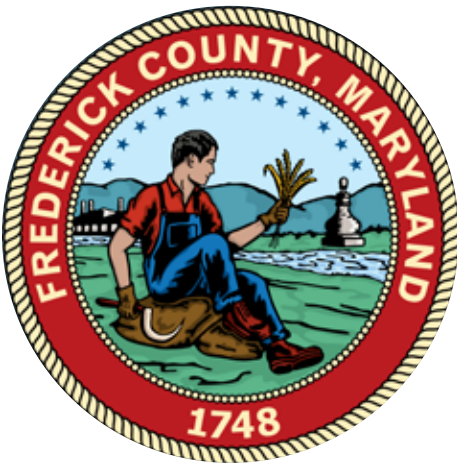


Frederick County Register of Historic Places

DESIGN GUIDELINES



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2021 EDITION

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Chapter 1. Introduction

A. Background

Frederick County has a diverse collection of historic resources with cultural and historic significance. These resources provide a unique sense of place and a tangible link to the past by reflecting the history of the County. In maintaining and protecting these historic resources we preserve the architectural, cultural landscape, and archeological heritage and their context of Frederick County, strengthen the local economy, and improve property values. The *Frederick County Register of Historic Places Design Guidelines* (Guidelines) have been developed to help enhance, preserve, and protect the unique character of Frederick County and its distinct communities.

The Guidelines assist the Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission (Commission) in its review of the exterior rehabilitation of historic buildings, structures, landscapes, new construction, and demolition of properties designated to the Frederick County Register of Historic Places (County Register). They also have been created to assist property owners, tenants, and stewards of historic properties to maintain and preserve the character of their property. The Guidelines are also intended to assist architects, engineers, contractors, and others involved in maintaining and enhancing designated buildings, open spaces, and landscapes to plan and implement historically appropriate projects. The provisions of the Guidelines are intended



Mortuary Chapel at St. Joseph's Cemetery in Emmitsburg.



Collier Log House in Catoctin Furnace.



View along Main Street in Burkittsville.

to provide guidance on rehabilitation and new construction, both additions to existing resources as well as new construction in a designated area, that reflect best rehabilitation practices. The intent of the Guidelines and the design review process is to ensure that all properties designated to the County Register are rehabilitated to best preserve their essential historic qualities and that new construction is sensitive to the scale and historic nature of the designated property. These Guidelines are based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation*; together they are the basis of the review process and the foundation for decision-making by the Commission.

B. Organization of Guidelines

The Guidelines are organized into ten chapters. Chapters 3 through 9 are subdivided to address the individual character-defining elements and materials encountered when undertaking rehabilitation

work on an historic property in Frederick County. Chapter 10 discusses considerations for demolition of an historic resource. The Guidelines suggest appropriate measures to restore, repair, or replace architectural elements or materials, including consideration of contemporary construction materials and methods, if possible, including energy efficiency. A glossary of terms and a directory of resources are included in the appendix.

C. Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission includes all unincorporated areas of the County, such as rural land, villages, and towns.

D. Historic Districts

When there is a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of historic sites, or other cultural



Smith's Store in Urbana.

resources that are unified historically or aesthetically, a designated Frederick County Historic District may be created. An Historic District includes all property within its boundaries as designated by the County and any work within that district is subject to review by the Commission. Section 1-23-6 of the County Code outlines the requirements and procedures for designating a County Historic District.

E. Codes and Permitting

I. Conformance with Local, State, and Federal Codes

The Commission uses these Guidelines and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* to determine if proposed work is appropriate for a County Register property and appropriate for a particular building or site. Maryland Land Use Code § 8.101 – 8.501 and Chapter 1-23 of the Frederick County Code (County Code)

require the Commission to base its decisions on adopted guidelines. The Guidelines must conform to the County Code, which codifies zoning and subdivision requirements. The Guidelines must be consistent with those accepted by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), the basis of which are the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Conformance with the *Secretary's Standards* also is a condition of the County's Certified Local Government status, a program administered by the National Park Service and MHT, which is the State's federally designated State Historic Preservation Office.

In the event of a conflict between state laws or the County Code and the *Frederick County Register of Historic Places Design Guidelines*, the Commission will consult with the County Attorney's Office.

2. Other Permits and Approvals

Some work may require other permits or approvals, in addition to building permits, including but not

limited to electrical or plumbing permits, variances or special exception approval from the Board of Appeals, or site plan approvals from the Planning Commission. Staff of the Permitting & Inspections Department can provide information on permits and staff of the Development Review Department can provide information on variances and site plan approvals. Refer to Appendix B, Directory of Resources for contact information and website links. A Certificate of Appropriateness must be approved prior to obtaining any permits, although early discussions with other pertinent County officials may be helpful.

3. International Building Code and International Residential Code

Frederick County uses the most recently adopted International Building Code and International Residential Code. Both codes accommodate the preservation of important features in historic buildings. Information on the building codes and building permits can be obtained from the Permitting & Inspections Department.

F. Historic Preservation Tax Credits

All owners of Frederick County properties designated to the County Register are eligible to apply for local historic preservation tax credits. The local tax credits may be combined with federal or state tax credits. The processes and reviews for state and local tax credits are different; review by the Frederick County Commission is not a substitute for MHT's role in approving work by owners using the federal or state historic preservation tax credits. The state review may be more conservative than the local review.

G. Standards for Review

I. Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) as *the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions, while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values* (36 CFR 68.2(b)).

Rehabilitation is the standard for these Guidelines, it is distinct from preservation, restoration, or reconstruction treatments for historic properties. *Preservation* is intended to maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a building or site, *restoration* is intended to return a property to a specific period through the removal of later work, and *reconstruction* is the rebuilding of a property that no longer exists. *Rehabilitation* is the approved treatment for buildings and sites designated to the County Register, where historic properties are maintained for contemporary use. New construction and additions are addressed as an aspect of rehabilitation.

If a property owner requests that a different treatment be applied for a specific property, the Commission may consider preservation, restoration, or reconstruction, but the SOI Standards for that treatment must be followed.

2. Basis of the Frederick County Register of Historic Places Design Guidelines

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* are the basis of the *Frederick County Register of Historic Places Design Guidelines*. Developed in 1976 and subsequently revised in 1992, the Standards were developed to ensure that properties receiving federal funding and federal tax benefits are reviewed consistently. The ten Standards have become the basis to judge changes to existing buildings, landscapes, public spaces, and new construction in nearly every historic district throughout the United States. They are recognized by MHT as the basis for design guidelines used in local historic preservation programs.

The ten *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* listed here provide a framework for best practices. They are the basis for historic design guidelines across the country.



James Sappington House in Libertytown.

The Standards are explained in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. The guidelines have been published in various formats. The County uses the most recent edition published by the National Park Service, and the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, published by the National Park Service in 1996. As the National Park Service publishes updated versions of these publications, the County may use them for further interpretation. The SOI's Rehabilitation guidelines are considered explanations of the ten standards and are used to interpret the appropriateness of treatments at County Register properties.

3. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The SOI's *Standards for Rehabilitation* are as follows:

- 1) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- 2) The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- 3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- 4) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- 5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- 6) Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinc-

I. Introduction

tive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

- 7) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 8) Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- 9) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, and proportion, and mass-

ing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

- 10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

H. Historic Preservation Commission Review

I. Parameters for Reviewing Work

Hierarchy of Facades

Historically, a building's design reflected its location and siting on its lot. The elevations facing a public right-of-way typically were more elaborately designed and may have used richer, more decorative detailing than rear elevations. The Commission may exercise a certain degree of leniency when considering appropriate treatments for less prominent facades, keeping in mind that many Frederick County roads have changed, making secondary elevations more visible.



New Midway Historic District. Note the buildings are set close to the public right-of-way.



Brick barn in Walkersville with distinctive decorative venting. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features are those visual or tangible components that contribute to the unique quality of an historic building or site or characteristic elements of a particular architectural style, technique, or architect. Buildings evolve over time, and additions of different time periods may be character-defining features in their own right. Elements that contribute to a building's overall significance will be more carefully scrutinized than those of lesser significance.

Character-defining elements must be identified, retained, and preserved to the fullest extent possible. Their identification in the nomination and prior to undertaking any work is ideal. For more information about evaluating character-defining features refer to the National Park Service Preservation Brief 17, "Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character". A link to the Preservation Briefs is in Appendix B.

Original Materials

Every effort should be made to retain and preserve original materials on designated properties to the

County Register. Non-original materials that the Commission believes have accrued significance should be retained and preserved, if possible. If replacement is necessary, new materials must be compatible in design, quality, materials, size, profile, texture, details, and finish.

Inappropriate Actions

The following actions are discouraged at County Register properties: removing character-defining elements, radically altering a property, introducing elements to the existing building or site that cannot be documented historically, or demolishing significant and contributing properties. Work executed without Commission approval is subject to fine and/or removal per the County Code, Chapter 1-23-11.

False Sense of History

Changes and new features that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features, are not permitted. However, new features can subtly convey their contemporary construction through the use of new materials, offsetting the new feature, or other techniques the Commission may deem appropriate.

Missing Features

A missing feature is a feature that no longer exists but is known to have existed historically by documentary or physical evidence. If a missing feature is proposed to be re-installed, the replacement feature shall be compatible in design, materials, and scale with the historic feature.

Beyond Repair

Rehabilitating historic fabric is an important aspect in retaining the unique characteristics of a property. However, sometimes a feature or material is in such poor condition that replacement is the best option. The following considerations should be taken into account when determining if a feature is beyond repair:

- If the feature or material is a rare example in the County or if it is historically or architecturally significant to the resource, then repair is strongly encouraged (rather than replacement).

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- If deterioration is limited to a portion of a feature and that section(s) can be repaired or replaced in-kind, then total replacement should be avoided.
- If the level of repair is so extensive that much of the historic material will be lost, then total replacement may be appropriate.

Open Spaces

Spaces that were historically designed to remain open in a designated property, including but not limited to designed landscapes, natural and agricultural areas, and cemeteries, shall be maintained and preserved in the same manner, wherever possible.

Adaptive Use

Adaptive use refers to modifications that render a building usable for a function other than originally intended. These guidelines are intended to encourage the adaptive use of properties, as long as character-defining features are not compromised.

Energy conservation

These guidelines are compatible with several measures that result in energy savings. However, when measures that result in the destruction of original fabric are proposed, the Commission may require a strategy that better preserves the resource.



Deteriorating wooden pendant at the Point of Rocks Train Station. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

2. Work Reviewed by the Commission

The Commission reviews all exterior changes to properties listed on the County Register, regardless of whether the proposed changes are visible from the public right-of-way. Depending on the nature of the project, the significance of the property, and the impact of the work on the historic resource, the Commission may be more lenient when reviewing proposals that affect portions of buildings not visible from the public right-of-way. Rural properties that do not face any public right-of-way may not have a clear dominant elevation.

The Commission reviews all work specified in the Guidelines, including but not limited to the following:

- All exterior alterations to buildings and structures and all changes to designated sites and objects. The Commission regulates changes to the entire building envelope, including all facades and roofs. It also reviews changes to ancillary or secondary buildings and changes to settings and landscapes located on the designated property;
- Maintenance that may impact the integrity of the material or structure, such as re-pointing masonry and cleaning exterior materials;
- Construction, including new construction, reconstruction, and additions;



Copper-clad cupola at Mount Saint Mary's Seminary in Emmitsburg. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.



The Coca-Cola Bottling Plant in Frederick has been adaptively reused as an apartment building.

- Demolition of any resource located on a designated property; and
- Moving buildings, structures, and objects.

3. Work Not Reviewed by the Commission

- Routine maintenance that does not alter the exterior fabric or features of a site or structure and has no material effect on the historical or architectural significance of the site or structure and is not otherwise contrary to the Guidelines. Examples include re-attaching loose downspouts, replacing broken glass, and replacing deteriorated flashing. The Commission maintains a list of work that does not require its approval, which is available at the Planning & Permitting Division or on the County's website;
- Interior work; and
- Color and finish. The Commission does not review exterior colors and finish except in cases when it forms an integral part of the material proposed. New colors and material finish and texture should be complementary

to the historic building or district and stylistically and historically appropriate.

4. Required Considerations for Reviewing Applications

The Commission will consider the following in its review of applications:

- The historic, archeological, or architectural significance of the site or structure and its relationship to the historic, archeological, or architectural significance of the surrounding area;
- The relationship of the exterior architectural features of the structure to the remainder of the structure and to the surrounding area;
- The general compatibility of exterior design, scale, proportion, arrangement, texture, and materials proposed to be used; and
- Any other factors which the Commission considers pertinent.

5. Review Process

An application for a Certificate of Appropriateness should be filled out and submitted to the Frederick

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County Division of Planning and Permitting. Applications are available on the County website; refer to Appendix B, Directory of Resources for a link to the website. The application and all supporting documentation will be reviewed for consideration by the Commission at a public hearing.

The Commission may take the following actions with regard to applications:

- Approve;
- Approve with conditions;
- Deny;
- Continue for additional information.

If an application is denied, the applicant may:

- Modify the proposal so it is not substantially the same and submit a new application; or
- Wait at least one year and resubmit the same application; or
- Follow the applicable appeal rights set forth in the County Code, Chapter 1-23-10.

6. Period of Significance

The period of significance refers to the inclusive time period of the development or construction of resources, the period when historically significant events happened there, or the years an important person was associated with the resource. Generally, the period of significance is from prehistoric times to fifty years from the current year. Resources less than fifty years old may be considered contributing to the historic property if they are related to an event of great historical importance, to a person of national or international significance, or if they are the work of a master architect or builder.

7. Integrity

Integrity is the ability of an historic property to convey its historical or architectural significance through an evaluation of its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. An historic property that has been largely left unchanged exhibits a high level of integrity, regardless of its physical state; the condition of a property is independent of its integrity. Historic proper-



Sunnyside Methodist Episcopal Church.

ties that are in good condition but have undergone work not in keeping with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* do not have historic integrity.

8. Degree of Importance

When the Commission makes a decision regarding construction, reconstruction, alteration, moving, or demolition, it must consider the historical, archeological, and architectural value of the resource, including its integrity. Resources on a County Register property are either contributing or non-contributing, meaning they either date from the period of significance and retain integrity from that period, or not.

Contributing resources are the following:

- Buildings, structures, sites or objects (or parts thereof) that help define the property;
- Buildings, structures, sites or objects (or parts thereof) that add historical or architectural value; or
- Generally, those buildings, structures, sites, or objects (or parts thereof) that were built during the historic property's period of signif-

icance. Resources that are less than fifty years old, but which are important for their association with a significant event, person, or architectural movement of national relevance, may be considered contributing.

Non-contributing resources are those buildings, structures, sites, or objects that do not help define the historic property and do not add historical or architectural value to the historic property. Generally, resources that are less than fifty years old are non-contributing.

9. Commission Meetings

The Commission meets at regularly scheduled times, generally on the first Wednesday of each month, and occasionally holds special meetings. All meeting agendas are posted on the County's website (www.frederickcountymd.gov/7995/Historic-Preservation-Commission), and agendas may be obtained from the Planning & Permitting Division. On-site signage is posted at properties that are being reviewed at a Commission meeting.



McKenna's Store in Buckeystown.

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Workshops, sometimes held during a regular Commission meeting, provide applicants with an opportunity for Commission feedback and suggestions in an informal setting. Comments made at workshops are intended to provide guidance to applicants. Comments made at workshops are not binding upon the Commission and they may not reflect consensus or the outcome of a formal hearing. No formal action is taken at workshops.

Public hearings are official parts of Commission meetings during which the Commission decides if an application should be approved, approved with conditions, denied, or continued. If an application is considered incomplete pursuant to the Commission Rules of Procedure, the application will be continued to a future hearing. A complete application may be continued if the applicant and Commission mutually agree that the case should be continued.

10. Judgment of Plans

The Commission “shall strictly judge plans for sites or structures determined by research to be of historic, archeological, or architectural significance” (contributing resources). The Commission “may not strictly judge plans for a site or structure of little historic, archeological, or architectural significance; or involving new construction” (non-contributing resources), unless the plans would seriously impair the historic, archeological, or architectural significance of the surrounding historic site or structure (Annotated Code of Maryland, Land Use Article, § 8-304).



American Red Cross Building in Walkersville.

Chapter 2. Prehistory and Historical Overview of Frederick County

Frederick County is located in the Piedmont Region of Maryland and is bounded by the Maryland-Pennsylvania border on the north; Carroll, Howard, and Montgomery counties on the east; Washington County on the west; and the Potomac River and Montgomery County on the south. Encompassing over 664 square miles, it is the largest county by land measure in Maryland. It is drained by the Monocacy River, a major tributary of the Potomac River in the County, running approximately 57.9 miles from the Pennsylvania border to the Potomac River near the Frederick-Montgomery County line. The Middletown Valley is drained by Catoctin Creek, running approximately 38 miles into the Potomac River. The Catoctin Mountain chain runs roughly north south through Frederick County and is the eastern boundary for the Middletown Valley. The County's western line runs along the ridge of South Mountain and subsequently the western boundary for the Middletown Valley.

The County Code allows for all historic resources, including archeological sites, to be designated to the County Register. The following section provides some background information for those resources.

A. Prehistoric Overview

When the average person is asked to imagine people who made their home in Frederick County many thousands of years ago, the myths of them being wrapped in animal fur for warmth and gathered around a fire are often repeated. However, the people who lived here prior to European settlers left a remarkable array of objects behind that tell us much more about their life, their home, their habits, and their way of life. Many of these objects reveal a more complex and impressive story about how these early inhabitants survived and flourished.



Rhyolite artifacts found in Frederick County (top to bottom) include a blade, flake tool, and spear point all made of rhyolite. Images courtesy of Guy Neal.

2. Prehistory and Historical Overview of Frederick County



Brass points, gunflints, glass beads, ceramics, and nails from an early historic Piscataway village in southern Frederick County. Image courtesy of Maryland Historical Trust.

Many homes and businesses in the Frederick County area now sit on the exact locations where countless numbers of people lived successfully for many millennia, long before the arrival of Europeans. Much misinformation and many myths exist about these early inhabitants, but their story is important, and recognition is long overdue. Since native people did not leave behind written documents or other evidence, information about them is based on excavated archeological remains they left behind. Thanks to recent archeological studies and current research, we now have a portrait of Frederick County's early residents.

Radiocarbon dating of charcoal and other organics found in association with artifacts helps establish time periods for changing artifact types. These artifacts include, for example, spear points, arrowheads, and pottery. Because these changes were in response to slow environmental changes over thousands of years, the early inhabitants developed new technologies to explore and exploit what they found.

Paleoindian Period (10,000-8,000 B.C.)

The term "Paleoindian" traditionally refers to the initial phase of human occupation in the New World. This term, assigned by archeologists, is

based essentially on a stylistic sequence of finely manufactured chipped stone fluted spear points. Fluted points have been found in Frederick County; for instance, collectors have found several of these points on high terraces overlooking the Potomac and Monocacy rivers. A Paleoindian spear point manufactured from quartz crystal was found on the large and well-preserved, multi-occupational Noland's Ferry site, located south of Buckeystown on a bluff north of the Potomac River.

In the immediate area of what is now Frederick County, evidence of large Paleoindian occupations has not been found. Therefore, to understand this period, archeologists often refer to studies conducted outside the Frederick County area.

At that time, a Wisconsin glacial advance to the north and west resulted in a cool, wet climate. The result was increased vegetation, which led to a population of large animals. Nearer to Frederick County, however, these late glacial environmental changes created a more diverse animal population that included white-tailed deer, black bear, caribou, moose, bison, and musk ox in addition to a variety of smaller animals that were available for exploitation. A variety of plant foods were also likely available to human beings who lived farther away from the glaciers.

Paleoindian populations adapted to this environment by means of settlement and subsistence patterns geared towards maximizing the available resources. Originally believed to be a highly mobile people who followed migratory herds, evidence from excavated archeological sites in the region indicates that the social organization of the small population was based on territorial semi-nomadic bands. Although they were primarily hunters, within a territory each band exploited a variety of resources that included nuts and fish and an assortment of plant foods. The seasons and social needs appear to have influenced settlement patterns. Archeological evidence suggests that the settlement system consisted of a series of satellite sites such as hunt/kill sites, butchering stations, quarries, and other limited-activity areas surrounding a larger base camp where bands met during part of the seasonal cycle.



A Paleoindian fluted point (with a broken tip), manufactured from jasper, that was found on a terrace of the Monocacy River in Frederick County. The flute is a wide shallow groove created by removing a long flake starting at the base of a spear point. Image courtesy of Maryland Historical Trust.

As well as fluted spear points, the Paleoindian tool kit included stone choppers, hammers, abraders (for polishing), and scrapers (used for skinning and other tasks). High quality lithic (stone) raw materials were the preferred resources for the manufacture of tools, making them last longer (e.g., they could be easily resharpened or reshaped to extend their use). To date, there is no evidence in or near the Frederick County area to add to this portrait of Paleoindian lifeways; however, archeological discoveries in Maryland promise to alter and/or increase our knowledge about these early people.

Archaic Period (8,000 – 1,000 B.C.)

Along with a warming trend following the final retreat of the Wisconsin Glacier was the gradual replacement of the Paleoindian lifestyle with



An alignment of distinct dark stains, which indicate the location of a palisade, were revealed during archeological investigations at the late prehistoric Biggs Ford village site in central Frederick County. Image courtesy of Archeological Society of Maryland.

emerging Archaic patterns. The basic economy of Archaic populations centered around a broader resource base exploited through hunting, fishing, and gathering. While the beginning of the period was a continuation of Paleoindian lifeways, the Archaic pattern developed more fully through time.

The Archaic transition in the Frederick County area is defined by the appearance of a tool kit that reflected a specialized nature of subsistence activities. Chipped stone spear points are the only tools that show much variation in styles and changes in appearance through time; therefore, archeologists have divided the Archaic Period into sub-periods (Early, Middle and Late Archaic), based largely on those changes along with radiocarbon analysis to date them.

Technical changes were observed in the transition from large, fluted spear points to smaller spear points. Researchers define notched, stemmed, and serrated type points as being the earliest representative of the *Early Archaic Period*. Based on spear points found by archeologists and those found in collections from the area, there was an extensive use of rhyolite (a major stone resource readily available in Frederick County) for tool making during this time, although jasper (another high-quality stone) was utilized to a minor degree.

Similar to those tools used by the Paleoindian people, the Early Archaic tool kit included stone scrapers, graters (for engraving), wedges, serrated tools, choppers, knives, utilized flakes of stone, hammerstones and abraders, all used for a variety of tasks.



Pottery shard, stone scraper, bone awls, shell bead, and bone beads from a prehistoric Indigenous village site near Nolands Ferry, southern Frederick County. Image courtesy of Maryland Historical Trust.

During this time, the most productive areas for hunting and gathering activities were along the rivers that were dominated by forests of mixed wetland species. Known Early Archaic sites in the County have been found mostly near the Monocacy and Potomac rivers, situated along terraces and hill slopes. In addition, some sites have been found in high order stream environments and along the high terraces of the Potomac River in addition to stream junctions, floodplains, swamps, marshes, and ponds. Whenever it was possible, there was an opportunistic use of natural rock overhangs.

Social systems still centered around bands, although with increased populations and more well-defined territories, social and economic complexity also increased. Settlement revolved around temporary campsites, although seasonal cooperation by groups

is indicated at larger camps where specific resources like fish and nuts were likely to have been cooperatively collected. Different areas were exploited to varying degrees depending on what was available.

A major change in the *Middle Archaic Period* artifact assemblage was the advent of a variety of ground stone tools and the introduction into the tool kit of the atlatl (a stick used to propel a spear) and bannerstone (used as a weight to help increase velocity). In addition, axes, grinding stones and plain adzes (axe-like cutting tool), commonly found in upland, riverine and rock shelter settings, suggest that a well-adapted hunting/gathering subsistence strategy was maintained throughout the region. As well, there was an increase in the use of quarry blades and hafted drills and scrapers. Middle Archaic sites in the Frederick County area are defined

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by the presence of a variety of spear point styles. These changes are attributed to a time when the denser deciduous forest would have somewhat limited the deer population. Plant resources, like hickory nuts and acorns, were plentiful in these forests, and may have also become more extensively distributed in the upland regions.

During Middle Archaic times, the settlement pattern shifted to a more sedentary life with bands occupying small temporary camps and seasonal camps. Prehistoric inhabitants were living in an environment that was slowly becoming similar to that of the early colonists in the Frederick County area. Plant and animal remains collected at excavated Middle Archaic archeological sites reveal that occupations were widespread on the Potomac River floodplain and upland stream drainages in the area. Base camps were located along major drainage floodplains, while, in the uplands, most sites consisted of primarily small resource procurement sites associated with small swamps and bogs, at springs and seeps, and along small tributaries. In summary, early Frederick County populations increased and adapted to an expanding diversity of natural resources.

By the *Late Archaic Period*, the tool kit had been expanded to include a wider range of ground stone tools such as winged bannerstones, grooved axes, adzes, and gouges. Cobbles were utilized for grinding food stuffs and as hammerstones for percussion flaking in the manufacture of chipped tools and spear points.

All rhyolite sources in the County were intensively exploited during this period for tool manufacture and numerous quarry and quarry-related sites have been found near rhyolite outcrops in the Highland community, located north of Frederick on Catoctin Mountain. Although in this area non-quarry-related Late Archaic sites are found, most consist of small temporary camps. Trade is still viewed as a possible means for disbursing rhyolite away from its main source, although recent research has revealed that visitors from other areas directly accessed this material and carried it into the valleys via the

streams, fashioning it into tools along the way. To a lesser extent, there was an emphasis on utilizing other locally available lithic sources like quartz and quartzite for tool manufacturing.

During the Late Archaic Period, a trend began to settle away from the rivers with a preference for the foothill areas near the uplands. In addition, a warming episode created an expansion of oak-hickory forests along hill slopes and along valley floors. From the large increase in the number of sites found, the valley floors became the focus of seasonal movements by populations. The differences in tool types found on sites along the river versus in the foothill areas indicate that the floodplains were used as habitation sites while the foothill and valley floor areas were utilized as short-term hunting camps. Foothill and upland sites were located along benches, and rock overhangs were extensively occupied. Settlement patterns now consisted of scattered campsites encompassing a great variety of micro-environments. These indicate exploitation of all available resources.

Near the end of the Late Archaic Period, there was an increase in occupation, evidenced by larger sites with denser concentrations of lithic debitage (the waste from making stone tools) and more diverse projectile point styles. Although many Late Archaic sites are defined by the types of lithic materials and tools collected, some undisturbed sites have yielded features associated with specialized processing or general cooking. Three types of features have been found at Late Archaic sites: 1) burned rock cluster hearths and larger platforms; 2) small pits interpreted as hearths and cooking features; and 3) storage pits.

Also, at the end of the Late Archaic Period, archeological studies reveal that there was a population shift back to the main rivers. This period is characterized by the presence of broadspear type points and steatite (a soft type of stone) bowl fragments found on many of the sites along the Potomac River. Within the greater Potomac drainage, these points appear to represent a distinct culture. Some researchers suggest that the appearance of broadspear points indicates that a change took place in the subsistence base of populations as the climate changed. This, in



College Mountain in Emmitsburg. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

turn, caused a change in the anadromous fish runs. Others suggest that the closure of the deciduous forests occurred, resulting in a decrease in the wild game population. In turn, native populations turned to exploiting the riverine resources.

Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 B.C. – A.D. 1600)

During the Woodland Period there were significant cultural and technological changes as populations became more efficient at exploiting their environment. The population increased and became more sedentary. Hunting, gathering and the development of subsistence farming provided the economic base. The Woodland Period is recognized by the introduction of pottery into the tool kit. Because techniques in the manufacturing process (such as tempering - adding different types of crushed material to the clay to make it stronger and more resilient) and decoration of pottery changed through time, archeologists have divided the period into sub-periods (Early, Middle and Late), based on radiocarbon dated artifacts.

The *Early Woodland Period* in the region followed the same general cultural pattern as the Archaic Period

except for the stylistic difference in points and the presence of pottery. The large spear point tradition and preferred use of mainly coarse stone materials was replaced with the use of a variety of small notched and stemmed forms. In the region, fish-tail-like points as well as small stemmed and lance shaped points replaced the broadspear-like varieties of the Late Archaic Period.

In addition to rhyolite, quartz was also utilized for manufacturing tools, but local quartzites, cherts, jaspers and other suitable materials were not ignored. While ground stone tools continued to be produced and utilized during this period, there was a distinct increase in the numbers and types of elaborately manufactured, polished tools, implements and ornaments such as bone beads and awls, hairpins, disk beads, turtle shell bowls and cups, shell beads and pendants.

In terms of ceramics, in general, the first such artifacts in the area have been associated with small villages or hamlets with a typical “wigwam” or hut type of dwelling that was used for shelter. This ware is characterized as steatite (soft crushed stone) tempered, thick hand molded and plain ceramics

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exhibiting flat bottoms and lug handles. Another type found is characterized as also steatite tempered but exhibiting net and mat impressions. In the County, located on a floodplain of the Monocacy River and buried under many feet of deposits, excavations at the Monocacy site yielded steatite tempered pottery in addition to fishtail points made from rhyolite.

Early Woodland sites in Frederick County and elsewhere are located primarily along the Potomac River floodplain and, to a lesser extent, in nearby upland stream drainages like the Monocacy River. However, archeologists and collectors have also found some Early Woodland ceramics in rock shelters in the Catoctin Mountain area. These finds indicate they were popular stopping off points for groups traveling into the region to obtain lithic raw materials for tool making. Although existing archeological data suggest an intensive use of floodplains, this inference is based on evidence from few site excavations. More research is needed to determine if the use of floodplains represents an increase in the length of site occupation in response to new or more abundant resources.

The subsistence pattern for *Middle Woodland Period* cultures seems to have been centered on exploiting riverine resources such as freshwater mussels and fish. Winter base camps may have been situated along the rivers. Deer, turkey, and waterfowl were probably hunted in the foothills and upland areas. Hunting and collecting berries and grass seeds throughout the valley would have been summer-time activities. Forays to the Highland rhyolite outcrop would have been made occasionally, and these account for the number of rock shelters located in the upland areas in the County where Middle Woodland points have been found. Large numbers of preforms and bifaces (the beginning stages of manufacturing points and tools) found on sites near and extending away from this rhyolite quarry reveal that the material was being worked into tools by groups moving down into the valley via the networks of streams. There is evidence that trade networks existed based on the number of sites in the coastal plain areas that yielded rhyolite projectile points and tools. It is also possible that coastal plain

groups may have traveled to the Highland quarry to access this material.

The portable tool kits of the earlier hunter-gatherers were replaced with more elaborately created objects designed for the more complex set of annual tasks. It was during this time that environmental and climatic conditions most resembled those of today. It was also during this time that populations “settled down” to a lifeway based on horticulture and agriculture. The archeological record for the *Late Woodland Period* has produced more information than any other time in prehistory because sites are large and are relatively well preserved. As a result, some conclusions can be drawn about the inhabitants of the period concerning such things as subsistence, community and settlement patterns, site interactions and distributions, trade and social organization and behavior.

One such Woodland occupation site, Rosenstock Village, is a large and well-preserved archeological site that is located on a bluff overlooking the Monocacy River. Excavations revealed a roughly circular pattern of trash pits. One of the most significant archeological sites in the County, the Biggs Ford site, yielded ceramics that were tempered with crushed grit or quartz and decorated with a cord-wrapped dowel or paddle edge making impressions in geometric patterns encircling the rims. Excavation of the Biggs Ford site revealed a circular village pattern of small circular houses surrounding a central plaza.

Bone tools such as fishhooks, beamers, awls, and bone and shell beads have been found at these sites. Medium-sized and triangular shaped points, usually manufactured from rhyolite, have been found in large numbers as well. Sandstone discoidals (stones used for gaming) are also found on many sites.

By the latter part of the Late Woodland Period, pottery was typically tempered with crushed shells and decorated with notched lips or geometric or rectilinear patterns; vessels were all collared. Smaller triangular projectile points, hafted on to smaller shafts, signaled the transition from using the spear to the bow and arrow. Many points were manufactured from quartz, which emphasized a more localized use of lithic materials.



Catoctin Furnace near Thurmont.

In summary, a generalized cultural description can be made that portrays trends in settlement patterns and social interaction. Early sites were hamlets of just a few houses that later developed into larger villages. As populations and villages became more prolific throughout the region, the vast trade networks noted in the earlier Woodland periods (such as the changes in preferences of lithic material) were less extensive. Instead, the populous became more dependent upon local resources (e.g., the change from rhyolite to quartz).

All the artifacts found on Late Woodland sites exemplify a sedentary existence necessitated by the requirements of crop cultivation. The archeological record includes evidence of villages being the main habitation sites with small outlying camps serving special purposes. Small groups from the main village utilized rock shelters and bench edges as overnight refuges during hunting forays. The demands at certain times (such as during the planting season) placed on the village population may have necessitated short-term stays near fields. Artifacts have been found in association with small sites that relate to village (not campsite) activities.

As ground for crops was exhausted, treks farther from the village were possibly necessitated. The depletion of nearby wood sources needed for fires and structure repairs also may have had an impact on populations. With an increase in population size, these combined factors may have eventually created stress on the inhabitants of a village.

Some archeologists believe that stockaded villages represent a sign of stress. As the demands of a village population depleted available resources, movement was necessitated. In searching for new sites, limited available resources may have caused territorial conflicts. Other archeologists believe that stockades may have been symbolic ways of separating the village populace from the outside world.

What is known about the Native tribes in the Frederick County area is found mostly in historic records. The Tuscarora and Piscataway people occupied what today is Frederick County, but most likely not until after European colonization. The presence of these tribes is included in history books, documents, and church records.

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The Tuscarora were part of the Iroquois Confederacy that occupied current-day upstate New York. They migrated (most likely in loose family units over time) to the south, east, and west, eventually settling in what is today North Carolina. There is evidence in the historic record that they maintained contact with their northern members.

After a tragic battle in 1713, the Tuscarora began migrating back toward their New York homeland that they left 600 years prior. Like most Native Americans, they did their best to survive and flourish amid an encroaching European presence. They lived in Frederick County for several decades, although some remained permanently in the area. According to Moravian Church records, the Tuscarora people were being entertained by member of the church in 1820.

The Piscataway tribe (or Conoy as they are also referred to) arrived on Heater's Island in the Potomac River in 1699 from Southern Maryland. A contingency of 300 people built a fort on the island. This group, like the Tuscarora, struggled to find a way to survive in an expanding European settlement. During this movement, they also encountered other Native groups which resulted in conflicts.

Thanks to Colonial records and archeological investigations, more is known about the Piscataway tribe. Archeological investigations conducted on Heater's Island revealed that the population there preferred European goods over traditional Native goods; this represented a practical approach to their use rather than an assimilation into the European culture. The population still maintained their Native traditions.

The Piscataway left the Frederick County area moving north toward Pennsylvania and to the west around 1712. Three hundred years later, in 2015, descendants returned to Heater's Island to conduct a ceremony to honor their ancestors.

To a lesser extent in the Frederick County area, the Susquehanna were present, but sparse documentary evidence is available to determine where they lived or for how long. In addition, other groups (the Seneca, Shawnee, and Delaware) may have passed through the area while moving to avoid European settlers elsewhere.

In any case, regardless of what is already known through the archeological record, there are still questions that need to be answered about these early populations. Additional research can help clarify the current chronology and more accurately define artifact assemblages. Further recording and preserving undisturbed Frederick County archeological sites is crucial if we want to add to our existing knowledge.

Acknowledgements

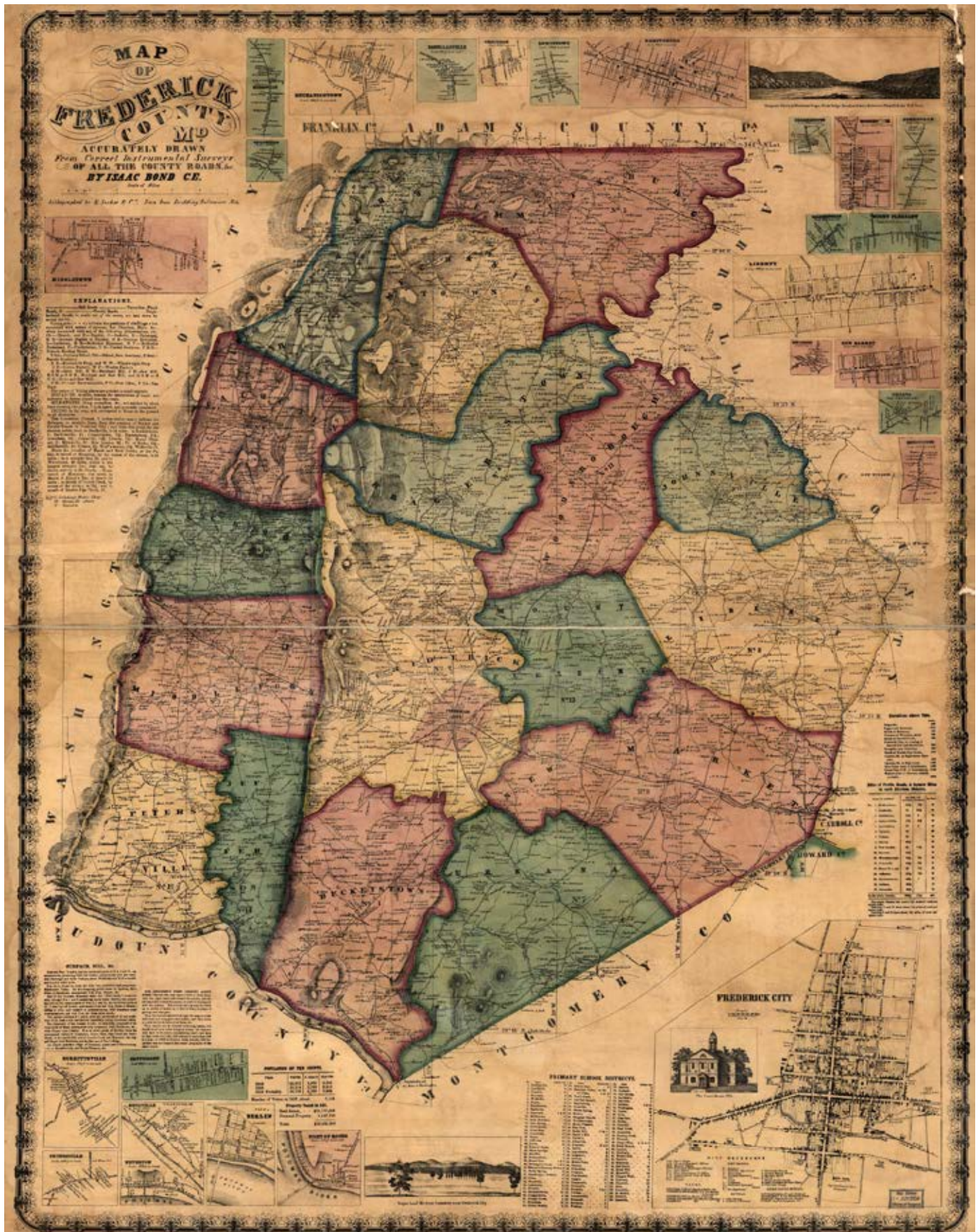
The section above was prepared by Hettie Ballweber and Tyler Bastian.

B. Historical Overview of Frederick County

Infrequent visits by Europeans to the Frederick County area are known to have occurred in the 1600s up to 1720. In about 1621, Captain Henry Fleet of the Jamestown settlement in Virginia sailed up the Potomac River on expeditions to buy corn



View of Middletown Valley c. 1970. Image courtesy of the McLuckie Family Collection, Maryland Room, Frederick County Public Libraries.



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from the Native peoples. It is speculated that on subsequent trips he may have reached the vicinity of present-day Frederick County. In 1712, Baron Christopher von Graffenried scaled Sugarloaf Mountain to view the panorama of the area as well as map it. This area eventually became Frederick and Montgomery counties in Maryland as well as parts of Virginia and West Virginia. Sporadic settlements took place by fur traders passing through the area. These people established some loosely structured habitations and shelters but did not hold official title to any of the land. However, the region remained largely wilderness until the third or fourth decade of the 18th century.

Beginning in the 1720s, surveys were applied for and certified from the Proprietary Government's Land Office for Western Maryland. In spite of increased land transfers, the area comprising present-day Frederick County (at that time still part of Prince George's County) remained sparsely settled and the land mostly unproductive in European economic terms. By about 1730, several large tracts had been purchased by investors, including Carrollton in 1723 by Charles Carroll the Settler (10,000 acres), Merryland in 1730 (6,300 acres), Tasker's Chance in 1725 (7,000 acres, part of which was the site of the future Frederick Town), and Monocacy Manor in 1724 (10,000 acres).

The Proprietary Letter of 1732 signaled an increased level of settlement in the "back lands" which included the area of present-day Frederick County. This offering initially attracted investors from the tidewater areas of the colony, but within a decade, settlers of German background moving southwestward from Pennsylvania through Maryland to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia began to acquire land in Frederick County under the terms of the Proprietary letter. The German-speaking groups followed the mountain chains through the Monocacy and Middletown valleys and many established farms in the fertile lands, which, in many respects, resembled their European homelands. Their occupations included farmer, blacksmith, miller, tanner, wheelwright and other trades which were vital to the clearing and utilization of the land.



One of the three Buckeystown Packing and Canning Company Buildings. Image courtesy of Maryland Historical Trust.

At the same time the Germans were moving into the County from the north, settlers of English heritage were acquiring land tracts in the southern part. There was a marked difference in the subsequent development of the southern County area, although the merging of the two cultures began immediately. The English settlers typically purchased large tracts as investments and established the English plantation system. These large tracts of land were worked by tenant farmers and slave labor, mirroring the precedent set in the tidewater counties along the Chesapeake Bay where tobacco was well established as the cash crop. However, the often-stony soil and the difficult and costly transportation of the tobacco to shipping points during the 18th century hindered the fulfillment of the planters' expectations. By 1790, improvements in agricultural methods such as crop rotation and diversification resulted in a far greater yield potential for Frederick County.

In the 1740s, the need for a county seat more convenient than Upper Marlboro for conducting legal business became critical. Frederick County was formed from Prince George's County in 1748 and included the present Washington and Montgomery counties and part of the present Carroll County. Frederick Town, laid out in 1745, grew very quickly, attracting skilled trades people and professionals to the activity generated by the Court sessions.



Railroad tracks through a deep ravine at Rocky Ridge. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

By 1775, the town boasted a population of 2,000 residents and was the second most populous city in Maryland.

The Revolutionary War (1775-1783) stimulated the settlement of Frederick County through the establishment of iron forges and foundries built by brothers Thomas, James, and Roger Johnson. This prominent family was responsible for building Catoctin Furnace near present-day Thurmont, the Bloomsbury Forge in the Urbana vicinity and other iron processing sites in Washington County. Thomas Johnson, who was later to become the first Governor of the State of Maryland, was one of the most important County citizens of the period and, through his influence with the Continental Congress, was able to obtain contracts for cannon and shot. This led to the establishment of several new factories, providing an employment lure for Irish and Welsh immigrants to the County. The Revolutionary War also witnessed the formation of Washington and Montgomery counties from Frederick

County in 1776. The Frederick County boundary still included the area that finally became Carroll County in 1836.

After the Revolutionary War, further industrial interest was directed to Frederick County. The 1794 Map of Maryland by Dennis Griffith showed 20 mills, one saw mill, one forge and one glassworks in Frederick County. In 1785 John Friedrich Amelung's New Bremen Glassworks, located near the present-day village of Park Mills, was established. High quality, decorative glassware was made by skilled German craftsmen brought to Frederick County by Amelung. Unfortunately, the venture failed to flourish, and he left the County in 1795 for Baltimore. By the close of the 18th century, Frederick County had grown from being an unspoiled wilderness to a new landscape containing major towns. In addition to Frederick Town the County included New Market, Middletown, Trap Town (present day Jefferson), Libertytown, Woodsboro, Creagerstown, and Emmitsburg. The County's population in 1800

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was 26, 951 and included 473 free Blacks and 4,572 enslaved. Several mills, furnaces, forges, taverns, houses of worship and road networks existed by the end of the 18th century.

The 19th century brought about major changes and improvements to Frederick County. One major improvement involved upgrading the County's road system. The National Pike (intended to link the first turnpike authorized by the U.S. Congress – the National Road) was completed through Frederick County in 1805. Current-day Maryland Routes 144 and Alternate 40, trace this early route. Taverns, stables, inns, wheelwright and blacksmith shops and tollhouses were erected along its route, often near bridges or crossings with other existing roads. Subsequently, other turnpike companies were formed to improve the existing routes connecting Frederick to Harper's Ferry, Woodsboro to Taneytown and Libertytown to Reisterstown.

Further advances in the transportation of goods to market came to Frederick County in the late 1820s.

During that time, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O) and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company (C&O) were chartered and spurred a race to complete construction to tap into the increasingly vital trade of the Ohio River Valley. The B&O followed much of the route of the National Pike, especially in the eastern part of Frederick County along Bush Creek. The main line continued southwest from Frederick Junction to the Potomac River gap in the Catoctin ridge in 1831. The C&O Canal, following the Potomac's north bank from Georgetown, reached the same spot at approximately the same time.

Of the two transport systems, the B&O Railroad had, by far, the most important overall economic impact on Frederick County. Coal and water stops became important to farmers and rural industries as did shipping and delivery points of mail stops along its length from Parr's Ridge near the present Mt. Airy to Point of Rocks. On the Bush Creek section east of the Monocacy River, the railroad linked some previously existing mills and quarries such as those at Monrovia and Ijamsville, stimulat-



LeGore Stone Bridge over the Monocacy River. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

ing the development of villages where there were previously only small stores and shops related to the mills and quarries. The towns of Lime Kiln, Adamstown and Doubs developed as a direct result of the railroad; the town of Point of Rocks served as an important junction along the main line of the B&O and Metropolitan Branch (built between 1870-1873).

In the northern part of Frederick County, the Western Maryland (WM) Railroad extended its line from Baltimore to Hagerstown between the period of 1853 and the 1880s. Also in the County, by 1871, the line passed from Union Bridge at the Carroll County border through Rocky Ridge and Mechanicstown (Thurmont). By 1875, the Emmitsburg Railroad, an eight-mile run, linked the town of Emmitsburg to the WM line at Rocky Ridge. The Pennsylvania Railroad built a branch from York, Pennsylvania to Frederick, opening in 1873, which linked Georgetown (Walkersville), Woodsboro, New Midway and Ladiesburg. The western part of Frederick County remained somewhat isolated, especially north of Middletown where the roads were

still often impassable. Railroads did not extend into the Middletown Valley during this period except at the southern end where farmers could reach the B&O Railroad line along the Potomac River. However, in 1896, the Middletown Valley farmers built the Hagerstown & Frederick Railroad, an inter-urban electric trolley system which created a faster, easier way to get their goods to the railroad junction in Frederick. Braddock Heights Park and the summer colony of Braddock Heights on Catoclin Mountain were both direct outgrowths of the H&F Company's efforts to attract ridership.

The railroad networks, the canal system and the turnpikes made the improvements of the Industrial Revolution more available to most of Frederick County. The 1808 Charles Varle Map of Frederick County and Washington Counties and Isaac Bond's 1858 Map of Frederick County illustrated the growth taking place in the County. One example of a growing new industry poised for expansion was the use of lime to fertilize agricultural fields. Stone limekilns on some farms had been in use since



Walkersville Railroad Station.

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the early 19th century, but they often consisted of small single stacks. The commercial production of lime led to larger stone stacks comprised of ranks of several kilns in a single structure backed against a slope. These are primarily found in the center of the County along the limestone deposits running along the Monocacy River Valley and in the Piedmont Uplands to the east. Around 1858, Manassas J. Grove built kilns for processing lime near Lime Kiln for his own use and, by 1875, had founded the M. J. Grove Lime Company. In the vicinity of Woodsboro, John Le Gore established the Le Gore Lime Company in 1861, followed in 1875 by S. W. Barrick & Sons on an adjoining tract.

By the late 1850s, during the national political developments that led up to the Civil War, slavery was still a part of the basic labor force, especially in the southern districts of the County where tobacco culture was historically strongest. Most farmers had moved to diversified agriculture by this time which relied less on slave labor. This resulted in a decline in the enslaved population and an increase in free Blacks. In fact, the number of enslaved in Frederick County had declined since 1820 from 6,685 in 1820 to 3,243 by 1860 while the free Black population increased from 1,777 to 4,957. African Americans worked predominantly in the grain farms and in general farming as well as in rural industries such as milling, blacksmithing, wool processing, quarrying and general labor. While the use of free Black labor had increased on farms and in other industries, these workers were paid less than white laborers and were less likely to be permanently employed at one work site.

While the County was untouched in terms of battles during the War of 1812, the Civil War was a different matter. The Civil War was marked in Frederick County by two major battles, South Mountain on September 14, 1862 and Monocacy on July 9, 1864. The strategic location of the County on a relatively narrow stretch between the state's borders with Virginia and Pennsylvania and its railroad and road networks made it strategically important to both Union and Confederate armies. Consequently, the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg in 1862 and 1863 had effects almost as important as the local clashes. Frederick Town became a hospital center



War Correspondent's Memorial Arch, Crampton's Gap, South Mountain State Battlefield. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

throughout the course of the war. Residents of the smaller towns near the battlefields, such as Middletown, Burkittsville, and Emmitsburg, also cared for thousands of wounded soldiers from both sides during and after the battle.

The Civil War provided a different option for the County's enslaved population to trade enslavement for military service with the Union army. Federal recruiters demanded access to the State's black population. This policy found white supporters since it meant they would be spared from the draft but it also aided in the end to slavery in Maryland. Maryland ratified a new constitution on November 1, 1864 prohibiting slavery. Little over a year later, on December 6, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery nationwide.

Although the economy was impacted by the war, for the most part, it was not a long-term affect. The period 1865 to 1870 was a time of recovery and rebuilding. By the 1870s, the Industrial Revolution, which had been spreading throughout the nation since the first decades of the 19th century, had reached its peak. Advances in science and



Point of Rocks Railroad Station. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

invention, the increase in population and the consequent spread of improved communication by road, rail, water, and electricity, came together after the end of the Civil War. The farmers returning from war service witnessed the advantages of the improvement in agricultural technology and knowledge of cultivation that resulted in a huge increase in production.

The use of agricultural implements such as steam-powered reapers, tillers, balers and other field equipment began to proliferate in Frederick County, as well as in rural areas nationally. Simultaneously, with the use of the powered equipment, the need arose for repair shops conveniently located near the farms. Existing blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, millers, and wheelwrights often adapted their services to the new equipment.

The processing and canning of produce for human consumption was another industrial innovation that spurred agricultural development in the late 19th century. In 1869, Louis McMurray established a cannery in Frederick and, throughout the late 19th century, acquired several large farms in the vicinity

of Frederick (in the area of the former Carrollton Manor) to supply his Frederick cannery. Later he established an additional cannery located on the B&O Railroad's Bush Creek section.

One of the most important agricultural developments in the latter part of the 19th century was the change from grains, produce, and livestock to dairy products for other than domestic use. Because the technology and science of milk preservation did not exist prior to the Civil War, fresh dairy products were limited in distribution to local destinations and were dependent on favorable weather conditions. The increased interest in dairy farming was marked by the formation of a dairy cooperative by the Middletown Grange in 1874. Within two years, there were 12 such marketing groups in Frederick County. With the advent of pasteurization technology in the County, established by the Excelsior Dairy around 1912, the long-term preservation of dairy products, combined with the faster transportation by railroad networks, opened a new era in agricultural practice. The trend toward dairy-owned farms was increasingly prevalent in the 1930s and 1940s.

For African Americans, the years following the Civil War saw the establishment of their own communities in towns and rural areas. Some communities had already been established by free Blacks who had purchased land, such as Mt. Ephraim community near Sugarloaf Mountain. These communities included churches, schools, homes, and fraternal orders built utilizing money, manpower, and supplies provided from within the African American community. Sunnyside, located on Mountville Road near Jefferson, was established by a group of five former enslaved families. They pooled their resources and built the schoolhouse in 1888 and the church in 1899.

The steady population growth and improvements in agricultural and industrial technology fostered the continual expansion of settlement throughout the County during the 19th century. As the 20th century began, Frederick County was in the middle of a period of industrial and urban dominance. As technology continued to improve, and manufactur-

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ing and other industries began to take hold in urban settings, a greater number of people began to aspire to suburban living. Higher paying white-collar jobs increased as governmental departments grew alongside management positions tied to corporations and business services. African American's living in the rural communities during the early 20th century saw small farming to be unprofitable and employment options few. During the 1930's through 1950's, younger generations began to move to cities for better opportunities which led to decline of many rural Black communities in the County. In some places, an African American cemetery is an important legacy of the former residents.

Frederick County's physical development and economy continued on the path established in the 1920s, but the beginning of the Great Depression in 1929 slowed its growth, as it did in the rest of the nation.

This diminished momentum continued through the 1930s, ending only with the United States entry into World War II in 1941. Scientific advances in agriculture during the 1930s continued to improve the production of dairy products. One of the most important advances – electric power – began to reach most farms in the late 1920s and 1930s.

By the 1930s, the number of individual farmers with power machines began to grow, although the use of the traditional horse and mule teams continued on small farms until the late 1940s and early 1950s. The economic effects of the Great Depression in the 1930s caused the closure of some small banks and savings societies or their merging with stronger institutions in Frederick County. Many family farms had to be sold because of debt.

Also during the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps established a watershed and conservation



The Tea Room at Gambrill State Park, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Looking south towards Sugarloaf Mountain. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

area for the city of Frederick on Catoctin Mountain. The resulting stone walls, walkways, shelters, and picnic areas were the beginning of the current-day Gambrill State Park. Another park transformed by the Civilian Conservation Corps is the Catoctin Mountain Park. Focusing on the natural environment as a national resource at the Federal level helped spur the development of resort areas in the foothills of the mountains in Frederick County; many fishing and hunting clubs established enclaves of modern log and stone cabins along the rivers and streams. These features attracted President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the area eventually establishing Shangri-La near Thurmont, later expanded and renamed Camp David in the 1950s.

The U. S. entry into World War II in December 1941 caused a massive conversion to the production of food and materials in Frederick County

to support the war effort. Milk and produce were never in short supply, but the more numerous and higher-paying factory jobs in Baltimore's shipyards and steel mills and Washington's ballooning government defense jobs took many Frederick County workers away from the farms and small-town jobs. In 1940, the small National Guard emergency landing field and summer training post of Detrick Field northwest of Frederick, originally established in 1929, was expanded into Fort Detrick. During the later years of the war, prisoner of war camps in the southern part of Frederick County were a labor source for some farmers. Except for permitted construction on farms and for military material use, there was little private building in the County between 1941 and 1945.

The end of World War II and the shifting of economic forces away from agricultural development



View along Main Street in Walkersville.

2. Prehistory and Historical Overview of Frederick County

toward the burgeoning cities heralded the beginning of the Modern Period in Frederick County, at least 15 years later than the general trend across the state of Maryland. This period, from 1945 to the present, has been marked by the increasing dependence of the population on the automobile as a means of travel to work, shopping, recreation, education, and cultural activities.

Transportation networks changed in response to economic and population trends beginning after 1945. The regional shopping center, a new trend in economic activity, reached the city of Frederick in 1957 with the building of the Frederick Shopping Center. During this period, the four-lane divided highway that is now U.S. 15 was built adjacent to the shopping center. At the same time, the small rural general stores continued the declining trend begun in the 1930s. Many closed as the automobile made it possible for residents of remote farms to reach a multiple store complex in a relatively short time. In the 1970s, the Interstate Highway system began to replace the former highway routes. Interstate 70, connecting with Baltimore, followed generally the same route as U. S. 40 from east to west across the County. Interstate 270, starting as I-70S,

was started in 1953 and mostly completed in 1958. Both major highways have since been widened and new, complex interchanges have been built or are planned.

It was around this time, in 1968, that the initial historic survey of Frederick County was conducted, which identified 440 sites. These sites were incorporated into a Historic Sites Inventory prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust in 1970. Over the years, from 1970 to the mid-1990s, surveys of historic and archeological sites have been conducted in the County. In 1998 the Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission and the County Register of Historic Places were created. Currently, a plan for a comprehensive African American architectural survey and historic context statement has been initiated in the County. This project will further document and inform the African American experience in Frederick County.

Acknowledgements

The majority of the section above was taken from the 2007 Frederick County Historic Preservation Plan prepared by Janet Davis.

Chapter 3. Setting and Site



View across the David Harbaugh Farm located within the Kinna's Mill Historic District, Sabillasville. This rural community was centered around the milling industry and buildings in the district were aligned with Owens Creek (see next image).

A. Setting

Setting refers to the area, environment, or surroundings in which a property is located and experienced, essentially its physical context. Regions and towns are examples of broad contexts, while neighborhoods and streetscapes are examples of more immediate contexts. Both are important in considering the character and integrity of a property. The immediate setting, including its character-defining features, is generally evaluated for its contribution to the integrity of a property. "Setting" is one of the "seven aspects of integrity" described in Chapter 1.F.5 above. The historic properties of Frederick County are found in a variety of settings; most are rural and suburban, though there are a few more densely developed urban areas around larger towns and the City of Frederick. Rural settings, such as farms, have very different characteristics and densities than those of villages and towns.

Characteristics of settings that should be noted include circulation systems; patterns of use; buildings, structures, and objects; patterns of vegetation; boundary demarcations; and small-scale features. Refer to Chapter 5 for a more detailed discussion of these characteristics. National Register bulletins published by the National Park Service can be a good source of information for describing landscapes, especially Bulletin 18, called "How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes" and Bulletin 30, called "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes". Refer to Appendix B, Directory of Resources for links to the bulletins. In this chapter, circulation systems are particularly noted because of their effect on the character of Frederick County's historic resources.

I. Circulation Systems

Circulation systems for vehicles and pedestrians, including roads, streets, driveways, parking areas,

3. Setting and Site

walkways, pathways, and sidewalks, are important characteristics of a setting. The width, paving material, and other character-defining features of historic circulation systems should be retained and preserved. The expansion or construction of new circulation systems can negatively impact the historic character of a setting. New work should be compatible with the size, scale, materials, and placement or siting of historic circulation features.

In rural settings, circulation systems may be narrow, winding roads, though interstates and state highways run through rural settings as well. There are many examples of rural roads identified in Frederick County. In rural settings, buildings are often set back from the public right-of-way. Their entrances may not face the road, but instead face onto internal circulation systems. Older properties sited with an unusual relationship to a road may reference an older, abandoned circulation system. In Frederick County's smallest towns, buildings may be close to the road but lack sidewalks, recalling the time when traffic was both minimal and slow.

In suburban and urban settings, typically streets form a pattern of circulation, and the larger thoroughfares are often wider than the secondary streets. Sidewalks for pedestrian circulation often line the streets in urban areas. In denser areas of development, buildings are located closer to, and typically face, the public right-of-way.

2. Open Space

Open space, such as yards, gardens, and viewsheds are important characteristics of historic settings and should be retained. Rural settings have broad expanses of open areas and often outbuildings and ancillary structures are clustered nearby a primary building. In some cases, an historic property may not include buildings, such as a park or the site of an important event, such as a battlefield.

In more developed areas, the relationship of buildings or structures to open space impacts the visual rhythm of a community. The relationship of neighboring buildings to each other, the way they are situated on their site, the way they are experienced



Kinna's Mill, Sabillasville. Owens Creek runs directly behind the mill (to the left) and was important for farming and milling activities.

from a public right-of-way, and their character-defining features such as lighting and street trees, together establish the character of a neighborhood or district. New construction in an historic district should identify and maintain the relationship of buildings and open space so that the new building is in keeping with the character of the neighborhood.

3. Preserving Historic Settings

The settings of all historic properties shall be preserved by:

- Carefully considering the siting of new construction, including buildings, driveways, parking lots, and landscape improvements, so that the historic character of a property is not altered.
- Retaining important viewsheds.
- Maintaining existing circulation routes and paving materials.

The settings of rural historic properties shall be preserved by:

- Maintaining spatial relationships between buildings and ancillary structures, such as barns, within a farm complex.
- Maintaining major patterns of vegetation.
- Locating new structures away from or out of view from character-defining features or buildings.

The settings of historic properties in towns and villages shall be preserved by:

- Maintaining the width of thoroughfares through historic districts.
- Carefully considering the location, design, and material of new parking areas.
- Maintaining neighborhood building setbacks from public rights-of-way, side yards, and rear yards.
- Maintaining spatial relationships between buildings, such as yard space between neighboring houses and primary buildings to garages or other outbuildings. New construction should not conceal views of primary façades



View from Main Street in Middletown looking east. All of the buildings along the main thoroughfare are set right up to the street.

3. Setting and Site

of historic buildings, even if it mirrors some existing development patterns.

B. Site

“Sites” are considered a type of property, along with buildings and districts. If sites are marked by buildings, structures, or other cultural resources, they may be considered part of a historic district. An historic site is generally defined by a variety of landscape characteristics, including topography, vegetation, hydrology, and other natural and human-made characteristics. Sites may be primarily noted for their archeological resources. An historic site may be significant in its own right because it possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value or due to its association with an historic building. For example, the site of a nominated house may be the area within the legal boundary and include the garage, driveway, fencing, walks, and vegetation. Most proposed work to historic sites shall be reviewed by the Commission if the site is designated to the County Register or falls within a Frederick County Historic District. Examples of exceptions to Commission review include small-scale plantings and vegetable or flower gardens. See Chapter 5 of

these Guidelines for a more complete description of required review. If in doubt, the property owner should consult with the historic preservation planner.

Historic sites shall be preserved by:

- Maintaining all buildings, outbuildings, and landscape features. See Chapter 5 for a description of landscape features.
- Minimizing disturbance to the earth and terrain, particularly around building foundations.
- Maintaining proper site drainage to prevent water damage.
- Regularly maintaining plant materials and landscaping.
- Repairing rather than replacing any damaged or deteriorated site materials.

I. Boundaries of Historic Properties

Generally, the boundaries of an historic property that is designated to the County Register are the entire legally recorded parcel or lot lines. On a case-by-case basis the Commission may designate only a portion of a property.



Entrance to Carrollton Manor in Buckeystown.

Chapter 4. Building Exteriors



These commercial buildings on Main Street in Burkittsville illustrate some of the architectural principles of historic architecture. Their window and door openings are well proportioned to the overall size of the buildings and create a rhythm along the facades.

A. Massing, Scale, Proportion, Order, Rhythm

The massing and overall form of a building or structure is important to its identity. Perhaps the building or structure is a simple, easily distinguished form, or it may be a complicated form made up of various wings and appendages. Regardless, adding to or removing from the original form can be detrimental to its overall character. In some cases, changes made to a building over time may be historically significant in their own right, such as an early addition. If an addition has become historically significant it should remain intact. Conversely, changes that are not historically significant (i.e. not built during the period of significance) may negatively impact an historic property and permission may be granted for removal or reversal.

Buildings, particularly residential, do not always fit perfectly within one architectural style. Vernacular architecture, which makes up the majority of historic buildings in Frederick County, reflects local materials and craftsmanship rather than being characterized by stylistic elements. In evaluating an historic property, rather than focusing on a particular architectural style, it is often better to consider the design principles of historic architecture, particularly scale, proportion, order, and rhythm.

Scale

Scale describes the relationship of parts to the whole. This principle applies to individual buildings as well as streetscapes. It is important for elements of a building to be in keeping with the whole, such as the size of a front door compared to the over-

4. Building Exteriors



The Trail Mansion in Frederick is a wonderful example of Italianate residential architecture. The windows are ordered with the tallest at the first floor and they get smaller at each level.

all building elevation. Similarly, buildings within a neighborhood should be generally in keeping with each other. Often buildings are designed to be of human scale, meaning elements are detailed to relate to and be comfortable for an average person. A monumental scale characterizes more prominent buildings, such as courthouses or capitol buildings. Many scales fall between these extremes.

Proportion

Proportion describes the relationship of parts to each other. A balanced visual composition is pleasing to the eye. Buildings designed to be of a particular scale, such as human scale, should be made of parts that are all similar in scale. For example, an inaccurate reconstruction of a chimney that is too large or too small can negatively impact the overall historic character of a building.

Order

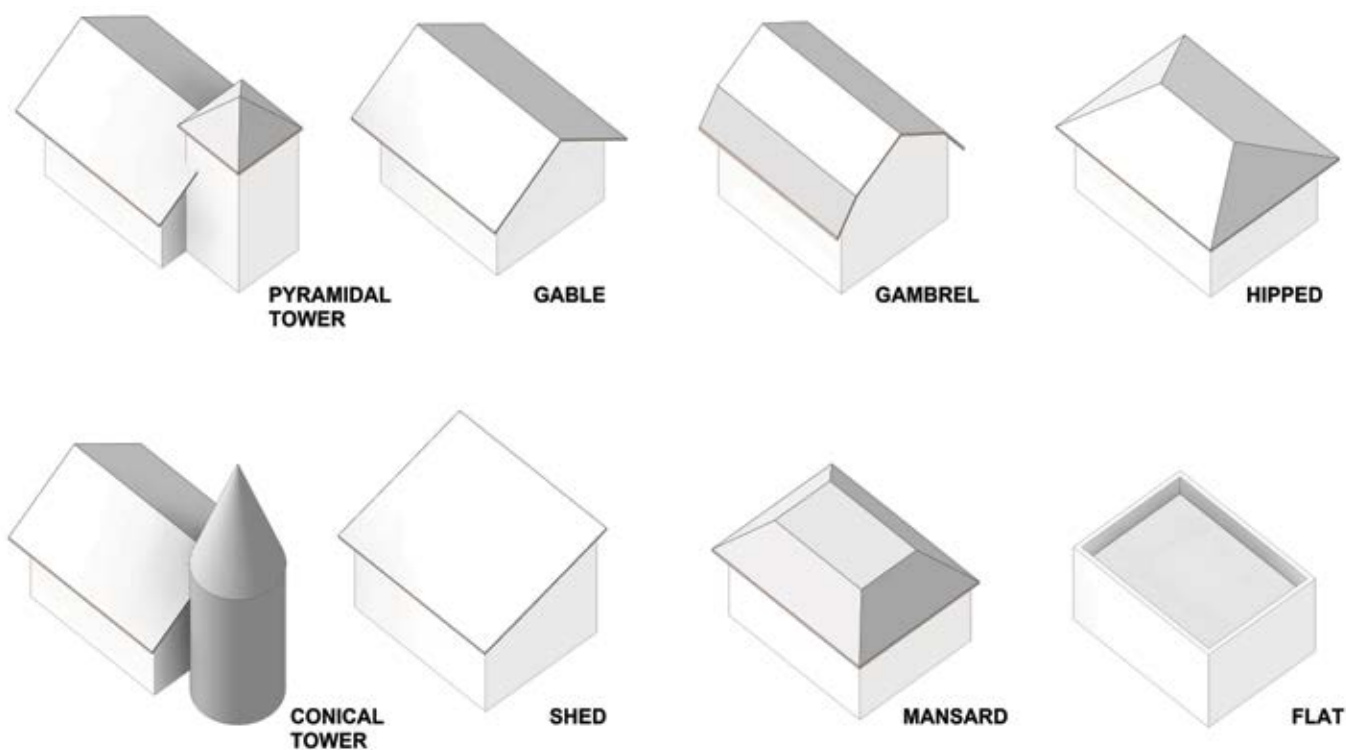
Order describes the arrangement of parts as an overall composition. Buildings may be symmetrical or asymmetrical but still have a balanced overall appearance. Sometimes elements of a building vary based on their relation to the ground. For example, in a multi-story commercial block the windows may get smaller from the first story to upper stories.

Rhythm

Rhythm describes the spacing and repetition of elements on an overall composition; rhythm can apply to individual buildings, such as the windows and doors of an elevation, and to streetscapes, such as the free space between freestanding buildings along a street. Maintaining the rhythm of a building or streetscape is important to the appearance of the



A regular rhythm is created along the facade of this mid-century school building in Emmitsburg with the repetition of window bays. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.



Examples of common roof forms.

whole. For example, infilling an original window or door opening can interrupt a building's rhythm, which would be detrimental to its original character, and varying the setback of a building can interrupt the rhythm of the streetscape.

The design principles of scale, proportion, order, and rhythm are crucial in considering alterations to historic buildings. Modifying a building element from its original design without consideration to the size and spacing of other elements and to the whole can result in an unbalanced composition and damage to the historic character of the site.

B. Roofs

I. Roof Overview

Roof Systems

The roof is one of the most critical elements of a building and its form and detailing impact the building's overall character. The roof system is comprised of framing, sheathing, roofing material, flashing, and water drainage elements, such as roof drains, gutters, downspouts, and boots. The roof

system should be addressed holistically when considering repairs or changes.

Proper maintenance to ensure a weather-tight roof is critical in the preservation of a building and to help prevent damage that can impact all parts of a building. Water infiltration can go unnoticed and result in rot of roof and wall structures, rust of metal elements, masonry deterioration, paint deterioration, and damage to interior elements. The subsequent repair work will quickly become cost prohibitive.

Temporary patching to historic roofs should be carefully considered to prevent inadvertent damage to historic building fabric. It is important to understand the value of the historic materials of the roof and inspect the entire roof system for causes of failure prior to undertaking repair or replacement work. Alterations or changes that radically change, damage, or destroy the roof's defining historic characteristics are not permitted. If the roof structure is deteriorated beyond repair, the replacement structure must result in a roof of the same form, shape, and dimensions.



This church belltower in Emmitsburg is topped with four small copper steeple finials. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

Roof Forms

Many different roof forms are exhibited on the historic buildings of Frederick County. Smaller-scale residential buildings, utilitarian structures, and outbuildings often had simple roof forms, such as a gable or shed, while larger, more intricately designed homes tended to have elaborate roof forms with dormers, towers, and other appendages. Similarly, for non-residential buildings, modest churches, schoolhouses, and commercial buildings often had straightforward roof forms, while the larger examples sometimes had complex roof forms. There are fewer examples of flat roofs, typically used on larger buildings like manufacturing and industrial facilities. The overall roof form is character-defining and should not be altered.

Roof Color

Roofs are one of the few architectural features the Commission reviews for color appropriate-



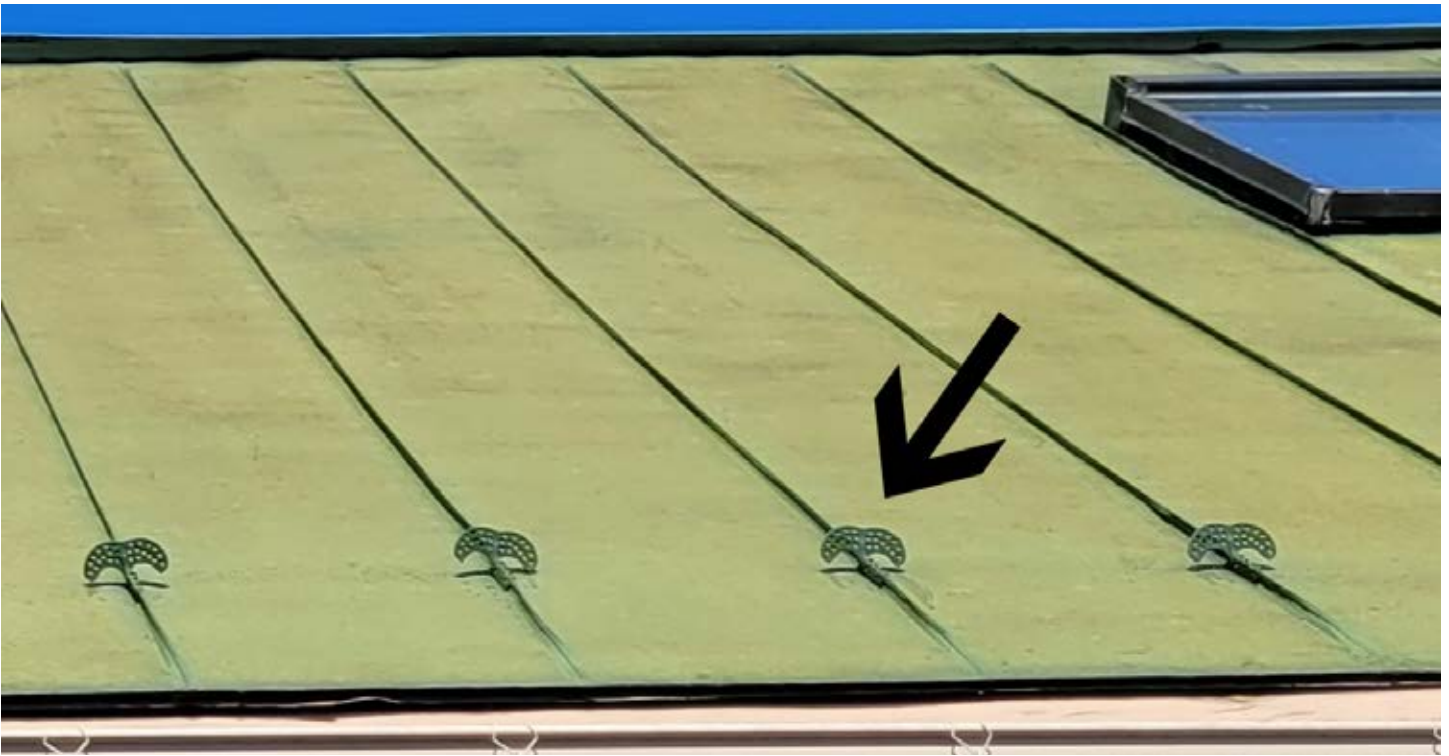
The belltower of the Buckeystown United Methodist Church is topped with a unique five pointed slate spire. The large central spire is hexagonal and the four corner spires are pyramidal. Each is topped with a finial.

ness. Generally, roof colors, finishes, and textures should correspond with the original material or be of a dark, neutral color. For example, a house that had wood shingles originally but was approved for asphalt shingles could pick a buff or brown colored shingle. For a building that originally had slate shingles, but now has asphalt shingles, the shingles might be a dark gray or black color. Factory-finishes should reflect traditional hues. Roofs should not be of colors that are not compatible with the historic character. Thus, a standing seam metal roof should be the pallet of the period.

2. Associated Elements

Chimneys

Chimneys are characteristic elements of many historic buildings. Chimneys are made of masonry construction, often brick or stone, and sometimes



Snow birds are used to prevent snow from falling off the edge of a roof in large sheets.

finished in stucco. A chimney can intersect a roof in different ways, such as at the end of a gable or projecting through a roof slope. The flashing at the chimney-roof intersection is critical for preventing leaks.

It is important to address signs of chimney cracking, movement, or leaning as unstable masonry can be hazardous. Ornamental brickwork and corbeling are decorative features of a chimney that are often unique to a building and should be retained when repair work is needed. Chimneys that are no longer used must be retained. They may be capped with an unobtrusive cover, with Commission approval.

Dormers, Cupolas, and Other Appendages

A dormer is a small projection from the sloping side of a roof used to create a window opening in the roof plane and increase the habitable space within a building. A dormer, which can be capped with a variety of roof forms, allows natural light into the upper story and breaks up the overall roofline. It adds visual interest to the building composition. New dormers will not be approved on prominent elevations or elevations visible from the public right-of-way.

A cupola is a small structure that projects from the ridgeline of a roof or sits on top of a dome; it is often used to let light and air into the building. Other building appendages at or near the roofline include towers and decorative elements like finials and cresting.

Dormers, cupolas, towers, spires, finials, cresting, and snow birds are all important character-defining features of an historic building; if original, they should not be removed. If replacement is neces-



The cornice of Tyson Mansion on E. Church Street in Frederick has decorative brackets.



The gutters are concealed behind the brick parapet of the Sovran Bank Building in Thurmont.

sary, the replacement shall match the original in design and materials.

Cornices

A cornice is a decorated projection used to cap and protect the wall face and to ornament and finish the roof eaves. Cornices are found in a variety of materials that are independent of the wall and roofing materials, including wood, stone, and metal. Cornice styles vary through the employment of different details. More elaborate cornices use brackets, modillions, dentils, and brick or stone corbeling.

Cornices are important to the character of a building and should be preserved. It is not appropriate to remove, cover over, or obscure the cornice. If replacement is necessary, the replacement shall match the original in design and materials.

Flashing

Roof flashing is used where different roof slopes meet or where an element projects through the roof surface; its purpose is to divert water away from the joints where the elements connect. Lead was commonly used for flashing on historic buildings.

When flashing fails, often due to thermal stresses, metal deterioration, or poor installation, it can be a major undertaking to repair or replace. Areas of roofing material must be removed in sections to install new flashing. Take care to retain and rein-

stall the original roofing material. Quality materials should be used for new flashing, and attention must be paid to ensure that the flashing and fasteners are compatible with the other roofing materials to avoid corrosion.

Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts are used to carry water from the roof away from the building and to the ground, though not all historic buildings used them. Gutters mounted at the roof edge connect to downspouts that are mounted to the walls of the building. Less typically, gutters can be built into the perimeter of the roof and hidden from view; built-in gutter systems can drain within the walls into the ground, through scuppers in the parapet wall, or connect to downspouts on the wall surface. The shape and design of gutters are important to the overall appearance of the building.

Original built-in gutters that are failing should be repaired or rebuilt; replacing built-in gutters with an exposed edge-mounted type of gutter should not be done.

When edge-mounted gutters are beyond repair and must be replaced, care should be taken to select a shape that is historically appropriate to the building. K-style gutters, with a profile that vaguely resem-



The slate roof at the Point of Rocks Train Station has dormer windows topped with finials. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.



The slate roof of this Braddock Heights Historic District home uses different shapes and patterns for visual interest.

bles the letter K, are modern and should only be used on buildings constructed after 1950. K-style gutters are designed to be installed against a flat fascia board and will not function properly if hung freely beneath a roof edge. Half-round gutters in galvanized steel or copper are typically more stylistically appropriate on historic buildings. Smooth round or rectangular downspouts are preferred for historic buildings over the ribbed type.

Skylights

Skylight technology existed as early as the middle of the 18th century and original or early skylights are an important character-defining feature of a building. They should be retained whenever possible. If replacement of a skylight is necessary, it is important to retain the size, shape, and location of the historic element.

New skylights on an historic building should not be located on a primary roof elevation if the roof is pitched or visible. New skylights should sit flush with the roof plane and have frames to match the

color of the roof material. Bubble-type skylights should not be used.

3. Roofing Materials

As there are many different roof forms found throughout Frederick County, there are also many roofing materials. Wood shingles were commonly used on early buildings. Slate roofing became popular due to its fire resistance and the natural abundance of slate in the northern regions of Maryland. Metal roofing became more widely available with technological advances in the 19th century. Other roofing materials include clay tiles, asphalt shingles, and built-up roofing on flat surfaces. The material with which a roof is constructed is often an important character-defining feature.

Wood Shingles

Wood shingles were commonly used on early buildings because they are lightweight, made with simple tools from readily available trees, and easily installed. Due to fire risks and developing technol-

4. Building Exteriors

ogy of metal roofing, they became less popular. The size, shape, detailing, and installation of wood shingles all influence the overall style and appearance of the roof. Many details reflect craft practices at the time of construction, while other details were specific to reducing moisture penetration. It is important to understand these details specific to a building before repair work is undertaken.

Wood shingles can last from 15 to more than 60 years; their longevity is greatly dependent on the shingle material and the manner with which it is installed. Wood shingles were originally hand split, but the advent of the steam-powered saw mill in the 19th century made machine-sawn types readily available. Historically, all wooden roofing products were called shingles. Shake is a modern term used to differentiate a sawn product from a wood shingle that is hand split.

Routine maintenance to extend the life of a wood roof includes keeping the roof clean and free of debris, inspecting the shingles, flashing, sheathing, and gutters for damage, and taking care when walking on the surface. Leaves, branches, and moss can trap moisture in the wood and rot the shingles. Loose or damaged shingles should be selectively repaired or replaced with in-kind materials. Roof treatments, like fungicide, stain, and revitalizing oil need to be regularly re-coated every few years.

Replacement of the roofing should be considered if more than twenty percent of the material is eroded, cracked, or split or if there is pervasive moisture damage. Before replacement, it is important to establish the original shingle material, configuration, and detailing to preserve the character of the building. Often, the original and earlier layers can be found under the existing roofing. Refer to Chapter 4.B.4 below for more on roofing replacement.

Wood shingles should only be added to a building or structure as a replacement material if there is pictorial, historical, or architectural evidence that wood shingles were once in use.

Slate Tiles

By the early 19th century slate was becoming an abundant and popular material for roofing. Slate was quarried in Frederick County in Ijamsville as



Clay tile roofing is not used frequently in Frederick County, but is seen here on this house in Braddock Heights Historic District.

early as 1812. Quarries in Pennsylvania were also a source for Frederick County builders. The color, pattern, shape, and detailing of the slate tiles are important features of historic buildings that should be preserved.

Slate tiles are extremely durable, lasting from 60 to more than 100 years. Natural weathering can cause slate to delaminate and flake; the resulting deteriorated tiles can hold moisture and lead to rotting of the roof structure. Failure may also occur at the anchor points of the tiles if the metal fasteners become corroded. Slate tiles can be damaged by hail or tree limbs. Broken, cracked, or missing tiles should be repaired promptly by someone who has experience with slate roofing using a slate that matches the existing whenever possible.

If more than twenty percent of the roof tiles are damaged or missing and the roof is generally in good condition, repair may still be advantageous over replacement. It is likely that the roof flashing will wear out before the slate, in which case repairs can be made. If, however, the roof is approaching the end of its serviceable life, replacement may be required. Refer to Chapter 4.B.4 below for more on roofing replacement.

Clay Tiles

Clay tiles are a distinctive and decorative roofing material that greatly impact the character of an historic building and should be preserved. Clay tiles have been used for roofing for thousands of years and were popular in some parts of Colonial America because of their fire resistance.



Standing seam metal roof of the Forgerman's House in Catoclin Furnace; notice the spacing of the seams and profile of the panels.



This modern metal roof has crimped, narrow panels and does not match the detailing found on an historic metal roof.

Clay tile roofs can last for more than 100 years and come in many shapes, colors, profiles, patterns, and textures. Clay tiles can be categorized into two kinds of shapes: pantiles and flat tiles. Pantiles have a curved profile, including “S” tiles, Barrel tiles, and many other variations. Flat tiles are similar to slate shingles. Specialty shapes are used in conjunction with field tile to cover odd-shaped spaces, like ridges, valleys, and eaves.

Clay tile roofing most commonly fails at the fastening system when metal nails or clips have corroded. Another weak point can be the metal flashing and gutter system. Tree limbs, hail, or walking across an unprotected surface can crack roofing tiles and lead to water infiltration. Water infiltration can deteriorate the roof battens, sheathing, or rafters eventually leading to structural failure, particularly due to the weight of the clay tiles.

Repairs should be performed by a roofer who has experience working with clay tiles. If the fastening system is failing, it is not uncommon to remove all the tile roofing and reinstall to make the necessary repairs. Care should be taken to label and organize the roofing as it is removed. Due to the durability of the material, it is rarely necessary to replace all the clay tiles of a roof. Replacement tiles should be carefully selected or custom fabricated to match the historic tiles in shape, color, thickness, and texture.

Metal Roofing

Metal roofing was not widely used in the United States until the 19th century when manufactured iron sheet metal became available. The appearance of a metal roof depends on the type of metal used, its finish, and the way the metal is joined. Copper is



Asphalt shingle roofing is commonly found in Frederick County, like this roof on a house in Blue Ridge Summit.

very ductile and has a high resistance to corrosion but is more costly than other metals; often copper roofing was left unfinished to patina to a green color. Conversely, iron is less costly, but corrodes quickly. Galvanizing with zinc, tin plating, and terne plating were common methods for protecting the iron; galvanized, tin, and terne roofing were typically painted for an extra layer of protection.

Sheet metal roofing is made up of panels that are seamed together. The seams are either flattened or raised, known as standing-seam metal roofing. The type of seaming, seaming height, and panel width together create a distinct pattern across the roof plane. These elements help define the character of the roof.

Embossed galvanized or tin metal shingles were commonly used to imitate the appearance of tile roofing. The tile shape and pattern are important character-defining features of a roof.

More recently installed metal roofs may incorporate a “crimp” to resemble seams at the actual juncture of sheets. On some buildings, particularly secondary outbuildings and barns, this material as well as corrugated metal roofing is frequently appropriate. Ribbed panels, however, are not appropriate replacements for traditional standing seam metal panels. Modern metal roofs may have finish and

color options not in keeping with the original. The form, seaming, panel width, finish, and color will be reviewed by the Commission on a case-by-case basis.

Metal roofing can deteriorate over time from chemical action from rain and pollutants and can rust and fatigue if not properly coated. Paint coatings should only be applied to roofing that was originally painted, not to roofing that was historically exposed, unless paint is determined to be necessary to arrest deterioration. Individual metal panels can be replaced if damaged; it is important to replace the metal in kind and the seaming, panel width, and installation of the replacement panel shall match the original. Metal roofing has a distinctive appearance that is an important character-defining feature of an historic building.

Asphalt Shingles

Asphalt shingles were used as early as the 1890s and have since become the most commonly used residential roofing material. Asphalt shingles come in a variety of colors and shapes, though they are rarely considered architecturally significant to an historic building.

Asphalt shingle roofing is subject to damage from puncture, abrasion, and lifting from wind, and has

a significantly shorter life than other traditional roofing materials, approximately twenty years. Asphalt shingle roofing should only be used to replace existing asphalt shingles or for new buildings and additions; asphalt shingles are not an acceptable replacement material for other historic roofing. Replacement asphalt shingle roofing generally should match the original in shape, color, and pattern and will be reviewed by the Commission on a case-by-case basis.

Built-Up Roofing

Flat roofing made of layers of felt and tar were used as early as the mid-19th century and are known as built-up roofing. The flat roof system has a slight slope to allow water to drain. Built-up roofing is subject to cracking and delamination of the roofing layers, which will quickly lead to water infiltration and damage to the roof structure.

Flat roofs are typically surrounded by parapet walls and are not highly visible from the public right-of-way. Built-up roofing can be repaired with the application of roofing tar, but if full replacement is required, a modern built-up roofing system or other synthetic membrane roofing systems are acceptable when the roof is not highly visible from the right-of-way. Such membranes are generally available in

white or black; the Commission prefers the use of black membranes if the flat roof is visible.

Other Roofing Materials

Other roofing materials that are not discussed in the sections above may be reviewed and approved by the Commission on a case-by-case basis.

4. Roof Maintenance, Repairs, and Replacement

It is generally better to selectively repair deteriorated sections of historic roofing, sheathing, and structure than to replace the entire roof. Problems may be detected early by performing an annual inspection of the roof to ensure all surfaces, flashing, and gutter systems are watertight and draining.

Routine care and maintenance of roofs should include the following:

- Annual inspection of the overall roof condition.
- Regular inspection of the flashing, particularly at parapets, chimneys, dormers, and at valleys where roof slopes intersect.
- Regular inspection of the gutters and downspouts and cleaning to remove leaves and debris.
- Maintaining the paint finish of metal roofing if the metal was originally painted.



The louvers to vent the roof of Buckeystown United Methodist Church are set in small brow dormers.

4. Building Exteriors

- Protecting the roofing from foot traffic, particularly slate and clay tile roofing.

If historic roofing cannot be repaired and replacement is necessary, replace the historic roofing with materials that match the existing roofing in-kind, whenever possible. Modern materials are acceptable for the roof substrate in order to meet code requirements and roofing manufacturer recommendations. Physical samples of finish roofing materials are encouraged and may be required during the Commission review process.

In cases where the original material is no longer available, or the existing material is not original, alternative materials will be carefully considered by the Commission. Refer to Chapter 8.A for more on alternative materials.

During roof replacement, take care to protect adjacent historic features from damage, such as cornices, windows, trim, decorative roof features, and chimneys.

5. Improving Thermal Efficiency in Roofs

Roofs can be insulated to improve thermal efficiency, but the type of insulation material and installation location should be carefully considered. Historically, roof systems were designed to breathe. Installing insulation tightly beneath a roof system, such as between wooden rafters, can be detrimental to the natural ventilation, causing condensation-related moisture to damage the structure and roofing materials to deteriorate more quickly. Insulating the floor of the attic, if an attic exists, is preferable to insulating the plane of the roof.

Spray-in type insulation should not be applied to historic building materials as it is not reversible and could cause more damage than good. Loose fill or batt insulation can be added above the finish ceiling in attic spaces. Adequate ventilation in the attic should be provided to avoid moisture related problems.

C. Openings

I. Window Overview

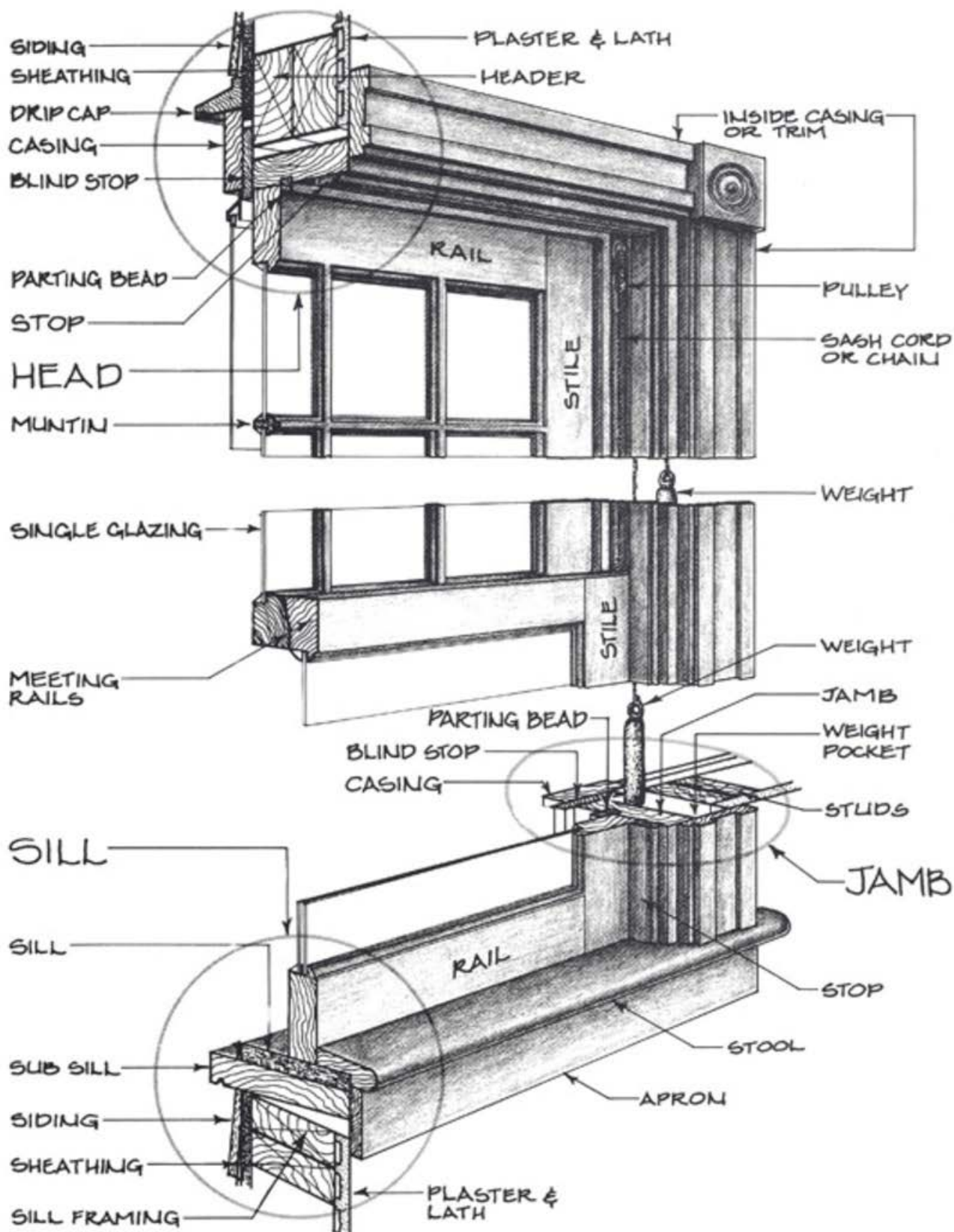
Windows are a noticeable and important design feature of a building and contribute to its sense



The wood double-hung and decorative dormer windows of the Abraham Jones House in Libertytown.



This building on E. Patrick Street in Frederick has a series of bay windows at the second and third floors.



"The Anatomy of a Double-Hung Window" reprinted courtesy of Old House Journal, November 13, 2015.

4. Building Exteriors



This Frederick building has bow windows with distinctive brown-stone surrounds.

of scale, proportion, order, and rhythm. Windows are functionally important, particularly to historic buildings, for admitting natural light to the interior spaces, providing fresh air and ventilation, and providing a link to the outside. There are many different window types, which are categorized by how they operate; some examples include casement, double-hung, awning, and fixed. A window's detailing dramatically impacts the overall building appearance. Windows are important character-defining elements and should be preserved.

A window unit is made up of several components, typically including a frame, the operable pieces called the sash, the glass panes within the sash, and the hardware used to operate and secure the windows. The number of moving sash and the way in which they move vary. Casement windows were the first type used in early residential architecture in the United States. Casements have sash that are hinged at the sides and swing out. Double-hung windows have two operable sash that slide up and down. An awning window is hinged at the top of the sash and tilts out. A fixed pane window is just that – not intended to open.

The glass panes of a sash, or lights, are held in place with narrow strips of wood or metal called muntins. A sash can be divided into any number of glass panes. Muntins were often necessary in historic windows due to the limited size of available glazing. The number, pattern, and size of panes are generally important character-defining features and should be retained. If the windows are second replacements, the window panes should reference the original window design. On a case-by-case basis, it will be determined by the Commission if the same windows should be used in additions.

Window hardware may contribute to the historic character of a window. Examples include sash locks and handles. Historic double-hung windows used counter-weights supported on cords or chains hidden inside the jambs of the window to help raise and lower the sash.

Louvered openings and other window vents are found in many building types from residential homes to barn structures. Typically located at the upper part of a wall, vents allow for natural air circulation from the lower levels up through the building or structure, and out through the attic. Often the louvers of a vent were made of wood with spaces in between to allow air to flow. An unobtru-



The American Red Cross building in Walkersville has metal windows.

sive mesh screen may be used behind the louvers to prevent insects and birds from entering.

Shutters, in essence, are louvered panels mounted to the sides of windows or doors that open and close. Shutters are used for privacy and to keep out light and air. While shutters may be mounted on the interior side of windows or doors, the Commission only reviews exterior shutters. Historic shutters should be retained, repaired, and preserved and they should not be permanently removed from a building without prior approval. New shutters should not be installed on an historic building if there is no documentary evidence that they once existed. If replacement is necessary, the new shutters should match the original in size, scale, detail, thickness, material, and hardware.

While many factors contribute to the deterioration of windows, including lack of maintenance, insect damage, and poor design, moisture damage is the primary reason for window decay, particularly in wood windows. Metal windows are subject to corrosion. Because historic windows were often well constructed of individual parts, it is advisable to repair individual window components rather than replacing the entire window.



Wood louvers in a stone bank barn in Frederick County. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.



Fan light window at Rose Hill. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

2. Window Materials

Wood Windows

Windows were largely made of wood until the early 20th century. In a framed building, the window surround was typically made of wood, whereas in a masonry building, the surround was typically made of masonry. Wood windows were one of the first building components to be manufactured in a factory, rather than constructed on site. Even factory made, wood windows were available in a wide range of shapes, sizes, and configurations. The advent of machine-drawn glass circa 1900 allowed for larger pieces of glazing and the number and configuration of divided lights in a sash became more stylistic rather than based on functionality.

Historic wood windows were constructed out of old growth wood, which is more resistant to rot than wood that is available today. Therefore, historic wood windows have a significantly longer life than replacement wood windows and should be repaired and protected rather than replaced. Refer to Chapter 4.C.3 below for more on window repairs and replacement.

Wood windows should be inspected regularly and undergo routine maintenance to increase their longevity. Examining the paint finish of a wood window will help indicate issues related to moisture. Paint will blister, crack, flake, or peel if moisture is present in the wood, though this does not neces-



Examples of different door types, some with transoms above and some with sidelights, around Frederick County.

sarily indicate that the wood is in poor condition or irreparable. Each window should be carefully examined independently.

Routine maintenance of historic wood windows should include:

- Some degree of paint removal.
- Removal and repair of sash as needed.
- Repairs to the window frame, as needed.
- Repairs or installation of weatherstripping.
- Reinstallation of the sash.
- Repainting.

Steel Windows

Steel windows became popular in the United States after 1890 when rolled steel technology allowed them to be cost competitive with wood windows. Another reason for their popularity was because of strict fire codes for commercial buildings after devastating fires in major cities. Steel frames, sash, and wire glass resulted in fire-resistant windows.

Steel window frames are strong and durable, allowing for larger windows, and the large expanses of glass impacted the design of industrial and commercial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historic steel windows are important character-defining features, particularly in more minimally detailed industrial buildings, and should be retained.

Steel windows should be individually and carefully evaluated for corrosion and deterioration. Like with wood windows, the condition of the paint finish is important in protecting the material beneath. Corrosion of the metal can range from superficial and repairable, to severe rust that leads to structural damage. A thorough evaluation will indicate if repairs in place are feasible.

Routine maintenance of historic steel windows should include:

- Removal of light rust and excessive paint.
- Priming of the exposed metal.
- Replacement of broken glazing or glazing compound.

- Replacement of missing screws or fasteners.
- Cleaning of hinges.
- Repainting of steel.
- Caulking of the masonry surround.

3. Window Repair or Replacement

Every effort should be made to repair deteriorated historic windows rather than replace them. Replacement should only be considered when the windows are deteriorated beyond repair. Because historic windows were made of individual components, repairs can include in-kind replacement of parts and pieces. If substitute materials are necessary for repairs, the material must match the appearance of the original window and be chemically compatible.

Window replacement may be considered if the existing historic window is deteriorated beyond repair or does not contribute to the historic character or the building. Replacement windows should match the original in size, type, configuration, detailing, and overall appearance and must fit properly in the original opening. Only clear glass should be used for window replacement unless documentary or physical evidence indicates another type of glass existed.

Replacement windows shall replicate the material of the historic windows; wood windows may only be replaced with wood windows. Snap-on muntins, removable grilles, and grilles between the glazing are not acceptable, but simulated divided light windows, where the muntins are permanently adhered to both sides of the window glazing, may be considered by the Commission. Simulated divided light muntins should match the historic muntin profile and depth, include an interior space bar to visually divide the grilles, and be integral to the window sash. Replacement windows will be reviewed by the Commission on a case-by-case basis.

4. Door Overview

Doors and entryways are important character-defining features of an historic building and, like windows, they contribute to a building's scale,



Fluted ionic columns flank the entry door of Winchester Hall in Frederick.

proportion, order, and rhythm. Entryway features may include transom lights or fanlights over the door, sidelights, pilasters, entablatures, and door hardware. There are many different types of doors and door detailing; typically, primary entrance doors were more elaborately designed than side and back doors. Most historic doors were made of wood though historic doors may also be made of metal. Doors and entryway elements should be repaired and retained, rather than replaced.

Historic documentation should be referenced when reconstructing a missing door or entryway feature. If sufficient documentation is unavailable, the new door or entryway feature should be compatible with the architectural character of the building and other doors on the building.

Doors are subject to damage from constant use, and like windows, are susceptible to moisture penetration that can lead to rot or corrosion. Regular inspections and maintenance should be performed including cleaning, rust removal on metal doors, limited paint removal, glass and hardware repairs,



The pedimented entryway of the Abraham Jones House in Libertytown has a paneled wood door with fanlight above.

weatherstripping repairs, and new finish coats of paint or other protective coatings.

5. Door Repair or Replacement

Deterioration of doors due to moisture infiltration is often most noticeable at wood thresholds and lower portions of the door and door surround. Minor rot and insect damage can be repaired using a wood consolidant. More extensive damage may require patching, such as Dutchman repairs, or replacement of some elements; the patches or replacement parts should be made of the same material and sized and profiled to match the existing feature. Every effort should be made to repair a door rather than replace it.

If an historic door is deteriorated beyond repair, replacement may be considered. The replacement door should replicate the original in material, size, style, and paneling and glazing configuration. The original size and shape of the doorway should be maintained. Replacement doors considered for approval should be solid wood unless otherwise indicated.

6. Opening Placement and Alterations

Windows and doors contribute to the overall scale, proportion, order, and rhythm of a building façade and are generally carefully arranged to create a balanced composition. Changing the size, location, or shape of a window or door opening undermines the character of an historic building and should not be done. On primary building elevations or those facing the public right-of-way, original openings should not be covered up and new openings should not be created. When required, new openings shall be located on a secondary elevation and not visible from a public right-of-way or visually dominant elevation. If the infilling of a window is approved, the lintel and sill should be retained in place and the infill material should be recessed in the opening. The Commission will review all proposed window and door additions and modifications on a case-by-case basis. Refer to Chapter 8.C for opening modifications and alterations related to accessibility requirements.

New floors and suspended ceilings should not be located on the interior of a building where they obstruct the glazed area of historic windows, including transoms. If floors or ceilings are required within the vertical height of an historic window, they should be designed to be set back from the window.

Historic window and door frames, sills, or associated trim should not be covered with siding materials. Original window sash and frames should not be altered to accommodate modern mechanical units or other building systems. Window screens and storm windows and doors may be installed. Refer to Chapter 4.C.7 below for more on storm windows and doors.



The storm windows on this building in Emmitsburg have narrow frames and align with the meeting rails of the windows, but they should be painted a dark color to match the window frames.

Historic documentation should be referenced when reconstructing a missing window or door or associated feature. If sufficient documentation is unavailable, the new window or door should be compatible with the architectural character of the building.

7. Weatherization, Storm Windows and Doors, and Screen Doors

Simple weatherization techniques can be performed to improve the energy efficiency of historic windows and doors, as most heat loss occurs around a leaky frame or window sash. Weatherization of windows can be substantially more cost-effective than window replacement and it has the added benefit of preserving the original windows, which are often important character-defining features of a building. Window repair work should be undertaken prior to weatherization.

Weatherstripping and caulking can be used around the window frame, window sash, and door to reduce air infiltration. Appropriate contemporary

materials are acceptable for weatherstripping and caulking, so long as they are compatible with the historic window, door, and wall materials.

Storm windows can be installed on the exterior or interior of historic windows to improve their thermal performance. When properly installed, storm windows are thermally efficient, cost-effective, reversible, and preserve the original building fabric. The installation location of storm windows should be carefully considered; to avoid condensation between the windows and damage to historic fabric, the interior window must be the tighter of the two units.

If installed on the exterior side, storm window frames should match the color of the existing exterior trim and the configuration of the historic window should be clearly visible through the storm window. The stiles and rails cannot be wider than the window to be covered and the meeting rails must match. If installed on the interior side, consideration must be made to ventilating the original window and prevent condensation from forming. The installation of interior storm windows should be done by an experienced craftsman to avoid situations that lead to interior decay.

Weatherization using weatherstripping, caulking, and installation of storm windows and doors can greatly improve energy efficiency and is strongly encouraged over window or door replacement.

Window treatments added to the interior side of windows may also contribute to the energy efficiency of historic windows.

Storm doors can improve the thermal performance of historic doors, particularly those with glazing. Generally, storm doors are appropriate for resi-



Commercial storefront on Main Street in Emmitsburg.

dential buildings, although commercial and office buildings may have an airlock door that functions as a storm door. Historic airlock doors shall be retained; replacements shall be in keeping with the original. A storm door should be simple in design, use clear glazing, and have trim painted to match the historic door. A storm door should complement the dimensions of the historic door and should not obscure the details of the historic door.

Screen doors may be installed on the exterior side of an historic door to keep insects out and allow for air flow. The design of the screen door should be simple and in keeping with the historic character of the entrance. Screen door frames should be painted to match the historic door. Storm doors may use interchangeable screen and storm panels that are changed out seasonally. Louvered doors are not appropriate.

D. Storefronts

I. Storefront Overview

Commercial storefront design, with large expanses of glass for exhibiting merchandise, came about in

the 1850s due to the simultaneous developments in plate glass and architectural cast iron. These display windows quickly gained popularity in downtowns and along commercial streets. Iron craftsmen experimented with designs and ornate architectural styles became popular; cast iron storefronts could be selected from catalogs. Later in the 1870s sheet metal storefront systems were developed.

Typical storefront arrangements of the 19th century included a single or double recessed entrance door flanked by display windows. Often transom windows were set above the windows and door. The windows were usually set on wood or cast iron panels, raising them off of the ground. Awnings and canopies of varying types and materials were popularly used to shade the storefronts.

It became common to upgrade existing buildings at the ground floor level with iron storefronts, thereby altering their original appearance. In many cases these altered storefronts have become part of the character-defining features of the building.

New materials were introduced to storefront systems in the 1920s and 1930s and storefront remod-



Commercial building in Buckeystown with distinctive storefront windows.

eling continued through the 20th century. Materials that became common included aluminum and stainless steel, pigmented structural glass, mirrored glass, glass block, and neon lights. Later, vinyl and various plastic surfaces, corrugated material, and EIFS were used in storefront remodeling. Remodeling often targeted transoms and awnings – covering transoms with various sheathing and rendering the retractable awning a permanent shelter. Security concerns sometimes affected window and door design. In many cases earlier remodeling is now considered historically significant and should be retained.

2. Storefront Repair or Replacement

In rehabilitating a commercial storefront, it is important to evaluate the physical condition of the storefront as well as the architectural character of the storefront to determine if it is a character-defining feature of the building to which it is attached. One should assess the role of the storefront to the overall building design, and the construction materials of the storefront system can provide some clues. It can be helpful to look at neighboring com-

mercial buildings to help determine the significance of the storefront to the overall streetscape.

Even if not original to the building, if the storefront has gained architectural significance or was built during the period of significance, it should be retained as part of the historical evolution of the building. Mild deterioration, such as flaking paint and rusting metal, can be repaired with minor maintenance work. Moderate deterioration may require patching with new pieces to match the existing material. More severe deterioration may require replacement of storefront elements.

Full storefront replacement should only be considered if a modern storefront negatively impacts the building's integrity or if deterioration of the historic storefront is beyond repair. Generally, two courses of action are recognized for the design of a replacement storefront: design a contemporary storefront that is compatible with the historic character of the rest of the building, but does not mimic historic details, or design an historically accurate restoration of the original storefront using thorough research and documentation of physical evidence.

E. Exterior Walls

1. Wall and Foundation System Overview

Exterior walls are both aesthetically and structurally important to a building. The cladding materials, detailing, and arrangement of window and door openings all contribute to the historic character of a building. The walls carry the weight of the roof and floors down to the building foundation. The detailing of the wall-to-roof connections and the wall-to-foundation connections are important character-defining features. Wall-to-roof connections are typically detailed with cornices, corbeling of brick or stone, and sometimes dentil molding. Wall-to-foundation connections are often delineated with water tables or a change of material.

Historic buildings in Frederick County generally have walls made of wood or masonry. Wood walls have a wood structural frame and are finished with an exterior cladding material, most typically wood boards. Before the 20th century, masonry walls of brick or stone were constructed as load bearing walls, where the structure of the wall and the finish

are one in the same. In the 20th century, veneer masonry evolved, where the structure of the building is made of a steel or wood frame and the brick or stone masonry becomes the building cladding. Sometimes masonry walls were finished with stucco.

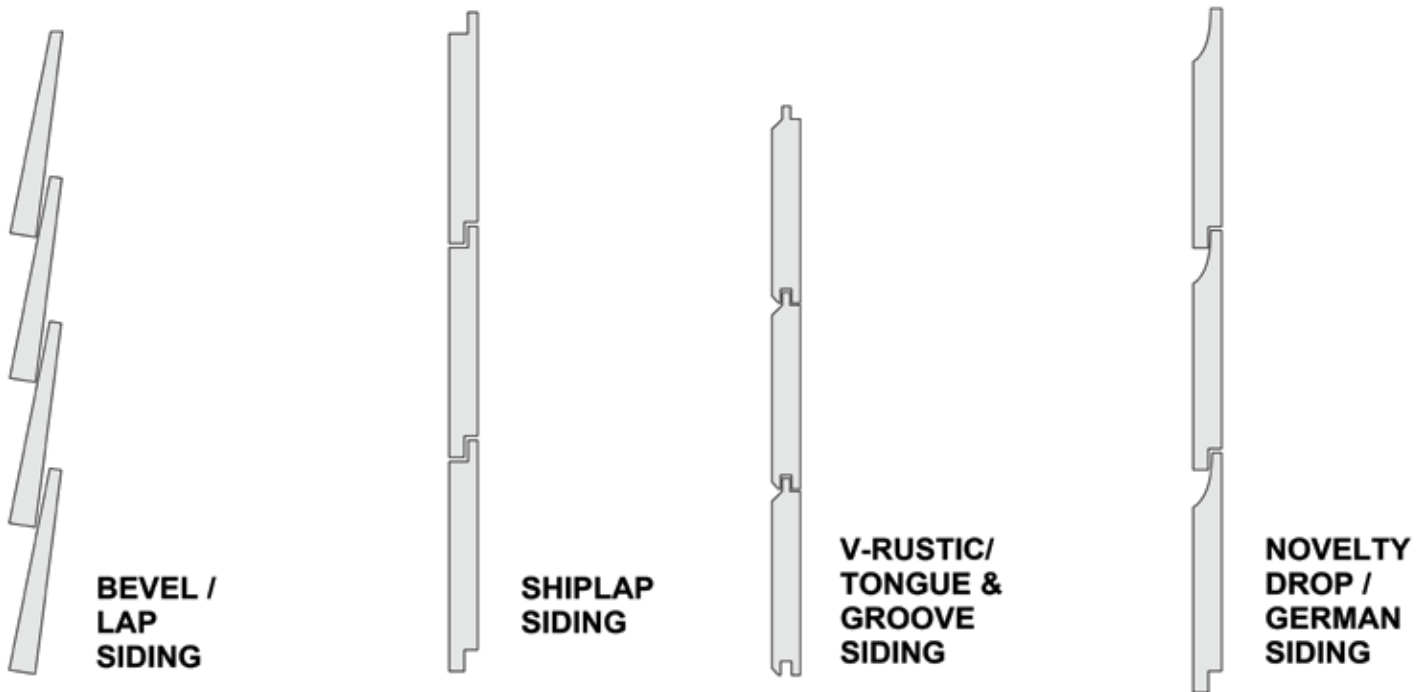
Foundation walls extend into the earth to support the structure and were typically partially exposed above the ground where they connect to the walls above. Foundation walls were usually made of stone, brick, poured concrete, or concrete block. The material and finish of the foundation walls are character-defining features of a building.

2. Wood

Wood is a resilient and easily malleable material that can be used on a building for structural framing, exterior siding, and many different types of detail elements. Wood details include shutters, steps and handrails, cornices, brackets, and finials. Wood windows and doors are addressed in the sections above. Wood siding and decorative detailing are some of the most unique aspects of historic buildings and contribute to the overall character of a



The Rocky Springs Chapel near Frederick has wood novelty drop siding.



Example of wood siding.

building. Wood siding and details should be repaired rather than replaced whenever possible.

Any species of untreated wood may be used for wood elements, though wood substitutes are rarely an acceptable alternative to replace historic material. Refer to Chapter 8.A for more on alternative materials. Some wood species, including redwood, cedar, black locust, and black walnut are naturally decay and termite resistant. The texture, quality, and grade of wood used for repairs or replacement elements is important. High-quality materials should be used to ensure longevity.

Pressure-treated wood, typically southern yellow pine, is made to resist decay and termites, but is generally of poor quality. Pressure-treated wood should only be used where it is in direct contact with the ground or for structural elements that are concealed. Other natural rot and decay treatments available in recent years, such as acetylated wood, may be acceptable and will be reviewed by the Commission on a case-by-case basis.

Wood Siding

Wood siding can be found in many forms such as horizontal boards, vertical board and battens, and shingles, though horizontal boards are the most

prevalent. Horizontal boards and shingles are designed to be installed in overlapping rows, from the bottom of the wall up, to ensure that water drains away from the surface of the wall. There are many different profiles for wood siding, they are often associated with particular architectural styles or building periods. Wood siding is a character-defining feature of a building and should not be removed or replaced with a different style.

Though wood is durable, it was typically stained or painted to resist deterioration. The wood finish must be regularly maintained. Architectural details close to the roofline, such as cornices, dentils, and brackets, may be difficult to access and therefore are most susceptible to decay. When a paint finish blisters, cracks, flakes, or peels, it needs to be refinished.

Wood Painting and Repairs

Lead-based paint was used prior to 1978; before repainting an historic building, samples should be tested for lead. If lead is present in the paint, it should be removed by a qualified professional prior to performing any other work. If the deteriorating paint is free of lead, loose paint should be carefully removed by hand scraping and sanding, which can



Elaborate entablature, frieze, and fluted column at Rose Hill. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

be a time-consuming process. Use of a heat gun to remove paint buildup is generally acceptable and chemical strippers will be reviewed by the Commission on a case-by-case basis. Sandblasting should not be performed on historic wood elements.

The new paint coating system should be compatible with the existing building or structure materials and applied following manufacturers' recommendations.

Wood elements should be inspected for rot, fungus, and insect infestation. Repairs should be performed using appropriate patching, piecing-in, and consolidation techniques. Replacing wood siding or architectural features shall only be done when they are beyond repair; wood elements should be replaced in-kind. Missing features should be replicated based on historic documentation and physical evidence.

When in-kind replacement materials for wood elements are not possible, other materials may be considered by the Commission. Vinyl and PVC materials will not be approved by the Commission. Physical samples of proposed materials are encouraged and may be required during the Commission review process. In cases where the original material is no longer available, or the existing material is



The Union Bethel Church in Creagerstown is made of stone laid in an ashlar pattern; larger stones were used for corner quoining.

not original, alternative materials will be carefully considered by the Commission on a case-by-case basis; refer to Chapter 8.A for more information on alternative materials.

3. Masonry

Historic masonry walls in Frederick County were typically constructed of brick or stone, though other types of masonry like terra cotta and concrete block exist. In addition to wall construction, masonry was regularly used for other architectural elements, such as chimneys, steps, and landscape features. Masonry walls were often structural, but brick and stone veneers were used increasingly in the 20th century with the increased availability of structural steel.

Stone

In Frederick County, many different types of stone were used in building construction, including granite, granite gneiss, sandstone, ashlar, natural fieldstone, rubblestone, and stacked stone. Cast stone was sometimes used in conjunction with natural stone, particularly as a trim element.

Stone construction was important in vernacular housing; the selection of stone was based on what was readily available and nearby, typically fieldstone



This church building in Libertytown has brick laid in Common Bond and corbelled brick at the cornice line of the gable.

and rubblestone. More decorative and refined stone was sought for grander buildings.

The way in which stones are cut, finished, stacked, and arranged give walls and other elements their distinctive appearance. Fieldstone was harvested from the ground and tends to have rounded edges and an irregular shape. Quarried stone was split or cut into pieces and tends to have a more regular, modular appearance.



Common bond brick of the Lewis Mill in Jefferson.



This building on Main Street in Thurmont has a brick facade with stone detailing around the windows.

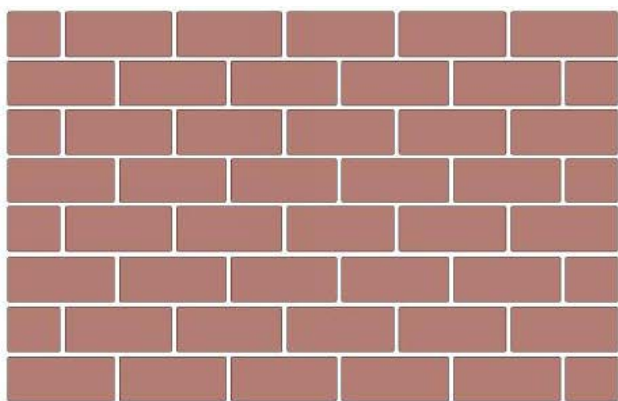
Brick

Bricks are found in a variety of colors, shapes, sizes, and textures, and depending on how they are made, bricks can vary in durability. Prior to the 1870s, bricks were handmade; these early bricks were typically more porous and vulnerable to moisture infiltration. By the 1880s, pressed bricks and machine-made bricks were fired in high temperature gas-fueled kilns, resulting in harder, more durable bricks.

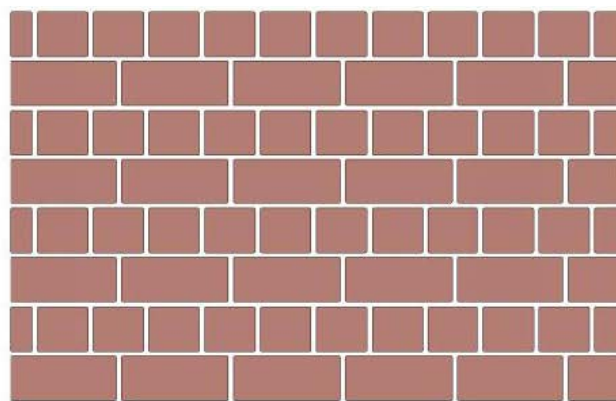
Structural brick walls have multiple layers, or wythes, often interlocking, to give the wall stability. Brick veneer is typically only one wythe thick. A typical brick has three different dimensions, a short side, a long side, and a height. Bricks are laid in courses and depending on which side of the brick faces out, different patterns, or bonds, are achieved on the surface of the wall. There are many different types of brick bonds that were used on historic masonry buildings, some of the most popular being Common bond, English bond, and Flemish bond.

Often at the base of a wall where it intersects the foundation, brick water tables were used both for function and aesthetics. A water table is a projection of the brick or other masonry from the face

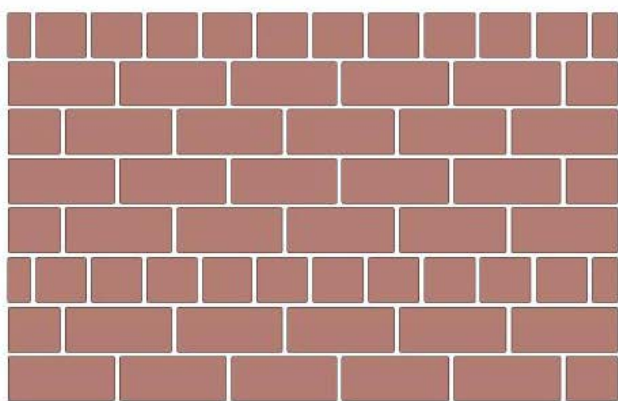
4. Building Exteriors



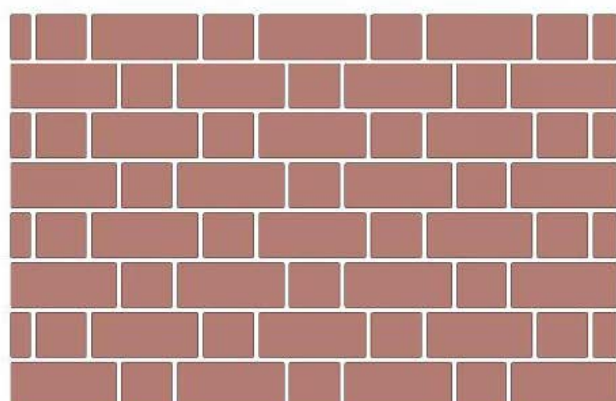
RUNNING BOND



ENGLISH BOND



COMMON BOND



FLEMISH BOND

Example of brick bond patterns and brick coursing.

of the wall, which helps delineate the ground plane, but also deflects water away from the foundation wall below. Brick bonds and other brick detailing are important character-defining features that should be retained.

Concrete Block

Concrete block was being produced by the early 20th century. It was an inexpensive building material that could be molded into shapes that resembled more traditional materials. Concrete block was used for building foundations and other utilitarian structures, such as barns, milk houses, and garages.

Stucco Walls

Stucco is a plaster material that was applied over stone, brick, concrete block, and sometimes log construction to refine the appearance of the build-

ing; it is a character-defining feature of a building. Stucco also served as a protective coating from the weather and provided an extra layer of insulation. Early stucco was made from hydrated lime mixed with sand, straw, and sometimes animal hair. Later, natural cements and then Portland cement were added to the mix increasing the durability of the stucco.

Stucco typically had a smooth finish, though the amount of sand in the mixture influenced the texture. The stucco finish could be scored to resemble large ashlar stones. Original stucco should not be removed from an historic wall to reveal the brick or stone beneath. Stucco shall not be applied to historic brick, stone, and concrete block walls where it did not previously exist.

Stucco is not a long-lasting finish material and regular maintenance and repairs are necessary to prevent deterioration on historic buildings. Stucco



This house in Frederick County has rusticated concrete block walls. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

is particularly susceptible to water infiltration and should be inspected regularly to note cracking, staining, or hollow areas. When repairing stucco, only the damaged material should be removed, and repairs should be made with stucco that matches the existing in strength, composition, color, texture, and finish. Modern exterior insulation finish systems (commonly referred to as “EIFS”) will not be approved as a replacement for historic stucco.

Mortar

Mortar has been used in masonry construction for thousands of years to join masonry units together and protect masonry walls from weather. Mortar joints can be untooled, meaning the mortar is left protruding between the joints, or tooled, meaning struck in various ways to a uniform profile between bricks. Properly tooled joints help shed water from the surface of the wall. The variation in mortar color and joint detailing contribute to the overall appearance of a building.

Early mortar was made with lime and mixed in different ratios with water and sand as well as other added ingredients. The advent of Portland cement had a great impact on mortar mixtures. Portland cement was first created in 1824, though not widely used in the United States until the early 20th century. Portland cement strengthens mortar and quickens the drying time.

In repointing and repairing historic masonry, it is critical to identify the correct mortar mixture that is compatible with the masonry as well as the original mortar. Using mortar that is too rich in Portland cement on historic masonry can lead to the deterioration of the masonry unit. The mortar mixture should always be more permeable and softer than the masonry units. This allows the wall to expand and contract along the mortar joints rather than at the bricks, which would cause spalling and cracking. It also allows moisture to escape through the joints rather than the masonry units, which could lead to masonry deterioration.



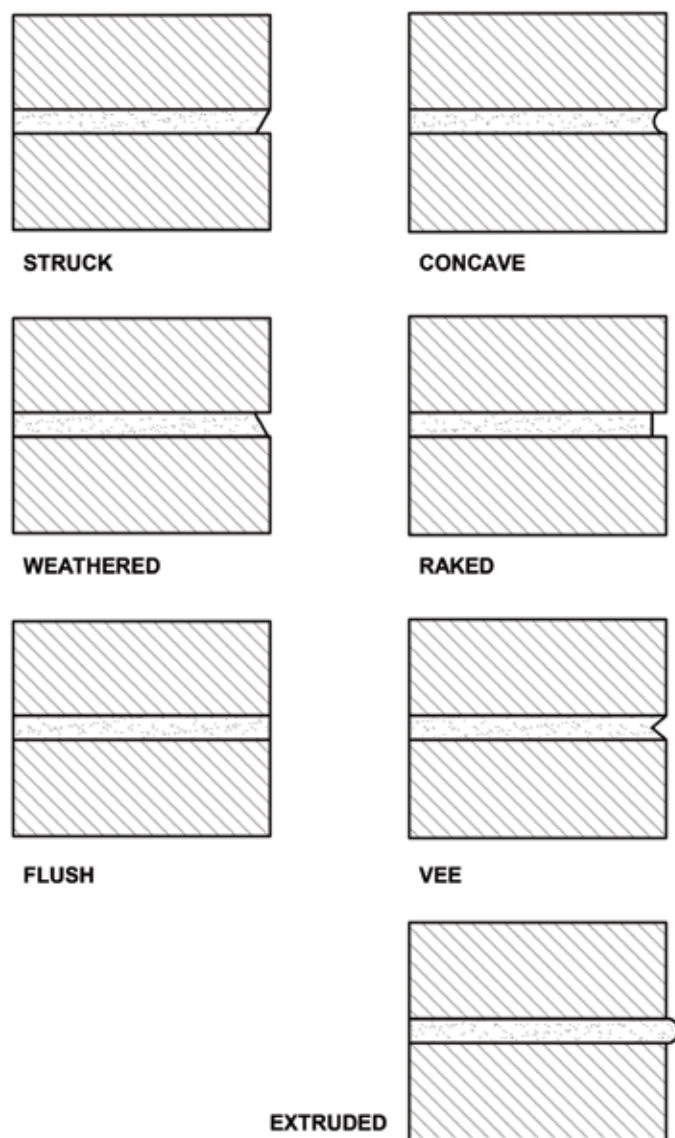
The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Frederick is made of brick walls that are covered in stucco.

Selecting a Mortar Mixture

Mortars for repointing historic masonry are typically custom mixes in order to match the physical and visual qualities of the original. Preblended masonry cement that is available at most hardware stores is generally not recommended for historic masonry as it contains a large amount of Portland cement, giving it a high compressive strength. As noted above, new mortar that is harder than the masonry units can be detrimental to the historic fabric. Modern chemical additives are also not recommended for historic masonry and may have detrimental effects. A lime-based mortar is recommended. Refer to *Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings* (National Park Service October 1998).

Masonry Cleaning and Repairs

Masonry walls and mortar joints should be regularly inspected for signs of deterioration, like cracking, spalling, open joints, and interior dampness. Roof, wall, and site drainage should be maintained



Types of mortar joints.

to prevent water intrusion through the masonry. Cleaning should be performed if the building is soiled, the dirt is damaging the masonry, or a clean surface is needed for repairs or surveying. If mortar is severely eroded, repointing should be done prior to cleaning. Cleaning should be undertaken with extreme care to avoid damaging historic fabric. Start cleaning with the gentlest means possible and test methods in small areas. Abrasive cleaning techniques, such as sandblasting or high-pressure washing of historic masonry should not be done since it can cause severe damage to masonry.

Waterproofing or other surface coatings are not recommended over historic masonry; historic



The Collier's Log House in Catoclin Furnace is an example of a double log building, which housed two families.

masonry walls were designed to breathe and release moisture. Modern waterproofing can discolor masonry and trap moisture within the wall, leading to deterioration.

Mortar joints deteriorate faster than the masonry units and need periodic repointing. Only deteriorated joints should be repointed rather than the whole wall surface. Unsound mortar should be carefully removed to a one-inch depth, preferably by hand, to avoid damaging masonry units. The replacement mortar should be chemically compatible with the historic masonry and the original mortar mix; it should match the original mortar in color, texture, width, and tooling. The color of the new mortar shall match the existing mortar using sand or added tints.

A common cause of masonry spalling, or chipping at the surface, is the presence of moisture. Water that seeps into the masonry units then freezes and thaws prior to escaping will lead to deterioration. Often this is most prevalent at the foundation walls due to rising dampness. Patching can be done to repair lightly spalling masonry, but more severe damage will require replacing the masonry units

in-kind. The replacement brick or stone should be carefully chosen to match the existing in color, size, and texture; the replacement brick should not be stronger than the original. Historic masonry walls should not be removed or rebuilt unless there are concerns with structural integrity.

4. Log Buildings

Log buildings were typically constructed of locally available timber, of which there was an abundance in Frederick County. A traditional log floor plan is based around a single room enclosure, called a single pen. The single pen could be sub-divided with interior partitions or multiple pens grouped together to create rooms. Most log buildings were one or one-and-one-half story cabins. More refined or second-generation log buildings sometimes had two stories, or a second story was added later.

Log buildings were typically constructed of hewn logs stacked horizontally and locked in place at the ends with corner notching. Corner notching provided structural stability and rigidity and is a characteristic feature of most log buildings. The corner notching details vary depending upon the skill level

4. Building Exteriors

of the builder and construction time. Examples include a simple “saddle” notch, a “V” notch, and “full dovetail”.

Chinking and daubing were used to fill in the joints between logs, which helped seal the exterior from weather and vermin, and helped shed rain. Chinking and daubing were made from materials found at hand. Chinking, installed first, included stones, wood pieces, moss, sand, and oakum. Daubing is the smooth outer layer, typically a mixture of clay and lime.

It was common for log buildings to be covered in exterior cladding, which was sometimes added later as money allowed, or after additions were added to the building.

Log Maintenance and Repairs

The most common areas of deterioration of a log building are at the foundations where settling may occur, at the sill logs located close to the ground, and at window and door sills and corner notches, which are susceptible to rain runoff. Measures should be taken to direct water away from the structure, including gutter repair or installation and sloping the exterior grade away from the foundations.

Chinking and daubing are the least durable part of a log building and require regular inspection, patching, and replacement. Patching and replacing should only be done after the logs are inspected and, if needed, repaired. New chinking and daubing mixtures should match the original as closely as possible.



Founding Fathers log cabin at Mount Saint Mary's University. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.



Metal detailing on this cast iron facade on Market Street in Frederick.

The building should be carefully inspected for decay and insect infestation and the logs should be probed for rot. Most log decay can be repaired, which is preferred to replacement. Repair methods include piecing-in new pieces of wood or use of epoxies, or both. If full log replacement is necessary, the replacement should match the original log in species, size, and appearance. It is recommended that an experienced craftsman carry out the work.

5. Metal

Metal is a versatile material that is used in a variety of building elements including railings, cornices, roofing and decorative roof elements, columns, piers, and windows and doors. Metal roofing, windows, and doors are addressed in the sections above. With changes in technology, metal architectural elements have transformed considerably from how they were first designed in the 18th century.

Prior to the 19th century, wrought iron was used in architecture as minor structural elements and some decorative elements. During the 19th century, the development of cast iron played an important role in the Industrial Revolution in the United States.



The John Baker House in Buckeystown has several examples of exterior building appendages, including a one-story wrap around porch at the first floor, a covered balcony at the center of the second floor, a second story porch on the side, and a widow's walk on the roof.

Unlike wrought iron, cast iron could be fabricated quickly and affordably and into mass-produced interchangeable parts. It became a popular material, particularly in large cities, for commercial building fronts, serving as both structure and decoration. In the 1870s, advances in steel manufacturing made it affordable and widely available. Other metals used in architectural elements include lead, tin, zinc, copper, nickel, and aluminum, and their associated alloys.

Metal is inherently durable, but it weathers, oxidizes, and corrodes when exposed to water. Metal elements that are located near or on the roof are particularly vulnerable as they are often difficult to access. Metal elements should be regularly inspected, properly maintained, and preserved, rather than replaced.

Metal Maintenance and Repairs

Before treating deteriorated metal, it is important to determine its metallic composition, which could

be challenging if the metal is severely corroded or coated in layers of paint. Cleaning should be done using the gentlest means possible; a small area should be tested with the cleaning method prior to treating the entire surface. Corrosion and paint build up should be carefully removed. Abrasive cleaning methods will not be approved to clean metal or remove old paint, corrosion, or rust.

Historic metal elements should be repaired using techniques appropriate to the specific type of metal. Portions of elements should be replaced only if they are deteriorated beyond repair. Replacement metal should match the existing in chemical composition, size, form, texture, and appearance. If in-kind replacement is not possible, the substitute material must be chemically compatible with the existing metal elements. Paint coatings should only be applied to surfaces that were originally painted, not to surfaces that were historically exposed, unless paint is determined to be necessary to arrest deterioration.



Decorative porch on a house in Walkersville.

Historic documentation or physical evidence should be referenced when reconstructing a missing metal feature. If sufficient documentation is unavailable, the new feature should be a new design compatible with the architectural character of the building.

6. Improving Thermal Efficiency in Walls

While solid masonry walls may have some inherent insulative value, framed walls of historic buildings were not designed with insulation in the wall cavities as they are today. Before adding modern wall insulation to historic buildings, weatherstripping should be installed around windows, doors, and any penetrations in the building envelope, and insulation should be installed in the attic and below the first-floor framing. In some cases, insulating walls may not be compatible with the historic structure.

Historic walls that do not have sheathing beneath the cladding should not be insulated; the insulation can trap moisture in the wall cavity and cause deterioration and rot to historic materials. Access to the wall cavity is also problematic and often requires removal of historic finishes. The challenges

and benefits of adding insulation should be carefully considered prior to undertaking insulation of historic walls.

F. Porches

I. Overview of Porches

Porches, arcades, and balconies, are important in defining a building's historic character. They are key elements along a streetscape, creating a sense of rhythm and continuity. The function of porches is important; they create spaces for work and relaxation and provide shade and shelter. For vernacular buildings, the porch may be the most decorative building feature. Sometimes a porch may have been added to a building in a later style to replace an earlier porch but has become a character-defining feature.

Porches provide a transition between inside and out and offer protection from the weather. Providing a place to sit and gather, porches are a link between the public and private realms. Historic porches



Point of Rocks Railroad Station structural framework supporting ceiling of protective overhang. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.



Elaborate two-story front porch at Rose Hill. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

come in many shapes, styles, and materials, and may be located in the front, side, or rear of a free-standing building. A porch may extend partially or along the full width of a façade and sometimes wrap around a corner. Two-story porches were typically found on the rear of residential buildings. Porches are usually roofed and sometimes screened-in.

Porches are made up of a variety of components, including structural members like beams and columns, floor decking, stairs, railings, decorative elements, and a roof. Components may be made of a different materials. Though porches often have independent foundations they are most often connected to the main structure. Those connections are important details when considering repair work.

2. Porch Elements

In assessing the condition of a porch, the structural members should be addressed first. Porch foundations may be a continuous wall of masonry, individual piers, or a combination of both, and they may be independent of or connected to the foundation of the main building. The porch foundations support the floor framing and porch columns above. The porch columns or posts support the porch roof above, which may be an extension of the main building roof or independent. A visual inspection of the porch structure should note any crumbling masonry, sagging, areas where the sill or

joists no longer rest on the foundation, the appearance of mold, and open cracks or gaps at structural connections.

Porch decking is subject to deterioration due to heavy use and because the horizontal surface is more exposed to weather. Porch balustrades, brackets, column capitals and bases, and other decorative elements are typically more delicate and therefore prone to deterioration. Blistering, cracking, peeling, or flaking of finish coatings indicates maintenance or repairs are needed.

Whenever possible, deteriorated porch elements should be repaired rather than replaced; in most cases even severe deterioration can be remedied. Only elements that are deteriorated beyond repair should be replaced. Before replacing a deteriorated porch element, it should be photographed and documented with measured drawings so new features will be accurate.

Historic documentation or physical evidence should be used when replicating a missing porch feature and new porch elements should be in-kind replacements that match the material, size, texture, and finish of the original element.

3. Steps and Railings

Steps for accessing a porch or building entrance are generally made of wood, stone, or brick and can be

4. Building Exteriors

important character-defining features of an historic building. Often the steps have railings, typically made of wood or metal. If railings are required to meet current building codes or personal needs and they did not originally exist, new railings should be designed simply and in keeping with the historic character of the building; they should not be exact replicas of an historic design but should be in keeping with the historic character.

Steps and railings often extend beyond the roofline of a porch and are more exposed to weather; the most exposed elements will likely deteriorate the fastest. Regular maintenance should be performed, rather than the use of replacement materials not in keeping with the original. Historic steps and railings should be repaired rather than replaced whenever possible. If deterioration is beyond repair and replacement is necessary, they should be replaced in-kind. Historic documentation or physical evidence should be used to replicate missing steps and railings.

4. Alterations

Historic porches should not be removed from a building entirely. If removal of a porch is necessary, it should be replaced in-kind. For all but the most recent houses, it is not appropriate to replace a porch with a deck on any elevation. Decks and porches differ in their dimensions (particularly width), details, such as railing, and finish (unpainted vs painted wood).

Character-defining porches should not be modified or enclosed. In some cases, enclosing a porch that is less important than other features to the historic character of the building, on a rear or secondary elevation, may be considered by the Commission. However, removing a porch often reflects two actions contrary to the *Secretary's Standards*: removal of historic fabric and an addition that changes the character of the elevation. The proposed materials for enclosing the porch should be compatible with

the other historic materials of the building. Porches shall not be added to primary facades or those visible from the public right-of-way if pictorial or documentary evidence does not indicate their previous existence. The Commission will review all proposed porch alterations on a case-by-case basis. Refer to Chapter 8.C for porch modifications and alterations related to accessibility requirements.

G. Signs

Signs throughout Frederick County are regulated by Section 1-19-6.3 of the County Code, and signs associated with historic properties designated to the County Register will also be reviewed by the Commission. Historic signs often convey a significant aspect or period of history associated with a specific building to which the sign is attached, and in some cases the message of the sign may no longer apply. Historic signs may be painted onto a wall of a building, integral to a building element, attached to a building, like a marquee, or freestanding. Signs can be important character-defining features of an historic property.

Historic signs should be repaired, maintained, and preserved. New signs should be designed so that they are appropriate in size, scale, and materiality to the building and located and installed so that they do not damage historic building fabric.



Appropriate building signage on this building in Jefferson.

Chapter 5. Landscape and Site Features



Masonry walls and entrance gate at St. John's Cemetery.

Site features, both natural and man-made, should be considered in relation to the community and greater region when evaluating the significance of a cultural resource. Natural features and topography strongly influence patterns of settlement. Frederick County straddles the Appalachian Mountains and the Piedmont Plateau Region. The ridges of Catoctin Mountain and South Mountain, the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers and their tributaries, wetlands, fields, and forests, all influence the cultural landscape of the region. The cultural landscape also evolved in response to agricultural, industrial, and commercial development, ethnic influences, and other factors. Large-scale patterns and small-scale landscape features – natural and human made – contribute to the character of an historic place.

The Commission reviews all proposed changes to an historic property, including the grounds and surroundings within the designated boundary of a site or district. This includes, but is not limited to, walkways, driveways, trees, landscaping, pastures, croplands, waterways, open space, parks, and public spaces.

A. Vernacular and Designed Landscapes

Cultural landscapes in Frederick County vary greatly from large public parks used for recreation and nature conservation, to small yards and gardens shaped by individual families. Some historic landscapes were consciously designed or laid out, often in a particular style or tradition. Other vernacular

landscapes have evolved over time and reflect the physical and cultural character of everyday, ordinary lives. Both vernacular and designed historic landscapes are important and should be retained and preserved.

B. Major Categories of Landscapes

Historic landscapes of Frederick County vary from natural forested and agricultural areas to the streetscapes of villages and small towns.

1. Agricultural Landscapes

Early agriculture in Frederick County was grain-based and consequently, milling was a significant aspect of the local economy. Agricultural production shifted in the late 19th century to fertilizers and canned fruits and vegetables. The relatively new technology of canning led to emergence of industrial markets in towns. By the early 20th century, farmers turned to dairy farming and by the 1920s there were several large commercial dairies in Frederick County.

Farms were typically characterized by fields and boundaries marked with wood or sometimes stone fences, orchards, and herds of cattle and other farm animals. Often ponds are important landscape features of farms. Farmsteads often included a main farmhouse, barn, and various other ancillary structures associated with domestic and agricultural functions including a woodshed, outhouse, smokehouse, washhouse, springhouse, icehouse, root cellar, chicken house, corncrib, and wagon shed. Ancillary structures are discussed more in Chapter 6.

The agricultural landscapes of Frederick County that are historically significant should be preserved, protected, and maintained.

2. Conservation Landscapes

The forests of Frederick County were being cleared for farming and other industry as early as 1700 and by the early 20th century, the forested areas of the County were severely depleted. There was some natural regeneration of forests during the middle of the 20th century, but federally-funded programs



A view across an agricultural landscape in northern Frederick County.



The Tea Room is nestled into the landscape at Gambrill State Park. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, PA.

like the Civilian Conservation Corps help reforest large areas of the County, which resulted in the creation of state parks, like Gambrill State Park and Catoctin Mountain Park. These public parks and other natural areas, including rivers and wetlands, are important cultural resources of Frederick County and should be preserved.

3. Small Town Streetscapes

The villages and small towns of Frederick County typically developed around a local industry or trade. Some of the settlements evolved linearly along a main thoroughfare, and others grew from a crossroads or other central point and established a grid-like pattern. In most small town streetscapes the buildings are situated close to the main public right-of-way. In some areas the roads are lined with sidewalks, trees, and green areas. All of these historic streetscape elements should be preserved.

4. Individual Properties

Much like large land areas of the County develop and change over time, so do individual historic properties, including residential, religious, commercial, and industrial. In some cases, the landscapes of individual properties were designed in a particular style, which changed in popularity and developed over time. For example, historic gardens ranged from more formal, symmetrically arranged gardens to natural and picturesque in style.

In many cases, yards and other open spaces on an individual site were not intentionally designed; modifications were made over time to suit the needs of the user.

5. Recreational Landscapes

Recreational landscapes are often parks created for public use. Frederick County recreational land-



Looking east on Main Street in Libertytown. Here the houses are constructed close to the street, but allow for a public sidewalk.

scapes include open greenspaces of varying scales, large public parks, rivers and forested areas, hunting and fishing areas, and small pocket parks and playgrounds.

C. Landscape Character

I. Land Use

The character of a landscape is hugely dependent on what the land is used for. Examples of different land uses include pastures for farm animals, fields for crops, orchards, terraces, playing fields, quarries, cemeteries, logging areas, and public parks. Often there are processes related to the land use, such as irrigation for farming that are important to the cultural resources of the property. In some cases, modernization has made the historic processes obsolete and the land use has evolved over time. It is important to identify and understand those characteristics of an historic property.

2. Spatial Organization and Patterns

Natural features, circulation networks, buildings, structures, and land use all affect the spatial organization of an historic property. Agricultural patterns and land divisions greatly impact the rural landscape of the County, while streets, local industries,



Mountain houses are set into the rocky landscape at the Cold Deer Historic District.

and trade impact the development of villages and towns. Patterns can be established with man-made features, like fences dividing properties and as well as natural features, like the arrangement of buildings and structures along a river bank.

D. Landscape Features and Materials

I. Circulation

Within towns and villages, street networks define how properties are configured. Often there is a hierarchy of streets, from busy main thoroughfares to quiet neighborhood streets, to narrow alleys. All elements that line the public way, including sidewalks, walkways, parking areas, plantings, and site furnishings like street signs, contribute to the character of a streetscape and often impact the spatial relationships of the buildings around them.

In contrast to the more organized and hierarchical streets of towns and villages, the rural roads of Frederick County are influenced by natural elements, site topography, and agricultural patterns, and are typically narrow and winding. For further discussion on rural and rustic roads, refer to Chapter 9.B.

Historic streets, roads, and associated elements should be maintained and preserved by:



Brick paved sidewalks in Libertytown.

- Retaining historic vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns, whenever possible.
- Retaining historic street, road, and alley alignments, widths, grades, and configurations.
- Retaining historic roadway crowns, swales, curbs, tree lawns, and sidewalks.
- Retaining existing property lines, block patterns, and setbacks.
- Retaining historic paving materials for streets, parking areas, sidewalks, and walkways. See below for more on paving.
- Retaining and protecting tree plantings along the street.
- Designing new parking areas to be unobtrusive in order to have the least impact on historic structures and their setting. Locate parking areas away from historic structures and with access from secondary streets whenever possible. Historic fabric should not be removed to install new parking areas.
- Screening new parking areas with vegetation, berms, fencing, or walls.

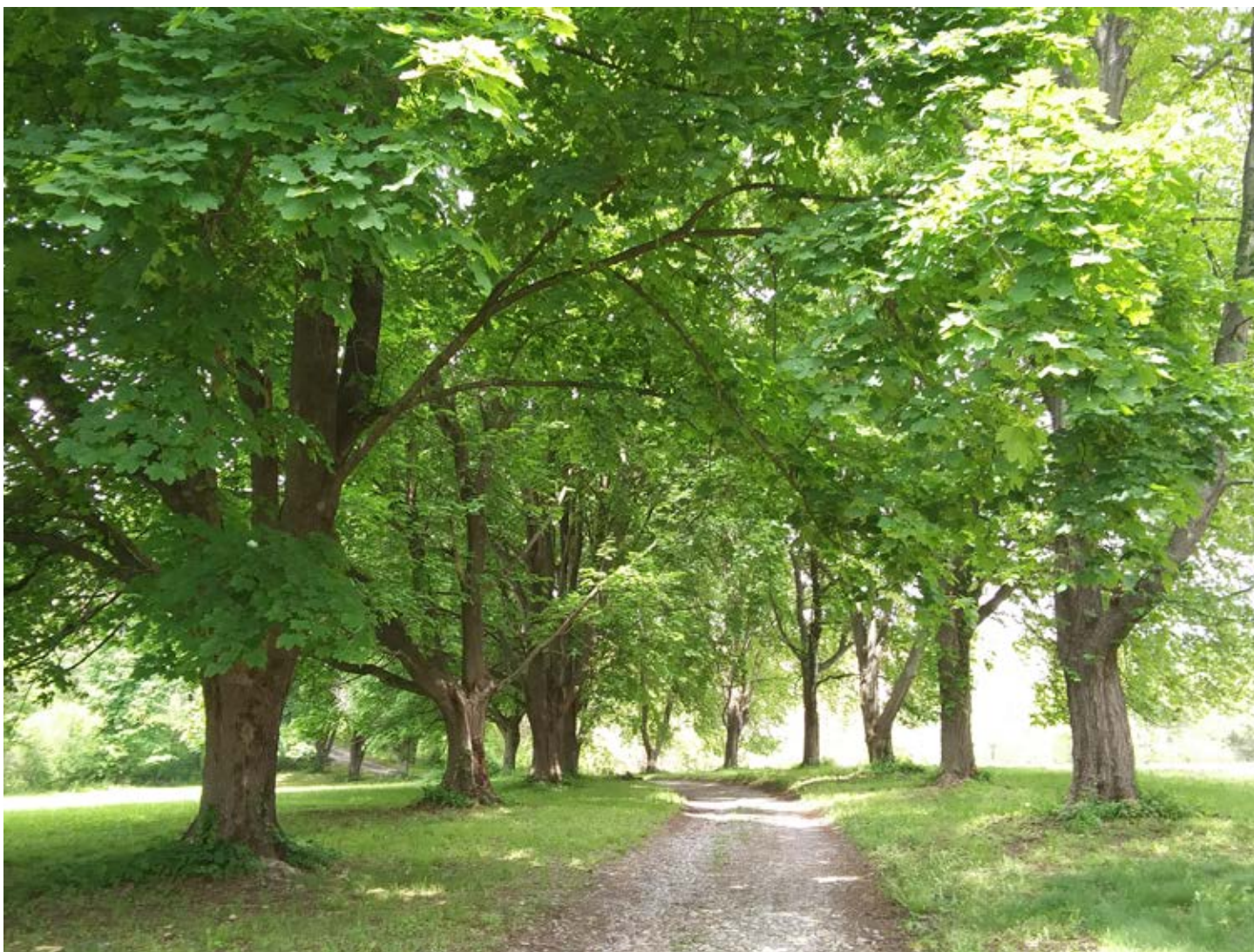
Paving Materials

Historic paving materials used for vehicular and pedestrian surfaces may include brick, stone, or other masonry pavers, concrete, gravel, tile or other mosaic treatments, and asphalt. The patterning and detailing of paving materials impact the character of a streetscape or landscape and should be maintained and preserved.

Maintenance of historic paved surfaces includes:

- Repairing minor cracks, heaving, or settlement of paving materials that may become trip hazards by lifting and relaying materials on a new sand and gravel base.
- Avoiding excessive use of de-icing salts on historic paving materials.

If there is material failure of historic paving and replacement is necessary, the new paving material should be in-kind. The paving pattern should be documented prior to removal, all salvageable material retained, and the paving should be re-laid in their original pattern and configuration.



A 70-year-old allée of Norway maples in the eastern part of Frederick County. Image courtesy of Barbara Wyatt.

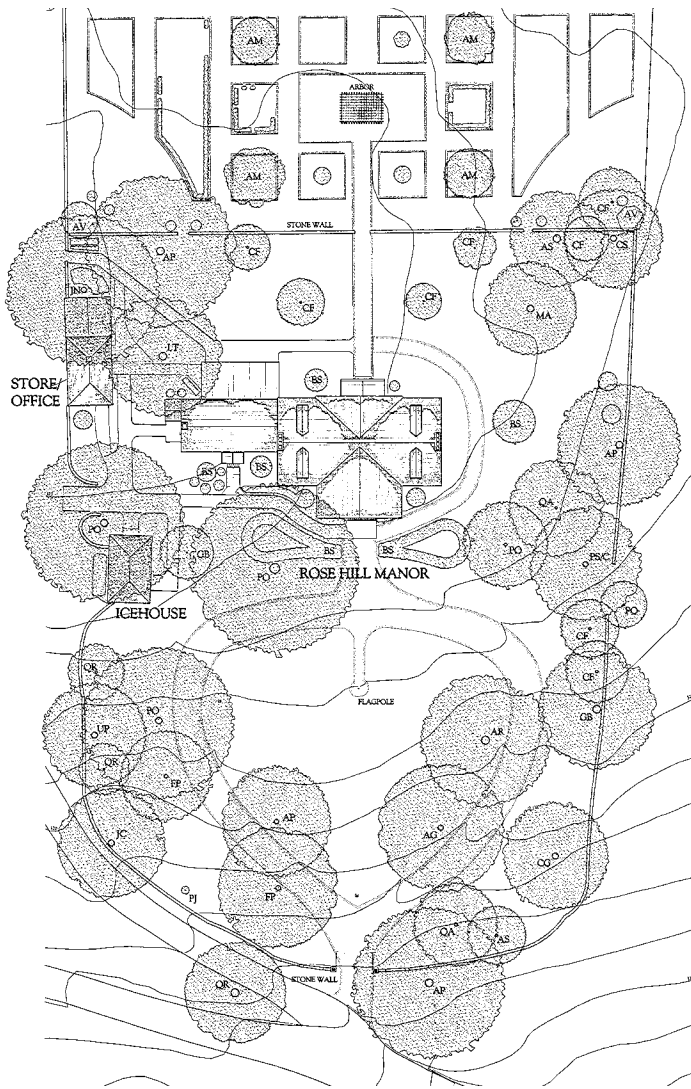
Proposed new paths and paving should be in keeping with the character and appearance of existing historic paving on the site or in the neighborhood. Parking and driveway areas that are visible from a public right-of-way should be consistent with the materials of the surrounding streets. Crushed gravel is only appropriate on private walks that do not abut a public sidewalk. All proposed new paving will be reviewed by the Commission on a case-by-case basis.

2. Vegetation

Vegetation in landscapes can be viewed in broad patterns, in small groups, or as individual specimen. Broad patterns of vegetation may be fields, crops, pastures, forests, orchards, and wetlands. Small

groups of vegetation may be allées of trees, small groves of trees, fence row vegetation on farms, and groups of vegetation in designed landscapes, including beds of perennials architecturally defined, for example by a wall. Specimen plantings are individual trees and shrubs. Shrubs are only rarely reviewed by the Commission; however, shrubs can be character-defining features, particularly if they have marked the landscape for many years, such as ancient boxwood on either side of an entrance. Trees are the more common specimen vegetation that is a character-defining feature of the landscape for purposes of Commission review.

When County landmarks are designated, important vegetation should be indicated, such as an allée,



The planned formal landscape at Rose Hill. Drawing courtesy of Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress.

an orchard or individual fruit trees, vegetation that marks fence divisions, and mature specimen trees that have had a long presence on the designated property. Vegetation that is considered to contribute to the historic setting and landscape should be retained, unless its presence is detrimental to a building or a building system (such as septic system); a hazard tree near the end of its life; invasive species with the likelihood of spreading and threatening other vegetation; or a diseased plant, especially those that are incurable and have the potential to affect other vegetation. Written confirmation from a certified arborist about a tree's condition must be submitted if removal is requested. The Commission considers invasive species to be those identified as such by the Maryland Department of Nat-



An iron gate at Mother Seton Shrine in Emmitsburg.

ural Resources, although specimen trees or small groups (such as allées) now considered invasive but with a long presence at a property may not be approved for removal. If character-defining vegetation is not indicated in the nomination documentation, decisions about the removal of vegetation will be based on the Commission's assessment of the value of the plant or plant group to the setting and landscape.

3. Fences

Fences are often used to delineate a property and provide safety and security. Fence styles include wood pickets, board fences, wood split rails, and wrought iron and other metal fences. Barbed wire and woven wire attached to simple posts is generally appropriate for rural uses. Some fences have limited applicability to historic designations, although they may be appropriate for mid-20th century and later development. This includes chain link and

5. Landscape and Site Features



Chimneys of lime kilns in Walkersville. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

stockade fences. Vinyl fencing is not appropriate for properties designated to the County Register.

Historic fences contribute to the character of a site and should be retained.

Preservation and maintenance of historic fences should include:

- Repairs using pickets, posts, and rails that match the original.
- If fences are deteriorated beyond repair, replacement should match the original in style, height, and material, and be reconstructed based on historic documentation or physical evidence.



A stone retaining wall at the street edge of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Utica.



A small city park with playground in Frederick.

- When in-kind replacement is not possible, alternative materials that are physically compatible with the original should be used. Replicated fencing elements should match the original in size, form, texture, and overall appearance.
- If fencing is to be installed where none existed, it should be compatible with the overall landscape, including the period, architecture, and intended function.

4. Walls, Including Retaining Walls

Site walls are typically constructed of brick, stone, poured concrete, and concrete block. They often serve as retaining walls to address changes in topography. Retaining walls may have a structural purpose but also contribute to a site's aesthetic and historic character. The masonry material, mortar joints, and coursing all contribute to the character of the wall and should be retained. Masonry walls should be maintained and repaired in a similar fashion to the masonry walls of a building, as addressed in Chapter 4.E.3 above.

Proposed new walls on historic properties will be reviewed by the Commission. New walls should be made of materials that are in keeping with the character of the site or community. Generally, traditional materials are acceptable.

5. Water Features

Swimming pools, ponds, fountains, and other permanent water features are reviewed by the Commission. Historic water features should be preserved and maintained.

All new water features and pools proposed on properties designated to the County Register will be reviewed by the Commission. Proposed new pools or water features should be appropriate in scale and materiality to the historic context, they should be sited to minimize the impact on the historic property, and they shall be screened from view from the public right-of-way.

6. Terraces and Patios

Terraces and patios (at the ground plane) are paved, roofless areas, often connected directly or with walkways to a building. A terrace may be raised in varying degrees above grade and bordered by walls, fences, or other architectural elements. An original or early terrace or patio is an important character-defining feature of an historic site and should be retained.

Historic terraces were typically paved with brick, stone, or tile. Deteriorated paving materials should

5. Landscape and Site Features

be repaired; if materials are deteriorated beyond repair and replacement is necessary, the paving materials should be replaced in-kind. When in-kind replacement is not possible, alternative materials that are physically compatible with the original should be used. The alternative materials should match the original as closely as possible in size, form, texture, and color.

Proposed new terraces on historic properties should be located in rear yards or other less visible areas of the site. The terrace material should be in keeping with the character of the building and site.

In more modest pre-WWII housing, porches were the common outdoor sitting, dining, and sleeping space. However, society has embraced other types of outdoor “rooms”. Terraces and patios are usually much more appropriate than decks for historic buildings. Decks are wood additions to buildings, while terraces and patios may be landscape treatments with little to no structural relationship to the house. The scale and prominence of decks often make them out of character with historic buildings built before the mid-20th century.

7. Lighting

Exterior lighting includes fixtures attached to buildings as well as fixtures on freestanding poles, and site lighting. The Commission reviews lighting in public ways as well as on private properties that are designated to the County Register. Historic light fixtures should be repaired, if possible, and maintained and preserved.

On commercial properties, lighting is regulated by Section 1-19-6.5 of the County Code. In addition to meeting all code requirements, new light fixtures on historic properties should be designed at an appropriate scale to the historic buildings to which they will be attached. Fixtures for masonry walls should be attached in the masonry joints to prevent damage to the historic fabric. New fixtures should not mimic a specific historic style unless there is photographic or physical evidence that the style was used on the building.



Coursed local stone wall in Burkittsville. Image Courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

Chapter 6. Ancillary Structures

Many historic sites include outbuildings or ancillary structures that are associated with the primary building, particularly the farmsteads of Frederick County. Ancillary structures may include garages, barns, and many other agricultural outbuilding structures. Historic outbuildings may be significant as stand-alone structures, but also contribute to the character of the site as a whole.

A. Residential Ancillary Structures

Residential properties often have historic carriage houses, sheds, outhouses, or garages that are separate structures from the main house and connected with paths. Often, these accessory structures were located away from the main building at the rear of the property and were served by alleys. The

outbuildings were typically constructed with many of the same materials as the primary building and include windows, doors, and vents.

B. Agricultural and Industrial Ancillary Structures

Agricultural ancillary structures such as sheds, barns, smokehouses, washhouses, icehouses, and corncribs were used on farmsteads to house animals, store feed, and provide other utilitarian functions. The structures were carefully sited, often in clusters, to aid in farm production. These agricultural structures were often covered with wood siding, stone, or corrugated metal and include detail elements like windows, doors, vents, and other roof features.



The ancillary structures at Whiskey Ridge, near Libertytown, include a barn, milk house, and several sheds and garages.

6. Ancillary Structures

Shifts in agricultural production may require construction of new outbuildings and structures on historic farm sites. The Commission prefers the continued use and maintenance of historic agricultural structures; however, it is acknowledged that contemporary farm equipment may need to be accommodated with new structures. The Commission may be more lenient in their review of new structures outside of the historic complex on active farms. Refer to Chapter 7.A for more information regarding siting new structures on agricultural sites.

C. Recommendations for Ancillary Structures

Ancillary structures should be preserved and maintained in place by:

- Repairing deteriorated material and distinctive features using materials that match the existing.
- Where replacement materials are proposed, the new material shall match the existing in durability, texture, and finish.
- Replacing ancillary structures only if they are beyond repair. Replacement structures should be similarly sited, scaled, and proportioned to the original with similar materials.
- Designing proposed new ancillary structures to complement the massing, scale, form, orientation, materials, and details of the other historic buildings and structures on the property.
- New outbuildings should not convey a false sense of history and should not be confused with the historic features of the site.



Proud remains of a windmill with the protective house around it in Frederick County. Image courtesy of Gary D. Baker, RA.

- Locating new outbuildings in rear yards or areas of the site that are less visible from a public right-of-way.
- Proposed new paint colors or finishes should match the other historic buildings and structures on the property.



The stone used on this spinghouse at Kinna's Miller's House in Sabillasville matches that of the mill building directly across the street.

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Chapter 7. Additions and New Construction



An example of new construction in Frederick that uses brick like many of the historic buildings nearby and is in keeping with the historic neighborhood.

In order for historic properties to function for contemporary users and meet their changing needs, additions and new construction may be necessary. If designed inappropriately, new additions and construction can diminish the integrity of an historic property and cause damage to historic fabric. Carefully considered design that is sensitive to the historic character of a property or historic district is essential.

A. Additions

Additions shall not compromise the historic character of an existing building, its site, or its neighborhood; character-defining features of the existing building shall be retained. Additions should be located on rear or secondary building elevations and out of view from a public right-of-way. Additions will not be approved on public-facing elevations. Historic walls and other building fabric shall not be



This shed roof rear wing was an early addition to the Rocky Springs Chapel near Frederick. It uses the same materials as the original and is well sited at the rear of the building.

damaged to allow for the construction of an addition and the addition should be reversible without loss of historic materials.

The design of building additions shall be compatible and sympathetic to the character of the existing building in massing, form, scale, detailing, and materiality. The addition should be distinguishable from the historic building and not imitate historic features. Additions should appear subordinate to the main building and not overpower it. The elements and features of an addition should be scaled proportionately to the overall building.

B. Site Design in Towns and Villages

Careful consideration to site design for new construction projects will help preserve the character of a neighborhood or streetscape. Elements of site design include building setbacks, orientation on the site, site features, landscaping, and relationships to other buildings on the site. The buildings in historic towns and villages are typically sited in a similar fashion, creating a visual rhythm and repetition that is characteristic of a neighborhood. New construction in an historic district will contribute to, and impact that overall rhythm. The design of new construction in an historic district should be in keeping with the siting established by the historic buildings and reinforce the pattern of open landscape to built space.

New construction in towns or villages should address the street or public right-of-way in a similar fashion as the neighboring existing buildings and maintain the same site setback lines. The design of a new building should not obscure important views along a street. New construction should be carefully and thoughtfully designed to respond to contemporary requirements in an historic context.

Prior to designing new construction in an historic town or village, the following should be considered:

- New construction shall be sited to avoid the demolition of historic buildings or landscapes.
- Retain established property setbacks at front and side yards.
- Site new construction to preserve important views along a streetscape.
- Orient the primary building similarly to existing buildings along the same street, typically with the main entrance facing the public right-of-way.
- Locate secondary structures and outbuildings similarly to existing secondary structures in the neighborhood. Sheds and garages are typically sited at the rear of the property on historic sites.
- Reinforce visual rhythms and patterns with consideration to vehicular and pedestrian circulation, fences, walls, yards, and landscaping.

C. Site Design on Rural Properties

The siting of new structures on rural properties is not dependent on neighboring buildings, which are typically not within view range, or the relationship of the buildings and structures to the public right-of-way. The siting of new construction on a rural property, typically a farmstead, should consider the buildings, structures, and landscapes on the property that contribute to the historic character of the site. Often, the contributing buildings and structures are concentrated near one another on the site with direct relationships to accommodate functionality for working farms.



Later houses can be designed to blend with historic fabric and scale, while revealing their more contemporary construction date. Image courtesy of Barbara Wyatt.

Prior to designing new construction on a rural historic site, the following should be considered:

- New construction shall be sited to avoid the demolition of historic buildings or landscapes.
- Site new construction to preserve important views across the site.
- Reinforce established patterns with consideration to vehicular and pedestrian circulation, fences, walls, yards, and landscaping.
- On historic farm complexes, new construction should be located and concentrated away from the historic farm complex so as not to detract from the historic farm complex. If after considering all possible alternatives, it is determined that new structures must be located within the historic farm complex, they shall be designed to reflect the architectural features, masses, forms, styles, and materials of the historic farm buildings.

D. Form and Features

The massing, scale, proportion, order, and rhythm discussed in Chapter 4.A are important design

considerations for new construction, both within towns and villages and on rural sites. The mass and scale of a new building should be compatible with those nearby, along a streetscape, or within a neighborhood. New outbuildings and secondary structures on a rural historic site should fit into the context of the other historic structures. New construction in an historic district should be approximately the same height as its neighbors; this applies to both roof cornices and roof peaks.

The form, pitch, and complexity of new roofs should be consistent with those nearby. For example, a new flat roof or low sloping shed roof on a house in a neighborhood with gable roofs detailed with dormers would stand out rather than enhance the character of the streetscape.

Garages, sheds, and other suburban and urban outbuildings should be designed in keeping with others in the neighborhood. If the neighborhood typically has separate garage structures at the rear of the properties, a new design shall not locate a garage attached to the front of the primary building.

Window and door openings, porches, roof elements, and other features of new buildings should

be scaled appropriately and create a similar order and rhythm to the historic buildings found nearby. The proportion of solid wall to window openings should also complement that of the neighboring buildings. Primary building entrances should be located and detailed similarly to the historic context.

In summary, the following should be considered in the design of new construction:

- The mass and scale of the new construction should match that of the historic neighborhood or site.
- The proportion of building to open space should be consistent with the neighborhood or site.
- The new roof form, pitch, and complexity should complement the neighboring buildings.
- Openings, porches, and other elements should create a similar order and rhythm on the buildings facades as those of the historic neighborhood or site.

E. Materials and Detailing

Exterior building materials and the ways in which they are detailed add texture and visual interest to a building composition. The materials and detailing of new construction should complement those found in the neighborhood or other buildings on the site. Doors and windows are impactful to the overall design of the façade and should be compatible in character with existing historic windows and doors.

Roof and wall materials should complement those used on surrounding buildings in size, texture, scale, quality, and finish. If a particular material is used predominantly in an area, it should be incorporated into the new construction. Traditional materials are preferred for new buildings designed in historic districts. Refer to the discussion of alternative materials in Chapter 8.A.

Chapter 8. Considerations for Contemporary Use



Example of a synthetic material (left) that is not an acceptable alternative for the traditional material. The synthetic shingles are too thin and flat to achieve the same profile and depth of the original.

A. Alternative Materials

There is a long history in the United States of utilizing alternative materials and construction methods to replicate the appearance of traditional materials and methods in a more efficient or less costly way. New materials are constantly being developed.

Use of alternative materials on an historic building may seriously alter its character. The alternative material should match the original in size, shape, profile, texture, and finish and quality.

Many materials once developed as alternatives are now considered important historic building fabric; for example, metal roofing tiles were developed as alternatives to slate roofing but are now important character-defining features of historic buildings. It is impossible to compile an exhaustive list of alternative materials that are open for consideration by the Commission, as new materials and methods are always being created.

I. Alternative Materials for Historic Buildings and Ancillary Structures

When reviewing a proposed rehabilitation project, alternative materials and construction methods will be considered for approval only if the original building fabric is deteriorated or flawed beyond repair, the historic material is no longer available, or current building codes no longer allow for that ma-

8. Considerations for Contemporary Use

terial. Practical considerations, such as maintenance, and durability may be weighted against historical considerations. In some cases, the impact of substituting a material will be minimal; in other cases, if the element has a distinctly unique pattern or texture and is highly visible, an alternative material may seriously alter the character of the building.

Alternative materials considered for approval by the Commission should be visually, physically, and chemically compatible with the original material. The appearance of the alternative material should match the original in color, texture, size, shape, and profile to maintain the historic character of the building. The Commission will consider the location of the feature and its visibility from the public right-of-way as well as the level of detail and significance of the feature to be replaced. The alternative material must be compatible with the original materials remaining on the building. Durability of the alternative material should be carefully evaluated.

The Commission may be more lenient toward the proposed use of alternative materials on ancillary structures. The alternative material or method should be compatible with the other historic buildings and structures on the property. The Commission will review alternative materials and methods for rehabilitating historic buildings and structures on a case-by-case basis. Product literature detailing the expected lifespan and durability of the material and physical samples are encouraged and may be required during the review process.

2. Alternative Materials for New Construction

Alternative materials and construction methods proposed for additions and new construction should be compatible with the historic materials on the rest of the property or in the surrounding neighborhood and should be complimentary in size, shape, scale, texture, finish, and color. The quality of the materials should match those of the historic context and the construction methods should be durable and time tested.

The Commission will review alternative materials for new construction on a case-by-case basis. Product



It is not recommended to modify window openings to accommodate the installation of equipment, particularly on a highly visible facade.



It is not recommended to mount equipment in conspicuous locations like this cable dish.



An accessible ramp and entry door was added to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jefferson at the modern flat-roofed addition on the west side in order to keep the historic fabric of the original church entrance intact.

literature detailing the expected lifespan and durability of the material and physical samples are encouraged and may be required during the review process.

3. Alternative Materials Not Approved

Alternative materials that will not be approved by the Commission include anything made of vinyl or PVC. Again, this does not constitute an exhaustive list of inappropriate alternative materials.

B. Equipment

Contemporary equipment, including solar panels, satellite dishes, security cameras, and heating and cooling equipment, should be carefully considered so that their installation is sensitive to historic buildings and their sites. Equipment should be installed in the least obtrusive location. If equipment is installed on an historic building, its installation should not damage the historic building fabric and its installation should be reversible. Equipment

mounted to masonry should be attached through mortar joints rather than through the brick or stone.

New utility lines should be run in the least conspicuous way possible.

Frederick County encourages the use of sustainable technology like solar panels, provided the historic character of the building is not compromised. Prior to consideration of solar technology, all appropriate measures to improve the building's energy efficiency should be implemented.

Equipment should not be installed on a primary elevation or in a highly visible location from the public right-of-way. Solar panels installed on structures should have a low profile. It is preferable to install equipment on a non-historic building or addition if possible. If equipment is installed in a yard, it should be screened to minimize visibility. It should not alter any character-defining features of the landscape.

C. Accessibility Improvements

Historically, buildings and landscapes were not designed with accessibility in mind, but with thoughtful design and careful planning, historic buildings and sites can be made accessible to people with disabilities without compromising the integrity of their historic character. In 1990, the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) made access to public properties a civil right, and building codes allow for creative solutions to address accessibility. While public buildings and sites are required to be accessible, barrier-free access may be beneficial for private use as well.

Path of Travel

In creating barrier-free access to an historic site, the path of travel from a parking lot, sidewalk, or public street to the entrance of the building should consider the following:

- The path of travel should be as short and direct as possible.
- The path of travel should be appropriately graded.
- The path of travel should have a firm and slip-resistant surface.
- The path of travel should be of adequate width.
- Care should be taken to modify existing paths to meet these requirements without destroying significant landscape features or historic materials.

An accessible pedestrian path through an historic landscape should be considered and designed in a similar manner to an accessible path to a building entrance. Whenever possible, without destroying the character-defining features of a landscape, a pedestrian route should be made barrier free. This may include modifying the width of a walkway, considering pavement pattern, texture, and joint details, and regrading for gentler slopes. Sometimes full access to an historic landscape may not be feasible, but care should be taken to provide access to the predominant public features.



An added accessible ramp and entry steps at the side entrance of St. Paul Lutheran Church in Jefferson.

Building Entrance

A barrier-free entrance to an historic building typically involves a change in elevation. Steps, narrow doorways, high thresholds, and even doorknobs (rather than levers or pulls) can be difficult for a person with a disability to navigate. The primary public entrance should be made accessible whenever possible. If the primary entrance to an historic building cannot be made accessible without damaging character-defining features, one other entrance used by the public should be made accessible and directional signage to that route should be provided.

Solutions to making entrances accessible typically include:

- Regrading the site around the entry point.
- Installing a ramp or wheelchair lift.
- Creating a new entrance or entry addition that is barrier free.
- Modifying doors, door hardware, and thresholds.

Ramps and lifts should be located to minimize the loss of historic building fabric. Railings at ramps and lifts should be distinguishable from the historic details of the building rather than mimic them. Ramp materials should be of the same quality and sympathetic to those of the historic building.

The authority having jurisdiction must ultimately approve the design decisions related to code compliance and historic preservation. In some instances, the authority having jurisdiction may approve an element that is very close to but not fully compliant with code. For example, if an historic main entrance door is a half-inch short of the required clear opening width, it may be acceptable to remain as is because modification to the door opening would cause significant damage to the historic building fabric. For more information regarding accessibility considerations refer to *Preservation Brief 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible* (National Park Service September 1993).

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Chapter 9. Other Cultural Resources



Views of the Utica Covered Bridge over Fishings Creek near Thurmont.

A. Bridges

Historic bridges are important cultural resources that contribute significantly to the character of a landscape and a community. Made of stone, wood, metal, or concrete, bridge design varies greatly and reflects the transportation network of a region. Historic bridges are often examples of innovative technology of the time; they should be retained for their historical and cultural significance.

Some of the earliest bridges were made of timber, which remained a popular bridge building material in Frederick County to the twentieth century. Simple post and beam structures could be constructed quickly and inexpensively over small streams and rivers. The most striking wood bridges are the three historic covered bridges in Frederick County, all

listed in the National Register of Historic Places and all near Thurmont. The Roddy Road bridge crosses Owens Creek (78003176); the Utica bridge crosses Fishing Creek (78003174); and the Loys Station covered bridge is on Old Frederick Road over Owens Creek (78003175).¹ By the early nineteenth century, technology was evolving, and truss bridges made of timber were popularized. The substructure (abutments and piers) was usually stone. From the 1930s onward, timber was often used in conjunction with concrete in bridge construction.

Bridges have been made of stone since ancient times. Stone arch bridges, made of rubble masonry, squared stones, or ashlar masonry, have great

1. Numbers in parentheses refer to National Register inventory numbers.



The Poffenberger Road Bridge near Middletown is an example of a Whipple thru truss iron bridge.

load-carrying capacity and long lifespans. Temporary support, typically made of timber framework, was necessary in stone arch bridge construction until the final keystone was properly in place. Stone arch bridges contributed to the development of modern concrete bridge design. One of Frederick County's most striking bridges is the stone arch LeGore Bridge, north of Woodsboro and spanning the Monocacy River. It was listed in the National Register in 1978 (78001464).

Metal truss bridges were popularized in the United States in the 1840s and constitute the majority of the historic bridges remaining in Frederick County. A truss is made up of individual members, in direct tension or compression, fastened together to form a framework. Truss members are typically fastened in triangular sections and can be arranged in an infinite number of forms. Trusses were character-

ized by their specific arrangement, and many designs were patented in the nineteenth century. Early metal truss bridges used cast iron, which is strong in compression, and wrought iron, which is ductile and better for tensile members, together in truss design. Several of the County's metal truss bridges are listed in the National Register, including the Old Mill Road Bridge (79001131) and the Bennies Hill Road Bridge (79003265).

Historic bridges can be beautiful examples of technological design, but they are also highly functional. There are many safety considerations in bridge preservation that require a balanced approach which should begin with a careful evaluation and structural analysis. The state of Maryland inspects and maintains bridges on state roads and Frederick County inspects and maintains the County's bridges. The rehabilitation or removal of any bridges



This narrow road south of Jefferson is an example of a Frederick County Rural Road.

using state or federal funds should not be undertaken prior to review by the Commission, as part of the federal Section 106 process and the state's equivalent program.

B. Rural and Rustic Roads

Rural or rustic roads are lightly traveled roads in rural areas that are often valued for their scenic qualities. They frequently have gravel surfaces, although roads with tar and chip or asphalt surfaces may also be considered rustic roads. Rustic roadways are mostly unchanged in their width and alignment from their early development. They are located throughout rural and agricultural areas of Frederick County and they are important legacies of the County's rural heritage. Rural roads may be eligible for designation to the County Register, although as of June 2021 none have been designated.

Frederick County has a rural roads designation program separate from County Register designation. Other groups, including the Friends of Rural Roads, are advocates for rural road preservation and the use of maintenance practices that maintain scenic qualities.

C. Cemeteries

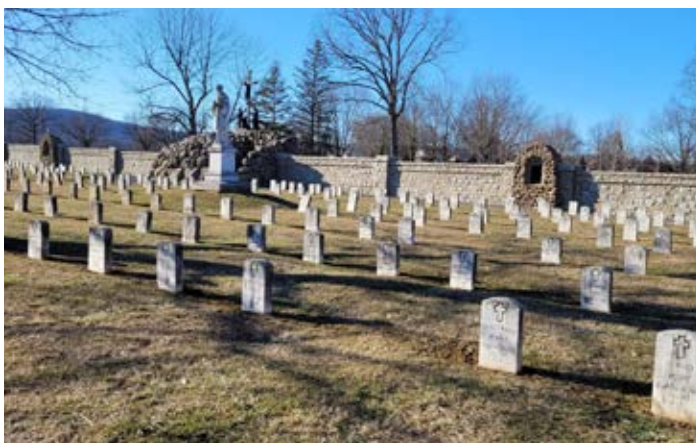
In Frederick County, early graveyards included small plots and headstones located close to a house of worship, small family plots located on private rural properties, and even cemeteries with burial plots marked with elaborate memorial structures. Whether large or small, these burial places provide a record of a local community and are important to a cultural landscape.

Grave markers, monuments, and memorial structures are the most prominent features of a cemetery and should be maintained and preserved. Many memorial structures are noteworthy for their craftsmanship. Grave markers vary greatly and may be simple, single elements, multiple elements, or more complex structures. Typical grave marker materials include stone, brick, concrete, metal, and wood. Grave markers should be repaired rather than replaced.

Other features of a cemetery, including fences, gates, walkways, and other landscaping contribute to the character of the site and should be preserved.

Cemetery maintenance and care should include the following:

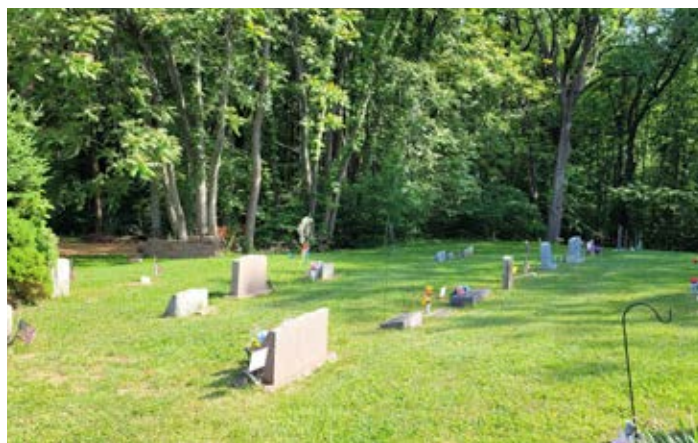
9. Other Cultural Resources



Sisters' Cemetery at Mother Seton Shrine in Emmitsburg; notice the stone monument in the far left.

- Leaning or loose grave markers and headstone should be stabilized.
- Perimeter walls or fences should be secure and maintained in good condition.
- Weeds and overgrown landscape materials should be controlled.
- Fertilizers, biocides, and heavy landscaping equipment that may damage markers, headstones, and memorials should be avoided.

If cleaning or repairs to markers, headstone, or memorials are needed, the material should first



Grave stones in the Sunnyside Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery.

be identified, and conditions documented. Some surfaces may be too delicate for cleaning. Cleaning should be performed using the gentlest means possible and chemical cleaners should not be used before consulting a masonry conservator.

D. Archeological Resources

I. Background

Archeological sites are eligible for County Register designation, per the Historic Preservation Ordinance 97-16-194 (Code Chapter 1-23). Archeologi-



Entrance to the cemetery at Sunnyside Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was built by former slaves in 1899.

cal sites may be individually designated or they may be included in a designation with additional cultural resources such as a farmstead. The Commission's authority to preserve and protect archeological sites lies in their powers and duties to review petitions for designations and applications for Certificates of Appropriateness. In reviewing applications, the Commission shall be strict in its judgment of plans that would alter or demolish sites to be of known archeological significance.

Archeological sites and associated artifacts—collectively known as archeological resources—are finite and fragile. They are easily destroyed by earth moving activities including construction, demolition, and landscaping. Information from archeological sites can reveal much about the County's prehistoric and historic heritage and cultural development. Archeological sites may be indicative of prehistoric Indigenous American activities of 12,000 or more years ago to historic activities as recent as 100 years ago. Archeological sites may be identified by surface or buried soil anomalies and/or by artifacts such as modified stone or bone, ceramic or glass sherds, or structural remains. All are irreplaceable remains of past human expressions of cultural change and adaptation unique to Frederick County.

The information contained in archeological sites can help answer questions of scientific and cultural significance. Research questions concerning population size, social organization, trade, and diet of past populations are examples of the types of questions that can be addressed through an examination of archeological data. The information obtained from the study of archeological resources can be used by educators to teach a variety of subjects, and broaden our understanding of local and national history.

2. Types of Archeological Sites

There are two general types of archeological sites in Frederick County: prehistoric and historic.

Prehistoric Sites

Prehistoric sites are those of Indigenous Americans dating from some 12,000 years ago until the time

of first European exploration and settlement about A.D. 1700. There are no written records for these thousands of years of human activity in Frederick County so we are entirely reliant on archeology and native traditions for information. Additional information regarding the County's prehistory can be found in Chapter 2.

Examples of prehistoric archeological sites in Frederick County are the stratified Monocacy site, the Biggs Ford village site, and the Highland rhyolite quarry and workshop site. The Monocacy site, buried in the Potomac River floodplain near the mouth of the Monocacy River, is the deepest known stratified site in Maryland with dated layers spanning 3000 years of cultural change in stone tools and



The stratified Monocacy archeological site near Dickerson in southern Frederick County revealed successive living floors spanning 3,000 years of prehistoric Indigenous occupation. Image courtesy of Dennis C. Curry.



Artifacts from the prehistoric Highland Rhyolite Quarry on Catoctin Mountain in northern Frederick County. These rhyolite artifacts exhibit preliminary steps by Indigenous people making spear points and other tools. Rhyolite is an extrusive igneous rock. Image courtesy of Hettie Ballweber.



Firebrick discarded during routine blast furnace relining at Catoctin Iron Furnace, Frederick County. This brick was manufactured by Woodland Fire Brick Co, Clearfield Co., Pennsylvania. Image courtesy of Elizabeth A. Comer.

pottery. The Biggs Ford village site on Glade Creek in central Frederick County includes archeological remains of stockades, houses, firepits, storage pits, and burials. These remains, along with artifacts of stone, pottery, bone, and shell, tell the story of a settled community of about AD 900 to AD 1650. Biggs Ford artifacts made of materials from distant sources, plant and animal food remains, and village layout are indicative of trade, diet, and changing social conditions. The Highland site on Catoctin Mountain in western Frederick County was a source of rhyolite manufactured into tools and widely transported and traded in Frederick County and elsewhere in Maryland.

Historic Sites

Historic archeological sites in Frederick County date from the time of first European settlement until the World War II era or later. Information derived from historic archeological sites help us build on and verify written records. They tell us about the life of women, minorities, children, and other individuals whose activities are overlooked or poorly recorded in the historic record. Examples of historic archeological sites in Frederick County include Catoctin Furnace, L'Hermitage, and New Brenen (aka) Amelung House and Glass Works.

- Catoctin Furnace is a late 18th through 19th

century industrial site in northcentral Frederick County. It consists of iron ore quarry pits, smelters, forges, owner and workers' houses, other ancillary structures, and a slave cemetery.

- L'Hermitage is a late 18th and 19th century plantation site in southern Frederick County. It includes a standing main house, a secondary dwelling, a stone barn, and a slave village. The archeological signature of the latter is a large domestic midden which contains architectural remains, personal items, and food processing and storage associated artifacts.
- The late 18th to early 19th century New Brenen site, also in southern Frederick County, includes a partially excavated glass-making factory, a standing owner's house, and other related but so far not located contributing archeological remains such as workers' houses, warehouses, etc.

3. Identifying and Protecting Archeological Resources

Archeological resources should be protected in place and adverse effects avoided. Preserving the site is the preferred course, but when that option is unavailable, data recovery excavation is used to retrieve and analyze as much information as possible. If significant archeological resources cannot be

avoided and must be disturbed, a mitigation plan should be developed. Criteria for archeological resource identification, evaluation, and mitigation should be based on the latest edition of the “Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland” (Maryland Historical Trust Technical Report No. 2).

- Nominations and determination for listing on the County Register should include a summary of both prehistoric and historic archeological resources casually known from artifact or structural finds or formally listed on the Maryland Archeological Site Survey. Any existing reports of investigations should be cited.
- Applications for Certificates of Appropriateness should include a mitigation plan for any significant archeological resources that cannot be avoided by the proposed project.

Acknowledgements

The section above was prepared by Hettie Ballweber and Tyler Bastian.



The artifacts in this photo were found under the basement floor boards at the Kitterman-Buckey house, a National Register farmstead in Johnsville, Maryland. They include refined earthenware, utilitarian redware, a cut nail, bottle necks, animal bone, straight pins, and a part of a belt buckle. These artifacts reflect the various activities that took place at the house. Image courtesy of Hettie Ballweber.

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Chapter 10. Demolition

Demolition refers to the removal or relocation of an entire resource, such as a garage or dwelling. Partial demolition refers to the removal of a portion of a feature, such as a porch or stoop, or the removal of more than 100 square feet of an exterior wall, roof, or other exterior surfaces. The removal of small-scale elements, such as a small portion of a wall to enable construction of an addition, will be considered in the context of the proposed rehabilitation.

A. Demolition is Discouraged

Every reasonable effort must be made to retain and preserve historic fabric in the historic area. When a

contributing historic resource is demolished, a vital and tangible link to the County's past is lost. The Guidelines are intended to discourage the demolition of contributing resources; therefore, they encourage the Commission to use a review process that is deliberate and thorough. Demolition will be considered only when all possible alternatives to preservation have been considered.

B. Demolition by Neglect

Demolition by Neglect is the term used to describe a situation in which a property owner intentionally allows a historic property to suffer severe deterioration, potentially beyond the point of repair. Proper-



The Rocky Springs School House near Frederick is in need of an entirely new roof, but the remaining historic fabric is important and should be preserved.



A view inside of the roofless Rocky Springs School House.

ty owners may use this kind of long-term neglect to circumvent historic preservation regulations². The process for dealing with cases of demolition by neglect is outlined in Section 1-23-8 of the Frederick County Historic Preservation Ordinance. The County historic preservation planner should report all cases of demolition by neglect to the Historic Preservation Commission so the Commission can follow the County Code accordingly.

C. Alternatives to Demolition

The Commission should *always* encourage the following alternatives to demolition outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation*:

- 1) Protecting and maintaining historic features through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, and painting.
- 2) Repairing historic features with the least degree of intervention possible and according to recognized preservation methods.

2. National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Demolition by Neglect" in *Preservation Law Educational Materials*. Accessed at <file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/Demolition-By-Neglect.pdf> on November 1, 2020.

There are many alternatives to demolition that are encouraged in order to make an historic building usable for modern day. Demolition should be the last resort. A review process is required prior to undertaking demolition of an historic building or structure.

- 3) Replacing an entire feature with new material only because the level of deterioration or damage precludes repair.
- 4) Attaching a new addition, including code-required safety and accessibility features, so that character-defining features of the historic building are not obscured, damaged, or destroyed.
- 5) Design and build new features to avoid the removal of historic landscape features, including plant materials and paths³.

D. Moving Historic Buildings

The relocation of a historic structure to prevent its demolition will be considered after all other options have been exhausted. Relocating an historic structure can adversely impact its structural and historical integrity and its removal can impose a severe loss to the setting and environment of the historic property. For these reasons, it is preferable to preserve a structure in place. The Commission's approval of the relocation of a building must include its approval of the site where it will be relocated. The new site and the orientation of the building

3. Anne E. Grimmer. "Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings" in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2017), pages 77-79.

should approximate characteristics of the existing site, and the building should be oriented in a similar position in regard to the road, other buildings and landscape features. The new site should be as near as possible to the existing site.

E. Proposed Work that Requires a Demolition Application

- 1) Demolition of an entire structure, including ancillary buildings, such as sheds and garages.
- 2) Demolition of a portion of a building, as opposed to a single feature that would be reviewed as part of the rehabilitation process.
- 3) Demolition of a feature, such as a porch or a roof, if the feature will not be replaced in-kind or at all.

- 4) Removal of a wall or portion of a wall to enable rehabilitation or construction of an addition.

F. Proposed Work that Does Not Require a Demolition Application

The following work does not require a demolition application, but does require Commission approval:

- 1) The removal of a feature that has deteriorated beyond repair and will be replaced in-kind in all details;
- 2) The removal of non-historic shutters, awnings, and other non-historic small-scale features;
- 3) The removal of non-historic sheds and similar small ancillary structures.



Photograph of the former passenger canopy at the B&O Railroad Station in Frederick. Image courtesy of Library of Congress.

G. Required Considerations at Demolition Hearings

A decision regarding demolition must be based on a complete application, including historic information about the resource and the replacement plan. In taking action on a demolition, the Commission considers the following:

- 1) If the resource proposed to be demolished contributes to the designated County Register;
- 2) The proposed replacement plan for the resource.

H. The Degree of Importance Influence Demolition Decisions

The Commission must identify if the building, structure, site, or object, is a *contributing or non-contributing* resource to the historic site. Additionally, there are special considerations for contributing resources of “unusual importance”; see Glossary of Terms. In the case of a partial demolition, the

Commission will consider the impact the demolition would have on the significance of the overall resource.

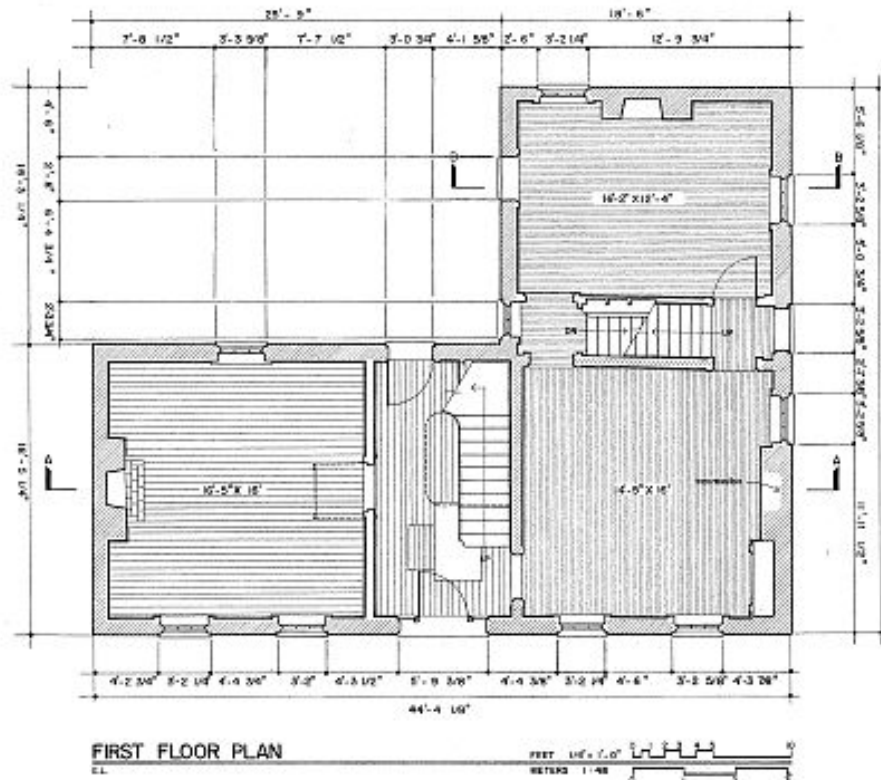
1. Non-Contributing Resources

If the resource is non-contributing, demolition may be approved if one of the following pertains:

- The integrity of the landscape will not be compromised; and
- The integrity of any surrounding historic properties will not be compromised.
- Partial demolition of a non-contributing resource will not be approved if the proposal will compromise the design integrity of the overall building, structure, site, or object.

2. Contributing Resources

The loss of any contributing component negatively impacts the overall designated historic site. Therefore, contributing resources will rarely be approved for demolition.



Example of a scaled floor plan of Clifton Farm in Frederick. Image courtesy of Library of Congress.

Complete demolition of contributing resources will only be approved if one of the following pertains:

- The structure is a deterrent to a major improvement program that will be of substantial benefit to the County;
- Retention of the structure would not be in the best interests of a majority of persons in the County; or
- The resource is an imminent danger to public safety and welfare.

Partial demolition of a contributing resource will not be approved if demolition will so alter the overall building, site, structure, or object such that the building, site, structure, or object will no longer be contributing and if none of the four conditions stated in a, above, apply.

J. Documentation Requirements

If the Commission allows demolition of an historic resource, prior to demolition it must be document-

ed per the Maryland Historical Trust state guidelines; refer to Appendix B for a link the guidelines. The extent of documentation will depend on the nature and significance of the resource, but will include some combination of the following items. All materials must be submitted in the media specified by the historic preservation planner.

- Photo documentation, which may include photos taken according to standards of the Historic American Building Survey (see link to HABS guidelines in Appendix B).
- Elevation drawings, drawn to an approximate scale or fully dimensioned.
- Floor plan for each floor level, drawn to an approximate scale or fully dimensioned.
- Site plan drawn to an approximate scale.
- Detail drawings, such as construction or trim details.
- Written description and history of the building or structure to be demolished

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Appendix A - Glossary of Terms

Any term not defined in the glossary below shall follow the definitions in Chapter 1-23 of the Frederick County Code.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) – A 1990 civil rights law that prohibits discrimination based on disability and imposes accessibility requirements for public buildings and sites. Codes prescribe the minimum approaches to meet ADA requirements.

American Society for Testing and Materials – American Society for Testing and Materials is a standards organization that develops and publishes technical standards for many different materials, products, and systems throughout the world. Commonly referred to as “ASTM”.

Archeological Resource – Material remains of human life or activities more than fifty years of age that provide scientific or humanistic understanding of past human behavior. All historic sites have potential for archeological resources below the earth.

Authority Having Jurisdiction – An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

Baluster – A vertical element that supports a railing.

Balustrade – A railing system including top rail and supporting balusters.

Bargeboard – Trim boards fastened along the edge of a gable roof.

Brick Bond – The pattern in which bricks are laid to form a wall or paved surface.

Certificate of Appropriateness – A document affirming that proposed work is appropriate to the historic nature of a site and meets the local ordinances for historic preservation.

Character-Defining Feature – A visual or tangible element that contributes to the unique quality of an historic building or site.

Chinking and Daubing – Materials used to fill in the joints between logs. Chinking, installed first, is made of larger pieces, usually sticks and rocks. Daubing is the smooth outer layer made from a mixture of clay and lime.

Cultural Landscape – A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources, associated with an historic event, activity, or person.

Dormer – A small projection from the sloping side of a roof used to create a window opening in the roof plane.

Eave – The horizontal part of a roof that projects beyond the wall surface.

Exterior Insulation and Finishing System – A modern cladding system with a smooth exterior surface that can mimic the appearance of stucco. Commonly referred to as “EIFS”.

Elevation – An exterior face of a building or a scale drawing thereof.

Fanlight – A semi-circular window over a door, typically with radial muntins.

Flashing – Material used at joints and other surfaces to prevent the passage of water into a building.

Frederick County Register of Historic Places (County Register) – A local designation that recognizes historic properties, sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts for their significance in the county and/or American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, or culture and identifies them as worthy of preservation.

Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission (Commission) – A committee of 13 (11 plus 2 alternates) citizens who are interested and active in historic preservation appointed by the County Executive to advise on the protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of historic structures and sites of Frederick County.

Historic American Building Survey – The federal government’s oldest preservation program to document historic buildings. The documentation is housed at the Library of Congress. Commonly referred to as “HABS”.

Historic American Engineering Record – The federal government’s preservation program to document historic sites and structures related to engineering and industry. The documentation is housed at the Library of Congress. Commonly referred to as “HAER”.

Historic American Landscape Survey – The federal government’s preservation program to document historic landscapes. The documentation is housed at the Library of Congress. Commonly referred to as “HALS”.

Historic District – A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A Frederick County historic district shall include all property within its boundaries as defined and designated by the County.

In-kind – Replacement of a building element to match the original in material, size, profile, texture, and color.

Integrity – the ability of an historic property to convey its historical or architectural significance. The National Register evaluates a property based on the following seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The physical condition of the property does not impact its integrity.

International Building Code – a model building code that has been adopted for use as a base code standard by most jurisdictions in the United States, including Frederick County.

International Residential Code – a model building code for residential construction that has been adopted for use as a base code standard for one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses by most jurisdictions in the United States, including Frederick County.

Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) – A state agency, part of the Maryland Department of Planning, dedicated to preserving and interpreting the legacy of Maryland’s past through research, conservation, and education. MHT serves as Maryland’s State Historic Preservation Office.

Molding – A decorative trim piece milled into a particular shape.

Mortar – A binding material used to join masonry units together and protect masonry walls from weather. Early mortar was made with lime, water, and sand as well as other added ingredients. By the early 20th century, Portland cement was added to mortar mixtures to increase its strength.

Mullion – A vertical post that divides units of a window.

Muntin – A narrow member between panes of glass of a window.

National Park Service (NPS) – An agency of the federal government that manages and preserves national parks, national monuments, and other conservation and historical properties.

National Register of Historic Places – The federal government’s list of districts, site, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worth of preservation for their historical significance.

Pantile – A roofing tile, typically made of clay, that has a curved profile.

Parapet – A wall extension that forms a barrier at the edge of a roof, balcony, or other structure.

Pediment – A triangular shaped element found in classical architecture that forms the end of a roof or a cap over a doorway.

Prehistory – The vast period of time before written records or human documentation.

Primary Facade – The exterior elevation of a building which contains the principal entrance and is typically oriented toward the street.

Resource – For purposes of these guidelines, “resources” present evidence of past human activity, such as a district, building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes an historic property. Also known as “cultural resource” or “historic resource”.

Ridge – The top line of a sloped roof.

Sash – The movable part of a window that holds the glass panes together.

Secretary of the Interior (SOI) – The head of the United States Department of the Interior. The SOI’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are common sense historic preservation principles that are regulatory for federal historic tax credits.

Spalling – The chipping or flaking of a masonry surface often due to moisture or weathering.

Transom – A horizontal glazed opening directly over a doorway or storefront.

Truss – An assembly of structural elements, typically arranged in triangular sections, forming a framework for a rigid structure.

Unusual Importance – A contributing resource that embodies the highest level of architectural, historical, or archeological significance.

Valley – The intersection of two sloping roof surfaces.

Veneer – A thin layer of material used as decorative facing that is not load bearing.

Vernacular – Architecture that is characterized by the use of local materials and craftsmanship rather than a particular style.

Wythe – A vertical section of brick or masonry that is one unit thick.

Appendix B - Directory of Resources

Frederick County Division of Planning and Permitting

- Historic Preservation home page: <https://www.frederickcountymd.gov/7981/Historic-Preservation>
- Historic Preservation Commission: <https://www.frederickcountymd.gov/7995/Historic-Preservation-Commission>
- Historic Preservation Forms: <https://www.frederickcountymd.gov/7981/Historic-Preservation>
- Local Grant Programs: <https://www.frederickcountymd.gov/7981/Historic-Preservation>
- Rules of Procedure: <https://frederickcountymd.gov/DocumentCenter/View/7580/HPC-Rules-of-Procedure?bidId=>

National Park Service - Preservation Briefs

- Technical information for preserving, rehabilitating, and restoric historic buildings. The briefs assist historic building owners recognize and resolve common problems prior to undertaking work on their property: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>

National Park Service - National Register Bulletins

- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm>

Maryland Historical Trust

- Home website: <https://mht.maryland.gov/>
- Medusa - an interactive database of architectural and archeological sites throughout Maryland: <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/>
- Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland: https://mht.maryland.gov/documents/PDF/research/Survey_standards_architecture_web.pdf

Traditional Paint Color Resources

- <https://www.historicnewengland.org/preservation/for-homeowners-communities/your-old-or-historic-home/historic-colors-of-america/>
- <https://www.vansicklepaint.com/documents/historiccolors-vs>
- <https://www.oldhouseonline.com/repairs-and-how-to/guide-to-period-appropriate-paints/>

Architectural Building Styles

- <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/index.html>

Monocacy Archeological Society

- Home website: www.masarcheology.org

Books

- *Old-House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture (1600-1940)* by Stephen J. Phillips, 1992
- *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia Savage McAlester, revised 2018
- *What Style Is It?: A Guide to American Architecture* by John C. Poppeliers, Nancy B. Schwartz (Contributor), S. Allen Chambers (Contributor)
- *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles* by William Morgan
- *American House Styles: A Concise Guide* by John Milnes Baker
- *The Houses We Live in: An Identification Guide to the History and Style of American Domestic Architecture* by Jeffery Howe

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This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., MS-2740 Washington, D.C. 20240-0001.