The City of Frederick – An Architectural Tour Guide

University of Maryland

School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation

HISP 655 Vernacular Architecture

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By Abby Tesfaye

Under the Supervision of Donald W. Linebaugh

PALS – Partnership for Action Learning in Sustainability

A National Center for Smart Growth initiative at the University of Maryland

Dr. Gerrit Knaap, Executive Director

Uri Avin, PDC Director

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Introduction

The Partnership for Action Learning in Sustainability (PALS) initiative gave me the opportunity to study and explore aspects of one of my favorite cities. As a community planning and historic preservation student, I have been interested in Frederick, Maryland for its walkability and its historic district. The vernacular architecture course offered by the University of Maryland's Historic Preservation program provided an ideal foundation for approaching this project. In this course, I was able to analyze the ways scholars interpret vernacular architecture through a social and cultural lens, focusing on both stylistic trends and use patterns, and then apply these lessons to crafting an architectural walking tour of downtown Frederick.

Executive Summary

The City of Frederick requested an architectural tour guide as part of this year's PALS initiative. With a rich history and well-preserved historic district, the City's historic resources draw local, regional, and national attention. Tourists seek out Frederick's diverse cultural attractions. While the City has several existing tour guides, none specifically highlight architectural resources. The existing tour guides are also difficult to access as they are scattered across different websites and brochures.

This project sought to address the City's need for an architectural tour guide in a comprehensive way. The goal was to provide the content necessary to produce an architectural tour guide, one that could be used on various platforms including brochures, websites, or apps (see Attached Brochure). The project takes an interactive approach to the tour guide, focusing on the content, translating this content into a range of user-friendly media, and making recommendations on how to make these resources as available as possible. This paper should be viewed as a resource and as a background document for the actual tour guide, explaining how and why various choices were made.

Precedent Analysis

Studying content and presentation, and assessing the strengths and weaknesses of other tour guides, informs the approach to designing a tour guide for downtown Frederick. The following precedents influenced decisions throughout this process.

Downtown Frederick – A Self-Guided Walking Tour

The precedent analysis began with an initial search of existing Frederick tour guides. A number of resources exist on the *Visit Frederick* website (Figure 1), and a couple of guided tours for downtown Frederick are found on the *Historical Society of Frederick County* website (Figure 2). The *Visit Frederick* website featured a directory-style list with over 80 pages of festivals, events, and sites. It was difficult to tell where the featured items were located and many did not include images. Both the *Visit Frederick* website and the *Historical Society* website featured thematic guided and self-guided tours based on history, food, and the local landscape, providing information on times, fees, and how to make reservations. Brochures were collected in visits to downtown Frederick but few of them were referenced online. The entire search process was overwhelming. The *Visit Frederick* website does have a link to *Downtown Frederick – A Self-Guided Walking Tour* (Figure 3). The guide features 31 sites of architectural or social significance, each with an image, address, and description. The guide lacked a map, but provided written directions to each destination. The resource is helpful, but also difficult to navigate.[1]

[1] "Official Tourism Website of Frederick County." Self-Guided Walking Tour. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.visitfrederick.org/walking_tours.

Figure 1: *Visit Frederick* website

http://www.visitfrederick.org/

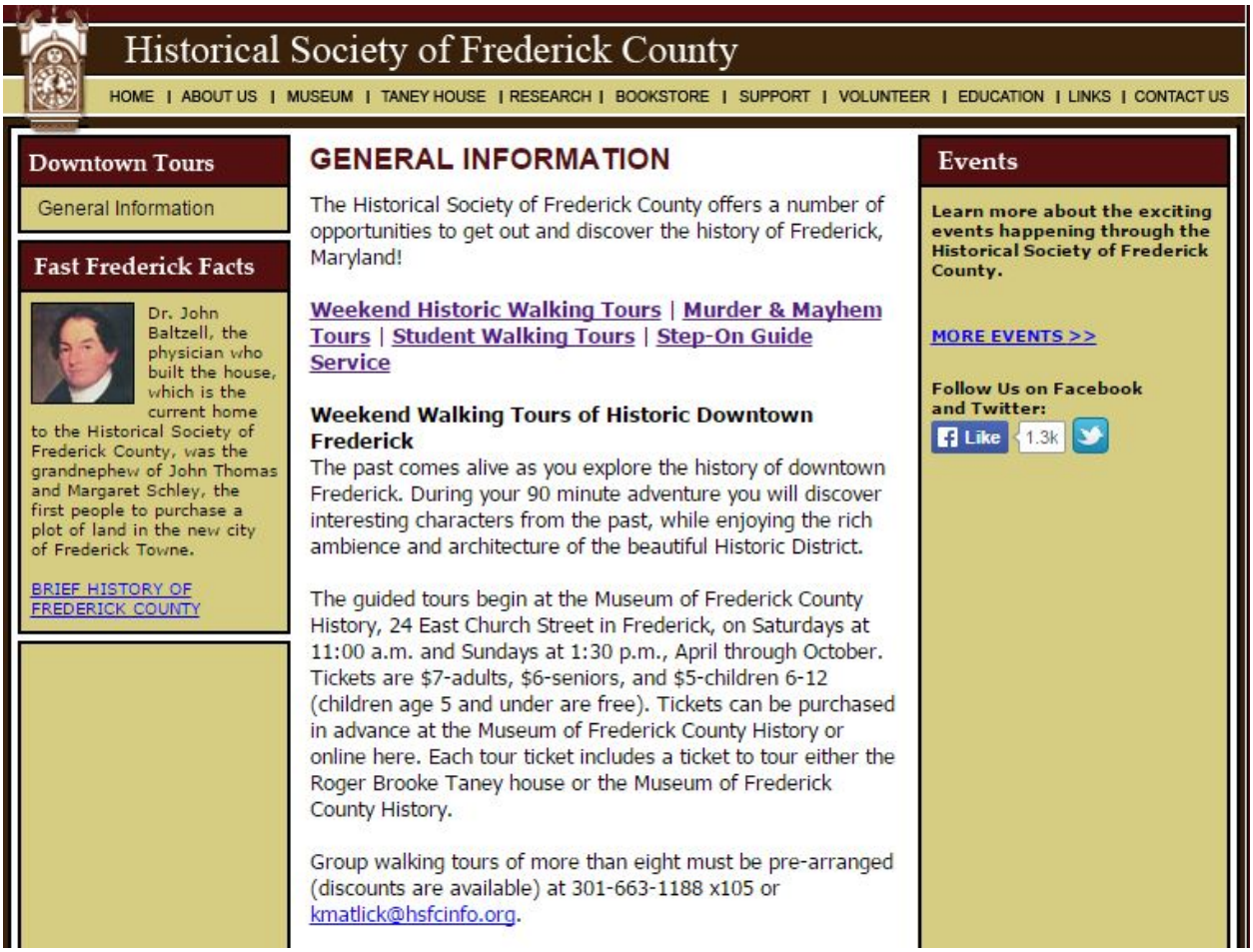


Figure 2: *Historical Society of Frederick County* website

http://www.hsfcinfo.org/

Home >> Explore >> Self-Guided Walking Tour

DOWNTOWN FREDERICK - A SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR

Like 25 people like this. Be the first of your friends.

Founded in 1745 by English and German settlers, Frederick has been at the crossroads of American history. Discover this for yourself by taking this abbreviated walking tour of our historic district. Whether you're visiting Downtown Frederick to shop, dine, or simply relax, you'll gain an understanding of the town's national contributions, local legends and cultural amenities on the tour. For more comprehensive guided and self-guided tours, refer to our visitor guide.

Your tour begins as the Frederick Visitor Center, 151 South East Street and Historic Preservation Training Center

1. Frederick Visitor Center
151 South East Street and Historic Preservation Training Center,
5 Commerce Street

Both the Frederick Visitor Center and the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) are housed in structures associated with the canning industry that thrived here in the late 19th and early 20th-centuries, thanks to the rich farmland of Frederick County (the Monocacy Valley Canning Company warehouse and the Jenkins Cannery, respectively). Today, HPTC trains personnel who work to preserve the nation's architectural treasures, while the Visitor Center assists many visitors who enjoy the area's historic districts and preserved towns and villages.

Exit the front and turn left on S. East Street. Turn left on Commerce Street. Pass the Frederick Visitor Center and the Historic Preservation Training Center on your left. Turn right on S. Carroll Street. The Delaplaine Visual Arts Education Center is on your right.

Figure 3: *Downtown Frederick – A Self-Guided Walking Tour*

http://www.visitfrederick.org/walking_tours

MetroWalkz – Self-Guided Walking Tours

When visiting Chicago, tourists have many tour options. A quick internet search produces a long list of potential sites or districts to explore. But this can be overwhelming. In an internet search, *Metrowalkz – Self-Guided Walking Tours* stood out. What the website lacks in graphics, it makes up for in convenience. The main website (Figure 4) features 11 different self-guided tours of Chicago, focused on subjects such as art, architecture, parks, restaurants, and shopping. Each guide links to a map (Figure 5) of a section of the city with a numbered route. The maps are clear and easily readable, with only major streets and sites labeled. Each number links you to a pop up page (Figure 6) that provides a name, address, architect, and information about a particular site. The *Chicago Loop/Architecture Tour* highlights 16 sites, primarily iconic commercial and civic structures designed by well-known architects. Unfortunately no images are provided; without images users might skip over unfamiliar sites. This detracts from what is otherwise a convenient and user-friendly website.[2]

[2] "Whether in Chicago for a Few Days or a Few Weeks, Our Self-guided Sightseeing Tours and Informative Travel Guide Allows You to Explore Chicago with Confidence. Have Fun, and Enjoy the City!" Chicago Self-Guided Walking Tours and Chicago Sightseeing Guide. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.metrowalkz.com/.

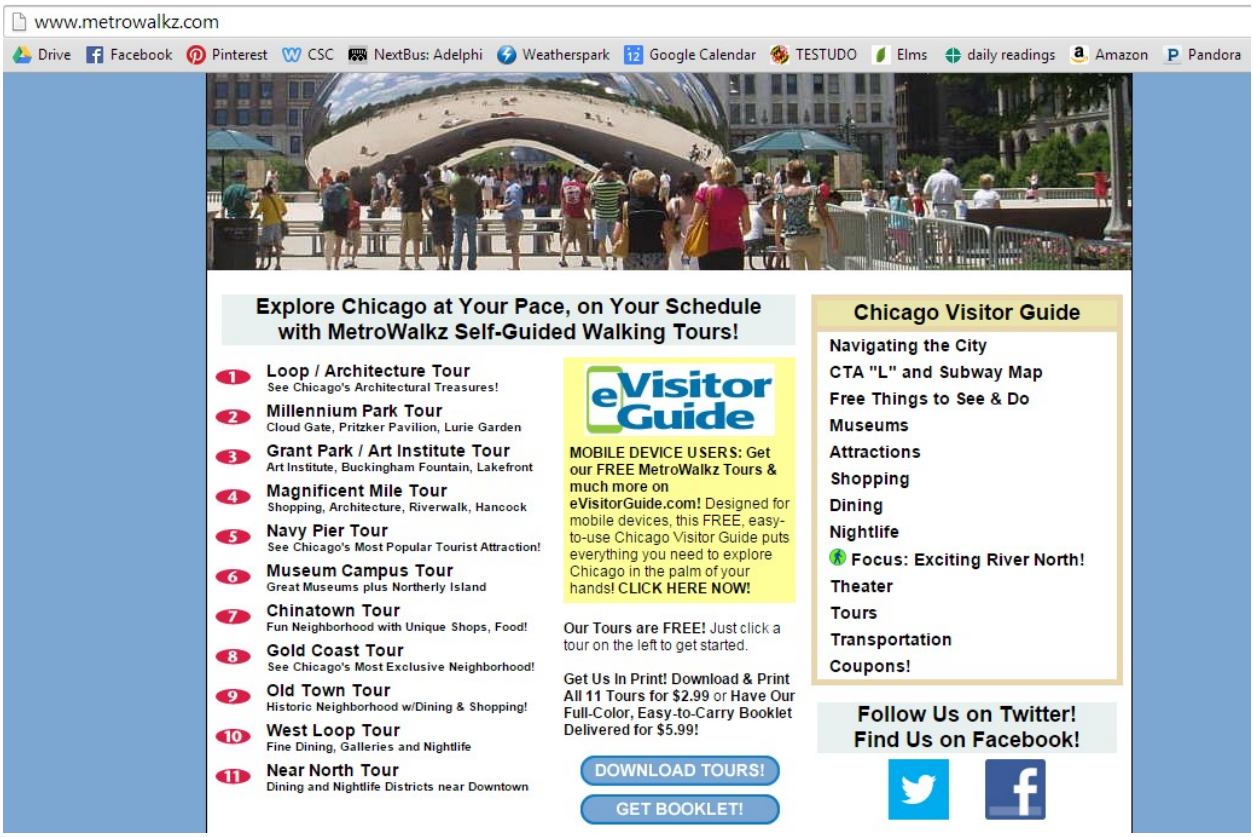


Figure 4: *MetroWalkz – Self-Guided Walking Tours*

http://www.metrowalkz.com/

Figure 5: MetroWalkz Chicago Loop/Architecture Tour

http://www.metrowalkz.com/

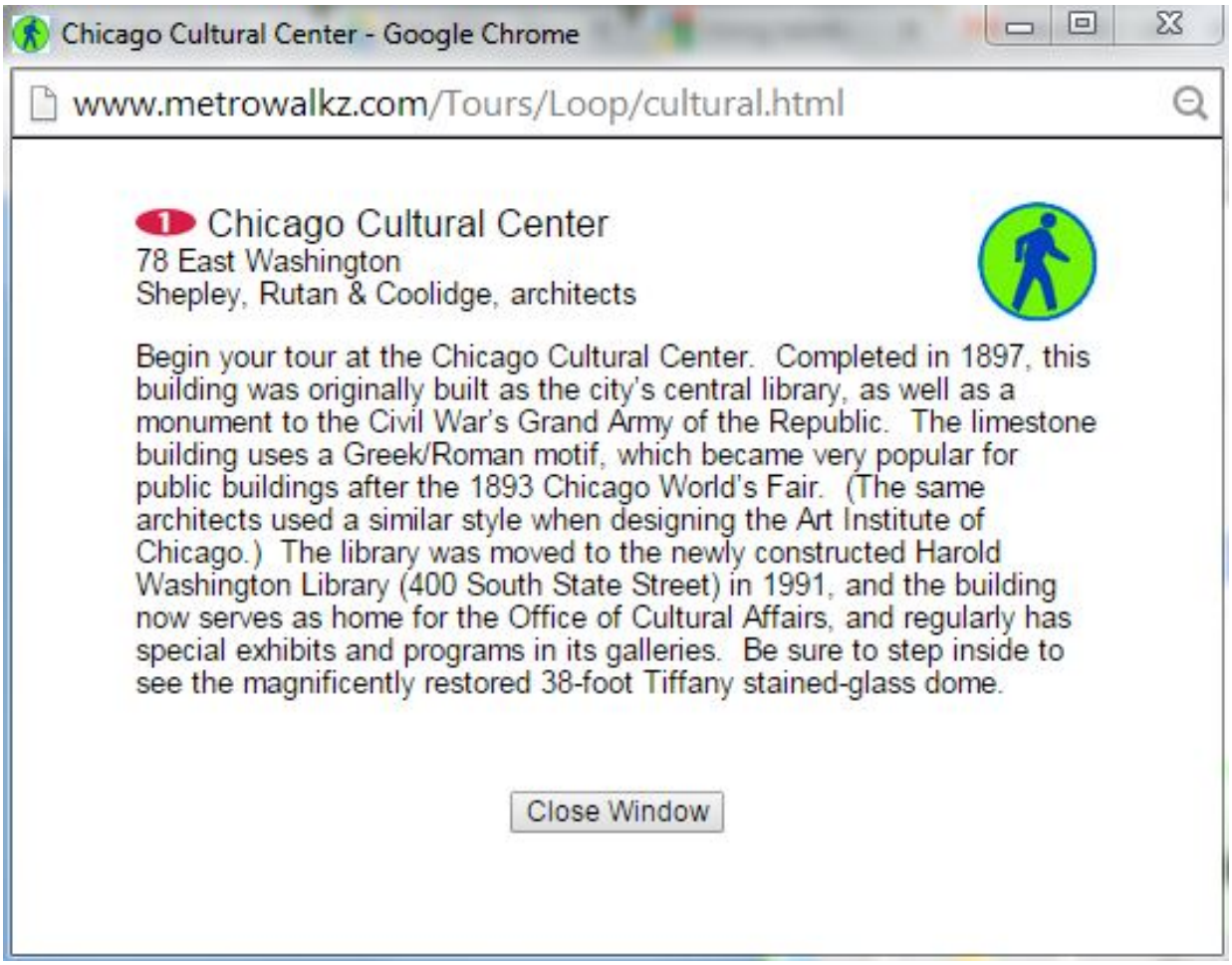


Figure 6: Information from MetroWalkz Chicago Loop/Architecture Tour

http://www.metrowalkz.com/

Virtual York – An Architectural Experience

York, Pennsylvania is a precedent more comparable to Frederick. *Virtual York – An Architectural Experience* is an electronic walking tour of York (Figure 7) that breaks sites down by street. The website is simple and easy to navigate. The sites range in style and function, but are primarily iconic structures. The list of sites links to an image and description (Figure 8) of each site; descriptions address notable stylistic and architecture elements. The website also features a glossary of architectural terminology (Figure 9) as well as a list of nearby attractions, but the website lacks a reference map pinpointing each site to help orient users. In addition to the website, a printed booklet version is available in local gift shops and visitor centers. The user has to search through five pages of tourism results before finding *Virtual York* online. A consolidated *Virtual York* website referencing this guide as well as other tourism resources might make it easier to find online.[3]

[3] "Virtual York - Geographic Channel." Virtual York - Geographic Channel. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.yorklinks.net/VirtYork/geo-chnl.htm.

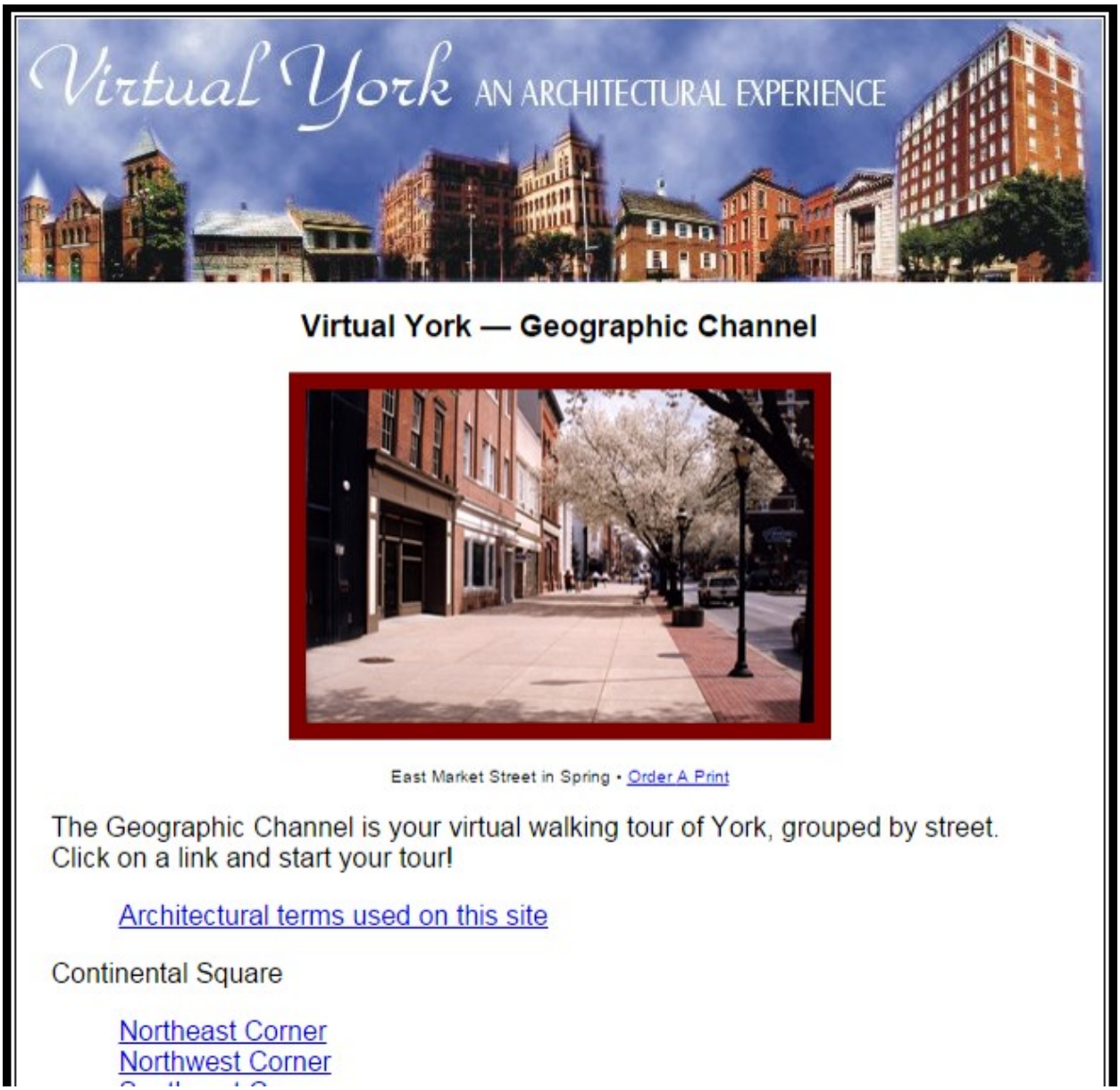


Figure 7: Virtual York – An Architectural Experience

http://www.yorklinks.net/VirtYork/geo-chnl.htm

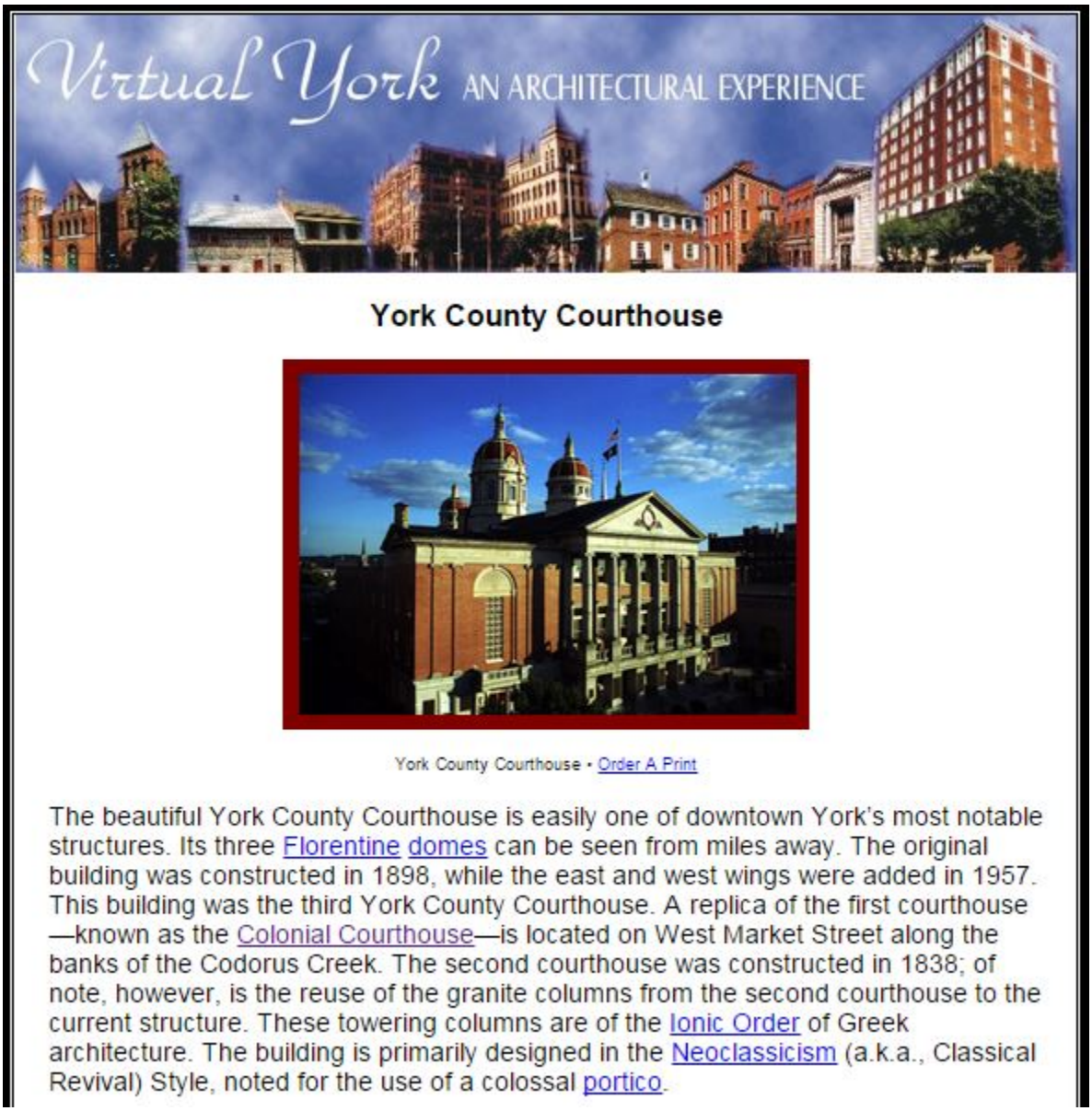


Figure 8: Image and description from Virtual York – An Architectural Experience

http://www.yorklinks.net/VirtYork/geo-chnl.htm

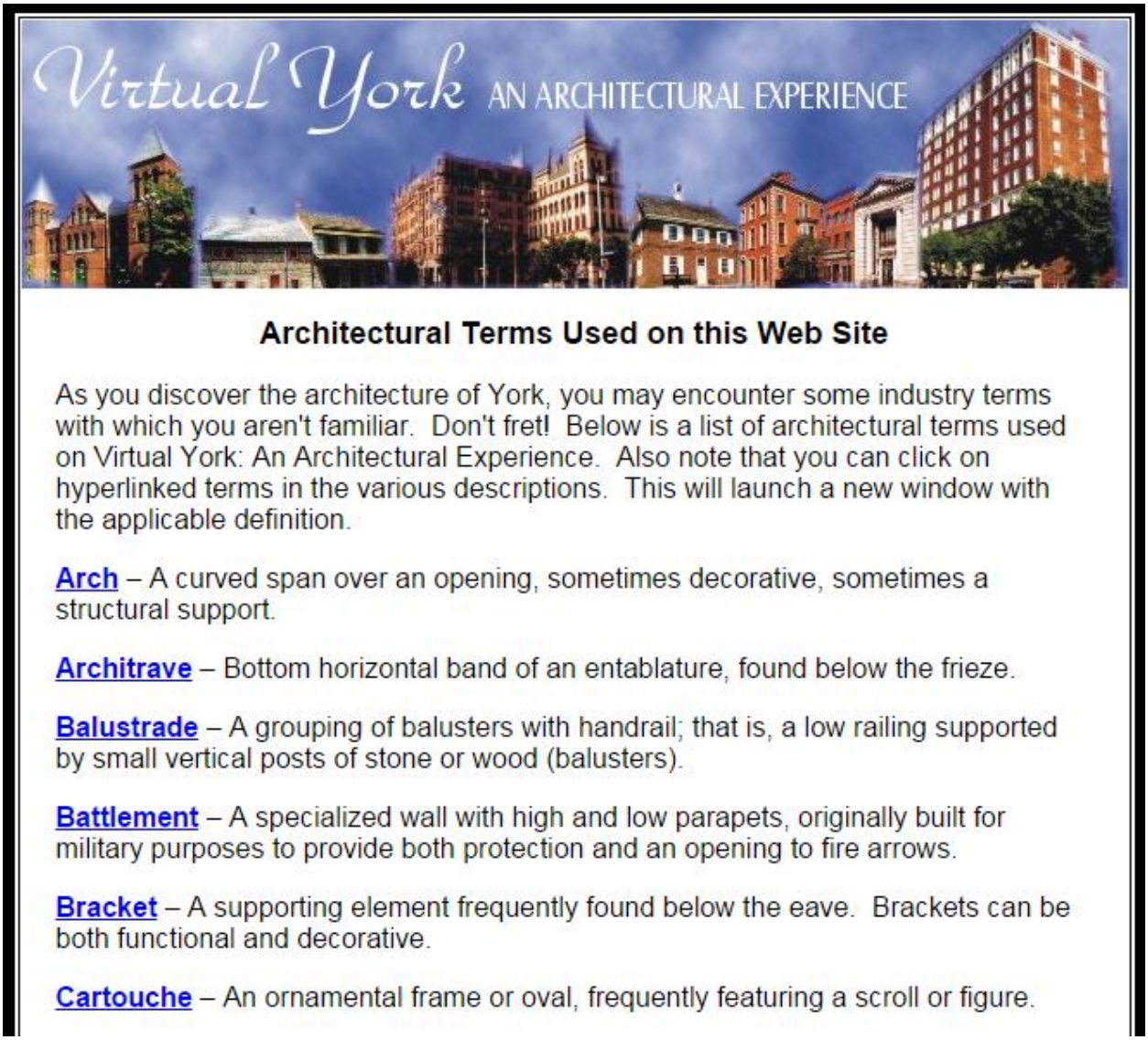


Figure 9: Virtual York Architectural Terms

http://www.yorklinks.net/VirtYork/geo-chnl.htm

Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture

Another similarly sized precedent city is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The *Visit Historic Lancaster* website features several tours, but they are not self-guided and only provide information about reservations and fees. The *Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture* page (Figure 10), features a list of architecturally significant sites. Sites were broken down by type (Figure 11), featuring churches, historic homes, public buildings, and nearby must-see buildings. The list provides an image and brief description along with a link to various sources for further information. The website contains a wide variety of buildings, but many of them were poorly photographed. Again the website lacked a reference map, making it difficult to understand the sites in relation to one another and plan a walking route. While the sites are broken down by type, it would have been helpful if they were also searchable or categorized by location. It is easy to find the website's home page, but difficult to navigate to the architecture page. The architecture page could be referenced as a self-guided tour under *Things to Do* on the main website.[4]

[4] "Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture." Visit Historic Lancaster. http://visithistoriclancaster.com/history_art/lancasters_architecture.

Figure 10: Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture

http://visithistoriclancaster.com/history_art/lancasters_architecture

Figure 11: Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture sites by building type
http://visithistoriclancaster.com/history_art/lancasters_architecture

Bluffton, South Carolina – Historic Walking Tour

The *Bluffton, South Carolina's Historic Walking Tour* is a printed tour brochure precedent. The guide features 25 sites, primarily homes and a few religious and commercial buildings. It is simple yet graphically appealing. The guide lists the sites with their addresses, includes a simplified map (Figure 12) with a numbered route, and an image and description for each site (Figure 13). The front of the brochure is sparse but well laid out and the back of the brochure provides travel information and directions for visitors (Figure 14). The guide is successful overall, but a reference to a website for more information could be useful.

YOUR STARTING POINT

Your starting point is the Heyward House Historic Center* located at 70 Boundary St. The house is open to the public as a welcome center and for guided tours Monday–Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Historic District Walking Tours are available by appointment. Please call (843) 757-6293 or e-mail info@heywardhouse.org.

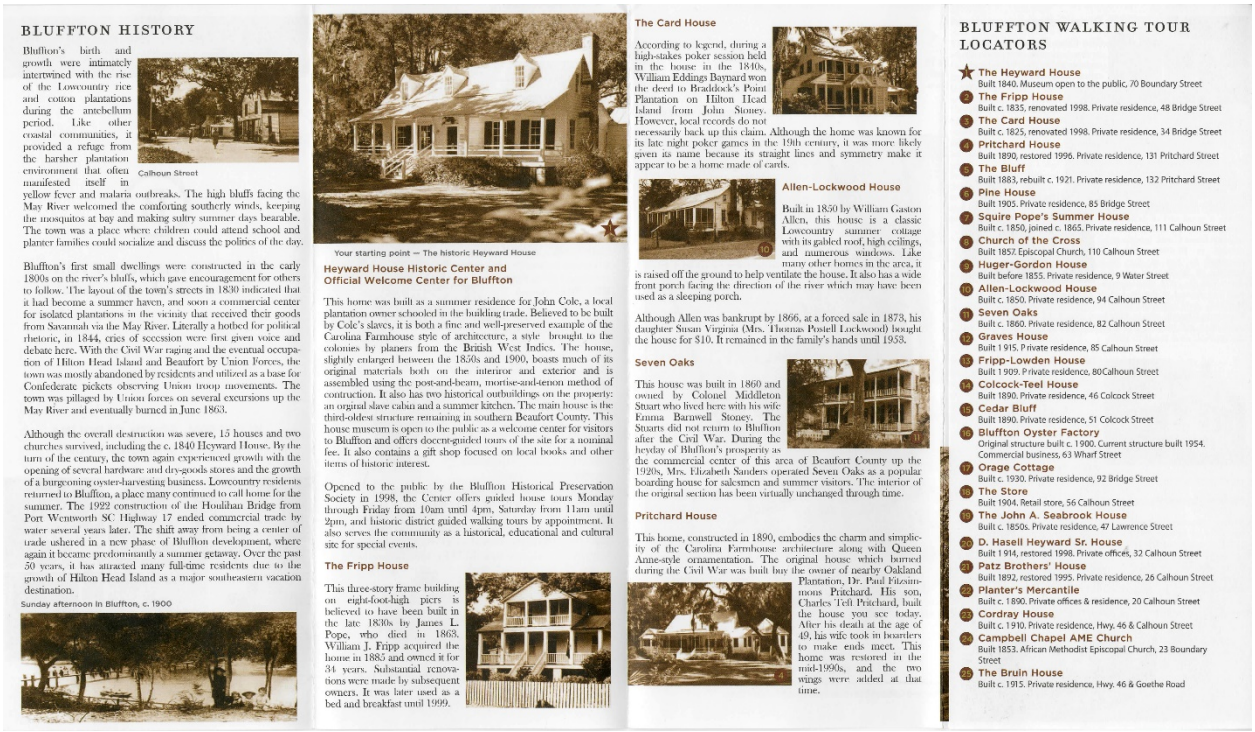
Bluffton, South Carolina

HISTORIC RIVERFRONT COMMUNITY

Private residences are not open to the public. Parking is available on Bridge Street and Calhoun Street. No parking on Boundary Street.

*Bluffton Historic Preservation Society, P.O. Box 742, Bluffton, SC 29910.

Figure 12: Old Town Bluffton brochure, map



BLUFFTON HISTORY

Bluffton's birth and growth were intimately intertwined with the rise of the Lowcountry rice and cotton plantations during the antebellum period. Like other coastal communities, it provided a refuge from the harsher plantation environment that often manifested itself in yellow fever and malaria outbreaks. The high bluffs facing the May River welcomed the comforting southerly winds, keeping the mosquitos at bay and making sultry summer days bearable. The town was a place where children could attend school and planter families could socialize and discuss the politics of the day.

Calhoun Street

Bluffton's first small dwellings were constructed in the early 1800s on the river's bluffs, which gave encouragement for others to follow. The layout of the town's streets in 1830 indicated that it had become a summer haven, and soon a commercial center for isolated plantations in the vicinity that received their goods from Savannah via the May River. Literally a hotbed for political rhetoric, in 1844, cries of secession were first given voice and debate here. With the Civil War raging and the eventual occupation of Hilton Head Island and Beaufort by Union Forces, the town was mostly abandoned by residents and utilized as a base for Confederate pickets observing Union troop movements. The town was pillaged by Union forces on several excursions up the May River and eventually burned in June 1863.

Although the overall destruction was severe, 15 houses and two churches survived, including the c. 1840 Heyward House. By the turn of the century, the town again experienced growth with the opening of several hardware and dry-goods stores and the growth of a burgeoning oyster-harvesting business. Lowcountry residents returned to Bluffton, a place many continued to call home for the summer. The 1922 construction of the Houlihan Bridge from Port Wentworth SC Highway 17 ended commercial trade by water several years later. The shift away from being a center of trade ushered in a new phase of Bluffton development, where again it became predominantly a summer getaway. Over the past 50 years, it has attracted many full-time residents due to the growth of Hilton Head Island as a major southeastern vacation destination.

Sunday afternoon in Bluffton, c. 1900

Your starting point — The historic Heyward House

Heyward House Historic Center and Official Welcome Center for Bluffton

This home was built as a summer residence for John Cole, a local plantation owner schooled in the building trade. Believed to be built by Cole's slaves, it is both a fine and well-preserved example of the Carolina Farmhouse style of architecture, a style brought to the colonies by planters from the British West Indies. The house, slightly enlarged between the 1850s and 1900, boasts much of its original materials both on the interior and exterior and is assembled using the post-and-beam, mortise-and-tenon method of contruction. It also has two historical outbuildings on the property: an original slave cabin and a summer kitchen. The main house is the third-oldest structure remaining in southern Beaufort County. This house museum is open to the public as a welcome center for visitors to Bluffton and offers docent-guided tours of the site for a nominal fee. It also contains a gift shop focused on local books and other items of historic interest.

Opened to the public by the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society in 1998, the Center offers guided house tours Monday through Friday from 10am until 4pm, Saturday from 11am until 2pm, and historic district guided walking tours by appointment. It also serves the community as a historical, educational and cultural site for special events.

The Fripp House

This three-story frame building on eight-foot-high piers is believed to have been built in the late 1830s by James L. Pope, who died in 1863. William J. Fripp acquired the home in 1885 and owned it for 34 years. Substantial renovations were made by subsequent owners. It was later used as a bed and breakfast until 1999.

The Card House

According to legend, during a high-stakes poker session held in the house in the 1840s, William Eddings Baynard won the deed to Braddock's Point Plantation on Hilton Head Island from John Stoney. However, local records do not necessarily back up this claim. Although the home was known for its late night poker games in the 19th century, it was more likely given its name because its straight lines and symmetry make it appear to be a home made of cards.

Allen-Lockwood House

Built in 1850 by William Gaston Allen, this house is a classic Lowcountry summer cottage with its gabled roof, high ceilings, and numerous windows. Like many other homes in the area, it is raised off the ground to help ventilate the house. It also has a wide front porch facing the direction of the river which may have been used as a sleeping porch.

Although Allen was bankrupt by 1866, at a forced sale in 1873, his daughter Susan Virginia (Mrs. Thomas Postell Lockwood) bought the house for $10. It remained in the family's hands until 1953.

Seven Oaks

This house was built in 1860 and owned by Colonel Middleton Stuart who lived here with his wife Emma Barnwell Stoney. The Stuarts did not return to Bluffton after the Civil War. During the heyday of Bluffton's prosperity as the commercial center of this area of Beaufort County up the 1920s, Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders operated Seven Oaks as a popular boarding house for salesmen and summer visitors. The interior of the original section has been virtually unchanged through time.

Pritchard House

This home, constructed in 1890, embodies the charm and simplicity of the Carolina Farmhouse architecture along with Queen Anne-style ornamentation. The original house which burned during the Civil War was built by the owner of nearby Oakland Plantation, Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Pritchard. His son, Charles Tefft Pritchard, built the house you see today. After his death at the age of 49, his wife took in boarders to make ends meet. This home was restored in the mid-1990s, and the two wings were added at that time.

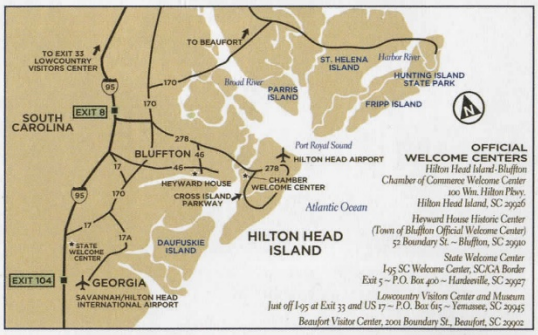
BLUFFTON WALKING TOUR LOCATORS

★ **The Heyward House**
Built 1840. Museum open to the public. 70 Boundary Street

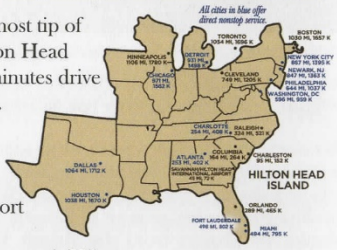
2. **The Fripp House**
Built c. 1835, renovated 1998. Private residence, 48 Bridge Street
3. **The Card House**
Built c. 1825, renovated 1998. Private residence, 34 Bridge Street
4. **Pritchard House**
Built 1890, restored 1996. Private residence, 131 Pritchard Street
5. **The Bluff**
Built 1883, rebuilt c. 1921. Private residence, 132 Pritchard Street
6. **Pine House**
Built 1903. Private residence, 85 Bridge Street
7. **Squire Pope's Summer House**
Built c. 1850, joined c. 1865. Private residence, 111 Calhoun Street
8. **Church of the Cross**
Built 1857. Episcopal Church, 110 Calhoun Street
9. **Huger-Gordon House**
Built before 1855. Private residence, 9 Water Street
10. **Allen-Lockwood House**
Built c. 1850. Private residence, 94 Calhoun Street
11. **Seven Oaks**
Built c. 1860. Private residence, 82 Calhoun Street
12. **Graves House**
Built 1915. Private residence, 85 Calhoun Street
13. **Fripp-Lowden House**
Built 1909. Private residence, 80 Calhoun Street
14. **Colcock-Teel House**
Built 1890. Private residence, 46 Colcock Street
15. **Cedar Bluff**
Built 1890. Private residence, 51 Colcock Street
16. **Bluffton Oyster Factory**
Original structure built c. 1900. Current structure built 1954. Commercial business, 63 Wharf Street
17. **Orage Cottage**
Built c. 1930. Private residence, 92 Bridge Street
18. **The Store**
Built 1904. Retail store, 56 Calhoun Street
19. **The John A. Seabrook House**
Built c. 1850s. Private residence, 47 Lawrence Street
20. **D. Hasell Heyward Sr. House**
Built 1914, restored 1998. Private offices, 32 Calhoun Street
21. **Patz Brothers' House**
Built 1892, restored 1995. Private residence, 26 Calhoun Street
22. **Planter's Mercantile**
Built c. 1890. Private offices & residence, 20 Calhoun Street
23. **Cordray House**
Built c. 1910. Private residence, Hwy. 46 & Calhoun Street
24. **Campbell Chapel AME Church**
Built 1853. African Methodist Episcopal Church, 23 Boundary Street
25. **The Bruin House**
Built c. 1915. Private residence, Hwy. 46 & Goethe Road

Figure 13: Old Town Bluffton brochure, images and descriptions

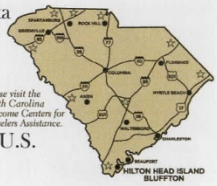
HOW TO REACH HILTON HEAD ISLAND & BLUFFTON



Located at the southernmost tip of South Carolina, the Hilton Head Island area is about 20 minutes drive time from I-95 via Exit 8.



BY AIR. US Airways Express offers daily flights from Charlotte to Hilton Head Island Airport (HHH). The nearest international airport is Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport (SAV), 40 minutes from the Island. Delta, Delta Connection, Continental Express, Allegiant Air, United Express, US Airways, US Airways Express and American Eagle offer 44 nonstop service flights to and from 12 major U.S. cities. All flights are met by ground transportation companies.



BY TRAIN. Amtrak service is available via Savannah, Georgia, located 45 minutes from the Island.

DRIVING. From I-95, take Exit 8 onto Hwy. 278 direct to Bluffton and Hilton Head Island. The fastest route to the south end of Hilton Head Island is via Cross Island Parkway; $1.25 toll for 2-axle vehicles and $.75 for each additional axle

HILTON HEAD ISLAND-BLUFFTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OLD TOWN BLUFFTON
discover something wonderful

FSC MIX FSC® C019905

P.O. Box 5647, Hilton Head Island, SC 29938 USA
1-800-523-3373 (Accessible in USA only) •
843-785-3673 • Fax: 843-785-7110
Email: info@hiltonheadisland.org •
Website: hiltonheadisland.org

September 2011 • 45,000 printed

A WALK THROUGH TIME IN BLUFFTON'S NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

OLD TOWN BLUFFTON
discover something wonderful

BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORIC WALKING TOUR

Figure 14: Old Town Bluffton brochure, travel information

A Guide to Architecture in Annapolis

A Guide to Architecture in Annapolis is another printed brochure (Figure 15). It features a range of sites from homes to churches to local landmarks. The sites are broken down by location and each includes an image, address, and brief description based on social history, architectural style, and building elements (Figure 16). Directions help visitors navigate the City's narrow downtown streets and a simplified map (Figure 17) with a numbered route was included. This guide is clear and user-friendly; an electronic version would add convenience.

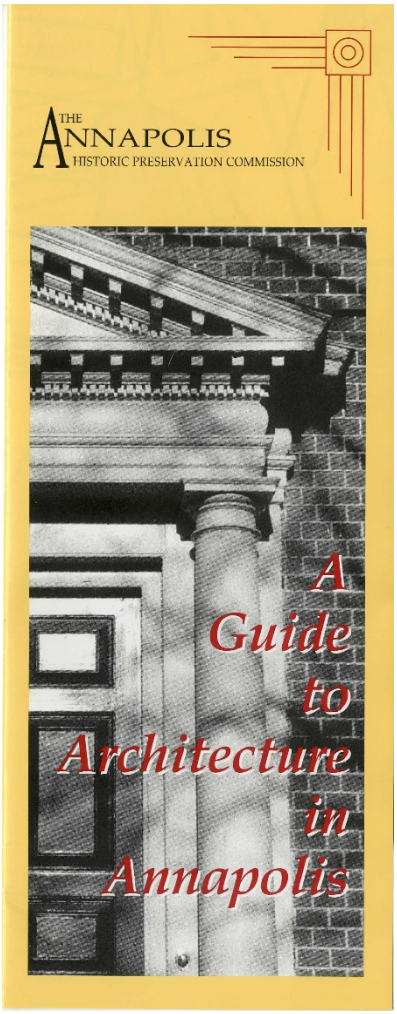


Figure 15: *A Guide to Architecture in Annapolis* brochure, cover

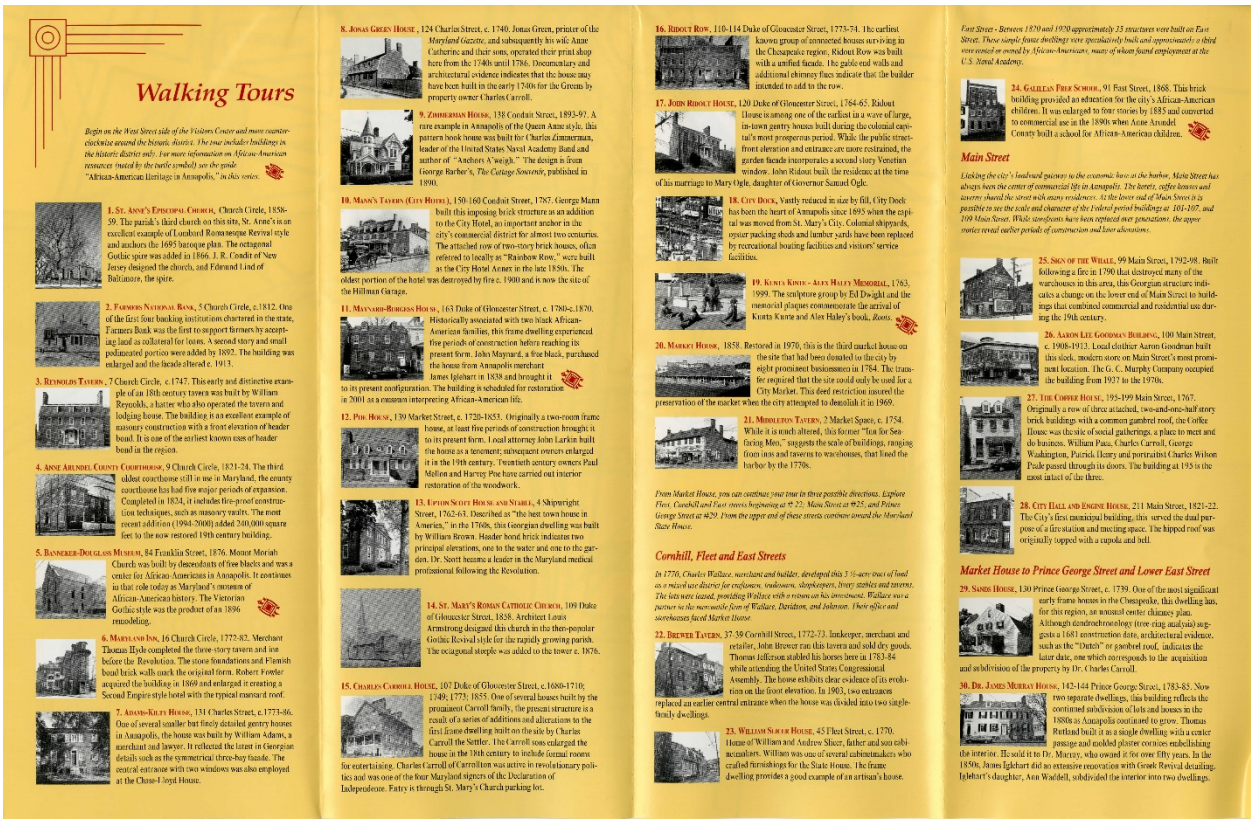


Figure 16: *A Guide to Architecture in Annapolis* brochure, images and descriptions

Figure 17: *A Guide to Architecture in Annapolis* brochure, map

Takeaways

Precedent Studies	Media	Photos Included	Description Themes	Maps Included	Total Sites	Types of Sites	User-Friendly
Downtown Frederick	Online	Yes	Social History	No	31	Local Landmarks	No
Chicago MetroWalkz	Online	No	Architecture	Yes	16	Significant Sites	Yes
Virtual York	Online & Brochure	Yes	Architecture	No	71	Local Landmarks	No
Lancaster	Online	Yes	Social History	No	34	Local Landmarks	No
Old Town Bluffton	Brochure	Yes	Architecture and Social	Yes	25	Local Landmarks	Yes
Annapolis	Brochure	Yes	Architecture and Social	Yes	52	Local Landmarks	Yes

Table 1: Precedent Summary

While the precedents range in content and representation, each self-guided tour helped establish a baseline for usability and accessibility. The Frederick, York, and Lancaster brochures feature user-friendly websites but lack orienting maps of the featured sites. Like the other websites, Chicago's *MetroWalkz* is user-friendly, but it also features a map and a homepage that consolidates all its tour guides, allowing users to easily access its resources. Both the Bluffton and Annapolis brochures are user-friendly with helpful maps but lack websites, making them less accessible.

The precedent analysis provided some specific guidance in preparing a tour guide for Frederick. It is important to:

- provide a map to orient tourists
- a clear image to identify each site
- a description to add educational value.

These features should be packaged neatly in a delivery medium that is accessible to tourists visting downtown as well as to prospective tourists researching online. The Bluffton and

Annapolis brochures brought an element of design that was missing in the website precedents. Conversely, the Chicago and York websites were more accessible. An ideal tour guide would provide both a neatly packaged brochure and a user-friendly website or app.

Finally, the content of a tour guide should reflect its subject matter. Frederick's building stock varies from modest dwellings to high style architecture and it is important to recognize that diversity. This project's Frederick brochure features sites from a range of styles and building types, highlighting their architectural significance.

Logistics

Logistical features to consider include tour length and distance, particularly to ensure accessibility for all users. A two-hour walk in downtown Frederick covered 15 to 30 sites, depending on pace; but it was almost too much walking. The brochure features 19 sites, approximately two hours at a regular to slow pace, concentrated in the downtown with an optional half an hour excursion through Baker Park to the Schifferstadt Architectural Museum (Figure 18).

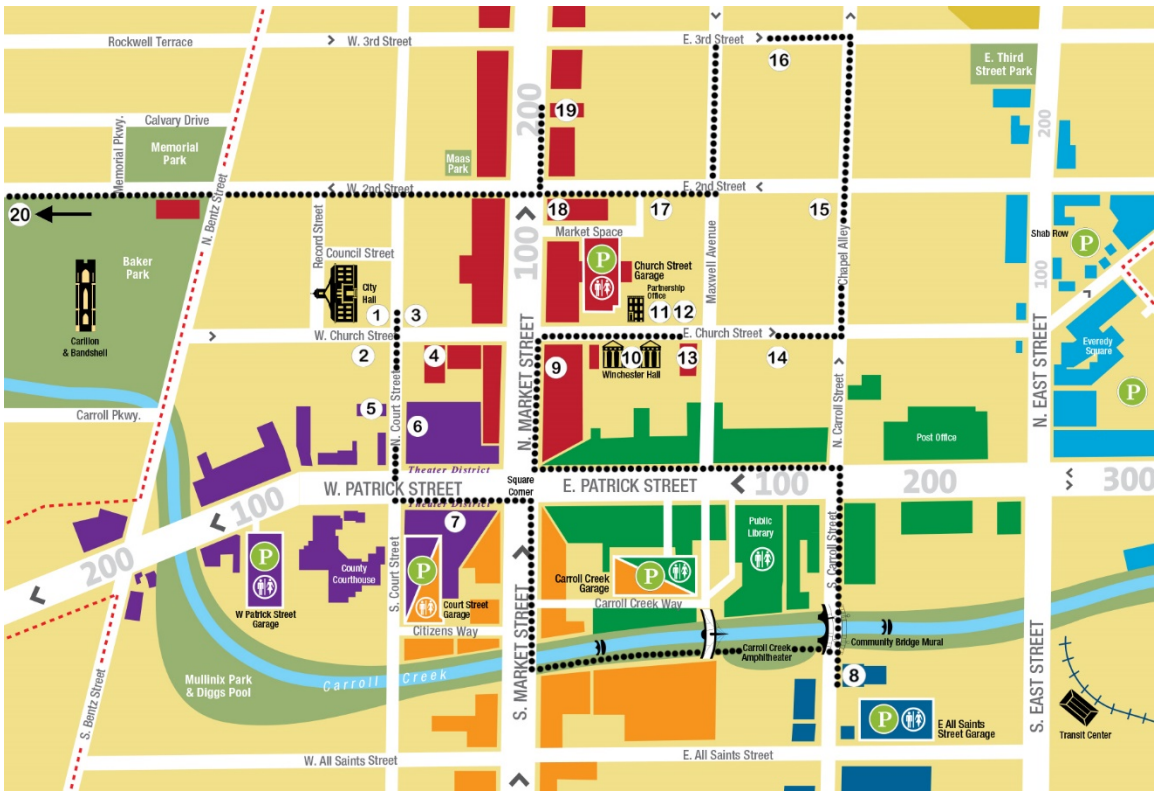


Figure 18: Frederick tour guide, map

http://www.downtownfrederick.org/

Tour Guide Content

Introduction[5]

Welcome to the City of Frederick, founded in 1745 by English and German settlers. The City of Frederick has a proud history and diverse building stock with a range of architectural styles and influences. From small dwellings to public, commercial, and industrial structures, many of the sites on this tour date to the first half of the 19th century, a significant period of growth for the city. In its early years, Frederick grew quickly with dense development along Market and Patrick streets. In 1806, Congress authorized the construction of a new National Road connecting Maryland to Missouri. The Maryland segment connected Baltimore to Cumberland, generating growth along main streets in Frostburg, Cumberland, Middletown, Frederick, and Mt. Airy. Patrick Street is significant for its early role as the main street route of the National Road.[6] While the sites on this tour are concentrated around the original downtown core, centered at Market and Patrick, the city now extends far beyond this area. As development pushed out of the downtown, the city's 80 block historic district has remained remarkably intact. Recent revitalization of the historic core and growing interest in walkable communities has put the City of Frederick on the map!

Whether this is your first time visiting Frederick or you walk these historic streets daily, new discoveries await you. The sites featured in this guide are just a handful of highlights within the city's extensive historic district. The buildings you encounter as you navigate between the featured sites are equally important to Frederick's architectural history. As you meander through the city, you are sure to find other sites that interest you. We encourage you to take

[5] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.
[6] "History of the Road - Maryland National Road Association." Maryland National Road Association. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://marylandnationalroad.org/history-of-the-road/.

pictures as you go and submit ideas for additional sites, making this a dynamic tour guide.

Your tour begins at the Frederick City Hall, 101 N. Court Street

Frederick City Hall, 101 N. Court Street

Built in 1862 in the Italianate style, the former Frederick County Courthouse became the City Hall in 1985. With its large ornate brackets, supporting wide overhanging eaves, intricate brick work, and grand cupola, the structure is the focal point of Court Square and an excellent example of mid-19th-century civic architecture. Although the Italianate style is often associated with commercial structures and dwellings of high status, its stylistic elements are featured across a range of the city's building types. Look for more Italianate structures on East Church Street and along Market and Patrick streets.[7]

[7] "Official Tourism Website of Frederick County." Self-Guided Walking Tour. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.visitfrederick.org/walking_tours.

All Saints Episcopal Church
106 W. Church Street

Facing City Hall, the All Saints Episcopal Church towers over Court Square. This ca. 1855 Gothic Revival structure is stylistically recognizable by its verticality, pointed arched openings, and buttresses. The church was designed by well-known New York architect Richard Upjohn. While the structure manages to be both modest yet commanding, its tower rises high above the city, one of several iconic towers that inspired the namesake, "The City of Clustered Spires."[8]

[8] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Potts House, 100 North Court Street

In a prominent position at the corner of N. Court and W. Church streets, the ca. 1817 Potts House looks out across Court Square. Like many of the Federal-style structures built in Frederick during the early 19th century, its elongated features are formal and light. Although it lacks bilateral symmetry due to later construction, the original side passage townhouse is notable for its entryway with elliptical fanlight, side lights, and delicate detailing. The oval patterns carved into the door paneling were a popular feature of Frederick's Federal period. Look for similar entryways on other Federal period homes in Frederick.[9]

[9] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Masonic Temple, 22 West Church Street

The Masonic Temple, built in 1901 and rechristened “The Temple” following its adaptive reuse, still proudly displays its name atop a grand four-story façade. Built at the turn of the century, the façade is an urban translation of the Classical Revival style. Like many of the city’s iconic buildings, the treatment of the façade is monumental. Admire its beautiful rustication (rough stone surface) at the street level, carried through its Doric pilasters (attached columns) that draw our eye up the visually rich façade, finally culminating in a stunning and oversized entablature (the continuous horizontal band at the roof line).[10]

[10] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

All Saints Episcopal Church, 106 West Church Street

Prior to the completion of the Gothic Revival church facing Court Square in 1855, All Saints parishioners worshipped at this earlier church located on the same property but fronting Court Street. This structure was built in 1814, towards the end of the Federal style's national popularity, but a style that remained prevalent in Frederick for another decade. While the pronounced temple front shows early Greek Revival (1820 to 1860) influence, the façade boasts formal and symmetric Federal features like its elliptical fanlights, Palladian windows, and delicate finish.[11]

[11] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Pythian Castle, 20 North Court Street

Benjamin Evard Kepner, an architect responsible for many early 20th-century buildings in Frederick, designed the Pythian Castle in 1912 for a local fraternal organization. The horizontal banding and castle-like elements of this façade incorporates the Gothic Revival and Beaux Art styles. With a balanced presence, it dominates the narrow North Court Street without overcrowding it. While exploring the city, pay attention to themes and motifs such as the castle-like detailing and colored brick seen here; these stylish elements appear on other buildings in the historic downtown.[12]

[12] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Weinberg Center for the Arts, 20 West Patrick Street

Built as the Tivoli Theatre and opened in 1926, this structure was designed by John Jacob Zink, an architect known for his theatre designs. The façade's Doric columns, colored brick, and decorative elements blend the Classical Revival and Beaux Art styles. The Tivoli Theatre was one of many structures severely damaged in the 1976 flooding of Carroll Creek. Two years after suffering the flood damage, the theatre was reborn as the Weinberg Center for the Arts. A cultural landmark for Frederick, the venue is popular with locals and tourists for its movies, shows, and events.[13]

[13] "Official Tourism Website of Frederick County." Self-Guided Walking Tour. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.visitfrederick.org/walking_tours.

Delaplaine Visual Arts Education Center, 40 South Carroll Street

Built as the Mountain City Mill and opened in 1907, this site was originally used as a flour-mill then converted to a whiskey distillery. Similar to City Hall, the vertical banding and layered corbeling in the brick work is influenced by the Italianate style. The eastern edge of the city was once an important hub of vital industrial and agricultural buildings. Today, Frederick's Historic District is a major tourist destination. To celebrate its revitalization and preserve the past, many of its significant sites have been adapted and renovated to house a range of cultural attractions and local amenities. Today the Mountain City Mill is home to the Delaplaine Visual Arts Education Center. Its new function and interior renovations have helped the building remain culturally and architecturally relevant.[14]

[14] "Official Tourism Website of Frederick County." Self-Guided Walking Tour. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.visitfrederick.org/walking_tours.

Hendrickson Building, 44 North Market Street

The striking Hendrickson Building was designed by the Dempwolf architecture firm ca. 1877. It brings a heavy, monumental sense to the streetscape, contrasting with the adjacent commercial buildings that suggest primarily Federal and Italianate influences. A prime example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, stylistic details include its reddish-brown sandstone detailing, rusticated stone work, exaggerated rounded Roman arches, and deeply recessed openings. Based in York, Pennsylvania, the Dempwolf firm designed hundreds of buildings across the region, three of which are highlighted on this tour.[15]

[15] Lawrence, Adrienne. "Building a Dream: Dempwolf Family's Distinctive Touch Helps Frederick Architecture Shine." The Frederick News-Post. May 22, 2011. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.fredericknewspost.com/archive/article_e187bc2f-9ed3-5da1-9765-8c108f0eb31f.html?TNNoMobile.

Winchester Hall, 12 East Church Street

Winchester Hall was built in 1843 by Hiram Winchester to house the Frederick Female Seminary, a precursor to Hood College. With its iconic temple fronts supported on Ionic columns, this impressive structure is a prime example of the Greek Revival style. The original structure consisted of just the left temple front section, but as the school expanded a second wing was built in 1850 to match the first. The twin facades seem identical but look closer and you can spot the differences.[16]

[16] "The Interesting History Behind Winchester Hall." Your4State.com. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.your4state.com/story/the-interesting-history-behind-winchester-hall/d/story/CN6JvBugNk21rqufh79LuA

Residential Duplex, 23 and 25 East Church Street

Church Street is framed with beautiful structures of all styles and types, from the classic Winchester Hall to high style Gothic Revival and Italianate buildings. Architectural significance is not only expressed in public buildings, as Frederick also has a diverse selection of residential dwellings from grand free standing structures to elegant town homes and modest row houses. These tall and narrow townhouses are adorned in the Italianate style. The style is identified by the façade's decorative cornice and bracketing, and the typically narrow and tall window and door openings capped with triangular pediments detailed in the Eastlake style. This latter detail can be found on buildings throughout the city.[17]

[17] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, 35 East Church Street

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Frederick has worshipped on this site since the city was established. Its German founders originally built a log structure and then rebuilt in stone. The present structure, completed in 1854, has greatly surpassed its humble beginnings.[18] The church is another anchor in the city skyline and a work of art. Ornamented in the Gothic Revival style with iconic twin towers, verticality, and narrow pointed lancet (arch) openings, the Evangelical Lutheran Church is an example of Frederick's high style architecture.[19]

[18] "Official Tourism Website of Frederick County." Self-Guided Walking Tour. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.visitfrederick.org/walking_tours.
[19] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Museum of Frederick County History, 24 East Church Street

The Museum of Frederick County History was built in the 1820's as a residence, later converted into an orphanage, and then purchased by the Historical Society in the 1950's.[20] Like the Potts House, this bilaterally symmetrical building is an example of the Federal style with a similar entryway that features a distinctly Federal elliptical fanlight. The dormers atop the roof are capped with stepped parapet pediments, a playful feature that can be found on some of the city's Federal style buildings.[21]

[20] "Official Tourism Website of Frederick County." Self-Guided Walking Tour. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.visitfrederick.org/walking_tours.
[21] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Trail Mansion, 106 East Church Street

Amongst streets of vernacular buildings, several residential structures stand out for their high style architecture and refined features. The Trail Mansion is a classic example of the Italianate style, with heavy bracketing, distinct roof overhangs, and narrow, elongated openings. It was built in 1854, in the early part of the Italianate period (1850s-1870s). As the City of Frederick continues to densify, the Trail Mansion retains its large lot, surrounded by more typical narrow urban lots, providing a sense of the period's increasingly popular country estates.[22]

[22] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

St. John the Evangelist Church, 116 East 2nd Street

St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church was built in 1837 and its bell tower was added in 1857. Its tower is also one of the city's Clustered Spires, welcoming visitors entering the city from the East. The church was designed in the Greek Revival style, which is evident from its traditional Latin Cruciform plan, its refined classical details, and its distinct temple front on 2nd Street. Four pilasters with Ionic capitals support the façade's large triangular pediment and the tympanum (the triangular space within the pediment) depicts a towering St. John. The church is set back from 2nd Street, providing an urban plaza for parishioners to gather before and after church services.[23]

[23] "Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey." Maryland Historical Trust. February 1, 1975. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se5/011000/011900/011959/pdf/msa_se5_11959.pdf.

Town Homes, East 3rd Street between Chapel Alley and Maxwell Avenue

As the downtown core developed, many of Frederick's 19th-century brick dwellings were renovated to accommodate growth and rural to urban migration. As you walk along E. 3rd Street notice the diversity amongst the town homes. These residences range in size and grandeur, from row houses to large, detached structures. Compass and segmental arches cap many of the entryways and windows at the street level. Many of the facades have also been adorned with elaborate Italianate cornices and Eastlake detailing, providing a unifying theme to the streetscape.[24]

[24] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School, 26 East 2nd Street

Built as an extension of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation's Gothic Revival church in 1890, the Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School is another structure designed by the Dempwolf architecture firm. With its massing and proportions as well as its triple windows and rounded Roman arches, it is easy to see the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Although smaller and much less ornate, the structure's tower strongly draws on the notion of the iconic Trinity Church in Boston, designed by H.H. Richardson in 1872 (completed 1877).[25]

[25] "Richardson in Brick." Richardson in Brick. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.shadysidelantern.com/richardson_in_brick.htm.

Hardey Building, 154 North Market Street

While much of Frederick's building stock consists of early to mid-19th-century brick structures, by 1930 the city began to see Modern-influenced buildings of brick and concrete construction, supporting large window openings. Built in 1936, in the Art Deco style, the Hardey Building is a unique example of Modern architecture in Frederick. Art Deco was a prominent building tradition from the 1920's to the 1940's. The restrained ornament of Art Deco was driven by the visual arts and geometric shapes, primarily seen in commercial buildings and iconic skyscrapers like the Chrysler Building in New York City, ca. 1930.[26]

[26] "History of Architecture - City of Frederick." City of Frederick - Document Center. Accessed December 16, 2014. https://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/495.

Houck Mansion, 228 North Market Street

In 1900, the Dempwolf architecture firm designed the impressive Houck Mansion. Located North on Market Street, notice how the city becomes less dense as you move out from the center of town. While the façade is more refined than its earlier Dempwolf counterparts, it maintains the same distinct window openings, rounded Roman arches, and sandstone ornament, clearly influenced by the Richardsonian Romanesque style. As you make your way to your last destination, look for other structures designed or influenced by Dempwolf.[27]

[27] Waters, Ed. "Historic Office Building to House Tech Savvy Firm." The Frederick News-Post. December 2, 2006. Accessed December 16, 2014.http://www.fredericknewspost.com/archives/ article_fd98c2c0-d656-5fa0-882f-042a4de26c99.html?TNNoMobile.

Schifferstadt Architectural Museum, 1110 Rosemont Avenue

Established in 1974, the Schifferstadt Architectural Museum features one of the oldest buildings in Frederick. Located at the western edge of Baker Park, the building is an example of early German Colonial architecture.[28] Built by German immigrants as a farmstead in 1758, Schifferstadt is a rare remaining example of early stone construction in Frederick. Historians believe that the German family that settled on this site originally built a log home and over time upgraded to this sturdy, symmetrical stone house.[29]

[28] "Preserve America Community Close-ups: Frederick, Maryland." Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.preserveamerica.gov/PAcommunity_closeups_frederickMD.html.
[29] "Schifferstadt General Info." Schifferstadt General Info. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.frederickcountylandmarksfoundation.org/fclf_schiffgen.html.

Check out the following websites and books for more information:

City of Frederick: www.cityoffrederick.com

Visit Frederick: http://www.visitfrederick.org/

Tourism Council of Frederick County: www.fredericktourism.org

Frederick Historic Sites Consortium: www.frederickhsc.org

Historical Society of Frederick County: www.hsfcinfo.org

Frederick County Landmarks Foundation: www.frederickcountylandmarksfoundation.org

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York, Alfred Knopf, 2006).

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes. (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997).

Recommendations for Implementation

Many cities to have downtown or city-wide tour guides, but they are often difficult to access or difficult to use. Once the content is determined and refined, it is important to make these guides convenience to use by consolidating visitor resources, and re-evaluating the best ways to share these resources.

Part of the Frederick tour guide project must address implementation, including the following new strategies for resource management.

1) By using multiple media, including brochures, websites, and apps, to feature its tour guides, The City of Frederick can expand its tourism market and better promote its attractions.
2) By adding "visit" to the *I want to…* page (Figure 19) on the City's official website, Frederick can provide links to existing tour guides and tourism resources. Similarly, an all-in-one *Frederick Tour Guides* link would be useful under "explore" on the *Visit Frederick* website (Figure 20).
3) By creating an interactive website to supplement this guide, the City can expand the model of existing tour guides and allow for flexibility and growth. A website could provide a database of historic sites, organized by location and type, searchable by key words, including images, descriptions, and maps. A website could also take submissions for suggested sites, while capturing tourism statistics for future marketing. Over time this could develop into a comprehensive inventory of architectural resources. With historic sites available through an interactive GIS map that corresponds to keyword searches, visitors could ultimately create customized tour guides.

Figure 19: City of Frederick website

https://www.cityoffrederick.com/

Figure 20: Visit Frederick website

http://www.visitfrederick.org/

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"Inventory Form For State Historic Sites Survey." Maryland Historical Trust. February 1, 1975. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se5/011000/011900/011959/pdf/msa_se5_11959.pdf.

"Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture." Visit Historic Lancaster. http://visithistoriclancaster.com/history_art/lancasters_architecture.

Lawrence, Adrienne. "Building a Dream: Dempwolf Family's Distinctive Touch Helps Frederick Architecture Shine." The Frederick News-Post. May 22, 2011. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.fredericknewspost.com/archive/article_e187bc2f-9ed3-5da1-9765-8c108f0eb31f.html?TNNoMobile.

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"Whether in Chicago for a Few Days or a Few Weeks, Our Self-guided Sightseeing Tours and Informative Travel Guide Allows You to Explore Chicago with Confidence. Have Fun, and Enjoy the City!" Chicago Self-Guided Walking Tours and Chicago Sightseeing Guide. Accessed December 16, 2014. http://www.metrowalkz.com/.

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16, 2014. http://www.yorklinks.net/VirtYork/geo-chnl.htm.