

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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PALS – Partnership for Action Learning in Sustainability
A National Center for Smart Growth initiative at the University of Maryland

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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/>



Historical Society of Frederick County

[HOME](#) | [ABOUT US](#) | [MUSEUM](#) | [TANEY HOUSE](#) | [RESEARCH](#) | [BOOKSTORE](#) | [SUPPORT](#) | [VOLUNTEER](#) | [EDUCATION](#) | [LINKS](#) | [CONTACT US](#)

Downtown Tours

[General Information](#)

Fast Frederick Facts



Dr. John Baltzell, the physician who built the house, which is the current home to the Historical Society of Frederick County, was the grandnephew of John Thomas and Margaret Schley, the first people to purchase a plot of land in the new city of Frederick Towne.

[BRIEF HISTORY OF
FREDERICK COUNTY](#)

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Historical Society of Frederick County offers a number of opportunities to get out and discover the history of Frederick, Maryland!

[Weekend Historic Walking Tours](#) | [Murder & Mayhem Tours](#) | [Student Walking Tours](#) | [Step-On Guide Service](#)

Weekend Walking Tours of Historic Downtown Frederick

The past comes alive as you explore the history of downtown Frederick. During your 90 minute adventure you will discover interesting characters from the past, while enjoying the rich ambience and architecture of the beautiful Historic District.

The guided tours begin at the Museum of Frederick County History, 24 East Church Street in Frederick, on Saturdays at 11:00 a.m. and Sundays at 1:30 p.m., April through October. Tickets are \$7-adults, \$6-seniors, and \$5-children 6-12 (children age 5 and under are free). Tickets can be purchased in advance at the Museum of Frederick County History or online here. Each tour ticket includes a ticket to tour either the Roger Brooke Taney house or the Museum of Frederick County History.

Group walking tours of more than eight must be pre-arranged (discounts are available) at 301-663-1188 x105 or kmatlick@hsfcinfo.org.

Events

Learn more about the exciting events happening through the Historical Society of Frederick County.

[MORE EVENTS >>](#)

Follow Us on Facebook and Twitter:

 Like  1.3k

Figure 2: *Historical Society of Frederick County* website

<http://www.hsfcinfo.org/>

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/>.

www.metrowalkz.com

Drive Facebook Pinterest CSC NextBus: Adelphi Weatherspark Google Calendar TESTUDO Elms daily readings Amazon Pandora



Explore Chicago at Your Pace, on Your Schedule with MetroWalkz Self-Guided Walking Tours!

- 1 Loop / Architecture Tour**
See Chicago's Architectural Treasures!
- 2 Millennium Park Tour**
Cloud Gate, Pritzker Pavilion, Lurie Garden
- 3 Grant Park / Art Institute Tour**
Art Institute, Buckingham Fountain, Lakefront
- 4 Magnificent Mile Tour**
Shopping, Architecture, Riverwalk, Hancock
- 5 Navy Pier Tour**
See Chicago's Most Popular Tourist Attraction!
- 6 Museum Campus Tour**
Great Museums plus Northerly Island
- 7 Chinatown Tour**
Fun Neighborhood with Unique Shops, Food!
- 8 Gold Coast Tour**
See Chicago's Most Exclusive Neighborhood!
- 9 Old Town Tour**
Historic Neighborhood w/Dining & Shopping!
- 10 West Loop Tour**
Fine Dining, Galleries and Nightlife
- 11 Near North Tour**
Dining and Nightlife Districts near Downtown



MOBILE DEVICE USERS: Get our FREE MetroWalkz Tours & much more on eVisitorGuide.com! Designed for mobile devices, this FREE, easy-to-use Chicago Visitor Guide puts everything you need to explore Chicago in the palm of your hands! **CLICK HERE NOW!**

Our Tours are FREE! Just click a tour on the left to get started.

Get Us In Print! Download & Print All 11 Tours for \$2.99 or Have Our Full-Color, Easy-to-Carry Booklet Delivered for \$5.99!

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Chicago Visitor Guide

- Navigating the City
- CTA "L" and Subway Map
- Free Things to See & Do
- Museums
- Attractions
- Shopping
- Dining
- Nightlife
- Focus: Exciting River North!**
- Theater
- Tours
- Transportation
- Coupons!

Follow Us on Twitter!
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Figure 4: MetroWalkz – Self-Guided Walking Tours

<http://www.metrowalkz.com/>

Chicago Loop / Architecture Tour

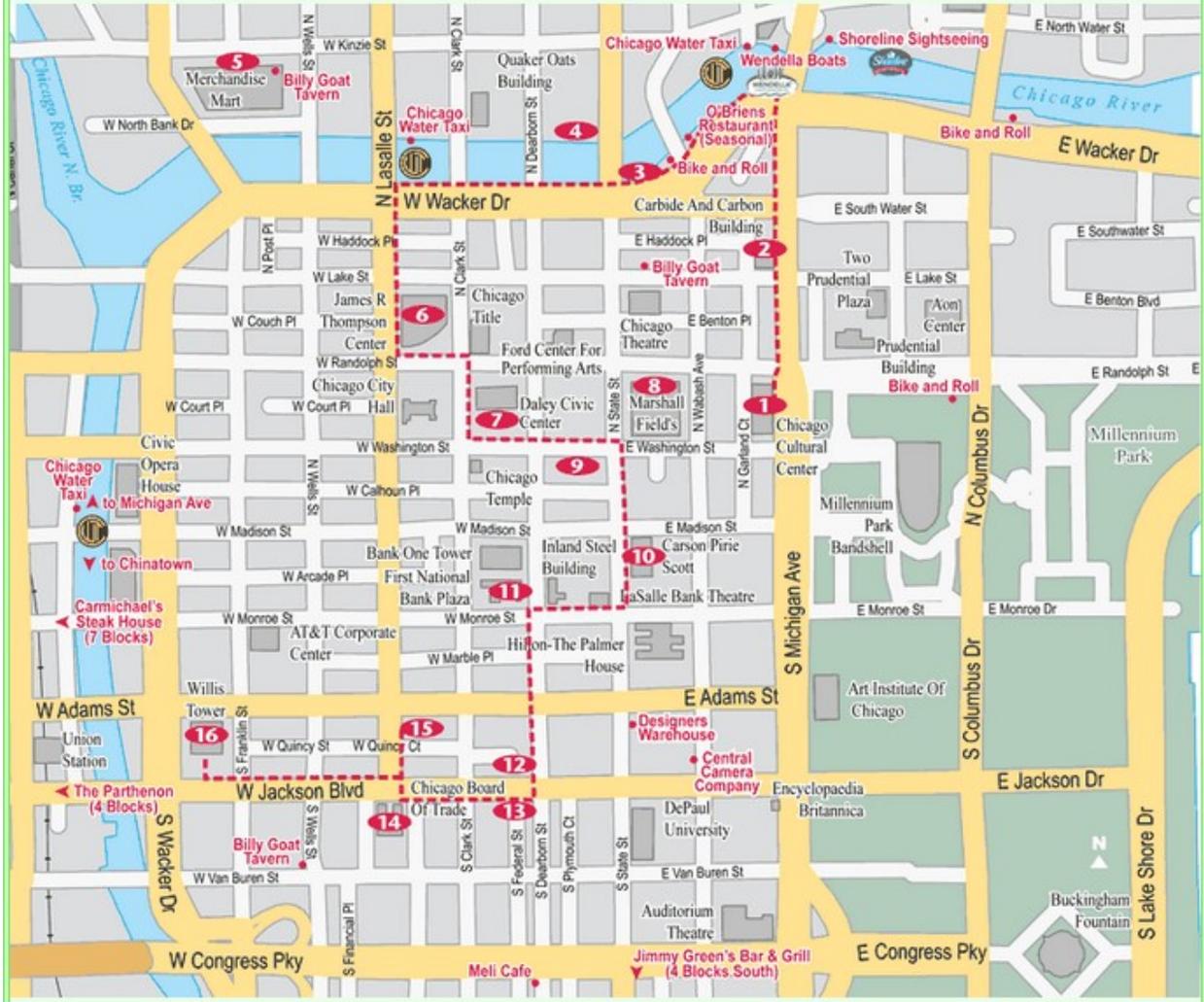


Figure 5: MetroWalkz Chicago Loop/Architecture Tour

<http://www.metrowalkz.com/>

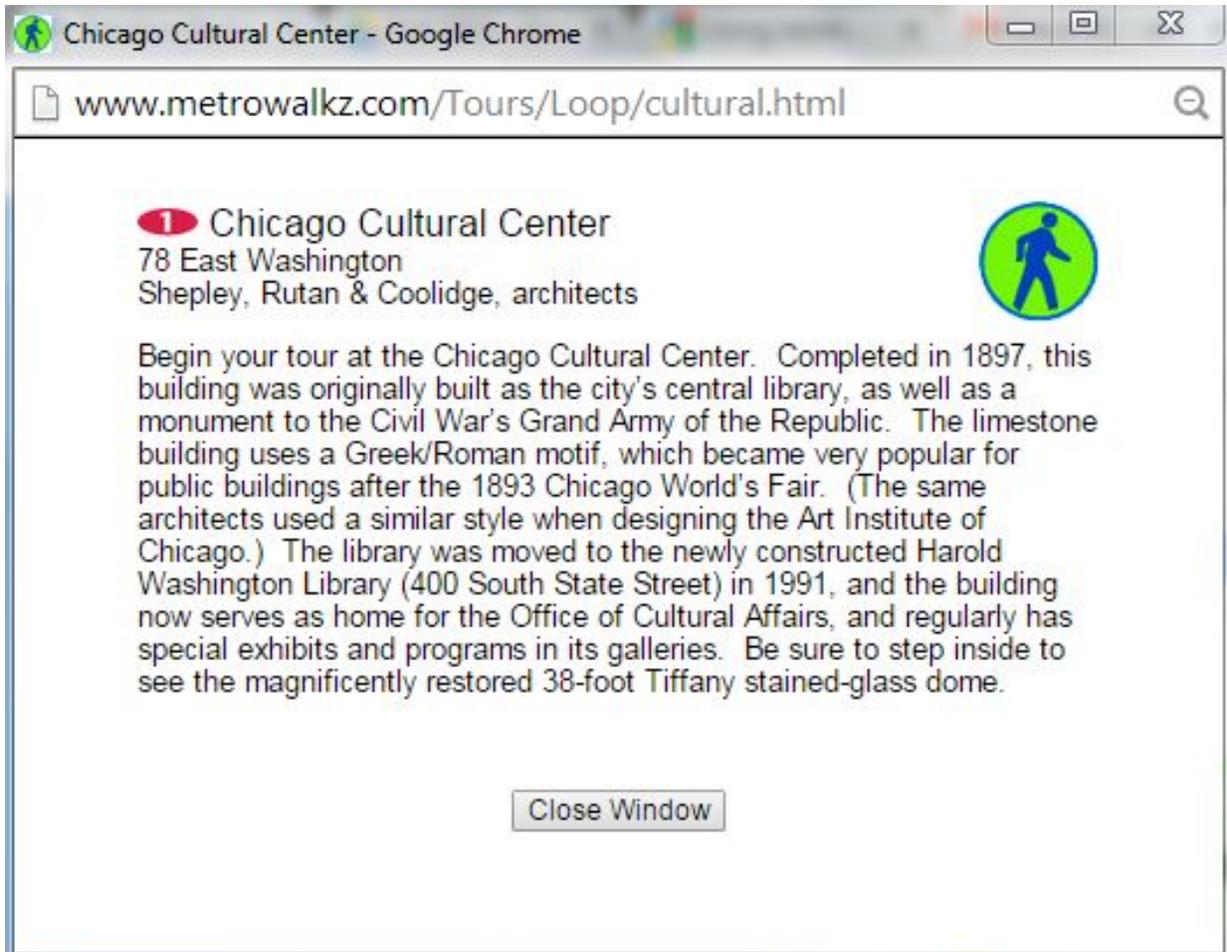


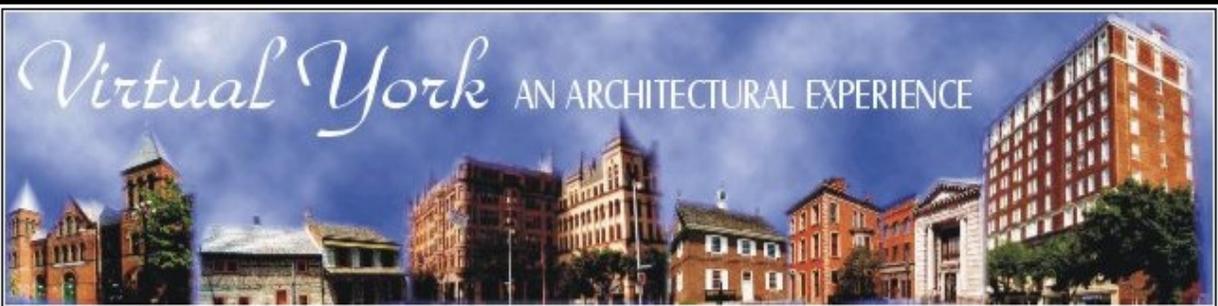
Figure 6: Information from MetroWalkz Chicago Loop/Architecture Tour

<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>.



Virtual York — Geographic Channel



East Market Street in Spring • [Order A Print](#)

The Geographic Channel is your virtual walking tour of York, grouped by street. Click on a link and start your tour!

[Architectural terms used on this site](#)

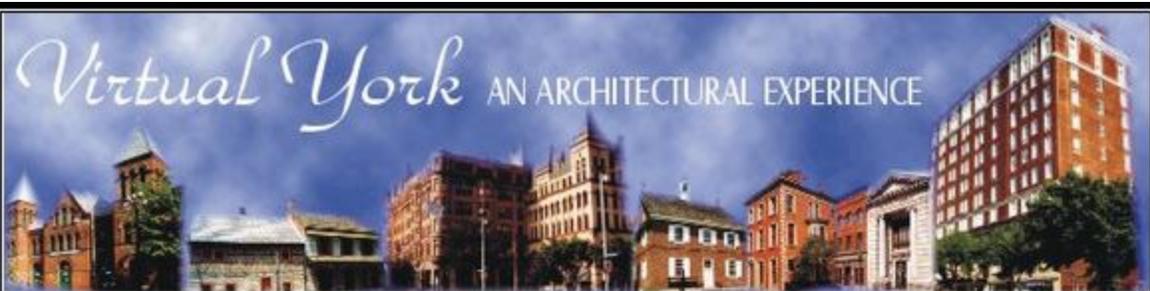
Continental Square

[Northeast Corner](#)

[Northwest Corner](#)

Figure 7: Virtual York – An Architectural Experience

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



York County Courthouse

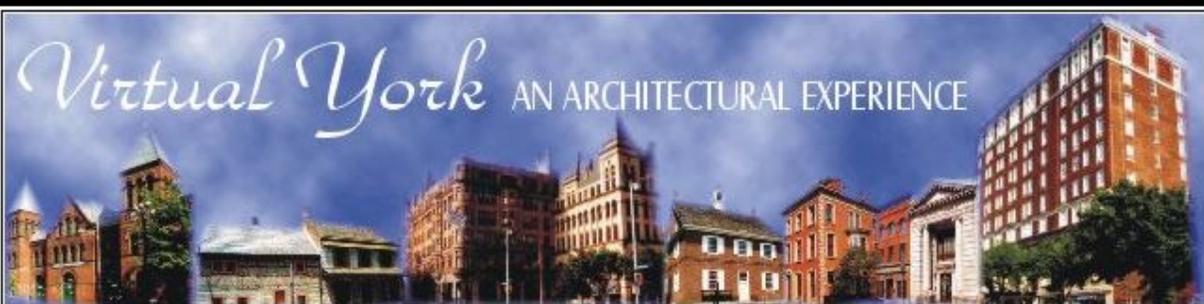


York County Courthouse - [Order A Print](#)

The beautiful York County Courthouse is easily one of downtown York's most notable structures. Its three [Florentine domes](#) can be seen from miles away. The original building was constructed in 1898, while the east and west wings were added in 1957. This building was the third York County Courthouse. A replica of the first courthouse—known as the [Colonial Courthouse](#)—is located on West Market Street along the banks of the Codorus Creek. The second courthouse was constructed in 1838; of note, however, is the reuse of the granite columns from the second courthouse to the current structure. These towering columns are of the [Ionic Order](#) of Greek architecture. The building is primarily designed in the [Neoclassicism](#) (a.k.a., Classical Revival) Style, noted for the use of a colossal [portico](#).

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

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



Architectural Terms Used on this Web Site

As you discover the architecture of York, you may encounter some industry terms with which you aren't familiar. Don't fret! Below is a list of architectural terms used on Virtual York: An Architectural Experience. Also note that you can click on hyperlinked terms in the various descriptions. This will launch a new window with the applicable definition.

Arch – A curved span over an opening, sometimes decorative, sometimes a structural support.

Architrave – Bottom horizontal band of an entablature, found below the frieze.

Balustrade – A grouping of balusters with handrail; that is, a low railing supported by small vertical posts of stone or wood (balusters).

Battlement – A specialized wall with high and low parapets, originally built for military purposes to provide both protection and an opening to fire arrows.

Bracket – A supporting element frequently found below the eave. Brackets can be both functional and decorative.

Cartouche – An ornamental frame or oval, frequently featuring a scroll or figure.

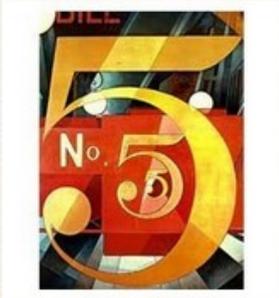
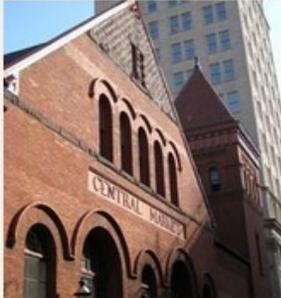
Figure 9: Virtual York Architectural Terms

<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://visithistoriclanaster.com/history_art/lancasters_architecture.



Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture

Lancaster is unique in that it still has many of its architectural treasures spanning three centuries. Simply by walking the streets of downtown Lancaster, you see buildings, both public and private, that represent Georgian, Federal, Victorian, Beaux Arts, and Modern styles.



Downtown churches



[Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 1766-1794 - 31 South Duke St.](#)

Founded in 1730, the red brick Georgian-style church on S. Duke

Plan Your Visit

About Lancaster

Museums

Galleries

Entertainment

Shopping

Fashion

Home

Vintage/Antiques

Lancaster Visitor's Center

Convention/Meeting Sites

Events

Fun Lancaster Facts

Figure 10: Lancaster's Rich and Varied Architecture

http://visithistoriclanaster.com/history_art/lancasters_architecture

Downtown churches



Historic homes



Nearby must-see buildings



Public buildings



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, 13 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 Houlahan 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 30 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 1870s 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 construction. It also has two historical outbuildings on the property: an original slave cabin and a summer kitchen. The main house is the third-story 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 house in 1882 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 Bradford's Point Plantation on Hilton Head Island from John Stoner. 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 1938.

Seven Oaks

This house was built in 1860 and owned by Colonel Middleton Stuart who lived here with his wife Emma Barwell 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 sea-men and summer visitors. The interior of the original section has been virtually unchanged through time.



Pritchard House

This house, 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 Frazarmons Pritchard. His son, Charles Teth 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.

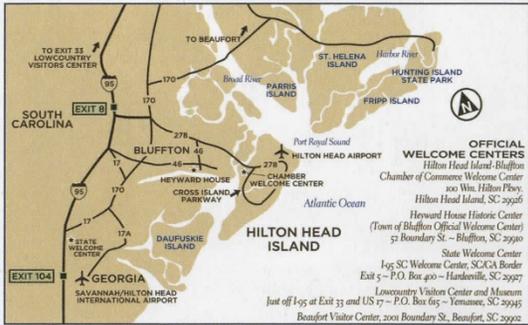


BLUFFTON WALKING TOUR LOCATORS

- ★ **The Heyward House**
Built 1840. Museum open to the public, 70 Boundary Street
- 1 **The Fripp House**
Built c. 1835, renovated 1998. Private residence, 48 Bridge Street
- 2 **The Card House**
Built c. 1825, renovated 1998. Private residence, 34 Bridge Street
- 3 **Pritchard House**
Built 1890, restored 1996. Private residence, 131 Pritchard Street
- 4 **The Bluff**
Built 1883, rebuilt c. 1921. Private residence, 132 Pritchard Street
- 5 **Pine House**
Built 1905. Private residence, 83 Bridge Street
- 6 **Squire Pope's Summer House**
Built c. 1850, joined c. 1865. Private residence, 111 Calhoun Street
- 7 **Church of the Cross**
Built 1857. Episcopal Church, 110 Calhoun Street
- 8 **Huger-Gordon House**
Built before 1855. Private residence, 9 Water Street
- 9 **Allen-Lockwood House**
Built c. 1850. Private residence, 94 Calhoun Street
- 10 **Seven Oaks**
Built c. 1860. Private residence, 82 Calhoun Street
- 11 **Graves House**
Built 1915. Private residence, 85 Calhoun Street
- 12 **Fripp-Lowden House**
Built 1909. Private residence, 80 Calhoun Street
- 13 **Colcock-Teel House**
Built 1890. Private residence, 46 Colcock Street
- 14 **Cedar Bluff**
Built 1890. Private residence, 82 Colcock Street
- 15 **Bluffton Oyster Factory**
Original structure built c. 1900. Current structure built 1954. Commercial business, 63 Wharf Street
- 16 **Orange Cottage**
Built c. 1930. Private residence, 92 Bridge Street
- 17 **The Store**
Built 1904, retail store, 56 Calhoun Street
- 18 **The John A. Seabrook House**
Built c. 1850s. Private residence, 47 Lawrence Street
- 19 **D. Hasell Heyward Sr. House**
Built 1914, restored 1998. Private offices, 32 Calhoun Street
- 20 **Patz Brothers' House**
Built 1892, restored 1995. Private residence, 26 Calhoun Street
- 21 **Planter's Mercantile**
Built c. 1890. Private offices & residence, 20 Calhoun Street
- 22 **Cordray House**
Built c. 1910. Private residence, Hwy. 46 & Calhoun Street
- 23 **Campbell Chapel AME Church**
Built 1853. African Methodist Episcopal Church, 23 Boundary Street
- 24 **The Bruln 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



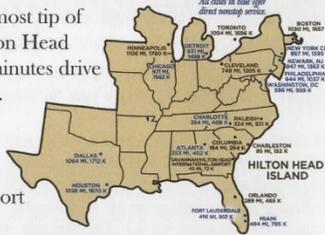
Located at the southernmost tip of South Carolina, the Hilton Head Island area is about 20 minutes drive time from I-95 via Exit 8.

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



Please visit the South Carolina Welcome Centers for Travelers Assistance.



P.O. Box 5647, Hilton Head Island, SC 29938 USA
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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.

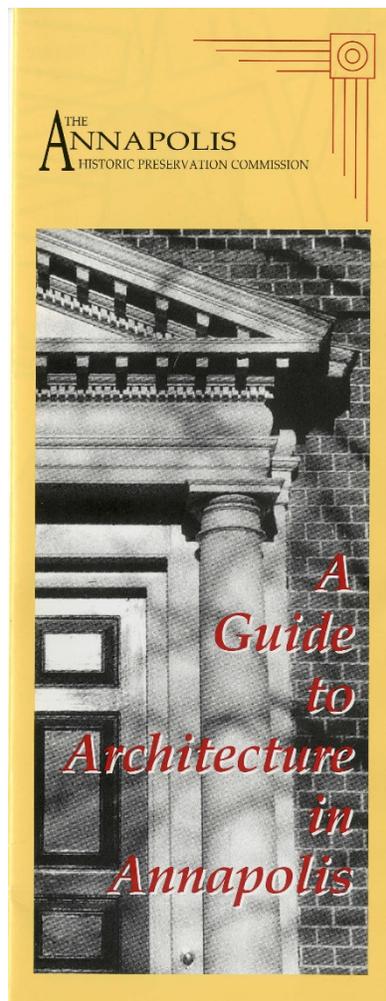


Figure 15: *A Guide to Architecture in Annapolis* brochure, cover

Walking Tours

Begin on the West Street side of the Visitors Center and main routes circulate around the historic district. The map includes buildings on the historic district only. For more information on African-American resources visit www.african-americanheritage.org or the guide "African-American Heritage in Annapolis," in this series.



1. ST. ANN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Church Circle, 1838-59. The parish's third church on this site, St. Ann's is an excellent example of Lombard Romanesque Revival style and features the 1695 tower plan. The original Gothic spire was added in 1866. J.R. Condit of New Jersey designed the church, and Edmund Lind of Baltimore, the spire.



2. PARSONS NATIONAL BANK, 5 Church Circle, c.1812. One of the first four banking institutions chartered in the state, Parsons Bank was the first to support farmers by accepting land as collateral for loans. A second story and small pedimented portico were added by 1827. The building was enlarged and the facade altered c. 1913.



3. REYNOLDS TAVERN, 7 Church Circle, c.1747. This early and distinctive example of an 18th century tavern was built by William Reynolds, a horse who who operated the tavern and lodging house. The building is an excellent example of masonry construction with a front elevation of header board. It is one of the earliest known uses of header board in the region.



4. ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURTHOUSE, 9 Church Circle, 1821-24. The third oldest courthouse (still in use) in Maryland, the county courthouse has had five major periods of expansion. Completed in 1824, it includes fine-powder construction techniques, such as masonry vaults. The most recent addition (1984-2000) added 300,000 square feet to the now restored 19th century building.



5. BONNER-DUGGAN MASONRY, 84 Franklin Street, 1876. Moser Morawitz Church was built by three of the four best and was a center for African-Americans in Annapolis. It continues to that role today as Maryland's museum of African-American history. The Victorian Gothic style was the product of an 1896 remodeling.



6. MARY LAWSON, 16 Church Circle, 1777-82. Merchant Thomas Hyle completed the three story tower and fire before the Revolution. The tower foundations and French board brick walls match the original form. Robert Fowler acquired the building in 1869 and enlarged it creating a Second Empire style tower with the typical mansard roof.



7. ANSONIA HOUSE, 131 Charles Street, 1771-96. One of several earlier but finely detailed gentry houses in Annapolis, the house was built by William Adams, a merchant and lawyer. It retained the interior Georgian details, such as the ornamental chimney brackets. The central entrance with two windows was also employed at the Ches-100 House.



8. JONAS GREEN HOUSE, 124 Charles Street, c. 1740. Jonas Green, printer of the *Maryland Gazette*, and subsequently his wife Anne Catherine and their son, operated their print shop here from the 1740s until 1786. Documentary and architectural evidence indicates that the house may have been built in the early 1740s for the Green by property owner Charles Carroll.



9. ZEHABIAN HOUSE, 138 Condit Street, 1893-97. A rare example in Annapolis of the Queen Anne style, this pattern book house was built for Charles Zimmerman, founder of the United States Naval Academy, and author of "Anothers A'night." The design is from George Barber's, *The Cottage Sovereign*, published in 1890.



10. MASS'S TAVERN (CITY HOUSE), 150-160 Condit Street, 1767. George Mann built this imposing brick structure as an addition to the City Hotel, an important anchor in the city's commercial district for almost two centuries. The attached row of two-story brick houses, often referred to locally as "Rainbow Row," were built at the City Hotel Annex in the late 1850s. The older portion of the hotel was destroyed by fire c. 1900 and is now the site of the Hillman Garage.



11. MYRLAND-BURROWS HOUSE, 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, c. 1780-c.1870. Historically associated with two black African-American families, this frame dwelling experienced the period of construction before reaching its present form. John Maynard, a free black, purchased the house from Annapolis merchant James Ighart in 1859 and brought it to its present configuration. The building is scheduled for restoration in 2011 as a museum interpreting African-American life.



12. POE HOUSE, 130 Market Street, c. 1720-1853. Originally a two-room frame house, at least five periods of construction brought it to its present form. Local attorney John Laurin built the house as a retirement retirement center and enlarged it in the 19th century. Twentieth century owners Paul Mellon and Harvey Poe have carried out interior restoration of the residence.



13. FORTSON STONE HOUSE AND HALL, 4 Silverlight Street, 1762-63. Described as "the best town house in America," in the 1760s, this Georgian dwelling was built by William Fortson. Header board brick indicates two previous alterations, one to the water and one to the garden. Dr. Scott became a leader in the Maryland medical profession following the Revolution.



14. ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 109 Duke of Gloucester Street, 1838. Architect Louis Armitage designed this church in the then-poorer Gothic Revival style for the rapidly growing parish. The octagonal steeple was added to the tower c. 1876.



15. CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE, 107 Duke of Gloucester Street, c. 1680-1710; 1749; 1773; 1857. One of several houses built by the prominent Carroll family, the present structure is a result of a series of additions and alterations to the first frame dwelling built on the site by Charles Carroll the Settler. The last Carroll enlarged the house in the 19th century to include formal rooms for entertaining. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was active in revolutionary politics and was one of the four Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence. Entry is through St. Mary's Church parking lot.



16. ROBERT ROY, 110-114 Duke of Gloucester Street, 1775-74. The earliest known group of rowed houses surviving in the Chesapeake region, Robert Roy was built with a unified facade. The gable end walls and additional chimney faces indicate that the builder intended to add to the row.



17. JOHN RICKETT HOUSE, 120 Duke of Gloucester Street, 1761-65. Rickett House is among one of the earliest in a series of large, in-town gentry houses built during the colonial capital's most prosperous period. While the public street-front elevations and entrance are more restrained, the garden facade incorporates a second story Venetian window. John Rickett built the residence at the time of his marriage to Mary Tyle, daughter of Governor Samuel Ogle.



18. CITY DOCK, Varily reduced in size by 601, City Dock has been the heart of Annapolis since 1685 when the capital was moved from St. Mary's City. Colonial wharves, oyster packing sheds and lumber yards have been replaced by recreational boating facilities and visitors' service facilities.



19. ROBERT KEYES - ALEX HALEY MEMORIAL, 1763, 1999. The sculpture group by Ed Dwight and the memorial plaque commemorate the arrival of Kunta Kinte and Alex Haley's book, *Roots*.



20. MARKET HOUSE, 1839. Restored in 1970, this is the third market house on the site that has been located in this area. The eight prominent businessmen in 1784. The transfer required that the site could only be used for a City Market. This deed restriction favored the preservation of the market when the City attempted to demolish it in 1969.



21. MARSTON TAVERN, 2 Market Square, c. 1754. While it is named after, the former "Town for Seafaring Men," suggests the scale of buildings, ranging from inns and taverns to warehouses, that lined the harbor by the 1750s.



From Market House, you can continue your tour in three possible directions. Explore Fort, Church and East streets beginning at # 22. Main Street at #25 and Prince George Street at #29. From the upper end of these streets continue toward the Merchant State House.



22. BRUNER TAVEN, 37-38 Cornhill Street, 1772-73. Bookkeeper, merchant and realtor, John Bruner ran this tavern and sold his goods. Thomas Jefferson studied his laws here in 1783-84 while attending the United States Congressional Assembly. The house exhibits clear evidence of its evolution on the fourth elevation. In 1963, two residences replaced an earlier central entrance when the house was divided into two single-family dwellings.



23. WILLIAM SLATER HOUSE, 45 Fleet Street, c. 1770. House of William and Andrew Slater, father and son cabinet makers. William was one of several cabinetmakers who crafted furnishings for the State House. The frame dwelling provides a good example of an artisan's house.

East Street - Between 1870 and 1920 approximately 35 structures were built on East Street. These mostly three dwelling were generally one to two stories and approximately a third were once or owned by African-Americans, many of whom found employment at the U.S. Naval Academy.



24. GALLATIN FOUR SQUARE, 91 East Street, 1868. This brick building provided an education for the city's African-American children. It was enlarged to four stories by 1885 and converted to commercial use in the 1890s when Anne Arundel County built a school for African-American children.



Main Street
Linking the city's individual past to the economic base at the harbor, Main Street has always been the center of commercial life in Annapolis. The street, after losses and recovery through the street with many residences. At the lower end of Main Street is the Main Street Historic District, one of the oldest and best preserved historic districts in the United States. It is possible to see the scale and character of the Federal period buildings at 101-107, and 109 Main Street. While storefronts have been replaced over generations, the upper stories reveal earlier periods of construction and land ownership.



25. SIGS OF THE WHIRL, 99 Main Street, 1792-98. Built following a fire in 1790 that destroyed many of the warehouses in this area, this Georgian structure indicates a change on the lower end of Main Street to buildings that combined commercial and residential use during the 19th century.



26. AARON LEE GOODMAN BUILDING, 100 Main Street, c. 1908-1912. Local doctor Aaron Goodman built this sleek, modern style on Main Street's most prominent location. The G. C. Murphy Company occupied the building from 1927 to the 1970s.



27. THE CORRIE HOUSE, 195-199 Main Street, 1767. Originally a row of three attached, two-and-one-half story brick buildings with a common gambrel roof, the Corrie House was the site of social gatherings, a place to meet and do business. William Paas, Charles Carroll, George Washington, Patrick Henry and portraitist Charles Wilson Peale passed through its doors. The building at 195 is the most intact of the three.



28. CITY HALL AND ENGINE HOUSE, 211 Main Street, 1822-23. The City's first municipal building, this served the dual purposes of a fire station and meeting space. The hip roof was originally topped with a cupola and bell.



29. SANDS HOUSE, 130 Prince George Street, c. 1739. One of the most significant early frame houses in the Chesapeake, this dwelling has, for the region, an unusual center-chimney plan. Although dendrochronology (tree ring analysis) suggests a 1681 construction date, architectural evidence, such as the "Dutch" or gambrel roof, indicates the later date, one which corresponds to the acquisition and subdivision of the property by Dr. Charles Carroll.



30. DR. JAMES MURRAY HOUSE, 142-144 Prince George Street, 1783-83. Now two separate dwellings, this building reflects the continued subdivision of lots and houses in the 1800s as Annapolis continued to grow. Thomas Parthall built it as a single dwelling with a center passage and raked plaster covers embellishing niches, such as the "Dutch" or gambrel roof, indicates the later date, one which corresponds to the acquisition and subdivision of the property by Dr. Charles Carroll.

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).

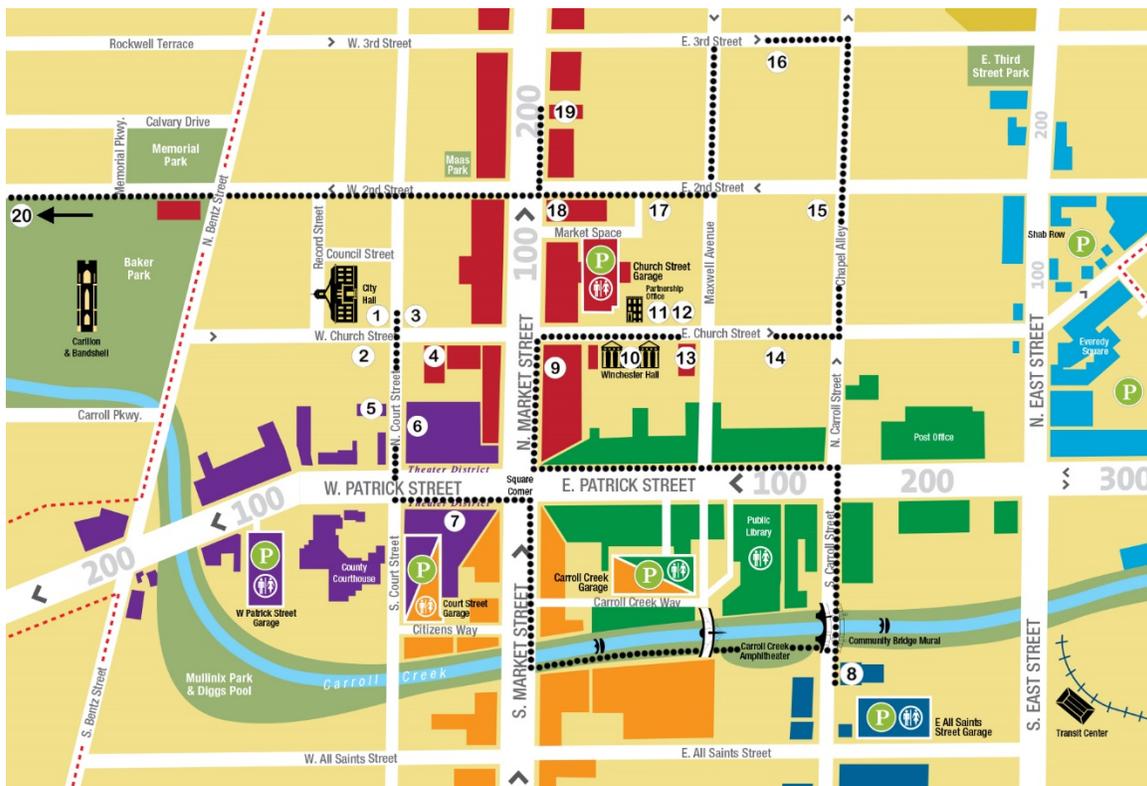


Figure 18: Frederick tour guide, map

<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?TNNNoMobile.



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/CN6JvBugNk21rqf79LuA>



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 do 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 convenient 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.

50°F I Want To...? Government Departments Explore Frederick

The City of Clustered Spires

Frederick Maryland

Search

Share RSS Email Volunteer... Watch...

FY16 Budget Feedback Report a Code Complaint Job Opportunities Purchasing Opportunities Telephone Directory Alert Frederick County Mayor and Board Meetings Online Services SpiresGIS

Topics of Interest: East Church St Closure, Code Violations Database, Community Needs Survey, Scoop the Poop Pledge, Bike Registration

Business in Frederick, Celebrate Frederick, Weinberg Center, Clustered Spires Golf Course

Frederick News View All

Zoning Board of Appeals Meeting Cancelled
The Zoning Board of Appeals meeting scheduled for tonight, Tuesday, December 16th at 7:00 PM in the Municipal Annex Building has been cancelled. [Read on...](#)

City to Host Legislative Meeting December 19, 2014
The City of Frederick will host a Legislative Meeting between the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of The City of Frederick and the Frederick County State Delegation on Friday, December 19, 2014 at 11:30 A.M. [Read on...](#)

2015 Frederick Speaker Series Brings Jane Fonda, Dave Barry And More To Weinberg Center
The Frederick Speaker Series is set to open on Friday, January 16, with Oscar®-winning actress, New York Times Best-selling author, activist and fitness expert Jane Fonda. Events are held at the Weinberg Center for the Arts in Downtown Frederick, Md. [Read on...](#)

Upcoming Events View All

December 2014

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
30	01	02	03	04	05	06
07	08	09	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	01	02	03

Wed, Dec. 17
NO Workshop Meeting

Thu, Dec. 18
Mayor and Board of Aldermen Public Meeting

Fri, Dec. 19
Legislative Meeting with State Delegation

Mon, Dec. 22
Morning DRC

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The City of Frederick 101 N. Court St., Frederick, Maryland 21701, Ph: (301) 600-1380

Figure 19: City of Frederick website

<https://www.cityoffrederick.com/>

MEETING PLANNERS • GROUPS • MEDIA • MEMBERS Search Frederick Tourism GO f t y r

Frederick The City. The County. The Region. MARYLAND

EXPLORE | SHOP | DINE | STAY | EVENTS | VISIT

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S FREDERICK
Follow In the footsteps of a patriot

Learn More Today

- ARTS AND THEATER
- BRIDGES
- BYWAYS
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- FAMILY FUN
- GOLF
- MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC SITES
- NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS
- PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION
- SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR
- TOURS**
- WINERIES AND BREWERIES
- MUSEUMS BY CANDLELIGHT

What to See and Do

Events Calendar

Special Offers

Visitor Center
Begin your adventure here

Start Exploring Now
Use our interactive maps

SO MUCH TO EXPLORE

Frederick County, Maryland is less than one hour from Washington, D.C., Baltimore, and nearby Gettysburg, Antietam, and Harpers Ferry. Let us be your guide as you shop, dine and discover a Great American Main Street. Scenic byways lead to wineries, orchards, and Civil War heritage that our county has to offer.

UPCOMING EVENTS [View All Events](#) VIEW MORE

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

Mailed, on your tablet or emailed we have something for you.

TRAVEL PACKET
Free guide on the many things to see and do.

Figure 20: Visit Frederick website

<http://www.visitfrederick.org/>

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