

*Look up,
Maryland!*

Walking Tours of 25 Towns
in the Free State

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CRUDEN BAY BOOKS

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Doug Gelbert has written over 30 guidebooks on such diverse topics as public golf courses, the Civil War, movie filming locations and the best places to hike with your dog. For more information on this title visit the website *walkthetown.com*.

LOOK UP, MARYLAND!: WALKING TOURS
OF 25 TOWNS IN THE FREE STATE

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How to use this book...

There is no better way to see Maryland than on foot. And there is no better way to appreciate what you are looking at than with a walking tour. Whether you are visiting a new town or just out to look at your own town in a new way, a walking tour is ready to explore when you are.

Each of the 35 walking tours in *Look Up, Maryland!* describes a mix of historical and architectural and ecclesiastical landmarks. A quick primer on identifying architectural styles seen on Maryland streets can be found at the back of the book on page 285.

Where are the maps?

Let's face it, in today's world of GPS, Google Maps and Mapquest trying to squeeze a detailed map onto a 7" by 10" piece of paper can be a superfluous exercise. The best way to get a map of these towns is to pick an address from the tour and plug it into your favorite mapping program. Adjust the map to whatever size best suits your needs and print it out to carry with you.

These tours are designed to be followed and enjoyed without maps. Each entry includes a street address and step-by-step directions. Note that when following a tour, street crossings are omitted. Always continue walking on your current street until a turn is indicated. Whenever possible the tours complete a circular route but sometimes retracing your steps is required. The tour starting points have been selected to be near convenient parking.

Where are the pictures?

They are all online. You can see photos of all the tour stops included in the book at this website: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/walkthetown/>. Click on "sets" and choose the town you are touring.

One more thing. Consider tearing out the pages from this book when you take a tour - the book is created so that each tour can be pulled out without impugning another tour. You may find it easier to tour with just a few foldable pages in your hand than holding an entire book.

And, one really last thing. Look twice before crossing the street. So get out and look up, Maryland!

Look Up,

Annapolis



A Walking Tour of Annapolis...

The original European settlement of the area near present-day Annapolis was at Greenbury Point, although the land is now mostly covered by the Severn River. In the middle of the seventeenth century, Puritans living in Virginia were threatened with severe punishments by the Anglican Royal Governor if they did not conform to the worship of the Anglican church. Then Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, offered generous land grants, freedom of worship, and trading privileges if they agreed to move to Maryland, which he wanted to have settled. In 1649 they started a community on a site at the mouth of the Severn River on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay.

The Puritans named their new settlement Providence. In 1650, Lord Baltimore, the overseer of the colony, granted a charter to the county that surrounded Providence. He named it Anne Arundel County after his beloved wife, Anne Arundel, who had died shortly before at the age of thirty-four. But the Puritans refused to sign an oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, in part because he was a Roman Catholic. In 1655 he sent the St. Mary's militia, headed by Governor William Stone, to force the Puritans into submission. A battle between the two groups took place on March 25, 1655. The Puritans won the conflict, which was the first battle between Englishmen on the North American continent. Eventually, Maryland became a royal colony.

Over time a small community known as Anne Arundel Town began to develop on the peninsula that is the site of present-day Annapolis. Meanwhile, Marylanders started to object that their then-capital, St. Mary's, was too far away from where the majority of the people lived. Royal Governor Francis Nicholson decided a more centrally located capital was needed and chose the site of what is now Annapolis, naming the new capital in honor of Princess Anne, who became queen of England in 1702. It was Nicholson who determined that the city be built on a grand baroque street plan much like the great capitals of Europe. Streets were designed to radiate from a circle that was to contain the capitol. In a second circle was built an Anglican church.

There were fewer than 1,500 people in Annapolis, yet it was the center of Maryland's wealth, culture, and crafts until the 1770s, when it was surpassed by Baltimore. Our walking tour will begin at City Dock, the heart of the historic district and of the colonial seaport...

**1. City Dock
Dock Street**

Mariners pulling up to City Dock today would see an Annapolis skyline that looks an awful lot like it did to watermen two centuries ago. Numerous shops and restaurants line the waterfront while work boats, tour boats, pleasure craft, and visiting ships mingle in the harbor. Located at the foot of City Dock, you'll see the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley memorial, commemorating the site where the young African, immortalized in Alex Haley's *Roots*, was sold into slavery in the 18th century. The sculpture features a life-size sculpture of Alex Haley reading to children.

**WALK UP DOCK STREET AWAY
FROM THE WATER.**

**2. Middleton Tavern
2 Market Place**

The building was probably occupied as early as 1740. In 1750, Elizabeth Bennett sold the property to Horatio Middleton who operated the building as an "Inn for Seafaring Men." The Tavern was frequented by members of the Continental Congress - Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and others. Later, Middleton Tavern was the site of the first meetings of the Maryland Jockey Club in the days before the Preakness.

**3. Market House
Main and Compromise streets**

The brick Market House dates to 1858, when it was used by sailors who docked and stocked up on supplies. According to the city charter, the building must always function as a market, just as its predecessors did dating back to 1728.

**BEHIND THE MARKET HOUSE
TURN RIGHT ON PINKNEY
STREET.**

**4. Waterfront Warehouse
4 Pinkney Street**

This small brick dockside warehouse is typical of the storage facilities that historically pep-

pered the Annapolis docks. A rare survivor from those early days, this one now serves as a museum and features a replica model of the 1700s Annapolis waterfront.

**5. Shiplap House
18 Pinkney Street**

Shiplap House was built about 1715, making it one of the oldest surviving buildings in Annapolis. The term "shiplap" refers to the exterior siding on the rear of the building, a technique used primarily in shipbuilding. Edward Smith lived there and used it as his place of business and to house "strangers." He combined inn-keeping with the business of a "sawyer," cutting lumber into lengths suitable for building houses and ships. Currently, Shiplap House houses the main offices for Historic Annapolis Foundation. The first floor, where a tavern room has been recreated and a exhibit of 18th-century maritime trades is on display, is open to the public.

**6. The Barracks
43 Pinkney Street**

Houses like these along Pinkney Street were often rented out for soldiers to use during the American Revolution when there were more soldiers in the city than residents. Annapolis was the focal point for Maryland's war effort where supplies were stored and troops gathered. There was very little food available; the homes were meagerly furnished; and no fuel was provided. What furniture there was in the house was probably burned in an effort to keep warm. When not being used to barrack troops, this building would have been the home of a successful craftsman or artisan who lived and worked in the dock area of Annapolis in the 1770s.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST STREET.

**7. James Brice House
42 East Street**

Captain John Brice emigrated to Maryland from Haversham, England in 1698 to become a gentleman planter and merchant. The Brice House, an excellent example of Georgian five-part architecture, is distinguished by its great

size, dignity and huge chimneys. It was built during the period of 1767 to 1773 by James Brice, a one-time mayor of Annapolis and briefly an acting governor of Maryland.

TURN RIGHT ON PRINCE GEORGE STREET.

8. Sands House 130 Prince George Street

No one really knows exactly how old the Sands House is. Archaeologists have uncovered signs of a house built by English settlers some time in the seventeenth century and beams in the houses have been identified as being from a tree cut down in 1681. When the house was built, or rebuilt, in 1739 it received a new, more permanent fieldstone foundation. Much later, the stone was replaced with a more substantial brick foundation. The latest foundation addition was in 1904 when the house was raised nearly two feet. One of the oldest and most significant frame houses in Annapolis, the old home, a tavern between 1771 and 1798, has passed through seven generations of John Sands' descendants.

TURN AROUND AND WALK BACK UP PRINCE GEORGE STREET.

9. Patrick Creagh House 160 Prince George Street

The one and one-half story brick house with a steeply pitched gambrel roof was built between 1735 and 1747 by local craftsman Patrick Creagh, and enlarged during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. The site of slave auctions in the 1700s, in the early 19th century the property was purchased by John Smith, a free black man, who operated a livery out back. His wife was the proprietor of Aunt Lucy's Bakeshop at the corner of Main and Greene Streets.

10. William Paca House 186 Prince George Street

Constructed between 1763-1765 for William Paca, a wealthy young planter and one of four

signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland, this a fine example of classic five-part Georgian architecture but the estate is known chiefly for its elegant gardens. Five terraces, a fish-shaped pond, and a wilderness garden await visitors to the two-acre outdoor showcase. Paca sold the house in 1780 as he became governor of Maryland from 1782 to 1785 and the property became part of Carvel Hall, one of the city's most popular hotels during the 20th century.

11. Judge John Brice House 195 Prince George Street

Built circa 1739, this early Annapolis house is a transitional abode from frame dwellings to brick townhomes.

12. Masonic Lodge northwest corner of Prince George Street and Maryland Avenue

A Masonic temple was built here in 1872. The lodge rented the first floor to local shops and the second floor was used as a theater - the Annapolis Opera House. The Masons lost the building due to a foreclosure and later moved to its current location at 162 Conduit Street in 1890.

TURN RIGHT ON MARYLAND AVENUE.

13. Chase-Lloyd House 22 Maryland Avenue

Although Samuel Chase, an eventual signer of the Declaration of Independence, began building this house in 1769 while he was a young lawyer, he never resided here, it was sold unfinished in 1771 to Edward Lloyd IV, a wealthy Maryland planter and politician. Lloyd immediately engaged architect William Buckland, newly arrived in Annapolis, to continue construction, completed three years later.

The structure, one of the first three-story Georgian townhouses erected in the American Colonies, ranks among the finest of its type in the United States. Two massive interior chimneys protrude through the broad, low, hip-on-hip roof. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and adorned by belt courses of rubbed brick at

the second- and third-floor levels. An enriched cornice embellishes the roofline.

Of particular note is the entranceway, in essentially a Palladian motif. The door is topped by a fanlight and flanked by two panels of sidelights. The three openings are framed by two engaged Ionic columns and two Ionic pilasters which support an entablature that becomes an open pediment over the door. The triple windows on the second floor over the entrance door and the arched windows in the center of the three on the third are also unusual.

14. Hammond-Hardwood House
19 Maryland Avenue

The Hammond-Hardwood House was built for the 25-year-old tobacco planter Matthias Hammond on a large site comprised of four town lots he had acquired. Hammond retained William Buckland, a joiner by trade, in 1774. By this time, 40-year old Buckland was acknowledged as one of the first architects working in the Colonies making this one of America's earliest homes professionally designed from the ground up. Buckland delivered an Anglo-Palladian villa, planning and supervising its construction. The building has a fine sense of scale and proportion with its three sections, connected by hyphens, oozing sophistication inside and out. The doorway is acknowledged as one of America's finest entries. Unfortunately, Buckland's masterwork would be his last as he died later that year.

15. Lockerman-Tilton House
9 Maryland Avenue

Built in the first half of the 18th century, this house has been owned by John Rogers, first chancellor of the State of Maryland, and Josephine Tilton. Her husband accompanied Admiral Perry on the first expedition from the West to Japan. The kitchen was a separate house and was once home to Commodore Gordon Ellyson, the Navy's first aviator.

TURN RIGHT ON
HANOVER STREET.

16. Peggy Stewart House
207 Hanover Street

On October 15, 1774, Anthony Stewart's brig the *Peggy Stewart*, named for his daughter, docked at the Severn River. On board were hidden 17 boxes - more than 2,300 pounds - of tea. The citizenry of Annapolis was seized with patriotic fervor and to save his cargo Stewart paid the tax on the tea, even though it was consigned to another merchant. He avowed that the tea was not his and offered to land the cargo and burn it, but the crowd was not appeased. Finally, at a radical public meeting, Stewart was forced to sign an apology for even bringing the tea to Annapolis and to pacify their indignation he set fire to his own ship. Shortly thereafter, he fled this 1763 Georgian house to England.

On the campus of the United States Naval Academy across the street, on the side of Luce Hall, on Holloway Street, is a plaque marking the site of the burning of the *Peggy Stewart*. Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, owned the house from 1783 to 1787.

TURN AROUND AND RETRACE
YOUR STEPS ON HANOVER
STREET.

17. St. Anne's Church Rectory
215-217 Hanover Street

This land was owned by Philip Key, great-grandfather of Francis Scott Key who sold it to the Episcopal Church in 1759. The 1760s building was maintained as a rectory until 1885.

GO TO MARYLAND AVENUE
AND TURN RIGHT TO ENTER
THE UNITED STATES NAVAL
ACADEMY THROUGH GATE #3.

18. Preble Hall
118 Maryland Avenue

The United States Naval Academy, then called the Naval School, was founded in 1845 on land purchased by the Navy Department on Windmill Point from the Dulany family. Originally it had been Fort Severn, composed of nine

acres. The original class had 50 midshipmen and seven faculty members. This area of the campus is considered the ceremonial section. Preble Hall, the first building on the left inside the gate, houses the Naval Museum that features intricate ship models dating to the seventeenth century, flags, paintings, uniforms, swords, firearms and nautical instruments.

TURN RIGHT AND CROSS THE YARD.

19. Bancroft Hall

Bancroft Hall is the largest building on campus and the largest single dormitory in the world. Named after former Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, the entire brigade of 4,000 midshipmen live in 1,700 rooms here. The Beaux Arts building was designed by Ernest Flagg and built in 1901–06. It features eight wings of five stories, or “decks,” each.

TURN RIGHT ONTO BLAKE ROAD.

20. United States Naval Academy Chapel 121 Blake Street

The United States Naval Academy Chapel is one of two houses of worship on the grounds. The cornerstone was laid in 1904 by Admiral George Dewey and the dedication was four years later.

The crypt of Revolutionary War hero John Paul Jones is in the back of the chapel on Blake Road. Circled around the ornate black marble crypt are remembrances of Jones’ career, including swords and paintings of his famous ships. The tomb is styled after that of Napoleon.

RETURN TO GATE #3 TO LEAVE CAMPUS AND TURN RIGHT ON HANOVER STREET. TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE AVENUE.

21. Ogle Hall southwest corner of College Avenue and King George Street

Ogle Hall, constructed in 1739, has been home to three Maryland State governors, the first being Samuel Ogle who rented the house in 1747. His son, Benjamin, who also became governor, moved in and later had dinner with George Washington at the house in 1773. The house survived two fires and was purchased by the U.S. Naval Academy’s Alumni Association in 1944.

22. St. John’s College College Street

St. John’s College was founded as the successor to King William’s School, a grammar school established in 1696 as one of the first public schools in America. In 1784, Maryland granted a charter to St. John’s College. The college took up residence in a building known as Bladen’s Folly (the current McDowell Hall), which was originally built to be the Maryland governor’s mansion, but was not completed. The school is noted for its Great Books Program curriculum where students complete a four-year course of study based on 130 classic works across many disciplines.

23. Site of Liberty Tree St. John’s College (in front of Woodward Hall)

It was common practice during the American Revolution for patriots to gather under large trees that came to be known through the Colonies as “Liberty Trees.” In Annapolis it was beneath a mature yellow poplar tree that was probably 200 years old at the time, located here. Late in the nineteenth century the giant tree failed to bloom and the St. John’s students decided to fell the tree with a charge of gunpowder packed in its hollow trunk. The arboreal oldster didn’t fall and the next spring bloomed again. The tree, considered the last of the trees under which the Sons of Liberty had gathered finally succumbed to a hurricane in 1999.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH STREET. TURN LEFT ON STATE CIRCLE.

24. Governor Calvert House 58 State Circle

The original home dates back to 1695 and comprises part of the present-day hotel. The Calverts were a prominent Maryland family and lived in the house from 1727 until the American Revolution. Benedict Leonard Calvert was governor from 1727 to 1731; afterwards he sailed for England. Calvert died on ship and was buried at sea in 1732.

Governor Calvert is credited with making significant changes to the house for optimum comfort, including a hypocaust heating system. This primitive system constructed of wood and bricks is considered one of the earliest built in the United States; remnants are displayed beneath a glass-floored room near the entry of the building. Fire destroyed much of the building in 1764. The remains of the house were incorporated into a two-story Georgian-style building that was used for barracks by the State of Maryland until 1784. George Washington's stepson lived at the Calvert House in the 1770s and it is assumed that the great man visited the property on occasion.

25. Old Treasury Building State Circle, in front of Maryland State House

This is the oldest public building in Maryland, completed in 1737 as the Office of the Commissioners for Emitting Bills of Credit and later the Office of the Treasurer to issue paper currency.

26. Maryland State House State Circle

The Maryland State House is the oldest state capitol in continuous legislative use in America. It was begun in 1772 and finished in 1779 and, because of its convenient location, was the nation's capital from November 26, 1783 until August 13, 1784. As such, the large brick structure on the hill was witness to the military and political conclusion of the American Revolution.

Shortly before noon on December 23, 1783, George Washington walked into the Old Senate Chamber and, speaking emotionally in a short speech, resigned his commission as commander-

in-chief of the Continental Army. He concluded, "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take leave of all the employments of public life." Several months later, after years of negotiation, Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris in Annapolis, which formally ended the Revolutionary War.

The capital dome was built entirely of wood, including pegs rather than nails. On the grounds, on the west lawn, is a statue by Ephraim Keyser of Baron Johann de Kalb who was "pierced with many wounds" leading Maryland and Delaware troops against superior numbers in Camden, South Carolina, on August 16, 1780. He died three days later.

27. 1 State Circle

This two-story frame structure dates to 1740. In 1997, when a five-alarm fire destroyed an adjoining building, firefighters saved this Annapolis landmark by flooding the roof with hosed water.

28. State House Inn 25 State Circle

The State House Inn fronts Main Street and opens onto State Circle. The portion of the historic inn that fronts Main Street was built circa 1821, possibly replacing a building constructed on the site in 1720. The second and third floors were residence of Washington G. Tuck and his family, and the first floor facing Main Street housed stores. The building survives as one of the largest and most imposing downtown commercial structures. Today, the inn has been restored and functions as a fine lodging house.

29. Brooksby-Shaw House 21 State Circle

Built in the 1720s for Cornelius Brooksby, this large gambrel-roofed house was later owned by prominent cabinet maker John Shaw in 1784. After leaving the Shaw family the house became an Elks Lodge for a time before being acquired by the state of Maryland.

30. Robert Johnson House
23 State Circle

The 29-room Robert Johnson House comprises three artfully restored houses with views of the Governor's Mansion and the State House. From the 1770s to mid-1800s, The Robert Johnson House was home to three different members of the Johnson family who were prominent officials in city, state and national government. The home was sold out of the family in 1856.

**TURN LEFT ON
SCHOOL STREET.**

31. Government House
between State Circle and Church Circle

An expansive Victorian home was begun here in 1868 on the site of two mansions from the 1700s that were sacrificed for the official residence of the governor of Maryland and his family. In 1936 the mansard roof and Victorian features were dispatched for the current neo-Georgian-design that included broad gables, chimneys and Palladian windows.

**TURN RIGHT ON
CHURCH CIRCLE.**

32. United States Post Office
1 Church Circle

This neo-Georgian building with two sets of quoins, prominent Palladian windows and a touch of Beaux Arts ornamentation, was opened in 1901.

TURN RIGHT ON WEST STREET.

33. Ghiselin Boarding House
28-30 West Street

Thomas Jefferson lodged here in 1783-84 during the Annapolis session of the Continental Congress, paying 5 shillings a day for a room and half that again for firewood.

34. Golder House
42-50 West Street

The Golder House is named after a man who kept a store here at the Sign of the Waggon and Horse until 1765 when he died from eating poisonous mushrooms. It continued operating as a tavern under several names such as the Sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer and Hunter's Tavern.

**RETURN TO CHURCH CIRCLE
AND TURN RIGHT.**

35. St. Anne's Church
Church Circle

The first church built here was for Middle Neck Parish, established in 1692. When Annapolis was made the state capital in 1695 an attempt was made to establish an official state church in the middle of Church Circle. The original church, the only one in Annapolis before the Revolution, was razed for a larger house of worship in 1775; the second burned on St. Valentine's Day in 1858. The current St. Anne's dates to 1859, designed in the Romanesque Revival style. The steeple was delayed by the Civil War and not completed until 1866. At the request of the City of Annapolis, the Town Clock has been housed in the tower since that time.

36. Reynolds' Tavern
7 Church Circle

Possibly built in the 1730s, this brick building was leased to William Reynolds in 1745, who used it as a tavern. An unusual stringcourse arches over every first floor window forming a wavy line across the front.

**TURN RIGHT ON
FRANKLIN STREET.**

37. Banneker-Douglass Museum
84 Franklin Street

The Bethel congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church acquired this property in 1874, ten years after the abolition of slavery in Maryland and raised this brick, Victorian

Gothic church. The congregation was comprised of former slaves and low income parishioners who had previously worshiped in simpler frame buildings in segregated parts of Annapolis. This building, with honey oak interiors and stained-glass windows, cost \$7,000 and was used for 98 years by the congregation.

RETURN TO CHURCH CIRCLE AND TURN RIGHT.

38. Anne Arundel County Courthouse 9 Church Circle

The Anne Arundel County Courthouse is the third oldest courthouse still in use in Maryland. Begun in 1821 and completed in 1824, the earliest portion was built to provide a safe repository for County records, a use that has continued to this day. Several expansions followed. Designed by Jackson C. Gott, an important Baltimore architect, alterations in the 1890s dramatically transformed the appearance of the restrained Federal Style building into a more graceful, three-dimensional Georgian Revival structure, featuring the prominent entrance tower, corner pavilions and the second floor courtroom.

39. Maryland Inn 19 Church Circle

In 1772, Thomas Hyde built the front. In the 1800s, the rear was added. The Maryland Inn has played host to presidents, governors, statesmen, and other important dignitaries since the 18th century. History shows that 11 delegates of the 1783-1784 United States Congress stayed at the inn. Benjamin Franklin and John Adams are also said to have enjoyed a pint or two here.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

40. Price House 232-36 Main Street

Henry Price, a "free man of color," built the brick half of Price House in the 1820s. Previously Charles Wilson Peale, the pre-eminent American portraitist of the age, operated a sign-painting shop here in his early twenties from 1763 to

1765. Price owned the property until his death in 1863. His grandson, Daniel Hale Williams, lived in the house while attending Stanton School. Later, Williams, a graduate of the Chicago Medical School, performed the first successful heart operation in 1897.

MAKE YOUR FIRST RIGHT TURN. TURN LEFT ON DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET. TURN RIGHT ON CHARLES STREET.

41. Jonas Green House 124 Charles Street

The Jonas Green House is one of the two oldest residences in Annapolis. The Greens were a family of printers who came from Somerset, England, in 1627 to settle the colony of Massachusetts. Jonas brought his new bride, Anne Catherine with him and together they moved into this house in May of 1738. At that time there was only the kitchen building (built in the 1690s) and a one story home which consisted of a family living room, dining room and hallway. Green was the publisher of the *Maryland Gazette*.

TURN RIGHT ON DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET. TURN LEFT ON CONDUIT STREET.

42. Masonic Lodge #89 162 Conduit Street

The Freemasons of Annapolis organized in the 1740s; the Lodge started meeting in its current location here in 1890. This was the site of Mann's Tavern where twelve delegates from five states met in 1786 to discuss commercial problems of the new nation. Their call for another convention in Philadelphia to render the Government "Adequate to the exigencies of the Union" resulted in the creation of The Constitution of the United States of America. Next door is the John Callahan House that was built on St. John Street in the late 1700s. It has been moved twice in efforts to prevent its demolition. The home features an unusual gable-end principal façade and largely intact Georgian/Federal interior finishes.

RETURN TO DUKE OF
GLOUCESTER STREET
AND TURN LEFT.

43. Joseph J. Murnane Building
169 Conduit Street

Although it may have been constructed decades earlier this is one of the best representatives of commercial Italianate architecture in Annapolis that was popular across the United States in the 1860s and 1870s. The building, that has survived many uses over the decades, features a bracketed cornice and ornamental window hoods.

RETURN TO DUKE OF
GLOUCESTER STREET AND
CROSS OVER THE
INTERSECTION.

44. Charles Zimmerman House
138 Conduit Street

This is one of the few dwellings in Annapolis built in the Queen Anne style. Constructed between 1893 and 1897 for the leader of the Naval Academy band and creator of the composition “Anchors Aweigh,” the Zimmerman House is based on a design of George Franklin Barber. An architect based in Knoxville, Tennessee, Barber published numerous mail-order catalogs of elaborate Victorian-era house designs. As many as 10,000 examples of his houses were built around America with minor variations. The Zimmerman House is a close example of Design No. 37; minimal changes include an added entry vestibule and removal of the two-story side bay.

Now owned by the First Presbyterian Church next door on Duke of Gloucester Street, the house has been restored through the church’s decade-long sweat equity program.

RETURN TO DUKE OF
GLOUCESTER STREET AND
TURN RIGHT.

45. Maynard-Burgess House
163 Duke of Gloucester Street

John Maynard was born a free black in Maryland about 1811 and died in Annapolis in 1875. Maynard’s life was a deeply responsible and public one. Between 1834 and 1845, he purchased and freed his wife, her daughter and his mother-in-law. He purchased this property from James Iglehart in 1847, “with buildings.” Architectural evidence indicates that what Maynard bought may have been, at least in part, an out-building dating to the late 18th century that had been moved to the site. During the next ten years Maynard improved the property, expanding the three-bay, story and a half structure to a full two-story dwelling with two front entrances, dormers and a massive central brick chimney. By 1860, the property had nearly tripled in value. Maynard’s family sold the house to Willis Burgess, a former boarder, in 1914 and it remained in the Burgess family until the 1990s.

46. Municipal Building
164 Duke of Gloucester Street

This two-story brick building occupies the site of the Assembly Rooms, built in 1765 for social gatherings, card games and balls. The building burned during the Civil War while it was being used as the provost marshal’s headquarters. In the 1870s the city government occupied the structure, which incorporates portions of three original walls left standing after the fire. Inside, three murals depict events in the city’s history.

47. William H. Butler House
148 Duke of Gloucester Street

This three-story Victorian Italianate probably dates to the 1850s. Butler, a prosperous carpenter and “free person of color,” was living here in 1873 when he won the race for city alderman from the third ward, becoming the first African American elected to public office in the state of Maryland.

48. Ridout House
120 Duke of Gloucester Street

This was the home of John Ridout and Mary Ogle, daughter of Governor Benjamin Ogle. Built around 1765, the 2 1/2-story mansion is noted for its massive chimneys on either end and a gable roof. The brickwork on the street facade is laid in all-header bond; a flight of stone steps with wrought-iron handrails ascends to a Doric entrance under a simple pediment with dentils and modillions.

49. 110-14 Duke of Gloucester Street

John Ridout built these handsome townhouses as rental properties in 1774. The three houses are the earliest examples of English urban row house construction in America. Few of their kind still stand in England.

50. St. Mary's Church
107 Duke of Gloucester Street

The Roman Catholic congregation in Annapolis purchased this property from the Carroll family in 1852 and work commenced on this church to replace a much smaller edifice, completed in 1822. It stood nearby on today's elementary school building. The prominent spire on the Victorian Gothic brick church has graced the Annapolis skyline since 1879.

51. Charles Carroll House
107 Duke of Gloucester Street (behind St. Mary's Church)

This historically significant house was the home of three important generations of Carrolls: Charles Carroll the Settler, the first Attorney General of Maryland; Charles Carroll of Annapolis, and Charles Carrollton, one of four Marylanders to sign the Declaration of Independence. The youngest was born in the house that was begun in 1721 and is one of only 15 United States birthplaces of the Declaration's signers that remain standing.

Because of his Catholic faith, Charles Carroll of Carrollton was barred from entering politics, practicing law and voting. When he signed the Declaration in 1776, he was the only Catholic

to sign the famous document. Carroll divided his time between his country estate at Doughoregan Manor and this house until 1820 when he moved to a townhouse in Baltimore. He lived there until his death in 1832 when he was in his nineties and the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

**WALK DOWN ST. MARY'S STREET
ACROSS FROM THE CHURCH.
TURN LEFT ON COMPROMISE
STREET AND RIGHT ON
MARKET PLACE TO RETURN TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT
CITY DOCK.**

Look Up,

Baltimore

(downtown east)



An Urban Hike of Downtown Baltimore-East...

The advantageous commercial situation of Baltimore pre-destined it to be a great city. Yet it was not laid out till 1730, nearly a century after the founding of Maryland. Scores of other towns had meantime been created and had perished.

There was an element of accident in the location of Baltimore. Had a single individual named John Moale possessed prophetic insight, the half-million inhabitants of the city would today be occupying a somewhat different situation. Mr. Moale owned land on the south side of the Patapsco River which he valued highly on account of the iron-mines it contained. When it was proposed to lay out a town on Moale's Point, he hastened to the Assembly at Annapolis, of which he was a member, and had the proposal defeated. After Mr. Moale had taken this false view of his own interests, the petitioners who wished to build a town requested that it might be laid off on the north side of the Patapsco. Accordingly, on August 8, 1729, there was passed "An Act for erecting a Town on the North side of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out in Lots, Sixty Acres of Land, in and about the place where one John Fleming now lives."

By this act seven Commissioners were appointed to purchase the land and to lay it out into sixty equal lots. The owners first chose a lot, after which others were free to choose the remaining lots: "In case the one who selected a lot should fail to build thereon within eighteen months a house covering four hundred square feet, any other person could enter upon the lot, after paying the sum first assessed. This was forty shillings an acre, and each settler paid his share to Charles and Daniel Carroll, the original owners of the land, either in money, or in tobacco at the rate of a penny a pound." Thus the original site of Baltimore cost something less than six hundred dollars in today's dollar.

In January 1730, the town was laid off, beginning at the junction of what are now known as Pratt and Light Streets. The growth of the new town was slow. After twenty-two years had elapsed it contained only twenty-five houses.

This tour of downtown Baltimore takes you through the nuts and bolts of what that slow-starting city has become - the center of government, the headquarters of its largest corporations, a succession of towers that vied for the city's highest. Our walking tour will start at the Baltimore's first urban renewal project that happens to be right next to a church site that has been in the same hands as it was back in 1730 on Charles Street...

1. One Charles Center
100 North Charles Street

These somber, elegantly proportioned twenty-four stories came from the drawing table of one of the giants of 20th century architecture, Mies van der Rohe. It was the first new office building in Charles Center in 1962. The unusual eight-sided T-shaped form follows the building zone established by the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency. The exterior is of aluminum with a dark brown finish and gray tinted-plate glass. Construction took only thirteen months to complete and the final fill came in at a tick over \$10 million, a bargain for a Mies van der Rohe office building.

WALK NORTH ON SOUTH CHARLES STREET.

2. Central Savings Bank
One East Lexington Street, southeast corner of Charles Street

This former bank is one of only three commercial buildings still standing from Charles L. Carson, one of Baltimore's finest architects. Here Carson tapped the popular Romanesque Revival style in 1890, facing his bank with red granite, brownstone and brick laid in red mortar.

3. Masonic Temple
223-225 North Charles Street

After the Civil War, Edmund G. Lind designed a new Masonic Temple for the Grand Lodge of Maryland a block north and a block west of a building in the 100 block of St. Paul Street which they had occupied since the 1820s. The three-story marblefront building was gutted by fire on Christmas Day, 1890 and again in January, 1908. At this time Joseph E. Sperry - restored and enlarged the building by adding two more upper floors, disguised by a mansard roof to look like only a single additional story from the Charles Street side of the building.

In 1994 the Grand Lodge departed for suburban Hunt Valley and the temple was acquired by Baltimore attorney and developer Peter Angelos.

4. Fidelity Building
210 North Charles Street

Originally, the Romanesque building was a stylish eight floors when erected in 1894. In the 1910s seven more floors were added to the building, framed in steel and faced with terra-cotta to match the fancy original stone.

WALK THROUGH THE CHARLES CENTER ALONG LEXINGTON STREET TO NORTH LIBERTY STREET.

5. Baltimore Gas and Electric Company
39 West Lexington Street, southwestern corner of North Liberty Street

This Neoclassical tour de force rose in 1916; its 22-stories are clearly delineated in the base-shaft-capital formation that made early skyscrapers resemble ancient columns.

TURN LEFT ON WEST SARATOGA STREET.

6. Saint Alphonsus Church
114 West Saratoga Street

This soaring Gothic church has been a landmark at Saratoga Street and Park Avenue since 1845, designed by the eminent architect Robert Cary Long. Once dubbed "the German cathedral" for the community it served. For 125 years the brick was painted in imitation stone as frequently practiced on important buildings. In the 1960s the paint was stripped off leaving the building not looking as the architect intended.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ALONG WEST SARATOGA STREET.

7. St. Paul's Rectory
northeast corner of Cathedral and Saratoga streets

This symmetrical brick house dates to the 1790s and did duty as the rectory for St. Paul's for almost 200 years. It is much altered today.

8. Two Charles Center
southwest corner of Charles and Saratoga streets

The northern tip of Charles Center is given over to two mid-sized apartment towers and a jumble of ground level stores around an open plaza. The complex dates to 1969.

9. Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church
233 North Charles Street, southeast corner of Charles and Saratoga streets

St. Paul's Church stands on the only property that has remained under the same ownership since the original survey of Baltimore Town in 1730. In that year, Lot. No. 19, the highest point in the new town, was granted to St. Paul's Parish; nine years later, the city's first public place of worship opened its doors. All Episcopal churches in Baltimore trace their lineage to this parish, which was established in 1692, the first place of worship being in Patapsco Neck.

Three churches have succeeded the original structure on this lot. The fourth and present basilica style church, built in 1856, was designed by Richard Upjohn, the noted architect whose most famous work is Trinity Church in New York. Marble reliefs of Moses and Christ, sculpted by Antonio Capellano, ornamented the third church of 1812, which burned in 1854. The plaques were salvaged from the fire and reinstalled on the present church. Among the oldest examples of architectural sculpture in the county, the plaques also escaped Baltimore's Great Fire of 1904.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.

10. YMCA Building
northwest corner of Charles and Saratoga streets

This renovated, flat-iron shaped building is a Second Empire design that has filled this odd lot since 1873. It retains its dormered mansard roof, although it has lost much of its original Victorian ornamentation.

11. Baltimore Life Insurance Company
302 North Charles Street, northeast corner of Charles and Saratoga streets

The Baltimore Life Insurance Company birthed this restrained Art Deco headquarters in 1930. Cast and wrought iron balconies and inset marble and bronze panels can be seen in the granite and brick exterior. The firm abandoned its 11-story building in 1961.

12. Brown's Arcade
322-328 North Charles Street

Named for the governor who developed it, Brown's Arcade is a unique and early example of adaptive reuse in Baltimore. The four buildings were originally rowhouses in the 1820s. After the Great Fire of 1904, Frank Brown bought the block. Architect Henry Brauns added storefronts, a cornice, bay windows and an arcade that led through the central entrance to a courtyard in the rear.

Before his career as a developer, Frank Brown was a member of the House of Delegates, the Postmaster of Baltimore and, from 1892-1896, Governor of Maryland. He is best remembered for his role in averting violence during an 1894 coal miners' strike in western Maryland. Brown died in Baltimore on February 3, 1920.

13. Loggia Stores
343 and 345 North Charles Street

These retail establishments are representative of a movement in the 1920s to upgrade tired storefronts with marble facades.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS SOUTH ON NORTH CHARLES STREET AND TURN LEFT ON EAST PLEASANT STREET.

14. Terminal Warehouse
Pleasant and Davis streets

This substantial brick warehouse, resting on a foundation of Port Deposit granite, was planned as a flour house in the 1890s to store processed grain. The ground floor could handle

eight railroad cars and twelve trucks. A seamless addition was added in 1912 but the interiors are much different in the two buildings. The newer one used steel for its frame, its older brother pine posts and beams.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON
EAST PLEASANT STREET
AND TURN LEFT ON NORTH-
CALVERT STREET TO
MONUMENT SQUARE.

**15. *Battle Monument*
Monument Square**

Originally known as “Courthouse Square,” Monument Square was the site of Baltimore’s first public buildings - a courthouse and jail, built in 1768. The construction of the *Battle Monument*, by Maximilian Godefroy, in 1815-25 to commemorate the soldiers who had died in the Battle of North Point during the War of 1812 underscored the square’s importance as a symbol of civic identity and pride. The *Battle Monument* and the *Washington Monument* in nearby Mount Vernon Square, prompted President John Quincy Adams in 1827 to refer to Baltimore as “the monumental city.”

**16. Baltimore City Courthouse
110 North Calvert, west side of square**

This “noble pile” as it was described at the dedication of January 8, 1900, is the third courthouse built on Monument Square. When Calvert Street was leveled in 1784, the original courthouse—site of the May 1774 Stamp Act Protest and the July 1776 reading of the Declaration of Independence—was saved from demolition by being raised high above street level on stone archways. In 1805, a second courthouse was erected on the west side of Calvert Street.

Ninety years later, that courthouse was razed and J. B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting’s winning design of Beaux-Arts classicism with strict symmetry and massive columns was used for the current courthouse. Bold, vivid murals depicting ancient lawgivers and Maryland historical events decorate the court rooms, vestibules and halls.

**17. Old Post Office
111 North Calvert Street, east side of
square**

The first post office on this site, completed in 1889, was in the Italian Renaissance style, with a mansard roof and nine decorative towers. During the Great Fire of 1904, postal employees withstood immense heat to save the building by dousing its windows with buckets of water. This structure, designed by James A. Wetmore and completed in 1932, replaced it at a cost of \$3.3 million. The Neoclassical building, with marble halls, contained all the most modern equipment for handling the mail, but due to an architect’s oversight, it lacked mail chutes.

GO EAST (the square will be on your
right) ON EAST LEXINGTON
STREET.

**18. Baltimore City Hall
100 Holliday Street, between Lexington
and Fayette streets**

Situated on a full city block, the six-story structure was designed by precocious 22-year old architect George A. Frederick in the Second Empire style with prominent mansard roofs and richly-framed dormers. Dedicated on October 25, 1875, it is an early example of French Renaissance Revival in America. In 1975, City Hall was completely restored to its former glory including the dome and formal hearing rooms.

TURN LEFT ON
HOLLIDAY STREET.

**19. The Peale Museum
225 North Holliday Street**

This structure is the oldest museum building in the United States. Designed by Robert Cary Long, Sr. for Rembrandt Peale, the museum opened to the public in 1814 as “an elegant Rendezvous for taste, curiosity and leisure.” For a 25-cent admission fee, Baltimoreans came to admire “birds, beasts... antiquities and miscellaneous curiosities” as well as paintings by members of the Peale family.

The audience was dazzled on June 11, 1816, when Rembrandt Peale illuminated the museum with burning gas. This feat led to the founding the same year of The Light Company of Baltimore, the first commercial gas company in the country.

RETURN TO EAST LEXINGTON STREET.

20. Zion Church **northwest corner of Gay and Lexington streets**

Founded in 1755, Zion Church is the oldest Lutheran congregation in Maryland. German Lutherans began settling in Baltimore Town shortly after it was laid out in 1730. Relying on itinerant preachers from Pennsylvania, the struggling community worshipped in private homes until 1762. In that year they built their first church on a hill one block north of here. In 1807-08 George Rohrback and Johann Mackenheimer, both members of the congregation designed the present church facing Gay Street. The adjoining parish hall and tower, added in 1912-13, were designed by T. W. Pietsch with pointed windows and crenelations similar to St. Marys Seminary.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH GAY STREET.

21. Baltimore War Memorial Plaza

Baltimore War Memorial Plaza was constructed in 1927 as a remembrance to the 1,769 Marylanders who died in World War I.

22. United States Custom House **40 South Gay Street, southwest corner of Water Street**

Throughout the 1800s this site contained a grand domed Merchant's Exchange designed by Maximilian Godefroy and Benjamin Henry Latrobe. It was replaced in 1907 with this block-long Beaux Arts building from Joseph C. Hornblower and John Rush Marshall who began their careers in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

The steel structure and masonry bearing

walls are faced with granite quarried near Laurel, Maryland, and Mount Airy, North Carolina. A smooth-faced basement level rises to a heavily rusticated first floor. The second through fourth stories are articulated by three-story engaged Ionic columns, flanking the recessed window bays. The smooth columns support a full entablature and roof balustrade, which wrap around the building and conceal the attic story and flat roof.

The Gay Street entrance is approached by marble steps that are flanked by plinths with wrought-iron lamp standards with lamps resembling eighteenth-century ship's stern lanterns. The entrance doors are protected behind wrought-iron grille-work.

TURN RIGHT ON WATER STREET.

23. Corn and Flour Exchange **northeast corner of Water and Commerce streets**

The original Venetian Gothic commerce building from 1880, designed by John Niernsee, burned in the 1904 Fire. It was rebuilt by Charles Cassell in a modified Renaissance style using warm ochre brick. Today it is the home of Baltimore Culinary College.

TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCE STREET AND TURN LEFT ON EAST BALTIMORE STREET.

24. Gayety Theatre **405 East Baltimore Street**

The oldest remaining burlesque house in Baltimore, the Gayety was once a major stop on the circuit of famous comedians and strippers who filled the 1,600-seat theater. Designed by preeminent theatre designers J.B. McElpatrick & Sons of New York in 1905-06, the Gayety uses Baroque and Art Nouveau ornament in a whimsical way to advertise the entertainment within.

For much of the 20th century "The Block" of East Baltimore Street thrived with vaudeville, burlesque and movie theaters, as well as with bars, nightclubs and restaurants. Gutted by fire in 1969, only the facade of the Gayety remains.

TURN LEFT ON SOUTH STREET.

25. **Furness House** 19 South Street

This 1917 home by Edward H. Glidden is in Adamesque Revival style with two interpretations of Palladian windows and swags and urns for ornamentation.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST REDWOOD STREET.

26. **The Garrett Building** on the southeastern corner of East Redwood Street and South Street

This 13-story building, completed in 1913, was designed by J. B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting. Reflecting a mixture of styles, this transitional building combines the flat wall panes and flat skyline characteristic of the Commercial style with Renaissance Revival details such as loggias, pedimented windows and rustication. From 1913 to 1974, the building housed Robert Garrett and Sons, one of the oldest and most influential banking houses in the country.

27. **Vickers Building** 225 East Redwood Street

After his building was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904, owner George Vickers lost no time in rebuilding. He filed a design and requested a construction permit scarcely three months later. One of the few rebuilt business edifices to utilize brick, the Vickers building typifies the simple massing and restrained use of classical ornamentation of the financial and commercial district after the fire. Since 1951, Werner's restaurant has occupied part of the ground floor and retains much of its character from that period.

28. **Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company** 200 East Redwood Street

A notable survivor of the conflagration of 1904, the Mercantile Trust, then 20 years old, lived up to its promise to keep its customer's valuables and assets safe from any disaster. Its

architects, Wyatt & Sperry drew on a variety of European models for its heavily ornamented Romanesque design.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH CALVERT STREET.

29. **Alex. Brown & Sons Company Building** 135 East Baltimore Street, southwest corner of East Baltimore Street

Built to be "fireproof" in 1901, the Alex. Brown & Sons building proved its mettle when it also survived the Great Fire of 1904. Once the home of the city's oldest financial establishment, the elegant brick and marble structure shows the rise of Beaux-Arts classicism in Baltimore's financial district. Architect Douglas Thomas boasted that his building was the first in the United States to be heated exclusively with electricity.

30. **Continental Trust Building** southeast corner of East Baltimore Street and South Calvert Street

The Continental Trust Building, constructed in 1902, is the only building in Baltimore designed by Daniel H. Burnham, a major figure in the Commercial Style that developed in Chicago and produced the first American skyscrapers.

31. **Munsey Building** 7 North Calvert Street, southeast corner of East Fayette Street

When this structure was completed in 1911, it was Baltimore's tallest office building. Of steel construction, faced with Bedford limestone on the lower floors, and brick and terra cotta above, the building stands as a monument of sorts to the whims of newspaper magnate Frank Munsey. Known as the "dealer in dailies," and the "undertaker of journalism" for his cavalier buying and selling of papers, Munsey bought the *News* in 1908. Munsey scorned the *News* building that previously stood on this site and decided to replace it a mere five years after its erection with the current building that bears his name. The Munsey Trust Company opened the ground floor in 1913.

32. Equitable Building
10 North Calvert Street, southwest corner
of East Fayette Street

Joseph Evans Sperry designed the granite base of three-story high arches capped by classically cut windows and egg-and-dart cornice in 1891. The shaft was six floors of paired windows under 5-story arches; capped with buff brick flat roof and modillion cornice with a classically carved frieze of leafy ornament.

**TURN AROUND AND RETURN
TO EAST BALTIMORE STREET.
TURN RIGHT.**

33. Schafer Tower
northwest corner of East Baltimore Street
and St. Paul Street

When built as the Merritt Tower in 1980 to resemble a ship's mast, some interpreted it to be a "middle finger" instead. The flagpole rises to the top point in the city.

34. Baltimore Trust Company Building
10 Light Street, southwest corner of East
Baltimore Street

Baltimore's Art Deco masterpiece rose 34-stories above Charles Street in 1929, making it the tallest building in the city at the time and downtown's only "setback" skyscraper. Following the national trend of treating business towers as "cathedrals of commerce," the Baltimore Trust Building combines a geometrically-abstracted, early-20th-century Moderne aesthetic with towers, gargoyles and other Gothic architectural forms.

The skyscraper's ornamental program, seen in the bronze door and window surrounds, the relief sculpture of the limestone lower levels and the carved and gilded ornamental spires, features crabs and clipper ships in reference to the city's maritime heritage, as well as emblems of the company's commercial identity, such as the beehive (representing industriousness), grapes (abundance and prosperity) and the owl (wisdom).

**TURN LEFT ON LIGHT STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON EAST
REDWOOD STREET TO END AT
SOUTH CHARLES STREET.**

35. Hansa House
South Charles and Redwood streets (east
side)

Built in 1912 this half-timbered German Renaissance chalet was built as the offices of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The gable facing onto Charles Street houses a representation of a Viking ship in full sail.

36. Sun Life Building
South Charles Street and Redwood Street
(west side)

Faced in non-reflective black granite, this twelve-story tower radiates strength, grace and handsome proportions. Dating to 1966, it is one of the earliest offerings from the firm of Peterson and Brickbauer, who went on to design several of Baltimore's major buildings.

37. Two Charles Center
Charles and Lombard streets

Charles Center marks Baltimore's first major downtown renewal effort. This mid-height skyscraper went up in 1975 with an unusual hexagonal shape and a skin of dark glass.

**TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH
CHARLES STREET.**

38. First Union National Bank of Maryland
southeast corner of Baltimore and Charles
streets

This Temple of Thrift inspired by Acropolis and built of white Beaver Dam marble opened in 1907.

39. B&O Railroad Company Headquarters Building
2 North Charles Street, northwest corner of Baltimore Street

The railroad was the lynchpin of Baltimore's prosperity in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and the locally-headquartered Baltimore & Ohio came to represent the city's role as a leader in commercial transportation and a crossroads of national trade. The massive 13-story, steel-framed office building, designed to replace a structure destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904, showed that the "pioneer railroad" of the 1830s had grown to become a modern, sophisticated rival to New York's New York Central or Philadelphia's Pennsylvania Railroad.

The monumental sculptures over the Charles Street entrance depict the Roman God Mercury (the traditional mythological symbol of commerce) and a figure, the Progress of Industry, holding a torch and a locomotive - symbols of the company's interest in the railroad as a vehicle of progress.

TURN LEFT ON WEST
BALTIMORE STREET.

40. Mechanic Theater
Baltimore and Charles streets

Opened in 1967, the somewhat bizarre exterior is supposed to reflect the interior functions.

41. The Lord Baltimore Hotel
20 West Baltimore Street

The Lord Baltimore Hotel, designed by William L. Stoddart and built in 1928, was the last high rise building constructed with classical ornamentation in downtown Baltimore. Raised in the wake of the Baltimore Fire of 1904 that destroyed 63 acres of the downtown area, it was the largest hotel building ever constructed in Maryland.

The Lord Baltimore Hotel is a 22-story steel frame building supporting a brick veneer and resting upon a granite base. The octagonal tower and French Renaissance style mansard roof create one of the few distinctive rooflines in the entire downtown area.

42. Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company Building
2 Hopkins Plaza

This 24-story office concrete tower, erected in 1969, exposes its load-bearing columns.

TURN RIGHT ON PARK AVENUE
AND RIGTH AGAIN ON WEST
FAYETTE STREET TO RETURN
TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT
IN THE MIDDLE OF CHARLES
CENTER.

Look Up,

Baltimore

(downtown west)



An Urban Hike of West Downtown Baltimore...

Baltimore west of Park Avenue has long been a center of commerce. The Lexington Market has been operating since the days of the Revolutionary War. In the 1800s the great department stores moved into the neighborhood to join the bustling factories and warehouses down by the harbor.

Our walking tour will start in the middle of Baltimore's retail district at the intersection of Lexington and Howard streets...

**1. Stewart's
northeast corner of Howard and
Lexington streets**

If there was any store among Baltimore's grand emporiums that wanted to have the reputation as the most upscale of them all, it would most likely be the Stewart Company. Originally coming to town as Posner's in 1881, the building on the northeast corner of Howard and Lexington streets opened in 1889. In 1901, the building was acquired by Louis Stewart, and the "Stewart's" dynasty was born. In 1916, the chain would be acquired by the American Dry Goods Company but would retain the Stewart's name.

**2. Hecht-May
southwest corner of Howard and
Lexington streets**

Hecht's began retailing in downtown Baltimore in 1857 as a furniture store on Broadway. It later expanded its line to clothing with an expansion in 1879. This store opened in the 1920s. Despite the closure of some of its competitors in the late 1970s, the store saw no need to abandon downtown Baltimore and got caught up in the "renaissance" taking place at the time. In 1982, the Downtown Store received an impressive renovation, including a makeover of its product line to more upscale designers. However, the high-price tag items failed to attract business and the Hecht Company decided to close its city flagship, calling it quits in 1988.

**WALK SOUTH ON HOWARD
STREET AND TURN LEFT ON
WEST FAYETTE STREET.**

**3. The Brewers Exchange
20 Park Avenue, southwest corner of West
Fayette Street**

The Brewers Exchange was built in 1895 by the ale and beer brewers guild of Baltimore for negotiating securities and commodities associated with the brewing industry. With its elaborate terra-cotta ornament and grand facade, the building served as a monument to the local brewers who established Baltimore as the national center

for their trade. Subsequently, the organization sold the building to the Mercantile Savings Bank in 1906.

**TURN LEFT (north)
ON PARK AVENUE.**

**4. Gutman's
southwest corner of Park Avenue and
Lexington Street**

Built in 1930, Gutman's was the first store to feature escalators. For years, it was known as Gutman's until a merger between this store and another known as Brager's (for a time Brager-Eisenburg's) located at Eutaw and Saratoga Streets, formed the more often remembered moniker "BRAGER-GUTMAN'S."

**5. Kresges
119 West Lexington, southeast corner of
Park Avenue**

The most distinctive of Baltimore's "Five and Dimes" was the 1938 vintage Kresge's store on the southeast corner of Park and Lexington streets, opposite Gutman's. A streamlined Art Deco exterior here was added to a 1908 building. Kresge's closed in the 1970s but the retail space has trundled on ever since.

**TURN LEFT ON WEST CLAY
STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON
NORTH HOWARD STREET.**

**6. Hutzler's
228-232 North Howard Street**

Hutzler's was the first and the last of the "Grand Dames" to reside in downtown Baltimore. Hutzler's was established in 1858 as a dry goods store at the corner of Howard and Clay streets by brothers Abram, David, and Charles. This is an excellent example of one of Art Deco's fundamental theories of design--an attempt to play the geometric elements against each other. The recessed entry features a beautiful pair of revolving brass and glass doors. Important Art Deco symbols, the caduceus, fins, and sunrise motifs are located on the front exterior. The five-

story building, the first electrically welded, multi-story structure in the city, was designed to enable the enlargement to ten stories, which occurred in 1941. Today the building is used as a state office complex.

7. Provident Savings Bank
southwest corner of Howard and Saratoga streets

This imposing building, appropriately designed by Joseph Evans Sperry to suggest an old treasure chest, is the home of Provident Savings bank, the father of branch banking among mutual savings banks of the nation. Incorporated in 1886 with the exalted purpose of “cultivating habits of thrift and prudence among the wage-earning classes,” the bank opened six branches throughout the city that year, at locations convenient to the working person. This building, which now houses the central office, was built in 1904 on the site of the old Saratoga Hotel. The interior, once a lofty space with an 83-foot-high ceiling, has been filled over the years with three additional floors to accommodate the bank’s growth.

TURN LEFT ON WEST SARATOGA STREET.

8. G. Krug & Son
415 West Saratoga Street

“There is hardly a building in Baltimore that doesn’t contain something we made, even if it is only a nail.” So boasted Theodore Krug, heir to the oldest continuously working iron shop in the country. For more than 170 years artisans here have hammered out practical and ornamental ironwork that still graces such local landmarks as Otterbein Methodist Church, the Basilica of the Assumption, Washington Monument, Zion Church, Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Baltimore Zoo. The modest beginnings of the shop date back to 1810, when farmers traveling to and from the market stopped to have their horses shod and their wagons repaired by blacksmith Andrew Schwatke.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH PACA STREET.

9. St. Jude Shrine
308 North Paca Street

The St. Jude Shrine has been staffed and operated by the Pallottine Fathers and Brothers for over 80 years.

10. Mother Seton House
600 North Paca Street, Baltimore

The Mother Seton House, built around 1807, was the home of Elizabeth Bayley Seton, the first American-born woman beatified and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. Seton converted to Catholicism in 1805, shortly after the death of her husband. While living at this house she took her religious vows at St. Mary’s Seminary Chapel and founded the religious order of the Daughters of Charity. Afterwards, she established a school for girls in Emmitsburg, Maryland, the first parochial school in America.

Rising two-and-one-half stories over North Paca Street, this red brick house is somewhat larger in scale than the surrounding houses. Now referred to as the Mother Seton House, it was restored in the 1960s to its original appearance and continues to be operated as a museum.

TURN AROUND AND RETURN TO WEST SARATOGA STREET AND TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT ON PINE STREET.

11. Old Pine Street Station
214 North Pine Street

The Old Pine Street Station, or Western District Police Station was built between 1877 and 1878. Designed by Francis E. Davis, it is an elaborately decorated, High Victorian Gothic building. The Baltimore Police Department constructed the building to improve working conditions for patrolmen and prisoners and to respond to increasing demands from business owners in the district for modern police service. It served as Western District Police Headquarters until 1951.

The exterior features deep red, smooth-face, pressed brick, trimmed with painted, smooth-face, bluestone lintels. The basement, entrance

steps, and water table are gray granite, while the cornice, hip ridges, and roof finials are painted, pressed metal. The building consists of three sections arranged telescopically, the front being the tallest and widest section and decreasing successively in both width and height toward the rear.

TURN LEFT ON LEXINGTON STREET.

12. Pascault Row 651-665 West Lexington

This handsome row of eight three-and-one-half story dwellings is Baltimore's last remaining example of early 19th-century townhouses. In 1819, wealthy merchant Louis Pascault built the rowhouses, now called Pascault Row. They represent an important phase in the evolution of the rowhouse in the great Eastern cities because they illustrate the transition between the Federal and the early Greek Revival period. The building at No. 655 is the best unaltered example in Pascault Row, which remains an important link to the development of American urban architecture.

13. Rieman Block 617-631 West Lexington Street

In April of 1880, Joseph Rieman began accumulating land at the southwestern edge of Lexington Market for a block-long commercial and residential development. Rieman planned for the first floors to accommodate high quality businesses with better than average housing units above the shops. Although, some of the buildings probably date from mid-century, the present appearance of Queen Anne-influenced decorative detailing is the result of the 1880 building project. Today, the Rieman Block is the only remaining example of a late 19th-century terraced rowhouse with first floor shops and living units above in Baltimore.

14. Lexington Market Lexington Street and North Paca Street

Established in 1782, Lexington Market is the city's longest operating public market. Inside, founded in 1886 and still family-owned, Faidley Seafood is one of the oldest and best-known

purveyors of fresh and prepared seafood in the Chesapeake region.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH PACA STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON WEST FAYETTE STREET.

15. Westminster Church and Cemetery 519 West Fayette Street

As the city pushed westward during the 1840s and 1850's, the Presbyterians feared their historic graves, the most famous being Edgar Allen Poe would be neglected or vandalized, so they built a church above them. Designed in the perpendicular English style, Westminster Church was completed in 1852.

Three modest memorials in this old graveyard recall the poet who wrote "The Tell-Tale Heart" and "The Raven" (the only poem to inspire an NFL team's name). After his mysterious death in 1849 at age 40, Poe's relatives erected a small gravestone. Before the stone could be installed, however, a train crashed through the monument yard and destroyed it. In the century since, the site has been adorned with three newer monuments: the main memorial, which features a bas-relief bust of Poe; a small gravestone adorned with a raven at Poe's original burial lot; and a plaque placed by the French, who, thanks to the poet Baudelaire, enjoy some of the best translations of Poe's works. The poet is remembered on his birthday every January 19, when a mysterious "Poe Toaster" leaves half a bottle of cognac and three roses at the grave. On the weekend closest to Poe's birthday, a party is held in his honor. A Halloween tour is also scheduled each year.

16. Eutaw Savings Bank Building Eutaw and Fayette streets

This Renaissance-styled brownstone with an abundance of carved material - pediment, frieze, Corinthian columns was designed by Charles Carson in 1887. The bank's first home was across the street; this one is more stylistically correct while the other more picturesque Victorian.

17. Baltimore Equitable Society Building
21 North Eutaw Street

America's fourth oldest fire insurance company started in 1794; this fine brick Italian Renaissance building remains substantially unchanged from Charles Carson's vision in 1857 although the original brownstone has been painted.

18. Hippodrome
12 North Eutaw Street

The legendary Hippodrome Theatre was designed by noted theater architect Thomas Lamb for exhibitors Pearce and Scheck. It was constructed on the site of the old Eutaw House, a luxury hotel built in 1835. The Hippodrome opened on November 23, 1914 as a movie palace that also showcased vaudeville performances. The theatre seated 3,000 and in 1920 the average weekly attendance was 30,000. Sound for the movies was provided by a Moller organ and an orchestra. New management in 1931 installed a huge marquee, new seats and a tri-level pricing system - 25 cents before noon, 35 cents between noon and 6:00 p.m., and 50 cents after 6:00 p.m.

19. Abell Building
329-335 W. Baltimore Street, corner of Eutaw Street

One of the city's finest remaining late-19th-century warehouses, it was designed by George A. Frederick (architect of City Hall) and built by A.S. Abell, the owner of the *Baltimore Sun*, as an investment property. The original building materials include brick, bluestone, white marble, cast iron and terra-cotta trim, some now covered by metal panels. A Neo-Grecian storefront blends with an Italianate facade in this double warehouse with space for two sets of tenants on each of six floors.

20. 400 block of Redwood Street
west of Eutaw Street

The Loft Historic Districts (North and South) are located near the University of Maryland Campus in downtown Baltimore. The Districts are architecturally significant for their massive, brick vertical manufactories that date from

1870 to 1915 and represent the finest collection of large Victorian, Romanesque and early modern industrial design in Baltimore. At the turn of the century, Baltimore was a national leader in the manufacture of ready-to-wear clothes. This area housed many of the clothing manufacturers - E. Rosenfeld & Company, Hamburger Brothers, and the Strauss Brothers to cite a few.

21. Emerson Bromo-Seltzer Tower
corner of South Eutaw and Lombard streets

The Emerson Bromo-Seltzer Tower was erected in 1911 from a design by Joseph Evans Sperry and was constructed by Bromo-Seltzer inventor "Captain" Isaac E. Emerson. It was the tallest building in Baltimore until 1923. The tower and factory building at its base were inspired by the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, Italy, which was seen by Emerson during a tour of Europe in 1900. The building's most distinctive feature is the four clock faces on the tower, adorned with the letters B-R-O-M-O S-E-L-T-Z-E-R. From street-level to rooftop, the tower stands 288.7 feet high and originally featured a 51-foot tall Bromo-Seltzer bottle, glowing blue and rotating. Due to structural concerns however, the bottle was removed in 1936. The iconic tower was virtually abandoned in 2002, but in early 2007 the Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts began renovations to transform the building into 33 artists' studios.

TURN RIGHT ON WEST LOMBARD STREET.

22. Marlboro Square
410 West Lombard Street

Baltimore's earliest Commercial-style warehouse was built for Strouse Brothers, a men's suit and coat maker. Designed in 1890 by Charles Carson with Richardsonian elements in brick, sandstone, terra cotta and iron. A subsequent addition is much plainer.

23. Inner Harbor Lofts
northwest corner of South Paca Street and
West Lombard Street

This complex, once three separate structures built between 1886 and 1905, housed a wide variety of industries. These included a shoe manufacturer, the nation's leading straw hat company, (M.S. Levy), one of the largest lithographers in the south, (Isaac Friedenwald and Company), and E. Rosenfeld and Company, manufacturer of sleepwear.

24. Davidge Hall
522 West Lombard Street

Built in 1812 for \$35,000, this green-dome structure has been used for teaching medicine for nearly two centuries. Part of the downtown campus of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, Davidge Hall is a relic of the days when dissection was illegal; the acoustically perfect anatomy theater was lighted by skylights instead of windows so that passersby would not witness students working on cadavers. It is the oldest medical teaching facility in the northern hemisphere still in use and recognized as the founding building of the University System of Maryland, the twelfth largest university system in the nation.

RETURN TO SOUTH PACA
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

25. Paca-Pratt Building
South Paca and Pratt streets

This early 20th century industrial design was the "world's largest clothing factory" when it opened in 1906; it is the earliest steel and concrete building in Baltimore.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH
CHARLES STREET.

26. The Wilkens-Robins Building
308-312 West Pratt Street

The Wilkens-Robins Building (also known as the Robins Paper Company) was constructed in 1871. It stands as a silent reminder of a once-

vibrant industrial area composed of numerous cast-iron buildings adjacent to the area now occupied by the Baltimore Convention Center. In the late 1880s, Baltimore counted among its major industries one of the largest foundries in the northeast producing architectural ironwork. Cast-iron was the world's first industrialized, factory-produced building material. Many of Baltimore's cast-iron buildings were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904; the remaining buildings were gradually torn down. The Wilkens-Robins Building survives as a rare example of a classically detailed cast-iron facade.

Originally, the building housed the profitable Wilkens Brush Company. The company used hair from the hides of the slaughterhouse for its brushes and was probably a very smelly business. After relocating to a suburban location, Bradley-Reese Paper Company leased the Wilkens-Robins Building until the Robins Paper Company purchased it in 1940. After listing in the National Register in 1980, the Wilkens-Robins Buildings has been restored and rehabilitated to its former glory.

TURN LEFT ON SOUTH
HOWARD STREET TO
RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Baltimore

(Inner Harbor)



An Urban Hike of Baltimore's Inner Harbor...

Baltimore's harbor has been one of the major seaports in the United States since the 1700s and one of the country's biggest urban tourist attractions since a cultural renaissance in the 1970s.

Voters approved the first bond issue (\$52 million) for Inner Harbor redevelopment in 1964. In addition, more than \$14 million in city bond issues and \$47 million in federal grants will eventually be approved for acquiring and clearing land surrounding the harbor basin. The clearing of 110 acres of land around the harbor began in 1967.

This walking tour of Baltimore's Inner Harbor will start at Harborplace, on the corner between the two indoor shopping malls that started it all...

**1. Legg Mason Building
the block surrounded by Lombard Street,
Charles Street, Pratt Street, and Light
Street**

The Legg Mason Building (formerly known as the USF&G building) is a 40-story skyscraper in downtown Baltimore completed in 1973. At 529 feet, it stands as the tallest building in Baltimore, and it is also the tallest building in Maryland, and the tallest building between Philadelphia and Charlotte, though all of these titles will be usurped by 10 Inner Harbor, a new 59-story skyscraper projected to be completed in 2010.

**2. Convention Center
1 West Pratt Street**

The \$50 million Baltimore Convention Center, with 115,000 square feet of exhibition space and 40,000 square feet of meeting room space, opened two blocks from the Inner Harbor in 1979.

**3. SOM Office Center
250 West Pratt Street**

The stepped Vermont gray granite and glass bands tip a hat to Louis Sullivan's concept of skyscrapers as base-shaft-capital classical columns, added to the Baltimore skyline in 1986.

**4. 300 Block of West Pratt - Iron Facade
Buildings - (#300,#305,#312,#319)**

In the late 1880s, Baltimore counted among its major industries one of the largest foundries in the northeast producing architectural ironwork. Cast-iron was the world's first industrialized, factory-produced building material. Many of Baltimore's cast-iron buildings were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904; the remaining buildings were gradually torn down. This block from the 1870s survives as a rare example of a classically detailed cast-iron facade.

**5. Camden Station
301-331 Camden Street**

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed the purchase of this tract in 1852 as a site for its new downtown Baltimore terminal. A nine-part Italianate headhouse was planned and a central section opened in 1856. The entire structure was not completed until 1867 by which time it was apparent that the 185-foot central tower was too heavy for its structural foundations. The tower was drastically shortened, although in the 1990s a lighter replica of it went back in place during station restorations.

In 1952 the stump of the central tower was removed and the train sheds that had stretched to the south of the headhouse came down. In 1971 the B & O vacated what by then was America's oldest big city train terminal in continuous use in favor of a railcar office on the site of the former trainsheds. The headhouse was sold to the Maryland Stadium Authority. Determined to integrate the historic structure into the new Camden Yards baseball stadium, the MSA commissioned the firm of Cho, Wilks and Benn at a cost of \$2.2 million to restore the facade to its 1867 appearance. In 2005, Sports Legends at Camden Yards opened with 22,000 square feet of artifacts and interactive exhibits, transforming Camden Station into one of the most spectacular sports museums in America.

**6. B & O Railroad Warehouse
South Eutaw Street**

At more than 1,000 feet long this was the largest freight warehouse in Baltimore and one of the biggest anywhere. It was constructed in six eight-story sections between 1898 and 1905, stylized by tiers of third-to-sixth floor windows running the entire length of the building's facade, each tier recessed in a brick arch. Last used a warehouse in 1974, the building has become a model of creative adaptive re-use with its 430,000 square feet transformed into offices, shops, restaurants and banquet facilities.

TURN LEFT ON EUTAW STREET.

7. Oriole Park at Camden Yards
Camden and Eutaw streets

In 1992 Baltimore sounded the death knell for the big city, multi-use sports stadium with the opening of Oriole Park at Camden Yards. Slabs of concrete were replaced with piles of bricks; enclosed rings of seats were sacrificed in favor of open spaces and views beyond the outfield fences; artificial grass was banished and lawn mowers brought back. Nearly two decades later, the first of America's throw-back retro-parks remains among the best.

**RETURN TO PRATT STREET
AND TURN LEFT. TURN LEFT
ON EMORY STREET.**

8. Babe Ruth Birthplace Museum
216 Emory Street

George Herman Ruth, better known to the world as Babe Ruth, baseball's famous "Sultan of Swat," was born here in the home of his maternal grandparents on February 6, 1895.

**RETURN TO PRATT STREET
AND TURN RIGHT TO RETURN
TO HARBORPLACE.**

9. Harborplace
southeast corner of Light Street
and Pratt Street

The Rouse Company built Harborplace, a festival marketplace featuring small shops and restaurants in two glass-enclosed pavilions.

10. *USS Constellation*
anchored at 301 East Pratt

The *USS Constellation* is a triple-masted sloop-of-war launched in 1854; it is the last Civil War-era vessel afloat. In 1969 it moved to Pier 1 becoming the Inner Harbor's first tourist attraction.

11. World Trade Center
401 East Pratt Street

This is the world's tallest equilateral five-sided building (the five-sided J.P. Morgan Chase Tower in Houston, Texas is taller, but has unequal sides). It was designed by the firm of the famous architect I.M. Pei and completed in 1977 at a cost of \$22 million. The building was positioned so that a corner points out towards the waters of the Inner Harbor, suggesting the prow of a ship. Perched at the Harbor's edge, it appears to rise out of the water when viewed from certain vantage points.

12. National Aquarium
501 East Pratt Street, Pier 3

The National Aquarium in Baltimore opened in 1981 and immediately showed that a giant fish bowl could power an entire city's tourism campaign. Regarded as one of the world's best marine exhibitions, the facility features more than 5,000 creatures in re-creations of their natural habitats. Major exhibits include a 64-foot-high tropical rain forest and a 222,000-gallon shark display. In 1990 the National Aquarium added a 1,200-seat Marine Mammal Pavilion on Pier 4.

13. Pratt Street Power Plant
Pratt Street and Pier 4

Pratt Street Power Plant was built between 1900 and 1909. The complex of three structures are brick with terra cotta trim and steel frame construction. It served as the main source of power for the United Railways and Electric Company, a consolidation of smaller street railway systems. Vacant for many years the historic generating plant was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. It now houses a collection of clubs, bars, and businesses as a prime tourist attraction in the Inner Harbor.

14. *USCGC Taney*
East Pratt Street and Harbor Magic Drive

The *Taney* was constructed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1935-36 as one of seven Treasury/Secretary Class cutters produced for the Coast Guard before World War II. Home ported

in Honolulu beginning in 1937, *Taney* was in action against Japanese planes during the attack on Pearl Harbor Attack; she is the last surviving warship afloat today from the December 7, 1941.

Known as “The Queen of the Pacific,” *Taney* was home ported in Alameda, California before serving in the Vietnam War. Decommissioned on December 7, 1986, she is displayed in Baltimore’s Inner Harbor along with *USS Torsk* and *Lightship 116*.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
HARBORPLACE AND TURN
LEFT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING PLACE.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
HARBORPLACE AND TURN
LEFT, GOING SOUTH
AROUND THE HARBOR.

15. Maryland Science Museum
601 Light Street

Dating to 1797, the Maryland Academy of Sciences is Maryland’s oldest scientific institution and one of the oldest such institutions in the nation. The Academy began as an amateur scientific society—members met to discuss papers on astronomy, botany, zoology, and other subjects then known as the “natural sciences.” The museum with the state-of-the-art Davis Planetarium opened to the public in the Inner Harbor in June 1976.

16. Joseph H. Rash Memorial Sports Park
south shoreline

The \$2.2 million Joseph H. Rash Memorial Sports Park opened on the south shoreline in 1976.

17. Federal Hill Park
110 North Calvert, west side of square

A well known lookout during the Civil War and the War of 1812 lies on the south side of the Inner Harbor - Federal Hill. From the top of Federal Hill, you can see a dramatic view of Baltimore’s cityscape. The area was named after the city-wide celebration that followed the ratification of the United States Constitution, and has been a public park since 1879.

Look Up,

Baltimore

(Mount Royal)



An Urban Hike of Baltimore's Mount Royal Neighborhood...

Only 1.5 miles from the Baltimore waterfront, this area was originally open farmland until northward development followed the construction of a streetcar line and created a building boom in the late 19th century. To the west Bolton Hill became a middle- and upper-middle-class enclave of about nine blocks by five blocks. These development trends brought notable figures to the neighborhood including F. Scott Fitzgerald who entertained, among others, Gertrude Stein and Juan Dos Passos at his 1307 Park Avenue rowhouse.

Predominantly residential, the district contains the groupings of two- and three-story brick town houses and free standing homes. These residences are some of Baltimore's finest rowhouses and largest mansions, including many fine examples of designs from local and nationally known architects.

Bolton Hill's elegant 19th century row houses set among tree-lined streets and deep, leafy gardens qualified the neighborhood for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. Several groups of award-winning contemporary town homes and parks blend with the classic architecture of the relatively unaltered 19th century community. New Orleans-style balconies are fragrant with flowers and parks with fountains and sculptures are alive with neighbors, art students, dog walkers, and joggers.

To the east the city center expanded northward to the passenger rail lines provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the cultural advantages provided by the establishment of the University of Baltimore. Our walking tour will start at the picturesque Mount Royal Station...

1. Mount Royal Station
Cathedral Street and Mount Royal Avenue

This was the largest passenger station ever built to accommodate just one line when it was completed in 1896. Unique for its siting the heavy Richardsonian Romanesque granite building is tucked into a hollow at track level. The station is viewed from above that somewhat lessens its impact. The fanciful windows that line the facade are Italian Renaissance but the dominating feature of the building is its magnificent clock tower. In 1964, its days as a passenger station over, the building and train sheds were sold to the Maryland Institute, College of Art.

2. Lyric Opera House
140 Mount Royal Avenue

The Lyric Opera House is home to the Baltimore Opera Company, but it also hosts music acts, comedians, family programs and Broadway shows. The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra played at the venue until 1982, when it moved to the Joseph Meyerhoff Symphony Hall. The 2,564-seat theater, opened in 1894 as the Music Hall, is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was renamed the Lyric Theater in 1909 when it changed owners. The theater, known for its acoustics, has hosted such names as Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, Bette Davis, Katharine Hepburn and Will Rogers.

**WALK EAST ON
MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.**

3. University of Baltimore Academic Center (The Garage)
Charles Street and Mount Royal Avenue

The Garage was constructed in 1906 to house the Automobile Club of Maryland in the center of the new car culture in Baltimore that grew up along Mount Royal Avenue. Built of reinforced concrete faced with brick, the wide roof overhang and low horizontal profile with generous broad windows is reminiscent of the early work of Frank Lloyd Wright.

**TURN LEFT ON NORTH
CHARLES STREET.**

4. Pennsylvania Station
1525 North Charles Street

Pennsylvania Station (generally referred to as Penn Station) is the main train station in Baltimore. Designed by New York architect Kenneth MacKenzie Murchison, it was constructed in 1911 in the Beaux-Arts style for the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is located on a raised "island" of sorts between two open trenches, one for the Jones Falls Expressway and the other the tracks of the Northeast Corridor. The station was originally known as Union Station (it served both Pennsylvania Railroad and Western Maryland Railway), but was renamed to match other Pennsylvania Stations in 1928.

5. Charles Theater
1711 North Charles Street

The 108-year-old structure which houses The Charles boasts a rich history. Designed in 1892 by architect Jackson C. Gott for the Baltimore Traction Company, the Beaux-Arts buildings were originally used as a cable car barn (north side) and a powerhouse (south side). After that they became a streetcar barn, a bus barn, a library for the blind, and the Famous Ballroom. In 1939, the Times Theatre opened on the site as Baltimore's first all-newsreel movie house. The theater was later re-named the Charles.

**RETURN TO LANVALE STREET
AND TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT
ON GREENMOUNT AVENUE.**

6. Green Mount Cemetery Gatehouse
Greenmount Avenue and Oliver Street

Green Mount Cemetery was dedicated in 1839 on the site of the former country estate of Robert Oliver. This was at the beginning of the "rural cemetery movement" and Green Mount was Baltimore's first such rural cemetery and one of the first in America. The movement began both as a response to the health hazard posed by overcrowded church graveyards, and as part

of the larger Romantic movement of the mid-1800s, which glorified nature and appealed to emotions.

The gate way, designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr., is Gothic Revival, a romantic style recalling medieval buildings remote in time. Nearly 65,000 people are buried here, including the poet Syndey Lanier, philanthropists Johns Hopkins and Enoch Pratt, Napoleon Bonaparte's sister-in-law Betsy Patterson, Presidential assassin John Wilkes Booth, and numerous military, political and business leaders.

7. Green Mount Cemetery Chapel
Greenmount Avenue and Oliver Street

Designed by J. Rudolph Niernsee and J. Crawford Neilson, this hilltop Gothic Revival chapel replete with flying buttresses and pinnacles, was built in 1856. The octagonal structure is constructed of brownstone.

**TURN RIGHT ON EAST
PRESTON STREET ACROSS I-83.
TURN LEFT ON ST. PAUL STREET.**

8. Ross Winans House
1217 St. Paul Street

One of only a few fully intact urban mansions designed by acclaimed New York architect Stanford White, the Ross Winans House is the epitome of cosmopolitan living in Baltimore. Commissioned by Winans, heir to a railroad fortune made by his father in St. Petersburg, Russia, the 46-room, brick and brownstone French Renaissance revival style mansion was built in 1882. The house features fine oak paneling, parquet, leaded glass, Tiffany-designed tile and other fine materials throughout.

The Winans Mansion has been used as a preparatory school for girls, a funeral parlor, and a doctors' office. After it sat empty for many years, Agora Inc. took control of the building and in 2005 completed a multi-million dollar historic renovation that gained distinction by winning a Baltimore Heritage preservation honor award that year. Agora continues to own the building and uses it as offices.

9. Christ Episcopal Church
northwest corner of St. Paul and Chase streets

This picturesque French Gothic-style church is clad in rough-faced white marble.

10. 1020 St. Paul Street

This simple, low-slung building is one of the earliest International Style structures in Baltimore and dates to 1938. The clean lines and modern feeling come from the pen of Charles Nes, an architect just starting out at the time.

**TURN LEFT ON EAST EAGER
STREET AND LEFT ON NORTH
CALVERT STREET.**

11. Belvidere Terrace
1000 block of North Calvert Street

The northward expansion of the city reached here around the 1880s when the picturesque Queen Anne style of architecture was beginning to be in vogue. This block of rowhouses explodes with a profusion of gables and a variety of rich building materials. The east side was designed by J. Appleton Wilson and William T. Wilson. The west side is by the firm of Wyatt and Sperry.

**RETURN TO EAST EAGER
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.**

12. Maryland Club
Charles and Eager streets

There are no buildings in Baltimore by the influential Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson but this may be the closest. Richardson adapted the Romanesque style with a genius for strong materials, innovative massing and wonderful proportions. In this design by Baldwin and Pennington in 1891 reveals a horizontality and asymmetrical massing in rock-faced Beaver Dam marble. The corner turret, varied roof lines, red tile and triple arches all recall Richardson.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.

13. **The Belvedere** **One East Chase Street**

The Belvedere, once the grandest of city hotels, was designed in 1903 by J. Harleston Parker and Douglas H. Thomas, Jr, in the Beaux Arts style favored at the turn of the century, when spacious, bold and handsome hotels sprang up in a number of American cities. Parker and Thomas lavished the same attention on the sides and rear of the building as on the facade. This treatment, with the mansard roof and the building's pleasing location on the crown of a low hill make the Belvedere a majestic landmark visible from many parts of Baltimore.

14. **Monumental Life Building** **North Charles Street and Biddle Street**

Founded in 1858 as Maryland's first insurance company, the Monumental Life Company moved into this headquarters in 1926.

TURN LEFT ON WEST PRESTON STREET.

15. **Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Annunciation (Associate Reformed Church)** **Maryland Avenue and Preston Street**

This Romanesque Revival church with a strong Byzantine influence was constructed of Port Deposit granite with light sandstone trim in 1889 at the cost of \$137,000. Charles Cassell designed the large semicircular form with an auditorium inside and layered levels of arcaded windows under a conical red-tiled roof.

16. **Fifth Regiment Armory** **Hoffman Street at Bolton Street and Preston/Dolphin Street**

The Fifth Regiment Armory was dedicated on May 11, 1901 and by the time the facility opened in 1903, it represented the largest single construction effort of the National Guard up to

that time in the entire country. The Fifth Regiment Armory was the site of the 1912 Democratic National Convention—an intensely contested event—which took 46 ballots to reach the required two-thirds majority of delegate voting to nominate Woodrow Wilson, a former Johns Hopkins graduate student and then governor of New Jersey.

Blazes in 1927 and 1932 precluded the most extensive damage to the armory on the night of January 13, 1933, when the whole wood-roofed interior was destroyed in an 11-alarm fire. From approximately 1:50 a.m. until it was extinguished several hours later, the flames caused more than \$1 million in damages. The authorities, seeking a cause afterwards, settled on “defective wiring.” The Civil Works administration and President Roosevelt's Public Works Administration underwrote the reconstruction of the armory.

17. **City Temple of Baltimore Baptist** **Eutaw Place and Dolphin Street**

Designed by Thomas Walter, a contributor to the United States Capitol, the temple used walls of white marble in the Gothic Revival style.

TURN RIGHT ON EUTAW PLACE.

18. **Prince Hall Masons Temple/Oheb Shalom Synagogue** **Eutaw Place and Lanvale Street**

Built fortress-like with triple domes in a Byzantine style by Joseph Sperry, the temple opened in 1893.

TURN LEFT ON LANVALE STREET AND RIGHT ON MCCULLOCH STREET.

19. **Booker T. Washington Middle School** **Lafayette Avenue and McCulloch Street**

This superb Romanesque Revival structure by Alfred Mason uses red brick and carved Seneca stone as the Western High School in 1885. After some time of idleness the building once again is used as a school.

TURN RIGHT ON
LAFAYETTE AVENUE AND
LEFT ON EUTAW PLACE.

20. Marlborough Apartments
1701 block of Eutaw Place

The wide boulevards with landscaped greenspace were developed to attract residential development in the nineteenth century and Eutaw Place became one of the most fashionable addresses in Baltimore. Some of the grandest townhouses the city had seen were built here as well as stately apartment houses like the Marlborough, a Beaux Arts contraption erected in 1906. Many of the finest homes were razed during urban renewal projects after World War II but survivors along Eutaw Place have begun to be preserved recently.

21. Hutzler House
**northeast corner of Eutaw Place and
Laurens Street**

When built in 1887 this house in red granite with an irregular roofline of red tile and copper finials cost \$70,000 and was one of most expensive in Baltimore. It was for the family of the dean of the city's downtown department stores. Its neighbors on the 1800 block are some of the most elaborate picturesque houses in the city.

TURN RIGHT (EAST) ON
LAURENS STREET AND RIGHT
ON MASON STREET.

22. Bolton Common
**200 block of West Lafayette Avenue,
Jordan and Mason streets**

This complex of 35 townhouses won a national American Institute of Architects award in 1969, the year after it opened. The houses look similar from the street but there is actually a wide variance in their sizes. The gutters are completely concealed and all electrical lines have been buried to enhance the attractiveness of the property.

CONTINUE ON MASON STREET
AND TURN LEFT ON WEST

LANVALE STREET.

23. Family and Children's Services
Park Avenue and Lanvale Street

The guts of this building were designed in 1848 by a leading proponent of the Gothic Style in America, Robert Cary Long, Jr. The doorway, window and roof trim are original. Since 1937, the house has been used by the Family and Children's Society.

24. Mergenthaler House
**southeast corner of West Lanvale Street
and Park Avenue**

From 1894 to 1899, this was the home of Ottmar Mergenthaler, a German who revolutionized the art of printing with his invention of the Linotype. The Mergenthaler House was built in 1874-1875 by Joseph S. Hopkins, nephew of the noted philanthropist, Johns Hopkins.

TURN LEFT ON
MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.

25. Maryland Institute, College of Art
1300 West Mount Royal Avenue

This gleaming white Neoclassical corner building with Venetian palazzo dates to 1908.

26. Corpus Christi Church
**Mount Royal Avenue and West Lafayette
Street**

Armed with a \$200,000 war chest in 1891 Patrick Charles Keeley, a Brooklyn architect with hundreds of churches on his resume, designed this Gothic revival standard. The tall octagonal spire replaced an original stumpy version in 1912. The walls are Woodstock granite, more than two feet thick, lined with brick inside.

TURN AROUND AND RETRACE
YOUR STEPS DOWN MOUNT
ROYAL AVENUE TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT MOUNT
ROYAL STATION.

Look Up,

Baltimore

(Mount Vernon Place)



An Urban Hike of Baltimore's Mount Vernon Place...

In 1809, ten years after George Washington's death, a group of prominent Baltimore citizens petitioned the General Assembly of Maryland for permission to hold a lottery for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument honoring the nation's first president. The legislature responded promptly, passing a law in early 1810 authorizing the raising of \$100,000 by lottery to build a Washington Monument, and selecting as the proposed site the location of Baltimore's old Court House (then being razed) on Calvert Street between Fayette and Lexington streets. Robert Mills won a design competition that called for a massive column and a crowning statue representing Washington, dressed as a Roman warrior, riding in a horse-drawn chariot.

When the winning design was announced, the owners of the houses surrounding the proposed site rose in opposition, fearing that such a tall column would surely fall over on them, and even if it remained standing, would probably attract lightning. Colonel John Eager Howard, Baltimore's own Revolutionary hero, came to the rescue, donating land from his immense estate, Belvidere, for the placement of the monument honoring his former Commander-in-Chief. The donated site, then called Howard's Woods, was a hill well north of the Baltimore town of 1815, where a falling statue would be unlikely to harm anyone.

Colonel Howard died in 1827, and his heirs are credited with laying out the four park squares surrounding the Monument in the form of a Greek Cross. The squares running north and south from the Monument are named Washington Place, and those laid out to the east and west are named Mount Vernon Place. Over the years, "Mount Vernon Place" has come to refer to not only the entire square, but also the surrounding neighborhood.

During the 1830s and 1840s, the town of Baltimore steadily grew out to the Monument. Colonel Howard's heirs sold lots bordering the parks, and by the 1850s the area began to boast the most elegant townhouses in the city. At one time, trees were allowed to grow to considerable heights and then cut down because they marred the vistas; the grass plots were once enclosed within fences, which were removed in the 1890s. By that time, the squares were becoming an outdoor sculpture garden, which they remain today.

The fortunes of Mount Vernon Place have waned and soared over the years but it has always been what Baltimoreans consider "the heart of the city." The neighborhood retains its grand homes and monumental cultural institutions and our walking tour will start at the Washington Monument that started it all...

**1. Washington Monument
Mount Vernon Place and
Washington Place**

Robert Mills, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, who prided himself on being the first entirely American-trained architect, was awarded the commission for the Monument in 1815. On July 4 that year a crowd estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000 townspeople and assorted dignitaries assembled at the site of the proposed monument for the laying of the cornerstone.

Construction of the Monument began in 1815 and continued for 15 years. Both the marble for the column and the fine white marble for the statue of Washington atop the column came from Baltimore County quarries. By 1824, the column and the capital to hold the crowning statue had been completed, but soaring costs--nearly twice the \$100,000 authorized by the legislature--had forced Mills to simplify the design significantly, resulting in the unadorned shaft we see today.

To execute the daunting task of raising the 16-foot tall statue to the top of a 160-foot high column, an ingenious system of pulleys, levers and braces, was devised to hoist the lower two portions of the statue into place.

**WALK EAST ON MOUNT
VERNON PLACE.**

**2. The Peabody Institute and George
Peabody Library
East Mount Vernon Place, on the right
when traveling east**

Massachusetts-born Philanthropist George Peabody founded the Institute in 1857 as a cultural center for the city's residents in appreciation of their "kindness and hospitality." In addition to establishing the first academy of music in America, the Institute originally comprised a public library, a lecture series, and an art gallery. Baltimore architect Edmund G. Lind designed the main building of the conservatory, which was completed in 1866. Renowned for its striking architectural interior, the Peabody Stack Room contains five tiers of ornamental cast-iron balconies, which rise dramatically to the skylight 61 feet above the floor. The ironwork was fabricated by the Bartlett-Robbins Company. Lind also de-

signed the library, joining it so masterfully with the conservatory that the building's Italianate Renaissance Revival exterior appears to have been constructed all at once.

**3. Mount Vernon Place United Methodist
Church
East Mount Vernon Place, on the left
when traveling east**

Conceived as a "Cathedral of Methodism," the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church was completed on November 12, 1872 in what was then the outskirts of the city. The church was designed by local architects Thomas Dixon and Charles Carson and is constructed of six different types of stone, including green serpentine with red and buff sandstone trim. Inside the most striking high Victorian Gothic building in the city nature themes predominate in the stained glass and carvings. The pews, made of American walnut, were hand-carved by one man and took seven years to complete. The stained glass rose window is modeled after the one in the Notre Dame Cathedral in France.

**4. Asbury House
10 East Mount Vernon Place**

This three-story house, owned by the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church, was built in the 1850s in a Renaissance design that was patterned after the fine English houses of the day created by architect Sir Charles Barry.

**5. Brownstone Row
22-32 East Mount Vernon Place**

Mount Vernon Place was such a hot real estate product in the 1850s that houses were sold before they could be finished. Richard E. France, known as the "lottery king," bought six parcels of land here and built brownstone townhouses to a design by Louis L. Long. This is the only example of the speculative townhomes that survives.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS AND
RETURN TO THE WASHINGTON
MONUMENT AND TURN RIGHT
ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.**

**6. Mount Vernon Club
8 West Mount Vernon Place**

The oldest house standing on the square is the Mount Vernon Club, formerly known as the Tiffany-Fisher House, built circa 1842 by William Tiffany. With Doric columns supporting a stone portico, a rusticated first story and large windows gracing the upper two stories, it is a fine example of the Greek Revival architectural style prominent at the time. Since 1942, it has served as the home of a private women's club. The Duke and Dutchess of Windsor stayed here when they visited Baltimore in 1959. The Dutchess, formerly Wallis Warfield, was named for her uncle, Severn Teackle Wallis, whose statue stands in East Mount Vernon Place.

**7. Stafford Apartments
716 North Charles Street**

Formerly known as the Stafford Hotel, the building was constructed in 1894 amidst great furor as the tallest building in Mount Vernon. Designed in the Beaux Arts style, its exterior features terra-cotta and yellow brick, arched windows and balustrade balconies. When it opened, the ten-story Stafford was considered the grandest hotel in Baltimore. It was the preferred lodging for famous and wealthy visitors to the city, among whom was F. Scott Fitzgerald, who stayed at the hotel during a period between 1935 and 1936 while his wife, Zelda, was being treated at the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at The Johns Hopkins Hospital. The Stafford closed as a hotel in 1970 and was converted to 96 apartments for low-income residents.

**8. Graham-Hughes House
718 Washington Place, southwest corner
of Washington Place and Madison Street**

What would a French castle look like if it was squeezed into a Mount Vernon corner? This house was designed in the 1880s by George Archer with a mix of Chataeuesque and classical as noted by an Ionic-columned granite portico and roof balustrade.

TURN LEFT ON
WEST READ STREET.

**9. Emmanuel Episcopal Church
811 Cathedral Street at southeast corner
of Cathedral and Read**

This is a 1920s redesign in Flemish Gothic of a 1854 Niernsee and Neilson work.

TURN LEFT ON CATHEDRAL
STREET AND RIGHT ON
MADISON STREET.

**10. First and Franklin Street
Presbyterian Church
210 West Madison Street**

This is the fourth home of Baltimore's oldest Presbyterian congregation, founded in 1761. A long way from the original log meetinghouse, the 273-foot church tower is the city's highest. Designed by Norris G. Starkweather, the church was constructed over more than two decades from 1854 to 1875.

TURN LEFT ON TYSON STREET
AND LEFT ON MONUMENT
STREET.

**11. Enoch Pratt House
201 West Monument Street**

Enoch Pratt moved to Baltimore in 1831 to launch a wholesale hardware business on South Charles Street. By 1851 he had invested in western Maryland coal mines and iron foundries in the Baltimore neighborhood of Canton. He made his own merchandise, thereby ending his dependence on other manufacturers. Pratt became the president of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, president of the Baltimore Clearing House, and the Maryland Bankers' Association, in addition to establishing a role in several transportation companies.

Today it is the home of the Maryland Historical Society, the state's oldest continuously operating cultural institution. Founded in 1844, it was first located in the Athenaeum at St. Paul and Saratoga Streets. In 1919 it moved here.

12. Grace and St. Peter's Church
707 Park Avenue, northeast corner of
Park Avenue and Monument Street

Built for Grace Church in 1852, this was one of the first Gothic Revival churches in the South to use Connecticut brownstone. St. Peter's Church, founded in 1802, and Grace Church, founded in 1850, were united in 1912. This union is symbolized by the emblem shown.

13. 105 West Monument Street

Louis Long designed this grand five-bay wide brownstone palazzo highlighted by stone balustraded balconies.

**TURN RIGHT ON
CATHEDRAL STREET.**

14. Hamilton Street Rowhouses
Hamilton Street between Cathedral Street
and Charles Street

This is an early row of Baltimore houses by Robert Cary Long who lived here; Numbers 12 and 16 and 18 are unaltered Federal-style.

15. Franklin Street Presbyterian Church
northwest corner of Franklin Street and
Cathedral Street

Built in 1847, this is one of Robert Cary Long's finest English Tudor buildings.

16. Enoch Pratt Free Library
on Cathedral Street, between Franklin
Street and Mulberry Street

The original building, designed by Charles Carson, fronted on Mulberry Street when it opened in 1886. By the late 1920s, the patrons and volumes had outgrown the building. The present structure, completed in 1933, represented a major departure from the tradition of building libraries with monumental entrances atop long, intimidating flights of stairs. To make the library approachable and inviting, the building was designed with a street-level entrance and twelve display windows with exhibits the passing public can see at a glance. The design of the Pratt,

a three-story Beaux Arts triumph, has been borrowed extensively in this country and abroad.

17. Baltimore Basilica of the Assumption
Cathedral Street between Franklin Street
and Mulberry Street

This is Baltimore's greatest work of architecture. The historic Baltimore Basilica, built from 1806-1821, was the first great metropolitan cathedral constructed in the United States after the adoption of the Constitution. America's First Cathedral, officially known as the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, quickly became a symbol of the country's newfound religious freedom. Two prominent Americans guided the Basilica's design and architecture: John Carroll, the country's first bishop, later Archbishop of Baltimore, and cousin of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, father of American architecture, and Thomas Jefferson's Architect of the Capitol.

**TURN LEFT ON MULBERRY
STREET.**

18. John H. B. Latrobe House
11 West Mulberry Street

On an evening in October, 1833, three of Baltimore's most discerning gentlemen were gathered around a table in the back parlor of this house. Fortified with "some old wine and some good cigars," John Pendleton Kennedy, James H. Miller and John H.B. Latrobe poured over manuscripts submitted in a literary contest sponsored by the Baltimore Sunday Visiter. Their unanimous choice for best prose tale was "MS. Found in a Bottle," a curious and haunting tale of annihilation. The \$50 prize was awarded to the story's unknown, penniless author—Edgar Allan Poe.

19. Old Cathedral School
7-9 West Mulberry Street

The Old Cathedral School is a red brick building with an unusual bow front. The original structure on the western side of the lot was built around 1833 by Eaton R. Partridge, a Baltimore businessman. John B. Morris purchased

the house in 1840 and it remained in the Morris family possession until 1892 when the Roman Catholic Archdiocese purchased it for a school. The new portion had a Romanesque portico, in contrast to the earlier Greek Revival porch; otherwise, the addition carefully matched material, scale and fenestration of the old house.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET.

20. Archbishop's Residence **408 North Charles Street**

The original Greek Revival house was built in 1829 by William F. Small to house the Archbishop of Baltimore. Much enlarged over the years, the original house was the central section.

21. The First Unitarian Church of Baltimore **northwest corner of North Charles Street** **and Franklin Street**

Built in 1818 by Maximilian Godefroy, The First Unitarian Church of Baltimore is recognized as the finest American example of French Romantic Classicism. A daring modern design when it was constructed, the building utilizes the basic shapes of the cube and the sphere with a minimum of detail on the flat planes to emphasize the geometry of the structure. It is the first building in North America built to be used continuously as a Unitarian church.

22. Walters Art Museum **Washington Place, northwest corner of** **corner of Centre Street**

William T. Walters made his fortune in the liquor trade and in East Coast railroads. He assembled a splendid collection of 19th century European painting and Asian art. When William died, son Henry got the collection of art and the railroads. The collection was transformed into one of the finest of all American private collections. Upon his death in 1931, Henry Walters bequeathed the more than 25,000 works of art and the Beaux Arts gallery he had built back in 1905 to display them, plus \$2 million for its maintenance, to the city and people of Baltimore.

23. Peabody Inn **601-607 Washington Place**

A double town house with cast-iron balconies from the 1850s.

24. Schapiro House **609 Washington Place**

Another house from the 1850s with a handsome two-story cast-iron balcony.

TURN LEFT ON WEST MOUNT VERNON PLACE.

25. Hackerman House **1 West Mount Vernon Place**

This Greek-revival mansion, designed by John Rudolph Niernsee and erected between 1848 and 1850 for John Hanson Thomas, was long regarded as the most "elegant" house in Mount Vernon Place. Among the distinguished guests were the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII, and General Kossuth, the Hungarian freedom fighter.

26. Garrett-Jacobs Mansion **11 West Mount Vernon Place**

The Garrett-Jacobs Mansion is the largest and most expensive residence ever built in the city. A unique example of a building that combines the work of two of America's most distinguished and influential architects: Stanford White (the western two-thirds of the Renaissance Revival facade) and John Russell Pope, the Mansion epitomizes nineteenth-century Golden Age elegance and grandeur. The Engineering Society of Baltimore took over the property in 1961.

RETURN TO THE START OF THE TOUR AT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Look Up,

Berlin



A Walking Tour of Berlin...

Although its beginnings trace to the late 1700s as part of the Burley Plantation, a 300-acre land grant dating back to 1677, Berlin was not incorporated in 1868. At the time, the community boasted at least 12 stores and numerous businesses such as milling, lumbering, and brick-making.

Agriculture and farming, however, were the mainstays of the economy. Located on the crossroads of two railroad lines, the town was perfectly suited to ship crops to metropolitan areas. The Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad, later to become the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, connected Berlin to Salisbury and Ocean City. The Pennsylvania Railroad intersected the town in a north-south direction.

Because of the rail lines, Berlin developed into one of the state's leading shippers of strawberries, Harrison's Nurseries became a world-leading supplier of fruit trees, shipping millions annually. While Berlin was bustling, visitors from the urban areas west of the Chesapeake Bay also stopped in town on their way to the new seaside resort, Ocean City. Today, many lovely old homes can be found on the railroad embankments.

The present-day streetscape contains few vestiges of that heady time in Berlin. Three times within a decade - 1895, 1902 and 1904 - the town was reduced to rubble by fire. The rebuilt post-1905 town retains an authenticity that twice attracted Hollywood, first in 1998 for the feature film *Runaway Bride*, starring Julia Roberts and Richard Gere, and immediately followed by the memorable children's film, *Tuck Everlasting*.

Our walking tour will start a few steps from the Town Center - and return three times - and see a number of those Hollywood filming sites along the way...

WALK EAST ON BROAD STREET TOWARDS TOWN CENTER.

1. **Globe Theater** **12 Broad Street**

The Globe Moving Picture Theater was built in the Spanish Mission style around 1915 as the first movie house in Town. It operated into the 1950s. The building has been heavily altered since to function as a church, shop and restaurant among other things but the hanging marquee and arched entrances remain.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH MAIN STREET.

2. **Rayne's Reef Luncheonette** **10 North Main Street**

Established in 1901, the luncheonette and soda fountain remained in the Rayne family until 1962. For many years the building's original appearance was hidden beneath permastone and fronted by a tin awning on the south side. Still operating as a luncheonette, it has been restored to its two-story red brick-with wooden porch origins. The permastone can still be seen on the attached building to the north and also in the *Runaway Bride*, where Rayne's Reef appeared as the Falcon Diner.

3. **Powell Building** **7-17 North Main Street**

Alfred Powell leased this centrally located block from Henry Anderson in 1895 and constructed a series of two-story brick buildings with a common brick cornice. The southernmost of the buildings retains its original stamped sheet iron cornice. For many years the second floor was covered in corrugated steel cladding, most conspicuously by the Style Guide Clothing Store, but the alterations have since been removed.

4. **"Hale Hardware" Store** **16 North Main Street**

This building in the center of the block, then occupied by the Berlin Hardware Store, was refit-

ted as the Hale Hardware Store where Julia Roberts worked in the *Runaway Bride*. It was built as the law offices of Williams and Shockley. Next door is one of the few buildings in the Berlin Historic District to remain in original condition. Each sport identical decorative brick cornices.

5. **Calvin B. Taylor Banking Company** **24 North Main Street**

Berlin had three banks before the turn of the century. The First National Bank of Berlin, also known as the "Dirickson" Bank, closed its doors when a chocolate company its owner invested heavily in failed. A penned note, attached to a stock certificate of The Guth Chocolate Company of Baltimore, said, "Levin L. Dirickson, Founder of the First National Bank of Berlin, was a 'Guthable' man, taken in by a sweet thing, the 'Guthable' Candy Company of Baltimore, Maryland. He was brother to Dr. Edwin J. Dirickson, my grandfather, who I am named after. The bank building is a living monument to BAD INVESTMENTS." The note was signed Edwin Dirickson France II, 31 May, 1876.

When that bank closed, Calvin B. Taylor, the founder of Calvin B. Taylor Banking Company, bought its remaining assets so Berliners would have a local bank with which to conduct business. This eclectic-style brick building with a pyramidal tower topped by a weather vane was erected in 1902. Subsequent additions expanded the bank to the rear.

6. **Renaissance Plaza** **101 North Main Street at Pitts Street**

Ned Furbish built this around-the-corner brick building with facades on two important downtown streets in 1900. This is another commercial property that was covered with fake stone when it was frequented by shoppers as the Berlin Variety Store. When the stone was stripped away in 1982 it led to an award for the restoration. The Plaza appeared in the *Runaway Bride* as the bridal shop. Berlin shop exteriors that appeared in the movie were compensated with \$1,000 each.

7. Evergreen Lodge
107 North Main Street

Evergreen Lodge #153 was formed on January 31, 1871 by dispensation from Grand Master Latrobe. At that time the Lodge met in Snow Hill. Upon moving to Berlin, the men met in what was known as "Dirickson Hall," located on the third floor of a storefront building two blocks away. The lodge purchased this building on June 26, 1925.

8. Stevenson United Methodist Church
123 North Main Street

In the years before the Civil War, Perdeaux Chapel in Sinepuxent Neck, the mother church of Stevenson Methodist Episcopal Church, ministered to the families of the local plantations and farms. Cedar Chapel, the first permanent place of worship in Berlin, was erected in 1835 on a lot secured from Minos Timmons near what is now Buckingham Cemetery on South Main Street.

A second larger Methodist church was built here in 1847. The name was then changed from Cedar Chapel to Stevenson in honor of Edward Stevenson who donated the ground for the new building, a neat one story wooden structure. After the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in town got new buildings following the 1904 fire, church members lobbied for their own new house of worship, erecting the present building in 1912 of Port Deposit granite.

9. Stevenson-Chandler House
125 North Main Street

Dating the 1790s, this Federal-style house with gambrel roof is believed to be the oldest structure in Berlin. Hand-made wrought iron nails and beaded ceiling beams in the north half of this house lead to that conclusion.

10. Taylor House
208 North Main Street

The Calvin B. Taylor House was built in 1832 for Isaac Covington and his family who lived here through the Civil War. The Covingtons also owned plantations in Snow Hill and traded in the West Indies. Another early occupant was

Robert J. Henry, a local businessman who owned a farm near today's Stephen Decatur Park and used this home as a town residence. He was instrumental in bringing the railroad to Berlin.

The house carries forward the name of Calvin B. Taylor; teacher, lawyer and founder of the Calvin B. Taylor Banking Company. He and his wife Mattie lived here from the 1890s until his death in 1932. During their occupancy they made several changes to the house including a back wing addition and the installation of stained glass windows. It was an apartment house in the 1970s and was slated to be demolished to make a parking lot. The Berlin Heritage Foundation was founded in November 1981 by a group of citizens interested in saving this house. They convinced the Mayor and Town Council to purchase the house and lot in 1982 for \$35,000 and turn it over to the Foundation to administer as a town museum. Over \$100,000.00 was raised from the community and private donations for restoration. This historic house museum opened in 1983.

TURN LEFT ON WEST STREET.

11. Whaley House
100 West Street, southwest corner of
Broad Street

The Whaley House is a good example of a gable-entrance house, one of a handful still standing in Berlin. Dating to circa 1805 and known as "Robin's Nest," this is one of the town's oldest structures. Into its third century, the house retains many of its original features in addition to an important collection of 19th century outbuildings - a dairy, a privy, a smokehouse, and a granary.

TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET
AND WALK DOWN TO MAIN
STREET IN THE CENTER OF
TOWN FOR THE SECOND TIME.
TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

12. Atlantic Hotel
2 North Main Street

The three-story, ten-bay brick Atlantic Hotel has anchored the center of Berlin since 1896, built by Horace F. Harmonson. In the early days

there was a livery stable in back of the Hotel. It was on this site that sales of mules and horses were held. The livestock would arrive in Berlin by rail and then be driven up through the town from the station to the Atlantic Stable.

The hotel was built immediately following the 1895 fire and is one of a very few in the central commercial district that survived subsequent blazes in 1902 and 1904. The front facade is characterized by a large, pressed-metal cornice that ends abruptly at the corners and has a peaked pediment at its center. Pressed-metal hooded moldings decorated with a flower motif are located over each window on the front facade.

13. Peninsula Bank of Berlin
1 South Main Street

The Peninsula Bank of Berlin, built in 1902 as the Exchange and Savings Bank, is one of a small collection of similar era banks erected in Worcester County villages. Oriented to face the principal intersection in Town, the front entrance is accented by a pyramidal roofed spire. Large, round arched window openings filled with colored glass transom lights are found within recessed bays to each side.

14. First National Bank
3 South Main Street

Another in Berlin's collection of whimsical early 19th-century bank buildings, the former First National Bank dates to 1905. Differing brick sizes and colors provide contrast; the entrance is through a round tower surmounted by a conical roof. Encircling the tower and enriching the various friezes are rows of garlands, while the pedimented gable ends are fitted with dentils and other period moldings. Dominating the west elevation is a single round arched window opening that was built with a colored glass transom light.

15. Paran Lodge
2-4 South Main Street

Town records indicate a meeting hall on this site since 1853; the Paran Lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows with hipped roof was built in 1902. The pressed-brick exterior has seen few changes in the intervening 100+ years

and retains an intact Victorian storefront of recessed entrances and plate glass display windows.

16. Buckingham Presbyterian Church
20 South Main Street

Buckingham Presbyterian Church was organized by Francis Makemie in 1683. It originally met on the Buckingham Plantation (now the Buckingham Cemetery) where a Meeting House was built. This cross-shaped church was erected after the 1904 fire that incinerated the standing wooden house of worship. Built of coursed, ashlar-cut Holmsburg granite with castellated parapets, the principle entrance is located in the base of the square bell tower. The Gothic-styled windows are filled with colored glass.

17. Pitts-Bounds House
23 South Main Street

This is one of five large houses, three of which remain, that was built on the east side of South Main Street after the 1904 fire. It features a hipped roof with cross gables of varying sizes and projections on three sides. The wrap-around verandah is accessed through two sets of steps.

18. Kenwood
101 South Main Street

Dating to 1833, Kenwood is typical of Federal-style houses around Berlin with its gable facing the street and being three bays long and three bays deep. The cornice is marked by a series of modillion blocks. The fluted columns and carved decoration call to mind the woodwork of the Taylor House on the north side of town, suggesting both were crafted by the same master carpenter.

19. Keas House
200 South Main Street

The builder utilized a small hillock to situate this crisp Victorian frame house south of Town. The Queen Anne-style house is accented with fish-scale shingles, steeply pitched roofs and a wrap-around porch.

20. Burley Cottage
205 South Main Street

This 1834 brick house is architecturally unique in Berlin, sporting four slender chimneys that rise dramatically above the steeply pitched gable roof. The base of that roof is trimmed with a block cornice and a center gable is pierced by a splendid round window. The columned front porch features saw-tooth edged arches, familiar around Town.

21. Cantwell House
206 South Main Street

This side hall house from the early 1830s spans the architectural eras of the passing of the Federal style and the popularity of Greek Revival.

22. Burley Manor
313 South Main Street

Burley Manor was one of Berlin's earliest houses, built sometime between 1832 and 1837 by John Mitchell. It was sold to Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, widow of Edward Hammond. John T. Hammond inherited Burley Manor from his mother Elizabeth in 1871. The columned front porch is original.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON MAIN STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON TRIPOLI STREET. TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

23. St. Paul's Episcopal Church
3 Church Street

St. Paul's Church was erected in 1825 as a successor to the old St. Martin's Church in Showell, which had been the center of Anglican worship in northern Worcester County since the early 1700s. The 1904 fire severely damaged St. Paul's, leaving only the 18" thick walls. The church was rebuilt at a cost of \$10,028.02 with a dramatically different look, employing the Romanesque style with rounded entrance and sanctuary windows.

TURN LEFT ON BAY STREET.

24. David Truitt House
16 Bay Street

The Burkhead House is an interesting frame dwelling that dates from two distinct periods; the rear two-story service wing dates to around 1840 and includes classically inspired bead molding under the cornice that takes the form of stylized swags. The two-story side hall/parlor front section is a modest Queen Anne style addition that boasts a corner tower.

25. Warhus House
11 Bay Street

The Warhus House is typical of the Berlin houses of the turn of the 20th century with wrap-around verandah and bay projections. In this case the back section is original but the front has been substantially rebuilt, another town fire victim.

26. Berlin Town Hall
10 Williams Street, northwest corner of Bay Street

This building was first conveyed to the Mayor & City Council in 1922. It was later occupied by the Berlin Fire Company and American Legion Post #123 before coming back to the Mayor & City Council in 1965. Although its original integrity has been diminished by the altering of door and window openings and the removal of its corbelled cornice, it nevertheless is recognizable as an original component of the 19th century historic district.

CONTINUE TO TOWN CENTER (FOR THE THIRD TIME!) AND TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Cambridge



A Walking Tour of Cambridge...

Cambridge, the county seat of Dorchester County and the fourth largest town on the Eastern Shore, is one of Maryland's oldest, settled in April of 1684. Located on the Choptank River, the land that was to become Cambridge was part of the Choptank Indian Reservation. In the early 1700s the town prospered from trade in tobacco, seafood, and muskrat.

The town incorporated in 1794 and was an area of growth due to the completion of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad and a growing oyster industry. By the mid-1800s the first large manufacturers appeared on the east side of Cambridge Creek. Large lumber and flour mills supplied timber to the Central Pacific Railroad for building rail cars, in addition to packing thousands of barrels of flour. This led to the building of large coastal vessels, made from local pine and oak, on Cambridge Creek. Skipjacks, bug eyes, and log canoes were just a few vessels that local builders developed, in order to meet the needs of those who worked and traded on the Chesapeake Bay.

The Choptank is home to some of the finest oyster grounds in the Chesapeake Bay where sailing skipjacks and hand-tongers still dredge for oysters. Oystering became so profitable that laws were passed restricting dredging of oysters in Dorchester waters to only citizens of Dorchester County. The "Oyster Navy" was armed to guard the oyster beds from poaching by residents of nearby Somerset County, Baltimore City, Philadelphia, and New Jersey. Conflicts resulted in at least one death.

This prosperity led Cambridge to become the home of governors, lawyers, and landowners. Their beautiful homes line High Street, Water Street, Mill Street, and Hambrooks Boulevard. The most famous resident, however, was sharpshooter and Wild West Show performer Annie Oakley who built her house at 28 Bellevue Avenue, on Hambrooks Bay. The roofline was altered so Oakley could step outside her second-story windows and shoot waterfowl coming in over the bay.

Our walking tour will start on the banks of the Choptank River and walk down the street that James Michener used as a model for his sprawling novel *Chesapeake* into the heart of the Cambridge historic district that was so designated in 1990...

**1. Long Wharf Park
Water and High Streets at
Choptank River**

Overlooking the Choptank River, this waterside park and marina has been known in the past as Memorial Park with a marble monument composed of a central shaft topped by a carved eternal flame and flanked by low walls. The base of the shaft carries the carved inscription, "PEACE TO THE MIGHTY DEAD, 1941-1945." The top edges of the walls carry the raised inscription, "IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF OUR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II."

The *Nathan*, a traditional Chesapeake Bay skipjack built to preserve the nautical heritage of Dorchester County is berthed at Long Wharf Park at the end of High Street. The *Nathan* offers two-hour sails on the Choptank River when she is in Cambridge.

**2. Frederick C. Malkus Bridge
Choptank River**

Prior to the Governor Emerson C. Harrington Bridge which was built over the Great Choptank River in 1935, ferries were used to cross the river. It originally had a swing span to allow passage of vessels and President Franklin D. Roosevelt was on board his Presidential yacht *Sequoia*, when it became the first vessel to pass through the draw. The President then came ashore and delivered a congratulatory speech at Long Wharf. A memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the faux smoke stack (it was actually an elevator shaft) from his later Presidential yacht, *U.S.S. Potomac*, is located here.

Remains of the Depression-era bridge are used as fishing piers on both the north and south bank of the river. That bridge was replaced by the higher Frederick C. Malkus Bridge in 1987. It is the second longest span in Maryland after the Chesapeake Bay Bridge.

WALK SOUTH ON HIGH STREET.

**3. Williams House
100 High Street**

This house, constructed after 1878 by Thomas Williams, a doctor, was originally located sev-

eral lots up High Street, on the west side of the road. The frame house features a mansard roof and Jerkin-head gables and dormers.

**4. Ellen Goldsborough House
102 High Street**

This house was built for Phillips Lee Goldsborough who was the governor of Maryland between 1912 and 1916. The architect was J. Benjamin Brown, whose fingerprints are all over historic Cambridge. A pediment with molded plaster ornamentation is the only standout decorative feature of the plain exterior.

**5. Thomas House
103 High Street**

This house was built in 1884 by Captain William J. Thomas, who inherited the land from his father. Several decades earlier the office of Captain Sadrack Mitchell stood on the property. The frame house is designed in the Second Empire style and features a covering mansard roof.

**6. Byrn House
108 High Street**

This property was once part of a lot stretching from Commerce Street to the river, known as the "Old Common." Ownership dates back to 1747 and wound its way to Mrs. Clara W. Byrn in 1887, wife of W. Wilson Byrn, first president of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad Company. She built this rambling house on the northern half of her lot, influenced by the Shingle Style and originally covered in brown shingles. It has since been converted to apartments.

**7. Muse-Goldsborough House
111 High Street**

James Muse, a local doctor, built this Greek Revival brick house in 1849. It was "Victorianized" a decade later by the addition of an elaborate scrollsaw porch with iron finials but retains original features such as long, narrow windows and the interior layout. It was later the birthplace of Phillips Lee Goldsborough, destined to be a governor of Maryland.

8. Cambridge House
112 High Street

In preparation for his book *Chesapeake*, James Michener stated that the two blocks of High Street was one of the most beautiful streets in the country. The original section is a small framed cottage built in 1830. It was expanded for a sea captain between 1847 and 1900 to become the Queen Anne style brick mansion it is today.

9. Granmar House
116 High Street

This was the original home of Reverend Daniel Maynadier, a French Huguenot who was forced from France following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and sailed to the Chesapeake where he became rector of the Great Choptank Parish from 1765 to 1772. It was rebuilt in 1840 by Henry Page, a lawyer and state senator.

10. 117 High Street

This slice of High Street is dominated by large Queen Anne-style houses. This one is topped by a widow's walk at the peak of the hip roof. There is a large lip-roofed dormer on the front of the house with a Palladian window.

11. Goldsborough House
200 High Street

Charles Goldsborough once owned more than 10,000 acres of land in Dorchester County. His son, Robert, studied law in England, became sheriff of Dorchester County in 1761 and was eventually named a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1776. His son, Charles, built this two and a half story painted brick Federal-style house with a five-bay symmetrical facade as a young lawyer in 1793. He later served as Governor of Maryland in 1818 and 1819. The house features an Ionic-columned entrance portico.

12. Stewart House
203 High Street

Not much is known about the original house that stood on this property; its current

appearance is attributed mostly to Judge James A. Stewart, who bought it in the 1850s. Stewart moved the house, painted red and sitting directly on the pavement with an overhanging portico like a store, back on the lot. He enlarged the building and added the Greek Revival columns.

Stewart was born in 1808 and practiced law in Cambridge. He edited the *Cambridge Chronicle* for two decades until 1843 and dabbled in real estate and shipbuilding over the years. After running unsuccessfully for several political offices he was appointed a judge and won three elections to the United States House of Representatives before the Civil War.

13. Sullivane House
205 High Street

Dating to before the Revolutionary War, this is considered to be the oldest documented house "built" in Cambridge. The Dutch-inspired Gambrel roof is a Dorchester County rarity. John Caile, who was leasing the property, used English "ballast" bricks laid in Flemish bond to create this Georgian-style home sometime before 1763. It has undergone regular remodellings over the years but retains much of its original appearance and detailing.

14. Le Compte House
204 High Street

The Le Compte (translating roughly to "the Count" in French) family in Dorchester County descends from Antoine LeCompte who explored the coastal land of the Great Choptank River in the late 1650s and settled around a bay, later known as LeCompte Bay. This three-bay Federal-style brick house was built in 1803. The stone double keystone lintels over the windows are a tip-off of the owner's affluence.

15. Bayly House
207 High Street

The core of this house dates to 1755 and is considered the oldest in Cambridge. It was owned there by John Caile who took it apart, shipped it across the Chesapeake and re-assembled it in Cambridge. Today's appearance is attributed to Alexander Bayly in the mid-19th century.

16. Mexican War Bell
Dorchester County Courthouse,
southeast corner of High Street and
Court Lane

This bell was cast in 1772 and hung in a monastery in Mexico before being brought to America during the Mexican War in 1846. It served as the fire alarm in Cambridge until 1883. The fieldstone monument was erected in 1940 by the Dorset Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

17. Dorchester County Courthouse
206 High Street

This Italianate-flavored county courthouse was constructed in 1853. It was designed by English-born Richard Upjohn, who became most famous for his Gothic Revival churches in the 1840s and helped foster the Italianate style in America. He was a founder and the first president of the American Institute of Architects. The Cambridge courthouse is the only one Upjohn did in Maryland.

Another architect of repute, Charles L. Carson of Baltimore, also contributed work on this site. He designed the County Jail, a Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival style granite structure with brick and terra-cotta features, which stood to the southeast of the courthouse from about 1882 until its demolition in 1994.

18. Christ Episcopal Church
northwest corner of High Street and
Church Street

The Episcopal Church of Great Choptank Parish has served the community since 1692. Originally parishioners worshiped in the Court House. With the help of tobacco taxes and the authority of King William, the construction of the first church building was completed in 1694. The present building, dedicated in 1884, is the third to be located on this site and stands as one of the outstanding examples of Gothic architecture on the Eastern Shore.

It was designed in green serpentine stone by noted Baltimore architect Charles E. Cassell on a cruciform plan. The adjoining cemetery is enclosed on three sides by a brick wall, and burials

therein date from 1674 to the present. Church parishioners included five governors of Maryland, a state Attorney General, an Ambassador to the Netherlands, local judges and lawyers and several U.S. Congressmen, a number of whom are buried in the adjoining cemetery. The Maryland governors are: John Henry (1797-98), Charles Goldsborough (1819), Henry Lloyd (1885-88), Phillips Lee Goldsborough (1912-16), and Emerson C. Harrington (1916-20).

19. Post Office
301 High Street

This Neoclassical building dates to 1917 and reflects an attempt by the United States government in the first part of the 20th century to provide local communities with architecturally significant buildings.

20. 303-309 High Street

This commercial building of two shades of brown brick is typical of the downtown look of Cambridge in the early 1900s. Although renovated on the ground story, the upper stories are unchanged.

21. National Bank of Cambridge
304 High Street

Established in 1880, The National Bank of Cambridge is the oldest chartered bank in Dorchester County. During the Great Depression of the 1930s it was the only bank on the Eastern Shore to pay depositors in cash throughout the crisis. It remains a locally owned and operated independent community bank.

After the Great Fire of 1892 destroyed most of this block, J. Benjamin Brown designed this exuberant Romanesque headquarters of brick and granite. Brown was a local lumber mill owner who branched out to design and construct buildings. Among them were the Grace United Methodist Church, the local Masonic lodge and many commercial and residential properties. Brown won the first mayoral election in Cambridge after it organized under the 1882 charter. A popular leader, he served two terms but decline more.

22. Fletcher Mansion
308 High Street

Built of richly ornamented brick, this is one of the finest Queen Anne-style houses in Cambridge and looks much the same today as it did when constructed in the 1880s. On the north-west corner is an elaborate three-story polygonal tower with round arched windows, small dormers with pointed arched windows and a finial at the peak. The heavy cornices of the tower and roof are decorated by a series of carved brackets.

23. Farmers and Merchants Bank
323 High Street, northwest corner of Locust Street

This corner building constructed for the Farmers and Merchants Bank features brick above concrete construction. The design blends simplicity with traditional ornamentation. Bricks are used for decorative touches such as beltcourses and lintels; however, there is no cornice.

24. Richardson Maritime Museum
401 High Street

This brick building, with an odd blend of Romanesque windows and Neoclassical cornice and second floor, began life in 1908 as Maryland National Bank. Today it houses the Richardsonian Maritime Museum, the legacy of master boat builder Jim Richardson. It was founded just after his death in 1991 for the purpose of preserving the artifacts, honoring the people, and passing on the skills associated with the Eastern Shore wooden boat building heritage. The Museum houses over 40 detailed wooden boat models.

25. Sycamore Cottage
417 High Street

Sycamore Cottage was built possibly as early as 1765. The house is a one and one-half story gambrel-roofed frame structure. Remodelings during the 19th century include adding Victorian windows, a central Colonial Revival entrance porch, 1840s Greek Revival interior decorative detailing, and the addition of a large one-story meeting hall. It was moved to this location in 1840. Since 1922, Sycamore Cottage has been

the headquarters of the Cambridge Woman's Club.

TURN LEFT ON PINE STREET.
TURN LEFT ON MUIR STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON RACE STREET.

26. Arcade Theatre
515 Race Street

The Arcade opened in the 1920s and was operated by the Schine's circuit, one of several theaters in Cambridge. The Arcade operated into the 1950s. In the 1960s, the theater was renamed the Dorset and operated as such into the early 1970s. In the intervening years the theater has been gutted and served a number of business uses.

TURN AND WALK NORTH ON RACE STREET.

27. Skinner & Brothers Grocery
507 Race Street

A plain brick facade partially obscures the front of a building once occupied by Skinner & Brothers grocery store. The advertisement still visible in the bricks on the side was for Lorillard's Sensation tobacco, a popular low-cost cigarette during the Depression.

28. Grace United Methodist Church
501 Race Street

A Methodist society was formed in Cambridge in the late 1700s. On May 1, 1863, 48 Methodists joined together to organize a new church, the charter members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. They met in a "neat but small" wooden structure loaned by a Presbyterian Church that never really took root in Cambridge. In November 1881, land at the corner of Race and Muir Streets was purchased from the estate of Dr. Handy, a contractor and church member. He and J. Benjamin Brown took on the task of building the present sanctuary building. The church opened for services in August 1883, in what was called a "model of architectural beauty and symmetry." The original gray stone exterior of the church has not changed, although several

additions over the years have brought the church to its present design.

29. Phillips Hardware Company
447 Race Street

Born in 1868, Levi Phillips went to sea as a young man, oystering in season and sailing the West Indies trade routes at other times. At age 30 he opened a packinghouse and soon joined forces with his younger brother Albanus to form the Phillips Packing Company in 1902, canning 40 varieties of vegetables, fruit, fish and meat. During picking season the house employed more than 4,000 workers. Levi went on to be president of the National Bank of Cambridge for 32 years.

The tentacles of the Phillips empire included this hardware store, currently housing artist studios. This building, and others on this block, were built shortly after a fire incinerated Race Street here in 1910. The style of these buildings is similar and is probably the handiwork of J. Benjamin Brown. Prior to the fire, Phillips Hardware was located across the street. The building is little altered since its construction.

30. 444-448 Race Street

This large three-story building, like the adjoining McCrory's Building, retains the character of its upper floors with decorative brickwork. Here, a large pressed tin cornice, typical of commercial buildings of the early 1900s, stretches across the nine bays. The ornamental oval windows originally featured opaque colored glass when it was built.

31. 1911 Building
431-433 Race Street

This three-story brick commercial structure was built immediately after the Race Street fire; it has served many retail masters over the years, including a shoe store and hair stylist.

**BEAR LEFT ON POPLAR STREET
TO LOOK AT THE NORTH SIDE
OF THE STREET.**

32. Hopkins Building
521 Poplar Street

The Hopkins Building, with its variety of architectural details, is one of the finest commercial structures in Cambridge and remains almost unchanged from its construction around the turn of the 20th century. Over the second-story center window is an elaborate molded ornamentation and above the two end windows are ornamental swags. The other commercial properties on this side of the street date to the same time but have probably been altered to a greater degree.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS AND
TURN LEFT ON GAY STREET.**

33. Cambridge District Court House
310 Gay Street

Now a government services building, the imposing grey masonry structure began life as an armory.

34. Municipal Building
305 Gay Street

Cambridge born-and-bred James Wallace was trained in the law and member of the Maryland house of delegates in the 1850s. After the outbreak of the Civil War, he helped raise the First Maryland Volunteers (Eastern Shore) in August 1861 and took command as its colonel. The unit was intended to protect Union interests on the Eastern shore and elsewhere in Maryland but in July 1863, the First found itself at Gettysburg fighting on the third day of the battle around Culp's Hill. In the regiment's only day of pitched battle during its entire service, and with Wallace in command, it met and mauled the First Maryland Regiment of the Confederate States Army that contained many of their friends and neighbors from coastal Maryland. The regiment, and its colonel, ended its enlistment and mustered out two days before Christmas in 1863.

By the late 1800s Colonel James Wallace began packing oysters. He was the first to start raw shucking and steam packing of oysters in Cambridge, building, with his son, a nationally known business. The Wallace family mansion stood here

on heights known as “The Hill.” The property was acquired in 1838 and remained in the family for 70 years. The City purchased the mansion in 1940 and eventually razed it for office space and the Rescue Fire Company. The Colonial Revival building was erected in 1949, dominated by a three-tier tower. The first tier is made of brick with stone quoins embellishing the corners. There is a balustrade with turned spindles around the upper edge of this tier. The second tier is also wooden with a spindle-turned balustrade. Above this is an octagonally-shaped tier with tall, narrow arched openings.

35. Wallace Office
301 Gay Street

From this small office James Wallace could keep track of the goings-on in his packing house below. He also used the office as his headquarters during the Civil War.

TURN LEFT ON COURT LANE.

36. Court Lane offices

This street was part of the land sold by the Commissioners of Cambridge to William Bond Martin in 1811, for \$165. The small office buildings on Court Lane are compatible in scale, with the exception of No. 513 which was renovated in the late 1800s. Decorated with Greek Revival details, they are significant as some of the earliest surviving commercial structures in Cambridge.

TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT LONG
WHARF PARK.

Look Up,

Chestertown



A Walking Tour of Chestertown...

Beginning with a Governor's proclamation in 1668, the idea of establishing a port of entry at this spot on the Chester River had been kicked around for years. A court house was built here in 1697 and when that colonial port was officially decreed in 1706, it assured the founding of a town.

A broad main street (called High today, platted at 90 feet wide) led from the river to the chief public space, situated at the intersection of a crossing street (called Cross) where the places of public business and other amenities were located. The simplicity of this scheme, similar to what William Penn was doing in Philadelphia, is something of a rarity among Chesapeake ports. Other Chesapeake harbors, like Annapolis and Oxford, being closer to the Bay itself, have too uneven a coastline or irregular a terrain to permit a clear crossplan with neat rectangular subdivisions.

The economy to 1760 was highly dependent on tobacco, but a dramatic shift in the direction of wheat production brought about a new prosperity that resulted in increased population for the Town. Its location squarely on the most heavily traveled North-South road in Colonial America forged significant new ties with Philadelphia in the period just preceding the Revolution. George Washington is known to have made at least eight visits to the town, including dining on May 23, 1791 at Worrell's Tavern that operated at Queen and Cannon streets. Washington donated money and lent his name to the college, which opened as Maryland's first and the first in the new nation after the Revolution, in 1782. He served on the board of directors and was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1789. The bronze figure of Washington on campus was executed by Lee Oskar Lawrie.

After a post-Revolutionary period of decline and relative stagnation, the Town's fortunes clearly began to rise again by 1860, the time when the existing Court House was built. Fruit growing and the coming of the railroad to Chestertown in 1872 partially account for this boomlet, which in turn helps explain the large number of buildings remaining from that period. The 20th century has seen modest growth within the town limits with little architectural change in the Historic District since the reconstruction of a commercial block, destroyed by fire in 1910. Rather, the approach of recent generations has been to preserve the old or to add and replace in architectural styles compatible with the Town's past.

Our walking tour will start on the banks of the Chester River; the commercial wharves are long gone but the buildings and streets their wealth spawned remain...

**1. Chestertown Tea Party
foot of High Street at Chester River**

On May 23, 1774, "a group of Chestertown citizens undisguised and in broad daylight" boarded the brigantine *Geddes*, owned by Custom Collector Wiliam Geddes, and threw its cargo of tea into the Chester River. The town then became a faithful supplier of provisions to Boston, then suffering under the heinous Boston Port Act. Chestertown remembers its Revolutionary heritage during the Chestertown Tea Party Festival held every Memorial Day weekend.

**2. The Custom House
101 South Water Street, southeast corner
of High Street**

Chestertown was an official Port of Entry, one of just six in the Maryland colony created by the General Assembly, under pressure from the Crown in 1706. That original Custom House is no longer standing. This Custom House was constructed by Chestertown merchant Samuel Massey in 1745. Massey embellished his Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers. In 1749, Massey sold the property to Thomas Ringgold IV, a member of the House of Burgesses, attorney, land speculator, slave trader and merchant who imported goods from Europe and the West Indies. In 1771, Ringgold built an addition onto the rear of the building, which was used as the residence, while the front was converted to a dry good store. Prior to the Revolution, Ringgold rented out space to the District Customs Collector, which was probably located in an adjoining building that was torn down and replaced the early 1900s. It was from this association that the Custom House got its name.

When Chestertown declined in economic importance in the late nineteenth century, the Custom House was converted into apartments. Fortunately, many of the original details of the house were restored by local preservationist Wilbur Ross Hubbard, using funds provided by the Maryland Historical Trust. When Hubbard died in 1993, he bequeathed to Washington College the landmark property.

**WALK SOUTH ON WATER
STREET (THE CHESTER RIVER
IS ON YOUR LEFT).**

**3. Captain James Frisby Taylor
201 South Water Street**

Captain James Frisby Taylor purchased this riverfront property in 1857. He built a wharf and leased it to the Chester River Steamboat Company, of which he was an agent. For his home, Taylor drew on his extensive travels around the Chesapeake and in Baltimore to select the latest style - the Italianate villa.

Despite passing through the hands of nearly a dozen owners since, the house retains its detailed lantern on a low-pitched roof and displays a rich series of ornamental brackets under the eaves of both the main roof and porches. Fine too are the jigsaw porch balustrades and the general proportioning of the building. Its symmetry and open, airy feel are hallmarks of the Italianate style.

**TURN AND RETRACE YOUR
STEPS ON WATER STREET
TOWARDS HIGH STREET.**

**4. Hynson-Ringgold House
106 South Water Street**

This impressive brick residence has dominated an important waterfront Street corner for more than two centuries. The compact massing of its all-header and Flemish bond brick walls, hipped roof and Greek Revival style portico contrast vividly with the Taylor House on the opposite corner. William Murray purchased the lot in 1743 from Nathaniel Hynson and erected the front section with its impressive facade. Thomas Ringgold, a wealthy merchant and Maryland legislator, remodeled and greatly extended this main block after acquiring it in 1767, installing a beautiful paneled parlor in the front section (dated 1771, attributed to the Annapolis designer and woodcarver William Buckland and now transferred to the Baltimore Museum of Art) while putting in a grand staircase to the rear. Besides Ringgold, there have been many other important residents, such as United States Sena-

tor James Alfred Pearce, and, more recently, presidents of Washington College (which now owns and maintains the building). Also attached to the property is the large walled garden a spacious open lot in front which affords an unbroken vista of the Chester River.

TURN LEFT ON HIGH STREET.

5. **The Wickes House** **102 High Street**

This imposing Georgian style house is most associated with the Wickes family, one of Chestertown's most prominent, who owned it from 1832 to 1943. But construction was initiated by the Wallis family, and the clean four-square Flemish brick construction fits the generation of building just prior to the American Revolution. It has five bays, a gabled roof with dormers, and 15 fireplaces - all original to the main house. Most mantels, moldings and floors are original.

6. **William Barroll House** **108-110 High Street**

This was originally a five-bay single residence, possibly built as early as 1743 by owner William Dougherty. William Barroll, a prominent local attorney, bought the Georgian home in 1797 and expanded it into a two-family home. The break in the brickwork, which in the earlier part is Flemish bond with glazed headers, makes the addition apparent.

7. **123-125 High Street**

This is an extremely handsome Victorian brick double-dwelling, especially notable for an ingenious repetition of an arch motif on the facade, beginning in the door panels, moldings and transom and carried out in the windows, arches and dormers. Now broken up into a number of apartments, it was designed as a double dwelling from the start.

8. **Cahall Store** **127 High Street, southeast corner of Queen Street**

Thomas Hynson bought this corner of High and Queen streets between 1848 and 1855 for \$560. He built the double house next door and this vernacular Italianate building as a store. It retains part of a tell-tale lantern atop its low hipped roof, has a bracketed cornice, and walls of hard brick with fine mortar joints. The large first floor windows mark the start of the old retail district that began at this point on High Street. After shopkeeper Cahall passed away in 1933 he willed the property to the Methodist Church and the building did duty as the Chestertown Library.

9. **Buck-Bacchus Store** **116 High Street, northeast corner of Queen Street**

On this corner stands one of the earliest brick houses remaining in Chestertown, dating to 1735. John Buck, a merchant from Biddeford, Devonshire, England, bought the lot and set about building two tenements. Buck, whose family exported pottery and woolen cloth to the American colonies as early as the 1600s, likely never lived here but used the building as a storehouse. Buck was known to have plantations in Maryland and Virginia and a sawmill in Maine.

By the time the house was sold in 1854 to William Bachus, the lot had been reduced to a fraction of its 1735 bounds. Bacchus and his family not only kept up the store but made this their home as well. The building stayed in the Bacchus family until 1922. In 1975 the building was purchased by Preservation, Inc. and restored.

10. **201-203 High Street**

Long neglected, this prize example of a retail establishment with a low-pitched hip roof, has been beautifully painted and its cornice and brackets restored. The projecting display windows are among a very few originals that still survive in the town.

11. Imperial Hotel
208 High Street

The Imperial Hotel with double tiered verandah was erected in 1903 by W. W. Hubbard for use as office and store as well as a place of lodging. The entire building has been renovated for use as a hotel with the harmonious addition of an entrance court at the rear (visible from Queen Street) that includes a rustic outbuilding designed by local architect Marsha Fritz.

12. Prince Theatre
210 High Street

The first “movies” involved outdoor summer shows on the parking lot of the Bates Russell Motor Company building in the early 1900s. In 1909 Russell bought Stam’s Hall and on Saturday, September 4, on the second floor, the movie house opened for a 7:30 p.m. show with an admission charge of five cents.

In 1928 Russell bought the butcher store next door (here) and built this movie house, that opened in 1928 as the New Lyceum. In 1957 Charles E. Prince purchased the business. “Pete” Prince, who started in the movies in 1922 at the age of nine selling popcorn at a Nashville movie house, had never lost his love for the movies. He preserved the old theater until his death in 1988. Then his wife Kit kept it open until 1991.

Now maintained by the Prince Theatre Foundation, the yellow brick in the front of this building is unusual for the town, though fashionable architects began to use this color by the 1890s elsewhere. The street-level doorways are clustered together and placed within a wide frame of bricks in parallel rows. Similarly, there is also the use of a checkerboard pattern of brick in conjunction with the second-storey window arches. Although the ground-story bricks have been painted, much of the roof and marquee treatment appears to be original.

13. Stam’s Hall
220 High Street

A Chestertown druggist/merchant, Colin Stam, undertook this large and ambitiously designed building in 1886 to house his flourishing business on the ground floor and provide spaces

for public entertainment and gatherings on the second and third floors. The people of the town contributed \$1,000 to pay for a bell in the tower, which still tolls the hours. The Second Empire-style Stam building is an elaborate presence in downtown with its varied brickwork, white painted metal cornices, sandstone details and multi-level mansard roofs.

14. Chestertown Bank of Maryland
211 High Street

This impressive Beaux Arts bank was built in 1929, but it came at the expense of the tall five-bay brick Tilghman House that had stood here since the 1790s. The entire facade is of sandstone and suggests a temple front in the Ionic order.

15. White Swan Tavern
231 High Street

This Colonial-era tavern was one of many in Kent County, of which few survive. The White Swan, as local legend calls it, dates to the mid-1700s. It is a two-and-a-half story, dormered brick building with colorful glazed headers in the Flemish bond facade on High Street. Tradition holds that George Washington bunked here in October 1774. During the 1800s the inn was known as the American Hotel.

A major restoration program in the late 1970s rescued the old tavern after generations of abuse and neglect. An archaeological excavation yielded some 70,000 objects from around the site, and the beauty of the Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers was brought back to life. In 1981 the tavern reopened as a bed & breakfast.

TURN LEFT AT CROSS STREET.

16. 1908 Volunteer Fire Company
113 S. Cross Street

Constructed between 1908 and 1909, this was the Town’s first sizeable volunteer firehouse. By the 1890s there was talk of upgrading the primitive engine house located near the market building on High Street. The two-story, flat-roofed building is noted for its facade of concrete blocks and cast concrete lintels, sills, and name plaque. The firewagon and passage doors

date to the original construction. Ironically, the firehouse was no sooner built than Chestertown suffered its worst general fire. The entire commercial block on the other side of Cross Street was destroyed in 1910.

17. Chestertown Railroad Station
Railroad and Cross streets

The railroad line on which this station is located was laid in 1869-72 for the Kent County Railroad. W.S. Culp, a local contractor built this Queen Anne-style station for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the owner of the line by that time, in timber and stucco in 1902-03. Then he became the first station master and telegraph operator. The railroad operated until 1968 when freight service ended to Chestertown. The charming station was later moved 44 feet from the foot of Cross Street to allow for improvement of the thoroughfare. It is the only railroad station extant in Kent County.

TURN AROUND AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON CROSS STREET, TO RETURN TO HIGH STREET.

18. Methodist Protestant Church
southwest corner of Cannon Street and Cross Street

Originally built as a church in 1859, this edifice has spent most of its life in secular uses, including a stint as the *Kent News* Building. The Methodist Protestants of Chestertown broke away from the main body of the church by 1830 and at first used a very simple building. Their new brick, temple-like structure of 1859 had, when still a church, tall windows along the flanks and a sanctuary (still visible) at the rear. After the congregation moved to High Street the building became part of the adjacent public school buildings; and, finally, since around the turn of the century it has housed various printing operations.

19. Janes United Methodist Church
120 S. Cross Street

The cornerstone for Janes M. E. Church had only just been laid in 1914 when the twin-tow-

ered, Gothic style 1860s building belonging to the congregation on South Queen Street went up in flames. The church is named after Bishop Edmund S. Janes in response to his appreciation of this black congregation's work in Chestertown. This building, constructed of hand-made bricks, represents also the congregation's continued appreciation of the Gothic style.

20. 108 S. Cross Street

This nicely proportioned three-story building is one of a number needed to replace the losses that this commercial block suffered in the great 1910 fire. Its tidy brick-faced facade seems to combine two style trends popular at the time: Prairie and Renaissance-Revival. The simple band of rectilinear windows at top and the wide frame rectangle of the ground story fit the Prairie Style, while the subdivided arched window of the middle storey is in the Renaissance mode. The short tile roof over the entrance is a later addition.

TURN LEFT AT HIGH STREET.

21. Bordley Corner
301 High Street

Thomas S. Bordley, a haberdasher claimed this prime retail corner in Chestertown in 1883. His shop burned in the fire of 1910 and this building was put up the following year.

22. Chestertown Pharmacy
329 High Street

The detailing of the roof in this delightful structure suggests that the builder had in mind that the facade would face all those approaching the business district via Spring Avenue. Its eye-catching steeple, triangular windows, stained glass, fish-scale shingles, etc., all fit the exuberance of the late 19th-century Queen Anne style. Below the cornice line, however, the building has been refaced; and a Colonial Revival frame, complete with broken pediment, surrounds the display window and doorway. This building must have been at the outer edge of the 1910 conflagration.

23. Lusby House
359 High Street

This frame house designed in the Italianate style replaced a one-and-one-half story structure that was the rectory for the Emmanuel Church around 1860. It was constructed by local carpenter William D. Smith and shows the familiar bracketed cornice (with corner pendants), heavy hoods above the windows, and a full-width porch that has unfortunately lost some of its detailing. Its list of owners include Harrison Vickers, son of Senator George Vickers who lived in a large Italianate house of his own on the opposite corner where the school was built in 1904, and Josiah Lusby, who purchased the house in 1885. It remained in the family until 1964. The paint scheme has now been restored to one popular in the mid-19th century at the time the house was built.

TURN LEFT ON MILL STREET.

24. Sterling Castle
103 S. Mill Street

Ebenezer Blackiston was the first owner of this property, Lot No. 84, when he purchased it in 1730 from Simon Wilmer. Robert Sterling, a Lieutenant in the British Army, purchased part of the lot in 1756 and built a one-and-one-half story house three bays long and one deep. In 1759, Sterling was forced to sell the house and all its contents for 100 pounds. The creditor, Richard Porter, thought so little of the little abode that he referred to it derisively as “Sterling Castle.”

It kept the name, even as it picked up additions throughout the decades. This is the only remaining so-called “telescope” house in town. This type of additive construction can be found in some of the grander residences of the Eastern Shore. The taller section was added some time before 1877 and shared the large chimney that was on one end of the middle section. Here a change in type of clapboarding, dormers and other details can be discerned.

TURN RIGHT ON
CANNON STREET.

25. James Anderson House
400 Cannon Street

It is likely that Elias Ringgold built on this lot after he purchased the land in 1733. James Anderson bought the property four years later when Ringgold died and replaced the frame house with this large Georgian brick home, one of only two in Town to feature an early lean-to addition, known locally as a “catslide roof.” It remained in the family until 1866.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO HIGH STREET AND TURN LEFT.

26. Christ Methodist Church
401 High Street

Despite the popular appeal of the Gothic Revival style in America from the 1830s onwards, very few examples can be found today in the Chestertown. Fittingly, the finest is an excellent lent church, designed by Baltimore architect Benjamin Buck Owens in 1887, and constructed at a cost of about \$29,000. This is one of the most richly ornamented buildings ever constructed in Town. Gothic arches, stained glass and buttresses abound.

CROSS HIGH STREET TO THE BUILDINGS ACROSS FROM THE CHURCH.

27. Hubbard House
402 High Street

This is one of a few surviving large-scale houses remaining on this side of High Street. Built in 1877 in a rather conservative style for Thomas Hubbard, the facade is in five parts and absolutely symmetrical; much of the detail, like the bracketed eaves and hooded windows had been in use for some decades while the ironwork atop the hip roof and the decoration of the porch columns are representative of the later Queen Anne style.

TURN AROUND AND WALK
BACK TOWARDS THE CENTER
OF TOWN ON HIGH STREET.

28. Public School Building
400 High Street

On this site once stood one of the most imposing mansions in town, the three-story Italianate villa of United States Senator George Vickers. This school building was erected in 1901 and is an early example of the Colonial Revival style that would be popular in Chestertown's public buildings. The mass of the structure is emphasized by the entrance tower, a high gambrel roof, and a pair of large dormer windows. The exterior is sheathed in brick laid in expensive Flemish bond and stone trim. Now it is used as Kent County offices.

29. First United Methodist Church
**105 N Mill Street, northeast corner of
High Street**

This handsome Gothic Revival church was built in 1875; the congregation organized in 1780. The tall spire and side-and axis pilasters and modillions remain from the original building.

TURN LEFT ON SPRING AVENUE.

30. Methodist Meeting House
**southeast corner of Spring Avenue and
Park Row**

This was the first permanent Methodist church in town, put up between 1801-03 after a commission of the State Legislature granted the congregation a small portion of the western end of the Market Space. The brick structure, laid in Flemish bond, resembles, in somewhat simplified form, the appearance of the earlier Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church situated to the east of the Market Space; and the two are topographically aligned. The first American Methodist Bishop, Francis Asbury, preached here and, according to his letters and journals, found Chestertown "a very wicked place."

31. Chestertown Post Office
104 Spring Avenue

The cornerstone of the present U.S. Post Office was laid in 1935 after the removal of a large, but nondescript commercial hotel. The new structure, designed by the Baltimore firm of Lucius White and Henry Perring, is a striking example of Federal Revival architecture. The Post Office displays an elegant portico of slender columns with exquisite detailing above the doorway. Buildings of this elegance were not financially feasible in early 19th-century Chestertown. The local post office had had many locations, the last being Stam's Hall, before this building was erected.

TURN RIGHT ON PARK ROW.

32. Hackett House
**314 Park Row, northeast corner
of Spring Avenue**

Between 1765 and 1770 this lot, No. 41, was owned jointly by merchants Benjamin Morgan and William Sluby, Jr. Charles Hackett bought the northwest half here in 1806 for \$500 - prime selling territory opposite the old Market Square. He built the five-bay, 2 1/2-story, central doorway clapboard building, the oldest still standing along Park Row.

33. Rockwell House
300 Park Row

The old tavern and restaurant, known as the Rockwell House (probably after the mid-nineteenth century owner) appears today as a survivor of the commercial Italianate era immediately preceding the Civil War. Its narrow block-like form carries a low metal roof, clapboard siding and modest corner and window treatments.

34. Fountain Park
**bounded by High Street, Spring Avenue,
Park Row and Cross Street**

Fountain Park was created by the Ladies Improvement Society, forerunner of the Chestertown Garden Club. The current fountain, crowned by Hebe, goddess of Youth and Beauty,

and cupbearer to the Gods - was erected in 1899. Historically, this was the town's market place.

TURN LEFT ON CROSS STREET.

35. Kent County Courthouse 103 Cross Street

One of the most important acts in establishing a port of Chestertown in 1706 was the provision for a court house. The earliest known plat of the town shows the court house in the center of a large area of public ground with Emmanuel Church in one corner and the cemetery using much of the rest. A small jail stood behind the court house, the latter being of about the same size as the church in the late eighteenth century. The front section of the present court house was built in 1860, using a T-shaped plan whose main axis faces High Street. This, the oldest surviving part, is in essentially Italianate style, solidly built of hard, dark brick, with typically low roof, wide eaves, and elongated brackets along the cornice and on the doorframe. With the cemetery gone and the need for interior space pressing, a Colonial Revival addition was attached to the rear, with access from Cross Street, in 1969.

TURN AROUND AND WALK BACK TOWARDS HIGH STREET. TURN LEFT ON PARK ROW.

36. Emmanuel Church northeast corner of Cross Street and Park Row

In 1780 a small group of Anglican clergymen met in the 8-year-old building to coin a new title which would signify the break with England: The Protestant Episcopal Church. The structure has undergone much modification from its original 2-story, 5-bay format. The wall was in all-header bond. The Georgian effects were changed in the 1880s when the sanctuary was moved to the southeast (short) end, and the entrance shifted to the northwest end. The pitch of the roof was changed, in keeping with a more medieval look; and the windows of the former entrance wall became single tall openings filled with stained glass. Among the many famous rectors of this church

was Dr. William Smith, former Provost of the College of Philadelphia and founder of Washington College.

37. Masonic Temple 100 Park Row

In 1826 the Maryland General Assembly granted this small lot on the public land to the Masons and by 1835 a simply designed temple resembling the two churches already on this square was erected. The Masons met on the second story but as early as 1849 the *Kent News* was operating here. It remained for decades, above a parade of businesses that took root on the ground floor.

TURN LEFT ON COURT STREET.

38. Lawyer's Row 113-115-117 Court Street

It is common in small rural Maryland towns to find Lawyers' Rows in the county seat, near the Court House. These three buildings, all built sometime after 1850, are examples of those earliest buildings extant for that purpose in Chestertown. At No. 113 the tall entrance wall suggests a dignified chamber for consultation within. The hooded windows and the ornate pendant-brackets imply a certain restrained richness of taste, especially as compared with the more sparsely decorated cornice and doorway of the slightly earlier office at No. 115. No. 117 is executed in dark, hard brick with thin tinted mortar joints. A formalizing pilaster effect at the two corners, and nicely related wood and tilted-brick friezes completes the top of the composition. The original dark door completes the authentic feeling of this office facade.

39. Original Library 119 Court Street

This one-story frame structure with simple brackets under a plain box cornice served at the original library building in Town.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH ALLEY.

40. Church Alley Store
106 Church Alley

This small building was one of a few such on the north side of Church Street, or Alley, at the end of the 19th century. It was built on the site of the “old Sturgis house” after it apparently burned down in the mid-1800s. It served as a store into the 1950s and has been neatly restored at ground level to its former appearance. A “catslide” roof can be seen around to the rear.

41. Geddes-Piper House
101 Church Alley

This impressive 18th-century brick building fills a cramped location on little Church Alley. The main portion of this tall, solidly built townhouse seems to have been erected under the ownership of James Piper in the 1780s when full three-story elevations were common in Atlantic coastal towns. The present form of the house with its rear wing resembles the finest Federal homes in Philadelphia. All four corners of the structure are framed with unusual brick pilasters that taper at the top under the two heavy cornices which cap the front and back of the house. The tall double chimneys must have been especially impressive when the Queen Street side was open to view. Because Collector of Customs William Geddes once lived here, the building is known as the Geddes Piper House. It is the headquarters of the Historical Society of Kent County, which bought and restored the property.

TURN LEFT ON QUEEN STREET.

42. Nicholson House
111 N. Queen Street

Narrow Queen Street features many late 18th and early 19th century tradesmen’s homes as well as more substantial merchant’s homes, of which this is an example. Captain John Nicholson built this Federal-style town house in 1788. Nicholson was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom were prominent in the Navy during the Revolutionary War. John served as Commander of the Continental sloop *Hornet*; James was head of the Maryland Navy and then head of the Continental Navy; Samuel’s career culminated in the

1790s when he commanded and supervised the construction of the United States Navy’s flagship, the *U.S.S. Constitution*.

**TURN RIGHT ON
MAPLE
AVENUE.**

43. Burchinal House
113 Maple Avenue

The William Burchinal House, built for one of the town’s prominent merchant families, is a Greek Revival-influenced frame dwelling; its original visage marred only by asbestos shingles added in the 1950s.

44. 107 Maple Avenue

Stick Style decorations in the gables and dormers and on the roof enliven this L-shaped frame house. The late 1800s residence was designed to take full advantage of the lot’s width at a time when traffic was beginning to increase on this primary thoroughfare through town. The one-story front porch runs parallel to the road and is set back, protectively, from the wing of the house. The occupants thus enjoyed a good view, both indoors and outdoors, of the passersby.

45. Pearce House
103 Maple Avenue

Built for Judge James Pearce, son of United States Senator James Alfred Pearce, in the mid-1880s, this house is one of the most striking in Town. Educated at Princeton, Pearce and his wife had undoubtedly seen some of the more picturesque designs around the New York-Philadelphia area in the Queen Anne style and imported one to this prominent corner. The roof is irregular and holds dormers of different shapes; the walls move in and out, supporting open porches and closed, shallow projecting bay windows. Above all, there is a dramatic variety of colors and textures: brick, timber, clapboard, wood shingle, stone, stucco, slate and terra-cotta. After leaving the Pearce family, the house served for a time as the Emmanuel Church rectory. In recent years it has been carefully restored.

46. Chester House

**201 N Water Street, southeast corner of
Maple Avenue**

In 1805 a corporation built a wooden bridge across the Chester River at the foot of Maple Avenue (then Fish Street). This development added great importance to this comfortable three-bay brick house, which had been first constructed in the mid-18th century. In its present form, one can see additions to the left and rear (a cat-slide roof slopes towards the Chester River); and although a 19th-century porch that once surrounded the entire ground story has disappeared, the lowered, bracketed roof remains, as does the later main doorway. There once stood at the edge of this important property the small toll house which collected tolls until the bridge was made free in 1890 by the two counties.

**TURN RIGHT ON
WATER STREET.**

47. 112 N Water Street

Dating from around World War 1, this substantial house stresses the virtues of solidity, dignity and restraint. Made of hard, dark brick with thin mortar, the essential lines are severe, while retaining such late 19th century amenities as a solidly built, full-width, large front porch, a two-story bay window, and the formal porte-cochere.

48. Frisby House

110 N Water Street

For generations this early brick residence was the only dwelling on the town side of this Water Street block. Much of the adjacent land between Maple Avenue and High Street had been reserved by the waterfront houses for gardens and auxiliary uses. The house was probably built for the Frisby family around 1766 with a simple three-part facade. The front wall is in all-header bond while the ends are in common bond. Only the south wall had windows on two floors; the north wall windows and the porch are later changes.

49. Perkins House

115 N Water Street

Built in the third quarter of the 18th century, perhaps for Simon Wickes, this house resembles the Frisby House in most respects. It likewise has an all-header bond brick front, but the water table jogs above the basement windows and the north wall is in a fine Flemish bond with glazed headers. The restoration of the building includes a small porch with benches, such as are known to have existed in 18th century Chestertown.

50. 111-113 N Water Street

This waterfront double residence is actually a late 19th century building to which additions have been made. It harmonizes with other residences in this block because of the Colonial-Renaissance entrance porches and the simulated stone architraves above the facade windows.

51. Watkins-Bryan House

109 N Water Street

Esau Watkins received the land as a wedding gift in 1739 from his Ringgold in-laws so this may be the oldest house surviving on Water Street. It is hip-roofed with a coved cornice and is oriented perpendicularly to the street. The walls are chiefly of Flemish bond with glazed headers but a simpler section was added to the river front. Much of the detailing is restored.

52. River House

107 N Water Street

Now known as River House, it was first owned by Thomas Smythe, merchant and ship-builder, and then Peregrine Letherbury, an attorney during the 1780s. Letherbury is thought to have completed this very elegant mansion, perhaps the finest of the immediate post-Revolutionary period in Chestertown. The Flemish bond street wall is framed by slender brick pilasters at the sides, a cut stone water table, and an extremely fine cornice with distinctive moldings under the low pitched roof. The two main floors are separated by a simple stone belt course and their windows topped with rusticated stone flat arches.

53. Anderson House
103 N Water Street

Perhaps the most radically transformed early house in Town, the Thomas Anderson residence of the 1790s seems to have been five bays and 2 1/2 stories at first and then modified to suit the Italianate style at mid-century when the third floor, bracketed cornices, hooded windows and front porch were added. A service wing was in place at the north end by the later century and a marvelous two-story oriel window of the Queen Anne type was put on at the south end. Today, its lengthy and irregular facade is one of the most interesting in this impressive section of the waterfront streetscape.

54. Whitehall
101 N Water Street

Whitehall is in many respects Chestertown's signature mansion. Thomas Smythe, merchant and shipbuilder and perhaps the wealthiest man in Kent County, placed his residence in this pivotal location around 1770. Smythe served as the head of Maryland's Revolutionary Provisional Government from 1774 until the State's first Constitution was adopted in 1776.

The mansion is a picture of symmetry and proportion that stands with the best of Georgian architecture in the Middle Atlantic region. It is notable for its half-columned Doric portal and a five-bay facade that remains flat to reveal the beauty of its all-header bond brickwork. Fine frames surround the 12-over-12 windows that are capped by keystone flat arches. The house takes its name from the large space allotted for the hall and staircase on the street side of the house.

**YOU HAVE NOW REACHED THE
TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE
FOOT OF HIGH STREET.**

Look Up,

Cumberland



A Walking Tour of Cumberland...

In October 1749 Christopher Gist, an agent for the Ohio Company arrived at the junction of Wills Creek and the North Branch of the Potomac River to erect a stockade and trading post. With the rumbling of the French and Indian War on the horizon in 1754 the little post was expanded into a hilltop fort on the west bank of Wills Creek called Fort Mount Pleasant. British general Edward Braddock arrived the next year to launch a campaign on Fort Duquesne (today's Pittsburgh) and renamed the expanded fort for the Duke of Cumberland, head of the British Army.

The city took the name of its historic fort in 1787, after being known for several years as "Washington Town" since this was where a young George Washington accepted his first military command. Cumberland evolved into a "Gateway to the West" at the edge of the American frontier. A key road, railroad and canal junction during the 1800s. at one time it was the second largest city in Maryland (second to the port city of Baltimore—hence its nickname "The Queen City"). And when the Federal Government decided to fund the first National Highway, it was in Cumberland where the road began.

The surrounding hillsides that provided coal, iron ore, and timber to stoke the prosperity of the community through the first part of the 1900s. But the Great Depression of the 1930s hit the region hard. Then, as coal became less valuable as a resource and when industry converted back to peacetime operations following World War II, Cumberland went into a steady economic decline that saw the population declined from 39,483 residents in the 1940 census to fewer than 22,000 today.

The result of progress braking to a halt in town has been that Cumberland's physical appearance remains much like it was in the heyday of the 1930s. Most of the buildings, both public and residential, were constructed between 1860 and 1930. Contributing to this appearance has been the historic preservation of the downtown business area as well as the Washington Street Historical Preservation District.

Our walking tour will start in the historic Western Maryland Railway Center, now a centrally located tourist center with plenty of parking...

**1. Western Maryland Railway Station
15 Canal Street**

The Western Maryland Railway Station stands today as the last remaining building linked directly to Cumberland's role as a major transportation center. Once no less than three major travel routes began or ended in Cumberland--America's first highway, the National Road; one of America's most profitable railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O); and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, one of the era's most challenging engineering undertakings. Brought by road, rail, and water, Cumberland prospered by helping channel the raw materials, products, and people flowing between the East Coast and the new states lying on the far side of the Appalachian Mountains.

Seeking to compete with the growing monopoly of the B&O Railroad, the state of Maryland chartered the Western Maryland Railway in 1853. Hoping to claim a portion of the lucrative Cumberland to Baltimore route, the Western Maryland ran north and west from Baltimore along the Pennsylvania border. The Western Maryland lacked capital, however, and by 1899, still had not connected to Cumberland. In 1902, the Western Maryland fell into the hands of the Gould railroad family, and the railroad finally reached Cumberland in 1906. In 1913, with out-of-state capital pouring into infrastructure, the Western Maryland constructed the grand Cumberland station as a symbol of the railroad's power and importance. An imposing nine bays wide, the railroad station is surrounded by a heavy modillioned brick cornice located just under the roof line.

Passengers of the Western Maryland Railway arrived in Cumberland overlooking a railroad station dramatically placed in a river valley where the Potomac River meets Wills Creek. Ironically, the Western Maryland Railway eventually fell into the hands of the B&O Railroad in the 20th century, and was closed in the 1970s. Today, the Western Maryland Station remains active and utilized as the headquarters of the Canal Place Preservation Authority and the Western Maryland Scenic Railroad. This scenic railroad makes daily steam-powered 16-mile runs from Cumberland to Frostburg, Maryland. Walk south along the platform area of the Western Maryland Railway Station and you will be taking the first

steps on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal towpath which ends 184 miles away in Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

**CROSS THE PARKING LOT
IN FRONT OF THE WESTERN
MARYLAND STATION CENTER
& SQUARE OUT TO MECHANIC
STREET AND TURN LEFT.**

**2. Majestic Theatre
10 South Mechanic Street**

The three-story Romanesque Majestic Theatre opened in 1912, designed by prolific Cumberland architect Wright Butler. It became a combination bowling alley and poolroom in 1914. The second floor was a meeting place for the Odd Fellows and the third floor hosted the occasional boxing match.

**TURN RIGHT ON
BALTIMORE STREET.**

**3. Gross Brothers Department Store
44 Baltimore Street**

The Gross Brothers furnishings and clothing store occupied this Romanesque-styled building at the turn of the 20th century. During a recent restoration lions' heads were discovered when the modern storefront was removed. Note the nearly human face ornamentation on the upper medallions.

**4. Embassy Theatre
49 Baltimore Street**

The Embassy Theatre, built specifically to exhibit motion pictures, opened in 1931. The Philadelphia firm of Hodgens and Hills designed one of the most notable examples of Art Deco architecture in the Cumberland. Three stories tall, the theater features fluted pilasters and neon finials. Like most of its downtown cousins across America, the Embassy withered with the proliferation of suburban multiplexes but recently it underwent a major restoration and is once again used as a theater.

5. James Clark Distilling Company
55 Baltimore Street

The James Clark Distilling Company moved into this new building in 1899, operating a retail liquor store. Its longest running tenant was Lazarus Department Store, a women's apparel store.

6. Fort Cumberland Hotel
northwest corner of Baltimore Street and Liberty Street

The six-story brick Fort Cumberland Hotel, built in 1917, was a typical small city hotel. Among its significant features are the classically inspired stone ornamentation and the belt courses between the fifth and sixth floors. Generally, hotels from this period provided a lobby, dining room, and a ballroom or smaller gathering rooms on the first floor. These first floor spaces were often used by local organizations, which hotel owners encouraged to create greater ties between their business and the community. The upper floors contained the guest rooms.

TURN LEFT ON LIBERTY STREET.

7. Roman Building
16 North Liberty Street

This small study in Beaux Arts architecture was built for lawyer J. Philip Roman in 1902 and was remodeled in 1924 by local architect George Sansbury. Note the heavily bracketed cornice on the roof balustrade, the date "1902" presented in leafy prominence and the sculpted ornamental lion's head featured beneath the center of the window.

8. Vietnam Veterans of America
17 North Liberty Street

This building was designed by George Sansbury and built in 1911 for the Cumberland Office and Supply Company. In 1991 it was completely renovated and dedicated as the home of Chapter 172, Vietnam Veterans of America. It also serves as the distribution center for *Reflections*, a famous painting depicting a soldier standing at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, with images of his fellow soldiers reflected in the black stone.

TURN LEFT ON
FREDERICK STREET.

9. Public Safety Building
19 Frederick Street

The Public Safety Building, originally built as a United States Post Office, stands today as one of Cumberland's only physical links to the Federal government. Congressman used the establishment of post offices and postal service as way to win favor with voters. To many Americans in small towns, the Post Office was the Federal government. This one, reflecting the Neoclassical architectural design favored by the government to promote the concept that government buildings should be monumental, was constructed between 1902 and 1904. It was the sixth building to serve as a post office in Cumberland, the first opening in a log cabin in the frontier village in 1795.

10. Bell Tower Building
City Hall Plaza, southwest corner of Bedford and Liberty streets

The Bell Tower Building was the first police headquarters and jail built in Cumberland. It remains substantially unchanged since its construction in the late 1880s when it was added to the public building complex surrounding City Hall. The Bell Tower Building is a two-story brick square building, with a rounded short roof featuring a small wooden bell tower at its center. The Bell Tower Building served as the police headquarters until 1936; today, it houses the Allegany County Chamber of Commerce.

11. City Hall
City Hall Plaza, on North Centre Street between Frederick and Bedford streets

Cumberland's City Hall was built in 1911, one year after a fire completely destroyed the 19th-century city hall and Academy of Fine Arts at this site. The architectural firm of Holmboe and Lafferty created this two-story Neoclassical civic building at the cost \$87,000. It was originally designed with a large two-story dome that was abandoned because of objections to its anticipated price. Local architect Wright Butler over-

saw construction as contractor. The City Council held its first meeting in its new quarters March 25, 1912.

The exterior of the building is distinguished by fluted Doric pilasters that frame the main entry, a classical stone balustrade that runs along the top of the flat roof, and an irregular curved, recessed corner. City Hall is particularly significant for its intact interior, including marbleized stone pillars. One of the outstanding interior features is a large mural painted on the rotunda dome. Painted by artist Gertrude du Brau, the mural illustrates the early history of the city and features a depiction of George Washington's military life. Today, the building still functions as Cumberland's City Hall.

WALK EAST ON FREDERICK STREET (AWAY FROM THE RAILWAY STATION VISITOR CENTER). TURN RIGHT ON CENTRE STREET.

12. Sculpture Garden
behind 54-57 North Centre Street

An arcade leads to an oval garden filled with evergreens, grasses and perennial flowers. This bit of downtown greenspace is decorated by several sculptures by local artist Michael Zuckerman.

13. Flurshutz Building
25 North Centre Street

Built sometime between 1875 and 1900, this building was owned by the H.U.F. Flurshutz family from 1911 to 1989. Old receipts found in the attic indicate the property was a dime store in the early 1900s. When the building was renovated no changes were made to the exterior beyond a new coat of paint.

14. Siefer Brothers Grocery
15 North Centre Street

This building housed the Siefer Brothers' Grocery when erected in the 1890s. At that time it sported two entrances, one near the current door on the ground floor and a second on the left for the upper floors. There was no mezzanine lev-

el inside the building and the front store windows stretched from the pavement to the roof.

15. B'er Chayim Temple
corner of South Centre and Union streets

Cumberland's first documented mention of Jewish settlers occurred in 1816. By 1853, when 12 Jewish families resided in the city of 6,150 residents, a congregation was established. In 1865, following the use of two prior buildings, Cumberland's Jewish congregation purchased land at the corner of Union and Centre Streets for the erection of a synagogue. The B'er Chayim Temple was built in 1866 by prominent local contractor John B. Walton. The decorative moldings, double rows of brick arches, and mansard roof of the rabbi's house added to the Temple in 1900 reflect the more liberal attitudes of reform Judaism practiced by the congregation by that time. Today the Temple still serves as a place of worship for the B'er Chayim Congregation.

TURN LEFT ON UNION STREET. TURN LEFT ON SOUTH GEORGE STREET. TURN RIGHT ON BALTIMORE STREET AND CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND FRONT STREET, BEARING LEFT ON BALTIMORE AVENUE.

16. Cumberland YMCA
205 Baltimore Avenue

The Young Men's Christian Association was first organized in London in 1844, by 12 young employees of a dry goods business, representing four religious denominations. Their objective was to improve the "spiritual conditions of young men." The first YMCA in America was founded in 1851 in Boston, Massachusetts, and eight years later, the first YMCA building was constructed in Baltimore. Cumberland may have had a YMCA as early as 1869, and occupied four other buildings before the one at 205 Baltimore Avenue was constructed. When the YMCA building was completed it contained the only indoor swimming pool in the Cumberland area, as well as a cafeteria, reading rooms, library, 71 dormitory rooms, locker rooms, gymnasium and spectator

gallery, social rooms and offices. Decorative tiling was used throughout the building, especially in the pool room and more formal areas. The building has experienced very little alteration, primarily to the main entrance and with the changing functions of some of the rooms. Of note is the triangular piece of land upon which the YMCA is located adjacent to the B&O Railroad, indicative of the occasionally oddly shaped lots created by the steep terrain, rivers and railroad tracks that have dictated the layout of the city.

17. George Truog House
230 Baltimore Avenue

George Truog was the successful proprietor of the Maryland Glass Etching Works from 1893 to 1911. Truog was born in Verona, Italy, in 1861, attended art schools in Switzerland, and emigrated to the United States in 1883. He worked for several glass manufacturing companies before opening his Maryland Glass Etching Works, claiming his business was the only factory of its kind in the country to specialize in etching trademarks on glassware for advertising.

At the height of Truog's career in 1903, he purchased the simple late 19th-century house then at this site and hired locally prominent architect Wright Butler to execute a thorough and lavish remodeling, at the cost of \$40,000. The expensive additions, including a ballroom with a pool table that converted into an upholstered sofa and an elaborate self-contained water system, may have contributed to Truog's financial difficulties, which forced him to sell the house in 1909 and dissolve his business in 1911. Truog's skills are exhibited in the windows, transoms, panels and mirrors of his home, which were variously etched, chipped, engraved, beveled, stained, leaded, colored and painted. For several decades the Truog house was used as a funeral parlor, but was most recently purchased by private owners who restored the house as a residence.

RETURN DOWN THE HILL AND
 WALK AROUND THE FORMER
 YMCA BUILDING AND WALK
 UP TO ALTAMOUNT TERRACE.
 TURN RIGHT.

18. Oliphant House
16 Altamount Terrace

The construction of this Greek Revival style house in 1851 signifies "frontier" Cumberland's developing connections, culturally and physically, to the East Coast. By the 1850s, newer styles were slowly challenging the popularity of Greek Revival architecture, but in distant areas like Cumberland, the Greek Revival style still dominated for residents who had money to spend on large new houses. Built in 1851 for businessman John Oliphant, the house is an excellent example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture. With a large, five bay symmetrical facade and a traditional "center-hall" plan, the house's most striking feature is its Greek Revival front entrance, a free standing porch of four Ionic columns supporting a classically unadorned architrave, frieze, and cornice.

In 1889, the house was purchased by Charles James Orrick and his wife. Reflecting the development of Cumberland and its growing needs, the house was used as the first facilities of what later became known as Memorial Hospital (formerly known as the Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland). The medical facility functioned there for only about two years. Later, in the 19th century, 16 Altamont Terrace was split into apartments, which remain today as the building's current use.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST UNION
 STREET AND RIGHT ON FRONT
 STREET. TURN LEFT AT
 BALTIMORE STREET TO
 RE-CROSS THE RAILROAD
 TRACKS AND CONTINUE BACK
 TO THE PEDESTRIAN MALL.

19. First National Bank
153 Baltimore Street

The Neoclassical First National Bank building was constructed in 1912. Chartered originally in 1811 as the Cumberland Bank, it was the first financial institution in Cumberland. This has been the home of the First People's Community Federal Credit Union since 1979.

20. Peskins
145 Baltimore Street

Built in 1893, this building was once the site of the Cumberland YMCA. The original building was three stories with two additional floors tacked on in 1910. The first floor was used by Schwarzenbach and Sons until the clothiers moved across the street. The YMCA departed in 1926 and, for more than a half-century, from 1940 to 1992 it was occupied by Peskins.

21. Schwarzenbach Building
138 Baltimore Street

Originally McMullen Brother's Department Store, the upper facade of this building is surfaced with white enamel brick manufactured in nearby Mount Savage.

22. Schwarzenbach Building
128-130 Baltimore Street

The structure is unique to the City's business district because it is the only one influenced by the Beaux Arts style of the early 1900s. The building was the commercial venture of George Schwarzenbach, a German immigrant who arrived in Cumberland and established a small retail business that later became an upscale men's clothing store. Designed by Wright Butler and constructed in 1912, the Schwarzenbach building has four large dormers with double hung sashes and segmented pediments on the mansard roof. Above the third floor windows are a series of iron arches and scrolled brackets that highlight the Beaux Arts style. Schwarzenbach's men's clothing store closed in the 1970s but the building has been renovated for adaptive use.

23. 123 Baltimore Street

This circa 1900 building, designed by George Sansbury, was originally the home of the *Cumberland Daily News*. It was later the property and political organ of Allegany County's only resident to become Governor of Maryland, Lloyd Lowndes, who served in office from 1896 to 1900.

24. Wertheimer Building
115 Baltimore Street

The Wertheimer Brothers constructed this building for their clothing emporium in 1900. Several theaters occupied the site between 1914 and 1930 and when Cromwell's Dance Hall utilized the third floor in 1927 it was rumored to be a speakeasy during the Prohibition era.

25. Rosenbaum Building
118 Baltimore Street

Rosenbaum's Department Store is a typical example of an early 20th-century retail emporium, located in the heart of a downtown shipping district. Rosenbaum's was built at the height of Cumberland's economic prosperity and was the grandest store between Pittsburgh and Baltimore when it opened on April 24, 1899. Architect J.S. Seibert utilized a number of Renaissance details, including three large arcades with three-sided bay windows above street level. Between each arch is a large circular molded brick medallion. Particularly interesting are the carved human heads in the stone surrounds of the arcades, placed on keystones. The impressive bracketed cornice is highlighted by a lion's head sculpture centered above each bracket.

26. Gateway Center
112 Baltimore Street

This building originally housed McCrory's 5 & 10. After McCrory's closed in 1981 the building sat vacant for more than a decade. The remodeling preserved much of the facade and original Art Deco detailing.

27. 101 Baltimore Street at southeast corner of Centre Street

This corner stalwart is a fine example of Italianate commercial architecture that swept American downtowns in the second half of the 1800s. It was built in 1870 and once housed two banks. The three-story brick building has upper-level windows with ornate segmental hoods.

28. 86 Baltimore Street at northwest corner of Centre Street

Caddy-corner across the intersection is another crisp Italianate commercial building.

**29. Third National Bank
83 Baltimore Street at southwest corner of Centre Street**

The Third National Bank building, now known as the Liberty Trust Bank, is an excellent example of early 20th-century commercial architecture. Another design by Wright Butler, this is one of his most noteworthy buildings. Its simple form and refined details reflect a shift in popular design away from the complex compositions of elaborate Romantic Revival styles. A distinctive feature is the bank's rounded Centre Street corner. The red brick walls are offset with rectangular sash windows, and Hummesstown Brownstone trim (from Pennsylvania's premiere brownstone operation at the turn of the 20th century). Characteristic of Butler's work, the bank building features a large dropped cornice above the sixth floor pierced by a row of oculus windows.

**30. Washington Lunchroom and Hotel
80 Baltimore Street**

Originally the Washington Lunchroom and Hotel, this was a design of George Sansbury in 1911. It was a theatrical hotel, catering to many famous actors who performed in Cumberland in the early 1900s. Highlights of the white-glazed, brick-trimmed mid-block building include scroll keystones and a wreath motif.

**31. Dime Savings Bank
76 Baltimore Street**

This classical marble facade was originally designed and built in 1911 for the Dime Savings Bank at a cost of \$7,100 from a Wright Butler design. The bank was chartered in 1906 and merged with Liberty Bank of Maryland in 1920.

**32. Second National Bank
71 Baltimore Street, southeast corner of Liberty Street**

One of the most architecturally distinctive buildings on Baltimore Street is the Second National Bank building, now known as the F&M Bank. Bruce Price, a Cumberland native, designed this building, an outstanding example of late 19th-century commercial architecture, in the 1880s. Price incorporated a mix of Byzantine and Romanesque architectural influences in orange colored brick into the bank. Particularly noteworthy brownstone details include the impressive cornice about the entrance, in a floral design, and the brownstone lions seated above each pilaster.

**FOLLOW BALTIMORE STREET
ACROSS WILLS CREEK TO BEGIN
A TOUR OF THE WASHINGTON
STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT.
THE TOUR WILL EXPLORE THE
SOUTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON
STREET UP TO THE 600 BLOCK
AND THEN RETURN DOWN THE
NORTH SIDE.**

One of the city's most visually impressive neighborhoods, Washington Street is comprised of numerous high-style examples of mid-19th and early 20th century architectural styles, ranging from Greek Revival to Victorian, Colonial Revival to bungalows. Various prominent Cumberland citizens have resided on the tree-shaded street, including the president of the C&O Canal, state congressmen, and former state governors.

The historic district lies on a ridge west of Wills Creek, from which Washington Street extends over a series of steep hills. The eastern portion of the district was once Fort Cumberland. Built in the 1750s, the Fort served as a frontier outpost during the French and Indian War, and as George Washington's headquarters. In the 1780s when the town of Cumberland was laid out, the fort was the focal point. Slowly, major city buildings and upper class houses were built along Washington Street. The fort area was replaced with county institutions such as the courthouse, the county's first school which later became the library, churches, a hotel and a few

other commercial buildings. Three major architects made their imprint on the district. John Notman, founder of the American Institute of Architects and a facilitator of the American Gothic Revival, designed the Emmanuel Episcopal Church. Cumberland native Bruce Price designed Emmanuel's Gothic parish hall, before developing a successful career in New York. Locally prominent architect, Wright Butler received his first commission for the Allegany County Courthouse, to which he applied aspects of the Richardson Romanesque style. Butler, along with other local architects George Sansbury and Robert Holt Hitchens, designed most of the 20th-century houses in the district.

By the beginning of World War II, the neighborhood began a period of decline. Many of the houses were divided into apartments as Cumberland's residents were attracted to more suburban neighborhoods. Today, the attraction of living along Washington Street has been rediscovered, and the district has once again become a prestigious residential neighborhood.

TURN LEFT ON GREENE STREET.

33. Lewis House 18 Greene Street

As a boy growing up in Pennsylvania, David John Lewis went to work in the coal pits at the age of nine. With only a fourth grade education he studied law at night as a young man and began practicing in Cumberland. Elected to the United States Congress in 1911 he shepherded the bill that introduced parcel post service to rural America and later "The Father of Parcel Post" led the legislative fight for social security and workmen's compensation in the Franklin Roosevelt administration. Standing only a tick over five feet tall, Lewis was known for his intellectual passion and tireless work ethic. He never profited from his public service as his modest 1906 house attests.

34. Potomac Lodge #100 30 Greene Street

This cornerstone for the Masonic Temple was laid in 1911 on top of the historic hill where Fort Cumberland once commanded the valley. Earthwork tunnels remaining from the fort run under the hill. Built in 1754, it was first known

as Mt. Pleasant but when General Edward Braddock enlarged it the following year he named it for his friend, the Duke of Cumberland. The only building to remain from the fort is the small cabin that was used by George Washington as his headquarters when he was in the Cumberland area with his Virginia troops. It has been moved to nearby Riverside Park. Wright Butler did the design for the lodge of the world's oldest fraternal organization; its roots in Cumberland reach back to 1816. The temple cost \$75,000 and included wall paintings by Cumberland's DuBrau Art Studio and elaborately carved furniture by local manufacturers H.U.F. Flurshutz and Son.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN LEFT, HEADING UP THE HILL.

35. Emmanuel Episcopal Church 16 Washington Street

This is one of Maryland's most outstanding examples of early Gothic Revival architecture. The church was constructed around 1850 and designed by well-known Philadelphia architect John Notman. It is modeled after St. Paul's Church in Brighton, England. The design in the form of a cross, executed in native yellow sandstone, is typical ecclesiastical architecture of the second quarter of the 19th century, especially that of the Episcopal Church. The tab for the church and its furniture was \$18,000.

36. Emmanuel Episcopal Church Parish House 16 Washington Street

The Parish House was built in 1903 and designed by Cumberland native Bruce Price who chose elements of the popular Second Empire style, an eclectic style based loosely on French architecture during the reign of Napoleon - projecting pavilion, tall windows and dramatic roof.

37. 28 Washington Street

Researchers date this building from the first half of the 1800s making it one of the oldest on

Washington Street. Its high ceilings, thick doors and massive foundation typify early house architecture although its residential days are long past. Over the years it has done service as a church, bank, and law office.

38. Washington's Last Visit
30 Washington Street

On October 16, 1794, President George Washington arrived in Cumberland to review 5,000 troops of the Maryland and Virginia militia gathered here during the Whiskey Rebellion. A few days later, this militia army assembled upon the parade ground of old Fort Cumberland, where the Allegany County Courthouse now stands. The President appeared dressed in his full military uniform, and the entire population of the town was present to witness this historic event. General Washington rode along the line, from right to left, and was loudly cheered by the men. Afterwards the command marched in review, and Washington raised his hat as a salute, while they passed. Washington had received his first command in Cumberland in 1755 and this was his last visit.

39. Allegany County Court House
30 Washington Street

Although many church spires dot the Cumberland landscape, it is the Allegany County Courthouse that dominates the city skyline. Historically, courthouses in America have been the most architecturally impressive buildings within a community, the better to convey the authority of a local government, as well as to instill respect and recognition.

Designed in 1893, the Courthouse was the first major commission of Wright Butler who based his design on the works of architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Characteristic of this style, the Courthouse combines the use of brick highlighted with stone belt courses and presents a uniform rock-faced exterior finish. The building's ribbons of windows set deeply into the walls with a large arched entry. Less typical is the Courthouse's tower buttressed with round columns that rises above the three-story building.

40. C. William Gilchrist Museum Of The Arts
104 Washington Street

Judge Thomas Perry began building this Federal style residence in 1843 making it one of the oldest brick structures on Washington Street. After Perry died in 1871, Judge Oliver Cromwell Gephart purchased property in 1875 at public auction for \$10,000. The Gepharts enriched the house with many new features and additions including a columned porch, pediment dormers and a new carriage house. Four generations later the house was purchased by Mrs. Jeanette Gilchrist and donated to the Cumberland Cultural Foundation for the purpose of creating a gallery to be named in memory of her husband, C. William Gilchrist, a patron of the arts. The museum contains six renovated galleries, an art library and landscaped gardens.

41. Walsh House
108 Washington Street

This Second Empire residence was built in the 1860s for William Walsh who served two terms in the United States House of Representatives in the 1870s. James E. Walsh was also born in this house in 1891; as a Catholic priest he went to Communist China in 1948 to coordinate mission activities in China. When Chinese communists seized power in 1949 they targeted Catholic clergy for harassment; in 1959 Father Walsh was arrested and sentenced to twenty years in prison. He spent twelve years in isolation before being suddenly released at the age of 80. The house was purchased by Allegany County in 1936 for Board of Education offices.

42. Somerville House
110 Washington Street

This Greek Revival-influenced house was built in 1853 and is most associated with the Somerville family. John Somerville helped establish the celebrated George's Creek coal industry west of town.

43. Shearer House
112 Washington Street

Another Greek Revival house with the entrance through the gable, built in 1854 and owned by R.H. Shearer who operated a hardware and saddlery at 29 Baltimore Street.

44. 206 Washington Street

This Queen Anne home dates to the late 19th century.

45. 208 Washington Street

This house adds a Second Empire-influenced roof to an Italianate villa. Built in the 1860s the dining room has Tiffany stained glass bay windows and original shutters.

46. Gordon-Roberts House
218 Washington Street

This Second Empire house was commissioned in 1867 by Josiah Gordon, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Today it serves as home of the Allegany County Historical Society.

47. Gordon House
220 Washington Street

This was the home of attorney Robert Gordon. Lake Gordon, source of Cumberland's water supply, was named for Robert.

48. Shriver House
300 Washington Street

This Italianate brick house (with later obvious additions) was constructed in the 1860s for Joseph Shriver, an engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and National Road. As a bank president during the Civil War, Shriver advanced soldiers from the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves their pay when it was not paid the government. Maria Shriver is a descendent of Joseph Shriver.

49. 306 Washington Street

This is a fine example of the picturesque Queen Anne style from the 1890s.

50. Roberts House
400 Washington Street

Wright Butler designed this Colonial Revival house for Bayse Roberts in 1890. Roberts was an engineer who built the first railroad in South America and went on to head the Street Car Company of Cumberland.

51. Annan House
408 Washington Street

This brick house with touches of several Victorian styles was constructed in the 1870s for Daniel Annan, whose great-grandfather Daniel Roberdeau was a Revolutionary War general and member of the Continental Congress.

52. Devecmon House
412 Washington Street

Wright Butler blended Queen Anne and Colonial Revival architecture for this 1890 house, built for W.C. Devecmon, descendent of Pierre d'Evequemont, French aristocrat and cousin of Louis XVI. The house was later sold to the Schwarzenbach family of clothiers. It features five full floors and a 30x40 foot living room that was once a ballroom.

53. MacDonald House
418 Washington Street

Judge Robert MacDonald built this house in 1897. His wife Eleanor was the daughter of Jacob Humbird, an engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and one of the country's great tunnel builders of the 19th century.

54. Shepherd House
508 Washington Street

This distinctive 1880 house uses elements from the Second Empire and Italianate styles. When built there was a carriage house and grazing pasture out back. The interior was outfitted with double moldings, crystal door knobs, beveled glass doors and cast iron fireplaces.

55. A. Hooten Blackiston House
514 Washington Street

A. Hooten Blackiston, a prominent member of the Cumberland bar, had this Italianate villa constructed in 1874. The tower provided a spectacular view that Blackiston was only able to enjoy for a few years; he died in 1878.

56. Holtzman House
516 Washington Street

Charles H. Holtzman began his business career in the drug trade as a clerk and by the time this house was built in 1890 he was doing the largest prescription trade in Allegany County. He became active in Republican politics and rose to become chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Allegany County, a post he held for ten years. During the Harding administration in the early 1920s he was appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore at which time he left the City.

57. 522 Washington Street

This Second Empire house was built in 1871; the tower was added in 1900.

58. McKaig Mansion
528 Washington Street

Merwin McKaig had positions in Cumberland Steel, the McKaig Foundry, Liberty Trust Company, the Fort Cumberland Hotel and many others. He built this Neoclassical mansion in 1890 and McKaigs lived here until 1963. When the last of the clan, William Wallace McKaig III, died that year several million dollars went to the Pittsburgh National Bank for the establishment of the Lalitta Nash McKaig Foundation to provide scholarships for western Maryland students.

59. Muncaster House
532 Washington Street

Walter J. Muncaster, one of the founders of Cumberland Steel, built this Georgian Revival home in 1912.

60. 628-630 Washington Street

This Colonial Revival double house was built in the early 1900s.

61. F. Brooke Whiting Museum
632 Washington Street

F. Brooke amassed the Collection through inheritance, world traveling, and dealings with prestigious antique dealers and auction houses around the globe. The museum is a 1911 American bungalow house museum, built by George Sansbury.

**CROSS THE STREET AND WALK
DOWN THE NORTH SIDE OF
WASHINGTON STREET.**

62. The Little House
605 Washington Street

This is the smallest house on Washington Street, built in the early 1880s by Judge Henry Hoffman with a mix of Queen Anne and Shingle styles. Inside the house features a beautifully curved staircase, a Colonial Revival fireplace with a bullrush design in cast iron.

63. Williams House
535 Washington Street

This home was built in 1870 for Judge Ferdinand Williams who married Flora Johnson that same year - Johnson being the grand niece of Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland. Williams was a popular after-dinner speaker around the City and presided over the celebration when George Washington's headquarters was donated in 1921, with General John J. Pershing as the honored guest.

64. 531 Washington Street

This Eclectic Revival style home was built in 1920 by architect Robert Holt Hitchins of Cumberland. He also drew up the plans for the United States Post Office that operated on Pershing Street in the day.

65. Lowdermilk House
527 Washington Street

Will Lowdermilk was the founder of the *Daily Transcript*, the first daily newspaper to be published in Cumberland. He was successful enough to build this Italianate villa around 1860. During the Ulysses Grant administration from 1868 to 1876, he was appointed Postmaster of Cumberland and during this time wrote and published the book *History of Cumberland*. After Grant left office Lowdermilk moved to Washington, D.C. and opened Lowdermilk's Book Store.

66. Henderson House
519 Washington Street

Herman Schneider designed this Colonial Revival house with gambrel roof for Judge Robert Henderson in 1890, who was a classmate of Woodrow Wilson (class of 1879), whom he entertained here.

67. Magruder House
515 Washington Street

The Gothic style was most often found in ecclesiastical buildings but here it is adapted for the home of Jonathan Magruder. It dates to 1855.

68. Boyd House
501 Washington Street

Hunter Boyd, Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals, built this Queen Anne house of natural oak and cherry in 1890. Notice that the windows are symmetrically arranged despite the eclectic style. Boyd was an honorary pallbearer at the funeral of General Robert E. Lee.

69. 417-419 Washington Street

Elements of Second Empire, Classical, Queen Anne and Stick Style can all be seen in this house that has been converted to a duplex.

70. Doub House
403 Washington Street

Judge Albert A. Doub purchased this house in 1914. It featured 24 rooms, 13-foot ceilings,

chestnut wood stairways and stained glass double doors and windows. Mrs. Doub was remembered for sitting in the middle of Washington Street to paint and forcing cars to detour around her.

71. 217 Washington Street

This picturesque 1890s Queen Anne house is now used as apartments.

72. 207-209 Washington Street

More apartments, this time converted from an 1840s Greek Revival double house.

73. Sprigg House
201 Washington Street

This Greek Revival house dates to 1846. It was built by William O. Sprigg, a banker and civic leader in Cumberland. The Sprigg family were known Southern sympathizers and during the Civil War they were taken into custody and forced to leave so it could be used by Union officers.

74. Saint Paul's Lutheran Church
115 Washington Street

This Classical Revival church rose in 1958 after the congregation's downtown chapel was demolished for commercial development.

75. Richmond Houses
103-105 Washington Street

Benjamin Richmond built these Queen Anne-Italianate dwellings in 1900.

76. Bretz House
101 Washington Street

Calton Bretz, president of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, built this expansive home in 1880. The conservatory on the right with curving bay windows originally sported a glass roof.

TURN LEFT ON
PROSPECT SQUARE.

77. 31 Prospect Square

The street that squares the Allegany County Court House and Library was once the parade grounds of Fort Cumberland. This cottage-style house was built around 1850.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH JOHNSON STREET.

**78. Cumberland Theatre
101 North Johnson Street**

The Cumberland Theatre is Western Maryland's only regional professional theatre, started in the Schwartzenbach Building downtown in 1988. With the building about to be sold the organization purchased and renovated this former church building, now known as The Cumberland Theatre/Creative Arts Center. In the Theatre's fourth season, the new building was dedicated, the parking lot was joined with neighboring First Presbyterian Church's parking lot, actors were being housed in a neighboring convent (courtesy of St. Mary's Church), and seating was donated from the Synagogue. The season opened, naturally, with a production of *Nunsense*.

79. 15-17 Prospect Square

These twinned houses were constructed in the 1840s in a Greek Revival style.

**80. Allegany County Public Library
31 Washington Street**

The Greek temple section of the library was built in 1849-1850 as the Allegany County Academy. It was the oldest school in the Alleghenies, chartered in 1798. After 131 years the Academy closed in 1929 and in 1934 the building opened as the Cumberland Free Public Library.

**81. First Presbyterian Church
11 Washington Street**

The Presbyterian community in Cumberland can be traced back to 1810. This Gothic Revival church building was constructed of native gray sandstone in 1871-72. The site had been purchased in 1870 for \$5,000. The doors,

chancel, rail and pews are beautifully carved from solid black walnut. The slated frame spire built on the stone belfry and tower were added in 1892.

**82. Masonic Temple
7-9 Washington Street**

This early Cumberland building was erected in 1839 as a Masonic Temple. Later it was used as a dance academy known as Terpsichoreap Hall. Beginning in 1928 it became known as The Professional Building.

**83. Algonquin Apartment Hotel
Baltimore Street at Greene Street**

The Algonquin Apartment Hotel was constructed in 1926. It boasted of 33 hotel apartments, completely equipped, including maid service. About 1936 the hotel was remodeled and apartments converted to hotel rooms. After 60 years of operation, the Algonquin closed its doors in 1986. After renovation, it reopened in 1989 as the Kensington-Algonquin, a senior citizen housing facility.

CROSS BACK OVER WILLS CREEK AND TURN RIGHT ON CANAL STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY STATION.

Look Up,

East New Market



A Walking Tour of East New Market...

The area was first mentioned in a grant to Henry Sewell dated 1649 in London, England. On a map dated 1673, the region is largely depicted as being inhabited by woodland Indians near a town known as “Fort Warwick.” After colonization, some of the earliest family names were Adams, Anderton, Melville, Pattison, Rix, Smith, and Taylor. These families settled into basically four land grants known as Bath, York, Carthegena, and Warwick. Warwick was situated between what is currently the Town of Secretary and East New Market. This area was largely owned by the Hooper family.

Many of these families were seeking religious freedom and economic gain through the purchase of property. It was not unusual for families to have owned real estate in this area, but never living in the area until later generations, if at all. In 1790 the village of “New Market” was starting to appear on maps.

A post office was established in 1803 and shortly thereafter “East” was added to the town’s name, renaming the town East New Market in 1827. The town was incorporated under the session laws of 1832, and a town commission was instituted, predating by many years the adoption of that form of small-town government by many other jurisdictions.

The town grew with the introduction of the railroad in the latter part of the 19th century. This allowed agriculture to gain economic strength within the county. It was during this time that religious and educational institutions became even more established through their reputations as centers of learning and worship.

Our walking tour will start at the crossroad of this crossroads town and we’ll go a ways in every direction...

WALK EAST ON RAILROAD AVENUE.

1. **Buckland** 14 Railroad Avenue

Once called “Maurice Manor,” Buckland is unusual for the area and period it was built in because it is a “saltbox” structure with an interior kitchen. The land was purchased by John Rix in 1744. It once sat at the center of a working plantation, which was then subdivided in the 1880s.

TURN AND WALK BACK TOWARDS TOWN CENTER.

2. **John Arlington Baker House** 12 Railroad Avenue

This stretch of Railroad Avenue features some of the more expansive houses in East New Market. John Baker moved one of those more modest homes off this lot and over to North Main Street so he could erect this large two-and-a-half story structure in the Queen Anne style in 1910. The well-built house has not been altered significantly in the century since.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH MAIN STREET.

3. **Zeller Funeral Home** 106 Main Street

In 1905, in consideration of an annual \$20 rent, Howard H. Willoughby entered into a 99-year lease at this location from Emma Helsby Smith & her husband James M. Smith. Earlier that year he had purchased a tradesman’s shop from Thomas D. Hooper that stood on the back of this lot. Willoughby built this funeral home at that time; he also crafted and sold furniture here. In 1916, he bought the property outright and it remained in the Willoughby family for 70 years.

4. **Howard Willoughby House** 110 Main Street

Built in the 1880s, the two-story L-shaped frame house is supported by a minimal brick

foundation and largely covered with a layer of aluminum siding. The decorative fish-scale shingles that mark the gable end of the projecting bay have been left exposed. The garage in the rear was built before 1922; the old carpenter’s shop beside it was used for making coffins.

5. **Mary Bramble House** 107 Main Street

The Bramble house survives as one of a small collection of turn of the nineteenth-century frame houses in East New Market. Originally built around 1805 on the main intersection of town, the two-story frame house was relocated in 1889 when the corner site became more valuable as commercial space. Mary King Bramble owned the house, Victorianized after the move, for much of the 1800s.

6. **St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church** 116 Main Street

Built in 1893, the single-story Gothic Revival frame church is supported by a continuous common bond brick foundation and sheathed with a uniform layer of aluminum siding. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Rising from the east gable end is a small gabled belfry.

This is the third Episcopal church in East New Market, although the first on this site. The earliest mention of a church in town was 1794, and a second one was built in 1805, although very little is known about either building.

TURN AND WALK SOUTH ON MAIN STREET, TOWARDS TOWN CENTER.

7. **Realty Building** 43 Main Street

In 1914, the Chesadel Hotel was destroyed by a devastating fire that consumed many nearby structures. Shortly after the East New Market Realty Company purchased the lot in 1915 and erected this building. The Realty Building has been owned by the Choptank Lodge of the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons for 65 years. It

has been the site of a real estate office, a post office, drug store, Masonic temple, public hall, and several other stores and commercial ventures.

8. Dafflin-Mitchell House
34 Main Street

Once known as the “House of the Hinges,” the “Brick Hotel,” and as recently as the 1920’s - the “East New Market Hotel,” Colonel Joseph Daffin, a merchant, built the house between 1796 and 1798. He and his wife both died in 1798. It also belonged to Major Anthony Manning “an officer of the War of 1812.” The structure got its interesting name “House of the Hinges” because of an unusual set of hinges found on a meat house at the rear of the building. The house boasts a 1 ½ story “kitchen wing.”

9. Charles Webster House
31 Main Street

In 1790, Francis Elliott built the original house on the north part of this lot. Charles Webster either moved or destroyed this house between 1900 and 1910. Sometime before 1812, John Mackey likely built the original house on the south 1/2 acre part of this lot. Wilber F. Newton moved or destroyed this house between 1876 and 1896. Charles Webster built the current house on the combined lot between 1900 and 1910.

10. New Market House
30 Main Street

The south part of this lot was bought by Elizabeth Hodson in 1804 for 105 pounds. Unusual for its yellow brick construction, the house was built in the late 18th century, with additions beginning as early as the 1820s. It is also known as the Atkinson House after the family who owned it from 1861 to 1880.

11. Edmondson House
9 Main Street

Edmondson House was built in the Post Revolutionary period, circa 1780, by the Sulivane family. Son of an officer of Britain’s King James II, who came to America in 1695; Daniel Sulivane served in the Maryland Assembly. His son James

helped organize a local regiment of the colonial army called the New Market Blues. After the Treaty of Paris in 1783, he took out a patent for 911 acres of land which he called New Market.

The house includes a ballroom with tall slender windows and an ornate original mantel piece over the fire place. It was sold to the Edmondson Family who were descended from one of the original settlers of the town. The Quaker John Edmondson was known to have lived in the area as early as 1660.

12. Smith Cottage
12 Main Street

The Sulivanes also built this house, around 1825-1840. “Smith Cottage” is a well-preserved story-and-a-half frame house that distinguishes the center of the East New Market historic district. Undisturbed layers of plain weatherboards, corbeled brick chimneys, gabled dormers, and Greek Revival woodwork distinguish this hall/parlor plan house.

13. Trinity United Methodist Church
2 Cambridge Avenue

With its prominent location at the south end of town within the fork of the roads, the church serves as an important visual anchor. The broach spire is also the tallest structure in East New Market. Aside from a layer of aluminum siding, the exterior and interior fabric remains well preserved, and the various features offer an interesting blend of Greek Revival and Gothic Revival design.

TURN AND WALK BACK
TOWARDS TOWN CENTER.
TURN LEFT ON ACADEMY
STREET.

14. Old Trading Post
10 Academy Street

The “Trading Post” is a rare structure among commercial buildings on the Eastern Shore. The single-story rectangular frame store follows the gable-front orientation common to nineteenth-century commercial buildings, but the beaded

tie beams and beaded horizontal board walls are unusual survivals for Eastern Shore store interiors. In its third location, this story-and-a-half structure was long believed to have been used to conduct trade with Indians and to have been built from scraps from the finer homes as an afterthought. Research now indicates that the structure was probably standing in the 1840s and used as a store by a merchant named Medford.

15. Abdell House
14 Academy Street

The Abdell house, located in the center of East New Market, is an important early twentieth-century dwelling. Aside from the relocated "Trading Post" building, the Abdell house is the first dwelling that defines the south side of Academy Street nearest the main intersection of town. The large ell-shaped frame house, erected in 1903, is distinguished by a modillioned cornice that not only trims the main house but the porch and gabled dormer as well.

16. Anderton's Desire
22 Academy Street

This little one-and-one-half story frame building, often called the Old Baptist Parsonage, was standing in 1783 and is perhaps older. Certainly its massive exposed chimney in the rear seems to suggest an early date for the house. It stands on one of the original land grants in the area, Westward, patented in 1680. "Anderton's Desire" is one of the most significant small houses still standing in East New Market. Built during the years surrounding the turn of the nineteenth century, the story-and-a-half frame house retains a beaded weatherboard exterior and its hyphenated service wing. The two-room plan main block remains well preserved inside with a large percentage of its original Federal style woodwork.

17. First Baptist Church
23 Academy Street

It was on October 14, 1885, that the first frame church was dedicated by the Baptists of East New Market. Those who put up that first church building were unaware that an underground stream ran beneath there. In time the walls began

to spread apart and in 1923 the present brick and masonry structure was built. Inside the church, steel rods tie the walls together so there is little danger that the building will be undermined.

**TURN AND WALK BACK
TOWARDS TOWN CENTER TO
RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Easton



A Walking Tour of Easton...

There was nothing random nor serendipitous about the founding of Talbot Court House. It was not built on any navigable waterway and the site selected was not located on an established trade route. The name said it all - this was going to be a government town, centrally located to all sections of the county.

That court house was built in 1711; the county, named for Lady Grace Talbot, sister of the second Lord Baltimore, had been established a half-century earlier in 1661. From its very beginning as an English colony the county economy was based on tobacco agriculture and the bountiful harvest of Chesapeake Bay from its over 600 miles of tidal shoreline, the most of any county in the United States.

Talbot Court House was never envisioned as a bustling town - just a place to conduct occasional official business and move on. As such for decades the settlement consisted primarily of taverns and a few scattered houses. But in 1788 the Maryland legislature designated the village the "East Capital" of Maryland and renamed it Easton.

In short order Easton became the largest town on the Eastern Shore. The founding families of the Delmarva Peninsula, which dominated the Eastern Shore social, political, and economic history - the Tilghmans, Lloyds, Goldsboroughs, Hollydays and Stevens built their principal seats of residence in town. Easton had the Eastern Shore's finest bank, its first newspaper, its first Federal offices, its first brick hotel, its first steamship line.

This wealth and building boom brought skilled artisans to town as well and the early 1800s buildings of Easton, many of which still stand, were the equal of those found in the big cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Our walking tour will start in the historic Town Center where a Visitor Center has been created and parking is available...

1. Easton Welcome and Resource Center
11 S. Harrison Street

The Easton firehouse stood here until 1833; it was refitted in the late 1990s to serve as the hub of visitor activity in Talbot County.

**TURN LEFT ON SOUTH
HARRISON STREET AND WALK
TO THE INTERSECTION OF
DOVER STREET.**

2. Avalon Theatre
40 East Dover Street

Built in 1921, at the cost of \$100,000, the Avalon Theatre immediately became, as one newspaper reporter proclaimed, the “Showplace of the Eastern Shore.” Visitors were greeted by leaded glass doors at every theater entrance and inside was an 18-foot dome with 148 lights, a 300 pipe electric-pneumatic organ, an electric player piano, and a ballroom on the second floor.

However, when the Schine Theatre Chain purchased the Theatre in 1934, they completely refitted the building. Schine closed the ballroom, and redesigned the theater with an Art Deco theme that still stands today. It became a movie hosue of renown; three world premieres took place at the Avalon including *The First Kiss* starring Gary Cooper and Fay Rae, which was filmed in Easton and St. Michaels.

The Avalon’s closed as Easton’s premier movie house in 1985 after a 64-year run. Renovations of the neglected building began in late 1987 and the Avalon was magnificently restored and upgraded to a performing arts center, retaining its proscenium stage, domed ceiling, and incredible acoustics.

TURN LEFT ON DOVER STREET.

3. Townsend Building
36-38 East Dover Street

Alphonse Townsend built this brick commercial building in 1879. The pent roof over the first floor has been altered but the roof cornice and decorative brick work above are unchanged.

4. Hill’s Drugs
30 East Dover Street

This family-owned pharmacy has been serving Easton since 1928. The structure on this property, like most of its surroundings, burned in an 1878 fire. The present structure was built a year later as a double store and residence. In 1931 it was purchased by John Noble to form the seeds for Noble Ford Company. William Hill brought his pharmacy here in 1945. This Italianate brick building was modernized and remodeled in 2007 but retains its original iron cresting at the roofline and weathervane on top.

**TURN AND RETRACE YOUR
STEPS ON DOVER STREET TO
HARRISON STREET.**

5. Pollard Edmondson House
**41 East Dover Street at southwest corner
of Harrison Street**

The unusual brick building is a composite of two styles 100 years apart. The earlier portion is a two-and-a-half story Federal house facing Harrison Street, built in 1794 by Pollard Edmondson for his daughter Lucretia. Edmondson was descended from two early Maryland families; John Pollard, a cooper, who emigrated in 1662 and James Edmondson, a planter. He was a member of the Lower House of Assembly from 1751 to 1768 and a member of Provincial Conventions in 1775 and 1776. Edmondson’s grand-daughter would later marry a Wallis and further down on the family tree came Bessie Wallis Warfield, for whom Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor, would abdicate the throne of England to marry.

Between 1891 and 1896 the Victorian facade facing Dover Street was constructed. It is about six feet wide with a belt course of protruding bricks and rosettes. During that time the building began its commercial life for the Farmers and Merchants National Bank.

6. Tidewater Inn
101 East Dover Street

As Easton grew, the community became a center for travelers in the Tidewater area. By the late 19th century, the various taverns and hotels had given way to two larger hotels and a few boarding houses. In 1891, a new frame hotel was erected on the site of the present-day Tidewater Inn.

It operated for several years under the name of the Avon Hotel. When it was later sold, the name reverted to Avon until the Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1944. The destruction of the Avon left Easton without a major hotel. In 1947, A. Johnson Grymes broke ground for the Tidewater Inn, and the grand opening took place two years later.

7. Bullitt House
102 East Dover Street

This home-and-office complex was built in 1801 by Thomas James Bullitt, an early president of the Easton National Bank, financial leader of the Eastern Shore and progenitor of the noted Bullitt family of Philadelphia. The outstanding brick masonry and ornamental woodwork of the inside qualify the house as one of Maryland's finest from the Federal period. The house remained in the family until the 1930s.

8. United States Post Office
116 East Dover Street

The Neoclassical Easton post office was built in 1933, typical of Depression-era projects across the country.

9. Inn at 202 East Dover
202 East Dover Street

Built in 1874, this Victorian-era mansion reflects many architectural styles. For years the building was known as the Wrightson House, thanks to its early 20th century owner, Charles T. Wrightson, one of the founders of the S. & W. canned food empire. Locally it is still referred to as Captain's Watch due to its prominent balustraded widow's walk. Renovated in 2006, it is now home to an inn and restaurant.

TURN LEFT (NORTH) ON
HANSON STREET.

10. Standpipe
**southwest corner of Mills Place and
Hanson Street**

This standpipe was constructed in 1886, establishing Easton's central water system, complete with pumping station. When the 84,000-gallon tank was being built, townspeople would climb the 100' 2" tower to enjoy the view from above the rooftops. A local newspaper report from September 1886 noted that the 100-foot high standpipe was originally painted a bright red.

TURN RIGHT ON AUGUST
STREET. TURN RIGHT ON
AURORA STREET.

11. John S. McDaniel House
14 N Aurora Street

These two blocks of North Aurora Street between Dover Street and Goldsborough Street were known as "Silk Stocking Row" for its well-heeled residents in the late 1800s. The property was purchased by Thomas Robson, proprietor of the Union Hotel and editor of the Eastern Star, one of two leading newspapers in town, in 1851. A Southern sympathizer during the Civil War, Robson lost his businesses and the house he built here. This home, with prominent octagonal corner tower, was built in 1865 and has been the home of many prominent Maryland families. The Reverend Henry Lay, first bishop of the diocese of Easton, was one. He bought the property from Robert Lloyd Tilghman. Although known locally as the McDaniel House, that family lived here only nine years before losing it when they couldn't cover the payments on the hefty mortgage.

TURN AND WALK NORTH ON N.
AURORA STREET TO
GOLDSBOROUGH STREET.
TURN RIGHT.

12. Foxley Hall
24 N Aurora Street

The corner property on the southeast side of Goldsborough and Aurora streets was purchased from Joseph Haskins in 1794 by Deborah Perry Dickinson, widowed descendent of Admiral William Perry. The free-standing brick Federal house subsequently built here, originally called Burnside and later Foxley Hall, is one of the most impressive in Easton. The structure has been greatly changed since construction, most notably in the late 1800s by local historian Oswald Tilghman.

13. Trinity Cathedral
315 Goldsborough Street

Trinity Episcopal Cathedral on “Cathedral Green”, is of traditional Gothic design in granite, brought in by water. The Diocese of Easton was formed in 1868 and stipulated that a Bishop be in residence here. Trinity Cathedral purchased two lots on Goldsborough Street and the Gothic chapel was started at once. The first Bishop was the Right Reverend Henry C. Lay. The steeple was added to surmount the tower in 1978.

**TURN AND WALK WEST ON
GOLDSBOROUGH STREET.**

14. Bishop’s House
214 Goldsborough Street

This picturesque house, an historic inn since 1988, was built a century earlier by Captain Edward Roberts for Philip Frances Thomas, governor of the state of Maryland from 1848 to 1851. Thomas lived in the house barely two years. When he died in 1890, the house and property were sold to the Episcopal Church for use as the residence for the Bishop of the Diocese of Easton.

15. Benholme
120 Goldsborough Street

This crisp home was built in 1880, typical of a street that looks much as it did almost 150 years ago. Greek Revival, Queen Anne styles proliferate in the windows, gables and porches along Goldsborough Street.

16. Jump House
107 Goldsborough Street

The varied architectural styles on Goldsborough Street sometimes mix in the same house, such as the Jump House with Queen Anne turret, Italianate roof brackets and Greek Revival porch. It was built for a family of merchants who operated on Washington Street.

17. Gregg Building
30 Goldsborough Street, southwest
corner of Harrison Street

This corner building of dark brick was built in the 1920s as a Dodge Brothers Motor Car dealership.

**18. Old Frame Hotel/Nevius and Frampton
Hardware**
1 Goldsborough Street

This building was constructed in 1866 as a downtown hotel called the European House, replacing an earlier structure that was razed. George Haddaway was proprietor. The name never penetrated the local consciousness as the townsfolk called it the “Old Frame Hotel.” In 1899 Simon Nevius and Charles L. Frampton remodeled it and added a warehouse for their hardware business. A fire in 1955 consumed the large hipped roof that originally covered the building but otherwise it looks much the same.

**TURN RIGHT ON NORTH
WASHINGTON STREET.**

19. 110 North Washington Street

This fine Italianate house, since modified for office use, dates to 1866.

20. Coates Lodge #102
114 North Washington Street

Freemasonry has existed on the Eastern Shore since the 1700s; five lodges were active when the country formed in 1787. John Coates formed the first Grand Lodge of Masons in Maryland, having received a dispensation from Pennsylvania for a charter. Although named for Coates, the Easton

Lodge #102, was not founded until May 12, 1855, the third lodge in town. The group first met in the Talbot County Court House before moving into this colorful structure of light orange brick in 1881. A rear addition was added in 1930.

21. Langsdale House
120 North Washington Street

This Victorian frame house is one of four Langsdale houses in Easton remaining in its original location. It features fish-scale shingles and jigsawed woodwork.

22. Hollyday House
131 North Washington Street

This house may have once been a tavern and may be one of the oldest structures in town. Or not. It certainly dates to at least the early 1800s and is notable for its steeply pitched roof and outsized chimneys that rise high above the roofline. Those brick chimneys are enclosed within the end walls and sport corbelled caps.

**TURN AND WALK SOUTH ON
NORTH WASHINGTON STREET.**

23. Perrin Smith House
119-121 North Washington Street

Walking south on Washington Street, the Perrin-Smith House is the first of five Federal-style row buildings on the west side of the street and one of the most finely crafted structures remaining from Easton's infancy. A brick passageway separates it from its most immediate neighbor. Inside and out many elaborate original details remain. Built circa 1795, it was named not for the original owner but for Thomas Perrin Smith, founder of the *Republican Star*, Easton's oldest newspaper and the third oldest in Maryland (now the *Star Democrat*). Next door the Brick Hotel, built in 1812, was the Eastern Shore's leading hostelry. It is now an office building and the newspaper offices were purchased by the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club in 1911.

24. Easton National Bank
36 North Washington Street

The Easton National Bank was established in 1810. After its original building was lost to fire, this Beaux Arts replacement rose in 1904.

25. McCrory's
24 North Washington Street

The largest building in the Washington Street commercial district was built of brick laid in Flemish bond before 1805, making it one of Easton's earliest structures. Owen Kennard, the dominant land owner along North Washington Street, erected the well-proportioned building on his property to serve as a store and residence.

In 1876 the building was sold out of the Kennard family to John W. Jump who ran a fine dress and household goods store until World War I. In 1915 David Gregg bought the property and made it even more imposing with the addition of a fourth floor under a mansard roof. McCrory's store operated in this space for many years.

**TURN RIGHT ON FEDERAL
STREET.**

26. 9 Federal Street

Here you'll see a splash of English Tudor in downtown Easton, facing Court House Square.

27. Sheriff House and Jail
**northwest corner of Courthouse Square,
on the southeast corner of Federal Street
and West Street**

This High Victorian structure of grey granite was built in 1881, replacing the previous jail on this site that had stood since 1710.

TURN LEFT ON WEST STREET.

28. Court House South Wing
4 North West Street

This wing contained many of the public services for Talbot County, including the library before it moved across the street.

TURN LEFT ON DOVER STREET.

29. 6 West Dover Street

This block of Victorian commercial/residential properties was built after the flames from the 1878 Market Place Fire swept down the street. This brick structure features round Romanesque windows.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET INTO COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

**30. Talbot County Courthouse
11 North Washington Street**

In 1709, 2 acres of land known as “Armstrong’s old field, near Pitte’s bridge” was designated by a group of leading citizens to be the site of the new court house. Philemon Hemsley oversaw the construction of the building which was twenty feet by thirty feet in size. The courthouse was razed and replaced with a new brick structure in 1794 to serve as Maryland’s Eastern Shore Capital. This new and present courthouse was remodeled in 1958 which included removal of the front porch and the addition of two wings.

**31. Talbot Boys Monument
Courthouse Square**

The memorial honors the Confederate soldiers of Talbot County. The name of Admiral Franklin Buchanan, whose home was here and who is buried in the town’s Wye Cemetery, heads the list. Buchanan commanded the Souther ironclad *C.S.S. Virginia* before being wounded.

**32. Daylight Building
northeast corner of Dover Street and
Washington Street**

The Daylight Building, so named for its large windows, was built after the 1878 fire that took away several Federal houses on this block. You can still see remnants of the name “Daylight Building” in the brick facade.

**33. Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware
12 North Washington Street**

Dating to 1791, when a 2 1/2-story Federal brick shop/home was erected on the site of a frame dwelling owned by Philemon Hemsley, builder of 1710 Court House, this store can qualify as the oldest in Easton. Dates on the building show when additions were made in 1877-1881-1889. In 1877 the property was purchased by the Shannahan and Wrightson Hardware Company who raised the roof and later added a full third floor with Victorian facade. The present front was completed in time for a grand opening on December 7, 1941, hours before Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor.

TURN AND WALK SOUTH ON WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN LEFT ON DOVER STREET.

34. 7 East Dover Street

This is an early Federal-style building, circa 1788. The second-story windows are original.

**35. Talbot Bank
18 East Dover Street**

The Talbot Bank of Easton was chartered in 1885 and has operated continuously as an independent bank since its beginning. The Neoclassical headquarters on Dover Street, crafted in limestone, was built in 1908.

TURN AND WALK BACK ONE-HALF BLOCK TO WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN LEFT.

**36. Odd Fellows Hall
1 South Washington Street**

Miller Lodge, Number 18, organized in 1832 with 43 members and is the oldest in Talbot County. After meeting in Washington Hall opposite Port Street until 1839, the lodge moved to this site. Its original hall burned to the ground in 1855. Up and going again the next year, that building fell victim to the fire that broke out in

Market Square on October 1, 1878. The present building, one of the most impressive on Washington Street, was dedicated on September 25, 1879. The designer incorporated an eclectic combination of symbols and stylistic elements in composing the four-story brick exclamation point at Easton's most important intersection.

**37. Emergency Hospital/Tred Avon Building
13 South Washington Street**

Like its neighbor next door, the Odd Fellows Hall, the buildings on this site perished in fires in 1855 and 1878. The three-story, seven-bay building with a facade of red-orange, machine-made brick was built shortly after the second fire, probably as a hotel. It is best known as Easton's first hospital, opened in 1907. The Easton Emergency Hospital occupied the upper two floors. There were two surgeons, three general practitioners and fifteen beds; a "colored" ward had four more beds. By 1913 the hospital was severely overcrowded and a campaign was waged to build a new structure.

**38. Historical Society of Talbot County
Auditorium
15-17 South Washington Street**

The Historical Society of Talbot County was founded in 1954 to preserve and celebrate the history and culture of Talbot County, Maryland. The campus features historic houses surrounded by award-winning gardens, maintained by the Talbot County Garden Club. The Auditorium, completed in 1987, is recognized as an outstanding example of the preservation, graceful restoration, and adaptive use of a historic interior space. The Society used the sanctuary of the former Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1856 with bricks from an 1824 structure, to create a multi-purpose community facility.

**39. James Neall House
27 South Washington Street**

The centerpiece of the Historical Society collection is the superb interpretation of Federal architecture created by Quaker cabinetmaker and craftsman James Neall between 1804 and 1810. The Neall House compares favorably with the finest Federal homes built in the big cities in Bal-

timore and Philadelphia at the time. The brickwork on the exterior features fine Flemish bond courses with unusual raised jointing. The steeply pitched roof of the 3 1/2-story brick house is set off by a prominent chimney. The windows are set in heavy, pegged wood frames with wood sills and splayed stone lintels.

**40. Mary Jenkins House
30 South Washington Street**

Another Historical Society property, the frame Mary Jenkins House was constructed circa 1790.

41. 43 South Washington Street

This five-bay frame building dates to 1857.

42. 105-109 South Washington Street

These brick Federal houses are representative of many that lined Washington Street. The Askins House (#105) is one of the best preserved modest homes in town with a fine Flemish bond brick facade, brick lintels and tall end chimneys. The neighbors to the south also feature a Flemish-bond facade that is enlivened by double-keystone lintels at the window openings.

TURN LEFT ON SOUTH STREET.

**43. Hughlett Henry House
10 South Street**

This house from the first decades of the 19th century, apparently built and owned by Samuel Hopkins, a carriage maker, is much-admired for the quality of its masonry. The bricks are perfectly formed and laid in a Flemish bond pattern with fine mortar joints.

**44. Christ Church Rectory
12 South Street**

This property was deeded to the members of the Vestry in 1842 from Dr. William H. Thomas and whatever structures existed here at that time were razed for the church and rectory. Constructed in 1856 on plans supplied by Richard Upjohn, architect of New York City's famed Trinity

Church, the Gothic-influenced story-and-a-half Parish House is beautifully proportioned in grey and brown granite.

45. Christ Church
southwest corner of South and Harrison streets

Christ Church, St. Peter's Parish, was founded in 1692 and this is its fifth place of worship, built between 1840 and 1845 under the guidance of Reverend Henry Michael Mason, who brought with him the sketches of famed architect William Strickland for a church recently erected in Salem, New Jersey. The original structure, built of Port Deposit granite, consisted of the nave and the tower with its steeple. Additions and subtractions (pinnacles on the tower) have come at a regular clip over the years without compromising the English Gothic design.

46. Easton Armory
40 South Harrison Street on the northeast corner of South Street

The brick fortress with crenellated roofline once housed the Maryland National Guard headquarters but now is home to the Waterfowl Festival, a wildlife art and sportsman's expo since 1971 that features nature and wildlife paintings, sculpture, carvings, duckstamps, photography, books, gifts and antique decoys and activities at numerous locations around Easton.

47. Academy Art Museum
106 South Street

Talbot County's first public high school has been reconfigured into one of the finest regional art museums in the country, founded in 1958. The Academy Art Museum is dedicated to presenting rotating exhibitions of national significance and the best from Delmarva's artistic community.

TURN LEFT ON TALBOT LANE.

48. Talbot County Women's Club
18 Talbot Lane

This outstanding Federal home - its brickwork is considered among Easton's finest - was

built by James Price, Register of Wills, shortly after he purchased the property in 1792. He first erected a wooden frame structure and completed the brick addition around 1800. The Talbot County Women's Club acquired the building for a clubhouse in 1946.

TURN LEFT ON SOUTH LANE.

49. Stevens/Hambleton Building
28 South Harrison Street at southeast corner of South Lane

In 1790, Benjamin Stevens, son of John Stevens of Compton, a 1770s Georgian mansion on Trappe Creek, and brother of Samuel Stevens, a future three-term Maryland governor, bought Lots 24, 25 and 26 as laid out on Harrison Street by the Town Commissions. Benjamin built one of Easton's earliest homes, a three-bay brick building on this corner. Benjamin died in 1794 and left the property to his father, who survived him by only a year. The family wills directed that the house be rented until the young Stevens girls were married and then be sold out of one of Talbot County's most important families.

The property was bought in 1845 by Colonel Samuel Hambleton, a rising young Easton attorney. Hambleton also owned the Brick Hotel opposite the Courthouse. He enlarged his home here and remodeled it to include such touches as the prominent porch. The house would remain in the Hambleton family for more than 100 years until 1949, when it was sold and converted into apartments. Of late the building has served as an upscale restaurant, first the Inn at Easton and now the Bartlett Pear Inn.

TURN RIGHT ON HARRISON STREET AND WALK ONE-HALF BLOCK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Elkton



A Walking Tour of Elkton...

Once known as Head of Elk, named by Captain John Smith, Elkton sits at the northern headwaters of Chesapeake Bay. Its fortuitous location placed the settlement squarely on the principle north-south roadway in Colonial America. Its strategic advantages caused Head of Elk to be chosen by the British as the starting point for their attack of Philadelphia during the American Revolution. On August 27, 1777, three hundred ships carrying over 15,000 soldiers appeared in the Elk River. The British landed unopposed, stayed awhile in Head of Elk and marched to the nation's capital which they occupied after pitched battles at Brandywine and Germantown. Four years later, the Marquis de Lafayette embarked his troops here in his pursuit of traitor Benedict Arnold.

Elkton preceded Baltimore in the development of the flour-packing industry and was hailed by 1807 as an important wheat market, with trade having attained a level of 250,000 bushels per year. After the War of 1812, packet lines continued to run between Elkton and Baltimore, and the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad that began in 1832 further increased Elkton's importance as a transportation center. Numerous mills were established on the Elk River, evidenced by still-surviving millraces, and the town thrived. Prosperity waned in the financially precarious times of the 1830s but the post Civil-War years brought new industries, including pulp mills, machine shops, fertilizer plants and canneries to the town, stimulating housing construction in the late 1800s. It was Elkton's Golden Age.

Elkton achieved national notoriety in the the 1920s and 1930s when northern states began to pass more restrictive marriage laws. Maryland did not and a number of border towns became known as places to get married quickly and without many restrictions, or "Gretna Greens". Elkton, being the northeasternmost county seat in Maryland - and thus closer to Philadelphia, New York, and New England - was particularly popular. It was "the elopement capital of the East Coast" and thousands of marriages were performed there each year. Some of the celebrities who got married in Elkton included actresses Joan Fontaine and Debbie Reynolds, singer Martha Raye, politicalcoes John and Martha Mitchell, baseball great Willie Mays, and televangelist Pat Robertson. Even after the quickie-marriage was eliminated when the state passed a 48-hour waiting period in 1938, Elkton continued to be a place to marry, and especially, elope.

Our walking tour will start in the historic center of the old Head of Elk, only a few steps away from a marrying chapel...

1. Elkton Chamber & Alliance Visitor Center
101 East Main Street, northeast corner of North Street

In 1783 this land was owned by Robert Alexander, a Tory, and was confiscated by the State. Trustees held the land for the erection of a Court House, Market House, and other public buildings. After the front portion of the building was demolished, the Town of Elkton purchased the property for use as Town Hall. Today the building fronts a small visitor center.

2. Old Singerly Fire Hall
108 North Street

Organized in 1892, Singerly Fire Company is a volunteer organization serving the citizens of Cecil County and the surrounding area. This building was the company's first home. The ground floor was arranged for fire apparatus; the second floor served as Elkton's municipal offices. A bell tower was constructed for sounding the fire alarm. At the time, the equipment consisted of an Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, a fully equipped hook and ladder truck and two hose carts. Today, Singerly Fire Company responds to over 4,000 fire, rescue, and EMS calls every year - the most active fire company in Cecil County.

3. 107 North Street

This building was constructed in 1915 to serve as a Ford dealership for Warren Boulden, who knew Henry Ford personally. Hitching rings were built into the wall. It was used as Boulden Ford until 1985. In 1988, the Town of Elkton purchased and renovated the building.

4. International Order of Odd Fellows Hall
114-118 North Street

This building was constructed as a lodge for the International Order of Odd Fellows in 1867. As a bustling center of social activity in Elkton, Walt Whitman lectured here in 1886 and some of the first motion pictures in Maryland screened in the auditorium on the second floor.

5. Mercantile County Bank
127 North Street

The Mercantile County Bank formed on January 1, 1908 and this Neoclassical home, fronted by a pair of Ionic columns, shortly followed. PNC Bank purchased its assets in 2006.

6. Old Cecil County Jail
214 North Street

In July 1870 land was purchased from James Groome on North Street for the construction of a new jail. It replaced the first prison built in Elkton, also on North Street in 1791, where prisoners were literally chained to the floor. This new jailhouse featured 20 cells. A whipping post was set up and Cecil County's first lashings since Colonial days took place beginning in 1896 here, inflicted with a cat-o-nine-tails. Hangings also occurred in the jail yard, the last one in 1905. The prison was abandoned after 113 years in 1984 when a modern detention center opened on Landing Lane at the edge of town.

7. Bull's Head Tavern
310 North Street

This small clapboard building stands on the site of the Bull's Head Tavern that was the first stopping-off point from the Pennsylvania Railroad when it ran into Elkton a few feet away. There may be a few remnants of the early hostel lurking in the current building although it in no way approximates the structure of the Bull's Head Tavern.

**TURN LEFT ON
RAILROAD AVENUE.**

8. Maryland National Guard Armory
101 Railroad Avenue

The Elkton Armory is a two-story brick structure with full basement faced with light gray granite, built in 1915. The building's design imitates a castle, with corner towers flanking irregularly placed windows, all with stone lintels and sills except at the first floor where the windows are set into the stone water table. Crenelations with stone caps crown the towers and walls. The

Elkton Armory symbolizes the reorganization and expansion of the National Guard system in the 20th century. It derives additional significance from its role as a social center for the community, a function it has served continuously since its construction date.

9. World War I Doughboy Monument
101 Railroad Avenue

Only seven monuments to the men and women who died in the First World War from 1914 to 1918 are known to exist in Maryland. This one, a life-sized Doughboy crafted in white Vermont marble, was originally erected in 1921 in front of the Elkton Court House and moved to its present location in front of the Armory in 1941 after the court house was demolished. The World War I Monument received a much-needed face-lift in 1994.

TURN LEFT ON SINGERLY AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET. TURN LEFT ON BRIDGE STREET.

10. Trinity Episcopal Church
105 Bridge Street, northwest corner of Main Street

On Friday, November 23, 1832, Bishop Stone consecrated a frame church building on a lot deeded to the Vestry by Samuel Hollingsworth. By the 1860s the congregation had expanded and the present stone Gothic-style Trinity Episcopal Church was erected in 1868. Trinity was separated from North Elk Parish in 1871 and encompassed a wide area of Cecil County, henceforth known as Trinity Parish. It houses an organ built in Malvern, England. The company came to Elkton and built a custom organ for the church. It was the first of its kind in a parish church in the United States.

The well-preserved church features a polychromatic combination of dark stone and contrasting red brickwork. It also has a striking, open bell-tower, buttresses, original large door hinges, and a slate roof.

TURN RIGHT ON WEST MAIN STREET.

11. Hollingsworth Tavern
205-207 West Main Street

The Hollingsworth Tavern was built circa 1750. During the Revolutionary War, tradition holds that George Washington slept here and 48 hours later, the commanding British general, Lord Howe, in pursuit of Washington's army after landing his army at the Head of the Elk on August 28, 1777, stayed in the very same room. The brick tavern, front doorway aside, retains much of its exterior appearance from over 250 years ago, especially the prominent keystone lintels over the windows.

TURN AND WALK EAST ON MAIN STREET, CROSSING OVER BRIDGE STREET.

12. First National Bank of North East
139 West Main Street

Tobias Rudolph, a prominent shipper of grain, built this imposing home with two-story portico (a later addition to the Federal-style core) on one of Elkton's most visible corners, in the mid-1800s. The English-bond brick work has been painted white. It also has a curved projecting bay, a feature typical of Federal-style design but not frequently seen in smaller towns. In the following century the inside rooms were gutted and it became a branch of the First National Bank of North East.

13. Elkton Post Office
137 West Main Street

The first post office established by the Provincial Congress of Maryland was at Annapolis on December 5, 1775. Fourteen post offices were operating by the time Maryland was granted statehood on September 22, 1788, including one at Head of Elk. This handsome post office wasn't here then, but showed up on Main Street 150 years later. It was constructed in a Federal Revival style of Port Deposit granite blocks.

14. Partridge Hall
129 West Main Street

The present American Legion Hall was the home of Henry Hollingsworth, merchant, legislator and colonel of Elk Battalion of Militia in the Revolutionary War as Commissary for the Eastern Shore. He obtained supplies for the Americans and French allies embarking near here in 1781 on voyage down Elk River and Chesapeake Bay to Virginia, where they engaged the British under Cornwallis. Hollingsworth and other patriots had pledged their fortunes to supply cattle, flour and boats for the armies of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau. Hollingsworth built the brick Georgian home in 1768.

15. 158 West Main Street

This mid-19th century hipped roof house, turned restaurant in its latest incarnation, reflects the Greek Revival and Italianate influences of the early Victorian period.

16. Log House
154 West Main Street

The somewhat odd appearance of this small structure is due to it being one of the few log buildings remaining in Cecil County, dating to the 1780s. It has been renovated with modern siding.

17. Pure Oil Company Gas Station
northwest corner of Bow Street and
Main Street

This picturesque cottage-style gas station, built for the Pure Oil Company circa 1935, was typical of the "Domestic" style that dominated gas station architecture in America from the 1920s through the 1930s.

18. Howard House
101 West Main Street

The Howard House was built of red brick in 1853 for Jacob H. Howard and H.H. Mitchell on the site of a former frame tavern house. During its 150+ years in existence, this building has experienced many different owners, structural changes,

and hosted several important political and civic events. The stuccoed walls happened in 1923, for instance. You can see the historical pictures, dating from 1862, decorating the walls in today's eatery.

19. Cecil County Courthouse
129 East Main Street

The first courthouse in Elkton was completed in 1792. A one-story brick addition was later constructed to house the Register of Wills, the Clerk of Court and the Sheriff. By the eighteen-eighties, additional space was needed, but the building was hemmed in on every side. The county commissioners had to decide whether to tear down the structure and rebuild or add a third story.

The courthouse was enlarged by removing the hipped roof. A mansard third story was added, and a tower was built in front of the building. The tower contained the entrance, a small balcony, a clock, and a semi-onion dome. The tower was topped with a weathervane in the shape of a fish.

The courthouse soon became crowded and an effort was made to replace it. In 1935 an act was passed authorizing the county commissioners to spend \$5,000 for property on which to build a new courthouse. The site chosen was about 200 yards from the old courthouse. Cornerstone ceremonies took place in May 1939 and building began shortly thereafter. The new courthouse building officially opened on July 26, 1940.

20. Reverend Duke's Log House
129 East Main Street (behind
Courthouse, east side of parking lot)

This building opened as a classical school for boys in 1799 and was the location of the first Episcopal services ever held in Elkton. The cabin was moved from its location on Bow Street in 1970 - without dismantling - to make room for the Elkton Hospital.

21. Wedding Chapel
142 East Main Street

In the early 20th century, Maryland had no waiting period for issuing marriage licenses, and

couples from throughout the Northeast flocked to Elkton—the first county seat south of the State line—where they could be married without delay. Independent wedding chapels lined Main Street. In 1936, the town issued 11,791 marriage licenses. Two years later, the State adopted a 48-hour wait, but the tradition endured. As late as the 1970s as many as 6,000 couples were wed here in a year.

22. Mitchell House
131 East Main Street

This free-standing Georgian townhouse was built in 1769 as the home of Dr. Abraham Mitchell, noted physician from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary War he converted the house into a hospital for the use of wounded soldiers of the Continental Army. General Lafayette was a friend of the Mitchell family and visited here.

23. Cecil County Historical Society
135 East Main Street

In 1810, the Elkton Bank was chartered as the first in Cecil County. It failed in 1822 but was followed by others, a successor moved into this building about 1830 with commercial space for a vault and cashier's office on the first floor and residential quarters for the head cashier above. In the 1890s, architect Levi Cameron completed major renovations to the building. The National Bank of Elkton stayed at this location until 1922 and in 1955 the Cecil County Public Library obtained the building as its home and the Historical Society, that had been incorporated in 1931, was given space, the Howard Room, for its collection. In 1988, the library moved to a new home and the Society occupied a large part of the building.

24. Kean's Row
145-147 East Main Street

This structure is part of tenant housing built of brick laid in Flemish bond along Main Street in the early 19th century known as Kean's Row. Subsequent owners have clearly had differing ideas on remodeling strategies.

25. Wilson & Lidum's Office
149-151 East Main Street

Known as Wilson & Lidum's Office, this well-proportioned Federal building features a dentiled cornice and plain window lintels.

26. Baker Office Building
153 East Main Street

If you can ignore the windowless, functional addition to the east, you have a fine three-bay Federal building of brick laid in Flemish bond. It has served much of its existence as a law office.

27. Jones-Torbert House
157 East Main Street

This mid-19th century house is a fine example of the stylish Victorian houses that marked East Main Street as Elkton's most affluent and fashionable residential neighborhood. It retains its Second Empire-inspired mansard roof and Italianate detailing such as quoins, window hoods, long windows and bracketed cornice. The stucco has been scored to simulate ashlar blocks.

28. First Presbyterian Church
209 East Main Street

The Presbyterian church organized in Elkton in 1733; this building site came a century later. It was rebuilt in 1873 in red brick and contrasting stone trim in the Victorian Gothic style of the day. Details include a large central window and tower decorations.

29. 215 East Main Street

This frame clapboard house is marked by a wrought iron porch across the front facade.

30. Vanderforce House
220 East Main Street

A more elaborate example of wrought iron artistry is across the street with this one-story porch with grapevine design. The brick home, laid in stretcher bond with very thin mortar joints, was built in 1853 by William Vanderforce, an editor of the *Cecil Whig*.

31. Elkton United Methodist Church
219 East Main Street

Francis Asbury, the father of American Methodism, passed through Elkton repeatedly and preached here in 1787 and 1815. In 1799, the congregation formed in the home of Richard Updegrave on Red Hill. By 1801, meetings moved to town, and in 1813 a small church was built on East High Street. For nearly 20 years, it was the only house of worship in Elkton. In 1849, black members organized their own Providence United Methodist Church that still worships in the original building. The present brick sanctuary with stucco cover was begun in 1859 and was finished a year later on land donated by sisters Martha Ellis and Jane Torbert. The church was visited by President Ulysses S. Grant while he was calling on his friend and postmaster general, John A.J. Creswell, a Port Deposit resident.

32. Elkton House
222 East Main Street

Essentially a twin of its neighbor at No. 220, the Elkton House, however, has lost its wrought iron porch.

33. 221-223 East Main Street

This long brick double house, now apartments, features twin projecting bays flanking a wrought iron porch. The cornice under the mansard roof, pierced by six dormers, is composed of square white blocks resting on brick brackets.

34. 242 East Main Street

This unusual house blends elements of Dutch Revival (curved front gable), Shingle Style (cladding) and bungalow into essentially a Colonial Revival house.

35. 250 East Main Street

The remainder of East Main Street features large homes built in Elkton's gilded age between 1880 and 1910. Collectively, and also within individual buildings, the eclecticism of the period is clearly evident. This house features an excellent two-story Stick Style porch.

36. Wirt-McCool House
252 East Main Street

This Queen Anne-style house mixes up the patterned shingles and woodwork from the foundation all the way up through the front gable.

37. Taylor House
254 East Main Street

This house combines Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival elements in a unified design, with a shingled exterior, large porch, varied roof lines and architectural details in the dormer and recessed window in the front gable.

38. 257 East Main Street

This house is a well-maintained remnant of the Italianate (porch) and Second Empire (mansard roof) architectural styles that were popular in Elkton following the Civil War.

39. Martha Finley House
259 East Main Street

Once the residence of Miss Martha Finley, a noted Elkton author of the Victorian era, this house is now owned by the Gee Funeral Home. Miss Finley's residence was described in a book of the times saying, "She has a beautiful residence in the most aristocratic part of the village, surrounded by extensive grounds and a neat hedge fence. In this place much of her best work has been done."

TURN AND WALK BACK
TOWARDS DOWNTOWN.
TURN RIGHT AFTER ONE
BLOCK ONTO HERMITAGE
DRIVE.

40. Hermitage
323 Hermitage Drive

Robert Alexander was born on his family's estate at Head of Elk about 1740. He was educated to the law, admitted to the bar, and practiced in Baltimore. From 1774 to 1776, he attended the Annapolis Convention as a representative of

Baltimore County. He also represented Baltimore in the state's Committee of Safety. On December 9, 1775 the Convention named Alexander one of their delegates to the Continental Congress. He attended sessions starting in January of 1776, and on January 16 the Congress added him to their Secret Committee. Then in April he was added to the Marine Committee. He was re-elected, 4 July, 1776, but soon after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence he sailed for England with other Baltimore loyalists.

In August of 1777, after British forces had landed at Head of Elk, Alexander was visited at his home, first by George Washington on the 27th, and then by British General Howe three days later. Apparently he was not swayed by Washington's cause for when the British moved north towards Philadelphia he accompanied them, and was never to return. By the summer of 1778, when Howe abandoned the occupation of Philadelphia, Alexander fled to the Royal Navy, and made his way to London in 1782. He would die in England on November 20, 1805.

In 1780, the State of Maryland judged Alexander guilty of high treason, and seized most of his property. His estate became the town Elkton, although the wife he had abandoned was allowed to keep the main house that his father had built in 1735.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON
HERMITAGE DRIVE AND TURN
RIGHT ON EAST MAIN STREET,
CONTINUING TO THE START
OF THE TOUR IN THE MIDDLE
OF TOWN.

Look Up,

Ellicott City



A Walking Tour of Ellicott City...

In 1772, the Quaker brothers, John, Andrew and Joseph Ellicott of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, chose the picturesque wilderness upstream from Elk Ridge Landing to establish a flour mill. The brothers helped revolutionize farming in this area by persuading farmers to plant wheat instead of tobacco, and by introducing fertilizer to revitalize the depleted soil. Charles Carroll was one of the first and the most influential converts from tobacco to wheat. It was to Carroll's estate that the Ellicott brothers built the first part of a road that was later to become the National Road, America's first interstate highway.

The Ellicotts made significant contributions to the area and the era. They helped create Ellicott's Mills, one of the greatest milling and manufacturing towns in America at that time. They built roads, bridges and a wharf in Baltimore, introduced the wagon brake and championed plaster as a fertilizer, erected iron works, a furnace, rolling mills, schools, a meeting house, shops and beautiful granite houses.

In 1830, Ellicott's Mills became the first terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad outside Baltimore. The old station, which stands today as a museum, has been designated a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The famous race between Peter Cooper's iron engine, the *Tom Thumb*, and a horse-drawn carriage took place at Relay on the return trip from Ellicott's Mills in August of 1830. Even though the horse won the race due to a broken drive belt, steam engines steadily improved, and the railroad became a vital link in the town's economy.

By 1861, Ellicott's Mills was a prosperous farming and manufacturing area, and the site of the courthouse when the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, was so designated in 1839. Howard County became an official independent jurisdiction in 1851. In 1867, a city charter was secured for Ellicott's Mills, and the name was changed to "Ellicott City." It was the only chartered city in the county. Ellicott City lost its charter in 1935 and next was designated an historic district by the county in 1973. As of the 2000 Census, Ellicott City surpassed Towson as the largest unincorporated county seat in the state.

Ellicott City may well be one of the most haunted small towns on the east coast. Several mansions and places around Town are known far and wide for having strange and disturbing occurrences. Braving that, our walking tour will start at the Thomas Isaac Log Cabin, the oldest surviving residential structure in Ellicott City, now a living history center with abundant parking...

1. Thomas Isaac Log Cabin
8398 Main Street

This is the oldest surviving residential structure in Ellicott City. Originally located on Merryman Street, the circa 1780 building, known as the Thomas Isaac Log Cabin was donated to Historic Ellicott City, Inc. by the Stanton family, in the interest of preserving it. The cabin was dismantled in 1980, stored by the County at Centennial Park and reassembled on its new site on the National Road at the corner of Main Street and Ellicott Mills Drive in 1987.

The similar building behind it was originally a private residence from the early 1800s that was used briefly as a courthouse for the Howard District of Anne Arundel County. Together the two buildings offer historical exhibits and living history experiences.

**ON THE HILL ACROSS
THE STREET.**

2. St Luke A.M.E. Church
8411 Main Street

St. Luke's was one of ten churches established for African American congregations in Howard County, established in 1881. The congregation moved into this building in 1890. The Ellicott City Colored School further up Main Street was built around 1880.

**TURN LEFT AND WALK
EAST ON MAIN STREET.**

**3. Ellicott City Volunteer Fire Department
Building**
8390 Main Street

This was the headquarters of the Howard County Fireman's Association, incorporated in 1927.

4. Ellicott Mills Brewery
8308 Main Street

The old Talbot Lumber Company building, now home to Ellicott Mills Brewery, dates to 1885. With its heavy stone geometry and round

arches it is one of the buildings in Town to feature Richardsonian Romanesque details.

5. Federal-style stone building
**southeast corner of Hill Street and Main
Street**

Between 1790 and 1820 the most popular architectural style was Federal that featured delicate detailing and elaborate doorways with fanlights above and sidelights. In Ellicott City, however, the Quaker influence dictated narrow, unadorned entrances. Although shutters were a common Federal period adornment, Ellicott City's builders rarely used them.

TURN LEFT ON COURT AVENUE.

6. 8376 Court Avenue

The house on the hill is a Queen Anne style home from the 1890s.

TURN LEFT ON LIBERTY STREET.

7. Howard County Courthouse
8360 Court Avenue

The Howard County courthouse is a Greek Revival structure, built of local granite between 1841 and 1843. The battered old British cannon on the lawn, captured at the Battle of Bladensburg in the War of 1812 by "Bachelor" John Dorsey, was one of the few souvenirs the Americans got out of that encounter.

**8. Howard County Historical Society
Museum**
8324 Court Avenue

The Museum is housed in the former First Presbyterian Church, a building constructed in the Gothic style with a 100-foot bell tower, a roof characterized by steeply pitched intersecting gables with the south end of the building being semi-hexagonal in shape and having a semi-conical roof. The original structure begun in 1837 collapsed during renovations in 1894. The new structure was designed by George Archer. The windows are stained and leaded glass and include a rose window picturing two angles behind the

organ, built in 1885 by the A.B. Felgemacher Organ Company of Erie, Pennsylvania.

9. Wooten Law Office
8351 Court Avenue

Built in 1869 on a foundation of native granite, this was the law office of Henry Edgar Wooten. It is the oldest law office in Howard County and one of the oldest in continuous use in the State of Maryland as it remains a fixture on Lawyer's Row across from the Courthouse.

10. Howard County Historical Society
Library
8324 Court Avenue

The Library has occupied the Weir Building or Old School House since 1988. The building originally housed the Ellicott Mills Quaker School. It is believed to be the oldest structure in Ellicott City. It features elaborate iron grille work on its porch.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS AND
TURN RIGHT ON COURT PLACE,
PAST THE COURTHOUSE.**

11. Ellicott City Jail
1 Emory Street

Also referred to as Emory Jail or "Willow Grove," the Ellicott City Jail was constructed in 1878. This Romanesque revival structure is a unique architectural landmark. Currently used for storage, the building has been stripped of much of its classic ironwork and fittings. A temporary roof which replaced the architecturally correct slate roof is still in place. This building, in decline from years of neglect and sporadic use, was listed as one of Howard County's Top 10 Endangered Sites in 2009.

**BEAR RIGHT THROUGH
THE PARKING LOT TO
SARAH'S LANE.**

12. Mount Ida
3691 Sarah's Lane

Mount Ida was designed in 1828 by the highly accomplished architect, N.G. Starkweather, who also designed St. John's Episcopal Church, and many homes in the Baltimore area. It was built for William Ellicott, son of Jonathan and Sarah Ellicott, and grandson of Andrew, one of the founders of Ellicott's Mills. It was the last home to be built by an Ellicott within the town's limits as then outlined. Unfortunately, William Ellicott died in 1838 at age forty-three.

The home was built of rubble stone, stuccoed, and painted the old Maryland gold. It was surrounded by beautiful oak, linden, and other trees with gardens on the east side placed on terraces. The framed wing on the west side was not a part of the original structure; other modifications were made when it was used by a newspaper, other businesses, and as an adjunct to court facilities. It presently serves as the Visitor Center for Patapsco Female Institute Historic Park.

13. Patapsco Female Institute Historic Park
3691 Sarah's Lane

The Patapsco Female Institute, founded in 1837, was one of the most famous schools for young women in 19th century America. The granite Greek Revival structure, now stabilized ruins, with its four soaring Doric columns sits atop the town's highest elevation, overlooking the dramatic Patapsco River Valley. When the school closed in 1890, it went through many metamorphoses: a hotel, a private residence, a WW I convalescent home, a summer outdoor theater and a nursing home for the indigents. Now open for tours, the property is said to be haunted, specifically by Annie Van Derlot. She was the daughter of a rich southern planter who was never happy at the school. She died from pneumonia her first winter. Her apparition has been seen walking out of the front doors and down the stone steps before disappearing as it crosses the lawn.

**TURN RIGHT AND WALK
DOWN CHURCH ROAD.**

14. Angelo Cottage
3749 Church Street

After French artist Samuel Vaughn built this octagonal-turreted structure, overlooking a ravine from the rim of Tarpeian Rock in 1831, it caused such a sensation that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran excursion trains out to see it.

15. Ellicott City Church Of God
3761 Church Road

Now used by the Ellicott City Church of God this building dates to 1875.

16. Old Stone Powell House
3791 Church Road

The original granite house was built around 1840; the fashionable Second Empire mansard roof added decades later. You can see the smaller size stones that were used in the remodeling effort.

17. Emory United Methodist Church
3799 Church Road

The history of Emory United Methodist Church begins with its founding on November 27, 1837 at a gathering in Union Meeting House adjacent to the mill in Oella. There, a group of citizens met to elect the first nine trustees. Less than two months later, the church's first pastor, Reverend Richard Brown penned an article about Emory's founding in the *The Christian Advocate & Journal* which read: "At Ellicott's Mills, about eighty have been adopted into the family of Christ - the Church has been graciously revived, and at this time, many humble penitents are inquiring 'what they shall do to be saved.' In this flourishing village with her several thousands of population, we have erected a commodious chapel, on a lot of land given to the church by Samuel Ellicott, Esq., the value of which is estimated at \$1,000. The edifice is of fine granite, 50 by 65 feet, three stories high. The foundation is on a rock, and the basement story is from 50 to 120 feet above a large portion of the village - a more beautiful site is seldom to be seen." The building was remodeled and enlarged in 1880.

18. First County Fire Station
3829 Church Road at Main Street

Built in 1889, the Firehouse Museum was a working fire station until 1923. After serving as a meeting hall and other public functions it was restored to its original appearance in 1989. Visitors can see firefighter memorabilia, uniforms and photographs.

**TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET
AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO
FORREST STREET.**

19. Tersiguel's French Country Restaurant
8293 Main Street at the southeast corner
of Forrest Street

Now, appropriately since 1990, this French-inspired Second Empire dwelling is Tersiguel's French Country Restaurant. It is located in the former home of George Ellicott, Jr., who became the first mayor of the newly named Ellicott City in 1867.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS AND
WALK EAST ON MAIN STREET,
DOWN THE HILL.**

20. Reedy Electric Company.
8283 Main Street

Typical of the Commercial style of building erected in Ellicott City from 1920 to 1950, the ornamental detail was subordinated to large plate glass display windows on multi-story, straight-fronted buildings. The original storefront has been removed from the Reedy Electric building.

21. United States Post Office
Main Street and Hamilton Street

This attractive stone building with twelve-over-twelve front windows was dedicated on December 7, 1940. The Post Office was home to two murals painted in 1942 by Peter Paul DeAnna, *Building of Ellicott Mills* and *Landscape of Ellicott City*. It was one of 16 such Post Offices in Maryland to feature such murals. The building landed on Howard County's Top 10 Endangered Sites

List in 2007 and was subsequently purchased by the County to serve as a welcome center and tourism hub.

22. Ellicott Theatre
8219 Main Street

This is the only Art Deco building in Ellicott City, opened as the Ellicott Theatre in 1946. The Town's movie palace had two shades of glazed terra cotta, modern steel casement windows and a curved storefront that called to mind the streamlined contours of the era's automobiles and trains. In the more than six decades since the building appeared on Main Street, the 125-seat theater housed a children's stage company, comic book store, movie house -- twice -- and even a disco.

**TURN RIGHT ON OLD
COLUMBIA PIKE.**

23. Taylor's Row
3733 Old Columbia Pike

This row of 19th century utilitarian structures has been the architectural orphan of Ellicott City. Referred to on early maps as barns or sheds, these buildings appeared between 1830 and 1870 to serve the livery trade. Because of their relative obscurity, they have been untouched and today very much resemble the original structures.

24. Tongue Row
3722-3744 Old Columbia Pike

Now specialty shops, these granite buildings from the 1840s were rental properties owned by the widow Ann Tongue.

**TURN AND WALK BACK DOWN
OLD COLUMBIA PIKE TO MAIN
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.**

25. Howard House
8202 Main Street

Constructed in 1850, with two additional stories added around 1898, Howard House operated for many decades as a country inn. Its ideal location on the National Pike and its short walk

to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station ensured success. A classic example of Second Empire period architecture, the five-story granite building features a concave mansard roof with dormers and ornate slate. Now apartments, the building's southern side, facing Main Street, has original granite blocks, a wide wooden porch and decorative wrought iron. The building's chief entrance, an oversize wooden door flanked by clear glass sidelights and an oversized transom, is central to the property's unique architecture.

26. Taylor's Antique Mall
8197 Main Street

Taylor's sold new furniture when it opened in 1924; now it sells old furniture as a rambling antiques mall.

27. Walker Chandler House
8180 Man Street

Known as the Walker Chandler house, the historic building that houses Ellicott's Country Store dates to 1790 and is considered by some to be the first duplex in the country. Built of Ellicott City granite, the structure was home to the Walker and Chandler families, who each lived in one half of the house.

28. Farmers and Mechanics Bank
8137 Main Street

This 1904 example of Beaux Arts architecture was built for the Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

29. IOOF Centre Lodge #40
8128-8132 Main Street

This lodge house for the International Organization of Odd Fellows dates to 1843.

30. Caplan's
8125 Main Street

The Caplan's Department store building is an example of the Commerical style with many original features intact, including the shaped metal storefront cornice, transom windows, and recessed entranceway with ceramic tile floor.

31. Patapsco National Bank
8098 Main Street

The former Patapsco National Bank, later the First National Bank, was built in the Neoclassical style in 1905. The original bank opened on a different site in 1833.

32. Town Hall Opera House
8044 Main Street

The original part of this building dates to 1771 when it served as a tavern and residence. It was later enlarged with a brick story added to the stone and was once a Civil War prisoner holding site. As the Town Hall Opera House it is said that President Lincoln assassin John Wilkes Booth got his start as an actor here. While doing time as Ellicott City Town Hall a series of cellars was dug into the rocky hillside behind each of the first four stories.

33. Easton Sons
8059-8061 Main Street

The Eastons operated a funeral parlor here on Main Street.

TURN RIGHT ON MARYLAND AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON ST. PAUL STREET.

34. Old Patapsco Bank
3755 St. Paul Street

In 1922 the St. Paul parish school opened in the former Patapsco National Bank building. It was staffed by the School Sisters of Notre Dame who lived in the top two floors of this building. It is now known as Dohony Hall for Monsignor Nicholas Dohony who served the parish from 1962 to 1986.

35. St. Paul's Catholic Church
3755 St. Paul Street

Dedicated on September 13, 1838, St. Paul's Church, was built on land acquired from George Ellicott. It was the only Catholic church between Baltimore and Frederick and St. Paul's remains the

oldest active parish between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The outside of the church was gray granite from a nearby quarry. The inside was unadorned and unpainted with large plain glass windows. Before the church was completed, the first pastor, Father Henry Coskery celebrated Mass at Castle Angelo on the opposite hill.

During the Civil War, the basement of the church served as a hospital for all soldiers - both Northern and Southern. After the Civil War, a series of renovations began. Frescoed walls, a marble altar flanked by carved wooden angels, a silver crucifix and elaborate German silver chandeliers were added to the church. In 1896 the steeple topped by a Celtic cross was added.

On October 17, 1914, after a four-month courtship, 19-year old George Herman "Babe" Ruth and Helen Woodford eloped and got married here.

36. St. Paul Parish Hall
3755 St. Paul Street

St. Paul Parish Hall (the current office building), featuring a mansard roof and Victorian porch, was built to be used as a Sunday School and center for social activities.

TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE AVENUE.

37. Greystone Condominiums
3700 College Avenue

Now a residential complex, this was the site of Sam's Academy, built in 1827. Later the Brothers of Christian Schools erected Rock Hill Academy here. After fire destroyed the building in 1922, Rock Hill was merged with Calvert Hall Academy in Baltimore. One thing that did not burn was a copper beech in front of the building - it is a Howard County champion tree.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS DOWN THE HILL AND TURN RIGHT ON ST. PAUL STREET TO RETURN TO THE THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD STATION.

38. Baltimore & Ohio Depot
2711 Maryland Avenue

Completed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1830, the Ellicott City passenger depot is the oldest surviving railroad station in America and the site of the original terminus of the first 13 miles of commercial track ever constructed in America. The first cars hauled by horses arrived on May 24, 1830. This station was built the next year, and soon steel rails replaced wooden ones.

The line became strategically important to the Union war effort in 1861, and the local Patapsco Guard were among the Federal troops that guarded the road. Supplies en route to the armies passed the station day and night. After the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, prisoners were held here pending parole or transfer to prison camps.

In the 1970s the station was restored as a museum and a second restoration in 1999 returned the building to its 1857 appearance. The rounded stone wall, extending south from the station and now part of the platform, was the foundation of a turntable.

39. Baltimore & Ohio Freight Office
2711 Maryland Avenue

This brick building served as the freight office for the Baltimore & Ohio building.

40. Patapso Hotel
8004-8026 Main Street

The first building on Main Street west of the railroad bridge is the old Patapsco Hotel. Tradition has it that on a Sunday morning during one of his presidential campaigns Henry Clay appeared on the balcony that extended at one time across the front of this building. A crowd quickly gathered and called for a speech. Clay held up his hands for silence. But before he could begin, a church bell pealed, whereupon Clay called out, "My friends and fellow citizens, the notes of yonder church bell remind me that this day is for prayer and not public speaking." Once more he raised his hands, this time in benediction, and retired to his room.

**TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET
AND WALK UNDER THE
RAILROAD BRIDGE.**

41. John Ellicott Store
8000 Main Street

The Ellicott family erected this five-bay stone building around 1790 to serve as a market for the town and mills. Across the Patapsco River you can visit the site of the original Ellicott's Mills where commercial milling began in 1774. Also the 1789 home of George Ellicott, miller, surveyor, merchant and astronomer. Floods damaged the house in 1972 and 1975, but after stabilization, it was moved across the road to its current site in 1987 and restored in 1990-91 under the auspices of Historic Ellicott City, Inc.

**TURN AND WALK WEST BACK
UP MAIN STREET FOUR BLOCKS
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE
TOUR.**

Look Up,

Frederick



A Walking Tour of Frederick...

Established in 1745 as a speculative land venture, Frederick has evolved over the years from a small, frontier settlement into the second largest city in Maryland. Remarkably, because most growth has occurred within the 340 lots originally platted by Daniel Dulany, the Frederick Town Historic District remains relatively intact today and constitutes the largest, contiguous collection of historic resources in the state.

In 1741 Dulany, an Annapolis lawyer and proprietary official, bought approximately 20,000 acres from Benjamin Tasker seeking to resell the land to German settlers. When Dulany sold these parcels, he stipulated that buyers improve properties by erecting structures within a specified period. After three years the town was so successfully developed that Frederick Town became the county seat for the newly created Frederick County. This act was significant because at the time Frederick County encompassed all of the area west of present Baltimore and Howard Counties to the east to the Maryland border to the west.

Due to its strategic location at the crossroads of early transportation routes, Frederick developed into a regional market center. A turnpike connecting Baltimore with the National Pike in Cumberland passed through the town along Patrick Street. A north-south route linking Gettysburg to Washington also intersected the turnpike in Frederick. The burgeoning rail industry made its home in Frederick when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built a freight depot (Carroll and East All Saints Streets) in the City in 1832.

Frederick played an important role during the Civil War. Several times both Union and Confederate troops marched through the City. Poet John Greenleaf Whittier immortalized Frederick resident Barbara Fritchie for her purported public defiance of Confederate General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson as he marched past.

The City continued to prosper and grow during the early part of the 20th century. As a result of limited demolition, the City’s historic core remains largely undisturbed. As early as 1954, the Frederick City Charter included provisions directed toward historic preservation by establishing an historic district and an advisory commission.

Our walking tour of Maryland’s largest contiguous historic district will start in Baker Park, a lovely greenspace a scant two blocks from the City center...

1. Baker Park
bounded by Carroll Parkway, North
Bentz Street and West 2nd Street

Joseph Dill Baker was born in Buckeystown in 1854 and came to Frederick as a young man, purchasing a tannery. In 1886 he organized the Citizens National Bank and became its first president. He also served as Receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and was a member of the Maryland Budget Commission but he is most remembered for his philanthropic work in Frederick. He donated land and funds for hospitals, churches and schools; he was the driving force behind the paving of the City's cobblestone streets; helped build the YMCA at Church and Court Street and donated the land for this 44-acre park that was formally dedicated on June 23, 1927.

Culler Lake, honoring Mayor Lloyd C. Culler, was dedicated on January 7, 1940. In 1941, three years after his death, the Joseph Dill Baker Memorial Carillon was constructed to honor the long years of service of "Frederick's First Citizen." The original 14 bells were cast by the Meneely firm of Watervliet, New York although it only officially became a "carillon" in 1966, as the Guild of Carillonners in North America defines a carillon as having at least 23 bells. Today the carillon has 49 bells, including the largest bell in Frederick County - 3,400 pounds. The smallest of the bronze bells weighs about 22 pounds.

EXIT BAKER PARK ONTO
NORTH BENTZ STREET AND
TURN RIGHT, WALKING SOUTH.
TURN LEFT ON WEST PATRICK
STREET, CROSSING CARROLL
CREEK.

2. Barbara Frietchie House and Museum
154 West Patrick Street

Supposedly, fiery Barbara Frietchie, then in her 90s, confronted Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and his "Rebel hordes" by waving the American flag as the Confederates marched past her house in 1862. Although some think another woman was involved in the exchange, it was Frietchie's name that was passed to abolitionist John Greenleaf Whittier, who immortalized the incident in

a poem for the October 1863 *Atlantic Magazine* when he wrote, "'Shoot if you must, this gray old head, but spare your country's flag,' she said." The museum is an exact replica of the Frietchie home, which was ruined by a flood in 1868.

3. John Hanson House
108 West Patrick Street

John Hanson was born into a family of planters in Charles County, Maryland where he served in the lower house of the Maryland General Assembly for twelve years. In 1769 he sold his land and moved to Frederick where he continued his career in public service in various capacities as county sheriff, treasurer and deputy surveyor. Hanson became an energetic patriot and organized the first southern troops to send to George Washington's Continental Army.

Hanson was elected to the newly reformed Maryland House of Delegates in 1777, the first of five annual terms. He was named as one of the Maryland delegates to the Second Continental Congress and in 1781 Hanson became the first President of Congress to be elected for an annual term as specified in the Articles of Confederation, although Samuel Huntington and Thomas McKean had been appointed to that office after the ratification of the Articles. This distinction has led some to label him America's first elected President, although under the Articles of Confederation, the United States had no executive branch. Hanson served his one-year term but, in poor health, retired from public life afterwards and died in 1783 at a family plantation in Oxon Hill.

4. Francis Scott Key Hotel
northeast corner of West Patrick Street
and North Court Street

This part of downtown Frederick has long been a place of lodging and hospitality for travelers along the National Road. Kimball's Inn, Talbott's Tavern, the City Hotel and the Francis Scott Key Hotel have occupied this site for over two hundred years. The City Hotel hosted many notable travelers, including President-elect William Henry Harrison, Senator Henry Clay, Mexican General Santa Anna, Alexander Graham Bell and President Woodrow Wilson. On

the eve of the Battle of Gettysburg in late June, 1863, 23-year-old George Armstrong Custer was at the City Hotel when he received word he was promoted to brigadier general. The City Hotel was finally demolished for the modern fire-proof Francis Scott Key Hotel. The 205-room, 150-bath hotel opened to great fanfare on January 8, 1923.

5. Weinberg Center for the Arts
20 West Patrick Street

When the Tivoli Theater opened on December 23, 1926 it was the second largest structure ever built in Frederick. Designed to comfortably seat 1,500 people, the Tivoli not only had a sixteen-foot movie screen, but it could also accommodate live performances with an orchestra pit, a large stage, 50 sets of pulleys for scenery, and a full complement of dressing rooms. Ushers wore uniforms with gold-buttoned jackets, and the managers dressed in tuxedos. Surrounded by crystal chandeliers, marble and silk wall coverings and leather seats, an opening-night sell-out crowd watched a selection of short features and silent films. In 1938 the Tivoli became the first building in the City to be air conditioned, paid for by Warner Brothers head Jack Warner, the story goes, as a favor after getting a tip to bet on Maryland horse Challadon in the Santa Anita Derby. Like downtown movie palaces everywhere the Tivoli fell into disrepair in the 1950s in the face of suburban migration. In 1959, local businessman Dan Weinberg and his wife Alyce bought the theatre for \$150,000 and eventually renovated and reopened the theater. In the 1970s the building was donated to the City of Frederick and restored to its original splendor, becoming a centerpiece in the revitalization of downtown Frederick.

6. Square Corner
Market Street and Patrick Street

The Square Corner, at the intersection of Patrick and Market streets, has long been the commercial and financial heart of Frederick. It is here that the National Road meets several important north-south roads that lead to Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. The Square Corner has witnessed both dramatic and ordi-

nary events for over two hundred and fifty years. British, Hessian, and Tory prisoners marched through town during the Revolutionary War, while Union and Confederate armies marched through as they headed to fateful collisions at Sharpsburg and Gettysburg during the Civil War. Conestoga freight wagons and “Concord” stage-coaches rolled west on the National Road, while in recent times, presidential motorcades passed through on their way to the nearby retreat in the Catoctin Mountains.

7. Frederick County National Bank
northwest corner of Frederick Street and Market Street

In 1818, George Baer sold this plot of land to the directors of the newly organized Frederick County Bank who erected a two-story building on the site. The bank survived the country’s first great financial crisis, the Panic of 1837, and weathered a robbery in 1841 that netted \$180,000 in gold, bonds and notes (all but \$20,000 was eventually recovered). The bank was enlarged in 1898 and in 1911, as the Frederick County National Bank this impressive Neoclassical building rose over Square Corner. The Frederick County National Bank was purchased in 2000, ending nearly two centuries in the Frederick financial community.

8. Kemp’s Department Store
northeast corner of Frederick Street and Market Street

This location on the National Road was a drug store in the late 1800s and later a home furnishing store operated by Baltimore merchants Meyer E. and Jacob Scoll who emigrated from Russia as children in the 1880s. In 1907 the property was acquired by C. Thomas Kemp who razed the building and opened a new department store.

9. Citizen’s National Bank
southeast corner of Frederick Street and Market Street

The Citizens National Bank was established on this corner in 1886. This is the bank’s second building on the site, a Classical Revival design completed in 1909. Note that the bank, featur-

ing Doric columns and rooftop balustrade, is not symmetrical, with a longer fronting on Market Street. Citizens National Bank continued to operate until 1953 when it merged with the Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

**10. National Museum of Civil War Medicine
48 East Patrick Street**

This unique collection looks at the Civil War from the perspective of the wounded and caregivers. More than 3,000 items include medical instruments and books that demonstrate the state of medicine in the 1860s. The museum is housed in a building where soldiers were embalmed during the war.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH
CARROLL STREET AND WALK
TO THE COMMUNITY BRIDGE
OVER CARROLL CREEK.

**11. Community Bridge
South Carroll Street at Carroll Creek**

The Community Bridge mural project transformed a plain concrete bridge into the stunning illusion of an old stone bridge. Artist William Cochran and his assistants painted the entire structure by hand, using advanced trompe l'oeil ("deceive the eye") techniques. Many people walk by it and never realize they have been fooled. Once they grasp that the bridge is actually an artwork, visitors discover that there are mysterious carvings in the stones, images too numerous to count. They represent symbols and stories contributed by thousands of people from all over the community, across the country, and around the world.

CONTINUE ON SOUTH
CARROLL STREET TO EAST
SOUTH STREET AND TURN
RIGHT.

**12. Hessian Barracks
101 Clarke Place on the campus of the
Maryland School for the Deaf**

The Hessian Barracks, a two-story fieldstone structure built in 1777, housed Hessian mercenaries and British troops captured at the battles of Yorktown, Saratoga and Bennington during the Revolutionary War. Prisoners were kept here until 1782, when they were released, with some of the prisoners opting to begin a new life in Frederick. The barracks held supplies and equipment for Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, as they set forth on their quest to map the way west in 1803. During the Civil War the barracks were used as a hospital.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH
MARKET STREET.

**13. B&O Railroad Station
southeast corner of South Market Street
and All Saints' Street**

This Italianate Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station initiated passenger service to Frederick in 1854. Cast iron lions decorate the cornice of the longtime landmark, now a community center.

**14. Federated Charities Building
22 South Market Street**

This building with a small Ionic portico was donated to the City by Margaret Jones Williams.

**15. Byerly Building
27-29 North Market Street**

John Davis Byerly, known familiarly as Davis, was born on February 18, 1839 into a Pennsylvania German family from Newville, Cumberland County. Three years later his father Jacob moved the family to Frederick, setting up one of the first daguerrotype shops in Maryland. In 1869 Jacob turned the photography studio over to Davis, who had been a photographer in Frederick for over 25 years, retired and turned the studio over to his son. The Byerly Picture Gallery flourished under Davis's direction and the studio on North Market Street became widely renowned for its photographs. In 1899, J. Davis retired from the

photographic studio and like his father, gave the business to his son Charles. The business ended after more than 70 years in 1914 when the 2nd floor studio collapsed for unknown reasons. Although the studio no longer exists, the Byerly Building still stands on North Market Street, a proud reminder of a photographic dynasty.

16. Rosenour Building
39-43 North Market Street

Bernard Rosenour emigrated from Bavaria and with sons Abraham, Gerson and Benjamin were leading merchants in Frederick in the late 1800s. They lived at 41 North Market and the "Double Store" of B. Rosenour at 39 and 43 North Market offered clothing, boots and shoes.

17. Hendrickson Building
44 North Market Street

Opened in the early 1900s, a trip to Hendrickson's Department Store was a mainstay in Frederick life for many years. In that time six generations of family members were involved in the business. Hendrickson's offered women's, girls' and infants' clothing and was the place to buy finer bed and table linens. Men's suits were carried up until the 1930s, but haberdashery items were sold after that. The distinctive Richardsonian Romanesque three-story building was designed by John A. Dempwolf, an architect from York, Pennsylvania.

**TURN RIGHT ON
CHURCH STREET.**

18. Kemp Hall
4 East Church Street

In the year 1861 the legislature of Maryland was called into extraordinary session by Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks to decide whether the state would secede from the Union. After convening in the court house on April 26, the senators and delegates assembled here the next day, in a building owned by the Evangelical Reformed Church. A peace and safety bill was referred to a joint committee and reported favorably, but

after an amendment demanding secession was rejected the bill was recommitted. The legislature adjourned in September without passage of the bill because of lack of a quorum due to the arrest of a number of senators and delegates by Federal order, and Maryland never seceded from the Union.

19. Winchester Hall
12 East Church Street

Erected in 1843 by Connecticut educator Hiram Winchester, this stately Greek Revival structure with soaring Ionic columns originally housed the Frederick Female Seminary. A \$30,000 gift in 1913 mandated that the school be renamed Hood College and two years later it moved altogether, to a new campus near Schifferstadt. Winchester Hall now houses Frederick County government offices.

20. Historical Society of Frederick County
24 East Church Street

Originally constructed for the John Baltzell family in the 1820s, the elegant Federal-style home later served as the Loat's Female Orphanage from 1879 until 1958. When the orphanage closed and the Historical Society acquired the property. It is open today as a house museum and research library.

21. Evangelical Lutheran Church
35 East Church Street

Organized in 1738, the first Evangelical Lutheran Church was built of logs in 1746. In 1762, it was replaced by a stone church structure. Designed in 1854 by the Baltimore firm of Niernsee & Neilson, this Gothic Revival church was a copy of the firm's Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. The west tower of the church holds a bell cast in England and shipped to Frederick in 1771. During the Civil War a false floor was built over the pews so that sick and wounded soldiers could be hospitalized here.

22. 101 East Church Street

The Italianate style was popular for downtown buildings across America in the 1850s and 1860s. Occasionally Italian villas based on rural farmhouses in Italy would be constructed as residences; two of the finest in Frederick stand opposite each other on East Church Street.

**23. Trail Mansion
106 East Church Street**

This huge Italianate villa with ornate brackets supporting the eaves and a loggia on either side - now the Smith, Keeney and Basford Funeral Home - was built in 1852 by Colonel Charles E. Trail, president of the Mutual Insurance Company. Carved and gilded ornament, high ceilings and tall windows, marble mantels and a monumental staircase express the Victorians' love of lavishness.

**TURN LEFT ON NORTH
CARROLL STREET. TURN
LEFT ON EAST 2ND STREET.**

**24. St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church
116 East 2nd Street**

The Catholics who settled here received the services of the Jesuit Fathers from Port Tobacco, in Southern Maryland, and from Conewago Chapel near Hanover, Pennsylvania, from 1750 until 1763, when the first place of worship was erected here by Father John Williams. This first St. John's Church, a modest facility with the second floor used as a chapel, was more of the character of a Mission Chapel and it served the people of Frederick for nearly forty years.

On St. Joseph's Day in 1833, the cornerstone of St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church was laid. The building was designed in the shape of a Latin Cross according to the specifications of Father John McElroy. The church was consecrated on April 26, 1837. It was the first major church to be consecrated in the Eastern United States. The square bell tower that makes St. John's the tallest building in the City of Frederick, approximately five stories high, was completed in 1857.

**25. Evangelical Lutheran Church
26 East 2nd Street**

The church school was erected in 1890 based on designs by John Dempwolf. Additions were made in 1912 and 1925.

**26. Grace United Church of Christ
25 East 2nd Street**

The Grace United Church of Christ building dates to 1902.

**TURN RIGHT ON
NORTH MARKET STREET.**

**27. The Professional Building
228 North Market Street**

Another picturesque building in the Romanesque style by York architect John Dempwolf, it was built in 1881 by A. Slagle. It housed the Misses Houck, six widowed and maiden ladies who wanted to live together downtown.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS AND
WALK SOUTH ON NORTH
MARKET STREET.**

**28. Farmers and Mechanics Bank Building
154 North Main Street**

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank was chartered in 1817 but the venerable bank chose a decidedly modern style for this building in the 1920s. It is one of the few Art Deco buildings in Frederick.

**29. Brewer's Alley
124 North Main Street**

This building was erected in 1873 as the City Opera House, owned and operated by the City of Frederick. It was built "in the rococo style of the General Grant period" as one observer wrote in 1938. At one time it had the largest stage in Maryland, and Frederick was reputed to be the best show town for its size in the country. People traveled from Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh by train, it is reported, to see their favorite

stars. For more than half a century, this large stage hosted some of the leading performers and productions of the day.

One hundred years earlier on this site, the first residents of Frederick held a lottery to raise money to build a town hall and market house which was completed in 1769. Today a brew pub operates in the space.

30. Mutual Insurance Company
114 North Market Street

In December, 1843, the General Assembly of Maryland granted a charter to The Mutual Insurance Company of Frederick County. The company was established to safeguard the interests of Frederick County citizens from loss by fire. On May 1, 1844, the company's first insurance policy was issued, and on August 5, 1845, the company received its first claim for fire damage. The firm moved from its original headquarters at 44 North Market Street to this Neoclassical commercial building in 1924.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.

31. "Angels in the Architecture"
southwest corner of Church Street and Market Street

This wall mural, *Earthbound*, is painted in a "trompe l'oeil" style. It is one in a series of artworks around town known as "Angels in the Architecture" by local artist William Cochran.

32. Trinity Chapel
10 West Church Street

The stone tower is all that remains of the original church built in 1763. Its graceful 1807 colonial steeple is the oldest of all the churches that make up Frederick's "clustered spires" and it houses the town clock. The grave of the pastor who baptized Francis Scott Key is in the foyer of the old tower.

33. Independent Fire Company
12 West Church Street

The oldest volunteer fire company in the state, Independent was established in 1818 and was called into service during John Brown's raid on nearby Harpers Ferry. Independent Fire Company still serves the community but from a different location.

34. Evangelical Reformed Church
15 West Church Street

This 1848 Greek Revival church was built when the congregation outgrew the older stone chapel across the street. The pews still display the numbered brass plates from when the church was supported with "pew rents."

In September 1862 Stonewall Jackson learned that pastor Reverend Daniel Zacharias was planning to pray for the success of Union troops and fearing trouble from his men, he came to the service to ward off any such action. The minister indeed prayed for the Union triumph, but there was no trouble to awaken Jackson, who slept through the sermon.

35. Masonic Temple
22-24 West Church Street

The Masonic Temple, built in 1901, is believed to be the first steel-constructed structure of its kind in Frederick. Today it houses a Paul Mitchell hairdressing school.

TURN LEFT ON COURT STREET.

36. Pythian Castle
20 Court Street

The cornerstone of the Pythian Castle was laid in 1912. The Order of the Knights of Pythias was begun by Justus H. Rathbone as an organization based on peace and friendship in the midst of the Civil War. The Frederick chapter was chartered in 1869. The letters F, C and B that appear on the building stand for the principles of the order: friendship, charity and benevolence.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS,
WALKING BACK ACROSS
CHURCH STREET.

37. **City Hall & Courthouse Square**
101 North Court Street

This Victorian-style building, constructed in 1862, anchors what has been described as “one of the prettiest courthouse squares in America.” In 1765, Frederick citizens assembled in the courtyard and burned effigies of government officials in demonstration of the Stamp Act. This is considered to be the first public uprising against monarchist rule, occurring several years before the Boston tea party. Busts of Maryland’s first governor Thomas Johnson and Supreme Court Justice Roger B. Taney are displayed in the courtyard.

This building replaced the original courthouse on the site that burned on May 8, 1861, with the bell in the cupola eerily tolling its own death knell as the roof began to collapse. Brick and iron fortify the present structure, a model of fireproof construction when it was completed in 1862. In 1986 the city government moved into the old courthouse.

TURN LEFT ON
COUNCIL STREET.

38. **Ross House**
105 Council Street

Marquis de Lafayette lodged here as a guest of Colonel John McPherson from December 29-31, 1824 on his tour of America a half-century after the Revolution. It was later owned by Eleanor Potts, a cousin of Francis Scott Key.

TURN RIGHT ON
RECORD STREET.

39. **Ramsey House**
119 Record Street

Returning from his inspection of Antietam Battlefield on October 4, 1862, Abraham Lincoln visited U.S. Army General Hartsuff, a guest

at the Ramsey House, who was recuperating from wounds he received in the battle. Lincoln spoke at an impromptu gathering in front of the house and later in the day, from the former B&O Railroad Station at the corner of Market and All Saints streets.

TURN AND WALK SOUTH
ON RECORD STREET.

40. **Birthplace of William Tyler Page**
111 Record Street

Born on October 19, 1868, William Tyler Page, a direct descendent of Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote the American’s Creed in 1917 by cobbling together phrases from seminal documents and speeches in American history:

“I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.”

This creed was written as a result of a nationwide contest. Henry Sterling Chapin, of New York, conceived the idea of promoting the contest for the writing of a national creed, which should be the briefest possible summary of American political faith and yet be founded upon the fundamental things most distinctive in American history and tradition. Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, Maryland, offered a reward of a thousand dollars for the winning creed. It seemed especially fitting that the birthplace of the National Anthem should have the honor of presenting the prize for the National Creed.

TURN LEFT ON
CHURCH STREET.

41. All Saints Episcopal Church
106 West Church Street

The Parish was officially founded in Frederick in 1742 by an act of the Provincial government, and is the oldest Episcopal parish in western Maryland. A small colonial building was constructed about four blocks from the present church a few years later, and served the parish for over sixty years. Thomas Johnson, the first post-Colonial governor of Maryland, and Francis Scott Key, prominent attorney and author of the National Anthem, worshipped at All Saints'. In 1793 All Saints' was the site of the first confirmation service by Bishop Thomas John Claggett, who was the first Episcopal bishop consecrated on American soil. In 1814 a replacement structure was built on Court Street, now used as parish hall and classrooms. In 1855 the congregation moved into this brick neo-gothic structure designed by the noted 19th century church architect Richard Upjohn.

CONTINUE WALKING WEST
ON WEST CHURCH STREET
ONE BLOCK TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT IN BAKER
PARK.

TURN AND WALK WEST
ON CHURCH STREET.

42. John Tyler House
108 West Church Street

Dr. John Tyler is considered to be the first American-born ophthalmologist and is credited with performing the first cataract removal. The cast iron dog, modeled after Dr. Tyler's pet "Guess," was stolen by Confederate troops in 1862 with the intention of remolding the iron into bullets. "Guess" was found sometime later near the battlefield at Antietam and returned to stand vigil over Tyler's house.

43. Tyler Spite House
112 West Church Street

Dr. John Tyler constructed this Federal-style residence in 1814 as a means of "spiting" city officials who wanted to extend Record Street through to Patrick Street. And indeed, Record Street ends in front of the house to this day.

Look Up,

Frostburg



A Walking Tour of Frostburg...

After Congress authorized the National Road in 1806, Josiah Frost bought a tract of land lying across the decided route and set about to selling lots. His son, Mesbach, built a house on Lot 1 and settled with his new bride in June, 1812. The stagecoach line arrived in 1818 and the the Frosts rented their frame house to the Stockton Stagecoach Company, which adapted it for a staging tavern they called Highland Hall. A village of supporting services rose slowly around the hostelry.

The settlement was originally called Mt. Pleasant by George McCulloh who had built in the area back in 1806 but since there was already one Mount Pleasant in Maryland, the name of the town was changed to “Frostburg” by the government when a post office was established in 1820.

The National Road may have put Frostburg on the map but it was the railroad that brought prosperity. The iron horse arrived in the late 1840s making it possible to ship coal, that had been discovered about a mile and one-half from Frostburg in 1782, in large quantities through the difficult terrain for the first time. The first shipment east by wagon was not made until 1820. There were also large brickyards and lumber mills in the area.

It was during the height of the coal mining period, between 1870 and 1915, that Frostburg developed most of its major institutions. A major factor in Frostburg’s economy was the growth of the State College. Originally legislated as State Normal School #2 in 1898, the facility was intended to train teachers for the public schools of the State.

Like many a Maryland town, the streetscape of the 21st century was greatly impacted by fires in the previous centuries. On September 5, 1874, a Saturday, fire broke out in the loft of Beall & Koch on Main Street, opposite of today’s St. Michael’s Church. There was no fire department in Frostburg at the time and at least 40 businesses were lost that day. A major conflagration in December 1917 burned away most of the commercial district. Many of the buildings that line Frostburg’s Main Street today were built to replace those damaged in that blaze and seem to march down the street in a unified brick guard against flames.

Our walking tour will eventually spend most of its time along the old National Road (today’s Main Street) but first we’ll walk through the residential part of town to the south, on Frost Avenue, where we’ll find some of the most consistently high-style homes in Frostburg between Broadway and Pine streets...

1. Frost Mansion
56 Frost Avenue

After departing from their original home on the National Road, Meshach and Catherine Frost moved to a farmhouse somewhere in the vicinity of the current day Frostburg State University campus to raise a family. This substantial brick house was built in 1846 to convey the status of Frostburg's first family. When Catherine passed away in 1876 none of the children wanted to live in the house and it passed out of the family.

After that the house spent time as a summer hotel, picking up the Second Empire mansard roof in the process, before becoming a private residence again. In 1903 the three-acre property was purchased by the Hitchens brothers, Adam and Owen, for \$7,500. The Hitchens came to Frostburg in 1855 from Wales and entered the meat supply business. After a half century of investing in mining and timber and banking they were now the town's dominant family. In the second half of the 20th century the house passed into the Hafer family and did duty as a funeral home.

The development of Frost Avenue occurred subsequent to the addition of the area to the Town in 1871; the houses reflect this period, predominantly constructed in the Queen Anne style with multiple gables, projecting bays, fish-scale shingles and broad porches. Many are set back from the street on spacious, shaded lots.

**WALK WEST ON FROST AVENUE.
TURN RIGHT ON CHESTNUT
STREET. TURN RIGHT ON MAIN
STREET.**

2. Ward Mansion
73 West Main Street

William Ward Jr. was a Frostburg lad; his father William, Sr. came to Allegany County around 1790 to oversee the land holdings of Normand Bruce. Ward the younger became involved in hauling coal to Cumberland at the age of 15 and his enterprise led to acquiring a coal mine, a grist mill, a sawmill and perhaps a brick-making operation in his twenties. He built this symmetrical Italianate home with broad cross gables and deep, bracketed cornices in the 1870s, shortly

before he died. At the time West Main Street was acquiring some of Frostburg's most distinctive houses, built in the architectural fashion of the day. The house is of particular interest for its Colonial Revival detailing that reflects an early 1900s renovation by subsequent owners. Once one of Frostburg's showcase houses, the Ward Mansion has sat vacant of late.

3. W.E.G. Hitchens House
66 West Main Street

The Hitchens House, completed in 1891, is a Victorian Gothic structure. A steeply pitched gable roof with a slight kick at the eaves and narrow vergeboards with scroll-cut ends emphasizes the two-story building's tall, vertical proportions. All windows are tall and narrow and had colored-glass transoms when built. Inside it featured an octagonal parlor with pressed oak inlays, high ceilings, stained glass and hot and cold running water. In its day, the Hitchens House was considered the best house in Town.

4. Nelson Beall House
49 West Main Street

Captain Nelson Beall - he earned the moniker "Captain" in 1860 when he commanded the Frostburg Blues - was one of the wealthiest men in Allegany County when he built this house in 1875-76. Although by this time he was one of the founders and directors of the Second National Bank of Cumberland, Beall designed and helped build the house himself, sparing no expense in its construction. As a youth growing up in Frostburg, he had apprenticed in the carpenter's trade.

The building is of American common brick construction and consists of two-and-one-half stories, five bays wide in an irregular T-shaped block. The mansard roof supported by brackets was the first ever seen in Frostburg.

In addition to this property, Beall owned estates in Texas and Florida. It was in Florida that he fell sick and died in 1885 at the age of 72. Grief-stricken, his family shipped the body back to Frostburg. It was only after an elaborate funeral worthy of one of the town's most important men that his will was opened. Among his last wishes were the stipulation that he be buried in a plain pine casket not to cost more than \$20 and "I will

add that if I should die from home in a distant State, in such case I wish my remains to be there interred and never to be taken up and returned to my native home.”

5. Frostburg United Methodist Church
48 West Main Street

The Methodist congregation, organized in 1832, has occupied the same site longer than any other in Frostburg. A stone church, built in 1835, was replaced in 1855 by a frame building. The present red brick Gothic church dates from 1871 after the second church was sold and moved to Keyser, West Virginia. It has retained much of its external features, including the Town’s highest tower, save for the rear wing which was added in 1947 to serve as an education building. Stained glass windows memorialize many of the town’s earliest citizens.

6. United States Post Office
37 West Main Street

This is an excellent example of the Federal government’s attempt to bring significant architecture to America’s small towns in the years before World War II. Here, Frostburg was given a one-story, five-bay Neoclassical red brick building with limestone keystones. The building sports a low hipped roof and Romanesque-style windows dominate the facade.

7. St. Paul’s Lutheran Church
34 West Main Street

The history of this congregation began on August 14, 1808 when two dozen people joined in a communion service in the New Church, a log structure on the edge of what is now called the Prichard Farm. The original St. Paul’s was a white frame structure that took ten years to build because of the Civil War. Then it was completely destroyed - as was much of the town - by fire. The rebuilding of the current red brick church finally happened in 1879. The St. Paul’s parsonage next door, with its metal roof intact, has been renovated to its 1872 appearance.

8. Gladstone Hotel
11 West Main Street

The Gladstone Hotel brought the big city to Frostburg in 1897, built by the Fuller Brothers for the Hitchins family. Bellboys greeted the guests and a New York chef impressed them with his culinary skills. There were a hundred rooms, a café and a barbershop. The fifth floor observatory allowed guests a view of the beautiful countryside. Tennis courts and a petting farm provided recreation and entertainment for guests and their children. The hotel was revived by the advent of the automobile, and its purchase by William Gunter. Today, the Gunter Hotel still welcomes travelers along the Historic National Road.

9. Old Opera House/Paul’s Hall
22 East Main Street

The Italianate-influenced Old Opera House was built in 1876 by the architect J.T.H. Paul, son of the original proprietor, Thomas Paul. It was built as a public hall and included four store rooms, a restaurant, office space, several apartments and the second floor theatre that hosted famous actors and touring companies of the day. On the outside the opera house looks very much as it did in 1876, but the elaborate second-floor theatre with its sunken footlights and movable stage scenery is long gone.

10. Palace Theatre
33 East Main Street

In the 1890s this building was a bakery and candy shop, with everything made fresh on the premises. In 1906 the lobby area was converted into a nickleodeon called Dreamland where patrons could view short one-reel films for a nickel. In 1912 the Spates brothers bought the building and added a fifty-foot auditorium behind it, rechristening their entertainment emporium “The Palace.” When it was enlarged and redecorated by a firm from Baltimore, The Palace was hailed as the most beautiful movie house in Maryland. The Spates family operated the theater until 1981 when it went the way of most small-town Main Street movie houses. After standing empty for several years it re-emerged as a community-owned auditorium.

11. St. Michael's Church
28-56 East Main Street

This is the site where Meshach Frost and his wife Catherine, founders of Frostburg, built their first home in 1812. As the tavern Highland Hall, the building later accommodated as many as 300 guests and 40 stagecoaches in a day traveling the National Road.

Here on this historic site now stand the Gothic-influenced St. Michael's Rectory (1871), church (1868), school (1891), and convent (1906). The church is one of the few structures in town to retain much of its original external features with the exception of the altered spire which was formerly Frostburg's tallest. It was removed for safety reasons as the town is noted for high winter winds. A monument, erected in 1877, marks the graves of the Frosts who were buried here in 1876.

12. Fisher Building
74 East Main Street

Andrew Ramsay, formerly of Scotland, founded the nearby Mount Savage Enamel Brick Company to take advantage of a process he invented for applying glaze to bricks in a single firing process. These bricks, which came in various shapes and colors, were considered the finest and most durable in the country. They were shipped all over the Western Hemisphere. Their uses included lining tunnels and subways. The enamel bricks were used to line chimneys, with the glazed side facing in, because their smooth quality prevented the accumulation of soot and made cleaning easy.

Occasionally buildings would be constructed of these glazed bricks, such as the commercial Fisher Building. Ramsay was known to be an eccentric around Mount Savage; he constructed a Scottish castle to live in and never shared the secret of his firing process, taking it to this grave.

**TURN LEFT ON DEPOT STREET
AND WALK DOWN THE HILL.**

13. Cumberland & Pennsylvania Depot
19 Depot Street

The Cumberland & Pennsylvania (C&P) Railroad was completed in 1863 as a short-line mountain railroad to serve the coal industry. It evolved into the lifeblood of the region; in its heyday eight passenger trains a day plied the 31-mile line from Cumberland to Mount Savage and down to the western border of Allegany County.

This Queen Anne-style depot was built by the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad in 1891 and served both freight and passenger trains. Two passenger trains ran daily from Cumberland to Piedmont with a stop in Frostburg until 1942 when passenger service was discontinued.

The long frame building was one of four stations on the C & P line and is believed to have been designed by E. Francis Baldwin, who crafted over 100 stations for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The depot was renovated in 1989 as a station for the Western Maryland Scenic Railroad with shops and a restaurant.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO MAIN
STREET AND TURN LEFT.**

14. Elks Lodge
126 East Main Street

The first log house in the area was built on this site in 1806. George McCulloh is believed to have built an early mid-19th century structure that is incorporated in the present building that acquired its two-story Doric columns and Neoclassical airs in 1912. The Elks purchased the building as a lodge in 1940.

15. Hocking House
144 East Main Street

The Hocking House was built between 1855 and 1858 on land that was part of an estate belonging to Robert Clarke, one of the original settlers in the area. Clarke owned most of what would become Frostburg. John Taylor built the brick house outside the town boundaries although it now sits near the center of town.

The name that would carry forward with the house was not Taylor, nor McCarty who next

owned it or the Kane family who lived here from 1865 to 1901. It would be the musical Hocking family who lived here from 1901 to 1942.

After 1942 the transitional Greek Revival (central gable pediment, recessed main entrance with horizontal transom) and Italianate (square shape, heavily bracketed eaves, tall and narrow windows) styled house became a clubhouse and then housing for Frostburg State University.

**16. United Church of Christ
158 East Street**

This is the oldest church building in Frostburg, begun on September 19, 1846 by the English Lutherans and sold to the German Lutherans in 1865. The tower and entrance date from 1880, when the roof was raised to accommodate stained glass windows, imported from Germany.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ALONG
THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD TO
BROADWAY STREET AND TURN
LEFT.

**17. Getzendanner
26 Broadway**

This was the home of successive doctors in town; Joseph Getzendanner and a Dr. DeNaouley.

**18. St. John's Episcopal Church
50 Broadway**

In its early days St. John's was served by the assistant rector of Emmanuel Parish, Cumberland, who also had charge of the mission churches in Mount Savage and St. Paul's, Eckhart. In 1854 the lot on which the present church is built was purchased by the Reverend John W. Nott. An early private school occupied the site, which was moved on rollers and turned 90 degrees to become the parish house, until the 1920s when it was replaced. The cornerstone for the present stone church was laid July 23, 1890 and the two-foot thick walls were finished in 1891. The whole building was completed at a cost of \$6,300.00 - furnishings and all. No tower, however. The present tower was dedicated in 1926 as a memorial to

the Reverend Alexander C. Haverstick, who was responsible for the building of the church.

**19. Hamill Cottage
69 Broadway**

This house was built in 1853 by a daughter of the Frost founders and her husband, Charles Hamill, who was at one time superintendent of the Frost mine. It was originally of frame construction with a brick veneer added later. Perhaps the most notable feature of the house is its porch that protrudes from the first story of the main facade and features a pilastered and semi-elliptical arched construction. The entire porch is topped by a balcony with battlement ends. Lord Napier, British Ambassador to the United States, rented it for the summer of 1857, and is said to have brought his butler, as well as his family, with him. Brick veneer was added later.

TURN RIGHT ON FROST STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Hagerstown



A Walking Tour of Hagerstown...

Founded in 1762 by Jonathan Hager (1714-1775), Hagerstown was originally considered part of Frederick County. That is until Hager — known as the “Father of Washington County” — laid the groundwork for the town’s separation from Frederick and the subsequent creation of Hagerstown as County Seat of Washington County. Hager immigrated to America from Westphalia, Germany, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1727. At this time, Charles Calvert was the proprietor of Maryland Colony and unlike other landowners, was offering large amounts of territory for a very small sum of money. Hager took the offer and in 1739 purchased 200 acres of land in Frederick County along the Monacacy River. Originally named Elizabethtown — in honor of his wife, Elizabeth Kershner — the name was later changed to Hager’s Choice (or Hager’s Fancy) and eventually became known as Hagerstown.

The Downtown Historic District is significant for its portrayal of the economic growth and development of the city, and for its architecture as a showcase of late 19th and early 20th century commercial styles when Hagerstown became a leading manufacturing city and a rail center in Maryland between 1880 and 1920. This economic boom is reflected in the almost total redevelopment and transformation of the downtown commercial area during that period. Large hotels catering to rail and automobile travelers were built and commercial establishments were either remodeled or newly constructed to reflect the burgeoning prosperity.

Our walking tour will start in Public Square, through which the National Road once passed, by walking north on Potomac Street to City Hall where you can view Little Heiskell, the symbol of Hagerstown...

**1. City Hall
southeast corner of Franklin Street and
Potomac Street**

Hagerstown's first City Hall was a combination marketplace and office in the square. The first floor was an open-air market where farmers would drive their wagons through the enormous open archways to sell their goods. In 1818 City Hall was rebuilt one block north of the square and the present building replaced it in 1941. A model of the original City Hall is on display on the first floor.

Little Heiskell, Hagerstown's symbol, is a weathervane in the shape of a Hessian soldier. He was designed for Hagerstown's first City Hall in 1769 by a German tinsmith named Heiskell. During the Civil War, a sharpshooter used Little Heiskell as a target and shot him through the heart. Undaunted, Little Heiskell remained atop City Hall until 1935 when he was removed to the Hager House Museum in City Park. A replica can be seen above the current City Hall.

**2. Independent Junior Fire Company
105 North Potomac Street**

The Junior Fire Company was formed in 1842 by the young members of the Franklin Union Fire Company with the motto "Here We Are." The cornerstone for the original fire station was laid on May 30, 1852 and served as a hospital during the Civil War. It was remodeled in 1892. Early on, citizens were required to burn candles in their front windows to help firemen find their way out of town after dark. Gas lights had not been installed at that time. The first recorded bucket brigade began in Hagerstown in 1791. In 1871, the Independent Junior Fire Company introduced the first steam engine in Hagerstown.

**3. John Wesley United Methodist Church
129 North Potomac Street**

The roots of the Methodist church in Hagerstown began with circuit preacher Bishop Francis Asbury in 1776. Records of the existence of a small chapel appear in 1812; in 1825 a larger Old St. Paul's Church was constructed on North Jonathan Street. The first services in this chapel took place on November 22, 1885. The congre-

gation numbered but 400 members and the cost was slightly over \$50,000. In 1969 as the result of the merger of the Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren churches, the name of the church changed from St. Paul's to John Wesley United Methodist Church.

4. 114-116 North Potomac Street

This was the first wholesale business in the Cumberland Valley. Note the arch over the brick driveway through which horse-drawn wagons entered the courtyard.

5. 132 North Potomac Street

This vernacular stone house was probably erected between 1800-1810.

6. 142-144 North Potomac Street

The brick double-house at 142-144 is typical of the 1870s when Hagerstown was expanding rapidly and space was at a premium.

**7. Zion United Church of Christ
201 North Potomac Street**

Zion Church was erected between 1774 and 1776. Its present Romanesque appearance is the result of extensive renovations made in the late 1800s. This German Reformed Church was the first large building in Hagerstown and occupied a commanding position on this high hill, once known as Potato Hill. Jonathan Hager donated the land and lumber used in the construction of the building and, ironically, he was killed beneath falling timbers while working on the church in 1775. He, his wife and son are buried in the graveyard behind the church. The two unique bells hanging in the tower were cast in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1785 and contain several metals, including silver.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON
NORTH POTOMAC STREET TO
PUBLIC SQUARE AND TURN
RIGHT, WEST, ON WASHINGTON
STREET.**

8. Eagle Hotel
northwest corner of Washington Street
and Potomac Street

The Eagle Hotel was owned at one time by the McIlhenny family, whose son, Edmund, invented Tabasco Sauce. Edmund was born on the second floor, fronting on West Washington Street. William Henry Harrison stayed here in April 1841 on his way to be inaugurated our 9th President.

9. Kohler Building
27 West Washington Street

This handsome three-story structure was erected in 1899. Built of brick and reflecting the influence of Romanesque architecture, it was capped by a striking copper-plated domed roof. The original embossed tin ceiling, so typical of the era, may be seen in the bookstore.

10. Maryland Symphony Orchestra
30 West Washington Street

Western Maryland's only professional orchestra was founded in 1981 by a small group of Washington County music lovers, turning the dream of a few into a vibrant reality that has entertained and educated thousands in the quad-state region. The orchestra is headquartered in a Classical Revival building flanked by engaged Ionic columns on its upper floors.

11. Washington County Office Building
33 West Washington Street

Erected in 1936 for Montgomery Ward and Company as a department store, the building was purchased by the County in 1973. It was the site of the 1st Hagerstown Bank Building, erected in the early 1800s. Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of the bank, left Hagerstown in 1810 with a large company of pioneers to start the town of Rochester, New York.

12. Updegraff Buildings
43-47 West Washington Street

Originally built in the 1820s, this was the Updegraff home. The adjoining building housed

a hat factory, robbed several times by Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. In 1865 Updegraff began making gloves, at first specializing in odd sizes and later servicing the upscale market. The business grew to be one of the largest of its kind in the United States and in 1906 Updegraff and his sons established a nationally known glove factory in Gloversville, New York. A faded sign painted on the 4th-floor wall still advertises the Updegraff company as "clothiers, hatters and furnishers."

13. Lyceum
59 West Washington Street

The Lyceum, a public debating hall constructed circa 1848, stood on this site during the Civil War. Heated debates took place here prior to the Civil War on the state of the Union. Following the Battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, the Lyceum was used as a hospital for wounded troops of both armies. The building now houses a bank.

14. Courtyard
north side of West Washington Street

Beltzhoover's Tavern, now where the University Of Maryland Systems Campus operates, was a popular traveler's stop in the early days. President George Washington stayed here in 1790 on his way to visit Williamsport. The Washington House Hotel was constructed on the site in 1856 and was one of the elite stops along the National Road for many years. Abolitionist John Brown stayed here in June 1859, using the assumed name "Isaac Smith." He traveled with his two sons to southern Washington County, rented the Kennedy Farm at Samples Manor, gathered his men and conducted his raid on the Federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Brown was captured, tried and hanged at nearby Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia.) Artist James Taylor stayed here in late 1863. He wrote of seeing many bullet holes splattered about the outside walls from the July 6th, 1863 battle. The City built this park in 2005; the fountain was added in 2006 as a project with the Sunrise Rotary.

15. Washington County Court House
95 West Washington Street

This is Washington County's third courthouse. When the county was established in 1776, the first courthouse, a combination building that served also as a market house, was built in the middle of the town square, one block east of here. It proved too small to house the government and too big an obstacle in the square. The county's affairs were moved to a new courthouse built on the site of the present building and designed by United State Capitol architect Benjamin Latrobe in 1816. That building burned in December 1871. The present building was designed by H. A. and J. P. Simms of Philadelphia and on January 2, 1874, the County Commissioners held their first meeting here. Its Italianate style is unusual for this part of Maryland. An annex, attached in the rear was added in 1963.

16. Nicodemus Bank
101 West Washington Street at the corner
of Summit Avenue

Now the home of the Discovery Station at Hagerstown, the beautiful Nicodemus Bank building is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in downtown Hagerstown. The original bank housed the Federal Depository during the Civil War. The magnificent main vault with leaded glass was installed in 1913. The building's three floors contain 5 vaults behind a white marble exterior and soaring palladium windows.

17. 115 West Washington Street

This side-entrance Federal-style home features a wide fanlight and sidelight entrance.

18. Wareham Apartments
132 West Washington Street

The early inhabitants of this community settled in and around Public Square. However, by the 1820s the more elite began moving up West Washington Street. The building at No. 132 came into the possession of Mr. Jacob Hanson Beachley about 1865. A beautiful free hanging stairway remains untouched inside. One of the half-story

rooms housed a large water-tank, permitting the family to have a flush toilet in its "necessary room." In 1906, the home was purchased by local physician Edward Wareham, who converted it into apartments.

19. Miller House
135 West Washington Street

Peter Bell, Jr., a local potter, built the original structure in 1818. The Federal-style building that is now known as The Miller House dates back to 1824. It is believed that the rear of the house is part of Bell's earlier structure. The Miller House is now a museum and home of the Washington County Historical Society.

20. Kneisley Building
152 West Washington Street

This red brick townhouse has an unusual arched entranceway. A leaded sunburst pattern over the door is repeated on the dormer windows. The center double-chimney with internal fireplaces on each floor is unusual for the period.

21. Renaissance Center
170 West Washington Street
at Prospect Street

This eclectic building, with traces of Queen Anne and Romanesque styles, was constructed in 1902 by John Luther Nicodemus as his in-town residence. Nicodemus had a genius for business and was considered one of Washington County's most successful entrepreneurs. He served as the original president of People's National Bank, which in the course of a dozen years became one of the largest financial institutions in western Maryland. His career also included the founding of several other banks and a land development company. Following his death, his large home was converted into a professional center where a variety of businesses were quartered.

**22. Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown
20 South Prospect Street at West
Washington Street**

Hagerstown's first Presbyterian Church was built on South Potomac Street between 1815 and 1817. The cornerstone for the present limestone Gothic Revival style church with brownstone trim was laid in 1873.

**TURN LEFT ON
PROSPECT STREET.**

**23. The Women's Club
31 South Prospect Street**

The Women's Club has been a fixture on the Hagerstown scene since 1921 offering room rentals for ladies. It created the Potomac Playmakers, one of America's oldest community theater groups, in 1926 after a motion by member Mary Lemist Titcomb, a nationally recognized figure made famous for her work with public libraries and the founder of the bookmobile concept.

24. South Prospect Street

Not a part of the original plan of Hagerstown, South Prospect Street is said to have been opened in 1832 by William D. Bell. Bell divided the property into lots and widened a small alley into the present street. The first house erected on South Prospect Street is believed to be the southern 2/3 of the building standing at No. 43, a masonry structure renovated and enlarged in the Colonial Revival style about the turn of the 20th century.

It is the variety of architectural styles represented and the juxtaposition of the examples to one another that gives South Prospect Street its strongest and most significant character. The street stretches for three blocks and is lined with more than fifty structures representing a range of styles - Neoclassical, Gothic, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. The buildings line a tree-shaded avenue and express a uniformity of quality and scale that make South Prospect one of the strongest streetscapes in Maryland.

Some have undergone renovations but most of the structures and the street as a whole still re-

tain the quality characteristic of the area in the early 1900's. The only non-domestic buildings are the St. John's Episcopal Church and the First Presbyterian Church, each a representation of Gothic Revival from the 1870s.

**AFTER WALKING SOUTH
BEYOND THE BRIDGE OVER
ANTIETAM STREET EXPLORE
SOUTH PROSPECT STREET,
RETURN TO THE BRIDGE AND
DESCEND THE STEPS ONTO
ANTIETAM STREET.**

**25. Dry Bridge
Prospect Street over Antietam Street**

In the mid 19th century, landowners William Bell and Franklin Anderson joined forces to build a stone bridge across the Antietam Street ravine, thus opening the southern end of Prospect Hill to development. Later, the stone bridge was replaced by an iron structure. Although repaired several times in the century and a half of its existence, the Dry Bridge, as it is generally known, contributes to the character of historic South Prospect.

**WALK AHEAD TO THE CORNER
OF SUMMIT AVENUE.**

**26. Old Post Office
southwest corner of Antietam Street and
Summit Avenue**

This brick building housed Hagerstown's post office from 1906-1965.

**TURN RIGHT ON
SUMMIT AVENUE.**

**27. Antietam Fire Company
113 Summit Avenue**

The Antietam Fire Company had its original roots in the old Lafayette Company which first formed in 1808 and became known by its current name in 1835 when it was incorporated as Hagerstown's second oldest fire company. This

1889 Romanesque structure is said to have inspired writer George Townsend, who designed the War Correspondent's Arch at Gathland Park on nearby South Mountain.

RETURN TO ANTIETAM STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

28. **Dagmar Hotel** northeast corner of Summit Avenue and Antietam Street

Danish-born Mathias Moller made his way to America in 1872 as an 18-year old. He found work in a Pennsylvania wood-working shop where he shortly wearied of cabinet-making and set his sights on building pipe organs. Aside from the fact he had no musical background, no knowledge of organ construction and barely spoke English, it was a perfect plan. He built and sold his first organ in 1875 and set out for Philadelphia to build an organ for the nation's Centennial celebration in 1876. He didn't finish it in time but sold it shortly afterward and made several more sales. In 1881 civic leaders in Hagerstown, eager to develop commercial and industrial enterprise, invited Moller to build a real factory in town and offered financial assistance for a two-story shop on Prospect Street.

Moller's business thrived and survived an uninsured 1895 factory fire and the company he founded would remain extant until 1992, being the world's largest builder of pipe organs for more than 75 years. With his fortune he built this 10-story hotel in 1910. The new Hotel Dagmar, named for one of his daughters, was the finest and best appointed hotel in Hagerstown at the time and one of the best in Maryland. The building was constructed of reinforced concrete throughout, with a roof garden and furnished in the most modern style. On the first floor, in addition to the lobby and cafe, were located Mr. Moller's retail piano and organ warerooms.

From 1922 until 1926 Moller manufactured luxury sedans in Hagerstown. Also called the Dagmar, only a few hundred of the automobiles were manufactured at prices upwards of \$6,000 when the typical Ford or Chevrolet cost \$500. When sales for the enormous cars dried up, Moller switched to taxicabs and trucks that kept

the Hagerstown plant humming until his death in 1937 at which point the company was closed.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH POTOMAC STREET.

29. **Maryland Theatre** 21 South Potomac Street

The Maryland Theatre, a rococo wonder, was built in 1915 from the design of Hagerstown architect Harry Yessler and New York architect Thomas W. Lamb. Lamb also designed The Strand, The Rialto, and The Hippodrome Theatres as well as Madison Square Garden Theatre in New York City along with theatres in England, Egypt, India and South Africa. Its interior design is one of the few Neoclassical 20th century theatres in the area. General seats cost 10 cents and box seats were 35 cents; in June 1928, Maryland Theatre patrons saw the world's first talking picture, *The Jazz Singer*. A serious fire destroyed the original lobby and some of the exterior in 1974 and the property was only 45 days away from being demolished for its 1,000,000 bricks before being rescued, restored and renovated.

30. **Colonial Theatre** 12-14 South Potomac Street

The Colonial was opened in 1914, designed by Harry E. Yessler. It is considered the first large movie theater built in the Hagerstown area. The Maryland Theatre across the street was designed specifically for vaudeville, though later became a movie house. Its exterior was designed in a fantastically ornate Beau-Arts style, with white terra cotta columns separating sets of windows on the second and third floors of the theater, topped by a large lunette filled with symbolic sculpture.

The interior, however, was much more subdued in its decor. The Colonial's days as a movie house are long behind it, and the theater has been adapted for other use.

31. First Hagerstown Hose Fire Company
33 South Potomac Street

The First Hagerstown Hose Company was organized in 1815 and incorporated by the state legislature in December of 1822. In the beginning the company operated from a shed attached to the St. Johns Lutheran Church one block to the south. During the 1870s, the First Hose Company moved several times before landing in this permanent home in 1881. In addition to housing the Fire Apparatus, a Grand Ballroom was located on the third floor. On the roof of the building stands "RUFUS," A bell purchased in 1884 from The McShane Bell Company in Baltimore, Maryland. The bell was named for the Committee Chairman, Rufus Hays. A Fireman's Pole that goes from the second floor bunk-room to the Engine Room floor is still in use.

32. Hagerstown Masonic Temple
54 South Potomac Street

The Hagerstown home for the world's oldest fraternal organization looks much as it did when it was constructed in 1899.

33. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church
141 South Potomac Street

Two half-acre lots were purchased from Jonathan Hager in 1769 by Lutherans. They erected a log church that same year and formally organized in 1770. The brick structure was begun in 1795 and completed in 1806. A Tiffany window and beautiful mosaics adorn the chancel.

34. Fundamental Baptist Church
146 South Potomac Street

The rear of the church (built 1815-17) is the original Hagerstown Presbyterian Church. Andrew Jackson stopped to worship here on his way to Washington to become President in 1828. The First Christian Church took possession in 1876 and altered the building. Today it is home to the Fundamental Baptist congregation.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR
STEPS ON SOUTH PROSPECT
STREET TO RETURN TO
PUBLIC SQUARE AT
WASHINGTON STREET.

35. Hotel Alexander
**southeast corner of Potomac Street and
Washington Street**

When it opened in 1929, the 12-story, fireproof Hotel Alexander was billed as "Hagerstown's New Million Dollar Hotel." Today its 175 rooms have been repurposed as residential units and the building's rooftop neon sign removed.

36. Corson's Clock
front of Alexander House

The huge clock in front of the Alexander House was purchased in 1908 by jeweler R. Bruce Carson, then in business six years. It stood on the pavement in front of his store in the Baldwin Building. When the store moved into the Alexander Hotel in 1929, the clock was moved to the southeast corner of Public Square. This eight-day clock was wound by hand until 1945, when it was electrified by the Potomac Edison Company. Local buses use it as the indicator of arrival and departure times. Given to the City of Hagerstown in 1974, it is maintained through the courtesy of R. Bruce Carson Jewelers, still in business on the ground floor of the old Hotel Alexander.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN
PUBLIC SQUARE.

Look Up,

Havre de Grace



A Walking Tour of Havre de Grace...

In 1608, Captain John Smith became the first European to see the Susquehanna River, which in the Indian language meant “river of islands.” The City of Havre de Grace traces its origin to the day in 1658 when settler Godfrey Harmer purchased 200 acres of land that he called Harmer’s Town. In 1695, the Lower Susquehanna Ferry made its first crossing of the river from Harmer’s Town; it continued to operate for 170 years.

During the Revolutionary War this small hamlet was visited several times by General Marquis de Lafayette who noted in his diary on August 29, 1782: “It has been proposed to build a city here on the right bank and near the ferry where we crossed. It should be called Havre de Grace.” Three years later the town was incorporated and heeded his suggestion to become the “Harbor of Grace.” With its strategic perch on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its position near the center of the original 13 colonies, Havre de Grace was very seriously considered as the site of America’s new national capital but lost out to the Potomac River site by only one vote. As a result of that near brush with fate, many of the streets bear names such as Congress, Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Revolution, et al. Havre de Grace boasts another early connection to Washington D.C., this one less dubious. Both were burned and laid waste by the British during the War of 1812. When the British sailed away after May 3, 1813 only two houses and the Episcopal Church had been spared.

In 1839 the Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal was completed on the Havre de Grace side of the Susquehanna River, boosting the town’s commercial fortunes. By mid-century, though, the railroad was usurping the ferry/canal in transportation importance, and a major shift in the town’s economic pattern began. Fish packing houses, ice plants, and a feed mill dotted the shoreline.

Our walking tour of this maritime-influenced town will begin at the edge of the Chesapeake Bay in the small Hutchins Memorial Park where parking is as available as the long water views...

There are two ways to begin this tour. If you want to visit the Concord Point Lighthouse, the oldest continuous light in Maryland, it is about six blocks off the tour route. Leave the park on Congress Avenue, walking away from the water. Take your first left onto Market Street, walk four blocks and turn left towards the water on Revolution Street and turn right on Concord Street to the lighthouse:

**Concord Point Lighthouse
Concord Street at the foot of Lafayette
Street**

Concord Point Light overlooks the point where the Susquehanna River flows into the Chesapeake Bay, an area of increasing navigational traffic at the time it was built in 1827. The tower of Port Deposit granite was built by John Donahoo, whose resume included a dozen lighthouses in Maryland. It is the most northerly lighthouse in the state and the oldest continuously operated lighthouse in Maryland; only one lighthouse tower on the Chesapeake Bay predates it. The walls are 31" thick at the base and narrow to 18" at the parapet. The lantern was originally lit with nine whale oil lamps with 16-inch tin reflectors. In 1854 a state-of-the-art Fresnel lens was installed. The lighthouse was automated in 1920.

**Concord Point Light Keeper's House
Concord Street at the foot of Lafayette
Street**

John Donahoo also built the keeper's dwelling across the street. It was known as the O'Neill House - for good reason. The O'Neill family served as keepers at Concord Point from the lighting of the first oil lamps until the end. When the marauding British ships arrived off shore during the War of 1812, most of the citizens fled in fear, but Lt. John O'Neill led a small band in a spirited, if unsuccessful defense of the town. He was wounded, captured, and imprisoned on the British ship *Maidstone*. O'Neill's fifteen-year old daughter, Matilda, pleaded with the Admiral of the Fleet for her father's life. Admiral Cockburn was so impressed by the girl's bravery that he released O'Neill unharmed and rewarded Matilda by giving her his gold snuff box and sword. It was Lt. John O'Neill who was trusted as the first

keeper of the light.

The house and property were sold by the United States government in April 1920 as the light had been automated and a resident keeper was no longer necessary. The house was a residential rental property until the mid-1930s when it was converted to a restaurant. A long outbuilding to the south became a bar and dance hall. The property changed hands nine times between 1920 and 1988 when it was purchased by the Maryland Historic Trust and deeded to the City of Havre de Grace. From 1920 to 1988, the property underwent many renovations and additions until it regained its 19th century appearance.

To pick up the walking tour at the start walk west four blocks on Lafayette Street (away from the water) and turn right on Union Avenue and walk three blocks to the first tour stop at the intersection of Revolution Street.

**IF YOU CHOOSE NOT TO VISIT
THE CONCORD POINT
LIGHTHOUSE START THE TOUR
BY WALKING WEST ON
CONGRESS AVENUE AND TURN
LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET
TO STROLL THROUGH A RESI-
DENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD OF
19TH CENTURY FRAME HOUSES.
TURN RIGHT ON REVOLUTION
STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON
UNION AVENUE.**

**1. Fuller-Mezei Apartment House
327 South Union Avenue, northeast
corner of Revolution Street**

Union Avenue runs north-south with the Chesapeake Bay at the southern end. Wide and tree-shaded, the boulevard features many architecturally significant buildings of different styles; it is the town's most visually impressive street. The northern end and middle are particularly rich in 19th and early 20th century architecture.

The Fuller-Mezei apartment house dates to 1880, constructed in the popular Queen Anne style of the day. It features the irregular massing, multiple roof lines, bays and tower typical of

Queen Anne buildings but is most notable for the rich variety of textures on its exterior surfaces. Unlike other Queen Anne houses in Havre de Grace, this one is shingled on all stories, not just the attic level.

2. Vandiver Mansion
301 South Union Avenue

The Vandiver mansion is the finest example of Queen Anne architecture in Havre de Grace. It is a two-and-a-half story frame house clad in weatherboard and shingles, richly decorated on the gables. An ornate piazza stretches across the front of the building. Murray Vandiver built the house in 1886, probably incorporating earlier structures on the property. Vandiver's father Robert was a contractor who worked on the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal and the railroad cut that sliced through the town down to the river. Murray Vandiver was an active figure in the political life of Maryland for many years, both at the state level and in Havre de Grace, where he was mayor at the time the house was built. The Vandiver mansion carries on as an upscale inn.

3. Hall House
227 South Union Avenue

The Hall House, built circa 1835, is a square, two-and-a-half story, three-bay, detached brick dwelling that is one of four brick mid-19th century townhouses on Union Avenue. These buildings reflect the material prosperity which was expected to arise from the coming of the canal and the railroad to town.

4. Hoke House
213 South Union Avenue

The Hoke House is a Greek Revival brick townhouse built in 1838, apparently as a twin of the Sappington House across the street at No. 212. It features a stretcher bond facade and a classical entrance portico.

5. Sappington House
212 South Union Street

This is the twin of the Hoke House across the street - at least as originally built. It has been

the subject of several additions and alterations, not the least of which is a coat of ox-blood red paint.

6. Spencer-Silver Mansion
200 South Union Avenue

The Spencer-Silver mansion is the only High Victorian stone mansion in Havre de Grace. Built in 1896 in an eclectic vernacular style, the structure combines elements of the Chateausque and Queen Anne styles. The mansion has a tower, an oriel, a two-story bay, four gables and a dormer - all of them lit in different ways. The half-timbered gables and small scale floral details on the porch are painted to contrast with the random ashlar walls constructed of rough, gray granite quarried at Port Deposit. The house was built to reflect the wealth and position of its original owner, John Spencer, who was in the fish packing business among other interests. The showcase house was bought at auction in 1917 by Charles B. Silver, a local canning magnate. It now survives as a bed-and-breakfast.

7. Carver House
115 South Union Avenue

The 1888 Carver House is a beautifully maintained example of a Queen Anne and Stick Style cottage. The house is marked by the crisp detail in its irregular massing, multiple roof lines, prominent porches and rich variety of materials.

8. Havre de Grace United Methodist Church
115 South Union Avenue

The Havre de Grace United Methodist Church was designed in the late Gothic Revival style by Philadelphia architect William Plack in 1901. Built of Port Deposit granite, the exterior details were exquisitely executed in Indiana limestone, while much of the ornamentation on the main and tower roofs is rolled sheet copper. The church was a gift to the congregation from Stephen J. Seneca, a tin can manufacturer and fruit packer, who stipulated that the old church at 110 North Union be retained so he could turn it into rental flats. The superb craftsmanship displayed on this church is rarely found beyond major cities.

9. St. John's Episcopal Church
114 North Union Avenue

Begun in 1809 with funds provided by a lottery, St. John's is the oldest church in Havre de Grace. This church is also one of the oldest surviving structures in the city. The building is remarkable for its Flemish bond brick walls, its well executed round arched windows and its simple, early 19th century appearance. Following fires in 1813 and 1832 which gutted the interior, an arched ceiling was installed to block off the upper story windows. The slate roof and belfry date to around 1884.

10. Seneca Mansion
200 North Union Avenue

Stephen Seneca's wealth sprang from an extensive manufacturing complex he operated at the foot of Pennington Avenue a few blocks away. His home on Union Avenue was built in 1869 but was transformed into the grand Victorian mansion seen today, with turrets and gables, around 1901. Seneca also served as mayor of Havre de Grace for two years in the 1890s and was an officer in the First National Bank.

11. Aveilhe-Goldsborough House
300 North Union Avenue

The Aveilhe-Goldsborough House is a two-story, three-bay square house of stucco-covered brick. The style of the hipped roof, particularly the design of the hipped roof, reflect the French ancestry of its builder, John Baptiste Aveilhe. This stands as one of the town's oldest and most architecturally intriguing buildings, having survived the burning of the town by the British in 1813.

It appears that Aveilhe, a Charleston, South Carolinian, could not afford his new house and sold it in 1803. Howes Goldsborough, a prosperous merchant and ship owner, bought the house in 1816 and it stayed in the family until 1855. A dozen owners have come and gone since but the still-recognizable 200+-year old building remains as a single-family home.

12. Havre de Grace Post Office
308 North Union Street

The cornerstone for the Neoclassical brick and stucco building was laid in 1937. The construction of this post office is evidence of an express desire by the Federal government to bring architecturally significant buildings into small towns during Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

Every sixth course on the brick facade is laid in all headers to give the post office an eye-catching face. The roof is tin and is capped by a centrally placed cupola-lantern. Below, the main door has a leaded glass transom.

**TURN LEFT ON
FRANKLIN STREET.**

13. Parker Mitchell House
518 Franklin Street

The Parker Mitchell House is Federal brick townhouse that, although stripped of ornamentation, is more sophisticated in its design than most others that showed up on Havre de Grace streets in the 1830s and 1840s. It has a fanlight over the entrance and on the east gable flank it has dormers with pilasters and segmental pediments.

14. Joseph Good House and Store
522 Franklin Street

The Joseph Good house and store were built in 1893 by a prosperous grocer. The Second Empire house, two stories under a high mansard roof, is richly decorated in the manner of the grand houses a block away on Union Avenue.

15. Presbyterian Church of Havre de Grace
551 Franklin Street, northwest corner of
Stokes Street

The Presbyterian Church is a rectangular one-story frame building erected in 1840-1843 in the ecclesiastical style of choice at the time - Greek Revival. With the coming of the 20th century an enclosed entrance with a triangular pediment was added to the front as it was felt that the original temple-form was too pagan-like.

TURN AND RETURN TO UNION STREET. TURN LEFT.

16. Old Chesapeake Hotel/Ken's Steak's 400 North Union Street

The Chesapeake Hotel opened in 1896 catering to the traveling salesmen, Western Union and railroad workers (from the B&O and Pennsylvania railroads), horse trainers, and jockeys from the Havre de Grace Racetrack. The track opened in 1912, when pari-mutuel betting was not legal in New Jersey, New York or Connecticut, and it was what put Havre de Grace on the national radar. Excursion trains brought loads of gamblers to "The Graw" every day. With the coming of Prohibition, the town developed a reputation as a "Little Chicago." It was one of the best and most frequented race tracks in America and top stakes races attracted legendary horses like Man O' War and Seabiscuit. Triple Crown Winner Citation was beaten here in the mud in April 1948 - his only loss. The Graw would make racing history only a little longer; it closed in 1950 and the grounds are now used by the National Guard. For the next few decades, Havre de Grace was suspended in a quiet slumber, bypassed by suburbanization. The railbirds were replaced by those hunting birds, infusing the Havre de Grace economy with sportsmen from up and down the East Coast coming to the town for the waterfowl. Watermen made their living hunting duck in sink boxes, shooting hundreds in a single day, and loading them on the morning trains for the restaurants and hotels in Philadelphia. Their life, and this period are preserved at the Decoy Museum on Giles Street.

What began as The Chesapeake Hotel, eventually became known as the Chesapeake Bar & Grill, then The Crazy Swede Restaurant, then Guest Suites, then today's Ken's Steak & Rib House.

17. Hitchcock House/Old Chesapeake Hotel 416 North Union Avenue

This Victorian house, built in 1855 by Mr. Charles B. Hitchcock, blends Italianate (window treatment and brackets) and Greek Revival (symmetry and peaked central gable) styles. In the early 1900s Clarence Pusey, then mayor of Havre

de Grace, lived here. The Old Chesapeake Hotel has taken historic houses and buildings on both sides of the block and converted them into guest houses; the Hitchcock House is one of them.

18. Marquis de Lafayette Statue point of St. John Street and North Union Avenue *Detour: Susquehanna Museum of Havre de Grace at the Lock House*

The Marquis de Lafayette noted in his diary on August 29, 1782: "It has been proposed to build a city here on the right bank and near the ferry where we crossed. It should be called Havre de Grace." The citizens took his advice, and three years later incorporated the town as The City of Havre de Grace. Later they honored Lafayette with a statue that stands at the main downtown portal, looking toward the ferry crossing that brought him to the place he called "Harbor of Mercy."

Detour: Susquehanna Museum of Havre de Grace at the Lock House

TO VISIT THE LOCKHOUSE AT THE TERMINUS OF THE SUSQUEHANNA & TIDEWATER CANAL TWO BLOCKS AWAY, WALK STRAIGHT UNDER THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AND TURN RIGHT ON WATER STREET AND RIGHT AGAIN ON CONESTO STREET.

IF YOU CHOOSE NOT TO VISIT THE LOCKHOUSE, TURN RIGHT ON ST. JOHN STREET.

19. Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Lockhouse Conesto Street

The 45-mile long Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal ran from Wrightsville, Pennsylvania to Havre de Grace, built between 1835 and 1839 in order to improve commerce on the Susquehanna River. The new canal would connect the exten-

sive Pennsylvania canal system with tidewater ports—primarily Baltimore and Philadelphia. The flat-bottomed canal boats averaged 65 feet in length and hauled as much as 150 tons. A pair of mules walking in single file would pull a boat at a maximum of 4 mph. At greater speeds the vessel's wake would cause damage to the canal walls.

The Lock House is located at the southern terminus of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, which operated until 1897.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO ST. JOHN STREET AND TURN LEFT.

20. Lafayette Hotel 501 St. John Street

This building, with its tall, Federal-era end chimneys, was built around 1834 by A. J. Thomas as a residence. Situated prominently on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, the building is on the site and perhaps the foundations of the old Ferry House, an inn run in conjunction with old hand-operated ferry boats. The railroad bought it in the 1850s and ran it as The Lafayette Hotel for about 90 years. Today it's an American Legion hall.

21. Havre de Grace Banking and Trust Company 331 St. John Street

This Neoclassical-inspired building, the second location of the Havre de Grace Banking and Trust Company, was built in 1924. Its first home was in the Masonic Temple Building down the street. It is a two-story polygonal building with a limestone ashlar facade accented by copper trim on the windows and doors. These details remain today but clearly its money counting days are over.

22. First National Bank 319 St. John Street

This sophisticated little commercial building appeared in Havre de Grace in 1905, finely crafted of Port Deposit granite in the Romanesque Revival style. The architect was William Plack who also earned commissions in town for the Meth-

odist Church and the Citizen's Bank across the street and perhaps the Havre de Grace Banking and Trust Company as well. Plack is thought to have attempted to re-create an English gate house for this vault on the Havre de Grace streetscape.

23. Barnes-Boyd House 301 St. John Street

Random rubblestone structures are common in the northeast Maryland countryside but less so in towns; the Barnes-Boyd house is one of a few in Havre de Grace. Covered with stucco, it is divided into two separate buildings, one commercial and one residential. Richard Barnes acquired this prime corner lot, just one block from the Susquehanna River, for \$200 in 1816.

BEAR RIGHT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

24. Rodgers House 226 North Washington Street

This house and lot were deeded to Elizabeth Rodgers, widow of Colonel John Rodgers, in 1802. John Rodgers operated an ordinary (tavern) beginning in 1774 and was known to run the town ferry across the Susquehanna River. In 1775 he was the captain of the 5th Company of Militia. He purchased this small Georgian townhouse in 1788. In his diaries, George Washington, who often traveled the Old Post Road that crossed the river here, made mention of his stays at "Rodger's Tavern."

This building is typical of brick urban dwellings in Colonial America and examples are common throughout the Middle Atlantic but in Havre de Grace it is considered to be the oldest building in town to have survived the burning of the British in 1813. The house remained in the Rodgers family until 1881. Adapted for commercial use, the first floor has been completely altered but the upper floors have only been moderately affected by the passage of more than 200 years.

25. Masonic Temple
215 North Washington Street

This Masonic Temple is the largest commercial building in the Central Business District - three stories high and seven bays wide. Due to the limitations of the lot, the structure has an unusual five-sided shape. It was built in 1907 in a restrained Neoclassical style, one of a handful in town to embrace the popular early 20th century architectural trend. Decorations include corner quoins and keystone lintels above the windows. A heavy, molded entablature frames the first floor and the modillioned cornice is limited to the Washington Street elevation. The large Art Nouveau lettering above the entrance adds flair to the Havre de Grace streetscape.

26. Maryland House Apartments
200-204 North Washington Street

This building, with its prominent turret that is unique to Havre de Grace, holds a commanding presence in the business district. It is actually three buildings, 200-202-204. The corner building was the last of the trio to be constructed, around 1905, and all three were covered with a stone veneer to give them the appearance of being a united whole. They began with separate owners but when all were acquired by one individual the interior floor plans were integrated into each other. The northernmost four-story building - the top floor was added in the 1940s - has regained its original frame appearance.

27. Green's Pharmacy Building
101 North Washington Street

This long, low two-story, hipped roof commercial building with apartments above was probably built around 1870 when Thomas Sadler began a drug and paint store here. For many years the Green family operated a pharmacy here, beginning in 1916.

TURN AND RETURN TO
PENNINGTON AVENUE
AND TURN RIGHT.

28. Seneca Cannery
201 St. John Street

Stephen J. Seneca constructed this building in 1885 for his fruit packing and can manufacturing operation that sold under the Red Cross label. It is located at the water's edge, and with adjacent railroad tracks to facilitate shipping, this was a perfect site for a canning industry. The railroad tracks were from the days when, prior to having any bridges spanning the Susquehanna River, trains were ferried across the river at this site. Boats with foods to be processed could dock at the cannery piers. Finished products could be shipped by boat or train. During the Spanish-American War, the United States Government bought Red Cross canned goods from the Seneca Cannery.

TURN RIGHT ON ST. JOHN
STREET AND TURN LEFT ON
CONGRESS AVENUE TO RETURN
TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT
AT HUTCHINS MEMORIAL
PARK.

Look Up,

Hyattsville



A Walking Tour of Hyattsville...

Records from the early 1700s indicate a riverfront settlement named Beale Town was located where Hyattsville now stands. The settlement failed to gain traction and in 1742, for both economic and topographical reasons, the residents of the area petitioned the General Assembly to have a new town established one-half mile below Beale Town at Garrison's Landing (later renamed Bladensburg). The Colonial legislature accepted the petition, and Beale Town's days were numbered.

Christopher Clark Hyatt purchased a land parcel in the same vicinity in March of 1845. The location proved ideal with the coming of the railroad and telegraph. On the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, area farmland began to be subdivided into housing lots. By 1859 the tract was recognized as Hyattsville by the Post Office and cartographers. The Act of Incorporation of the City was signed into law in April 1886.

Hyattsville evolved into a prosperous village of homes designed in the modern styles of architecture from the day, with ornamented gardens and lawns. It proved popular first as a summer retreat for Washingtonians and later as a community for commuters to the nation's capital.

In 1982, a portion of the residential area, much of it developed before or shortly after the turn of the century, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Hyattsville homes cover the spectrum from Victorian mansions to bungalows, foursquares and cottages.

The Main Street corridor in Hyattsville is undergoing a revitalization and this walking tour will take place primarily in the historically preserved residential area, beginning in the transition area between the two areas at the Municipal Building...

**1. Hyattsville Municipal Building
4310 Gallatin Street**

Completed in the summer of 1990, this structure was designed by Allen Sparber & Associates and built under the supervision of College Park Contracting, Inc. It houses nearly all of the City offices, including the Police Department.

**2. United States Post Office
4325 Gallatin Street**

Built in 1935, the Hyattsville Post Office is a three-part brick building consisting of a 1 1/2 story, side-gabled central block and lower flanking wings. The central block is detailed with round-arch windows, Flemish bond brick, limestone quoins, frieze and modillioned cornice; there is a domed frame cupola centered at the ridge of the slate roof. The interior is decorated with six murals by painter Eugene Kingman. The building is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture.

WALK WEST ON GALLATIN STREET (AWAY FROM THE DOWNTOWN AREA AND ROUTE 1).

**3. Disciples of Christ Church
4301 Gallatin Street**

Dedicated on November 10, 1901, under the Reverend J. W. Rawles, this building served for 50 years as the home of the First Baptist Church.

**4. Mt. Hermon Masonic Lodge
southwest corner of Gallatin Street and
43rd Avenue**

Constructed in 1893, this 2-1/2 story brick rectangular building features graduated buttresses and long windows with semi-elliptical arches. The main lodge chamber is located on the third floor, and the lower level has been used for storage, as a community center, a temporary public high school, as well as a temporary church following a fire at St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church.

TURN LEFT ON 42ND AVENUE.

5. 5107 42nd Avenue

This classically simple 1916 frame house is reminiscent of the Italian villa style with original standing seam metal roof, dominated by the tower. This residence was first occupied by John and Mary Fainter whose son Wells recounted his early memories in the Town centennial from 1986, *Hyattsville: Our Hometown*.

TURN LEFT ON FARRAGUT STREET.

**6. Charles H. Welsh House
4200 Farragut Street**

Built during 1889-1890, the Welsh House is a 2-1/2 story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with projecting bays, paneled, bracketed gables and wraparound porch. It was built for Charles H. Welsh, a banker who was instrumental in Hyattsville's development. It is a fine example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture.

**7. Church of God & Saints of Christ Church
4203 Farragut Street**

Formerly Hyattsville Presbyterian Church when constructed in 1915, the coursed stonework is of a very high quality. Detailing, including the Jerkin-head roofline, is drawn from several sources, including the Richardsonian tradition and the Arts and Crafts school.

TURN RIGHT ON 42ND PLACE AND WALK DOWN TO ROUTE 1. TURN RIGHT ON CRITTENDEN STREET.

**8. Marche House
4200 Crittenden Street**

The Marche House, vacant for many years before a recent restoration, is an outstanding example of Georgian Revival style. Designed by architect John Robie Kennedy, and constructed in 1932, it is one of the most prominent examples of its style and period of construction in Prince Georges County. It features an unusual exterior surface treatment called concrete mosaic, a 20th

century innovation in building materials pioneered by the John J. Early Studio in Washington, D.C.

TURN RIGHT ON 41ST PLACE.
TURN RIGHT ON DECATUR
STREET. TURN LEFT ON 42ND
AVENUE.

9. Harriet Ralston House
4206 Decatur Street, northwest corner of
42nd Avenue

The Harriet Ralston House is a 3-story, front-gabled frame retreat cottage, which stands on one of the original streets platted for the Town of Hyattsville. It is distinguished by its fine Victorian trim and prominent three-story veranda supported by chamfered posts with jigsaw brackets. In 1882 Harriet Ralston purchased several lots in the area; her son Jackson built the Queen Anne style house on the adjoining lot.

TURN LEFT ON EMERSON
STREET AND WALK A SHORT
WAY DOWN THE HILL.

10. Checkerboard Block
4100 block of Emerson Street

All of the houses that flank this narrow block are of 2-1/2 story frame stock, with similar spacing, setbacks, landscaping and materials, alternating between Dutch Colonial and vernacular Victorian styles.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
42ND AVENUE AND TURN
LEFT, CONTINUING TO
WALK NORTH.

11. Fox's Barn
5011 42nd Avenue

Built in 1892, Fox's Barn is a 2-1/2 story, gambrel-roof frame dwelling, noticeable for its inset porch, hip dormers and cypress-shingle siding. It was built for Gilbert and Marian Fox, and for a quarter century was the home of T. Ham-

mond Welsh, director of the Capital Cemetery Company and Assistant Secretary of the Hyattsville Building Association. It is an unusual example of a gambrel-roof, cottage-style dwelling.

12. Benjamin F. Smith House
5104 42nd Avenue

Built in the 1880s, the Benjamin F. Smith House is a two-story frame dwelling of the gable-front-and-wing plan, with a pair of two-story projecting bays on the south side elevation. It was built in the late 1880s by Benjamin and Frances Smith on lots that front the principal residential street in Victorian Hyattsville.

13. William A. Shepherd House
5108 42nd Avenue

Built in 1906, the Shepherd House is a 2 1/2 story, gable-roof frame dwelling, with a 3-story octagonal corner tower, flared bracketed eaves and a wraparound porch with jigsaw detail. Constructed for William A. Shepherd, Town Clerk and Tax Assessor, it has Queen Anne decorative details.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK
DOWN CHURCH ROAD.

14. Lewis F. Holden House
4112 Gallatin Street

Built in 1897, the Holden House is a 2-1/2 story frame dwelling with oriel window, paneled gables, projecting bays and wraparound porch. It was built for Lewis F. Holden, a bookbinder, on lots adjoining the previously-built dwelling of his father. One of two houses of this design in Prince George's County, it is a fine example of Queen Anne-style architecture. The noisy ghost of a previous owner is said to remain in residence.

15. Frederick Augustus Holden House
4110 Gallatin Street

Built in 1883, the elder Holden's House is a 2-1/2 story frame house with hip-and-gable roof and especially fine detail, including sawtooth shingling. It was built by George N. Walker, an

active contractor in the growing Hyattsville community, for Frederick A. Holden, Hyattsville town commissioner. It is an important example of Carpenter Gothic or Eastern Stick Style domestic architecture.

16. McEwen House
4106 Gallatin Street

Built in 1887, the McEwen House is a 2-1/2 story, multi-gabled frame house, with Rockville bays, paneled gables, fish-scale shingles and windows with colored border lights. It was one of the early houses in the subdivision of Hyattsville, built for Clarence McEwen from a house pattern distributed by R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association. The house is a fine example of Queen Anne-style architecture.

17. W. G. Lown House
4107 Gallatin Street

Built in 1890 as a country residence for W.G. Lown, a prominent coffee wholesaler in Washington, D.C., this two-story dwelling exhibits such architectural features as verge boards of the gables. Among the ten previous owners of this residence was Smith W. Brookhart, a United States Senator from Iowa.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
42ND AVENUE AND TURN
LEFT. TURN LEFT AT THE
NEXT BLOCK ONTO
HAMILTON STREET.

18. Edgewood
4115 Hamilton Street

Edgewood is a 2-1/2 story frame cross-gabled dwelling distinguished by geometric paneling in the principal gable and originally located on the edge of a wooded area known as Wine's Woods.

A one-story hip-roof porch, bounded by a balustrade of criss-cross members in an X-pattern, shelters the north entrance. Built in 1888 for the Paul Tricon family, it was purchased in 1900 by Matthew Halloran, who became Chief of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and an early Mayor

of Hyattsville. Mrs. Halloran, a New York stage actress and Mrs. Fainter organized the "Edgewood Players" and produced theatricals using this property for rehearsals.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
42ND AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.
TURN RIGHT ON JEFFERSON
STREET. TURN RIGHT ON
42ND PLACE.

19. Rachel Tise House
5220 42nd Place

In 1892, Rachel Tise, who with her husband operated a retail grocery in Hyattsville, constructed this large and handsome frame dwelling adapted from Design #299 which had first appeared in Shoppell's Modern Houses in 1887. The house is side-gabled, with asymmetrical projecting gables and distinguished by an unusual 3-story gabled rectangular bay that projects at a 45-degree angle from the corner of the main façade. The home was occupied for many years by the family of James Webb Rogers, a North Carolina-born lawyer and poet. His son, James Harris, was appointed electrician at the United States Capitol continued in that office until 1883. He held patents on electric motors, lights, telegraphs, telephones and other devices capitalized at \$15,000,000.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON
42ND PLACE AND TURN
RIGHT ON JEFFERSON STREET.
CONTINUE TO ROUTE 1
(BALTIMORE AVENUE) AND
TURN RIGHT.

20. Hyattsville Armory
**southwest corner of Jefferson Street and
Baltimore Avenue**

Completed in 1918, the Hyattsville Armory is a 3-story, fortress-like stone structure, distinguished by turrets, parapets and buttresses. It was designed by Robert Lawrence Harris for the State of Maryland in 1918, and served as the headquarters of Company F of the First Maryland Infantry, later the 115th Infantry Regiment, 29th Divi-

sion. Since its deactivation in 1971, it has seen duty as a restaurant and theater and as a church.

21. Nations Bank
5214 Baltimore Avenue

Built in 1926 with additions in 1948-1949, the older part is a single-story Bedford limestone-over-brick structure. It has a gray granite base, and includes a basement. The Neoclassical facade on Baltimore Avenue features twin Ionic columns and recessed door and window openings. Other Greek revival motifs include the transom above the front door, which was created when the front door was remodeled and a smaller aluminum door replaced the large bronze one.

22. Hyattsville Hardware
5121 Baltimore Avenue

This structure dates from the 1880s and initially housed the fire department on the ground floor and a carriage factory on the second. From 1910 to 1990, it was occupied by a purveyor of assorted hardware and household goods.

23. First National Bank of Hyattsville
northwest corner of Baltimore Avenue
and Gallatin Street

Built in 1904, this building was used by the First National Bank of Hyattsville from 1914 to 1936. During this period, it was remodeled into its present form. A second story was added, essentially wrapping the brick building with limestone. It became Prince George's County Building and was home to the Police Court and Jail until the functions were moved to the new County Service Building. The structure was vacated in 1962, and was mostly vacant until about 1984 when it became rentable office space.

TURN RIGHT ON GALLATIN
STREET TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT AT
THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Look Up,

Laurel



A Walking Tour of Laurel...

There was no romance involved in the naming of Laurel. Located on the fall line of the Patuxent River, the water powered an 1811 grist mill on the Patuxent River that grew into a bustling cotton mill buzzing with hundreds of workers. So the town was called Laurel Factory, in recognition of its status as a mill town. The Washington Branch of the B&O Railroad arrived in 1835 and within a decade two large factories – the Patuxent Factory and Avondale Mill - had been built here employing 700-800 workers. The firm also constructed blocks of two-story stone and brick houses for these workers, many of which are still standing.

After the Civil War, the fortunes of America's cotton manufacturers waned and shifted. During this time the mill closed, was sold, and reopened. Steam arrived and broke the bonds to energetic streams like the Patuxent; factory owners could locate closer to sources of raw materials or affordable labor. The main cotton mill had closed for good by 1929; the Avondale Mill struggled on a bit longer.

As the most important town in Prince George's County by the 1870s, Laurel began to move past its days as homes for mills and shed the "factory." On June 14, 1875, the town name was shortened to Laurel. During this period the town was an economic and cultural center for the surrounding area that remained largely rural. Laurel is the site of many Prince George's County firsts, including the first public library, first public high school, and first national bank. Laurel can also boast of Prince George's County's oldest continuously operating volunteer fire department, formed after a fire devastated the downtown in 1899.

The 20th century found Laurel morphing into a bedroom community for Baltimore and the soon-to-explode District of Columbia metropolis. Commuters could hop on a trolley every half-hour at Sixth Street and Main to reach the big city. By 1960 more than half the population held a government job.

Our walking tour will start at one of those iconic brick houses built for 19th century mill workers that now serves as the town museum. In its heyday, it was just downstream from the dam that powered the mill that drove the town but today is just a sleepy corner of Laurel by the river...

1. Laurel Museum
817 Main Street

The Laurel Museum occupies a building constructed between 1836 and 1840 by Horace Capron, owner of the Patuxent Manufacturing Company, a cotton duck mill that was located on the opposite side of 9th Street. The building was one of many duplexes built in the area to house mill workers and their families. During renovation, a company ledger was found in the west half of the building, detailing transactions between the company and the mill workers. It is believed that for some period of time the west half of the building was used as a company store. After the mill closed in the mid-1930s, the building was used as rental property until the City of Laurel purchased it in 1985. The building was officially designated the Laurel Museum in 1991, and renovation of the building was completed in 1996.

**WALK DOWN TO THE RIVER
BEHIND THE MUSEUM.**

2. Casula Point
foot of 9th Street at the Patuxent River

Nicholas Snowden built a grist mill on this site in 1811, using water from the Patuxent River to power the grinding stones. He converted it into a cotton mill in 1824. His son-in-law, Horace Capron, enlarged the Laurel Cotton Mill in 1836 to produce canvas duck for Baltimore Clipper ship sails and Conestoga wagon covers. The mill burned in 1855 and was re-built in 1856 with automatic sprinklers. The mill was the largest employer in Laurel in the late 19th century. The remnants of the mill dam and millrace can be seen on the Riverfront Park Trail.

**TURN AND WALK SOUTH ON
9TH STREET TO MONTGOMERY
STREET.**

3. Phelps & Shaffer Store
**southwest corner of Montgomery Street
and 9th Street**

Edward Phelps and Charles F. Shaffer, Jr. opened the city's first department store here in

1891. Its many interesting architectural features include Laurel's most elaborate Italianate cornice. Over the years, the building has been a jack-of-all-trades for practically every service in Laurel. In 1935, it became the headquarters of the Laurel Volunteer Fire Department, which later moved across the street and then to Cherry Lane. From 1954 to 1972, it served as City Hall, police headquarters and jail. The City restored the exterior of the building after a tornado in 2003, and in 2005 it was purchased from the City for private use.

**TURN LEFT ON
MONTGOMERY STREET.**

4. Laurel High School
701 Montgomery Street

Built in 1899, Laurel High School was the first in Prince George's County. The original structure, which makes up the center portion of the existing complex, has been described as a gem of architectural symmetry. Mayor Edward Phelps initiated construction of the high school by raising subscriptions of \$2,000 to match the \$6,363 that had been appropriated. When the lowest bidder failed to give bond, Phelps himself assumed financial responsibility for completing work on the school. The cupola on top of the building was used during World War II as a Civil Defense Aircraft Spotting Station for identifying aircraft flying in the Laurel area. Observers were taught to identify the silhouettes of both friendly and enemy aircraft. There was a 24-hour watch, with adults covering the school hours and night hours, and high school students on watch from 3:00 p.m. until dark. The building is now used as a community center.

5. Anderson-Murphy Armory
422 Montgomery Street

The Anderson-Murphy Armory was built in 1928 by the Maryland National Guard. It carries the names of former Mayor Captain Julian B. Anderson and Lt. Colonel Thomas F. Murphy, who were instrumental in getting the structure built. Laurel's first National Guard Company was authorized in 1912. The Armory building is currently used by the Laurel Department of Parks and Recreation as a community center.

**TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET
AND TURN RIGHT ON PRINCE
GEORGE STREET.**

6. 331 Prince George Street

Many residents built homes, modest and grand, on Prince George and Montgomery streets. This house was built as mill worker housing in the mid-1800s by Armand Jardin, Jr. It is not known if the Jardins ever lived in the house, but Armand Jardin, Sr., who supplied the flowers for Abraham Lincoln's funeral in 1865, lived nearby in a mansion (known locally as the Gude Mansion, in Laurel Lakes). An addition was put on the house in 1911; it was divided up during World War II for military housing.

**RETURN TO 4TH STREET AND
TURN LEFT. TURN LEFT ON
MONTGOMERY STREET.**

7. 327 Montgomery Street

Built in 1879, this Victorian cottage is thought to be the second oldest home on the block (preceded by 333 Montgomery, which was built about 1860). As Mrs. Ray's Boarding House in the 1919, one resident was Dwight D. Eisenhower, then a major serving as a tank commander at Ft. Meade. Reportedly, Mamie Eisenhower returned for a visit in 1976.

8. 324 Montgomery Street

Built in 1895 by Lawrence Ellis, this four-square home is one of a group that Ellis built on Montgomery Street (316 to 324 Montgomery) at that time. As a young man, Ellis was employed by Charles F. Shaffer of the Shaffer Lumber Company in Laurel, and later attended the State Agriculture College, now the University of Maryland. After graduation, he took the advice of his friend and employer and established his own construction company. Among the 125 structures he built in the Laurel area were Victorian-style houses, Swiss-English cottages, and private businesses. He built the Academy of Music, the Phelps and Shaffer Building, St. Philip's Rectory, the Masonic Hall, and the original Citizens National Bank.

The homes were designed by Albert Gottschalk, who lived at 316 Montgomery. The first known owner of 324 Montgomery was the Phelps family, relatives of Mayor Edward G. Phelps. During the Depression, when Mr. Phelps lost his business, he sold his large Queen Anne-style house at the top of Montgomery Street and moved into the "family" home here.

**TURN LEFT ON
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.**

**9. Masonic Hall
207 Washington Boulevard**

The property on which the Masonic Hall stands was acquired in 1893. The cornerstone was laid in 1894 and the Temple was dedicated in 1895. The entire records of the Lodge are preserved in the hall, and wall plaques list past masters of the local Lodge.

**CROSS THE STREET TO THE
TASTEE DINER IN THE MIDDLE
OF THE BLOCK.**

**10. Tastee Diner
118 Washington Boulevard**

Built by Comac in 1951, the Tastee Diner building replaced an earlier diner at the same location. The business opened as the Laurel Diner, before being purchased by the local Tastee Diner chain, which also continues to operate diners in Silver Spring and Bethesda.

**WALK THROUGH THE PARKING
LOT AND CROSS ROUTE 1.**

**11. B&O Railroad Station
22 Main Street**

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, initiated construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1829 and a stretch of track was laid through Laurel in 1835. A small railroad station constructed on the east side of the tracks in Laurel greatly facilitated commercial development in the region. In

1884, the station was demolished and the present Queen Anne-style station, designed by well-known architect Francis Baldwin, was built on the west side of the tracks. On the National Register of Historic Places, the station is still in active use.

**WALK BACK UP MAIN STREET
TOWARDS THE TOWN.
TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON
BOULEVARD.**

**12. Baublitz Garage
43 Washington Boulevard South**

Baublitz Garage, built in 1905 by Samuel T. Baublitz, was the first garage built between Baltimore and Washington on Route 1 (then called the Washington & Baltimore Turnpike). On one occasion, George Herman “Babe” Ruth stopped at the garage to have his car repaired. The Garage was later purchased by Fred Frederick and expanded into a Chrysler-Plymouth dealership.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD
AND TURN RIGHT, STAYING ON
MAIN STREET.**

13. Route 1 and Main Street

The intersection of Route 1 and Main Street has long been a crossroads for travelers between Baltimore and Washington. As early as 1808, an inn called the “Half-Way House” stood on the northeast corner (now the site of the Patuxent Bank Building). Stables were adjacent to the inn and a blacksmith was located across the street. Four stagecoach lines stopped at the inn daily to change horses. The 40-mile trip between Baltimore and Washington took six hours. The inn was expanded in later years to become Harrison’s Hotel and then the landmark Milstead’s Hotel, which included undertaking among its services. Milstead’s burned in 1898 in one of several major fires in the city prior to the establishment of the Laurel Volunteer Fire Department in 1902. In the twentieth century, the intersection of Route 1 and Main Street continued to serve as a

travel hub, becoming the site of the Greyhound and Trailways bus stations. Route 1 remained unpaved until 1932 when concrete was laid by the Work Projects Administration (WPA). A long-time fixture at the southwest corner of the intersection was the Laurel Pharmacy (now Laurel Jewelry).

14. 309 Main Street

This building, part of the original properties of Millard Schooley, was a hardware store in the early 1900s. It became the Athey and Harrison Feed Store when Snowden Athey and Frank Harrison became partners. Millard Schooley’s daughter, Daisy, operated a five and dime store adjacent to the hardware store. His other daughter was the wife of Frank Harrison. At Frank’s death, Martha became Mr. Athey’s partner. When Mr. Athey retired, Martha asked her son (by a second marriage), Turner Ashby to join her in the business. In 1945, the building became the Ashby and Harrison Feed Store, supplying feed and hay to the Laurel Race Course. In 1969, it was purchased by Lawrence Gayer for Gayer’s Saddlery, a leather and equestrian supply business. Ronald Sargent, an employee of Gayer’s, was sent to England for a course in saddlery and returned a Master Saddler. He purchased the business from Mr. Gayer in 1999 and renamed it “Outback Leather” in honor of his previous business, which was located behind his brother’s office on Main Street.

**15. News-Leader Building
357 Main Street**

The *News Leader* Building was built in 1938 by Bowie McCeney, attorney and councilman, after taking over the newspaper from James Curley. Curley had founded the paper in 1887 and served as editor for 41 years. McCeney ran the paper from his law office here for another 40 years; his editor Gertrude Poe served 41 years in the job. The *News Leader* eventually became the *Laurel Leader* and moved to 615 Main Street in 1985.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company also occupied 357 Main Street for a number of years. During WWII, it played a major role in local communications and some of the equipment can still be seen in the basement of the building.

TURN RIGHT ON AVONDALE STREET.

16. Avondale Mill site foot of 4th Street at Patuxent River

The Avondale Mill was built on this site in 1845 by the Snowden Family, which owned much of the land in the Laurel area at that time. Initially a flour mill, it later produced cotton cloth and a special type of lace-print cloth. George Wheeler owned the Avondale Mill in the 1860s and 1870s. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, B.F. Crabbs owned the mill and it was referred to as “Crabbs Mill.” The dam for the Avondale Mill was at the foot of Post Office Avenue. Gates could be raised to allow water to flow into the millrace that ran parallel to Main Street. From 1915 to 1917, the Southern Embroidery Company used the mill to produce lace-print cloth and, among other things, turned out chevrons for World War uniforms. During World War II, the building was used to manufacture tractors. In 1961, the City of Laurel purchased the Avondale Mill and approximately 17 acres of riverside property. In 1979, the Avondale Mill was put on the National Register of Historic Places. Unfortunately, the mill burned in 1991 before restoration could begin. Today the site is part of Laurel’s Riverfront Park.

RETURN TO MAIN STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

17. Citizens National Bank 390 Main Street, southeast corner of 4th Street

Built in 1890, Citizens National Bank was the first federal bank in Prince George’s County. While the bank was built at a cost of only \$3,000, the bank vault cost an additional \$2,750. Citizens National Bank survived the Depression and the bank closings of 1933; the bank reopened immediately after the bank closings and not one customer lost a deposit. The building was enlarged in 1910, 1948, and 1960. Citizens National Bank became an affiliate of the Mercantile Bankshares Corporation in 1973. In 2007 the bank was acquired by PNC and changed its name.

18. 400 Main Street

This showcase house on Main Street was built in 1866 and has been the home of five generations of the McCeney family. It was built on the former Talbott estate, which was purchased by Thomas Jefferson Talbott in the early 1800s. The frame house, which features joists secured with wooden pegs (a construction technique of the time), was purchased by George Patterson McCeney and his wife Margaret Sadler McCeney in 1929. Mrs. McCeney was the daughter of Robert H. Sadler, Sr., who operated a pharmacy at 420 Main Street. In 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant traveled to Laurel and bid \$150 per acre for the property, but his bid was considered too low. The kitchen wing was added prior to 1879 and the east porch was added about 1905. In 1930, the street-level entrance was added to provide public access to Dr. Robert S. McCeney’s medical office. Dr. McCeney practiced there until 1987.

19. Sadler’s Pharmacy 420 Main Street

Built in 1871, this classic example of Victorian architecture was the pharmacy and family home of Robert H. Sadler, Sr. His son, Robert “Bert” Sadler, Jr., was a talented photographer who recorded images of people and places in Laurel in the early 1900s. A unique collection of 1,300 of Bert’s glass negatives, as well as many of his black and white photographs, is preserved at the Laurel Museum.

20. Odd Fellows Hall 419 Main Street

This lodge was constructed for use by the International Order of Odd Fellows, a secret, benevolent, social society founded in England. The Odd Fellows society was first introduced to the United States in 1818 from a Manchester Unit, and the Grand Lodge of Maryland was constituted in 1821. The architecture of this pre-Civil War building is unique. It has an unusual second story facade of projecting brick pilasters that support paired brackets under a low hip roof. Odd Fellows Hall was an apartment building for many years.

21. First United Methodist Church of Laurel
424 Main Street

Methodists, who organized as a congregation in Laurel in 1840, established the first Methodist church in Laurel in 1842 and occupied two other locations before construction of the First United Methodist Church of Laurel on this site in 1884. The building was enlarged in 1909, 1950, 1962 and 2001. The church lost its original wooden steeple in 1977 due to deterioration, but a new steeple was erected in 1979. The steeple continues to serve as a beacon on Main Street.

22. Tapscott House
429 Main Street

This pre-Civil War brick building, named for long-time resident and mill worker, Thomas Tapscott, has many unusual architectural features. The windows are highlighted by elliptical arches and the round head window in the gable is formed with decorative brick. In its early years, the building was both a bakery and a family residence. The original brick ovens, built into the walls, are still in place in the northwest corner of the basement.

23. Laurel Mill Playhouse
508 Main Street

This group of buildings on the south side of Main Street is typical of the commercial buildings in Laurel at the turn of the century. They date from just after the largest fire in Laurel's history, which took place December 13, 1899. The fire began in Mengerts Bakery in the alley behind Main Street, and eventually engulfed 12 buildings and the Presbyterian Church. The event prompted the establishment of the Laurel Volunteer Fire Department and a water system in 1902. The Cordelia Bakery occupied this building in the mid-1900s, and their ovens can still be seen in the basement.

The middle building in the picture is John O'Brien's Store, which later housed a photography shop, antique store, dance and meeting hall, and an artist's studio. Now the Laurel Mill Playhouse, it is the home of the Burtonsville Players, which has been providing community theatre to the quad-county area for more than 35 years.

24. St. Phillip's Episcopal Church
522 Main Street

St. Philip's Church was built in 1848 through the efforts of Horace and Louisa (Snowden) Capron and parishioners. It was probably the first building in Laurel designed by a professional architect. It houses a bell from St. Paul's Church in Baltimore that rang to warn of the approaching British in 1814. An old cemetery can be seen behind the church. The newest addition, the Ministry Center, was added to the east side of the church in 1999, and won a Masonry Institute award the same year.

25. Trolley Station
531 Main Street

This building, originally the Washington and Berwyn Electric Railroad Station, was the northern terminus of an electric trolley system that ran from Laurel to Washington (the southern terminus of the trolley was G Street near the Treasury Building.) The railroad operated from 1902 to 1925; service was on the half hour, the fare one way was 20 cents. In 1937, the building was rotated 90 degrees to make the longer side parallel with Main Street. It has been a popular tavern for many years.

26. Stone Machine Shop
612 Main Street

Built in 1895, this building has 26-inch stone walls made of fieldstone from an earlier machine shop demolished nearby. It is an example of adaptive reuse of an industrial building during this period. Initially serving as a shop for the repair and manufacture of machines for the Laurel Cotton Mill, it later became a rug factory and warehouse. In 1940 the building was purchased by Clyde L. Miles, Sr., who remodeled it to accommodate a grocery store and an ice cream shop on the first floor and apartments on the second floor. In the 1950s, the Clyde L. Miles Real Estate office took over the space occupied by the ice cream shop. Miles' son-in-law, J. Richard Compton, M.D., remodeled the building in 1958 and maintained his medical practice there until 1978 when the building was purchased by the present owner.

27. Lovely Old Ladies of Main Street
708-714 Main Street

This stone duplex was built between 1836 and 1840 by Horace Capron, owner of the Laurel Cotton Mill. It is one of a group of stone houses built for mill supervisors and their families. James G. Gray, a physician, resided here in the late 1800s and put his signature on a door in the house. An inscription on a cornerstone at the rear of the building indicates that the addition was constructed in 1890. Both 708 and 710 Main Street were purchased by Michael and Mary Kraeski in 1919 from Mt. Vernon Mills in Baltimore, which at that time owned the Laurel Cotton Mill. Later they also bought 712 and 714 Main Street. The home at 708 Main Street has been occupied by four generations of descendants of the Kraeski family.

**TURN LEFT ON
ST. MARYS PLACE.**

28. St. Mary's of the Mills Catholic Church
114 St. Mary's Place

First a Jesuit Mission from Georgetown University, the original St. Mary's Chapel was built by Theodore Jenkins in 1843. St. Mary's is the oldest church in continuous use in Laurel. It was enlarged in 1890, and the Parish School was established in 1893 in a frame addition to the original chapel. The current St. Mary's School was built in 1953 to the north of the chapel. Architect John Walton designed the large 1959 church addition, and a new rectory was built in 1965 connecting to the church. The bell in St. Mary's stone tower was acquired in 1890 from the Laurel Cotton Mill, where it once rang in an open frame tower. It is reported that the ringing of the bell at the mill was so loud that workers wrapped the clappers in cloth to dampen the sound. One of Laurel's champion trees—a *Magnolia acuminata*—can be seen in the church cemetery. In 1974, the Maryland Forest Service estimated that the tree was 150 years old. In its shadow are the graves of Theodore Jenkins and his family.

**RETURN TO MAIN STREET
AND TURN LEFT.**

29. Millworker's Housing
809-811 Main Street

This brick and stone mill worker's house is typical of the rental housing provided by the Laurel Cotton Mill for its workers. Built about 1840, two families lived in the west half of the duplex (811) and two families lived in the east half (809). Each had 6 fireplaces that were used for heating and cooking. The family on the first floor entered through the front door and accessed their basement kitchen by way of an inside staircase. The family on the second floor entered through a side door (still visible as a window) and accessed their basement kitchen by way of an outside staircase. All of the door and window frames in the building are original. They and the floors are made of cypress.

**YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Pocomoke City



A Walking Tour of Pocomoke City...

The first settlement on the banks of the Pocomoke River here evolved after Edward Stevens set up a ferry service in 1695. The cluster of structures at Steven's ferry landing came to be known as "Meeting House Landing," although there is no firm evidence that a primitive church stood on the site. A tobacco warehouse was built at the river and for many years the settlement took the common name, "Warehouse Landing." The name "Warehouse Landing" fell out of use by 1790, and the old building itself fell into disuse and was left to decay, though it stood as late as 1820.

The land on which Pocomoke City is located originally came from five tracts, including one known as "Wooten Underedge," patented in 1682, but it was over 100 years later -- in the 1790s that about ten small lots were carved out and sold. Another 28 lots were sold from an adjacent tract of land during 1800-1809, known as "Newtown." After the warehouse closed, the village took on this historic name.

Newtown developed steadily as a shipping port for surrounding agriculture and lumber interests. In 1878 the name of the town was changed to Pocomoke City, reflecting the river that was the lifeblood of the community. No river in America of comparable width is as deep as the Pocomoke - as deep as 45 feet for a river you can throw a baseball across.

In 1880 a railroad bridge spanned the river and Pocomoke City was now on the main line between Philadelphia and Norfolk. A steady stream of travelers and goods flowed to the old river town. Prosperity continued for decades. During World War II, a sewing factory operated in Pocomoke, and, in 1942, the Birds Eye Division of General Foods Corp. constructed a chicken-processing plant which soon had up to 800 employees. The Chincoteague Naval Air Station at nearby Wallops Island relied heavily on Pocomoke City for housing and shopping.

But by the 1960s farm goods were moving by truck and not ships, even on a deep river, and Pocomoke City fell into decline. The Navy base closed, Birds Eye left town. Not only had its economic engines disappeared but so too had much of the town's physical history. Although Pocomoke City is over 300 years old, it has almost no old structures - fires in 1888, 1892 and 1922 all laid waste to the town's building stock.

Our walking tour will start on the banks of the historic Pocomoke River...

1. Pocomoke City Bridge
Market Street at Pocomoke River

Erected in 1921, the Pocomoke City Bridge is one of only 20 movable bridges remaining in Maryland. It is of a type known as a double-leaf trunnion bascule movable bridge, the earliest type of movable bridge in the state. The Pocomoke City Bridge is notable for its decorative aspects and its intact bridge house at the draw.

**TURN AND WALK EAST ON
MARKET STREET.**

2. Delmarva Discovery Center
2 Market Street

This former Duncan Brothers car dealership building from the 1920s has been re-worked into the multi-million dollar Delmarva Discover Center. Retaining the exterior look and roomy interior of the car showroom, the museum focuses on the river ecology and the human history of the Pocomoke River and Delmarva. The one-time garage features a handsome row of Tuscan columns across the front.

3. Atlantic Red Star Gas Station
6 Market Street

This early gas station was built of brick in the Colonial Revival style and features a substantial slate roof. The service station has been preserved for its second life as the town Visitor Center.

**TURN RIGHT ON
WILLOW STREET.**

4. Sturgis One Room School Museum
209 Willow Street

The former Sturgis School is the only African American one room school in Worcester County retaining its original integrity. It is a small structure built about 100 years ago on Brantley Road on land that was purchased by William Sturgis in 1888.

Sturgis One Room School operated for 37 years. Grades 1 - 7 were taught by one teacher until it closed its doors in 1937. At that time stu-

dents were transferred to Stephen Long School in Pocomoke City. For several years afterwards the school served as home for the aging William Sturgis. After his death, it remained unattended and fell into a state of disrepair.

In 1996, a group of interested citizens, under the leadership of the Worcester County Historical Society, purchased the school from the Sturgis family and moved it to its present location for use as an interpretive museum.

**TURN LEFT ON WILLOW
STREET. TURN RIGHT ON 2ND
STREET.**

5. Salem United Methodist Church
corner of Second and Walnut streets

The Salem Chapel, built in 1808, occupied the site of the present Salem Church. The church was a small frame building only 30 x 32 feet in dimensions with seven windows, a gallery for slaves, and seats made of thick boards laid on blocks of wood and lighted by candles. As Salem was the only church in town from 1808 until 1834, a large number of people attended the services. The building was remodeled in 1886 but completely demolished for this Pompeian-style brick building with a proportionate tower. This building was dedicated in 1905.

**TURN LEFT ON
WALNUT STREET.**

6. The Littleton T. Clarke House
407 Second Street

Littleton Thomas Clarke built this fine example of the Second Empire style around 1860. Clarke, a merchant, died of pneumonia at the age of thirty-six shortly afterwards and within two years, Ammaret Clarke had lost her home and four of her five children.

With its concave slate roof, bracketed eaves, decorative porches, and rare metal rooftop cresting on the west bay window and porch, this house clearly stands out in Pocomoke City as a rare architectural survivor of the destructive fires that decimated the streetscape.

This block of Walnut Street between 2nd and 3rd streets is characterized by an especially distinctive collection of revival-style houses on roomy lots.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET.

7. **Young-Sartorius House** 405 Market Street

This house represents a practice common in the lower Eastern Shore during the late 1800s of taking a conservative vernacular houses and outfitting it in the style of the day, in this case, Queen Anne. In this case the small main block of the house was transformed with flanking gables around a central entrance. The windows with multiple colored lights in the upper sash and the variety of siding materials reflect the popular Victorian influence. The house incorporates pieces of its earlier incarnation, such as doors.

TURN AND WALK WEST ON MARKET STREET.

8. **First Baptist Church** southwest corner of 4th Street and Market Street

This house of worship, with steeple and bell, was dedicated on May 14, 1854. The cost of the house, furniture, lot and railing, was about \$2,700.

9. **Pitts Creek Presbyterian Church** 210 Market Street

The forbearers of the current congregation made an effort to build a meeting house out of logs near a ferry site on the Pocomoke River. Some local residents not friendly to Presbyterians threw the logs from their first building effort into the river. The Presbyterians persisted, retrieved the logs from the river, and rebuilt the meeting house. In 1735 the congregation moved five miles south to the head of Pitts Creek, a short distance from Virginia which recognized only the Church of England. Beaver Dam Presbyterian Church gave nearby persons in Virginia an opportunity to exercise their freedom in choosing a religion.

The Pitts Creek Presbyterian Church was a missionary outgrowth of the Beaver Dam church and this finely built Gothic Revival church was built in 1845.

10. **Pocomoke City Post Office** 207 Market Street

This Neoclassical post office was, like so many similar small town federal post offices, a Depression-era project, built in 1937.

11. **Costen House** 206 Market Street

Isaac Costen was born on October 10, 1832 in Somerset County. He was educated at Washington Academy in Princess Anne and received his medical degree from Penn Medical College in Philadelphia in 1857. During the Civil War, in addition to his medical duties, Costen was a Confederate blockade runner, carrying food and supplies at great personal risk across the lower Chesapeake Bay to the Hampton Roads area. He was also noted for his work with typhoid fever during a severe typhus epidemic.

Costen purchased this lot and existing house in 1877 for \$1,000 and set about creating this Victorian Italianate home that was to come through the trio of home-swallowing Pocomoke City fires unscathed. Costen was elected mayor of Pocomoke City in 1888, by which time he had already served fifteen years on the Democratic State Central Committee. He had been elected to the Maryland State Legislature in 1881, where he served only one term, citing his patients' needs as the reason for not returning to Annapolis. Dr. Costen died at his home on April 1, 1931, just six months short of his 99th birthday.

12. **Bethany Methodist Church** 203 Market Street

The congregation's formed in 1832 and, after purchasing this ground from Sally Jones in 1834, built a new house of worship with a belfry from which they hung the first church bell in town. A more commodious church replaced it in 1853. They moved into this Greek Revival church in 1882; it was rebuilt after a fire in 2007.

13. Pocomoke City National Bank
144 Market Street

The walls of this Neoclassical bank building withstood the fire that swept Market Street in 1922 but the roof collapsed.

14. Peninsula Bank
105 Market Street

Another Beaux Arts-influenced financial building, this one has been reborn as an art gallery.

15. Lusby's
120 Market Street

This part of the west side of Market Street contains the oldest commercial buildings in Pocomoke City.

16. Mar-Va Theater
103 Market Street

The Mar-Va Theater opened on December 1, 1927. Built by Frank Barlett of Berlin, the finest materials were used in its construction. Ticket prices were 10 cents. Once used as a vaudeville theater complete with stage facilities, dressing rooms and orchestra pits, the Mar-Va was played by many famous performers, which included some old-time cowboys such as Tom Mix, Roy Rogers, Hop-a-Long Cassidy and Smiley Burnett.

The theater closed in 1993 but has been brought back to life, one of the Town's few strands to the past. The sidewalls have the original gold embossed paneling and the projectors, which were added around 1943, are of the carbon arc variety. The Mar-Va Theater is one of the few theaters on the Eastern Shore to boast of a draw drape. The balcony was once used for segregation purposes and has its own entrance, concession area, box office and bathroom. With its original 720 seats, the Mar-Va is the largest theater on the Peninsula south of Wilmington, Delaware which has never been altered.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE START OF THE TOUR WITHIN SIGHT OF THE POCOMOKE RIVER.

Look Up,

Port Deposit



A Walking Tour of Port Deposit...

An historic river town, extending for approximately one mile along the east bank of the Susquehanna River, Port Deposit had several names prior to 1813, when the governor gave the town its present name. An inconsequential collection point for lumber floating down river from Pennsylvania at the time, the town was bypassed by the marauding British during the War of 1812 in favor of burning a warehouse across the river. Within the span of a quarter century, however, Port Deposit had risen in importance in the lumber, grain, coal, whiskey, and tobacco trade, being the furthest point downstream on the Susquehanna River, and the furthest navigable point upstream for ships plying the Chesapeake Bay. It was the eighth largest city in all of Maryland on the eve of the Civil War; the town had its first bank in 1834 and for many years was the only place between Wilmington and Baltimore where banking could be conducted.

By this time the granite deposits located north of the town were found to have few peers. The tone and texture of the stone made it a favorite aesthetic choice for builders in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. Many of Port Deposit's own granite structures provide the town with an unrivaled tradition of stone masonry.

It was not, however, until 1889 that the first countywide free school system was put into place. An outspoken critic of the school system was the industrialist Jacob Tome who arrived in Town in 1833 penniless on a log raft and became one of the wealthiest men in the country. He personally subsidized the Port Deposit school system and after his death in 1898 a boarding school for boys, considered the most beautiful "Prep School" in the United States was established on the high bluff overlooking Town.

The completion of the Conowingo Dam in 1927 and the rise of concrete as a building material instead of stone hastened the decline of Port Deposit. The Tome School for Boys closed in 1940 and the next year the sprawling campus was taken over by the United States Navy to become the principal training center on the East Coast during World War II. In 1947 the recruit-training section was closed, and thereafter used only sporadically by the Navy, finally closing in 1976. Industry revived briefly in Port Deposit in 1980 when the Wiley Manufacturing Company occupied much of the water front to manufacture tunnels under the Baltimore Harbor for I-95.

Today Port Deposit retains much of its 19th-century character. Our walking tour of the granite buildings and historic structures in this one-street deep town will begin at its center in the Town Square and go in both directions...

1. Drinking Fountain
Town Square at Center Street and Main Street

The fountain was erected by Martha Beach, a teacher and artist, in memory of her mother Miranda in 1903. It was built to refresh horses, people and dogs. From the bank steps one can see a bird bath carved out of the top.

WALK SOUTH ON SOUTH MAIN STREET (THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER WILL BE ON YOUR RIGHT).

2. Cecil National Bank
6 South Main Street

Built of Port Deposit Granite and faced in limestone in 1906, the Cecil National Bank served the community for more than 75 years before merging with The First National Bank of Maryland in 1981. After Wiley Manufacturing closed, the town could no longer support a full service bank and the branch closed in 1984. First National gifted the tidy Neoclassical building to the town shortly afterwards.

3. Carson Building
8 South Main Street

Built in the late 1800s, this quaint and charming building was home to Carson's Pharmacy for many years and the initials "CP" can still be seen, carved on the sides of the stone front step.

4. Oldham Building
10 South Main Street

George Oldham built this substantial three-story Victorian in the 1890s. The first floor has always been retail space, first as a general store. The upper floors are living quarters.

5. Gerry House
16 South Main Street

This house is of late Georgian architectural style with Greek Revival porches. The Marquis

de Lafayette was entertained here when he toured America a half-century after the Revolutionary War during 1824. Lt. L.A.C. Gerry of Snow's Civil War Battery B inherited it from Cornelius Smith, who added the porches and railings. The columns were from trees cut on his land and the cast iron porch railing, embellished with sheaves of wheat between lyres, denotes Mr. Smith's pride as a farmer. The exterior of this beautiful and historic house was restored by the Port Deposit Heritage Corporation and is now a private residence.

6. Winchester Building
15-17 South Main Street

When William Winchester bought this 1860s building in 1911 it was in use as a double dwelling. He opened a candy making business on the north side and later installed a soda fountain, and the family lived over the store. With guests at the Falls Hotel and the Tome "School for Boys," his homemade Easter eggs were famous. Ackers Dry Goods Store was on the south side. Ralph Winchester inherited the place and ran a bar on the south side until he retired in the 1960s. The north side of the building was the domain of six Bittner sisters who operated Bittner's Restaurant for decades.

7. Rappaport Building
19-21 South Main Street

This three-story, two-bay brick structure from the 1850s is characteristic of the Italianate period. The cornice is bracketed and has a lovely long side porch. The ground floor display windows partially conceal two cast iron columns.

8. 20 South Main Street

This Federal-style building was constructed in 1857 with a gabled roof. The present mansard roof was added to give more room when the property was converted to four apartments. After a fire in 1991 the property was renovated for a commercial space on the first floor and one apartment above.

9. Falls Hotel
26 South Main Street

This building was erected by Cornelius Smith as a hotel and, until 1859, was called Commercial and Farmers Hotel. From 1859 to 1876 it was owned by Robert Smith and named Smith's Hotel. In 1892 John Falls bought it and the name changed again, and remained Fall's Hotel until 1920. An additional section extended south toward High Street; its roof outline is still visible on the south end of the building. Over the years it has also served as a hardware store, restaurant and apartments.

10. Rowland House
23 South Main Street

James H. Rowland built this house in 1856 and lived here until 1904 when the Presbyterian Church bought it for use as a manse. The pastors lived here until 1983, when the property was sold to a private owner. It is an example of a style of architecture popular in Port Deposit, Greek Revival, characterized by the three story height with the top story having very small windows. The closed shuttered windows are dummies used to achieve symmetry. The porch with its wide eaves and brackets and the ornamented columns lend an Italianate flair.

11. 38 South Main Street

This early 1840s Port Deposit house has been altered with the addition of a bold Italianate porch with Romanesque columns and heavy bracketed eaves and cornice. Quadruple brick chimneys rise at either end.

12. Nesbitt House
42 South Main Street

Built in 1888 by Henry Clay Nesbitt whose parents lived next door, this house is a very fine example of Victorian Queen Anne architecture. In 1902 Evalyn Tome France, Jacob Tome's widow and the daughter of Nesbitt, bought the house and added the south bay window rooms and tower. The home has its own bomb shelter, a relic of the Russian-U.S. confrontation over Cuba in the 1960s.

13. Port Deposit Presbyterian Church
44 South Main Street

This church of Port Deposit granite, erected in 1902 in the Norman style, was largely a gift from James Harvey Rowland. The sanctuary has a handsome wooden beamed ceiling. The first Presbyterian church in town was built of stone in 1836, rebuilt in 1872, on a site where the First Baptist Church of Port Deposit now stands. As early as 1804, having no church building of their own, the Presbyterians were preached to from horse-back or standing on an upturned box by Reverend James Magraw, the minister from West Nottingham. When Reverend Magraw died in 1835 the congregation, in one month, raised \$1924.58 to be used as part of the construction cost for their own church.

14. Touchstone House
46-48 South Main Street

This lovely house from before the Civil War is another example of the street level floor being built for storage with the living quarters in the upper floors because of floods and the granite underlying the town. There is now an apartment on the first floor. The upper stories are brick walled. The graceful bracketed eaves are typical of the Italianate period. Due to the narrow lot the porch was located on the side, permitting a front yard which for three generations has been a rose garden. The graceful iron fence was made at a neighboring foundry.

15. Schaeffer House
50 South Main Street

The roof pediment distinguishes this house which was erected, in the Italianate style, as a single dwelling in the 1830s. In the early 1930s the house was heated by steam piped from a lumber mill across the railroad track. An inspection plate to the original steam line can be seen on the sidewalk in front of the property.

16. Red Brick Row
52-58 South Main Street

Red brick with granite accents lends color and texture to this Greek Revival style building

from the early 1800s. Note the pattern of brick on the street level floor and granite pillars. The cornice is also of brick. As in so many Port Deposit houses the basement is built at ground level with steps leading up to the living quarters above. It was impossible to dig a cellar through the granite ledge on which the town rests and the second stories were at a safe level when ice gorges came down the river. After Donaldson Brown purchased Mt. Ararat Farms, in 1936, he bought the Row House for employee housing.

17. McClenahan - Nesbitt House
60-62 South Main Street

This large double house was built by John McClenahan in the 1880s. The northern half he built for his son, John, and the southern half was built for his married daughter. The homes are mirror images of each other. The first floor front room has a frescoed ceiling and a wide curving stairway with a stairwell open all the way up three flights. There is a fireplace in the entrance hall.

18. Adams Hall
66 South Main Street

This building was constructed for use as a gymnasium by the Jacob Tome Institute in 1905. A gift to the town from Wiley Manufacturing Company, it included the first indoor swimming pool in Cecil County, a basketball court, locker rooms and showers. This stone building has typical Georgian Revival details including the dentiled and modillioned cornice, keystone lintels, and a Palladian window arrangement on the center gable. After interior renovations, completed in 1983, it serves as the municipal offices, library and public meeting room of the town.

19. Site of Washington Hall
opposite 66 Main Street

The carved columns, located across the street are all that remain of Washington Hall. The brick and granite school building opened in 1894. The carvings are a likeness of Institute founder Jacob Tome and his wife, Evalyn Nesbitt Tome.

20. The Steps
south of 66 South Main Street

Constructed to climb from Main Street to High Street and then to Tome School for Boys, this dramatic stairway of 75 steps begins with a series of wide ramped brick steps followed by a curving stone series leading to a first landing. They continue to a higher overlook offering a marvelous view of four bridges and the Susquehanna River to its mouth.

21. Tome Carriage House
80 South Main Street

A Victorian example of Carpenter Gothic, this structure was probably built when the Tome mansion was erected in 1850. It was once the carriage house of Jacob Tome. The street floor, changed only slightly, is now one large room instead of having horse stalls. The upper story is now a home. After Tome died, Will Moore operated a livery stable and taxi business here.

22. Tome Gas House
at Susquehanna River across railroad tracks from Carriage House

Very similar in appearance to the carriage house, it was probably constructed during the same period. This stone building also features wide bracketed eaves and a center cupola.

23. Vanneman House
88 South Main Street

For many years this was the home of John Vanneman who owned the wharf opposite his house and from which lumber vessels sailed. The architecture is Federal in the Pennsylvania Farmhouse style. The original kitchen in the basement has a large fireplace. In all there are seven fireplaces in the stone section.

24. McClenahan Mansion
90 South Main Street

This house really consists of two houses. The clapboard part, a complete two-and-a-half story, hipped roof house with small Greek Revival attic story windows, faced Main Street until it was

turned around in the 1880s and placed against the cliff. The McClenahans constructed the new part of Port Deposit granite. This tall Queen Anne style house has three stories and a partial fourth floor, sixteen rooms, eleven-foot ceilings on the first floor, mahogany woodwork and mantel pieces, nine-foot mahogany doors, and oak staircase, crystal chandeliers, stained glass windows, five walk-in closets, marble washbasins and interior shutters which fold into window recesses. The chimney displays ornate decorative corbeling.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO CENTER STREET AND BEGIN WALKING UP NORTH MAIN STREET.

25. Mrs. Murphy's Hotel **1 Center Street**

The stone part of the house is constructed in the Federal style. John Creswell owned this house in the 1820s. John A.J. Creswell, his son, was born here in 1828 and became Postmaster General under President Ulysses S. Grant. His father died in 1836 leaving the house, a wharf and property, including most of the land on the upper side of the street as far as Rock Run, to Rebecca E. Webb Creswell, his widow. In 1850 Rebecca married and later established Murphy's Tavern. The property was sold to G.H. Richards, Sr. in 1920. He added a large wing to turn it into a hospital. Following his death the building was converted to an apartment house.

26. Tome's Landing **Susquehanna River opposite Center Street**

The town wharf where Jacob Tome shipped lumber; the remains of his mansion have been incorporated into the tiny resting spot on Main Street at Center Street.

27. Abrahams Building **15 North Main Street**

This is the present site of the Water Witch Fire Company. The fire company has remodeled the second floor for a social hall. Earlier, it was here that the Roman Catholics first held local ser-

vices. It was once a home, a hardware store, and in 1867, a Post Office. It was also where Hipkins invented the Hipkins Traction Device for tanks which was used by the Army and later the home of Hagerty Buick Sales.

28. The Banking House **20 North Main Street**

The circa date of 1834 attached to this building is known only through reference to it having housed the first bank in Port Deposit. In 1856 the property was owned by Edwin Wilmer who "owned wharves from which vessels sailed" and later became a trustee of the Methodist Church. The 1860 census shows the property being owned by Nathaniel Gilmore, a 49-year old sea captain and in the 1890s it became part of the Jacob Tome Institute and housed faculty. The construction of the wings enlarged the building to house the Junior School and was named Jefferson Hall. The completed project was not seen by Jacob Tome for he died in 1898, but the structure remained a school until 1969 when it was left in ruins by a fire. Now a rehabilitated 20-unit apartment building, it is constructed of Port Deposit granite with an impressive Greek Revival portico, supported by stuccoed brick columns that extend across the facade.

29. The Bees Nest **29 North Main Street**

Built towards the end of the Victorian era in 1902, the original owner of this 14-room home was a young dentist who made his office on the left side of the building. Today the property serves a single family residence.

30. Buck House **32 North Main Street**

Built by George H. Buck for his wife and six children, this house was a place of refuge for the entire neighborhood during flooding, an almost annual event until 1928. Terracing behind the house provided space for gardening and a site for the spring which furnished water to this large, spacious home. All of the woodwork in the house is American Chestnut and the main staircase, as well as the floors, are heartwood oak.

31. 36 North Main Street

Originally the land was part of the estate of John Creswell. A deed of September 4, 1838, recorded a 99-year lease on the lot of ground and premises. As was the practice of the time, the first floor provides space for commercial enterprise while the upper floors serve as living quarters. In the early 1920s the Flabbs operated a shoe shop in the store front and lived upstairs. The Graybeals had a bait and tackle shop here in the middle of the century.

32. 41 North Main Street

This two-story, two-bay brick house from the 1850s has stone trim and a dentiled cornice. A Greek Revival period door is flanked by paneled shutters. The one-story Victorian porch is probably a later addition.

**33. Former Municipal Building
53 North Main Street**

The buildings, cost was shared equally by the Board of Town Commissioners, who owned the first floor and used it as an engine and wheel house; and the Board of County Commissioners, who held school on the second floor; and the Harmony Lodge, which owned the third floor. The Knights of the Golden Eagle purchased the second floor in 1897 and they sold it to Harmony Lodge in 1920. Harmony Lodge still owns both the second and third floors and the town still owns the first floor.

**34. McCullough House
58 North Main Street**

A 99-year lease that expired in 1923 indicates that these lots were first rented in 1824. George McCullough bought the property March 3, 1867 and it remained in his family until 1952. This very old three-story and basement frame house is in good condition. The ceilings are low and the stairs narrow, steep and winding. There is a spring up the hill which once supplied the house with water.

**35. Swiss Chalet
68 North Main Street**

Known locally as the Swiss Chalet, this house was built as the office for McClenahan Quarry Company and a granite vault with 30-inch thick walls was located in the west end of the room now the kitchen. The building was converted to a home about 1915. It contains a handsome Port Deposit granite fireplace with a polished granite mantle. This was the home of Mrs. Grace Humphries, founder of the Port Deposit Heritage Corporation.

36. 71 North Main Street

This property consisted of two lots, Nos. 5 & 6, and was surveyed in November of 1833 by John Janney. The building is a 12-room duplex built by the Vannort Brothers just prior to 1860. It is constructed around a large six-unit chimney built of both bricks and granite.

37. 75 North Main Street

This Greek Revival house was reportedly one of the thirteen homes when Port Deposit officially became a town in 1812. Walls of the stone section are 26-inches thick. The frame part was rebuilt in 1881 by Clinton McCullough and the roof is covered with sheet iron from the McCullough Rolling Mills in Rowlandsville. There was a cistern in the kitchen attic to which water was piped from the spring up the street at 58 North Main Street. Since 1830 this house has had eleven different owners, six of them women.

38. 88-94 North Main Street

This four-part, two-and-a-half story row house, in Second Empire style, is covered with German siding and has a high mansard roof with bracketed eaves. The pedimented dormers have decorative bargeboards, and a one-story porch with jig-sawn woodwork stretches across the front of all four units. The tall windows on the first story have triple-hung sashes.

39. Vannort House
93 North Main Street

This distinguished frame house is of the Greek Revival period with a small porch in the style of an Ionic Order Greek temple. The home has front and rear dormers and tripartite windows. Originally built as a duplex, the north side was destroyed by a fire. For over 100 years this was the home of the Vannort family including two sons known as “skilled woodworkers and craftsmen” and a daughter Laura. None of the offspring ever married and Miss Laura was the last to leave, upon her passing she was in her 90s.

40. Paw Paw Building
98 North Main Street

Originally this was a simple single-story building. When owned by the Odd Fellows the second story was added and the outside stuccoed - characteristic of many buildings dating to the 1840s and 1850s in Port Deposit. Built in 1821 as the Town’s first Methodist Church, its name derives from two paw paw bushes which flank the entrance. There were separate entrances for men and women and featured a high pulpit on one side of the balcony where slaves sat, reached only by an outside entrance.

The building was later used as a meeting hall by Harmony Lodge (1852-67), as an academy, a store and a restaurant. In 1975 the building was purchased by the Port Deposit Heritage Corporation to be restored for use as a museum and library.

41. Nesbitt Hall
99 North Main Street

In 1837 the Methodists raised money to build their second church. This handsome structure was built of Port Deposit Granite and remained a house of worship until 1872 when Tome Memorial Church was built. It then became Port Deposit Academy, a public school. In 1902 it was refurbished, named Nesbitt Hall and presented to Tome Church by Mrs. Evelyn S. Nesbitt, in memory of her parents. The building is now used for church related and community affairs and is the meeting place of the Port Deposit Lions Club.

42. Tome Memorial Methodist Church
104 North Main Street

With its tall tower of stone, this church of Port Deposit granite was rendered in a revival of its architectural style, German Romanesque. A gift of Jacob Tome, it cost \$65,999.00. The church houses a John Steere organ built in 1910. Under the floor cover in the lower hall one used to notice several one inch holes bored to accelerate recession of frequent flood waters.

43. Old Sorrel
160 North Main Street

This was an old inn and, according to *Cecil County, Maryland- A Study in Local History* by Alice Miller, it was alluded to in the following reference: “In 1803, mails for Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Unicorn, Black Horse, and Sorrel House closed every Friday at 12 o’clock noon.” One side of this house was once a bake shop; a stone oven was in the back wall.

44. St. Teresa’s Roman Catholic Church
162 North Main Street

This beautiful, late Federal style, church of St. Teresa of Avila was constructed of Port Deposit Granite and was the mother parish for Good Shepherd. Sunday mass was first offered here by the priest from Havre de Grace. Father John D. Carey was the first Elkton pastor to officiate regularly in Port Deposit. Services were first held in Abrahams Building (now Water Witch Fire Company) and later in the Bank House.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR
STEPS ON NORTH MAIN STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT TOWN
SQUARE.

Look Up,

Princess Anne



A Walking Tour of Princess Anne...

The town of Princess Anne was created by an act of Maryland's General Assembly in 1733. Located at a narrow point in the Manokin River known as the "wading place," the land was well-elevated and conveniently suited for the purposes of a centrally located town in Somerset County. Twenty-five acres of David Brown's "Beckford" plantation were purchased and divided into thirty equal lots with "Bridge Street" (Somerset Avenue) serving as the main north/south thoroughfare. The new town was named in honor of the 24-year old daughter of King George II.

The original courthouse was erected on the corner of Bridge and Broad streets. When it burned in 1832 the court buildings were relocated a block to the south on Prince William street. During the 19th century the town expanded beyond its 18th century limits with new houses erected in each direction, a testimony to the prosperity of the age. At the time the Manokin River was navigable all the way to town bridge.

Princess Anne is distinguished by many fine Federal-style dwellings as well as mid-to-late 19th century Victorian houses and early 1900s commercial stock.

Our walking tour will start on the banks of the Manokin River; where there is a parking area and some of the Town's oldest history...

WALK DOWN FLURER'S LANE BEHIND THE PARKING LOT.

1. **Nutter's Purchase** **30455 Flurer's Lane**

Christopher Nutter obtained 300 acres along the Manokin River in 1667. A Presbyterian, he hosted services in his house along the river. This frame house was erected circa 1800 as part of a tannery complex. At the time it was common to situate tanneries, and their accompanying noxious fumes, on the outskirts of towns, often by rivers. The cottage is built on a foundation high enough to require steps to reach the front door.

WALK BACK TO SOMERSET AVENUE TO THE CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD.

2. **Manokin Presbyterian Church** **11890 Somerset Avenue**

Manokin Presbyterian Church is one of the first organized Presbyterian churches established in America. The first preaching on this ground took place in 1672 when a group of Presbyterians who had settled on the lower Eastern Shore petitioned the Grand Jury of Somerset County for a civil permit to hold services of worship and to have their own minister. It was one of five churches organized by the Reverend Francis Makemie when he arrived from Ireland in 1683. The original church was constructed prior to 1692, the present walls were erected in 1765 and the three-story bell tower was added in 1888.

TURN RIGHT ON SOMERSET AVENUE AND WALK INTO TOWN.

3. **Election House** **Manokin River Park**

This little building was used as a gathering spot and polling place in the 1800s. It has taken more than one trip around Princess Anne and was sited here in the 1980s as the centerpiece of a new park and Visitor Center.

4. **Woolford-Elzey House** **11828 Somerset Avenue**

John Woolford, a country doctor, built a simple home on this lot in 1788. Business was brisk enough that by 1798 the property sported a cook house, a smoke house, and a stable and it appeared on the town tax rolls as the most valuable house in Princess Anne. The elaborate portico on the south side of the house is a 19th century addition. The stone walls were thought to have been constructed by Manokin Indians using an ancient technique known as notching to pile up the stones that were probably found as ship's ballast. When the stone walls were restored in 1976, mortar was necessary.

5. **Charles Jones House** **11816 Somerset Avenue, northwest corner of Broad Street**

Early deeds indicate a house stood on this prominent corner as early as 1743. Charles Jones obtained the property in 1782 and the house is estimated to date to that time. Jones is thought to have been an innkeeper and may have operated a tavern here. He died broke several years later and this lot was purchased by John Woolford who rented out the house. Renovations reveal 18th century timbers, with bark still in place, in the upstairs rooms.

TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET.

6. **Metropolitan United Methodist Church** **30518 Broad Street**

In 1842 black members of the St. Andrew's Church, still bound by slavery, broke away to form their own congregation. Over the decades the group grew prosperous enough to buy this site in the 1880s for \$400. The cornerstone for the brick Gothic Revival church was laid in 1886 and services began two years later, symbolically culminating the long struggle some members had endured for the site of the Metropolitan United Methodist Church was once a county jail and slave auction site dating back to the 1700s.

**WALK ONE-HALF BLOCK BACK
TO SOMERSET AVENUE AND
TURN LEFT.**

**7. Washington Hotel
11784 Somerset Avenue**

This has been the Town's inn for over 200 years. It was known simply as "The Tavern" until 1857 when it took on the name of George Washington, not for any historic tie to the first president. Stagecoaches departed for the two-day journey to the big city every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. When the railroad arrived, the hotel's horse and carriage would collect visitors at the train station. Inside travelers found a grand double staircase, one side for ladies, the other side for gents. In case non-gentlemen ascended the staircase it was partitioned to prevent any unplanned glances at the women as they lifted their skirts to negotiate the stairs. The men's staircase also sported a double handrail - the better to grasp on those evenings when one spent longer in the saloon than intended.

**8. Littleton Long Mercantile & Crisfield
Law Office
11787 Somerset Avenue**

This is one of the few antebellum commercial buildings to survive in Princess Anne. Littleton Long, a merchant, favored this front-gable, Greek Revival-pediment form for both his house and this store that he built in 1847. Apparently John W. Crisfield, a successful attorney, owned the land and maintained his law office here as well. Over the years the building did service as a bank, a school, a fruit stand, an oyster bar and a pool hall, among others.

**9. Somerset County Courthouse
30512 Prince William Street, northwest
corner of Somerset Avenue**

The first cases to be heard in Princess Anne took place in November, 1742. A wood frame courthouse was erected in Town and stood until 1831 when it burned. The next county courthouse rose on this site in 1833, this time constructed of brick. It stood for 70 years until it was

razed to make room for its Georgian Revival replacement. It is said that some of the bricks from the prior house of justice were salvaged and used in the current building that has now entered its second century of duty.

**TURN LEFT ON PRINCE
WILLIAM STREET.**

**10. Old Presbyterian Church Lecture Hall
30548 Prince William Street, northwest
corner of Bechwood Street**

This gable-front frame structure was originally used by the Manokin Presbyterian congregation beginning in 1859. In 1910 the Shoreland Literary Society of Princess Anne started the first lending library in Town. Books could be borrowed for a rental fee of two cents each.

**RETURN ONE BLOCK BACK TO
SOMERSET AVENUE AND TURN
LEFT.**

**11. Mutual Fire Insurance Company
11739 Somerset Avenue**

These were the offices of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Somerset and Worcester counties, housed in an 1884 building that incorporates the rounded Romanesque motifs with the steeply pitched lines of Gothic Revival. The Bank of Somerset began operations here before moving across the street to its own building. The door on the right led to the first floor offices of the bank; the door on the left led up a staircase to the insurance office.

**12. Bank of Somerset
11732 Bank of Somerset**

The Bank of Somerset opened this one-story Neoclassical vault in 1903. It was constructed with yellow Italian brick on a granite foundation. Its wide central double door with semi-circular fanlight has stone trim with an ogee-carved key-stone, set in a pedimented pavilion flanked by pilasters.

TURN LEFT ON
WASHINGTON STREET.

13. John W. Crisfield House
30556 Washington Street

John W. Crisfield built this Late Federal/Greek Revival house a few hundred feet away on Somerset Avenue in 1852. When the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey wanted to build a gas station on the main drag through town in 1927 the owners of this house moved it off main street.

John Crisfield was a lawyer and United States Senator whose main interest for many years was bringing railroad service to the lower Eastern Shore. Earlier schemes to bring the iron horse down the peninsula had failed but Crisfield, as president of the Eastern Shore Railroad, was relentless. Even the Civil War sidetracked him only temporarily. In 1868 the railroad was finally extended to the sleepy town of Somers Cove on Tangiers Sound. Not only did area farmers benefit but almost overnight Somers Cove became the seafood capital of America, shipping oysters and crabs by the trainload. A grateful citizenry rechristened the town, "Crisfield." It was small consolation to John W., who went bankrupt in 1876.

14. Anna L. Haines House
30560 Washington Street

This T-shaped townhome erected in 1909 is one of the few brick houses in Princess Anne. Anna Haines patterned her home after dwellings she knew in Philadelphia. Two-story bay windows distinguish both street elevations and the roof is covered with slate shingles.

TURN LEFT ON
BEECHWOOD STREET.

15. Colonel George Handy House
11719 Beechwood Street

This crisp, well-preserved Federal-style house was constructed in 1805 by George Handy. Handy enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of 18 and served from the beginning to the

end of the American Revolution. A close friend of Alexander Hamilton and a colonel on the staff of General Light Horse Harry Lee, Handy distinguished himself at the storming of Augusta. After the war, in 1787, the 31-year old Handy married 16-year old Elizabeth Wilson. The union caused a bit of a scandal and the couple were forced to seek wedded bliss in South Carolina. Eventually they returned to Princess Anne where Elizabeth and George had 12 children. Handy was elected sheriff in 1797 so apparently all was forgotten and forgiven.

16. The Laura House
11728 Beechwood Street

This T-plan dwelling from 1905 is trimmed with modest Victorian features including the turned-post front porch.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
SOMERSET AVENUE AND
TURN LEFT.

17. Boxwood Garden
**southeast corner of Somerset Avenue and
Washington Street**

The French parterre boxwood garden has provided a green respite in the center of town for over 150 years. Started by the Handy family, the tradition of caring for the garden has continued through successive owners down to the present day.

18. General George Handy House
11695 Somerset Avenue

The General George Handy house carries an unusual degree of architectural and historical significance in Princess Anne. Built around 1845, this townhouse was initially only one room deep and covered by a hip roof. During the third quarter of the 19th century the main house was extensively reworked with a rebuilding of the roof and remodeling of the first floor interior. Despite the extensive Victorian alterations, the house retains large portions of its late Federal woodwork on the second floor and in the rear service wing. Thus the house displays fine examples of crafts-

manship from the two major stylistic periods found in Princess Anne.

19. Joshua W. Miles House
11673 Somerset Avenue

Joshua Miles was president of the Bank of Somerset but this contribution to the Princess Anne streetscape is anything but conservative. The exuberant Queen Anne house was built in 1890; its dominating feature is a three-story octagonal tower. The design has been attributed to Baltimore architect Jackson C. Gott.

20. William W. Johnston House
11653 Somerset Avenue

William Johnston was a Princess Anne merchant who also owned a gristmill and a sawmill. When he built this finely-detailed late Federal home in 1835, this was the southern edge of town. Desiring to face his customers and the town center, Johnston built his home facing north at right angles to the street. When the town kept growing down Somerset Avenue, it left the orientation of the house appearing odd. Although it doesn't look out over the street, the double door is a particularly excellent Federal-era entrance.

TURN RIGHT AT ANTIOCH AVENUE. TURN RIGHT AT CHURCH STREET.

21. Littleton Long House
11696 Church Street

Little Long came from humble beginnings - he was indentured as a bootmaker for seven years beginning at the age of 14 - but married into money when he won the hand of Ann Costen. Her family heartily disapproved but the couple married in 1821 anyway and were known around town as the Runaway Match. The Longs built this Greek Revival frame house in 1829. Long began his post-marriage career as a merchant and then earned a law degree and entered state politics. Littleton and Ann raised eight children and one of their sons was credited as being the first Westerner to discover the source of the Nile River.

22. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
11700 Church Street

The first congregation representing the Church of England met near the river as a chapel-of-ease in the 1600s. In 1773 the first church was completed with money raised by selling tons of tobacco (it took 128,000 pounds to buy this land) and the congregation has operated continuously ever since. The church was consecrated as St. Andrew's in 1845 and the tower was added in 1859. The differing brickwork tells the tale of the sanctuary's growth.

TURN LEFT ON PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

23. C.H. Hayman House
30491 Prince William Street

Legend has it that when Charles Hayman knew he was going to be building this house in 189 he opened a hardware store a block away so that he would be certain to have the finest materials available. The rambling Queen Anne/Colonial Revival design features a wealth of Victorian detail including Tuscan porch columns and urns perched on the balustrade posts. In the Colonial Revival tradition, the house is perfectly symmetrical.

24. Dougherty House
30466 Prince William Street

This house was clearly built in two different eras. The beginning block (west side) dates to the 1830s and is an austere Greek Revival design. After the Doughertys purchased the home following the Civil War they added the more light-hearted, bracketed eastern block.

25. Judge Levin T.H. Irving House
30459 Prince William Street

This 1850s house was cleaved from its northern neighbor, Mariner's Cott.

26. Teackle Gatehouse
30466 Prince William Street

Originally access to the 10-acre Teackletonia was through a pair of twinned gatehouses facing the town. Both free servants and slaves lived inside the iron-gated homes. After Littleton Teackle's financial empire collapsed the northern gatehouse here was the last thing he owned; he lived here for years.

27. Fontaine-Fitzgerald House
30459 Prince William Street

This pure Greek Revival frame house dates to the early 1850s; the two-story portico and side-lighted doorway entrances are original.

28. Francis Barnes House
30449 Prince William Street

This is a well-designed example of the mid-19th century bracketed house crafted by master builder Seth D. Venables. Like all the surrounding houses, the Barnes House was built on the remnants of the Teackle estate.

29. Rufus Parsons House
30448 Prince William Street

Rufus Parson was a farmer and promoter of the Eastern Shore Railroad. He built this handsome Greek Revival house in 1858, setting it on a high foundation to give it an impressive stature and provide room for a basement. The Parsons sold the house in 1861 for \$3,300.

30. Teackle Mansion
11736 Mansion Street

Littleton Dennis Teackle figures prominently in the history of the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland on many levels -- as a merchant, entrepreneur, and (in later years) statesman. Born in Accomack County, Virginia to one of the wealthiest gentry families on the Eastern Shore, L. D. Teackle moved to Somerset County with his expectant wife, Elizabeth Upshur, in 1801. He followed in the footsteps of his successful father, John Teackle, by establishing a trans-Atlantic merchant enterprise in a family partnership.

Teackle began work on what would become a 10,000-square-foot landmark on the Eastern Shore following a grand tour of England and Scotland in 1799-1800. It is surmised that he modeled his home on a Scottish manor house he saw on his travels. The couple called it Teackletonia, a name intended to differentiate their house from his uncle's Beckford mansion sitting a few hundred yards to the southwest.

But the optimism L.D. Teackle had for the economic outlook was immediately met with complications: disastrous weather in 1802-04 that caused extensive loss of crops, the beginning of the Napoleonic wars in 1803 that disrupted trans-Atlantic trade, the Federal government's Non-Importation Act, the ensuing Jeffersonian Embargo in 1807, and several years of war with Great Britain, all took a tremendous toll on the Teackles' success. It would be 15 years before the hyphens and wings would be completed, enlarging the house to its full, five-part size.

Despite Teackle's varied business pursuits, he never maintained financial stability. In 1839, four years after his wife's death, he and his only daughter, Elizabeth Anne Upshur Teackle Quinby, sold the Mansion. Several years later, after selling the remainder of his property, Littleton Teackle moved to Baltimore, where he died alone in a hotel room in 1848.

In the century following Teackle's death, the Mansion and its adjacent property were separated into three deeds. Owned by several local families, the Mansion was gradually divided into apartments and in the 1930s and 1940s was primarily occupied by tenants. In the 1950s, a small number of Princess Anne residents founded Olde Princess Anne Days, Inc. to raise funds for the purchase and restoration of the south and central sections. The north wing was purchased around the same time by the Somerset County Historical Society. The two groups merged in May 2000, bringing single ownership to the Mansion for the first time since before the Civil War.

**TURN RIGHT ON
MANSION STREET.**

31. Seth Venables House
11748 Mansion Street

Seth Venables, a master carpenter, built many Princess Anne houses. This one he built for himself, in 1852. He called it Simplicity. These were some of the last handmade houses in Town, being built before the railroad brought mass-produced goods and pre-cut lumber to the builders.

TURN RIGHT AT THE END OF
ROAD ONTO MANOKIN STREET
AND TURN LEFT ON BECKFORD
AVENUE.

32. Police Headquarters - “The Grey Eagle”
11780 Beckford Avenue

The granite Somerset County Jail was built in 1857. It was burned by prisoners in 1902 but rebuilt with three new Bessemer steel cages. The jail cruised into its second century of service before it was considered no longer fit for use in 1976 and closed. A restoration in 2008 has transformed the “Grey Eagle” into a police precinct building.

TURN RIGHT ON BROAD
STREET.

33. William Geddes House
11790 Church Street

This is the oldest documented house in Princess Anne, going back to at least 1755 when it was owned by William Geddes, a merchant and shipper of wheat. Geddes would obtain a degree of immortality two decades later when, on May 23, 1774, “a group of Chestertown citizens undisguised and in broad daylight” boarded the brigantine Geddes, owned by then-Custom Collector William Geddes, and threw its cargo of tea into the Chester River. The town then became a faithful supplier of provisions to the town of Boston, then suffering under the Boston Port Act. Chestertown remembers its Revolutionary heritage during the Chestertown Tea Party Festival held during the Memorial Day weekend.

CONTINUE ON BROAD STREET
TO SOMERSET AVENUE AND
TURN LEFT, CROSSING THE
MANOKIN RIVER TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Rockville



A Walking Tour of Rockville...

Rockville began when Owen's Ordinary, an inn and tavern, was established in this area around 1750. It functioned as the seat of lower Frederick County and in 1776 became the seat of Montgomery County when it was created. In 1784, William P. Williams subdivided 45 acres of his land into building lots and called it "Williamsburgh." Fifteen years later, structures had been built on 38 lots. The Williamsburgh plat had legal problems and in November 1801, the Maryland General Assembly directed that the lots be resurveyed and a town erected "to be called Rockville."

The town plan was recorded in 1803. Rockville grew from a convenient crossroads meeting place in the 1750s to become the legal and market center of the county. The tiny village was selected as the seat of local government in 1776 for its central location and the presence of taverns and inns to accommodate those with court business. Rockville was incorporated in 1860.

Rockville's businesses were not separated from the residential areas as today. Craftspeople and merchants often lived on the second story or next to their businesses. However, proximity to the Court House influenced many hotels, inns, and businesses to locate along Montgomery Avenue, Commerce Lane (now West Montgomery Avenue), and Washington Street. The area consisted of a variety of uses, including brick institutional buildings, small frame residences, 19th century hotels, and small businesses. The area of North Washington Street just north of Middle Lane was the location of the earliest black settlement in the town.

In the 1950s, increased traffic, lack of parking, and economic problems led City officials to redevelop the 46-acre area by demolishing most of the old buildings and replacing them with an enclosed mall. The Rockville Mall was razed in 1995 in an effort to revitalize the Town Center.

Our walking tour will start at a house museum that 200 years ago must have fit in with the log homes and humble abodes of the village as one of today's sleek modern structures would have...

1. Beall-Dawson House and Park
103 West Montgomery Avenue

Upton Beall built this house in 1815 when Rockville was a rural crossroads town and his property stretched all the way north to Martins Lane. Beall, Clerk of the Court for the county, wanted a home that would reflect his wealth and status so his brick home and outbuildings overlooking Commerce Lane (now West Montgomery Avenue) were designed to impress both inside and out. It is a 2 1/2 story Federal-style home distinguished by elegant, high-style architecture that was more common in Georgetown where the family first lived. It presented quite a contrast from the more typical and smaller Rockville log and clapboard houses at the time.

Beall's daughters lived in the house their entire lives, and were later joined by a cousin, Amelia Somervell Dawson, and her family. The house remained in private hands until the 1960s, when it was purchased by the City of Rockville and became the Montgomery County Historical Society's headquarters and a house museum. Today, although all but one of the outbuildings are gone, the house itself still contains most of its original architectural features, including the indoor slave quarters located above the kitchen.

**2. Stonestreet Museum of 19th Century
Medicine**
grounds of Beall-Dawson House and Park

This one-room doctor's office was built in 1852 for Dr. Edward Elisha Stonestreet, originally situated in the front yard of the Stonestreet home on East Montgomery Avenue. A recent graduate of the University of Maryland medical school at the time, he served as one of the town's doctors until his death in 1903. Later, the small office was moved to the Rockville fairgrounds (now Richard Montgomery High School), sparing it from demolition during the city's urban renewal clearing in the mid 20th century. In 1972, Dr. Stonestreet's Gothic cottage was donated to the Montgomery County Historical Society and moved to the grounds of the Beall-Dawson House. The Stonestreet Museum displays medical and pharmaceutical tools, furniture, and books from the 19th and early 20th centuries, showing the rapid advances made in medical practice at that time.

**EXIT THE PARK ONTO NORTH
ADAMS STREET, TO THE EAST.**

3. Jenkins/Miller/McFarland House
5 North Adams Street

The 1793 portion of the house at 5 North Adams is probably the oldest structure in Rockville. The original portion is the two-story, two-room attic and lean-to on its northwest corner. It was built by Philip Jenkins and rented out. The property was enlarged and had a stable by 1866. The Victorian addition on the south was added in 1887 by the Miller family. It is currently used as a law office.

4. Robb/Higgins/Ward House
101 North Adams Street

101 North Adams Street is built around a log dwelling that dates to the late 18th century. Two lots with a small house were sold by W. P. Williams, the subdivider of "Williamsburgh," to Thomas Perry Willson in 1799 for 40 pounds. The log dwelling faced Middle Lane until remodeled in the 1920s to front upon Adams.

5. 106 North Adams

The front portion of 106 North Adams is a log-framed clapboard-covered dwelling built around 1825 by Reverend Joseph Jones of the recently-formed Bethel Baptist Church. It is a two-story, four-room Federal house with Greek Revival detailing. George Peters Jr. and his wife Lavinia added several 19th century additions to accommodate their seven children. It was again enlarged and restored in the 20th century.

6. Darby House
109 North Adams Street

Darby House, was built as a private dwelling in 1890. The Victorian house later served as the Rockville Institute and private primary classes were held there from 1889 to 1895. It was subsequently used as a residence for the Ricketts and Darby families and then owned by the Methodist Church.

TURN RIGHT ON WOOD LANE.

7. **Rockville Methodist Episcopal Church** 21 Wood Street

Methodists first met in private homes with occasional visits from a “circuit rider” minister. In 1835, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased lot 82 of the Original Town of Rockville for \$40, where “they may erect and build...thereon a house or place of worship.” They erected a brick house of worship about 1858.

In 1845, a dispute over slavery caused the church to split into two factions, North and South. The southern faction left the congregation and built a new church in 1868 on West Montgomery Avenue. The old church was left to the North, or non-slavery Methodists, and became a predominantly black congregation. In 1892, the church, now named Jerusalem Methodist Episcopal Church, was dismantled and enlarged.

8. **Hebron House and Print Shop** 11 Wood Street

Jesse and Celestine Hebron operated a printing business for over 50 years at this location. It was one of the most successful black business ventures in the County. Jesse Hebron started the printing business in a shop on Falls Road in 1932. After serving in World War II, Jesse moved the home and business here. Hebron built the house himself from concrete blocks he cast in a mold on site. He hand tinted the blocks a warm yellow terra-cotta color but the color varied from batch to batch. After the Hebrons died in 1997, Jerusalem Church purchased the house.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH WASHINGTON STREET AND WALK SOUTH TO MONTGOMERY AVENUE.

9. **United States Post Office** southwest corner of Washington Street and Montgomery Avenue

Rockville’s first permanent post office was dedicated at the corner of Washington Street and Montgomery Avenue in 1939.

TURN LEFT ON MONTGOMERY AVENUE.

10. **Farmers Bank Building** 4 Courthouse Square

Formerly the First National Bank and Farmers Bank, this is Rockville’s only remaining example of the Art Deco style.

11. **Grey Courthouse** 27 Courthouse Square

This grey Neoclassical style court house was constructed and connected to the 1891 court house next door in 1931.

12. **Red Brick Courthouse** 29 Courthouse Square

There have been four court houses in Rockville since it was established as the County seat in 1776. Court was originally held at Hungerford Tavern. A frame court house was replaced in 1810. In 1835, the County petitioned the General Assembly for authorization of a new brick court house, which was completed in 1840. By that time, Rockville was an established residential, governmental, and market hub with a population of nearly 400. The original single-story wings of the court house were razed in 1872 to provide more space but by 1890 it was outgrown and demolished. The General Assembly authorized another bond issue for the replacement brick and sandstone Romanesque Revival court house which was constructed in 1890-91 and which stands here today.

TURN RIGHT ON MARYLAND AVENUE.

13. **Confederate Soldier Memorial** east side of Red Brick Courthouse on Courthouse Square

Facing south, this statue is said to be the northernmost monument honoring the Confederate soldier. The pedestal reads “To our heroes of Montgomery Co Maryland. That we through life may not forget to love the thin gray line.”

CROSS JEFFERSON STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON VINSON STREET.

14. Boundary Stone of Rockville Vinson Street at Maryland Avenue

This boundary stone, with the letters "B.R." incised, marks the "Beginning of Rockville" shown in the lower right of the plan at the southeast corner of Block I, lot 1. The plan has a grid pattern of six streets, 19 blocks, and a total of 85 lots. The Court House lot fits into the notch on the right border in Block VIII.

For many years, the boundary stone was neglected, half-buried in the weeds of an undeveloped lot. It resurfaced when the Rockville Library was built in the 1950s. It was placed near its original location in 1961 where it serves as an everyday reminder of the modest beginnings of Rockville.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET.

15. Christ Episcopal Church 109 South Washington Street

The first Episcopal church in or near Rockville was built in 1739 on a two-acre parcel of land, part of which is now the Rockville Cemetery. It was constructed of clapboards and logs and was called both the "Chapel of Ease" and Rock Creek Chapel.

By 1796, the Chapel of Ease was found to be badly decayed and the vestry contracted in 1802 for a large two-story brick building to replace it. This building was completed in 1808 and was consecrated as Christ Church by Bishop Thomas John Claggett. The Gothic Revival-style church that stands here today was completed in 1887. It was almost destroyed by a hurricane in 1896 but is now well into its second century of service.

16. South Washington Street Historic District

The next block to Jefferson Street is known as the South Washington Street Historic District. It is comprised of eight structures from the late

19th to the early 20th centuries that now house commercial and institutional uses.

*107 South Washington
Abert House/The Rectory, 1905*

*105 South Washington
Greene House, 1887*

*104 South Washington
Anderson House, 1884*

*101 South Washington
Lamar House, 1884*

*100 South Washington
Porter Ward House, 1893*

TURN LEFT ON JEFFERSON STREET.

17. Rockville Academy 103 South Rogers Street

In 1805, the Maryland General Assembly appointed a commission to raise money for a school lot and a fire engine for Rockville. The Rockville Academy was chartered and authorized to hire teachers in 1809. A rectangular brick Federal style building was completed in 1813. Tuition was \$10 a year, and students obtained room and board elsewhere.

Rockville Academy continued in the original building until 1890 when it was replaced by the present Queen Anne style school designed and built by Rockville builder Edwin West. Female students were first admitted in 1912. From 1917 to 1935, it housed the Rockville public elementary school for grades 1-3 and later, the Library Association. The building was vacant, deteriorated, and threatened with demolition when it was purchased and renovated for office use in 1980. The City of Rockville purchased the surrounding land with Project Open Space funds for a public park.

18. Prettyman House
104 West Jefferson Street

From his home, E. Barrett Prettyman, a prominent Rockville citizen and educator, watched approximately 5,000 Confederate cavalymen ride into Rockville in three columns on Sunday, June 28, 1863.

The Confederates, under General J.E.B. Stuart took control of Rockville, tearing down telegraph lines, foraging the countryside, and arresting prominent citizens loyal to the Union.

While his cavalymen spread out, Stuart stopped at Prettyman's house, admiring the family's youngest child, two-year-old Forrest. While here Stuart learned of a large supply-wagon train from Washington heading north on the Rockville Pike to the Union army then concentrating around Frederick. He sent Chambliss to capture and secure the wagons, while Stuart continued to Rockville's Court House Square to assess progress.

19. Rockville Baptist Church and Cemetery
intersection of West Jefferson Street
(Maryland Route 28) and West
Montgomery Avenue

The original church, datign to 1823, was replaced in 1864, but a half century later the Baptists demolished it and built a larger church and a parsonage at the corner of South Washington and West Jefferson Streets. The cemetery remained and was enclosed with an iron fence. Gravestones in the cemetery date between 1839 and 1896. Late 19th century development of the West End and the opening of South Van Buren Street necessitated relocation of 16 graves to the Rockville Cemetery. Twenty-eight marble and sandstone grave markers remain.

Several persons notable in Rockville's history are buried here. Samuel Clark Veirs was postmaster of Rockville and Chief Judge of the Orphan's Court. He also operated Veirs Mill. Veirs' son-in-law, William Veirs Bouic, Jr. was a judge, farmer, State's Attorney, president of Rockville's Board of Commissioners, organizer of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, trustee of the Rockville Academy, and a director of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

TURN RIGHT ON
MONTGOMERY AVENUE.

20. Rockville United Methodist Church
112 West Montgomery Avenue

The southern members of Rockville's Methodist congregation split away from the church on Wood Lane and acquired this property in 1867 with this stone house of worship rising the next year.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Salisbury



A Walking Tour of Salisbury...

Salisbury Towne was created by an act of legislation introduced by John Caldwell for a county seat for Somerset County. Caldwell claimed that “there is a very convenient place for a town at the Head of the Wicomico River.” Its identical physical character and nationality of the founders have convinced most historians the village’s name was borrowed from the ancient cathedral city of Salisbury, England. A defect in the original town charter and the shallow harbor retarded growth for several decades. But by the 1750s Salisbury was a prosperous town, influenced in part by its chief promoter Caldwell who built the first dam on the east branch of the Wicomico and a bridge over the north branch.

During the 19th century, Salisbury was an active seaport, second only to the City of Baltimore and had been dubbed “the Hub of Delmarva.” By 1817, the Downtown area had begun to emerge. The development concentrated itself along Bridge Street (Main Street), Dividing Street (Division Street), and Church Street. When the railroad lumbered down the Delmarva Peninsula in the Civil War it terminated at Salisbury, further enhancing its status as the destination city of the Eastern Shore. Incorporated in 1854, Salisbury became the seat of government when Wicomico was carved off from Somerset and Worcester counties in 1867.

The face of Salisbury today was influenced by two great fires. The first swept through the central business district in 1860, effectively wiping away the City’s Colonial-era building stock. The commercial core was immediately rebuilt but on October 17, 1886 a small fire was discovered on Dock Street, now Market Street. The flames spread rapidly, so much so that the towns of Crisfield, Pocomoke City and Wilmington, Delaware loaded their fire department steamers on special railroad trains and sent them to Salisbury’s aid. It took 17 hours to control the fire but over 200 buildings were lost. Only one building survived in the center of the City.

Afterwards city zoning law required that important buildings be made only of stone and brick as Salisbury roared back. With the coming of the automobile and its central spot on the lower Eastern Shore the city’s position as the largest city on the Eastern Shore was secure. Our walking tour will start at that sole surviving building of the Great Fire of 1886 then explore the downtown area and finish in one of the original sections of Salisbury that has been made a historic district...

1. Wicomico County Courthouse
101 N. Division Street

Following the partition in 1867 of Somerset and Worcester counties in order to create Wicomico County, various government offices were scattered around Salisbury's central business district. In 1878 E.M. Butz designed this Victorian Gothic courthouse - built on the site of the historic Byrd Tavern, a famous hostelry in stage coach days - to consolidate the city services, including the fire department and a jail. The exuberant facade features patterned and colored bricks with stone inserts. After fire destroyed the entire downtown area in 1886, it was the only building left standing. Since the 1930s the Courthouse has seen three enlargements.

**CROSS DIVISION STREET TO
THE SOUTH.**

2. Masonic Temple, Wicomico Lodge #91
114 N. Division Street

The Masonic Temple, Wicomico Lodge No. 91, erected in 1904, occupies a prominent location across from the county courthouse. The imposing three-story, six-bay brick building is executed in reddish-brown pressed brick with contrasting yellow-brown window and door arches. Over the years the building has played host to a bank, the post office, a business school, and scores of doctors and lawyers.

**TURN RIGHT AND WALK WEST
ON MAIN STREET INTO THE
DOWNTOWN PLAZA.**

**3. Salisbury Building, Loan and Banking
Building**
**southwest corner of Division Street and
Main Street**

One of the city's outstanding buildings anchors the principal intersection of commerce, designed by the New York firm of Hoggson Brothers in 1914 for the offices of Salisbury Building, Loan and Banking Association. Assembled of stone, brick, and terra-cotta, the street elevations offer a rich display of bold architectural elements

revived from 16th century Italian designs. The four-story building is divided visually into three sections that correspond to the classical column: a base, delineated by a stone belt course; the shaft, here executed in rich-colored brick; and the capital, a cornice of modillion blocks and a frieze accented with a series of circular medallions.

4. Alfred C. Dykes Building
107 W. Main Street

The two-story, three-bay rectangular brick commercial building, now Kuhn's Jewelers, dates to 1892. The face of the gable is distinguished by the date of construction, "1892," which is embossed in raised numbers along with a scroll that flanks the date. Dykes sold the building to Samuel Johnson in 1901 and it stayed in the Johnson family until 1974.

5. Thomas H. Williams Building
113 1/2 W. Main Street

Thomas Williams built this three-story, five-bay brick building quickly after the 1886 fire. The ground floor has been reworked but the brickwork above remains original. Plain brick pilasters rise to a corbelled brick cornice. The center windows are topped by round brick arches of raised soldier course bricks with a terra-cotta ornament as keystone.

**6. Greater Salisbury Building/Eastern Shore
Trust Company**
200 W. Main Street

A bank has been located here since the late 1800s; the first, the Salisbury National Bank was erected in 1885 only to fall victim to the great fire of 1886 a year later. A second bank quickly went up and it was razed in 1930 when the property was transferred to the Eastern Shore Trust Company.

Their new bank, in distinctive green marble and limestone, was executed in the popular Art Deco style with a metal framework of a repeating arrow motif laid over the entrance and window wall. The carved panels representing the bow and stern of a two-masted schooner tie the building to the Eastern Shore. A century of banking at this address ended in 1990.

7. Salisbury National Bank
201 W. Main Street

With its colossal Doric columns, the old Salisbury National Bank stands in stark contrast to the other bank buildings on the block. This was the site of the prominent Peninsula Hotel after the 1886 fire but it too burned in the 1920s. This Beaux Arts-inspired building followed around 1930 and features Flemish bond brickwork that includes brick surrounds on the window openings. The pediment that stretches across the width of the facade is executed in stone and features a dentilled crown molding. Highlighting the center of the tympanum is a carved shield and eagle draped in flanking swags.

8. Farmers and Merchants Bank
206 W. Main Street

The Art Deco stone façade of the 1929 Farmers and Merchants Bank boasts carved eagles perched atop a large glass entrance and window wall, which ascends two stories. The eagle tails, abstracted into a linear design, descend on each side of the window wall to frame the entrance. It replaced an earlier Farmers bank from 1903.

9. Gallery Building
212 W. Main Street

This large three-story, 11-bay commercial building with pressed brick painted white dates to 1890. Over the years the space was occupied by a sewing machine store, a wholesale grocer and a clothier but is best remembered as the home of Woolworth's. Although the interior has been completely remodeled, the exterior, with a repeating rhythm of arched window openings and terra cotta panels retains a large degree of its 19th-century character.

10. Vernon Powell Building
218-220 W. Main Street

Prominent among the 20th century commercial blocks on Salisbury's West Main Street, now Downtown Plaza, is the Vernon Building. Designed in the Renaissance Revival style, the two-and-a-half story brick and stone commercial building is distinctive for its large window open-

ings framed by stone surrounds and featuring turned baluster railings. Three segmental arched dormers pierce a slate roof terminated on each side by parapets. The building was erected shortly after 1936 when the property was acquired by the Montgomery Ward Company for a department store.

11. Brewington Building
229 W. Main Street

The Brewington Building was built between 1905 and 1910 by Edwina C. Brewington, who purchased the lot on Main Street in 1892 from John White. Directly influenced by the designs of Henry Hobson Richardson with characteristic over-sized arched openings, the three-story, tan-colored brick building is one of the most distinctive commercial buildings in downtown Salisbury. During the mid-1900s the building was familiar as the home to the Goodman Department Store.

12. Dorman & Smyth Hardware Company
232-234 W. Main Street

The Dorman & Smyth Hardware Company occupied this handsome corner building during a large part of the 20th century, although it was built by the Jackson family only four months after the disastrous fire of 1886. Resting on a rusticated granite foundation laid with red mortar, the common brick building is accented with a variety of decorative elements including rusticated granite window sills and lintels, stringcourses of soldier bricks laid on a diagonal, and edge-rolled corners to the window openings. A bracketed cornice stretches across the top of the first floor elevation. A bold galvanized metal cornice finishes the top of the parapet wall.

13. Old Synagogue
302-304 W. Main Street

The Old Synagogue, so-called because the Beth Israel congregation held services here between 1932 and 1952, is also known as the H.S. Brewington Building. The pressed brick corner building, lighted by Gothic arched colored glass windows and a distinguished corner tower was built in 1892. Over the course of more than one hundred years, the corner storefronts have housed

many businesses and organizations, including the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Salisbury and Masonic Lodge.

TURN LEFT ON W. MARKET STREET.

14. **Feldman's Furniture** 150 W. Market Street

This three-story brick commercial block dates to 1888-90 and was the home of B.L. Gillis & Son, wholesale grocers in its early days. The Victorian storefront with large glass display windows extended back to the Wicomico River where there was access to old wharves. In 1923 the property was transferred to Samuel and William Feldman for use in their furniture business that began in 1906. By the 1930s Feldman's was one of the largest furniture stores in the region. A faded advertisement on the brick side attests to the fact.

15. **William D. Long Building** 146 W. Market Street

The three-story, stretcher bond brick building was built in 1923 in an unusual five-side shape that conforms to the configuration of this corner lot. It was just one of a group of commercial buildings that once defined this downtown intersection but is now the sole survivor amidst a sea of parking spaces.

FOLLOW MARKET STREET AROUND TO DIVISION STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

16. **Salisbury Fire Department Headquarters** 115 S. Division Street

One hot August night in 1860 a fire broke out at St. Peter's and Main that quickly overwhelmed the town's volunteer fire-fighting force of 12 men and their little wooden hand engine. The center of town was in ruins. Following the "Great Fire" of 1860, interest in firefighting was kept alive by a handful of volunteers with crude equipment. On August 25, 1872 the Salisbury Fire Department was organized and purchased a

small hand engine with money raised by public subscriptions.

In October of 1886 Salisbury was again decimated by fire, ignited in a stable on Dock Street (Market Street today). Brisk south winds spread the flames and the fire department's L.P Almond pumper failed to function and did not get into action until the fire was out. The conflagration raced up Main Street until 22 acres were burned. Wilmington, Pocomoke and Crisfield all sent personnel and equipment to help fight the fire but almost one million dollars of damage was sustained by the city.

The city, which had been ravaged by fire so many times before, worked to implement a fire prevention program. In 1916 Salisbury bought its first piece of motorized fire equipment and this building was completed in 1928 to house the growing department's equipment.

TURN AND WALK NORTH ON DIVISION STREET TOWARDS MAIN STREET.

17. **Wicomico Hotel** southeast corner of Main Street and Division Street

The construction of a modern hotel in the center of Salisbury was discussed for years in the early 1900s by city leaders who considered it essential to the future economic prosperity of the city. In the early 1920s the Wicomico Hotel Company was formed and the classically inspired seven-story tower, the largest structure in downtown Salisbury, was the result in 1923. The Wicomico no longer entertains guests but it remains a fixture as Salisbury's tallest building.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

18. **F. Leonard Wailes Law Office** 118 E. Main Street

The F. Leonard Wailes Law Office building, designed by Salisbury architect W. Twilley Malone and constructed in 1927, is a two-story brick building opposite the Wicomico County Courthouse in a line of early- to mid-20th century commercial buildings. The building is distin-

guished by the neo-Federal architectural finishes including Flemish and common bond brickwork, with arched window and door openings defining the first floor and four 6/6 windows lighting the second floor. The cornice is trimmed with a finely executed series of tapered modillion blocks. The interior is finished with raised-panel wainscoting and ogee molded backband surrounds. A secondary entrance on the east side of the building opens into a side staircase that rises to the second floor office space.

19. Colonial Building
126 E. Main Street

Construction of the Colonial Building is estimated to date to around 1927 when it was most likely conceived as a law office. The well-preserved Colonial Revival office in Flemish bond brick is dominated by its twelve-over-twelve sash windows on each of the first two floors. Even the trio of rounded roof gables fit nine-over-nine windows and the glazed front door is flanked by twelve-light sidelights and a glazed transom.

TURN LEFT ON BAPTIST STREET.

20. Old School Baptist Church
southeast corner of Baptist Street and
Route 50

This single-story Colonial Revival brick building was constructed in 1920 to replace a small frame 1820 structure. Brick quoins accent the corners and round arched openings are filled with colored glass windows.

CROSS FOUR-LANE U.S. 50
AND TURN LEFT.

21. Wicomico Presbyterian Church
Broad Street at US 50

On March 12, 1672, Somerset County granted Presbyterians permission to conduct regular services on the Wicomico River. The first church located six miles down river, was one of five churches organized by Francis Makemie in 1683. Makemie arrived from Ireland to minister to Presbyterians on the Delmarva Peninsula,

organizing them into congregations. It moved to Rockawalkin, 1742, and to Salisbury in 1830. The present sanctuary was built in 1859.

22. Trinity United Methodist Church
112 High Street at Division Street

One of the architectural gems of Salisbury, Trinity United Methodist Church was designed in 1905 by Charles Cassell of Baltimore in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The rusticated stone church executed in grey Port Deposit granite and trimmed with Indiana limestone features steeply pitched hip roofs covered with red slate. The church is conceived in an asymmetrical triangular form with a three-story entrance and bell tower rising 70 feet above US 50. The church displays eight sanctuary windows and two mosaic panels attributed to Louis Comfort Tiffany.

The Trinity congregation formed in 1866 when eight members withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church and began worshipping in a small chapel on Water Street until a large frame structure was erected in 1869. The building burned in 1884 and the replacement building was ready in the summer of 1886 - months before the Great Fire of 1886 engulfed Salisbury.

TURN RIGHT ON N. DIVISION
STREET AND WALK INTO THE
NEWTOWN HISTORIC
DISTRICT.

Newtown is distinguished by residential reconstruction after the two severe fires in 1860 and 1886. The Newtown Historic District is the oldest and larger of the two residential Historic Districts in Salisbury. It possesses a distinctive quality because of the repetition and continuity of significant historic features throughout this community. Massive late 19th- and early 20th- century Victorian style houses are found along North Division Street as well as along William, Walnut and Isabella Streets, and Park Avenue.

23. Gillis-Grier House
401 N. Division Street

Singularly outstanding among the Queen Anne dwellings that define Salisbury's Newtown neighborhood is the elaborately detailed Gillis-Grier House, named after the two inter-related families that held title to the property between 1896 and 1975. While this hyphenated name recognizes the property's long-term owners, the impressively designed and crafted house was assembled for Salisbury merchant James Cannon in 1887. Dominated by a three-story tower with a conical roof of patterned slate, the sprawling hip-roofed dwelling includes multiple pavilions, bay windows, and a variety of gabled dormers that provide a variety of form that is enriched with varying styles of exterior siding and applied decorations. The lively exterior is matched by equally rich interiors of late-19th century design.

24. Bethesda United Methodist Church
406 N. Division Street

The congregation formed in the late 1830s but considers its true start point December 15, 1841 when Dr. Augustus Webster, the President of the Maryland Conference of Methodist Protestant Churches wrote in his diary of preaching to a new congregation in Salisbury. It would be three decades before the organization got its own sanctuary on Broad Street; the present grey stone church dates to 1922.

25. Charles Bethke House
601 N. Division Street, northeast corner
of Elizabeth Street

Clothing retailer Charles Bethke financed construction of this two-and-a-half story Queen Anne frame dwelling in 1903. Bethke, of German descent, operated a men's clothing store in downtown Salisbury until the outbreak of World War I when, it is thought, anti-German sentiment caused the family to relocate to Baltimore. The Bethkes sold the house in 1922. The asymmetrical design features a two-story octagonal tower, Tuscan-columned wrap-around porch and fish-scale shingles in the gable.

TURN RIGHT ON
ELIZABETH STREET.

26. B. Frank Kennerly House
103 Elizabeth Street

The well-proportioned and finely detailed exterior of this Queen Anne house was designed by architect Woolford Johnson and erected by his brother William, a prominent Salisbury builder around the turn of the 19th century. The house was built in 1904 for B. Frank Kennerly, a part owner of clothing retailer Kennerly, Mitchell & Co. The distinguishing glory of the home is the three-story octagonal tower capped by a conical roof and covered with fish-scale shingles.

27. Poplar Hill Mansion
117 Elizabeth Street

Poplar Hill Mansion was built as the manor house of a farm outside the small eighteenth century town of Salisbury, which had slowly expanding since 1732 from a port landing site at the head of the Wicomico River, more than a half mile away. Construction was begun by Major Levin Handy, originally from Newport, Rhode Island. In 1795 the Major took out a deed for 357 acres of the original 700 acre land patent called "Pemberton's Good Will." The house Handy began in 1795-96 was an ambitious Federal-style structure, outdistancing most buildings in the area in size and fine detail.

Unfortunately, because of severe medical conditions, the Major's architectural ambitions exceeded his ability to finance them. In 1803 the property was ordered to be put up for sale for payment of debts. The house was still incomplete. In 1805 the title was passed to a prominent physician in Salisbury, John Huston. When he died in 1828 there were fruit trees, vegetable crops, sheep, cattle, and eighteen slaves on the property, as well as \$110 "cash on hand." Today Poplar Hill Mansion is the oldest documented structure in Salisbury.

TURN RIGHT ON POPLAR HILL
AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON
E. WILLIAM STREET.

28. Perry-Cooper House
200 East William Street

The Perry-Cooper House has the only Victorian French mansard roof remaining in the City of Salisbury. It also retains in large measure the architectural details, including a delicate stenciled design, of its exterior. The house was the residence of one of Salisbury's well-known civic leaders, Thomas Perry. An educator, newspaper publisher and editor, financier, industrialist, and official of county government, his family occupied the house from 1897 until 1950.

TURN LEFT ON DIVISION STREET. BEAR RIGHT ON HIGH STREET (TRINITY CHURCH WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT).

29. John B. Parsons Home
300 Lemmon Hill Lane

The highest elevation in the City has been known as Lemmon Hill since the late 18th century when one of Salisbury's earliest known physicians, Robert Lemmon, lived here. Early structures built here did not survive into the 1900s. The first Colonial Revival building on the property was constructed by William E. Booth, a contractor in the early 1900s.

In the 1920s John B. Parsons, a millionaire businessman originally from Wicomico County, bequeathed a liberal endowment to create a retirement home for aged women in Salisbury. The property was purchased, similar Colonial Revival wings added and the John B. Parsons Home has remained virtually unchanged ever since.

CROSS BACK OVER ROUTE 50.

30. Old City Hall and Firehouse
100 Church Street

In February 1896 the Salisbury City Council purchased what was then known as the "Tracy lot" on West Church Street for \$1,000 from George C. Hill and in a July 4th ceremony that year the cornerstone was laid for the new City Hall and Firehouse. The municipal services building is one of the most distinctive public buildings

erected in town during the late 19th century, designed by Thomas H. Mitchell, with its multi-faceted brick exterior accented with rusticated stone trim reflects Victorian eclecticism. An unusual, two-tiered pyramidal spire that incorporates babled dormers as well as louvered vents distinguishes the four-story tower. The tower stands as the building's signature architectural feature but it had a practical use as well. The interior of the tower above the first floor was left open so that hoses could be hung on racks to dry. The fire department left in 1928.

WALK WEST TO ST. PETER'S STREET AND TURN LEFT.

31. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
115 St. Peter's Street

The present church is the third building to stand on this site. St. Peter's Church was built as a chapel on a two-acre site. It was completed in 1772, at a cost of 600 English pounds, and measured 45 feet by 65 feet. Many knew it then as "Head of River Chapel" or "Salisbury Chapel." By 1789, St. Peter's had fallen into disrepair. To rebuild it, some of the property was sold, which now corresponds with today's downtown Salisbury. The rebuilt church and much of Salisbury was destroyed by fire in 1860.

The second St. Peter's Church was erected in 1862. A rose window was added, along with other touches of the Romanesque style. Its deep-toned bell sounded the town's fire alarm. On Sunday, October 17, 1886, as the bell was calling the evening service, fire broke out in a livery stable in Salisbury. The church and most of Salisbury was again destroyed by fire.

The third and present St. Peter's was completed in 1887, and celebrated its first service, the Holy Eucharist, at 6 a.m. on Christmas Day, 1887.

CONTINUE TO THE END OF ST. PETER'S STREET AT MAIN STREET AND TURN LEFT. WALK ONE BLOCK BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Snow Hill



A Walking Tour of Snow Hill...

The town of Snow Hill was founded in 1642 by English settlers on the deep water Pocomoke River. In 1686 the Town of Snow Hill was chartered; in 1694 it was made a Royal Port by William and Mary; imported goods came through Snow Hill to be taxed. Exported goods included cypress lumber and tobacco. In addition, Snow Hill was the home of a thriving ship-building industry.

In 1742, the Houses of Assembly approved “An Act to Divide Somerset County and to Create a new County on the Seaboard Side by the name of Worcester.” Snow Hill was named as that new county seat. In 1793 the town was platted into some 100 lots. As Snow Hill gained economic importance, the Pocomoke River became more heavily traveled. Large ships called on the little port town, offering overnight service to Norfolk and Baltimore. With the increase in river traffic, Snow Hill grew in other areas: hotels and boarding houses sprang up, and the Richardson, Smith and Moore Lumber Company dominated the waterfront as the largest employer in the County. General merchandise stores, liverys, coopers, smiths, and wagon-makers all took their living from the river traffic.

After the Civil War, the railroad found its way along Maryland’s Eastern Shore, providing fast, inexpensive transportation of goods and passengers. As the technology of land transportation grew, the Pocomoke River was used less. Snow Hill went into decline: the shipyards closed, the boarding houses became vacant. However, the people turned to the agricultural industry, growing corn, soybeans and livestock. Thus, Snow Hill remains.

A disastrous fire in 1893 destroyed the original downtown area, and the early town and county records housed in the Courthouse. The replacement building stock stands largely intact today; Snow Hill, still the county seat, has the largest inventory of historic, stately homes on the lower Eastern Shore.

Our walking tour will start along the scenic Pocomoke River where a grassy greenspace has been established and there is plenty of free parking...

1. Sturgis Park
River Street at Pocomoke River

This slice of riverside greenspace (no river in America this narrow is as deep as the Pocomoke River) was named for James T. Sturgis, who was mayor of Snow Hill from 1960 until 1974. The Port Pavilion was dedicated in 1986.

**WALK EAST ON RIVER STREET
TO WASHINGTON STREET (THE
RIVER IS ON YOUR LEFT).**

2. Pocomoke River Bridge
Washington Street at Pocomoke River

This single-leaf bascule bridge, one of the simplest and smallest of Maryland's movable spans, was built across the Pocomoke River in 1932. Carrying MD 12 into Snow Hill, it measures only 90 feet long, including the approach span. Its Neoclassical concrete tender's house is unoccupied; boaters must call in advance to schedule an opening.

**TURN RIGHT ON
WASHINGTON STREET.**

**3. Corddry Company Warehouse/
Pocomoke Canoe Company**
312 North Washington Street

The old Corddry Company warehouse, now housing the Pocomoke River Canoe Company, is an interesting remnant of the frame industrial buildings that once lined both sides of the Pocomoke River. The weatherboarded balloon frame structure is covered by a low-pitched hip roof that rises to a distinctive monitor glazed by six- and eight-pane windows. Goods were moved between floors inside by a platform elevator on iron cables and a cast iron wheel. A date painted on an interior weatherboard suggests the building was erected in 1924.

**TURN RIGHT ON GREEN
STREET.**

4. Goldman's Clothing Store
110 Green Street

William Goldman came from Baltimore in 1894 to open a clothing business and set up shop on Green Street. He moved into this building, erected shortly after the fire of August 7, 1893, in 1924. Constructed of beige bricks in a Romanesque style, the eastern side of the building stands out among its red brick Green Street neighbors. It features molded brick medallions and a corbelled brick cornice atop a parapet wall. After 100 years, Goldman's closed, ending the longest run of any business in downtown Snow Hill.

**TURN LEFT AND STEP INTO
PEARL STREET.**

5. Commercial National Bank
105 Pearl Street

This picturesque little brick bank is typical of whimsical community banks built on the lower Eastern Shore in the 1890s; this one for the Commercial National Bank opened in 1897. The roof follows a modified pyramidal shape and the entrance goes through a short, pyramidal spire. The two prominent front windows are set within their own panels and still have their original colored glass in the transom. Rough stone sills and beltcourse indicate the influence of Richardsonian Romanesque style popular in the large East Coast cities at the time.

**TURN LEFT ON
MARKET STREET.**

6. Worcester County Courthouse
1 West Market Street

Worcester County has held session on this corner for over 150 years; until the Civil War the buying and selling of slaves was a common activity here. The first of two courthouses was destroyed by fire and the present courthouse, one of the finest on the Eastern Shore, was built in 1894. Baltimore architect Jackson C. Gott designed this brick five-bay building with an octagonal cupola set on an Ionic base which holds the town clock.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET. TURN RIGHT ON EAST GREEN STREET.

**7. John Blair House
106 East Green Street**

Now an art gallery and studio, tradition holds that this is the oldest existing house in Snow Hill. The one-and-a-half story frame structure, brick chimneys at each end, small rooms and wide pine flooring are all characteristics of early houses. But the entire northeast portion of the town was destroyed in an 1834 fire. That fact and clear Greek Revival interior detailing, mature cut nails and the first story windows with nine over six panes probably date the house to around 1835.

**8. George Washington Purnell House
201 East Market Street, northeast corner
of Green Street**

Now known as the River House Inn, this circa 1860 mansion is one of the two most elaborate examples of Gothic Revival domestic architecture surviving in Worcester County. Only the George S. Payne House on Federal Street, built two decades later, approaches it. Defining features are steeply pitched gable roofs, wall dormers, hood molds over windows and gingerbread trim along the eaves and gable edges. Embellished with original Victorian details, this house is accented with bracketed eaves, rooftop finials, and decorative sawn eaves. An original cast-iron porch of grape-laden vines highlights the front yard. The house is named for George Washington Purnell, whose association with the property stretched from 1877 to 1899.

**WALK ACROSS
EAST MARKET STREET.**

**9. King's Necessity
106 East Market Street**

This distinctive frame house features an entrance through the gable. Built around 1840 it spans two architectural eras: the bold, gable-fronted elevation was characteristic of the late

Federal period and the woodwork reflects some Greek Revival influence in a style popular in America in the second quarter of the 19th century. At the elaborate front entrance are a fluted column portico, a diamond-shaped muntin transom and sidelights.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET, WALKING TOWARDS THE CENTER OF TOWN.

**10. Snow Hill Inn
104 East Market Street, southeast corner
of Washington Street**

This land was developed, again after the 1834 fire, by prominent landowner and businessman, Levin Townsend. For more than 50 years, beginning in the 1870s, it was the home of John S. Aydelotte, the town doctor. Aydelotte added the cross gables and the east wing seen today.

In 1904, his son William James Aydelotte was found dead in Baltimore while attending the University of Maryland's School of Pharmacology, his throat slashed several times. A remorseful note to his father lamenting his troubles at school led to a finding of suicide in the case but the family was never convinced. To this day the house, now operating as the Snow Hill Inn, is said to be haunted by the young Aydelotte's ghost.

**11. Oscar M. Purnell House
107 East Market Street**

Dating to the first decade of the 20th century, this house, dominated by a colossal Ionic-columned front portico and wrap-around Tuscan-columned porch, stands out as the largest Colonial Revival dwelling erected in Snow Hill. Additional features include Palladian-style colored glass windows and rusticated stone dressings around window and door openings.

**TURN LEFT ON
WASHINGTON STREET.**

12. Bates Memorial United Methodist Church
116 North Washington Street

Bates Methodist Church, established in 1833, was originally built on Franklin Street. The present house of worship on Washington Street was erected in 1901.

TURN RIGHT ON FEDERAL STREET.

13. Whatcoat United Methodist Church
102 West Federal Street

Whatcoat Methodist Church was first located in 1808 in the present cemetery on Federal Street between Washington Street and Collins Street. Two successive structures were built and moved before today's church was built in 1900.

14. Henry White House
101 West Federal Street

This two-store frame house dates back to 1826. It was originally built with a story-and-a-half east wing that extended southward with a colonnade and kitchen of similar height. Around 1870 the west wing was raised to two stories.

15. Walter P. Snow
107 West Federal Street

Walter P. Snow, a lawyer, built this ambitious T-shaped house on property inherited by his wife around 1850. Known as "The Cedars," the 14-room house with elements of the Late Federal and Greek Revival styles contains nine fireplaces. The house left the Snow family in 1881 and the colossal Tuscan-columned portico arrived sometime early in the following century.

16. All Hallows Episcopal Church Rectory
109 West Federal Street

The Episcopal Rectory is a fine Federal house, circa 1820, that was originally three bays long and three bays deep. An unusually large, gabled service wing was added to the western end of the building during the Civil War. It had been bequeathed to the All Hallows Church back in

1843. The house is distinguished by an arched fanlight over a six-panel front door and a cornice with a drilled fascia that was not carried over to the later addition.

17. Bratten-Jones House
110 West Federal Street

This is a combination frame swelling dating from two distinct periods. The front portion was built later, circa 1880, and the rear portion is believed to date as early as 1825. The nine-over-nine sash windows and beaded floor joists support the antebellum date. The cellar underneath the main house contains a brick-paved floor and an old hearth.

18. Shockley House
111 West Federal Street

This crisp 1917 dwelling is a classic example of the Colonial Revival style that swept residential design on the East Coast in the early 20th century. The two-story facade is topped with a hip roof crowned by a balustrade. Norwood Shockley operated a wholesale food business on the site of the current town library; the house left the Shockley family in 1950.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

19. 100 South Church Street

This well-proportioned house on a prominent corner lot in town is notable for its fine Federal-style doorway.

20. Hargis-Shockley House
101 South Church Street, southeast corner of Federal Street

Ella King Wilson Hargis purchased this centrally located corner in 1887 for \$650 "where Jonathan Hurlock now resides." The modest selling price indicates a correspondingly modest abode, that this Second Empire-influenced Victorian house is decidedly not. The distinctive home displays a patterned mansard roof around decorative gables as well as a projecting bay window and Tuscan-columned porches.

21. 102 South Church Street

This Gothic cottage is unique to the Snow Hill streetscape.

22. George Wilson Bishop House 103 South Church Street

George Wilson Bishop was born on Duer's Neck in 1826 and received a medical degree from Philadelphia's Medical College in 1848. Bishop practiced medicine in Worcester County for two decades before drifting into state politics. He helped organize the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and was a director of the First National Bank of Snow Hill. Bishop also held an early interest in the Worcester Railroad.

Bishop had this side-hall frame house constructed in 1872 with uniformly sheathed plain weatherboards. The frame house is that rare beast that has changed little as it remained in the Bishop family into the 21st century. The house features a distinctive arched porch of period sawnwork and decorated eaves that are a hallmark of this block of South Church Street.

23. Governor John Walter Smith House 104 South Church Street

Snow Hill native John Walter Smith engaged in the lumber business in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina before becoming president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill and director in many business and financial institutions. He began a political career at the age of 44 when he was elected to the Maryland State Senate in 1889. He served as president of the Senate and was elected to the 56th Congress in 1898 from the 1st Congressional district of Maryland, but served for less than a year before being unexpectedly nominated for Governor of Maryland by the Democratic State Convention in 1899. Smith was victorious against incumbent governor Lloyd Lowndes, Jr. to become the 44th governor of Maryland. He capped his political career by winning two terms as the junior United States Senator from Maryland.

Jackson C. Gott of Baltimore designed this rambling frame house, one of the most elaborate Queen Anne homes ever built on the Eastern Shore, in the early 1890s. The asymmetrical

exterior is punctuated by three-story polygonal towers and is sheathed in narrow weatherboards and fish-scale shingles. Stretching around the full front and around to the sides is a single-story porch supported by paired Tuscan columns on shingle bases.

24. Clayton J. Purnell House 107 South Church Street

Across from the Governor Smith House, this is another creation of Jackson C. Gott. It displays similar elements such as its corner octagonal tower and hip roof dormers. This house was built in 1894 for Clayton J. Purnell, a long-time attorney and author of an influential treatise, *The Law of Insolvency of Maryland, with Forms of Procedure*. Prior to that, this was a vacant lot. The Victorian house has been divided into apartments that have harshly compromised its original exterior.

25. The Hedges 119 West Martin Street, southeast corner of South Church Street

George Covington called this Italianate villa "The Hedges" when he built it in 1878. At the time it sat on the edge of Snow Hill so he oriented the house to face northwest. Another victim of subdivision into apartments, the house nonetheless retains its three-story entrance tower, bay windows and bracketing everywhere.

The youngest of five sons in a Berlin family, George earned a law degree from Harvard University and served in the United States Congress for two terms in the 1880s. Afterwards he returned to Snow Hill to resume his law practice and help spearhead the construction of the Make-mie Memorial Presbyterian Church.

26. Mt. Zion One Room School House southeast corner of Ironshire Street and South Church Street

The Mt. Zion One Room School House, now located on Ironshire Street was built in 1869 near Whiton and used as a school until 1931. It stood empty until Paul Cooper, Superintendent of Schools, had the building moved to Snow Hill. It opened to the public in 1964 as a demonstration museum.

TURN RIGHT ON
IRONSHIRE STREET.

27. James Martin House
207 Ironshire Street

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the James Martin House, built circa 1790, is the only remaining representative of a gambrel-roof timber frame dwelling on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. Two other buildings of similar form, Pemberton Hall and Bryan's Manor are brick buildings. The interior retains much of its original raised-panel woodwork. Extending from the southwest side of the house are service wings that have been reworked in the 20th century.

TURN RIGHT ON MUMFORD
STREET. TURN RIGHT ON
MARTIN STREET AND QUICKLY
TURN LEFT DOWN DIVISION
STREET TO FEDERAL STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

28. Cherrystone
208 West Federal Street

This three-part dwelling, including a hyphen that joins the former kitchen to the main house, was situated on a knoll that was the highest spot in town. Wrought iron nails found in the framing and exterior weatherboard of the hyphen roof have caused it to be called the oldest structure still standing in Worcester County. The east gable facing Church Street was the original facade. It features a central door with fanlight and pediment above pilasters, flanked by windows.

TURN AND WALK EAST ON
FEDERAL STREET.

29. George C. Townsend House
205 West Federal Street

Buried in this double-gabled house is a structure dating from the second quarter of the 19th century that was significantly rebuilt after the Civil War. The distinctive chamfered post porch with scrolled corner brackets, the off-cen-

ter entrance, and the nine-over-six sash windows all reflect a Victorian-age construction but interior finishes and the stair suggest an 1840s Late Federal style pedigree.

30. William Sydney Wilson House
207 Federal Street

This Italianate-style dwelling was built in 1881 for William Sydney Wilson, son of United States Senator Ephraim King Wilson. In 2005 the building, which had been converted into apartments, suffered extensive fire damage.

Ephraim King Wilson was born near Snow Hill on September 15, 1771. He graduated from Princeton College in 1790, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1792. He opened a practice in Snow Hill and was elected to the Twentieth Congress and reelected as a Jacksonian to the Twenty-first Congress. He resumed his law practice in Snow Hill until his death on January 2, 1834. William's brother Ephraim King Wilson II was also a Congressman and a Senator from Maryland. He lived on the next block at 304 West Federal Street.

31. Chanceford
209 Federal Street

Built by the family of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolutionary War, Chanceford Hall is a two-story, temple-front stuccoed brick house erected in the early 1790s. Now an inn, the interior survives with much of its Federal and Georgian-style details - elaborate crown moldings, chair rails, fireplace mantels, paneled doors with original hardware and wide plank wood flooring. The stepped or "telescope" formed service wing to the rear is common to the lower Eastern Shore.

32. Captain Richard Howard House
211 West Federal Street

This Victorian house was built around 1895 by Captain Richard Howard who was the skipper on the last two steamboats to ply the waters of the Pocomoke River. Both burned and he lost two of his children in one of the devastating fires. The house is entered through an entrance tower in the northeast corner, which retains its origi-

inal patterned slate covering. Fish-scale shingles, turned-post front porch supports and decorated eaves are trademarks of the Queen Anne style. The house stayed in the Howard family until 1961.

33. William H. Farrow House
300 West Federal Street

This five-bay house connects to a two-bay long lower wing appeared on the Snow Hill streetscape in the first decades of the 1800s. The large two-story tower that dominates the facade came along around 1850. It features a lattice-work balustrade on the second floor.

34. George S. Payne House
301 West Federal Street

The Payne House was built in the Gothic Revival style in 1881 with steeply pitched, patterned slate roofs and gables trimmed with pierced sawn-work. Fish-scale shingles fill the front cross gable as well as each gable end. An early 20th-century Tuscan-columned front porch and a Colonial Revival conservatory replaced the original Victorian architecture.

35. Alfred Pinchin House
302 West Federal Street

This New Bedford-style house with belvedere was sold by Esther Gordon Pinchin to the Presbyterian Church in 1895 and served as the manse until 1950. The 1882 house has five fireplaces and probably boasted seven at one time.

36. Selby-Petterson House
305 West Federal House

This massive Victorian tour-de-force sports a distinctive chamfered-post porch with scrolled corner brackets under a patterned slate roof, elaborate frieze boards and over-scaled eave returns, along with Gothic-style windows in the gable ends.

**TURN AND WALK BACK TO
MORRIS STREET. TURN LEFT.**

37. Judge Walter Price House
103 North Morris Street

The two-story double-columned porch was added to this eclectic 1904 house at a later date.

CROSS MARKET STREET.

38. Benson-Morris House
302 West Market Street

The Benson-Morris house is one of the oldest dwellings still standing on Market Street, estimated to have been built around 1830. The two-story, four-bay house spans the late Federal and Greek Revival eras with its interior woodwork. Outside the house features bull's-eye glass over the front door and a central chimney with three flues.

39. Collins-Vincent House
210 West Market Street

Once the home of John L. Riley, a town doctor, this large Queen Anne house has survived in relatively unaltered condition. Typical features include multiple textures and trim and the signature wrap-around porch.

40. Julia A. Purnell Museum
208 West Market Street

This modest Gothic-style frame cottage was the St. Agnes Catholic Church in the late 1800s. It survives as the Julia A. Purnell Museum. Born in Snow Hill as Julia Anne Lecompte, Purnell married a storekeeper and had two sons. At 85 years of age she took a fall and became confined to a wheelchair. It was during her confinement that she began creating needlework pictures of Snow Hill and Worcester County historical buildings, becoming widely known for her fine craftsmanship. In 1942 Julia and her son, William, founded the museum to display Julia's needlework pieces, the tools she used and bits of memorabilia she had collected throughout her life. She died in 1943 two months after her 100th birthday.

41. Purnell Shockley House
112 North Church Street, southwest
corner of West Market Street

This corner was originally the town Market Square. By the arrival of 1900 the business section had migrated east and a small home was built on the site. Around 1905 the current dwelling was built by Mary and Thomas Purnell.

42. Samuel Gunn House
200 West Market Street

This 18th-century Georgian-style house is one of the oldest dwellings in Worcester County, dating to the 1780s. It boasts late Georgian detailing and classic symmetry. Attached to the west gable end of the house is a two-story kitchen wing, which was probably added in the 1920s.

43. All Hallows Episcopal Church
southeast corner of Church Street and
Market Street

During the reign of William and Mary, Snow Hill Parish was established by an act of the Colonial Assembly. Early records were destroyed in a Court House fire in 1834 but it is known that the first church building stood near the bank of the Pocomoke River in 1734.

In 1748, an Act of the Colonial Assembly was passed for a levy of 80,000 pounds of tobacco for the building of "a parish church of brick to be erected at the east corner of Market and Church Streets, opposite the town market lot." Eight years later an additional levy of 45,000 pounds was necessary to complete the structure. The church is one of the oldest and most elaborate of the mid-18th century structures remaining on the lower Eastern Shore. Some of the bricks used to construct the church came over as ballast from England. However, most of the bricks, laid in a Flemish bond with checkerboard glazed brick patterns and rubbed brick arches, were locally made. The ivy covering the outside came from Kenilworth Castle in England.

44. Truitt House
118 West Market Street

There was a George Truitt who sailed to Maryland as early as 1635. The Eastern Shore was subsequently peppered with George Truitts. Captain George W. Truitt probably built the core of this house around 1790. The eastern three bays, including the entrance and Palladian-style second floor window, were erected around 1805.

45. McKimney Porter House
116 West Market Street

Built in 1805, this is of the few buildings near the commercial district to survive the 1834 and 1893 fires. The cornice is unusual with shaped modillions, almost approaching the size of brackets. The house is highlighted by a fine Federal doorway with pediment, fanlight and semi-engaged columns; it is, however, partially hidden by the Victorian front porch which showed up during the late 1800s.

46. Adial P. Barnes House
107 West Market Street

This house is an interesting blend of the Queen Anne style that was passing out of fashion when this house was built in 1899-1900 and the Colonial Revival style that was becoming widely popular. The broad pyramidal roof and fish-scale shingles recall the Queen Anne style and the symmetrical proportions and Tuscan-columned porch point to the Colonial Revival influence.

47. Charles W. Corddry House
114 West Market Street

This well-executed 1924 Colonial Revival house displays excellent symmetry beneath a hipped roof with kicked eaves and exposed rafter feet, a nod to the popular bungalow style of the 1920s. The serpentine curve of the front porch roof is a distinctive feature of the house that was built for Charles Corddry, son of the founder of the Corddry Lumber Company. Standing behind the house is a contemporary early 20th century garage that is detailed in the same manner as the house that has remained essentially unchanged since its construction.

48. Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church
103 West Market Street

The original church was built in 1683 when Francis Makemie established the first Presbyterian congregation in the Americas. In 1888, Philadelphia architect Isaac Pursell replaced a church that had been erected in 1795. He crafted a building in the High Gothic style that contrasted sharply with the existing buildings that populated Snow Hill. The Market Street facade is dominated by two entrances and bell towers sheathed with slate and metal ribs. No other church in Worcester County exhibits such an ambitious expression of Gothic Revival architecture.

49. First National Bank of Snow Hill
110 West Market Street

The First National Bank of Snow Hill is the longest operating financial institution in Worcester County, having opened its doors on September 12, 1887 with \$50,000 in capital assets and fronted by first president John Walter Smith, who would soon be governor of Maryland. This Romanesque Revival brick structure is characterized by round-arched windows that are accented by red sandstone lintels and sills. The round corner entrance tower is topped by a conical slate roof. Six years later much of the business district was destroyed by fire but the bank, although severely damaged, was repaired within six months. When it came time to expand and add a drive-in window, care was taken to follow the original scale and design motifs that characterized the 1880s bank.

TURN LEFT ON BANK STREET.

50. Municipal Building
103 Bank Street, southwest corner of
Green Street

Finished in 1908, this building once housed both the fire department and the Snow Hill town offices. The first floor featured a wide entrance for the fire equipment to get in and out easily but when the fire company relocated around the corner on Green Street, the ground floor was refitted for the more classically appointed doorway seen today. Otherwise the building's exterior has re-

mained unchanged, including the metal cornice that wraps around three sides of the brick building, supported by a poured concrete foundation.

51. American Legion Post 67
116 Green Street, northeast corner of
Bank Street

The American Legion hall, a general merchandise store in its first incarnation, stands at the west end of an almost complete row of period brick commercial buildings that were erected shortly after the 1893 Snow Hill fire. Most of the buildings share intact Victorian storefront cornices as well as corbelled brick decoration that enriches the front parapet walls.

CONTINUE ON BANK STREET
TWO BLOCKS TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT STURGIS
PARK ON THE POCOMOKE
RIVER.

Look Up,

Vienna



A Walking Tour of Vienna...

Rich in tradition and history, this region was first mentioned by Captain John Smith in his journals during his exploration of the Nanticoke River in 1608. This tract of land was a portion of 10,000 acres along the north shore of the Nanticoke River granted by Charles Calvert to Lord Baltimore. The entire tract was patented in 1664 as Nanticoke Manor. In 1671, the Colonial Assembly recommended this point as a ferry crossing.

A village on the western bank of the Nanticoke River in southeastern Dorchester County was known simply as “the town on the Nanticoke River” until being decreed by the Colonial Assembly as Vienna on July 11, 1706. The town thrived as a port capable of handling large ships carrying goods from England, and then also as a trade center when a tobacco warehouse was built in 1762. Vienna was the site of the first shipyard on the Nanticoke River.

Its importance to commerce and trade was evident when it was attacked by British vessels at least five times during the Revolutionary War, taking ships and provisions. The only Revolutionary military casualty on Dorchester County soil, Levin Dorsey, died on these shores, hit by a shot fired from a British vessel. In the War of 1812, Vienna was again attacked by British forces.

Present day Vienna is no longer a commercial hub of Maryland. Much of the past architecture survives, and a determined effort has restored the physical qualities of many homes as our walking tour through this historic residential town will demonstrate...

1. Old School Park
south end of Market Street

The salvaged bell from the old high school on Market Street standing in the park is from Henry McShane & Co. of Baltimore. Founded in 1856, over 300,000 McShane bells ring out from the towers of cathedrals, churches, municipal buildings, universities and schools everyday, all over the world.

WALK NORTH AWAY FROM THE PARK ON MARKET STREET (THE TENNIS COURT WILL BE ON YOUR RIGHT).

2. 201 Market Street

Dating to the late 1700s and among the oldest buildings in Vienna, this house is thought to have been built in the late 18th century. It features chestnut ceiling beams in the kitchen, wide pine flooring, hand-hewn sills, and mantled fireplaces. Most of the carpentry is mortise and tenon.

3. 127 Market Street

This Italianate dwelling was built about 1870 by Thomas Higgins, a prominent Vienna merchant. The house is three bays long and boasts a two-story central bay that protrudes to suggest a tower. Above the central window of the second floor is a hood, also suggestive of the Italianate style. The elaborate cornice has carved brackets with turned drop-finials.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.

4. Vienna Methodist Church
206 Church Street

This structure is the third Methodist Protestant Church building to stand at this site. The first was built in 1849, a second in 1882, the present church in 1901. In 1941 the Methodist, Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches in Vienna combined and officially became known as the United Methodist Church in 1968.

5. St. Paul's Episcopal Church
203 Church Street

Originally known as the Chapel of Ease and built in 1709, the present St. Paul's was one of the earliest congregations in Dorchester County. That building's foundation is located in the Protestant Episcopal Cemetery on Chapel of Ease Road. A church was rebuilt at its present location in 1892.

TURN LEFT ON MIDDLE STREET.

6. Percy's Purchase
125 Middle Street

This is one of Vienna's oldest structures, constructed around 1790. Although the building has seen many changes, much of the early carpentry is still evident, including exposed ceiling beams and working fireplaces with beautiful mantels.

7. 120 Middle Street

J.T. Webb, a member of a prominent Dorchester County family, owned the house in 1877, when the *Illustrated Atlas of Dorchester County* was published. It sits on the largest single lot in Vienna. This house has a hyphen and kitchen on line with the street and main part of the house. This home, like the house across at 125 Middle, has two exterior brick chimneys on its gable ends and another on the outside of the kitchen.

8. Three Sisters
100/101/103 Middle Street

These three saltbox structures were built around 1900 as a business venture by James Higgins, who owned several town properties. Their design remains relatively unchanged today. The homes are known around town as "The Three Sisters."

TURN LEFT (NORTH)
ON RACE STREET.

9. Hebron Savings Bank
southeast corner of Race Street and
Market Street

Hebron Savings Bank began business in 1910 in a room where one hundred pound bags of salt, used for hog killing, were stored in the room. Lots of times, the salt would spill out from the sacks when they burst from the moisture. The first bank appeared in Vienna in 1906; this brick branch building features Greek Revival detailing.

10. Vienna Heritage Museum
303 Race Street

The museum opened in 2002 in the old Hurst and Brother Service Station and Confectionary Shop which operated on this site from the 1920s until the 1970s. The building has also served as a mail order bookstore and a hide tanning operation. It became a museum after the Martinek family closed their operation - the last remaining mother-of-pearl button factory in the United States - and donated their machinery to the Vienna Heritage Foundation.

**TURN AND WALK EAST ON
RACE STREET, TOWARDS THE
NANTICOKE RIVER.**

11. Ferry Toll House
west side of Race Street between Middle
and Water streets

This one-room building was originally located near the present-day boat ramp at the foot of Race Street. It served as the base of operation and collection of fares for ferry service that was established by decree of the Colonial Assembly in 1756. A bridge built in 1828 replaced the ferry and was used for a period of 32 years, at which time the ferry was reinstated and this office constructed. It is thought that this building was used until 1931 when the first Route 50 bridge replaced the ferry service.

12. Dr. S.S. Ewell House
3 Water Street, north side of Race Street

The middle section containing an enclosed staircase and casement windows is thought to date to the late 1700s. The front two-story portion was built by S.S. Ewell in the early to mid-1800s. One of several physicians in Vienna at the time, Ewell had his practice in this house for a half-century. The chestnut beams and floor joists in the house are mortise and tenon; four of the five original fireplaces remain.

**TURN RIGHT AND WALK
ALONG WATER STREET.**

13. 105 Water Street

This house, built just prior to the Civil War, is depicted in the *1877 Illustrated Almanac of Dorchester County*. A complete restoration included the clapboard exterior, plaster walls, wood floors, front porch and the two-story column with bay windows.

14. Captain C.E. Wright House
107 Water Street

This house is thought to have been built between 1835 and 1850 by ship carpenters for Clarence E. Wright, a seagoing captain. The home features many ship's fittings and hardware incorporated into the design.

15. 109 Water Street

The interior of this Civil War-era house remains much the same as when it was built. Before the 1920s, the roof featured a widow's walk that was destroyed by a fire that claimed many roofs on Water Street.

16. Tavern House
111 Water Street

This house has been known to travelers along the Nanticoke River since the late 1700s when Alexander Douglas and his wife, Hanna, operated a tavern and ferry here. Douglas was the first postmaster of Dorchester County and, with

his partner John Smoot, built the first bridge across the Nanticoke. The bridge was eventually removed because sailing ships had trouble negotiating the draw. The carefully restored house, now a bed-and-breakfast, is of post and beam construction and features six fireplaces.

17. 113 Water Street

This house was originally a main section with a separate kitchen containing a large cooking fireplace. It dates to the early decades of the 1800s and has been carefully restored with attention to historical details such as pegged rafters and corner braces, mortised studs and sills, dove-tailed floor joists and original fireplaces.

18. 115 Water Street

This modernized house was built in the early 1800s and sold in 1802 for “7 slaves, 6 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 17 cattle, 1 head of sheep, 70 bales of cleaned wheat and 1 crop of corn.” The present kitchen contains beaded, hand-hewn beams and a large cooking fireplace.

19. 117 Water Street

This house, thought to be of the late Federal period in the 1850s, retains many of its original features, including random width pine flooring, old mantled fireplaces, and plain block interior wood trim.

20. 119 Water Street

The original structure was a single story bungalow measuring about 30' across and 20' deep with a fireplace at each end. The wall timbers, sills and ceiling joists are all hand hewn with mortise and tenon joinery, construction techniques used by shipbuilders of that era. The front two upstairs rooms were added sometime around 1920 when a fire damaged many homes along Water Street. In approximately 1940, the house was again expanded by a two-story addition toward the back. This addition left the front roofline intact, but changed the back roofline to give the house a classic saltbox appearance.

21. Thomas Holiday Hicks House 121 Water Street

Prior to being elected Maryland's Civil War Governor, Thomas Holiday Hicks moved here upon his marriage to the widow who owned it. Governor Hicks is credited with keeping Maryland from seceding from the Union although there was much local sympathy for the South. The house features original locks and latches, high fireplace mantles, and retains some of its original, beaded siding.

22. Customs House Water Street and Church Street at the Nanticoke River

The town of Vienna was designated a Port of Entry by the Maryland Assembly in 1762, and the Office of the Customs Collector was moved to town in 1768. The first Federal Inspector was appointed under the new Constitution in 1791, and the present Customs House was apparently built during this period. A brisk trade in tobacco and white oak lumber kept the port busy and the office in use until after the Civil War. The Customs House still stands on its original foundation.

23. Warehouse Water Street and Church Street at the Nanticoke River

The original three-level structure was erected after Vienna became the lower shore custom district about 1768. It stands at the edge of a slope leading down to the shore of the Nanticoke River upon which wharves and warehouses were built to accommodate international shipping and commerce. The Customs House was closed in about 1865 when the Customs Collector was moved to Crisfield.

24. Waterfront Park Water Street

The Town acquired former industrial properties along the water in the 1990s. Dilapidated structures were demolished and a new Riverwalk, low profile stone revetment and marsh creation project have been implemented.

WALK WEST ON CHURCH STREET.

25. **The Brick House** 100 Church Street

The original section of this house, believed to date from the late 1700s, is now in the rear. In 1861, a wealthy merchant and sea captain, James K. Lewis, built the brick portion in Victorian style, making it the first brick home in Vienna. The spacious rooms feature 12-foot ceilings; the basement shows mortised and tenon joists as well as brick floors.

26. **Methodist Episcopal Cemetery and Church site** Church Street, between Water and Middle streets

Three Methodist Episcopal churches have been built on this site dating back to the early 1880s. These were often referred to as The Meeting House and each structure sat facing the river. Grave markers in the adjacent cemetery date from the 1850s and display many old, local names. Some descendants of these old families still reside in Vienna.

27. **112 Church Street**

One of Vienna's older homes, its recent restoration retained much of the original architecture. Random width pine floors, closed stairway, and exposed hand hewn beams attest to the structure's age.

28. **114 Church Street**

This structure was built by a family named Conway in the 1880s. It was later owned by the sister of George Bunting, founder of the Noxema Company; the residence remained in this family from 1920-1996.

TURN LEFT ON MIDDLE STREET.

29. **The Meadow** 204 Middle Street

Built in 1861, this house stayed in the same family until 1964. The name, "The Meadow," was chosen by the current owner from three names found in the old deed (The Icehouse, Calmus Patch, The Meadow). The 3-story structure has oak stairways and woodwork, which remain in original, natural-finished condition. There are two original stained glass windows. The barn at the rear of the house is original and was first used to stable horses.

30. **Hughes Cemetery** Middle Street

Headstones in this African American cemetery date from 1859 to 1918. James Alfred Hughes, a Vienna blacksmith and property owner prior to 1882, is buried here.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN THE TOWN PARK.

Look Up,

Westminster



A Walking Tour of Westminster...

Westminster originally consisted of more than 100 acres known as White's Level. William Winchester, a literate indentured servant from England, purchased the land in 1764 for 150 pounds sterling (or \$4.50 an acre) after working off his period of indenture. At that time, the town became known as Winchester, but was changed in 1768 to avoid confusion with Virginia's Winchester. According to local lore, Westminster was picked in honor of the name of Winchester's supposed birthplace in England. Winchester laid out the 45 town lots stretching from Old Washington Road to present day Court Street. It is the second oldest town in Carroll County. Germans migrated into this area from Pennsylvania bringing with them an architectural tradition of sturdy brick or stone farm houses, which they adapted to the closer quarters of town living.

Originally the land divided Baltimore and Frederick counties. However, in 1837, Westminster became the focal point of the newly designated Carroll County and developed as a trading hub. At this time, leather-making was the town's principal industry. There were also many craftspeople and merchants. The town's location along the main route to Baltimore accounted for its first major growth, and the coming of the Western Maryland Railroad (1861) turned Westminster into a virtual boom town during the last half of the 19th century.

The area nearest the railroad tracks reflects this surge of activity. Hotels like the Albion and the Charles Carroll emerged. Businesses sprung up and the telephone company and fire department moved into this section of town. Along Willis Street, the homes built on the "mansion sites" created from the estate of John K. Longwell can be viewed. Longwell, the son of Irish immigrants, was invited to come to Westminster to establish a newspaper in the interest of the new county. He became the most influential of Westminster's citizens in business and politics.

Our walking tour will start near the center of town, split by Main Street and Liberty Street. A small metered parking lot, free on weekends, is available there...

WALK WEST (LEFT) A HALF-BLOCK ON LIBERTY STREET, THE STREET BEHIND THE PARKING LOT.

1. B.F. Shriver Company
14 Liberty Street

Typical of early industrial building in this region, this attractive seven-bay fieldstone structure dating to 1885 was Westminster's first canning factory. Operations continued on the Liberty Street site until early 20th century when it was bought by Koontz Dairy and then by Farmers Supply Company.

WALK EAST TO THE CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND LIBERTY/RAILROAD STREET.

2. Babylon Hotel
12 West Main Street

A symbol of the rise of the merchant class, the Babylon Building, erected in 1896, is most noticeable for its two arches which surround three-sided bay windows. Notice how a continuous line is formed across the second floor by the addition of the central window topped with a pediment. This building and the Wantz building were considered the most impressive of Westminster's Victorian style commercial buildings in the late 19th century.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK EAST ON EAST MAIN STREET.

3. Albion Hotel
1-3 East Main Street

The Albion Hotel had a favorable location at this busy intersection opposite the railroad depot which was razed in 1961. The fanciful Queen Anne-style building was designed by Jackson C. Gott, a Baltimore architect in 1886. Its distinctive touches include conical roofed tower, tall chimneys, recessed porch with arched lattice work, projecting balcony, arched window treatment and small square panes on the upper sash.

4. John Christmas House & Residence
5-7 East Main Street

Most homes and businesses built along Main Street were either three or five bays in width. An exception was this four-bay structure that served as both residence and business to the Christmas family beginning in 1870.

5. Winchester Exchange
9-17 East Main Street

These three buildings date from the 1880s. The storefronts now serve as the entrance to the Winchester Exchange.

6. Wantz Building
21-29 East Main Street

Charles Wantz, a cigar merchant and civic leader, built a two story brick building on these premises in 1882. The second floor at one time housed the telephone company in which Mary Shellman, the town's first telephone operator, met Alexander Graham Bell. The third floor was built especially for a Masonic meeting room. Seven years later an additional three-story building was added west of the original which created the four sectional facade of today. Only the uneven number of windows betrays the fact that the building was built in two stages. Note the pressed brick above the second floor windows and the five ornamental bulb-finials along the rooftop.

7. Old Post Office
39-41 East Main Street

Built by Joseph B. Boyle in 1885, this three story, four bay building once housed the city's Post Office. Boyle was Postmaster in Westminster from 1885-1897.

8. White Palace
47-49 East Main Street

This 1880 commercial building is a striking departure from the vernacular style of its Main Street neighbors with its variety of brick work and samples of Greek and Roman cross forms, Romanesque arches, dentils, corbeling and pilasters that adorn the second story.

9. Schmitt's Rexall
55 East Main Street

This flat-roofed commercial building was built as a private residence for the Ira C. Crouse family in 1870. After morphing into a drug store, "Doc" Goodman, pharmacist and one-time owner, received nationwide publicity for his refusal to raise the price of a five-cent Coke.

10. Gilbert House
54-56 East Main Street

Now restored, the Gilbert House looks much as it did when it was built in 1875. It has had a variety of owners, one of which was the Taylor Motor Company. This business may have built the garage located behind and to one side of the house. Note the missing bricks in the gable of the garage. This provides an outlet for the hot air that accumulates in the loft. It is reminiscent of ornamental brick end barns built in this vicinity by Pennsylvania Germans.

11. Westminster Fire Company
66 East Main Street

Following the city's growth pattern, the Westminster Fire Department moved west for the third time to this site. Another Jackson Gott design, this structure soars 92 feet in yellow brick and Baltimore County marble. A Seth Thomas clock, donated by Margaret Cassell Baile decorates the tower.

12. Mrs. Frank Myers House
82-82 1/2 East Main Street

The Myers House was altered in the late 19th century to the Second Empire style to create a contemporary asymmetrical appearance. Key hole-shaped dormers provide light for the third floor that was created when the steep mansard slate roof tile was added.

13. Post Office
northeast corner of Longwell Avenue and East Main Street

The first complete county rural free delivery service in the United States was inaugurated by

the Post Office Department on December 20, 1899 covering the whole of Carroll County with Westminster as the central distributing point. The current post office operates out of this Neo-classical brick building.

14. Wantz House
101 East Main Street

This three-story, 1875 Victorian house is unrivaled in its elegant dimensions and its exquisite handling of the doorway and other woodwork. Note the elaborate fan light, the door and window moldings, heavy scroll brackets and French doors opening out to the cast iron balcony.

15. Bennett House
100 East Main Street

Another townhouse, simpler in tone to its large look-alike across the street, this three-story common bond was built in 1870 by the Bennett Family. Note the interesting pattern brickwork on the sides of the house near the roofline, window lintels, roofline brackets, and cast iron balcony. The door molding, transom and sidelights are also handsome features of this home.

16. Westminster Hotel
117 East Main Street

One year after the Westminster opened its doors in 1898 a newspaper article opined, "The Westminster is one of the best furnished and equipped buildings in the State, and contains over forty large sleeping apartments and private parlors, and its enterprising owner, Mr. George W. Albaugh, deserves the thanks of the traveling public for giving them a hotel equal to the best."

Its eight bay, 3-1/2 story yellow brick facade is accented by a massive stone pilastered doorway. Its broken entrance was the doorway to the Westminster Deposit and Trust Company which operated on the ground floor. In 1975, it was restored as headquarters for Union National Bank.

17. Ann Elizabeth Babylon House
123 East Main Street

One of two brownstones in the city, the Babylon House achieves a feeling of massiveness with

its use of large stones, embedded arched windows, double doors, and broad sandstone steps.

18. Beaver House & Shop
126 East Main Street

This modest two-bay structure is typical of lodging for skilled workers from the 1840s. Three generations of Beavers cranked out tombstones and mantels from the marble yard west of the house. Knowing that the owners were master masons helps to explain the seeming extravagance of four marble steps in front of such a small house.

19. Methodist Protestant Church
129 East Main Street

In 1869, the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Gothic structure with a beautiful spire, was built. The building and its furnishings cost nearly \$16,000. In 1924 the steeple was condemned as unsafe and removed. The marble front was added when the house of prayer was converted into a public library.

20. Philip Jones House & Store
132-134 East Main Street

Among the oldest buildings in the City, the eastern portion of this structure was once living quarters for the Jones family in 1817, while the far western section was built to house the Jones' store. The business dealt primarily in the sale of iron and, incongruously, bacon. Later 132 1/2 was added in an expansion phase for their rapidly growing family. Philip Jones, son to one of the three men who laid out Baltimore Town in 1730, came to Westminster in 1815 to escape a city in the throes of the War of 1812. He became one of Westminster's first merchants. During the 1870s the building became an office for one of the local newspapers, *The American Sentinel*.

21. Opera House
140 East Main Street

The site of the Jacob Mathias tanyard, shop and residence in 1820, the lot was later sold to the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) for \$375. As the town grew in importance, so did the ideas of its citizenry. The IOOF built an

Opera House to grace the County Seat. Its three stories and imposing three sectional facade of Flemish bond brick dominated the street scene of the 1850s. According to legend an impersonator who chose to belittle Lincoln and Grant in his performance was found dead the next morning, a victim of a Northern sympathizer.

22. Mary Mathias House
142 East Main Street

The tower and decorative door make this 1870 gable-roofed, weatherboard house stand out from many of the traditional three bay structures built in Westminster.

23. William Frazier House & Shop
153 East Main Street

Practically hidden between its neighbors, this small two bay home is an example of the combined residence and craft shop popular during the 1820s. In this case William Frazier was a silversmith.

24. Mathias-Rhoten House
156-156 1/2 East Main Street

At first glance this gabled house takes on the appearance of a single dwelling. A closer look shows it to be a double house. Placement of its chimneys, windows, doors, and steps give it a very symmetrical look. From 1811, when Jacob Mathias bought two vacant lots, to 1920, when the Rhoten family became the new owners, three other prominent Westminster families had called this home (Shriver, Herring, Orendorff).

25. Utz House
166 East Main Street

Bought in 1794 by Jacob Oates (de-anglicized to Utz, perhaps at the insistence of his German neighbors), a saddler, for £105, it was occupied by the same family for 100 years. Typical of the early Pennsylvania German farmhouse, this five-bay, two story, L-shaped home served as a model for other houses built in town at the turn of the 19th century.

26. Daniel Shipley House
172 East Main Street

The Shipley house shows the gabled roof, corner turret and highly ornamented veranda of Queen Anne architecture and single color shingles echo the Shingle style.

27. Shellman House
206 East Main Street

This house, built in 1807, is one of the oldest homes still standing in Westminster. Jacob Sherman, a German who had migrated here from Pennsylvania, purchased the property from the town founder, William Winchester. He shared his new home with his daughter, Eve, and son-in-law, David Shriver, surveyor and superintendent of the Reisterstown turnpike and later, of the National Pike to Cumberland. This two-story, Flemish-bond, five-bay residence has a gabled roof and two-tier rear side porch that housed the kitchen. In the 1860s the house was deeded to Katherine Jones Shellman, the widow of James M. Shellman, first burgess of Westminster and architect of the Courthouse. Today it is open to the public as an historic house museum.

28. Kimmey House
210 East Main Street

Built in 1800, this house was originally a three-bay house, expanded to the five-bay version in 1811 by George Colgate, who created the space for an office adjoining his residence. Note the distinctive round-arched windows, a rarity in a town accustomed to flat topped windows. The house now serves as headquarters for the Historical Society of Carroll County.

**TURN AND RETRACE YOUR
STEPS TO COURT STREET AND
TURN RIGHT.**

29. Bennett-Parke House
23 North Court Street

In 1841, Isaac Shriver sold this land to Solomon Zepp for \$400. Zepp sold the same parcel two years later to Levi Bennett for \$1,800 as it

now contained this Flemish-bond brick home on the property. The house features a fine original Georgian eight-panel door and seven-pane light transom. The windows have six-over-six panes, white sills and lintels and black shutters which create an impressive appearance. The roof, a tin one, is not original and the porch is a later addition. The practice of using expensive Flemish-bond on the front and cheaper common-bond on side walls is easily seen here. The Bennett family lived here until 1871 when it was sold to Joseph M. Parke, a Carroll County judge, for \$4,600- an extremely high price for the Westminster area. In 1956, neighboring Ascension Church bought it to use as its rectory.

30. Ascension Church
23 North Court Street

Ascension Church was built in 1844 by Robert Carey Long, Jr., a Baltimore architect and one of the country's leading practitioners of Gothic Revival architecture. Long was provided free passage to and from Westminster, and he charged but \$50 to draw up the plans and specifications for the church and to oversee construction. The church was built in a modified Gothic design of grey stone quarried just outside of Westminster. Two years later, on Ascension Day, 1846, the Church of Ascension was consecrated and the graveyard behind the building was blessed to become a place of Christian burial.

31. Cemetery
behind Ascension Church

The burial ground behind the church dates to 1846 and among the interred (between the tree and stump to right near walkway) is Legh Master. From Lancashire, England, he bought "Furnace Hills" for the purpose of "unearthing hidden treasures" and set his slaves to the task of mining iron ore. The master of the plantation, Avondale, blackened his name with his foul temper and ardent nature. Legend has it that Master, enamored with his black servant girl, was infuriated with the intrusion of Sam, her sweetheart, and had him thrown into the iron furnace. He then proceeded to brick the girl up in an oven, alive. When the kitchen in the house was torn apart due to a fire in the 1930s, it was found to contain

the skeleton of a human being, lending credence to the legend. Less macabre, Master is credited with unintentionally importing the English daisy to Maryland - he thought he had imported clover seeds. Stories are told of Legh Master's ghost who sits astride a grey horse that spouts fire from its nostrils. The ghost cries for God's mercy in pitiful tones. Sometimes the apparition is accompanied by three glowing imps. Another odd account of Legh Master tells how his body would rise continually to the surface of his plantation burial plot, until a group of concerned citizens carried it to consecrated ground in Ascension graveyard where it rests in peace above ground today.

32. Gothic Revival Chapel
30 North Court Street

Built in 1876 to house the black congregation which attended Ascension Church, this Gothic Revival Chapel was used as a parish school and for evening services. Due to a reduction in Church membership, the congregation was back in the main church by 1894. Since then, it has been a rectory, private school and now a private residence. Note the Gothic Revival theme is continued - pitched roof, brackets on the roofline and doorway, and standing buttresses on the sides of the building. The last traces of the chapel can be seen on the chimneys on which there are two raised crosses. Missing are a small peaked gable which rose from the present lower roofline over four front windows, a raised cross which once stood where two upstairs windows are located, and a rooftop belfry.

33. Episcopal Rectory
34 North Court Street

When the L-shaped rectory of the Ascension Church was built in 1879, the Episcopal Church continued building in the Gothic mode - steeply pitched roof, ornamented gable arched windows, roof top finials and spikes - but it also combined the irregular features of the Italian Villa style - balconies, porches, bays and towers. The domestic use of the mansard-roofed tower embedded in the elbow of this house was quite an innovation for its day. Note the stained glass transom - and its repeat in the triangular pane in the upper left dormer window.

34. Courthouse
Courthouse Square

The cornerstone for the Courthouse was laid by Andrew Shriver on June 13, 1838. He was assisted by Colonel Joshua Gist, brother to General Mordecai Gist of Revolutionary War fame. James Shellman, the first burgess of Westminster, was the architect and Swope and Durbin, the two men responsible for building the jail, also laid the masonry for the new Courthouse. The Courthouse was constructed for \$18,000 and originally consisted of the center portion of two stories, seven bays, and gabled roof. Soon after completion, an ornamental cupola, the steps, and a two-story Greek Revival portico were added. In 1882, the one-story wings were attached and in 1935 they were rebuilt and made larger by adding a half story.

**CONTINUE WALKING TO THE
RIGHT OF THE COURTHOUSE.**

35. Roberts House
41-43 North Court Street

There is evidence to suggest a structure existed here in 1830, but the present house was built in 1875. It was considered a local showpiece in its day. Charles Roberts, the owner, a Uniontown native and lawyer, followed the lead of two other prominent Westminster families (Charles Reifsnider of 230 E. Main and Colonel W.W. Dallas of 154 E. Green Street) in breaking with the traditional Pennsylvania-German farmhouse style. He built his residence in Second Empire style, which had been made popular in France during the reign of Napoleon III. Note the unusual placement of the off-centered entrance door and mansard roof of original grey slate with the added feature of a corner pavilion (right side). The two-story section to the left, with steeply pitched gable roof was added later to function as a ballroom. The house has 22 rooms.

36. Old Jail
98 North Court Street

The masonry of this stone structure was the work of Ephraim Swope and Thomas Durbin. The jail was built for \$4,000 in a style commonly

seen in the countryside - the Pennsylvania-German farmhouse. However, its scale was much larger - two stories tall, five bays long by two bays or windows deep. The stones were quarried at the site of the Farm Museum a mile south of here. Notice the very large stones that were used.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO WILLIS STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

37. Diffenbaugh-Weant House 171 Willis Street

This was among the first “mansion sites” to be purchased from the Longwell estate and the L-shaped residence is the oldest of the Willis Street showplace houses. Its basic plan was taken from *Villas & Cottages*, a book of houses designed by English designer Calvert Vaux. Design #3, entitled “Suburban Cottage,” was chosen. Attractive brickwork near the roof line, heavy chimneys, stained glass windows, and a barn/carriage house stand out.

38. Double House 156-162 Willis Street

Continuing to fulfill the prestigious nature of Willis Street is this six-bay double house built in the Second Empire style by Joshua Hering, possibly as rental property in 1900. Note the key hole shaped dormers in the slate mansard roof and the nearly identical double entrance doors and porches which create a pleasing impression of elegance.

39. Shriver-Babylon House 131 Willis Street

The two families (Shriver and Babylon) which shared ownership of this home were prominent in the business, social and political worlds of Westminster. This type of rambling structure, with its wide porch, was popular in the early 1900s. It is associated with the Shingle style school of architecture which was also in vogue at this time.

40. Zepp-Myers House 101 Willis Street

James Zepp bought one of the “mansion sites” in 1908 for \$381. He built this eye-catching residence which bears a resemblance to the Longwell Mansion with its wrap-around Doric-columned porch. Its own distinguishing features are octagonal pavilions at each end of the porch and, of course, the most obvious departure from the usual - the rare placement of its gable end facing the street. Nine years later Zepp sold the property to J. Edgar Myers for \$6200.

AT THE END OF WILLIS STREET, CROSS OVER LONGWELL AVENUE TO CITY HALL.

41. Longwell Mansion/City Hall Longwell Avenue

Described in the 1882 *History of Western Maryland* by Thomas Scharf as “one of the most elegant private residences in the country,” the Longwell Mansion retains much of that same elegance as Westminster’s City Hall (since 1939). John K. Longwell was owner and editor of the *Carrolltonian*, bank director, two-term commissioner and a state senator. His mansion boasts marble mantels attributed to William Rinehart, a Union Bridge sculptor who achieved international acclaim. The public is invited to tour City Hall during business hours.

WALK DOWN LONGWELL AVENUE TOWARDS MAIN STREET.

42. Armory 11 Longwell Avenue

The castle-like Armory handled recruits for World War I and was later used by the National Guard before becoming City offices.

CONTINUE TO MAIN STREET AND TURN RIGHT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT ONE BLOCK AWAY.

And also, Look Up,

Washington, D.C.

(Capitol District)



An Urban Hike of Washington's Capitol District...

The Capitol Hill Historic District takes its name from the hill, which rises in the center of the Federal City and extends eastward. This hill, which in 1790 was called Jenkins Hill, was the site chosen by Pierre L'Enfant for the placement of the "Congress House," a site which L'Enfant characterized as a "pedestal waiting for a superstructure." In accordance with this plan, the United States Capitol Building was situated upon the crest of the hill facing the city. Stretching easterly behind the Capitol Building along wide avenues lies the residential area known as Capitol Hill that has grown from a small boarding house community for members of Congress to an area of more than 150 squares embracing a number of separate neighborhoods.

Capitol Hill is the largest residential historic district in the District of Columbia. Almost every street is composed of rowhouses of different stylistic varieties and periods forming a continuous wall broken only by street intersections. Side by side exist early 19th century manor houses, Federal townhouses, small frame dwellings, ornate Italianate bracketed houses and the late 19th century press brick rowhouses with their often whimsical decorative elements combining Richardsonian Romanesque, and Queen Anne motifs.

In the early years of the Republic few Congressmen wished to establish permanent residence in the city. Instead, most preferred to live in boarding houses within walking distance of the Capitol. Nothing remains of this community today, having been razed to house the Capitol support buildings. Those support buildings are indicative how the government has ballooned in recent times. For more than 100 years the business of Washington was conducted almost exclusively inside the Capitol Building itself. The Supreme Court? Go to the Capitol. The Congressional library? Inside the Capitol. Your representative's office? Inside the Capitol. Today there are a half-dozen major office buildings and a few satellites for the Congress alone. The Supreme Court and library have their own buildings on the site of many of those early boarding houses.

The street pattern in Capitol Hill has remained faithful to the original 1791 L'Enfant Plan for the Federal City, a plan that called for grand diagonals superimposed over a standard grid pattern. East Capitol Street, a monumental avenue running east from the Capitol to the banks of the Anacostia River, still provides a major focus for the area and serves as the division between the northeast and southeast sectors of the city. This walking tour will begin at the top of old Jenkins Hill...

1. The Capitol Building

The United States Capitol is among the most symbolically important and architecturally impressive buildings in the nation. William Thornton, a Scottish-trained physician living in the British West Indies, won a design competition with George Washington's endorsement and the President personally laid the cornerstone for the new building on September 18, 1793.

James Hoban, winner of the competition for the President's House, was placed in charge of executing the inexperienced Thornton's plan and saw to the completion of the north wing for the first session of Congress on November 17, 1800. In 1803, construction resumed under Benjamin Henry Latrobe who completed the south and north wings. By 1813, Latrobe, with his job done, departed with the wings connected by a temporary wooden passageway.

On August 24, 1814, British troops set fire to the building during the War of 1812. A rainstorm prevented its complete destruction and Latrobe returned to Washington in 1815 to make repairs, introducing marble into the interior. The restoration continued under Charles Bulfinch, a Boston architect, who redesigned the central section, making the dome that topped the section higher.

By 1850, the Capitol could no longer accommodate the increasing numbers of senators and representatives. Another competition was held offering \$500 for the best plan to extend the Capitol. Unable to decide between the plans, Congress divided the money between five architects and Thomas U. Walter was chosen to complete the task. Walter supervised the construction of the extensions, making sure they were compatible with the existing style of the building, but using marble for the exterior instead of sandstone, which deteriorates quickly. As the wings progressed, they more than doubled the length of the Capitol making the dome too small for the new proportions. In 1856, the old dome was removed and work began on a replacement with a new, fireproof cast-iron dome. The work on the dome and extensions was completed in 1868 under Edward Clark, who had served as Walter's assistant until his resignation in 1865.

The 20th century has seen even further changes for the Capitol. Under the direction of

J. George Stewart, the appointed Architect of the Capitol, the East front extension added 102 more rooms from 1959 to 1960 and the stonework was also changed from sandstone to Georgia marble during the process. Since then, primary emphasis has been on strengthening, renovating and preserving the building seen today.

START ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CAPITOL (AWAY FROM THE MALL). WALK COUNTERCLOCKWISE.

2. Lampstands East Capitol Street

After building his reputation as America's greatest landscape architect with his work on New York's Central Park and elsewhere Frederick Law Olmsted got the call from Congress in 1874 to design a logical landscaping plan for the Capitol grounds. Olmsted's ambition was matched only by his thoroughness - he designed not only the terraced lawns and traffic patterns but street furniture as well. The lampstands on the plaza are his.

3. Waiting Station northeast lawn of the Capitol

Olmsted took care of everything in his grounds plan for the Capitol. Here he designed two waiting stations for the horse-drawn trolleys that arrived each day. They were known as "herdics" for the Herdic Phaeton Company that held the trolley concession for the Capitol.

4. The Summer House northwest front of Capitol Building

The Summer House was begun in 1879 and completed in late 1880 or early 1881 by Olmsted. Olmsted response to complaints that visitors to the Capitol could find no water nor any place to rest on their journey. Constructed in the form of an open hexagon, the red brick used for its walls is laid in geometric and artistic patterns, forming volutes and other shapes, and taking on a "basket-weave" texture on the exterior walls on either side of each doorway. Some of the bricks

have been carved or shaped to contribute to the design's overall effect. Arched doorways, each fitted with wrought-iron gates and flanked by small windows, occupy three of the building's six walls. There was actual spring water in the water but it has since been replaced with piped city water.

**5. Cooling Tower
northwest front of Capitol Building**

This stone tower worked in tandem with the grotto to force fresh, cooled air into the Capitol via a vent and a series of underground tunnels.

**6. Peace Monument
Pennsylvania Avenue and 1st Street, NW**

Originally known as the *Navy Monument*, it was created by Franklin Simmons in 1877 to honor the Union naval efforts during the Civil War. The two allegorical female figures at the top of the 40-foot high memorial represent America weeping on the shoulders of History over the loss of her naval defenders.

**7. Grant Memorial
1st Street and East Mall, east front of
Capitol Building**

This is one of the largest equestrian statues in the world and one of the most important in Washington. A relatively unknown sculptor, the self-taught Henry Merwin Shrady, was chosen from among 23 artists to honor the Civil War general and 18th president. Shrady labored for 22 years to complete the final memorial, which has 12 horses, 11 soldiers, 4 lions and soldier groups from the artillery, infantry and cavalry. The Grant Memorial was dedicated on April 27, 1922, the one hundredth anniversary of Grant's birth. Shrady was not among the dignitaries on hand for the unveiling - he had died two weeks earlier from strain and overwork.

**8. Reflecting Pool
east front of Capitol Building**

Necessity being the mother of invention, this six-acre reflecting pool was birthed when I-395 was tunneled just west of the Capitol. Nothing with roots could be planted atop the tunnel

so a shallow pool of water was proposed to cover the space. The edges and angles of the pool were constructed so that it indeed could capture the reflection of the entire Capitol dome.

**9. Garfield Memorial
northeast corner of the front of the
Capitol Building**

Like Abraham Lincoln, James Abraham Garfield, the second assassinated President, was born in a rural midwestern log cabin. He rapidly advanced to the rank of major general in the Civil War and was appointed chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland. This nine-foot statue by John Quincy Adams was erected by Garfield's former army in 1887, six years after President Garfield died of an assassin's bullet, having been in office for not even a year.

**TURN RIGHT ON
MARYLAND AVENUE.**

**10. United States Botanic Garden
1st Street, Maryland Avenue and
Independence Avenue**

The United States Botanic Garden traces its beginning to 1816, when the constitution of the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences in Washington, D.C., proposed the creation of a botanic garden to collect, grow, and distribute plants of this and other countries that might contribute to the welfare of the American people. The Institute's garden was established by Congress in 1820 to the west of the Capitol Grounds, extending from First Street to Third Street between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues. This facility functioned until shortly after the organization stopped holding meetings in 1837.

In 1842, the idea of a national botanic garden was reestablished when the return of the United States Exploring Expedition to the South Seas brought to Washington a collection of living plants from around the globe.

The Garden was moved to its present location in 1933. The formal, multi-arched facade on the Mall side belies its function of growing full-sized trees indoors. The aluminum greenhouse ribcage was the world's largest when it was built.

WALK EAST ON INDEPENDENCE AVENUE.

11. Bartholdi Park 1st Street and Independence Avenue, SW

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, designer of the Statue of Liberty, created this fountain for the 1876 International Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Despite its monumental size (it weighs approximately 40 tons and is 30 feet high, and the sculptured female figures are 11 feet tall), each element of the fountain is beautifully detailed. The Park was created in 1932 with geometrically arranged beds planted in formal classical style to feature the fountain and to accommodate public gatherings.

12. Rayburn House Office Building Southwest of the Capitol bounded by Independence Avenue, South Capitol Street, First Street, and C Street, SW

In March 1955 Speaker Sam Rayburn introduced an amendment for a third House office building, although no site had been identified, no architectural study had been done, and no plans prepared. Hough, Livingston and Larson of Philadelphia designed a simplified, classical building in architectural harmony with other Capitol Hill structures. The cornerstone was laid in May 1962, and full occupancy of the building began in 1965.

13. Longworth House Office Building south of the Capitol bounded by Independence Avenue, New Jersey Avenue, South Capitol Street, and C Street, SE

Plans to provide the House of Representatives with a second office building were begun in 1925. Because of its position on a sloping site, the rusticated base of the Longworth Building varies in height from two to four stories. Above this granite base stand the three principal floors, which are faced with white marble. Ionic columns supporting a well-proportioned entablature are used for the building's five porticoes, the principal one of which is topped by a pediment. The Longworth Building stands as one of Washington's best examples of the Neoclassical Revival.

14. Cannon House Office Building southeast of the Capitol bounded by Independence Avenue, First Street, New Jersey Avenue, and C Street SE

The first congressional office buildings were constructed immediately after the turn of the century to relieve overcrowding in the Capitol. Previously, members who wanted office space had to rent quarters or borrow space in committee rooms. In April 1904 the prominent New York architectural firm of Carrère and Hastings was retained to provide appropriate space. Thomas Hastings took charge of the House Office Building project, while John Carrère oversaw the construction of an almost identical office building (now named the Russell Senate Office Building) for the Senate. Their Beaux Arts designs were restrained complements to the Capitol.

Faced with marble and limestone, the elevations are divided into a rusticated base and a colonnade with an entablature and balustrade. The colonnades with thirty-four Doric columns that face the Capitol are echoed by pilasters on the sides of the buildings. Modern for their time, it included such facilities as forced-air ventilation systems, steam heat, individual lavatories with hot and cold running water and ice water, telephones, and electricity. It is connected to the Capitol by underground passages. In 1962 it was named for former Speaker Joseph Gurney Cannon.

TURN LEFT ON 3RD STREET.

15. St. Mark's Episcopal Church 3rd and A streets, SE

St. Mark's Episcopal Church began in 1867 as a mission of Christ Church, Washington Parish, and met for a time in the Sewall Belmont House at 2nd Street and Constitution Avenue. In 1868 the mission organized as a congregation and built a small frame chapel on Beale Terrace between 2nd and 3rd streets, SE, a site now occupied by the Library of Congress. In October, 1880 St. Mark's began acquiring its present site and the frame chapel was moved here. By 1888 it was necessary to expand into the present Romanesque Revival building.

A passageway was built connecting the frame chapel with the new building and the for-

mer was used for a choir room and parish hall. In 1894 the frame chapel was finally demolished and the tower, nave, chancel and the west thirty feet of the parish hall were completed.

TURN LEFT ON EAST CAPITOL STREET.

16. Folger Shakespeare Library 201 East Capitol Street, SE

Henry Clay Folger, a millionaire Standard Oil executive, accumulated the largest collection of Shakespearean materials in the world. He purchased the land and retained Paul Cret to design his library in the modern classical style, to blend with its neighbors on Capitol Hill. Folger died two weeks after the cornerstone was laid in 1930; his will appointed the Trustees of Amherst College to administer the library, and it remains in their hands today. The entire collection consists of approximately 280,000 books and manuscripts, and 27,000 paintings, drawings, prints, and engravings. Perhaps the most famous work in the Folger Shakespeare collection is the first collected edition of Shakespeare's works, printed in 1623 and known as the First Folio. Out of a world supply of 238 First Folios, Folger collected 79 copies, one of which is always on display in the Great Hall. The library's north wall features nine elaborate bas-reliefs of famous scenes from Shakespeare, by sculptor John Gregory.

TURN LEFT ON 1ST STREET.

17. Library of Congress 1st Street and Independence Avenue, SE

In 1800, Congress voted to buy books and create a library for its use. From 1800 to 1814, the Library of Congress was housed in various spaces in the Capitol until it was burned by the British in the War of 1812. Congress then purchased Thomas Jefferson's personal library collection in 1815 at cost, to replace their losses.

Authorized in 1886, the first separate Library of Congress building, the Jefferson Building, was opened to the public in 1897. The Library's design was based on the Paris Opera House and was unparalleled in national achieve-

ment. Its 23-carat gold-plated dome capped the "largest, costliest, and safest" library building in the world. More than 40 painters and sculptors decorated the facade and interior making it surpass European libraries in its' devotion to classical culture. The building, housing approximately 90 million items on 540 miles of shelves, stands today as a unique blend of art and architecture and is recognized as a national treasure.

TURN AROUND AND WALK NORTH ON 1ST STREET.

18. United States Supreme Court Building 1st and East Capitol streets, NE

For its first 145 years the Supreme Court never had a permanent home, convening in various chambers in the Capitol. It took former President William Howard Taft, Chief Justice from 1921 to 1930, to persuade Congress to authorize that long-awaited residence. Celebrated architect Cass Gilbert delivered an appropriately weighty monument to justice, one of the last major Neoclassical works to appear in the city. Sixteen marble columns at the main west entrance support the portico and on the architrave above is incised, "Equal Justice Under Law." Cast in bronze, the west entrance doors sculpted by John Donnelly, Jr., depict historic scenes in the development of the law. Each door weighs 13,000 pounds.

TURN RIGHT ON CONSTITUTION AVENUE.

19. Sewall-Belmont House 144 Constitution Avenue, NE

The Sewall-Belmont House was built on a tract of land originally granted to the second Lord Baltimore by King Charles of England. The property was divided several times, and it was Daniel Carroll who ultimately ceded much of the land to the United States as a site for the new capital. After Washington was laid out, Carroll bought a small parcel of land and later in 1799 sold the property to Robert Sewall. According to his tax records, Sewall built the main house in 1800. He attached it to a small one-room farmhouse believed by some experts to date from 1750. Tradi-

tion has it that British troops set fire to the house during the War of 1812. It is believed that gunshots from or behind the Sewall residence provoked the attack. Since that incident the house has undergone several architectural changes and restorations. The house remained in the possession of Sewall descendants until 1922, when it was purchased by Senator Porter H. Dale of Vermont. Seven years later, in 1929, Dale sold it to the National Woman's Party and it has been their headquarters ever since.

RETURN TO 1ST STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

20. Dirksen Senate Office Building northeast of the Capitol, bounded by Constitution Avenue, Second Street, First Street, and C Street, NE

The Dirksen Senate Office Building was the second of three office buildings constructed for the United States Senate. New York architects Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins devised a plan for a simple, seven-story building faced in marble. Even so, as a result of the delay and increasing costs, it became necessary to delete the entire interior center wing of the building. It was occupied in 1958. The latter was finally completed in 1982, as part of an entirely new building that was named the Hart Senate Office Building.

21. Russell Senate Office Building northeast of the Capitol, bounded by Constitution Avenue, Delaware Avenue, First Street, and C Street, NE

The Russell Senate Office Building (built 1903-1908) is the oldest of the Senate office buildings as well as a significant example of the Beaux Arts style of architecture. The New York architectural firm of Carrère and Hastings did the design with John Carrère in charge of designing a near identical twin to the House office building partner Thomas Hastings was executing on the other side of the Capitol.

FOLLOW 1ST STREET TO UNION STATION PLAZA.

22. Union Station 50 Massachusetts Avenue

Union Station was crucial to the development of modern Washington. When the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads announced in 1901 that they planned to build a new terminal, people in the city celebrated for two reasons. The decision meant, first of all, that the Pennsylvania Railroad would soon remove its tracks and terminal from the National Mall. Though changes there appeared only gradually, the railroad's move allowed the creation of the Mall as it appears today. Second, the plans to bring all the city's railroads under one roof promised that Washington would finally have a station substantial enough to handle large crowds and impressive enough to reflect the growing importance of the United States.

Architects Daniel Burnham and Peirce Anderson used a number of techniques to convey this message: Neoclassical elements that connected Washington to Athens and Rome; a massive scale, including a facade stretching more than 600' and a waiting room ceiling 96' above the floor; expensive materials such as marble, gold leaf, and granite from a previously unused quarry; and an orientation that faced their building towards the United States Capitol, just five blocks away.

The terminal quickly became a center of Washington life, but at no time was it busier than during World War II, when as many as 200,000 people passed through in a single day. Like most American railroad stations, its financial and physical condition deteriorated after the war as train travel declined. In the 1960s and 1970s the Federal government tried unsuccessfully to make it into a visitor center. The station reopened in its present form in 1988 with shops, restaurants, and movie theaters occupying the original building, and a new Amtrak terminal at the back. Today Union Station is again one of Washington's busiest and best-known places, visited by 20 million people each year.

RETURN TO THE CAPITOL AND THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Washington, D.C.

(Downtown)



An Urban Hike of Downtown Washington...

Geographically, downtown Washington is broadly considered to be anything north of Constitution Avenue - this tour takes in the part of downtown between Pennsylvania Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. It is a land of office buildings and hotels, Chinatown and the Verizon Center, home of Washington's professional indoor sports teams.

Unlike other large cities in America, Washington's downtown has a low skyline. In 1899, Congress passed the Heights of Buildings Act in response to the 14-story Cairo apartment tower, which at the time was reviled as a monstrosity overshadowing its Dupont Circle neighborhood. (It is now admired as one of Washington's most beautiful residential buildings.) The original law limited buildings to the height of the Capitol, but was amended in 1910 to the width of the adjacent street plus 20 feet, so a building facing a 90-foot-wide street could be only 110 feet tall. The basic intent was the same: No skyscrapers.

The result is a boxy appearance to the streetscape - as you walk around you can see older buildings that had extra floors built on their roofs to maximize the space allotted to them by law. The tallest commercial building in Washington is at One Franklin Square, only 210 feet high.

This walking tour will start at its northernmost point, in Mount Vernon Square...

1. Central Library
Mount Vernon Square, south side

The movement to provide a public library for Washingtonians began in the mid-1890s. In 1896, after considerable citizen effort led by Evening Star publisher Theodore Noyes and others, Congress passed a bill to establish a free public library and reading room in the city. Two years later the public library operated out of 1326 New York Avenue, NW. Philanthropist Andrew Carnegie donated funds to build a new library, and Mount Vernon Square was chosen as the permanent site. The resulting majestic Beaux-Arts building opened in 1903 and was designed by New York architects Ackerman & Ross. The Historical Society of Washington, D.C., is now housed in the old Central Library.

**WALK DOWN NEW YORK
AVENUE TOWARDS THE
WHITE HOUSE.**

2. Greyhound Bus Terminal
1100 New York Avenue

The original bus terminal built in 1940 epitomized the era's streamlined Moderne style, evoking the efficiency and adventure of travel. Many such terminals were built around the country on designs by Louisville-based architect William Arrasmith; here he adapted typical Washington materials as limestone and terra-cotta for this Art Deco gem. The terminal came to be known as the "Ellis Island of Washington" since it welcomed so many African Americans moving from the American South.

It was "modernized" in 1976 by being encased in a cheap covering of indifferent design and then closed in 1987. Preservationists first had to pioneer the concept of landmarking a structure that could not actually be seen and then insist on new construction that would adapt its distinctive features to a new commercial use. The first 42 feet of the former Greyhound Terminal remain meticulously restored and serve the "1100 New York Avenue" office building as lobby and storefronts. Inside is an information desk adapted from the ticket booth and an explanatory display open on weekdays.

3. National Museum of Women in the Arts
New York Avenue and 13th Street, NW

The Masons moved into this limestone and granite trapezoid in 1908, decorated with various Masonic symbols. This temple, too, eventually was outgrown and fell into a period of neglect before being adapted to museum use.

**TURN LEFT ON 13TH STREET
NW. TURN RIGHT ON G STREET
NW.**

4. Church of the Epiphany
1317 G Street, NW

An organization meeting on the Feast of the Epiphany in 1842 gave the parish its name. The cornerstone of the building was laid August 14, 1843. Described in vestry minutes as the "chief church builder of Washington," John C. Harkness built a one-story brick building. In May 1844, the Diocese of Maryland gave formal approval to the establishment of Epiphany Parish. One month later, the first services were held in the new church.

In 1857, local architect A.B. Young built a new tower, transepts on the east and west of the nave, a shallow chancel and added gas lighting. This was the appearance of the church when it was converted into a hospital for Union troops briefly during the Civil War. Extensive renovation of the church was done in 1874 by eminent church architect Henry Dudley of New York City. Changes included the addition of a new and lofty church roof.

5. Colorado Building
1341 G Street, NW

It is hard to find many flat spaces on this exuberant 10-story creation of yellow brick and limestone.

**TURN RIGHT ON 14TH STREET
NW. TURN LEFT ON NEW YORK
AVENUE.**

6. Bond Building
14th Street and New York Avenue NW

Another decorative corner landmark, the Bond Building was designed in 1901 by George S. Cooper. It was among the first commercial spaces downtown that had additional floors added to its height to take advantage of relaxed zoning restrictions in the late 19th century.

**TURN RIGHT ON
15TH STREET NW.**

7. Folger Building
725-727 15th Street NW

Jules Henri de Sibour executed this tasty French Second Empire mid-block building in white marble for a brokerage firm in 1907. The decorative entrance next door fronting an unadorned modern addition is the remnant of the Playhouse Theater.

**TURN AROUND AND WALK
DOWN 15TH STREET NW.**

8. PNC Bank/Bank of America
1501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Occupying one of the most prestigious corners imaginable, this bank was built in the early 1900s by America's foremost bank architects, York & Sawyer. In fact, the building could be glimpsed on the back of the old \$10 bill that featured an engraving of the Treasury Building across the street.

9. National Savings and Trust Company
15th Street and New York Avenue, NW

This Victorian respite from its Neoclassical neighbors was designed in 1888 by James Win-drim in red brick and terra-cotta.

10. Old Ebbitt Grill
675 15th Street

Established in 1856, Old Ebbitt Grill, just a few steps from the White House, was a favorite of Presidents Grant, Cleveland, Harding and Theo-

dore Roosevelt and is still a popular meeting spot for political insiders, journalists, celebrities and theater-goers. Its Beaux-Arts facade, mahogany and velvet booths and bars set in marble, brass and beveled glass are Washington at its finest, and The Oyster Bar at Old Ebbitt is D.C.'s most famous.

11. Hotel Washington
**15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue,
NW**

The Neoclassical hostelry was built in 1917 by Carrere and Hastings. The main frieze under the cornice displays images of United States presidents.

**TURN LEFT ON
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.**

12. Willard Hotel
1401-1409 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

American author Nathaniel Hawthorne observed in the 1860s that "the Willard Hotel more justly could be called the center of Washington than either the Capitol or the White House or the State Department." The site upon which the Willard stands was originally part of the farm of David Burnes. In 1816 John Tayloe built a row of six two-story-and-attic houses as an investment. By 1818 the corner was being used as a hotel. In 1847 Benjamin Ogle Tayloe leased the establishment to Henry A. Willard and his brother, Edwin. After several expansions over the next 50 years, at the turn of the century, the Willard underwent a massive transformation.

The new Willard, designed by New York architect Henry Janeway Hardenbergh and erected by the George A. Fuller Company, was hailed at its opening as Washington's first skyscraper. The property remained in the Willard family until 1946, closed in 1968, and underwent extensive renovation, again opening its doors in 1986.

Presidents Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge and Harding stayed at the Willard. Other notable guests have included Charles Dickens, Buffalo Bill, David Lloyd George, P.T. Barnum, Lord and Lady Napper and countless others. Walt Whitman included the Willard in his verses and Mark

Twain wrote two books there in the early 1900s. It was Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, irritated at the Willard's high prices, who there coined the phrase "What this country needs is a good 5-cent cigar."

TURN LEFT ON 14TH STREET NW.

13. National Press Building 529 14th Street NW

In 1925, then Club president Henry L. Sweinhart, appointed a special building committee to plan for a permanent Club headquarters. A deal was negotiated with the Ebbitt Hotel which allowed the Ebbitt to move to the Albee building and allowing the National Press Club to demolish the hotel to build the National Press Building. The building included retail space and office space intended for Washington news bureaus with the Club occupying the 13th and 14th floors. In order to increase their funding, the National Press Club struck a deal with Fox to build a theater (now the National Theater on Pennsylvania Avenue) as part of the building. The National Press Building opened its doors in August of 1927.

14. Garfinckel's 1401 F Street NW

33-year old Julius Garfinckel went into the mercantile business in 1905, originally employing 10 clerks. This flagship store cost \$2,000,000 and opened in 1929. Garfinckel's grew and expanded into a chain of stores and acquired Brooks Brothers and Ann Taylor specialty stores. The department store made it to 1990 before going the way of so many big downtown department stores into bankruptcy. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995, Garfinckel's has been redeveloped into a modern office building and shopping center.

TURN RIGHT F STREET NW.

15. Baltimore Sun Building 1317 F Street NW

Alfred Mullett created what may be the first skyscraper erected in Washington in 1887. Oriel windows ascend the facade from the street to the roofline.

TURN RIGHT ON 10TH STREET NW.

16. Ford's Theater 511 10th Street, NW

Ford's Theater was the location of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on the night of April 14, 1865, while the President and Mrs. Lincoln were attending a performance of the play, *Our American Cousin*. Actor John Wilkes Booth, in this first assassination of an American president, removed Lincoln from leadership at the end of the American Civil War. The old Ford's Theater building was first constructed as the First Baptist Church in 1833. In 1859 the structure was abandoned as a place of worship, and in 1861 John T. Ford, a theater entrepreneur from Baltimore, renovated the building. In December the theater burned to the ground and in 1863 a more elaborate edifice was constructed.

Ford's Theater is a three-story brick structure with five arched doorways at street level. The exterior walls are the only portions remaining of the 19th century theater. The National Park Service acquired it in 1933 and the entire interior was re-constructed in the 1960s to recreate its historic appearance on the night of the assassination.

17. Petersen House 516 10th Street, NW

The Petersen House is the house where Lincoln died. At the time of Lincoln's death, the house across from Ford's Theater was owned by William A. Petersen, a German tailor. Petersen constructed the plain, red brick three-story and basement townhouse in 1849. The National Park Service acquired the house in 1933, and has maintained it as a historic house museum, recreating the scene at the time of Lincoln's death.

TURN AROUND, CROSS F STREET NW AND TURN RIGHT ON G STREET NW.

18. Martin Luther King Memorial Library
901 G Street, NW

The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, the main building of the District of Columbia Public Library, opened in August 1972. An extensive study by the firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton had established the need for a new central library in the downtown business district.

TURN RIGHT ON 9TH STREET NW.

19. Old Masonic Temple
901 F Street, NW; northeast corner of 9th Street

This picturesque Italian Renaissance palazzo was a big deal when it was built in 1868. Fourteen United States presidents were Masons and Andrew Johnson laid the cornerstone. Architects Cluss and Kammerheuer used polychrome stone and cast-iron veneers for the picturesque facade. Some of the capital's toniest banquets took place here until the Masons left in 1908. The next century wasn't kind to the once-grand hall but it has lately been taken over and preserved by the Gallup Organization.

20. Riggs National Bank
900 F Street, NW; northwest corner of 9th Street

This 1891, nine-story tower adheres to the classical column-like base-shaft-capital style of building early skyscrapers. James G. Hill used granite and brick in its construction.

21. Le Droit Building
southwest corner of 8th and F streets, NW

Designed in 1875 by James McGill in the Italianate commercial style of its time, the Le Droit Building was intended exclusively for office use. Its first tenants included J. Bradley Adams and William H. Boyd (publisher of *Boyd's Direc-*

tory), a barber, two auctioneers, various agents, twenty lawyers and others, including the architect, James McGill until 1880. It is one of the few large office structures from the 1800s without an elevator to service until today.

TURN LEFT ON F STREET NW.

22. Old Patent Office/National Portrait Gallery
8th and F streets, NW

William Elliott and Robert Mills cooperated (rather unwillingly) to design and build the Patent Office Building, the third-oldest federal building in Washington, in 1836. The superb portico by Mills is supposedly an exact replica of the Greek Parthenon. Mills died in 1855 with the busy Patent Office still unfinished and it took a small army of new architects and another dozen years to complete the city's largest office building at that time.

Despite several fires, it has been occupied by a succession of government agencies, including the Patent Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (where Walt Whitman was briefly employed as a clerk), and the Civil Service Commission. While it was the Patent Office, its displays of patent models in galleries on the top floor made it the city's first de facto museum.

23. Pension Building
4th and F streets, NW

Designed by Army Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs in 1881, and constructed between 1882 and 1887, the Pension Building housed the U.S. Pension Bureau, a Federal agency created to award pensions to Union Civil War veterans. Meigs, an innovator in 19th-century building technology, was also the engineer for the Capitol Dome and Cabin John Bridge. The Pension Building was his last, and what he considered his greatest, accomplishment. By using air vents in the exterior walls of the building a ventilation system was created where hot air escaped through the skylights in the roof. The upward flow of air would draw in fresh air through the exterior wall openings. The Great Hall, another impressive feature, houses massive Corinthian columns that are among the tallest interior columns in the

world. From the time it was built, it was derided as “Meigs old red barn” and criticized for not fitting in with Washington’s architecture. There was an attempt to remodel the building to conform with the classical tradition, but when the General Accounting Office vacated the building in 1950, it was left as one of the few Italian Renaissance Revival buildings of its day.

Now acknowledged as one of the District’s undisputed masterpieces, the Pension Building became the National Building Museum, created by an Act of Congress in 1980.

TURN LEFT ON 3RD STREET NW.

24. Adas Israel Synagogue
701 3rd Street, NW

Adas Israel Synagogue is Washington’s oldest synagogue, dedicated in 1876. The building originally stood at 600 5th Street but the congregation left in 1908, leaving title to the District. Facing a date with the wrecking ball, the government gave the historic structure to the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington if they would move it. And so it is here. The exterior decoration is limited to whimsical iron fence.

TURN LEFT ON H STREET NW.

25. Chinatown Gateway
7th and H streets, NW

The world’s largest single-span Chinese arch forms the gateway to an array of colorful restaurants. Alfred Liu designed this huge seven-roofed, wooden archway at the behest of the governments of Washington, DC, and the Municipality of Beijing, Washington’s sister city. The Chinese characters on the arch read, “zhongguo cheng” - from left to right - which means Chinese city or Chinese quarters. Each winter, the Chinese New Year is celebrated in grand fashion with a parade and firecrackers, drawing crowds from the entire metropolitan area.

TURN RIGHT ON 7TH STREET
NW TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT MOUNT
VERNON SQUARE.

Look Up,

Washington, D.C.

(DuPont Circle)



An Urban Hike of DuPont Circle...

The Dupont Circle Historic District is a primarily residential district extending generally in all directions from the circle. The area was developed in the last quarter of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century. Nevada Senator William Morris Stewart led the “California Syndicate” which bought up tracts of undeveloped land here. The style of the neighborhood was set when Stewart erected his mansion (now demolished) in the 1870s. By the late 1880s the DuPont neighborhood was an affluent and vibrant neighborhood.

Two types of housing predominate in the historic district: palatial mansions and freestanding residences built in the styles popular between 1895 and 1910; and three-and-four-story rowhouses, many of which are variations on the Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque Revival styles, built primarily before the turn of the century. The mansions line the broad, tree-lined diagonal avenues that intersect the circle. The majority of the houses in the Dupont Circle Historic District are not mansions, however. The blocks along the grid streets are lined with rowhouses that were occupied by middle-class professionals and official Washingtonians. This juxtaposition of house types and street pattern gives the area a unique character.

In recent years, pressure for large-scale commercial office development on Connecticut Avenue has been intense. A number of new office buildings, some unsympathetic to the historic district line the northern and southern fringes of Connecticut Avenue.

Dupont Circle Historic District is roughly bounded by Rhode Island Avenue, NW; M and N streets, NW, on the south; Florida Avenue, NW, on the west; Swann Street, NW, on the north; and the 16th Street Historic District on the east. This walking tour will start in the circle itself..

**1. Dupont Circle
Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues
and 19th and P streets**

In 1871 the Corps of Engineers began construction of Dupont Circle, which at the time was called Pacific Circle. In 1882 Congress authorized a memorial statue of Rear Admiral Samuel Francis duPont in recognition of his Civil War service. The bronze statue was erected in 1884. In 1921 the statue of duPont was replaced by a double-tiered white marble fountain. It was designed by sculptor Daniel Chester French and architect Henry Bacon. Three classical figures, symbolizing the Sea, the Stars and the Wind are carved on the fountain's central shaft.

**2. Patterson House/Washington Club
15 Dupont Circle**

This stunning Beaux Arts home, designed by noted architect Stanford White to resemble a traditional Renaissance palace, is the only remaining mansion on the circle once surrounded by several magnificent structures. Built for Robert Patterson, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, it was often the scene of elegant entertaining. Daughter Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson, writer, socialite, and publisher of the *Washington Times-Herald*, was deeded this house in 1923 and continued the family's tradition and lifestyle. The Calvin Coolidges lived in Patterson House on Dupont Circle in 1927 while the White House was undergoing repairs.

**WALK EAST ON
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.**

**3. Wadsworth House/Selgrave Club
1801 Massachusetts Avenue, NW**

The Wadsworth House is an enduring reminder of the elegance of Washington society at the turn of the century. It was the winter residence of millionaire gentleman farmer, Herbert Wadsworth from New York, and his accomplished wife, Martha Blow Wadsworth, from a distinguished St. Louis family. At the time it was completed in 1902, the Wadsworth House with tan press-brick walls and terra-cotta and stone trim was one of the largest and grandest of the new residences on Massachusetts Avenue. The

house was used in 1918 by the local chapter of the Red Cross and thereafter, only sporadically by the family, until it was purchased in 1932 by a group of prominent Washington Women. Through the efforts of Mabel Boardman and the organizing committee, the house was purchased for \$125,000 and converted into the Sulgrave Club.

**4. McCormick Apartments/National Trust
for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW**

Chicago-based millionaire Stanley McCormick set out to create "the most luxurious apartment building in Washington." He tabbed Jules Henri de Sibour for the job and the limestone stunner went up between 1917 and 1922. The building contained just one unit per floor and became one of the most fashionable residences in the city, attracting such tenants as Lord Duveen, Pearl Mesta, and Andrew Mellon. The McCormick is reminiscent of Parisian apartment buildings with its rusticated first floor, mansard roof, and wrought-iron balcony and balustrade railings.

Today the building houses the headquarters for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Chartered by Congress in 1949, the National Trust is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting the irreplaceable.

TURN LEFT ON 18TH STREET.

**5. Boardman House/Embassy of Iraq
1801 P Street NW**

This house was designed by the noted Washington architectural firm of Hornblower and Marshall for William Boardman from Ohio and built in 1893. It draws heavily from the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style, most notably in its impressive arched entranceway. The Boardmans' daughter, Mabel, was a major figure in the American Red Cross. She was also a cofounder of the Sulgrave Club and hosted membership meetings here until they were able to buy the Patterson House on the next corner. The building is now the Embassy of Iraq.

**6. Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA)
1777 Church Street, NW**

Founded in 1887, the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects serves the nation's capital by functioning as both the "local" and "state" component of the AIA. As one of the largest chapters in the country with over 1900 members, it was intimately involved in the design and planning of Washington and continues to play an active role in city development today.

The Chapter House is a typical Dupont Circle rowhouse built in 1917. Morris Leisenring, chief architect for the United States Army Corps lived here for a half-century.

TURN LEFT ON Q STREET.

**7. Weeks House/Women's National Democratic Club
1526 New Hampshire Avenue, NW**

The Weeks House (Women's National Democratic Club) was designed by Harvey Page in 1892 with an addition by Nick Satterlee in 1966. The brick building, posed beneath a rambling cape roof, was built by Sarah Adams Whittemore, cousin of acerbic Henry Adams. Banker John C. Weeks, who migrated from New England to serve as a congressman and senator, was its most prominent resident.

TURN RIGHT ON NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE.

**8. Belmont House/Order of the Eastern Star
1618 New Hampshire Avenue, NW**

Perry Belmont was the son of New York banker and horse racing patron August Belmont, the brother of August Belmont, Jr., developer of New York's subway, and grandson of Commodore Matthew Perry, who opened the Orient to western trade. Perry Belmont served as a Congressman from New York and was later ambassador to Spain.

From Europe he lured designer Etienne Sanson to fashion a French Beaux Arts palace on an odd trapezoidal plot of land purchased for

\$90,000. Construction cost \$1.5 million. Laced with Palladian motifs, the house takes the form of a free-standing pavilion, with an articulated single story articulated with slender Ionic pilasters over a rusticated base. A balustrade with stone urns masks a discreet Mansard attic.

The Belmonts continued to use the building until 1925, normally only in the winter months, when Belmont hosted lavish parties for Washington's elite. In 1925 Perry Belmont sold the building to General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star (Freemasons, of which Belmont was himself a member) for \$100,000, on the condition that the Right Worthy Grand Secretary would live in the building. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

**9. Thomas Nelson Page House
1759 R Street, NW**

The Page family traces its way back to Jamestown in 1650 and the similarly rooted Nelson family dates to Yorktown. Thomas Nelson Page was a lawyer and writer of antebellum South novels who was tapped by Woodrow Wilson to serve as ambassador to Italy during World War I. Tipping his hat to the family heritage, Stanford White broke from his trademark classical design to birth this Federal Revival masterpiece of proportions in 1897.

**TURN RIGHT ON S STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON 16TH STREET.**

**10. Temple of the Scottish Rite
1733 16th Street, NW**

John Russell Pope, who also designed the National Archives and the Jefferson Memorial, crafted one of the city's most striking monuments out here by itself. Constructed between 1911 and 1915, it was built to headquarter the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the 33rd Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry. Pope used the tomb of King Mausolus at Halicarnassus, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, as his model for the Temple. Outside, guarding the temple doors, is a pair of monumental sphinxes that represent wisdom and power. In 1931, the building was voted the fifth

most beautiful building in the world by a group of members from the Association of American Architects.

11. The Chastleton
1701 16th Street, NW

Harry Wardman, an Englishman, was a major Washington developer in the early 1900s. A large portion of the rowhouses in the city were built by Wardman. To this day, his homes are renowned for their high-quality construction and materials. By the 1920s he had branched into hotels and the Chastleton was one of Washington's finest. The eight-story buff-brick Chastleton draws inspiration from both Tudor and Gothic architecture. The two entrances are separated by a massive two-story-high arched Gothic window, complete with stone gargoyles, tracery, and pseudo-buttresses. The Chastleton was home to many luminaries, including Mrs. Wallis Simpson (later the Duchess of Windsor) and General Douglas MacArthur.

12. Church of the Holy City
1611 16th Street, NW

The Swedenborgian Church was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois on January 29, 1861. Designed in 1895, the style of the church is English Perpendicular Gothic, built of Indiana limestone. The designing architect was H. Langford Warren, Professor of Architecture at Harvard University, and a Swedenborgian.

TURN RIGHT ON Q STREET.

13. The Cairo
1615 Q Street, NW

Thomas Franklin Schneider returned from the 1893 Chicago World's Fair with a vision: build Washington, D.C.'s first residential skyscraper, designed in the image of the Fair's "Transportation Building" with a dramatic Egyptian Revival arch at the entrance and sharp cornices. Not everyone bought into Schneider's vision. Hardly any, in fact.

Water and ladders from fire trucks could not reach the upper floors in case of a fire. Some thought a strong wind would knock the 165-foot

high building right down to the street. That it was one of the first residential towers in America to employ steel-frame construction did little to ease fears. Acting swiftly, in 1894 Washington's Board of Commissioners enacted the building height limit to prevent another Cairo from ever happening again. The height limit law remains on the books to this day, and is the reason why Washington is the only major American city that doesn't boast a skyline.

The Cairo was promoted "as the largest and most luxurious apartment in Washington D.C." but quickly morphed into a glamorous hotel. After World War II, The Cairo began a steady decline as Washingtonians fled to the suburbs. In 1955 Schneider's daughters were forced to sell it for three million dollars. The building deteriorated steadily over the next two decades until it was rescued as a condominium restoration.

**RETURN TO 16TH STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.**

14. Jewish Community Center
1529 16th Street, NW

Architect B. Stanley Simmons designed this granite and limestone Neo-classical building in 1920. Inside, a large ballroom, state-of-the-art stage, gymnasium, billiard room and swimming pool beckoned. A red-tiled roof garden provided pleasant leisure space.

15. Carnegie Institution for Science
1530 P Street, NW

In 1901, Andrew Carnegie retired from business to begin his career in philanthropy. Among his new enterprises, he considered establishing a national university in Washington, similar to the great centers of learning in Europe. Carnegie contacted President Theodore Roosevelt and declared his readiness to endow the new institution with \$10 million. He added \$2 million more to the endowment in 1907, and another \$10 million in 1911. Carrere & Hastings designed the three-part Beaux-Arts palazzo for the institute to move into in 1910.

16. Embassy of Australia
1601 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

The Embassy of Australia typifies the clean, restrained lines that dominated 1960s architecture in Washington, D.C.

**TURN RIGHT ON
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.**

17. Wilkins House/Peruvian Chancery
1700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Jules Henri de Sibour went to Paris to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1899. One year later, he returned to the United States and began practice in New York City. This was one of his first commissions in Washington where he was one of the national capital's most successful and prolific architects for the next 30 years.

A grocery store had stood here previously and de Sibour replaced it with a distinctly European limestone-faced house for Emily Wilkins, widow of Ohio congressman Beriah Wilkins and heir to a majority stake in the *Washington Post*. By 1946 the building was the Australian embassy who later sold it to Peru for their chancery.

18. Clarence Moore House/Uzbekistan Embassy
1746 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Another creation of Jules Henri de Sibour, this one was for Clarence Moore, a wealthy West Virginia coal baron. The light-colored Roman brick with limestone dressings house was considered one of the finest ever to grace Washington streets when it was built in 1909. Moore, one of the best-known sportsmen in America, was to enjoy his residence only briefly - in 1912, after sailing to Europe to purchase a brace of twenty-five hounds from the best packs in the north of England he perished aboard the *Titanic* on the return voyage.

The house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It was used by the Canadian government until the 1980s and opened as the Uzbekistan Embassy in 1993.

**RETURN TO DUPONT CIRCLE
AND TURN LEFT ON NEW
HAMPSHIRE AVENUE.**

19. Heurich House
1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

The Christian Heurich Mansion, commonly known as the Brewmaster's Castle, was built in 1892-1894 by German immigrant, Christian Heurich. Heurich was a brewer when he emigrated to the United States at the close of the Civil War. By 1873 he was the sole owner of the Christian Heurich Lager Beer Brewery. The exuberant Victorian brownstone with protruberances and gargoyles the beer money built is like nothing else in Washington, masking the legacy of the mansion as the city's first fireproof residence.

Heurich lived to the age of 102 in 1944. On April 19, 1955, Mrs. Heurich deeded the house to the Historical Society of Washington, DC, which received the building shortly after her death on January 24, 1956. The Historical Society occupied the house until 2003 when the newly formed Heurich House Foundation bought it and continues to operate it as a museum.

The beer-inspired decorations of the interior of the house, including most of the family furniture, has been carefully preserved and displayed much as it was when the Heurichs lived there. Some of the most interesting interior elements in the house include: the curving staircase made of brass, marble, and onyx; the elaborately carved wooden fireplaces in nearly every room; the large quantities of gold leaf decoration; and the richly ornamented bathtubs and washbasins.

TURN RIGHT ON O STREET.

20. Mansion on O Street
2020 O Street

The Mansion is a private club, a small luxury hotel as well as an internationally recognized conference center and museum. The five interconnected town houses, include a Conservancy, Grand Ballroom, European Wine Cellar, seven dining rooms, 12 conference/ meeting rooms, 23 guest rooms, 32 secret doors, and 18 fireplaces.

RETURN TO 20TH STREET AND
TURN LEFT. TURN LEFT ON
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

21. Blaine Mansion

2000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

The oldest remaining mansion in the Dupont Circle area, this is also the sole surviving example of at least seven imposing Second Empire and Queen Anne residences executed by the transplanted Philadelphia architect John Fraser. It is an enormous, red brick Second Empire structure built in 1881 for James G. Blaine. Blaine was a senator from Maine, Speaker of the House, and a three-time unsuccessful candidate for president. The Blaines resided here only two years. The inventor and businessman George Westinghouse lived here from 1901 until his 1914. In 1921, it was converted to apartments. It became office space in 1948.

22. Beale House

2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Designed in 1897 by Glenn Brown in the Italian Renaissance style, this house is notable for its monochromatic exterior even though it is composed of two different materials. The liver-colored man-made brick matches perfectly the natural sandstone.

23. Walsh McLean House/ Indonesian Embassy

2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

This elaborate 60-room mansion was designed by Danish architect Henry Andersen in the Beaux Arts style. It was built for Thomas Walsh, an Irish immigrant who became a multimillionaire in the Colorado gold fields in 1896. The home cost \$835,000 to build in 1903, making it the most expensive house in Washington. To emphasize his rags-to-riches tale, Walsh had a bar of gold ore embedded in the front porch.

Its ornate exterior features an undulating facade of buff brick, limestone, and terra-cotta. Inside is a three-story, skylit staircase inspired by those in grand steamships. The elaborate ballroom and dining room were the scenes of many

elaborate parties before a series of personal tragedies beset the family. When daughter Evalyn inherited the house, she refused to move in and live beside the memories. She married Edward Beale McLean, whose family owned the *Washington Post*. Evalyn McLean was also the owner at one time of the Hope Diamond, now in the Smithsonian Institution. The house became the headquarters for the Federal Writers Project during the New Deal, was used by the Red Cross during World War II, and became the Indonesian Embassy in 1951.

24. Larz Anderson House/Society of the Cincinnati

2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

This white limestone Italianate palace was built between 1902 and 1905 as the winter residence of Larz Anderson, an American diplomat, and his wife, Isabel Weld Perkins, an author. Architects Arthur Little and Herbert Browne of Boston designed the Anderson House around a stately entrance court. The Andersons used the house to entertain the social and political elite of America and abroad, as well as to showcase their collection of fine art and historic artifacts that the couple acquired in their extensive travels. The Andersons had no children. Following Larz Anderson's death in 1937, his widow donated the Anderson House and its contents to the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Larz Anderson had been a devoted member for more than forty years. The Society opened Anderson House as a museum in 1939.

25. Townsend House/Cosmos Club

2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

The luxurious taste of the Gilded Age is reflected in the Townsend House, completed in 1901 for railroad magnate Richard Townsend and his superstitious wife Mary Scott. Mary insisted that the architects build her new home around the existing Hillyer house, because a gypsy once predicted that she would die "under a new roof." The magnificent landscaping is attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. Today the Cosmos Club, founded by explorer John Wesley Powell in 1878 and dedicated to "the advancement of its members in science, literature, and

art,” occupies this grand residence. Carrere and Hastings designed the French-influenced mansion in the Beaux-Arts style.

WALK EAST ON Q STREET.

26. Phillips Collection
1600 21st Street, NW

Duncan Phillips founded what is considered to be America’s first museum of modern art in 1921. He opened two rooms of his 1897 Georgian Revival house to the public to view his private collection of impressionist and modern American and European art, with works by Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Vincent van Gogh, Edgar Degas, Henri Matisse, Pierre Bonnard, Paul Cézanne, Pablo Picasso, Paul Klee, Claude Monet, Honoré Daumier, Georgia O’Keeffe, Arthur Dove, Mark Rothko, Milton Avery, Jacob Lawrence, and Richard Diebenkorn.

27. Thomas T. Gaff House/Colombian Embassy
1520 20th Street, NW

Architects Bruce Price and Jules Henri de Sibour designed the mansion in 1904 as a rendition of an early seventeenth century manor house for Thomas Gaff, who made a fortune in the distillery and heavy machinery business in Ohio. Gaff had the architects design novel conveniences into the mansion’s traditional aesthetic including a hot-air system for drying clothes, a trapdoor on his icehouse for direct delivery from the street, cork insulation for the wine cellar, and a movable wooden wall that closed off the domed and skylit Edwardian ballroom. The dining room was designed with Elizabethan wainscoting and a sideboard originating from an Italian monastery. Following the short occupation of the house by the Gaff family, it was leased to several prominent Washingtonians, including President Calvin Coolidge’s Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis (and donor of the famed tennis cup), and to the governments of Greece and Columbia. The Colombian government purchased the house in 1944 from Thomas Gaff’s daughter, Mrs. Carey D. Langhorne, who lived next door on Q Street at the time.

TURN RIGHT ON 20TH STREET
TO RETURN TO DUPONT
CIRCLE AND THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Washington, D.C.

(Federal Triangle)



An Urban Hike of Washington's Federal Triangle...

In the 1900s, as the American government grew well beyond the imagination of the Founding Fathers, it became necessary to leave private offices and find permanent homes for government workers. It was decided to fill the space created between Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue as the two thoroughfares fanned out to the west from their meeting point at 6th Street with a unified group of important and prominent Federal office buildings.

The 1926 Public Buildings Act, which permitted the Government to hire private architects for the design of Federal buildings, heralded the beginning of the country's largest public buildings construction program. Among the most significant early projects generated under the new legislation was the development of a 70-acre site (now known as the Federal Triangle) between the Capitol and the White House. A Board of Architectural Consultants was created and each member designed one of the buildings in the Federal Triangle complex, working from the guidelines for harmonious monumental structures devised by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. Limestone facades, red-tile hipped roof, and classically inspired colonnades are common features of the Federal Triangle buildings that march down Constitution Avenue.

Begun in 1792 on the plan of Pierre L'Enfant as a "Grand Avenue" connecting both the "President's Palace (White House) and the "Federal House (Capitol)." As the Washington streets acquired state names the most prominent street in the city got attached to Pennsylvania as a nod to the legislators who lost the nation's capital when it moved from Philadelphia.

It was nicknamed "America's Main Street" but that was hardly the case. In the early days of a fledgling nation, it was a muddy stretch of dirt and dust, constantly under construction and repair. During the Civil War, thousands of women providing services to the city's soldiers (brothels were legal in Washington until 1914) were herded to a section along Pennsylvania Avenue by General Joseph Hooker and became known as "Hooker's Army," later shortened to just "hookers." The road was not paved until 1871 (in wood blocks), which soon needed replacing as it turned to splinters under the traffic's wear and tear. It was finally paved in asphalt beginning in 1907. Traction-type streetcars ran the length of the avenue, and shoppers frequented the outdoor markets of Market Square.

Our walking tour will start where Constitution Avenue joins the "Pathway of Presidents" to form the apex of the Federal Triangle...

**1. Andrew Mellon Memorial Fountain
6th Street at Constitution and
Pennsylvania avenues, NW**

Andrew Mellon served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1921-1932 and as ambassador to Great Britain from 1932-1933. In 1937 he donated his art collection and the funding to build the National Gallery of Art across the way. This three-tiered memorial fountain to the overseer of the Federal Triangle cost \$300,000 and was donated by Mellon's friends. The round fountain consists of three bronze basins, a small basin inside a medium-sized basin inside a large basin, with a granite outer basin. Otto Eggers was the architect and Sidney Waugh the sculptor. The memorial was dedicated on May 9, 1952.

**WALK WEST ON
CONSTITUTION AVENUE.**

**2. Federal Trade Commission
6th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW**

The Federal Trade Commission building is significant as the last to be completed within the Federal Triangle. Earlier buildings were conceived as architectural showcases for the burgeoning federal government, rich in classical symbolism to suggest the achievements, strength, and projected longevity of the nation. By contrast, the Federal Trade Commission building reflects the relative austerity of the period it was built, 1937-1938. The architects, Bennett, Parsons & Frost from Chicago, were specialists in city planning and had designed few major buildings as independent projects. The "stripped classic" design of the FTC Building expresses the prevailing austere image of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs.

**3. National Archives
Constitution Avenue between 7th and 9th
streets, NW**

For 150 years from its founding, the federal government had no place to safeguard historically important records and documents. In 1926 Congress finally approved the National Archives Building. John Russell Pope designed the most ornate structure on the Federal Triangle, craft-

ing a Greek mausoleum to safeguard America's treasures. Pope installed specialized air-handling systems and filters, reinforced flooring, and thousands of feet of shelving to meet the building's archival storage requirements. The building's exterior, limestone for the superstructure and granite for the base, took more than four years to finish. It contains the original copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

**4. Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue between 9th and
10th streets, NW**

The Office of the Attorney General was established by the first U.S. Congress in 1789 to "advise the President and occasionally other officials about legal matters." In 1870 Congress created the U.S. Department of Justice but there was never a home for the legal eagles until the 1930s.

Philadelphia architects Clarence C. Zantzing and Charles L. Borie, Jr. blended Art Deco and Greek features to create a design that foreshadowed the advent of Modern architecture. Its limestone facade, red-tile hipped roof, and classically inspired colonnades are common features of the Federal Triangle but is distinguished by an innovative use of aluminum for details that were traditionally cast in bronze. All entrances to the building feature 20-foot high aluminum doors that slide into recessed pockets.

**5. Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Avenue, NW**

The Internal Revenue Service building was the first of the Federal Triangle's Neoclassical behemoths to go up, completed in the early 1930s. It rests on the site where the Carusi's Assembly Rooms once stood. These social halls held the inaugural balls of Presidents John Quincy Adams through James Buchanan. The site was also once the heart of what was known as Hooker's Division. It was also home to Harvey's Oyster Salon, once one of the city's most popular restaurants. It was rumored that during the Civil War, Harvey's supplied Union soldiers with 100 to 500 gallons of oysters.

**6. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
12th Street and Constitution Avenue**

San Francisco architect Arthur Brown designed this group of three buildings for the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Customs Department and the Andrew J. Mellon Departmental Auditorium in 1932. The ICC was abolished in 1995 and the building now houses the Environmental Protection Agency.

**7. Department of the Treasury
14th Street and Constitution Avenue,
NW**

Arthur Brown kept at it and did the work on the five-story Department of Treasury. A two-story rusticated basement and a series of corner porticoes add visual interest to the monumental facade.

TURN RIGHT ON 15TH STREET.

**8. Herbert C. Hoover Building
Constitution Avenue, NW; 14th Street,
NW; 15th Street, NW; E Street, NW**

Built in 1932 for the Department of Commerce, this was the largest office in America at the time. Its facade along 15th Street stretched three city blocks and was longer than three football fields. Total floorspace exceeded 1,000,000 feet on its seven stories. Scored walls and pedimented windows offer an Italianate flavor to the giant structure. In addition to housing the Department of Commerce, the Hoover Building also houses the White House Visitors Center at the northwest corner, and the National Aquarium in the basement.

**TURN RIGHT ON
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.**

**9. John A. Wilson Building
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**

Constructed in 1904–1908 and originally named the District Building, this is the home of the Council and the Mayor of the District of Columbia. Designed in the Beaux Arts style made

popular by the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1892 it was named after long-term District Council member and Chairman, John A. Wilson. The Corinthian-columned building suffered from neglect and had to be closed in 1996. The marble-faced survivor from an earlier age has recently been renovated.

**10. Ronald Reagan Building and
International Trade Center
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**

Ronald Reagan, champion of small government has the second-largest federal office building named for him. At the time it was built, the Ronald Reagan Building was the most expensive federal building ever constructed, at a cost of \$768 million. With the city's largest parking garage, information center, and a metro rail station, the building is visited by over one million tourists each year.

Through the 14th Street entrance, the eight-story foyer gives way to the building's most dramatic interior feature, a cone-shaped, horizontal glass skylight that soars from 35 to 125 feet over the 170-foot diameter Atrium. The skylight comprises an acre of glass.

**11. Ariel Rios Federal Building
12th Street, NW, between Constitution
and Pennsylvania avenues**

Constructed between 1931 and 1935, the Ariel Rios building was designed and built to house the U.S. Department of the Post Office. The building contains 25 murals created under a 1934 U.S. Treasury art commissioning program. This was the first location for the integration of murals in federal buildings for New Deal Era federal art programs.

**12. Old Post Office Pavilion
12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**

Pennsylvania Avenue became Washington's first downtown street with shops, markets, and a financial district growing along it during the 19th century. However, at the end of the 19th century, and continuing into the 20th century, the Avenue became an eyesore to local residents with tattoo parlors, rooming houses, and cheap hotels lining

the street. An early attempt at improving Pennsylvania Avenue occurred when Congress authorized the construction of a new combined Post Office Department and City Post Office building at 12th St. and the Avenue in 1892. Designed in the Romanesque Revival style by Willoughby J. Edbrooke, the building was completed in 1899, and its 315-foot tall clock tower remains an Avenue landmark today thanks to a citizens protest that saved it.

13. *Evening Star* Building
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

This stately Beaux Arts building was erected in 1898; a wing was added in 1918. Until 1955, it housed the venerable *Evening Star* (later *Washington Star*) newspaper, which folded in 1981 after 129 years in business. In 1988-89, thanks largely to the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, the now-crumbling structure took on a new life.

14. J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

From its inception in 1908 as the Bureau of Investigation until 1975, the main offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had been housed in the Department of Justice Building. Congress approved a separate FBI building in April, 1962 and Charles F. Murphy and Associates of Chicago were selected as architects. They delivered an essay in Brutalism with the entire exterior having been constructed from poured concrete. Like most Brutalist buildings, it has suffered criticism for aesthetics and functionality.

15. U.S. Navy Memorial
701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

In 1980, under the Presidency of Rear Admiral William Thompson, the United States Navy Memorial sought and received the blessing of Congress to construct a Navy Memorial on Market Square, across the street from the National Archives, as the Navy Memorial's site. Construction began in December 1985, and the Memorial was dedicated two years later on October 13, 1987, the 212th birthday of the United States Navy.

16. Market Square
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 7th and 9th streets, NW

Although there are no longer markets (and it's not square), there once were vendors here along "America's Main Street." The massive equestrian statue in the Square is General Winfield Scott, executed by Henry Jackson Ellicott. It was dedicated in 1896 in a ceremony attended by every major official in Washington, honoring one of 15 officers who received the thanks of Congress for his service at Gettysburg. Hancock defused a Confederate assault on Union lines in Pennsylvania, despite being shot from his horse. Hancock's try for the presidency in 1880 fell short by only 10,000 votes.

17. Temperance Fountain
7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The Temperance Fountain was donated to the city in 1882 by Henry D. Cogswell, a San Francisco dentist who specialized in false teeth, made his fortune in real estate and mining, and wanted Americans to drink water instead of liquor. This fountain was one of a series of fountains he designed and commissioned in a belief that easy access to cool drinking water would keep people from consuming alcohol. The fountain has four stone columns supporting a canopy on whose sides the words "Faith," "Hope," "Charity," and "Temperance" are chiseled. Atop this canopy is a life-sized bronze heron.

18. National Bank of Washington
301 7th Street, NW

James G. Hill's diminutive and picturesque white stone bank, in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, features clusters of colonnettes, a Byzantine capital, and bands of dressed stone, which reflect the scale of the late nineteenth-century city. The back has been painted with a troupe l'oeil mural by Mame Cohalan. It is one of a cluster of eighteenth-century buildings fronting on what was once Market Square that preserves the only remaining sense of the last century on Pennsylvania Avenue.

19. Apex/Brady/Gilman Buildings
625-633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

This building is actually three structures built at different times. The Brady Building (in the back) housed Matthew Brady's photography studio until 1873, while the twin-towered front was the Central National Bank and part of the core of financial institutions and retail shops in old downtown Washington. The twin-towered portion of the building is now the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women. For many years it housed the Apex Liquor store, which, to the amusement of passersby, showcased a statue to temperance out front (since moved slightly to the north).

20. Canadian Embassy
601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The Canadian Embassy had long been a fixture on Embassy Row but in the 1970s a much expanded consulate went looking for a new home. In a controversial decision Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau ignored four finalists chosen by a selection committee, and picked for the job his longtime friend, Arthur Erickson. Erickson, of Vancouver, has been acclaimed as Canada's greatest architect and he capped his long career with the creation of this embassy.

The building was no less controversial than the architect selection process. Erickson, who was previously known as a strict modernist in the tradition of Mies van der Rohe, adopted a new style for the embassy with a conscious blend of the Neoclassical and modern. Its colonnade and rotunda saluted the Capitol several blocks away, while its sharp sculptural angles echoed I.M. Pei's East Building of the National Gallery of Art directly across Pennsylvania Avenue. *Washington Post* architecture critic Benjamin Forgey called it "a mighty battleship of a building." Others were not so sanguine. An article on *Forbes.com* in 2002 named the embassy one of the world's "10 ugliest buildings."

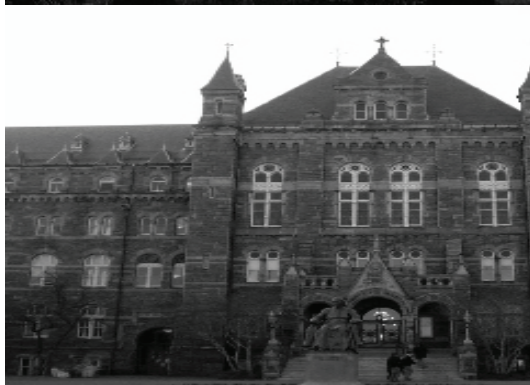
Canada is the first, and so far only nation, to build an embassy so close to the Capitol. The two nations share a close relationship due to their cultural similarities, geographic proximity, and the volume of trade across their borders.

**RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT THE
POINT OF THE FEDERAL
TRIANGLE.**

Look Up,

Washington, D.C.

(Georgetown)



An Urban Hike of Georgetown...

Georgetown was formally established in 1751 when the Maryland Assembly authorized a town on the Potomac River on 60 acres of land belonging to George Beall and George Gordon; hence Georgetown. Tobacco was the lifeblood of the community and the town prospered as a shipping center with a profitable European and West Indian trade. Commerce developed along the waterfront, where wharves and flour mills were constructed. During the Revolution, Georgetown served as a great depot for the collection and shipment of military supplies.

The town was finally incorporated in 1789 but after only two years it was included in the new Federal District with the establishment of the nation's capital to the east in 1791. Georgetown retained its own character and rapidly gained a reputation as the fashionable quarter of Washington, drawing eminent visitors and residents from this country and others.

After the Civil War, large numbers of freed slaves migrated to Georgetown. The African American community flourished, becoming increasingly self-reliant. In the 1880s the waterfront prospered. But in the 1890s the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was severely damaged by a Potomac River flood and the Canal Company was bankrupted. Georgetown went into an economic funk and in the period after World War I, gained a reputation as one of Washington's worst slums; its homes were neglected and the area deteriorated badly. This trend began to reverse itself in the 1930s with the New Deal and reached a high point when Senator John F. Kennedy resided in the neighborhood in the 1950s.

Although there are some pre-Revolutionary buildings in the district, most of the housing stock dates from the period after 1800. In the Federal period, brick replaced stone in construction of both residential and commercial buildings. The mansions of wealthy shipowners, merchants and land speculators were built above the harbor on Prospect and N streets. Hotels, taverns, banks and other commercial buildings were constructed along M Street and in the waterfront area. On the heights above the town, the squares remained intact and undivided. After the Civil War, the brick rowhouse made its appearance in Georgetown.

The Georgetown Historic District is roughly bounded by Reservoir Road, NW, and Dumbarton Oaks Park on the north; Rock Creek Park on the east; the Potomac River on the south; and Glover-Archbold Parkway on the west. Our walking tour will start on the campus of Georgetown University on the western fringe of the old town...

1. Healy Hall
Georgetown University

Georgetown University, founded in 1789, is the oldest Catholic University in America and since 1805 has been administered by the Society of Jesus. The first buildings were constructed around the "old quadrangle." Healy Hall was erected under the stewardship of the Reverend Patrick S. Healy, who undertook the massive fundraising needed to complete the building in several stages between 1877 and 1909. The building houses the elaborate Gaston Hall auditorium and the recently restored Riggs Library and has a 200-foot central clock spire.

2. Copley Hall
Georgetown University

Construction of Copley Hall was completed in 1932 and was named after Father Thomas Copley. At the time of completion, during the 1930's, Copley Hall was a popular venue for informal dances. Today it is an upperclass residence hall.

3. White-Gravenor Hall
Georgetown University

White-Gravenor Hall was built atop the White Memorial Quadrangle in 1932-1933. Originally constructed as the Science-Recitation Hall, it was named after two of the Jesuits who arrived in Maryland in 1634 on the *Ark* and the *Dove* - Andrew White and John Altham, also known as Gravenor. The building has been called a "sermon in stone" because of the Catholic and Jesuit symbolism of its external architectural details. Today it serves as home to classrooms, laboratories, and offices.

WALK OFF CAMPUS
EAST ON P STREET.

4. Convent of the Visitation
11400 34th Street, northwest corner of O Street

Joseph-Pierre Picot de Limoëlan de Clorivière was an officer in the French army and a counter-revolutionary implicated in an assassina-

tion plot against Napoleon Bonaparte. He fled to Baltimore in 1803, became a priest, and ministered in Charleston, South Carolina. After involvement in a trustee controversy there, he was assigned to the Visitation Convent in Georgetown that had started as a girls' school in 1799.

Father de Clorivière oversaw the building of the Federal-style chapel in 1925. When the monastery was built in 1857 it employed the popular ecclesiastical Gothic style of the day. In 1874 when an academy building was needed it was turned out in an ornate Victorian style. All reside happily cheek-by-jowl today.

TURN RIGHT ON 34TH STREET.

5. John F. Kennedy's 2nd Georgetown House
1400 34th Street, northwest corner of O Street

When John F. Kennedy came to Washington he decided to make Georgetown, that had been one of the city's worst slums just a few years before, his home. He eventually lived in five different homes in the neighborhood - this was his second.

TURN LEFT ON O STREET.

6. Bodisco House
3322 O Street, NW

One of Georgetown's largest brick houses was put up by banker and land speculator Clement Smith. He hooked a buyer with deep pockets - the Czarist government of Russia. The name that has stuck to the grand house is that of Alexander, Baron de Bodisco who represented the Kremlin under the Polk Administration in the 1840s. Everyone in the neighborhood knew the 60-year old Baron when he married a 16-year old Georgetown girl, Harriett Beall Williams. Not that it was another Washington scandal - Henry Clay gave away the bride and the wedding was attended by the President and his full cabinet. By all accounts the union was a happy one.

TURN RIGHT ON 33RD STREET.

7. **John F. Kennedy's Last Georgetown Home**
3307 N Street NW, at the corner of 33rd Street

This townhouse was the Kennedy's fifth, and last, Georgetown home. John and Jackie lived here the longest, from 1957 until they left for the White House. The doorstep became famous as the place where the President-elect announced his cabinet choices.

TURN LEFT ON N STREET.

8. **Smith Row**
3255-3263 N Street, NW

These five brick Federal-style houses were built by developers Walter and Clement Smith in 1815, designed well enough that they have been little altered through the decades. Contrast this to Cox's Row in the block to the west at 3327 to 3339 that needed restoration due to remodeling. Cox was a prosperous merchant. He married an heiress who brought the land now filled by Georgetown University into the marriage. Cox persuaded officials to jiggle the city boundaries so he could run for mayor and put in 22 years as Georgetown's top official. No one ever stayed in the post as long.

TURN LEFT ON
POTOMAC STREET.

9. **St. John's Episcopal Church**
southeast corner of Potomac and O streets

The congregation organized in 1796 and is Georgetown's oldest Episcopal parish. The church building dates to 1804 and owes much to William Thornton. Thornton was trained as a physician but was also a writer, horse-breeder and publisher. In his spare time he worked on the Capitol and other important early city buildings. St. John's Episcopal Church is much modified but the bell tower is thought to be original.

TURN LEFT ON O STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON 33RD STREET.

10. **Yellow Tavern**
1524 33rd Street

The Yellow Tavern, later known as White Horse Tavern, was in business in 1788. The tavern was a favorite stopping place for travelers and tobacco merchants and the odd notable dropped in from time to time. Thomas Jefferson could be found at a table on occasion and when the Marquis de Lafayette visited in 1824, Mayor John Cox entertained him "with a dinner of reed-birds, followed by dancing to music from the balcony."

TURN LEFT ON VOLTA PLACE.
TURN LEFT INTO POMANDER WALK.

11. **Pomander Walk**
south side of Volta Place, between 33rd and 34th streets

The buildings in this alley went up in the 1880s and were an overlooked slum for much of their life. Spruced up today, the ten tiny houses create a charming Georgetown nook.

RETURN TO VOLTA PLACE AND
TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT ON
35TH STREET.

12. **Volta Bureau**
1537 35th Street, NW

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Alexander Graham Bell moved to Canada with his family in 1870 and a year later moved to Boston to teach at a special day school for deaf children. He became a renowned educator by opening a private normal class to train teachers of speech to the deaf and as a professor of vocal physiology and the mechanics of speech at Boston University. In fact, the invention of the telephone in 1876 was almost a speed bump in his work with the deaf. The French government awarded him a \$10,000 Volt Prize for the telephone which he plowed into establishing the American Association for the Promotion of the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, headquartered here in his father's house at 1527 35th Street. This building was built by Pea-

body and Stearns in 1893; it looks like a temple in yellow brick from the street but is a more traditional office building when viewed from the back.

TURN RIGHT ON DENT PLACE.

13. John F. Kennedy's 3rd Georgetown Home 3321 Dent Place

This was the third of John F. Kennedy's five Georgetown homes; he and Jackie moved in as newlyweds.

TURN LEFT ON 33RD STREET AND LEFT ON WISCONSIN AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON R STREET.

14. Scott-Grant House 3238 R Street, NW

This classically proportioned house was built by Alabaman A.V. Scott in 1858. During the Civil War he put it out for lease and attracted some famous Union Army officers. General Ulysses S. Grant rented it one summer and General Henry Walker Halleck moved in, filling the house with soldiers, drilling troops on R Street and bugling reveille each morning.

15. 3259 R Street, NW

Although obscured by hedges a variety of Victorian elements can be seen on this 1854 house, including a Second Empire mansard roof and gingerbread trim around the porch.

16. Dumbarton Oaks 3101 R Street, NW

Dumbarton Oaks was created by Mildred and Robert Woods Bliss, heir to a patent medicine fortune and diplomat in the US Foreign Service. In June of 1920, they purchased a much-altered 1801 Federal-style house and 53 acres.

After buying the property, the Blisses altered it significantly, renovating and expanding it to include the Music Room and, eventually, the Museum. They worked with Beatrix Farrand to

transform the land surrounding the house into a showplace with terraced gardens and vistas.

WALK DOWN 31ST STREET.

17. Tudor Place 1644 31st Street, NW

Designed by William Thornton at his innovative best, Tudor Place was the home of Thomas and Martha Custis Peter, granddaughter of George Washington, who left her the \$8,000 in his will that was used to purchase the property in 1805. The property, comprised of one city block on the crest of Georgetown Heights, had an excellent view of the Potomac River.

A previous owner of the property had begun improvements by building what are now the house's wings. Thornton then provided the central structure and the joining elements to the wings, combining them with buff-colored stucco over brick. Over the years, both the home and gardens have been enriched by 180 years of Peter family ownership.

TURN RIGHT ON Q STREET.

18. Bowie-Sevier House 3124 Q Street, NW

At the turn of the 19th century Washington Bowie, a merchant and shipper, owned this entire block. In 1805 he built the original five-bay center portion of the now much-expanded Federal-style house. How much has it expanded? In 2007 the mansion sold for \$24,000,000, shattering the record for the most expensive home sale in Washington DC by \$10 million. Imagine how much Bowie's entire block would be worth today.

TURN RIGHT ON 31ST STREET.

19. John F. Kennedy's 1st Georgetown Home 1528 31st Street

This is the first house John Kennedy moved into when he settled in Georgetown. As a freshman congressman in 1950, this was his bachelor pad.

TURN LEFT ON P STREET.

20. Linthicum House
3019 P Street, NW

Edward Linthicum steadily improved his Georgetown circumstances as a merchant, his success eventually landing him in Dumbarton Oaks. But before that he was able to afford this exquisitely crafted federal home in 1829. Note especially the meticulous detailing on the wide doorway.

TURN LEFT ON 30TH STREET.

21. Francis Dodge House
1517 30th Street, NW

The Dodge brothers, Francis and Robert, operated the most successful pre-Civil War shipping business in Georgetown. So successful that when Francis went looking for someone to design his new home in 1850 he couldn't land any bigger names than Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux. It was noted by Vaux, in a letter from his client in 1854 that Francis complained about the \$15,000 cost of building his new Italianate villa, although he was quite satisfied with the comfort the excesses provided. Robert's villa stands nearby, at the corner of 28th & Q Street.

TURN LEFT ON Q STREET.

22. Cooke's Row
3307-3029 Q Street, NW

This spectacular quartet on the north side of Q Street provides a picturesque Victorian island in the Georgetown sea of Federal-style row houses. The two end units are French-inspired Second Empire designs and the middle pair are elaborately bracketed Italianates. The cornice brackets seen on these houses, built in 1868, are the best in the city.

RETURN TO 30TH STREET
AND TURN LEFT.

23. Oak Hill Cemetery
30th and R streets, NW

Oak Hill Cemetery was chartered by Congress in 1849 on land donated by banker William Wilson Corcoran. This sacred ground ranks as one of the finest Victorian garden cemeteries in the nation. At the entrance stands a handsome, three-story brick Italianate Gatekeeper's House in contrasting brick and sandstone by George de la Roche. Once beyond the gates, you'll find striking 19th-century funeral sculpture arranged on a terraced hillside sloping down to the rushing waters of Rock Creek. The graves of many important Washingtonians are here, including the cemetery's founder, Corcoran.

24. Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel
30th and R streets, NW

The Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel is the only known example of James Renwick's Gothic Revival ecclesiastical design in Washington, DC. The one story rectangular chapel, measuring 23 by 41 feet, was built in 1850 and sits on the highest ridge of the Oak Hill Cemetery. The beautifully proportioned chapel is of local Potomac gneiss trimmed in red sandstone. It is an excellent example of Gothic Revival Architecture with a steeply pitched roof, buttresses, and its pointed arched windows with tracery.

WALK DOWN 28TH STREET AND
TURN LEFT ON Q STREET.

25. Dumbarton House
2715 Q Street, NW

Dumbarton House was home to Joseph Nourse, first Register of the U.S. Treasury, until 1813. Nourse bought the home from Samuel Jackson who built on land high above Rock Creek in 1800. Nourse commissioned Benjamin Henry Latrobe, America's first prominent architect, to add balconies, portico and bays. Bought and renamed "Belle Vue" by Charles Carroll, the house would host Dolley Madison on August 24, 1814, during her flight from the White House and British invaders. In 1915 when the Dumbarton ("Q Street") Bridge was built over Rock Creek, the

house was moved 100 feet to its present site, to allow the extension of Q Street into Georgetown.

The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America, headquartered here, purchased the house in 1928, restored it to its early 19th-century Federal character and opened the house to the public in 1932.

RETURN TO 28TH STREET AND TURN LEFT.

26. Benjamin Miller House 1524 28th Street, NW

This rare wooden Federal house from 1840 stands in a sea of Georgetown brick as testament to the skills of its builder, master carpenter Benjamin Miller.

27. John F. Kennedy's 4th Georgetown Home 2808 P Street, NW

This is the penultimate Georgetown abode of then Senator John Kennedy.

TURN RIGHT ON N STREET.

28. 2806 N Street, NW

These side-hall Federal brick townhouses from 1817, are distinguished by elaborate splayed stone lintels with keystones.

29. 2812 N Street, NW

This fine home from the War of 1812-era features a beautifully articulated doorway. Legend says that the widow Decatur moved here from Lafayette Square after husband Stephen was killed in a duel in 1820.

30. Foxall House 2908 N Street, NW

This three-bay home bookended by its looming three-story neighbors belonged to Henry Foxall, who operated a munitions plant on the western fringe of Georgetown when he built this brick dwelling in 1820. Present-day Foxhall was built on his family's farm.

31. Colonial House 1305 30th Street, northeast corner of N Street

Prior to the Civil War this was the haughty finishing school for young women of means, run by Miss Lydia English. After the disastrous (for the North) Battle of Bull Run the building was pressed into service as a Union hospital. The building has since morphed into an apartment house.

32. Laird-Dunlop House 3014 N Street, NW

The brick window arches designed by William Lovering became a sort of trademark of the self-taught amateur architect. This very early example dates to 1799, built for John Laird, who earned his fortune trading tobacco.

33. Riggs-Riley House 3038 N Street, NW

Romulus Riggs, a local businessman, built a fine Federal house of modest size with a side-hall plan. A later owner, Joseph Riley, built an adjacent wing for his medical practice.

34. Wheatley Houses 3041-3043 N Street, NW

The cast-iron window heads and prominent cornice stamp this pair as Victorian variations on the standard Georgetown Federal brick townhouse.

TURN LEFT ON 31ST STREET.

35. Custom House & Post Office 1221 31st Street, NW

Georgetown was established as a port of entry to the United States by an act of Congress approved March 22, 1779. By 1856 the problem arose of where to build a permanent custom house for the District. Congress appropriated money to build a Custom House in Georgetown. The Italianate custom house of granite ashlar was one of many federal buildings designed by Ammi B. Young, the Supervising Architect of the Treas-

sury from 1852 to 1862. Completed in 1858, the building housed a post office on its first floor and custom house and Georgetown city offices on its second floor. The basement was used for storage of goods awaiting inspection. In 1967, the Custom House moved out of its second floor space. The post office still occupies the first floor.

TURN LEFT ON M STREET.

36. Old Stone House
3051 M Street, NW

The Old Stone House was built in 1765, making it the oldest one built in Washington still standing. The exterior of the house is constructed of locally quarried blue granite. The house was built by Christopher Layman, a cabinetmaker by trade, as both a residence and a shop. Layman died shortly after constructing the house. It was sold to Cassandra Chew who added a wing to the rear of the house in 1767. The street (then called Bridge Street) was a main thoroughfare for road traffic from the Western frontier and paralleled the canal into Georgetown. The house has been used throughout its history as a residence or residence/shop, until it was purchased in 1953 by the U.S. Government. Although there have been attempts to prove that the Old Stone House was either George Washington's Engineering Headquarters and/or Suters Tavern, neither theory has been substantiated. The house is a good surviving example of pre-Revolutionary American vernacular architecture.

TURN AROUND AND WALK
WEST ON M STREET. TURN LEFT
ON 31ST STREET. TURN RIGHT N
BLUES ALLEY.

37. Blues Alley

The Blues Alley Jazz Society (BAJS) was founded in 1985 by then internationally-renowned jazz trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and its corresponding nightclub namesake located in the nation's capital. The Blues Alley Jazz Society is dedicated to the musical philosophy of youth, jazz, and education. Jazz acts are booked here 360 nights a year.

TURN LEFT ON
WISCONSIN AVENUE.

38. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal

George Washington was one of the early American speculators who dreamed of the riches an inland American waterway could bring that would float goods from the West to Washington down the Potomac River. A canal that could connect the Potomac River to the Ohio River in Pittsburgh would provide a continuous water link from New Orleans to the Chesapeake Bay.

The canal, dubbed the "Great National Project" by President John Quincy Adams, was finally started on July 4, 1828. It would take 22 years to complete - actually construction just stopped since the canal route never made it out of Maryland with only 184.5 of the planned 460 miles dug - and was obsolete before it opened. Battling the young and ever-improving railroads, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal lasted for 75 years floating cargo from Cumberland, Maryland to Georgetown. The ditch survived filling in through the efforts of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas who championed the canal as "a long stretch of quiet and piece."

39. Grace Church
1041 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Grace Episcopal Church was founded to serve the laborers, craftsmen, shopkeepers, and watermen of the Georgetown waterfront. By 1857 regular services were being held in a wooden chapel that stood in the southwest corner of the churchyard, where the World War I memorial cross now stands. In this poor district congregants pooled their talents to erect this humble granite Gothic revival church in 1866. Even today it is still the only religious institution in lower Georgetown.

CROSS WISCONSIN AVENUE
AND WALK DOWN GRACE
STREET TO POTOMAC STREET.

40. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Warehouses

At the terminus of the waterway warehouses and mills sprung up in the first half of the 19th century. Mills for flour and cotton were especially abundant. Most have long ago disappeared but a few buildings have survived to be adapted to modern use.

RETURN TO WISCONSIN AVENUE AND TURN LEFT. CROSS M STREET.

41. Martin's Tavern

1264 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

A Georgetown institution since 1933 when it opened the day after Prohibition was repealed. Martin's was John Kennedy's hangout. Booth number one, known as "the rumble seat," was Kennedy's usual seat when he was a bachelor; number three is supposed to be where he asked Jackie to marry him. Booth number two was the favorite of JFK's 1960 presidential opponent - Richard Nixon.

TURN AROUND AND RETURN TO M STREET. TURN RIGHT.

42. City Tavern

3206 M Street, NW

In Colonial days every other building along this busy post road was a tavern. Most are gone but this one, from 1796, lives on. Much was replaced during a painstaking restoration but the top floors are probably original. Today it is a private club.

43. Georgetown Park

3222 M Street, NW

This urban shopping center from 1982 is located in buildings erected for the Georgetown and Washington Railway Company, a horse-drawn streetcar company, and later by Capitol Traction. During the excavation, archaeologists unearthed thousands of artifacts, some of which can be viewed as a permanent display in the Georgetown Park Museum, which is open daily.

44. Georgetown Park

3222 M Street, NW

Public markets have existed on this site since before the American Revolution. In 1795 the ground was deeded to the town "for the use of the market aforesaid, and for no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever." The Italianate building with round-arched windows and central parapet, splendidly restored, dates to 1866.

45. Forrest-Marbury House

3350 M Street, NW

In March 1791 Georgetown mayor Uriah Forrest, at the urging of a weary George Washington, hosted a dinner party at his home here to hammer out an agreement to produce the nation's new capital city of the District of Columbia. Forrest wanted little to do with the brave new world and sold the house in 1800 to Baltimore attorney William Marbury to reside at Rosedale, his farm that is now Cleveland Park. Marbury landed in the history books as the plaintiff in the case of Marbury vs. Madison that established the principle of judicial review. Marbury added a third story to the original house and built a two-story addition to the east.

TURN RIGHT ON 34TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON PROSPECT AVENUE.

46. Prospect House

3508 Prospect Street, NW

It's the fabulous view of the Potomac that gives this handsome, Federal townhouse its name. Note the craftsmanship of the brickwork and doorways of this home built for 18th century tobacco merchant, James Lingan. It's believed that Lingan designed his own residence, using one of the architectural pattern books popular with scholarly American builders of the period.

47. Benjamin Stoddert House
3400 Prospect Avenue, NW

This house was built for Benjamin Stoddert, the first Secretary of the Navy, in 1787. Stoddert wanted the house to look like the elegant houses he saw in the capital city of Philadelphia. The Secretary would likely not recognize his house today as it was much enlarged and altered during 40 years of bizarre ownership by Albert Adsit Clemons. Clemons lived, it was reported, on money provided by his wife to stay away from her. He built an amusement park of hallways, stairs and rooms inside - most of which were never used.

48. Quality Hill
3425 Prospect Street NW

This fine Federal home was built for attorney John Thomson Mason, a grandchild of Martha Washington, in 1798. Dr. Charles Worthington purchased the mansion in 1810 and named it Quality Hill, presumably for its fabulous interior woodwork.

49. Exorcist Steps
Prospect and 36th streets, NW

These steep steps next to the Victorian D.C. Transit car barn were used in the seminal horror movie *The Exorcist* to film the scene where Father Damien takes a fatal head-first plunge down the 97 stairs.

**TURN RIGHT ON 36TH STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON N STREET.**

50. Old Holy Trinity Church
3515 N Street, NW

A small brick church built here in 1794 was the first place for Catholics to worship in Washington, DC. This Greco-Roman church replaced it in 1849.

**TURN AROUND ON N STREET
AND WALK TWO BLOCKS WEST
BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING
POINT.**

Look Up,

Washington, D.C.

(Lafayette Square)



An Urban Hike of Washington's Lafayette Square...

Lafayette Square is a seven-acre public park located directly north of the White House on H Street between 15th and 17th Streets, NW. The Square and the surrounding structures were designated a National Historic Landmark District in 1970. Originally planned as part of the pleasure grounds surrounding the Executive Mansion, the area was called "President's Park." The Square was separated from the White House grounds in 1804 when President Thomas Jefferson had Pennsylvania Avenue routed through it. In 1824, the Square was officially named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette of France.

Lafayette Park has been used as a race track, a graveyard, a zoo, a slave market, an encampment for soldiers during the War of 1812, and many political protests and celebrations. The surrounding neighborhood became the city's most fashionable 18th century residential area - home to a number of Washington personalities including Lincoln's Secretary of State William Henry Seward and South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun. Andrew Jackson Downing landscaped Lafayette Square in 1851 in the picturesque style. Today's plan with its five large statues dates from the 1930s. In the center stands Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, erected in 1853; in the four corners are statues of Revolutionary War heroes: France's General Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette and Major General Comte Jean de Rochambeau; Poland's General Thaddeus Kosciuszko; Prussia's Major General Baron Frederich Wilhelm von Steuben.

This walking tour will explore Lafayette Square to the north of the White House and the buildings bordering the Ellipse to the south of the White House. We will start in the center of the square...

**1. Jackson Statue
Lafayette Square**

In 1853 Clark Mills created the first equestrian statue designed by an American and cast in America. He came by his material honestly - he used bronze melted down from cannon captured by General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. Mills did not approach his commission lightly. Before lifting a chisel he trained a horse to remain in a rearing position so he could study how the animal balanced his great weight.

EXIT JACKSON SQUARE TO THE EAST TO MADISON PLACE (to the rear of the rearing horse).

2. Lafayette Square rowhouses

In the urban renewal movement of the mid-20th century, wrecking balls began to swing indiscriminately around Lafayette Square. President John Kennedy personally halted plans to level row houses on the square but did not want to impede progress. He asked architect John Carl Warnecke to have his cake and eat it too. Warnecke erected his modern buildings but placed them in the center of the block, ringed by the historic residences on the perimeter.

TURN LEFT ON H STREET.

**3. Old British Embassy
1525 H Street, NW**

Mathew Clark, clerk of the House of Representatives, started building this house in 1836 but ran out of money. He sold out to the British government. It was in the formal parlor that Lord Alexander Ashburton and Daniel Webster hammered out the treaty that settled the border between Maine and New Brunswick. The house received a Second Empire makeover in the 1870s and acquired its present mansard roof and trimmings. Today it serves as the parish house for St. John's Church next door.

**4. St. John's Church
northeast corner of 16th and H streets,
NW**

Benjamin Henry Latrobe, America's first professional architect, designed this church to serve a growing residential community in the neighborhoods in the western end of Washington, including those adjacent to Lafayette (then called President's or Federal) Square, in 1815. Latrobe used a classical Greek cross massing for the building. Subsequent additions have greatly obscured the historical original church.

St. John's first service was held in October 1816. James Madison was an early communicant and from that time to the present, every person who has held the office of President of the United States has attended a regular or occasional service at St. John's. Pew 54 is the President's Pew, and is reserved for the chief executive's use when in attendance.

**5. Hay-Adams Hotel
800 16th Street, NW, northwest corner of
H Street**

This hotel sits on the site once occupied by two celebrated houses built by eminent American architect Henry Hobson Richardson for John Hay and Henry Adams in 1885. Hay was a former private assistant to Abraham Lincoln and Adams a presidential descendent and prominent author. The homes were sacrificed in 1927 for this Italian Renaissance-style apartment-hotel designed by architect Mirhan Mesrobian. Its luxury appointments attracted the most prominent Washington visitors; most recently it was the temporary home of the Obama family as they waited to move across the square into the White House.

**6. Chamber of Commerce Building
1615 H Street, NW**

In 1802, when Washington, DC was still a federal territory, the land on which the United States Chamber of Commerce stands was valued at two cents per square foot. Today, that location -- directly across Lafayette Park from the White House -- is one of the most historic and valuable pieces of real estate in the nation's capital -- if not

in the entire country.

In 1841, Daniel Webster purchased a three-and-a-half story home on the ground now occupied by the U.S. Chamber building. In 1849, Webster sold his house to the prominent Washingtonian W.W. Corcoran, whose art collection today remains close by. Several other dignitaries lived in Webster's former home over the years before the Chamber purchased the land. It broke ground in 1922 for this classical office building by Cass Gilbert, designer of the Supreme Court Building.

TURN LEFT ON JACKSON PLACE.

7. Decatur House southwest corner of H Street, NW and Jackson Place

This is one of the oldest surviving homes in Washington, DC, and one of only three remaining residential buildings in the country designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the father of American architecture. Completed in 1818 for naval hero Stephen Decatur and his wife Susan, it was the first private residence on President's Park. Latrobe fashioned a wonderfully proportioned, nearly square, three-story town house of red brick in the austere Federal style of the time. The Decatur's became famous for their lavish Washington parties in the house but the good times were short-lived. Scarcely a year after moving into his home Stephen Decatur was mortally wounded on the dueling ground by Commodore James Barron. A parade of prominent Washingtonians inhabited the house for the next 130 years, many of whom carried on the Decatur's tradition of high living so that it was not difficult to convert the house into a museum.

TURN RIGHT ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

8. Blair House 1651-1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

This restrained town house, its first section built in the 1820s, has been enlarged and remodeled a number of times since. It has served as

the federal government's official guest residence since 1942 and is significant for the great number of dignitaries who have resided or have been received within its walls. The story goes that Eleanor Roosevelt wearied of Winston Churchill's nocturnal habits when he was staying in the White House and insisted on some sort of guest house. Blair House, named for Francis Preston Blair, Sr., who bought it in 1836, served as President Truman's home during the time the White House was being remodeled. The complex was restored in 1988 and enlarged yet again at the same time.

9. Lee House 1651-1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The house adjoining Blair House was owned by the Lee family of Virginia. It was here that Robert E. Lee turned down command of the Union Army at the start of the Civil War to cast his lot with the Southern states. Like its neighbor, the stucco on the facade of the Lee house has been scored to look like more expensive stone blocks.

10. Renwick Gallery 1661 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; northeast corner of 17th Street

The Renwick Gallery (named for its architect, not the owner), was erected between 1859 and 1861 by William Wilson Corcoran, co-founder of the Riggs Bank, as an art gallery for his private collection of paintings and sculpture. The building was designed by James Renwick, Jr. of St. Patrick's Cathedral fame in New York and Smithsonian Building fame in Washington.

During the Civil War, the gallery building was seized by the U.S. Army for use as a storage warehouse for the records and uniforms for the Quarter Master General's Corps. After the war, Corcoran returned to Washington and pressed for the return of the art gallery, which he regained on May 10, 1869. Following an extensive restoration, the gallery opened to the public on January 19, 1874 - the first art museum in the city.

The collection quickly outgrew its building, however, and in 1897, the gallery moved a few blocks away. The Federal government purchased the old gallery and it suffered through a dreary procedural existence for the first three-quarters

of the 20th century. Restoration for the Smithsonian began in 1967, and the building reopened as the Renwick Gallery in 1972.

11. Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue,
NW

Perhaps no building in Washington has generated more derogatory words than the Old Executive Office Building. Constructed by Alfred B. Mullett between 1871 and 1888, the building housed the Departments of State, War, and Navy. Detractors appeared immediately but Mullett did not have to listen to the negative comments long. He committed suicide in 1890. Mullett considered himself overworked, underpaid, and severely under appreciated, and sued the government for more money. When that came to nothing, he killed himself.

His gray Virginia granite office building that covered ten acres and featured 900 projecting and superimposed Doric columns lived on, not much more happily. President Herbert Hoover commented that it “was, of all the buildings in town, the one we regret the most.” President Harry Truman piled on two decades later calling it “the greatest monstrosity in America.” The building was nearly demolished in 1957 but the expense to tear it down or remodel it was considered too great. Since 1981, major renovations have been carried out and the building continues to house various agencies that comprise the Executive Office of the President.

TURN LEFT ON 17TH STREET.

12. Winder Building
604 17th Street, NW

Built in the 1840s, this was an early speculative office built specifically to be leased to the federal government. It also pioneered the use of central heating and steel beams in construction.

TURN RIGHT ON
NEW YORK AVENUE.

13. The Octagon House
1799 New York Avenue, NW

Colonel John Tayloe, reputed to be the richest Virginian plantation owner of his time, built the house in Washington at the suggestion of George Washington. He hired gentleman architect William Thornton, who was working on the Capitol, in 1798. Thornton responded with one of the most influential houses ever built in Washington, fitted into one of the city’s oblique building plots created by the plotting of city planner Charles L’Enfant.

The three-story Octagon achieves a zenith in Federal architecture in the United States through its brilliant plan which combines a circle, two rectangles, and a triangle, and through the elegance and restraint of the interior and exterior decoration. The Coade stone, stoves, other decorative elements, and furniture were imported from England. The construction materials, such as bricks, timber, iron, and Acquia creek sandstone were all manufactured locally.

The house has undergone extensive renovation since 1996, culminating in efforts to restore it to its original period appearance.

RETURN TO 17TH STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

14. Corcoran Gallery of Art
southwest corner of New York Avenue and
17th Street

A fine example of French Beaux Arts design with Greek inspired details, the Corcoran was designed by Ernest Flagg. Flagg, who also designed the Singer Office Building in New York and the Annapolis Naval Academy, attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. When the Gallery opened at its new location in 1897 (having moved down the street from the Renwick Gallery), President Grover Cleveland attended the inauguration.

15. American National Red Cross
430 17th Street

Begun as a remembrance to “the heroic women of the Civil War” in 1915, this Vermont marble memorial has expanded to occupy an entire block. The building, which was declared

a National Historic Landmark in 1965, houses some of the most exquisite art and artifacts acquired by the American Red Cross since its formal inception in 1881. At the forefront of this collection are the famous Tiffany Windows designed and constructed by the fabled studio of Louis Comfort Tiffany, son of the New York City jeweler. The three-paneled stained glass windows were commissioned in 1917 and illustrate the most significant values of the Red Cross: hope, faith, charity and love. They are reputed to be the largest set of windows still in their original state.

16. DAR Constitution Hall
1776 D Street, NW

Ground was broken for Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall on June 22, 1928. The cornerstone was laid by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge on October 30, 1928, using the trowel George Washington used to lay the cornerstone at the Capital in 1793. John Russell Pope designed three different classical facades for the hall, permitting an entrance on three sides and promoting excellent circulation of air through the building that fills an entire block. Mrs. Herbert Hoover was the guest speaker at the formal dedication on April 19, 1929. The first musical event in the hall was on November 2, 1929 and featured Anna Case, Efreim Zimbalist, Sophie Braslau, and Hans Barth.

17. Organization of American States
17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Andrew Carnegie gave \$5,000,000 in part to build this marbled headquarters in 1910 for the world's oldest international organization, promoting peace and progress among the nations of North, South and Central America. The property is studded with memorials and statuary. It was erected on the site of the legendary Van Ness mansion that was built by Benjamin Henry Latrobe in 1816 as the costliest residence in America.

18. Capitol Gatehouses
Constitution Avenue at 15th Street, NW
and 17th Street, NW

These War of 1812-era gatehouses once stood near the Capitol but were salvaged and moved to the Ellipse in the 1870s when the Capitol grounds were reconfigured by Frederick Law Olmsted. Charles Bulfinch, who was working on the Capitol Building designed these one-room gatehouses with rusticated Aquia Creek sandstone. The decorative doorways feature flanking Doric columns, entablatures with guilloche friezes and parapets with rinceau panels.

WALK NORTH THROUGH THE
ELLIPSE TOWARDS THE WHITE
HOUSE.

19. Zero Milestone
north-center edge of the Ellipse

In his plan for Washington, Pierre Charles L'Enfant intended a column to be placed 1 mile east of the Capitol, "from which all distances of places through the continent were to be calculated." Instead, in 1804, the Jefferson Stone or Jefferson Pier was placed on the meridian of the White House due west of the Capitol.

Designed by Washington architect Horace W. Peaslee, the monolith is about 2 feet square and about 4 feet high. It is made of precambrian granite from Milford, Massachusetts, light pinkish to greenish gray, with spots of black biotite mica. The bronze disk on top of the milestone is an adaptation from ancient portolan charts of the so-called wind roses or compass roses from the points of which extended radial lines to all parts of the then known world—the prototype of the modern mariner's compass.

The current Zero Milestone monument was conceived by Good Roads Movement advocate S. M. Johnson, formally proposed on June 7, 1919. He was inspired by ancient Rome's Golden Milestone located in the Forum. On July 7, 1919, a temporary marker for the Zero Milestone was dedicated on the Ellipse south of the White House during ceremonies launching the Army's first attempt to send a convoy of military vehicles across the country to San Francisco, California.

On June 5, 1920, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to erect the current monument, design to be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts and installed at no expense to the government. Johnson took charge of the details and raised donations for the design and construction. The permanent Zero Milestone was dedicated in a ceremony on June 4, 1923. At present, only roads in the Washington, D.C. area have distances measured from it.

20. The White House **1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**

The White House was designed by James Hoban, an Irish-born and-trained architect who won a competition organized by President George Washington and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson in 1792. The competitions were held to determine who would design the nation's two most important buildings, the President's House and the Capitol. It is believed that Thomas Jefferson, competing under a pseudonym, submitted designs and lost both competitions. Hoban's inspiration for the house was drawn from an Anglo-Irish villa called the Leinster House in Dublin. Although President Washington oversaw construction, he never lived in the house. President John Adams, elected in 1796 as the second President, was the first resident of the White House. Abigail Adams, President Adams' wife, was known to have complained about the largely unfinished new residence. President Thomas Jefferson, upon moving to the house in 1801, was also not impressed, and dismissed it as being too big. Jefferson made several structural changes under architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe such as the addition of terrace-pavilions on either side of the main building and single-story wings for storage. In addition to replacing the slate roof with one of sheet iron, Jefferson further improved the grounds by landscaping them in a picturesque manner. While James Madison was President from 1809 to 1817, the White House was torched by the British in the War of 1812. Although the fire was put out by a summer thunderstorm, all that remained were the outside, charred walls and the interior brick walls. Madison brought Hoban back to restore the mansion, which took three years. It was during this construction that the house was painted white. Hoban later added the

South and North Porticos, using a slightly altered design by Latrobe.

Expansion and further alterations were made when President Theodore Roosevelt declared the house unsafe to inhabit. He had the original building remodeled. By making the third-story attic into habitable rooms and adding the Executive Office wing and the East Gallery, Roosevelt separated his work space from his family life. In 1909, architect Nathan C. Wyeth extended the office wing adding the well-known oval office. Although used informally for some time, it was President Theodore Roosevelt who gave the White House its official name. Finally, the last major renovation took place when President Harry Truman decided that again the building was unsafe and had to be gutted. Steel replaced the original frame and paneling, and a balcony was added to the South Portico. The White House, an architectural symbol of the American presidency and the nation's power, remains a stylistically simple residence and an example of the stolid republican ideals of the Founding Fathers.

FOLLOW THE PATH TO THE EAST TO 15TH STREET AND TURN LEFT.

21. Treasury Building **1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**

This is the oldest of the government's departmental buildings, sited by Andrew Jackson on the shoulder of the White House, obliterating the "reciprocity of view" down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol ingrained in the city plan by L'Enfant. Robert Mills, the first trained American architect built the east and center wings between 1836 and 1842. The most architecturally impressive feature of the Mills design is the east colonnade running the length of the building. Each of the 30 columns is 36 feet tall and is carved out of a single piece of granite. The interior design of the east and center wings is classically austere, in keeping with the Greek Revival style.

Later additions were made to the original wings, beginning with the construction of the south wing from 1855 to 1860 and the west wing from 1855- 1864. While the exterior of the building was executed along the lines of the original

Mills wings, the interiors of the later wings reflect changes in both building technology and aesthetic tastes. Iron columns and beams reinforced the building's brick vaults; the architectural detailing became much more ornate, following mid-nineteenth century fashion. The final addition to the Treasury Building was the north wing, built from 1867 to 1869. Its architect was Alfred B. Mullett. Spreading across five acres, the Treasury Building is the world's largest Greek Revival building.

TURN LEFT ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

**22. Treasury Annex
northeast corner of Madison Place and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**

This addition to the Treasury came on line in 1919, designed by Cass Gilbert with a profusion of columns in homage to Mills' Treasury Building.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

Look Up,

Washington, D.C.

(National Mall)



An Urban Hike of Washington's National Mall...

Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who laid out the street plan for the District of Columbia, had a grand vision for the National Mall. In his view the Mall was to be the foremost avenue of the city, the so-called "Grand Avenue." It was to run west from the Capitol to a point directly south of the President's House where its terminus would be crowned by an equestrian statue of George Washington. According to L'Enfant's plan, the Mall was to be "four hundred feet in breadth, and about a mile in length, bordered by gardens, ending in a slope from the houses on each side."

To realize L'Enfant's dream things started slowly and then petered out completely. Then the Civil War came and the Mall grounds were used for military purposes, such as bivouacking and parading troops, slaughtering cattle and producing arms. In 1872, at 6th and B Streets, a 14-acre tract was given to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for the construction of a depot. The railroad was also granted permission to lay tracks north to south across part of the Mall.

The National Mall was on the verge of disappearing altogether when, in 1902, Senator James McMillan of Michigan headed a commission to transform the country's primary city park. The hundred years of unenacted grounds plans dating back to L'Enfant's original ideas were examined. The McMillan Commission submitted their report to Congress. Their plan called for the restoration, development, and supplementation of the "Grand Avenue" ideal proposed by L'Enfant. The core of the Mall was to be a broad grass carpet, typical of those in Europe, 300 feet in breadth and running the entire length of the Mall grounds, bordered on each side by four rows of American elm trees. Public buildings were to border the whole, separated from the elms by narrow roadways. The railroad station was removed from the area in 1909. Swamps would be drained; canals filled. All buildings would conform to a Neoclassical design standard calling to mind the tenets of ancient Rome and Athens.

There are nine museums on the Mall, two entrances for underground museums, and the Department of Agriculture. This walking tour begins at the east end of the mall, following along the southern edge and returning along the northern side...

WALK DOWN THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE MALL.

1. National Air and Space Museum 6th Street, SW and Independence Avenue

The National Air and Space Museum was completed in 1976, designed by the St. Louis firm of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum who had the mandate of creating an impressive building - but not so attention-grabbing that it would detract from the Capitol nearby. Their glass and granite cube with 200,000 square feet of displays is the most popular of the Smithsonian museums and one of the world's most-visited. It houses the Wright Brothers' first Kitty Hawk plane as well as the Apollo II space capsule.

2. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Independence Avenue at Seventh Street, SW

Joseph H. Hirshhorn, immigrated to New York from Latvia when he was four years old. His widowed mother settled with her thirteen children (Joseph was the twelfth) in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. In time, Hirshhorn would become a financier, philanthropist, and well-known collector of modern art whose gift to the Nation of 6,000 paintings, sculptures, drawings, and mixed-media pieces established his namesake museum on the National Mall.

Designed in 1974 by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the building was intended to be as controversial as the modern art itself. The resulting round, concrete building, 231 feet in diameter, houses one of the country's greatest collections of contemporary sculpture and painting. Lester Collins designed the sunken sculpture garden in 1981.

3. Arts and Industries Building 900 Jefferson Drive, SW

Designed in a High Victorian style by the Washington architectural firm of Cluss and Schulze, The Arts and Industries Building is the least expensive and most quickly built major structure ever undertaken by the United States government. Congress authorized construction

for the original National Museum to house the international exhibits left over from the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in 1879. The fireproof building, faced in fanciful polychrome brick, opened in time for the inaugural ball of President James A. Garfield in 1881.

4. The Smithsonian Building 1000 Jefferson Drive, SW

British scientist James Smithson left all his estate to a nephew with the provision that should his nephew die without heirs all the money will pass "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Smithson never traveled to America and no correspondent on these shores has ever been identified.

Smithson died in 1829 and his nephew passed six years later, indeed with no heirs. And so his entire fortune of more than 100,000 gold sovereigns landed on the doorstep of the United States Mint. The coins were converted into more than \$500,000. It took eight years of squabbling in Congress before the Smithsonian Institution was established.

Completed in 1855, the original Smithsonian Institution Building was designed by architect James Renwick Jr. This Washington landmark is constructed of red sandstone from Seneca Creek, Maryland, in the Norman style (a 12th-century combination of late Romanesque and early Gothic motifs).

5. S. Dillon Ripley Center 1100 Jefferson Drive, SW

The gallery opened in 1987 to house a gift of some 1,000 works of Asian art from Arthur M. Sackler, a research physician and medical publisher from New York City. Among the highlights of his gift were early Chinese bronzes and jades, Chinese paintings and lacquerware, ancient Near Eastern ceramics and metalware, and sculpture from South and Southeast Asia. Sackler also donated \$4 million toward construction of the gallery. The copper-domed kiosk leads to underground galleries, a small conference center and meeting rooms.

6. Freer Gallery of Art
Jefferson Drive at 12th Street, SW

The gallery was founded by Charles Lang Freer, a railroad-car manufacturer from Detroit who gave to the United States his collections and funds for a building to house them. The Italian-Renaissance-style gallery, constructed in granite and marble, was designed by American architect Charles Platt. The combination of building and art represents the most valuable gift ever presented to the American government by a single individual.

7. Department of Agriculture
12th Street and Independence Avenue, SW

When the federal government designed a grand make-over for the city to build only in the Neoclassical style in 1902, this was the first project undertaken on the south side of the National Mall. The universal vision for the Mall was not fully formed at the time and planners initially sited the massive Department of Agriculture building smack in the middle of the Mall. President Theodore Roosevelt personally intervened to slide it back a bit. The cornerstone was laid in 1905 but funding problems delayed the completion of the building until 1930. The Central part is constructed of gleaming white Georgia Cherokee marble; the wings use Vermont marble and the foundation is Massachusetts granite. The entire building has a floor space of 300,000 square feet.

TURN LEFT ON 14TH STREET.

8. Auditors Main Building
14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW

This dark red-brick building was designed in 1880 by James G. Hill as the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. It stands in strong contrast to the sea of Neoclassical buildings in the vicinity, especially its neighbor to the east, the Department of Agriculture.

RETURN TO INDEPENDENCE AVENUE AND TURN LEFT TOWARDS THE TIDAL BASIN.

9. U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
Raoul Wallenberg Place, between 14th and 15th streets, SW

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum designed in 1993 by Pei Cobb Freed and Partners is the American government's memorial to the Holocaust. This strong design provides a sobering contrast to the reassuring conformity of its neighbors.

10. Jefferson Memorial
The Tidal Basin

The Jefferson Memorial came late to the Mall party. Plans for a grand remembrance to the third president coagulated during the Franklin Roosevelt administration. Roosevelt chose a Neoclassical design by John Russell Pope modeled after the Pantheon in Rome and laid the cornerstone in 1939. The building of Vermont white marble, Georgia granite, Tennessee pink and gray marble and Indiana limestone was ready for dedication on April 13, 1943, on the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth. The 19-foot bronze statue of Jefferson, looking out from the interior across the water towards the White House, was sculpted by Rudolph Evans in 1941.

11. FDR Memorial
Tidal Basin

Designer Lawrence Halprin started work on the project in 1974. More than 6,000 tons of Carnellan granite, quarried in South Dakota, with a small amount of "Academy Black" granite, quarried in California - enough to erect an 80-story building - is used in the construction of the memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. That includes 75,000 square feet of granite pavers and 31,000 pieces of stone. The FDR Memorial is also the first presidential memorial to honor a First Lady.

RETURN TO THE MALL.

**12. District of Columbia World War Memorial
on the Mall south of 19th Street, NW**

The Doric temple of Vermont marble was a gift of the citizens of Washington to honor those who died during World War I; it was authorized in 1924 and dedicated on November 11, 1931.

**13. Korean War Veterans Memorial
on the Mall between Independence Avenue and the Reflecting Pool**

The Korean memorial, dedicated in 1995, is in the form of a triangle intersecting a circle. Within the triangle are 19 stainless steel statues designed by Frank Gaylord, each larger than life-size. The figures represent a squad on patrol, drawn from each branch of the armed forces.

**14. Lincoln Memorial
west end of the Mall**

The movement to build a suitable memorial to America's first assassinated president began almost immediately after his death. Decisions could not be made on the form (the debate lasted almost 50 years, long enough that a proposal to build a memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg was proposed by the newly formed automobile lobby) and location. The Lincoln Memorial eventually took the shape of a Greek Temple placed in a reclaimed swamp directly opposite the Capitol over a mile down the Mall. Henry Bacon gave the temple 36 Doric columns representing the number of states in the Union in 1865. Daniel Chester French sculpted the monumental sitting Lincoln of Colorado marble.

**TURN AND WALK DOWN THE
NORTH SIDE OF THE MALL.**

**15. Vietnam Veterans Memorial
on the Mall in Constitution Gardens**

Maya Ying Lin, a 21-year-old architecture student at Yale University, won the design competition for this memorial that was dedicated in 1982. The wall is fashioned from black granite quarried near Bangalore, India. In 1984, an American flag and a sculpture showing three ser-

vicemen were added to the memorial. In 1993, the Vietnam Women's Memorial was added to represent the work of the women veterans.

**16. Reflecting Pool
on the Mall between the Lincoln Monument and Washington Monument**

The original 1902 plan for the Mall called for a reflecting pool but it took almost twenty years to become a reality. This is the largest of Washington's reflecting pools, stretching 170 yards short of a half-mile down the Mall.

**17. Signers Memorial
on the Mall in Constitution Gardens**

Built on a tiny island in a lake in Constitution Gardens, this is Washington's only monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, an event that took place before the city was even imagined. Each signer gets a block of red marble and his signature is immortalized in oversized gold script. The blocks are arranged in a semi-circle that is supposed to suggest the figures depicted in John Trumbull's famous painting of the rebellious gathering.

**18. National World War II Memorial
17th Street, between Constitution and Independence avenues**

The World War II Memorial honors the 16 million who served in the armed forces of the United States, the more than 400,000 who died, and all who supported the war effort from home. Symbolic of the defining event of the 20th Century, the memorial that was dedicated in May 2004 is a monument to the spirit, sacrifice, and commitment of the American people. The Second World War is the only 20th Century event commemorated on the National Mall's central axis.

**19. Washington Monument
The Mall**

Plans for a national monument began as early as 1783 when Congress proposed that an equestrian statue of George Washington be erected. Although the Monument was authorized by

Congress, little action was taken, even after Major Peter Charles L'Enfant selected its site in his 1791 Federal City plan. Washington's 1799 death rekindled public aspiration for an appropriate tribute to him, but lack of funds intervened. The cornerstone for a flat-topped obelisk designed by Robert Mills was finally laid in 1848.

The original design called for a circular colonnade on which would stand a statue of Washington in a chariot. Inside the colonnade, statues of thirty prominent Revolutionary War heroes would be displayed. As construction dragged along Lt. Col. Thomas L. Casey, Mills' successor, heavily altered the original design for the monument so that it resembled an unadorned Egyptian obelisk with a pointed pyramidion. Finally the monument was dedicated on February 21, 1885, and officially opened to the public on October 9, 1888.

Weighing 81,120 tons, the Washington Monument stands 555' 5-1/8" tall. The walls of the monument range in thickness from 15' at the base to 18" at the upper shaft. They are composed primarily of white marble blocks from Maryland with a few from Massachusetts, underlain by Maryland blue gneiss and Maine granite. A slight color change is perceptible at the 150' level near where construction slowed in 1854. Inserted into the interior walls are 193 memorial stones presented by individuals, societies, cities, States, and nations of the world. Attached to an independent iron framework, flights of 896 steps surround an elevator which takes visitors to the observation level, where they can gaze over the city from the monument's pyramidion windows.

**20. National Museum of American History
14th Street and Constitution Avenue,
NW**

The National Museum of American History collects artifacts of all kinds—currently more than three million—to preserve for the American people an enduring record of their past. That record is preserved in a less ambitious building that dates to 1964.

**21. National Museum of Natural History
10th St. & Constitution Avenue, NW**

This was the first building constructed on the north side of the Mall after the McMillan Commission's declaration that all of Washington be slathered in Neoclassicism. The firm of Hornblower & Marshall created this depository for what now exceeds over 125 million items.

**22. National Gallery of Art - West Building
6th St. & Constitution Avenue, NW**

The National Gallery of Art was created in 1937 for the people of the United States of America by a joint resolution of Congress, accepting the gift of financier and art collector Andrew W. Mellon. Mellon started collecting with that in mind more than a decade earlier and his foundation funded the building by John Russell Pope.

**23. National Gallery of Art - East Building
4th St. & Constitution Avenue, NW**

In 1974 I.M. Pei was called on to deliver an expansion building to the National Gallery on a difficult triangular adjacent. Pei designed a similarly shaped planning grid with dramatic circulation space for a semi-underground building with pyramidal skylights. Washington's major art gallery provides 110,000 square feet of main exhibition space and 16,000 more square feet of temporary exhibition areas. The building helped to shape attitudes to museum building throughout the country.

**YOU HAVE RETURNED TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.**

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture (1600-1840):

POST-MEDIEVAL ENGLISH COLONIAL (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

DUTCH COLONIAL (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrel roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

FRENCH COLONIAL (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped (four-sided) or side-gabled (two-sided)
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

SPANISH COLONIAL (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

GEORGIAN (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

ADAMESQUE (FEDERAL) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - *Doric*: plain capitals
 - *Ionic*: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - *Corinthian*: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

ITALIANATE STYLE (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

SECOND EMPIRE STYLE (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

STICK STYLE (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

QUEEN ANNE (EASTLAKE) STYLE (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1885 AND BEYOND)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

NEOCLASSICAL (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

TUDOR (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

FRENCH CHATEAUESQUE (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

BEAUX ARTS (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

SPANISH MISSION STYLE (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

PUEBLO REVIVAL (1910-PRESENT)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

PRAIRIE STYLE (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

ART DECO (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

ART MODERNE (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

INTERNATIONAL (1925-PRESENT)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls

