

FHD-243

late 18th C.

Frederick Barracks
242 South Market Street
Frederick
Public

Following the general concept of military barracks in North America constructed during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the Frederick Barracks is a handsome two story, L-shaped stone structure. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, the barracks has adapted itself to a variety of public uses: a state armory, an agricultural exhibition hall, a temporary hospital during the Civil War, and finally the first classrooms for the Maryland School for the Deaf. Presently, the building serves as the school's museum.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Hessian Barracks

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Frederick Barracks, Revolutionary Barracks

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

242 South Market Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY:

Frederick

CODE

021

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☒ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☒ Museum	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

**(Contact: David M. Denton, Superintendent)
State of Maryland (for Maryland School for the Deaf)**

STREET AND NUMBER:

101 Clarke Place

CITY OR TOWN:

Frederick

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

(no legal documents available at this time)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Historic American Building Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:

1969☒ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Washington

STATE:

Dist. of Columbia

CODE

11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland	COUNTY: Frederick	ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)
	☒ Altered ☐ Unaltered
	(Check One) ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
The two-story stone structure with gallery porches is "L" shaped. An "A" roof covers the structure including the porches. This structure remains of two original "L"-shaped buildings which, between the two, enclosed a yard. The reputedly older building was demolished c. 1870 to supply materials to erect the Maryland School for the Deaf brick building which overshadows the remaining "barracks." The longer (north) exterior wall of the existing building and the short (east) exterior wall (the short, base, of the "L") are pierced by occasional small, double-hung sash windows. The interior walls, along the galleries, are regularly pierced on both floors by sturdy doors with six deeply beveled panels, and with double-hung windows that show some early glass panes. Pegged frames with heavy cyma reversa mold surround each window opening; most of the wood trim throughout the structure appears to be early. The doorways on each floor open into a series of plain, rectangular rooms. At neither level is there an interior passageway. The inter-room door of each room leads directly into the next in line. The interior common-wall between each two rooms are fitted with fireplaces, back-to-back; the stack of each couple rises to just above the ridge pole appearing as a series of wide, squat chimneys. There are two interior plain, narrow, wooden staircases between the two story levels. Two exterior, plain, wooden staircases rise from the lower to the upper galleries. This stone structure closely resembles the extensively restored, circa eighteenth-century, military barracks at Trenton, New Jersey, and follows the general concept of military barracks in North America constructed during the nineteenth century. The Hessian Barracks are located at 242 South Market Street (east side of the street) in Frederick, Maryland, on the grounds of the Maryland School for the Deaf.	

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian

☐ 16th Century

☐ 18th Century

☐ 20th Century

☐ 15th Century

☐ 17th Century

☒ 19th Century

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SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

before 1860

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal

☐ Education

☐ Political

☐ Urban Planning

☐ Prehistoric

☐ Engineering

☐ Religion/Phi-

☐ Other (Specify)

☐ Historic

☒ Industry

lesophy

☐ Agriculture

☐ Invention

☐ Science

☒ Architecture

☐ Landscape

☐ Sculpture

☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-

☐ Commerce

☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications

☒ Military

☐ Theater

☐ Conservation

☐ Music

☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

[Ed.: Footnote references are under #9]

Two historians of Frederick, Maryland, Lucy Leigh Bowie (in 1939) and J. Thomas Scharf (in 1882) maintained that the Hessian Barracks were built during the French and Indian War (1754-1763).¹

The first principal (William D. Cooke) of the Maryland School for the Deaf located on the barracks grounds, in his history of the institution, was unable to date the barracks exactly. He did state: "It is known, however, that they [the barracks] were built during the reign of George II [of Great Britain], and that they were occupied by General [Edward] Braddock and his troops on their route to Fort Dusquene."²

Judge T. J. C. Williams, the co-author of the accepted history of Frederick County, stated that the barracks were built following a law passed in 1777. Williams also mentions a letter dated July of 1775 from John Hanson to Peyton Randolph (The latter Williams names as the President of the Continental Congress.), which referred to the barracks.³ Unfortunately, Williams gave no source for his statement.

An examination of the published volumes of the Archives of Maryland reveals that the State contracted to build "a" barracks in Frederick in the summer of 1777. This structure was not completed in 1781.⁴ A letter from a British officer, a prisoner of war, to Governor Thomas Sim Lee, dated January 30, 1781, reveals the condition of the barracks, then to be used as a prison.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that on the arrival of the British Troops of Convention here, I made a demand of boards and nails to make the barracks habitable for the men and to give them reasonable space equal to their numbers. [sic.] which is so far from the case at present, that one half cannot measure their

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Frederick FHD-243	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Hessian Barracks

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

1970 - State

Maryland Historical Trust
Post Office Box 1704
Annapolis, Maryland 21404 code: 24

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

lengths on the few floors they have.

To alleviate which, had boards, nails and tools been provided, they would have willingly with my authorizing them completed the barracks.⁵

It may be deduced from the aforementioned quotes that the barracks described above were what is known today as the "Hessian Barracks." However, no land record has been uncovered to substantiate this deduction.

The Laws of Maryland, February Session 1777, Chapter X, authorized the Governor of the State to purchase property for the erection of barracks. In August, two months after the State Council had engaged Abraham Faw to build a barracks, Thomas Johnson, the Governor of Maryland, did purchase five-and-one-fourth acres of land in Frederick County to be held in the name of the incumbent Governor of Maryland in perpetuity.⁶ However, this five-and-one-fourth acre tract is not the piece of land on which the Hessian Barracks sits today. An early documentation of a barracks on the same grounds of the existing barracks is found in a deed dated April 14, 1820.⁷

French prisoners of war captured during the undeclared sea war with France (1799) and British soldiers taken prisoner in the War of 1812 occupied barracks.⁸

In the nineteenth century the Barracks at this location served several diverse state and community needs. The State of Maryland used the barracks as a state armory under the charge of a state armorer. While the armory was still assigned this building, and with permission from the State, vacant floor space was rented for other purposes. One of the tenants was the firm of Jenks and Ramsburg, which raised silk worms (c.1839-1840)⁹; from 1853 to 1860 the barracks yard served as the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

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STATE	
Maryland FHD-243	
COUNTY	
Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
TRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Hessian Barracks

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Agricultural Fairgrounds.

After the Battle of Antietam (September 17-18, 1862) the Barracks building functioned as a hospital for the wounded from both North and South. Every available space in Frederick from hotels to high schools including the Barracks was taken up for the estimated 4,000 wounded hospitalized there.¹⁰

The State chose the Barracks grounds for the location of a new school, the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (1867). Before the construction of the first building in 1871, the school met in the barracks. The Industrial Department of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb continued to use the barracks for a few years after the construction of the 1871 school building. The school's Board of Directors authorized demolition of the western of the two original barracks buildings.

#9. REFERENCES continued

FOOTNOTES:

¹Lucy Leigh Bowie, "The Ancient Barracks at Fredericktown," (Frederick: Maryland School for the Deaf, 1939), 6; J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland . . ., 2 vols., (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882), I, 500.

²[William D. Cooke], "Principal's Report to the President and Board of Directors of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," "Report of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," 1869, 11, Maryland Public Documents, microfilm, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

³T. J. C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County, 2 vols., reprint, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing, 1967), I, 90, 91.

⁴Archives of Maryland, XVI, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1777, 300; Archives of Maryland, XLIII, Journal and Council of Maryland, 1781, 32, 305; Calendar of State Papers, No. 5, Executive Miscellanea, (Annapolis: Hall of Records, 1958), 110.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE Maryland FHD-243	
COUNTY Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Hessian Barracks

#9. REFERENCES continued

FOOTNOTES continued:

⁵James Hamilton, Brigadier General, to Governor Thomas Sim Lee at Annapolis, Fredericks Town, January 30, 1781, Archives of Maryland, XLVII, Letters to the Governor and Council, 1781, 41-42.

⁶Thomas Beatty to Governor Thomas Johnson, Aug. 22, 1777, Frederick County Land Records, Liber RP, folio 195, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

⁷John Cromwell to Peter Storm, April 18, 1820, Frederick County Land Records Liber JS#10 folio 564, Hall of Records, Annapolis. This land transaction concerned two lots in Frederick Town on the northern boundary of the Barracks lot.

⁸Bowie, "The Ancient Barracks at Fredericktown," 29, 30; Williams and McKinsey, History of Frederick County, I, 141.

⁹Scharf, History of Western Maryland, I, 552; Williams and McKinsey, History of Frederick County, I, 218.

¹⁰J. Thomas Scharf, History of Maryland From the Earliest Period to the Present Day, 3 vols., (Baltimore: John B. Peit, 1879), III, 516-517.

SOURCES:

Bowie, Lucy Leigh, "The Ancient Barracks at Fredericktown," Frederick, Md.:Maryland State School for the Deaf, 1939.

Williams, T. J. C., and McKinsey, Folger, History of Frederick County, Maryland, 2 vols., reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967.

Radoff, Morris L., and White, Frank F., (comps.), Maryland Manual 1969-1970, [Annapolis]: Hall of Records Commission, 1970.

Works Progress Administration, Maryland Guide to the Old Line State, New York: Oxford University Press, 1940.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY Frederick	
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Hessian Barracks

#9. REFERENCES continued

SOURCES continued:

Scharf, J. Thomas, A History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day, 3 vols., Baltimore: John B. Peit, 1879.

Morton, Mrs. Terry Brust, "Frederick, Maryland, Loses One Wins One, And Faces Overall Planning Problems," Preservation News, (Washington, D. C.), August 1967.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland . . ., 2 vols., Philadelphia: Louis H. Eveits, 1882.

Land, Aubrey C., The Dulanys of Maryland A Biographical Study of Daniel Dulany, the Elder (1685-1753) and Daniel Dulany, the Younger (1722-1797), Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1955.

Archives of Maryland, XVI, XXI, XLVIII, XLIII, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1777-1781.

Laws of Maryland, February Session, 1777, Chapter X.

Laws of Maryland, 1867, Chapter 247.

Archives of Maryland, XLVII, Letters to the Governor and Council, 1781.

Calendar of Maryland State Papers, No. 3, The Brown Books, Annapolis: Hall of Records Commission, 1948.

Calendar of Maryland State Papers, No. 5, Executive Miscellaneous, Annapolis: Hall of Records, 1958.

State Papers, 1777-1778, manuscripts, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Frederick County Land Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

[William D. Cooke], "Principal's Report to the President and Board of Visitors to the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," [1869], "Report of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," Maryland Public Documents, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation of Sheet)

Maryland FHD-243	
COUNTY	
Frederick	
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Hessian Barracks

#9. REFERENCES continued

SOURCES continued:

Ely, Charles W., "History of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb," Frederick, Md.: Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, 1893, Maryland Public Documents, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

"Third Annual Report of the Maryland Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb to the Legislature of Maryland for the Year 1871," Frederick: J. W. Boughman, 1871, Maryland Public Documents, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Duval, Samuel, "Map of Frederick Town, August 10, 1782, Made at the request of Clement Holliday, a Commissioner for the Confiscation of British Property," Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Varle, Charles, "A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, State of Maryland," Philadelphia: Francis [Shallus], 1808, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bond, Isaac, "Map of Frederick County, Maryland, Accurately Drawn from Correct Instrumental Surveys of All the County Roads, etc." Baltimore: E. Sachse, [1860], Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Lake, D. J., Atlas of Frederick County Maryland, Philadelphia: C. O. Titus, 1873, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

"Report of the Armorer at Frederick," 1832, "Adjutant General of Maryland's Report," Maryland State Documents, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Morris, Richard B., Encyclopedia of American History, New York: Harper and Brothers, 1953.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorder: Orlando Ridout IV, Director, Maryland Historical Trust, P. O. Box 1704, Annapolis, Maryland 21404, December 1970.

Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust, P. O. Box 1704, Annapolis, Maryland, 21404, November 1970.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 24' 34"	77° 24' 38.5"				
NE	39° 24' 34"	77° 24' 33.5"				
SE	39° 24' 30"	77° 24' 33.5"				
SW	39° 24' 30"	77° 24' 38.5"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 4 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: Dec. 8, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER: Post Office Box 1704

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
A: the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is: National ☒ State ☒ Local ☐ Name <u>Orlando Ridout IV</u> Orlando Ridout IV Title <u>State Liaison Officer</u> for Maryland Date <u>DEC 10 1970</u>	I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register. _____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation Date _____ ATTEST: _____ Keeper of The National Register Date _____

Hessian Barracks
#7 - Description
continued - page 2

The west facade of the north-south "L" is a shorter version of its companion wing. Window and door trim is identical to that on the east-west "L".

The south facade of the north-south "L" is marked by three starbolts but otherwise is a solid masonry wall. At the first-story level the stone wall has been extensively reworked. School personnel indicate that part of this wing was converted into a garage and then subsequently remodeled. Beaded rakeboards outline the gable area.

The east facade of the north-south "L" is punctuated by evenly-spaced windows displaying 6/6 sash, pegged surrounds, projecting wooden sills and flat-arched, keystone stone lintels. Most of the windows and window frames are replacement. A stone watertable which follows the rising northward slope of the land further distinguishes this facade.

This watertable continues to run along the north (rear) facade of the east-west "L". This north facade is eight bays wide. On the first story, three raised entrances mark the first, third, and fifth bays from the northeast corner respectively. Windows occupy the remaining bays. Windows also define the corresponding openings of the second story. An additional window is centered between the two easternmost bays at this level. Both window and door frames are replacement but replicate the trim found throughout the structure.

The west facade of the east-west "L" is a solid masonry wall. Beaded rakeboards articulate the gable area.

Large interior brick chimneys rise through the roof ridge between the sixth and seventh bays, the tenth and eleventh bays, at the easternmost bay of the east-west "L", and centrally in the shorter north-south "L". All chimney stacks have been extensively rebuilt.

INTERIOR

Very little of the original fabric remains on the interior due to the variety of uses the building has adapted itself to since its construction. The Hessian Barracks were extensively renovated in 1971.

Hessian Barracks
#7 - Description
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The majority of the rooms presently serve as exhibit space for the Maryland School for the Deaf, depicting their history as well as the historical events associated with the barracks. The second floor of the north-south "L" is a private apartment.

Both "L" shaped interiors are divided into a series of plain, rectangular rooms. At neither level is there an interior hallway. A narrow, straight stair is found along the inside of the western gable wall of the east-west "L". A second and much larger dog-leg stairs is located toward the eastern portion of this wing. In the center section a wooden ladder leads to the second floor through a square opening in that floor. The interior common walls between each room are beaded vertical panels and are fitted with fireplaces back-to-back. These fireplaces have been extensively rebuilt. The partition walls in most cases are not original. While some of the interior window and door trim is of an early date, most of the detailing is of recent construction. This is also true for the doors and door hardware. In many rooms the plaster has been stripped from the walls, exposing the unfinished masonry surface.

In two of the rooms on the first floor the ceiling joists are visible, showing early hand-hewn beams. On the second story, one of the rooms in the east-west wing exhibits wide, pine floorboards secured with old nails. The plaster ceiling in this room has been removed, also revealing hand-hewn joists. Some of the upright posts in the roof truss system however are hand-hewn.

This stone structure closely resembles the extensively restored, circa eighteenth century, military barracks at Trenton, New Jersey and follows the general concept of military barracks in North America constructed during the nineteenth century.

Hessian Barracks
#8 - Significance
continued - page 2

case at present, that one half cannot measure their lengths on the few floors they have.

To alleviate which, had boards, nails and tools been provided, they would have willingly with my authorizing them completed the barracks.⁵

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After the Battle of Antietam (September 17-18, 1862) the Barracks building functioned as a hospital for the wounded from both North and South. Every available space in Frederick from hotels to high schools including the Barracks was taken up for the estimated 4,000 wounded hospitalized there.¹⁰

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Hessian Barracks
#8 - Significance
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Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb continued to use the barracks for a few years after the construction of the 1871 school building. The school's Board of Directors authorized demolition of the western of the two original barracks buildings.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Lucy Leigh Bowie, "The Ancient Barracks at Fredericktown," (Frederick: Maryland School for the Deaf, 1939), 6:J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland...., 2 vols., (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882), I. 500.
2. (William D. Cooke), "Principal's Report to the President and Board of Directors of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," "Report of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," 1869, 11, Maryland and Public Documents, microfilm, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
3. T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County, 2 vols., reprint, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing, 1967), I, 90, 91.
4. Archives of Maryland, XVI, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1777, 300: Archives of Maryland, XLIII, Journal and Council of Maryland, 1781, 32, 305; Calendar of State Papers, No. 5, Executive Miscellanea, (Annapolis: Hall of Records, 1958), 110.
5. James Hamilton, Brigadier General, to Governor Thomas Sim Lee at Annapolis, Fredericks Town, January 30, 1781, Archives of Maryland, XLVII, Letters to the Governor and Council, 1781, 41-42.
6. Thomas Beatty to Governor Thomas Johnson, Aug. 22, 1777, Frederick County Land Records, Liber RP, folio 195, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
7. John Cromwell to Peter Storm, April 18, 1820, Frederick County Land Records Liber JS#10 folio 564, Hall of Records, Annapolis. This land transaction concerned two lots in Frederick Town on the northern boundary of the Barracks lot.
8. Bowie, "The Ancient Barracks at Fredericktown," 29, 30: Williams and McKinsey, History of Frederick County, I, 141.

Hessian Barracks
#8 - Significance
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9. Scharf, History of Western Maryland, I, 552; Williams and McKinsey, History of Frederick County, I, 218.
10. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day, 3 vols. (Baltimore: John B. Peit, 1879), III, 516-517.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archives of Maryland, XVI XXI, XLVIII, XLIII, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1777-1781.

Archives of Maryland, XLVII, Letters to the Governor and Council, 1781.

Bond, Isaac, "Map of Frederick County, Maryland, Accurately Drawn from Correct Instrumental Surveys of All the County Roads, etc." Baltimore: E. Sachse, [1860], Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Bowie, Luch Leigh, "The Ancient Barracks at Fredericktown," Frederick, Md.: Maryland State School for the Deaf, 1939.

Calendar of Maryland State Papers, No. 3, The Brown Books, Annapolis: Hall of Records Commission, 1948.

Calendar of Maryland State Papers, No. 5, Executive Miscellanea, Annapolis: Hall of Records, 1958.

[William D. Cooke], "Principal's Report to the President and Board of Visitors to the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," [1869], "Report of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," Maryland Public Documents, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

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Laws of Maryland, 1867, Chapter 247.

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Morton, Mrs. Terry Brust, "Frederick, Maryland, Loses One Wins One, And Faces Overall Planning Problems," Preservation News, (Washington, D. C.), August 1967.

Radoff, Morris L., and White, Frank F., (comps.), Maryland Manual 1969-1970, [Annapolis]: Hall of Records Commission, 1970.

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"Third Annual Report of the Maryland Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb to the Legislature of Maryland for the Year 1871," Frederick: J. W. Boughman, 1871, Maryland Public Documents, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Varle, Charles, "A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, State of Maryland," Philadelphia: Francis [Shallus], 1808, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Williams, T. J. C., and McKinsey, Folger, History of Frederick County, Maryland, 2 vols., reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967.

Works Progress Administration, Maryland Guide to the Old Line State, New York: Oxford University Press, 1940.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hessian Barracks / Frederick Barracks

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

242 South Market Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick County

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☒ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

State of Maryland

Contact: David M. Denton, Superintendent
Maryland School for the Deaf
Telephone #: 301/662-4159

STREET & NUMBER

101 Clarke Place

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1936

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress - Prints and Photographs Division

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

CONDITION

___EXCELLENT
 XGOOD
 ___FAIR

___DETERIORATED
 ___RUINS
 ___UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

___UNALTERED
 XALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE
 ___MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hessian Barracks located on the campus of the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick County (242 South Market Street) is a long L-shaped, two-story stone structure. Its slate gable roof projects along the south wall of the fourteen-bay story gallery porch. A wide flagstone path marks this area at the first-story level. There is no access to the balcony from the ground. although earlier photographs show a stairway in the westernmost bay of the east-west wing. The present porch is of recent construction but in all likelihood some type of gallery has always existed.

This structure was one of two original "L"-shaped buildings which, between the two, enclosed a yard. The reportedly older building was demolished circa 1870 to supply materials to erect the Maryland School for the Deaf's brick building which overshadowed the remaining barracks. This brick structure, an elaborate five-part Victorian building, was torn down in the 1960s to be replaced by the Ely Building/Auditorium.

The first and second stories of the east-west "L" are identical and characterized from west to east by a window, door, door, window, window, door, door, window, window, door, door, window, window, door configuration. The windows are universally 6/6 sash with a beaded and pegged surround outlined by a heavy cyma reversa molding. Further defining these openings are projecting wooden sills and flat-arched stone lintels. Shutter dogs randomly appear on the window trim and suggest that casement-type shutters originally covered the openings. The entrances are framed by a beaded and pegged surround, also outlined by a cyma reversa molding. A flat-arched, keystone stone lintel surmounts the doorways. The poured-concrete door sills replace stone ones. The doors are fashioned of beaded, wide vertical panels. Some of the wood trim window panes and doors appear early. Where they are not, their replacement is a replicated version of the older detail.

A plaque, dated September 14, 1914 and placed by the members of the National Star Spangled Banner Centennial Pilgrimage is centered between the two westernmost first-story doors. It reads:

"These barracks mark the course of the struggle for American independence built in 1777 by the British & Hessian prisoners of the Revolutionary War. Here were detained these taken at battles of Saratoga, Trenton, and Yorktown also the French prisoners captured from the frigate "L'Insurgent" by the Navy in 1799. Also the British prisoners taken in the War of 1812 at Bladensburg and during the attack upon Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry September 12-14, 1814, the gallant defense of which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the American National Anthem "The Star Spangled Banner."

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
00-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☒ EDUCATION	☒ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☒ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following statement of significance is taken from the historical information collected for the National Register Nomination Form prepared in 1970. The Hessian Barracks were placed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 25, 1971.

"Two historians of Frederick, Maryland, Lucy Leigh Bowie (in 1939) and J. Thomas Scharf (in 1882) maintained that the Hessian Barracks were built during the French and Indian War (1754-1763).¹

The first principal (William D. Cooke) of the Maryland School for the Deaf located on the barracks grounds, in his history of the institution, was unable to date the barracks exactly. He did state: 'It is known, however, that they (the barracks) were built during the reign of George II (of Great Britain), and that they were occupied by General (Edward) Braddock and his troops on their route to Fort Dusquene.'²

Judge T. J. C. Williams, the co-author of the accepted history of Frederick County, stated that the barracks were built following a law passed in 1777. Williams also mentions a letter dated July of 1775 from John Hanson to Peyton Randolph (Williams names the latter as the President of the Continental Congress), which referred to the barracks.³ Unfortunately, Williams gave no source for his statement.

An examination of the published volumes of the Archives of Maryland reveals that the State contracted to build "a" barracks in Frederick in the summer of 1777. This structure was not completed in 1781.⁴ A letter from a British officer, a prisoner of war, to Governor Thomas Sim Lee, dated January 30, 1781, reveals the condition of the barracks, then to be used as a prison.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that on the arrival of the British troops of Convention here, I made a demand of boards and nails to make the barracks habitable for the men and to give them reasonable space equal to their numbers, (sic.) which is so far from the

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE SEPARATE SHEET

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4 acres**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Corner	Latitude			Longitude		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	24'	34"	77°	24'	38.5"
NE	39°	24'	34"	77°	24'	33.5"
SE	39°	24'	30"	77°	24'	33.5"
SW	39°	24'	30"	77°	24'	38.5"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Bridget Deale Hartman, MHT Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

April 1980

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

301/269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

"HESSIAN BARRACKS" - REVOLUTIONARY STONE BARRACKS

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

S. Market Street
Maryland State School

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☒ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

N. Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick, Maryland

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

FHD-243

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
☒ EXCELLENT	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ UNALTERED	☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ GOOD	☐ RUINS	☒ ALTERED Minor	☐ MOVED DATE _____
☐ FAIR	☐ UNEXPOSED	Remaining part of a pair	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a detached 2-1/2 story "L" shaped structure having thick walls of native blue fieldstone and being approximately two bays wide and fourteen bays in depth with the base of the "L" extending about five bays. A plain balcony of the period projects along the inner facades. The foundation rises to a height of three feet forming a watertable. The many doors are of board and batten construction with pegged beam framing. The building is lighted by many picturesque small 6/6 windows also framed by pegged beams, flat stone arches, and with thick wooden sills. Rear windows are protected by board and batten shutters. A fieldstone pavement leads to the entrances.

The building is capped by steep sloped "A" frame slate roofs overhanging the balconies. Four large square chimneys rise from the ridges.

This structure sets amid lawns, brick paths, flower beds, evergreens and trees.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☒ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION	
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE	
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☒ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☒ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER	
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
1777 Plaque		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A bronze plaque on the wall states the case:

1776 - 1814

*"These barracks mark the course of
the struggle for American Independence"*

"Built in 1777 by the British and Hessian prisoners of the Revolutionary war. Here were detained those taken at the battles of Saratoga, Trenton and Yorktown. Also the French prisoners captured from the frigate "L' Insurgent" by the United States frigate "Constellation," the first capture of the navy in 1799. Also, the British prisoners taken in the War of 1812 at Bladensburg and during the attack upon Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry; Sept 12-14 1814. The gallant defense of which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the national anthem "The Star Spangled Banner."

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

*DOUGLAS M. GREENE
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN*

ORGANIZATION

*HISTORICAL DISTRICT COMMISSION
CITY of FREDERICK, MD. 21701*

DATE

MAY 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

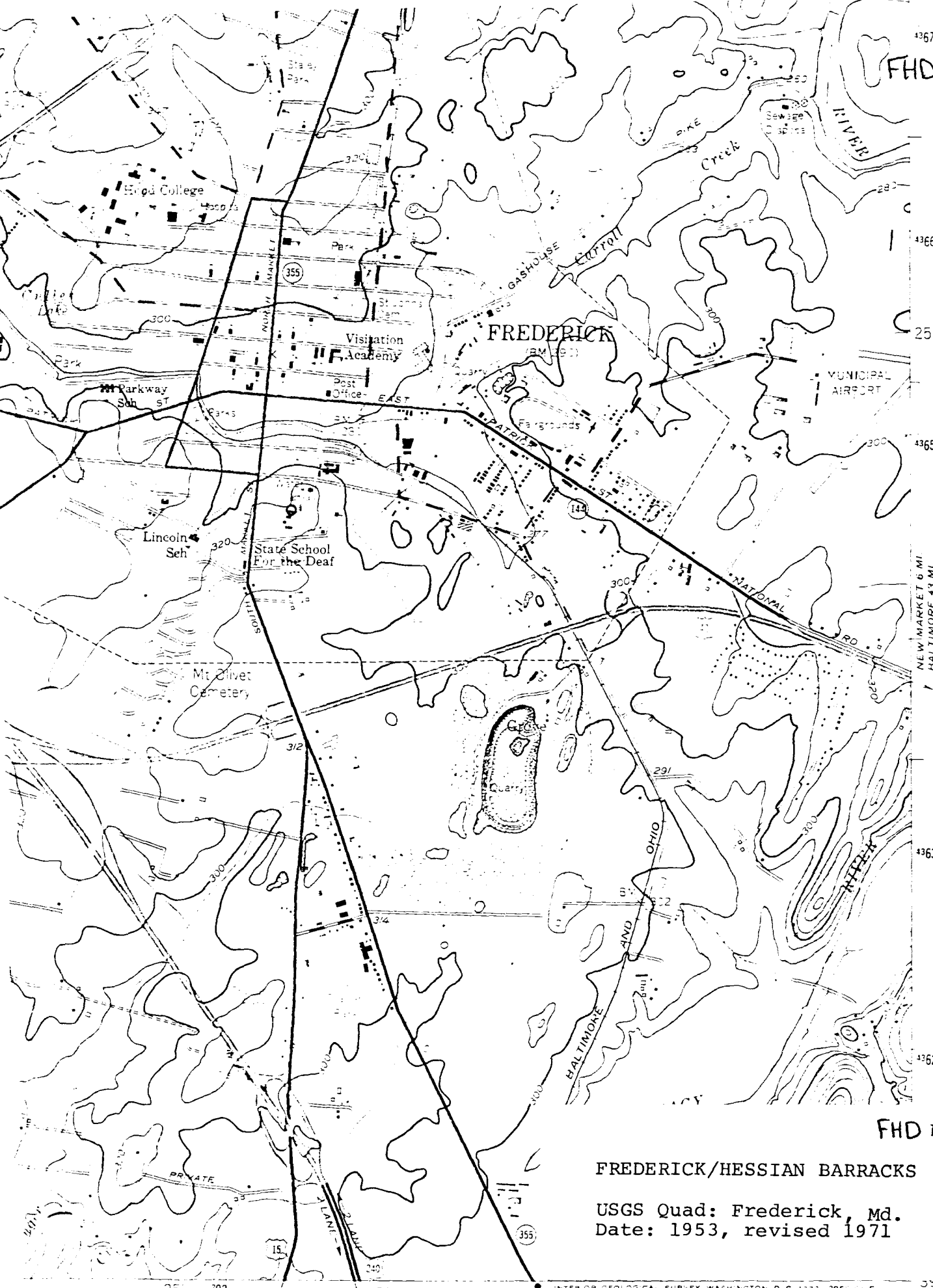
STATE

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The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

FHD-243



FHD-243

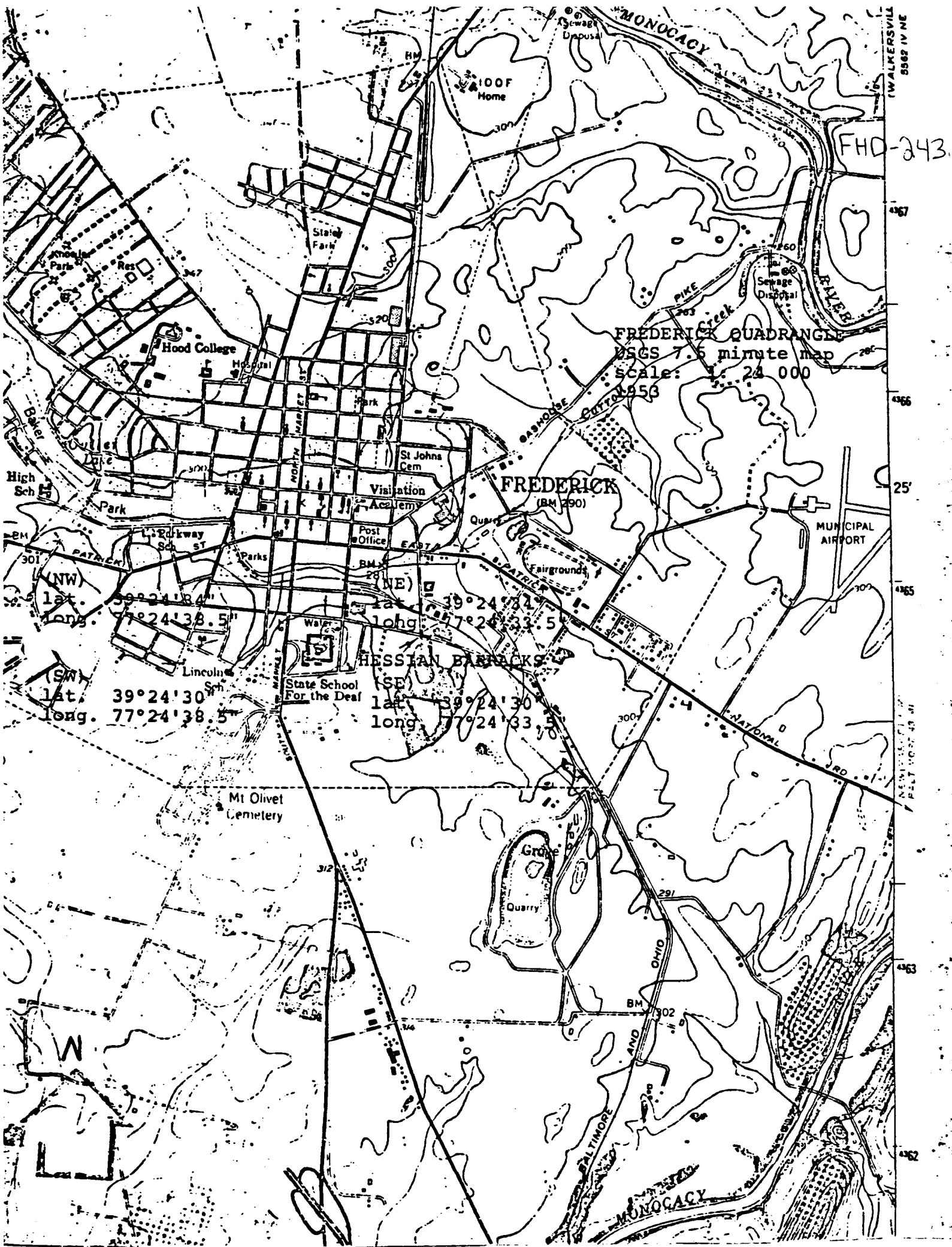
FREDERICK/HESSIAN BARRACKS

USGS Quad: Frederick, Md.
Date: 1953, revised 1971

25 392 URBANA 4.5 MI. WASH. 4.5 MI. INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20541 395 44 00 77-22-30

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

USGS



FHD-243

FREDERICK QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
Scale: 1" = 24,000'

FREDERICK
(BM 290)

HESSIAN BARRACKS

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

(NW)
lat. 39°24'38.5"
long. 77°24'38.5"

(SW)
lat. 39°24'30"
long. 77°24'38.5"

(SE)
lat. 39°24'30"
long. 77°24'33.5"

Mt Olivet Cemetery

Grave
Quarry

BM 302

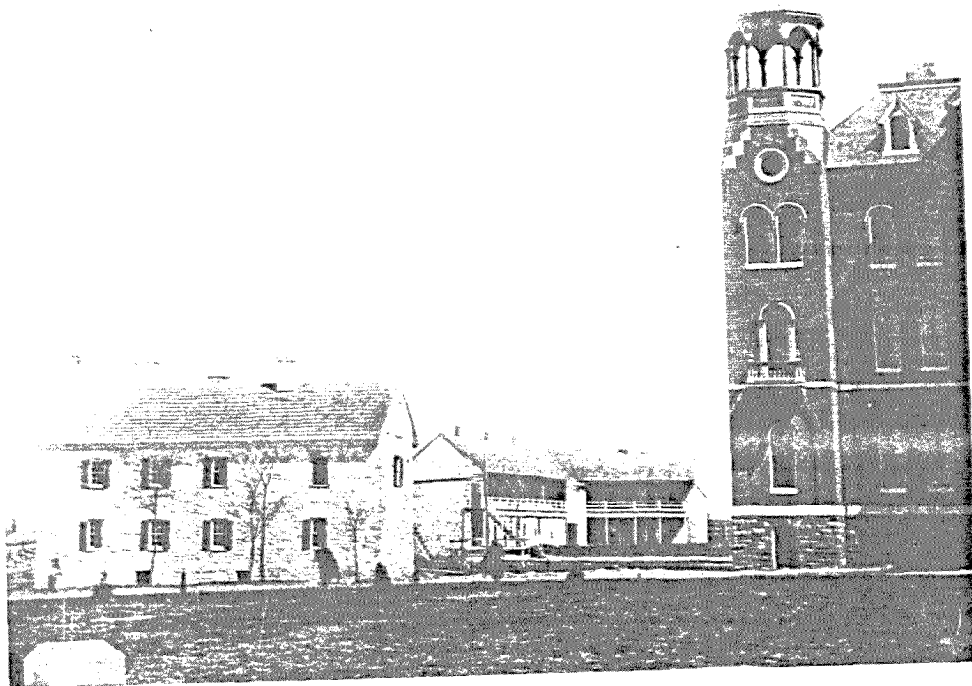
WALKERSVILLE
8562 IV NE

NEW MARKET
8562 IV NE

FHD-243



FHD-243

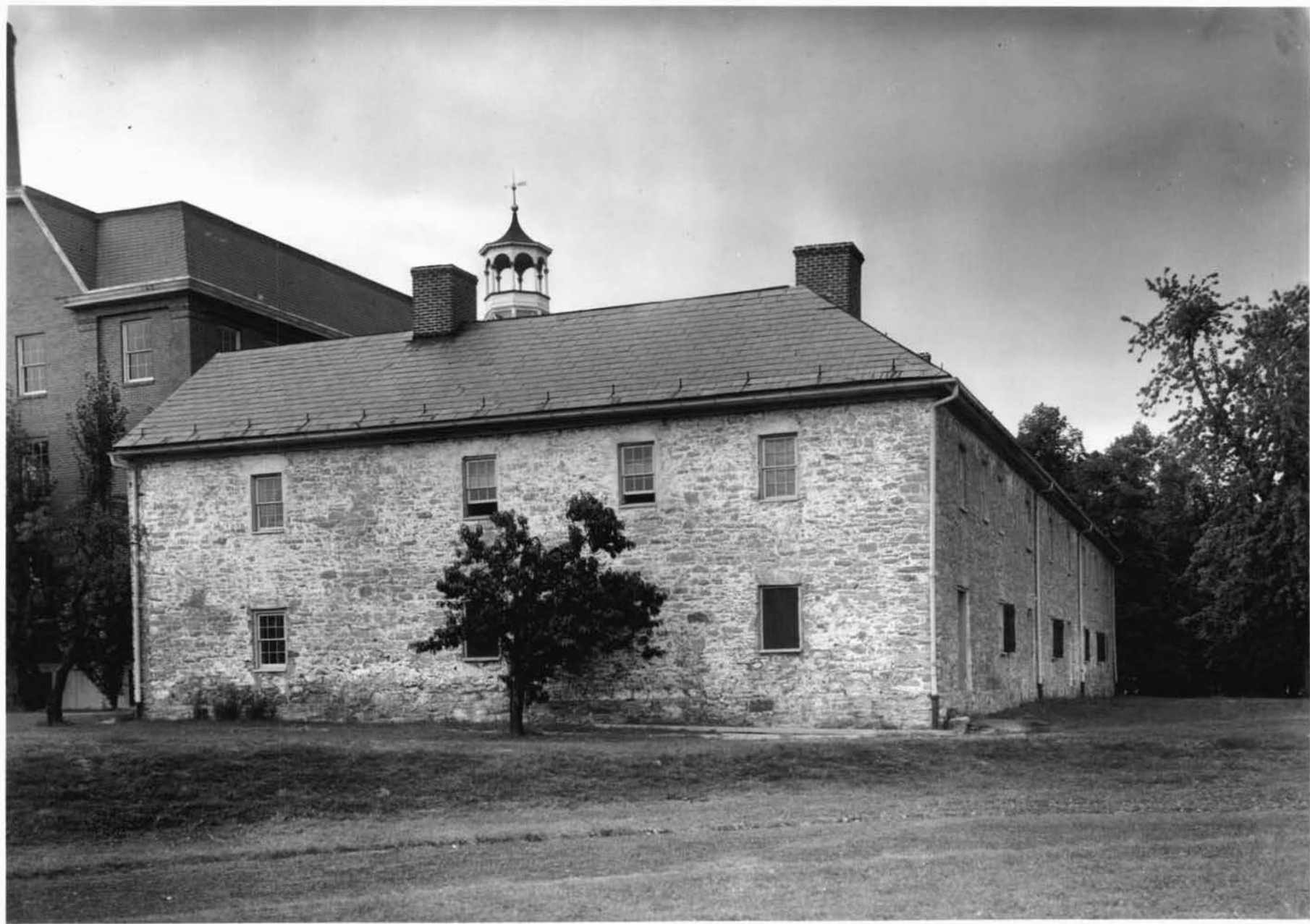


FHD-243
FREDERICK/HESSIAN BARRACKS
242 south Market Street
Frederick, Maryland
SW Elevation

from The MARYland Bulletin
Vol.C, No.3 February-March 1980



Descriptive Catalogue of the Collections
of the Library of Congress



Original Manuscript Collections
of the Library of Congress

FHD-243



FHD-243

FREERICK/HESSIAN BARRACKS
242 South Market Street
Frederick, Maryland
SW Elevation

4/80

BMDH

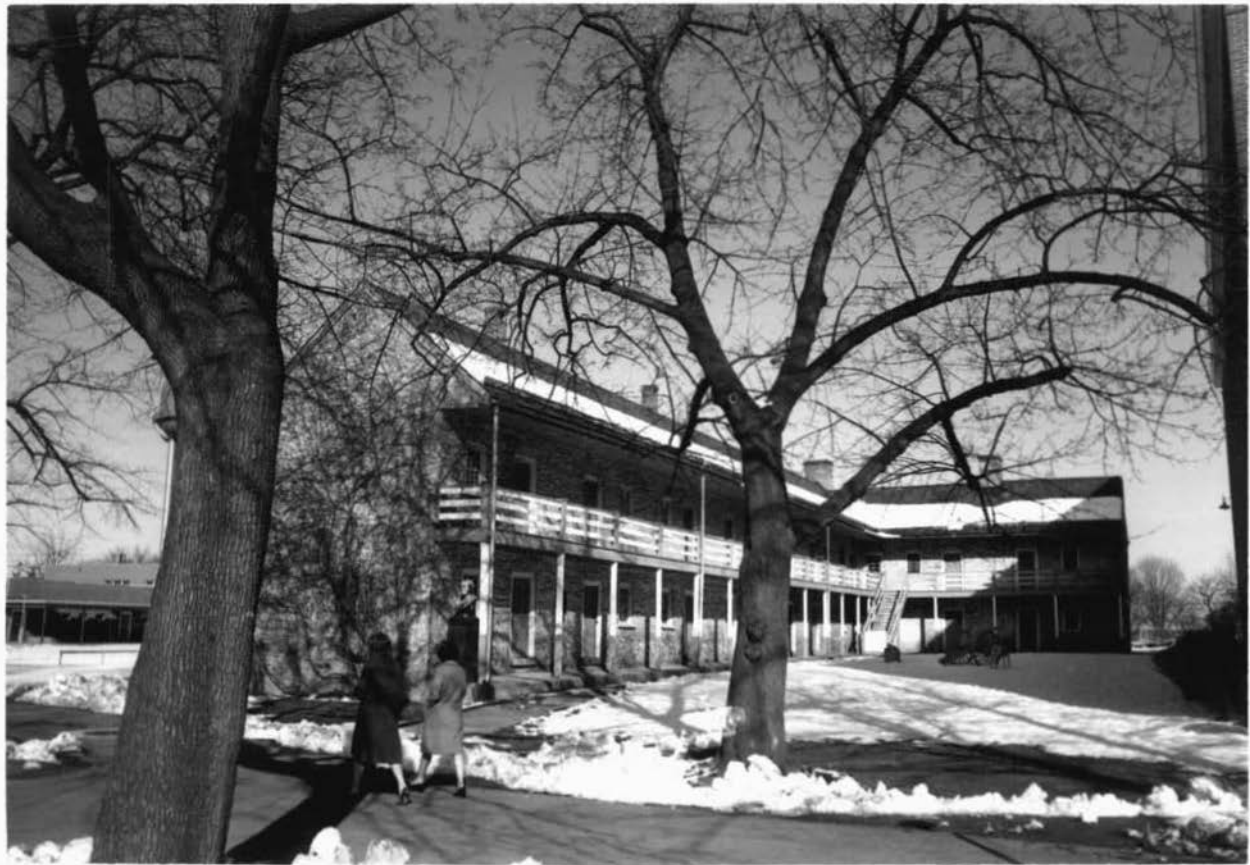


FHD-243

FREDERICK/HESSIAN BARRACKS
242 South Market Street
Frederick, Maryland
Exterior Window Detail

4/80

BMDH



The Frederick Barracks, Frederick County. F-11
127
WESTERN MARIANO

FHD-243

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

OK 3/68



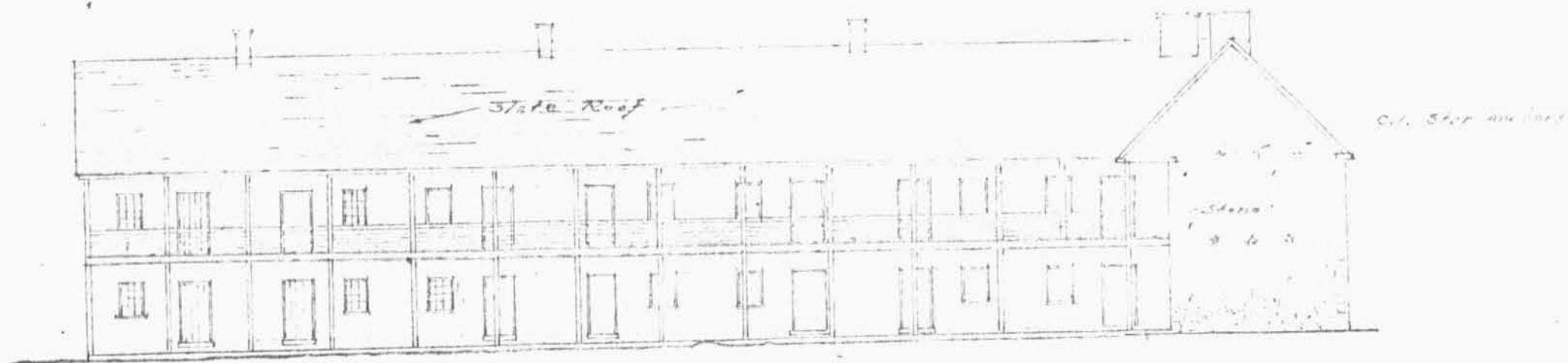
FREDERICK BARRACKS.

Built before the Revolution and used as a prison for Cornwallis' army. Now occupied by the Maryland Home Brigade.

From a sketch by Corporal Henry Bacon Company D. 1st Mass. V.M.

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FHD-243



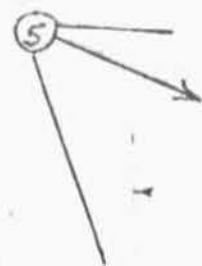
SOUTH ELEVATION

FHD-243

FREDERICK/HESSIAN BARRACKS
242 South Market Street
Frederick, Maryland

drawings found in MHT files

undated

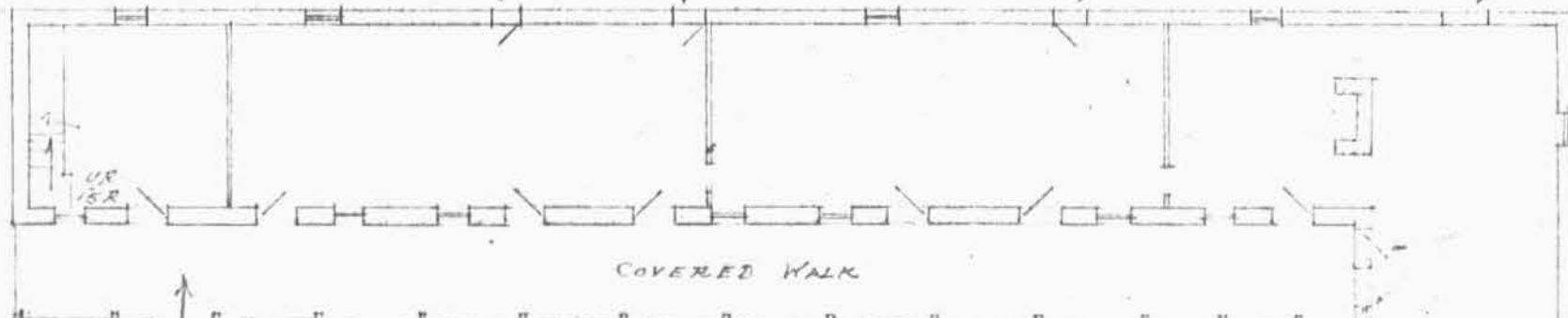


130'-6"±

THESE DRs. PROBABLY WERE WINDOWS ORIGINALLY

ORIGINAL WINDOW
ENLARGED & MADE DR.

19'-0"
8'-0"



COVERED WALK

ORIGINAL HAD DR.
& WINDOW. NOW CLOSED

55'-10"±

6

PROBABLE ORIGINAL PARADE GROUND

2

1

LARGE FIREPLACES
PROBABLY ORIGINAL

PRESNT GARAGE DR.
NOT IN ORIGINAL.

19'-4"