

Historic Preservation Commission



Members:

Ms. Suzanne Wright – Chairperson

Dr. Stephen Gibson – Secretary

Mr. Tim Hoffman

Mr. Michael Llewellyn

Mr. Chris Myers

Dr. Michael Garrett

Vacant Seat

Councilwoman Laurie Marchini

Staff Liaison: Kathy McKenney, Community Development Programs Manager

AGENDA

Historic Preservation Commission
Cumberland City Hall, Council Chambers

DATE: December 11, 2019

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. November 16, 2019 Minutes

PUBLIC COMMENT

OTHER BUSINESS

2. A review of nomination forms that were prepared for each individually listed site or structure in Cumberland that is included National Register of Historic Places nomination forms
3. A review of sample designation request forms that are being used for public input in other cities.

ADJOURNMENT

4. 52 Baltimore Street - Rooftop HVAC In-Kind Replacement
71 Baltimore Street - Rooftop HVAC In-Kind Replacement

If you are unable to attend this meeting, please contact the Department of Community Development at (301) 759-6431 or (301) 759-6442.

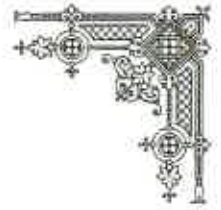
Applicants or their appointed representatives must be present at the meeting for a review to take place. Please remember to turn off or silence all electronic devices prior to entering the meeting.

Item Attachment Documents:

1. November 16, 2019 Minutes



City of Cumberland



MINUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

November 20, 2019

The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission held its regular meeting on Wednesday, November 20, 2019, at 4:00 p.m., within the Council Chambers of City Hall. Members present were Chairperson, Ms. Suzanne Wright, Dr. Michael T. Garrett, Mr. Chris Myers, Dr. Stephen Gibson and Mr. Mike Llewellyn, Esq.

Others in attendance were Kathy McKenney, Community Development Programs Manager, Debbie Helmstetter, Code Technician.

Chairperson, Suzanne Wright, called the meeting to order. She read the following statement into the record: "The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission exists pursuant to Section 11 of the City of Cumberland Municipal Zoning Ordinance. Members are appointed by the Mayor and City Council and shall possess a demonstrated special knowledge or professional or academic training in such fields as history, architecture, architectural history, planning, archeology, anthropology, curation, conservation, landscape architecture, historic preservation, urban design or related disciplines. The Commission strives to enhance quality of life by safeguarding the historical and cultural heritage of Cumberland. Preservation is shown to strengthen the local economy, stabilize and improve property values, and foster civic beauty. The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission operates pursuant to State of Maryland 1977 Open Meetings Act and therefore no pending applications shall be discussed between or amongst Commissioners outside the public hearing to determine the disposition of the application."

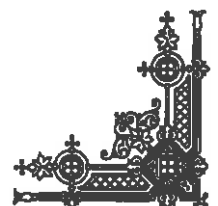
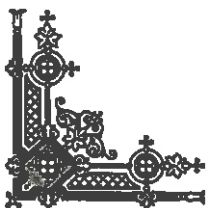
Chairperson Suzanne Wright introduced the Commission members present and staff.



CUMBERLAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

P. O. BOX 1702

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND 21501-1702



APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- 1. Minutes for October 16, 2019 were approved as written. Dr. Michael Garrett made the motion to approve the minutes and Mr. Mike Llewellyn seconded the motion. All members were in favor; motion approved.*

PUBLIC COMMENT

No comments.

CONSENT AGENDA

- 1. 52 Baltimore Street - CBIZ - is requesting to change/amend COA 821 to replace existing rooftop HVAC units. The applicant did not show up during the meeting therefore; the change/amendment will be move to next month's agenda in December.*

CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS

No additional Certificates of Appropriateness.

STAFF UPDATES

- 1. Ms. McKenney would like to get some general feedback to the new agenda format it seems user friendly, Ms. McKenney did notice a cliché that it did not pick up the address as a separate item on the agenda. So Ms. McKenney will work on getting that corrected. Chairman Suzanne Wright would appreciate a print out with the COA numbers on it.*
- 2. In addition, the request for proposals for the Economic Impact of the Historic Preservation project is now out. The City has had feedback from two venders who requested a copy of it, so hopefully the City will get more interest in it. The packet has just been out in the past week and the bids are due back in by December 18, 2019 for public opening.*
- 3. Chairperson Wright would like the board to do a drive by of the six individually listed structures in Cumberland currently located in Locally Zoned Historic District.*

- a. Bell Tower Building (24 Frederick Street) CPPD
- b. B'er Chayim Temple (107 West Union Street) CPPD
- c. Cumberland City Hall (57 North Liberty Street) CPPD
- d. Footer's Dye works (2 Howard Street) CPPD
- e. Public Safety Building (19 Frederick Street) CPPD
- f. Western Maryland Railway Station (13 Canal Street) CPPD

After discussion, Dr. Stephen Gibson made the motion that letters be sent to the properties on the list that has already shown an interest in preservation between 16 Altamont Terrace and the Wright Butler House (205 Columbia Street) to initiate a conversation between property owners, the Commission and staff whether they are interested in exploring possibility of being locally designated. Mr. Mike Llewellyn seconded the motion. All members were in favor; motion approved.

4. Ms. McKenney announced that Caroline from Preservation Maryland was present for the workshop to begin at 6:00 pm.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVALS

1. 111 Washington Street - amended approval for the Lutheran Church for painting.

CHAIRPERSON UPDATES

1. Chairperson Suzanne Wright hoped everyone received an email on Ms. McKenney work, this past summer, putting together information on the different kinds of designation, neighborhood designation, specific structure designation; local vs state and federal. Chairperson Wright would like to put together something for Preservation Week by enlisting the support of the public to identify properties that might become locally designated.

An audio of the meeting will be available upon request.

ADJOURMENT

Mr. Mike Llewellyn made the motion to adjourn and Dr. Stephen Gibson seconded the motion. All members were in favor; motion approved.

Respectfully,

Dr. Stephen Gibson, Secretary

December 11, 2019

Item Attachment Documents:

2. A review of nomination forms that were prepared for each individually listed site or structure in Cumberland that is included National Register of Historic Places nomination forms

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
Maryland
COUNTY:
Allegany
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

200-208 Decatur Street

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Row houses

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

200, 202, 204, 206, 208 Decatur Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

Sixth

COUNTY:

Allegany

CODE

001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Multiple private owners (See continuation sheet No. 1)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

30 Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered		<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The group of five row houses sets on the westerly side of Decatur Street on the northwesterly corner of Fulton Street, in the third block north of Baltimore Avenue in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. The properties are known as numbers 200, 202, 204, 206, and 208 Decatur Street.

The row consists of five adjoining brick structures with a common facade and a brick cornice. The bond of the brick is American Common (7 stretchers to 1 header). Each house is two and a half stories high with a cut stone foundation and three bays across the Decatur Street facade. The southerly end building (200) has four bays along the Fulton Street side. Each bay has brick flat arches. The common walls between the units and the northerly and westerly end walls extend above the roof line. Each of these walls contain double interior chimneys except the wall between 200 and 202 which appears to have had only one chimney originally. 208 was covered in recent years with modern siding. The roofs of 200, 202, and 204 have asbestos coverings. 206 and 208 have tin roofs. Each unit has a masonry stoop.

206 and 208 have large modern windows in the center bays with doorways in the outer bays. The first floor of 208 houses a dry cleaning establishment (Ray the Reliable Cleaner). The entrances for 200, 202, 204 are in the southerly bay with windows in the other bays. 206 has a transom with three lights above the main entrances. The transoms above the entrance at 202 and 204 is closed off but visible. The door sills of 202, 204, and 206 project out slightly.

There is evidence that the Decatur Street entrance for 200 may have originally been in the center bay. The flat arch above the center bay, now a window, extends beyond the width of the window on both sides. The top foundation stone immediately below the window projects out similar to the door sills of the other sections. The present door sill is flush with the foundation wall. There is a flat arch above the present doorway, however, it is about a foot above and there is no transom. The southerly wall of 200 has a doorway in the third bay west of Decatur Street. This doorway also shows signs of alteration, possibly a window opening originally. The cut stone foundation extends west only to the second bay, the rest of the foundation is made of rubble stone.

Most of the windows of the row have double-hung, wooden sashes with six over six lights. The bottom sashes of the first floor windows on the facade and first two windows along Fulton Street of 200 and the upper level windows of 206 have one light. The external ends of the window frames are flat--200 through 208 Decatur Street--and

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

circa '1830's to 1840's

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This group of mid nineteenth century row houses is important for its architecture. It represents an urban form of domestic architecture that is not commonly found in Cumberland, Maryland. The row house, a major tool for defining urban scale and space,¹ was overshadowed in popularity in this Western Maryland town by the detached and semi-detached house, even after late nineteenth century industrialism created the pressure for more housing and denser land occupation.

The Decatur Street group is one of the oldest rows remaining in the city. It was built in the 1840's or early 1850's. Decatur Street is a part of Smith's Addition to Cumberland and was laid out about the mid 1840's. The row house group is shown on the 1853 Map of Cumberland.

Decatur Street was a fashionable residential neighborhood well into the twentieth century. It was named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur, hero of the American expeditions against the Barbary pirates. The street never attained the "upper class" status that was associated with the Washington Street area although various professional families resided along it. This group of row houses is indicative of the atmosphere that once characterized the street. Neither pretentious or massive, the building has a refined and intimate quality showing the scale of human use. Its classically lined facade creates a rhythm that is carried along the street in the facades of other mid nineteenth century classical buildings. In recent years the area has begun to decline and urban blight threatens to destroy this important part of Cumberland's heritage.

¹Vincent Scully, American Architecture and Urbanism. (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1969) pp. 80-83.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Row houses

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY, continued

200 A. L. Beall, Owner 208 Decatur Street Cumberland, Maryland	432-263 20' x 72'
202 Chester C. King Route 4, Brice Hallow Road Cumberland, Maryland	435-573 20' x 72'
204 Chester C. King Route 4, Brice Hallow Road Cumberland, Maryland	295-179 20' x 72'
206 A. L. Beall 206 Decatur Street Cumberland, Maryland	412-207 19' x 72'
208 W. Raymond Beall 208 Decatur Street Cumberland, Maryland	438-653 19' x 72'

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

the sills are of wood. None of the exterior doors appear to be original. The outer edge of the window frames are flat with a bead.

Renovations have been made to the interiors, however, bits of the original fabric remain. Some of the woodwork in the front room of 202 is simple in design and characteristic of the late Neo-Classical period.

The general condition of the structures is fair to good.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

AL-IV-006

Allegany County Land Records, Cumberland, Maryland.
 Beynon, John. Map of Cumberland, Maryland. 1853. (Allegany County Historical Society, Cumberland, Maryland.)
 Scully, Vincent. American Architecture and Urbanism. (New York: Praeger), 1969.
 Thomas, James W. and T.J.C. Williams. History of Allegany County, Maryland. 2 Vol. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: Tittsworth Publishing, 1928.

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	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	0 . "	0 . "		39 ° 39 ' 19 "	78 ° 45 ' 32 "	
NE	0 . "	0 . "				
SE	0 . "	0 . "				
SW	0 . "	0 . "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 100 feet by 72 feet

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:

Ronald L. Andrews, Consultant--Historic Sites Survey

ORGANIZATION

Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.

DATE

July 24, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:

Suite 510, Algonquin Motor Inn

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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

Arthur C. Townsend

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



AL-IV-A-006
200-208
Decatur Street
ROW HOUSES
LAT 39° 39' 19"
LONG 78° 45' 32"

20,000 FEET
(W. VA.)



AL-IV-006

Row 1410 al 200-208 DECATUR STREET, CUMBERLAND

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Truog, George, House

and or common Leasure-Stein Funeral Home

2. Location

street & number 230 Baltimore Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Cumberland N/A vicinity of Sixth Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Allegany code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Leasure-Stein Funeral Home, Inc.

street & number 230 Baltimore Avenue

city, town Cumberland N/A vicinity of state Maryland 21502

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegany County Courthouse

street & number 30 Washington Street

city, town Cumberland state Maryland 21502

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventoryhas this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1975-1976 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

AL-IV-A-004

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date N/A**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

Number of Resources

Contributing

10001

Noncontributing

0 buildings0 sites0 structures0 objects0 TotalNumber of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0Original and historic functions and uses: residential**DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:**

The George Truog House at 230 Baltimore Avenue in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland, stands on the north side of the street in the block between Henderson Avenue and Decatur Street. The house is a circa 1903 brick structure, two and a half stories high with a recessed entrance with stone lancet arches, polygonal corner bay windows on the second floor, a lancet arch window on the third level, and roof cresting. The large windows have a variety of stained glass and tracery patterns. The interior is highly ornate, mosaic and Delft tile fireplace surrounds, paneled wainscoting, molded ceiling ornament, and mural paintings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AL-IV-A-004

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Truog, George, House Allegany County, Maryland Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A recessed porch spans the full width of the south facade, behind an arcade of three Gothic arches constructed of rusticated stone with sculptural keystones. The central arch rests on paired columns; a flight of stone steps rises through this arch. The building is set back slightly from the sidewalk; a stone curb defines the line, with a decorative iron fence.

Within the recessed porch, the entrance is offset to the east, and consists of a wide door with a large oval plate-glass panel surmounted by a pointed-arch transom of beveled and engraved glass. A three-part 1/1 window flanks the entrance on the west, and a single 1/1 window lies to the north; lintels and sills are stone. The recessed wall, like the rest of the south facade above the first-story stone arcade, is constructed of yellow brick laid in common bond with fine joints of dark-colored mortar.

The second story features octagonal oriels projecting from each corner. These oriels have steeply pitched tent roofs, clad in tile, with lightning-rod finials and flaring eaves. Each facet holds a large plate-glass casement window surmounted by an elaborate transom of stained and beveled leaded glass; the area below each window is filled with a panel enriched with swags and festoons. The oriels are supported by curved brackets.

Between the oriels, a pair of plate-glass doors open onto a balcony. Each of these doors has an elaborate five-part enframingent of colored, leaded glass; the east composition represents a grapevine, and the west one features a Prairie School geometric design. The two-door openings are linked by a continuous rusticated stone lintel. The balcony rests on curved brackets and has a balustrade.

In the half-story, a two-part lancet-arched window with Gothic tracery is centered in the gable peak, within a stone-arched opening. The stone arch springs from a molded brick belt course; below this belt course, on either side of the central window, a square tile with a floral motif is set within a slight recess. The slightly-projecting eave is finished with a molding, and the gable peak is capped by a finial.

The east elevation is six irregular bays wide. On the first floor, the southernmost bay is defined by a large 1/1 window with a stained-glass transom depicting four cherubs playing musical instruments. North of this window is an exterior paneled chimney with a tall corbeled stack. The next bay holds a basement entrance, with a round-arched, etched-glass casement window above it, lighting the stair landing between the first and second stories. A three-sided projecting bay occupies the third bay from the south; its central facet features a grapevine motif in colored and leaded glass. The remaining bays are defined by 1/1 sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AL-IV-A-004

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Truog, George, House Item number 7 Page 2
Allegany County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Second-story windows are all 1/1 sash. A double 1/1 window lights the stair at the landing between the second and third floors; it is glazed with flashed glass, with etched scenes in the upper sash.

The roof is clad in patterned slate; scroll-sawn brackets support the deep overhanging eaves. A hipped dormer is located south of the exterior chimney; another corbeled chimney rises from the interior, just north of the gable which caps the projecting bay. All ridges have iron cresting.

The interior plan is irregular. Despite minor alterations to suit the current function of the building as a funeral parlor, the majority of the original decorative detailing remains intact.

The main entrance opens into a large foyer, focusing on the broad triple-run closed-well stair. Squat columns form the newels at the bottom of the stair; three twisted balusters per tread support the handrail; the newels at the landing between stories are square in section and paneled. Paneled wainscoting encircles the room, and similar paneling continues up the stair. The ceiling is enriched with molded beams radiating from an open octagon in the center; four small electric lights with cut-glass pendants are spaced around the octagon, and a large fluted globe is suspended from the center. The foyer is heated by a fireplace with an outstanding polychrome mosaic surround and hearth depicting juxtaposed Swiss and American shields flanked by foliated designs. The composition is framed by an elaborate mantel constructed entirely of gray veined and cream white marble; pilasters flank the opening, below a molded shelf supported by four consoles, and four columns rise from the shelf to support a frieze and cornice above a paneled overmantel. A large sash window to the right of the mantel has a painted-glass transom depicting four cherubs playing musical instruments on a flowering branch, framed by a row of colored glass beads.

Beyond the foyer is a large sitting room, lighted by a bay window featuring a grapevine motif. The ceiling has heavy molded beams framing a central mural depicting birds in flight, and has original light fixtures similar to those in the foyer. A light frame partition was inserted in 1937 to create a small lounge at the north end of this room; its insertion did not disturb the original fabric. The walls of this room are trimmed with paneled wainscoting identical to that in the foyer.

A single large room accounts for more than a third of the first-floor area; spanning the north end of the house, this room originally functioned as a ballroom, and is now used as a funeral chapel. It features tripartite lancet-arch stained-glass windows in its north and west walls; otherwise the room is finished plainly. A dropped ceiling has been installed here.

AL-IV-A-004

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Truop, George, House Allegany County Maryland Item number 7 Page 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The eastern front room on the second floor features a recessed fireplace with a tiled surround which incorporates a pastoral scene in Delft tile. Above the mantel shelf is a cabinet with leaded-glass doors in a geometric design reflecting early Prairie School influence; similar glasswork frames the door opening onto the balcony from this room. The floor features elaborate parquetry, with eight-pointed stars and diamonds the principal motifs. Ceiling detailing, light fixtures, and paneling are similar to those in the foyer.

In the west front room on the second story, the balcony door is framed with a transom and sidelights with an intricate grapevine design worked in colored glass. The oriels in both front rooms have transoms comprising a variety of stained and beveled glasswork in geometric, curvilinear, and representational designs.

Other noteworthy features on the upper floors include a marble mantel in the room above the sitting room, and a pair of etched-glass windows lighting the third-story landing depicting "The Apple of Discord" (a monkey and a child on a branch, the child tasting the apple), and "Susannah at the Bath" (child bathing in a wooden tub). Architrave trim is broad and fairly plain throughout the house, typical of the period.

8. Significance

AL-IV-A-004

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903 **Builder/Architect** Wright Butler, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: B, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The George Truog House is significant for its association with George Truog, proprietor of the Maryland Glass Etching Works in Cumberland from 1893–1911. Truog's enterprise, billed as the only factory of its kind in the United States, specialized in etching and engraving designs and trade marks on glassware for advertising purposes. The George Truog House reflects this association by incorporating numerous examples of the glassmaker's art, including windows, transoms, panels, and mirrors variously etched, chipped, engraved, beveled, stained, leaded, colored and painted. The house derives architectural significance from this unique collection of decorative glass, in combination with other elements making up a richly-detailed eclectic design, the work of prominent local architect, Wright Butler.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

AL-IV-A-004

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

Truog, George, House

Continuation sheet Allegany County, Maryland

Item number

8

Page

4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

George Truog was born in Verona, Italy, in 1861. He was educated in art schools in Switzerland, and attended the University of Zurich. He emigrated to the United States in 1883 and worked for several glass manufacturing companies before opening his own factory, the Maryland Glass Etching Works, on North Centre Street in Cumberland in 1893. This enterprise offered decorative glassware for advertising purposes specializing in etching and engraving the logos and trade marks of brewers, distillers, and hotels on barware. Its promotional literature stated that it was the only industry of its kind in the country. Works were shipped throughout the United States, and to Mexico, Canada, South America, and the Antilles.

At the height of his business, in 1903, George Truog purchased an undistinguished late-19th-century house on East Baltimore Street and engaged prominent Cumberland architect Wright Butler to plan a thorough and lavish remodeling, the cost of which was reportedly \$40,000. Truog's improvements, recalled by the daughter of a successive owner of the property, included a ballroom complete with a pool table that converted into a sofa upholstered in tufted black leather, three servants' bedrooms on the third floor with their own fireplaces, bath, and cedar closets, and an elaborate self-contained water system. Perhaps this extravagance contributed to the financial difficulties that forced Truog to sell the house in 1909; the Maryland Glass Etching Works was dissolved shortly thereafter, in 1911.

The architectural work of Wright Butler is of major importance to the heritage and character of Cumberland. A son of one of the city's foremost furniture manufacturers, H. Kennedy Butler, Wright Butler studied architecture at the Maryland Institute of Baltimore for about three years before opening an office in Cumberland in 1891. His first major commission was the imposing Romanesque Revival Allegany County Courthouse on Prospect Square in the Washington Street area. Incredibly prolific in the number of designs he supplied in his hometown, Butler left his mark in almost every section of the city in both commercial and residential buildings. Other major works include the Masonic Temple on the site of Fort Cumberland, the present Liberty Trust Bank building on Baltimore Street, the Stein-Curl Building on North Centre Street, and the Schwarzenbach Building on Baltimore Street. Butler designed a number of fine Queen Anne style and Colonial Revival homes on Washington Street in the early twentieth century. The homes he later designed in the Mountain View-Magruder Street area on the west side of Cumberland exhibit more restraint but are representative of the less exuberant Georgian and Spanish mission styles popular in the second and third decades of this century. Butler's own home at 205 Columbia Street in the North End is an urban adaptation of the Queen Anne style to meet the restrictions of a narrow city lot, as is the Footer House at 301 Decatur Street. Butler excels in his manipulation of materials - shingle, brick, tile, slate, and stone. He was a local pioneer in using concrete block as an exposed wall surface and hollow tile walls covered with cement stucco.

AL-IV-A-004

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

Continuation sheet Truog, George, House Item number 9 and 10 Page 5
Allegany County, Maryland

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Keller Survey of Cumberland, 1976, ms. on file at MHT.
Leasure-Stein Funeral Home pamphlet
"George Truog" Allegany Community College, Micro film APL, TP 858, T78
Kevin L. Kamauf, Professional Glass Designer
Letter, Virginia Franklin Reynolds to Ronald L. Andrews, 15 August 1982.
Research by Faye Purdham and Mel Collins, MHT Allegany County Committee.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary description and justification: Westerly side of Baltimore Avenue, beginning at Stone marked M.B., South 37 3/4 degrees, West 41 feet, North 52 degrees, West 100 3/4 feet (to Shinbone Alley) along Alley North 43 5/6 degrees East 42 feet, South 52 1/4 degrees East 100 feet to the beginning. The nominated property comprises the single city lot upon which the resource stands.

9. Major Bibliographical References

AL-IV-A-004

See Continuation Sheet No. 5.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acreQuadrangle name Cumberland, MD-PA-WVQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7
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6	9	2	3	6	0
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4	3	9	1	5	1	0
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B

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C

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 5.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Assistant National Register Administratororganization Maryland Historical Trust date July 1986street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 269-2438city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

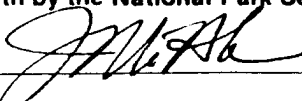
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

<input type="checkbox"/> national	<input type="checkbox"/> state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

8-8-86title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

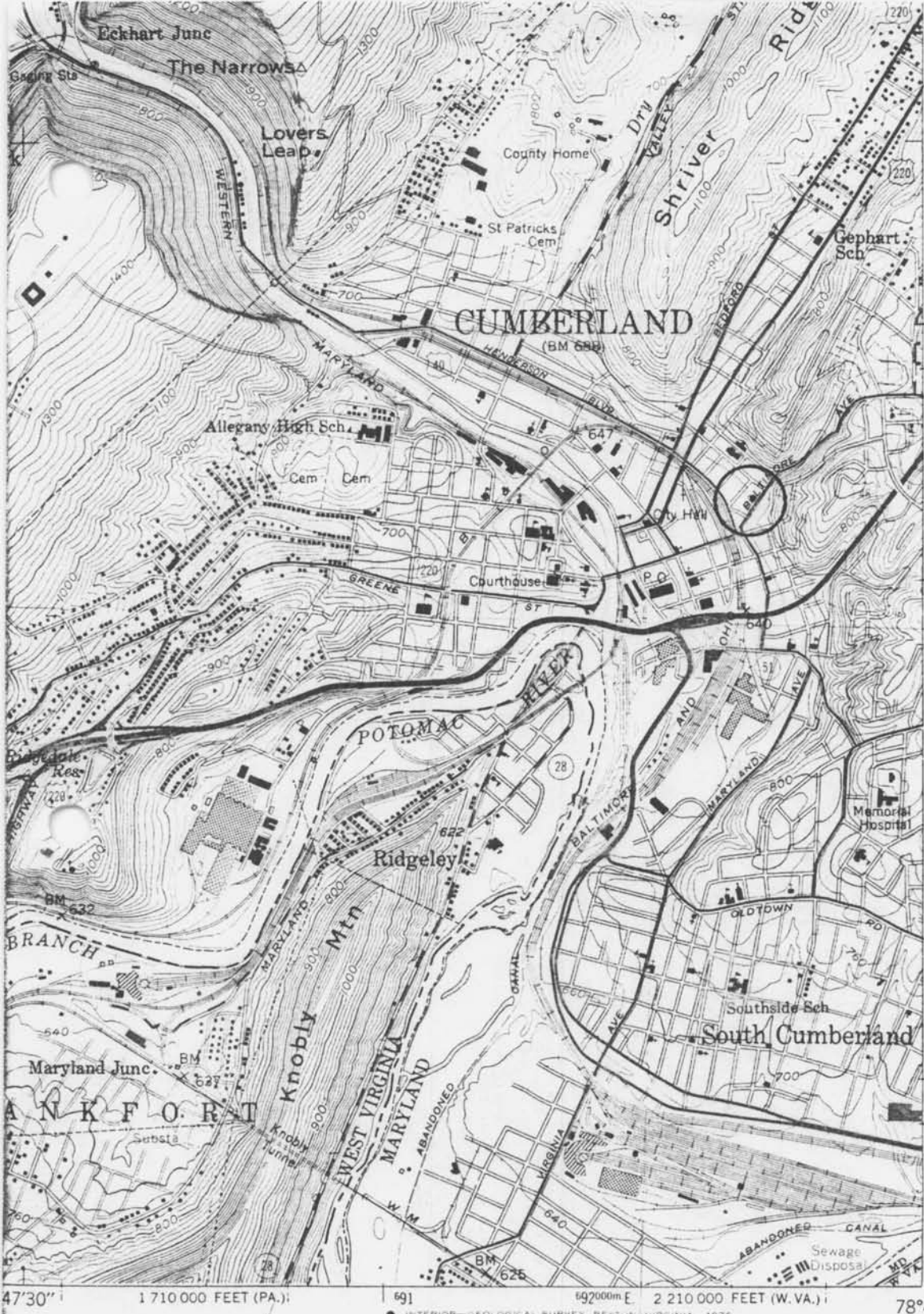
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



AL-IV-A-004

TRUOG, GEORGE,
HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY,
MARYLAND

17-692360-4391510

39°37'30"
78°45'
(PATTERSON CREEK)
5263 11 SW

SHORT GAP 6.2 MI.
FORT ASHBY 11 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Heavy-duty | ===== | Light-duty | ===== |
| Medium-duty | ===== | Unimproved dirt | ===== |
| U.S. Route | | State Route | |



CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.VA.
NE/4 FROSTBURG 15 QUADRANGLE
N3937.5—W7845/7.5

1949

AMS 5263 III NE—SERIES V833

visions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
ken 1974. This information not field checked
role first indicates extension of urban areas

AL-IV-A-004

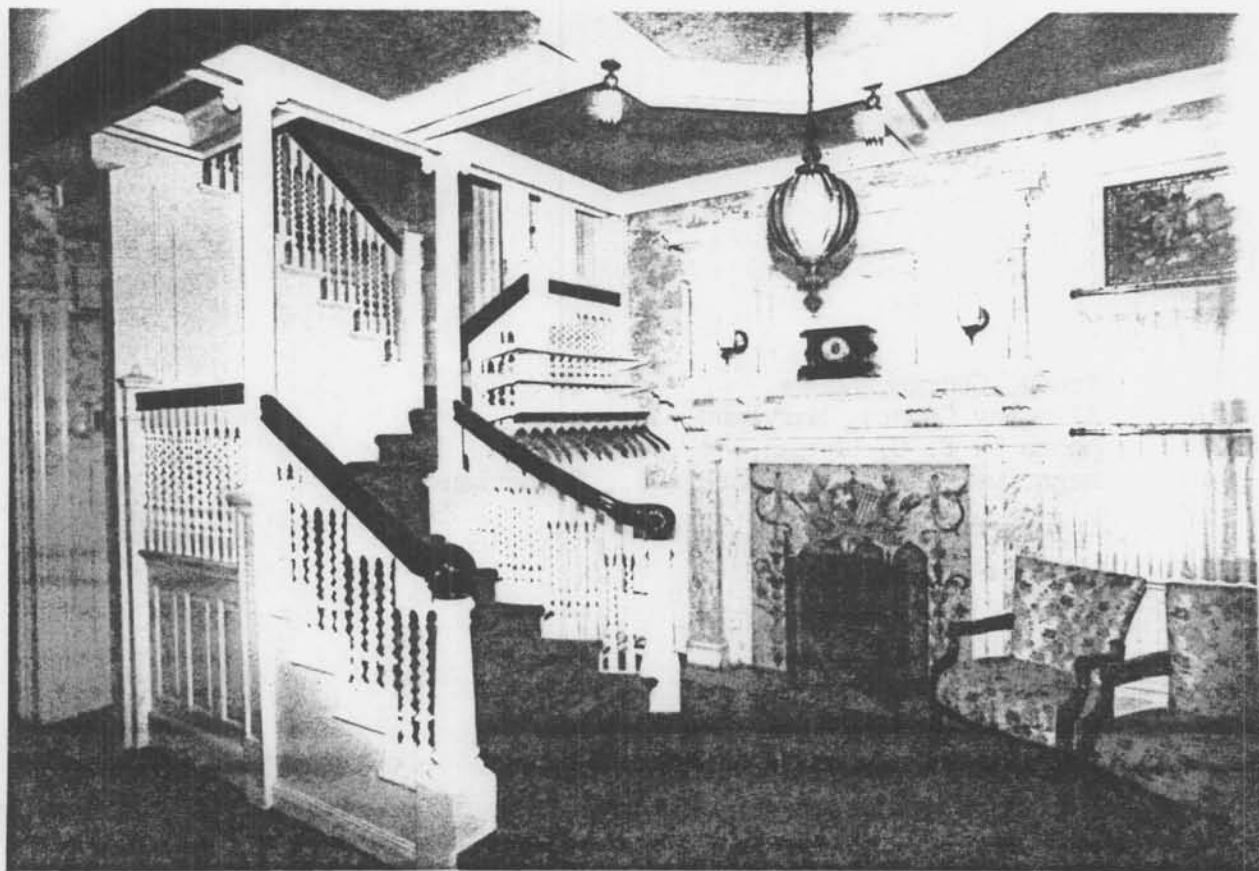


Truog, George, House AL-IV-A-004
Allegany County, Maryland
photo by F. C. Kohman, Jr. 12/85
negative at 230 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland, MD
21502
chapel, facing northwest

5/6

Truog, George, House AL-IV-A-004
Allegany County, Maryland
photo by F. C. Kohman, Jr. 12/85
negative at 230 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland, MD
21502
fireplace, 2nd floor, southeast room

6/6

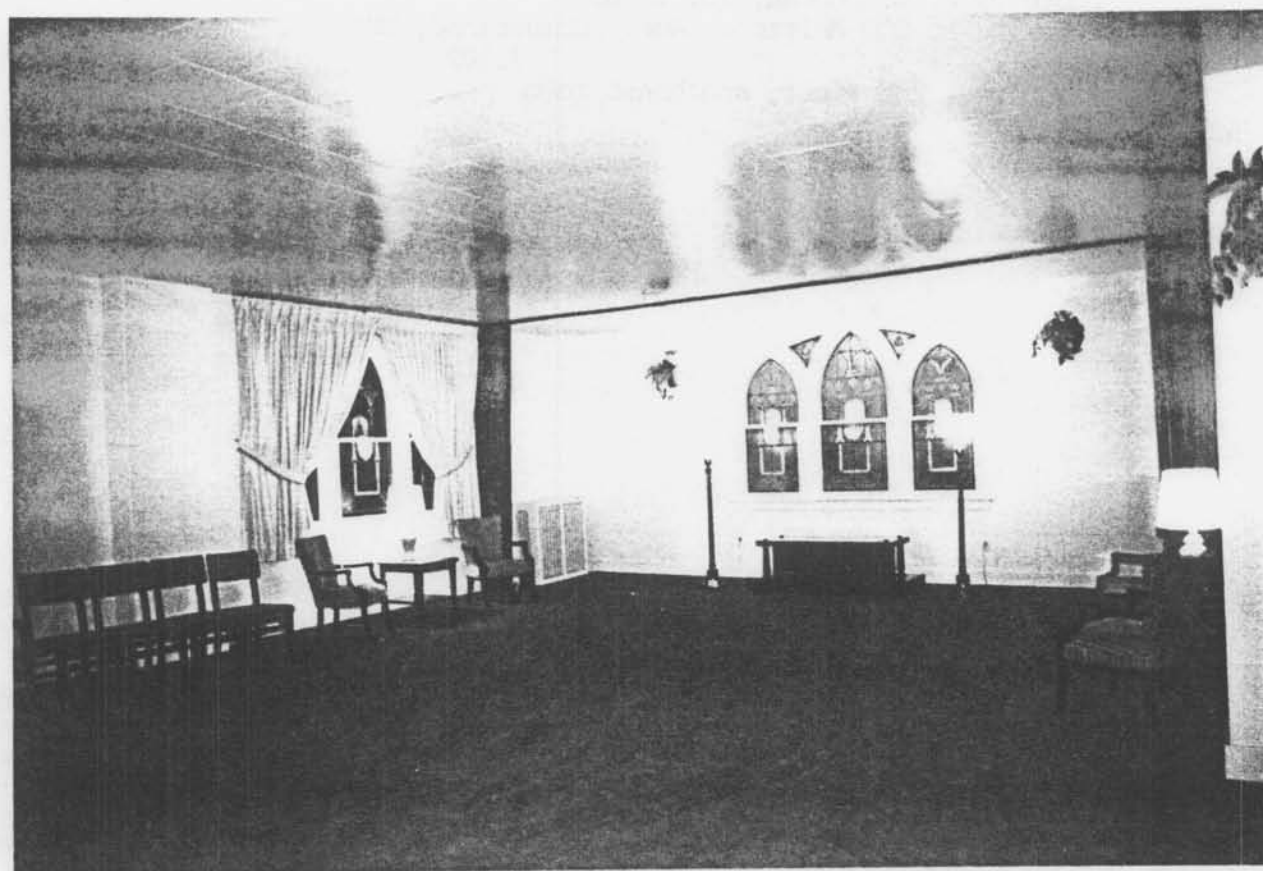
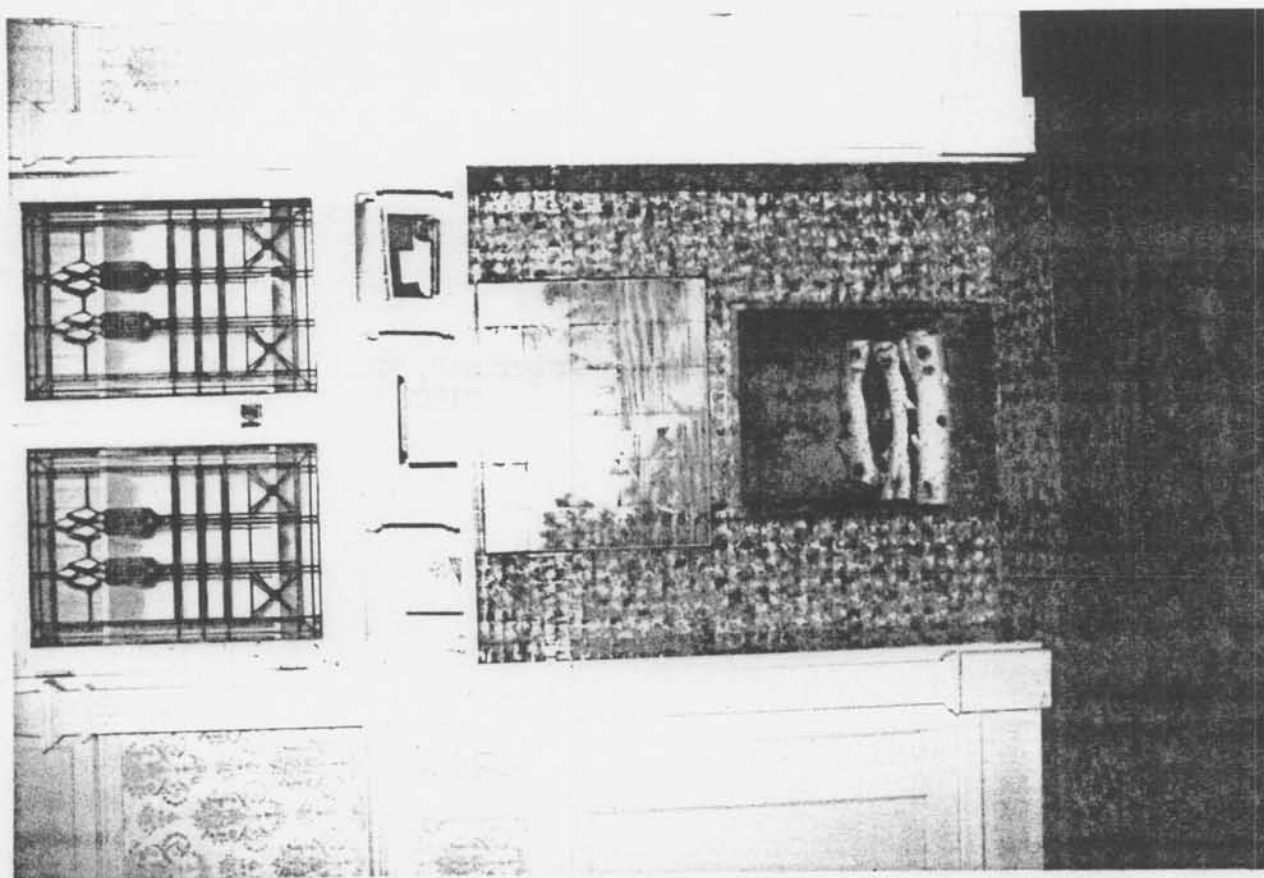


Truog, George, House AL-IV-A-004
Allegany County, Maryland
photo by F. C. Kohman, Jr., 12/85
negative at 230 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland, MD
foyer, facing north 21502

3/6

Truog, George, House AL-IV-A-004
Allegany County, Maryland
photo by F. C. Kohman, Jr., 12/85
negative at 230 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland, MD
sitting room facing northeast 21502

4/6



Truog, George, House AL-IV-A-004
Allegany County, Maryland
photo by F. C. Kohman, Jr. 12/85
negative at 230 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland, MD
21502

chapel, facing northwest

5/6

Truog, George, House AL-IV-A-004
Allegany County, Maryland
photo by F. C. Kohman, Jr. 12/85
negative at 230 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland, MD
21502

fireplace, 2nd floor, southeast room

6/6



(George Truog House)

Leasure-Stein Funeral Home
230 Baltimore Avenue
Allegany County, Md.
S E view
December, 1974

SE

RONALD L. ANDREWS



Leasure-Stein Funeral Home
230 Baltimore Avenue
Allegheny County, Md.
South Side
December, 1974

South Side

RONALD L. ANDREWS

A1-14-004



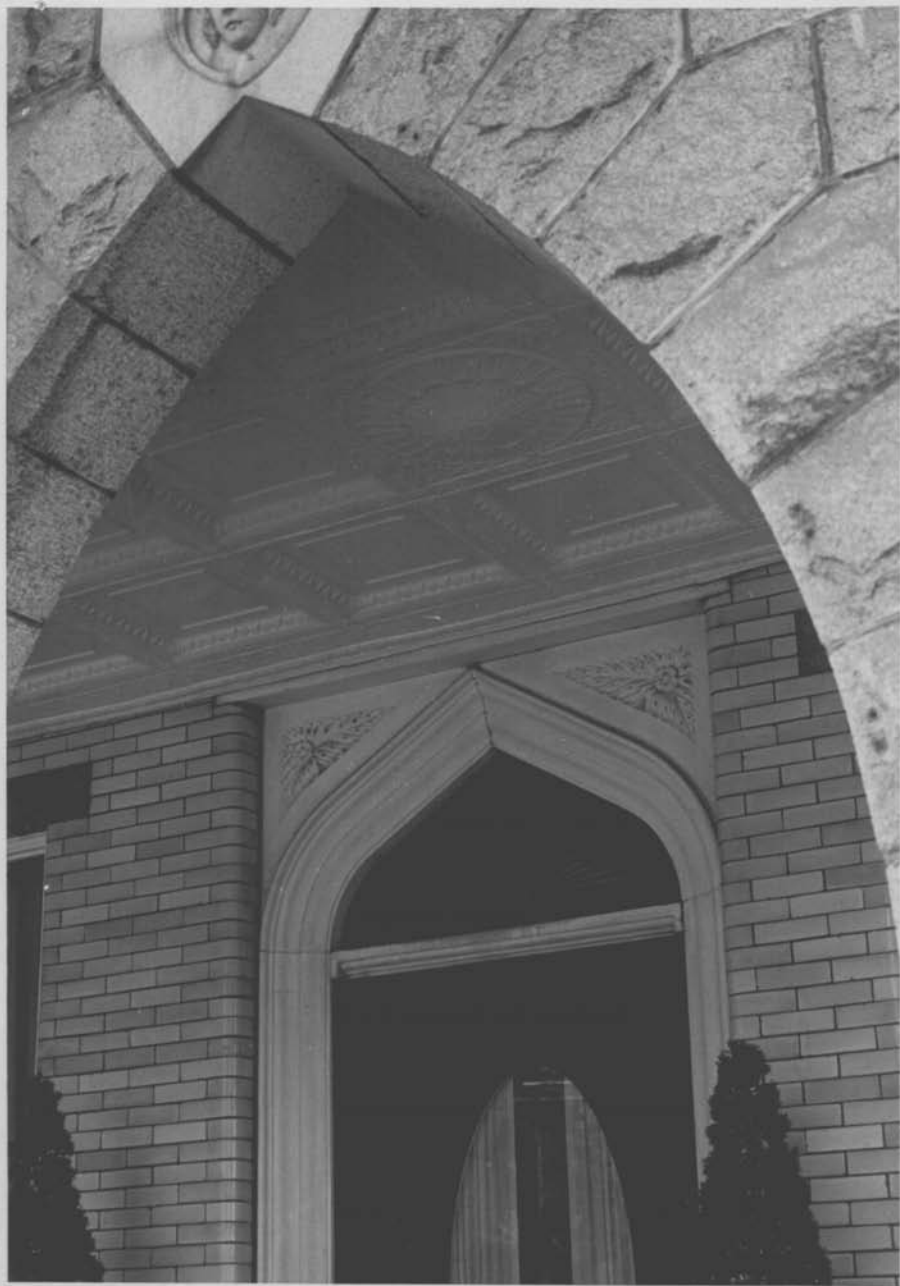
Leasure
and Stein
Funeral Home

Leasure-Stein Funeral Home
230 Baltimore Avenue
Allegheny County, Md.
South
December, 1974

South

RONALD L. ANDREWS

A1-1V-004



Leasure-Stein Funeral Home
230 Baltimore Avenue
Allegheny County, Md.
Porch South
December, 1974

porch
south

RONALD L. ANDREWS

A1-14-004



Leasure-Stein Funeral Home
230 Baltimore Avenue
Allegany County, Md.
S W View
December, 1974

SW

RONALD L. ANDREWS

A1-IV-004



Al-11-⁰⁰⁴~~000~~

Leisure-Stein Funeral Home

Baltimore Ave

Cumberland

Allegheny Co., Md

1974

Built late 19th

R. L. ANDREWS
649 PHILADELPHIA AVE.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA. 17201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Klots Throwing Company Mill

other names AL-IV-A-172

2. Location

street & number 917 Gay Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Cumberland

☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Allegany code 001 zip code 21502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Elizabeth A. Hogle, Deputy SHPO 12.14.2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maryland Historical Trust

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: Mill

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT: NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1902-1958

Significant Dates

1902-1903

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lansing C. Holden, Sr.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172
Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.37 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	17	692026	4390265
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ashley Neville and John Salmon

Organization Ashley Neville, LLC.

date April 10, 2008

street & number 112 Thompson Street, Suite B-1

telephone 804-798-2124

city or town Ashland

state Virginia

zip code 23005

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

The Klots Throwing Company Mill, built in 1902-1903, is a long, two-story, brick building that stands out in a predominantly residential area of smaller-scale houses. The double-gable roofs with paired stepped parapets are a striking and distinctive feature of this mill. A flat-roof section on the front, three bays deep, contained the offices. The remainder of the building is eighteen bays long with two-story pilasters that taper at the second story and at the eaves dividing each window bay. A tower at the rear of the building housed a stair and bathrooms on each floor. The interior of the main block is undifferentiated with a large open space on each floor. Utilitarian in character, the brick walls are exposed and the posts, beams, floors, and ceiling are of wood. Two rows of slender posts divide the first floor into three bays while the second floor is divided into two wide bays with a row of timber posts located in the center at the valley of the double-gable roof. A one-story boiler room and coal bin are located at the north corner of the mill and a one-story addition was constructed along the south wall at the basement level in 1909. Both are now roofless and in ruins. Today the mill stands as evidence of the industrial character of Cumberland and of a vanished industry that once flourished in this country.

General Description:

The former Klots Throwing Company Mill sits on level, open ground in South Cumberland, in the Rolling Mill section of the city. The main line and yard tracks of the former Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are located just to the rear of the mill, and a spur line once served it. The raised bed where the rail spur was located is still visible on the northeast side of the building. There is an open, gravel-covered area on the northeast side of the mill. The areas southeast and southwest of the mill are residential with houses located across the street. Open land northeast of the mill separates it from a modern shopping center and the more densely built commercial and residential areas of the city.

The silk mill is a long, two-story, brick building on a raised foundation that is divided into a short front section and a long eighteen-bay main block. The front section is twelve bays wide and three bays deep. One-story pilasters divide the façade into thirds and there is a projecting cornice. Triple-header arches top each window on the façade and sides of this section. The slightly off-center entrance has a double-leaf door and a transom infilled with a wood panel. This section has a flat roof. Projecting from the rear of the building is a roughly four-bay-wide tower that contained a stair and bathrooms on each floor.

The remainder of the building is eighteen bays long with two-story pilasters dividing each window bay. Most windows have been removed and replaced with large corrugated plastic panels. The original windows appear to have been paired and may have had wooden sash, but windows toward the rear of the north side are large single windows with industrial steel sash. Most basement windows, which are topped by triple-header arches, have been infilled with brick or concrete block. The main block of the building has a double-gable roof with stepped parapets on the end of each gable. The bottom of the V formed where the two gables meet is the center line of the building. Round-headed tripartite windows, now infilled with brick, decorate each gable end although the front windows and parapets are somewhat obscured by the front section.

Both sides of the building have similar projections. A one-by-two-bay projection on the north wall housed small restrooms on each floor. The function of a smaller projection on the south side of the building is unclear; it created an alcove on the second floor.

The interior of the mill is divided into two sections; the front section and the mill floor. The front section contained the offices on the first floor and the drying room on the second floor. The basement of this section was divided between the silk vault and the soak room where the newly arrived silk skeins were soaked in water to remove the last residue of the sericin that hardened of the silk cocoons. The entrance accessed a corridor that bisected the front section and ultimately provided access to the mill itself through double-leaf, five-panel doors. The walls of the corridor are sheathed with vertical boards with a series of windows and doors that opened into the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 7 Page 2

smaller offices. The offices have been remodeled over the years and have walls and ceilings of gypsum wall board or modern paneling. Brick is exposed on the exterior walls of this section. The second floor of the front section is one large open room with wooden floors and ceiling and exposed brick on the walls. The walls have been painted with white above a grey wainscot. Two rows of chamfered wood posts support beams that run across the space.

An enclosed stair rises along the exterior wall in the southeast corner of the front section. The entry to the stair is through double-leaf, five-panel doors. The stairs have a solid balustrade of vertical boards on the upper level. An elevator is also located in the front section.

The main block of Klots silk mill is a large open room on each floor and very utilitarian in character. The walls on both floors are exposed brick that have been painted. The floors and ceilings are wood. Two rows of slender wooden posts running from front to rear divide the space into three bays on the first floor. Although seemingly plain, the posts each have chamfered edges and an unusual haunch to distribute the weight of the beam above. The second floor has one row of heavier posts with up-braces in the center creating two large open bays. The center line is also the lowest point of the V formed by the double gable roofs. Each section of the roof has its own truss system and metal rods suspended from the collar beams of the trusses to the horizontal beams to provide additional support and stability. Metal rods also connect each of the beams horizontally. All mechanical systems are exposed in the mill, including sprinkler pipes and the later heating and cooling ducts.

In 1909, an addition that housed the repair shop and the hot blast room was built onto the south side of the mill. The long, low addition measured 21 feet 6 inches by 132 feet and extended from the front of the main block twelve bays to the rear. The windows appear to have been the same as the basement windows on the main block. Architectural evidence suggests that front section of the addition had a shed roof with a stepped parapet on each end while the rear section apparently had a flat roof. Only the walls and window openings, which are covered with metal bars, survive today.

On the north side of the mill and immediately adjacent to it is a one-story building that housed the boiler room, with a coal bin to the rear. Constructed of brick on a stone foundation, its windows have the same triple-header arches as the front section of the main building. This building is connected with the mill on the basement level by a later concrete-block wall. The boiler room is in ruinous condition with only the walls standing. The railroad spur was located immediately behind the boiler room on a raised berm and terminated at the coal bin. Today only two walls of the coal bin survive but it was a one-story brick building on a stone and concrete foundation. These structures appear to have been built at the same time as the mill.

The Klots mill is a type of building and construction that was used for large factory and warehouse buildings that required an undifferentiated open interior that could accommodate different uses. This mill has brick walls with buttresses and curtain window-walls and wooden post and beam interior framing. It was a transition from mid-nineteenth century warehouse and mill buildings with brick load-bearing walls and small windows to reinforced-concrete construction of the later Klots mill in Carbondale.

The Sanborn Insurance Company maps indicate how this mill was used initially and how it little it changed over time. The basement in the main block housed shafting. The spinning was done on the first floor, and the winding and doubling occurred on the second floor. The basement of the front section contained the silk vault and the soaking room. The first floor housed the offices and the second floor contained the drying room. Processing silk required large quantities of water and the mill had its own reservoir that held 145,000 gallons. It was located just northeast of the boiler room. According to Sanborn maps, the reservoir survived until 1949 but was gone by 1956. With the exception of the removal of the reservoir, few other changes occurred at the mill as documented on the Sanborn maps after the 1909 addition.

Several extant Klots Throwing Company mills have been identified, two in Maryland, three in Pennsylvania, and one in Virginia. The Virginia mill was located in Fredericksburg on the fall line of the Rappahannock River. Klots Throwing Company did not design and build this mill but purchased an existing mill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 7 Page 3

The two in Maryland include the Cumberland mill and one in Lonaconing located about 16 miles southwest of Cumberland. The Lonaconing mill opened in April 1907 only five years after the Cumberland mill and ran for fifty years shutting its doors in 1957.¹ These two mills show similarities in both form and materials. The Lonaconing mill, constrained by its siting between a road and a hill, is not quite as large as the Cumberland mill—only eight bays wide and seventeen bays long. Consequently, without the necessity of spanning a wide space, the Lonaconing mill does not have the distinctive double gable roof with parapet ends found on the Cumberland mill. Both mills are two-story brick buildings with large paired windows lining each side. The pilasters that separate each window bay are the same as at the Cumberland mill, tapering at the second floor and at the eaves. The rear of the original section at Lonaconing is very similar to the Cumberland mill, with a rear tower four bays wide and a one-story building at the rear corner that may have functioned as a power plant. This mill has a single gable roof with front and rear parapets. The Lonaconing mill has a concrete-block and brick addition to the rear that may have served as an office.

Two of the three Klots mills known to exist in Pennsylvania have been documented by the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation; one in Scranton and one in Carbondale. The third mill is also located in Carbondale. The Scranton mill was built some time between 1900 and 1912 and has several striking similarities to the Cumberland mill. The front section of this mill is taller than the balance of the building, which is two stories in height. The mill measures 110 feet by 330 feet and has the same double-gable roof as the Cumberland mill. The upper-floor interior framing is also like that of the Cumberland mill, with a single row of piers located in the middle of the building at the bottom of the V formed by the two roofs.² The Klots mill in Scranton is described as having one of the more architecturally distinctive facades compared to other mills in the Lackawanna Valley. Its Palladian windows and decorative brickwork on the facade provide an aesthetic appearance to an otherwise utilitarian building.³

The Carbondale mill was built between 1917 and 1923 and is described as a two-story, rectangular-plan building, five bays wide and six bays deep. This mill is of reinforced-concrete, flat-slab construction with concrete columns with mushroom capitals. Although it has a brick veneer, it is a significant departure from the earlier brick buildings. Also unlike the earlier mills, the Carbondale mill has a flat roof but it does have the large multi-light windows typical of other extant Klots mills. The design of this mill exhibits an industrial interpretation of the Classical Revival style with its symmetrical façade, its Classical Revival-style frontispiece, and Renaissance palazzo-inspired modillion cornice.⁴

A comparison of four of the six extant mills indicates they share some commonalities, particularly the Cumberland and Scranton mills. The Fredericksburg mill, having burned and been rebuilt as a one-story building in the 1930s, is distinctly different from the other four mills. It was the most recent of the five and the only one-story building. The similarities of the other mills include the large scale of the buildings and the use of brick either for the entire building or as a veneer in the case of the Carbondale mill. The large windows are a hallmark of all four mills. The Carbondale mill is the newest, is the most stylistically sophisticated, and features the most modern materials in the use of reinforced-concrete construction. The two that have the most in common are the Cumberland and Scranton mills with their double or paired gable roofs, similar framing, and distinctive massing of a shallow section attached to the front of a longer section that contained the area where the spinning actually occurred.

¹ Anne Failing, "The Lonaconing Silk Mill, 1907-1957," on file at the Allegany County Library, Cumberland, Maryland.

² Patrick McMahon, owner, personal communication, 28 March 2008.

³ Pennsylvania Industrial Resource Survey Form, Bureau of Historic Preservation, Harrisburg, Pa., December 1989.

⁴ Margarita J. Wuellner, Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form, Bureau of Historic Preservation, Harrisburg, Pa., April 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 7 Page 4

The architect of the Cumberland mill has not been definitively identified but the architect for the 1909 addition was Lansing C. Holden, Sr.⁵ The similarities in the architecture of the addition with the original building suggest that Holden may have been the architect for the mill. Lansing Holden was a New York City-based architect who designed buildings built in several states including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio. Holden appears to have been adept at designing buildings in revival styles. One of his best-known commissions was the four buildings that replaced the original Main Building at Wooster College in Wooster, Ohio, after it burned in 1901. Holden was a graduate of the college and his brother was president there at the time. Executed in the Collegiate Gothic style, they remain a centerpiece of the college today. The massive timber framing was more commonly seen in warehouses of the period. Holden executed a number of projects in the Scranton, Pennsylvania, area, including the Scranton Armory, an imposing Romanesque Revival building. The paired stepped parapets of the Klots mill in Cumberland are reminiscent of the Tudor Revival style although stepped parapets are also found on buildings, residential and commercial, in areas settled during the migration of the Pennsylvania Germans through western Maryland and Virginia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The designer of the Cumberland mill could have drawn inspiration from the local or regional architectural idiom as well as styles popular nationally.

⁵ Cumberland, Maryland, Building Permit No. 2564, 7 September 1909.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 8 Page 1

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Klots Throwing Company Mill is located on Gay Street in Cumberland, Maryland. Constructed in 1902–1903, with an addition built in 1909, the mill operated until about 1972, after which it was used for storage. The mill epitomizes the management philosophy of the era in which it was built: its location the western Maryland coal belt, its proximity to inexpensive fuel and transportation, and the employment of low-wage, mostly female labor. Its utilitarian design also is in keeping with then-current thought regarding the construction of silk mills. Today, the mill stands as a reminder of an important aspect of Cumberland's industrial past. The period of significance begins in 1902, when construction started, and ends in 1958, fifty years ago.

Justification of Criteria

The Klots Throwing Company Mill is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with an industry in which at the time of its construction the United States was a world leader. It is also eligible under Criterion A because its location in western Maryland's coal belt reflects contemporary assumptions and practices regarding ideal locations for such mills and the availability of inexpensive labor. The mill is eligible for listing under Criterion C as an example of a utilitarian purpose-built factory that retains the integrity of its historic location, association, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Klots Throwing Company constructed its Cumberland, Maryland, mill on Gay Street in 1902–1903, during the heyday of both the company and the United States silk-manufacturing industry. In its design, its location, and its available labor pool, the mill typified the construction, manufacturing, and management practices of the silk industry at the turn of the twentieth century.

American interest in silk manufacture—sericulture—dates to the earliest years of the colonies. Even as the first permanent English settlers struggled to survive at Jamestown, Virginia, the Virginia Company of London as well as the monarch, King James, urged them to cultivate silkworms. Encouraged by the fact that mulberry trees grew wild in Virginia, the colonists tried but failed, again and again. The story repeated itself in other North American colonies, as weather, disease, impatience, and ignorance of the cultivation process took their toll on the prospective industry. Although there were occasional successes, by the end of the Revolutionary War the hope of a comprehensive and self-contained American silk industry from silkworm to fabric had collapsed. One reason for this failure was that Americans seemed to have little aptitude or patience for the first part of the manufacturing process: "reeling" or unwinding the silk cocoons. This step involved soaking the cocoons in near-boiling water until the sericin—the sticky substance emitted with the silk by the silkworm—partially dissolved to reveal the end of the thread for each cocoon. Then the worker fished several cocoons hot from the water and began the tedious and delicate process of unwinding the almost-invisible half-mile length of thread from each cocoon. She (workers were usually women and girls) then wound several threads together until she had a skein of raw silk. In countries that had produced silk for centuries, this skill was learned first by children at their mothers' knees and then perfected by apprenticing with masters. Americans, it was said, believed that they could learn the skill with a cocoon in one hand a manual in the other.⁶

By 1860, most of the silk fabric purchased in the United States was the product of foreign manufacture, especially Chinese, despite so-called protective tariffs designed to encourage domestic manufactures and suppress foreign competition. During the Civil War, the U.S. Congress increased the tariffs, first in 1861 and again in 1864, but exempted raw silk—the product of reeling the silk cocoons.

⁶ Jacqueline Field, Marjorie Senechal, and Madelyn Shaw, *American Silk, 1830–1930: Entrepreneurs and Artifacts* (Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, 2007), 8–14, 49–50.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 8 Page 2

This made the raw material available cheaply and enabled American manufacturers to sidestep the part of the process better left to the experts abroad. Because the mechanical technology developed in other American fabric industries, especially in woolen mills and cotton mills, could also be applied with modifications to the production of silk goods, American manufacturers were well prepared to enter the market once the war ended. The Japanese proved more adept than the Chinese at altering the reeling process to produce stronger threads that could withstand machine-spinning in the United States; soon, most of the silk threads used in American mills were imported from Japan.⁷

As the American silk industry grew during the postwar years, so too did the town of Cumberland, Maryland. Allegany County's seat since the county's creation in 1789, the town was incorporated in 1834. Its location on the Potomac River and the National Highway was strategically important. It became the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1842, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal arrived the next year. As a transportation center, Cumberland and the surrounding county attracted both extractive and manufacturing industries, including coal mining, clay mining and brick manufacture, and iron manufacturing. Before the end of the nineteenth century, Cumberland had also become a center for glassmaking. By 1911, Cumberland had

many factories, mills and plants of various kinds, among which [were] N. & G. Taylor Tin Plate Company, U.S. Rail Company, Potomac Glass Company, Wellington Glass Company, Eastern Glass Company, Maryland Glass Etching Works, Cumberland Gas Light Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Klots Throwing Company Silk Mills, McKaig Foundry and Machine Works, Cumberland Steel and Shafting Works, Footer's Dye Works, United States Tannery, four large Milling Companies, several Planing Mills, Sash and Door factories, Candy Factories, Distilleries, Breweries, Brick Yards, Garages, etc.⁸

The "Klots Throwing Company Silk Mills" noted above came to Cumberland in 1902. Brothers Henry Durell Klots and George Klots founded the company in 1894, although they had operated a mill in New York City beginning in the 1880s. That mill burned in 1894, and the brothers' bookkeeper, Marcus Frieder, suggested that they move to Carbondale, Pennsylvania. There, in the coal-mining fields, the miners' wives and daughters could be hired as silk-mill operatives, generally considered work suitable for women and girls. Soon, the Klots enterprise expanded, and mills were constructed in Archbald, Scranton, and Forest City in the Pennsylvania coal region, and at Cumberland and then Lonaconing in Maryland's coal belt. The brothers also purchased a mill in 1900 in Fredericksburg, Virginia, that C. W. Wilder of New York and George F. Wheeler of Baltimore had constructed there in 1889-1890. The Fredericksburg mill burned in 1934; the Klots mills at Carbondale, Scranton, Lonaconing, and Cumberland still stand.⁹

The Klots brothers were silk throwsters—their factories produced not cloth but the processed thread from which cloth was made. Throwing silk involved soaking raw silk skeins in water to remove more of their gummy natural coating, and transferring them to reels and then to bobbins. During this process, the silk threads were "doubled," twisted, doubled again, and twisted again, to make a

⁷ Ibid., xxi-xxii.

⁸ Land and Community Associates, "An Architectural and Historic Survey of the City of Cumberland, Md." (Charlottesville, Va.: n.p., 1976); Robert C. Chidester, "A Historic Context for the Archaeology of Industrial Labor in the State of Maryland," on the University of Maryland, College Park, Center for Heritage Resource Studies Web site, www.heritage.umd.edu/CHRSWeb/AssociatedProjects/chidesterreport, accessed March 23, 2008; Clarence E. Weaver, *Story of Cumberland, Maryland, The Queen City of the Alleghenies* (Cumberland, Md.: Eddy Press Corp., 1911), excerpted on Web site at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com; accessed March 23, 2008.

⁹ G. Thomas Houghton, "Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Former General Textile Mills Corporation, Gay Street, Cumberland, Maryland," Swift Creek Environmental, Inc., Disputanta, Virginia, February 22, 2007, pp. 12-13; "A Walking Tour of Fredericksburg's Historic Old Mill District," on The Historical Marker Database Web site, www.bmdb.org, accessed March 31, 2008; "Walk Through History: Mill Sites and Water Power . . . C. W. Wilder and Company Silk Mill, Klotz [sic] Company," on Historypoint Web site, www.historypoint.org, accessed March 31, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 8 Page 3

useable thread for the dyeing and weaving mills. Although the process was largely mechanized, the whirring reels and bobbins required close attention to prevent breaks in the thread or quickly repair any that occurred. It was work well suited to the women and girls of Cumberland.¹⁰

In 1913, silk industry expert and "consulting silk specialist" James Chittick published *Silk Manufacturing and Its Problems*, a collection of articles that he had written for *Silk*, the industry's trade journal, between 1907 and 1912. Chittick wrote that the ideal location for a silk mill

would be one in which labor was abundant, intelligent, skilled and cheap; where there were no labor unions or strikes; where the laws of the State made no restrictions as to hours of work or age of workers; where people were accustomed to mill life, and where there were no other textile mills in the vicinity to share in the labor and bid up its price. The land, too, should be cheap and situated on the edge of a river, or lake, which would afford ample and suitable water for all manufacturing purposes. The railway facilities should be good, with a siding into the mill yard. It should be near the market, making freight, express, and traveling charges small. Fuel should be very cheap, or water power or natural gas might be available.¹¹

Chittick's description very closely described the site of the Cumberland mill: located adjacent to the Potomac River and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on a direct line to the markets and mills of the East Coast, with cheap coal available for fuel, and in a town full of mining, brick-making, or glass-manufacturing industries and factories (but no competing fabric mills) that employed men, whose wives and daughters were thus available to work for low wages at the silk mill.

Chittick also wrote of issues involved in the design and construction of throwing mills.

A building of one story has many advantages, though, of course, it covers more ground, and it is undesirable to go higher than two stories. It may be of brick or of reinforced concrete. The lighting, both natural and artificial, is of great importance. Roofs, skylights, floors, ventilation, heating, sanitation, and many other points are all problems in themselves.¹²

The Cumberland mill is two stories high, constructed of locally made brick, and had abundant natural lighting, in keeping with Chittick's recommendations for economy and efficiency. The main section was completed in 1903 at a cost of \$30,000, with an addition built in 1909 along the southeastern two-thirds of the mill's south wall to house the repair shop and an hot blast room.¹³

The building permit for the 1909 addition lists L. C. Holden of New York as the designer. The architecture of the addition is so similar to the design of the original section, that it is possible that Holden designed the entire building. Lansing C. Holden, Sr. (his son also became an architect), was born in Rome, New York, in 1858 and was educated in Utica and Buffalo before graduating from the College of Wooster in Ohio. His obituary, published in the *New York Times* on May 16, 1930, indicates that he was active both in architecture and in business.

¹⁰ Betty Van Newkirk, "The Lonaconing Silk Mill," in *Lonaconing: Home in the Hills* (Lonaconing, Md.: 150th Anniversary Committee for the Town of Lonaconing, n.d.), 52-53.

¹¹ James Chittick, *Silk Manufacturing and Its Problems* (New York: James Chittick, 1913), 2.

¹² *Ibid.*, 71.

¹³ Cumberland, Maryland, Construction Permits, November 11, 1902, Permit 509; *ibid.*, September 7, 1909, Permit 2564; *ibid.*, May 5, 1914, Permit 3890; Sanborn Insurance Company, Fire Insurance Maps, Cumberland, Maryland, 1904, 1910, and 1921, reproduced in Houghton, "Phase I Environmental Site Assessment," Appendix A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Klots Throwing Company Mill, AL-IV-A-172

Allegany County, Maryland

Section 8 Page 4

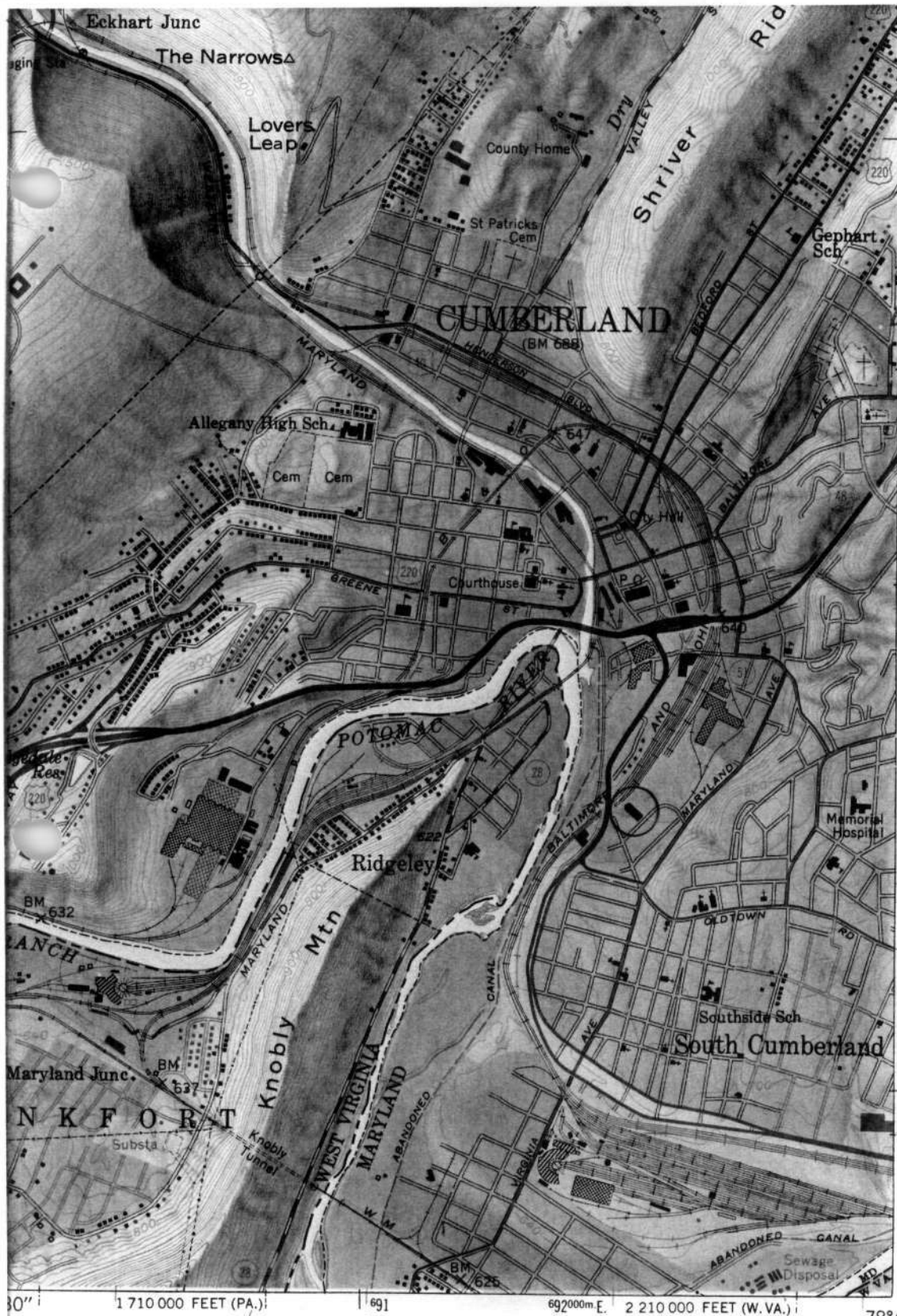
He began his practice as an architect early in life. He served on various committees of the American Institute of Architects and was largely responsible for the institute's code of ethics in its present form. He was elected a fellow of the institute in 1912 and had been president of the New York Chapter. He had been a member of the Board of Examiners of the City of New York in 1916 and a member of the Board of Standards and Appeals from 1916 to 1918. He also had served as architect for the Lackawanna Railroad.

He was president of the Bronx Refrigerating Company from 1908 until this year. He also had been president of the Greater New York Cold Storage Company and president of the Tri-Boro Trucking Company. He was a director of the Engineers Club and an honorary member of the Manhattanville Day Nursery.

Mr. Holden was quite active in the Scranton, Pennsylvania, area, designing the Scranton Armory (1900), the Scranton Savings Bank, the Connell Building, and the Brooks Building (1891). He also designed the four main buildings at Wooster College after the original building was destroyed by fire in 1901.

When Henry D. Klots died in 1914, Marcus Frieder became president of Klots Throwing Company, which soon became one of the larger silk manufacturers in the country. In its heyday, late in the 1920s, Klots operated fourteen mills with six thousand employees and annual sales of \$50 million, was one of America's largest importers and sellers of raw silk, and operated the largest spun-silk mill in the United States at New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1932, however, the combined effects of the Great Depression and the rise of rayon, or "artificial silk," forced the company into bankruptcy. Frieder and his son, Leonard P. Frieder, reorganized the Carbondale, Lonaconing, and Cumberland mills as General Textile Mills, Inc., renamed Gentex Corporation in 1958. After manufacturing other fabrics, the mill—which in the 1940s and 1950s housed the Cumberland Undergarment Company—closed about 1972 and was used for storage.¹⁴

¹⁴ Houghton, "Phase I Environmental Site Assessment," 12-13; *ibid.*, Sanborn maps, 1949, 1956, 1972; only fragments of the Klots Throwing Company records survive, in the collections of the Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware, and they include no documents relating to the Cumberland mill.



AL-IV-A-172

KLOTZ
THROWING
COMPANY
MILL

ALLEGANY
COUNTY, MD

17-692026-
4390265

(PATTERSON CREEK)
5263 11 SW

SHORT GAP 6.2 MI.
FORT ASHBY 11 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	-----
U. S. Route		State Route	



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.VA.

NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

N3937.5—W7845/7.5

1949

AMS 5263 III NF—SERIES V833

ons shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
1974. This information not field checked
tint indicates extension of urban areas

AL-IV-A-111
Canada Hose Company
400-402 North Mechanic Street
Cumberland, Maryland
1845

This is the oldest of a number of old firehouses built in Cumberland during the nineteenth century. In 1837 and 1839 the city gave the volunteer organization a fire engine, "four ladders, three hooks, four axes, and thirty dollars towards erecting a house." The house was completed in 1845. As a group firehouses are the most interesting buildings in Cumberland. The Canada Hose Company with large double doors, and large arched windows stands out as a symbol of the public spirit of earlier citizens of Cumberland.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

AL-IV A-711
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1. NAME

HISTORIC

Canada Hose Company

AND/OR COMMON

Chamberland Hose Company Number One

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

400-402 North Mechanic Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

VICINITY OF

CODE

24

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

COUNTY

Allegany

CODE

001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ SITE

☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC

☐ PRIVATE

☐ BOTH

☐ PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ INTEREST

☐ 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

City of Cumberland, c/o The Hon. Frank Nethken, Mayor

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21502

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

30 Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
GOOD
☒ FAIR

DETERIORATED
RUINS
UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Canada Hose Company is located at 400-402 North Mechanic Street, on the north bank of the Potomac River, in Cumberland, Maryland. It is a two-story, three-bay structure of brick laid in common bond except on the north (front) facade, which is all stretcher bond. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the eaves are decorated with brackets.

The north facade has a doorway in the central bay flanked by two 4/4, double-hung sash windows on the first floor and three round-arched 4/4 sash windows on the second floor. The door is modern and the transom above it boarded up. The first floor openings all have wood lintels, while the second floor windows have semicircular brick arches. All windows on this facade have wooden sills.

The east end has two sets of double doors on the first floor and a huge, round-arched window on the second. The doors used for the fire engines are made of diagonal boards braced by chamfered vertical and cross members. Large iron strap hinges 32 inches long hold the doors in place. The long wooden lintel above the opening has letters reading "Cumberland Hose Co. No. 1". The window above is divided into four parts: in the semicircle at the top are two quarter circles of two fixed lights each; below this are two tall, narrow fixed sash of four lights each. The wide molding around the window has a small molding at the bottom of the semicircle, giving the feeling of pilasters. The window has a stone sill.

The west end has a double-door entrance that is presently covered with asbestos cement boards. On the second floor of this facade is a double window consisting of two tall, narrow, round-arched windows joined together. The plain wood trim around the windows also has moldings giving the appearance of pilasters. The sash are double-hung with 6/4 lights.

The south facade is a solid brick wall with an addition on its west half. The addition is a two-story, shed-roofed frame structure encased in asbestos cement boards. It has three one-light windows with fixed sash. A four-panel door with two-light transom provides access to the section.

The wood lintels over the fire engine doors, the openings on the south facade, and the stone lintel over the sealed doors on the west are all connected by a brick belt course that runs around the east, north, and west facades. The belt course has returns on the south facade. The building has two interior brick chimneys and a vent pipe on the roof. A star bolt at the end of a tie rod is visible on the south facade at the east end.

The first floor of the building is a garage with doors on either end. The double doors on the west end have been partially enclosed. Damage to the walls of the first floor is a result of the 1936 flood of the adjacent Potomac River. The stair to the second floor is located in the addition on the south side of the building. The stair is partially enclosed with two flights, one landing, a plain string, and a plain, heavy wooden rail. On the second floor the walls are finished with a high baseboard, chairrail, and wainscoting. The second floor east window has been blocked, but the wooden surround, resembling pilasters on either side, remains intact. A small office on the second floor of the addition contains many old photographs of the building and charters and certificates relating to the company.

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1845

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1833 a fire in the city of Cumberland destroyed seventy-five buildings in the heart of the downtown area.¹ Three years before, the Cumberland Fire Engine Company, known as the Canada Company,² had been formed but apparently it had little fire fighting equipment.³ Four years after the 1833 fire the city purchased a "Coosneek" fire engine that was given to the Canada Company along with "four ladders, three hooks, four axes, and thirty dollars towards erecting a house in 1839."⁴

Members of the company had been meeting in a box shed of the Whither's Tannery on Mechanic Street where the new engine was kept. The company was incorporated in 1840 and five years later moved into its new firehouse on Mechanic Street at Blue Spring.⁵

In 1850 a new engine from Button and Company of Waterford, New York was purchased by the town corporation for the Canada Company. This engine, officially called the "Cumberland" but familiarly known as the "Dutch Chest," was later augmented by another engine from the same firm that was purchased by members of the company in 1852. There were 100 members in 1882.⁶

This is the oldest of a number of firehouses in Cumberland built during the 19th century. As a group, these buildings are among the most interesting in Cumberland. The large, double wooden doors are a common feature of these structures, but the large arched windows on the second floor of this building are unique. The brick driveway and sidewalk around the structure enhance its appearance.

The Canada Hose Company building is an outstanding example of 19th century utilitarian civic architecture. A reminder of the public spirit of the earlier citizens of Cumberland, it continues its usefulness as an auxiliary police station.

¹Harry Stegmaier, Jr., Allegany County- A History (Parsons, W. Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1976), p. 150.

²The section of Cumberland where this building is located was known as Canada because the Canada Viaduct passed through it.

³John T. Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts Company), p. 1379.

⁴James W. Jhomas and T.J.C. Williams, History of Allegany County, Maryland (Philadelphia: L.R. Tittsworth and Company, 1923), p. 367.

⁵John T. Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts Company), p. 1379.

⁶Ibid.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

AL-IV-A-III

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 81' x 28'

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 69 14 310 41 310 7 210
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

B 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A rectangular shaped lot measuring 81' x 28'. 81' along North Mechanic Street.
Deed Reference: Liber K, Folio 226, Allegany County Courthouse, 30 Washington Street,
Cumberland, Maryland.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1km

William Pratt and Dave Dorsey
ORGANIZATION

DATE

Allegany County Historic Sites Survey
STREET & NUMBER

November 29, 1977

TELEPHONE

County Office Building, Pershing Street
CITY OR TOWN

(301) 777-5967

STATE

Cumberland

Maryland

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL XX

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

J. Little

8-10-79

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Brockway

DATE 9.21.79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *Emma J. Saxe*

DATE 9-21-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY--NOMINATION FORM

FORM SUPPLY

RECEIVED

SEP 13 1979

DATE ENTERED

SEP 21 1979

Canada Hose Company
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

Scharf, John T. History of Western Maryland. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts Co.

Stegmaier, Harry, Jr. Allegany County--A History. Parsons, W. Va.: McClain
Printing Co., 1976.

Thomas, James W. and Williams, T.J.C. History of Allegany County, Maryland.
Philadelphia, L.R. Titworth and Co.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Canada Hose Company

AND/OR COMMON

Cumberland Hose Company #1

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

400-402 North Mechanic Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Allegany

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

City of Cumberland

Telephone #: 722-2000

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland, 21502

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

30 Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Maryland Historic Trust Inventory

DATE

AL-95

—FEDERAL ☒ STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

AL-IV-A-III

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
—GOOD
☒ FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Canada Hose Company is located on North Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland.

A two story, shed, tin roofed, wooden frame encased with asbestos cement boards addition is located on the southern facade. The addition has three, one light windows, all fixed. One is recessed with plain wooden frame. The other two have wooden slipsills. Entrance here has one door which is four paneled, vertical boards with two lights.

The main building basically consists of a two story, three bay wide, rectangular shaped structure. Wall construction is brick, laid in american common bond using random variations but featuring stretcher bond on northern facade. Wall features include a star-shaped tie rod anchor on northern facade. Another is a brick belt course on the north, east and west facade with returns on south. On the east, the wooden lintel above doors, on the north, the wooden lintels above the first floor door, and windows, and a stone lintel over the consealed doors on west, are all incorporated into this belt course to make it continuous on three sides. Windows feature the use of pegs in their construction. The building is supported by a low, brick foundation. No apparent water table. The roof is gable flank and covered wiht asphalt, replaced. Eaves of the roof exhibit box cornice with wide soffit, bed moulding and decorative brackets that are continuous around building. There are two brick chimneys, both original and located interior. One vent pipe is also located on the roof.

Both the doors and window on eastern facade are among the highlights of this building. The two sets of large wooden double doors were used for fire engines. They are composed of diagonal wooden slats braced by chamfered vertical and diagonal "X" shaped cross braces. Large iron strap hinges of thirty-two inch lengths are also featured on the doors. Wooden letters on the wooden lintel above doors read "Cumberland Hose Co. No 1." On the second floor is a hugh, semicircular arched, recessed window with mullion, of one, four light panes each side, fixed. Atop a beam crossing the mullion are two quarter round windows of two lights with mullion. Window is surrounded by plain wooden trim with some moulding in places giving the appearance of pilasters. A stone slipsill is located at base of window.

Entrance on northern facade has one recessed wooden door with three lights and a transom which is boarded up. First floor has two, double hung, two wooden sash, four-over-four light windows with wooden lugsills and shuter hinges. Second floor has three, double hung, two wooden sash, semicircular arched windows of four-over-four light with wooden lugsills and semicircular brick arches.

The entrance with wooden double doors on western facade is completely covered over by asbestos cement boards. Featured on the second floor of

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AL-IV-A-111

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

SPECIFIC DATES

1845

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1833 a fire in the city of Cumberland destroyed seventy-five buildings in the heart of the downtown area.¹ Three years before a fire company had been formed as the Cumberland Fire Engine Company, known as the Canada Company, but apparently had little fire fighting equipment.² Four years after the 1833 fire the city purchased a "Gouseneck" fire engine that was given to the Canada Company along with "four ladders, three hooks, four axes, and thirty dollars towards erecting a house in 1839."³

Members of the company had been meeting in a box shed of the Whither's Tannery on Mechanic Street where the new engine was kept. The company was incorporated in 1840 and five years later moved into its new firehouse on Mechanic Street at Blue Spring.⁴

In 1850 a new engine from Button and Company of Waterford, New York was purchased by the town corporation for the Canada company. This engine, officially called the "Cumberland" but familiarly known as the "Dutch Chest" was later augmented with another engine from the same firm that was purchased by members of the company in 1852. There were one hundred members in 1882.⁵

This is the oldest of a number of firehouses in Cumberland built during the nineteenth century. As a group, these buildings are among the most interesting buildings in Cumberland. The large, double wooden doors are a common feature of these buildings. Above these doors are wooden letters identifying the structure as "Cumberland Hose Co. No.1." The large arched windows on the second floor of this building are particularly unique. The brick driveway and sidewalk around the structure enhances its appearance.

The Canada Hose Company building is an outstanding example of nineteenth century utilitarian civic architecture. It is a continuing reminder of the public spirit of the earlier citizens of Cumberland and continues its usefulness as an auxiliary police station.

1. Harry Stegmaier, Jr., Allegheny County-A History (Parsons, W. Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1976) p. 150
2. John T. Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts Company) p. 1379

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Scharf, T. John. History of Western Maryland. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts Company, 1879.
~~Allegany County Land Records - Cumberland, Maryland~~
 Stegmaier, Jr., Harry. Allegany County - A History. Parsons W. Va: McClain Printing Co., 1976.
 Thomas, W., James and Williams, T.J.C. History of Allegany County, Maryland. Philadelphia: L.R. Titworth and Company.
 CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

81' x 28'

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

William Pratt and Dave Dorsey

ORGANIZATION

Allegany County Historic Sites Survey

DATE

11/29/77

STREET & NUMBER

County Office Building, Pershing Street

TELEPHONE

777-5967

CITY OR TOWN

Cumberland

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

Description continued for Canada Hose Company AL-IV-A-III

this facade is a recessed double semicircular arched window with mullion. Window is surrounded by plain wooden trim with some moulding in places giving the appearance of pilasters. Windows are double hung, two wooden sash, six-over-four light on each side with a decorated wooden lugsill at the base.

Southern facade is a solid, brick wall, no windows with addition located on its southwest corner.

Foot Notes continued for Canada Hose Company AL-IV-A-111

3. James W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, History of Allegany County, Maryland (Philadelphia: L.R. Tittsworth and Company, 1923) p. 367.
4. John T. Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts Company) p. 1379.
5. Ibid.

WINDOWS

Northern Facade -

First Floor - Two, double hung, 4/4 light, two wooden sash windows, shutter hinges, wooden lugsills.

Second Floor - Three, double hung semicircular arched windows of 4/4 light, two wooden sash, wooden lugsills and semicircular brick arches.

Eastern Facade -

Second Floor - Huge semicircular arched, recessed window with mullion of one four light pane each side, fixed. Atop a beam crossing the mullion, two quarter round windows of two lights with mullion. Window surrounded by plain wooden trim with some moulding in places giving appearance of pilasters. Stone slipsill.

Western Facade -

Second Floor - Double semicircular arched window with mullion, recessed. Plain wooden trim with some moulding giving the appearance of pilasters. Double hung, 6/4 light, two wooden sash on each side. Decorated wooden lugsill.

Southern Facade - NONE. (Solid wall)

INVENTORY NO: AL-IV-A-111DATE: 9/12/77K/22681' x 28'REMODELING: Drastic, moderate, minorNAME OF PROPERTY: Canada Hose CompanyLOCATION OF PROPERTY: 402 North Mechanic StreetDIRECTION DWELLING FACES: East 120°NAME OF OWNER: City of Cumberland

ADDRESS: _____

Cumberland, Maryland 21502

STORIES: 1() 2(X) 3() 4() 5() 6() BAYS: 1() 2() 3(X) 4() 5() 6() 7() ()

Two story on southern facade - wooden frame encased with asbestos cement boards. tin shed roof. First Floor - One door, four paneled, two lights, vertical boards. Second Floor - 3/1 light window fixed. One recessed with DWELLING SHAPE: (square, cross, rectangular) plain wooden frame. Other two have wooden slipsills.

WALL CONSTRUCTION:

Stretcher bond on north

- () FRAME: Bevel, clapboard, weatherboard, wood shingles, board & batten (type?)
(X) BRICK: Bond type - common, English, Flemish. Sketch variants. Random
() STONE: Bond type - rubble, ashlar (random or regular), quoins-plain, rusticated
() LOG
() OTHER: Coverings

Brick and wood on east and north, stone and brick on west.

WALL FEATURES: Belt Course, Pilasters, Others Star shaped tie rod anchor on north.FOUNDATIONS: High, Low, Brick, StoneWATER TABLE: None, Plain, Beveled, Moulded Brick

WINDOWS, TRIM, SHUTTERS: 1/1() 2/2() 6/6() 9/6() 9/9() other()
(See other sheet) pegged(X) nailed() wide() narrow() mitred() pediment()

ENTRANCE, DOORS: LOCATION: Eastern facade, for fire engines, two sets of large wooden,
HARDWARE: original() replaced(X) double doors of diagonal wooden slats
FAN LIGHT, TRANSOM, SIDE LIGHTS, PLAIN braced by chamfered vertical and
Paneled, Verticle, Horizontal Boards diagonal "X" shaped cross braces.
Box (decorative brackets) Wide Special feature is large iron strap
CORNICE, BARGE, EAVES: (crown, fascia, soffit, bed) hinges of thirty-two inch lengths.
original(X) replaced() rafter ends, modillions, dentils, frieze, architrave

ROOF: Gable front, Gable flank, Hip, Shed, Mansard, Gambrel, Flat, Dormers #
MATERIAL: wood shingles, slate, tin, asphalt; original() replaced(X)

PORCHES: SHAPE OF ROOF - shed() hip() gable()

CHIMNEYS: Number: 2 Brick(2) Stone() Corbeled() One vent pipe
Location: Flush end() Inside end() Outside end() Central() Interior(X)
Brick

Impro- ARCHES: Door & Windows: Keystone, Flat, Segmental, Semicircular Wooden lintels above
ner repairing and repainting methods have large doors on East, stone lintel over doors on west.

COMMENTS: damaged the brick work. Italianate Style Wooden letters over east say "Cumberland Hose Co. No 1"

USE: Auxiliary Police Station wooden lintels over first floor doors and windows
SIGNIFICANCE: Fire Station/Arch. blend in with brick belt course on East and North
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1845 facade, stone lintel and brick on west. Return ends
CONDITION: Fair on south.

(Over see notes)

FLOOR PLAN:

- () CENTRAL HALL: Two rooms, each side; double parlor, one side
- () SIDE HALL: One room deep, two rooms deep
- () IRREGULAR

STAIRWAYS:

- () ENCLOSED: Single flight, two flights with landing
- () OPEN: Single flight, two flights - one landing, three flights - two landings
- () DOG-LEG
- () DOG-LEG with WINDERS
- () SPIRAL
- () ROUNDED
- () SYMMETRICAL DIVIDED FLIGHTS

WALL FINISH:

- () PLASTER
- () PANELED: original; replaced
- () BOARD PARTITION: baseboard, cornice, chair rail, wainscot

FIREPLACES:

NUMBER _____

LOCATION: parallel to walls, diagonal

MANTELS: wood mouldings, pilasters, columns, masonry, marble

DOORS: paneled, board and batten, flush

HARDWARE: original; replaced

DOOR & WINDOW TRIM:

- () PLAIN
- () ARCHITRAVE
- () SYMMETRIC with CORNER BLOCKS
- () FLUTED
- () FLUTED with CORNER BLOCKS
- () ARCHED OPENINGS: elliptical, tudor

NOTES:

Door on northern facade is recessed, wooden, three lights, boarded up transom,
and wooden lintel. Another set of double doors is covered over on western
facade. (May be different) An examination of early photographs indicates that the
building has undergone few exterior changes. Double entrance doors and lettering
are among these changes. Lot given to city in 1819. County Land Records deed Liber 104
Folio 733 mentions frame addition. Predates 1909

AL-IV-A-III

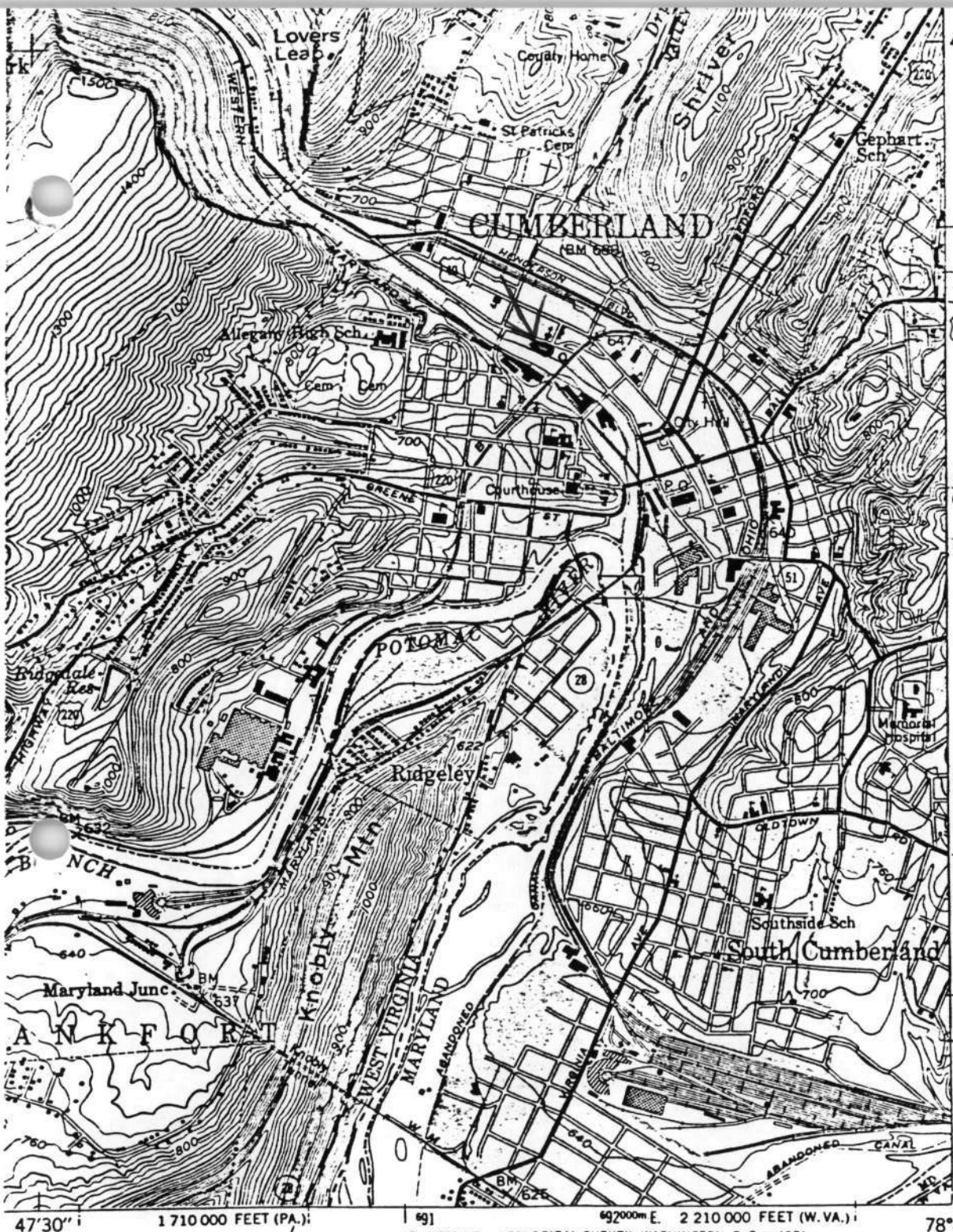
1. STATE <u>Maryland</u> COUNTY <u>Allegany</u> TOWN <u>Cumberland</u> VICINITY STREET NO. <u>Mechanic St. (etc.)</u> ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER <u>Canada Hose Co.</u> PRESENT USE <u>Meeting house</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>Brick</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>2</u>		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY <u>AL-ES 95</u> 2. NAME <u>CANADA HOSE COMPANY--1</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>1845</u> STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION 1830--Dec.10--Cumberland Fire Engine Company, organized at Newman's Hotel, known as Canada Company. 1837--Fire Engine known as Gooseneck purchased. Given to Canada to Hose Company by authorities along with 4 ladders, 3 hooks, 1839 4 axes and \$30 toward erecting a fire-house. Cumberland Hose Company organized; meetings held in Wither's Tannery on Mechanic Street where the engine was kept. 1845--Engine House erected on Mechanic Street at Blue Spring. 1838--Dec.15--MOUNTAINEER HOSE COMPANY had organized. 1850--Fire Engine called "The Cumberland" (nicknamed the Dutch Chest) was purchased. 1851--Nov. 2--Firemen's Parade. Among companies were: Mountaineer Co., Pioneer Co., Vigilant Co. 1852--Fire Engine purchased by active membership of Fire Companies, it's membership being 100 men. 1853--July 9--Land for Fire Engine House--corner Liberty Street, and Hoffman's Alley--99 year lease to Mayor & City Council. Liber 10, Folio 27 1854--Lease (99 yr) of land southeast corner Frederick and Centre Street from John H. Young to Mayor & City Council Liber 11, Folio 9 1871--Mountaineer Company disbanded; some joined Pioneer Company. 1873--Aug. 26--Land known as Mountaineer Engine House property sold at Public Sale (same land--July 9, 1852 deal). Vigilant Hose Company organized at Washington Hall. Sixty active members with eleven contributing members. Incorporated in 1874. Engine house erected on Smallwood Street near Washington Street proved inconvenient.over..		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>yes</u>	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE <u>Endangered</u> <u>Interior</u> <u>Good</u> <u>Exterior</u> <u>V. Good</u>		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>Hazel Groves Hansrote, Chairman</u> <u>Maryland Historical Trust</u> <u>Sec. Preservation Society</u> <u>Allegany County, Md.</u> <u>Oct. 11, 1970</u> DATE OF RECORD	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. <u>Courthouse research--Helen Hinkle</u> <u>Scharf History, Lowdermilk and</u> <u>Thomas History research--</u> <u>Hinkle and Hansrote.</u> <u>Newspaper clippings (undated)</u>			

- 1873--PIONEER HOSE CO. with Steam Engine located Henry, Centre and Frederick Streets.
- 1877--Hose Co. No.5 Arch Street, South Cumberland formed. 200 active members.
- 1878--Fire-house erected on Oldtown Road, northside of Railroad--short distance from old building. Their engine was "Old Cumberland, the old Dutch Chest".....Scherf History.
- 1904--Deed to straighten out property lines due to crooked Mill Race mentions "Northerly wall of Pioneer Fire Company to Bell Tower".
- 1906--Mar.26--Firemen paid for full time service. Central Fire Company began.
South End Station on Browning Street opened.
- 1907--Vigilant Fire Stion moved from Smallwood Street to Spruce Alley between Cumberland and Fayette Streets.
- 1916--First Motorized equipment purchased. Horse-drawn vehicles gradually withdrawn.
- 1924--East-side Fire Station established.
- 1927--Vigilant Fire Station moved from Spruce Alley to Greene St.

South End Fire Station established at Race and Third Streets.

.....

Central Fire Station on Town Square slated to be torn down by Urban Renewal--1970.



*Canada
Hose Comp
AK 95*

AL-IV-A-111

FLINTSTONE 12 MI.
HANCOCK 37 MI.

420 000 FEET
(W.VA.)

4391

439 000m N.

SPRING GAP 6.5 MI.
OLDTOWN 14 MI.

110 000 FEET
(PA.)

39°37'30"
78°45'

47°30' 1 710 000 FEET (PA.): 69 69 2000m E. 2 210 000 FEET (W.VA.): 78°45'

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D C — 1971

MILE

SHORT GAP 6.2 MI.
FORT ASHBY 11 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Heavy-duty | ————— | Light-duty | ————— |
| Medium-duty | ————— | Unimproved dirt | ----- |
| U. S. Route | | State Route | |



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.VA.

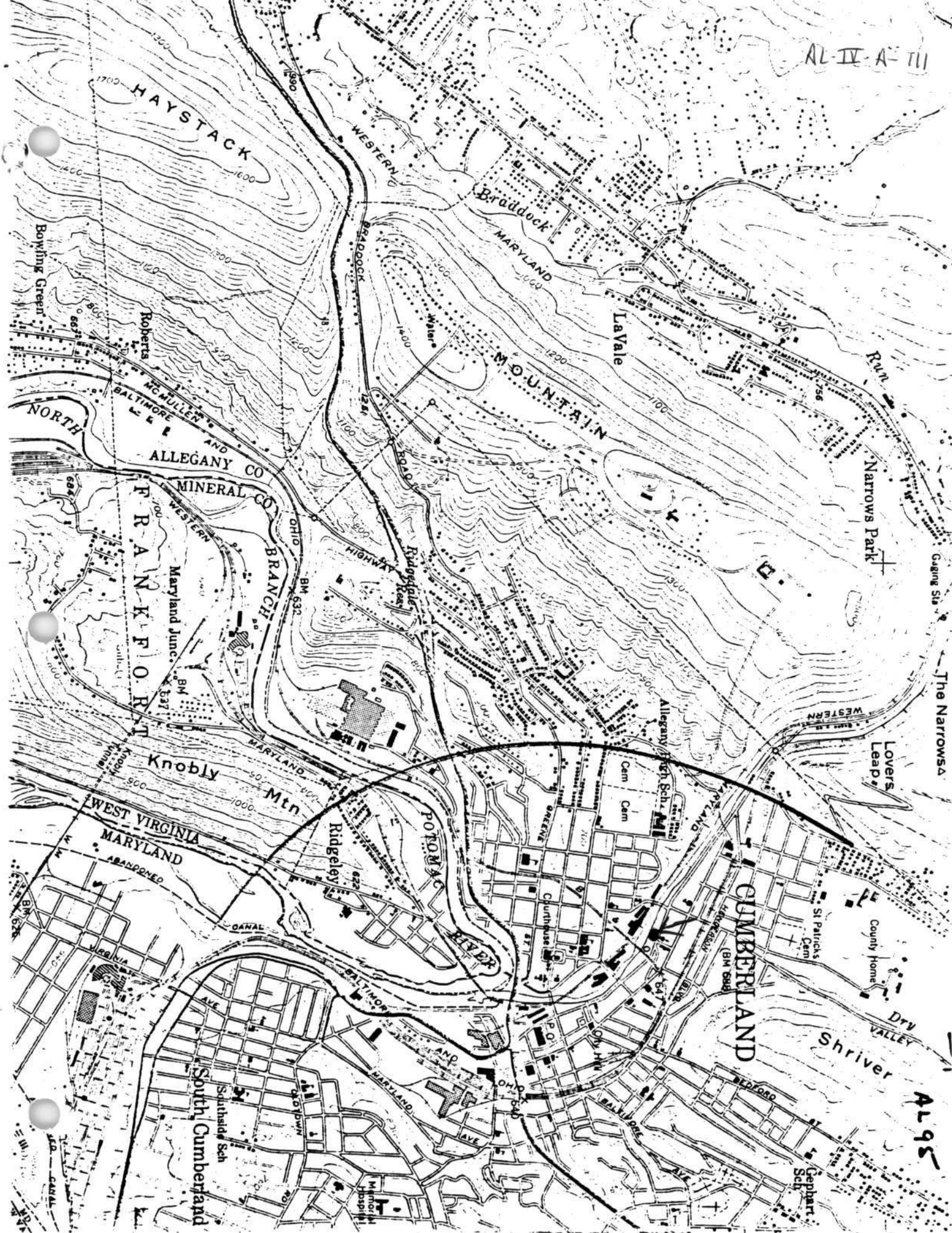
NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
N3937.5—W7845/7.5

1949

AMS 5263 III NE—SERIES V833

(PATTERSON CREEK)
5263 II SW

AL IV A-III

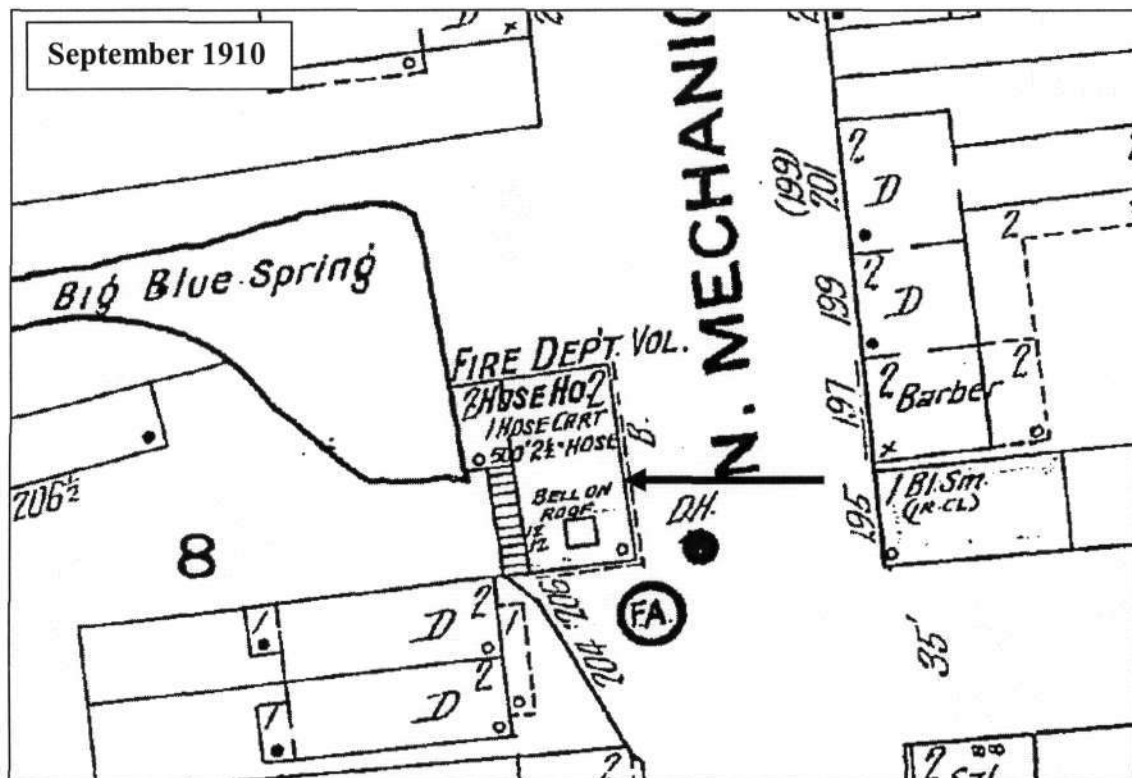
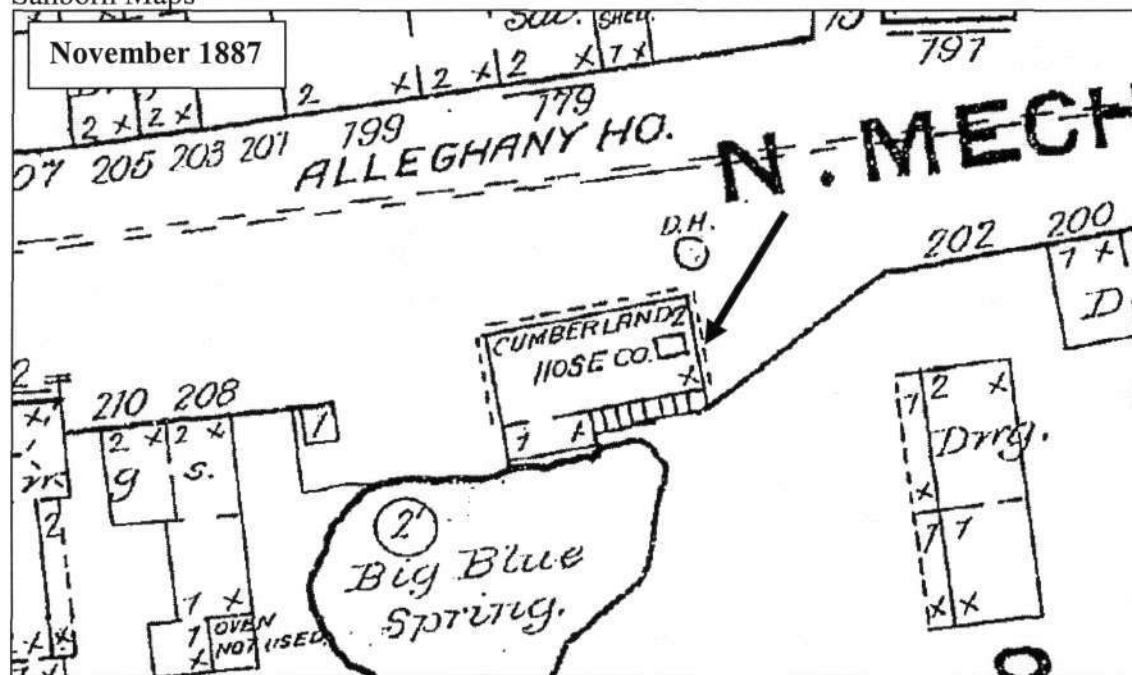


AL 95

AL-IV-A-111

Canada Hose Company No. 1

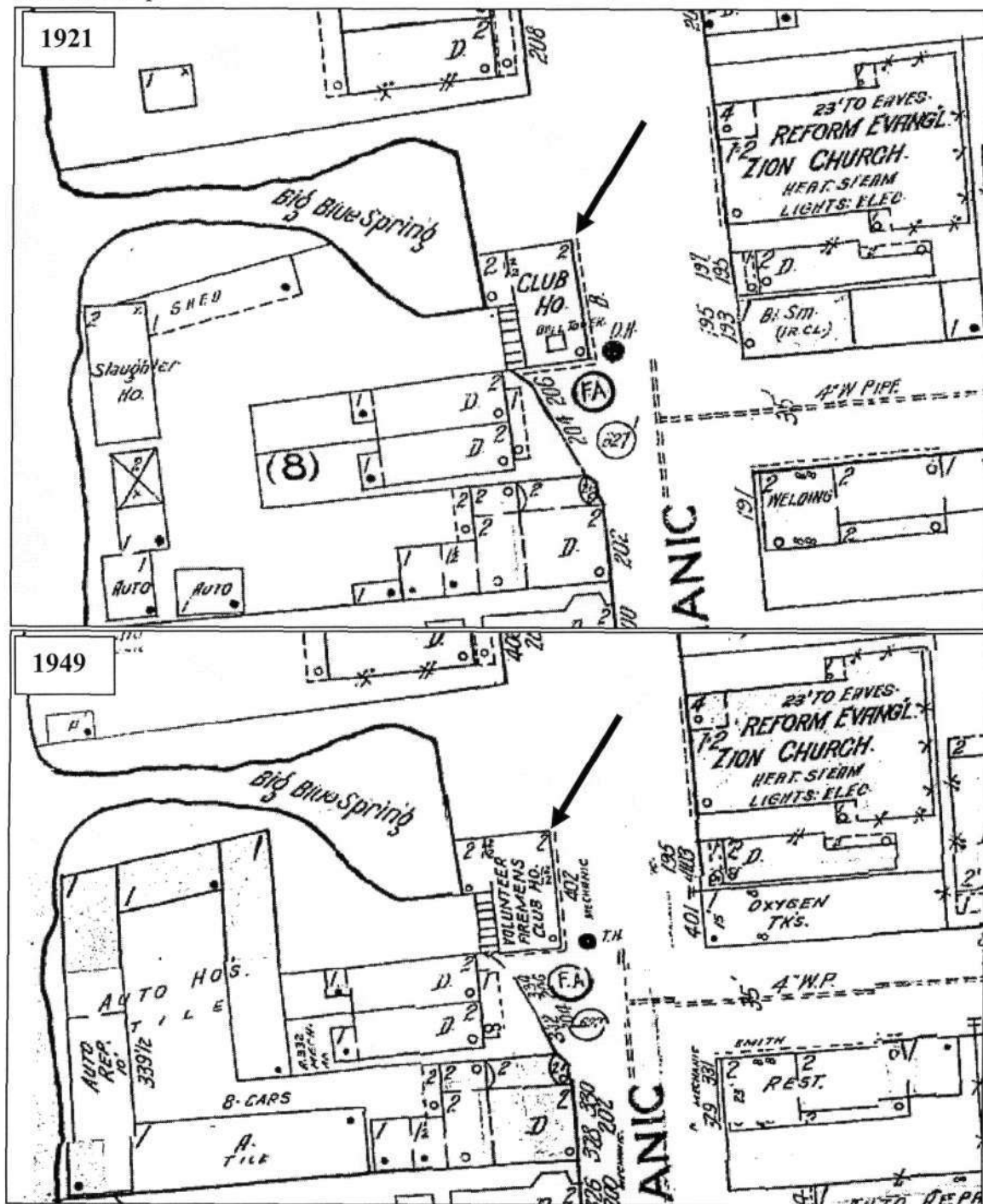
Sanborn Maps



AL-IV-A-111

Canada Hose Company No. 1

Sanborn Maps



AL-IV-A-111
Canada Hose Company No. 1
400-402 N. Mechanic Street, Cumberland
Cumberland Quadrangle



1994-95 Aerial Photo



1998 Aerial Photo





AL-IV-A-111

CANADA HOSE CO.

402 N. MECHANIC ST

CUMBERLAND, MD

DAVID A. DORSEY

7/3/79

SOUTHWEST



AL-1U-A-111

CANADA HOSE COMPANY
402 NORTH MECHANIC ST.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

DAVID A. DORSEY

7/3/79

SOUTHEAST



AL-IV -A -111

CANADA HOSE COMPANY

402 NORTH MECHANIC ST.

CUMBERLAND, MD

DAVID A. DORSEY

7/3/79

NORTHEAST



AL-IV-A-111

CANADA HOSE COMPANY

CUMBERLAND, North Mechanic St

WILLIAM J. PRATT

9/12/77

NORTH



CANADA

CANADA ROSE CO
MECHANIC ST.

AL-IV-A-III

by - Helen S. Hinkle - 1920

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Allegany
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME			
COMMON: Public Safety Building			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Old Post Office; U. S. Courthouse and Post Office			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Southwest corner of Frederick and Liberty Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth	
STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 001

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>City Police</u> <u>Station and Jail</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, Maryland			
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall, North Centre Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records			
STREET AND NUMBER: St. John's College Campus			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1971 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust			
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE	Maryland
COUNTY	Allegany
ENTRY NUMBER	
DATE	

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Old Post Office in Cumberland (1902-1904) is an excellent example of Georgian Revival as designed by a "creative eclectic," James K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury from 1897 to 1912. Rather than the Georgian, or more correctly, Colonial Revival, as practiced by other architects relying on American examples, the Old Post Office is perhaps closer to the original eighteenth-century English models (City Hall in York, for example). An American version of an English neo-Palladian building, the source for the Old Post Office could probably be easily found in the same architectural pattern books--those by British architects like James Gibbs and Colon Campbell--which inspired eighteenth-century American houses like Mount Airy (Richmond County, Virginia, c. 1765, and innumerable other Maryland and Virginia examples), as well as public buildings like those by Peter Harrison (the Market House, Newport, Rhode Island, c. 1761).

Similar to the central block of a five-part "country house" (Tryon Palace in New Bern, North Carolina, a reconstruction, is a good example of this), the Old Post Office is a simple, three-story rectangular block. The upper two stories are brick raised from a monumental stone base. The three center bays of the symmetrical, five-part facade are defined by four engaged Ionic (Roman) columns, on the second and third levels, and form a pavilion which is topped by a full entablature and a pediment complete with bull's-eye window. This pavilion is quoined as are the corners of the main block. There are rusticated surrounds on each main doorway; splayed lintels, or full entablature (on the pavilion windows); window balustrades (on second level windows); and a roof balustrade.

Somewhat similar in style, materials, etc., to the post office by the same architect in Annapolis, the Old Post Office is indicative of a period when the Federal Government took some care and expense in the design and construction of its buildings. The Old Post Office's exterior integrity should be maintained (and perhaps cleaned) for its attractive and dignified appearance make a stabilizing focal point in this part of downtown Cumberland.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1902-1904

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | U. S. Postal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | Department history |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Public Safety Building, or Old Post Office, is, according to Allegany Countians, the sole example of late nineteenth, early twentieth century Georgian Revival architecture in the county.

The building, originally the United States Courthouse and Post Office, was built during the tenure of James Knox Taylor (1859-c. 1929) as Supervising Architect of the United States Department of the Treasury, the department responsible for the construction of federal buildings. From 1897 to 1912 while Taylor was Supervising Architect, his office designed approximately three hundred structures. Taylor's buildings, as a rule, are neo-classical or neo-Georgian which echoes the eclectic tone of American architecture of the turn of the twentieth century. Although, perhaps not as well known as his contemporaries, Daniel Burnham or Stanford White, his architectural career merits more attention than it has received. Taylor's appointment as Supervising Architect, the sheer volume of his work for the federal government, his tenure at Massachusetts Institute of Technology as Chairman of the Architecture Department, testify to his rank among the architects of his time. The post office on Church Circle in Annapolis, included within the National Historic Landmark district, another of Taylor's works, reflects the same architectural style as his Cumberland Post Office built in 1902-1904.

An Act of Congress--approved on February 20, 1895--provided for the erection of a federal courthouse and post office in Cumberland. Four years later the federal government, through the office of the Supervising Architect, purchased a site from John H. Holzshu, a Cumberland real estate dealer and Republican politico, for \$20,000. Holzshu's name, along with that of one of his close associates, U. S. Senator George L. Wellington (a Maryland republican), figures prominently in the official correspondence about the purchase of suitable Cumberland property for the post office. Not incidentally, Holzshu was the postmaster for Cumberland under President William McKinley.

Construction began in 1902 after the Maryland legislature had permitted the United States to purchase land in Cumberland and after Congress raised the maximum cost limit from \$75,000 to \$125,000. Opened in mid-1904 the building was the sixth location of the Cumberland post office department since the first one which was opened in a log building in 1795.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland, March 1971. William D. Morgan, Maryland Historical Trust, April 1971.

Allegany County Land Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Carroll, David H. and Thomas G. Boggs. Men of Mark In Maryland. 4 vols. Johnson's Makers of America Series Biographies of Leading Men in the State. Baltimore: B. F. Johnson, 1911

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	0 0 0	0 0 0		39 39 09	78 45 48	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY one-half acre

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 May 12, 1971
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE Maryland CODE 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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

Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title

State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date May 12, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

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

1. NAME			
COMMON: Public Safety (Police Station)			
AND/OR HISTORIC: (FIRST) Federal Court & Post Office Building			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Frederick at North Liberty Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE Maryland		CODE 21502	COUNTY: Allegany
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP	STATUS
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNERS NAME: City of Cumberland Taxpayers			
STREET AND NUMBER: Town Square. Cor. Liberty and Frederick Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Allegany County Court House			
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ca 1/2 acre			
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: 1785 survey--site of Thomas Beall of Samuel--founder of Cumberland (home)			
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Allegany County Court House			
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Moved <input type="checkbox"/> Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Physical appearance excellent--taxpayers signed petitions to save their property which they recognize needs interior renovation. Definitely not slums as URBAN RENEWAL claims. Petitions ignored.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☐20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1903/4 cornerstone-1902

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☒Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Art ☐Landscape ☒Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☒

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

David J. Lewis, Congressman of Allegany County, Maryland,

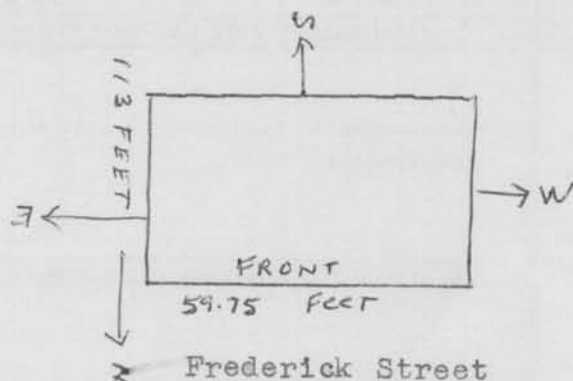
"Father" of Parcel Post System of the United States--1913.

Jan.1,1919--War, Savings & Thrift Stamps of World War 1 introduced.

1934, Dec.26--Deed from United States Government to City of Cumberland. City paid \$45,000. Deed states "to be used for City Hall or Municipal Building". Land being parts of original town lots #299-230-277. Deed Bk. 172, page 17.

Only one of this architecture in Allegany County.

United States Government bought the land, deed rec. Jan.16, 1899. Liber 85, Folio 152



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Thomas History of Western Maryland-Vol.1, p.101
125, 126, 127

Court records

Newspaper account (Guardian)

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 ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

NONE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Helen E. Hinkle, Chairman; Hazel G. Hansrote, Co-chairman	
ORGANIZATION Maryland Historical Trust Committee of Allegany Co.	DATE 3/20/71
STREET AND NUMBER: 519 Hill Top Drive	
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland	STATE Maryland
	CODE 21502

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As 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 _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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 _____

AL-IV-A-013
0107840701

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MARYLAND	
COUNTY ALLEGANY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Public Safety - (Police Station)			
AND/OR HISTORIC: (FIRST) Federal Court & Post Office Building			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Frderick at North Liberty Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 21502
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: City Map - Sept. 1910			
SCALE:			
DATE: 1910			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE MARYLAND	
COUNTY ALLEGANY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Public Safety - (Police Station)			
AND/OR HISTORIC: (FIRST) FEDERAL COURT & Post Office Building			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Frederick at North Liberty Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 21502
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Triplett's Studio			
DATE OF PHOTO: Nov. 1970			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Triplett's Studio			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Public Safety Building faces North. - Front view of picture			



2LA Post office Bldg, Cumberland

AL-63

Public Safety Bldg.

AL-IV-A-15

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

ORLANDO RIDOUT V - 1/16/71



Old U. S. Post office Bldg, Cumberland

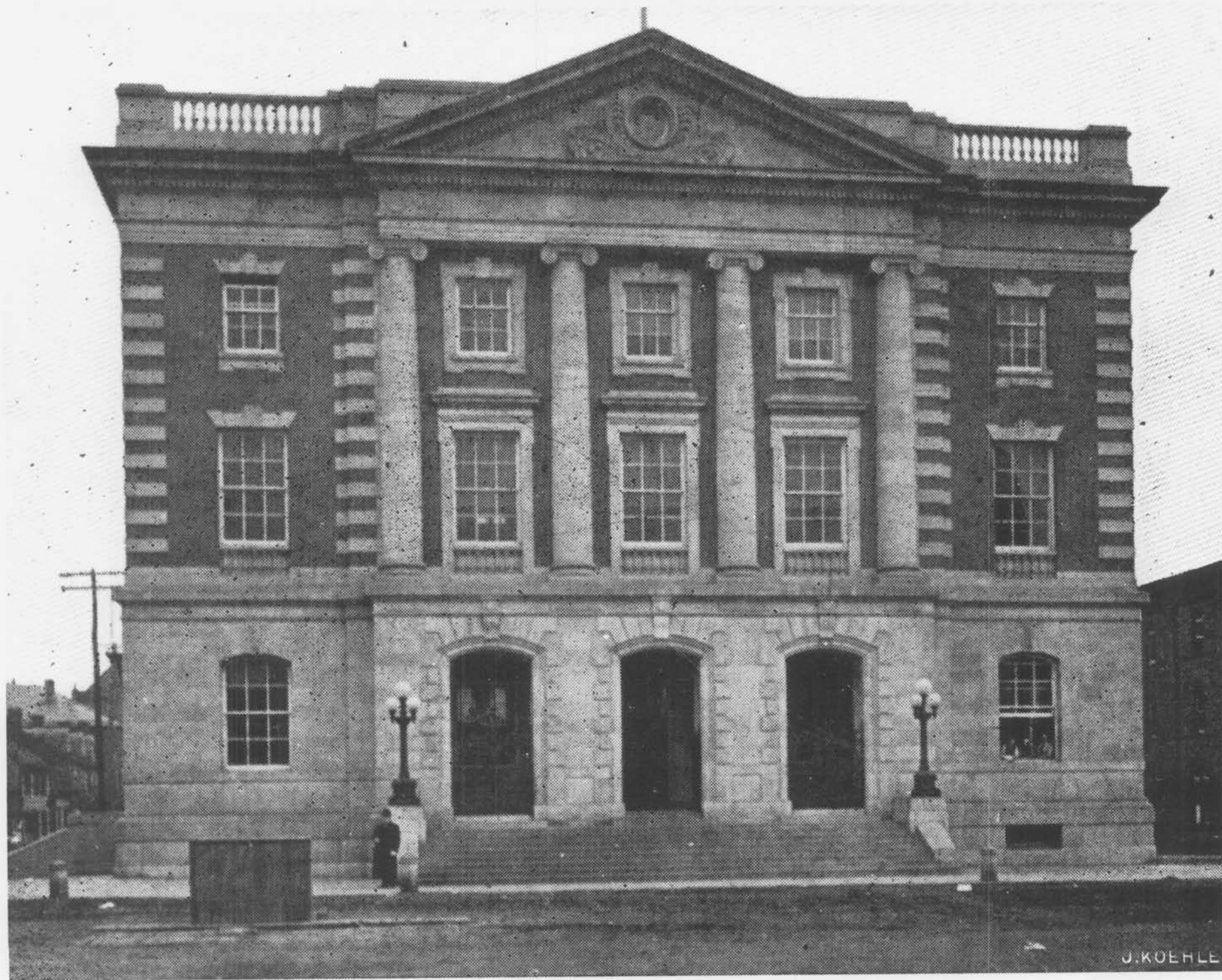
AL - ~~WAB~~

AL-IV-A-015

IV-015

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

ORLANDO RIDOUT I, 1.16.1971



J. KOEHLE

Old Post Office Building, Cumberland, Md.

AL-~~2~~63

AL-IV-A-015

Rec'd 11-25-71

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

Herman J. Miller, Cumberland. 19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AL-VII-A-031

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

AL-IVA136 20

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

African Methodist Episcopal Church

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Northeast corner of Decatur Street at
Frederick Street (U.S. Rte. 220)

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

Allegany

CODE

001

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

Congregation of the A.M.E. Church Attention: Reverend Jackson

STREET & NUMBER

Decatur Street at Frederick Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

21502

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Prospect Square

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

21502

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

AL-IV-A-136

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The African Methodist Episcopal Church is located on the northeast corner of Decatur and Frederick Streets, Cumberland, Maryland. It was built in 1892 on the site of an earlier church.

The church is a two-story brick building on a concrete foundation with a gable roof. The south gable end contains the main entrance and faces Decatur Street; the west elevation lies along Frederick Street. The sanctuary is on the second floor with a meeting room below.

The south gable end has a large, pointed-arch stained glass window at the second story level and two recessed, double doors separated by three small round-arched windows on the first floor. A band of decorative brick extends across the wall at the level of the top of the doors. A second band crosses the facade on either side of the large window. The large window consists of two smaller, pointed-arch windows with a round window above contained in the molding of the larger window. Each leaf of the double doors in the two entrances has two panels, a larger on top. Above each door is a semicircular overlight. A set of concrete stairs leads up to each door. The peak of the gable is decorated by a board with a trefoil cutout and simple stickwork below.

The Frederick Street (west) elevation is five bays long with six brick buttresses defining the bays. The first floor windows have six-over-six, double-hung sash, except the southernmost which has a one-over-one sash with stained glass. The northernmost bay contains a door. On the second floor are five lancet-shaped, stained glass windows.

The east elevation is very similar to the west but stands against the dwelling just east of it. The north gable end has windows only on the first floor.

The floor plan of the first floor consists of an entrance/stair hall in the south end and a large meeting room with a stage in the northeast corner in the rest of the building. The stairs rise from either side to the center, leading into the church. There is a balcony on the south end facing the altar in the north end. The pews were installed in three sections and are curved facing the altar. The interior, very plain in decoration, has been renovated several times, though the pews are earlier than the modifications.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AL-IV-A-136

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1892

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The African Methodist Episcopal Church building in Cumberland is a material part of the history of the free blacks in that city. This substantial building reflects the level of prosperity the black community had reached by 1892, as well as the prominent place of the Church in the life of the community.

The congregation that built this church is itself important in Maryland's black history as an early organized group of free blacks. In 1847 blacks who had for many years worshipped from the balcony at the Centre Street Methodist Episcopal Church decided to leave the white congregation and build their own church. They elected a board of trustees, and a plain brick building was completed by the end of 1848. A Father Golden, of Baltimore, came to Cumberland to help in this effort.

In 1847 Lot #15 in Magruder's Addition to Cumberland was sold to the trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in particular, Burgis Magruder. In 1863, after Magruder's death, his administrator confirmed the sale to the trustees, described as "free men of color". The deed mentions a "church and lot".

This first church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1871 and enlarged again in 1875 to accommodate the increasing membership. The present church was built in 1892 in the Methodist tradition with the sanctuary on the second floor and Sunday school rooms below.

A certificate of incorporation was recorded for the congregation on July 7, 1886. The trustees at that time were Pastor Joseph H. Robinson, Frederick Burger, Allison Shackelford, Philip L. Brown, William H. Campbell, and Stewart McNeal.

Two years later a deed was recorded from the House Building Association of Cumberland to the African Methodist Episcopal Church (65/644). The lot description was as follows:

All that lot . . . the intersection of the North side of Decatur Street with the East side of Frederick Street.

In 1901 this lot was sold to William M. Mertens (88/411).

AL-IV-A-136

Lowdermilk, Will H. History of Cumberland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1971 reprint.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

A  B 
C  D 
ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

NAME / TITLE

Faye Purdham and Mel Collins

ORGANIZATION

DATE _____

Maryland Historical Trust, Allegany County Committee

November 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

303 East Clement Street

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Cumberland

Maryland 21502

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

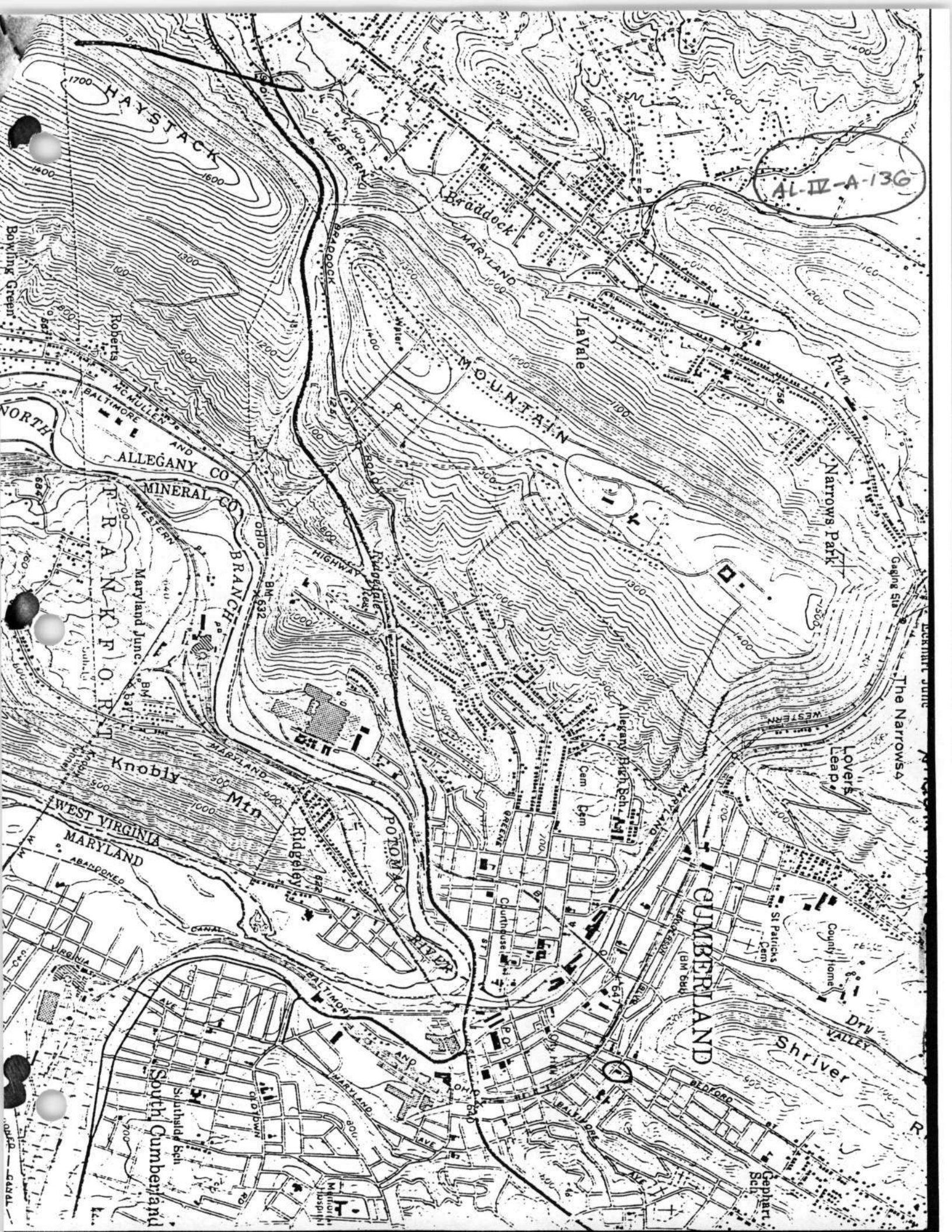
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



AL-IV-A-136

HAYSTACK
1700
1600

Braddock
MOUNTAIN
1400

ALLEGANY CO
MINERAL CO
BRANCH

FRANKFORD
Maryland Junction
Bay

Knobly
Mtn

WEST VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
ABANDONED

South Cumberland
Shrivers

CUMBERLAND

Narrows Park

Lovers Leap

County Home

Shriver

Cephart

The Narrows

Dr. Valley

Cephart

0104532525

AL-IV-A-120

Form 10-300
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

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

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Queen City Hotel
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Queen City Station Hotel

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: West of Park Street, south of East Harrison Street, east of B & O Railroad tracks			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Maryland	24	Allegany	001

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) empty; not in use

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME:	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company
STREET AND NUMBER: Baltimore and Charles Streets	
CITY OR TOWN:	Baltimore
STATE:	Maryland
CODE	24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Allegany County Courthouse	
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street	
CITY OR TOWN:	Cumberland
STATE:	Maryland
CODE	24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: (1) Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks	
DATE OF SURVEY: (1) 1971 / (2) 1970 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust	
STREET AND NUMBER: 94 College Avenue (Box 1704)	
CITY OR TOWN:	Annapolis
STATE:	Maryland
CODE	24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Queen City Hotel is located west of Park Street, south of East Harrison Street, and east of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks in Cumberland, Maryland.

The large, brick station hotel is built roughly in the form of a "T". The stem of the "T" which points east is four stories tall and contained, in the original hotel, kitchen apartments. The two blocks, one at the north end and one at the south end of the "T" crossbar measure forty-eight feet by eighty-four feet and are also four stories. These end wings frame the central section which faces the railroad tracks to the west. The one-hundred-forty-foot long central block is two monumental stories tall. The two story center section reaches to the level of the third story of the adjoining wings. A dining room occupied the entire length of the central.

Centered on the roof of the hotel is a large, octagonal, wooden cupola on a square wooden base. The windows on each side of the octagonal lantern have double rounded tops, vaguely Romanesque, and are flanked by fluted columns. The columns support an entablature which forms the base of the cupola's low, metal dome.

The entire hotel is highly ornamented. The main cornice is bracketed with dentils. This ornamental detail is also found on the square cupola base. The cornice on the north and south wings has been removed. All the windows above the first floor are supported by floriated brackets while those on the third and fourth floors, north and south wings only, have scroll brackets and are somewhat less ornate. The first and second story windows are nine over nine. The third and fourth story windows are six over six. A wide wooden porch supported by floral wrought iron work extends across the entire western facade of the hotel--one of the most notable features of the building.

Below the porch there is a moat-like areaway, servicing a full basement which originally contained a billiard room, restaurant, laundry, storage rooms and fuel cellars.

Several chimneys with corbeled tops and recesses are placed lengthwise to the roof edge.

The effect of the Queen City Hotel is commanding and monumental.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1871-1872

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☒ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape

Architecture

☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☐ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☒ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☒ Other (Specify)

Hotels

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Queen City Railroad Station and Hotel, Cumberland, Maryland, is one of the few stations in a hotel in the United States.

An important historical structure to the citizens of Cumberland, this hotel reflects the significant role hotels played in the development of American urban communities.

This hotel is an example of the Italianate-style architecture of the post-Civil War era.

The Queen City Hotel is part of the history of the development of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the first major American railroad, and a pioneer in the development of engineering. This company built the first Baltimore and Ohio railroad station; the innovative mile long tunnel under one of Baltimore's busiest streets. It was the first railroad to cross the Allegheny Mountains and it reached the Ohio River in December 1852. This railroad created a need for the Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Maryland.

The concept of a railroad station and hotel in one building originated in England. Gilbert Scott's Gothic revival St. Pancrās Hotel (1867), joined to St. Pancras Station in London, is a notable example. This combination of functions, however, did not flourish in the United States. Of the many outstanding railroad hotels that do exist in this country, few combine the depot and hostelry under one roof in the manner of the Queen City Hotel.

In contrast to the unusual character of the Cumberland station hotel, the close association of the Queen City Hotel and the community is indicative of the special role hotels of this type played in American communities. Daniel Boorstin in The Americans: The National Experience explains the important role hotels played in pre-Civil War America. The hotel was a community "institution"--a social center for both private and public gatherings. Hotels filled with the latest gadgets and most luxurious equipment were the show place of

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

MHT AL-50 AL-IV-A-120

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Queen City Hotel

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (continued)

Historic American Buildings Survey (2)

Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. code: 11

#8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

any American city or town to which a railroad reached. To small growing communities, the hotel symbolized an urban status. Although Boorstin's discussion relates to a period four decades before the construction of the Queen City Hotel, his observations do apply here as is evidenced by the intense interest in this hotel shown by Cumberland citizens. Cumberland wedding receptions, traditionally, took place at the Queen City Hotel. Newly married couples often lived there before establishing a permanent Cumberland residence. An annual New Year's Dance--the height of the Cumberland social season--was held there. The significance of the Queen City Hotel in the social life of Cumberland is a later example of the phenomenon Boorstin described.

In addition to its importance to the local community the Queen City Hotel served as a summer resort hotel. Located in a valley surrounded by mountains it provided an escape from the summer heat. The year the Queen City Hotel was finished the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company expanded its resort business by beginning the construction of the Deer Park Hotel in Garrett County. The latter resort hotel was destroyed by fire.

The Queen City Hotel was built in Cumberland thirty years after the railroad was first laid (1842), but only one year after the Baltimore and Ohio finished the rail connection from Cumberland to Pittsburgh. This placed Cumberland as a major junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company routes: the route northwest to Pittsburgh and the route west to the Ohio River. Prior to 1872 the main junction was located at Grafton, West Virginia, where one route went to Wheeling, West Virginia, Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, and the other went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri. In the mid-1850's the Baltimore and Ohio built a hotel at Grafton, West Virginia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland
COUNTY	Allegany
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTIRELY NAMED	DATE

(Number all entries)

Queen City Hotel

#8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

As an example of late nineteenth-century Italianate architecture, sometimes called the "President Grant" style, the Queen City Hotel exemplifies a period of American taste, part of our architectural heritage. As a documentary example of American architectural history, although it may not be a major monument, the continued existence of the hotel could be valuable.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century the Queen City Hotel was thought to be the "best" hotel in Cumberland and according to the Maryland historian, J. Thomas Scharf, "one of the finest in the state." (History of Western Maryland . . ., 1882, 11, 1451-1452.)

John W. Garrett (1820-1884), sixth president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, took a personal interest in the building of the Queen City Hotel. The Maryland Historical Society has several letters indicating his interest in such matters as hiring the first manager for the hotel. Garrett's presidency spanned the Civil War when he worked with President Lincoln to keep the road open for the army, the construction of the Cumberland-Pittsburgh branch, and the establishment of a Baltimore steamship line to Bremen in Germany.

#9. REFERENCES (continued)

Alexander, Edwin P., Down at the Depot American Railroad Stations from 1831 to 1920. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1970. Illustration.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Papers, Hotel Management Envelope, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

Barrett, William Edmund and Marguerite B. Gleysteen. "Remnants of the B & O -- 'America's First Engineering School.'" Historic Preservation. XXII. (October-December 1970), 25-30. National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Boorstin, Daniel J., The Americans The National Experience. New York: Vintage Books, 1965.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: William Morgan, Field Surveyor, Maryland Historical Trust, June 1970.

Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust, March 1971.

Hazel Groves Hansrote (Mrs. Charles Johnson Hansrote), for the Preservation Society of Allegany County, Inc. (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
NW	39°	39'	03.0"		78°	45'	33.0"			
NE	39°	39'	03.0"		78°	45'	23.0"			
SE	39°	38'	55.0"	78°	45'	23.0"				
SW	39°	38'	55.0"	78°	45'	33.0"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 16 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 Mar. 10, 1971	
STREET AND NUMBER: 94 College Avenue (Box 1704), Annapolis, Maryland 21404		
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE Maryland	CODE 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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 Delarulo Ridout IV
State Liaison Officer
for Maryland
Title _____

Date March 10, 1971

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 _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON:	CUMBERLAND RAILROAD STATION (SITE)
AND/OR HISTORIC:	QUEEN CITY HOTEL

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: CUMBERLAND			
STATE: MARYLAND	CODE:	COUNTY: ALLEGANY	CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION		OWNERSHIP		STATUS		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
CATEGORY (Check One)							
District <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Site <input type="checkbox"/>	Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Object <input type="checkbox"/>		Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>		
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)							
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>			
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>				
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>					
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>					

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNERS NAME: BALTIMORE + OHIO RR.			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: BALTIMORE		STATE: MD	CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE:
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: CITY LOT			

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/>			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION


CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

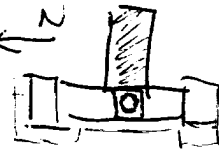
The Cumberland R.R. Station is a large brick station hotel built roughly in the form of a T - the tail appears to be a later addition of 4 storeys, the blocks at the ends of the T corner (?) are also four 4 storeys. These blocks

frame the front or main section which is 2 monumental stories (reaches to middle of 3rd story of block wings) - ~~on the roof of the main~~ part is a large octagonal wooden cupola ^{ON} a square wooden base. @ side of octagon has double round top (vaguely Romanesque) windows flanked by (peripheral) fluted columns. This is topped by a low metal dome. The bldg. is highly ornamented ~~with~~ ~~in white wood~~

The main cornice is bracketed w/ dentils, etc. This is ^{also} found on the cupola base, but it has been removed from the 2 end wings. All windows above 1st floor level have ornate cast iron drip moldings - those on 2nd floor supported by ~~fluted~~ floriated brackets; those on upper 2 floors have scroll brackets and are slightly less ornate than those below. All ^{upper storey} windows are $\frac{6}{8}$ ^{with} proportionately longer ~~ones~~ at 2nd floor + 1st floor (those are $\frac{9}{12}$).

The track side has (front) a ~~wide~~ wide wood porch ~~at the~~ ^{which} ~~are~~ ^{floral} wrought iron - though this is gone in places - porch seems in danger of collapse. * There are several chimneys placed longwise to roof edge - these have corbelled tops  + recesses - etc. Bldg. is commanding + monumental ~~and~~ + important - in imminent danger.

* below porch is moat-like area + basement level.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☐20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

c. 1880s ?

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐ArchitectureAgriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☒

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

19th C. The Cumberland Station ~~is a fine~~ ^{is one of the great RR station-hotels in the} tradition ~~of the~~ ^{like these} in England - e.g. St. Pancras. Its huge size + decaying state ~~back back back~~ are reminders of Cumberland's past + importance as railroad + resort ~~and~~ center. Architecturally, the bldg. is an important monument - as a RR-hotel type but also as a good excellent example of High Victorian Eclectic style - ~~or~~ ^{sometimes called} President Grant - note deep moldings, low entablatures, floriated ornament, etc. Symbolic of ~~the~~ 19th C. American vitality + RR age, this badly ~~decaying~~ deteriorated bldg. should be stabilized; ~~the~~ the bldg. (minus perhaps rear wing) ~~is~~ is a must for preservation - use as Comm. college - state office bldg etc. - or hotel (far superior to any Holiday Inn, one of which is being built across from Queen City)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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 ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

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: <i>W. MORGAN</i>		
ORGANIZATION <i>MHT</i>	DATE <i>June 7 1970</i>	
STREET AND NUMBER:		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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 _____

Title _____

Date _____

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 _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON: Queen City Hotel-Station (B & O Railroad) (S. 7)

AND/OR HISTORIC: Queen City Hotel of B & O Railroad

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Queen City Pavement and Park St. & Williams St.

CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland (County Seat)

STATE: Maryland CODE: 21502 COUNTY: Allegany

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: C&O/B&O Railway Co.,

STREET AND NUMBER: Baltimore and Charles St.,

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Allegany County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland STATE: Maryland CODE: 21502

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 40 acres (about 4 acres used for Hotel)

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: see attached courthouse records. Bk. 28-p.314,315,316,317,318

DATE OF SURVEY: 1868 Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☒

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Allegany County Courthouse records; Land Offices-Annapolis, Md.

STREET AND NUMBER: (and Hall of Records ")

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>			Moved <input type="checkbox"/> Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Present: Slightly deteriorated; verandas and cornice bad. The walls and exceptionally well built; foundation exceptionally strong; both appear to be structurally sound (opinion of two engineers). This building was renovated (outside) about ten years ago. A good bit of trim and cornice has been removed.

Original: The Hotel-Station was begun July 1, 1871 and opened for entertainment of travelers in Nov. 1872. The dining room and offices were handsomely frescoed, and a platform 50 feet wide in front of the hotel was laid with the Schillinger cement pavement. The center building, 140 feet 8 inches front, is two stories in height, surmounted by a lofty cupola from which a magnificent view is had of the city and surrounding mountains. The wings, 48 feet by 84 feet each, are four stories in height, and the back building, containing the kitchen apartments 38 feet by 97 feet, is three stories in height, the whole building being covered by a handsome slate roof. Like everything constructed by the B&O, they built the strongest, largest and most handsome brick hotel in the State. The building is Victorian. An ornamental iron piazza, 10½ feet wide extends along the ~~first~~ front and ends, of the first floor, while there is a two story portico between the wings on the rear. A lofty well-lighted basement extends under the whole building, which is fitted for a billiard room, restaurant, laundry, etc. with ample room for storage and fuel cellars. The dining room is 34 feet by 140 feet 8 inches, and will seat 400 or more persons. The building is heated throughout by steam provided by two boilers placed in a boiler house, 28 feet by 35 feet, three stories high. An ice house, 28 feet square, holding 300 tons of ice was built adjoining the hotel. The beautiful iron grille work of its spacious porches always attracts attention and recalls New Orleans, where many buildings carry the old iron decorative schemes. The original building had 147 rooms. The grounds to the south of the hotel, containing about 3 acres, were enclosed, and handsomely laid out and ornamented with a magnificent fountain, evergreen, trees and shrubbery. (data-Annual reports-B&O-1871-2-3-)

Suggested plan: Part of the Queen City Museum could include the history of each Town and Village of our County (Cumberland is the County Seat) and each one using a separate room could show their unique history. Mount Savage could dramatize the fact that the first iron rail made in the U.S. was made there. Frostburg, Md.--where coal was first mined in Allegany County. A Diarama of the capture of Jane Beall Frazier by the Indians in 1754. George Washington here during the Whiskey Rebellion (after the Fort, where he had taken over here following the death of Gen. Braddock, had deteriorated beyond use, etc, etc.

Most of our LANDMARKS are gone, victims of stupidity of owners and Urban Renewal. Queen City Hotel is one of the few left in Cumberland, Md.

Except for Geo. Washington's cabin, no 18th century landmarks saved. Most of 19th century ones gone.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☐20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☒

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Grille workArt ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐(New Orleans type)Commerce ☒Architecture ☒

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Terminus--C&O CanalConservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☒

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Canal and Railway passengers used (here) as overnight stop where all facilities were available--then continued on stagecoach through the Narrows, the Gateway to the west, on the National Road. On Dec. 5, 1842, Pres. Tyler sent a message from the Relay House via an express locomotive over 170 miles in 5 hrs. & 50 minutes. This was considered an extraordinary speed and the subject of great discussion in this area. The Queen City Hotel, a transportation center became the social center of the town, with wedding breakfasts and wedding receptions held there. Upon return from their honeymoon, many couples took suites there until their new homes or apartments were finished. The hotel became a very popular resort in the summer. The annual New Year's Dance (by invitation) was the biggest event of the local social season.

The greatest significance of this building is that it served as the Western Terminus for years for the C&O Canal, while serving the Railroad passengers, which in itself shows it has "value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States".

Beginning with Pres. Geo. Washington most all Presidents and many Statesmen have travelled through this area, Daniel Boone was a wagone with Gen. Braddock. Christopher Gist made friends with Nemacolin and other Indians.

Frederick Dent, the father of Julia Dent Grant, wife of Pres. U.S. Grant, was the first white child born in Cumberland and died in the White House.

in 1921, Gen. John J. Pershing and his aide, George Catlett Marshall (later-Gen.) came to dedicate the Geo. Washington headquarters which had been restored.

The Franklin Delano and the James Roosevelt families lived in this area and Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited here.

Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes came to attend the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of W.Md. held Oct.-22-25, 1878. He had been stationed here along with Pres. Wm. McKinley with the Union troops when Generals Crook and Kelley were captured Feb. 21, 1865. In Sept. 1884, Gen. Geo. Crook, Pres. of Society of the Army of W.Va. held a three day reunion here. At the same time, excursion trains were run to see the electrically-lighted city -the 4th or 5th plant of incadescent lighting in the United States.

Henry Clay, Horace Greely, Senators and Congressmen from Va., and Pa., came here to take the Stage.

Hotel Register not available.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Scharf's History of Western Maryland(p.1340) has best picture of the original building)

Thomas History of Allegany County

Lowdermilk History of Cumberland

B & O Annual Reports of 1871-2-3

Hungerford B & O History 1929

Transportation Room, History House, 218 Washington St., Cumberland, Md.
" Charles Johnson Hansrote,Sr.--Sponsor.

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 ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	see enclosed map and courthouse records					
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
NONE		NONE	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Hazel Groves Hansrote(Mrs.Charles Johnson Hansrote,Sr.)-Secretary		
ORGANIZATION Preservation Society of Allegany County--(S O S Group)	DATE May 16, 1970	
STREET AND NUMBER: 519 Hill Top Drive		
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland	STATE Maryland	CODE 21502

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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 _____

Title _____

Date _____

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 _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMFOR ☐ ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTEREDSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC First Baptist Church

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 212 Bedford Street

CITY, TOWN Cumberland

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Sixth

STATE Maryland

VICINITY OF
CODE
24COUNTY
AlleganyCODE
001**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME First Baptist Church c/o Russell L. Livengood, Chairman of Deacons

STREET & NUMBER
212 Bedford StreetCITY, TOWN
Cumberland

VICINITY OF

STATE
Maryland 21502**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Allegany County CourthouseSTREET & NUMBER
30 Washington StreetCITY, TOWN
CumberlandSTATE
Maryland 21502**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

AL-IV-A-113

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The First Baptist Church is located at 212 Bedford Street in Cumberland, Maryland. It is a T-shaped brick structure of 1½ stories. The 1917 east (front) facade is of white glazed, all stretcher brickwork; this also extends back one bay on the north and south facades. The rest of the building, constructed in 1849, is of red brick laid in common bond with random variations; this has been repointed. The original part has two high brick belt courses on each facade and a single low one on the side facades (although the north side is covered by additions). On the east facade only the low belt course exists, where it is executed in stone.

The church sits on a low foundation of rock-faced, coursed ashlar on the north and south and uncoursed rubble on the west (rear). It has a plain water table. The gable end of the church faces front. The gable roof is covered with sheets of asphalt. A replacement box cornice surrounds the 1849 structure. Two interior brick chimneys are located in the west end. One is original with corbeled cap; the other is a replacement.

The principal (east) facade is a three-part composition divided vertically into nave (on the south) and stair tower (on the north); the latter is divided horizontally to separate a basement from the tower above. This distinction is deliberately obscured on the nave by containing the windows of those two floors within one large opening in the wall. The stair tower wall is brought forward on this facade (in plan the tower comes forward on the east and north elevations), resulting in three exposed corners on this elevation. Each corner is similarly buttressed on its two sides with a three-part buttress, narrowing and set back from bottom to top. The set backs are at the first floor and choir levels and are marked by stone shoulders or weatherings. The top and bottom segments have inset round-arched panels. The choir level segments are terminated by molded concrete copings. The two buttresses which flank the stair tower have an additional section with an applied pediment and another concrete coping (these are not set back). The southernmost buttress is shorter than those on the facade. Its terminal coping turns to rake against the south wall of the nave. The top copings of the facade buttresses are continuous with the copings of their respective roofs.

The nave portion of the facade, wider than the stair tower, contains between the buttresses a large gothic tracery window set in a brick arch topped by a stone arch above the springing. The floor of the auditorium (first floor) is marked by a band of three large quatrefoil panels between the upper and lower windows. The wall above the arch is set with nine round-arched panels in a blind arcade which rises directly out of the window arch and follows the raking of the gable. Above this is the coping of the gable which breaks vertically near the point and then squares off to form a blunt peak.

The wall of the stair tower is similarly composed above the basement, without the quatrefoil or arched panels. The roof coping forms a simple low gable.

The basement contains the main entrance, set in an arch like the window arches, with a blind arcade of five arched panels above. The entrance has a double door of two six-paneled leaves in a wooden frame. The two parts of the stair tower are separated by a heavy window ledge, continuous with and set back from the weatherings of the buttresses.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

AL-IV-A-113

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

The First Baptist Church
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

At basement level the south facade has a recessed frame coal chute at the rear; this is now sealed. There are three basement windows with 4/4 light sash containing translucent glass, wooden trim, and stone sills. A low brick belt course serves as lintel for these windows. The rear entrance on this facade is recessed and has a flat brick arch, wooden trim, and a two-panel door with one light of translucent glass. The entrance near the front has a four-panel door.

On the first floor of this facade are three round-arched stained glass windows with two tall panels and a fixed half-round one above. These have stone sills, plain wooden trim, and brick arches. The six illustrations in these windows are different from those on the north facade. There is also one small rectangular stained glass window with wooden trim and brick sill.

The west end has two basement windows of thick translucent glass, one with 56 lights and one with 69 and two larger movable panes; both have flat brick arches and brick sills. The door in the north bay is a replacement and the transom is boarded over. The first story has three window openings; the north one has been bricked in but was identical to the south one, which is like the windows on the south. The central stained glass window is shorter and wider and has a gently pointed brick arch and a brick sill. It is an alteration as the brickwork around it is disturbed.

The north facade has one closed up basement window with brick arch. At first story level are three stained glass windows of similar form to those on the south but different parts fixed and movable; they have brick arches, stone sills, and wooden trim. This facade also has a small rectangular window like that on the south; both swing in.

Two small additions are built against the north side of the church; they do not disturb the appearance of the church.

On the interior of the church the stairs are located in the northeast corner. At the basement level the main entrance opens into a hall facing the stair that leads to the main worship area on the next floor. The basement is divided into a number of rooms with walls and folding partitions.

The main floor is divided into a nave in the center, a Sunday School area divided off with a folding wood partition in the east end, and organ, choir loft, and two small rooms at the west end. The chancel area has an elliptical platform raised two steps above the nave and divided from it by three pointed-arched openings with wooden pillars. Behind these arched openings are the choir and organ lofts. The choir loft is slightly raised above the chancel floor. A trap door in the chancel floor covers a baptismal pool. The two rooms next to the chancel are preparation rooms. A closed stair leads from them to the basement.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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The First Baptist Church
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER

7 PAGE 2

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

The nave ceiling is a flat plaster one with curved corners. The chancel ceiling is a four-arched cross vault. Four wrought iron lamps with stained glass panels hang from chains in the nave.

The open well stair that leads from the basement to the balcony at the east end of the church has seven landings and six and a half flights. Made of walnut, it is not decorated except for rectangular pendants. There is wainscoting on the walls of the stair.

Woodwork around the doors and windows is plain. The folding partition in the nave has eight seven-panel doors. The double doors leading into the nave are identical to these. The choir rail molding extends around the nave. A walnut paneled railing surrounds the organ and choir lofts. The face of the balcony is paneled. Architrave trim extends around the top of the walls near the ceiling.

The pipe organ was bought and installed in 1921 and was recently renovated.

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

First Baptist Church
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

REVISIONS

9/29/80 Ronald Andrews

The significance of the First Baptist Church on Bedford Street in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland is derived from the facade that was added in 1917 to the existing church structure erected in 1849. Executed in a modest interpretation of the Late Gothic Revival style, the facade embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of architecture that, while popular in the United States in the first half of the present century, was not commonly used in Cumberland. The dominant features which characterize the First Baptist Church facade are a smooth, quiet perpendicular design executed in masonry. The position of this structure in the architectural fabric of Cumberland is heightened by its location on a hill from which it is visible from various locations in the center of the city.

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1849, 1917

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

SEE REVISION

With its very stylishly contrived facade, the First Baptist Church is a distinctive structure in the architecture of Cumberland. The original 1849 building has a nave of the church on the second floor, a characteristic common to Baptist and Methodist churches of the second half of the 19th century. The interior detail is also common to that period. The congregation has had ups and downs throughout its history, with the congregation fluctuating from almost nonexistent to very large. The combination of large typical 19th century structure with up-to-date facade of modern materials is illustrative of the cycles in the congregation's history.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The history of the First Baptist Church in Cumberland has been one of fluctuating fortune. During the last century, this church had its setbacks, but always managed to overcome misfortune to prosper. The first record of Baptist meetings in this area was in the 1840s, when a handful of persons met in a hall above a fire station. The first missionary to come to these Baptists was Rev. Benjamin Giffith, D.D., who later became the first pastor of the church.

By 1849 Rev. Griffith had gathered enough Baptists into his congregation to build a church, which was dedicated in November 1849.² This original brick building was larger than it need be, according to Lowdermilk, who states that the "seating capacity" was much larger than the number of the congregation.³

During the Civil War Cumberland was used to house Union wounded. "Halls, churches, and warehouses" were temporary hospitals where local physicians cared for the wounded soldiers.⁴ The soldiers hospitalized here numbered 500 in December of 1861 and 1,200 in the spring of 1862. Even after the large Clarysville hospital was opened, fifteen different locations in Cumberland housed wounded.⁵ Thomas and Williams state that the First Baptist Church was one of these.⁶

Shortly after the war, for some unknown reason, the council of the church met and decided to disband the organization. It was reorganized in 1871. According to local tradition, the congregation was forced to pay for their land a second time due to an error in the first title. In 1878 Lowdermilk reports of a congregation of seventy persons.⁷

In 1913 the Reverend H.F. Loomis arrived to fill a one year vacancy at the pulpit to find that much of the congregation had drifted away. Through his strenuous efforts he rebuilt the congregation to 300 by 1923. At a cost of \$15,000.00 a new front facade to the church was erected and dedicated in January of 1917.⁸ Included in this facade are architectural components that join to create a balanced visual impact. The tracery windows are the largest in the Cumberland area. The soaring height of these windows

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

The First Baptist Church
Allegany County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

(SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED)

is countered by the molded concrete trim highlighting the buttresses and entrance. The arcaded effect of rows of pointed brick arches above the entrance and the larger window, combined with the recessed position of the window and entrance, present a contrast giving greater depth to the east facade. These Gothic Revival features and the asymmetrical design of the facade are reminiscent of the cultural awareness of the past members of the church.

Additional misfortunes include the murder of a missionary to China during disturbances there, and the loss of the church's history, including the names of many of the pastors, when the records were moved to Baltimore "for historical purposes."⁹

Today the church membership is still active and services continue despite the lack of a minister. It is the determination of a congregation with a history of struggle against misfortune that keeps this church a monument to the courage of the Baptist people of Cumberland. The Gothic facade of this building symbolizes the strength of these people "buttressed" by their faith in God.

¹ Will H. Lowdermilk, History of Cumberland (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971), p. 464. Reprint of the 1878 edition.

² Lowdermilk, p. 465.

³ Lowdermilk, p. 464.

⁴ Harry Stegmaier, Jr., Allegany County-A History (Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing Co., 1976), p. 187.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ James W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, History of Allegany County, Maryland. (Philadelphia: L.R. Titworth and Co., 1923), p. 476.

⁷ Lowdermilk, p. 465.

⁸ Thomas and Williams, p. 477.

⁹ Lowdermilk, pp.465-6.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

AL-IX-A-113

Lowdermilk, Will H. History of Cumberland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971.
(Reprint of 1878 edition).

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 54' x 155'

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 692050 5491740
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Reference Allegany County Deeds 4/259 and 4/398.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY Faye Purdham and Mel Collins, Allegany County Committee

NAME / TITLE

-William Pratt and Dave Dorsey, Surveyors

ORGANIZATION

Allegany County Historic Sites Survey

DATE

10/4/77

STREET & NUMBER

County Office Building, Pershing Street

TELEPHONE

(301)777-5967

CITY OR TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland 21502

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

6-16-80

TITLE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

AL-IV-A-113

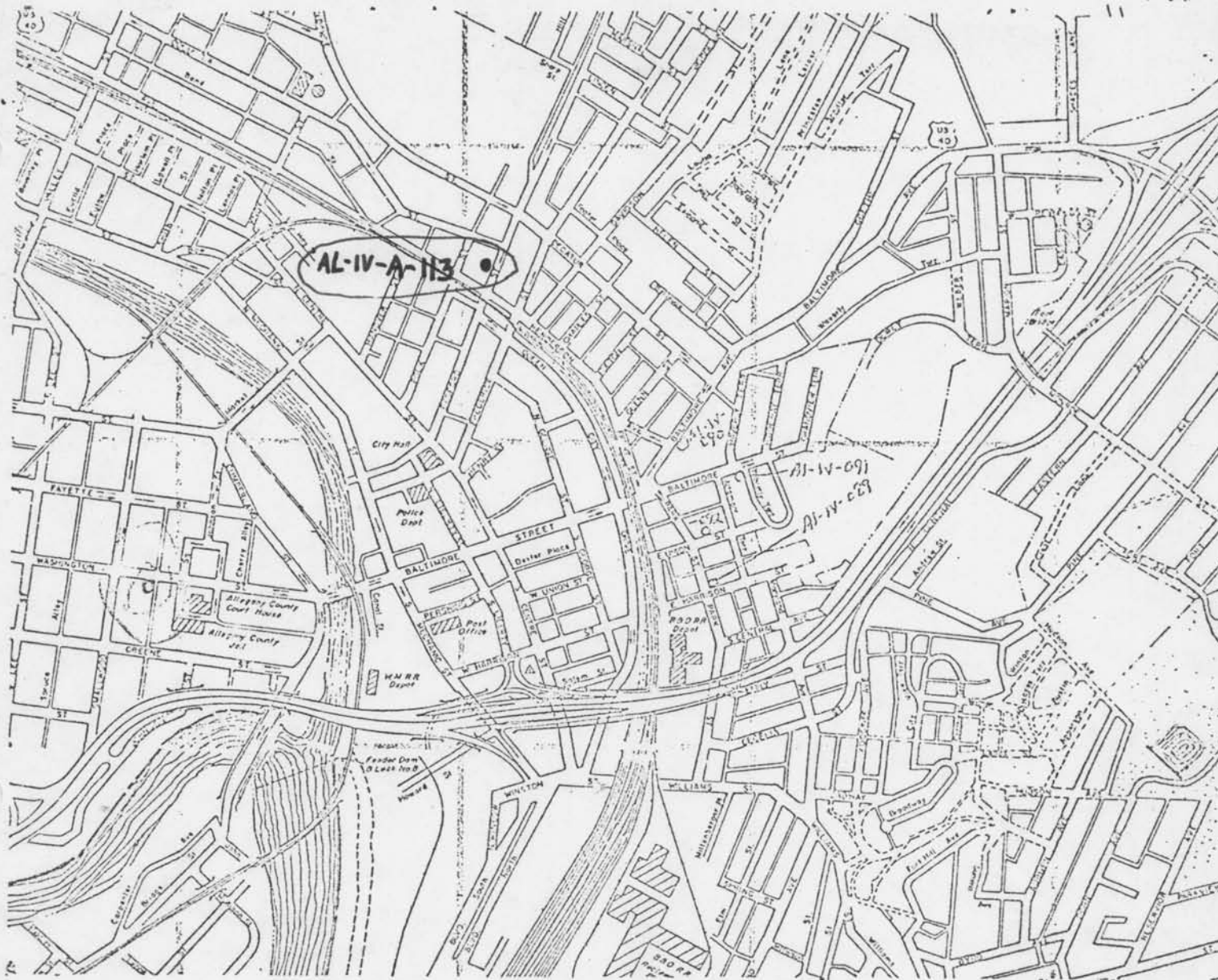
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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED.

CONTINUATION SHEET The First Baptist Church
 Allegany County
 Maryland ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 4.

(MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES CONTINUED)

Thomas, James W., & Williams, T.J.C. History of Allegany County, Maryland. Philadelphia:
L.R. Titworth and Co., 1923.

Stegmaier, Harry, Jr. Allegany County-A History. Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing Co.,
1976.

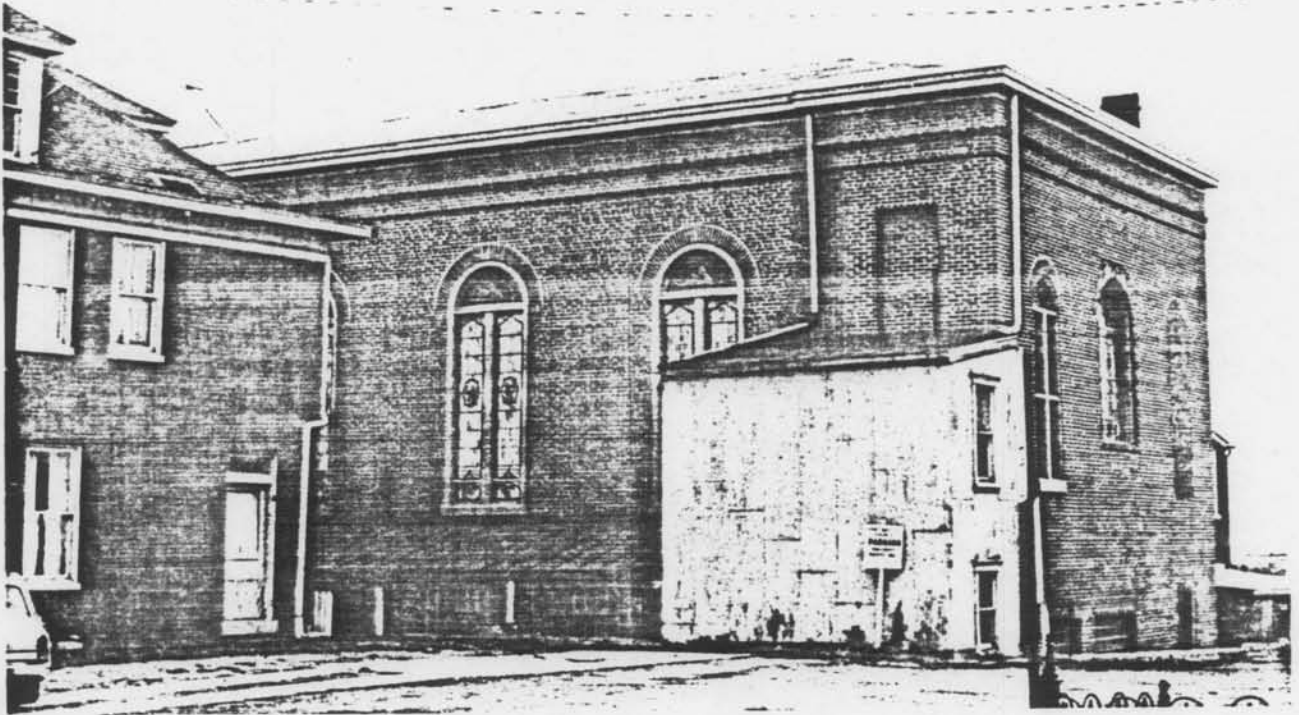


AL-IV-A-113
 First Baptist Church
 212 Bedford Street
 Cumberland, Maryland 21502

Map of City of Cumberland,
Allegany Co., Maryland
 Charles R. Nuzum, City Engineer
 revised 1971
 scale:



AL-IV-A-113





AL-IV-A-113

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Bedford St, Cumberland

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/13/77

~~WEST~~ NORTHWEST



AL-IV-A-113

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

BEDFORD ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/13/77

SOUTHEAST



AL-IV-A-113

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

BEDFORD ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/13/97

NORTHEAST



AL-IV-A-113

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

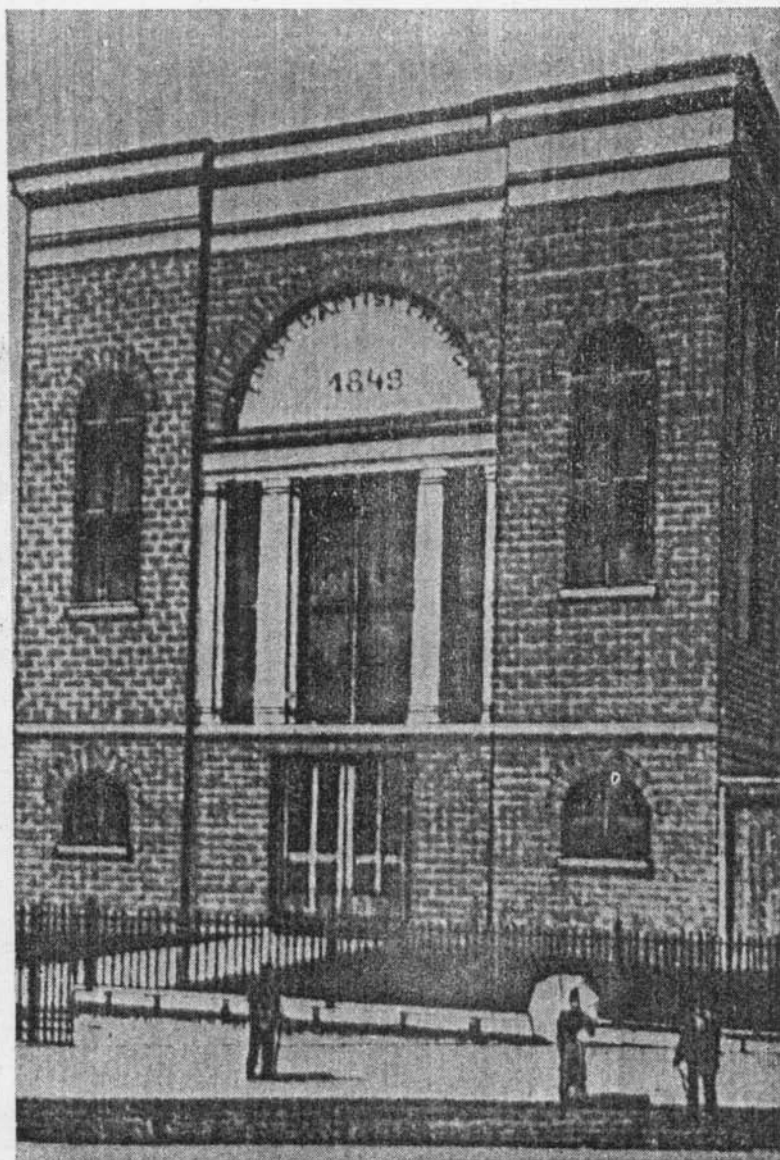
BEDFORD ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/13/77

EAST

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HISTORY



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—1849

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:

Maryland

0104472504

AL-IV-03

COUNTY:

Allegany

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

11

1. NAME

COMMON:

16 Altamont Terrace

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

16 Altamont Terrace at Union Street, N.E. Corner

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY:

Allegany

CODE

001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) apartments <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Michael J. Counihan and Della Counihan

STREET AND NUMBER:

Rt. 3, Box 1343, Growden Drive

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

30 Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Allegany

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located at 16 Altamont Terrace, the house stands on the northeast corner of the intersection of Union Street in Cumberland, Allegany County. The property, which measures approximately 60 feet by 100 feet with the house setting on the southern end, is situated on the westerly slope of a hill that rises sharply to the east.

The house is a two and a half story, brick building with a cut stone foundation; a brick cornice around the entire structure; a one-story one-bay portico on the facade; and a low-pitch gable roof. The roof line runs north/south and the gable end walls extend above the roof line running parallel to the slopes of the roof. Originally, the end walls extended up higher and were squarish in form and contained the chimneys. There is one chimney on the north side and none on the south. The structure is rectangular in shape with two small extensions and a porch and a balcony of recent vintage on the east side. Brick projections at the four corners of the original building form capitals, however, there is no evidence that there ever were pilasters below them. The exterior surface is covered with several coats of paint obscuring the bond of the brick. It appears that the principal facade is of all stretcher bond and the north and south sides of common bond.

The principal facade (west side) has five bays with a center entrance way on the first floor and a pair of small windows above. A photograph published in Art Work of Allegany County (1897) shows the second floor facade as consisting of five matching windows. The portico consists of a flat roof supported by two pairs of free standing columns of the Ionic order (fluted shafts with volutes at the capitals) with plain bases and two flat pilasters against the facade. The doorway has rectangular side lights and transom and double wooden doors. The doors, late Victorian in style, have one large light each in the upper halves and panels in the lower halves. Two iron balconies with decorative balustrades tie into pairs the first floor windows on either side of the portico.

The windows of the original portion are double-hung wooden sashes. The first floor facade windows are floor length with six over nine lights. The windows on the south side, the attic window on the north side, and the four large windows on the second floor of the facade have six over six lights. The two small windows centered on the second floor facade have two over two lights. The windows on the facade have decorated wood lintels while those on the south side and the attic window on the north side have plain wooden lintels. The lintels on the facade

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

C. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

circa 1851

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☒ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☒ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Sixteen Altamont Terrace in Cumberland, Maryland, is significant for its architecture and for its historical association with the development of health care facilities in Allegany County. The design of the house, erected in the mid nineteenth century, is an example of a folk form of the Greek Revival style. It consists of Greek decorative elements applied to the traditional center hall house. The architectural historian William H. Pierson, Jr. describes this combination as the most common form of the "folk manifestations" of the Greek Revival style.¹ The building has a five bay symmetrical facade with a free-standing Ionic order columnar portico and decorative iron balconies. The house is also representative of the domestic architecture of a wealthy mid nineteenth century citizen of Cumberland.

It is said that the house was constructed for John Oliphant, a businessman who purchased the property in 1851² and is listed for the building on the 1853 Map of Cumberland. The property is located in Dilley's Addition, which was laid out about the mid 1840's. In several of the past deeds, Altamont Terrace is referred to as Ellen Street.

In 1889 Charles James Orrick and his wife purchased the house.³ It was during their ownership that the house was used as the first facilities of the present Memorial Hospital, known then as the Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland.⁴ Orrick was one of the original incorporators of the hospital and his wife served as the first president of the organization.

¹William H. Pierson, Jr. American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles (Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc. 1970), p. 450.

²Allegany County Land Records, Book 8, p. 68.

³Allegany County Land Records, Book 66, p. 442.

⁴J. William Hunt, Across the Desk, Vol. I, 7 April 1946.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

16 Altamont Terrace

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

have molding along the tops and extending downward about two inches on each side. The window frames are narrow with beaded edges. The first and second floor windows in the north side have four over four lights and flat brick arches. There are signs of alterations to the window openings; however, the several coats of paint on the surface make it difficult to see the evidence.

The interior of the house was greatly altered in the first half of the twentieth century when it was converted for apartments. The alterations involved mainly rearranging the rooms making two apartments on each of the main floors and one in the attic. The structure, however, retains the center hall with the staircase and much of the original woodwork. The window and door trim of the first floor center hall and first floor southwest room is trabeated with pilasters and pediment-like lintels. The original doors have six panels: two small ones at the top and at the bottom and two large panels in between. (See sketch) The pilasters on the door ways are about seven inches wide. The panels on the doors and the sidelights have flat applied molding. The floor boards in the hall are narrow, about an inch wide. The vestibule inside the front door has a late-Victorian covering on the wall forming wainscoting. The balustrade on the staircase may be original, however, the newel post was either altered or replaced.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

The house was used as a hospital for only a short time, apparently less than two years, until the facilities were moved to Bedford Street and later to Baltimore Avenue. The hospital was later known as the Western Maryland Hospital until about 1929 when the facilities were moved again and the name changed to Memorial Hospital. For several years this was the only hospital in Allegany County.

Sixteen Altamont Terrace was converted into apartments about 1905 and remains as such today. The present owner acquired the property in 1952.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

Pierson, William H. Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles (Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc. 1970),

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.
Art Work of Allegany County. Chicago: Parish Publishing
Company, 1897.
Heritage Press, Vol. 1, No. 7 (May 1972), published by the
Preservation Society of Allegany County.
Historical File, Memorial Hospital, Cumberland, Maryland.
Hunt, J. William. Across the Desk, 6 Vol., a series of
articles that appeared in the Cumberland Sunday Times,
(April 8, 1945 through April 28, 1968) Vol. 1, April 7, 1946.

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	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		39 ° 39 ' 07 "	78 ° 45 ' 24 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 60 feet by 100 feet

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:
Ronald Andrews, Historic Sites Consultant
ORGANIZATION
Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
DATE
6/28/74
STREET AND NUMBER:
Suite 510, Allegany Motor Inn
CITY OR TOWN:
Cumberland
STATE
Maryland
CODE
24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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
Arthur C. Townsend

Title
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form No. 10-301
(Rev. 10-7-57)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

16 Altamont Terrace

2 LOCATION

CITY/TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Allegany

STATE

Maryland

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE USGS 7.5 minute map

CUMBERLAND QUADRANGLE

SCALE

1:24000

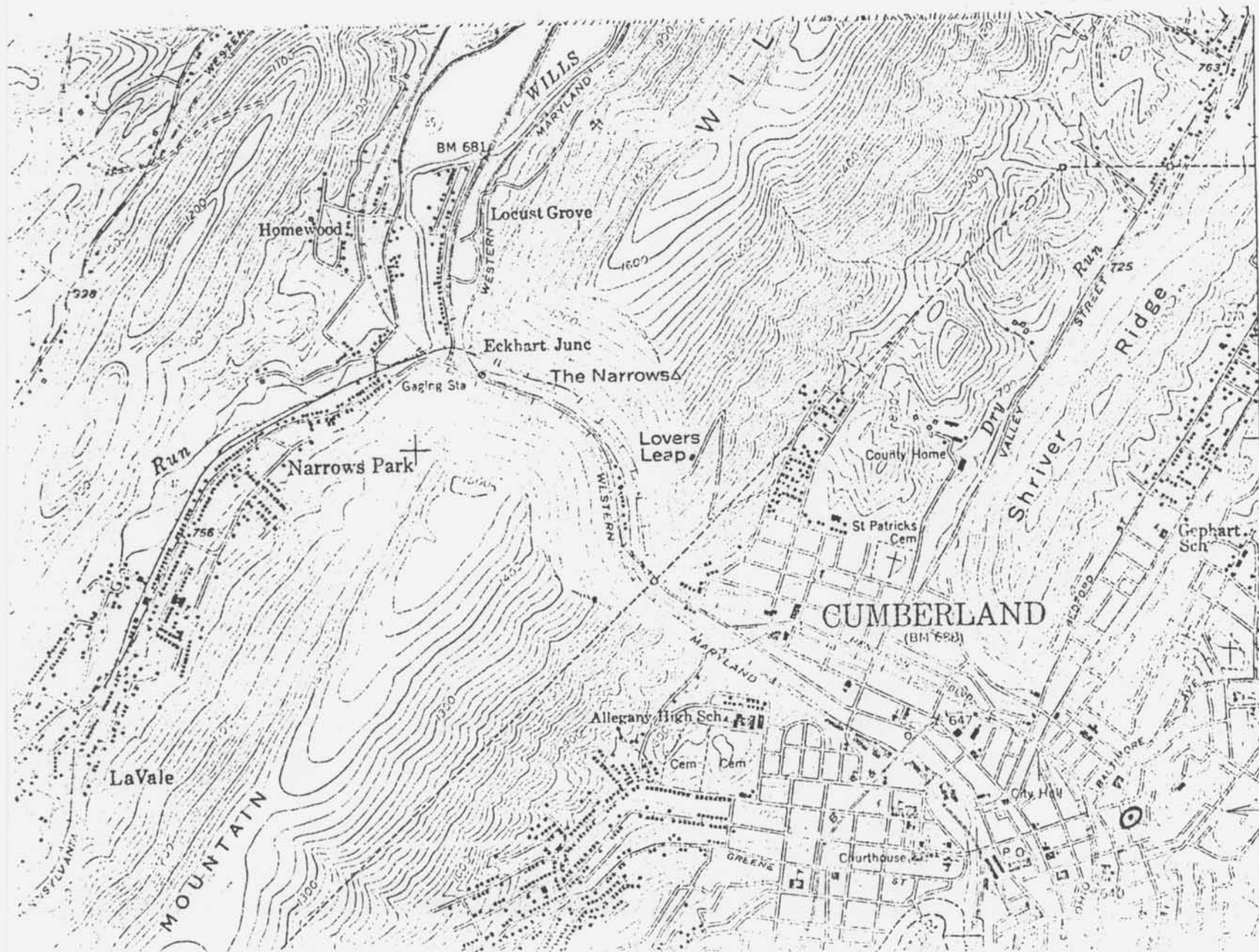
DATE

1949

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

- 1 PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
- 2 NORTH ARROW
- 3 UTM REFERENCES



4394
BEDFORD VALLEY, PA. 13 MI.
BEDFORD, PA. 29 MI.

CLINTSTONE 12 MI.
CHICKOCK 17 MI.

420 000 FEET
(W. VA.)

4391

16 ALTAMONT
TERRACE

LAT 39° 39' 0"
LONG 78° 45' 21"

AL-IV-A-003



U.S.G.S 7.5 minute map
Cumberland Quadrangle
scale: 1:24000
1949.

AL-IV-A-003
16 ALTAMONT
TERRACE
LAT 39° 39' 07"
LONG 78° 45' 24"

420 000 FEET
(W.VA.)

4390 000m N.

110 000 FEET
(PA.)

39°37'30"
78°45'

SHORT GAP 6.2 MI.
FORT ASHBY 11 MI.

1920000 L. 2 210 000 FEET (W.VA.)
● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D.C.—1571

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty Light-duty
Medium-duty

(PATERSON
2-63)



1 MILE
6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

SHORT GAP 6.2 MI.
FORT ASHBY 11 MI.

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———

U.S. Route ○ State Route

CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.V.A.
NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
N3937.5—W7845/7.5
1949
AMS 5263 III NE—SERIES V833

7.5 minute series

Apartment House
16 Altamont Terrace
A1-IV-003



16 Altamont Terrace PA 212

AL-IV-A-3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FORM NPS USE ONLY

22

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

B'er Chayim Temple

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Corner of Union and South Centre Streets

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Allegany

CODE

001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Hebrew Congregation B'er Chayim / c/o Dr. Benjamin Felman

STREET & NUMBER

100 South Centre Street

108 Harrison Street

Cumberland, Maryland 21502 ✓

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

21502

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

30 Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

21502

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

AL-IV-A-110

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The B'er Chayim Temple is located on the southeast corner at the intersection of Union and South Centre Streets in Cumberland, Maryland.

The temple is a two-story brick building laid in common bond on a low foundation of rock faced, coursed ashlar with a smooth faced stone cap, except on the south which has a brick foundation. It has a three-bay front on South Centre Street and a five-bay elevation along Union Street. A three-bay, 2½-story addition facing onto Union Street stretches across the rear of the synagogue, and a smaller, one-story addition stands on the south side to the rear.

The west facade has a pediment in the gable ^{and} a cornice, both decorated with modillions. This facade is divided into even bays by four brick pilasters; each bay contains a round-arched window on the second floor. The center bay on the first floor has double doors in an enclosed brick portico that sits on a brick base of flat basket weave pattern with molded brick steps. There is a pediment broken at the bottom above the doors and a small round-arched window in each side of the portico. These contain translucent glass etched with a Star of David. The doors are tall, and each leaf is paneled with two horizontal two vertical panels below two square lights. On either side of the entrance is a stained glass window with segmental arch. Above each of these windows is a larger stained glass window with semicircular arch. The central window on the second floor contains two narrower, round-arched windows under one semicircular brick arch. All the windows on this facade have drip moldings from the arches and tin-sheathed wooden sills. There are two openings in the pediment, a horizontal stained glass window with segmental arch and a ventilator in the peak.

The north facade has five recessed bays, each with an opening on both floors. The five on the second floor are windows like those in the north and south bays of the front facade (the westernmost window has been bricked in). The westernmost bay on the first floor contains a flat-arched stained glass window. The fourth bay from the front contains a recessed doorway with transom. The others have 1/1 light, double-hung sash of translucent glass. There are ventilation holes and one very small, barred basement window in the foundation. The south facade is almost identical to the north facade.

The building has a gable roof covered with tar paper over metal roofing. There is a brick cornice below the eaves. The small lawn in front is enclosed with a wrought iron fence with heavy posts and delicate arrow-like railings. Each panel of the double gate carries an arched iron plaque reading "Synagogue."

The addition on the rear hides the east end of the synagogue. It is a 2½-story brick structure that resembles a residence. There are several basement windows in the rock-faced stone foundation. An arched opening leads into a deeply recessed doorway in the west bay of the first floor; to the east of this is a three-part window with large wood lintel. On the third floor are three windows; a thin belt course runs around the building at the level of the sills of these windows. A double, hipped-roofed dormer is centered between corner parapets in the mansard roof. Seven similar windows recessed slightly with segmental arches are located on the first two floors of the east facade and two smaller windows are located in the third floor; six star-shaped tie rod ends are also located here. A corbeled cap chimney rises from the south side of the building; the roof is flat except for the mansard on the north. Another door and

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

B'er Chayim Temple

Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET

Maryland

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

1

(DESCRIPTION, Continued)

windows are located on the south. The south addition was added against the temple wall and is currently used as a kitchen.

The building has a meeting house plan with stairs on either side of the first floor vestibule leading to a hall and the temple itself on the second floor. The north stair has one flight with a winder; the south stair has two flights with an open well and one landing. Both stairs are lighted by stained glass windows and have plain balusters, chamfered newels, and closed strings.

The hall on the second floor has a stair -- one flight with winder and enclosed with recessed paneling -- at the north end that leads to the choir loft. The temple is entered from this hall through a round-arched opening with plain wooden trim. The ceiling consists of a plastered four centered arch vault. The choir loft has recessed panels and is trimmed with a cornice, frieze, and bed molding. A large set of organ pipes is situated in the center of the loft.

On either side of the central aisle in the temple are eleven curved pews. In front of these are curved rails with recessed, round-arched panels. Two bowl-shaped lamps hung on chains provide indirect lighting for the temple area. On the side walls are three ceramic lamps shaped like a benitier basin that tapers down to a pendant. These lamps project from the walls; each has a bead and reel and a fret band with an acanthus leaf pendant.

The most ornamental part of the Temple, which for the most part is simply decorated, is the Ark, or closet, in which the Laws are stored. This wooden, symmetrical structure extends from the platform to the ceiling. On either side are two rectangular pilasters, with caps, mounted on square pedestals. Each pedestal has a recessed architrave panel. These pilasters and two Doric columns on similar pedestals support a three-part entablature with bed moulding. A metallic Hebraic inscription is on the frieze. The columns support an overhanging portion of the three-part entablature. Below this entablature and between the columns are a baseboard, two recessed panels with egg and dart trim and four foliated scrolls and a cornice. Above this cornice are amber glass doors with a small, capped cornice on either side. An iron grate on the door has scrolled decoration connecting the bars at the top, middle, and bottom; the center of each door is decorated with a wrought iron wreath with a Hebraic letter in the center. The small pilasters support a semicircular amber glass transom with heavy wooden trim, cornice, and frieze. Above this transom, at the bottom of the three-part entablature is bed moulding. Between the frieze of the transom and this bed moulding is a large wooden, acanthus leaf, scrolled bracket with bed moulding around its base.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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B'er Chayim Temple
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Atop the three-part entablature is a decorated pediment, mostly Moses' Tablets of the Ten Commandments in metallic Hebraic characters. These tablets are part of a large semicircular panel topped with semicircular cornice. At the top of the entire structure is an acanthus-leafed cartouche with foliated scrolls on either side. On either side of the tablets are foliated scroll moulding and on either side at the base are recessed architrave panels. On either side of the entire tablet ensemble are two small pilasters each with a raised architrave panel, a cornice, and an urn atop it. The sides of the decorated pediment extend back to the wall with curved moulding extending to the edge of the entire structure. An iron "candle" lamp hangs by a chain from the overhanging portion of the three-part entablature.

ADDENDUM TO DESCRIPTION

Additions to the 1866 B'er Chayim Temple:

- 1) Rabbi's house. This large brick structure was added to the east end of the synagogue in October, 1900 at a cost of \$2,409.17. It served as the rabbi's home until 1920, when it was converted to a Temple House. (Cumberland Evening Times, January 31, 1926.)
- 2) Kitchen. This small rectangular addition was built in 1913. (City Cumberland Building. Permit #3536.)
- 3) Entrance. The entrance projecting from the east end echoing the front pedimented gable was added in 1925. (City of Cumberland Building Permit #7756.)

The entrance matches the style of the original building with a pediment echoing the main one and round-arched windows on the sides. The rabbi's house (now Temple Hall) is of similar scale and has a round-arched doorway echoing the windows in the Temple. The kitchen is not visible from the main street facades and does not have any particular style.

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1866

BUILDER/ARCHITECT John B. Walton

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first documented mention of Jewish settlers in Cumberland was in 1816, when the Episcopalian and Presbyterian congregations asked for donations towards building a church. Among those who gave generously were" . . .three Roman Catholics and one Hebrew. . . ."1

According to the B'er Chayim centennial publication, "By 1853 twelve Jewish families were known to be in Cumberland, which then had a population of 6,150. This was enough to warrant the establishment of a congregation and on April 27 of that year, this little group first met for that purpose."2 On May 23, 1853 the legislature of Maryland incorporated the B'er Chayim Congregation.3

A writer for a Jewish newspaper attended the celebration of the congregation's incorporation and noted thirty men and twenty women meeting in a Baltimore Street building that was "neatly arranged" and "suitable for the object in view."4 In the same year as their incorporation the congregation purchased land for a cemetery on Baltimore Pike.5

In 1858 the congregation moved to Semme's Law Building on Washington Street.6 Land for a temple at Union and South Centre Streets was purchased by the congregation in October of 1865.7 John B. Walton, a locally "prominent contractor" built the synagogue in 1866.8

Lowdermilk wrote in 1877 of a membership of twenty and eighty "pew holders."9 Thomas and Williams, in 1923, noted the steady growth of Cumberland's Jewish community that numbered 100 families.10

A brief description of the character of the congregation is given in The Anniverse Story, published in 1953:

Although the early Jewish community no doubt started as orthodox, the movement of reform then abroad in the land was early felt in Cumberland and old customs and symbols were gradually discarded...the separation of men and women at services was no longer felt necessary even before 1867.... As time went on the definite dissatisfaction with the old forms and ceremonies of the service produced many changes. Yet, at all times Sabbath observance was insisted upon and generally practiced. The question of covering the head during divine services was argued bitterly and with zeal until about 1875, when it was voted to discontinue the practice.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

B'er Chayim Temple
Allegany County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

As some of the old dissidents moved away or passed onto their eternal reward, the Congregation became more conscious of itself as an American Jewish Institution instead of a European adaptation."¹¹

After the turn of the century, changes in "old forms and the old rituals" were more pronounced.¹² The Rabbi with the longest term of service to B'er Chayim Congregation was Dr. Morris Baron, a graduate of Harvard and Columbia Universities. He was rabbi from 1906 to 1921, when he became a lawyer. In addition to his rabbinical duties Dr. Baron taught ancient languages, German, and history at the Allegany Academy.¹³

The impressive western facade features a pedimented box cornice with modillions. Four brick pilasters, with corbeling and caps, define and give depth to this main facade. The original portion of the Temple is architecturally effective yet retains a simplicity in form and decoration that reflects the orthodoxy of the congregation that built it. Conversely, the turn of the century addition, with decorative mouldings, double row brick arches, mansard facing, and umbrage porch, is a reflection of the more liberal attitudes of reform Judaism practiced by subsequent congregations. Here it can be seen that although the earliest part of the temple retains much of its original appearance, the congregation which it serves has changed with the times. The building as it stands today is a monument to the early Jewish residents of Cumberland and to the changing character of religious beliefs over the last century and a quarter.

¹James W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, History of Allegany County, Maryland (Philadelphia: L.R. Titsworth and Co., 1923), pp. 460-1.

²The Anniversary Story, 1853-1953, Centennial publication, B'er Chayim Congregation, Cumberland, Maryland, 1953, Ch.I.

³Ibid.

⁴The Occident and American Jewish Advocate, Vol. XL, pp. 327-8, August 1853 as quoted in The Anniversary Story.

⁵Will H. Lowdermilk, History of Cumberland (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971 -- Reprint of the 1878 edition.), pp. 477-79.

⁶The Anniversary Story, Ch. II.

16-7104
1/78UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMB'er Chayim Temple
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The B'er Chayim Temple is a good example of a building in stylistic transition from the Greek Revival to the Romanesque Revival. Constructed in 1866, it is dentiled form with a late use of the Greek Revival, exhibiting the temple pediment facing the street and a main facade divided into three bays by Doric pilasters. The window treatment is representative of the Romanesque Revival with its round-arched heads and label moldings.

Several German congregations built places of worship in Cumberland in the mid-19th century. The Jewish congregation that built this temple was one of these and as such is part of the settlement patterns of the City of Cumberland.

The temple was built by John B. Walton, the earliest known builder in Cumberland. The 1925 entrance is believed to have been designed by a local architect, George Sansbury. The identification of these men adds to the knowledge of their work and the history of building in Cumberland.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AL-IV-A-110

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

B'er Chayim Temple
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

⁷Allegany County Land Records, 24/62.

⁸The Anniversary Story, Ch.II.

⁹Lowdermilk, History of Cumberland, p. 478.

¹⁰Thomas and Williams, History of Allegany County, p. 472.

¹¹The Anniversary Story, Ch. II.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Thomas and Williams, History of Allegany County, pp. 1275-76.

9) MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Footnotes, Significance Statement.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 40' x 102'

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 7	6 9 2 1 4 0	4 3 9 1 1 7 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C

 D

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1 km

William Pratt and Dave Dorsey

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Allegany County Historic Sites Survey

STREET & NUMBER

December 2, 1977

TELEPHONE

County Office Building, Pershing Street

CITY OR TOWN

(301) 777-5967

STATE

CumberlandMaryland 21502**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐STATE ☒LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Nancy Miller9/14/78

TITLE

ACTING

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

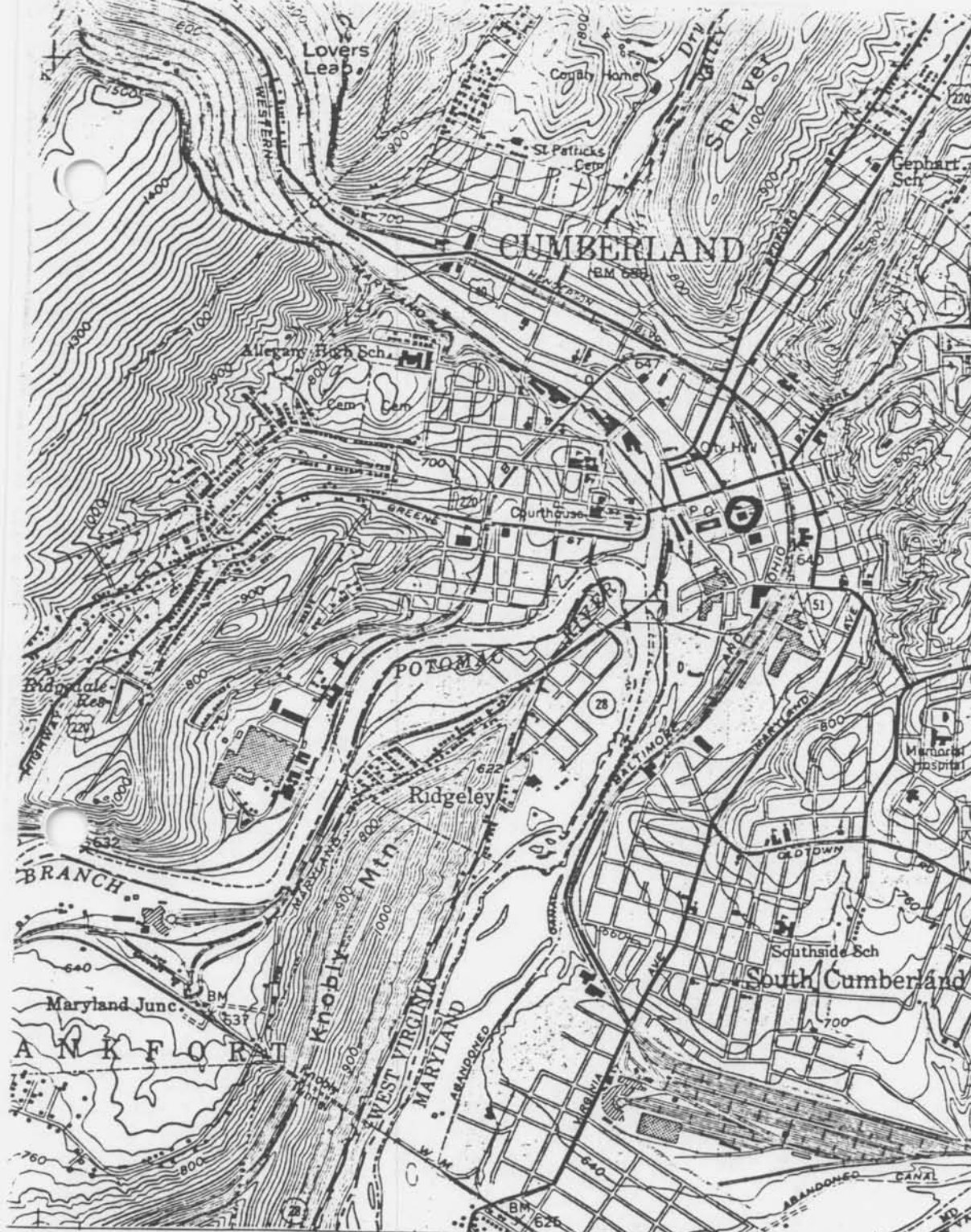
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



*B'ru Cayim
Temple
AL-110*

AL-IV-A-110

SEP 20 1976

420 000 FEET
(W. VA.)
4391
4390000m N.
SPRING GAP 6.5 MI.
OLDTOWN 14 MI.

110 000 FEET
(PA.)

39°37'30"
78°45'

(PATTERSON CREEK)
5263 11 SW

SHORT GAP 6.2 MI.
FORT ASHBY 11 MI

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Heavy-duty | ————— | Light-duty | ————— |
| Medium-duty | ————— | Unimproved dirt | ----- |
| U. S. Route | | State Route | |



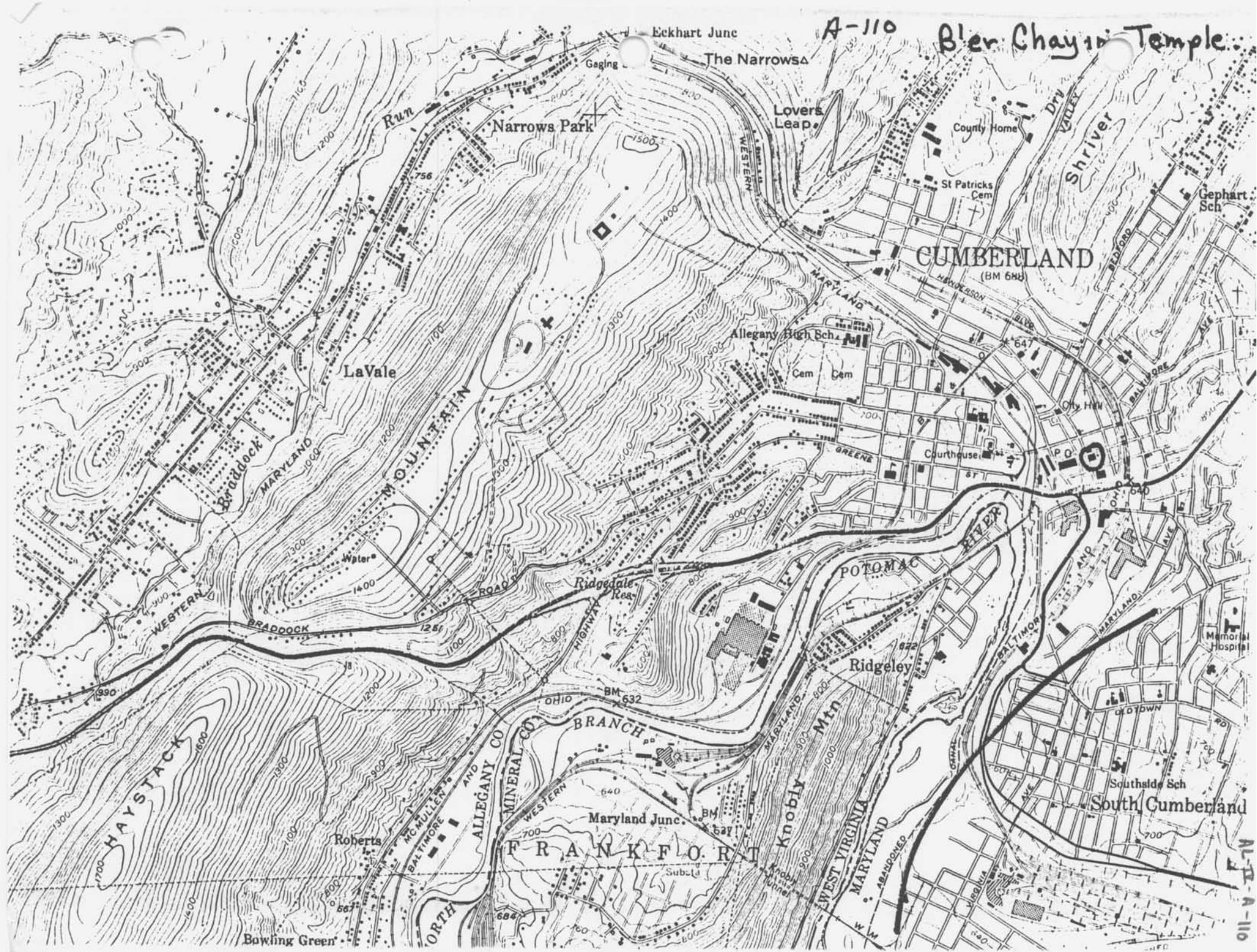
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.VA.

NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
N3937.5—W7845/7.5

1949

AMS 5263 III NE—SÉRIES V833





AL-1U-A-110

B'ER CHAYIM TEMPLE

UNION & S CENTRE ST
CUMBERLAND

DAVID A DORSEY

8/31/79

NORTHEAST



AL-IV-A-110

BER CHAYIM TEMPLE
UNION & S CENTRE ST.
CUMBERLAND
8/31/79
NORTHWEST



AL-IV-A-110

B'er CHAYIM TEMPLE

UNION + S. CENTRE ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

12/2/77

SOUTHEAST



AL-10-A-170

B'ER CHAYIM TEMPLE
(RABBI'S HOME)

UNION & S. CENTRE ST, CUMBERLAND

DAVID A - DORSEY

8/31/79

~~100~~ 1074 WEST



AL-IV-A-110

B'er CHAYIM TEMPLE

UNION + S. CENTRE ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

12/2/77

SOUTHWEST



AL-IV-A-110

B'ER CHAYIM TEMPLE

UNION & S. CENTRE ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

12/2/77

NORTH



AL-IV-A-110

B'er CHAYIM TEMPLE

UNION + S. CENTRE ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

12/2/77

NORTHWEST



Cy. Helen Straw Hinkle - 1970

AL-IV-A-110

0104480604

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Allegany
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME			
COMMON: Allegany County League for Crippled Children			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Bell Tower (Bell Tower Building)			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Southwest corner of Bedford and Liberty Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth	
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE: 001
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Crippled children's clinic
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: The Honorable Thomas F. Conlon (Mayor 1973) Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, Maryland			
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records			
STREET AND NUMBER: St. John's College Campus			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis		STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1971 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: 2525 Riva Road			
STREET AND NUMBER: 94 College Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis		STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Allegany
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bell Tower Building, occupied by the Allegany County League for Crippled Children, is located on the southwest corner of Bedford and Liberty Streets, Cumberland, Maryland. The entrance door is in the south facade.

The exterior of the Bell Tower, with the possible exception of the entrance door and the projecting porch above it, appears to have remained substantially unchanged since its erection (the date on the wall says "1876" while Allegany County records indicate that the building was built in the 1880's) thus retaining its original appearance--that of a small, solid, "General Grant" period structure. Approximately square, with ten brackets along each side of the main cornice, this two story brick building has tall double windows, simple molded lintels decorated with a scroll-saw motif shaped as a crude swag or festoon. The north side fenestration is identical and symmetrical, while the east facade with evenly spaced windows is not identical. A simple cornice, supported by large decorative brackets, projects some distance from the main roof, which, in turn, is a squat version of a Second Empire Revival roof. In the center of the metal roof is a square, wooden bell tower supported by brackets similar to those on the main cornice; the tower roof spans an open belfry, now devoid of its bell.

The notable feature of this building is this small wooden tower which adds an interesting visual element to an already pleasing late nineteenth century building, and is one that is part of the public building complex near City Hall.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

after 1884 before c. 1898

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>local history</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This was the first separate building used as a police headquarters and station house (jail) in Cumberland, Maryland.

Important primary source material on this structure comes from the vaults of the Clerk's Office, City Hall, where the Cumberland City Council minutes from 1874 have been preserved. On June 30, the council "...moved that a special committee of three be appointed to look out for site for [a] Police Station...." On July 6 the committee "...recommended the purchase of a site for New Police Station a lot belonging to Asahel Willison and a part of a lot belonging to the heirs of Jacob Snyder desc [sic.]..."

The price was unsatisfactory and the Council haggled until the public petitioned against the old Station House and fire hose company in old Pioneer Hall citing the nuisance of the sewage. Council ordered in 1882 "...to remove Police and Station House from Pioneer Hall; and fit up space in Market House for Police Headquarters and Station House." The price for a new lot had been too high.

Finally, on February 25, 1884, the order to purchase the Snyder lot was rescinded and instead the same property, on the corner of Liberty and Mill (now Bedford), was leased. The Street Superintendent was ordered to remove the frame and old brick buildings on the Snyder lot.

Some structures were retained, however, for Council ordered the "...Snyder property to be painted, ...and roof to be painted, not over \$40." And a damaged brick wall of the building was also rebuilt. A newspaper clipping pasted into the minutes carries the text of the Mayor's annual report, wherein he states the remaining Snyder building on the lot can be leased for enough income to pay the property rents. On May 5, 1884, Council ordered the "...committee on Police and Station House to prepare plan for a new station House and ascertain cost." On May 5, 1885, the newspaper clipping has again been faithfully pasted into the minutes, with Mayor Hopewell Herb's annual statement that lists among the accounts that the "new station house, \$3,000 levied; \$1,605 expended," Mayor Herb continues; "the new police station house has been completed and is now ready for occupancy." On January 5, 1885, the minutes had recorded an order "to pay Geo. D. Landwehr \$1,500 on his contract for building new station house."

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: William D. Morgan, Field Surveyor, Maryland Historical Trust, April 1971. Orlando Ridout IV, Director, Maryland Historical Trust, April 1971.

Allegany County Deeds, Administration Accounts, Orphans Court Proceedings, and Patents, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland. Liber 85, folio 120.

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
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	39°	39'	10"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	78°	45'	49"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: c. 1/4 acre

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	DATE	
Maryland Historical Trust	May 13, 1971	
STREET AND NUMBER:		
2525 Riva Road		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Annapolis	Maryland	24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As 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

Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date May 14, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

AL-IV-A-014
MHT AL-75

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Allegany County League for Crippled Children

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

The square, brick structure served as police headquarters and jail from its completion in the late 1880's until 1936. At that time the police department moved into its 1971 location--the 1902 U. S. Courthouse and Post Office--purchased by the City of Cumberland in 1934 after the Federal government abandoned it for larger quarters. The old police headquarters building stood vacant from 1936 until 1941 when the Allegany County League for Crippled Children, established in 1934 as a local branch of the Maryland League for Crippled Children (founded in Baltimore in 1927), began using the building as a clinic.

The site on which this building stands is part of Lot #277, one of the original town lots dating from the formal founding of Cumberland in 1805. Lot #277 as well as most of Cumberland east of Wills Creek initially comprised Walnut Bottom, a five hundred acre tract patented in 1756 to George Mason (1725-1792), an author of the Bill of Rights.

In the second half of the nineteenth century Thomas Jefferson McKaig, a lawyer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a state politician, owned this lot. In 1861, in a futile effort to preserve the Union, McKaig traveled to Montgomery, Alabama, hoping to dissuade Jefferson Davis from forming the Confederate States of America, organized in February 1861 as government in rebellion against the United States.

The last private owner of Lot #277, Jacob Humbird, made his fortune as a railroad contractor. During the 1850's his company laid the Baltimore and Ohio tracks over the Allegany Mountains. Humbird served as Mayor of Cumberland during the early negotiations for the purchase of a site for a new police headquarters. Humbird, having purchased Lot #277 in 1883, leased it in 1884 to the City of Cumberland with the stipulation that within two years the city would build a "good and substantial" structure on the property. As of 1883, when Humbird acquired the land, two, two-story brick houses stood on the lot. On December 1, 1898, Humbird's heirs conveyed this property to the city following a provision written into the original lease.

After receiving the lease of Lot #277 the city continued to use Pioneer Hall as police headquarters. By the middle of May 1885 the new police station had been built on the then leased lot. Although a map of 1898 of Cumberland indicates only the police headquarters on the lot, the city had previously rented the already existing structures on Lot #277 which in turn helped to pay their rent to Humbird.

Easement | AL-II-A-014 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

010630604

STATE MARYLAND	
COUNTY ALLEGANY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME Bell Tower (League for Crippled Children)			
COMMON: League for Crippled Children			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Bell Tower - Police Station & Jail - 1st.			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Cor. North Liberty at Bedford Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland, Maryland			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 21502
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: 1910 Map			
SCALE:			
DATE:			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Bell Tower (League for Crippled Children)			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Bell Tower - Police Station & 1st Jail - 1st.			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Cor. North Liberty at Bedford Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 21502
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Triplett's Studio			
DATE OF PHOTO: Nov. 1970			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Triplett's Studio			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Bell Tower Building faces East - Front view of picture			

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:

BELL TOWER (LEAGUE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

BELL TOWER (Police Station)-~~FIRST~~ City Jail & Station

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

N. Liberty at Bedford St.

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

CODE

21502

COUNTY:

Allegany

CODE

21502

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Charitable	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:

City of Cumberland Taxpayers

STREET AND NUMBER:

City Square. Centre, Bedford, Frederick & Liberty

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

21502

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

CODE

21502

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ca 1/4 acre

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

1785-Town survey. Lot 277

DATE OF SURVEY: 1785

Federal ☐State ☐County ☐Local ☒

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Cumberland

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

21502

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Taxpayers pleased with appearance and well-kept condition.

Definitely NOT SLUMS as Urban Renewal are supposed to be destroying. Petitions asking that they be saved were ignored.

Only building of it's architecture in this area.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☒20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☐

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☒Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☒

Social/Human-

~~Charitable~~Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☒~~Service~~Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Pertinent to local history.

Bell used for city emergency (any and all kind)

Original site of Footer's Dye Works which became world
Renowned, servicing Royalty of Europe in their plant.Bell used by Volunteer Firemen of the Pioneer Hose Company
located next door.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Plat Book 40, pages 631,632,633.
 Liber E Folio 108-Allegany County Court Records.
 1878--Lowdermilk History, p. 284.

Log House built about 1794 still in use on lot 277-
 ...1873 Directory by Will Lowdermilk.

1885-City Directory shows site as 1st. Cumberland Jail

1898, Dec. 31-City received final deed 1899-Liber 85, Folio 120

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 ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

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:
 Helen E. Hinkle, Chairman. Hazel G. Hansrote, Co-chairman.

ORGANIZATION
 Allegany County Committee of Md. Historical Trust.

DATE
 3/20/71

STREET AND NUMBER:
 519 Hill Top Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
 Cumberland

STATE
 Maryland

CODE
 21502

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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 _____

Title _____

Date _____

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 _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

MHT

~~AL-75~~ AL-IV-A-014

X- BELL TOWER
(POLICE STATION)

CITY PROPERTY
EXCELLENT CONDITION
LEASED TO LEAGUE OF
CRIPPLED CHILDREN

1910
MAP

CUMBERLAND
MD



BALTIMORE

Scale of Feet



Bell Tower Bldg - Liberty & Bayard

AL-IV-A-014

Taken 1970.
Helen Hinkle



BELL TOWER BLDG bell tower

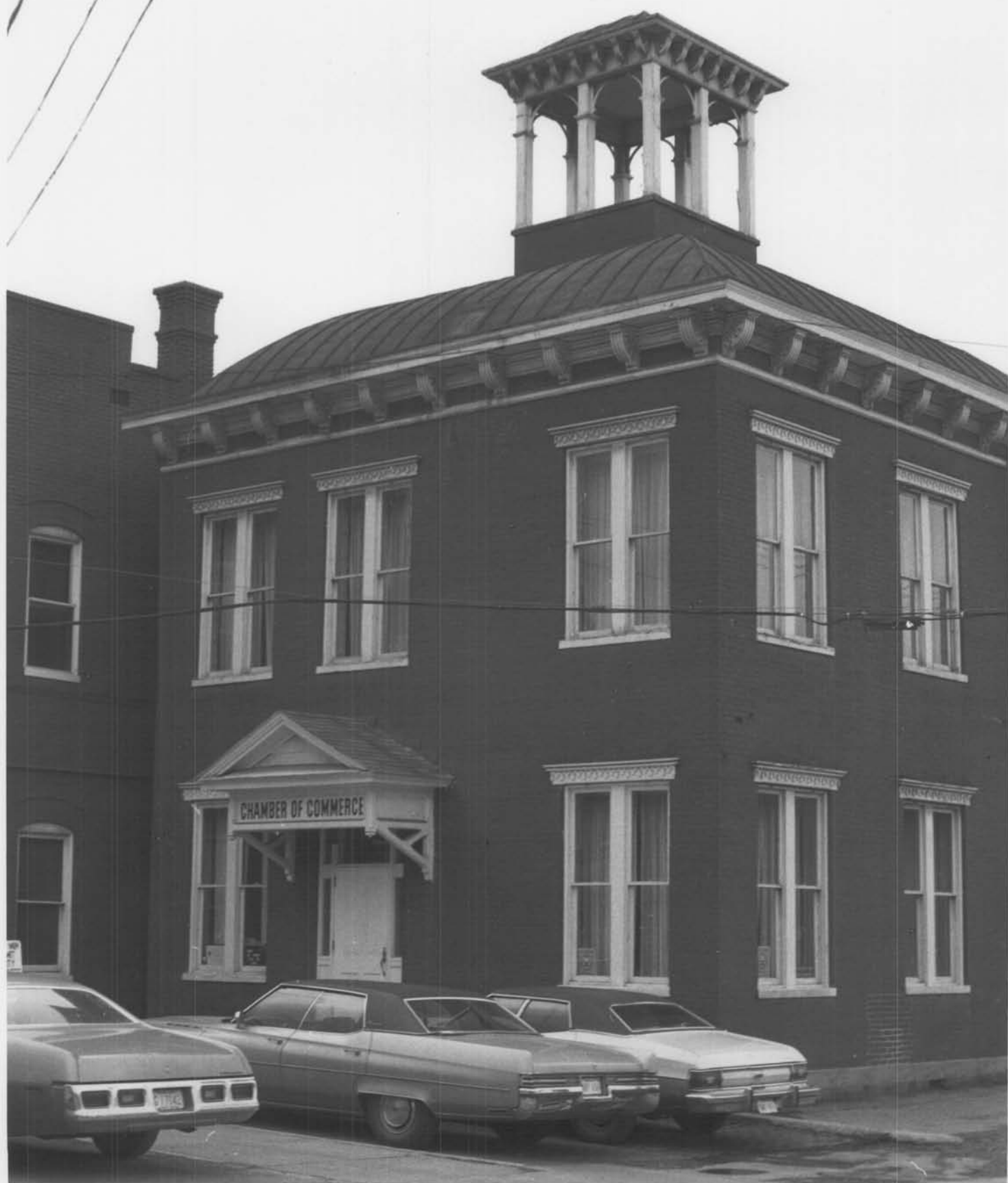
AL - 75

AL-14A-014

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

SW CORNER - Looking NE

ORLANDO RIDOUT VI 1/16/74



12-14-A-014



AL-IV-A-014



Allegheny Co.

12-14-A-014

To
John



AL-IV-A-014



A2-IV-A-014



Bell tower Bldg, Cumberland

AL-75

AL-IV-A-014

Allegheny Cty. League for Crippled Children

HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404
ENTRANCE NE

ORLANDO RIDOUT IV - 1, 16, 1971



Bill Town Bldg Cambula Q → A

AL-IV-A-014

50%

C

Cambula

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Allegany
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME			
COMMON: City Hall			
AND/OR HISTORIC: City Hall			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: North Center Street between Frederick St. and Bedford St.			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth	
STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 001

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Mayor and City Council			
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall, North Centre Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Allegany County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street at Prospect Square			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1971 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust			
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Allegany
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City Hall in Cumberland, Maryland, is within a block bounded on the north by Bedford Street, on the east by Centre Street, on the south by Frederick Street and on the west by Liberty Street.

The Cumberland City Hall (c. 1911-1912) is a two-story stone-faced, neo-classical structure. A simple straight-forward block underneath (notice the almost factory-like plain windows), City Hall has a thin "veneer" of neo-classical embellishments, and it is classically composed, being made up of stylobate (base), shaft (the two main floors), and capital (cornice and roof-top balustrade). The main entrance is flanked by giant, double pilasters with fluting; the cornice and balustrade above this entrance project slightly to become part of the overall entrance-pavilion treatment. Except for this entranceway and occasional other pilasters, the major wall areas are plain, broken only by the skillful emphasis of an irregular corner, into which the architect has recessed a curving "bay" within "pilasters" formed by the exposed ends of the front and side walls. The City Hall in Cumberland provides an interesting contrast with the Old Post Office across the street; built a decade later, it shows how far the interest in historical styles may be modified by functional demands. City Hall, with its "stripped-down" quality, is reminiscent of late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century buildings in England by architects such as Cockerell, Dance, and Soane. Many representations of Soane's huge building complex for the Bank of England show a corner which has been rounded, somewhat in the manner of the City Hall. In this country, Latrobe used a similar design. Forming a block in itself, City Hall occupies a crucial location in downtown Cumberland, and, is an important companion and compliment to the Old Post Office.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☒ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1911-1912

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☒ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape☐ Architecture☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☒ Political☐ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cumberland City Hall, built between 1911 and 1912, replaced an earlier structure erected 1873-1874 which burned on March 14, 1910. The firm of Holmboe and Lafferty designed the extant City Hall including its rounded corner. It was built at a cost of \$87,000. Wright Butler (1868-1932), the architect of the 1894 Allegany County Courthouse located on the other side (west) of Wills Creek in Cumberland, was the contractor. On March 25, 1912, the City Council held its first meeting in its new quarters.

According to local Allegany countians, the City Hall is the only example of this sort of municipal architecture in Allegany County.

The mural on the interior of the rotunda dome depicts the early history of the city including representations of General Edward Braddock, and of George Washington. The artist was Gertrude du Brau.

The site has served civic functions since the 1840's at which time the city market was located there. The city rebuilt the old market house building in 1873-1874. The brick structure had housed the market on the ground floor, city offices and the Academy of Music, complete with an auditorium, on the south side of the second floor. Frank E. Davis of Baltimore had been employed as architect of the old market house building and City Hall.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: William D. Morgan, Field Surveyor, Maryland
Historical Trust, April 1971.

Orlando Ridout IV, Director, Maryland Historical
Trust, April 1971.

(see continuation sheet 1)

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	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		39° 39' 10.5"	78° 45'	47"
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

one acre

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

May 13, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:

2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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

Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date May 13, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

AL-IV-A-030

City Hall

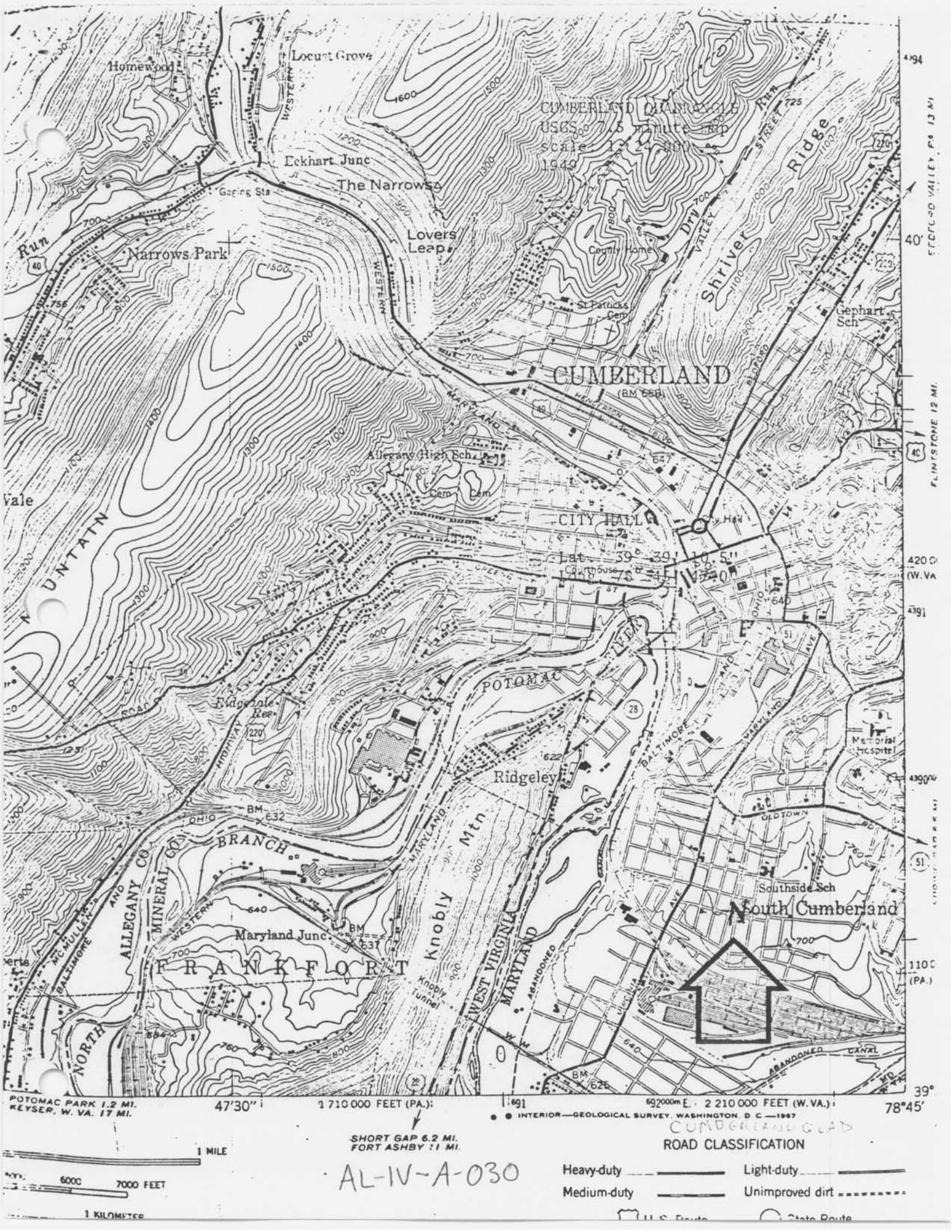
#9. REFERENCES continued

Lowdermilk, Will H.: History of Cumberland Maryland from the Time of the Indian Town, Caiuctucuc, in 1728 Up to the Present Day, Washington, D. C.: James Anglim, 1878.

Allegany County Land Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Ridout, Orlando IV. Notes from Minutes of City Council, Cumberland, Maryland. Clerk's office, City Hall, Cumberland, Maryland. April 1971.

Thomas, James W. and T. J. C. Williams: History of Allegany County Maryland 2 vols. n.p.: L. R. Titsworth, 1923.



Maryland

COUNTY

Allegany

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: City Hall			
AND OR HISTORIC: City Hall			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
North Centre St. between Frederick St. and Bedford St.			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Cumberland			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Maryland		24	Allegany
			CODE
			001
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Orlando Ridout V			
DATE OF PHOTO: Jan. 16, 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust			
94 College Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
West elevation			
AL-IV-A-030			

MHT
AL-74

Form 10-300

(Dec 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

BOX 1704

APOLIS, MD. 21201

ANNAPOIS, MD. 21404

BOX 1704

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

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

1. NAME							
COMMON: City Hall							
AND/OR HISTORIC: City Hall of Cumberland, Maryland							
2. LOCATION							
STREET AND NUMBER: N. Liberty, Frederick, Centre & Bedford Sts.							
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland							
STATE: Maryland		CODE 21502		COUNTY: Allegany		CODE 21502	
3. CLASSIFICATION							
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
District <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes:		
Site <input type="checkbox"/>	Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>		
Object <input type="checkbox"/>		Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)							
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>			
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>				
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>					
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>					
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY							
OWNERS NAME: City of Cumberland (Taxpayers)							
STREET AND NUMBER: Faces N. Liberty & Centre Sts. Cor. on Bedford & Frederick							
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland				STATE: Maryland		CODE 21502	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION							
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Allegany County Court House							
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street							
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland				STATE: Maryland		CODE 21502	
ACREAGE APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Over 1 acre							
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS							
TITLE OF SURVEY: 1785 Survey - Lots 267 & 268							
DATE OF SURVEY: 1785 Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Allegany County Court House							
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street							
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland				STATE: Maryland		CODE 21502	

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Physical appearance excellent well-kept. Large enough and accomodated over 40,000 citizens. Urban Renewal occupying largest and most commodious section. Now tell citizens (down to 1920 census) that building not large enough. They now deny they ever intended to destroy since citizens demanded it be saved. Urban Renewal planning \$200,000. Museum.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☐20th Century ☒15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☐

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1912

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☒Urban Planning ☒Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Urban RenewalArt ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Architecture ☒Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

This is the FIRST City Hall constructed as such in Cumberland, Maryland. Heretofore, city business conducted in Market House or offices of City Fathers. June 6, 1911 - Cornerstone with Masonic ceremonies.

Only one of this architecture in Allegany County.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Court Records
 Chancery Docket - April 18, 1832 (Lots 267 & 268)
 Liber Q Folio 473 - 474 - Nove. 2, 1833
 Liber EE Folio 488 - May 13, 1844
 Liber 11 Folio 408 - May 10, 1854

Lowdermilk's History of Cumberland (1843) - Page 350

Act. of 1872 - Chapter 418 - (State)

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 ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
NONE		NONE	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Helen E. Hinkle & Hazel G. Hansrote - Co-chairmen		
ORGANIZATION Allegany County Committee of Md. Hist. Trust	DATE 3/20/1971	
STREET AND NUMBER: 519 Hill Top Drive		
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland	STATE Maryland	CODE 21502

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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 _____

Title _____

Date _____

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 _____

AL-IV-A-1030

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: City Hall of Cumberland, Maryland			
AND/OR HISTORIC: City Hall of Cumberland, Maryland			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: N. Liberty, Frederick, Centre & Bedford Sts.			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 21502
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: City Map - Sept. 1910			
SCALE: 1910			
DATE:			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: City Hall of Cumberland			
AND/OR HISTORIC: City Hall of Cumberland, Maryland			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: N. Liberty, Frderick, Centre & Bedford Sts.			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 21502	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 21502
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Triplett's Studio			
DATE OF PHOTO: Nov. 1970			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Triplett's Studio			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Back view of City Hall located on Liberty Street. (Note: Front view of city hall on N. Cente St. identical) Picture view is facing West.			

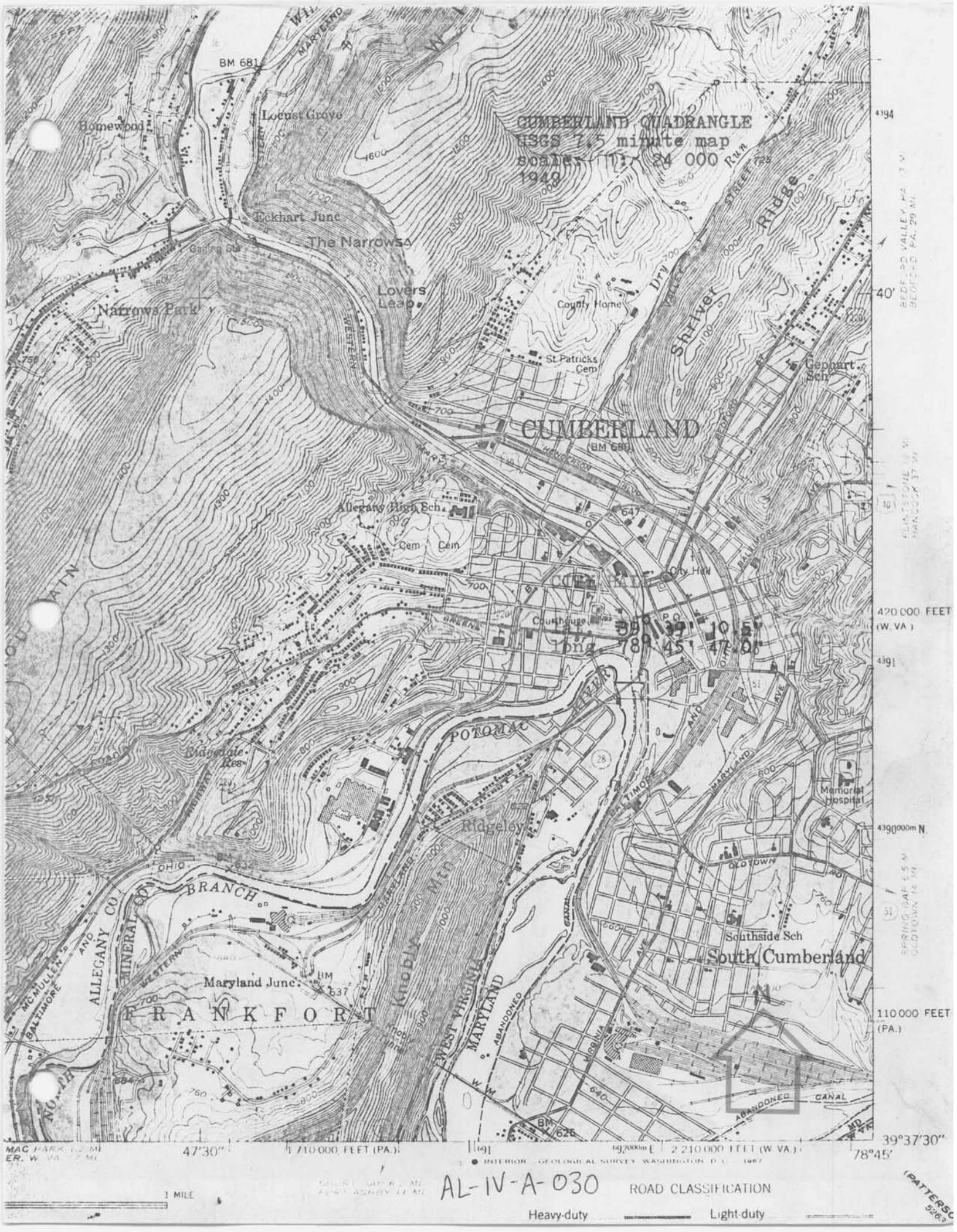
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Allegany	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME			
COMMON: City Hall			
NAME OR HISTORIC: City Hall			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: North Centre St. between Frederick St. and Bedford St.			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 001
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map, Cumberland Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1: 24 000			
DATE: 1940			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



CUMBERLAND QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
SCALE: 1" = 24 000 Feet
1940

CUMBERLAND

FRANKFORT

AL-IV-A-030

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty Light-duty

4194
40'
420 000 FEET (W. VA.)
4191
439 000m N
110 000 FEET (PA.)
39°37'30"
78°45'

BEDFORD VALLEY PA. 3 MI
BEDFORD PA. 20 MI
CLINTONVILLE W. VA
MANCOW 37 MI

SPRING GAP 5.5 MI
OLDTOWN 16 MI

(PATTERSON 5263

MRT

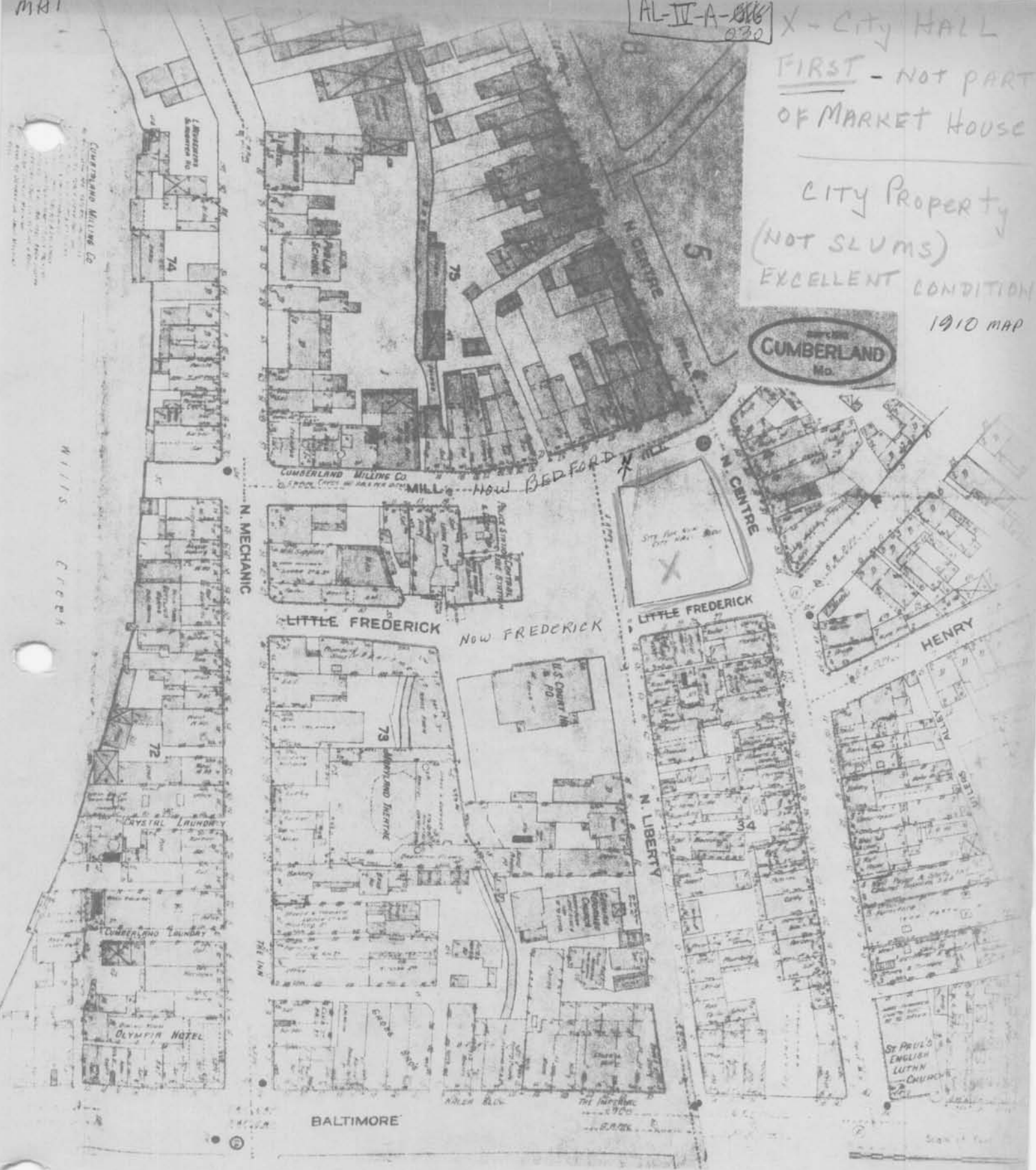
AL-IV-A-866
830

X - City Hall
FIRST - NOT PART
OF MARKET HOUSE

CITY PROPERTY
(NOT SLUMS)
EXCELLENT CONDITION

1910 MAP

CUMBERLAND
Mo.





CITY HALL, CUMBERLAND

AL-14

AL-IV-A-030

HANSRÖTE - 1970



CITY HALL, COMBERLAND. AL-74

AL-IV-A-030

HANS ROTE - 1970





City Hall, Cumberland

AL-IV 7030

City Hall,
Cumberland

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD, 21404

SW entrance, west elev.

ORLANDO RIDOUT II - 1. 16-1971



AL-IV-030

City Hall
Cumberland
Allegheny Co., Md
National Register

R. L. ANDREWS
649 PHILADELPHIA AVE
CHAMBERSBURG, PA. 17201

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NCRS use only
received
date entered

1. Name

historic Haley, Francis, House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 634 Maryland Avenue

N/A not for publication

city town Cumberland vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland code 24 county Allegany code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Ms. Jane Troutman

street & number 634 Maryland Avenue

city, town Cumberland vicinity of state Maryland 21502

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegany County Courthouse

street & number Prospect Square

city, town Cumberland state Maryland 21502

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Survey

date 1980 has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

A. Description

AL-IV A-128

Condition		Check one	Check one
_____ excellent	_____ deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	_____ ruins	_____ altered	_____ moved date _____
_____ fair	_____ unexposed		

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY, SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Francis Haley House stands at 634 Maryland Avenue in the Rolling Mill District of southeastern Cumberland, Allegany County. The structure which sits back a few feet from the sidewalk, is located along the eastern side of Maryland Avenue across from the intersection of Spring Street in the block formed by Williams and Jefferson Streets.

By far the most elaborate dwelling in the surrounding area, the Francis Haley House is a circa 1870 Italianate influenced brick structure two and a half stories high with a low gable roof and brick foundation. It consists of two perpendicularly placed rectangular blocks with a lower two story gable roofed brick wing projecting from the back or east side of the block horizontal to Maryland Avenue. The bricks, red in color, are laid in Common bond with six rows of stretchers between the rows of headers. The roof of the main section of the house has a wide overhang with ornate scroll brackets. A one story frame porch with chamfered square posts, scroll brackets, braces, drops, and cut-out balustrades stretches along the facade or west elevation of the south block of the main house. A one story frame porch also with chamfered square posts and scroll brackets but now enclosed with windows and doors runs along the north side of the north block of the main house.

The principal windows of the main house are double-hung wooden sashes with four-over-four lights, narrow wooden frames, wooden sills, flanking louvered wooden exterior shutters, and recently installed metal storm windows on several. Small one-sash, one-light, round arch windows are located in the three gables of the main house and two rectangular one-light windows in the east gables of the wing. The principal windows of the wing are rectangular with six-over-six light double-hung wooden sashes.

The main entrance into the house is from the facade porch near the union of the two main blocks. It consists of two wooden doors with one large rectangular window with beveled glass in each and a leaded-glass rectangular transom. The entire entranceway is now covered with storm doors and windows. The other entrances into the house are simple rectangular doorways.

The house has three interior chimneys, two nearly centered in the main section of the house and one on the end wall of the wing. A porch and balcony with a cut-out balustrade and chamfered posts extend along the north side of the wing.

On the interior, the rooms are arranged around a center hall which contains the main staircase. To the north of the hall are double parlors and to the south a single room, now used as a dining room, with a pantry and kitchen to the east in the wing. The interior decorative detailing consists primarily of plain wide architrave molding, four panel doors, and simple wooden mantels with flat chamfered pilasters. The stair balustrade is constructed of cherry wood and has turned newels and balusters. The walls are pilastered with wainscotting in the kitchen.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

Francis Haley House, Allegany County, Maryland
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The Francis Haley House is structurally sound and remains fairly original in condition. The only alterations consist of later plumbing fixtures and minor renovations to the kitchen facilities all of which were probably made in the first forty to fifty years of the 20th century.

The property has an iron fence manufactured by the Stuart Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and probably original to the property, along a portion of the streetside.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

By far the most elaborate dwelling in the surrounding area, The Francis Haley House is a circa 1870 Italianate influenced brick structure two and a half stories high with a low gable roof and brick foundation. It consists of two perpendicularly placed rectangular blocks with a lower two story gable roofed brick wing projecting from the back or east side of the block horizontal to Maryland Avenue. The bricks, red in color, are laid in common bond with six rows of stretchers between the rows of headers. The roof of the main section of the house has a wide overhang with ornate scroll brackets. A one story frame porch with chamfered square posts, scroll brackets, braces, drops, and cut-out ballustrades stretches along the facade or west elevation of the south block of the main house. A one story frame porch also with chamfered square posts and scroll brackets but now enclosed with windows and doors runs along the north side of the north block of the main house.

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social
1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1870s Builder Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: B and C

SIGNIFICANCE

The Francis Haley House is a circa 1870 Italianate influenced dwelling that was erected as the residence of a brick manufacturer. Modest in scale and execution, the structure is a typical and well-preserved example of mid-20th century Italianate influenced domestic architecture in Cumberland. It consists of two perpendicularly placed brick rectangular blocks with low gable roofs supported by brackets, round arch windows in the gable ends, simple interior decorative detailing though heavy in massing, and a concentration of decoration on the facade porch. Other examples of this type of house can be found throughout the older sections of Cumberland on the "lesser" residential streets. What separates them from the Italianates found on the wealthier avenues is the lack of elaborate detailing, primarily the square tower, stuccoed exteriors with bold window and door treatment, and stone mantelpieces. The house also acquires significance from its association with Francis Haley, a successful brick manufacturer who was responsible for the development of much of this section of Cumberland and for whom the house was erected.

HISTORY AND SUPPORTIVE DATA

Construction of the house is believed to have begun sometime after Haley purchased the land in 1868 in two transactions (Deed Books 28, page 637 and 29, page 134). The house is illustrated as existing on an 1875 map of Cumberland. Haley transferred title to the property to a trustee in 1878 but apparently continued to reside in the house until his death about 1885. The trustee offered the property in a "mortgagee's sale" in March 1885. The house is described in advertisements for this sale as "the residence of the late Francis Haley." Title to the property changed several times until being acquired by the present owner in 1977 at which time the house had deteriorated severely but still retained most of its original fabric. The house today appears much as it did when occupied by Haley.

Little precise information is known about Haley and his business operation. Historical map, local histories and court records indicate that the brick yards which were also located in this section of town were extensive, that he was involved in construction by the 1840s and brick manufacturing by at least the 1860s if not earlier, and that he had substantial land holdings in this section of Cumberland. He is identified in Lowdermilk's history as one of the builders of the Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church (1848) on Center Street in Cumberland (pp. 469-470). A plat covers much of this region of town but although he apparently was responsible for some of the buildings scattered throughout the neighborhood, most of the houses post date his death.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

AL-IV-A-118

For HCRS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

Francis Haley House, Allegany County, Maryland

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Haley was elected to the Cumberland City Council in 1866, 1872, and 1873. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the committee for building a new city hall.

The section of town in which the Francis Haley House stands is known as the Rolling Mill District, a name that refers to an industrial function that was established in the area about 1867 by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. With the expansion of railroad operations, Cumberland, particularly the Rolling Mill District, rapidly expanded in population and size. As noted above, however, Haley died before the Rolling Mill District fully developed into the residential area it is today.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

AL-IV-A-126

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Francis Haley House, Allegany County, Maryland

Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page

3

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

Troutman, Jane, and Mel Collins. Notes on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Lowdermilk, Will. History of Cumberland, Maryland, 1878 (reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1976), various pages.

Keller, Timothy, et al. "Architectural and Historical Survey of Cumberland," Vol. I. 1976. Copy on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

10. Geographical DataAcreage of nominated property Less than one acreQuadrangle name Cumberland QuadrangleQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	7
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6	9	2	5	7	10
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4	3	9	10	6	7	10
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is almost a rectangular plot and measures 76.3' along Maryland Avenue, 145' along the north side, 159.4' along the south side, and 77.84' along the rear line.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
s'		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	David A. Dorsey and Ronald L. Andrews		
organization	Maryland Historical Trust	date	September 1980
street & number	21 State Circle	telephone	(301) 269-2438
city or town	Annapolis	state	Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

J. M. Smith

6-4-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

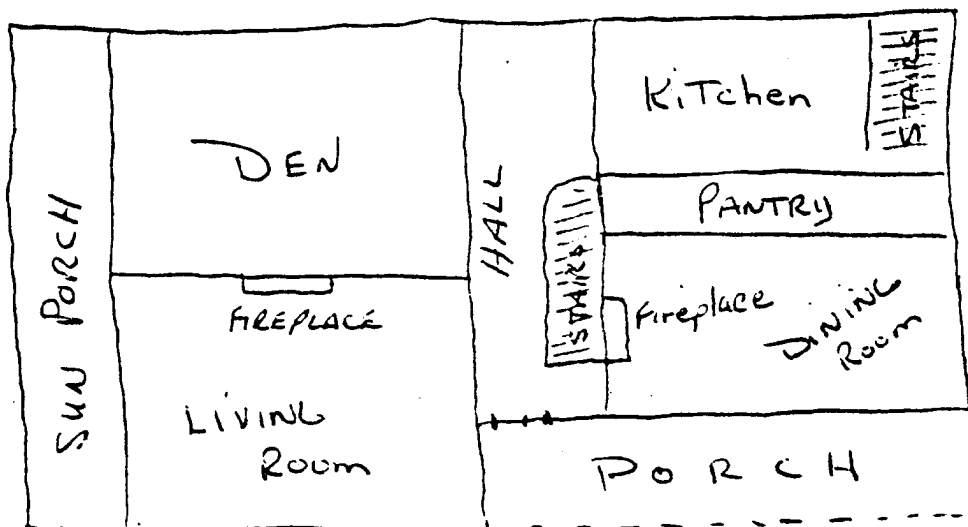
date

Chief of Registration

1868	Stewart and Shriver sells land to Haley	28-637 29-134
1870	Keller Survey of Cumberland (1976) says house constructed	34-718
1878	Haley sold to Percy, Wm. (trustee) Sept 7. (3458 Equity Circuit Court)	52-235
1885	William Percy sold to Peter Wright (\$4,500 at public auction)	62-46
1892	Wright sold to Percy (July 16)	72-293
1897	Percy sold to David Miller (realtor)	
1897	Miller sold to Peter Wright (\$3,300)	80-436
1905	Wright sold to Solomon George (\$4,500)	97-125
1908	George sold to Patrick L. Lacey (Nov. 30)	104-18
1936	Patrick Lacey to Oliver Bruce (Trustee) Oliver Bruce to Thomas J. Lacey (son)	175-144
1962	Thomas J. Lacey to Regina Hinds	350-524
1976	Hinds to Troutman	487-534
1977	W. R. Troutman to Jane Troutman	

In 1908 house purchased by Patrick Lacey, Superintendant of B&O Railroad shops in Cumberland who's family owned home for 54 years.

HALEY FLOOR PLAN 1ST FLOOR



Maryland Ave.



SPRING GAP 6.5 MI.
OLDTOWN 14 MI.

110 000 FEET
(PA.)

39°37'30"
45'

(PATTERSON CREEK)
5203 11 SW

Heavy-duty Light-duty
Medium-duty  Unimproved dirt 
 U.S. Route  State Route



NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
N3937.5—W7845/7.5

AMS 5263 III NE—SERIES V833
PHOTOREVISED 1974



4394
BEDFORD VALLEY, PA 13 MI.
BEDFORD, PA 29 MI
40
FLINTSTONE 12 MI
HANCOCK 37 MI

420 000 FEET
(W. VA.)

AL-IV-A-128
Francis Haley House
Allegany Co.

17/692570/4390670

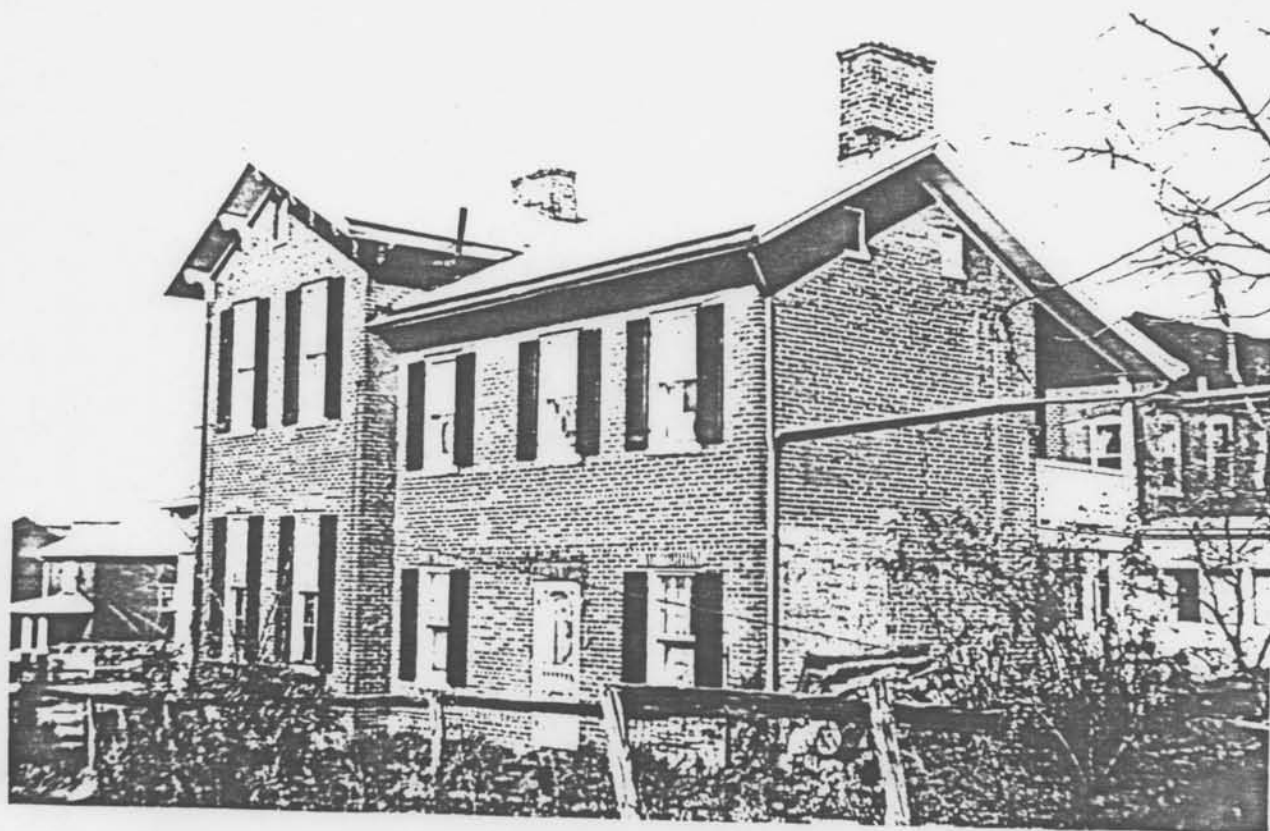
4390000m N

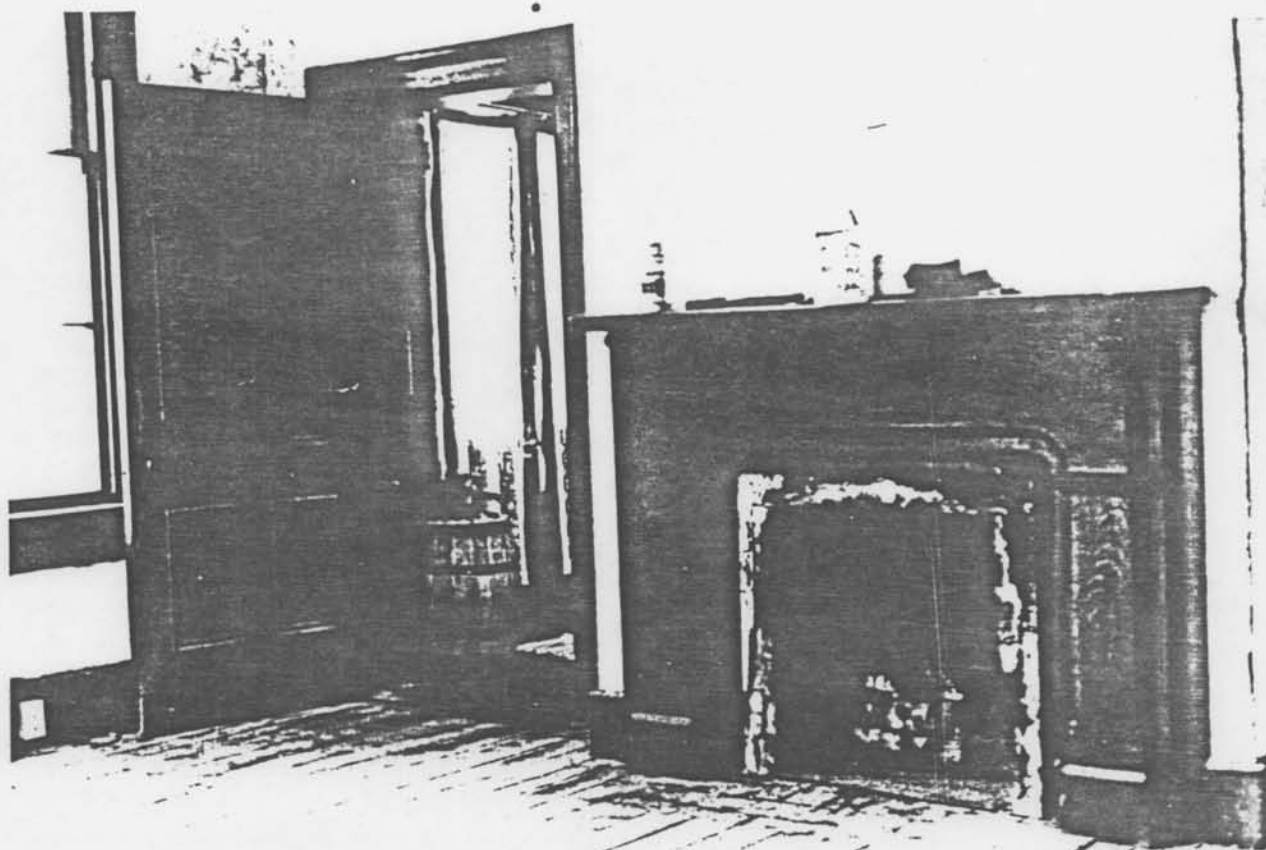
51
SPRING GAP 6.5 MI.
OLDTOWN 14 MI.

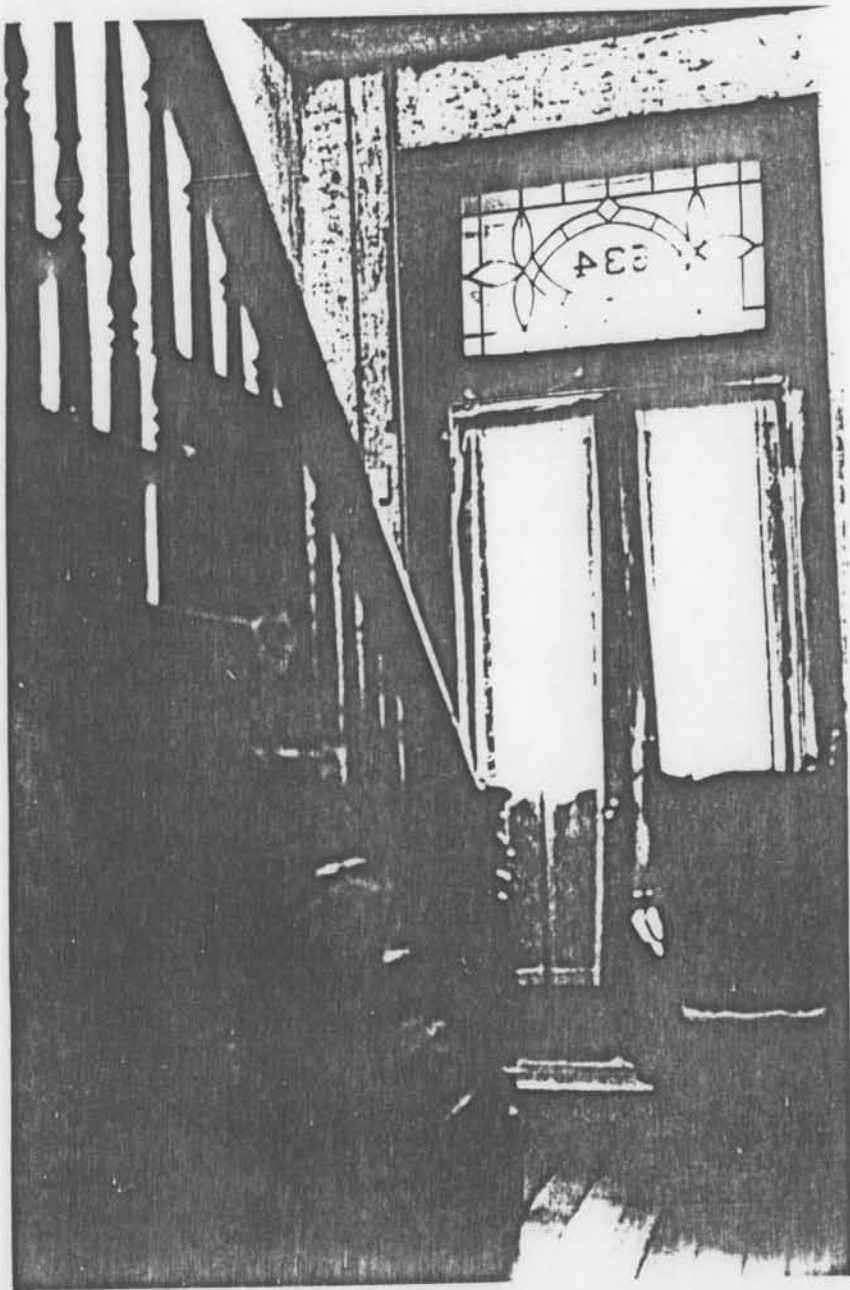
110 000 FEET
(PA.)

39°37'30"
78°45'

1 710 000 FEET (PA.) 691 2 210 000 FEET (W. VA.)





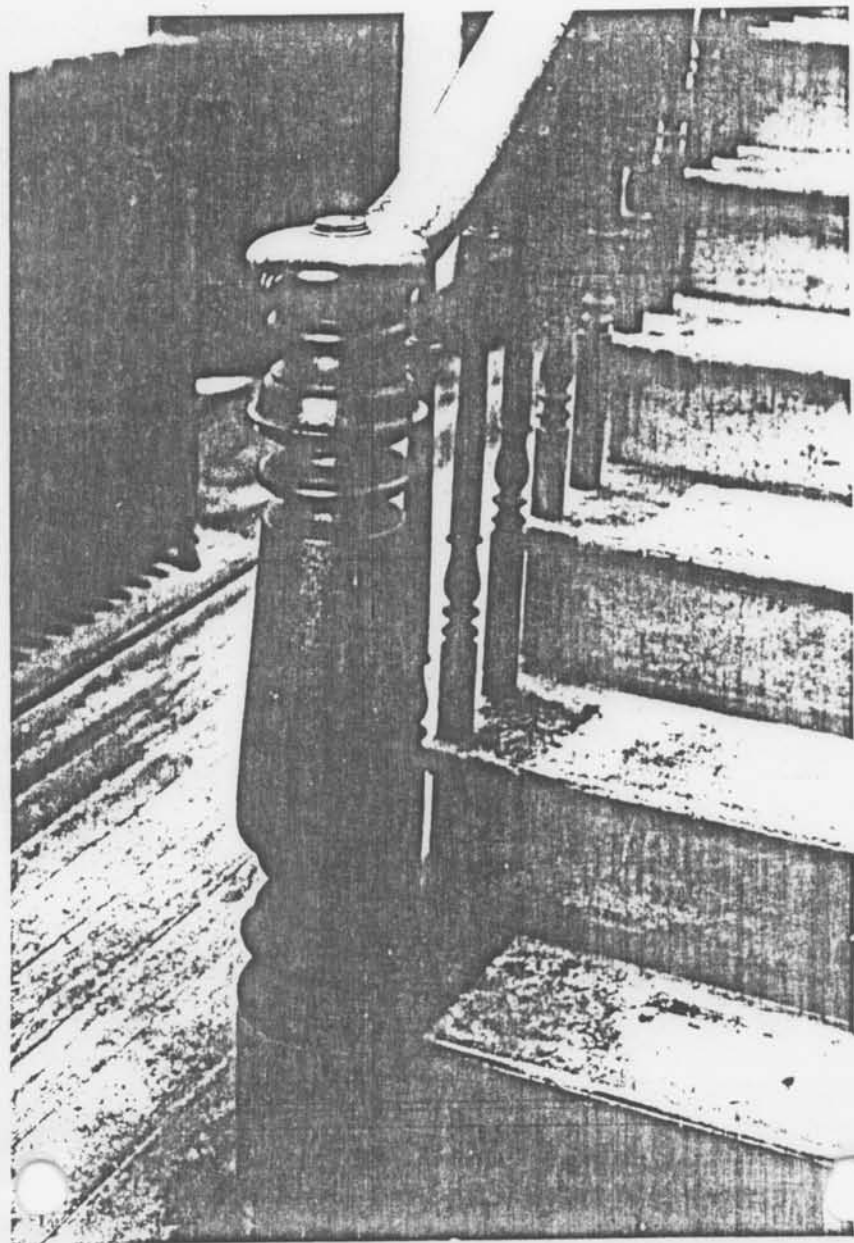


AL-IV-A-128

AL-W-A-128

Haley, Francis, House
Allegany County, Maryland
December 1979
Photo: David Dorsey
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Newell post, first floor
7/7

1/16/80
Newell, main stairway





FRANCIS HALEY MANSION

AL-IV-A-128

634 MARYLAND AVE

CUMBERLAND, MD

PHOTO TAKEN 3/75

By MEL COLLINS

PRESERVATION SOCIETY

634 Maryland Ave

Cumberland

3-75

J



FRANCIS HALEY MANSION
634 MARYLAND AVE
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502

AZ IV A-128.

WEST FACADE

MARCH 1979
PHOTO BY Mrs JANE TREUTMAN, OWNER



AL-IV-A-128

FRANCIS HALEY MANSION

634 Maryland Ave, Cumberland

David A. Dorsey

11/21/79

North



AL-IV-A-128

Francis Haley Mansion

634 Maryland Ave, Cumberland

David A. Dossey

11/21/79

South



AL-IV-A-128

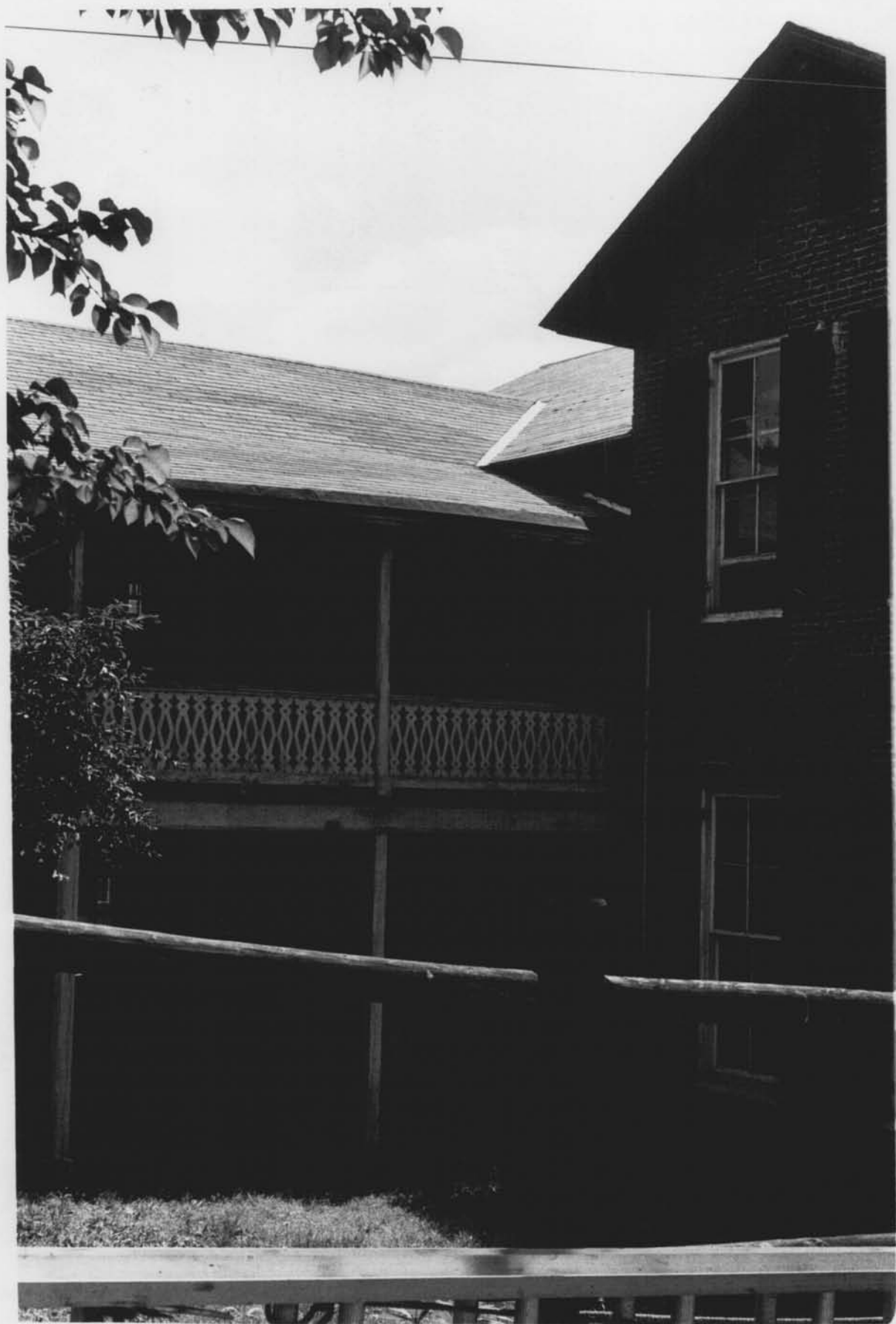
Francis Haley Mansion

634 Maryland Ave, Cumberland

David A. Dorsey

11/21/79

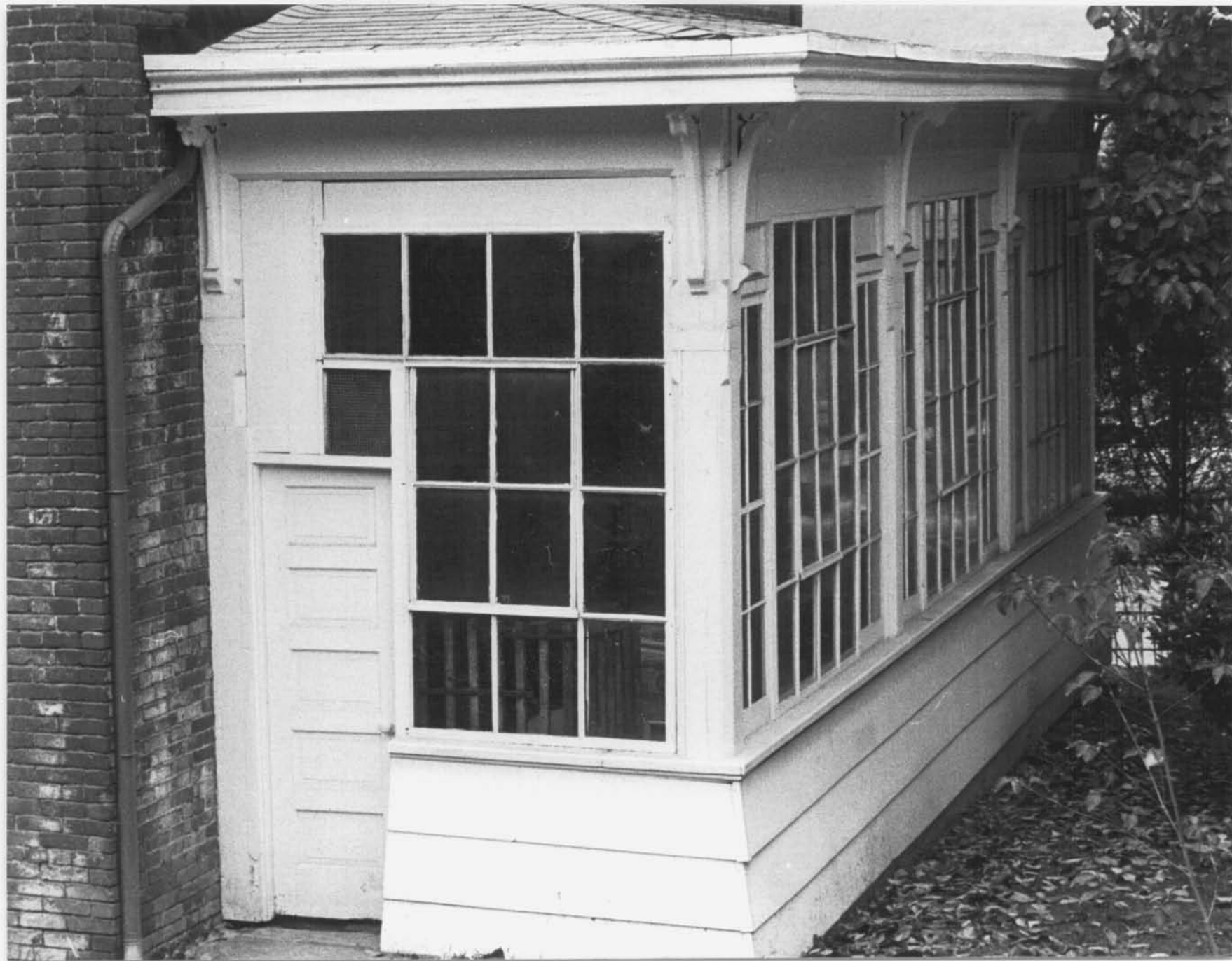
East



AL-IVA-128



AL-IV-A-128



AL-10-A-178

Lasamer

AL-IV-A-027

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

0104551719

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Allegany
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Western Maryland Railway Station
AND OR HISTORIC:	same

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Canal Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth	
STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Allegany	CODE 001

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) offices

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Western Maryland Railway			
STREET AND NUMBER: Western Maryland Railway Station, Canal Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		STATE: Maryland	CODE 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Allegany County courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER: Prospect Square			
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland		STATE: Maryland	CODE 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1973 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust			
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis		STATE: Maryland	CODE 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Allegany
DATE / NUMBER: 0104551719
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Western Maryland Railway Station is located at the southern end of Canal Street on the east bank of the mouth of Wills Creek in Cumberland, Maryland.

The station is a frank, straightforward, commercial style building which expresses the architectural functionalism of the turn of the century. The brick structure is nine bays long and three narrower bays wide. It is two monumental stories tall on the west facade and three stories on the east with dormers in the hip roof. A massive, modillioned cornice encircles the structure. Three dormers are located directly over the three central bays on the longer facades. There is a dormer over the second and eighth bay. A pair of chimneys protrude from the east and west sides of the roof; each pair flanks the three dormers. The shorter, three bay facades have one dormer over the central bay.

Each bay is defined by a segmentally arched recessed panel which extends from the ground to the top story. Within each panel on the first floor is a rectangular, three-part window with three transoms. The top story, three-part windows have transoms which follow the segmentally arched panel. The three bay facades have similarly shaped, two part windows in each bay.

A band of decorative brick encircles the structure below the cornice. Brick disks regularly interrupt the band, defining each bay.

A one story porch runs along the west facade and extends out toward the tracks.

The station is located on the site of the western terminus of the C & O Canal.

The Western Maryland Railway is currently using it for offices.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1913

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Western Maryland Railway Station is an important commercial structure in Cumberland a town whose 19th century prosperity depended largely on railroads. With the demolition of the B & O Railroad's Queen City Hotel, Cumberland's physical ties with its railroad oriented past have diminished leaving the Western Maryland Railway as the sole major depot.

The Western Maryland Railway Station dates from 1913 the peak of American railroads' power. Its monumental scale and commanding, if restrained, exterior express both the company's success and the central importance of Cumberland in the railroad system. The Western Maryland Railroad received its charter in 1852. Fifty years later the company underwent a major reorganization under the control of the Gould railroad interests. With new leadership and with out-of-state capital the railroad reached Cumberland in 1906 and Collingsville, Pennsylvania, six years later. The town was the western terminus of a branch of the New York Central which had direct connections with Pittsburgh and with Chicago. In 1923 the Western Maryland purchased the Georges Creek and Cumberland Railroad in order to obtain its right of way through the Narrows and thereby provide an easier grade around the mountains. The purchase also included a site on the Potomac River at the mouth of Wills Creek. In this picturesque river valley the railroad constructed the station.

During the first half of the twentieth century Cumberland was the most important stop on the Western Maryland Railway system between Chicago and Baltimore largely because the West Virginia railroad system intersected the Western Maryland at Cumberland. The railroad reiterated the importance of Cumberland in the architectural pretensions of their 1913 depot.

¹ James W. Thomas and T. J. C. Williams, Mistory of Allegany County Maryland, reprint, Baltimore, 1969, I, 273.

AL-IV-A-027

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hansrote, Hazel Groves. Research Notes. Allegany County survey file.
Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Thomas, James W. and T. J. C. Williams. History of Allegany County, Maryland.
2 vols. reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1969.

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
NW	° ' "	° ' "				
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "		39	38	58.5
SW	° ' "	° ' "		78	45	49.5

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: One

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:	
Nancy Miller, Histrian	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Maryland Historical Trust	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
2525 Riva Road	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
Annapolis,	Maryland
	CODE
	24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As 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 Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout, IV

Title State Liaison Officer for

Maryland

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

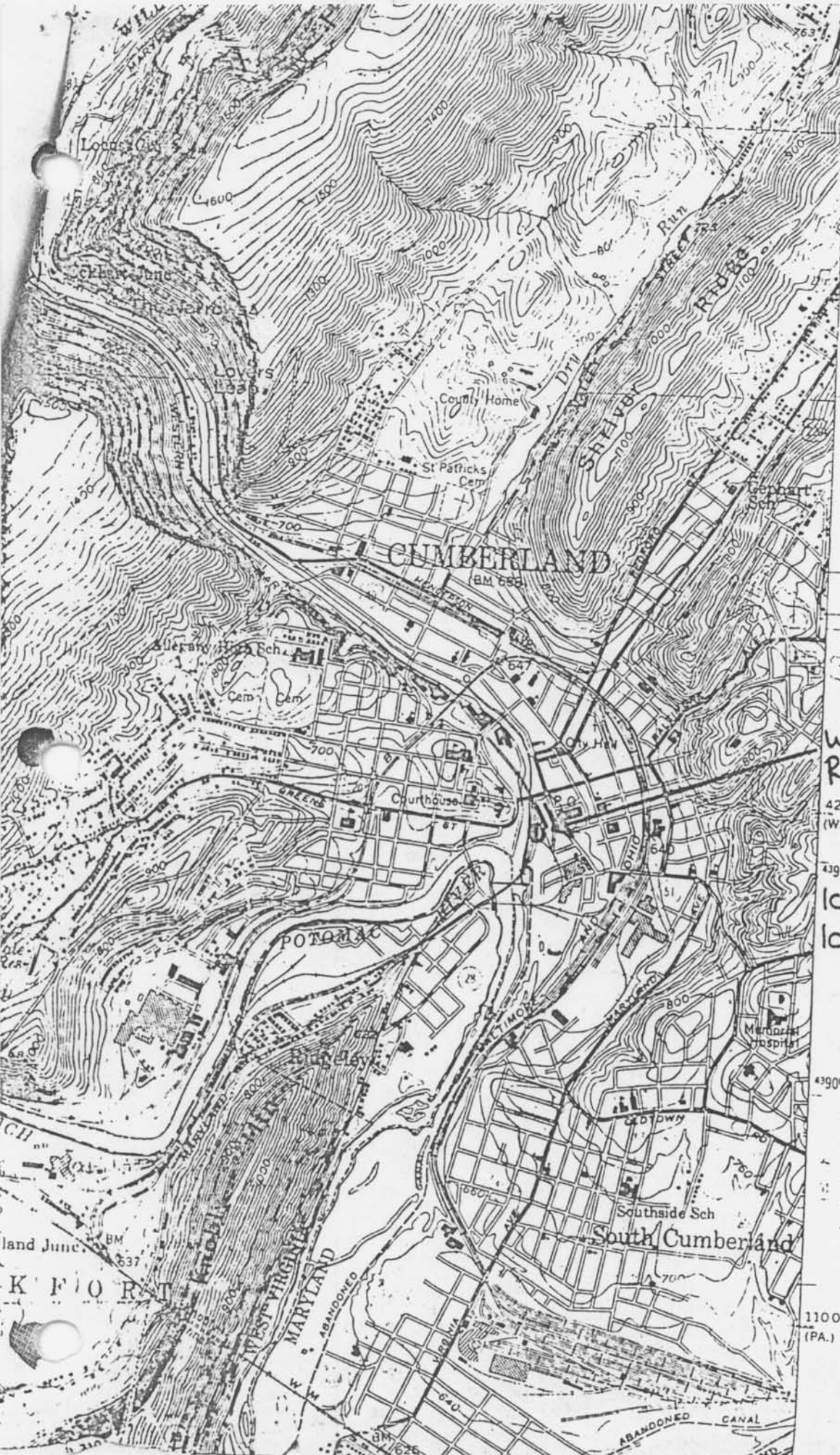
Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



4194

40

4391

4390000m N

110000 FEET (PA.)

AL IV-A-027
Western Maryland
Railway Station

420000 FEET
(W.VA.)

lat. $39^{\circ} 38' 58.5''$
long. $78^{\circ} 45' 49.5''$

land June.
K FORAT

Southside Sch
South Cumberland

ABANDONED CANAL



AL-IV-A-027

NORTH ELEVATION

W.M.R.R. 8-19-83



AK-IV-A-027

TRACKSIDE CANOPY

W.M.R.R. 8-19-83



AL-IV-A-027

3RD FLOOR NORTH

W.M.R.R. 3-19-83



AL-IV-A-027

BASEMENT NORTH END

W.M.R.R. 8-19-83



AL-IV-A-027

MAIN WAITING RM - EXHIBITION HALL W.M.R.R.
8.19.83



AL-IV-A-027

MAIN STAIR

W.M.P.R. 8.19.83



AL-IV-A-027

2ND FLOOR VAULT

W.M.R.E. 8-19-83



Ah-IV-027

TYP. WINDOW INTERIOR

W.M.R.R. 8-17-83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 20 1973

DATE ENTERED

(20)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

TOWN CLOCK CHURCH (preferred); German Evangelical Lutheran Church

AND/OR COMMON

First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

312 Bedford Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

VICINITY OF

CODE

24

Sixth

COUNTY

Allegany

CODE

001

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

First Christian Church Attention: The Reverend Evert C. Millard

STREET & NUMBER

312 Bedford Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21502

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

30 Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland 21502

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

AL-IV-A-102

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Town Clock Church is located on Bedford Street at High Street in Cumberland, Maryland.

The church is a one-story brick building on a high stone basement and is three bays wide by four long. The east gable end is the principal facade and the clock tower rises from the peak of the roof at this end. The brick is laid in common bond with five or six rows of stretchers to each row of headers on all facades except the east; here the brick is laid in all stretcher bond. The basement is constructed of neatly laid blocks of sandstone on the east and random coursed rubble stone elsewhere. (The east was faced with sandstone in 1910.) At the northeast corner there are quoins in the basement and a granite cornerstone dated "Jun 1, 1848."

The gable roof retains its original covering of slate shingles. There are four brick chimneys, three in original positions near the center of the building set just inside the eaves line. One chimney, at the northwest corner, is new. The steeple consists of a four-part brick tower with spire on top. The base is square with a wood cornice; above this is a section with clock faces on all four sides, pilasters on the corners, and another cornice. The belfry portion has round-arched ventilators on all sides with one pilaster at each corner, making it octagonal, and a dentiled cornice. The spire, sitting on an octagonal base with recessed panels, is covered with slate in alternating rows of rectangular and imbricated shingles. A lightning rod extends from the end of the spire.

The north, south, and east facades are divided into bays by brick pilasters with wooden caps. The pilasters at the end of each facade meet and form a right angle at the corners. The wide cornice on the north, south, and east consists of two narrow bands of brick forming a belt course just above the capitals on the pilasters and a wood cornice above; both of these and the brick wall between are painted white, creating the illusion of a very wide cornice around these three sides of the building. On the rear (west) facade the wide, white cornice returns; however, though the wood cornice ends here the brick part continues across the back.

Above the cornice on the east facade is a pediment with slightly projecting pavilion in the center. Two round-arched, double-hung sash, stained glass windows are contained in the projecting section. The wood cornice on the top of the pediment and the brick cornice below also both project in the center. A marble plaque in the brick part of the cornice reads "Deutfche Evng Luth Kirche 1848." Below the projection in the pediment is a narrow bay formed by two pilasters set rather close together. Between these is a round stained glass window, and below this is the entrance with a portico standing on a high stone base.

The main entrance is composed of double doors, each with one panel, and above is a semicircular, stained glass transom with brick arch with marble keystone. The portico has a pediment with three-part entablature with dentils supported by two wood columns and two wood pilasters, all of the Ionic order. The stair with fancy iron railing leading up to the entrance was built in 1910. On either side of the center bay is a stained glass window with four rectangular lights and two quarter-circles above. There is a marble keystone in the brick arch above each window and wooden sills below.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

AL-IV-A-102

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DATE ENTERED

Town Clock Church
Allegany County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

1

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Two doors beneath the portico lead to the basement.

The north and south side elevations have windows identical to those in the front, without the marble keystones and with brick sills. There are three basement windows on the north with arches of rough stone; two have 2/2, double-hung sash and one has a three-light casement sash. The windows are the same on the south, where there is also an original entrance with a new door.

The west end has a gabled parapet capped with tin. The chancel projects in the center of this facade; a stained glass, round-arched window is located in this projection. A small hipped roof addition is built onto the north side of the projection. The door and window openings of this small addition have been altered somewhat; the roof is covered with slate shingles. A second addition stands on the south side of the church. It is a one-story, brick structure, stuccoed and scored to resemble masonry. It has a shed roof with a false parapet on the east, and is three bays across on the east and seven bays long. Both the additions were built with nails rather than pegs as the church was.

The Town Clock Church is constructed with a central entrance, narthex, inset tower, nave, chancel, and balcony. In each of two rooms on either side of the narthex is a stairway leading to the balcony, which is divided in half by a large pipe organ. The chancel area is raised on a platform and includes a choir loft on both sides, an organ loft, and behind this a baptismal pool. At the rear of the chancel area are two wooden pilasters supporting an elliptically arched vault. Between these pilasters are two tiers of paneling, one on either side of a window-like frame closed by a heavy curtain, which is opened for the viewing of baptisms in the pool behind the paneling. The present tiled ceiling is below the original plaster one; both of them are shallow arched vaults. The walls of the church are plastered.

Each stairway leading to the balcony has one run with a winder. They are simply made of oak, with balusters carved in a rounded cross pattern and a newel with a J-shaped curve and simple post. The wooden pegs connecting the handrail and the newel are clearly visible.

The woodwork in the church is mostly architrave trim. In the nave are three sets of double doors, each a single wide plank with a cross-shaped window. At the entrance to the nave are two pilasters supporting the balcony. The face of the balcony is decorated with slats with arches between them. In the nave are twenty-four long pews. The chancel is surrounded by a railing with architrave panels made of oak. The wooden pilasters at the base of the vault behind the chancel are fluted.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

AL-TX-A-102

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DATE ENTERED

Town Clock Church
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The church has two organs, an electric one in the chancel and a 19th century organ that was recently renovated in the balcony. A handpump for operating the organ is located in the balcony, but the organ has been converted to electric power. Six lamps hanging on chains over the nave are metal with stained glass. The stained glass windows each have one light that is painted with either a floral or a landscape scene.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic history	history of western Maryland

SPECIFIC DATES 1848

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Harry Schmenner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

The Town Clock Church was built in 1848 by its German Lutheran congregation. Western Maryland was largely settled by Germans coming from Pennsylvania, beginning in the 18th century and continuing into the 19th century. The cornerstone and name stone of this church are in German, serving as a visual reminder of the building's past.

Although the church has been used by a congregation other than the German one which built it for 45 years, it is still historically significant for its relationship to Cumberland's 19th century German population. The building was designed by a German-speaking member of the congregation, one Harry Schmenner, and has remained basically unaltered since its construction. The date on the cornerstone is inscribed in German as is the name of the church over the main entrance.

The church building itself is modest and typical of institutional architecture of the 1840s and 1850s. The clock tower and the building's location on a hill give the church an impressive height resulting in its prominence in the city scape.

HISTORY

The high number of German immigrants arriving in Cumberland around 1838 necessitated the formation of a separate German speaking congregation at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The first confirmation service in German was conducted in 1844.¹ Nativist feelings in America were running high during these times and Cumberland was not an exception. In 1848 the English speaking congregation of St. Paul's gave notice to the German speaking congregation that after the first of October no services in an alien language could be conducted in their building.²

In February of 1848 the German congregation received a charter as the German Evangelical Lutheran Church and began building their own church.³ With land and foundation stones donated by Thomas Shriver, the mayor of Cumberland at that time, the congregation of 35 had laid a cornerstone by the first of June.⁴ This cornerstone, located in the northeast corner of the building, contains coins of every denomination, German church literature, and copies of the charter and deed of the church. Designed by Harry Schmenner, a member of the congregation, the building was completed and dedicated in March of 1850.⁵

Local tradition suggests that the German Lutheran Church won its clock and chimes in a city-sponsored competition awarding them to the congregation which finished the 15 clock tower. Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church was the only competitor.⁶

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

AL-IV-A-102

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Town Clock Church
Allegany County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

The most historic event to take place at this church was the visit of Henry Ward Beecher, famous abolitionist, political campaigner, and humanitarian, who practiced his emotional style of preaching at this church in 1866. In 1895 services were changed to English.⁷ The building has been the home of the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) since 1931.⁸

Being the oldest church building without major renovations to be found in Cumberland the Town Clock Church has several distinguishing architectural features. The most prominent of these is the bell and clock tower that is clearly seen from different parts of downtown Cumberland. The white marble keystones, circular stained glass window, and wide cornice are smaller features that greatly contribute to the overall impressiveness of the east facade. The inscription and cornerstone are features that reveal the German heritage of the church, and the prominence of the structure illustrates the large part the German population played in this area.

¹James W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, History of Allegany County, Maryland (Philadelphia: L.R.Titsworth and Co., 1923), p. 472.

²Harry Stegmaier, Jr., Allegany County - A History (Parsons, W. Va.: McClain Printing Co., 1976), p. 166.

³Thomas and Williams, History of Allegany County, p. 473.

⁴United Church Women of the Greater Cumberland Area, Bicentennial Histories of Old Area Churches, 1776-1976, p. 27.

⁵Thomas and Williams, History of Allegany County, p. 473.

⁶Bicentennial Histories of Old Area Churches, p. 27.

⁷Thomas and Williams, History of Allegany County, p. 473.

⁸Bicentennial Histories of Old Area Churches, p. 27.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

AL-IV-A-102

Allegany County Land Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.
(Also see footnotes to the Significance Statement)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Cumberland Quadrangle

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 692080 4391870

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

H

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot Size: 75' x 120'; Ref.: Allegany County Deed 199/221.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

William Pratt and Dave Dorsey

ORGANIZATION

Allegany County Historic Sites Survey

DATE

October 4, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

County Office Building, Pershing Street

TELEPHONE

(301) 777-5967

CITY OR TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland 21502

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William Pratt

6-19-79

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

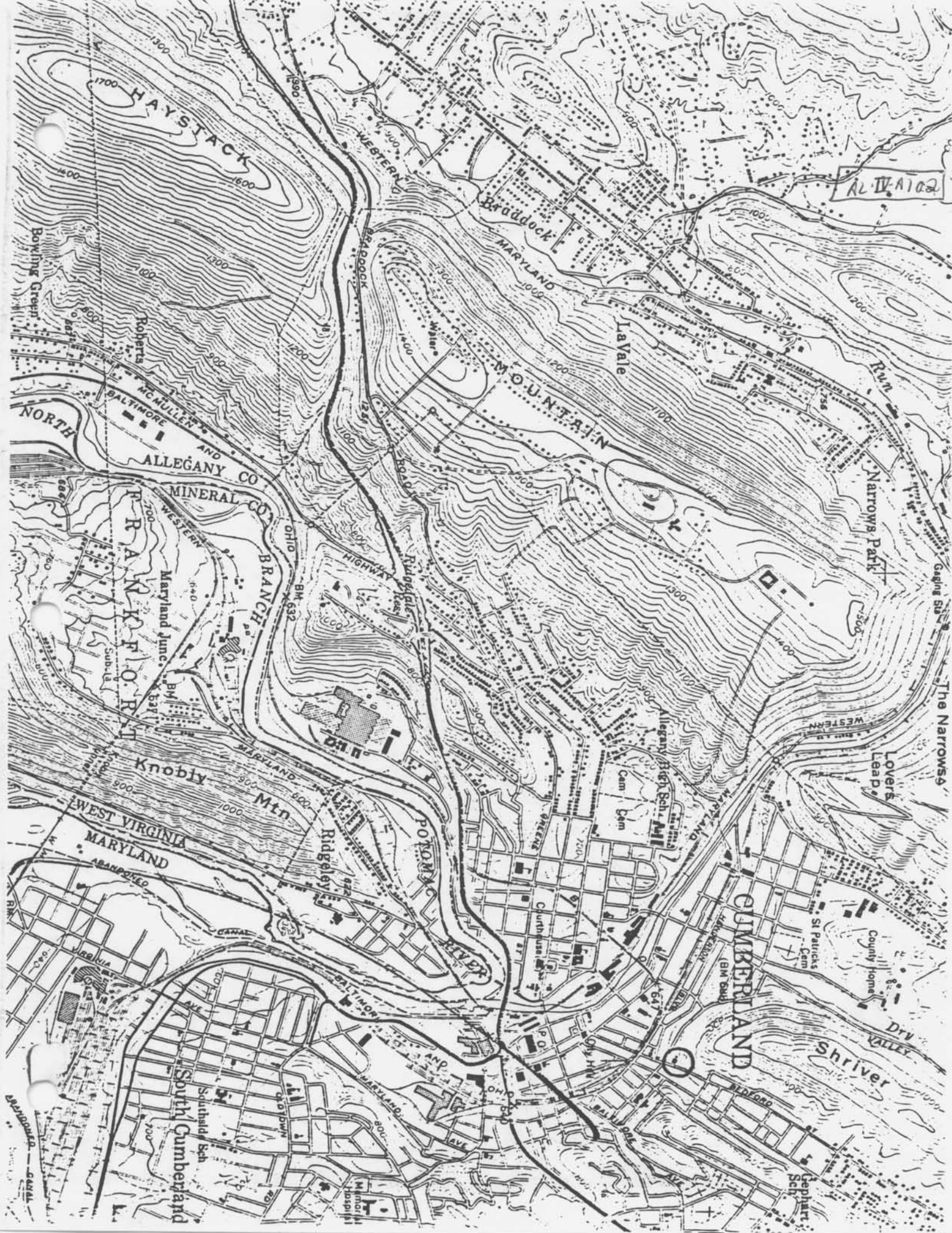
DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION





AL-IV-A-102

TOWN CLOCK CHURCH

BEDFORD ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/4/77

~~WEST~~ NORTHWEST



AL-IV-A-102

TOWN CLOCK CHURCH

BEDFORD ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/4/97

SOUTHEAST



AL-IV-A-102

TOWN CLOCK CHURCH

BEDFORD ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/4/77

EAST



AL-IV-A-102

TOWN CLOCK CHURCH

BEDFORD ST, CUMBERLAND

WILLIAM J. PRATT

10/4/77

SOUTHEAST



TOWN CLOCK CHURCH

LUTHERAN - NOW FIRST
CHRISTIAN

(High St)

Bedford St.

AL-IV-A-102

from Painting by Jesse STRAW

from

(Helen Straw-Hinkle) 1970

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cumberland YMCA

other names/site number AL-IV-A-151

2. Location

street 205 Baltimore Ave.

not for publication n/a city or town Cumberland vicinity n/a
state Maryland code MD county Allegany code 001 zip code 21502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

I, the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



Signature of certifying official

8-22-97

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

National Park Service Certification

=====

AL-IV-A-151

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet. _____
_____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet. _____
_____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register _____
_____ removed from the National Register _____
_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date
 of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing n/a

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

AL-IV-A-151

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>institutional housing</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>civic</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>sports facility</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>institutional housing</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>civic</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>sports facility</u>

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>CONCRETE</u>
roof	<u>ASPHALT</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>
other	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

Statement of Significance

=====

AL-IV-A-151

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance 1925-1947

Significant Dates 1925

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder W. F. Shattuck, architect
Northeastern Construction Co., builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

Major Bibliographical References

=====

AL-IV-A-151

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Size of Property less than 1 acre

USGS quadrangle Cumberland, MD-PA WV

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>18</u>	<u>692310</u>	<u>4391400</u>	D	___	___
B	___	___	___	E	___	___
C	___	___	___			

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date April 1997

street & number 105 N. Potomac St. telephone (301) 739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

AL-IV-A-151

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

Description Summary:

The Cumberland YMCA building is a wedge shaped red brick building, three stories with a partially raised basement, located at the intersection of Baltimore Street and Baltimore Avenue in Cumberland, Maryland. Built in 1925, the facility displays simple neoclassical styling. Definers of architectural style include formal cast stone entrance enframements on the Baltimore Avenue facade with crossettes on the architraves, pilasters with a full entablature and keystones. Keystones are also above the windows. Other stylistic features include a semi-elliptical projecting bay on the south facade, and a prominent cornice beneath a brick parapet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

General Description

Cumberland, located at the base of converging mountain ridges at the confluence of Wills Creek and the Potomac River conforms in its layout to the rugged topography within which it is situated. Also converging at Cumberland are the historic routes of the B&O and Western Maryland Railroads. Although the city is essentially laid out in a grid pattern, streets climb steep hills or take oblique angles to fit the terrain and to accommodate fixed features such as the river and the railroad tracks. The street patterns create occasional oddly shaped properties such as the triangular piece upon which the YMCA is located adjacent to the B&O Railroad. The YMCA is located at the east side of Cumberland at the base of a ridge.

The character of the building is defined by its shape which is determined by the wedge-shaped property between Baltimore Street and Baltimore Avenue which meet at a junction in the front of the YMCA building. The YMCA consists of two sections: The forward and more formal triangular section and a three story rear section housing the pool and gymnasium. The narrow "point" of the building faces south, and the principal entrance is in the west facade which faces toward the center of Cumberland.

Walls are constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond at all elevations. Masonry detailing includes brick jack arches and keystones above the windows, and corbeled arches surrounding windows above the Baltimore Street entrances and defining pairs of windows along the first story of the Baltimore Avenue facade of the rear extension. The cornice and coping atop the brick parapets appears to be of copper, oxidized.

The building is three to four stories high with an above-ground basement in most areas, but higher toward the south portion of the building, accommodating the sloping terrain. The west or principal facade has 17 bays across the front and rear portions of the building. The narrow south elevation has three bays.

Most windows have six over six light sash, although there are other types, such as 12 over 12, most notably, groups of eight light casements which are paired or grouped and give the appearance of french doors. These are located at the main story level of the forward or south section of the building.

The roof is flat and covered with tar and chip.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

The interior of the YMCA contains a reception area, meeting room, dining room and kitchen, executive offices, pool and gym and residential rooms on the upper two stories. Some of the residential rooms on the second floor have been converted into a family center and day care facility.

The first (main) floor contains a formal entrance lobby, a large meeting room, offices, child care rooms, the swimming pool, and locker rooms. The second floor contains 16 single occupancy residential rooms averaging approximately 90 square feet each and opening into a long corridor, a toilet, bath and shower area, a family center and its attendant offices and the gymnasium. The third story is devoted entirely to single occupancy residential rooms similar to those on the second floor, a residential activity room and a shower and toilet area. The rear section of the building includes the upper floor of the gym with the elevated running track. In the ground floor is the kitchen, dining room, boiler and laundry rooms, a nautilus equipment room, saunas and locker rooms. The ground floor also houses the pump room for the pool and the piping system and foundation for the pool.

The entrance areas, lobby, "board" room and main floor corridors are finished with Mercer tile with decorative borders. In most rooms on the main floor, wood paneled wainscotting extends approximately five feet up the wall. In the board room, a meeting room in the south end of the building, a projecting bay with french windows, follows the exterior elliptical projecting bay. The entrance to the projecting area is enframed by a dark-stained paneled and molded lintel supported at each side by a fluted column. An ample molded cornice defines the perimeter of the room.

Another notable space is the former library now serving as executive offices for the YMCA. Book shelves are located behind leaded glass doors and trimmed with naturally finished wooded architraves. A fireplace is located in an alcove at the south end of the room. The front of the fireplace is covered with square tiles and a naturally finished wooden architrave and mantel shelf.

Also in the first floor of the north extension of the building is the swimming pool, in a large room lined with tile and yellow brick. Enclosed within brick walls, along the east side are bleachers. Above the pool and occupying the second and third story levels is the gym. It has a highly polished wooden floor, and an elevated jogging track around the perimeter.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

The upper two stories of the south section of the YMCA are used for residential purposes, with 16 rooms on the second floor and 32 on the third floor. Rooms are small, averaging 9 x 10 feet, with a single window and doors opening into a corridor running the length of the wings. There are community rest rooms on each corridor. Shower rooms have tiled floors with marble sides. Simple moldings enframe the doors. The only embellishment is molded picture rail high on the walls. The corridors are trimmed with chair rail and base boards.

On the ground floor level is the kitchen and an adjoining dining room, laundry facilities, weight room and the boiler room as well as the foundation, pump, and piping for the pool. The building appears to be in good condition and is scheduled to be adaptively reused as a family living center and apartments for a tax act rehabilitation project. The YMCA will be moving to new, larger quarters outside of town.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

Significance Summary

The Cumberland YMCA building is significant under Criterion C for its architectural character: built in 1925, the YMCA is an excellent example of institutional architecture of its time, representing the academic classicism that characterized such buildings in the period. The building derives additional significance under Criterion A for its portrayal of the YMCA as a community institution in Cumberland. The YMCA was established in Cumberland in 1873 and was situated at various locations prior to construction of the present building; this building has been home to the YMCA longer than any other place in Cumberland. At the time of its construction, it offered the only indoor swimming pool in the Cumberland area. The period of significance, 1925-1947, was selected to encompass the period extending from the construction of the building to a date fifty years in the past.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial-Urban Dominance: A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period: A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Social/Educational/Cultural

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

SOCIAL/civic

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

Known Design Source:

W. F. Shattuck, architect (Chicago)

Northeastern Construction Co., builder (New York, NY)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1844 in London, England, by twelve young employees of a dry goods business, representing four religious denominations. Their objective was to improve the "spiritual conditions of young men."

The first YMCA in the United States was founded in 1851 in Boston, and the first YMCA building was constructed in Baltimore in 1859. The YMCA was instrumental in organizing night school classes, vocational guidance, the Boy Scout movement in the U.S. as well as organized sports and camping for boys.

Although the first YMCA in Cumberland was chartered in 1873, there is evidence that a Young Men's Christian Association was in existence as early as 1869 when the city's newspaper advertised a building for rent at 96 Baltimore Street with the mention that the front room was lately occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. By 1873, the YMCA was located at 98 Baltimore Street. The Association later operated from 12 South Liberty Street, then to 162 Baltimore Street at the B&O Railroad tracks.

In 1893, work was begun on a building at 129 Baltimore Street, the first constructed by and for the YMCA in Cumberland. This was a three story brick High Victorian Romanesque building with a tower. In 1910, it was expanded to five stories at a cost of \$50,000.

During the early 20th century, Cumberland experienced substantial growth with several new industries such as Kelly-Springfield and Celanese Corporation establishing themselves here. As a result, the old YMCA became too small to meet the needs of the growing population. In January, 1918, the present property was purchased at the intersection of Baltimore Street and Baltimore Avenue, on the east side of Cumberland. Planning for a new building began in 1919 with Chicago architect, W. F. Shuttuck. The cornerstone of the present building was laid April 7, 1925. The new building was completed and opened for use on January 31, 1926. The new building contained a cafeteria; reading rooms, library, 1 20x60 foot swimming pool, 71 dormitory rooms, men's and women's locker rooms, gymnasium and spectators gallery, social rooms and offices.

In 1967, the main entrance to the building on Baltimore Avenue was altered. Two sets of steps which led to two separate entrances were replaced with a large brick and concrete deck, providing one access to both

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

entrances. This work was done at a cost of slightly more than \$17,000 by the John E. Vandegrift Company.

Other than this change to the approach to the entrances, the YMCA building remains nearly intact, although the functions of some of the spaces have changed.

The colonial Fort Cumberland was established in the 1750s; the city of Cumberland was laid out in 1785 and became the county seat of Allegany County in 1789. The mountainous topography around Cumberland routed most westbound traffic through the city. The main road west became the first federal highway project and was improved from Cumberland to Wheeling, operating as a toll road. During the years of canal building, and efforts to establish a strong transportation link from the nation's capital to the west, the C&O Canal was begun from Georgetown to Cumberland, along the Potomac River. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first in the country offering regular scheduled passenger service, reached Cumberland about 1845, and was later extended westward. The Pennsylvania and Western Maryland Railroads eventually followed the B&O to Cumberland, taking advantage of the lucrative coal hauling trade. Cumberland by the late 19th century had become a rail and transportation center with easy access to the Georges Creek coal resources for fuel. The excellent transportation facilities and coal resources attracted industries to Cumberland, swelling the population during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Today, most of these manufacturing industries are gone.

The Cumberland YMCA, built in 1925 to serve an expanding population, reflects the rapid growth of the Cumberland area in the early 20th century. It was originally projected that the "new" YMCA building would serve the community for 25 years before becoming outmoded and too small. However, as the local economy shifted, the projected population growth did not occur, enabling the YMCA building to serve the community for nearly three times its expected life.

The YMCA building is an excellent example of the academic classicism which characterized the institutional architecture of the 1920s.

In addition to its architectural significance, the YMCA performed an important role in the social history of Cumberland. It is a community institution, owned and supported by the people of Cumberland and the surrounding area. In its early days, it provided the only year-round athletic facility which included a swimming pool. It therefore filled an important role in providing for recreational and housing needs for the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

whole community. Eventually the B&O Railroad established an alternative "railroad Y" in Cumberland, as railroads did in other communities, but the Cumberland YMCA remained the institution with strong community ties and associations. These continue today as the YMCA again plans to expand and move to new facilities southeast of Cumberland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 16

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

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Bishop, James W. History and Highlights of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cumberland, Maryland, Cumberland, MD., n.d.

Feldstein, Albert L. Historic Postcard Album of Allegany County.
Cumberland, MD: Commercial Press Printing Co., 1984.

Stegmaier, Harry I., Jr., David M. Dean, Gordon E. Kershaw and John B. Wiseman. Allegany County: A History. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 17

AL-IV-A-151
Cumberland YMCA
Allegany County, MD

=====

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description: All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of Cumberland Election District No. 23, Allegany County, Maryland and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a 5/8 inch iron bar with cap set at the intersection of the southeasterly limits of Baltimore Avenue (50 foot wide) with the southwesterly limits of a 15 foot alley, thence binding on the southwesterly limits of the aforementioned alley.

1. South 51 degrees 17 minutes 44 seconds East 106.79 feet to a 5/8 inch iron bar with cap set at the intersection of the southwesterly limits of the aforementioned alley and the southeasterly limits of a 10 foot wide alley; thence binding on the southeasterly limits of the aforementioned alley.

2. North 36 degrees 32 minutes 15 seconds East 153.06 feet to 5/8 inch iron bar with cap set on or near the fourth line of a deed from the Young Men's Christian Association of Cumberland, Maryland to Cumberland Manor Associates Limited Partnership dated August 30, 1982 filed and recorded as Liber 530 Folio 236 among the Land Records of Allegany County; thence leaving southeasterly limits of the aforementioned alley and running on or near the remainder of the fourth line of the aforementioned deed.

3. South 25 degrees 24 minutes 44 seconds East 175.07 feet to 5/8 inch iron bar with cap set on the northwesterly limits of Baltimore Street Extended; thence binding on the northwesterly limits of the aforementioned street.

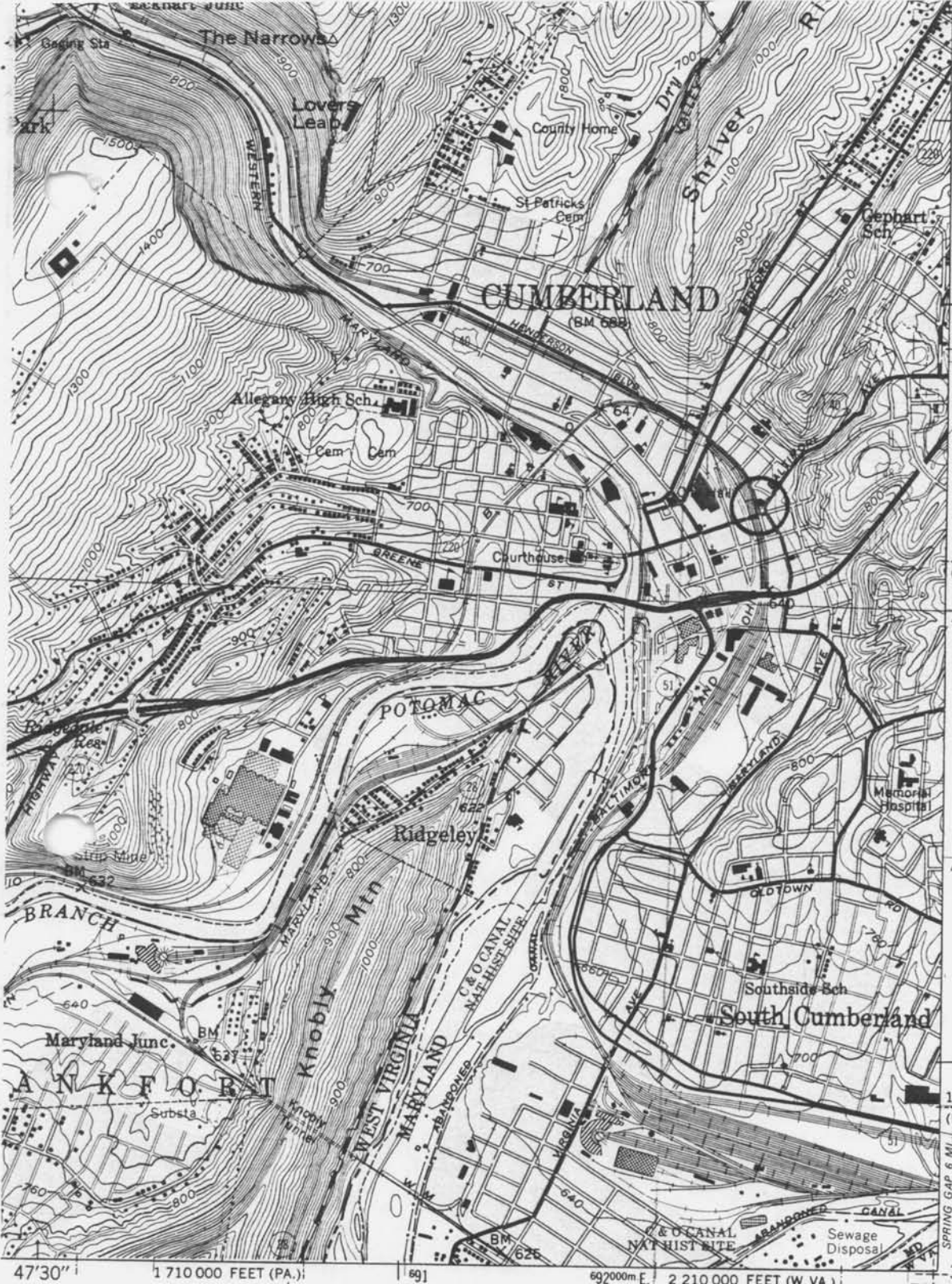
4. South 73 degrees 24 minutes 12 seconds West 339.18 feet to a drill hole set in the concrete sidewalk; thence with a curve to the left having a radius of 30 feet.

5. North 35 degrees 36 minutes 01 seconds West 56.73 feet to 5/8 inch iron bar with cap set on the southeasterly limits of Baltimore Avenue; thence binding on the southeasterly limits of aforementioned avenue.

6. North 35 degrees 23 minutes 47 seconds East 187.30 feet to a 5/8-inch iron bar with cap set and the place of beginning.

Containing 42,256 square feet, more or less, as surveyed by SPECS, Inc. in December, 1996.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property represents the remnant of the parcel historically associated with the resource.



AL-IV-A-151
 CUMBERLAND
 YMCA
 ALLEGANY CO., MD

18-692310-
 4391400

420 000 FEET
 (W. VA.)

439 000m. N.

110 000 FEET
 (PA.)

39°37'30"

78°45'

MILE

SHORT GAP 6.2 MI.
 FORT ASHBY 11 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty —————
- Medium-duty —————
- Light-duty —————
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U. S. Route (shield symbol)
- State Route (circle symbol)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.V.A.

NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

39078-F7-TF-024

1949

PHOTOREVISED 1981

DMA 5263 III NE-SERIES V833

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

(PATTERSON CREEK)
 5263 III SW

gic

is a
 of



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

Photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Hagerstown, MD

View. NW

1



Cumberland YMCA, AL-IV-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD. Allegany Co.,

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc, Inc. Hagerstown, MD

NE view

#2



Cumberland YMCA, AL-IV-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc, Inc. Hagerstown, MD

S. view

#4



Cumberland YMCA, AL-10-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.
photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc., Inc., Hagerstown, MD

SE view

#3



Cumberland YMCA, AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave,

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed & Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

SW view

#5



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc., Hagerstown, MD

Interior first floor lobby

#6



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

library / office, first floor

#10



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

first floor meeting room

#9



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Hagerstown, MD

marble tile floor, lobby, 1st floor

#7



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

11/96

req wr. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Hagerstown, MD

first floor, NE corridor

#8



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc., Hagerstown, MD

library/office, first floor

#11



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc., Hagerstown, MD

child care room, main floor

12



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc., Hagerstown, MD

child care room, first floor

#13



Cumberland YMCA AL-10-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland MD, Allegany Co.
photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc, Inc. Hagerstown MD
first floor, child care room
#14



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc

Hagerstown, MD

pool

#17



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave

Cumberland, MD. Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Hagerstown, MD

first floor, side entrance area

#15



Cumberland YMCA AL-1V-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave,

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co,

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

pool

#16



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD Allegany Co.

Photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc., Hagerstown, MD

Ground floor Dining Room

#18



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

ground floor, Kitchen

#19



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave

Cumberland, MD Allegany Co.

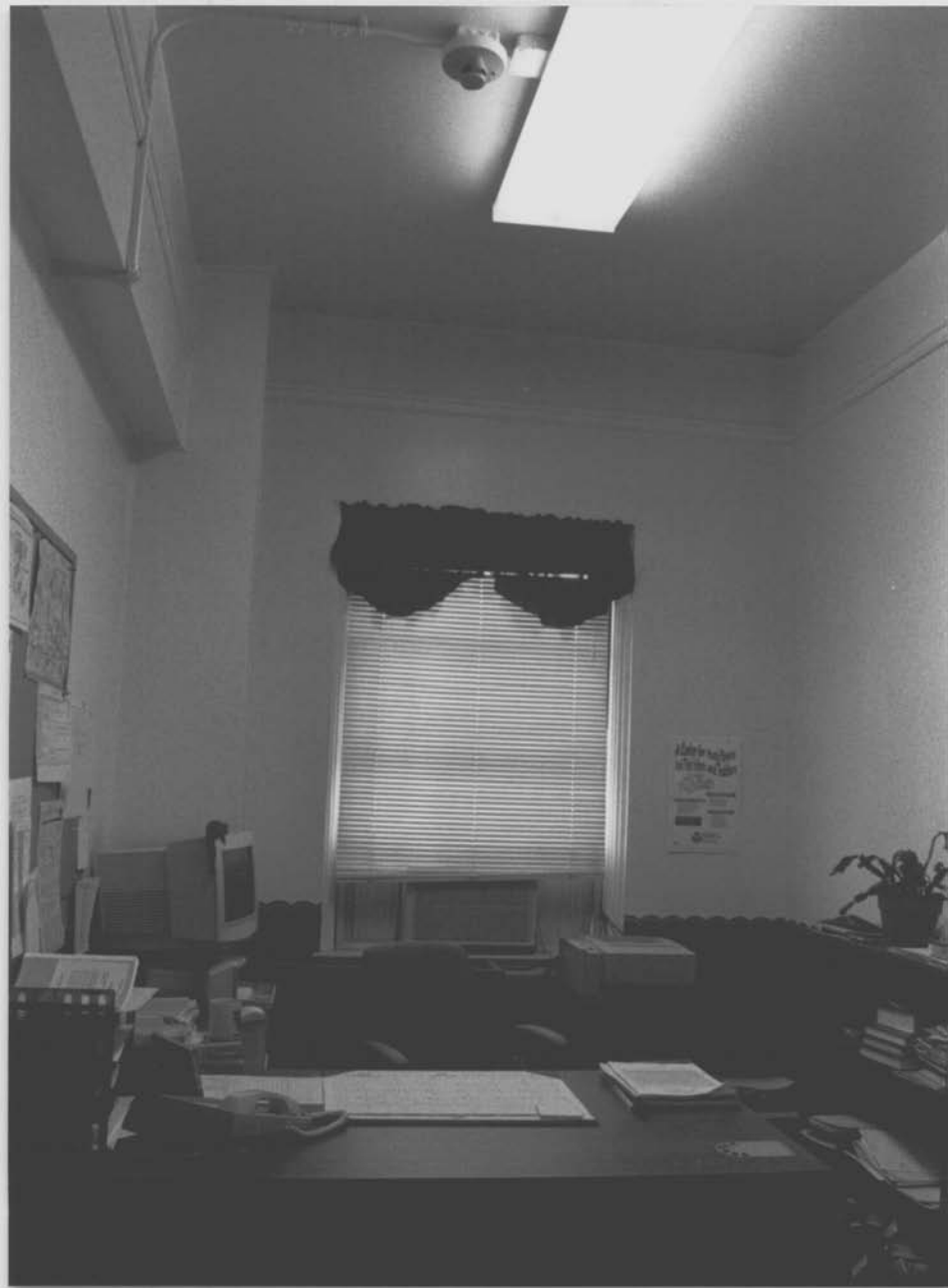
photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

2nd floor gym

#21



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD. Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc, Inc. Hagerstown MD

2nd floor, former residential room, now office

#20



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151
205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Hagerstown, MD

second floor residential hall

#22



Cumberland YMCA AL-IV-A-151

205 Baltimore Ave.

Cumberland, MD, Allegany Co.

photo by P. Reed

11/96

req. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Hagerstown, MD

2nd floor residential area, Shower stall

#23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

AL-IV-A-009 19
0140092604SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Two-Hundred Five Columbia Street

AND/OR COMMON

Two-Hundred Five Columbia Street

Wright Butler House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

205 Columbia Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

VICINITY OF

CODE

24

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

COUNTY

Allegany

CODE

001

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

Charles R. Stewart and his wife, Mary L.

STREET & NUMBER

205 Columbia Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

21502

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Allegany County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

30 Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ DETERIORATED
☒ GOOD ☐ RUINS
☐ FAIR ☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

AL-IV-A-009

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located at 205 Columbia Street, the house stands on the north-easterly side of the street, between Polk and Knox Streets to the west of Bedford Street (U.S. Route 220), in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland.

The building is a late nineteenth century Queen Anne style suburban one-unit dwelling that consists of a two and a half story rectangular brick structure with a cut stone foundation. The house is long and narrow and sits with the narrow end facing the street. It has a strong feel of verticality resulting from its stylistic features and its location atop a slight hill rising from Columbia Street. The sharply pitched roof with wood shingle clad gables is covered with slate shingles and has two ridge lines: the roof line at the front runs parallel to the street facade (southwesterly side) with the one to the back perpendicular to it. The brick exterior walls flare outward at the bottom to cover the wide foundation walls. A brick belt course runs along the side walls below the second story windows. A plain wooden cornice encircles the house. Three internal chimneys stand along the easterly side.

The principal or street facade (southwesterly side) is asymmetrical and dominated by a two story bay window with three windows on each level that terminates with a five sided dormer, giving the appearance of a tower, an element characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The main entrance, to the left of the bay window, has a panelled door with a large light in the upper half and a transom above. A one story porch with a shed roof enclosed by turned balusters and posts stretches across the facade. The porch roof is crowned with a gable above the open bay leading to the entrance and has a series of spindles under the cornice between the posts. The upper levels of the bay window and the porch gable and ends are sheathed with wood shingles.

The principal windows of the house are double-hung wooden sashes with multiple light arrangements. The windows of the tower have one-over-one lights on the first floor, six-over-one lights on the third floor.

The interior of the house has an irregular arrangement of rooms with a vestibule in the southwesterly corner and the stairhall along the easterly wall.

The building appears to be in a near original condition with only minor alterations adapting it for a mid-twentieth century style of living. The cement steps with the pipe railing are not original. The cut stone wall along the sidewalk extends along the front lines of several properties on Columbia Street. The house is structurally sound.

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

SPECIFIC DATES

circa 1896

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Two-hundred five Columbia Street was the home of Wright Butler (1868-1932), one of Cumberland's leading architects at the turn of the century.

Butler's work is of major importance to the architectural heritage of his native Cumberland. A son of one of the city's foremost manufacturer's of furniture, Butler studied architecture at the Maryland Institute of Baltimore for about three years before opening an office in 1891 in Cumberland. (History of Allegany County, Vol. II, p. 767) His first major commission was the Allegany County Courthouse (1893-1894) which stands on Prospect Square in the Washington Street Historic District. The Courthouse is a massive brick and stone structure that dominates the city's skyline. Other important works of his that still stand are the Neo-classical facaded Masonic Temple (1911) on Green Street near the Courthouse and the present Liberty Bank Building (early 1900's) of the southwest corner of Baltimore and Centre Streets in the central business district. The Liberty Bank Building, erected originally for the Third National Bank, is six stories high and is one of the first "skyscraper" form structures in Cumberland that was made possible by the introduction of the elevator.

Butler's residence indicates his familiarity with current architectural styles. The unassuming appearance of his own residence contrasts markedly with his dramatic courthouse on Prospect Square. It is probably that Butler's own house represents a more accurate statement of his position in Cumberland (local architect and son of a prosperous furniture maker) than the braggadocio of his first known work, the courthouse.

Two-hundred five Columbia Street is an example of Queen Anne style suburban domestic architecture. It was erected in the late 1890's and is one of four houses along Columbia Street that are believed to be Butler's work. Butler leased the property from his parents in 1896 and gained full title in 1907.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land and Will Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland. AL-IV-A-009
Thomas, James W. and T. J. C. Williams. History of Allegany County, Maryland, 2 vol. n.c.: Titsworth Publishing Company, 1928.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 35 feet by 90 feet

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	6,9,1,8,8,0	4,3,9,1,8,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C			

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ronald L. Andrews, Historic Site Survey

ORGANIZATION

Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.

DATE

2/27/75

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Algonquin Motor Inn, Suite 510

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

CumberlandMaryland**12 STATE HISTORIC-PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE XLOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

John N. Pearce

DATE

7/18/77

TITLE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

666

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Two-Hundred-Five Columbia Street

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
205 Columbia Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Cumberland

STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Allegany County

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
--	--	---	---	-----------------------------------

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Charles R. Stewart and his wife, Mary L.

STREET AND NUMBER:
205 Columbia Street

CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Allegany County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
30 Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland STATE: Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 445-236

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<div>(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<div>(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>Located at 205 Columbia Street, the house stands on the northeasterly side of the street, between Polk and Knox Streets to the west of Bedford Street (U.S. Route 220), in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland.</p> <p>The building is a late nineteenth century Queen Anne style suburban one unit dwelling that consists of a two and a half story rectangular shape brick structure with a cut stone foundation. The house is long and narrow in size and sets with the narrow end facing the street. It has a strong feel of verticality resulting from its stylistic features and its location atop a slight hill rising from Columbia Street. The sharp pitch roof with wood shingle clad gables is covered with slate shingles and has two ridge lines: the roof line at the front runs parallel to the street facade (southwesterly side) with the one to the back perpendicular to it. The brick exterior walls flare outward at the bottom to cover the wide foundation walls. A brick belt course runs along the side walls below the second story windows. A plain wooden cornice encircles the house. Three internal chimneys stand along the easterly side.</p> <p>The principal or street facade (southwesterly side) is asymmetrical and dominated by a two story bay window with three windows on each level that terminates with a five sided dormer, giving the appearance of a tower, an element characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The main entrance, to the left of the bay window, has a panelled door with a large light in the upper half and a transom above. A one story porch with a shed roof and enclosed by turned balusters and posts stretches across the facade. The porch roof is crowned with a gable above the open bay leading to the entrance and has a series of spindals under the cornice between the posts. The upper levels of the bay window and the porch gable and ends are sheathed with wood shingles.</p> <p>The principal windows of the house are double-hung wooden sashes with multiple light arrangements. The windows of the tower have one-over-one lights on the first floor, six-over-one lights on the third floor.</p> <p>The interior of the house has an irregular arrangement of rooms with a vestibule in the southwesterly corner and the stairhall along the easterly wall.</p> <p>The building appears to be in a near original condition with only minor alterations adapting it for a mid twentieth style of living. The cement steps with the pipe railing probably is not original. The cut stone wall along the sidewalk extends along the front lines of several properties on Columbia Street. The house is structurally sound.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

circa 1896

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Two-hundred-five Columbia Street is that it was the home of Wright Butler (1868-1932), one of Cumberland's leading architects at the turn of the century.

Butler's work is of major importance to the architectural heritage of his native Cumberland. A son of one of the city's foremost manufacturer's of furniture, Butler studied architecture at the Maryland Institute of Baltimore for about three years before opening an office in 1891 in Cumberland.¹ (History of Allegany County, vol II, p. 767.) His first major commission was the Allegany County Courthouse (1893-1894) which stands on Prospect Square in the Washington Street Historic District. The Courthouse is a massive brick and stone structure that dominates the city's skyline. Other important works of his that still stand are the Neo-classical facaded Masonic Temple (1911) on Green Street near the Courthouse and the present Liberty Bank Building (early 1900s) on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Centre Streets in the central business district. The Liberty Bank Building, erected originally for the Third National Bank, is six stories high and is one of the first "skyscraper" form structures in Cumberland that was made possible by the introduction of the elevator.

Two-hundred-five Columbia Street is an example of Queen Anne style suburban domestic architecture. It was erected in the late 1890s and is one of four houses along Columbia Street that are believed to be Butler's work. Butler leased the property from his parents in 1896 and gained full title in 1907.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land and Will Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, MD.

Thomas, James W. and T.J.C. Williams. History of Allegany County, Maryland.
2 vol. n.c.: Titsworth Publishing Company, 1928.

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			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	°	'	"		°	'	"	
NE	°	'	"		°	'	"	
SE	°	'	"		°	'	"	
SW	°	'	"		°	'	"	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

The property measures approximately 35' x 90'.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

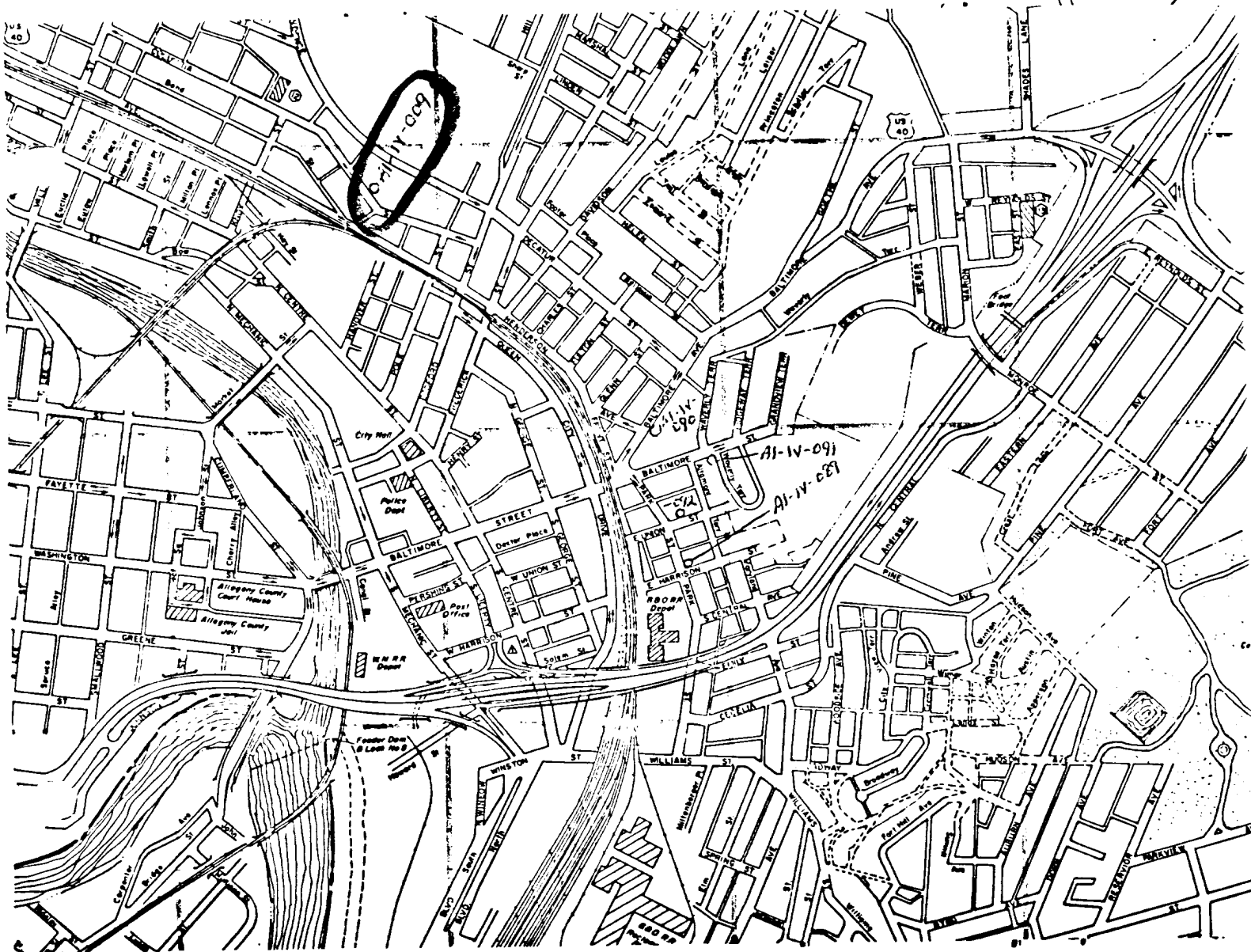
NAME AND TITLE: Ronald L. Andrews, Historic Site Survey		DATE 2/27/75
ORGANIZATION Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.		
STREET AND NUMBER: Algonquin Motor Inn, Suite 510		
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland	STATE Maryland	

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature _____

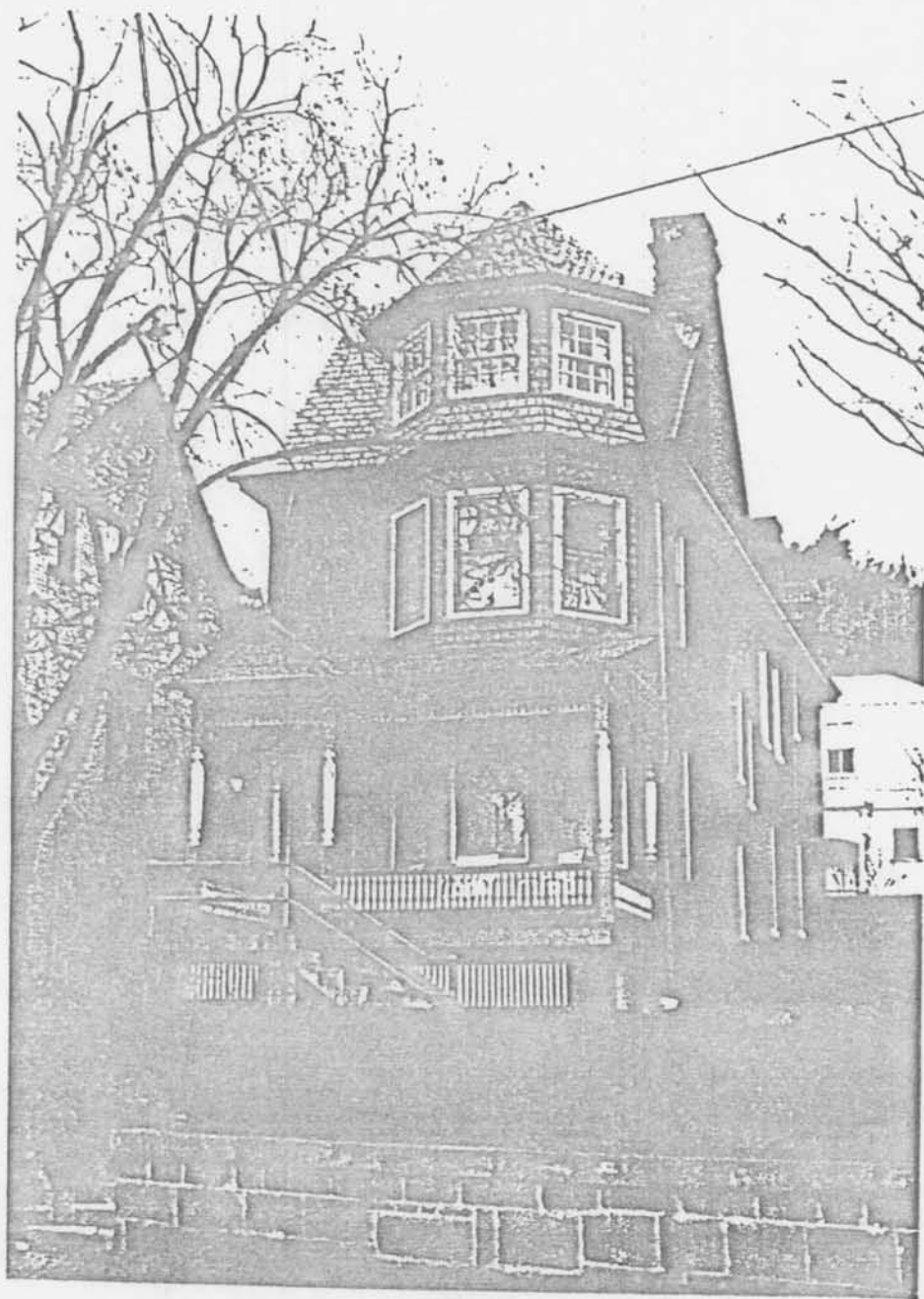


Site No.: Al-IV-009
205 Columbia Street

Map of City of Cumberland,
Allegany Co., Maryland
Charles R. Nuzum, City Engineer
revised 1971
scale:



AL-IV-A-009





AL - IV - 009

Wright Butler House

W
B

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Dr. Koon, Dr. Thomas, house

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 221 Baltimore Avenue
N/A not for publication

city, town Cumberland

— vicinity of

congressional district

Sixth

state Maryland

code 24

county Allegany

code 001

3. Classification

Category

— district
☒ building(s)
— structure
— site
— object

Ownership

— public
☒ private
— both
Public Acquisition
— in process
— being considered
☒ N/A

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 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart (Laura)

street & number 537 Greene Street

city, town Cumberland

— vicinity of

state Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegany County Courthouse

street & number 30 Washington Street

city, town Cumberland

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? — yes ☒ no

date 1979

— federal ☒ state — county — local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis

state Maryland

7. Description

AL-IV-A-126

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY ON CONTINUATION SHEET #1**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Thomas Koon House is a circa 1912 brick Craftsman influenced house of large scale and horizontally arranged rectangular blocks with large expanses of window space, a terra cotta tiled hip roof, and a small similarly influenced detached garage to the northwest.

The building rests on a high brick base with a plain water table. The low hipped roofs are covered with round terra cotta tiles, ribbed along the ridges of the roofs, with finials on the peaks. The widely projecting eaves consist of a cornice, soffit, and bed mould. Stenciled patterns on the soffit have been covered with a layer of paint. Some of the stenciled patterns remain on the soffit on the garage and are in an arabesque design.

Wall features include seven brick belt courses along the base, each consisting of a row of headers and a row of stretchers. Two stone bands are located at the bases of the first and second story windows serving as continuous sills. A projecting two story semi-circular bay window is located at the base of the first and second story windows serving as continuous sills. A projecting two story semi-circular bay window is located on the northern side of the central block.

The main entrance, approximately in the center of the northern facade, includes a fifteen light glass door. The office entrance on the west elevation is located in a small hip roofed portico with a four light square transom. The outer door has two recessed panels and one light. The two interior doors are both one light beveled glass doors with original hardware.

Windows are one over one light nailed with cyma recta moulding and the continuous stone sills mentioned above. Windows on the east and west are large and square, each with twelve small lights surrounding a larger two-light casement window. In the center of the second floor north elevation is a group of five multi-light windows separated with four mullion.

The interior of the house is marked by a feeling of open space, created in part by large window openings, and a utilitarian quality emphasized by simple trim some of which is structural in appearance. Originally designed as both residential and office space, the aesthetic attention was directed to the living area, particularly the living room with its beamed ceiling and the dining room with built-in wall unit of cupboards surrounding the fireplace and wall murals above the high wainscot.

Although "new" with general design, the house still retains "hold over" elements particularly from the Queen Anne period. The east wall of the dining room is bowed which seems out of place with the Craftsman design and the windows of the back sections are the standard double-hung one-over-one type whereas the front windows are casement type. The turned stair balustrade and the mantels in the office section are more Queen Anne in execution than the utilitarian Craftsman. The front first floor room which is flanked by cupboards is Neoclassical in decorative detailing with a recessed painted dome in the center of the ceiling. This room and its treatment appear to be original.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Thomas Koon House, Allegany County, Maryland

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

One interior feature which is of particular note is the brick mantel in the living room. This object uses rough cut red brick and has a stone shelf with stone supports and acorn shaped end pendants, stone floral decoration, and stone capitals with egg and dart motifs terminating flat brick pilasters flanking the opening.

The house is structurally sound and quite in tact.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Thomas Koon House is a circa 1912 brick Craftsman influenced house of large scale and horizontally arranged rectangular blocks with large expanses of window space, a terra cotta tiled hip roof, and a small similarly influenced detached garage to the northwest. The building rests on a high brick base with a plain water table. The low hipped roofs are covered with round terra cotta tiles, ribbed along the ridges of the roofs, with finials on the peaks. The widely projecting eaves consist of a cornice, soffit, and bed mould. Stenciled patterns on the soffit have been covered with a layer of paint. Some of the stenciled patterns remain on the soffit on the garage and are in an arabesque design. Wall features include seven brick belt courses along the base, each consisting of a row of headers and a row of stretchers. Two stone bands are located at the bases of the first and second story windows serving as continuous sills. A projecting two story semi-circular bay window is located on the northern side of the central block.

8. Significance

AL-IV-A-126

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1912

Builder/Architect

Holmboe & Lafferty

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

Applicable Criteria: B and C

The Thomas Koon House, located to the east of the central business district in Cumberland, is a 1912 Craftsman style house which was erected for Thomas Koon (1870-1946), a physician who served as Mayor of Cumberland for nearly twenty years. The house draws significance from its architectural merit as a relatively rare example of this type of house in Cumberland, and probably most of western Maryland, and for its association with Koon who had a strong influence on the growth and development of the city in the first decades of the present century. The notable design elements which set this house apart from the most commonly found form of Craftsman influenced house in Cumberland, the bungalow, are the large scale and horizontal massing of rectangular shapes capped by a terra cotta hip roof and the use of a single exterior wall covering, in this example brown brick. It was during Koons eleven terms as mayor that the city's streets were paved, the installation of a new water system was begun, fire protection system was improved with the construction of several new fire houses (at least two of which are Craftsman in influence), and the city's boundaries expanded.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The building permit for construction of the house was issued to Koon in 1912. The architects are identified as Holmboe and Lafferty of Baltimore but no Baltimore sources list such a firm or individuals as architects. (NOTE: No evidence indicates that the Lafferty identified in the permit records and J.E. Lafferty, the Baltimore architects, are the same person allowing for a typographical error.) Nor is there evidence that the firm existed in Cumberland. Holmboe and Lafferty are also identified as the architects of the Cumberland City Hall, a Neoclassical structure erected in 1911-1912. The Koon house was constructed by W.J. Morley, a Cumberland contractor.

Koon, a native of South Carolina who was schooled in Baltimore, moved to Cumberland in 1900. Interested in civic affairs, he was elected to the Cumberland City Council in 1908, as police and fire commissioner in 1910 and 1912, and as mayor for the first time in 1914. He served as mayor until 1932 and for another term beginning in 1939. Koon resigned early in his last term to become a member of the Maryland State Tax Commission.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

AL-IV-A-126

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET # 2

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acreQuadrangle name Cumberland

UMT References

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

A 17 692360 4391410
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is an irregularly shaped city lot measuring 74' x 104' x 78' and is more precisely described in Allegany County Deed Book 489, page 744.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Ronald L. Andrews and David A. Dorseyorganization Maryland Historical Trustdate November 1980street & number 21 State Circletelephone (301) 269-2438city or town Annapolisstate Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERdate 6-4-82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Thomas Koon house, Allegany County, Maryland

Continuation sheet

Item number

9

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land Records, Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

Cumberland Building Permits, City Hall, Permit No. 3297, issued in 1912.

Thomas, James, W. and T.J. C. Williams. History of Allegany County.
n.c.: L.R. Tibworth and Company, 1923, pp. 746-747.

Keller, Timothy and Genevieve Keller. Architectural and Historic
Survey of Cumberland, Vol. II. Charlottesville, Virginia: Land
and Community Associates, 1976.

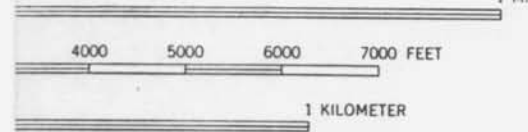
"Dr. Koon's Service Priased by Sloan", Cumberland (Maryland) Evening Times,
(December 5, 1946), page 16.



AL-1U-A-126
DR THOMAS W KOON HOUSE
420 000 FEET
(W. VA.)
221 BALTIMORE AVE
4391 CUMBERLAND
USGS CUMBERLAND QUAD.
1949

47°30' 1710 000 FEET (PA.) 69° 69°20'00"E. 2 210 000 FEET (W. VA.) 39°37'30" 78°45'

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1971

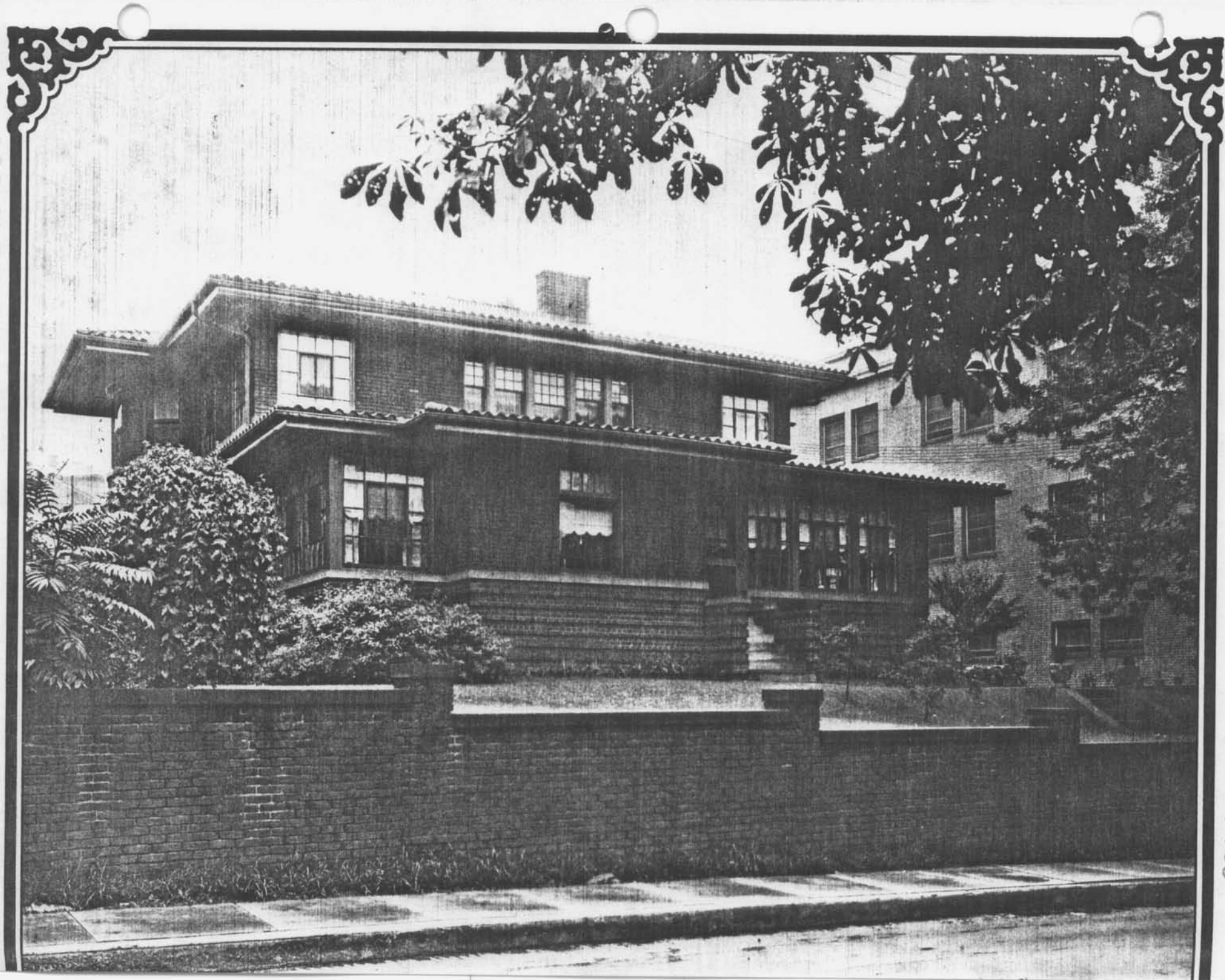


ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
U. S. Route State Route

CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.VA.
NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
N3937.5—W7845/7.5
1949
AMS 5263 III NE—SERIES V833

VAL 20 FEET
SEA LEVEL
AL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
URVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
HOUT SHADED RELIEF OVERPRINT

(PATTERSON CREEK)
5263 III SW



AL-104-126



Thomas Koon House

Dr. Thomas W. Koon was Cumberland's mayor during the period of the city's greatest growth. He was elected in 1914 and served continuously until 1932; was elected again in 1936 and 1938, and resigned in mid-term in 1939. He was elected a total of eleven times. Dr. Koon was instrumental in a number of municipal improvements, including a program of annexations that greatly expanded the size of the city. He was also instrumental in bringing Cumberland into the modern age in bringing the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company and the Celanese Corporation to the community. His home is a Prairie-style house, built under the supervision of a Baltimore architectural firm in 1912. Located on lower Baltimore Avenue, it was within easy walking distance of the city's two hospitals.



Home - ⑨
Dr. Thos. W. Koon
Baltimore Ave.

RI 676-0

DR. THOMAS KOON HOUSE, CUMBERLAND

AL-IV-A-126



AL - 1U - A - 126

DR THOMAS W. KOON HOUSE
221 BALTIMORE AVE, CUMBERLAND

David A. Dorsey

9/23/78

DETAIL

OF STENCILING IN EAVES



AL-IV-A-126

DR THOMAS W KOON HOUSE
221 BALTIMORE AVE: CUMBERLAND

DAVID A. DORSEY

1/16/80

LIVING ROOM, Southern end



AL-IV-A-126

Dr. Thomas W. Koon House

221 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland

David A. Dorsey 1/16/80

Waiting Room Fireplace



AL- IV-A - 126

Dr. Thomas W. Koon House

221 Baltimore Ave. Cumberland

David A. Dorsey 1/16/80

Reception Room (detail)



AL-IV-A-126

Dr. Thomas W. Koon House

221 Baltimore Ave. Cumberland

David A. Dorsey 1/16/80

Main Haircase



AL-IV-A-126

Dr. Thomas W. Koon House

221 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland

David A. Dorsey 1/16/80

Northern end of livingroom



Al-IV-A-126

DR THOMAS W. KOON HOUSE

221 BALTIMORE AVENUE, Cumberland

David A. Dorsey

3/23/78

Northeast



A1-1U-A-126

DR THOMAS W. KOON HOUSE
221 BALTIMORE AVE. CUMBERLAND

David A. Dorsey

3/23/78

Southeast



AL-IV - A-126

Dr. Thomas W. Koon House

221 Baltimore Ave. Cumberland

David A. Dorsey 1/16/80

Library



AL - IV - A - 126

DR THOMAS W. KOON HOUSE
221 BALTIMORE AVE CUMBERLAND
David A. Dorsey

3/23/78

West

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Footer's Dye Works

other names AL-IV-A-171

2. Location

street & number South Mechanic and Howard Streets

☐ not for publication

city or town Cumberland

☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Allegany code 001 zip code 21502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).


Signature of certifying official/Title

5-13-13
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Early 20th Century Factory**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Tile

other Concrete Block

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

1906-1937

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Footer's Dye Works (AL-IV-A-171)

Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Less than one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	7	9	9	2	0	4	0	4	3	9	0	9	0	0
	Zone			Easting			Northing								

2															
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3															
	Zone			Easting			Northing								

4															
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., HistorianOrganization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.date Sept. 24, 2012street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300telephone 301-739-2070city or town Hagerstownstate Marylandzip code 21740**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

Name Canal Place Preservation-Development Authoritystreet & number 13 Canal Street

telephone _____

city or town Cumberlandstate Marylandzip code 21502-3001

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 7 Page 1

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Description Summary:

The Footer's Dye Works building is located along Howard Street in Cumberland, Maryland. The large brick building, constructed in 1906, is a long, narrow four story gable roofed industrial structure. The long, north elevation runs along Howard Street almost to South Mechanic Street. Along the south elevation was a seven-bay, one story high, saw-tooth extension, demolished in 2009, leaving exposed openings along the ground level of the south wall. A loading dock protected by a suspended shed roof is located on the south elevation around a five story concrete block elevator tower. Once part of a complex that included several four story and one story saw tooth buildings as well as water towers and smokestacks, the current building is all that remains. The landscape to the south of the building is a level, gravel and macadam-surfaced lot with some vegetation. The building stands in the shadow of the elevated path of I-68. To the west of the building is the former right of way of a Western Maryland Railway spur that is now a pedestrian path through the Canal Place festival grounds. To the north and west of the building is the redeveloped Canal Place facility and beyond that, the C&O Canal, Potomac River and Wills Creek confluence.

General Description:

Exterior

The Footer's Dye Works building is situated along Howard Street with gable ends east and west. The north and south elevations are 20 bays in length, while the end walls are two bays wide. (Photo #2) A concrete block elevator tower protrudes from the south wall toward the east end of the building. (Photo #3) Along the cornice line of the two long sides of the buildings, framed catwalks have been attached to catch falling roof tiles and provide access to the roof and cornice area. The building rests on rock-faced formed stone foundations, which rise to a height above ground level of about three feet. The walls are of hard-fired red brick laid in common bond at all elevations with a 5:1 header to stretcher row ratio. The brick work, especially on the end walls, is distinguished by extensive decorative corbelling, including quoins at the corners, a corbelled brick pediment and bands between the third and fourth stories. Round windows lined with header bricks are centered in each gable pediment. Segmental arches with triple rows of header bricks top the windows and doors. On the north (Howard St.) façade the window arches have decorative false keystones of slightly protruding bricks. Painted signage remains on the west gable wall identifying the building as Footer's Dye Works. (Photo #4) The painted work appears to date from the early 20th century and may be original to the period of construction of the building. Terra cotta tiles cover the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 7 Page 2

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Windows form an important aspect of the industrial character of the building. They all have segmentally arched tops. Most of the windows are paired four over four light sash or two over two light sash. On the north elevation all of the second story windows have been replaced with small, paired one over one sash, double stacked (one pair over the other). (Photo #6) The first story north elevation east half of the windows are infilled with wood surrounding a single pane sash. Some of the second story south elevation windows are set slightly higher in the wall to accommodate the former saw-tooth section's roof height. (Photo #3) A number of the windows are covered with plywood, particularly on the south and east elevations. The 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map notes wire glass windows in place. All windows are paired or doubled, beneath a shared segmental arch, with wood lintel within the arch. The segmental arches are made of three courses of header bricks, except for the fourth floor windows which utilize only two courses of headers to form the window arches. The fourth story windows are smaller and shorter than the other rows of windows.

Doors are located on the east and west ends of the building, and at the loading dock area on the south side. There are also entrances in the third bay from each end of the north (Howard St.) façade of the building. Unlike the other entrances, these have fully rounded arched tops with fanlights with three triangular lights (Photo #s 6 and 9), the eastern-most north door also has a transom and five-pane sidelights. (Photo #7) Other original doorways have segmentally arched tops lined with a double course of header bricks. Later or altered doorways have flat headers supported by steel lintels. Doors are double-leafed with vertical tongue and groove board surfaces. Some are double surfaced and have an interior facing of diagonally placed tongue and groove paneling. Doors to loading dock spaces are covered with diagonal tongue and groove panels and hang on steel roller tracks.

On the south elevation of the building there is a five-story concrete block elevator tower that protrudes out from the wall and has a steel door at the base opening onto the loading dock. This tower appears to be a later replacement of an earlier four-story tower, which was removed and the arched openings on each floor infilled with brick. (Photo #3) Two other window openings on the first story, south elevation were also infilled with brick. The area exposed by the demolition of the saw-tooth roof section of the building (2009) on the south elevation is now infilled with plywood. The massive I-beam lintel and steel beam posts are exposed. A portion is infilled with concrete block from interior alterations done during the 1970s Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply occupation on the east end of the first floor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 7 Page 3

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Interior

The interior of the building presents large cavernous spaces with steel columns placed at regular intervals for support. The first story includes large openings on the south side which formerly opened into the one story saw-tooth roof section. Above the openings a steel I-beam with steel columns supports the brick exterior structure of the upper stories. Flooring material is poured concrete at the first floor. The ceiling of the first story appears to have had some sort of covering tacked on, but it is now loose and sagging. Exposed pipes and fluorescent lighting fixtures hang from the ceiling. (Photo #8) Steel posts and beams are exposed. In the east end of the first floor level is an office area partitioned off from the rest of the space with concrete blocks, dating from the 1970s Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply Co. occupation of the building. The southeast stairwell is located within this altered space. On the west end is an enclosed restroom area with three doors. (Photo #10) All fixtures have been removed. In the southwest corner is the enclosed stairwell.

The stairwells located in the southwest and southeast corners of the building are enclosed within an exposed stud framed wall covered with horizontal beaded tongue and groove paneling at each floor landing. The double doors into the stairwell are diagonally laid tongue and groove panels over wood frame. (Photo #11) The metal exterior doors open into the stairwells at the first floor level. The stairwells are exposed brick walls. The stairs consist of wood risers leading to a landing halfway up and turning to continue to the second story. Windows light the stairwells. (Photo #12)

The second, third, and fourth stories are open end to end punctuated with a row of steel support columns running down the middle of the long rectangular space, slightly north of center. (Photo #s 13, 16, & 19) Each floor has a brick infilled opening to the old elevator tower with four-light transom (Photo #17 and an opening to the current elevator tower in the south wall near the east end. (Photo #s 18 & 20) The second floor west end includes a restroom enclosure with metal stalls and porcelain fixtures still in place. (Photo #14) Adjoining is a stud and wallboard office enclosure with pine bookshelves along the north wall. (Photo #15) On the fourth floor, a foreman's room is partitioned off in the west end of the building. The upper floors have wood tongue and groove flooring running east-west. Five skylights help to illuminate the fourth floor. (Photo #21) The fourth floor space has wooden ceilings of beaded tongue and groove paneling. Also at the fourth floor level, recent wooden platforms have been constructed to catch falling roof tiles. Although these are exterior structures, their framing extends to the interior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works

Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland

County and State

Section 7 Page 4

Evaluation of Integrity

The last remaining building of a sizable industrial complex that was once the largest cleaning and dyeing establishment in the United States, the Footer Dye Works building now stands alone along Howard Street. Despite the removal of its companion buildings, the remnant of the once sprawling complex retains integrity to reflect its historical associations with the industrial development of Cumberland and its architectural character as a typical industrial building of the early 20th century. Specifically, the building retains strong integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The building housed the company's office, and the functions of cloth finishing and pressing. It played a central role in the company's function: where the company's administration was carried out, and where crucial final steps in preparing the product took place. Although the setting has diminished through the removal of the other buildings that were once part of this complex, and the construction of the elevated I-68 platform adjacent to the building, the Footer's building itself remains nearly as it was constructed and used in the early 20th century. The character defining features of the building are almost completely intact. At the exterior, windows, doors, distinctive corbelled brickwork, tile roofing and painted signage all remain. The interior retains original wood tongue and groove flooring, wall partitioning and ceiling material, exposed structural steel columns and beams, and early, if not original paint schemes. Windows and skylights, especially on the upper stories remain in place. Thus the Footer's Dye Works building retains more than sufficient material to convey its historic character and important associations with Cumberland's industrial past.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 8 Page 1

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Footer's Dye Works building is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C as a representative example of the industry and its related factory architecture that fueled an economic boom in Cumberland, Maryland in the late 19th and early 20th century. As the only remaining building (built 1906) of a large complex constructed in the first decade of the 20th century, the Footer's Dye Works building is an important remnant of the city's dwindling industrial heritage. Throughout the 1920s Footer's Dye Works was one of the dominant cleaning and dyeing establishments in the mid-Atlantic region, with major branch offices located in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. At its peak, Footer's Dye Works employed as many as 500 people and numbered the White House among its clients. Historically a vibrant industrial town served by numerous railroads, the C&O Canal, and the National Road, the city of Cumberland suffered a substantial loss of industry, jobs, and population through the second half of the 20th century. Although no longer occupied by industry, the remaining industrial buildings of Cumberland serve to highlight the historic web of transportation and industry that made Cumberland into the second largest city in Maryland.

Historic Context

The city of Cumberland, Maryland, sited at the confluence of the Potomac River and Wills Creek, was laid out in 1785. With the topography around the city, it became a point through which most westbound traffic passed. Cumberland by the late 19th century became a major rail and transportation center with easy access to the Georges Creek Coal resources. The excellent transportation facilities and the availability of coal for fuel attracted industries such as Kelly-Springfield and Celanese Corporation to the Cumberland area, swelling the population during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and increasing development in those time periods. Today most of these manufacturing industries are gone.

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled western Maryland in the 1730s and 1740s. At that time Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier or "back country" for settlement, and Germans were migrating through the area to create settlements in Virginia. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale to German farmers. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, western Maryland was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed, covering all of western Maryland. In 1789, Allegany County was carved from the western mountainous region of Washington County, with Cumberland as the county seat.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 8 Page 2

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763 and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Cumberland, site of the westernmost Maryland fort, Fort Cumberland, was well situated to serve as a center for the region. General Braddock's road, cut during the French and Indian War to aid in the transportation of troops and supplies westward, now served as a route for the transport of agricultural products to the eastern markets. The track also provided a template for Thomas Jefferson's National Road to access the Ohio territories newly acquired with the Louisiana Purchase in 1804. Construction on the road began in Cumberland in 1811 along Greene Street, near the former site of Fort Cumberland and where much of the town's early development was located.¹

The National Road, which eventually connected with Baltimore via a series of private turnpikes, was an important step in transportation improvements in western Maryland. However, much of the progress in the region and in the town of Cumberland was largely due to the establishment of both the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal Company in 1828. Following similar routes through Maryland, both companies began construction in 1828 in a race to reach Cumberland and Ohio beyond. The railroad reached Cumberland in 1842 and the canal arrived eight years later in 1850. Providing cheaper transportation options to a region plagued by the expense of transporting products over land, the B&O Railroad and C&O Canal both significantly impacted the city and its industries.

Both the canal and railroad entered Cumberland along the Potomac River from the southeast, sparking the industrial development of that section of the city. These transportation systems and the industry they spawned provided significant employment opportunities and triggered an explosion of working class neighborhoods through the 19th century in Cumberland. "The first substantial community development beyond the general area of the original fort site was on the east side of Wills Creek, on present-day Mechanic Street. Mechanic Street was a focus of commercial and residential development, and became a neighborhood populated by the mechanics and artisans of the community."²

Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, first was still men's clothing, then brick and stone masonry, canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, with flour milling

¹ Wallace Roberts & Todd, "Canal Place Management Plan," October 1995, p. 37.

² Ibid, p. 41.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Section 8 Page 3

products dropped to fourth place in value of product. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products.³

The value of product trends shown above indicates that Maryland was shifting from an agricultural based economy to one based on manufacturing and factory produced goods. In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in the country.⁴ Outside of Baltimore, nowhere in Maryland was this shift in population more evident than in Cumberland. Between 1887, when Cumberland's population stood at 11,000, and 1910, the city population more than doubled reaching 24,000 according to Sanborn Insurance map tabulations.⁵ "From the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, Cumberland was the second largest manufacturing center in the state... The steel rolling mill on Williams Street [in the neighborhood of S. Mechanic Street] was a major employer in Cumberland from 1870 into the 20th century, and served as a major influence on the development of Cumberland's east side... other leading industries included glass works, iron and steel works, and breweries. Now-defunct industries, which dominated the City during the early 20th century, included Footer's Dye Works and the Kelly Springfield Tire Company, the latter of which located in Cumberland in 1920 and sparked the City's last major building boom."⁶

Writing in 1911, Clarence Weaver described the character of the expanding city:

CUMBERLAND is a City of thirty odd thousand inhabitants with its suburbs a large share of whom are supported by the railroads and manufactories.

There are many factories, mills and plants of various kinds, among which are N. & G. Taylor Tin Plate Company; U.S. Rail Company; Potomac Glass Company; Wellington Glass Company; Eastern Glass Company; Maryland Glass Etching Works, Cumberland Gas Light Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Klots Throwing Company, Silk Mills, McKaig Foundry and Machine Works, Cumberland Steel and Shafting Works, Footer's Dye Works, United States Tannery, four large Milling Companies, several Planing Mills, Sash and Door factories, Candy Factories, Distilleries, Breweries, Brick Yards, Garages, etc.⁷

³ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484.

⁴ Bruchey, p. 396, citing U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufactures: 1914*, I, 553.

⁵ 1887, 1892, 1897, 1904, and 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Cumberland, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD.

⁶ Wallace Roberts & Todd, p. 43.

⁷ Weaver, Clarence E. *STORY OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND; THE QUEENCITY OF THE ALLEGHANIES*, The Eddy Press Corporation, 1911.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 8 Page 4

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Activity on the National Road picked up as well in the early 20th century with the advent of the automobile, becoming part of a major transcontinental route by the 1920s. The well-developed network of roads and rails enhanced suburban growth around Cumberland as people began to move out of city the center. After struggling through several devastating floods, the closure of the C&O Canal in 1924, and the Depression of the 1930s, World War II industrial needs brought a fresh infusion of manufacturing work for Cumberland's largest industries, Kelly-Springfield Tires and the Celanese Corporation (est. 1924), and continued the suburban expansion of Cumberland.

Despite the boost following WWII, the decline of the railroad and manufacturing industries through the later decades of the 20th century accelerated the deterioration of Cumberland's economy and a disappearing population. Indicative of the growing importance of the automobile and trucking, Interstate Highway 68 cut through the center of town forever altering the city's appearance and its neighborhoods.

Resource History

Thomas Footer was an immigrant from England who received American citizenship in 1869. In 1870 he established "Footer's Steam and Dye Works" in Cumberland, Maryland.⁸ By 1878, Footer was one of two "Dyers" in Cumberland, by then a city of 14,000 people.⁹ Initially located in a North Liberty Street storefront building in the heart of the city's business district, Footer's cleaning and dyeing operation grew through the second half of the 19th century. The city's first Sanborn Insurance Company map was drawn in 1887, showing Footer's building as a series of several additions reaching into the center of the city block. By 1904, Footer's, under the name "Thomas Footer & Son" to include his son Harry Footer, had expanded across the block into a labyrinth of additions. The building's closest neighbors were the old German Reformed Church on the east and the new U.S. Courthouse on the west.

With little room left on N. Liberty Street to expand, in 1904 Thomas Footer undertook a plan to relocate his factory to the developing industrial area east of the C&O Canal basin. The several parcels Thomas and Harry Footer purchased, noted as part of "Landwehr's addition to Cumberland," were previously the location of George Landwehr's lumber yard and the Johnson Mill.¹⁰ The new Footer property formed a block, bordered on the east by S. Mechanic St., on the

⁸ 1900 U.S. Population Census; Albert Feldstein, *Feldstein's Historic Album of Allegany County*, (Cumberland, MD: Commercial Press Printing Co., 1983), p. 3.

⁹ 1878 Maryland Directory, published by J. Frank Lewis & Co. of Baltimore, transcribed by Jeffrey C. Weaver on www.ls.net/~newriver/md/md1878.htm

¹⁰ Allegany Co. (AC) Deed Book (DB) 96, p. 286, Parcels 5 and 6, Thomas and Harry Footer to Footers Dye Works of Cumberland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Section 8 Page 5

south by the mill race and Williams St., on the north by a new street called Howard St., and on the west by a spur of the Western Maryland Railroad. On March 1, 1906, the local newspaper *Cumberland Times*, announced that Footer's Dye Works intended to build a new building on S. Mechanic St. and move there from their N. Liberty St. location.¹¹ With the bulk of the complex constructed in 1906, and an additional "Wet Dye House" constructed on land to the south in 1910, the block was filled with brick factory buildings housing "America's Greatest Cleaning and Dyeing Works" (Figures 1 and 2).¹²

Perhaps a result of the massive building campaign, by 1920 the company was facing financial trouble. Local historian T.J.C. Williams, writing in 1923, noted: "...Mr. [Thomas] Finan with others incorporated and re-financed Footer's Dye Works, the largest cleaning and dyeing establishment in the United States, and he is now president of this nationally known concern."¹³ After witnessing the rescue of his life's work, Thomas Footer died in 1923, but his sons continued with the company. In 1929, the Cumberland City Directory listed Thomas Finan as President of Footer's Dye Works, Harry Footer as Vice President, and Joseph Footer – a farmer on the 1900 census – as Superintendent.¹⁴

Throughout the 1920s, Footer's Dye Works continued as one of the dominant cleaning and dyeing establishments in the region. The factory complex in Cumberland employed nearly 500 workers with a weekly payroll of several thousand dollars.¹⁵ As many as twenty branch offices were located in the region, with major branch offices located in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, according to the company's advertising flier (Figure 3). One source of business included the White House in Washington, D.C., from which lace curtains were shipped to Footer's for cleaning.¹⁶

The 1930s, however, brought hard times to Footer's Dye Works. It was in the 1930s that the new "dry" cleaning process was beginning to take hold, replacing the steam cleaning process used in Footer's factory. With the Great Depression in full swing throughout the United States, pressure from dry cleaning competition, and then a devastating Potomac River flood in March of

¹¹ Allegany Co., MDGenWeb Archives, "The Cumberland Times (Excerpts)," www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/md/allegany/ctimes.htm.

¹² AC DB 106, p. 485 (1910), J. Clarence Lane and trustees of the C&O Canal to Footers Dye Works. Additional deeds include AC DB 96, p. 622 (1905), Walsh to Footer's; AC DB 102, p. 277 (1907), Potomac Planing Mill to Footer's; AC DB 113, p. 33 (1913), Trieber to Footer's; and AC DB 122, p. 541 (1917), Footer's Realty Corp. to Footer's Dye Works, a conveyance of all Footer's parcels into one.

¹³ "Distinguished Citizens of Allegany County," excerpts from Williams and Thomas, *History of Allegany County, Maryland*, www.rootsweb.com/~mdalleggh/bios/biograph.htm.

¹⁴ 1929 Cumberland City Directory, R.L. Polk, NY, p. 286, Allegany County Public Library, Cumberland, MD.

¹⁵ Feldstein, p. 89.

¹⁶ Feldstein, p. 89.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Section 8 Page 6

1936, Footer's Dye Works filed for bankruptcy on June 12, 1936. On December 30th, the plant was sold by a court trustee to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, which held the mortgage, for \$200,000.¹⁷ With the sale of the Footer's Dye Works property, the cleaning and dyeing operation closed.

In 1939, Harry Footer opened a cleaning business in the old Footer's building on N. Liberty St. called Harry Footer & Co.¹⁸ His was among twenty "Clothes Pressers and Cleaners" listed in Cumberland in 1939. In June of 1939, part of the Footer's S. Mechanic St. complex was sold to Liberty Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.¹⁹ The 1949 Sanborn map shows the part of the building purchased by Liberty Cleaners as a "Dry Cleaning" business.

Between 1939 and 1949, the former Footer's Dye Works complex was subdivided and sold. The 1939 deed to Liberty Cleaners noted that another part of the complex was deeded earlier to "Red Head Oil Co."²⁰ The 1949 Sanborn map shows not only the dry cleaners and oil company sections, but a "Trade School" in the eastern-most buildings and a "Montgomery Ward warehouse" in the first floor of the four-story brick building along Howard St. (the subject building) and its one-story saw-tooth roofed south section (demolished 2009). By 1956, when the last Sanborn Insurance Co. map was drawn of the complex, most of the eastern section had been demolished and replaced with a parking lot. The cleaners, oil company, and Montgomery Ward still occupied their buildings. But the large four-story brick building that housed the Wards warehouse also had the state employment offices in the second floor and the Army Reserve in the third floor.

In 1965, U.S. Route 40 through Cumberland (later made part of Interstate Route 68) was relocated onto a raised concrete platform that sliced through the center of the city just north of the old Footer's Dye Works complex. By 1972, little of the old complex remained; the four-story brick building along Howard Street and its one-story saw-tooth roofed companion were sold by Merchandise Mart to Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply.²¹ Tri-State was the last to occupy the former Footer's factory building. In 1997, Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority purchased the property from Jonway, Inc. (formerly Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply).²²

¹⁷ AC DB 176, p. 413.

¹⁸ 1939 Cumberland City Directory, R.L. Polk, NY, pp. 836 and 848.

¹⁹ AC DB 184, p. 32.

²⁰ AC DB 184, p. 32.

²¹ AC DB 454, p. 117. Merchandise Mart had a reconveyance deed recorded in 1966 (AC DB 403, p. 441) but the concurrent deed "to be recorded among the Land Records of Allegany Co. prior to the recordation of this deed" was not recorded. There was also no record for the original Merchandise Mart purchase of the Footer's property sometime between 1937 and 1966.

²² AC DB 656, p. 854.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 9 Page 1

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Major Bibliographical References:

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Section 10 Page 1

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property is described by the footprint of the building now standing: 216 feet 7 inches in length along the north and south elevations and 40 feet 1 inch in width along the east and west elevations, enclosing 8,680 square feet. This is part of a larger parcel identified in the Land Records of Allegany County at Liber 656, folio 854.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is the existing building footprint only. This boundary comprises the remnant of the historic resource which retains integrity. Although the remainder of the parcel formerly contained related structures, most of these elements were removed before 1972, and the vacant land does not contribute to the historic setting of the building.

NR Digital Photograph Log (2 pages)

Name of Property: Footer's Dye Works
City or Vicinity: Cumberland
County, State: Allegany County, MD
Name of Photographer: Edie Wallace
Date of Photographs: July 2012
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 21

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0001
Setting, view S looking under the I-68 overpass along the Western Maryland RR right-of-way path.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0002
Exterior view, N and W elevations, view SE.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0003
Exterior view, S and E elevations, view NW.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0004
Exterior view, W elevation detail of painted sign, view E.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0005
Exterior view, brickwork detail of W gable end.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0006
Exterior view, N elevation detail of NW door and windows.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0007
Exterior view, N elevation showing NE door, view W toward Canal Place festival grounds.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0008
Interior view, 1st floor, view W.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0009
Interior view, 1st floor, N wall showing arched entrance with fanlight.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0010
Interior view, 1st floor, view to SW corner showing stairwell enclosure and restroom enclosure.

MD_Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works_0011
Interior view, 1st floor, SW stairwell detail of double doors, view SE.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0012

Interior view, SW stairwell 1st to 2nd floor, view NE from mid-landing.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0013

Interior view, 2nd floor, view W toward stairwell, restroom, and office enclosures.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0014

Interior view, 2nd floor, view W inside restroom enclosure.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0015

Interior view, 2nd floor, view NE inside office enclosure.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0016

Interior view, 3rd floor, view W.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0017

Interior view, 3rd floor, S wall detail of infilled old elevator opening with transom, view S.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0018

Interior view, 3rd floor, S wall detail of current elevator opening, doors closed, view SW.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0019

Interior view, 4th floor, view W.

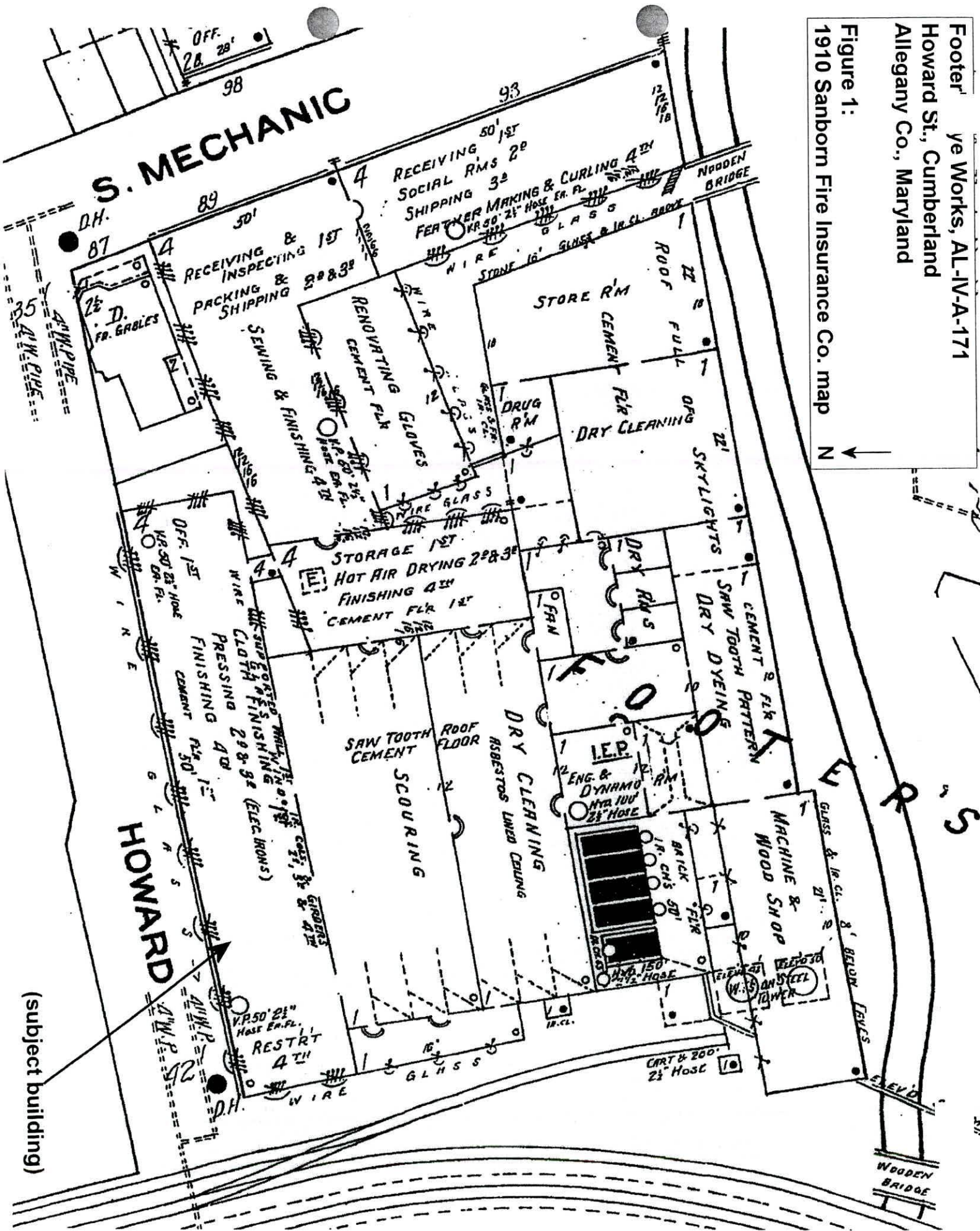
MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0020

Interior view, 4th floor, S wall detail of current elevator opening, doors open, view S.

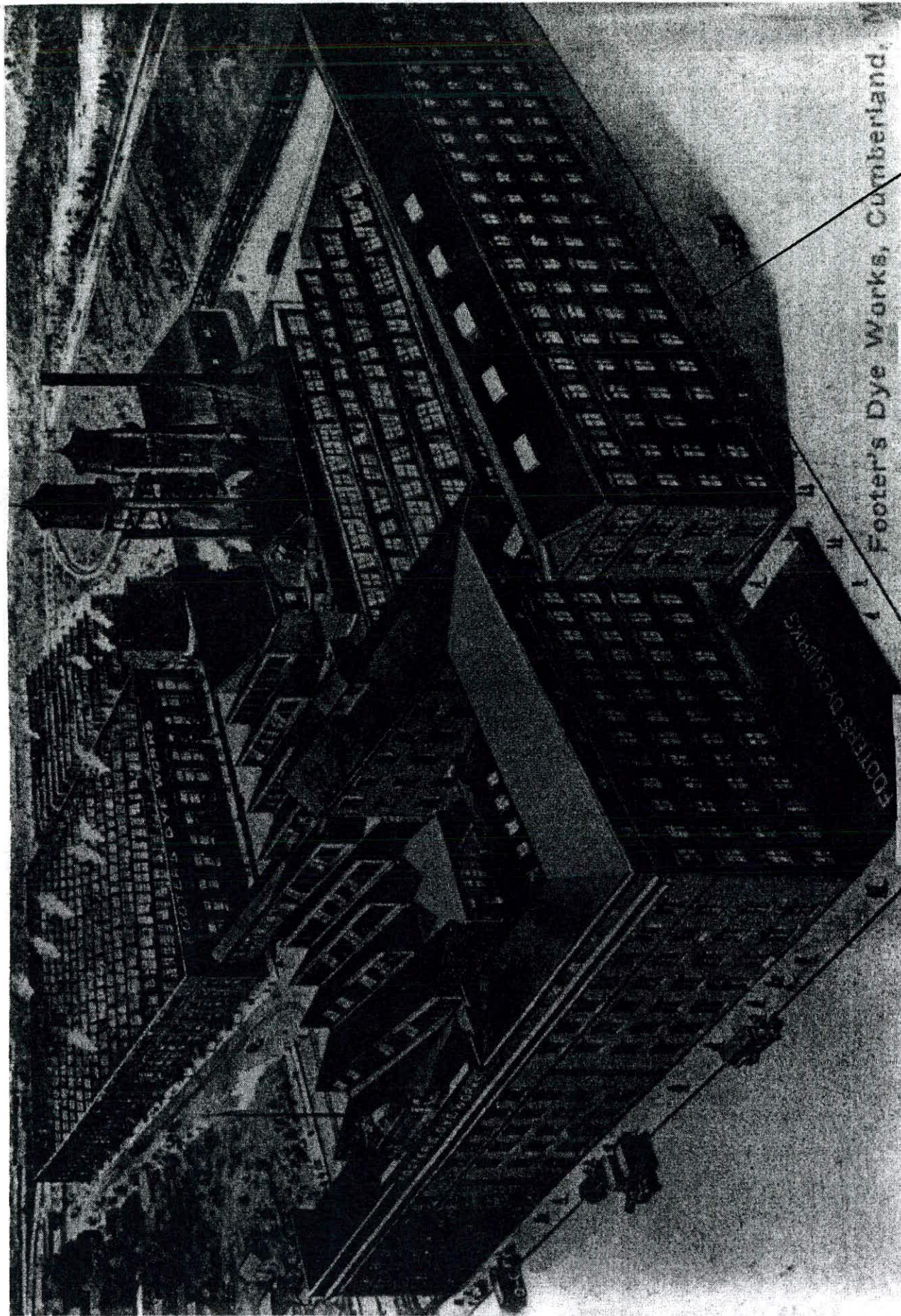
MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0021

Interior view, 4th floor, detail of skylight.

Figure 1:
1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map



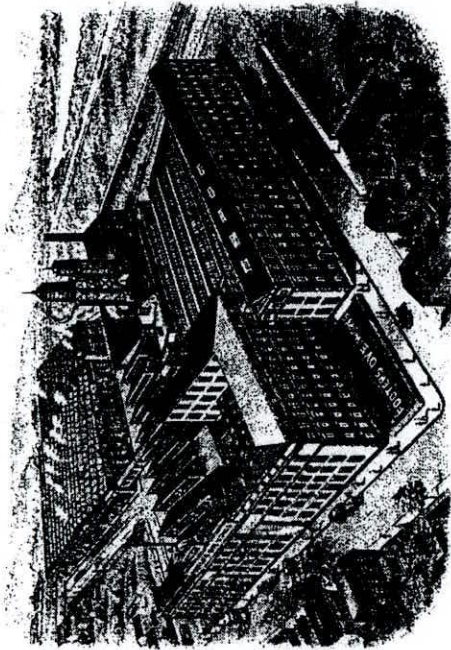
(subject building)



Footer's Dye Works, AL-IV-A-171
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., Maryland

Figure 2:
1911 Post Card of Footer's Dye Works complex
(Canal Place Authority vertical file, Cumberland, MD)

AMERICA'S GREATEST CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS.



THE PLACE WHERE CLEANING AND DYEING
HAVE ATTAINED THEIR HIGHEST PERFECTION.

BRANCH OFFICES:
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1118 CHESTNUT ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
637 LIBERTY AVE.
900 FEDERAL ST. N.E.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Footer's Dye Works,
INCORPORATED.

*EXPERT DYERS
AND CLEANERS*

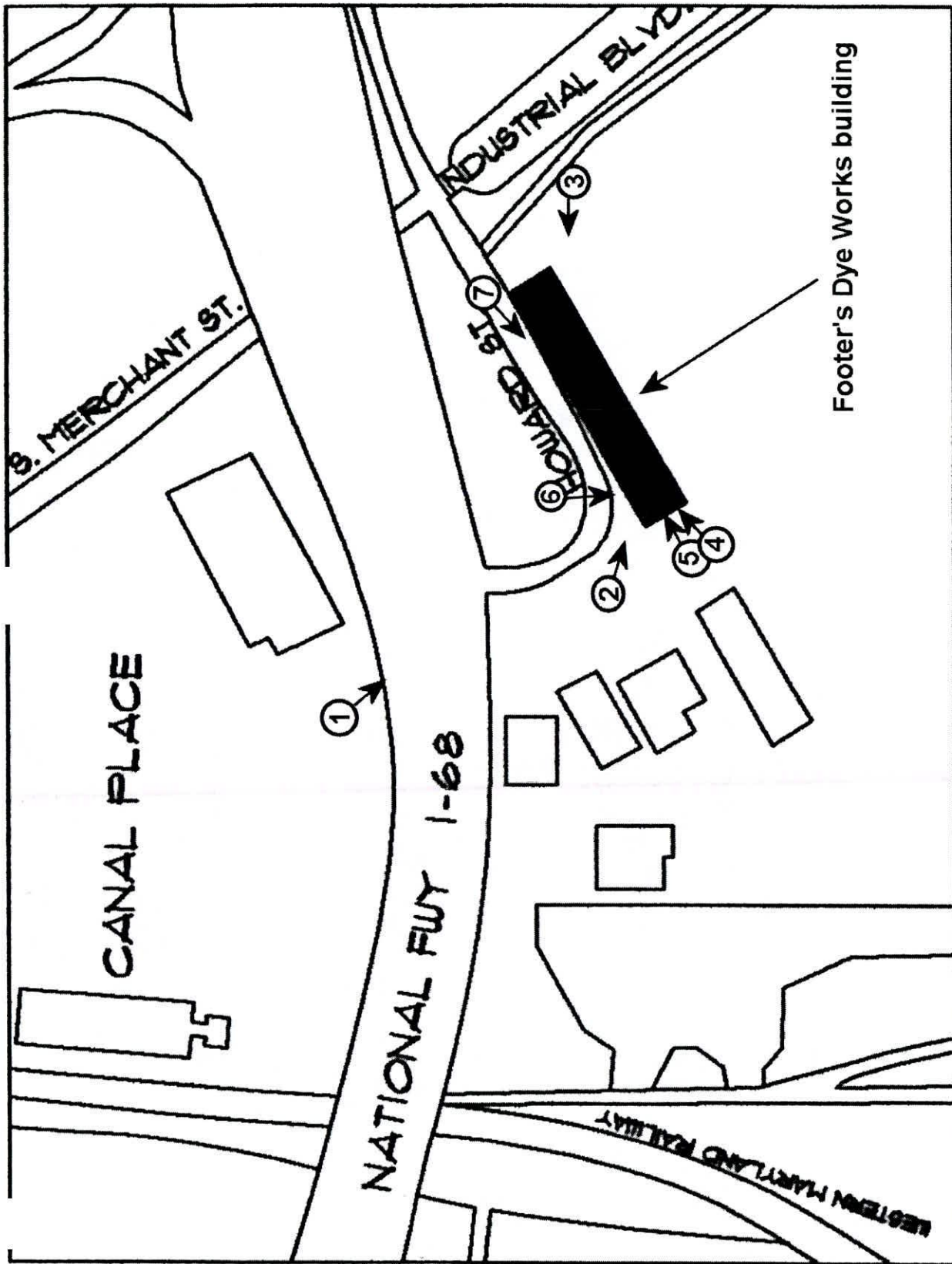
CLEANING OF PORTIERS, CURTAINS,
BLANKETS, SILKS, LACES, VELVETS. PLUSH,
LADIES EVENING DRESSES AND GENTLEMENS CLOTHING ETC.

Cumberland, Md.

Figure 3:

Footer's Dye Works Advertisement
(Canal Place Authority vertical file, Cumberland, MD)

Footer's Dye Works, AL-IV-A-171
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., Maryland



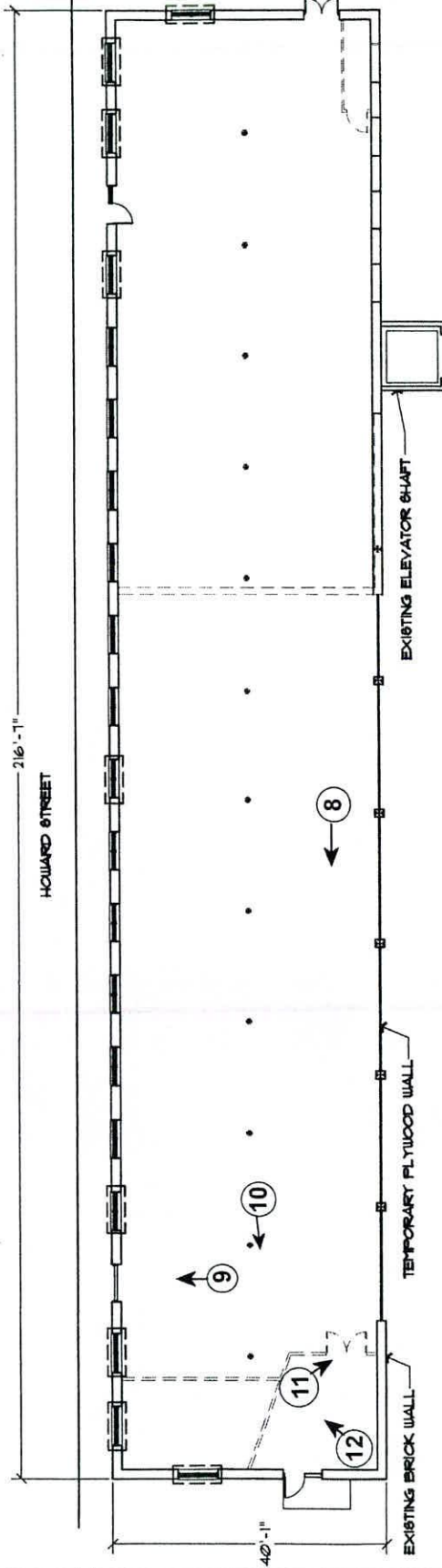
Key
Photo # and view direction ①



Footer's Dye Works
MIHP #AL-IV-A-171
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., Maryland
Site Plan & Exterior Photo Views

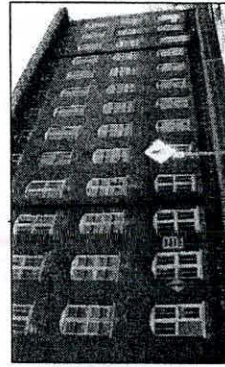
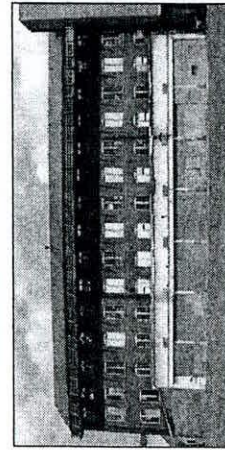
Footer's Dye Works
 MIHP #AL-IV-A-171
 Howard St., Cumberland
 Allegany Co., Maryland
 Floor Plan & Photo Views, First Floor

Key
 Photo view and direction (1) →



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

EXISTING BUILDING CONDITIONS



NOTES

- □ Suggested windows to be vented with louvers.
- Window openings that have missing glass or frame should be used first, the square footage of windows should remain the same for each floor (approximately 140 sq. ft. per floor). Cross ventilation must be considered when deciding placement of louvers.

Drawing backgrounds provided by
 O'Connor Gordon Architectural Group.

MOTHBALLING & STABILIZATION PLAN
 FOOTER DYE WORKS BUILDING
 CUMBERLAND, MD

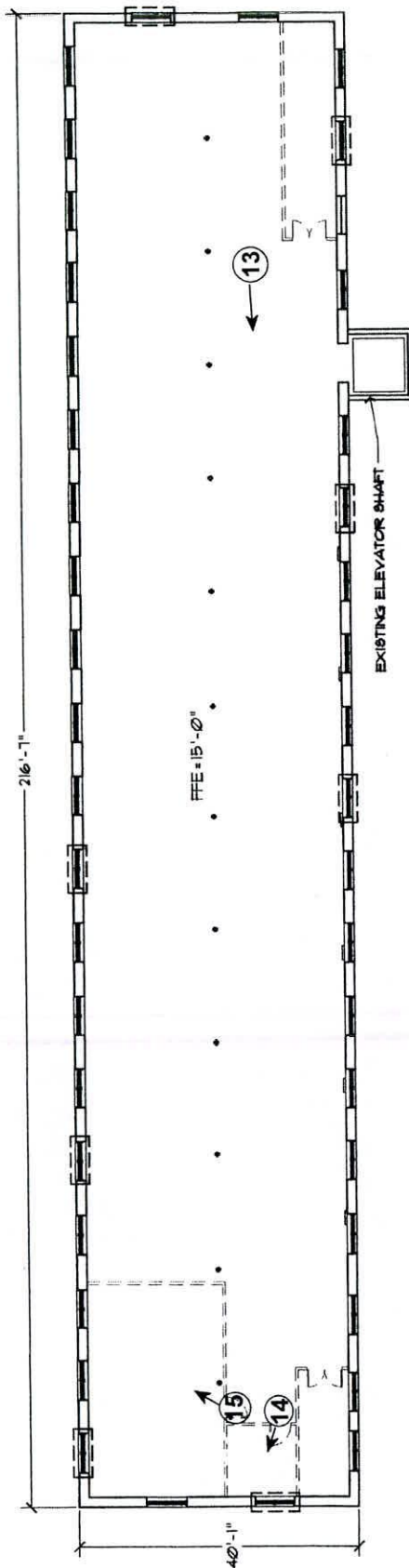
Chambers, Murphy & Burge
 43 E. Market St., Suite 201
 Akron, Ohio 44308
 Phone: (330) 434-9300
 Fax: (330) 434-9331



Sheet Number:
 A-01
 Drawing Title: First Floor Plan
 Location: Cumberland, MD
 Job No. 06-44-01
 Date: 08-24-10

Footer's Dye Works
 MIHP #AL-IV-A-171
 Howard St., Cumberland
 Allegany Co., Maryland
 Floor Plan & Photo Views, Second Floor

Key
 Photo view and direction ① →



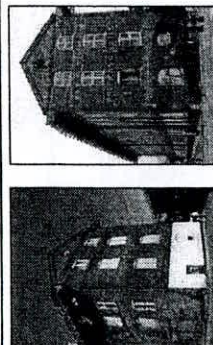
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

NOTES

□ --- □
 Suggested windows to be vented with louvers.
 Window openings that have missing glass or
 frame should be used first, the square footage of
 windows should remain the same for each floor
 (approximately 140 sq. ft. per floor). Cross
 ventilation must be considered when deciding
 placement of louvers.

EXISTING BUILDING CONDITIONS



Drawing backgrounds provided by
 O'Connor Gordon Architectural Group.

MOTHBALLING & STABILIZATION PLAN
 FOOTER DYE WORKS BUILDING
 CUMBERLAND, MD

Chambers, Murphy & Burge
 43 E. Market St. Suite 201
 Akron, Ohio 44308
 Phone: (330) 434-9300
 Fax: (330) 434-9331

Chambers, Murphy & Burge
 ARCHITECTS

Drawing Title: Second Floor Plan

Location: Cumberland, MD

Job No. 06-44.01

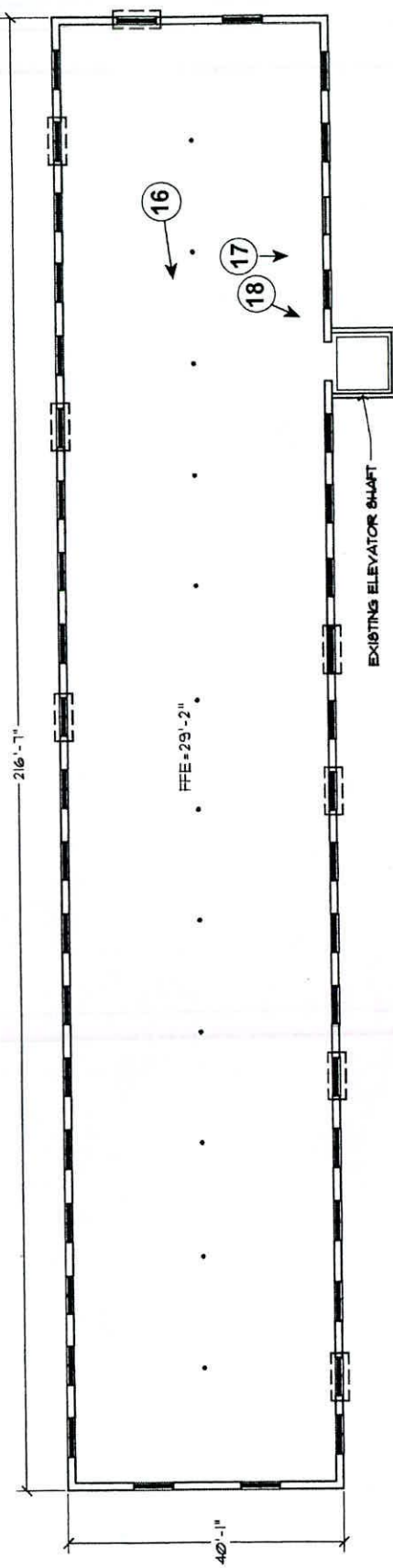
Date: 08-24-10

Sheet Number:

A-02

Footer's Dye Works
 MHP #AL-IV-A-171
 Howard St., Cumberland
 Allegany Co., Maryland
 Floor Plan & Photo Views, Third Floor

Key
 Photo view and direction ① →



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES

- □ □ Suggested windows to be vented with louvers.
- Window openings that have missing glass or frame should be used first. For example, window openings that have been boarded up. The number of windows should remain the same for each floor (approximately 140 sq. ft. per floor). Cross ventilation should be considered when deciding placement of louvers.

Drawing backgrounds provided by
 O'Connor Gordon Architectural Group.

MOTHBALLING & STABILIZATION PLAN
FOOTER DYE WORKS BUILDING
 CUMBERLAND, MD

Chambers, Murphy & Burge
 43 E. Market St. Suite 201
 Akron, Ohio 44308
 Phone: (330) 434-9300
 Fax: (330) 434-9331

Chambers, Murphy & Burge
 ARCHITECTS

Drawing Title: Third Floor Plan

Location: Cumberland, MD

Job No. 06-44-01

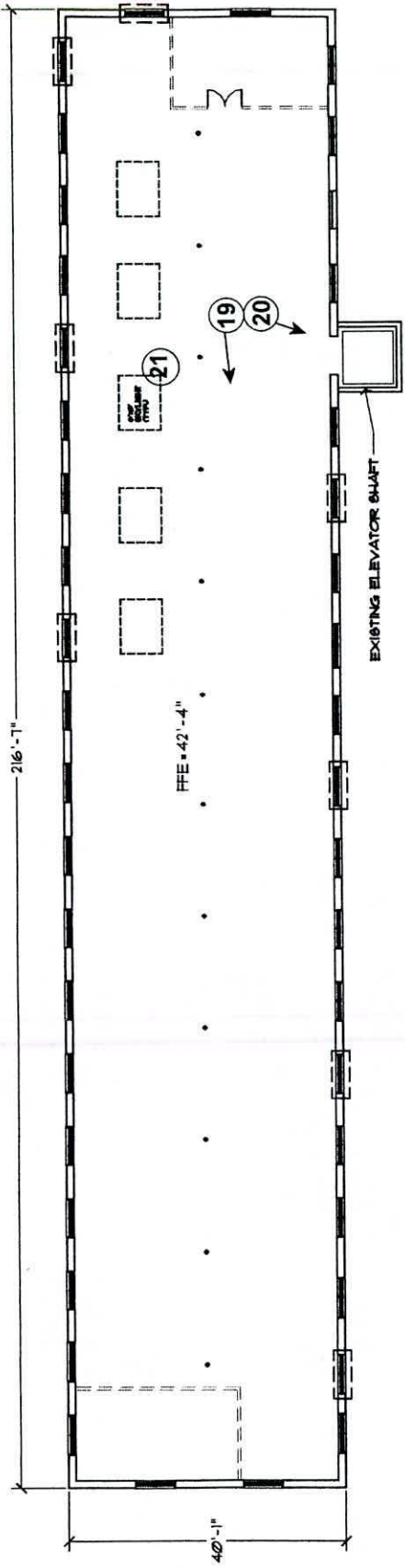
Date: 08-24-10

Sheet Number:

A-03

Footer's Dye Works
 MIHP #AL-IV-A-171
 Howard St., Cumberland
 Allegany Co., Maryland
 Floor Plan & Photo Views, Fourth Floor

Key
 Photo view and direction (1)



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES

- □ □ Suggested windows to be vented with louvers.
- □ □ Window openings that have missing glass or frame should be used first, the square footage of windows should remain the same for each floor (approximately 140 sq. ft. per floor). Cross ventilation must be considered when deciding placement of louvers.

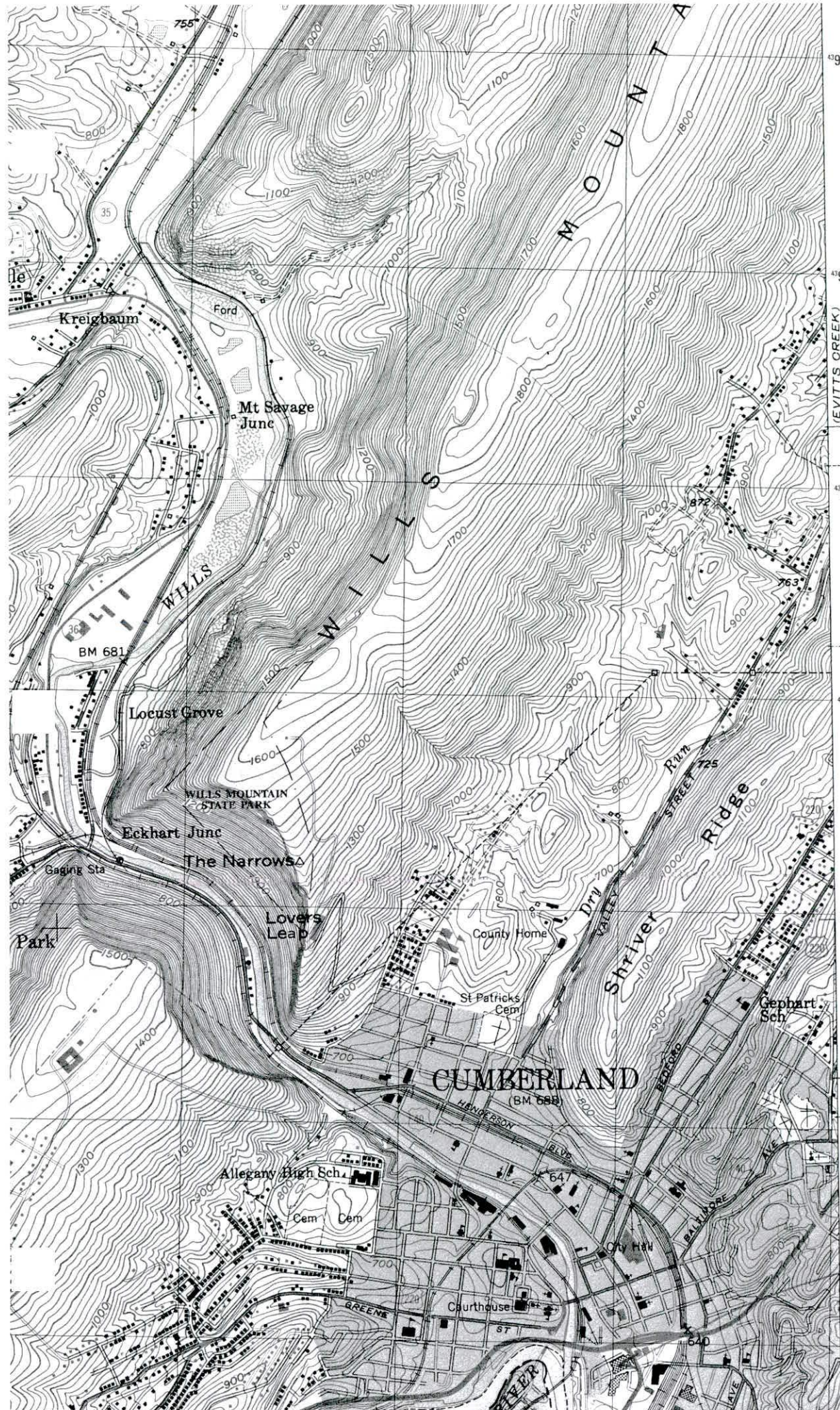
Drawing backgrounds provided by
 O'Connor Gordon Architectural Group

MOTHBALLING & STABILIZATION PLAN
 FOOTER DYE WORKS BUILDING
 CUMBERLAND, MD

Chambers, Murphy & Burge
 43 E. Market St. Suite 201
 Akron, Ohio 44308
 Phone: (330) 434-9300
 Fax: (330) 434-9331

Chambers, Murphy & Burge
 ARCHITECTS

Drawing Title: Third Floor Plan
 Location: Cumberland, MD
 Job No. 06-44.01
 Date: 08-24-10
 Sheet Number:
A-04



Footers Dyeworks
Cumberland
Allegheny Co, MD

420 000 FEET
(W. VA.)
17 992 040
4391
4390 900



AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., MD
Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Setting, view S looking under I-68 overpass along
the Western Maryland RR right-of-way path.

1 of 21

AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., MD
Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Exterior views, N and W elevations, view SE.

2 of 21



AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works

Howard St, Cumberland

Allegheny Co, MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Exterior view, Sand E elevations, view 11W

3 of 21

AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works

Howard St, Cumberland

Allegheny Co, MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Exterior view, W elevation detail of painted sign, view 8

4 of 21



AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegany Co., MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Exterior view, brickwork detail of W gable end.

5 of 21

AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegany Co., MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Exterior view, N elevation detail of NW door and
windows.

6 of 21



AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., MD
Eddie Wallace

July 2012
MD SHPO

Exterior view, N elevation showing NE door, view W
toward Canal Place festival grounds

7 of 21

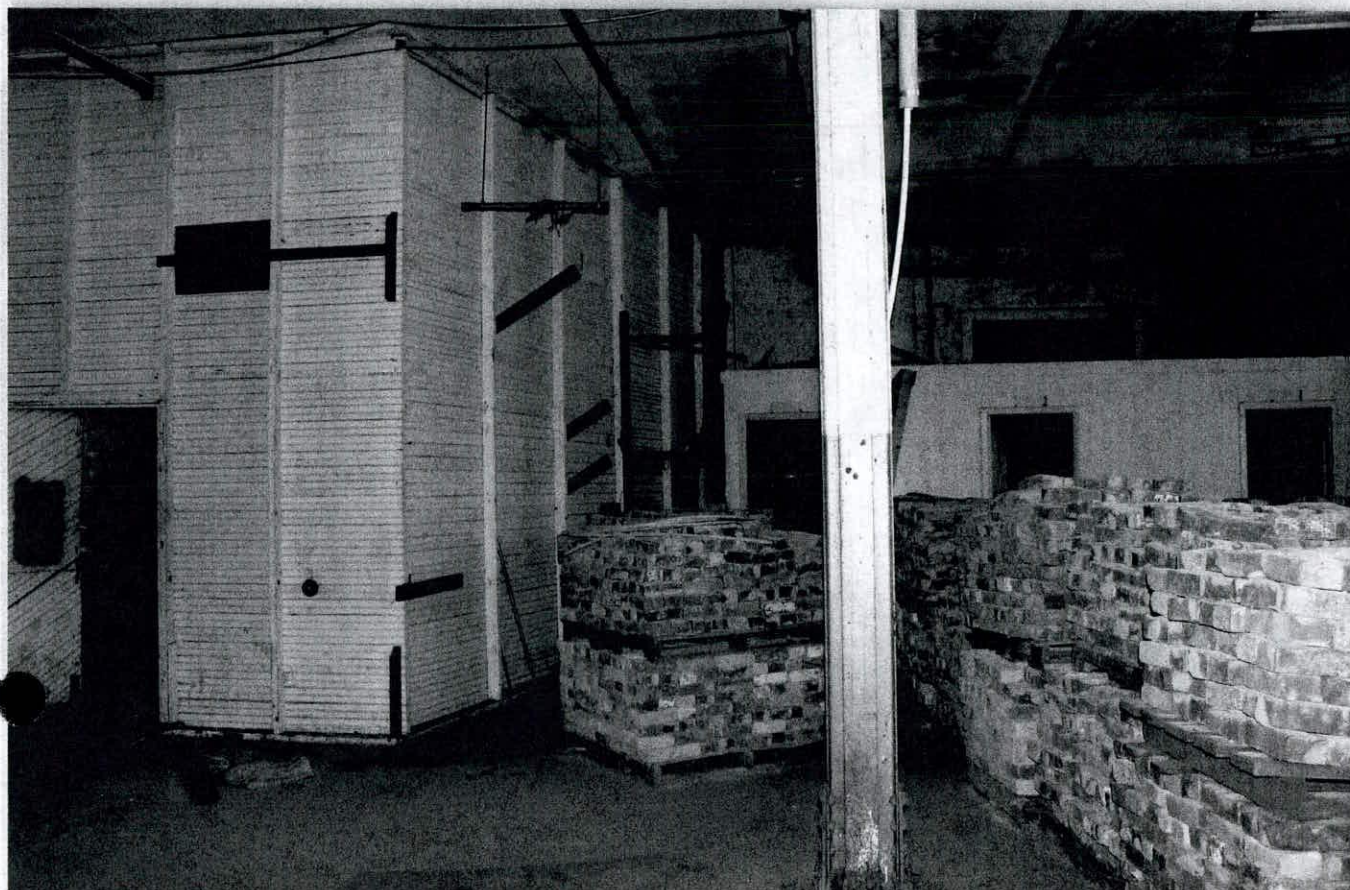
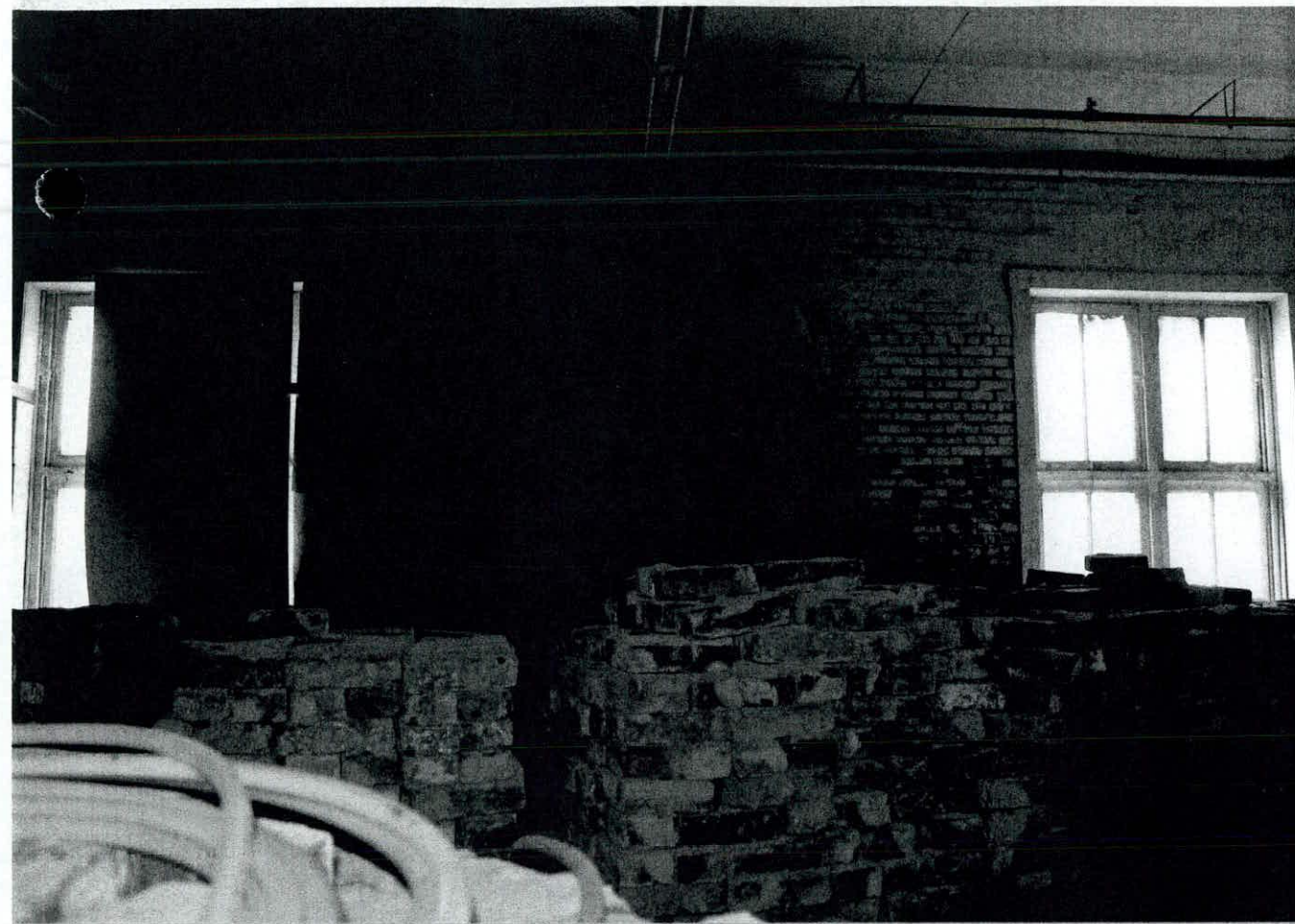
AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., MD
Eddie Wallace

July 2012
MD SHPO

Interior view, 1st floor, view W

8 of 21



AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegheny Co., MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 1st floor, N wall showing arched
entrance with fan light

9 of 21

AL-IV-A-171

Footer's Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegheny Co., MD

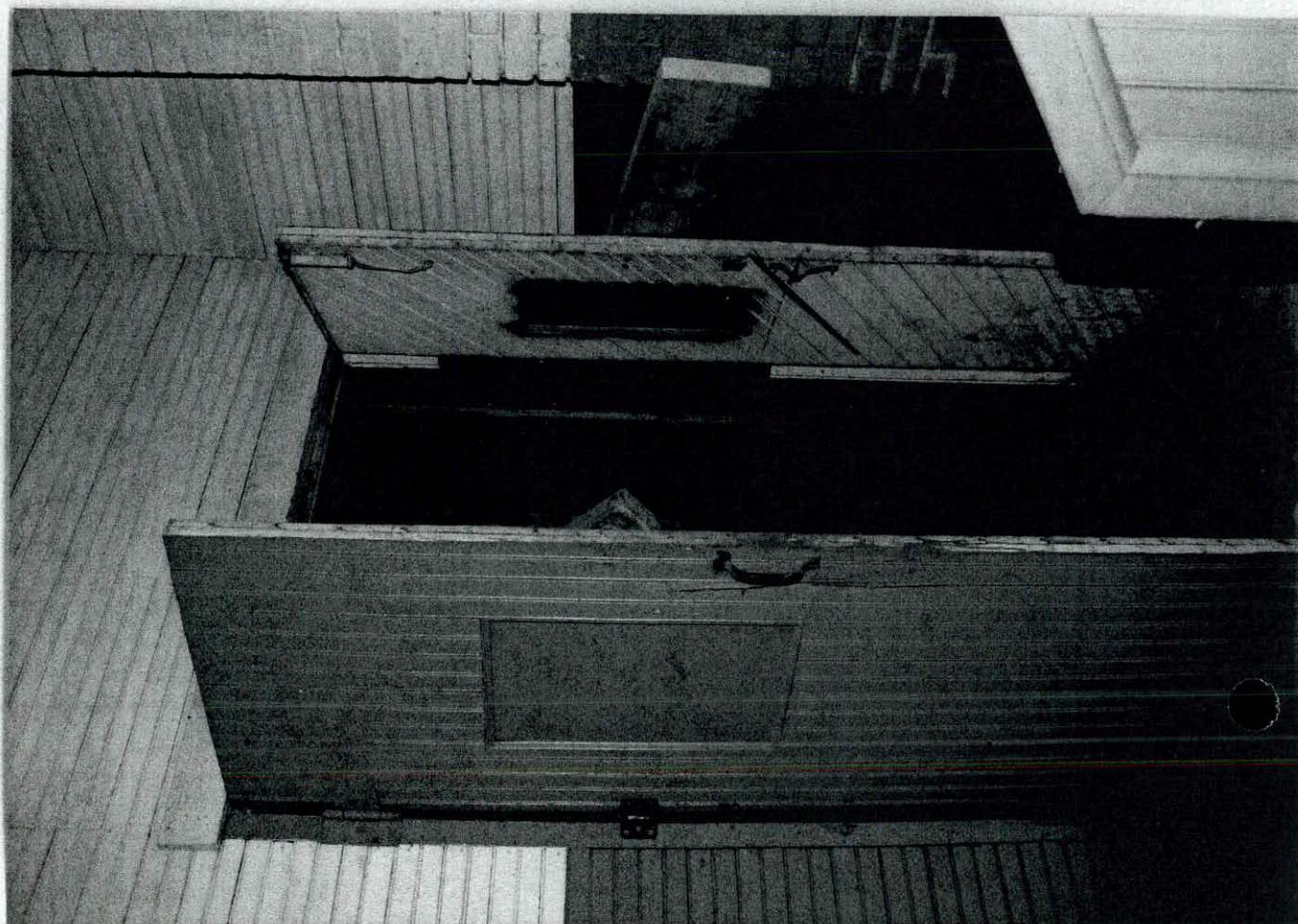
Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 1st floor, view to SW corner showing
stairwell enclosure and restroom enclosure

10 of 21



AL-N-A-171
Footers Dye Works
Howard St. Cumberland
Allegany Co, MD
Edie Wallace
July 2012
MD SHPO

Interior view, SW stairwell 1st to 2nd floor, view NE
From mid-landing

12 of 21

AL-N-A-171
Footers Dye Works
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co, MD
Edie Wallace
July 2012
MD SHPO

Interior view, 1st floor, ^{SW} stairwell detail of double
doors, view SE.

11 of 21



AL-IV-A-171
Footers Dye Works
Howard St., Cumberland

Allegheny Co., MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 2nd floor, view W toward stairwell,
restroom, + office enclosures

13 of 21

AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegheny Co., MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 2nd floor, view W inside restroom
enclosure

14 of 21



AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegheny Co., MD

Edie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 2nd floor, view NE inside office
enclosure

15 of 21

AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegheny Co., MD

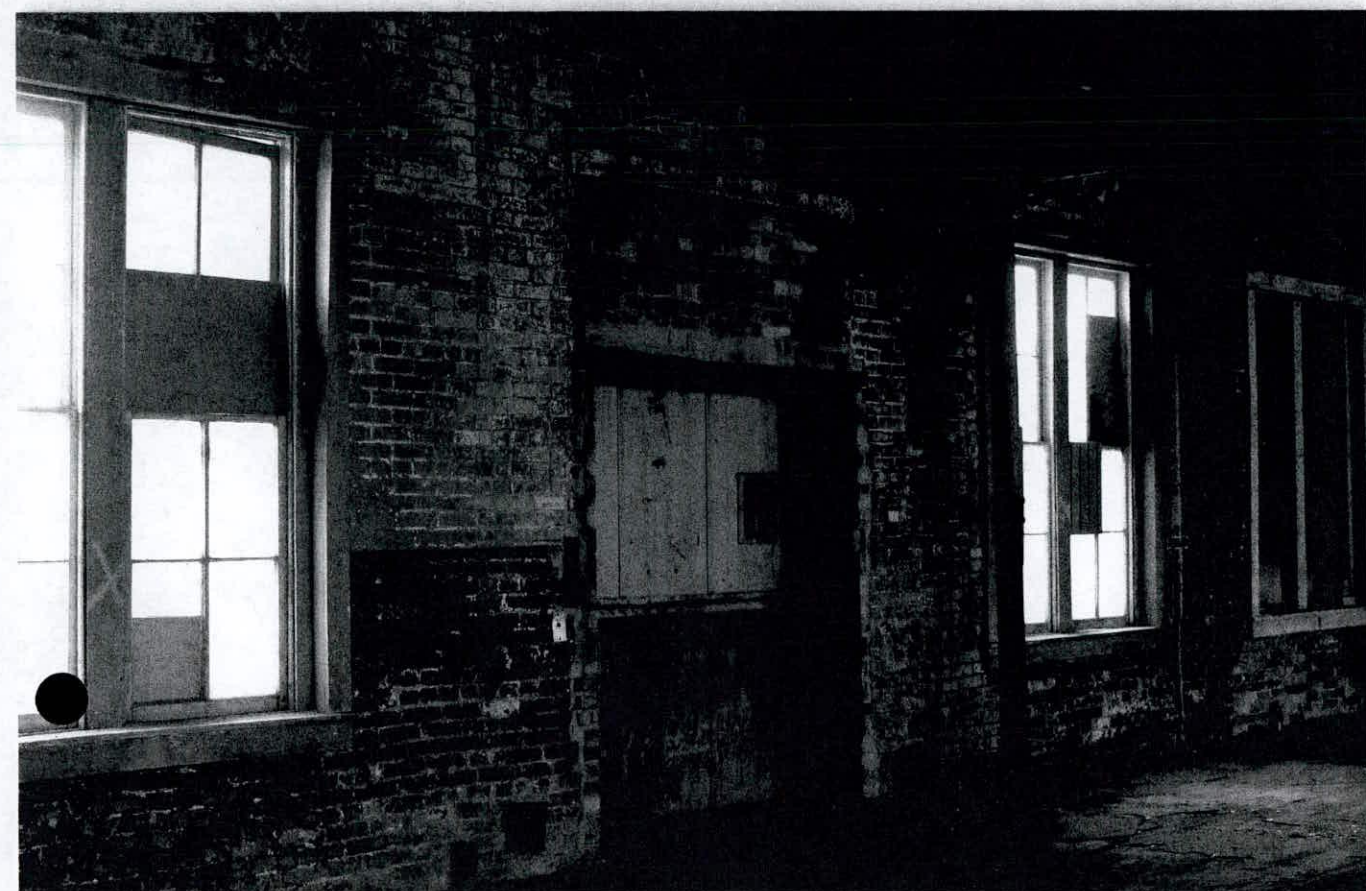
Edie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 3rd floor, view W

16 of 21



AL-N-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St. Annapolis

Allegany Co. MD

Edw. Wallace

July 2012

MB APO

Interior view, 3rd floor, S wall detail of infilled old
elevator opening with transom, view S

17 of 21

AL-N-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St. Annapolis

Allegany Co. MD

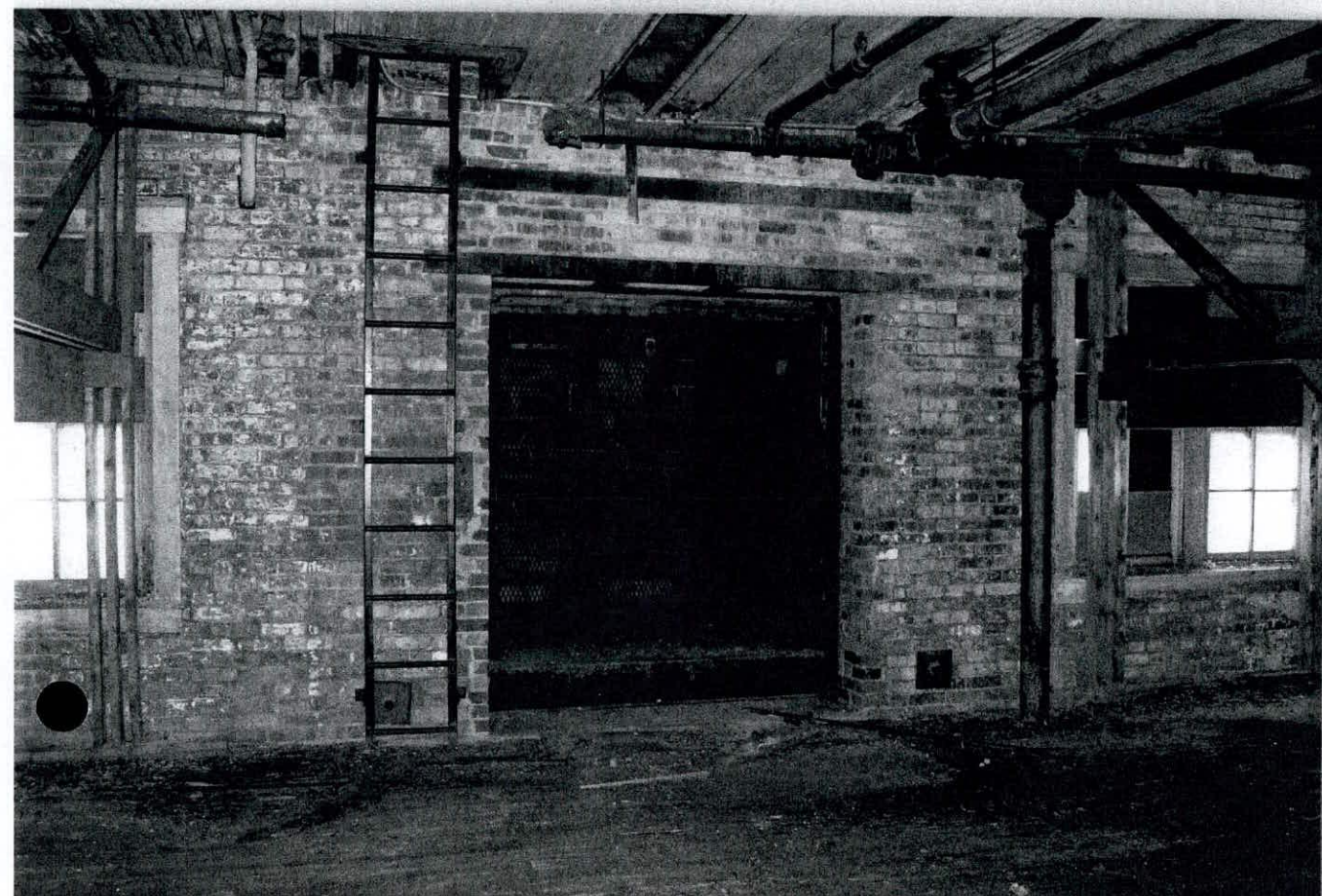
Edw. Wallace

July 2012

MB APO

Interior view 3rd floor, S wall detail of concrete elevator
opening door, view SW

18 of 21



AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegany Co., MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 4th floor, view W

19 of 21

AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegany Co., MD

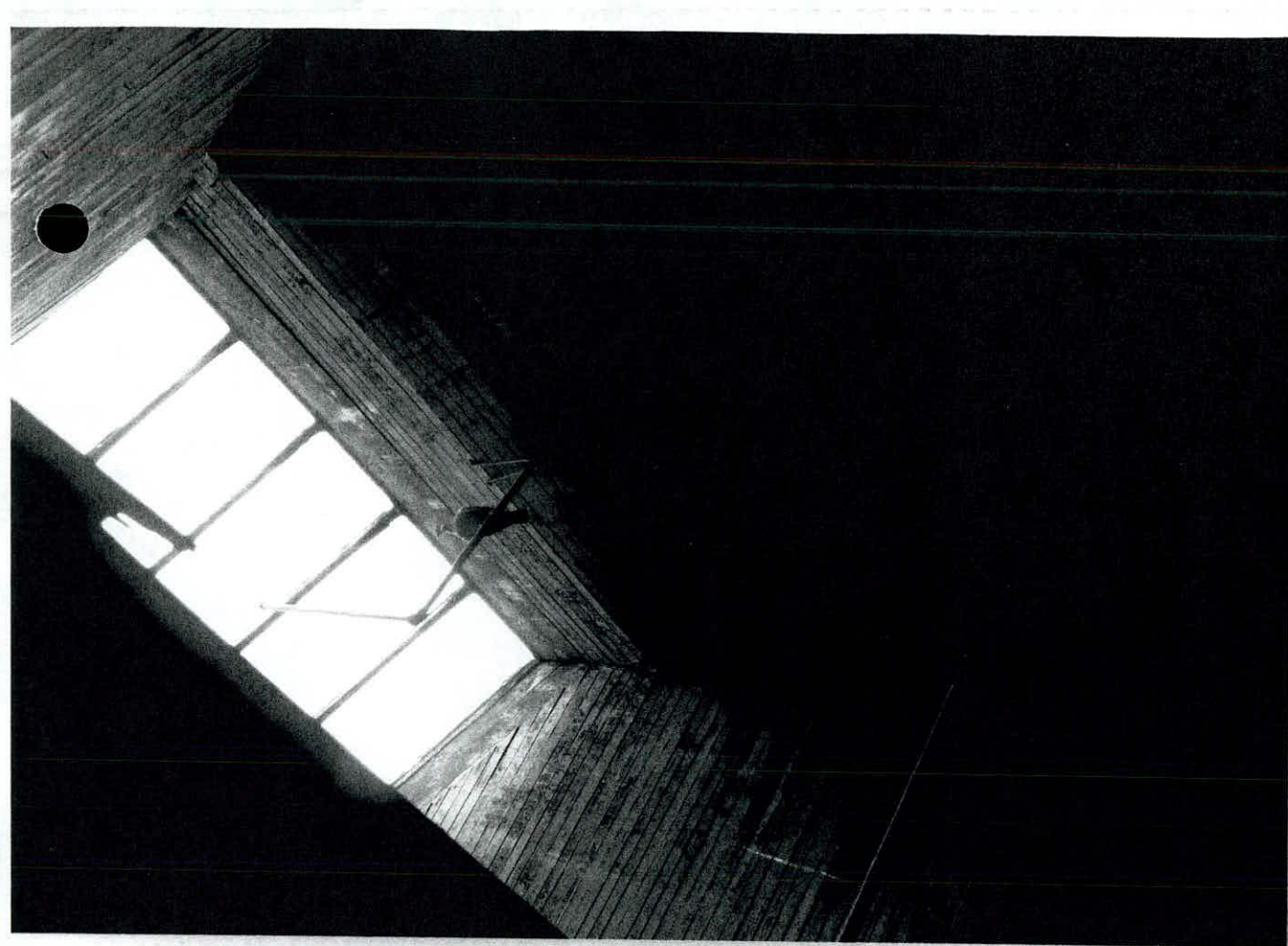
Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 4th floor, S wall detail of current
elevator opening, doors open, view S

20 of 21



AL-IV-A-171

Footers Dye Works

Howard St., Cumberland

Allegany Co., MD

Eddie Wallace

July 2012

MD SHPO

Interior view, 4th floor, detail of skylight

21 of 21

Item Attachment Documents:

3. A review of sample designation request forms that are being used for public input in other cities.

BALTIMORE COUNTY LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/Agencies/planning/historic_preservation/index.html

BALTIMORE COUNTY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
105 West Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 101, Towson, Maryland 21204 (410) 887-3495

This nomination form is designed to provide the Preservation Services Division with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible inclusion on the Baltimore County Landmarks List. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you may have in regards to this form. Please fill out all of the sections so that staff has enough information to properly evaluate the nomination. **In cases where insufficient documentation has been submitted, staff may need to return the form to the applicant so that the information can be provided.**

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Property Name: _____

Property Address: _____ City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Property Owner Name & Address (if different than submitter): _____

TYPE OF STRUCTURE:

- ☐ Building Identify each building if more than one:
- ☐ Structure e.g. gate, wall, bridge :
- ☐ Object e.g. milestone:
- ☐ Other e.g. archeological site (if an archeological site, please attach a map indicating the area of archaeological survey):

HISTORIC BACKGROUND OF PROPERTY:

Historic use of this resource (choose all that apply)	Period of Significance	Status	Location
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	1634-1699 <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	1700-1799 <input type="checkbox"/>	Offered for sale <input type="checkbox"/>	Year moved:
Government <input type="checkbox"/>	1800-1899 <input type="checkbox"/>	Under renovation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	1900-Present <input type="checkbox"/>	Process of transfer <input type="checkbox"/>	
Military <input type="checkbox"/>		Proposed for demolition <input type="checkbox"/>	
Museum <input type="checkbox"/>			
Park or Recreation <input type="checkbox"/>			
Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>			
Religion <input type="checkbox"/>			
Science <input type="checkbox"/>			
Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other <input type="checkbox"/>			

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Please choose one or more of the following criteria being used to justify the nomination. Describe in detail how the property meets the criteria, including sources used for your justification. Please include the date of construction, names of architects or builders, and any other information that supports the nomination. Feel free to attach additional sheets if necessary.

☐ **Criteria 1. It is associated with a personality, group, event, or series of events of historical importance.**

☐ **Criteria 2. It is a distinctive example of a particular architectural style or period.**

☐ **Criteria 3. It is a good example of the work of a noted architect or master builder.**

☐ **Criteria 4. It is a work of notable artistic merit.**

☐ **Criteria 5. It has yielded and will be likely to yield information or materials important in prehistory or history.** (When using this criteria, please note the archaeological survey of which the area has already been Included)

CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY: (Please check all that apply)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Altered |

Buildings in a deteriorated condition or ones that have been significantly altered at the time of nomination will require a site visit from staff so that the historic integrity of the property can be evaluated and reviewed along with the additional supporting historical documentation.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Along with the application, please submit current color photos of all sides of the building being nominated and any accessory structures relevant to the nomination. Please provide other photo documentation that highlights architectural features used as justification for the nomination.

NOMINATION SUBMITTED BY: *In case of a third party nomination, it is strongly recommended that the property owner be notified prior to submitting the application*

☐ LPC Member (s) _____

☐ Owner _____

☐ Other _____

Mailing Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

If this is a third party nomination, has the property owner been notified that an application is being submitted on behalf of their property:

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, why not: _____

How was the property owner notified:

☐ Letter (Please include a copy of the letter with this application)

☐ In person/by phone Date of conversation: _____

☐ Other _____

Has the County Councilperson for the district been notified that an application is being submitted on behalf of this property:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Signature (required): _____

BALTIMORE COUNTY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
105 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 101, Towson, Maryland 21204 (410) 887-3495
<http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov>

LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS

In order to expedite your request, appointments are recommended

1. **General Property Information:** Enter the historic name or common name of the property, indicating which in parentheses after the name. Applicants may consult staff to determine an appropriate name, if desired. Enter the building number, name of the street, zip code and name of the locality if applicable. *(if the property has no street address, enter as precise a description of the location as possible-Example: Northwest corner of York Road and Corbett Road)*

Tax Map numbers and parcel numbers may be obtained through the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation. <http://www.dat.state.md.us/sdatweb/datanote.html>

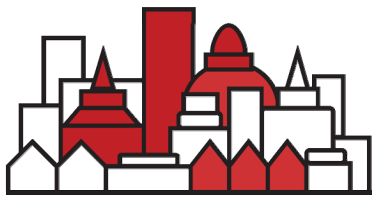
2. **Inclusion in Historic Surveys:** This information may be available within the historic sites files of the Planning Department or may be found through the Maryland Historical Trust.
<http://www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net>
3. **Type of Structure:** Indicate what type of structure you are nominating. You may choose more than one.
4. **Verbal Boundary Description & Justification of Historic Environmental Setting:** Please indicate the total acreage of the property. In your explanation, briefly describe the setting and include a verbal description of the location, a general description of the resource, and landscape features. The boundaries should reflect the property's historic setting and convey its historic significance. The boundary should also encompass the significant concentration of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and natural features.
5. **Historic Background of Property:** Please indicate the period of significance and historic use of the resource. Please cite construction dates and any information about the architect or builder. Provide a general description of the architectural style (if known), number of stories, type and shape of roof and building materials.

Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture of a community, state or nation. To qualify for the Baltimore County Landmarks List, the documentation provided should demonstrate that the property meets one of the following criteria:

1. *It is associated with a personality, group, event or series of events of historical importance.*
 2. *It must be a distinctive example of a particular style or period.*
 3. *It is a good example of the work of a noted architect or master builder.*
 4. *It is a work of notable artistic merit or;*
 5. *It has yielded and will be likely to yield information or materials important in pre-history or history*
6. **Owner of the Property (as listed in the State property record):** All property owners, including any owners not residing in Baltimore County, should be listed.

Please submit old and new photographs of the property. The number of views depends on the complexity and the size of the property. Photographs should focus on architectural or descriptive elements that provide a basis for the historic nomination.

If possible, please include a photocopy of the appropriate section of a U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Map with the location of the property circled. Approximate locations of buildings, structures, sites, and objects should be identified on the map.



Boston Landmarks Commission

City of Boston
The Environment
Department

Boston City Hall, Room 709
Boston, Massachusetts 02201
617-635-3850

LANDMARK PETITION FORM

FOR BLC USE ONLY
DO NOT WRITE OR STAMP IN THIS BOX

Petition number: _____

Received on: _____

Attest:

Executive Director

Schedule for preliminary hearing:

Note: This petition must be completed in full in order to be accepted and scheduled for a preliminary hearing. *The petition may be returned if all questions have not been answered completely.* Type or print legibly. Please contact BLC staff if you have any questions regarding the petition process.

PETITION

We, ten undersigned voters of the City of Boston, petition the Boston Landmarks Commission as authorized by Chapter 772 of the acts of 1975 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as amended.

TO DESIGNATE

**TO AMEND THE
DESIGNATION OF**

**TO RESCIND THE
DESIGNATION OF**

THE FOLLOWING:

(street address, neighborhood, and zip code, and street boundaries if District or Protection Area)

(name, historic and/or common)

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS FROM ASSESSOR'S RECORDS:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

WARD AND PARCEL NUMBER FROM ASSESSOR'S RECORDS:

(The assessor's office is located on the 3rd floor of Boston City Hall. Assessing information is also available at <http://www.cityofboston.gov/assessing>, under the "Assessing On-line" option. A copy of the tax bill or list of owner(s) may be attached to the petition as necessary.)

We recommend the designation category to be: (check one; see instructions for details)

- ☐ **LANDMARK** (check one of the following) ☐ Exterior only ☐ Interior only ☐ Exterior and Interior
- ☐ **LANDMARK DISTRICT** ☐ **ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT** ☐ **PROTECTION AREA**

PETITIONERS must be residents and registered voters of the City of Boston.

Home Address and e-mail address (if applicable) must be provided for each petitioner; the petition may be returned if this information is incomplete. Names must be typed or printed legibly under the signature. It is advised to include more than ten petitioners in the instance that a name is illegible or a petitioner is not a registered voter. Attach additional copies of this page as necessary.

SIGNATURE AND NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	E-MAIL ADDRESS
1. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____
10. _____ _____	_____	_____	_____

Spokesperson for the petitioners: _____

Phone number: _____ E-mail: _____

SURVEY RATING CATEGORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

City of Boston Building Inventory Form #: **BOS.**_____

Survey Rating Category (from Building Inventory Form): (check one)

- ☐ **National Significance** (formerly I. Highest Significance)
- ☐ **State Significance** (formerly II. Major Significance)
- ☐ **Local Significance** (formerly III. Significant)
- ☐ **Contributing to a Historic District & May Contribute to a Historic District** (formerly IV. Notable & V. Minor)
- ☐ **Non-Contributing** (formerly VI. Non-Contributing)

The Building Inventory form can be accessed online through the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS) at <http://http://mhc-macris.net/>, or by contacting BLC staff. In the absence of a Building Inventory Form or Survey Rating Category, please contact BLC staff with a request for a National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement and survey rating category. **The BLC shall not accept petitions for buildings rated Local Significance, Contributing to a Historic District or May Contribute to a Historic District, and Non-Contributing (formerly III, IV, V and VI, or unrated).** In lieu of accepting petitions for buildings rated Local Significance and lower, the BLC shall invite petitioners or other parties to submit a letter requesting the Commission to review the rating and consider changing it. It shall be the obligation of anyone requesting a rating change to submit information that will assist BLC staff and the Commission with its review.

RESEARCH CHECKLIST

Please fill out the checklist below to indicate sources of information, if applicable. Check which resources were reviewed and include a citation, or indicate “N/A” if unable to locate. For information and guidance on researching, please visit the BLC’s website at <http://www.cityofboston.gov/landmarks/resources.asp>.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical maps/atlases | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical images | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Building permits | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Deeds | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Probate records | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | City directories | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Census records | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Obituaries | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Manuscripts/diaries/journals | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Newspaper/magazine articles | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Books | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | _____ |

We recommend this action for the following reasons: *(Include architectural and/or historical significance from the Building Inventory Form and/or additional research materials, if available. Attach additional sheets as necessary.)*

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS:

1. **A location map must be submitted with the petition form. The outline of the building, structure, or site and its property boundaries (for proposed Landmarks), or the proposed District boundaries or Protection Area boundaries, must be clearly delineated.** Maps may be obtained digitally, via an online mapping site, or through the City of Boston’s “Assessing On-line” function, available at <http://www.cityofboston.gov/assessing>. City of Boston Topographic and 100” Survey maps, available at the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) on the 9th floor of Boston City Hall, may also be submitted.
2. **Include photographs of the property or district petitioned.** High quality, color photographs are preferred.

Instructions for Completing Boston Landmarks Commission Petitions

Follow these instructions when submitting a petition for a Landmark, Landmark District, Architectural Conservation District, or Protection Area. All sections of the petition must be completed in order for the Commission to accept the petition. **Prospective petitioners should contact Boston Landmarks Commission staff for assistance when submitting a petition.** For further information, see the Boston Landmarks Commission enabling legislation, Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975 (sections 1 and 4), at <http://www.cityofboston.gov/landmarks>.

1. Check the “To Designate” line unless you know that the building, site, or area to which you refer is already designated by the Boston Landmarks Commission. Any change to an existing designation, such as enlarging or reducing its size (short of outright rescission), is an amendment; in such a case check the “To Amend the Designation Of” line.
2. A proposed individual Landmark is identified by its address and street, in addition to any commonly used name. Ward and precinct are also required to confirm the exact location of the proposed Landmark, Landmark District, Architectural Conservation District, or Protection Area.
3. Owners’ names and addresses are available at the City of Boston Assessing Department (Boston City Hall, 3rd floor) or online at <http://www.cityofboston.gov/assessing>, via the “Assessing On-line” function. This information is mandatory for Landmark petitions. The Commission does not require addresses for proposed Landmark Districts, Architectural Conservation Districts, or Protection Areas; however, providing this information may speed up the designation process. If ownership has changed within the last 12 months, fill in information for new owner, if known.
4. The designation category for an individual building or site is “Landmark.” To be considered for a Landmark designation, a property must have significance at the local level *and* at the state, New England region, or national level. To be considered for “Landmark District” designation, a district must have significance at the local level *and* at the state, New England region, or national level. A district will be considered for “Architectural Conservation District” status if its significance is at the local level. A “Protection Area” must be contiguous with an individual Landmark, Landmark District, or Architectural Conservation District and be visually related to the Landmark, Landmark District, or Architectural Conservation District and constitute an essential part of the physical environment of the individual Landmark, Landmark District, or Architectural Conservation District. A petition for the designation of a Protection Area will be considered only if an adjacent Landmark, Landmark District, or Architectural Conservation District has already been designated, or if a petition to designate an adjacent Landmark, Landmark District, or Architectural Conservation District accompanies the Protection Area petition.
5. Provide the City of Boston Building Inventory Form number and Survey Rating Category, if available. This information can be accessed online through the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS) at <http://http://mhc-macris.net/>, or by contacting BLC staff. In the absence of a Building Inventory Form or Survey Rating Category, contact BLC staff with a request for a National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement and survey rating category. BLC staff will draft a National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement form and will assign a rating within 30 days of receiving a written request. Please provide staff with any relevant information available that might assist in the preparation of the Criteria Statement and survey rating category.
6. Explain briefly the architectural and/or historical merit of the proposed Landmark, Landmark District, Architectural Conservation District, or Protection Area. Attach additional pages as necessary, but note that petitions marked only “See Attached” in this area will be returned.
7. A location map must be submitted with the petition form. The outline of the building, structure, or site and its property boundaries (for Landmarks), or the District boundaries or Protection Area boundaries, must be clearly delineated. Maps may be obtained digitally, via an online mapping site, or through the City of Boston’s “Assessing On-line” function, available at <http://cityofboston.gov/assessing>. City of Boston Topographic and 100’ Survey maps, available at the BRA on the 9th floor of Boston City Hall, may also be submitted.

8. Include photographs of the building, structure, site, or area petitioned. High quality, color photographs are preferred.
9. Petitioners must be current residents and registered voters of the City of Boston. Type or print the names of the petitioners under their signatures. There must be at least 10 petitioners; attach additional pages as necessary. Address, ward, and precinct must be included for all petitioners. The Secretary of the Commission must verify that all signers are registered Boston voters; this information, including a legible printed or typed name, is essential.
10. One petitioner should be selected to speak for all and to be available for contact in case the petition requires clarification. A phone number and email address must be provided for the spokesperson.

Please submit the completed petition to:

**Executive Director of the Boston Landmarks Commission
Boston City Hall, Room 709
Boston, MA 02201**

Petitions may not be submitted via fax or email.

The Boston Landmarks Commission will not accept a petition that does not have all sections completed, as noted previously. Any incomplete petition will be returned to the petitioners' spokesperson, who may then complete and resubmit the petition.

The Commission will hold a preliminary hearing with the petitioners to hear their reasons for proposing the designation. The petitioner or spokesperson for the petitioners is expected to attend the preliminary hearing and is encouraged to present the petition to the Commission. This brief hearing is held within 30 days of the Executive Director of the Commission's acceptance of the petition, and the petitioners and owner(s) of the petitioned property will be notified of it. Ordinarily, preliminary hearings take place at regular Commission hearings, held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.