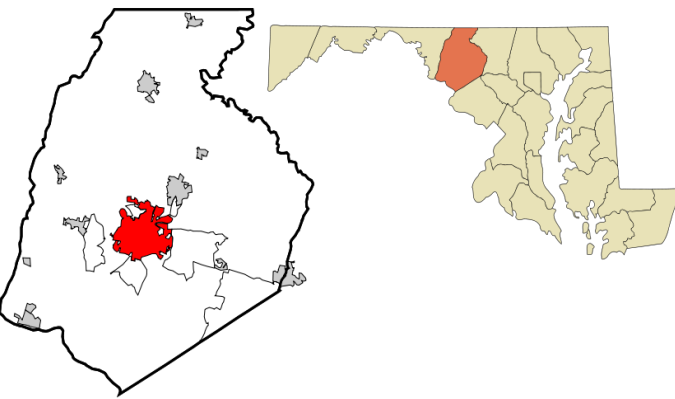


**P PARKING:** Your best bet for parking is one of Downtown Frederick's five parking garages. Conveniently located around downtown (see map), the parking garages provide the easiest option for a leisurely shopping afternoon or a great dinner out. Parking costs \$1 per hour, up to a max of \$10 on weekdays. If you arrive after 6PM on weekdays, parking is \$2. On Saturdays and Sundays, parking is just \$2. Many holidays offer free garage and meter parking. Parking meters can be paid using coins or by using the ParkMobile app for smartphones.

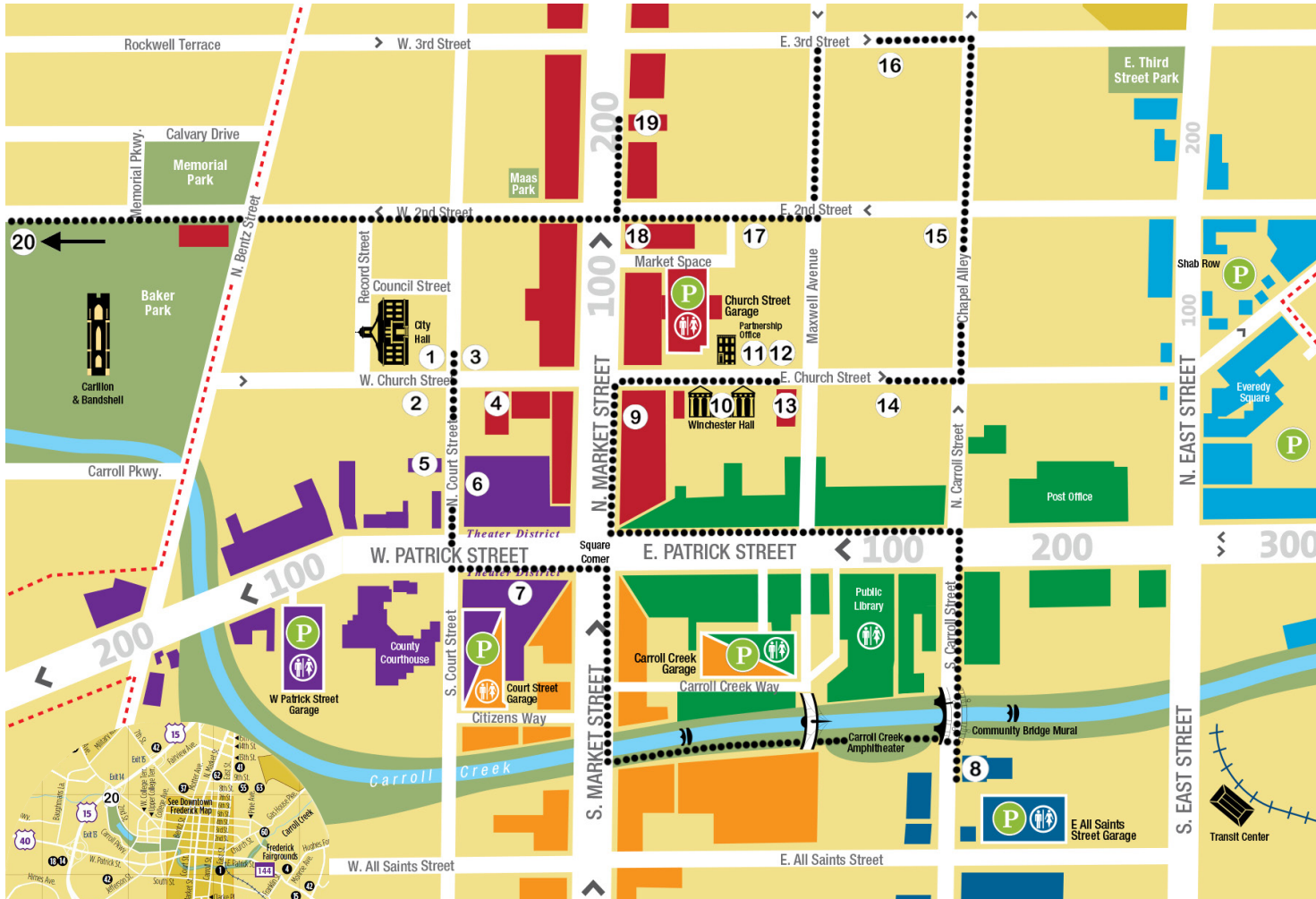
**R PUBLIC RESTROOMS:** You'll find public restrooms in several parking garages, the public library and the Visitor Center. The Church Street, Court Street and Carroll Creek Parking Garage restrooms are open from 9AM to 9PM and the East All Saints Parking Garage restrooms are open from 9AM to 5:30PM Monday through Saturday. The public library is open from 10AM to 8PM Monday through Thursday, 10AM to 5PM on Friday and Saturday and 1PM to 5PM on Sundays. The Visitor Center is open 361 days a year from 9AM to 5:30PM.



After your visit, we encourage you to tell us about your adventures! Visit us at <https://www.cityoffrederick.com> or call us at 301-600-1380



## An Architectural Walking Tour Guide



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.

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



## Architectural Walking Tour Sites

1. Frederick City Hall - 101 N. Court Street
2. All Saints Episcopal Church - 106 W. Church Street
3. Potts House - 100 N. Court Street
4. Masonic Temple - 22 W. Church Street
5. All Saints Episcopal Church - 106 W. Church Street
6. Pythian Castle - 20 N. Court Street
7. Weinberg Center for the Arts - 20 W. Patrick Street
8. Delaplaine Visual Arts Education Center - 40 S. Carroll Street
9. Hendrickson Building - 44 N. Market Street
10. Winchester Hall - 12 E. Church Street
11. Residential Duplex - 23 and 25 E. Church Street
12. Evangelical Lutheran Church - 35 E. Church Street
13. Museum of Frederick County History - 24 E. Church Street
14. Trail Mansion - 106 E. Church Street
15. St. John the Evangelist Church - 116 E. 2nd Street
16. Town Homes - E. 3rd St between Chapel Alley and Maxwell Ave
17. Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School - 26 E. 2nd Street
18. Hardey Building - 154 N. Market Street
19. Houck Mansion - 228 N. Market Street
20. Schifferstadt Architectural Museum - 1110 Rosemont Avenue





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



**1. 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.

**2. 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."



**3. Potts House - 100 N. 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.

**4. Masonic Temple - 22 W. 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).

**5. All Saints Episcopal Church - 106 W. 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.

**6. Pythian Castle - 20 N. 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.



**8. Delaplaine Visual Arts Education Center - 40 S. 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.



**7. Weinberg Center for the Arts - 20 W. 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.



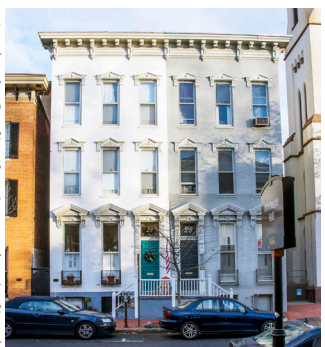
**9. Hendrickson Building - 44 N. Market Street** The striking Hendrickson Building was designed by the Dempwolf architecture firm ca. 1877. It brings a heavy, monumental sense to the streetscape, contrasting with the adjacent commercial buildings that suggest primarily Federal and Italianate influences. 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.



**10. Winchester Hall - 12 E. 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.



**11. Residential Duplex - 23 and 25 E. 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.

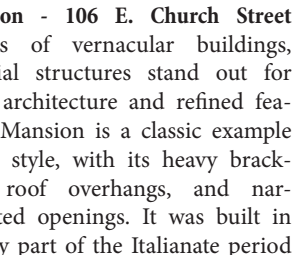


**12. Evangelical Lutheran Church - 35 E. Church Street** The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Frederick has worshipped on this site since the city was established. Its German founders originally built a log structure and then rebuilt in stone. The present structure, completed in 1854, has greatly surpassed its humble beginnings. 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.

**13. Museum of Frederick County History - 24 E. 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. 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.



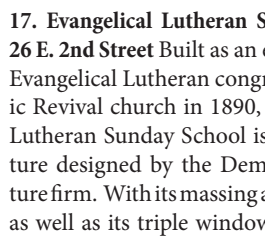
**14. Trail Mansion - 106 E. Church Street** Amongst streets of vernacular buildings, several residential structures stand out for their high style architecture and refined features. The Trail Mansion is a classic example of the Italianate style, with its heavy bracketing, distinct roof overhangs, and narrow and 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.



**15. St. John the Evangelist Church - 116 E. 2nd Street** St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church was built in 1837 and its iconic 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.



**16. Town Homes - E. 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.



**17. Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School - 26 E. 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).

**18. Hardey Building - 154 N. 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.

**19. Houck Mansion - 228 N. 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.



**20. 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. 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.



**Check out the following websites and books for more information:**  
Frederick County Landmarks: [www.frederickcountylandmarksfoundation.org](http://www.frederickcountylandmarksfoundation.org)  
Tourism Council of Frederick County: [www.fredericktourism.org](http://www.fredericktourism.org)  
Frederick Historic Sites Consortium: [www.fredrickhsc.org](http://www.fredrickhsc.org)  
Historical Society of Frederick County: [www.hsfinfo.org](http://www.hsfinfo.org)  
Visit Frederick: <http://www.visitfrederick.org/>  
City of Frederick: [www.cityoffrederick.com](http://www.cityoffrederick.com)  
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).

*Photography Courtesy of Laura Perrotta*