As he readied to depart for Washington, Lincoln addressed a crowd comprised of soldiers and citizens, both black and white, and gave brief thanks for those supporting the cause of preserving the Union. (See nearby Civil War Trails marker on Market Street.)

4 | Residence and Office of Frederick's First Black Doctor
30 West All Saints Street
Ulysses Grant Bourne (1873-1956) grew up in Calvert County, Maryland. He came to Frederick in 1903 and would practice medicine here until 1953. In addition to being the founder of the Maryland Negro Medical Society and the first Black doctor on the staff of Frederick Memorial Hospital, he was a co-founder of the Frederick branch of the NAACP in 1931.

5 | Site of the Free Colored Men's Library
113 Ice Street
Opened in the home of Rev. Ignatius Snowden, the library loaned books until 1932, when the property was sold. The facility was an outgrowth of the Young Men’s Colored Reading Club of Frederick City, Inc., founded in 1913 by Clifford Holland and several other men in response to Frederick’s public library being segregated at the time.
6 | Asbury United Methodist Church  
101 West All Saints Street • 301-663-9380  
Its predecessor was Old Hill Church, East All Saints Street, turned over to the black congregants in 1864. In 1868, the church officially became Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick City, Maryland. In 1921, the present church was dedicated. The structure boasts a historic Moller pipe organ and a sizeable gymnasium in the basement.

7 | Pythian Castle  
111-113 West All Saints Street  
Originally Nazarite Hall in 1891, the building became known in 1921 as the Pythian Castle. Entertainment of all kinds—banquets, dances, movies, live music—took place here. The building also provided the location in 1937 for the first black kindergarten, eventually named for community leader Esther Grinage.

8 | Former First Missionary Baptist Church and Parsonage  
141 West All Saints Street  
A mix of architectural styles and details is combined in this eclectic house of worship that has stood since 1773. For years the property of a white congregation, it was given in 1863 to the “colored” people of the community.

9 | The Mountain City Elk's Lodge  
173 West All Saints Street  
From 1919 to 1928 the building was a 15-bed hospital for Blacks. Established by Dr. Ulysses Bourne and Dr. Charles S. Brooks, the facility admitted patients denied care because of race at the Frederick City Hospital until the opening of the Baker wing in 1928.

10 | Roger Brooke Taney House/Slave Quarters  
121 South Bentz Street • 301-663-7880  
Aspects of slavery in early 19th-century Frederick County are interpreted at this property once owned by Roger Brooke Taney, former Frederick attorney (1801-1823) and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1836-1864). Taney administered the oath of office to seven U.S. presidents including Abraham Lincoln. The site, including the family’s living space, features documented slaves’ quarters located to the rear of the main house. Hours: Apr-Dec Sat 10am–4pm, Sun 1-4pm.

11 | Mullinix Park/Diggs Pool  
South Bentz Street (Near Carroll Creek Park)  
In 1928, Frederick businessman and former city alderman Lorenzo Mullinix proposed a separate park for black residents. The land was donated by the entrepreneurial Baker family with the stipulation that a swimming pool one day be built and named “Diggs Pool” after the Baker’s trusted chauffeur and assistant, William R. Diggs, an African American.

12 | Dred Scott Plaque  
Frederick City Hall Plaza  
A bronze plaque explains the infamous Dred Scott decision and is located roughly eight feet from a bust of Roger Brooke Taney, the man who wrote and delivered the 1857 Supreme Court majority ruling that declared slaves and those descended from slaves were not citizens. This controversial decision has been held by historians as a catalyst of the American Civil War. This plaque was dedicated in Fall 2009 and came about as a tool to educate visitors about Dred Scott, the opinion and Taney, the man who wrote it.

13 | Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church  
106 East 3rd Street • 301-663-1550  
This congregation, originally called Bethel, dates back to the late 1700s. In 1819, a brick building at the present site was acquired. In 1835, the church was named after highly respected Bishop William Paul Quinn. It is said to be the location of Frederick’s first Sabbath school for Black children, where Benjamin Tucker Tanner was principal in 1867 and 1868. Twenty years later, Tanner, a well-known clergyman, scholar, and social activist, was named Bishop. His fame may be surpassed by that of his celebrated son, expatriate artist Henry O. Tanner, who was a young boy when his father served in Frederick.

14 | Laboring Sons Memorial Ground  
Chapel Alley and 5th Street  
Established in 1851 by the Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Frederick City, this burial ground had been largely neglected when the city acquired it and in 1950 placed a park on the site. Among those buried here are six Civil War veterans who served in colored regiments. Protests, beginning in 1999, focused on the playground use of this land and were responsible for the successful change from park to memorial.