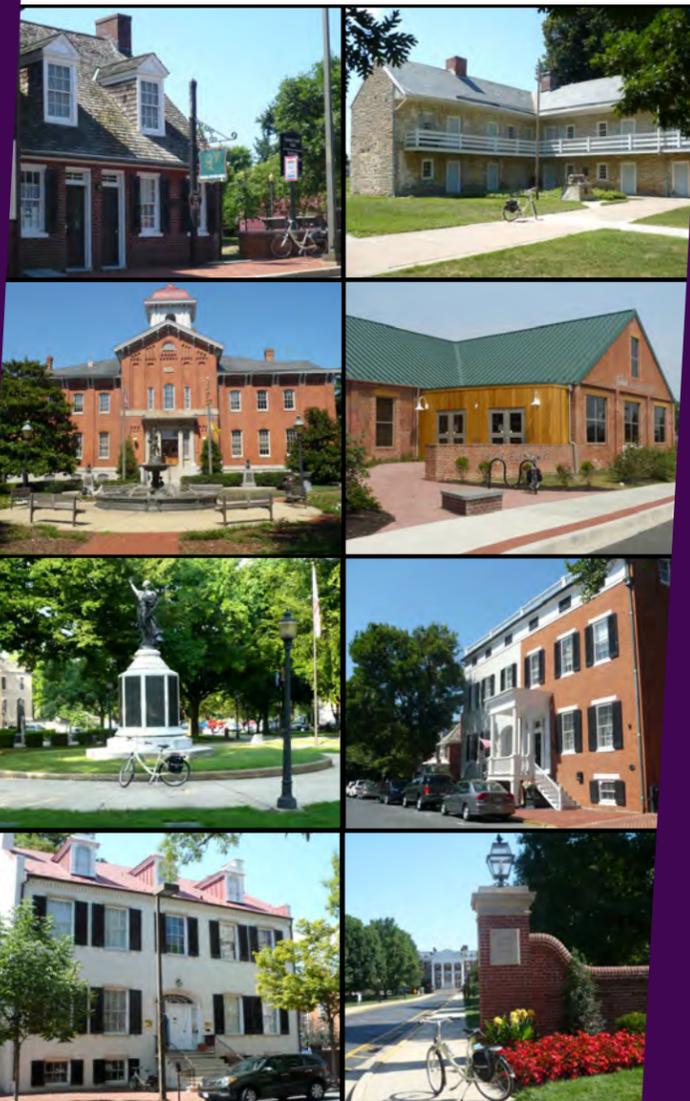


**SAFETY TIPS!**

1. Please wear a helmet while riding your bike.
2. Ride on the road in the same direction as traffic.
3. Obey all traffic rules, signs and signals. According to Maryland law, bicycles are considered vehicles (like automobiles) and are therefore subject to the same laws.
4. Use hand signals to communicate with nearby drivers before you turn or change lanes.
5. If you will be riding at twilight or after dark, make sure you wear light colored clothing and that your bike is equipped with reflectors and lights in the front and back.

# FREDERICK HISTORY BICYCLE LOOP



[www.cityoffrederick.com](http://www.cityoffrederick.com)

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For more to see & do,  
[www.fredericktourism.org](http://www.fredericktourism.org)

Presented by  
 The City of Frederick's  
 Ad Hoc Bicycle Advisory Committee  
 and

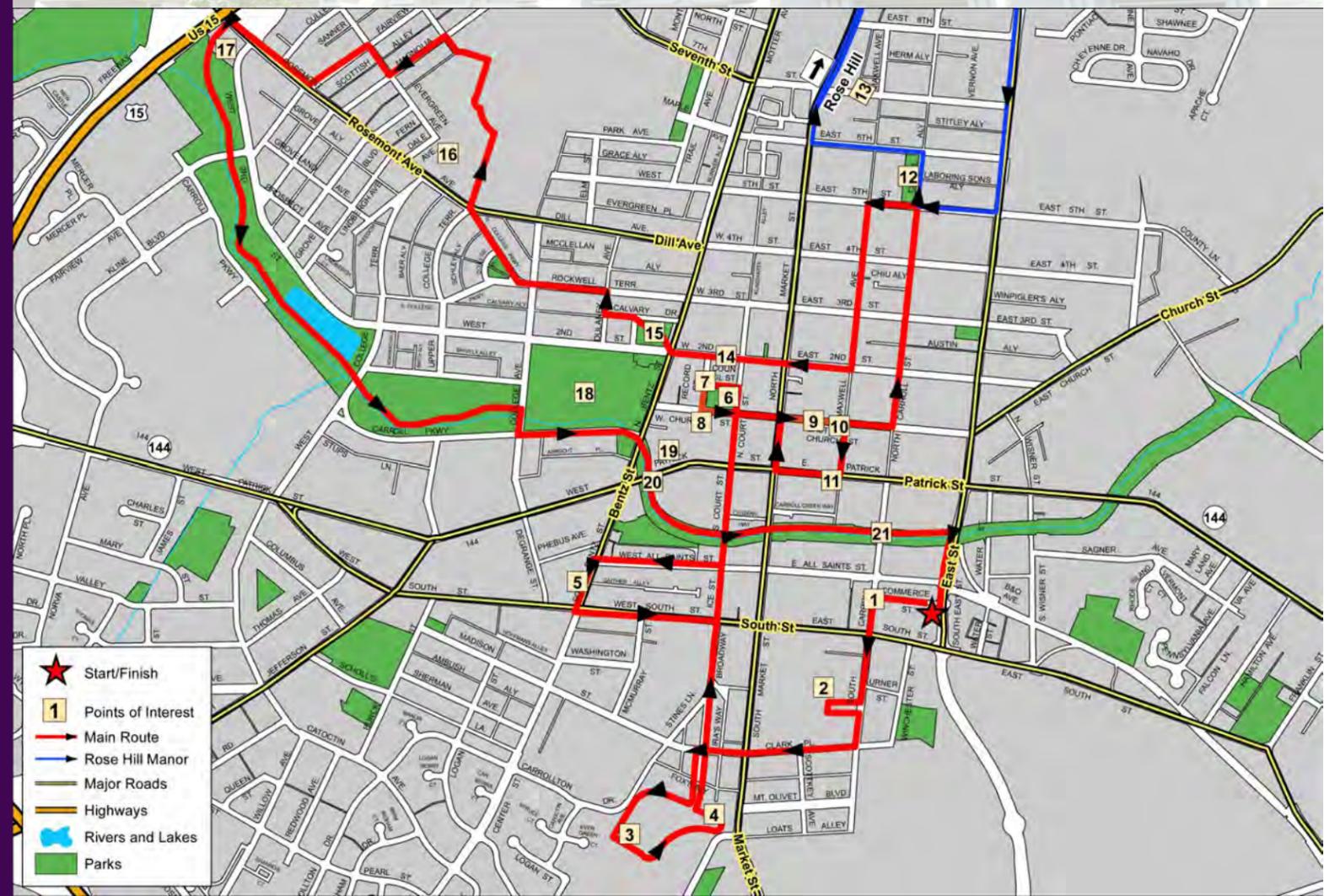


“The clustered spires of Frederick stand ~  
 Green-walled by the hills of Maryland”  
 is the second verse of the poem “Barbara Frietchie” by John Greenleaf Whittier and represents a perfect description for a bicycle ride through the streets, alleys and paths of historic Downtown Frederick.

Founded in 1745, Frederick has been witness to many events of national significance. “Frederick Town” began as a western outpost and bustling trade crossroads. The fledgling village grew rapidly, thanks in part to the historic National Road. Frederick was visited by immigrants, politicians and even soldiers who fought in the French & Indian War, the American Revolution, War of 1812 and the American Civil War.

Included in this ride are structures, character sketches, and stories representative of the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries. We will traverse a vibrant Maryland Main Street Community. Ride along the town creek, today heralded as a miraculous flood control project that has grown into an economic boon and artistic masterpiece. We will explore the city’s 50-block historic district and stop in the cemetery that is the final resting place of the man who wrote our country’s national anthem.

All this and more compacted into our casual 10 mile bike ride. Allow at least two hours for the ride or better yet, spend the entire day visiting the historic sites and museums on the ride through the historic section of the “City of the Clustered Spires”.



## POINTS OF INTEREST

### 1. Carroll Street, Carroll Creek & Carroll Parkway

All named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton (9/9/1737 ~ 11/14/1832), a delegate to Continental Congress and a US Senator for Maryland. Only Catholic and last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

### 2. Hessian Barracks

Completed in 1780, this National Historic Site held captured Hessian (German) soldiers during the Revolution, then housed a state armory, the county fair (1853), a Civil War hospital (1862), and was the first building of Maryland School for the Deaf (1867).

### 3. Mount Olivet Cemetery \*

Mount Olivet Cemetery opened in 1854 and contains over 34,000 burials. The cemetery is the final resting ground for hundreds of Confederate soldiers tied to the nearby battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, and Monocacy.

### 4. Francis Scott Key Monument

A native of Frederick County, Key began his storied law career here, as did brother-in-law Roger Brooke Taney. On September 14, 1814, he penned "The Star Spangled Banner," which eventually became our national anthem. Key died in 1843 and the present monument erected in 1898. Also buried in the cemetery are Barbara Fritchie and Thomas Johnson, Jr., the first elected governor of Maryland.

### 5. Roger Brooke Taney House \*

121 S. Bentz Street interprets the property owned by Roger Brooke Taney, the former Frederick attorney and Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court (1836-1864). The site, including the family's living quarters, a summer kitchen and slaves' quarters, interprets the life of Taney and various aspects of life in early 19th century Frederick County.

*\* Hours of operation and fee information for these locations available at the Visitor Center.*

### 6. City Hall (Former County Court House)

Frederick County's original court house was completed in 1756. A second courthouse would be built in 1784 but was destroyed by fire in 1861 at the onset of the Civil War. A third building was constructed in 1862 and served as the courthouse until 1982 when it became Frederick City Hall.

### 7. Record Street

This street was the location of the earliest record house, a repository for the Frederick County Courthouse. In 1765, twelve county court justices became the first in the American colonies to repudiate the Stamp Act—an act by the British Parliament to impose a tax on published materials in the colonies to help pay for occupying British troops. This preceded the famed Boston Tea Party by 7 years and became a revolutionary spark.

### 8. Tyler Spite House

(112 West Church Street) Dr. John Tyler was an ophthalmologist and early practitioner of cataract surgery. In 1814, upon hearing that City officials wanted to extend Record Street through to Patrick Street, he built an addition onto his house to prevent the road from going through.

### 9. Church Street

Aptly named for "Clustered Spires" churches, including All Saints Episcopal, Evangelical Reformed, Trinity Chapel and Evangelical Lutheran. Winchester Hall at 12 E. Church Street is a stately Greek Revival structure that originally housed the Frederick Female Seminary and today is the home of Frederick County Government.

### 10. Museum of Frederick County History \*

(24 E. Church Street) Built in the 1820's, this building was a private residence and later an orphanage before the Historical Society of Frederick County purchased the property in the 1950's. Inside, museum exhibits tell the history of Frederick County and a research center houses a variety of archival and genealogical materials.

### 11. National Museum of Civil War Medicine \*

(48 East Patrick Street) Dedicated to telling the medical story of the Civil War—a story of care and healing, courage and devotion amidst death and destruction, while laying the foundation for modern medical care. Frederick was a major hospital center for both the Union and Confederate armies.

### 12. Laboring Sons Memorial Grounds

Established in 1851 by the Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Frederick City, this African American burial ground was neglected until the city acquired it in 1950 and built a park. Among those buried here are six Civil War veterans who served in colored regiments. Protests begun in 1999 were responsible for the change from park to memorial.

### 13. Rose Hill Manor Park/Museums \*

Visitors look at early American life, transportation history and the agricultural history of Frederick County. Governor Thomas Johnson Jr spent his retirement at Rose Hill Manor.

### 14. Second Street

Interestingly, this street has more churches and synagogues than Church Street with a total of 8. Places of interest include the former carriage house and slave quarters of the Ross/Mathias mansions (2nd block of West 2nd Street) and the Ramsey House located on the SW corner of 2nd and Record Streets where President Abraham Lincoln came to visit wounded Union General George Hartsuff.

### 15. Memorial Park

The only park in Maryland that commemorates members of our armed forces that fought in every American conflict from the French and Indian to the Gulf War.

### 16. Hood College

This institution was founded in 1893 as the Women's College of Frederick and originally located on W. Church Street. In 1913, the name was changed to Hood College, in honor of Margaret Scholl Hood, who endowed the school with \$30,000 and was relocated to the present location. Male students were first admitted in 1971 as commuters and in 2001 as resident students.

### 17. Schifferstadt Architectural Museum \*

One of America's finest examples of German colonial architecture. Built ca. 1750, the stone manor house is the earliest known home in the City of Frederick and is unique for its five plate stove. Open April through mid December, Friday—Sunday 12-4pm.

### 18. Baker Park

Downtown Frederick's 54-acre park features a carillon, band shell, swimming pools, tennis courts and a shared use pathway. Carroll Creek flows through Baker Park and enters large flood control concrete conduits at Bentz Street and Carroll Parkway.

### 19. Patrick Street

Patrick Street was the name originally given the major east-west road in 1745 by Daniel Dulany, an Irish immigrant and prominent lawyer/land developer of Annapolis. Patrick Street would comprise part of the Thomas Jefferson's Historic National Road, the first federally funded road.

### 20. Barbara Fritchie House

(154 West Patrick Street) Reconstructed house of Barbara Fritchie, heroine of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem from the Civil War. "Shoot if you must, this old gray head, but spare your country's flag, she said" crying out to General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson while leaning out an upstairs window. The poem is seen on a plaque on the pathway.

### 21. Carroll Creek Park

This 1.3 mile linear park along the town's major waterway boasts a variety of public art offerings and is home to several special events, concerts and festivals throughout the year. Of particular note is the park's collection of ornamental bridges such as the William O. Lee Unity Bridge and Community Bridge, an award-winning "trompe l'oeil" (fool the eye) mural created by local artist William Cochran. Other works by this artist can be found on buildings along Market Street.