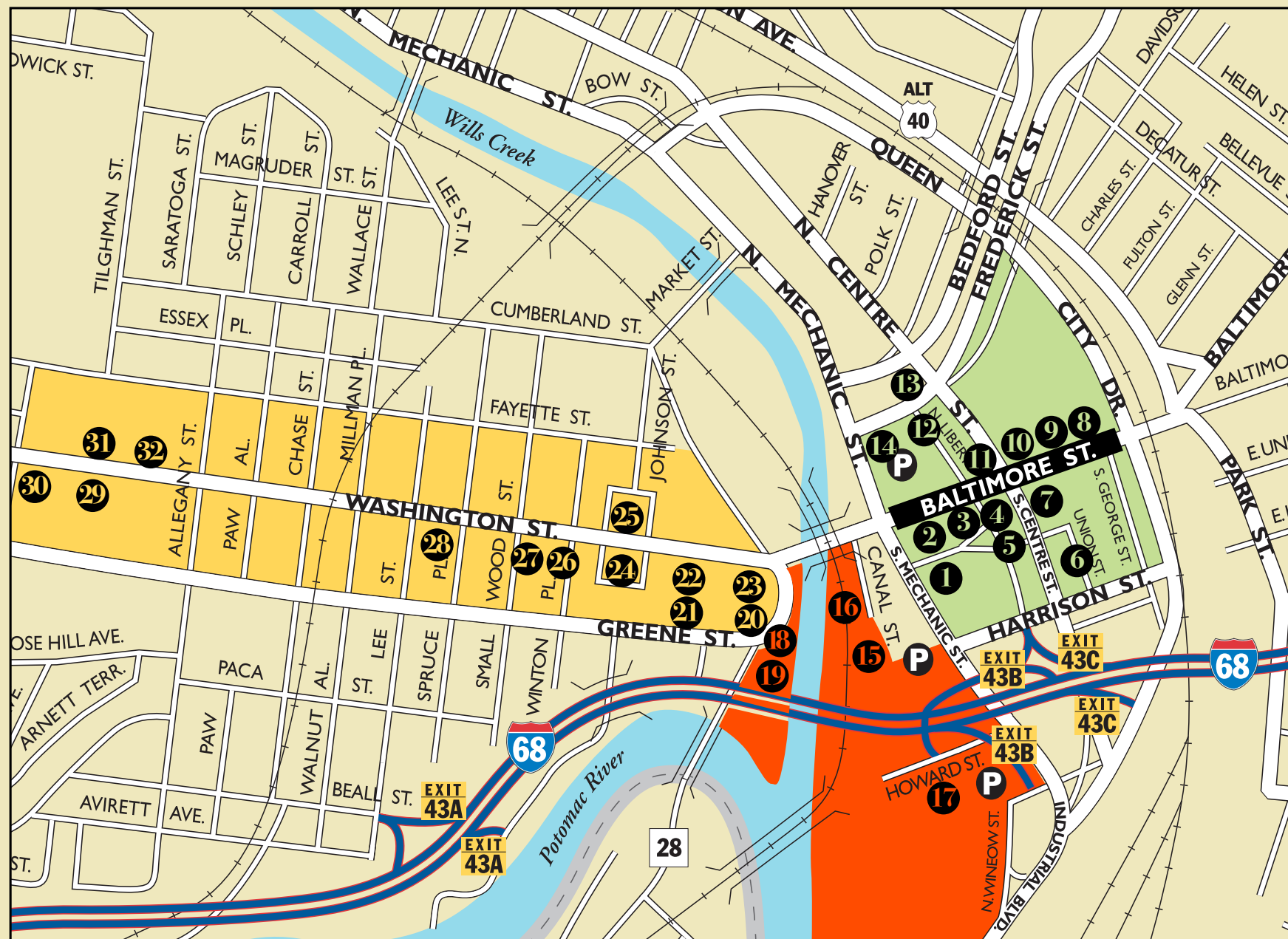


HISTORIC WALKING MAP OF



DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND

* Indicates that location is included individually in the National Register of Historic Places

Map courtesy of E努ff Ideas Design Co.

DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND

- 1 ALLEGANY MUSEUM:** 3 Pershing Street – Covering two floors of the fully restored neo-classical revival building, built in the 1930s, the Allegany Museum serves the region by curating, exhibiting and communicating the geographic, cultural, and commercial heritage.
- 2 EMBASSY THEATRE:** 49 Baltimore Street – The Embassy Theatre originally opened in 1931 as a movie theatre. The Philadelphia firm of Hodgens and Hills designed the structure, which is one of the area’s most notable examples of the Art Deco style.
- 3 71 BALTIMORE STREET:** One of the most architecturally distinctive structures on Baltimore Street is the former Second National Bank building, which was constructed in the 1880’s. The architect, Bruce Price, also designed such buildings as the Emmanuel Parish House in Cumberland and the Hotel Frontenac in Quebec. The style represents a mix of Byzantine and Romanesque influences and features orange colored brick with brownstone trim. The use of brownstone is included in the impressive cornice above the entrance, which is carved in a floral design. Take note of the Brownstone lions seated above each of the pilasters.
- 4 LILA BUILDING:** 83 Baltimore Street – Originally the Third National Bank, once considered the largest financial institution in Maryland, outside of Baltimore, the structure was designed by local architect Wright Butler and was built in the early 1900’s. The six-story structure, trimmed in stone and built of red brick, has a large dropped cornice above the sixth floor, pierced by a row of oculus windows. A distinctive feature of this building is the rounded Centre Street corner.
- 5 CUMBERLAND ARMORY:** 210 South Centre Street – The brick building was constructed in 1914 for the use of the Maryland National Guard, which practiced assembling and drilling exercises here. In addition to serving as an armory, the building hosted community, social, and sporting events, including regularly scheduled boxing matches, as well as roller skating, auto shows, and Miss Maryland Pageants. The design is typical of early 20th century armories - a grand fortress reflecting a European castle of the Middle Ages, including parapets and massive arched doors.
- 6 B’ER CHAYIM TEMPLE*:** 107 Union Street – Following the use of two prior buildings in the Cumberland area, the B’er Chayim congregation purchased land for the temple at its current location at the corner of Union and South Centre Streets in 1864. Built by prominent local contractor, John B. Walton, the temple is recognized as the longest continuously operating temple building in the state of Maryland.
- 7 101 BALTIMORE STREET:** This building is an excellent example of an Italianate commercial building. It was built in 1870 and once housed two banks. This three-story brick building has upper level windows with ornate segmental arched label molds.

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- 8 SCHWARZENBACH BUILDING:** 128 Baltimore Street – A late example of Beaux-Arts classical architecture, local architect Wright Butler designed this four-story building in 1911 for George Schwarzenbach’s clothing store. Notable for its impressive mansard roof, the structure likewise features elements that were inspired from the style’s French origin.
- 9 118 BALTIMORE STREET:** Built in the early 1900’s as the Rosenbaum Department Store, the building utilizes a number of Romanesque details, including three large arcades, with three-sided bay windows above street level. On the stone surrounds of the arcade are carved human heads, which are placed on the keystones. Between each arch is a large circular molded brick medallion. The impressive bracketed cornice is highlighted by a lion’s head sculpture, centered above each bracket.
- 10 112 BALTIMORE STREET:** This building originally housed McCrory’s Department Store, a classic “5 & 10 cent store,” where it operated until its closing in 1981. The first floor retains much of the original Art Deco detailing.
- 11 FORT CUMBERLAND HOTEL:** 60-68 Baltimore Street – Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Street – Now the Cumberland Arms, the former Fort Cumberland Hotel is a six-story brick structure that was constructed in 1917 during the city’s height as a railroad center. Among the significant features are the classically inspired and decorative stonework, especially around the top cornice and above the upper story windows.
- 12 ALLEGANY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE*:** 24 Frederick Street – Built in 1884, the Bell Tower is the remaining structure of what served until 1936 as Cumberland’s earliest police station and jail. The site on which the building stands is one of the original town lots dating from the formal founding of Cumberland. This lot was part of a much larger tract known as Walnut Bottom, which belonged to George Mason, an author of the Bill of Rights.
- 13 CITY HALL*:** 57 North Liberty Street – City Hall was built in 1911 after a fire completely destroyed the former building. The structure was built in the neo-classical style. One of the outstanding features of the interior of the building is the large mural that was painted by Gertrude du Brau on the interior of the rotunda dome, which features two of George Washington’s visits to the area – first as an aide-de camp to General Edward Braddock in 1755 during the French and Indian War and later, in 1794, as President of the United States during the Whiskey Rebellion.
- 14 19 FREDERICK STREET*:** Built in 1902 and opened in 1904, the structure was originally built as a United States Courthouse and Post Office. James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the United States Department of the Treasury, designed the Georgian Revival structure. An Act of Congress in 1895 brought about the construction of the facility in Cumberland. In 1934, after the building was no longer adequate for federal needs, the City of Cumberland purchased the building to serve as the headquarters for the city police department and public safety building until the 1970’s.

CANAL PLACE

- 15 WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY STATION*:** 13 Canal Street – Built in 1913, the Western Maryland Railway Station stands today as the last remaining depot in Cumberland and was constructed during the peak of the American railroads’ power. The building’s monumental scale reflects the success of the Western Maryland Railroad and the significant impact of the railroad industry on Cumberland. The station was strategically placed at the river valley, where the Potomac River meets Wills Creek. Once an important stop on the route between Chicago and Baltimore, the station’s occupants include the Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority and the Western Maryland Scenic Railroad. This scenic railroad makes daily sixteen-mile trips between Cumberland and Frostburg, Maryland.
- 16 C&O CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK:** The 184.5 mile C&O Canal stretches from Georgetown in Washington, DC, to its terminus in Cumberland, Maryland, near the Western Maryland Railway Station. The National Park Service, in partnership with Allegany County Tourism, provides a visitor’s center with a Canal Museum, located in the Western Maryland Railway Station, and information about the park’s many locks, lock houses, and aqueducts. The park is home to two conjoining bike trails, the C&O Canal Towpath and Trail and the Great Allegheny Passage, that stretch over 300 miles from Pittsburgh, PA, to Washington, DC.
- 17 FOOTER’S DYE WORKS BUILDING*:** 2 Howard Street – The last remaining structure within a larger industrial complex built in 1906, the building housed one of the most prominent cleaning and dyeing businesses in the region, counting the White House among its customers. Following the Great Depression and a major flood in 1936, the industrial complex was sold and subdivided. Gradually, sections of the original complex were demolished, and by 1972, only the existing structure remained. In 2015, the building was purchased by Footer Building Development to preserve and transform an abandoned industrial space into residential lofts and commercial spaces.
- 18 NATIONAL ROAD MONUMENT:** 38 Greene Street at Riverside Park – The National Road (also known as the Cumberland Road and later, US Route 40) was the first federally funded highway in the United States. This was a main transport path to the West for thousands of settlers. To discover your own adventure, follow the Maryland Scenic Byways Historic National Road signs posted on local routes. Stop at landmarks or wayside exhibits to uncover stories about the people who built, traveled, lived, and worked along the National Road.
- 19 GEORGE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS/RIVERSIDE PARK:** 38 Greene Street at Riverside Park – George Washington, who served as commander of the Virginia troops during the French and Indian War, spent a considerable amount of time in the area during the French and Indian War. He later revisited Cumberland in 1794, as President of the United States, to review the troops as they put down the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania. Also featured at Riverside Park is the Thomas Cresap stone that memorializes the integral role that he and his descendants played in the settlement of the area. Thomas Cresap built the first house and fort in the county in 1740 in nearby Oldtown, Maryland. Cresap surveyed the area’s land, including “Walnut Bottom,” which later became known as Cumberland.

DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND

CANAL PLACE

WASHINGTON STREET

WASHINGTON STREET

20 THE LEWIS HOUSE: 18 Greene Street – Congressman David J. Lewis built this Georgian Revival detailed structure in 1906. After starting to work in the local mines at the age of 9, Lewis became interested in law and became a practicing attorney. In 1901, he received the vote for the State Senate seat in Allegany County. During his term, he introduced and had passed the first Workman’s Compensation law enacted in the United States. After his election to Congress in 1908, Lewis became the authority on postal matters and became known as “the Father of Parcel Post.”

21 FORT CUMBERLAND: Washington Street, Greene Street, and Prospect Square – Fort Cumberland played an important part during the French and Indian War, serving as a frontier outpost. The fort occupied the area surrounding Washington Street, Greene Street, and Prospect Square and was used as a depot for British supplies and troops that were being sent to the Ohio Valley. Built in the winter of 1754-55, it was garrisoned until 1765.

22 EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH: 16 Washington Street – Emmanuel Episcopal Church was constructed in 1850 and is one of the area’s finest examples of early Gothic Revival. Situated on the former site of Fort Cumberland, the church was designed by John Notman and is modeled after St. Paul’s Church in Brighton, England. The design is typical of those present during the second quarter of the 19th century ecclesiastical architecture, especially that of the Episcopal Church. The church is famous for its tunnels, which served as a hub for the Underground Railroad.

23 EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL PARISH HOUSE: 16 Washington Street – Built in 1903, the Parish House was designed by Bruce Price, a native of Cumberland who established a reputation in architecture after spending some time in Baltimore. Price is the father of Emily Price, noted for her books on etiquette. The design is typical of the Second Empire Revival style, an eclectic style based loosely on French architecture during the Second Empire of Napoleon.

24 ALLEGANY COUNTY COURTHOUSE: 30 Washington Street – Designed in 1893 by local architect Wright Butler, the Allegany County Courthouse is a fine example of the massing and detail of the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style. The structure combines a use of brick with stone trim and features a tower that is buttressed with round columns that rises above the three-story structure.

25 ALLEGANY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY: 31 Washington Street – Constructed between 1849-1850, this Greek Revival style building was built as a larger building to house the Allegany County Academy, the first public school in Allegany County, which was founded in 1799. The building now houses the main branch for the Allegany County Public Library System, with the county’s largest reference and local history collection.

26 C. WILLIAM GILCHRIST MUSEUM OF THE ARTS - 104 Washington Street - Built in 1843 by Judge Thomas Perry, this museum stands within the stockade of colonial Fort Cumberland and is one of the oldest brick structures on Washington Street. The Federal Style residence included the tall smoke house, three privies, and a chicken coop. In 1875, Judge Oliver

WASHINGTON STREET

Cromwell Gephart purchased the property at public auction for \$10,000 and enriched the house with a columned porch, exterior shutters, and pediment dormers. The house was donated to the Cumberland Cultural Foundation in 1999 by Mrs. Jeanette Gilchrist to become a gallery named in memory of her husband, C. William Gilchrist, a patron of the Arts.

27 BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING/THE WALSH HOUSE: 108 Washington Street – The former Walsh House, which is currently occupied by the Allegany County Board of Education, was constructed in the 1860’s. Built in the Second Empire Revival style, the structure was built by William Walsh, a noted local lawyer who occupied a seat for two terms in the United States House of Representatives in the 1870’s. Bishop James Walsh, who was born in the house, was a prisoner of Communist China for twelve years, and a local Cumberland school was named in his honor.

28 GORDON-ROBERTS HOUSE: 218 Washington Street – Another impressive example of the Second Empire style, the structure was built in 1867 by Josiah Gordon, a state legislator and president of the C&O Canal. The Allegany County Historical Society now maintains the building as the Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture.

29 MCKAIG MANSION: 528 Washington Street – The Colonial Revival style mansion was built in 1890 by Merwin McKaig, and later, his son William Wallace McKaig III, oversaw the many family interests, including the McKaig Foundry, Cumberland Steel, Liberty Trust Company, and the Fort Cumberland Hotel. Following William’s death in 1963, a scholarship fund was established for students from Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland and certain nearby Pennsylvania and West Virginia counties in the name of his wife, Lalitta Nash McKaig.

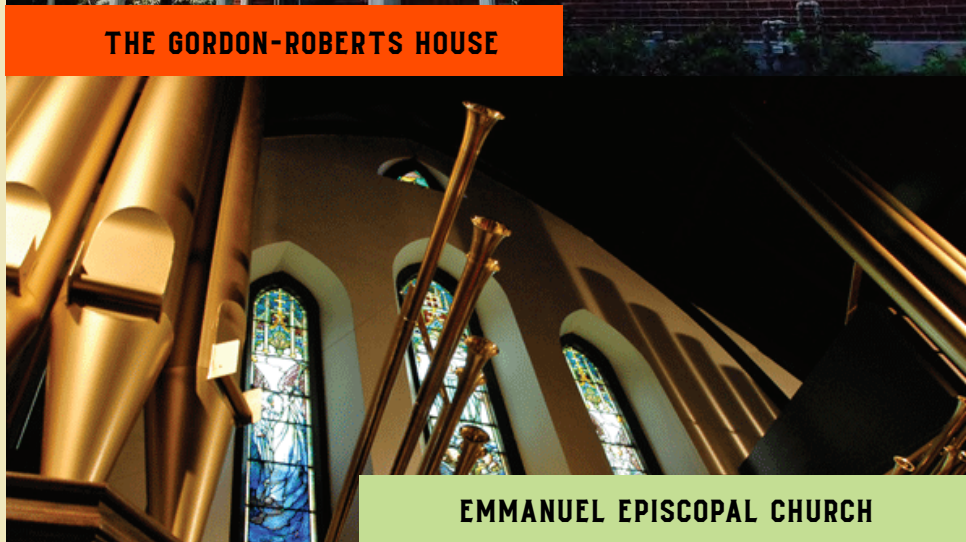
30 MUNCASTER HOUSE: 532 Washington Street – Walter J. Muncaster, the founder of Cumberland Steel, built this Georgian Revival house in 1912. The style reflects a shift in architectural tastes away from the vertical elements, which characterized Washington Street residences in the 19th century, toward the horizontal lines that became popular in the 20th century. Additionally, the building is faced in stucco.

31 LOWDERMILK HOUSE: 527 Washington Street – This representation of the Italianate style was built circa 1860 by William Lowdermilk. Lowermilk is noted especially for his publication entitled, “History of Cumberland.” However, he was also the founder of the first daily newspaper in Cumberland, “The Daily Transcript.” Additionally, he was appointed the postmaster of Cumberland by President Ulysses Grant and served this term for eight years.

32 WOMEN’S CIVIC CLUB: 515 Washington Street – Known as the Magruder House, the design of the Women’s Civic Club represents the Gothic Style and features carved wooden trim. James Magruder, who married Mary Lynn, the daughter of David Lynn, a Revolutionary War Captain, built the structure circa 1855. In fact, Allegany County’s first tourism effort originated from this building out of the leadership of the president of the organization in 1960, Juanita Isiminger.



THE GORDON-ROBERTS HOUSE



EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH



GILCHRIST MUSEUM

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WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY STATION



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