

4 BLACK HISTORY DOWNTOWN & AARCH

In 1860, free African Americans made up more than 1/5 of Frederick City's population of 8,000. Many of these city residents found employment as skilled laborers at the industrial businesses—tanneries, foundries, brickyards, and more along Carroll Creek. They established homes just south of the creek along **All Saints Street**, which became the hub of Black life in Frederick.

On this street, it is easy to imagine the daily bustle of what were once segregated businesses in the 19th and early 20th centuries. You can still hear the strains of smooth jazz tunes and harmonies of gospel hymns rising from nearby churches and social halls. Find inspiration from the amazing faith and fortitude of our African American forebearers.



You can navigate these streets and the historic sites by utilizing the Downtown Frederick Black History Walking Tour here.

Frederick's **African American Research Culture and Heritage Society (AARCH)** leads guided walking tours of Downtown Frederick. The "Explore the History of the Southern Section of Frederick City" walking tour highlights the community's rich history and culture in the late 19th and 20th centuries, focused on the men and women who made change and strove for equality. The organization's new Heritage Center will open in 2023. **aarchsociety.org**



OTHER SITES & MUSEUMS



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CIVIL WAR MEDICINE 48 E Patrick St Frederick, Maryland 21701 civilwarmed.org

BRUNSWICK HERITAGE (RAILROAD) MUSEUM 40 W Potomac St Brunswick, Maryland 21716 brunswickmuseum.org

ROSE HILL MANOR PARK & MUSEUMS 1611 N Market St Frederick, Maryland 21701 bit.ly/RoseHillManorPark

Explore the **Frederick County Black History Driving Tour** to find historic sites throughout the region, including many small communities founded by formerly enslaved people after the Civil War.

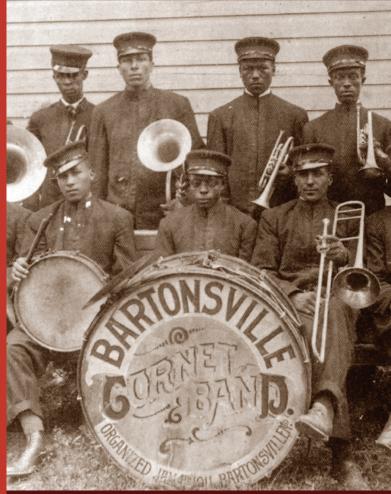
Visit the **National Museum of Civil War Medicine** to discover how Black men and women played crucial roles in health care during the costliest war in American history.

Make a trip to the **Brunswick Heritage (Railroad) Museum** in Brunswick to explore the lives and work of African Americans on the C&O Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Experience early American history at **Rose Hill Manor Park & Museums**. This historic site includes information about the African American families connected to the site during the time of slavery and after emancipation.

in Frederick County, Maryland





151 S EAST ST FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21701



301-600-4047 800-999-3613 visitfrederick.org

FREDERICK COUNTY'S AFRICAN **AMERICAN COMMUNITY FORGED** THE HISTORY OF OUR REGION.

From the fires of Catoctin Furnace to historic Downtown Frederick and everywhere in between, Black Fredericktonians have created a legacy that continues to shape the community today.

Explore harrowing and heroic stories from Frederick's Black past and experience first-hand the heritage and legacy of Black Marylander's business endeavors, civic contributions, and cultural institutions.



MUSEUM OF THE IRON WORKER

The Museum of the Iron Worker in the village of Catoctin Furnace shares stories of the men and women—enslaved and free—who toiled in Frederick County's iron industry from 1776 to 1903.

The museum, housed in a former worker's cottage, not only features iron products manufactured in the nearby furnace, but it also brings visitors face-to-face with a young mother and a teenaged boy, who were once held in bondage at the site. Powerful forensic facial reconstruction of two enslaved ironworkers, based on research by the Smithsonian Institution after the discovery of a nearby cemetery, allows visitors to make a personal connection with some of the furnace's earliest workers.

> MUSEUM OF THE IRON WORKER 12610 Catoctin Furnace Rd Thurmont, Maryland 21788 catoctinfurnace.org/ironworker

CATOCTIN FURNACE & AFRICAN AMERICAN CEMETERY TOUR

Established in the 1770s, Catoctin Furnace operated until 1903. The furnace made cannonballs for the Continental Army during the Revolution and found itself at the crossroads of many important Civil War battles. In peace-time, it specialized in making iron products used throughout the region.

The Catoctin Furnace Historical Society has documented at least 271 people who were enslaved at the furnace from 1774 to the 1840s—a period notable for many accounts in which workers escaped from their bondage. Catoctin Furnace later employed free people of color at the site, paying wages and utilizing a company store system. The site now shares the compelling stories of the enslaved people who lived and died in the village.

In the 1970s, construction to widen Route 15 began near the furnace site. The work revealed a cemetery containing the remains of more than 100 enslaved people. Ongoing forensic research conducted by the Smithsonian Institution and Harvard University continues to uncover a wealth of information about the men, women, and children held in bondage at the site. The African American Cemetery Interpretive Trail goes from the Catoctin Furnace to the site near the burial ground.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM

CATOCTIN FURNACE HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM OF THE IRON WORKER 12610 Catoctin Furnace Rd Thurmont, Maryland 21788 catoctinfurnace.org



This national park preserves land where transformational events in the period between slavery, the Civil War, and Reconstruction took place.

L'Hermitage, known as the Best Farm today, was established in the 1790s by a French family fleeing the French and Haitian revolutions. The Vincendière family settled south of Frederick City. There, they enslaved more than 90 people, becoming infamous locally for their treatment of the enslaved men, women, and children they held in bondage.

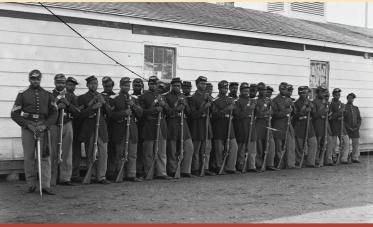
By the 1820s, the farm was broken up—and with the sales of land, dozens of enslaved people were also sold away from L'Hermitage. Others were later manumitted (freed) by the family.

During the Civil War, this land became an army camp and a battlefield. On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy raged here between US and Confederate forces, resulting in 2,000 casualties. The area adjacent to the original L'Hermitage plantation later became a recruiting depot for African American soldiers joining the United States Army to fight in the conflict.



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD 5201 Urbana Pike Frederick, Maryland 21704 nps.gov/mono





NETWORK TO FREEDOM