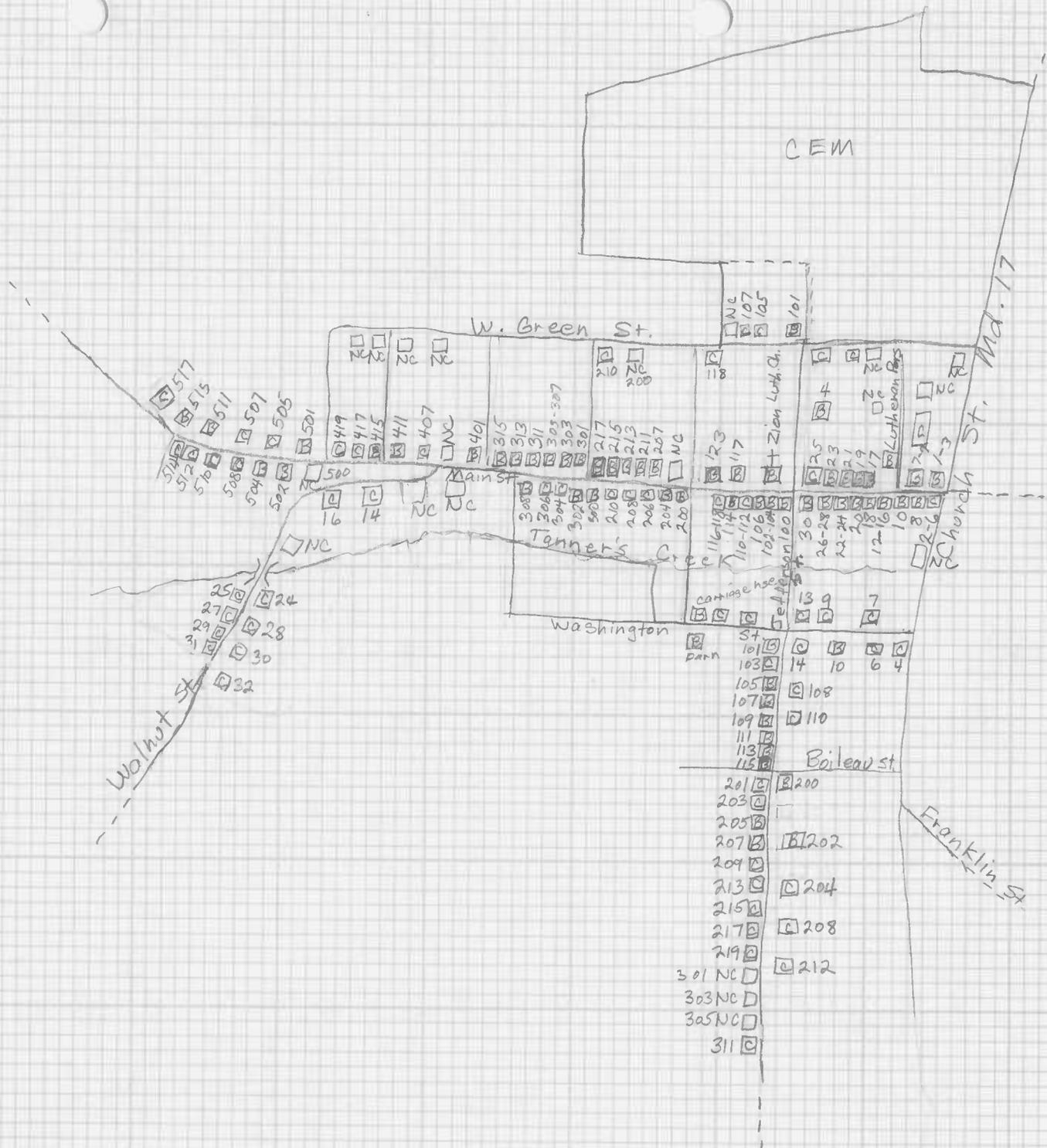
450 452

456 458

462 464



(See Sheet 1)



F-4-39
 Middletown Survey District
 Frederick County

Janet Davis
 March 1992
 Not to Scale
 Sheet 2 of 2

- 201
- 203
- 205
- 207
- 209
- 213
- 215
- 217
- 219
- 301 NC
- 303 NC
- 305 NC
- 311

B202

204

208

212

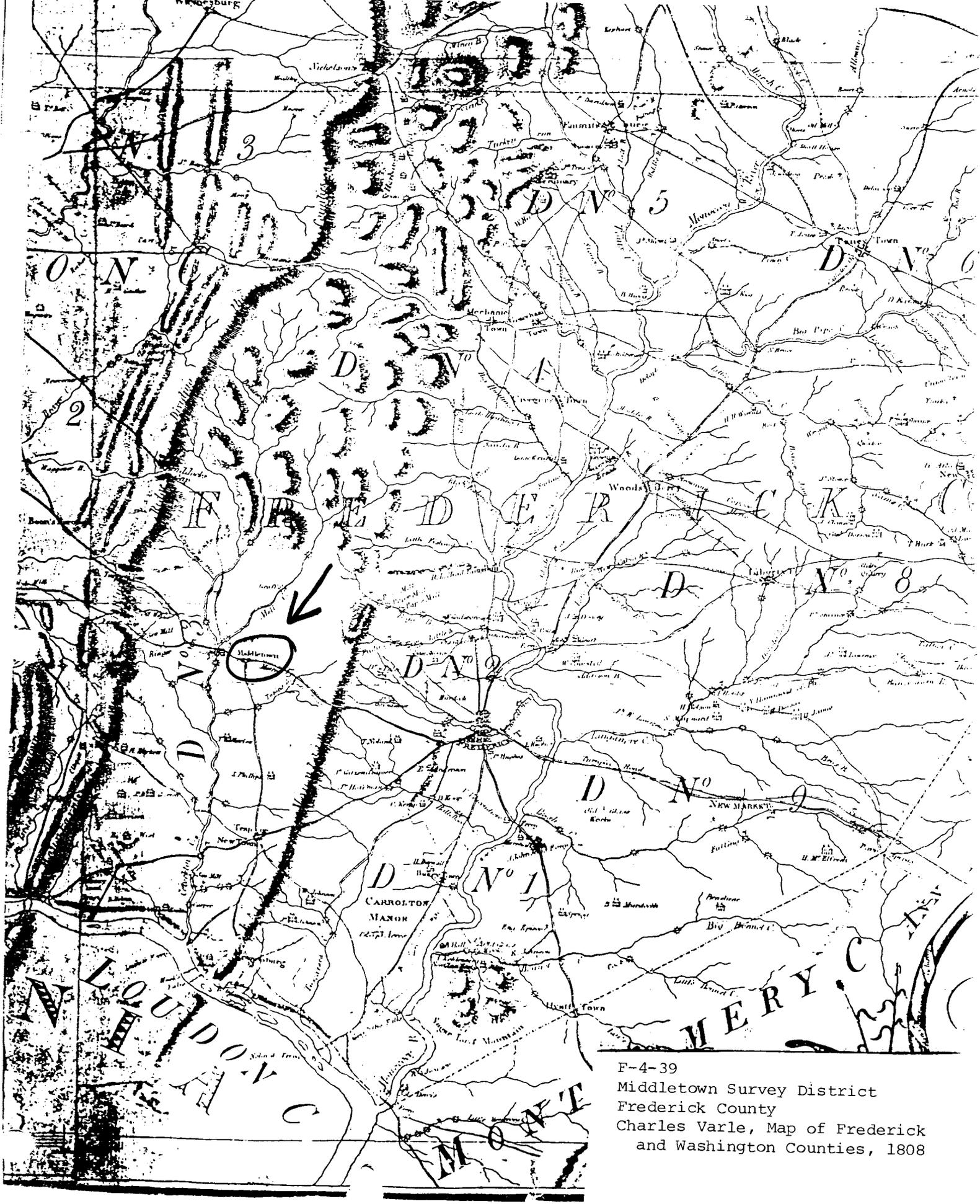
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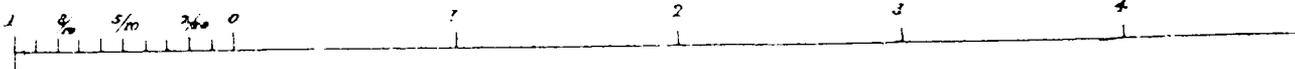
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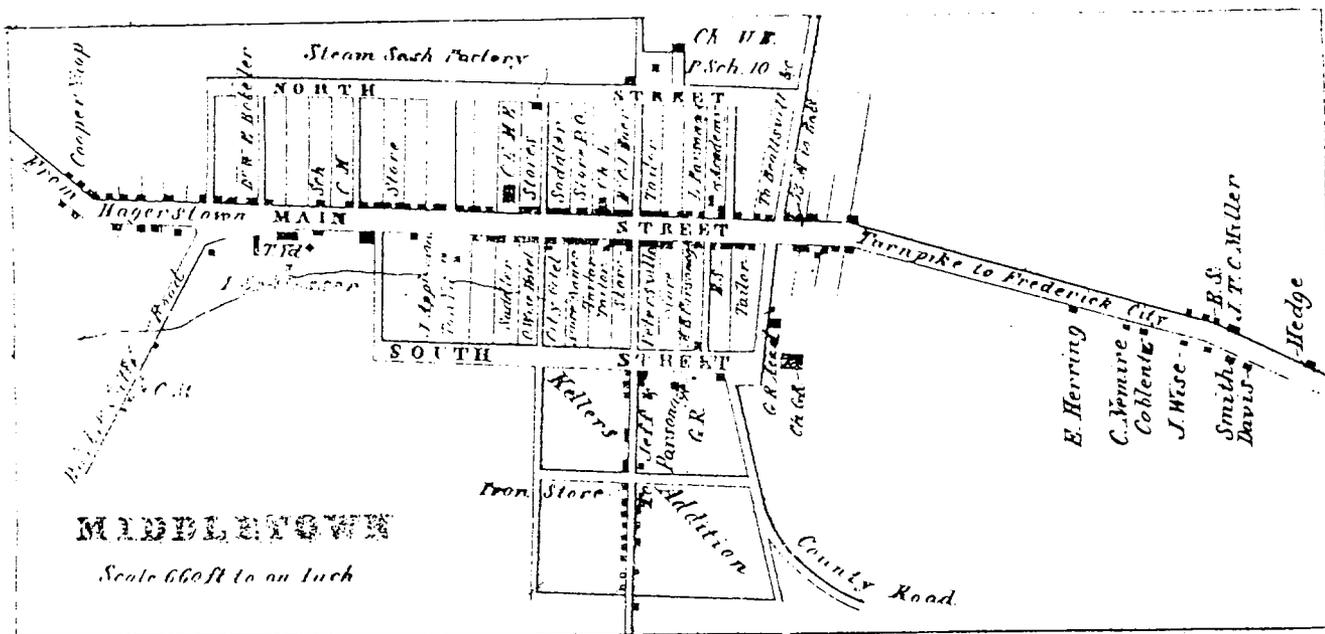
F-4-39
 Middletown Survey District
 Frederick County
 Charles Varle, Map of Frederick
 and Washington Counties, 1808

ACCURATELY DRAWN
From Correct Instrumental Surveys
OF ALL THE COUNTY ROADS,
BY ISAAC BOND C.E.

Scale of Miles



Lithographed by E. Sachse & Co., Sun Iron Building Baltimore.



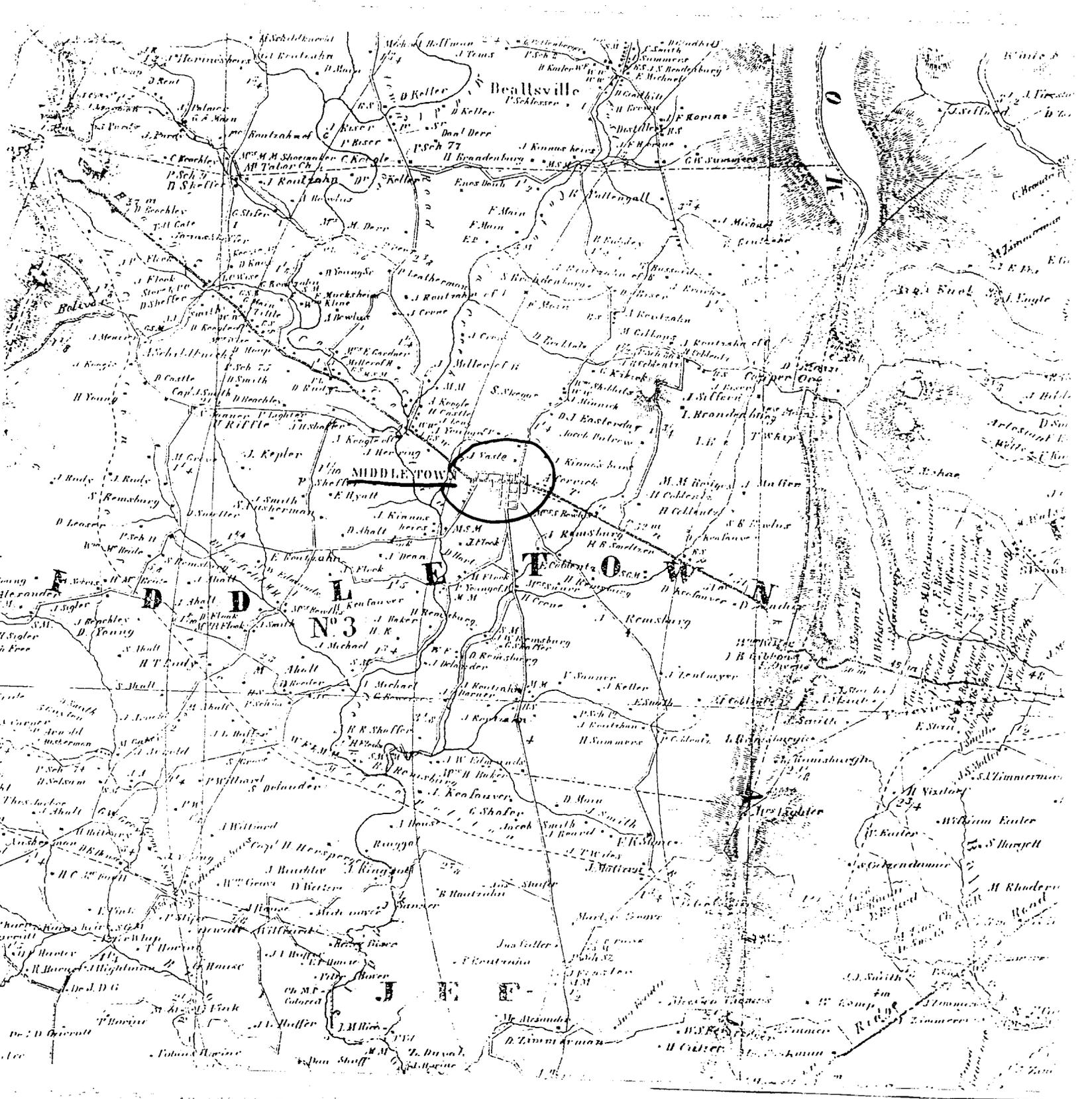
EXPLANATIONS.

Rail Roads.
 Turnpikes, Plank Roads, &c.
 County Roads.
 Neighborhood Roads, or roads out of the county not laid down by actual survey.

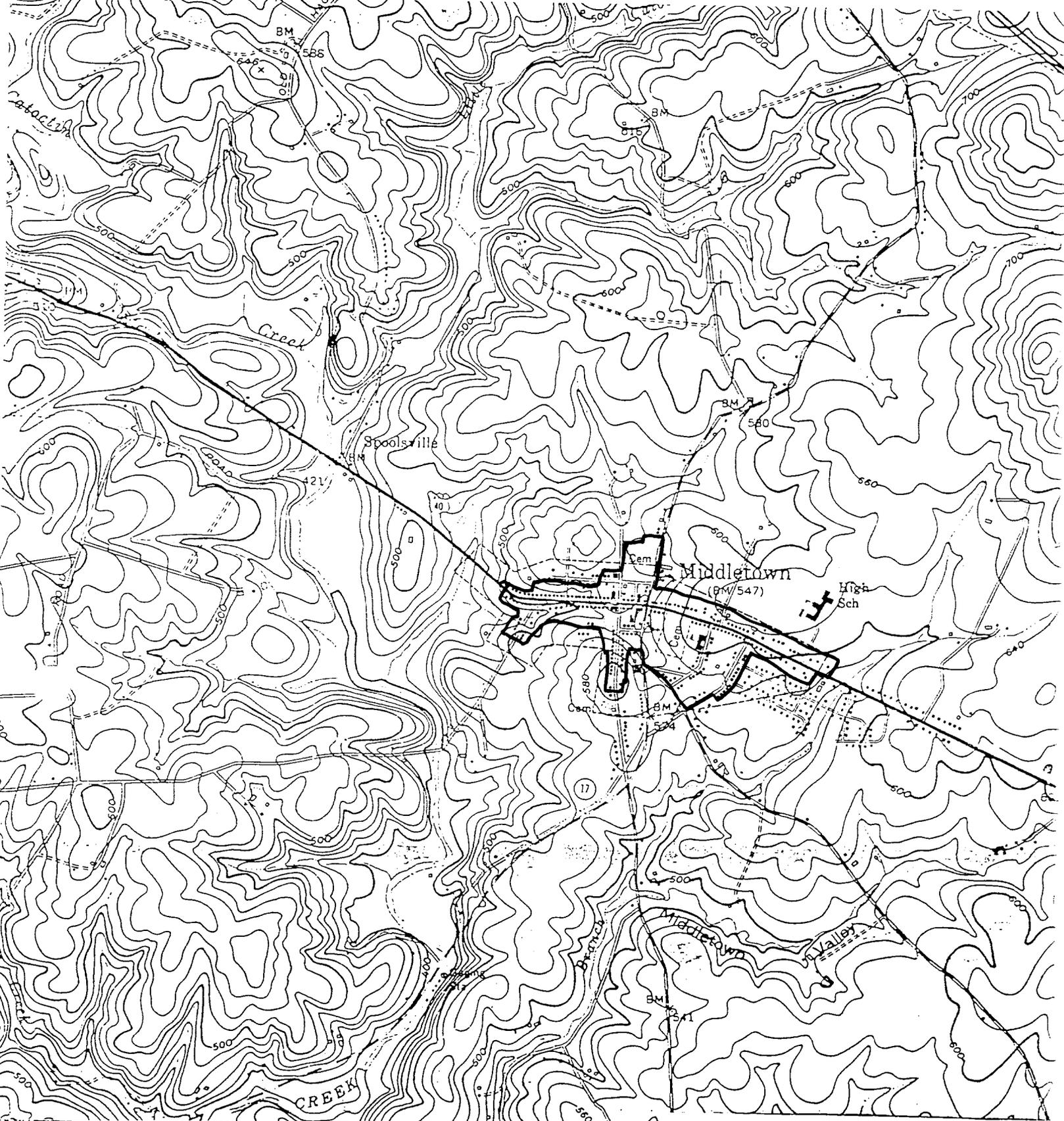
Square dots (- - -) indicate the positions of dwellings when connected with names of persons, but Churches, Mills, &c.,



F-4-39
 Middletown Survey District
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Town plan
 detail from Map of
 Frederick County, 1858



F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858



F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Frederick County
USGS Midletown, Md.
1:24000



F. 4. 37

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1972

Near 100 S. W. 511 P.O. Crownsville, Md.

Zion Lutheran Church, view from east-west

145



F-4-3-7

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1982

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Christ Reformed Church and Sunday School Crops

West side of rd.

2/45



F 432

Middletown Survey District

Frederick Court 1

Photo Janet Louis

March 2002

Neighborhood: Md. SHPO, Crownsville Md.

Otterbein Church United Brethren Church

Northwest Corner view

3/05



F-239

Middle-town Sorvey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville Md

Beckwith Millinery Store and Methodist Episcopal
Church (Wesleyan Apts.), southeast corner
view

4/95



F. 2. 39

Middle town Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1982

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Cirransville Md.

Lutheran Consecrate, southwest elevation

5/45



F 41 32

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Reg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Memorial Hall, north elevation

6/05



F. 4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Ironsville, Md.

Middletown School, southeast corner view

7/45



F. 4 39

Middle-town Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1998

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium, northeast corner view

8/45



F 4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet I. [unclear]

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Valley Register Bldg., South Elevation

9/45





F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Louis

March 1992

Neg. 00. Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md.

L. Z. Dent General Store, 26-28 W. Main St.,
North elevation

11/45



F. 4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Fink Store and Residence, 1-3 W. Main St,
south elevation

12/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Model Garage, 7-9 W. Main St., south elevation

3/45



F-4-39

Middle-own Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Reg. no.: Md. St/PO. Crownsville, Md

Valley Savings Bank (1888 (Left) and 1923 (Right))
North elevation

14/45



F. 4. 9

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. 100. Md. SHPO. Prownsville, Md.

Store, 200 S. Jefferson St, Southwest corner
view

15/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. '00... Md. SHPD, Crownsville Md.

Middletown Valley Historical Society, 302 W. No.
south elevation

6/95



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

205-207 S. Jefferson St., east elevation

17/45



F. 4.39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1972

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crooksville Md.

#13 W. Main St., southeast corner view

18/45



F-9-3

Wildcatown Cemetery

Frederick County

Photo: Robert Lewis

March 1992

Near W. Md. State, Campsville, Md.

400 7th E. Main St. view from west-east

19/45



F-4-39.

Middleton, Maryland
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1972

Asq. loc. Mid SHPC, Crownsville, Md
202 E. Main St., north elevation

20/45



F. 4-24

Middleton

Frederick County

Photo: [unclear]

March 1992

Neg. loc: Mid-SHMC. [unclear]

Emory Roberts House # [unclear]

North elevation

21/45



F-4-39

Injunctive way in

Fredrickson

Photo of Saint Louis

March 1922

Regular - Md. SHPO. Clearville, Pa.

and in volume 7, north coast of

Pa.

GEORGE BILMENSPERGER

geboren den 3. Februar 1756
mit der Ehe verheiratet
am 11. September 1804
gestorben am 26. Juli 1854
alt 97 Jahre und 14 Tage
In dem Glauben an die Auferstehung
des Leibes und die ewige
Lebenszeit mit Gott im
Himmel zu sein. Amen.
Hier ruht die Asche von
Dn. G. Bilmensperger

HIER RUHT
DIE ASCHE VON
GEORGE BILMENSPERGER
WELCHER AM
26. JULI 1854

F-439

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Reformed Cemetery, Riemensperger grave stones
1787 and 1820

23/45



F-4-37

Middleton Cemetery East

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. 100 - Md. HFD Brownsville

Smith House, 501 E. Main St. East, elevation

22/35



F-4-31

M'da'atow: Jersey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Emory Coldenitz House #2, 29 E. Main St., south
elevation

25/45



F-4-33

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md.

Keller House, 100 Prospect St, west elevation

26/45



7 4 39

Middleton - Curran - Connecticut

Fredrick - Connecticut

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc., Md. SHPO, Greenfield, MA

Rantzahn house 405 E. Main St., south
elevation

2/1/95



F-4 39

Middleton Survey District

Fredricks County

State: Tenn + Tenn.

March 1932

Nea. 500 x 200 ft. 3/4 acre

John T. Selts... 11/20/06, 1/29 F. Ma...

Contract...

23/05



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

103 Broad St., east elevation

29/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1942

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Brownsville, Md.

View east on W. Main St., 100 block

30/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SH PO, Crownsville, Md

View west on W. Main St., 200-300' block
south elevations

3/1/95



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neq. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

100 block E. Main St., north elevation

32/45



F 4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

1. eq. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

E. Main St., unit block, south elevations

33/45



F-4-39

Mid-Metamorphic Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Lewis

March 1974

Near base of Mt. SHAD, Crownsville Md

E. Main St., view west from near 409

E. Main

34/05



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Mag. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View south on Jefferson St. from Main St.

35/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc. - Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Representative houses on Walnut St.

36/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Representative houses, Washington St
north - elevations

37/45



F. 4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davrs

March 1992

Neg loc.: Md. SHPO, Crocansville, Md.

Representative houses, Broad St., 100 block,
West elevations

38/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View southwest on Prospect St from
Locust St.

39/45

308



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Doorway, 308 W. Main St., north elevation

40/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Prownsville, Md.

Iron fence. H.T. Rudy House, 202 W. Main St.
east elevation

41/45



F-4-37

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Log barn, S.E. corner, Washington St. and

Boileau Ct., view from south

42/45



F. 4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Carriage house and shed, Washington St.
at Municipal parking lot., south elevations

43/45



F-9-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc. ... Md. State. Crownsville, Md

Born. Locust St., southeast corner view

44/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View west on East Main St. from Hospital St.

45/45