



Historic Preservation Commission

Members:

Mr. Larry Jackson – Chairperson
Mr. Tim Hoffman - Secretary
Dr. Lincoln Wilkins, Jr.
Dr. Brian Plitnik

Mr. Justin T. Paulman
Mr. Nathan C. Williams
Ms. Cheryl Peterson
Councilman: Rock Cioni

Staff Liaison: Dawn Hein, Historic Preservation Planner

AGENDA

Historic Preservation Commission
City Hall Council Chambers
September 9, 2026, 4:00 P.M.

CALL TO ORDER

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- Review and approval of August 2026 meeting minutes.

PUBLIC HEARING

- Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Increase

PUBLIC COMMENT

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

Consent Agenda – these COA's received administrative approval:

N/A

Non-Consent/Regular Agenda – to be reviewed by HPC

- 153 Polk St. (RCA26-00002) – Painting exterior, replacing front foundation concrete and deck and deck posts.

OTHER BUSINESS

- Approve the proposed Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Increase and forward to the Mayor and City Council for approval.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
August 12, 2026

The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission held its regular meeting on August 12, 2026 within the Council Chambers of City Hall. Members present were Mr. Larry Jackson, Mr. Justin Paulman, Mr. Tim Hoffman, Mr. Nathan Williams. Dr. Lincoln Wilkins, Jr, and Mr. Nathan Williams attended via phone.

Others in attendance were, Mr. Jeffrey Silka, City Administrator, Mr. Rock Cioni, Councilman, Mrs. Erica Beeman, Codes Technician. Applicants present were Shannon Sprenkle (Loney's Flower Bar), Ally Litten (Mountainside Home Realty), and Jim Raley (Archway Station). There were no citizens present.

Mr. Larry Jackson, called the meeting to order. He 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."

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Minutes from May 2026 were approved as written. ***Secretary, Tim Hoffman, made the motion to approve and Mr. Rock Cioni seconded the motion. All members were in favor. Motion approved.***

PUBLIC COMMENTS

None

CONSENT AGENDA

COA26-000012- 16 Washington St (Air conditioning unit)
Applicant: George Young (Comfort Air Systems)

Mr. Larry Jackson approved the project administratively. As the project was on the consent agenda for June, members were given the opportunity to provide comment. Mr. Tim Hoffman made a motion to approve COA26-000012. Mr. Rock Cioni seconded the motion. All members were in favor. Motion approved.

COA26-000013- 7 N Liberty St (Pendant lights and fabric awning)

Applicant: Shannon Sprenkle (Loney's Flower Bar)

Shannon Sprenkle spoke on behalf of the project. Two aluminum pendant lights will be installed above the fabric awning from Commercial Graphics and installed by Belt. Also installing a black molded plastic planter box.

Mr. Tim Hoffman read based on these findings that we move to approve COA26-000013. Mr. Rock Cioni seconded the motion. All members were in favor. Motion approved.

COA26-000014- 125 Fayette St (Elevator addition viewable from exterior)

Applicant: Jim Raley (Archway Station)

Jim Raley spoke on behalf of the project. Harbel Inc. will be adding an elevator and making interior upgrades to ensure ADA compliance. While viewable from sightline, the elevator shaft exterior will be a tan color like the brick mortar.

Mr. Justin Paulman read based on these findings that we move to approve COA26-000014. Mr. Rock Cioni seconded the motion. All members were in favor. Motion approved.

COA26-000015- 1 Washington St (Fencing in rear yard)

Applicant: Ally Litten (Mountainside Home Realty)

Ally Litten spoke on behalf of the project. Merkel Contracting will be removing a mid-century style fence that is falling into the yard and causing a hazard. The fence will be replaced with a black metal fence.

Mr. Tim Hoffman read based on these findings that we move to approve COA26-000015. Mr. Rock Cioni seconded the motion. All members were in favor. Motion approved.

Mr. Larry Jackson read the approval statement: We have studied the application in all other relevant documents and presentation related to the for-mention cases - COA26-000013, COA26-000014, and COA26-000015. We find the properties on the approved Certificate of Appropriateness contribute to the Historic Districts where they are located and the proposed changes are consistent with guidelines and criteria found in the Historic Preservation District designed guidelines for Cumberland Maryland.

OTHER BUSINESS/STAFF UPDATES

- Mandatory HPC training
- Historic Preservation/City Planner update: Dawn Hein will start her position on September 8, 2026.

An audio of tonight's meeting is available upon request.

ADJOURMENT

Mr. Larry Jackson adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully,

Mr. Tim Hoffman, Secretary

**MARYLAND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
NATIONAL REGISTER MATERIALS/RECOMMENDATION FORM**

Property Name:

Location:

County:

CLG Name:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

☐ Nomination recommended

☐ Nomination not recommended

Please check the applicable National Register criteria and/or considerations (exceptions) used in decision:

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Justification of decision: (use continuation sheet if necessary)

Signature of Commission Chair

Date

Name of Commission

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION

- ☐ I concur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission.
- ☐ I do not concur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission.
(Please justify disagreement on a separate sheet.)

Signature of Chief Elected Official

Date

Title

**MARYLAND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
NATIONAL REGISTER MATERIALS/ OWNER NOTIFICATION LETTER**

RE: (name of property)

Dear (owner/owners):

The (Commission) will consider the above referenced property for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on (date). The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of properties considered worthy of recognition for their significance in American history and culture. Listing in the National Register confers certain benefits which are outlined on the attached list. The meeting will be held at (place) beginning at (time); you are most welcome to attend and comment. Should you wish to submit written comments at this time, please address your comments to (name and title of Commission chair).

(Government Name) is certified by the Maryland Historical Trust and the National Park Service to participate in the National Register nomination process. In its role as a Certified Local Government, (Government Name) is charged with evaluating the National Register eligibility of the resource. The (Commission) and the (CEO) will make recommendations to the Maryland Historical Trust, which administers the National Register program as the State Historic Preservation Office for Maryland. If both the (Commission) and the (CEO) oppose the nomination, the process will stop unless an appeal is filed with the State Historic Preservation Officer. If either of these recommends nomination, the nomination process will continue.

A copy of the Commission meeting agenda, effects of listing, and the criteria used for evaluation are enclosed. If you have questions or want a copy of the nomination documentation, please contact me at (phone). For further information on the National Register, the nomination process, effects of listing, and the owner's right to comment or object, please contact the National Register Administrator at the Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032 or by phone at 410-514-7649.

Sincerely,

(Commission staff)

Enclosures: Meeting Agenda
 Effects of Listing Maryland Properties
 Criteria for Evaluation

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Effects of Listing Maryland Properties

The National Register of Historic Places is a list of properties acknowledged by the Federal Government as worthy of recognition and preservation for their significance in American history and culture. National Register properties include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of significance to their local community, state, or the nation. The National Register program is part of a national policy to recognize and protect the country's historic and cultural heritage. The National Register is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service. In Maryland, the National Register program is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust, the State Historic Preservation Office.

Benefits of listing in the National Register:

1. The prestige of formal recognition that a property is of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and/or culture. Nomination involves a multiple-step review process that includes professional evaluations of the significance of the property.
2. Consideration in the planning for federally or state assisted projects. Procedures require careful consideration of properties which will be affected by projects involving federal and state funds, licenses, permits, or tax benefits.
3. Eligibility for federal income tax benefits that include: 1) a 20% investment tax, credit for a certified rehabilitation of historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings and 2) a charitable donation deduction for the conveyance of a perpetual easement to a qualified preservation organization.
4. Eligibility for a Maryland income tax benefit for approved rehabilitation.
5. Eligibility to apply for grants and low interest loans for historic preservation projects.
6. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Listing in the National Register:

- does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the colors or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations, are NOT a part of the National Register program.
- does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state and local law.
- does NOT guarantee preservation of the property. The owner is not required to preserve the property, nor is the property protected from the effects of development projects, unless federal or state funding, licensing or tax benefits are involved.
- does NOT stop federally or state funded or licensed projects when these are desired by the owner and shown to be in the public interest. Procedures do require careful consideration of federally or state funded or licensed projects which call for alteration or demolition of National Register properties before the license is issued or funds released.
- does NOT impose tax penalties on owners who demolish listed properties.

For further information about the National Register program in Maryland or the eligibility of a property for listing in the National Register, please contact the Office of Research, Survey and Registration of the Maryland Historical Trust at 410-514-7644. For further information concerning tax benefits, grants and loans, please contact the Office of Preservation Services at 410-514-7628.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register's standards for evaluating the significance of properties were developed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a contribution to our country's history and heritage. The criteria are designed to guide State and local governments, Federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the National Register.

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

MARYLAND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM NATIONAL REGISTER MATERIALS/GENERAL NOTICE

The (Commission) will consider (name of property) for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on (date). The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of properties considered worthy of recognition for their significance in American history and culture. The meeting will be held at (place) beginning at (time). You are most welcome to attend and comment. Should you wish to submit written comments at this time, please address your comments to (Commission chair and title).

(Government) is certified by the Maryland Historical Trust and the National Park Service to participate in the National Register nomination process. In its role as a Certified Local Government, (Government) is charged with an initial assessment of the National Register eligibility of the resource and the sufficiency of the nomination documentation. The (Commission) and (Chief Elected Official) will make recommendations to the Maryland Historical Trust, which administers the National Register program as the State Historic Preservation Office for Maryland. If both the (Commission) and the (Chief Elected Official) oppose the nomination, the process will stop unless an appeal is filed with the State Historic Preservation Officer. If either of these recommends nomination, the documentation will be forwarded to the Maryland Historical Trust for further processing. At a later date in the nomination process, the Maryland Historical Trust will offer you the opportunity to comment again and to submit letters of support or objection if you so desire.

You may contact the Commission to see a copy of the Commission meeting agenda, the nomination documentation, the criteria used for evaluation, information about the effects of listing, and information on the Certified Local Government involvement in the National Register nomination process. Please contact (name of Commission staff contact) at (address) and (phone). For further information on the National Register, the nomination process, effects of listing, and the owner's right to comment or object, please contact the National Register Administrator at the Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032 or by phone at (410) 514-7600.

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary IncreaseOther names/site number: 983002917; MHT AL-IV-A-132

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: The existing district is roughly bounded by Wills Creek to the west, the B&O Railroad tracks to the north and east, and the southern end of South Liberty Street. The expanded district enlarges the boundary north to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad viaduct, Queen City Drive and the surface railroad tracks to the east, Wills Creek to the west, and includes 109 and 111 South George Street to the south, the Times-News Building at 19 Baltimore Street to the east, and the residential blocks of Bedford, Polk, and Hanover Streets.

City or town: Cumberland State: Maryland County: AlleganyNot For Publication: ☐Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ 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

☒

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

142

Noncontributing

13

buildings

sites

1

structures

objects

143

13

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 89

Updated status of resources in the existing district

Contributing

89

Noncontributing

14

buildings

sites

structures

objects

89

14

Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, financial institution, specialty store

GOVERNMENT/city hall, post office, courthouse

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

RELIGION/religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater/monument/marker

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related/road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, financial institution

GOVERNMENT/city hall, post office, courthouse

RELIGION/religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater/monument/marker

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Renaissance

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival, Beaux Arts

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne, Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Stone, concrete, brick, concrete block

Walls: Brick, stone, wood, metal, stucco, plaster, terra cotta, asbestos, CMU,
vinyl

Roof: Asphalt shingles, slate, tile, sheet metal

Other: Glass, vitrolite, marble, limestone, iron, polished granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The existing Downtown Cumberland Historic District (NR# 983002917; MHT AL-IV-A-132), listed in the National Register in 1976, encompasses the core commercial and civic center of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Anchored by Baltimore Street and centered around a dense concentration of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century brick commercial buildings, the district reflects Cumberland's emergence as a major regional industrial and transportation hub and the commercial corridor that served it. Architectural styles within the original boundary include Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Beaux-Arts, Art Deco, and Colonial Revival, with building heights ranging from three to six stories. These structures exhibit high levels of architectural integrity and are unified by traditional masonry materials, ornate detailing, and consistent setbacks. Streetscapes in the original district are distinguished by brick paving, wide sidewalks, and coordinated pedestrian amenities, largely a product of the former pedestrian mall installed in the 1970s and removed in 2024.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

This boundary expansion increases the district's size to include adjacent mixed-use and residential neighborhoods to the north and west, and serves to update and amend the previous nomination. The existing district's period of significance is described in the original documentation as "c. 1860s- c. 1930s."¹ The expanded area's period of significance spans the years 1844 to 1974, capturing a broader continuum of Cumberland's historical development and introducing a wider array of building types, including vernacular residential blocks, small-scale commercial structures, religious complexes, and twentieth-century office buildings. While these areas display greater variation in form and style – ranging from Greek Revival and Italianate to Mid-Century Modern – they maintain visual and spatial continuity with the original district through consistent use of masonry, scale, and urban street patterns. Together, the existing and expanded districts document the city's layered architectural evolution and sustained civic and economic growth from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. In addition, this nomination serves to update and amend the original nomination's Sections 7, 8, and 10 by providing expanded architectural descriptions, revised historical context, and an updated boundary description and justification.

Narrative Description

Description of Existing District

The Cumberland Historic District was originally listed in the NR in 1976. At that time the listing consisted of buildings representing the commercial, religious and civic interests in the downtown center. The original contributing properties to the district feature a collection of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural styles, including Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Beaux-Arts Classical, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Prairie School influences. It includes four individually NR-listed buildings: City Hall at 57 North Liberty Street, the Public Safety Building at 19 Frederick Street, the Belltower Building at 24 Bedford Street, and B'er Chayim Temple at 100 South Centre Street. Buildings are predominantly of masonry construction, with brick as the principal material often accented by colored glazed brick, rusticated stone, cast iron, and terra cotta detailing. Decorative brickwork – including arched brick window surrounds, ornamental cornices, and molded cartouches – is a signature feature across many structures. Storefronts throughout the district retain elements of classical inspiration such as fluted pilasters, terrazzo foyers, and ornamental ironwork, while upper façades display richly detailed arched windows, keystones, and cornices.

The district's streetscape is characterized by three- to six-story buildings with a variety of rooflines, including mansard roofs, gabled tile roofs, and flat roofs with prominent bracketed cornices. Important civic and institutional buildings, such as the NR-listed City Hall (57 North Liberty Street) designed by Holmboe and Lafferty and the Public Safety Building (19 Frederick Street), introduce monumental Classical Revival and Georgian Revival elements that reflect the city's early twentieth-century civic pride and contemporary ideals about governmental power.

¹ Ware, Donna and Geoffrey Henry, *Cumberland Historic District* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior), 1983, 11.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Later commercial development brought Art Deco and Art Moderne influences into the district through buildings like the Embassy Theatre (49 Baltimore Street), Spear's Jewelry Store (64 Baltimore Street), and the Cumberland Office Supply Company (17 North Liberty Street), characterized by streamlined forms, fluted pilasters, cut-glass signage, and stepped façades.

Locally manufactured materials such as white enameled brick from Mount Savage, and distinctive colored brickwork, further distinguish Cumberland's downtown architecture. Despite some modernization, the majority of buildings maintain their original architectural detailing, fenestration patterns, and historic materials, preserving the historic visual character of Baltimore Street and the surrounding area.

The existing Downtown Cumberland Historic District (NR# 983002917; MHT AL-IV-A-132) encompasses the main business area of Cumberland, the largest city and county seat of Allegany County in western Maryland. Located on the eastern bank of Wills Creek, the district is roughly bounded by the Western Maryland Railroad tracks to the west and George Street to the east, with Baltimore Street serving as the central thoroughfare. Extending about two blocks north and south of Baltimore Street, the district includes portions of George, Liberty, Centre, and Mechanic Streets. Landmark structures such as the First National Bank (71 Baltimore Street), designed by Bruce Price, and the Fort Cumberland Hotel (56–68 Baltimore Street) highlight the district's significance as a commercial and transportation hub. The architectural continuity along Baltimore Street, beginning at 157 Baltimore and running mostly uninterrupted for several blocks, reflects this legacy. The block between George and Centre Streets retains a relatively high level of historic integrity, despite some infill construction, such as at 100 and 152 Baltimore Street, for example. While most ground-floor storefronts along the block have been modernized, many historic features remain, reinforcing the district's character and visual cohesion.

Between Centre and Liberty Streets, the south side of Baltimore Street is dominated by two larger structures, the Liberty Trust Company Building at 83 Baltimore and the First National Bank and Trust Company of Western Maryland at 71 Baltimore, while three slender commercial buildings stand on the north side, adjacent to a small park occupying the former site of a demolished church. Further west, the block between Mechanic and Liberty Streets maintains similar massing and architectural elements, with notable features such as decorative tiled entrance foyers that preserve the memory of original businesses. Beyond Mechanic Street is the district boundary and Wills Creek.

Along North Centre Street between Frederick and Baltimore Streets, two- to three-story brick two-part commercial block buildings dominate, retaining a relatively high degree of historic integrity. While some material replacements have occurred, including the Promenade Mall's modern appearance at 51-57 North Centre Street and marble veneer at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association at 56-58 North Centre Street, the block remains cohesive. Several buildings, such as 50 North Centre Street and the Center Street Collective, feature updated cladding like brick veneer and stucco, while others display Viracon light panels and modern louvered windows. A row of commercial buildings from 10-22 North Centre Street were constructed in 1950 and are

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

representative of a type of mid-twentieth-century design aesthetic. The block between Union and Baltimore Streets, now South Centre Street, includes only two buildings, a mid-century brick commercial structure with a metal roof and the Telephone Building, dated to 1947, which stands at the corner of Union and South Centre. The nearby Lila Building technically fronts Baltimore Street. The smaller block from Union to Harrison Streets continues the district's architectural diversity on a smaller, more compact scale, terminating at Harrison Street.

North Liberty Street, beginning at Frederick and extending down to Baltimore Street, presents contrasting streetscapes. The west side is largely open due to a parking lot, while the east side features a dense collection of two- to four-story two-part commercial block buildings, including infill structures such as the Dahjana Building at 25 North Liberty, and older buildings with modernized façade covers, like 7-11 North Liberty Street. Along South Liberty Street, the short block between Baltimore and Union Streets, feels especially compact, with large corner commercial buildings and smaller structures interspersed with alleyways. A paved passage known as "Merchant's Alley" features a decorative metal arched entrance leading to a rear parking area that serves Baltimore Street businesses. The block opens up at Pershing Street, where a teardrop-shaped park marks the intersection of Union and Pershing. Finally, the block between Union and Harrison Streets includes three buildings: the non-contributing District Court of Maryland (123 South Liberty Street) on the west side, an Italianate apartment building (120-122 South Liberty Street) on the east, and a modern one-story dentist's office with a brick veneer (132 South Liberty Street). Here, the transition in paving from brick to asphalt and from brick sidewalks to concrete marks a subtle shift in the district's character, although building setbacks remain consistent except around former government properties.

The short block of South Mechanic Street between Pershing and Baltimore Streets contains only two structures, although these carry south the size and massing of the blocks on Baltimore Street. Along Union Street's east block, only two drive-through bank kiosks, at 19 and 122 West Union Street, are included within the district boundary.

Pershing Street, extending west toward Mechanic Street, features three brick commercial buildings on the north side, completing a full commercial block that fronts Baltimore Street, along with an automotive entrance to Merchant's Alley. At the corner of Pershing and Mechanic stands a Midcentury Modern commercial block that technically has its address at 20 and 50 Mechanic Street, but fronts Pershing Street. On the south side of Pershing are two notable civic buildings: the Maryland Comptroller's Office and the Allegany Museum at 3 Pershing Street, the latter distinguished by its setback and surrounding lawn, a rarity in the district.

Description of Boundary Increase

The Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Increase extends the physical limits of the historic district and encompasses a well-defined area that reflects the city's historical development patterns. The expanded district is bounded by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad viaduct to the north, forming an unmistakable visual barrier that historically separated the commercial core from

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

industrial zones. The railroad continues to serve as a boundary to the east as the surface tracks and Queen City Drive create a distinct dividing line. The district includes the residential blocks of Polk, Hanover, and Bedford Streets. The eastern boundary follows Mechanic Street, which runs parallel to Wills Creek, a significant geographic feature that influenced the city's early settlement patterns. In the south, it extends the boundary to include two buildings, 109 and 111 South George Street, both early twentieth-century commercial buildings that fit within the character and significance of the existing district. The district also expands to the west to include the Times-News Building at 19 Baltimore Street, a notable example of mid-century commercial architecture.

Mid-twentieth-century commercial development is also represented within the district by modest storefront buildings and small-scale office blocks, characterized by simplified forms, the use of contemporary materials such as vitrolite and concrete block, and minimal ornamentation. Consequently, some buildings not considered historic or contributing to the historic district when evaluated in 1983 have achieved significance, such as 14 North Centre Street and 141 Baltimore. These buildings were not yet 50 years old when the original nomination was written, but they now meet the age threshold and contribute to the district's expanded period of significance as representative examples of postwar architectural and commercial trends in Cumberland. In several locations, late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings were supplemented or partially replaced by post-war construction, although the majority of the historic fabric retains sufficient integrity of form, materials, setting, and association. Despite some modern infill and the presence of vacant lots resulting from urban renewal activity, the expanded boundary area as a whole continues to convey Cumberland's development as a thriving urban center, reflecting its commercial, institutional, and residential growth from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries.

The block of North Mechanic Street between Bedford and Baltimore Streets, which includes the Knights of Columbus Building at 66-72 North Mechanic Street and other small-scale commercial structures, reflects the area's historical role in Cumberland's economic life, particularly its connections to Wills Creek. This connection is significant because it influenced Cumberland's original settlement and industrial development patterns, serving as a natural boundary and transportation corridor; this connection is evident in the expanded district's eastern boundary, which follows Mechanic Street – a roadway that runs parallel to the creek and historically separated industrial uses along the creek from residential and commercial development to the west. North of Bedford Street, there is a more concentrated collection of historic buildings that includes a mix of residential and two-part commercial blocks. Beginning at Market Street, gaps and modern intrusions are evident on the west side of the street, while the east side retains a higher degree of continuity. Despite some alterations and noticeable gaps due to demolitions, the historic buildings in this western section retain sufficient integrity of form, materials, and associations to contribute meaningfully to the district's expanded boundary.

North Centre Street acts as the main connecting corridor between downtown and the mixed-use neighborhood to the north. North of City Hall, the continuity is somewhat disrupted by the offramp of the Bedford and Frederick Street bridges and the parking lot associated with the Public Safety

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Building, but the massing and density of the district begins again at 158 North Centre Street. The block between Polk and Hanover Streets maintains a spatial relationship and architectural character consistent with its surrounding blocks. Buildings along this corridor continue the pattern of mid- to late-nineteenth-century vernacular design, supporting the district's visual cohesion.

Between Hanover and Market Streets along Centre Street, the east side of the street is largely open, occupied by a parking lot and the grounds of Saint Patrick's Church, a significant religious and institutional anchor within the district. The complex includes a large Greek Revival-style church featuring a temple front with six Ionic columns and a rear steeple, a three-story school building (1924), and a three-story rectory (ca. 1870). The grounds are distinguished by expansive lawns enclosed by a brick knee wall, accented with statuary and concrete pathways. The buildings along this corridor are two-story commercial or residential structures that maintain the historic scale and rhythm of the streetscape. The pattern of large religious properties on the east side and densely situated commercial or residential blocks continues north to Queen City Boulevard and the viaduct, with the Centre Street United Methodist Church (1871).

To the east of North Centre Street is a compact residential neighborhood of three perpendicular streets – Bedford, Polk, and Hanover Streets. Bedford Street, between Queen City Drive and Centre Street, is characterized by development only along its north side, as the south side is occupied by an on-ramp associated with the Bedford Street bridge over Queen City Drive and the railroad tracks. The built environment along this stretch consists entirely of two- to three-story brick structures exhibiting vernacular interpretations of Greek Revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne-style architecture, along with later alterations, and additions. One modern infill structure interrupts the otherwise historic streetscape but does not significantly detract from the block's overall historic character. Polk Street, extending between Centre Street and Queen City Boulevard, is a tightly packed residential corridor predominantly composed of brick houses with Italianate and Queen Anne stylistic elements. The neighborhood is interwoven with narrow alleys, including one that runs parallel between Polk and Hanover Streets. Among the largely historic building stock, a single-story residence featuring an elevated garage basement appears to be a more recent addition but remains visually compatible with the street's historic scale. Hanover Street exhibits a similarly dense built environment, reflecting the fact that fewer demolitions have occurred in this area compared to surrounding blocks.

Properties located within the Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion area are characterized by a more diverse range of building types and forms than one finds in the original boundary, while generally maintaining continuity with the historic fabric of the core district. Development patterns in the expanded areas continue to reflect traditional street grids and a pedestrian-oriented scale. Buildings are predominantly two to three stories in height and constructed of brick masonry, often incorporating vernacular interpretations of popular architectural styles rather than formal, high-style examples. Typical features include simple massing with restrained decorative elements drawn from Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Second Empire traditions, such as bracketed cornices, segmental-arched windows, and modest decorative brickwork. Rowhouses, duplexes, and small-scale commercial blocks line the streets,

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

particularly along Hanover, North Centre, and Bedford Streets. Many of the residential buildings feature a distinctive type of steeply pitched mansard roof that faces the street with a low-sloping roof extending to the rear to maximize the deep and narrow lots. Religious properties such as Saint Patrick Catholic Church and the former Centre Street United Methodist Church serve as prominent institutional anchors within the expanded boundary.

Within the existing district, Baltimore, North Centre, and North Liberty feature narrow streets of herringbone pattern brick pavers. Along Baltimore Street the sidewalks are wide on both sides and feature numerous planters, seating areas, and public artwork, including sculpture – evidence of the pedestrian mall installed in 1976 and removed in 2024. Meanwhile, both Liberty and Centre Streets feature narrower sidewalks in brick pavers for one block to the north and south of Baltimore Street, with some seating areas, bike racks, and recently planted trees. Throughout the district are light poles fabricated to reflect a late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century period style. The manhole covers and other sewage and stormwater infrastructure are typical, and electrical transmission lines have been buried. Outside of these areas, in the expanded district, the streets are paved with blacktop, and feature concrete or stone curbs and narrow sidewalks. The areas north of Frederick Street feature electric transmission poles and lines above the street. Gooseneck lights are attached to the telephone poles.

Beyond the expanded district boundaries, the character and density of buildings changes. West Harrison Street marks the southern edge of the district. Here, extensive urban renewal demolitions have created a visible gap in continuity, reinforcing the appropriateness of this boundary. To the south, buildings are less densely situated and consist of non-historic commercial or light industrial buildings; the streetscape is dramatically disrupted by the elevated Interstate 68 highway. To the north and east, beyond the distinct physical and visual boundaries of the viaduct, surface rail lines, and Queen City Drive, a mixture of historic and non-historic buildings have increasingly deep setbacks and spaces between them. The railroad, including the viaduct and surface lines, as well as Wills Creek, act as distinct visual boundaries. While the Armory at 210 South Centre Street stands out as a significant structure that merits individual documentation and potential NR listing, most remaining buildings south of Harrison Street are late-twentieth-century bank branches and drive-up kiosks that do not contribute to the historic character of the district. Further north, the upper end of George Street has transitioned into a large surface parking lot serving a one-story commercial plaza constructed in the early to mid-1980s, further emphasizing the shift away from the historic core.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

Building Inventory

Continuous numbering

Baltimore Street

1. 0 Baltimore Street

One vacant lot, not counted

2. 0 Baltimore Street

One vacant lot, not counted

3. 15 Baltimore Street

One vacant lot, not counted

4. 19 Baltimore Street

One contributing building (Times News), 1938, façade 1957

A two-story brick building consisting of three volumes and a Mid-Century Modern north façade. The building is constructed of brick laid in a running bond and rests on a concrete foundation. It is situated on a corner lot and fronts a downtown intersection. The primary (north) volume features a flat roof and a symmetrical façade with a central entrance bay framed in cast concrete. Above the entrance, metal letters spell "TIMES NEWS." The entrance bay is flanked by vertically aligned glass blocks and aluminum-framed windows. A continuous concrete band separates the first and second stories. To the east, a two-story brick volume connects to the primary volume and features a blank north elevation. The west elevation features a first-story open garage bay. An entrance north of the garage is situated under a glass block window. Four glass block windows are evenly spaced across the second story of this volume. The western volume rises two stories and is composed of recessed window bays separated by vertical brick piers. Fenestration includes three-over-one, double-hung sash windows. At the rear, the building connects to a one-story metal-clad addition with a flat roof. This rear volume opens onto a paved surface parking lot.

5. 29-31 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (WCBC), ca. 1900

A two-story hipped-roof commercial building with a rectangular footprint and red brick exterior, divided into two distinct sections. The eastern section is clad in red brick at both stories. The first story contains three multi-light fixed sash windows and a single-leaf door. The second story contains four evenly spaced eight-over-twelve, double-hung sash windows. A flat metal canopy spans the façade between the first and second stories, with a metal railing above. A sign reading "WCBC" vertically is mounted at the upper right corner. The roof is hipped and clad in asphalt shingles with a projecting boxed eave. The western section is clad in red brick at the first story and horizontal siding at the second story. The first story contains a single-leaf door and one storefront

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

window. The second story contains two eight-over-twelve, double-hung windows with faux shutters. A dentilled cornice runs along the roofline of this section, which also projects slightly in the form of a stunted mansard roof.

6. 37-43 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Windsor Hall), ca. 1890, addition 1910, 1919

Architect: Harry Campbell (1919 addition)

Builder: James Powell (1910 addition)

A three-story brick Italianate commercial block composed of two volumes. The ground floor contains three distinct storefronts. On the eastern end is a recessed shopfront bearing the signage "WINDSOR HALL." The central storefront features a projecting canopy clad in wood shingles, while the westernmost storefront features a large window with the sign "CAFÉ MARK." The eastern section of the building is organized into three vertical bays. The central bay contains tall four-over-four, double-hung windows, with the third-floor window topped by a projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets. Flanking this are two prominent pediment-topped windows at the third floor, and rectangular four-pane windows below on the second floor, all with surrounds and projecting hoods. The western section of the building features five bays. The central bay has paired two-over-two windows on both the second and third floors, with the upper windows capped by a projecting cornice on brackets. These are flanked symmetrically by four-over-four sash windows on either side. The building is capped with an Italianate-style projecting cornice with paired brackets at the corners and regularly spaced modillions.

7. 38 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1890, alteration, 1911

Architect: George Sansbury (alteration)

Builder: James Powell (alteration)

A three-story Classical Revival-style building clad in dark brown stone and featuring a recessed central entrance with display windows on the first floor. The upper stories are organized into three bays. The second story features four tall one-over-one double-hung windows, and the third story includes four arched one-over-one windows, all framed by vertical pilasters. The central bay consists of two windows grouped together. A frieze band with swag motifs and a bracketed cornice caps the façade.

8. 42-46 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1890, alteration, 1902

Architect: John S. Seibert (alteration)

A three-story Classical Revival-style building constructed in buff brick. The façade is divided into three vertical bays, each framed by full-height pilasters and capped with Corinthian-inspired capitals. At the ground level, large storefront display windows are framed in metal with a continuous transom band above, separated by stone piers. A modern canopy projects over the central entrance, which is flanked by contemporary glass and metal framing. The second story features broad rectangular openings filled with multi-pane windows, framed within a decorative

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

metal surround that spans each bay. Above this, the third story is dominated by large round-arched windows in each bay. The building is capped by a projecting cornice supported by heavy brackets and enriched with modillions and classical detailing.

9. 47 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (The Arcadian Gallery), 1900, alterations, 1919

A three-story commercial building constructed of red brick. It features a central recessed entrance flanked by large display windows framed in a black Vitrolite panel surround. An awning spans the storefront, with signage reading "STUDIO GALLERY." The upper stories are divided into three symmetrical bays. The second and third stories each feature four one-over-one double-hung windows with two windows in the central bay. Each window is set in a brick surround with continuous stone sills. The flat roof is finished with a plain brick parapet.

10. 48-52 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Walsh-Clark-Keating Building), 1894

A four-story commercial building featuring a rusticated Romanesque Revival-style entranceway constructed in buff brick with stone trim. The façade is organized into four vertical bays and capped with a flat roof hidden behind a parapet. At street level, the first floor includes four storefronts, three of which are recessed, with wood and glass entry doors. These are flanked by large display windows, all unified by a continuous metal spandrel panel running across the elevation. The main entrance is located within a prominent round-arched bay composed of rusticated stone blocks. The second and third floors are divided into vertically grouped one-over-one double-hung windows. The entrance bay features single window units, while the flanking bays contain triplets. These groupings are housed within shallow, two-story recessed panels topped by brick corbel courses. The fourth floor is characterized by narrow arched window openings arranged in sets, two windows above the entrance bay and four above each outer bay. A decorative brick and stone cornice with corbelled detailing completes the elevation, separating the uppermost story from the parapet above.

11. 49 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Embassy Theater), 1931

Architect: Hodgens & Hills

Builder: George Hazelwood

A four-story Art Deco-style movie theater clad in stone. The building is divided into five bays, with the central bay more elaborately treated. The ground floor is clad in black Vitrolite panels and contains a central ticket booth flanked by two sets of double wooden doors on either side. Above, a projecting marquee displays the name "EMBASSY" and includes side-mounted letter boards. On the upper stories, the central bay features stacked groupings of three narrow two-pane windows separated by vertical strips of black marble. At the top, a round-arched window is set beneath a decorative fan-shaped stone parapet, flanked by shallow pilasters. Flanking the central bay, each side contains a pair of smaller windows set at the second- and fourth-floor levels, with narrow slit windows forming the outer edges. These side bays are also articulated with vertical

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

strips of black marble between windows. The building terminates in a flat roof, with its parapet rising above the central bay to form a stepped profile.

12. 55 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Fort Cumberland Emporium), 1900

A four-story Romanesque Revival-style brick commercial building. The first floor features a modern storefront clad in black Vitrolite panels, with a deeply recessed central entrance flanked by large display windows framed in metal. The upper façade is divided into three bays. The second and third stories each contain large window openings with dark metal frames, set within shallow brick surrounds. A wide frieze between the third and fourth stories features egg and dart and wave designs. The fourth story features five narrow arched window openings with brick hood molds and stone sills, set within recessed brick panels. Brick corbelling and a dentil course define the cornice line. The flat roof is obscured by a raised brick parapet. Decorative brickwork at the corners (quoins) and around the arched windows emphasizes the building's Romanesque character.

13. 56-68 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Cumberland Arms, aka Fort Cumberland Hotel), 1917

Architect & Builder: Fred Webber

A six-story Beaux-Arts apartment block occupying a prominent corner lot. The building is constructed in red brick with stone trim and features a strong horizontal organization. The first floor is faced in smooth ivory-colored stone and contains multiple commercial storefronts with large display windows and several entrances. The stone cladding and a projecting cornice just above the first story visually separates the commercial base from the residential levels above. The upper five stories are organized into regularly spaced bays of one-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills and decorative lintels at the topmost stories. The building is crowned by a richly detailed entablature clad in stone, including a frieze with garland motifs and a dentil cornice. A vertical neon blade sign mounted on the corner bay reads "CUMBERLAND." The flat roof is concealed by a modest parapet.

14. 57-59 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (City Lights, American General), 1900

Two three-story commercial buildings on a single parcel. Both buildings are arranged in single bays and have flat roofs capped by plain brick parapets. At the first floor, 57 Baltimore Street features a storefront with a recessed entrance and large display windows framed in metal. 59 Baltimore Street's storefront features a recessed storefront entrance beneath a fabric awning labeled "CITY LIGHTS." The building has a large display window at the center and is flanked by a recessed entrance on either side, all framed in metal siding. The second and third stories of each building feature a single wide band of four double-hung wood sash windows, set side by side above continuous stone sills. The façade exhibits minimal ornamentation and maintains a uniform fenestration pattern across the upper stories.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

15. 61 Baltimore Street

**NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Madhouse Studios), 1915, alteration, 1929
Architect: George Sansbury (alteration)**

A three-story Beaux Arts-inspired commercial building consisting of a symmetrical façade clad in marble panels. The building is arranged in a single bay with central windows framed in decorative ironwork. The first floor is clad in Vitrolite panels. The storefront features two entrances with metal-framed glass doors and a transom, flanked by a fixed display window. A modern sign reading "MADHOUSE" spans the width of the storefront. The second and third stories have three tall four-pane windows, each separated by iron spandrels between floors. Small ornamental shields and crest motifs are set within the ironwork at the spandrel panels. A stylized shield emblem is carved into the marble above the third story. The roof is concealed by a shallow parapet with a subtle pediment shape at the center.

16. 63-69 Baltimore Street

One contributing building (McCleave Building), ca. 1875

A three-story, six-bay-wide, flat-roofed Italianate commercial block with a bracketed cornice extending across the primary façade. The first story has been altered, with a contemporary infill panel replacing an original recessed corner entrance and modern storefront glazing in the remaining bays. The upper stories retain regularly spaced fenestration with tall, narrow, double-hung wood windows in several different sash configurations; the façade features nine-over-nine on the two western bays and six-over-six in the remaining bays, and one-over-one sashes along the (east) South Liberty Street elevation. Each window opening is framed by a bracketed architrave with a slightly arched lintel, and the red brick façade is articulated with Italianate detailing at the cornice and window trim.

17. 70 Baltimore Street

NR-listed park, not counted (Public park)

A public park space featuring seating and a hipped roof pavilion.

18. 71-73 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (First National Bank & Trust Company Building), 1893

Architect: Bruce Price

A three-story, brick Richardsonian Romanesque-style commercial building occupying a corner lot and clad in tan brick with decorative terra cotta and brownstone detailing. It features a varied roofline, including stepped and gabled parapets, and is topped with red clay tile roofs. The primary entrance is located in a round-arched opening with brownstone trim. Fenestration varies by bay and level, including narrow arched windows, sash windows, and grouped openings with decorative brickwork surrounds. The central bay of the primary western façade features a large arched tripartite window at the third story, with simple rectangular openings below. The north elevation includes a series of round-arched brickwork with tall rectangular windows set within the first story and smaller square openings above. Brick pilasters, belt courses, and terra cotta panels provide additional ornamentation. The foundation is clad in smooth stone.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

19. 74 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1900

A three-story brick Italianate commercial building occupying a corner lot featuring a two-bay façade constructed in red brick. The first floor features a recessed central entrance flanked by large display windows, framed in a wood storefront system with paneled pilasters, transoms, and decorative brackets supporting a shallow projecting cornice. The second and third stories each contain two segmental-arched window openings with brick hoods and wooden sills. Windows are one-over-one sash units set within simple frames. A decorative cornice with brackets and a paneled frieze caps the façade. The roof is flat and concealed behind a parapet.

20. 76 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Dime Savings Bank), 1911

Architect: Wright Butler

Builder: Aaron May

A two-story Classical Revival-style bank building. The symmetrical façade is arranged in a single bay and is clad in smooth, light-colored marble panels with classical detailing. The central entrance is emphasized by a round-arched multi-panel window with a projecting keystone and fluted pilasters on the second story. On the first floor, a recessed door with a transom is set just below this. The entrance is flanked by tall, narrow display windows. The building is defined by a solid marble wall surface with minimal fenestration, capped by a projecting cornice with dentil molding. The flat roof is concealed behind a parapet with stepped shoulders at each side.

21. 80-84 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Washington Lunchroom), 1911

Architect: George Sansbury

A three-story brick Beaux-Arts-inspired commercial building spanning two parcels with a symmetrical façade constructed in light gray brick with stone trim and divided into two bays. The first floor contains two separate storefronts: the west bay with a recessed entrance and display window under a metal awning labeled "M & M BAKE SHOP," and the east bay with a recessed entry and signage reading "BALTIMORE ST. CAFÉ." At the third story, each bay features arched window openings with white stone surrounds, keystones, and spandrel panels. The second-story windows are tall one-over-one double-hung and set beneath the arched openings, two on either side. A decorative cornice with modillions runs beneath a shaped parapet, which is adorned with cartouches, medallions, and a central clock motif. The building has a flat roof.

22. 83 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted Liberty Trust Company Building, aka Lila Building, Third National Bank Building), 1905, alteration, 1920

Architect: Wright Butler, Fred T. Ley (alteration)

Builder: A. Bradford Allen, Fred T. Ley (alteration)

A six-story Beaux-Arts brick commercial building characterized by a curved northeast corner and occupying a prominent corner lot at the intersection of Baltimore and Centre Streets. The building is constructed in red brick with stone trim and rests on a raised stone foundation. Fenestration is

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

organized in horizontal bands of evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels, accentuated by continuous brick spandrel courses between floors. The curved corner is articulated with stacked angled windows and emphasizes the building's corner presence. The primary entrance is centrally located on Baltimore Street above a stone lintel inscribed with "LILA BUILDING." A heavy bracketed cornice with deep overhang and copper detailing is located above the fourth story. Another slightly less prominent copper cornice is placed above the fifth floor. The flat roof is concealed behind a low brick parapet.

23. 86 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Kramer's Deli), 1894

A three-story Italianate brick commercial building occupying a corner lot and featuring a chamfered edge facing the corner. The brick façade is organized into two primary bays. The first floor includes a deeply recessed entrance door with large storefront display windows all framed in wood. A metal balcony with a bicycle display spans the second story. The upper stories feature tall, narrow one-over-one double-hung windows with segmental arched headers and wooden sills. The primary elevation includes four windows grouped together on each floor, while the chamfered corner includes pairs of windows at each level. The windows are highlighted by decorative brick hood molds. The cornice is bracketed and features an overhang with dentils. The flat roof is hidden behind a shallow parapet.

24. 100 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (People's Drug), 1960

Architect: Charles Bicksler

A two-story brick commercial building constructed in red brick and characterized by its simple, box-like form with minimal ornamentation and window openings. The first floor features a recessed chamfered double-door entrance flanked by large aluminum-framed display windows. The second story presents a blank brick façade with no visible fenestration. The flat roof is concealed behind a low, unadorned parapet.

25. 101-105 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, ca. 1870

A three-story brick Italianate commercial building occupying a corner lot with a symmetrical main façade divided into five bays, with the first floor containing two storefronts. The western storefront features two recessed entrances with flanking display windows and signage for "ELIJAH THANE." The eastern storefront features a centered double-door entrance flanked by large display windows. A fabric awning wraps around the corner. The second story features five tall, narrow one-over-one double-hung windows, and the third story includes five four-over-four double-hung windows. Each of the windows has decorative brick hood molds and the third story windows have stone sills. Brick corbels and roundel medallions accent the spandrel space and a wide cornice with dentil molding caps the façade.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

26. 107-109 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Town Center Building), 1910

A three-story brick Italianate commercial building featuring a two-bay façade. The first floor features a deeply recessed entrance flanked by large display windows, capped with a flat signboard reading "TOWN CENTER BUILDING." There is an additional door towards the eastern end of the first floor. The upper stories each contain two tall, narrow, two-over-two double-hung windows with segmental arched tops. Windows are set in simple surrounds with bracketed hoods and molded lintels. The windows are offset closer to the western end of the facade. A bracketed cornice with decorative frieze caps the façade.

27. 110-112 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Gateway Center), 1939

A three-story buff brick commercial building featuring a symmetrical façade divided into six bays. The first floor features three recessed entrances and large display windows. A metal sign band above the storefront reads "GATEWAY CENTER." The upper stories feature tall two-panel vertical window openings at each level; all placed within recessed spandrel panels. Decorative metal panels are set at the bottom of each window opening. The flat roof is concealed behind a plain brick parapet with minimal ornamentation.

28. 111-113 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Downtown Hobbies & Toys, aka Little Jewelers), 1904

Architect: George Sansbury

A three-story, two-bay Renaissance Revival-style brick commercial building clad in rough-faced stone at the second and third stories with brick and terra cotta trim. The first floor features a central recessed entrance framed by two large display windows beneath a standing seam metal awning. An additional door is located towards the western end of the building. The second and third stories feature grouped window openings with flat arches at the second story and round arches at the third, all accented by red brick voussoirs and keystones. The parapet is finished in red brick and the roofline is finished with a modest cornice.

29. 115 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1895

A three-story Renaissance Revival building. The storefront features a main recessed entry and a secondary entrance to the east and features fluted pilasters and an entablature above the sign band, which reads "TOWN CENTER." The upper two stories are clad in brick. The second story features a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows and transoms separated by miniature pilasters and wood panels, flanked by wide brick pilasters. The third story is characterized by a large tripartite arched window which springs from the capitals of the pilasters below. The façade also features symmetrical brick festooning. Decorative brick work and brackets define the cornice.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

30. 118 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Rosenbaum Building), 1899, remodeled 1913, 1990

Architect: John Seibert, George Sansbury (remodel)

A three-story Classical Revival-style commercial building constructed in brick with prominent classical detailing. The façade is arranged in three wide vertical bays. The first floor features a modernized storefront with a central entrance flanked by large display windows. Signage reading “ROSENBAUM” is centered above the entrance. The upper stories are defined by pilasters and contain a group of tall, arched window openings at the third story with rectangular windows below. Decorative floral panels and classical motifs separate the window groupings. The façade is capped by a wide entablature and an ornate bracketed cornice.

31. 119-121 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1897

A three-story brick Art Nouveau-style commercial building constructed in red brick with stone and pressed metal decorative detailing. The façade is divided into five bays. The first floor has a recessed central entrance flanked by angled display windows set in a stone-clad surround. The second story contains four one-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills, symmetrically placed around a central datestone reading “1897.” The third story features four arched one-over-one sash windows, and an additional central blind arch. Brick spandrel panels and radiating brick voussoirs above the openings on the third floor exhibit stylized Art Nouveau ornamentation. A decorative frieze with circular medallions and a shallow cornice cap the façade.

32. 123 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Thom McAm), 1895

A three-story, four-bay Italianate commercial building featuring a symmetrical façade constructed in red brick. The first floor features a deeply recessed central entrance flanked by display windows, all framed in a modern storefront system with a projecting metal awning. A large banner above the entry identifies the building as the future home of the “ALLEGANY ARTS COUNCIL.” The second story includes four evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows set below transom windows, all having stone sills and flat lintels accented by vertical brick headers. The third story features four arched one-over-one double-hung windows with brick hood molds. A decorative cornice with dentils and a central pediment containing an oculus window caps the façade. The mansard roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

33. 127-129 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Loft 129), 1952

A two-story commercial building clad in a smooth plaster finish. The façade is simple and unornamented, and divided into three bays. The first floor features a recessed central entrance framed in vertical siding and brick base panels and includes a glazed double door. The western end of the building has a projecting black sign that reads “LOFT.” The second story contains three twelve-over-twelve square windows, evenly spaced across the otherwise blank upper façade. The flat roof is concealed behind a plain parapet.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

34. 128 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Schwarzenbach and Son), 1911

Architect: Wright Butler

Builder: Silas Wise

A 3.5-story Beaux Arts commercial building featuring a richly ornamented façade clad in terracotta and iron. The façade is arranged in five bays. The first floor contains a recessed central entrance flanked by large display windows. Above the entrance, a sign reads “SCHWARZENBACH & SON.” The second and third stories are defined by wide bands of ribbon windows set within decorative iron framing. The upper half-story features a steeply pitched mansard roof clad in fish-scale terra cotta shingles, pierced by four arched dormer windows with projecting molded surrounds. A projecting cornice with modillions caps the façade.

35. 131-137 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1900, facade alteration 1952

A pair of two-story brick and stucco commercial buildings occupying one parcel. The western building (137 Baltimore Street) is mostly constructed in buff brick and has a recessed central entrance flanked by display windows held in metal frames. A tiled base wraps the lower portion of the façade. The second story, finished in buff brick, features a single multi-pane window with a simple brick sill. The western building (131 Baltimore Street) is clad in smooth stucco with a recessed entrance and flanking storefront windows held in metal frames. The second story contains two small multi-pane windows with slightly projecting surrounds. Both buildings have flat roofs concealed behind plain parapets.

36. 134 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Uptown Downtown), 1900

A three-story modern commercial building constructed in red brick and featuring a mansard roof. The symmetrical façade is divided into three bays. The first floor features a central entrance flanked by large storefront windows with transoms, framed in metal. Signage above the storefront reads “UPTOWN 134 DOWNTOWN.” The second story consists of three evenly spaced nine-over-nine double-hung windows, and the third story features three six-over-six double-hung windows. Each of the windows has stone sills and keystones, and lintels accented by vertical brick headers. The building is capped with a steep mansard roof with slate shingles.

37. 138 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (McMullen Building), 1908

Architect & Builder: W. T. Taylor

A three-story Classical Revival-style commercial building constructed in ivory-colored brick and features decorative stone details. The first floor contains multiple storefronts with large display windows, two double-door recessed entrances and two single door entrances, all framed by a continuous stone spandrel panel. The second story includes a large arched window above the main entrance, with decorative surrounds and the inscription “McMULLEN BUILDING” spans the second bay from the east, flanked by smaller circular windows. The third story features grouped one-over-one double-hung windows. Classical ornamentation includes garland swags and shield

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

motifs, just below a prominent cornice with dentil details. The flat roof is concealed behind a stepped parapet.

38. 141 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1952

A two-story, flat-roofed commercial building. The first story includes a recessed entrance flanked by large storefront windows set within a continuous frame. A wide canopy projects over the entrance and storefront bays. The second story is clad in marble square veneers and contains a horizontal band of ribbon windows with metal framing. Brick masonry piers frame the elevation and extend above the roofline.

39. 145 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Peskin's), 1893, storefront, 1930

A five-story brick commercial building featuring a Romanesque Revival upper section and an Art Deco storefront. The building is constructed in red brick with stone trim and is vertically organized into four bays. The first floor features an Art Deco-style storefront clad in light-colored stone, with large display windows and a central entrance. Bold vertical signage and metal letters spelling "PESKINS" span the width of the storefront above a horizontal trim band. The upper stories reflect the Romanesque Revival style, with the second floor featuring simple one-over-one double-hung windows. The third floor consists of round-arched windows framed by corbelled brick and stone impost blocks. The fourth and fifth stories are composed of one-over-one double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills. The façade is capped by a projecting cornice with dentil details and a shallow parapet.

40. 149 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (First People's Community Federal Credit Union), 1998

A three-story modern hyphen attached to the historic building at 151 Baltimore Street. The building is clad in smooth, light-colored stone and features minimal ornamentation. The façade is divided into two vertical bays. The west bay, which is slightly recessed, contains a glazed entrance set beneath a fabric awning that reads "FIRST PEOPLES." On the second and third stories are single one-over-one double-hung windows. The east bay is slightly projected and contains no openings. The hyphen serves as a connector with the more elaborate Classical Revival-style bank building at 151 Baltimore Street. The roofline is flat and unadorned but highlighted with a simple, metal coping.

41. 151 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (First People's Community Federal Credit Union), 1915

A two-story Classical Revival-style bank building with a symmetrical façade clad in ivory-colored stone. The main façade features prominent fluted Corinthian columns framing the central entrance bay. The entrance features a glazed double-door opening set beneath a fabric awning that reads "FIRST PEOPLES." At the top of the façade, a full entablature with a plain frieze, surrounded by

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

decorative stonework, bears the inscription "FIRST PEOPLES CFCU." The flat roof is capped by a projecting cornice with decorative metal cladding. The building connects to a modern two-story hyphen on the east.

42. 152 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Downtown Pizza & Subs), ca. 1960

A one-story commercial building faced with white brick. The façade is characterized by two large bays featuring banks of tall fixed windows and transoms. Flat metal awnings shelter each bay. A glass panel entrance is located in the eastern bay. The side elevation is mostly blank except for two secondary entrances. A recessed storefront entrance is located at the rear, near the alley.

43. 157 Baltimore Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Rehab 1st, aka Montgomery Ward & Co.), 1946

A 3.5-story Colonial Revival-style building with a mansard roof constructed in brick with limestone trim and featuring a symmetrical, five-bay, main façade. The first floor is defined by large display windows and a recessed central entrance set in a modern storefront system beneath a fabric awning that wraps around the corner. The second floor includes five eight-over-twelve double-hung windows, while the third floor features five eight-over-eight double-hung windows. Each of the windows have surrounds and the bays are separated by brick pilasters. The second story windows are set above a continuous balustrade panel. The top half-story is contained within a steep slate-clad mansard roof with three pedimented dormers spaced evenly across the façade. A molded cornice and stone coping cap the building.

Bedford Street

44. 20 Bedford Street

One non-contributing building (Public Safety Building), 1978

A three-story New Formalist-style civic building clad in smooth concrete panels. The main façade features a series of narrow vertical bays divided by evenly spaced projecting concrete fins that emphasize the building's verticality. The recessed bays contain tall, slit-like window openings. The first floor is faced in red brick and includes a central entrance flanked by additional recessed bays. The building's name and seal, reading "CITY OF CUMBERLAND PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING," are applied directly to the concrete surface on the east elevation. The roofline is finished with a flat parapet.

45. 24 Bedford Street

NR-listed building (individual), not counted (Bell Tower Building, aka Allegany County League for Crippled Children), 1884

A two-story, three-bay brick building with a wood cupola. Fenestration includes pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows in trabeated surrounds. The (east) façade features a slightly off-center central bay in which the entrance is located under a small gabled porch supported by decorative brackets. The entrance is accessed via a small set of steps and is flanked by a pair of narrow

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

sidelights. At the cornice line, there is a band of regularly spaced brackets supporting a prominent overhanging eave. Above the roofline sits a square cupola with louvered openings and a flat roof supported by posts. The cupola is centered and rises from the middle of the low-pitched main roof.

46. 101 Bedford Street

One contributing building (Walsh-McCagh Drugs), 1915

A four-story Italianate flatiron building occupying a prominent corner lot. It is constructed in red brick with a trim and features a chamfered corner on the first floor, transitioning to a curved corner on the upper stories. The first floor includes a recessed corner entrance flanked by large display windows. The upper stories are arranged in bays of one-over-one wood, double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels, and decorative brick panels cap each bay at the fourth story. Fire escapes are attached to the north and west façades. The building is freestanding with open space on all sides, including a narrow alley separating it from the adjacent building to the east.

47. 114 Bedford Street

One vacant lot, not counted

48. 122 Bedford Street

One contributing building (Bedford), ca. 1850

A three-story, three-bay brick building constructed in a simplified Greek Revival style. The first floor is clad in wood paneling and features a prominent angled bay window with three one-over-one double-hung windows set in surrounds. A fabric awning projects above the entire first floor. A recessed door is located next to the bay window, followed by a projecting door. The second and third stories each contain three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows with prominent stone keystones. Just above the third story is an elaborate, projecting blue bracketed cornice. The building is capped with a flat roof. The parapet features three decorative panels and is further capped with a cornice.

49. 124 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1895

A three-story, three-bay Italianate-style building constructed in brick. The main entrance is located in the west bay and is sheltered by a small projecting entablature supported by decorative brackets. Windows on the upper floors are one-over-one double-hung with wood frames and projecting lintels. The symmetrical façade is capped by a pronounced cornice with dentil detailing.

50. 130 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1900

A three-story, three-bay Italianate-style building constructed in brick. The east-facing façade is four bays wide, with one-over-one double-hung sash windows on the upper stories, each with stone sills and segmental-arched stone lintels. The first story includes two entry doors and a projecting bay window with a shingled pent roof, all sheltered by a metal cornice. The south elevation contains evenly spaced segmental-arched window openings, some of which are infilled. Windows on the upper floors are one-over-one double-hung with wood frames and projecting lintels. A

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

cornice with brackets and dentil detailing runs above the third story. The roofline features small rectangular vents with decorative grills in each bay. The building terminates in a molded cornice at the roofline.

51. 132 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story Queen Anne-style residence constructed of buff brick with an engaged corner turret. The main façade is divided into two volumes, with the western bay forming a distinctive three-sided turret capped by a steeply pitched conical roof. A full-width shaded entrance porch spans the façade, supported by stone columns with a solid masonry balustrade. Fenestration includes one-over-one wood double-hung windows with modest projecting lintels. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with gabled dormers projecting from the main roofline.

52. 138 Bedford Street

One vacant lot, not counted

53. 146 Bedford Street

One non-contributing building, 2001

54. 152 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-story Italianate-style house with a symmetrical three-bay façade. The building is constructed of red brick and rests on a raised limestone foundation. Windows are one-over-one double-hung with wood trim, featuring slightly projecting sills and lintels that contrast with the brick façade. The main entrance, located in the westernmost bay, includes a paneled door with a decorative transom. The roofline is marked by a prominent bracketed cornice with ornate scrollwork and dentils.

55. 154 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1920

A three-story brick Italianate-style building set on a limestone foundation. The primary façade is arranged in three bays and features a recessed entrance in the westernmost bay, accessed via a small set of concrete steps. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung windows: two on the first floor and three each on the second and third stories. Windowsills and lintels are constructed of matching brick. A modest corbelled brick cornice with dentil detailing caps the flat roofline.

56. 156 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-story brick Italianate-style house set on a stone foundation. The façade is divided into three bays. The entrance is located in the western bay and features a door with a simple projecting lintel supported by brackets. On the first floor, two two-over-two double-hung windows are set in wooden frames. The second floor contains three one-over-one double-hung windows with

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

surrounds. The flat roof is finished with a prominent projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets.

57. 158 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-story Greek Revival-style brick house with a stone foundation. The façade is arranged in three bays. A double entrance is located in the easternmost bay and features a double door with glass panels. The first floor consists of two tall one-over-one double-hung windows with plain surrounds. The second story has three six-over-six double-hung windows. The roofline is defined by a prominent cornice with evenly spaced brackets and decorative detailing.

58. 160 Bedford Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-story, side-gabled Greek Revival-style brick house situated on a corner lot. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a three-bay façade. On the first floor, the easternmost bay contains an entrance door with multi-pane glass panels, flanked by a grouping of four windows. The outermost windows are one-over-one double-hung, while the center pair consists of single-pane units. The second story contains three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows. The building is topped with a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and features a slightly projecting cornice.

Bow Street

59. 0 Bow Street

One contributing building, 1940

A one-story, five-bay brick garage. The façade features three bays, including a CMU in-filled bay flanked by original wood sliding bay doors. The building is topped by a metal shed roof.

60. 0 Bow Street

One non-contributing building, 1940

A one-story, one-bay CMU garage.

Frederick Street

61. 0 Frederick Street

One contributing site

A small public park with cement seating areas.

62. 1 Frederick Street

One non-contributing building (Allegany County Office Building), 1998

A four-story Postmodern office building composed of brick and glass with a chamfered main entrance at the corner. The entry is defined by full-height glass panels and double glass doors,

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

forming a vertical bay that anchors the building. The façades facing each street are nearly identical and are organized into nine vertical bays. The ground floor is recessed and clad in dark brown brick, with large glass storefront windows creating a transparent base. The second and third stories feature grouped four-pane square windows set within a curtain wall system that includes vertical glass bands between bays. The fourth story continues the vertical rhythm with single four-pane windows placed directly above the lower levels. The upper three stories are clad in a lighter-toned brown brick that contrasts with the darker brick of the first level. The building is capped by a flat roof.

63. 1 Frederick Street

One non-contributing building (Frederick Street Parking Garage), 1998

A three-level concrete parking garage.

64. 2 Frederick Street

One non-contributing building (Lifetime Eyecare Center), 1997

A freestanding two-story, brick commercial office building occupying a prominent corner lot. The façades are symmetrical and composed of four evenly spaced bays on each elevation. Both stories are pierced by evenly arranged eight-over-eight double-hung windows, each set beneath a continuous stone band that runs horizontally along the lintel line, providing a subtle articulation between stories. A mounted sign reading "LIFETIME EYECARE CENTER" is placed near the roofline on the primary elevation. The flat roofline is defined by a projecting stone coping that visually caps the building.

65. 19 Frederick Street

NR-listed building (individual), not counted (Public Safety Building, aka Old Post Office and Courthouse), 1904

Architect: James K. Taylor

A three-story Georgian Revival-style courthouse prominently located on a corner lot. The building is constructed in red brick with limestone detailing and rests on a raised stone foundation. The primary elevation is formally composed and divided into five bays, with the central three bays projecting slightly from the main block. The first story is entirely faced in rusticated limestone and features three large segmental-arched entryways with pronounced keystones and stone surrounds, each with recessed paneled doors. These are flanked on either side by two-over-two segmental-arched double-hung windows with stone sills, located on the recessed side bays. A continuous water table delineates the transition to the brick upper stories. The second and third stories are constructed of red brick with limestone detailing. The central bay is defined by four monumental Ionic columns that span the two upper stories and support a full entablature and a triangular pediment. The second and third stories contain evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows; the three center windows are set within decorative limestone surrounds, while the flanking windows feature stone keystones. Above the central bay, the pediment includes a circular window at its center and carved stone ornamentation in the tympanum. The building is capped with a bracketed cornice and stone coping. Rusticated limestone quoins define the corners of the main volume.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

Hanover Street

66. 107 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story Greek Revival-inspired house occupying a corner lot. The building is constructed in red brick and features a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The symmetrical front façade is divided into three bays. On the first story, the eastern and western bays each contain a single-door entrance with a transom window above, while the central bay includes a one-over-one double-hung window with a matching sill, and lintel. The second story has three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows, also with matching sills and lintels. The cornice line is marked by a simple stepped brick detail.

67. 111 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1890

A two-story Greek Revival-inspired house constructed in brick. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features raised shoulders on either end. The façade is divided into three bays. On the first floor, the western bay contains a door framed by a surround with an overhang, flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows. The second story features three similarly detailed windows, each with decorative projecting lintels. A dentil cornice runs below the roofline.

68. 113 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1874

A 2.5-story Second Empire-style house. The building is constructed in red brick and rests on a limestone foundation. The symmetrical façade is arranged in three bays. The first story has a western-end entrance framed by a transom window, a projecting decorative overhang, and two flanking two-over-two double-hung windows with surrounds and projecting sills. The second story mirrors this arrangement with three evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung windows in similar surrounds. A bracketed, projecting cornice with dentil details caps the building. The house has a characteristic mansard roof, covered in asphalt shingles, with three prominent dormer windows on the primary façade. These dormers are two-over-two double-hung windows with surrounds, each topped with a projecting pediment. Additional dormer windows are visible on the eastern elevation, and a brick chimney rises from the western elevation.

69. 114 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick Italianate building featuring an inverted gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The primary façade includes a covered entrance porch with a sloped roof; above it, the second story has four one-over-one double-hung windows. The roofline on the main façade is stepped. A single-story shed or garage volume is attached to the front and features a sloping roof and an access door. The elevation facing the road is divided into six bays. The first story contains four one-over-one double-hung windows, while the second story features six similarly styled windows.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

70. 115 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story Italianate house constructed of red brick and set on a limestone foundation. The front elevation is arranged in three bays. The easternmost bay contains two entry doors – one a smaller service entrance and the other a formal entrance featuring a glass panel, both capped with stone lintels. The first story includes two nine-over-nine double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels, while the second story has three similarly detailed nine-over-nine windows. A decorative projecting cornice crowns the building, featuring dentil molding, end brackets, and two centrally placed rectangular inset panels.

71. 116 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1911

A two-story, two bays front-gabled residence clad in asphalt shingles. On the first story, a door with glass panels is positioned in the eastern bay and is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows with surrounds. The façade is fronted by a full-width porch supported by three Tuscan columns. The second story features two symmetrically placed one-over-one windows matching those on the first floor. A projecting cornice defines the roofline. The roof is a simple front gable covered in asphalt shingles, with a small rectangular vent located at the gable peak.

72. 117 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 2017

A two-story residence recently constructed in an Italianate style with a flat roof and limestone foundation. The building is constructed in red brick and the façade is organized into three bays. The entrance is located in the eastern bay and features a projecting triangular pediment supported by decorative brackets and pilasters. The first story also contains two one-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels. The second story is similarly fenestrated, with three evenly spaced one-over-one windows. Above the second-story windows are three inset decorative panels. The projecting cornice is detailed with brackets, dentil molding, and circular medallions.

73. 118 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story dwelling clad in light-colored asbestos shingles. The building has a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and a symmetrical three-bay façade. The entrance is located in the western bay and is topped with a shallow arched hood supported by decorative brackets. The first story also features two one-over-one double-hung windows with surrounds. The second story contains three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows, also with surrounds. A projecting cornice runs along the roofline.

74. 119 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story Greek Revival-inspired brick house set on a limestone foundation. The side-gabled roof features raised parapet shoulders and metal flashing. The primary façade is three bays wide, with a symmetrical arrangement. The entrance is located in the westernmost bay and is framed by

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

surrounds with a slightly projecting pediment featuring dentil detailing. The doorway is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows with surrounds and decorative dentils at the lintel level. The second story contains three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows with similar detailing. The cornice is highlighted with stepped brickwork and dentil molding.

75. 120 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story side-gabled house clad in asbestos shingles with a standing seam metal roof and a brick chimney on the side elevation. The façade is arranged in three bays. The entrance, located in the easternmost bay, features a door with glass panels and a transom window. It is flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows with surrounds and decorative louvered shutters. The second story mirrors this arrangement with three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows, also with surrounds and shutters. A modestly projecting cornice defines the roofline.

76. 121 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-story Greek Revival-inspired house with a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building is faced in brick. The symmetrical façade is arranged in three bays. The entrance, located in the easternmost bay, features a door with glass panels and a transom window, set beneath a slightly projecting lintel. It is flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows with sills and slightly projecting lintels. The second story mirrors this arrangement with three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows. A modestly projecting cornice defines the roofline.

77. 122 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story Italianate house that is clad in Formstone and has a sloped roof. The façade is arranged in two bays. The entrance, located in the western bay, features a door with a projecting pedimented canopy clad in asphalt shingles. It is flanked by a single-pane window with a stone sill and a segmental arch with a keystone. The second story replicates the same window arrangement with two segmental-arched single pane windows. The sloped roof is defined by a projecting cornice with five decorative brackets – three larger and two smaller, evenly spaced.

78. 123 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1891

A two-story brick Greek Revival-inspired house. The building is constructed in brick. It has a flat roof that steps down at the rear, covered in standing seam metal. The primary façade is divided into three bays. The entrance, located in the western bay, is marked by a door with glass panels and a projecting sloped metal canopy. It is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows with segmental arched brick lintels and sills. The second story contains three similarly detailed windows, evenly spaced. All openings feature slightly projecting brick surrounds matching the segmental arch form. The projecting cornice is prominent and features four evenly spaced decorative brackets and three round medallions.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

79. 124 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick Italianate house. The building is constructed in red brick and features a front-gable roof. The primary façade is organized into three bays. The entrance is located in the westernmost bay and features a wooden door with surrounds and a projecting canopy supported by decorative brackets. This is flanked by two four-over-four double-hung windows with slightly projecting sills and lintels. The second story contains three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows, also with slightly projecting sills and lintels. A circular window is centered in the gable peak. The projecting cornice is supported by eight evenly spaced brackets.

80. 126 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story front-gable brick house. The building consists of two volumes: the original block with a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a side extension with a sloped roof clad in standing seam metal. The façade is divided into three bays. The entrance, located in the westernmost bay, features a door with a decorative glass panel. It is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows. The second story has three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows. The original block features a slightly projecting cornice emphasizing the gable.

81. 127 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story front-gable brick house. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and features a slightly projecting gable with a simple cornice. The primary façade is arranged in two bays, each with a one-over-one double-hung window on both floors. All windows are topped with sloped canopy shades. A circular inset panel is located at the gable peak. The entrance is located on the eastern side elevation and is accessed through a covered porch with a sloped roof, also clad in standing seam metal. The porch is supported by simple square columns and features a canopy shade at the entry.

82. 128 Hanover Street

One vacant lot, not counted

83. 129 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story front-gable brick house with a rear ell. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a slightly projecting cornice. The primary volume is divided into two bays, each floor containing two one-over-one double-hung windows. A circular inset panel is located in the gable peak. The entrance is located in the side ell on the eastern rear end, accessed via a small flight of stairs with a metal balustrade. The door has surrounds and is sheltered by a sloped canopy supported by simple columns. A one-over-one double-hung window, consistent in detailing, is located directly above the entrance.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

84. 131 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick Greek Revival-inspired house with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade is divided into three bays. The entrance is located in the westernmost bay and features a door with glass panels, surrounds, and a projecting sloped canopy. The door is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows with slightly projecting stepped lintels. The second story has three evenly spaced one-over-one windows with identical detailing. The cornice is slightly projected.

85. 133 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick townhouse with a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade is divided into two bays. The eastern bay contains a door with surrounds and a slightly projecting lintel. This is flanked by a single one-over-one double-hung window, also with a slightly projecting lintel. The second story contains two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows with identical detailing. The cornice is defined by stepped brickwork.

86. 135 Hanover Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick townhouse with a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The façade is divided into two bays. The western bay contains a door with glass panels and a transom window, topped with a slightly projecting lintel. This is flanked by a six-over-six double-hung window with a wooden sill. The second story has two evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows with similar frames and detailing. The cornice is defined by stepped brickwork.

87. 401 Hanover Street

One vacant lot, not counted

88. 411 Hanover Street

One vacant lot, not counted

Market Street

89. 0 Market Street

One vacant lot, not counted

90. 7-9 Market Street

One contributing building, 1918

A two-story brick duplex consisting of two distinct volumes joined by a recessed ell. The building is constructed in multi-tone red brick and capped with a steep front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The ell contains a shared entrance, sheltered by a shallow sloping roof and framed with simple surrounds. The eastern volume is one bay wide and features a pair of symmetrically placed one-over-one double-hung windows on both the first and second floors. The western volume

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

projects forward in a three-sided, half-hexagonal form and contains one tall one-over-one double-hung window on each face per story. This projecting bay has a flat roof capped with a projecting cornice. A narrow alley separates the duplex from the neighboring building to the east, and a surface parking area is located behind the western volume.

91. 14 Market Street

One contributing building, 1895

A 2.5-story Queen Anne-style house constructed of red brick. The building is composed of three distinct volumes and capped with an extended front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. A recessed, covered porch marks the entrance and is supported by a square ornamental metal post. Two one-over-one double-hung windows flank the door. The primary façade features a projecting bay on the first floor with a set of three one-over-one double-hung windows. The second story includes a pair of one-over-one windows above the bay and two additional windows: one on the side elevation and one in the adjacent volume. The attic level is defined by two prominent gables, one containing a narrow, arched window and the other a tall one-over-one window. The upper half story is clad entirely in asphalt shingles.

North Centre Street

92. 9-13 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Allegany Arts Council, aka Habig & Stegmaier Building), 1899

Architect: Wright Butler

A three-story Romanesque Revival-inspired commercial building constructed in buff brick. The first floor features a centrally placed recessed glass double-door entrance flanked by large display windows. A projecting shade above the doors consists of signage reading “9 NORTH CENTRE STREET” in the center and “FERLEMAN GALLERY” on the eastern end. The first floor is topped with a projecting clopped canopy with brackets and dentil detailing. The upper façade is organized into seven bays. On the second floor, tall one-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels are topped by rectangular transoms with their own stone lintels. The third-floor windows mirror this rhythm but incorporate round-arched transoms, each accented by stone keystones and impost blocks. These are topped by a wide, projecting metal cornice featuring modillions and dentil detailing. The building has a flat roof.

93. 14 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1950

A two-story commercial building with a façade clad in Vitrolite and corrugated metal panels. The first story features three deeply recessed entrances flanked by display windows set in metal frames. The storefront is clad in dark brown vitrolite panels, with surrounds framing portions of the bays. The second story is clad in corrugated metal panels and contains a continuous horizontal band of narrow windows, arranged in vertical groupings of three and held in metal frames. The building has a flat roof with a minimal parapet.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

94. 15 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (The Book Centre), 1905

A three-story Italianate commercial building constructed of brick. The first floor features a centrally placed, deeply recessed glass double-door entrance flanked by large storefront display windows set in metal frames. A continuous band of transom windows runs above the entrance and display windows. The storefront is topped by a projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets. The sign above the entrance reads "THE BOOK CENTER CARDS AND GIFTS." The second and third floors are divided into six bays, each containing a tall, recessed panel. Within each panel is a centrally placed small rectangular window surrounded by glass block infill. The cornice line is articulated by stepped brick detailing and a row of blind recessed panels. The building has a flat roof.

95. 18 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Robb & Walsh, Attorneys at law), 1950

A one-story Midcentury Modern office building with a flat roof. The façade features two recessed glass door entrances, each flanked by full-height windows set in metal frames. The upper portion of the façade is clad in vertical wooden slats.

96. 23-25 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Ristorante Ottaviani), 1910

A three-story brick commercial building constructed in buff brick. The façade is organized into a single bay. The first floor consists of a recessed entrance set within a storefront system, framed in metal with large display windows flanking the doorway. A rounded, projecting awning spans the width of the storefront. On the second floor, a large tripartite window dominates the façade. It is divided by slender mullions and pilasters, and is topped by a transom band with three panes. The window is accented with a keystone and impost stones. The third-floor features three small, rectangular windows placed equidistantly and framed in stone. These are capped by a decorative cornice composed of brick corbelling, dentils, and projecting brick panels. The building terminates in a flat roof with a parapet, accentuated by a stepped brick cornice.

97. 26 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (New York Life), 1950

A two-story Midcentury Modern commercial building clad in black Vitrolite panels. The ground floor features two entrances: a central glass door with a transom, and a secondary entrance to the west, both framed in aluminum. These are flanked by large full-height display windows also set in metal frames. The second story is divided into two wide bays, each comprising a large window flanked by narrow vertical glass panes. These windows are set within a grid of Vitrolite panels that continue above and below the glazing. The building has a flat roof.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

98. 27 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1900

A two-story commercial building, which is clad in stucco. The first-floor features two recessed entrances flanking a central, canted display window. All elements are framed in metal. A flat canopy projects above the storefront and is suspended from the second story by three chains. The second floor contains two one-over-one double-hung windows. The building is topped by a side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal, with an overhanging cornice.

99. 28-30 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Mise en Place), 1920

A modified two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The first story consists of a modern, stucco-clad system. Four entry bays are visible: a recessed entrance on the eastern and western end with a transom window, and two recessed off-center entrances beneath a signboard reading "MISE EN PLACE." The doors are flanked by display windows. The second story includes five multi-pane steel industrial sash windows set into brick surrounds. Each window features a brick sill and is symmetrically spaced across the façade. The brickwork includes subtle detailing with a long recessed rectangular panel located above the windows. The building has a flat roof and a parapet with stone coping.

100. 33-35 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1900

A three-story brick commercial building resting on a brick base and featuring a modernized storefront. The storefront consists of a wide, three-part plate-glass display window, framed in varnished wood. The main entrance is recessed and located in the eastern bay, accessed by a single stone step. The storefront is topped by a stepped cornice. The second and third stories are clad in tan brick and organized into three vertical bays. Each bay contains a tall, narrow two-over-two double-hung window set with projecting brick sills and simple lintel detailing. Above the third story, a rectangular brick datestone reading "1910" is centered in the parapet. The building is capped by a stepped parapet with a projecting cornice.

101. 34 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1925

A two-story modified Italianate commercial building clad in stucco. The first floor features a centrally recessed double-door entrance, flanked by full-height display windows in metal frames. Additional single-door entrances are positioned at both ends of the façade. A narrow, projecting canopy runs across the storefront. The second floor is organized into five bays, each containing a one-over-one double-hung window. Each window is topped with a small, stepped, projecting cornice. The building terminates in a flat roof with a prominent stepped cornice featuring projecting shoulders at either end.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

102. 40-46 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1880

A three-story brick Italianate commercial building occupying two parcels. The ground floor features three distinct storefronts with recessed entrances and large display windows, framed by pilasters and decorative wood trim. The storefronts are separated by vertical bays and topped with a continuous cornice band above the transom area, supported by decorative brackets. The upper stories are symmetrically organized into six bays, with segmental-arched four-over-four double-hung windows set in brick surrounds with brick sills. Five decorative star-shaped tie rod anchors are present between the second and third floors. The building is capped by a pronounced bracketed cornice with dentil molding, which projects slightly over the brick façade.

103. 45 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1910

A two-story Italianate commercial building constructed in brick. The first floor features a double-door entrance with sidelights and a transom located at the eastern end; all framed in metal. To the west of the entrance is a grouping of four vertical windows. The storefront is topped with a sloped section clad in shingles. The second story is divided into four bays, each containing a six-over-nine double-hung window with surrounds and a pediment above that contains a decorative capital. The building is capped by a prominent cornice with dentils and brackets, and terminates in a flat roof.

104. 54 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1875

A three-story Romanesque Revival-style commercial building, constructed in brick. The first floor includes a double-leaf entrance with a transom panel located toward the east end. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows. Adjacent to it is a large display window with paneled woodwork above and below. A secondary, deeply recessed entrance is located at the western end of the façade. The second story is divided into three bays. The central bay features two windows, each topped by a round-arched transom. These are flanked by single windows with round-arched transoms. All windows are framed by stepped brick detailing. The third story contains four evenly spaced windows, each accented with similar stepped brick details. The building is capped by a flat roof with a decorative parapet. The parapet features a prominent central panel with three blind, recessed round arches executed in stepped brickwork. This is flanked by square recessed panels and a lower parapet height at either end.

105. 51-57 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1977

A two-story modern commercial building. The façade is organized into nine bays. The first floor includes multiple entrances and large display windows; all set in metal frames. The ground level is constructed in variegated brick. The second floor is faced in vertical metal panels and features sliding two-panel windows. The cladding slopes outward at the base, creating an integrated canopy over the storefronts below. The building is capped by a flat roof.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

106. 56-58 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (First Federal Savings & Loan Building), 1903

Architect: Wright Butler

Builder: John McLaughlin

A three-story brick commercial building with a marble-clad storefront and Romanesque Revival-style upper stories. The first floor contains two entrances: one on the eastern end, and one recessed and centrally placed flanked by a large display window framed in metal. Above the storefront is engraved signage reading "FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF CUMBERLAND." The second story features five one-over-one, double-hung windows with continuous bands of stone at the sill and lintel level. The third story is marked by five round-arched windows with decorative stone keystones and impost stones, as well as a continuous stone trim at the sill level. The building is topped with a pronounced projecting cornice supported by paired brackets and detailed with modillions. A wide frieze with a central panel completes the composition. Above these are three equally spaced circular windows that are topped by a slightly projecting cornice. The building has a flat roof.

107. 60 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1915

A two-story Italianate commercial building constructed in brick. The façade is divided into three bays. On the first floor, recessed entrances are located at either end, each with a wooden door featuring a glass panel. A large central display window sits between the doors. The storefront is topped by a flat projecting canopy supported by brackets at either end. The signage reads "60 N. CENTRE GALLERY." The second story contains three one-over-one, double-hung windows, each topped by a round-arched transom. The windows are framed by brick surrounds with prominent keystones. The building terminates in a flat roof with a prominent bracketed cornice. The cornice has dentil details and four supporting brackets.

108. 64 North Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1915

A two-story brick Italianate brick building, located prominently on a corner lot. The primary façade facing North Centre Street is divided into two bays. On the first floor, an entrance is located at the eastern end, adjacent to a large display window. A cornice projects above the first story, visually separating the storefront from the upper floor. The second floor features two windows, each topped with a round-arched transom. The windows are accented with stone sills, keystones, and impost blocks. The roofline is flat and finished with a bold, projecting cornice that wraps around both façades. The cornice is adorned with dentil detailing and closely spaced modillions. The secondary façade, facing Frederick Street, continues the architectural detailing of the primary elevation, including round-arched windows and the continuous cornice lines above both floors.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

109. 113 North Centre Street
One vacant lot, not counted

110. 119 North Centre Street
One contributing building, 1900

A highly modified four-story commercial brick building. The first floor contains a recessed entrance flanked by large display windows set in metal frames. The most prominent feature of the façade is a large, sloped panel that spans the upper stories. This feature is constructed of wood and is divided vertically into five columns. It contains a regular grid of small square perforations, forming a screen-like element that also casts shade over the first floor. The building has a flat roof with a modest, minimally visible parapet.

111. 121-127 North Centre Street
One contributing building (Nickel Building), 1900

A three-story brick Italianate commercial building. The primary façade along North Centre Street is organized into six bays. At the ground level, the storefront features two centrally placed single-door entrances flanked by recessed entryways on either side. These recessed entrances are paired with display windows, topped with fabric awnings. The storefront is crowned by a prominent, projecting cornice with decorative brackets and dentil molding. The second and third stories each contain one evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung window per bay. These windows have stone sills and lintels. Above the third-floor windows are two large, recessed brick panels, each housing a pair of small circular windows. The building is topped by a richly ornamented pressed metal cornice that wraps around both façades. It includes brackets, dentil molding, and modillions. Signage held within the frieze reads "NICKEL BUILDING." The building has a flat roof and modest parapet.

112. 131 North Centre Street
One contributing building (Coldwell Banker), 1875

A three-story commercial brick building with a clipped corner bay on the upper stories. Its primary façade, facing North Centre Street, is divided into seven bays. On the first floor, there is a slightly off-center entrance with a door featuring glass panels. This is flanked on either side by windows. A second entrance is located at the eastern end of the façade. The first floor is topped by a sloped metal canopy with vertical seams and subtle dentil detailing. The second story includes one six-over-six, double-hung window in each bay, including the clipped corner bay. On the third story, each bay contains an eight-over-eight, double-hung window. The windows are evenly spaced and vertically aligned with those on the lower stories. The building is capped by a flat roof and a stepped brick cornice detail.

113. 139 North Centre Street
One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick Italianate commercial building resting on a limestone foundation. The first story features two centrally positioned round-arched doorways accessed via a small set of stairs. A modern sign above the arched entrances reads "BLUE RIDGE RISK PARTNERS." On the eastern

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

end of the façade, there are two tall, single-pane windows with stone sills and decorative pediment-like hoods. A larger single-pane window occupies the western end. The second story contains four one-over-one double-hung windows, two on either side, each with surrounds and pedimented arch detailing. The façade is capped by a projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets.

114. 151 North Centre Street

One contributing building (Landis Office Center, aka Habig Building), 1880

Architect: Wright Butler

A four-story, brick Italianate commercial building with dressed stone trim at the corners. The first story features a modern storefront framed in light blue metal with large display windows and a central, deeply recessed entrance. A glazed tile sign band above the storefront reads "THE LANDIS AND DAVIS BLDG." The second and third stories are dominated by a pair of large, round-arched windows with stone impost blocks and keystones. The fourth story includes four smaller, round-arched windows, set above the arches below. The building has a flat roof and terminates in a prominent projecting cornice, featuring paired brackets, dentils, and scrollwork at the corners. The cornice includes raised lettering reading "HABIB BROTHERS."

115. 156–158 North Centre Street

One contributing building (J.J.'s and Sons), 1930

A two-story brick commercial building. The primary façade features a centrally placed commercial storefront with an entrance flanked by a large display window. This arrangement is protected by a sloped shade. Another door is located on the western end. Above the storefront is a sign that reads "JJ's AND SONS BUFFALO STYLE CHICKEN WINGS." The second floor is divided into three bays. The central bay consists of a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows, while the eastern and western end bays include a single one-over-one, double-hung window each. A simple projecting cornice lines the roofline, which has a small pediment shape at the center, flanked by two stepped parapets on either side.

116. 159 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story brick industrial building with a chamfered corner and a side alley. The building that is primarily constructed in red brick includes later modifications in concrete block infill. The primary façade features a large metal roll-up garage door with a metal awning above, as well as a pedestrian door located at the chamfered corner on the first floor. These elements are framed by concrete blocks. The upper stories on the secondary façades exhibit original brick construction with large industrial-style multi-pane metal windows. These windows are arranged in equally spaced bays and span most of the façade. The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet.

117. 160 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1910

A highly modified two-story brick building with a large bay window on the second story. It features a side gable roof with a cross-gambrel projection at the front, both clad in asphalt shingles. The ground floor contains a large central display window, flanked by two wooden doors with

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

transom windows above. The upper story is dominated by a projecting bay window composed of three nine-over-nine, double-hung windows, with detailed surrounds. This bay is further extended upward by a continuation of the window building that includes smaller fixed windows above, culminating in a cross-gambrel roof that extends out from the main roofline.

118. 163–165 North Centre Street

One contributing building (Cycles and Things), 1900

A two-story brick Italianate commercial building, resting on a limestone foundation. The building is divided into three bays. On the first floor, the west bay contains a recessed door, flanked by a large display window. The storefront is clad in weathered wood shingles and surmounted by a projecting sign board that reads “CYCLES & THINGS.” A wooden canopy supported by three decorative brackets spans the façade above the storefront. The second story features three evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows with wooden sills and simple projecting cornices. The flat roofline is marked by a prominent cornice with four brackets and a narrow frieze band. A narrow alleyway runs along the west side of the property.

119. 164–166 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1910

A three-story brick Italianate commercial building. The façade is divided into three vertical bays. The ground floor features two recessed entry doors with glass panels and transom lights, flanked by full-height display windows in a wooden surround. The storefront is topped by a projecting cornice supported by evenly spaced decorative brackets. The second and third floors each contain three symmetrically placed one-over-one, double-hung windows, with stone sills and pronounced stone keystones. The building is capped by a projecting cornice with dentil molding and brackets. Above this, the mansard roof is finished in asphalt shingles and features a central pedimented dormer with a round-arched window. The roof terminates in brick shoulders at either end.

120. 167 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The façade is organized into three vertical bays. On the first story, the easternmost bay features a single-door entrance. To the west are two one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels. A fabric awning extends across the windows and door, providing shade to the first floor. The second story includes three evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills, maintaining alignment with the lower bays. Above each of these is a small square fixed-pane window, also framed in stone. The façade is capped by a projecting decorative cornice that incorporates brackets and dentil detailing.

121. 168 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story brick Italianate commercial building, with a narrow alleyway towards the east. The primary façade is divided into three bays. On the first floor is an off-center entrance with a transom light, which is flanked by tall display windows. The storefront is topped by a projecting cornice featuring decorative modillions and brackets. The second floor contains three evenly spaced one-

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

over-one, double-hung windows, each framed in simple surrounds. Above each window is a narrow projecting cornice bracketed at either end. The building terminates in a flat roof with a prominent projecting cornice, supported by paired brackets.

122. 169–171 North Centre Street

One contributing building (Corner Tavern & Cafe), 1948

A two-story brick Italianate building. Located on a corner lot, the façade is divided into four bays on the North Centre Street side and wraps around to continue along the adjacent street. The primary façade features a rounded corner storefront with a recessed entrance flanked by fixed windows above a glass block base. To the east, a round-arched entry with keystone and impost stones leads to the upper floor. The second story is composed of evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows. Decorative stucco panels with floral motifs are set above the windows. The roofline is defined by a projecting cornice with evenly spaced brackets and dentil detailing. The west elevation continues the same window rhythm and cornice articulation.

123. 170–178 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1898

A two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The ground floor features multiple entrances and display windows arranged asymmetrically. The storefront is framed by a continuous cornice with supporting brackets. The display windows vary in size and include large, fixed panes. The second story is divided into six bays, each containing a single one-over-one, double-hung window. All windows are set within surrounds and include slightly projecting cornices above. The building terminates in a flat roof with a projecting cornice, accentuated by evenly spaced brackets and decorative modillions.

124. 182-184 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1900

A 2.5-story Second Empire-style townhouse. The building is constructed in red brick and rests on a limestone foundation. It is flanked on either side by narrow alleys. The primary façade is symmetrically divided into six bays. On the first story, two centrally placed, recessed round-arched entrances are accessed via short stoops. Each door is flanked by a combination of two-over-two and one-over-one, double-hung windows. The second story includes six evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows. A prominent projecting cornice runs along the top of the façade, supported by evenly spaced decorative brackets. The building has a mansard roof clad in asphalt shingles and contains two pedimented dormer windows, each fitted with a single window.

125. 183 North Centre Street

One contributing building (The Studio), 1895

A two-story Greek Revival-inspired townhouse resting on a limestone foundation. The primary façade is divided into three bays. On the first floor, the entrance is located on the easternmost bay and is accessed via stone steps. It is sheltered by a fabric awning. To the west, two one-over-one, double-hung windows are symmetrically arranged, each with sills, and slightly projecting cornices. The second story features three evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows, also with sills.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

and projecting cornices. The building has a side-gabled roof clad in standing seam metal, with a brick chimney rising from the western end.

126. 186 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story, brick Queen Anne-style house with a three-story turret. The tower includes small rectangular ventilators and is topped by a steep conical roof clad in asphalt shingles. The first floor features a full-width front porch with a hipped roof, also clad in asphalt shingles. The porch is enclosed by a low-height brick parapet wall and is supported by metal piers. Two doorways, located at the eastern and western bays, are recessed within the porch. A central one-over-one, double-hung window completes the ground-floor arrangement. On the second story, each bay contains a one-over-one, double-hung window. The building is capped by a broad, slightly projecting cornice. Above the central bay is a decorative front-facing pediment with three blind round-arched recesses.

127. 188-194 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1909

Architect: Wright Butler

A 2.5-story brick Queen Anne-style townhouse composed of two attached brick buildings. Together, they occupy a single parcel and are treated as a unified architectural composition. The buildings are constructed in red brick and rest on a limestone foundation. The façade spans 17 bays and is flanked by narrow alleys on both ends. Both the easternmost and westernmost three bays are configured as projecting half-hexagonal bays, each terminating in hipped roofs at the ends and gabled pediments at the center. The ground floor includes multiple entrances interspersed with various window openings. The windows are of differing sizes and capped with stone lintels. On the second floor, each bay contains a one-over-one, double-hung window, similarly having stone sills and lintels. A simple cornice runs along the top of the second story. The mansard roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Each half-hexagonal bay projects upward into its own roof form, either hipped or gabled. Both buildings contain two square dormer windows near the center, while the central pediments also feature a small square window.

128. 196–198 North Centre Street

One contributing building (Garments), 1959

A two-story brick commercial building with a pent roof. The primary façade contains a recessed off-center entrance, flanked by glass display windows held in gridded frames. The storefront is covered by a wood-shingle-clad pent roof. The second story contains six regularly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows. The building has a flat roof. The east elevation continues the rhythm of fenestration with a series of evenly spaced windows and secondary access points.

129. 200-202 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick Italianate townhouse constructed in red brick with white mortar and has a four-bay façade. Entrances are located at both ends: the eastern entrance features a door with a

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

rectangular transom, while the western entrance has a door with a round-arched transom. Between the doors are two one-over-one, double-hung windows with simple surrounds, and sills. The second story has three evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows, one in each bay from the east, also framed in simple surrounds.

130. 201 North Centre Street

One contributing building (Saint Patrick's Catholic Church complex), 1850

A religious complex consisting of four buildings, including a Greek Revival-style church, an Italianate rectory and convent, and a Classical Revival-style school.

Church, 1850; spire added 1858

Architect: John Tehan

The church is an example of Greek Revival architecture, characterized by a temple-front façade composed of six fluted Ionic columns supporting a full entablature and pediment. The tympanum is adorned with a circular emblem, and the façade is symmetrically composed of three evenly spaced doors with transom windows. The building is clad in white stone. The central entrance is accessed via a broad staircase.

Rectory, 1875

This is a three-story brick Italianate building set on a raised limestone foundation. It is distinguished by its broad wraparound porch supported by brick piers and columns. The building's symmetrical façade features regularly spaced windows with stone sills. A modest cornice with dentils crowns the roofline.

Sisters of Mercey Convent (aka St. Edward's Academy), 1866

This three-story brick Italianate building presents a formal front façade with a projecting portico. The entrance is defined by a pair of square columns supporting a flat roof. The symmetry of the building, its simple window treatments, and pedimented roof gable evoke classical balance. Decorative dentils line the eaves.

School, 1924

A three-story Classical Revival-style school with stone trim featuring strong vertical piers, decorative medallions, and simplified entablature elements. The windows are arranged in a regular rhythm with multi-pane metal sashes. A prominent entrance bay projects slightly, accentuated by fluted pilasters and a tall transom.

131. 202 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick house. The first floor has two doors at either end, both with simple surrounds. Between them is a centrally placed two-pane casement window. The second floor contains two twelve-pane windows placed at the center. Despite differing window arrangements and fenestration styles, both units share the same cornice and roofing configuration.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

132. 204 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1890

A two-story brick townhouse. It has a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, with a brick chimney located at the western edge of the ridge. The façade is divided into three bays. On the first floor, the easternmost bay contains an entrance door with a pediment arch shape, while the westernmost bay features a door with glass panels and a flat lintel. A single one-over-one, double-hung window is located in the central bay, framed in thick surrounds with both sill and lintel expressed. The second story contains three evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows, with narrower surrounds.

133. 206 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1890

A 2.5-story brick townhouse that rests on a limestone foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features two symmetrically placed pedimented dormer windows, each containing a one-over-one, double-hung window. The façade is divided into three bays. On the first floor, the easternmost bay contains a door with a glass panel, transom, and sidelights. This is flanked by two one-over-one, double-hung windows. The second floor mirrors this rhythm with one one-over-one window per bay. A simple cornice marks the edge of the roof.

134. 208 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1895

A two-story brick Queen Anne-style townhouse that rests on a limestone foundation. It is characterized by two projecting three-light bay windows, one on the western end of the façade and another angled at the eastern corner. The eastern side of the building also features a narrow alley and a covered porch supported by Corinthian columns, with a flat roof. The entrance is located within a round-arched opening on the eastern bay, marked by a prominent keystone and impost stones. West of the door are two one-over-one, double-hung windows. On the second floor, the western end bay window aligns with the first-floor fenestration and contains three one-over-one, double-hung windows. To the east, a single one-over-one window is followed by the angled bay, which holds one narrow panel window and two one-over-one windows. The roofline is flat and capped with a projecting cornice with decorative inset panels.

135. 216 North Centre Street

One vacant lot, not counted

136. 217 North Centre Street

One contributing building (Steeple Lofts, formerly Centre Street United Methodist Church), 1871, addition 1912

A brick Gothic Revival-style church marked by a symmetrical façade featuring an eastern projecting tower with a tall, narrow spire and arched belfry openings. The church is constructed of red brick with stone detailing and a painted base. A large rose window framed by a brick arch and stone trim dominates the central bay above the main entrance, which is emphasized by a segmental-arched doorway containing double-leaf doors and a transom of stained glass. The gable end is

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

adorned with recessed brick panels and a prominent gable cornice. The date "AD 1871" is inscribed in a decorative plaque at the gable peak. Flanking the central bay are lancet stained-glass windows with stone sills and trim in a symmetrical arrangement.

137. 228 North Centre Street

One contributing building (Braddock Apartments), 1928

A four-story brick flatiron-shaped building. The building is located at a street intersection, giving it a triangular footprint. The first floor is clad in stone veneer and features large plate-glass display windows and modern aluminum-framed entrances. A flat metal awning runs across the first-floor façade. The upper three stories are characterized by evenly spaced, mostly paired one-over-one windows with brick sills and flat lintels. The brick façade terminates in a simple parapet with a soldier-course detail at the top.

138. 238 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1898

A two-story brick Italianate townhouse. The building is two bays wide and occupies a narrow lot with an alley along its west side. On the first floor, a door with a rectangular transom is located in the western bay, while the eastern bay features a single one-over-one, double-hung window. The second floor mirrors this configuration with one one-over-one window per bay, also framed in white. A modest projecting cornice with decorative brackets at each end caps the façade. The building has a flat roof.

139. 242 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1890

A two-story brick townhouse with a limestone foundation and a mansard roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building is organized into two bays. The first floor features a round-arched doorway with a prominent keystone and impost stones located in the western bay. The entrance is accessed by a small flight of steps and includes a door with an oval glass panel. The eastern bay contains a one-over-one, double-hung window with a stone sill and lintel. Below this window, at the foundation level, is a small rectangular basement window with a stone lintel. The second floor contains two one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills. Above the second story is a prominent projecting cornice detailed with regularly spaced modillions.

140. 244 North Centre Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story brick Italianate townhouse with a side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. A chimney is positioned near the eastern end of the ridge. The building sits atop a limestone foundation. The façade is divided into three bays. On the first floor, the western bay contains a recessed entrance accessed by a short flight of steps. The two eastern bays feature one-over-one, double-hung windows with simple surrounds and sills. A small rectangular window is located centrally at the foundation level. The second floor mirrors the bay divisions below, with three one-over-one, double-hung windows matching the material and detailing of those on the first floor. The façade is capped by a simple stepped cornice.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

North Liberty Street

141. 7-11 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1890

A two-story brick building featuring a short parapet with two chimneys on the south gable. The (west) façade includes two identical storefronts with recessed entries with fixed display windows to the north side, clad in Vitrolite. The upper portion of the façade is composed of unadorned metal paneling.

142. 13-15 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1964

A two-story, gable-roofed commercial building clad in modern brick veneer. The first story contains three storefront bays with large fixed windows and recessed entry doors. The second story features three evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows.

143. 16 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1902, remodeled 1924

Architect: John Seibert, George Sansbury (remodel)

Builder: John Vandergrift (remodel)

A two-bay, two-story, flat-roofed, Queen Anne-style brick commercial building with a narrow (east) façade. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows in a variety of surrounds. The first story features a recessed entrance to the south and a large, fixed storefront window with a transom band of leaded glass. The second story is dominated by a projecting three-sided bay window with curved sides and a flat front, framed by an arched brick surround with the date "1902" debossed above, and a decorative lion's head ornament below. The bay windows feature decorative transoms, while a single window to the south features a transom. The roofline is crowned by a prominent bracketed cornice with decorative urns and balustrades at the corners. The north elevation is blank save for a single window on the second story.

144. 17 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Vietnam Veterans Association of America, aka Cumberland Office and Supply Co.), 1911

Architect: George Sansbury

Builder: James Powell

A three-story brick commercial building. The first story features a glass door front with a recessed entrance flanked by tall, fixed windows set beneath a transom of decorative stained glass which features the letters "VVA" and the emblems of the Vietnam Veterans Association of America. The storefront is flanked by flat brick piers and set beneath a metal cornice that extends across the neighboring building at 19 North Liberty Street. The second and third stories feature one-over-one double-hung windows with transoms set in wood surrounds and flanked by two-story flat pilasters with fully articulated bases and capitals. Above the third story are two metal cornices separated by a brick spandrel, the upper cornice featuring dentils. The building is topped by a curved parapet with a circular brick emblem.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

145. 19 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Vietnam Veterans Association of America), 2002

A two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The first story includes two storefronts separated by a thin brick pier. Each storefront features a recessed entrance flanked by tall, fixed windows set beneath a transom of decorative stained glass which features the letters "VVA" and the emblems of the Vietnam Veterans Association of America. The first story is set beneath a metal cornice that extends across the neighboring building at 17 North Liberty Street. The second story features three bays, each containing a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows with transoms set in shallow openings with stone seals and soldier course lintels. The building is topped by a decorative metal cornice featuring dentils and brackets.

146. 25 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Dahjana Building), 1979

A one-story commercial building with a flat roof clad in brick and articulated by vertical brick piers that divide the elevation into bays. The central bay contains a full-height glazed curtain wall with aluminum framing, including double glass entry doors at the base. The flanking bays are blank.

147. 35 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Curtis's Famous Wieners), 1907

Architect: Wright Butler

Builder: John McLaughlin

A two-story, flat-roofed masonry commercial building with a four-bay symmetrical (west) façade. The first story includes a storefront with a central, slightly recessed entry door and fixed display windows accented by false brick veneer. To the south is a small sliding sash service window. A metal storefront cornice runs nearly the width of the façade above the first story. The second story contains four evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills. A raised brick parapet with shallow crenellated detailing conceals the flat roof.

148. 40 North Liberty Street

One vacant lot, not counted

149. 43 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Giatras Building), 1963

A one-story brick addition to 35 North Liberty Street faced in a false brick veneer and featuring a large, fixed pane window and transom set beneath a decorative cornice. The roofline features a short parapet with a glass panel reading "GIATRAS BUILDING." A false front to the north disguises a parking area.

150. 45 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 2016

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

A two-story brick garage. The first story features two large vehicle-height openings with paneled wood doors and transom lights above, as well as a pedestrian door to the south end. The second story contains two large, full-height window openings with paired French doors and metal balconettes. A single-bay, one-story entrance is attached to the north side. A metal coping caps the façade.

151. 49 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1920

A four-story brick Romanesque Revival-inspired commercial building faces west and features a symmetrical two-bay façade. The first story includes a storefront with two large display windows with transoms flanking a recessed entry at the north end, and a secondary recessed entrance in the south bay, each framed by rusticated stone piers. The second and third stories each have pairs of large rectangular fixed windows with transoms and wood spandrels above. The fourth story features trios of arched window openings with paired one-over-one double-hung windows in each bay. A corbelled brick cornice caps the façade. The side elevations feature four bays of evenly spaced windows in segmental arched openings.

152. 53-55 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Commercial Savings Bank), 1910

Architect: Wright Butler, Alfred Leach (remodel)

Builder: Aaron May, W. J. Morley (remodel)

A three-story, flat-roofed masonry building faces west and occupies a prominent corner lot. The first story features three bays on the façade and six on the north elevation, while the upper stories feature two bays on the façade and five on the north. On the façade, the first story is clad in stone and features large one-over-one, double-hung windows and a central entrance framed by pilasters and a classical entablature, while the north elevation features five window bays and a secondary entrance in the easternmost bay. The second story fenestration includes fixed rectangular windows with transoms, and the third story contains arched window openings with similar trim. A prominent cornice with brackets and modillions caps the façade.

153. 57 North Liberty Street

NR-listed building (individual), not counted (Cumberland City Hall), 1911

Architect: Holmboe & Lafferty

This three-bay, two-story, flat-roofed stone municipal building is symmetrically organized with a central entrance set within a large round-arched opening flanked by monumental pilasters. Fenestration consists of evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows with simple stone sills. A projecting water table separates the basement level, which includes smaller window openings. The roofline is defined by a balustraded parapet with corner pedestals and decorative coping.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

North Mechanic Street

154. 22 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building (Friendship Haven Church), 1957

A two-bay, one-story, flat-roofed masonry commercial building. The (east) façade features a recessed main entrance within a shallow vestibule in the north bay consisting of a single-leaf door with a sidelight, and a fixed multi-light window with decorative leaded glazing in a second centered bay to the south. A rounded awning is mounted over the entrance, extending across the central bay and bearing the name of the current occupant. The façade incorporates applied stone veneer and wood shingle siding. The north side elevation is largely blank except for two pairs of windows with decorative leaded glass.

155, 156. 30 North Mechanic Street

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1890

Two Queen Anne-influenced brick commercial buildings connected by a one-story hyphen. The (east) façades have been painted and share consistent decorative detailing, including horizontal banding and recessed panels.

30-A, A Touch of Home Arts and Crafts

A two-story, three-bay building with a symmetrical façade. Fenestration on the first story includes a central single-leaf door with a transom light, flanked by fixed multi-light storefront windows set within rectangular openings with brick sills. Fenestration on the second story consists of two window openings, each containing an eight-over-eight double-hung sash window flanking a decorative vent in the center bay. A projecting horizontal band separates the stories, and a corbelled brick course runs along the parapet.

30-B

A two-story, two-bay building featuring two large, fixed windows with multi-light glazing. A wide entablature supported by square brick piers with vertical recessed panels defines the upper portion of the façade. The second story is mostly blank and is capped with a plain parapet wall. The one-story hyphen connecting the two buildings contains a single-leaf door and is sheltered by a roof clad in asphalt shingles. The door provides internal access between the two buildings.

157. 40 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building, 1975

A flat-roofed brick commercial building composed of a two-story section to the south and a one-story section to the north. The three-story portion features two solid brick masses divided by a recessed stairwell bay, with minimal fenestration consisting of narrow vertical fixed windows in the central bay and a few fixed rectangular windows on the outer bays. The one-story section has a plain brick façade with a single-leaf metal door and small rectangular vent openings near the roofline.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

158. 50-52 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building, 1979

A seven-bay, one-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with a wide (east) façade and an applied mansard-style canopy clad in synthetic shingles. The symmetrical façade includes multiple storefront bays, consisting of large, fixed windows with metal frames flanking single-leaf glass doors with a glass door with wide sidelights in the central bay.

159. 66-72 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building (Knights of Columbus, aka Chicken Jubilee Building), 1910

A three-bay, two-story, flat-roofed masonry commercial building with a parapet wall and symmetrical façade. The first story features a modern storefront with fixed plate-glass display windows and a recessed entrance with a single-leaf glass door and includes a fixed architectural glass block panel in the south bay. A projecting aluminum-clad signboard spans the width of the facade above the storefront and bears the name of the current occupant, "KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS 586." The building abuts the public sidewalk and is located at the corner of an intersection, with exposed brick visible on the south side elevation. The upper story is defined by sets of three tall, narrow glass block window openings set within recessed brick arches. The central bay is crowned by a stepped gable with a pair of arched blind recesses and decorative brickwork. Additional decorative brick courses are set above and below the windows, and at the parapet line.

160. 100 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building, 1973

A one-story commercial building of brick masonry. The roof features a wide overhanging eave with a flat fascia and shallow boxed cornice. The (east) façade is organized into three asymmetrical bays that include fixed windows and a solid metal door to the north. Additional fixed windows are located on the side elevations. A drive-through kiosk is located at the rear of the building.

161. 130-134 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1964

A two-story, flat-roofed commercial building constructed of brick. The (east) façade is divided horizontally by an overhanging concrete cornice. The first story includes multiple storefront bays with plate-glass display windows and single-leaf doors, some of which are recessed. Fenestration on the second story consists of rectangular window openings containing one-over-one, double-hung sashes, with a concrete belt course bisecting the windows horizontally.

162. 135 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building (John F. Kennedy Apartments), 1967

Architect: Russ Minter

An 11-story apartment tower with brick and panel cladding. The north and south elevations have six total bays and the east and west elevations have five. Each elevation is characterized by brick projections from the main volume, four bays wide on the north and south and three on the east and west. Fenestration consists of pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The (south) façade includes recessed entry bays at the ground level on each corner.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

163. 138 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building (same parcel as 130-134 North Mechanic Street), ca. 1910

A one-story, flat-roofed commercial building constructed of brick masonry. The (east) façade features full-height fixed plate-glass display windows and a centrally located flush entrance with a single-leaf glass door with sidelights and a transom. A continuous flat metal canopy spans the storefront level. The parapet is capped with a soldier course of brick and features additional horizontal brick banding.

164. 140-146 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building on two parcels, 1915

A six-bay, three-story, flat-roofed brick Italianate commercial and residential building with a symmetrical façade and bracketed cornice. The building rests on a raised stone foundation and is flush with the sidewalk. The first story is organized into two wood storefront systems flanking a central arched doorway. Each storefront system features a large plate glass window and glass panel entrance set beneath a ribbon of fixed windows in the transom, and wood panel doors with side lights flanked by brick pilasters, all set beneath a wood cornice. The central doorway features a decorative wood transom. Fenestration on the second and third stories consists of rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window openings with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills.

165. 143-145 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1910

A three-story, flat-roofed Italianate brick commercial and residential building. The (west) façade is organized into five bays. The first story contains three entrances: a recessed single-leaf door set within a bracketed surround to the north, a storefront window with a wood-frame bulkhead and wood shingled canopy in the center, and a recessed entrance with a single-leaf glass door with sidelights to the south. Fenestration on the upper stories consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills and arched brick lintels. The second story includes a projecting, three-sided bay window. The cornice features paired brackets and a simple frieze. The north elevation, facing the side lot, contains irregular fenestration, including arched and rectangular window openings, most of which have been covered with plywood. A narrow one-story service bay extends from the rear of the building.

166. 148 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1880

A two-story, brick masonry house with a slate-covered mansard roof. The (east) façade is organized into three bays. The first story contains two rectangular window openings with one-over-one double-hung sash and stone sills, along with a single-leaf entry door accessed by concrete steps with a metal railing. The second story features three rectangular window openings aligned above those on the first story, each with one-over-one sash. The roof includes a projecting cornice and a flat-roofed dormer featuring a window, painted over, with decorative tracery.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

167. 149-151 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1910

A three-bay, two-story, flat-roofed masonry commercial building. The first story (west) façade features a storefront with a recessed single-leaf entrance door flanked by fixed display windows, and a secondary flush entrance door to the south. A fixed awning extends across the storefront bays. The second story contains three rectangular window openings, each with a projecting metal hood. Windows are vertically aligned with the storefront bays below. A simple brick cornice runs along the roofline. The roof is clad in metal sheeting.

168. 150 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building (Dr. Spurgeon Sparks' House), ca. 1906

Architect: Wright Butler

A two-bay, two-story, hip-roofed house constructed of preformed concrete blocks. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows with concrete sills and flared preformed concrete block lintels, and triple-pane basement windows. The first story contains a single-leaf entry door recessed beneath a projecting gabled hood supported by brackets, and one rectangular window. The second story contains two rectangular window openings. The roof is clad in slate.

169. 152 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building (Union Hall), 1952

A two-story commercial building constructed of concrete masonry units. The (east) façade is clad in synthetic siding and has a curved recessed storefront bay at the first story, featuring a symmetrical pair of plate glass windows and metal doors. A small architectural glass block panel is north of the entrance. Fenestration on the second story consists of trios of one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, plus a single window to the north, all with concrete sills. The roof line features a short parapet wall. The north elevation is blank, except for two small windows on the second story near the rear of the building.

170. 156 North Mechanic Street

One vacant lot, not counted

171. 157 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building, 1910

A three-bay, three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial and residential building. The first story contains a storefront with vertical wood siding and a projecting metal awning. Fenestration includes a single fixed display window and a single-leaf door with a diamond-patterned light. The second and third stories contain a variety of window sashes vertically aligned above the first-story bays, including nine-over-nine, one-over-one, and multilight fixed windows. The side elevation shows brick and frame construction with visible additions extending to the rear.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

172. 163 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1918

A three-bay, 2.5-story, Queen Anne-style brick house on a stone foundation. It faces west and features a side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, with overhanging eaves. The façade is asymmetrical and includes a three-sided projection in the north bay, rising two-and-one-half stories to a semi-hexagonal roof on the west slope of the (west) façade gable. The façade's first story includes a single-leaf entry door set beneath a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills and segmental brick lintels. However, there is a large single-hung window on the south bay of the first story with a decorative Queen Anne transom, a pair of cottage-style windows above on the second story, each with similar transoms, and a round window located between the first and second stories of the central bay. A pent roof-dormer projects from the front-facing slope of the gable roof.

173, 174. 169-171 North Mechanic Street

Two contributing buildings on one parcel, 1954

Two one-story commercial CMU buildings. Both buildings have rectangular footprints, front-facing gable roofs clad in asphalt shingles, and are set side by side with a narrow space between them. The northern building is clad in synthetic siding on the primary elevation. Fenestration includes a single fixed window and a recessed single-leaf door. The southern building is clad in a brick veneer on the (west) façade. Fenestration consists of a large, fixed storefront window and a single-leaf glass entrance door recessed beneath the roof overhang. A flat signboard spans the width of the facade above the window and door. The south elevation is blank except for a single window near the rear of the building.

175. 173 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The (west) façade is organized into one bay. The first story contains a central recessed entrance with a single-leaf door flanked by large, fixed display windows with transoms. The second story features a wide rectangular window opening with three double-hung sash units. A cornice with modillions runs beneath a flat parapet roofline. A projecting two-sided oriel window clad in vinyl siding is located on the north elevation.

176. 174-178 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building (shared a parcel with 180-182 North Mechanic Street), ca. 1995

A one-story, flat-roofed commercial building with a mansard-style roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are faced in brick. The (east) façade is organized into seven bays, including three double entry doors and four fixed window openings with metal frames, evenly spaced and alternating across the facade.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

177. 175-179 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1920

A two-story, flat-roofed brick Italianate building located on a corner lot. The (west) façade is organized into five bays, with a centrally located entrance and three fixed storefront windows beneath a metal awning. The second story contains five rectangular window openings with one-over-one sash and projecting metal hoods. The north elevation, facing Market Street, features a three-sided oriel window at the second story sheltered by a metal awning. A bracketed cornice with dentils spans the roofline.

178. 180-182 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building (Corner Laundry), ca. 2000

A one-story, gable-roofed commercial CMU building. The (east) façade is divided into two clearly defined storefront bays. Fenestration includes double metal doors and large fixed windows. The roof features shallow eaves and is clad in asphalt shingles, with a metal siding in the gable ends.

179. 200 North Mechanic Street

One non-contributing building (Dollar Bank), 1980

A one-story, mid-to-late twentieth-century brick commercial building with a steeply sloped shed roof. The (south) façade features an overhang supported by square columns, forming a recessed entrance and large fixed windows with aluminum frames. Two drive-through canopies on the north side are covered by smaller iterations of the bank roof. Fenestration on the east elevation includes a single small window.

180. 201 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1947

A two-story commercial block clad in Formstone. The building occupies a corner lot and features a flat roof with a steeply pitched, Mansard-like roof on the (west) façade, clad in asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows on the first story, and single or pair one-over-one, double-hung windows on the second story. First-story entrances include a glass panel door set in the corner, and two secondary entrances further down Market Street. The first and second stories are divided by a pent roof clad in asphalt shingles spanning the two street-facing elevations. The south elevation, facing Market Street, includes a three-sided oriel window on the second story. The flat roof features two shallow step-downs as the building extends from north mechanica Street.

181. 203 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1927

A two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and symmetrical storefronts. The ground floor is divided into multiple bays with fixed display windows and glass panel door entryways. A recessed service bay entrance is located to the south. The second story is fenestrated with 13 two-over-two, double-hung sash windows set above a continuous stone sill. A molded cornice with decorative brackets caps the (west) façade. The east elevation reveals a secondary entrance and additional fenestration, with some windows boarded over.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

182. 205 North Mechanic Street
One vacant lot, not counted

183. 216-220 North Mechanic Street
One contributing building (Windsor Lofts), 2001

A two-story, flat-roofed commercial block consisting of two defined volumes with a continuous metal canopy sheltering the storefront bays on the (east) façade. It features a brick veneer at the first story and horizontal wood siding above. Fenestration at the first story includes large, fixed-pane display windows and multiple entry doors, while the second story features one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The south volume features large, fixed picture windows and a glass panel entrance. To the north of this are a pair of wood and glass doors set within a wood surround. Above these and spanning the south volume is a frieze with the words "WINDSOR LOFTS ON WILLS CREEK." The second story of this volume features two pairs of windows, and a small rectangular fixed window above the second story. The north volume features a full glass storefront on the first story, with large plate glass windows flanking a glass panel door and transom. The second story features four evenly spaced windows. A simplified stepped parapet conceals the flat roof at different heights on both volumes. The north elevation reveals exposed brick and utility equipment, while the south elevation includes secondary entrances and small window openings.

184. 217 North Mechanic Street
One contributing building (Federal Printing Company), 1915

A two-story brick commercial building with a shed roof. The second story is fenestrated with four vertical window openings, some boarded over, with segmental arched lintels. The first story features a highly modified storefront that includes two six-by-six, sliding sash windows, a pair of wood and glass panel doors set into a recessed corner, and a pair of double-leaf doors in a recessed service bay. The second story features five boarded arched window openings above a simple brick cornice. A projecting wood sign reads "FEDERAL PRINTING COMPANY."

185. 219 North Mechanic Street
One contributing building, 1925

A two-story commercial building with a flat roof with a prominent classical cornice. The façade is clad in dark brick with light-colored brick accents. The first story includes two large storefront bays with aluminum-framed fixed-pane windows flanking a central entrance, and a vehicle-height overhead door to the south. The second story features an arrangement of industrial-style multi-light metal windows. The side elevation is painted masonry with a stepped parapet. The rear elevation, which faces North Centre Street, features two bays of similar industrial-style windows on each story.

186. 230 North Mechanic Street
One non-contributing building (Xclusive Kuts), 1996

A one-story, front-gabled frame building located at the rear of a paved parking lot. It features a simple rectangular form with a concrete slab foundation and is clad in painted stucco with false half-timbering. The (east) façade includes a single-leaf entry door with a divided-light window

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

and is flanked by a large fixed window to the north and a signage panel to the south. Fenestration consists of additional fixed windows and sliding-sash windows.

187. 239 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building (Zembower's Hardware), 1960

A one-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building. The (west) façade includes three paired fixed display windows and a corner entry recessed within a deep breezeway. The building extends southward with a side wall of unpainted brick containing regularly spaced window openings with metal sash. The building features minimal ornamentation and a utilitarian form.

188. 240 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building (J. Kreiger Goldsmith), 1912

A two-story, flat-roofed brick building. The (east) façade is four bays wide and includes two entrances: a single-leaf paneled door with transom near the center and an arched entry with a recessed gate at the south end. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung sash windows set in segmental-arched openings with brick surrounds at both stories. The south bay in the second story is blank. The building is capped by a bracketed cornice with a paneled frieze and dentil molding. The south elevation is pargeted and contains symmetrically placed rectangular window openings with modern sash. The north elevation is blank.

189. 241 North Mechanic Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial duplex on two parcels. The symmetrical (west) façade is four bays wide, with a single-leaf door and transom in each outer bay and paired one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in the inner bays. Single windows are situated vertically above the doors. Windows are set in segmental-arched openings with brick lintels and stone sills. A projecting bracketed cornice with decorative panels and dentil molding tops the façade. The north elevation, partially visible, is similarly treated with segmental-arched windows.

Pershing Street

190. 0 Pershing Street (rear)

One vacant lot, not counted

191. 3 Pershing Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, (US Court House and Post Office, aka Allegany Museum), 1932

Architect: R. Holt Hitchens

A three-story, flat-roofed Beaux-Arts-style building with a first story faced with ashlar stonework. The façade is divided horizontally by a projecting stone stringcourse above the first story and a prominent stone cornice beneath a parapet. Fenestration consists primarily of tall, fixed windows with blind transoms and decorative bottom panels. The (south) façade contains the main public entrance in the form of a one-story lobby addition, faced in stucco. Aside from this addition, the

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

building features 12 bays on the north and south elevations, and six on the west and west elevations. Secondary entrances are located in the outer bays of the north elevation and consist of double glass doors within stone surrounds, accessed by a set of stairs with metal handrails. Two ornamental multi-globe light fixtures on pedestals flank the entrances. A parapet rises above the cornice and features rectangular panels recessed between projecting corner blocks. The building's elevations are defined by shallow pilasters that rise between window bays from the stone string course to the cornice.

192. 60-64 Pershing Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1918

A three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with a raised parapet featuring corbelled brickwork and recessed decorative panels. The primary (south) elevation is organized into four bays. The first story contains a storefront framed by brick piers. The storefront consists of two large, fixed display windows flanking a recessed central entrance with a single-leaf glass and wood door. A decorative glass block transom band spans the width of the storefront above the display windows and door. To the right of the main storefront is a secondary entrance set within a single-leaf glass and wood door with a single transom light above. A concrete stoop with a short set of steps leads to each entrance. Fenestration on the second and third stories consists of single rectangular window openings in each bay, each containing one-over-one double-hung sash windows set within a stone lintel and sill. The central bays feature singles and the outer bays pairs of windows. A projecting metal cornice with brackets separates the third story from the parapet above.

193. 66-72 Pershing Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1927

A three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building. The (south) façade is organized into seven bays on the first story and ten on the second and third. The first story contains a storefront arrangement across the width of the elevation. Storefront fenestration includes paired sets of entrances with single-leaf glass and metal doors to the east of fixed display windows. Each storefront bay is defined by brick piers. The display windows are set in rectangular openings beneath blind transoms. Fenestration on the second and third stories consists of seven rectangular window openings per story, aligned vertically by bay. Each opening contains a one-over-one double-hung sash window, framed by a header course of brick. Four evenly spaced vents are placed along the roof line, which is capped by concrete coping.

Polk Street

194. 107 Polk Street

One contributing building (Jr. Order of United American Mechanics), 1925

A three-story brick building with cast stone trim and decorative panels, resting on a raised concrete foundation with basement-level windows secured by metal grates. The primary (east) façade is organized into three bays. The central entrance is set beneath a flat lintel and features a single-leaf door topped by a rectangular transom. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, double-hung sash

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

windows with cast stone sills and soldier course lintels. Flanking the entrance are paired windows. The bays of the second and third stories aligned vertically over the first story openings. Cast stone panels bearing the building's construction date and other emblems are positioned above the entrance and near the parapet. The façade terminates in a flat roof with a modest brick parapet.

195. 109 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1905

A 2.5-story Queen Anne-style brick house, facing east. The façade features two bays, with the west bay consisting of a three-sided projection. The building rests on a raised foundation enclosed by lattice panels beneath a full-width front porch. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. The porch features a flat roof supported by square posts and has a wood balustrade. The first story features a central single-leaf entry door set in a wide surround with sidelights and a transom. The second story contains windows aligned above the openings of the first story. The half-story is set within a steeply pitched slate-clad mansard roof, which features two gabled dormers. The roofline is capped by a simple wood cornice with brackets.

196. 108-110 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1885

A four-bay, two-story brick Italianate townhouse facing east. The building is divided into two mirrored units, each with a single-leaf entry door set beneath a segmental-arched opening. Each entry door is paired with a one-over-one double-hung sash window within a matching segmental-arched opening, typical of the building's fenestration. The second story contains windows in each bay. The south end of the building features a two-story enclosed porch, screened with lattice panels and a single-leaf door entry on the first story. A two-bay, two-story wing is set back from the street on each side. A prominent bracketed cornice with decorative roundels runs along the roofline.

197. 111 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-bay, two-story brick Italianate townhouse. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung sash windows set within segmental-arched openings, single or paired. The first story of the (north) façade contains a single-leaf entry door set beneath a segmental-arched transom in the south bay, and a pair of windows to the north. The second story features windows aligned above the first story openings. A brick cornice featuring corbelling and decorative rectangular vents crowns the building.

198. 0 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

199. 113 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

200. 0 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

201. 117 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

202. 0 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

203. 119-121 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1900

A two-story brick Italianate townhouse block. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide, split into two mirrored units. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows with stone sills and lintels. The first story features entrance doors set beneath rectangular transoms and stone sills next to large windows. The second story contains four windows aligned above the first story bays. The façade roofline features a dentiled cornice beneath an asphalt shingle-clad roof featuring two gabled dormers with vents. The side elevation reveals the long, low slope of the roof behind the façade and features an asymmetrical window arrangement, with segmental arched openings for single and paired windows.

204. 123 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1914

A two-bay, 2.5-story brick Queen Anne-style townhouse. The primary (north) façade features a full-width, one-story porch supported by simple posts with a plain railing. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels. The first story contains a single-leaf entry door to the east and a triple window assembly to the west. The second story is organized into two bays with a single window above the entrance below, and an identical triple window assembly above the first-story assembly. The slate-clad mansard roof contains a centered gabled dormer with two smaller windows set beneath a classical pediment.

205. 125 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-bay, 2.5-story brick Queen Anne-style townhouse. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and features a projecting one-story porch with square posts and solid brick railings. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows in segmental arch openings that feature slender decorative wood transoms. All openings are set beneath implied window caps of brick designs projecting from the exterior wall. The (north) façade is characterized by the engaged tower, which projects a full bay from the facade and features fixed picture windows facing the street and double-hung windows on the interior cheeks. The entrance is located in the east bay and consists of a single-leaf door beneath a transom. The tower rises above the roofline and is capped by a steeply pitched, pyramidal metal roof. A dormer with a fixed window and a shed roof projects from the primary roof slope.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

206. 126 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1889

A two-bay, 2.5-story brick Queen Anne-style townhouse. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and features a projecting one-story porch with square brick posts and solid brick railings. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills. Openings are set within segmental arch openings on the first story (south) façade. On the first story, the entrance is located in the west bay and consists of a single-leaf door with a simple transom. Windows are paired in the east bay on each story. The steeply pitched roof is clad with asphalt shingles and features a front-facing gable dormer with a blank tympanum. The side elevations are blank and reveal the low, low slope of the rear roof.

207. 127 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1905

A two-bay, 2.5-story brick Queen Anne-style townhouse. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and features a projecting one-story porch with square posts and solid brick railings. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows in segmental arch openings that feature slender decorative wood transoms. All openings are set beneath implied window caps of brick designs projecting from the exterior wall. The (north) façade is characterized by the entrance in the west bay, consisting of a single-leaf door beneath a transom, and an engaged tower that projects a full bay from the facade to the east. The tower features fixed picture windows facing the street and double-hung windows on the interior cheeks. The tower rises above the roofline and is capped by a steeply pitched, pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles. A blank dormer with a shed roof projects from the primary roof slope.

208. 128-130 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

209. 128 (rear) Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

210. 129 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1960

A two-bay, one-story vinyl-clad house on a raised concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation. The building is accessed by a set of concrete steps to a full-width front porch with a shed roof supported by slender metal posts and enclosed by a metal railing. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung windows in vinyl surrounds. The west bay of the (north) façade features pairs of windows on each story. The east bay features a metal door at grade, entering the basement, and the second story features a pair of windows, similar in arrangement but smaller than the other façade windows. The house is topped by a low-pitched front-gable roof clad in metal.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

211. 131-133 Polk Street

One contributing building on two parcels, 1900

A two-story brick Italianate-style townhouse duplex. The building rests on a raised, stone foundation and features a flat roof with an overhanging, bracketed cornice. Each unit is three bays wide, with entrances located in the outer bays of each half. Fenestration includes double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills; there are six-over-six configurations on the east unit, and one-over-one on the west unit. In addition, the first story of the west unit features a sliding-sash window. Metal awnings are mounted above some windows and entrances. An arched pedestrian opening with a recessed door provides secondary access between the units. Small, decorative vents are the only feature along the side elevations, placed near the roofline.

212. 0 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

213. 134 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

214. 134-136 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1910

A 2.5-story brick duplex on a raised stone foundation. The (south) façade displays two identical units across four bays on the first story, and five on the second. A full-width one-story porch supported by square posts extends across the façade. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels. Each unit is accessed through a single-leaf door. Along the west elevation there are three windows on the first story and a three-sided bay window with wood shingle siding. A hipped roof dormer with a pair of windows projects from the south and west slopes of the roof.

215. 135-137 Polk Street

One contributing building on two parcels, 1910

A two-story brick Italianate townhouse with a flat roof and bracketed cornice. The building rests on a raised stone foundation and features a rectangular plan extending along the street frontage. The primary (north) elevation is organized into six bays – three bays for each duplex unit. Each unit is accessed by a single-leaf door set within a slightly recessed opening under segmental-arched transoms. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung wood windows set in segmental arch openings with brick lintels and stone sills. The second-story windows are aligned above the first story and maintain the same proportions and detailing. A series of fixed metal awnings are affixed above several window and door openings. The roof slopes backward from the façade. The east elevation features three bays on each story, near the rear of the building.

216. 0 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

217. 138-140 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1915

A 2.5-story brick Queen Anne-style duplex with a bracketed cornice with a steeply pitched asphalt shingle-clad roof on the (south) façade. The building rests on a brick foundation and features a full-width, one-story porch supported by square columns. Each unit is accessed by a single-leaf door recessed within its own bay under the porch. The façade is organized into two mirrored bays, each with a projecting, three-sided bay window on the first and second stories beneath gabled dormers featuring paired, louvered vents. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows throughout. The roof slopes backward from the façade. There is a single bay of windows on the east elevation near the rear of the building.

218. 141-143 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story brick Italianate-style townhouse block resting on a stone foundation. The building features two mirrored units organized into four bays, with two arched entries leading to the individual units in the inner bays of the first story. These entries feature single-leaf doors set beneath segmental brick arches in the recessed central bay, while the outer bays each contain a one-over-one, double-hung window with a stone lintel and sill. The second story includes three evenly spaced windows with stone sills and segmental arch brick lintels featuring keystones. The building is capped by a bracketed cornice beneath a flat roof. The west elevation features three bays with windows near the rear of the building, the northernmost bay of which features paired windows.

219. 142 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

220. 145 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-story Italianate-style house clad in Formstone at the foundation and vinyl siding above. The (north) façade is organized into two bays. The entrance is located in the northern bay and consists of a single-leaf door sheltered by a metal awning. The southern bay contains a one-over-one, double-hung window. The second story contains two evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows. The windows are framed by simple metal surrounds. The building is topped by a bracketed cornice and a flat roof.

221. 144 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1915

A three-bay, two-story brick vernacular side-gabled townhouse. The (south) façade is arranged into two bays. The southern bay contains a metal door with a transom opening above. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows with trabeated wood surrounds. A cross-gabled rear extension features four bays along the west elevation, including a second-story door which no longer is accessible. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

222. 147 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1910

A 2.5-story brick Queen Anne-style townhouse. The (north) façade is organized into three bays on the first story and two on the second. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels. On the first story, the northern bay contains the main entrance, a single-leaf door with a transom above, sheltered by a one-story, full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns and topped with a plain entablature. The porch features a metal railing and a wood deck. The second story features paired windows in each bay. The roof features a shed-roofed dormer above each bay, containing a single leaded window. The steeply pitched facade roof is clad in slate shingles.

223. 146 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1915

A three-bay, two-story brick Italianate townhouse. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is faced with running bond brick. The western bay contains the main entrance, a single-leaf replacement door set within a segmental-arch opening beneath a transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows set within similar segmental-arch openings, all featuring decorative woodwork inside the arches. A simple wood cornice with decorative brackets and dentils crowns the building. The east elevation features two bays on each story near the rear of the volume, and a vinyl-clad northern extension.

224. 148-150 Polk Street

One contributing building on two parcels, 1898

A two-story brick Italianate duplex on a pargeted stone foundation. The (south) façade is organized into two mirrored units across four bays. Each outer bay features a single-leaf door with a transom, sheltered by a shallow metal awning supported by brackets. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with stone lintels and sills at both stories. The façade is capped by a simple wood cornice with paired decorative brackets. Two gabled dormers with louvered vents flank a shed-roofed dormer with a triple-light awning window project from the asphalt-shingled roof.

225. 149 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1910

A two-bay, three-story brick Italianate duplex. The (north) façade's first story features paired single-leaf doors under a single blind transom, sheltered beneath a one-story porch supported by round, fluted columns with Doric capitals. The porch has a standing seam metal roof and a metal balustrade. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with stone lintels and sills. A simple wood cornice with paired decorative brackets and round ornamental medallions caps the façade. The roof is a flat roof hidden behind a low parapet.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

226. 153 Polk Street

One contributing building, 1898

A 2.5-story brick Italianate townhouse. The (north) façade is organized into three bays, with two near the street, and one set back at the depth of a bay. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills and lintels. A one-story entrance porch with a hipped standing seam metal roof and a Doric column shelters entrance doors on the facade and east elevations. The steeply pitched slate-clad roof features a central gabled dormer containing two fixed windows. The roof slopes subtly back from the façade.

227. 0 Polk Street

One vacant lot, not counted

South Centre Street

228. 0 South Centre Street

One vacant lot, not counted

229. 15 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Med 1st), 1980

A one-story brick office building with a steel roof. The façade features four bays, including an off-center entrance with a paneled door flanked by false shutters. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows in wood surrounds above wood panels. Windows are paired at the end bays and all have false shutters. Brick quoins are featured at the corners. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and terminates at a shallow overhanging eave with a gutter system.

230. 58 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Telephone Building, aka Verizon, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company), 1948

Builder: John I. Vandergrift

A three-story, flat-roofed, brick and concrete commercial building. The (west) façade of the first story is clad in smooth concrete panels with a recessed entrance flanked by tripartite casement windows set in deep rectangular openings behind fixed sash storm windows with transoms. The upper stories are faced in brick, with vertical window bays divided by narrow brick pilasters; each bay contains paired three-over-three, double-hung wood windows with brick sills. A wide concrete band denotes a cornice and the building terminates in concrete coping.

231. 100 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (individual), not counted (B'er Chayim Temple), 1866

A two-story, front-gabled, brick synagogue that faces west, with a later 2.5-story rear addition facing north. The main façade features a central entrance framed by a pedimented portico with paired paneled doors, and three bays of tall round-arched stained-glass windows. The side elevations are divided into bays by shallow brick pilasters, each bay containing tall round-arched stained-glass windows above smaller rectangular windows. The rear addition features a mansard-

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

like slate-clad roof with dormer windows on the uppermost story and a rusticated stone base at the ground level.

232. 101 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1921

Architect: George Sansbury

Builder: Aaron May

A two-bay, two-story, flat-roofed, Beaux-Arts-inspired building constructed of white brick with a curved corner facing the intersection to the east. The first story features the entrance set beneath a small bracketed canopy. First-story fenestration consists of large, fixed windows with decorative transoms and stone-faced bases, including a curved window on the corner, set beneath a decorative metal spandrel. An ashlar base faces the first-story wall up to the sills. The second story includes paired six-over-one, double-hung windows on the principal elevations and a curved eight-over-one window at the corner. The roofline is finished with a deep bracketed cornice and a parapet wall.

233. 103 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1962

A one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building facing east, sharing party walls with adjacent buildings on both sides. The façade features a central entrance door set between fluted pilasters and flanked by large, fixed, multi-light storefront windows, all set beneath a wide wood frieze. The roofline is obscured by a steeply pitched slate-clad false front that extends above the façade, simulating a gabled form.

234. 105 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1900

A two-bay, three-story, Italianate-style brick commercial building. The first story features an entrance with a paneled door set within a segmental-arched opening behind an in-filled transom and accessed by a set of stone steps, and a projecting three-bay oriel window with fixed sash and recessed panels below. The second story contains two sets of paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows with stone sills and molded surrounds within low-arched openings. The third story mirrors the second. Above the third story are three small, evenly spaced decorative vents. The roofline is finished with a bracketed cornice and a decorative frieze.

235. 107-109 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Monumental Life Insurance Company), 1951

A two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building. The first story features three bays, including an entrance with a paneled door in the north bay framed by a classical surround with a pedimented entablature, rectangular sidelights and transom. The central bay features a large fixed multi-light window between two nine-over-nine, double-hung windows all set beneath a wide entablature cap. To the south is a single window with a similar cap. The second story is organized into four bays, each containing a six-over-nine, double-hung window with trabeated sills and double row of brick

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

voussoir lintels. The roofline is defined by a prominent stone cornice inscribed with "MONUMENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY" and capped by a flat parapet.

236. 110 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1901

Architect; Wright Butler

Builder: Silas Wise

A two-bay, two-story, brick, Queen Anne-style house featuring an irregular form and a steeply pitched roof, including a clipped corner. The southern bay is characterized by a three-sided two-story bay projection. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone sills. The first story includes a wraparound porch supported by turned columns, with entrance doors on the (west) façade and on the clipped corner. A prominent multi-sided turret with a flared slate-clad roof rises from the main roofline, providing a distinctive focal point to the design.

237. 111 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1949

A two-story modern office building with a flat roof and a projecting second story. The first story features glass panel doors on either side, one to the south is recessed and the one to the north, along with a large, fixed window are set beneath a long rectangular transom. A sawtooth metal kickplate is beneath the window. The second story projects slightly over the first and contains a narrow horizontal band of three fixed windows within a rectangular frame. The (east) façade is composed of a combination of brick and panel cladding, with the brick forming the outer bays.

238. 112 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1918

A three-bay, two-story Italianate commercial building with a flat roof and a decorative bracketed cornice. The first story features a recessed entry door at the south bay, sheltered by a metal awning, and two eight-over-twelve, double-hung windows set within brick frames. The second story contains three one-over-one, double-hung segmental-arched windows under transoms with stone lintels and sills.

239. 113 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1961

A one-story modern commercial building with a flat roof and deep eaves. The (east) façade features an off-center entrance accessed by a set of concrete stairs with metal railings. To the left of the entrance is a horizontal band of three windows set high on the wall. Below grade, partially visible behind a metal railing, is a set of three windows identical to those above. The building shares party walls on both its north and south sides with adjacent buildings.

240. 114 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks), 1910

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

A five-bay, three-story brick Colonial Revival-style commercial block with a flat roof and wide, bracketed cornice. The first story features a stone base with an off-center pedestrian entrance and four arched window openings, each containing a set of French doors with fanlights above, set behind metal banisters. The second and third stories are arranged in a five-bay configuration, each bay containing a rectangular one-over-one double-hung window with a stone lintel and sill. On the north elevation, a ramp and stairs provide access to a secondary entrance.

241. 115 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1875

A three-bay, two-story painted brick commercial building with a flat roof and projecting bracketed cornice facing east. The first story features a single-door entry in the northern bay, set within a rectangular opening capped by a stained glass transom. Two tall arched window openings with false shutters are positioned to the south of the entry with one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The second story is organized in a symmetrical three-bay arrangement, each bay containing a tall arched two-over-two window with louvered shutters. Brick hood molds and keystones ornament the arches. The building rests on a slightly raised stone foundation.

242. 122 South Centre Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1920

A five-bay, three-story brick commercial building facing east. The building is rectangular in plan and is constructed of red brick laid in a running bond pattern with a stone foundation. The primary (east) façade is organized into five bays on the upper two stories, while the first has three. On the first story, a central entrance is recessed within a brick surround with a segmental brick arch and keystone detailing. Flanking the entrance are two sets of paired rectangular one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The second and third stories feature evenly spaced rectangular one-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple stone sills and flat brick lintels. Above the third story is a corbelled brick cornice with inset rectangular brick panels below. The building terminates in a flat roof with a low parapet.

South George Street

243. 0 South George Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (George Street Parking Garage), 1976

A six-level, flat-roofed, concrete-frame parking garage with a rectangular footprint and a curved corner facing the intersection. The lower portion of the building is clad with brick veneer along the street level, while the upper levels are composed of exposed concrete with open horizontal railings. Vehicular entrances are located at the ground level beneath a continuous concrete slab. The top of the garage is enclosed by a simple metal guardrail, and signage identifying "CENTER CITY PARKING" is mounted on the curved brick corner.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

244. 15 South George Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, (Central M.E. Church, South), 1906

A 1.5-story, front-gabled, brick Gothic Revival-style church with a rectangular plan and a projecting corner tower. The (east) façade features a pointed-arch entrance opening framed by brick buttresses. The center of the façade features a large pointed-arch window, filled with multi-light stained glass. The side elevations are divided into bays by buttresses, each containing paired pointed-arch windows with stone sills and stone trim accents. The south elevation features a cross-gable projection featuring a large rose window of stained glass. The tower rises above the entrance, with pointed-arch louvered openings, brick corbelling, and a prominent cross crowning the flat parapet.

245. 19 South George Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Truist Bank), 1968

A one-story, flat-roofed, rectangular drive-through bank kiosk constructed of brick laid in a running bond pattern. Fenestration includes fixed plate-glass windows on the front (south) and side elevations and a single-light metal door located near the rear corner. A flat metal canopy with a wide fascia wraps around the top of the building above the window heads. A single drive-through lane with an overhead canopy is positioned behind the building, accessible from the adjacent street.

246. 109 South George Street

One contributing building (Tri-state Paper Company), 1914

A three-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with a painted exterior and a narrow rectangular footprint, characterized by a clipped oblique corner. The first story features three large storefront windows set in rectangular openings with simple trim, and a corner entrance of a glass door with sidelights and a transom. The second story contains three bays with decorative recessed panels. The third story features three one-over-one, double-hung windows aligned above, and the roofline is crowned by a shaped parapet with a raised center section inscribed with the date "1914."

247. 111 South George Street

One contributing building (Smith Building), 1940

A two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building. The first story features asymmetrical fenestration and entrances, with a shingled canopy running along the façade. All windows are fixed-pane windows. The second story is organized into evenly spaced narrow vertical window openings, each with simple masonry surrounds. The roofline is flat with a simple coping, and the building is identified by raised lettering reading "SMITH BUILDING" on the upper façade. The roof line steps down slightly twice to the west.

South Liberty Street

248. 7 South Liberty Street (located on 65 Baltimore Street parcel)

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, ca. 1875

A two-story, flat-roofed, masonry commercial building with Italianate detailing. The first story features a modern metal-clad storefront with two large fixed plate-glass windows set above a brick

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

bulkhead, with evidence of infill and alteration visible in the cladding. The second story retains three evenly spaced segmental-arched window openings with two-over-two double-hung sash, framed by molded architraves with bracketed hoods and stone sills. The roofline is finished with a deep bracketed cornice and paneled frieze.

249. 11 South Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1858

A two-story, flat-roofed, Italianate-style brick commercial building characterized by an oblique, or cut, corner. The first story features a corner entrance with a single-light glass door set beneath a segmental-arched transom, and a projecting display window with a tripartite fixed sash configuration and a paneled bulkhead. A rusticated stone cornice separates the stories. The second story is dominated by a ribbon of three-over-one, double-hung wood windows divided by paneled pilasters, surmounted by a bracketed cornice and a paneled frieze. The roofline is finished with a deep overhanging cornice supported by paired brackets and accented with decorative roundels. The north elevation faces Merchant's Alley, a paved pedestrian access to an interior parking lot for the block.

250. 15 South Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1844

A three-bay, three-story, flat-roofed, brick building with a rectangular footprint. The first story features an entrance in the north bay set in a Classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows with brick voussoir lintels and projecting brick sills. Windows on the first story feature false shutters while the second-story windows are bare. The third story features three smaller two-light windows aligned above the second-story windows, and the roofline is finished with a simple, unornamented cornice. The building shared its north wall with its neighbor and features a blank south elevation except for two third-story windows.

251. 19 South Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1920

A two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with a narrow east elevation serving as the primary façade, characterized by a clipped oblique corner. The first story features an entrance with a single-light glass door and large fixed storefront windows, all set beneath a continuous metal awning that wraps the building. An additional entrance on the corner features a sidelight and transom. The second story is organized into three bays on the east elevation, and three on the south, each containing single or paired fixed sash windows set in rectangular openings with soldier-course brick lintels. The western bays of the south elevation feature two pairs of windows, with the central bay featuring a rusticated stone sill. The parapet is articulated by stepped square piers and horizontal brick banding.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

252. 100 South Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1851

A two-story, flat-roofed, Italianate-style brick commercial block facing west, with a first-story corner entrance at the intersection of two streets. The first story features a recessed single-light glass door at the corner, flanked by large fixed multi-light storefront windows divided by narrow mullions and set beneath simple projecting cornices on each elevation. Near the south corner, the facade appears to have ghost lines of an in-filled bay door. The second story is organized into nine bays of tall, narrow one-over-one sash windows set in rectangular openings with stone sills and minimal lintels. The roofline is finished with a bracketed cornice and a paneled frieze.

253. 120-122 South Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted, 1870

A four-bay, three-story brick Italianate apartment building. The first story features an off-center recessed entrance framed by a segmental-arched opening. Fenestration consists of segmental-arched window openings with, primarily, one-over-one double-hung sashes, save for three random three-over-one windows. These windows are framed by simple molded brick hood molds, are narrower above the entrance, and paired in the facade's north bay only. The roofline is finished with a bracketed cornice and a paneled frieze. The south elevation is blank, and the north elevation features a single bay of windows denoting an interior stairwell.

254. 132 South Liberty Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Joseph Strozykowski Dentist), 1950

Builder: John LaVale

A one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with a rectangular footprint. The (west) façade is clad in brick and the rear portion finished in painted concrete block. The brick façade features a single-leaf flush metal door in the north bay. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double-hung metal windows in which the lights are divided horizontally. On the façade a tripartite window featuring a fixed panel and two flanking windows is itself flanked by single windows. The only ornamentation is in three soldier course vents across the facade. The roofline is flat and unadorned, with minimal detailing.

South Mechanic Street

255. 10-12 South Mechanic Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Cafe Mark), 1890

Architect: Wright Butler

A three-story, flat-roofed, Romanesque Revival-style brick commercial building facing west, with narrow alleys on either side concealed behind false side walls. The first story features recessed entrances with single-light glass doors to the north and south and a fixed storefront six-window system in between, framed by masonry piers, all set beneath a pent roof with brackets. The second story contains two wide rectangular window openings, each divided into pairs by thick fluted mullions and topped by transoms. The second and third story are separated by brick spandrels with metal star bolts. The third story is defined by two large round-arched window openings framed by

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

rough-faced stone voussoirs, each containing paired multi-light sash beneath the arch, and three small single-light windows set high near the stepped parapet.

256. 14-18 South Mechanic Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Uncle Jack's), 1890

A three-story, brick commercial building with a rectangular plan facing west. The first story features two recessed storefront entrances with single-light glass doors, flanked by large, fixed storefront windows set in framed openings. A false façade alleyway entrance is located between this and the building to the north, featuring a doorway with a broken pediment and wood surround. The second and third stories are organized into four bays, each containing single one-over-one double-hung sash windows set in slightly recessed rectangular openings with brick soldier-course lintels and projecting brick sills. The south elevation is open to Merchant's Alley below, a passageway to an interior parking lot. The elevation features arched windows in singles or pairs on the second and third stories. The roofline is finished with a corbelled brick cornice, featuring a side gable roof with square parapets near the street and a flat-roof rear extension.

257. 19 South Mechanic Street

One vacant lot, not counted

258. 20 South Mechanic Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Niner's Canal Pub), 1958

A long, one-story brick Midcentury Modern commercial building. It has a flat roof with a deep, cantilevered metal canopy spanning most of the (south) façade. The façade is organized into bays roughly defined by three widely-spaced entrances. Fenestration across the façade consists of ribbons of windows at head-level one continuous concrete sill. Entrances consist of glass and metal doors set within pairs of brick pilasters set beneath transoms. The west elevation features four bays of one-over-one, double-hung windows with concrete lintels and sills.

259. 50 South Mechanic Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (The Twigg building), 1958

A two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building sharing its west party wall with the neighboring building. The (south) façade is organized into two bays. Fenestration consists of ribbons of fixed sash windows divided into groups of three, with vertical framing elements between each group. The first story features windows to the left of the entrance. The entrance is recessed and contains a single-leaf glass and metal door. A brick planter projects from the façade below the first-story window band. A metal sign identifying the building is mounted above the entrance at the second-story level. The building terminates in metal coping.

260. 119 South Mechanic Street

One vacant lot, not counted

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

West Harrison Street

261. 0 West Harrison Street
One vacant lot, not counted

262. 108-114 West Harrison Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Queen City Cravings), 1908

A two-story, rectangular-plan brick commercial building with a slate-clad mansard roof. The first story (south) façade features four glass panel doors separated by narrow brick piers, flanked by one-over-one, double-hung metal windows with stone sills. The second story includes two small oval windows centered above the entrances and single double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. The east elevation features five bays of arched windows on each floor, with the center bay featuring a double set. The mansard roof contains two dormers with louvered vents and shallow gabled caps. The roof slopes back from the street in a saltbox form.

263. 115 West Harrison Street

One non-contributing building (First United Bank & Trust), 1973

A two-story, flat-roofed, modern bank with a low, horizontally oriented profile facing north is set in the midst of a deep parking lot. The façade is constructed of brick laid in a running bond pattern and features a combination of fixed plate-glass windows and narrow vertical windows set into slightly recessed openings. Fenestration is irregularly spaced, with entrances consisting of fully glazed double doors framed by sidelights and transoms. The roof is defined by a series of tiered, low-pitched hipped forms with prominent overhanging metal-clad cornices.

264. 119 West Harrison Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Ironworker's Laborers Pension Building), 1979

A one-story, flat-roofed, rectangular brick commercial building facing south. The façade is organized into five bays, each containing a sliding-sash metal window set in a slightly recessed opening. A flush-mounted entrance of glass panel double doors is located near the center of the façade. The roofline is capped by a simple brick parapet with no additional ornamentation.

West Union Street

265. 122 West Union Street

NR-listed building (original district), not counted (Chessie Federal Credit Union), 1985

A one-story, flat-roofed, concrete block drive-through bank kiosk with a rectangular footprint. The front elevation features a fully glazed aluminum storefront system consisting of fixed plate-glass windows and a single-light glass entrance door. A flat canopy supported by square masonry piers extends over six drive-through lanes to the west. The parapet is capped with a projecting fascia.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

266. 126 West Union Street

One vacant lot, not counted

267. CSX Viaduct

One contributing structure (Baltimore & Ohio Railroad), 1909

A two-track, multi-span concrete railroad viaduct spanning Wills Creek. From Wills Creek the viaduct carries a double set of tracks east and eventually descends to grade, merging with surface tracks.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

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 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 grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1844-1974

Significant Dates

1842: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reaches Cumberland

1844: Construction of the earliest extant building in the expanded district

1851: B&O Railroad Viaduct constructed

1893: Major fire leads to rebuilding of Baltimore Street in masonry

1924: Major Flood

1936: St. Patrick's Day Flood

1942: Major Flood

1965: HUD approves Urban Renewal Project

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Tehan

Wright Butler

George Flack Sansbury

John S. Seibert

Holmboe & Lafferty

Charles S. Bicksler

Hodgens and Hills

Robert Holt Hitchens

Harry Campbell

Frederick Webber

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

W. T. Taylor

James K. Taylor

Aaron May

Andrew Ramsay

Herman Schneider

James Powell

George Hazelwood

Bradford Allen

Silas Wise

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Downtown Cumberland Historic District (NR# 983002917; MHT AL-IV-A-132; hereafter, original district), located in the city of Cumberland, Maryland, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) in 1983 for its architectural significance as a collection of commercial, civic, and mixed-use buildings associated with the expansion of transportation methods in Cumberland during the mid-to-late nineteenth century and constructed during a period of significance spanning “c.1860-c.1930.”² It consisted of “approximately” 107 buildings along Baltimore Street and the adjacent blocks to the north and south.³

The Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Increase (hereafter, expanded district) is significant in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. As outlined in the 1983 historic district nomination, many of the commercial buildings along Cumberland’s principal downtown corridor were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to a notably high design standard, showcasing strong examples of prominent national commercial architectural styles. In the early twentieth century, the city also saw the addition of civic and commercial buildings that exemplify Beaux-Arts Classicism and Art Deco design. Following World War II, Cumberland underwent significant transformation as part of an extensive urban renewal program, particularly from the late 1960s through the mid-1970s, which reshaped much of the downtown area. As a result of this process, clear visual and physical demarcations established the expanded district’s boundary.

The intervening 50 years since the NR-listing of the original Downtown Cumberland Historic District has prompted careful reevaluation by the Maryland Historical Trust and the City of Cumberland. Recognizing the significance of vernacular forms of architecture, the role of residential development adjacent to the city core, and the continued importance of the area, the boundary expansion extends the period of significance from 1844 through 1974. This updated period encompasses the full arc of the district’s historical and architectural development. The

² Ware and Henry, 11.

³ Ware and Henry, 2.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

beginning date, 1844, corresponds with the construction of the earliest extant buildings in the downtown core that illustrate the area's emergence as a commercial and civic center. The end date of 1974 coincides with the completion of the Cumberland Mall pedestrian plaza, a defining urban renewal project that capped decades of mid-twentieth-century planning efforts pursued in response to shifting economic and transportation patterns. Extending the period of significance to 1974 allows for the inclusion of Modernist and New Formalist buildings and planning features that illustrate Cumberland's adaptation to postwar challenges and contribute to the district's historical and architectural character.

Geographically, the boundary expansion includes several additional blocks between Baltimore Street and the B&O Viaduct as well as two buildings south of the original district. The boundary expansion unifies the historic properties logically to reflect the intertwined relationship between transportation, commerce, community planning, and architecture, and geographically as a cohesive historic district, enclosed by natural and human-made visual boundaries. In addition, it broadens the narrative beyond the original district's public-facing commercial and government buildings to include clusters of worker housing, support buildings, and small businesses that fostered social connections and helped unify the inner city through shared community spaces.

Under **Criterion A**, the district expansion reflects the city's central role in the commercial and civic development of Western Maryland and of Cumberland as a regional center of commerce, transportation, and urban planning from the mid-nineteenth century through 1974. While elements of formal urban planning helped define the geographic boundaries of the district, its built environment also reflects organic commercial growth shaped by evolving transportation corridors. The district's commercial corridors, residential blocks, and civic infrastructure collectively illustrate the city's development in response to industrialization, the expansion of railroad and highway networks, and postwar urban renewal initiatives. The strategic confluence of waterways, railways, and roadways fostered commercial growth and attracted diverse communities of workers and entrepreneurs whose contributions shaped the city's development. The concentration of commercial enterprises, government buildings, and transportation-related resources demonstrates Cumberland's role in regional economic and civic life, while the adaptation of the built environment to shifting economic and social conditions – from the rise of the B&O Railroad to the creation of the Cumberland Mall – embodies the key historical forces, both organic and planned, that shaped the city throughout its period of significance.

Under **Criterion C**, the district offers an architectural record of this evolution through its distinguished collection of buildings spanning from the mid-nineteenth century through 1974. The district's vernacular residential structures, imposing commercial buildings, and significant engineering achievements like the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) Viaduct, collectively illustrate the adaptation of national architectural trends to local conditions, materials, and needs. The variety of building types – from modest worker housing to architect-designed institutional landmarks – reflects the social and economic diversity that characterized Cumberland throughout its period of significance.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Together, these elements create a cohesive historic district, enclosed by natural and human-made visual boundaries, that retains sufficient integrity to communicate its historical development and architectural character despite the impacts of urban renewal, flooding, and economic changes in the mid-to-late twentieth century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Community Development

Development as a Transportation Hub (1789-1945)

Originally the site of Fort Cumberland, the area was strategically located along overland and river trade routes and served as a base during the French and Indian War. The town was laid out in 1785 and chartered in 1787 and was named the county seat upon the creation of Allegany County in 1789.⁴ Cumberland's location at the confluence of Wills Creek and the Potomac River positioned it as a center of commerce and transportation. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, this provided the momentum for rapid urban development, as shown on historic maps. The 1806 map of Cumberland shows Baltimore Street – then known as Bedford Street – already lined with lots on either side, indicating early development. A raceway runs through the center of the block between Mechanic and Liberty Streets, turning north, then east, before emptying into Wills Creek at a location now marked by the viaduct. Center Street, then called Will Street, appears relatively undeveloped, and the area known as Blocher Street shows the beginning of what would become the eastern extension of residential neighborhoods (Figure 3).⁵

The city's growth was closely tied to the development of its transportation infrastructure. Construction of the National Road, the first federally funded public works project, began in 1811 with the goal of opening access to the Ohio territories acquired through the Louisiana Purchase in 1804. Cumberland served as the road's original eastern terminus. By 1818, it extended westward to Wheeling, then to part of Virginia. Maryland later connected the route eastward to Baltimore through a series of toll roads and private turnpikes. The Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad reached Cumberland in 1842, followed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in 1850. By 1844, spur lines had been rapidly extended to access "The Big Vein," a thick and highly productive deposit of coal discovered in the Georges Creek Valley in the early nineteenth century. In 1850, the first canal boat floated into town on the Chesapeake in Ohio Canal. The contributing B&O Railroad Viaduct over Wills Creek, built in 1851 and enlarged in 1909, facilitated increased freight and passenger movement while creating a physical boundary between the commercial core to the south and the industrial/residential district to the north. From the beginning, the area north of the B&O viaduct took on a distinctly industrial character, while Baltimore Street and the southern core

⁴ Feldstein, Albert L., *Allegany County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing), 2006, 9.

⁵ Lafleur, D.P., *Map of the City of Cumberland, 1806* (Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland) copy reproduced, 1898.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

retained a mixed-use, commercial and civic identity.⁶ Later, the Western Maryland Railroad was extended to the city in 1909.⁷

These networks solidified Cumberland's position as a transportation hub, drawing factories and industries to the area due to its accessibility.⁸ In the early nineteenth century, development expanded across Wills Creek along the route now known as Mechanic Street, which was at that time the main street. The first buildings erected on the east side of Wills Creek went up along Mechanic Street.⁹ Although a devastating fire destroyed much of North Mechanic Street in 1833, the corridor remained an important center of commerce and craftsmanship. In 1845, a total of 15 new buildings had been constructed in Cumberland, including three on Mechanic and Liberty Streets, and over 100 buildings had been erected in the previous two years.¹⁰ The neighborhoods just north of downtown were built as housing for the people that served both the businesses of Baltimore Street and the factories at the Northern end of Mechanic Street.¹¹

As early as the 1840s, Hanover Street was developing as a residential neighborhood. During this period regular advertisements offering rooms for rent in brick structures appeared in newspapers like *The Civilian* and the *Democratic Alleganian*. The area was developed most intensely between 1858 and 1875. By the 1850s, Polk Street was also an established residential neighborhood, as confirmed by period newspaper advertisements describing brick dwellings with attached kitchens, smokehouses, wells, and cellars. The consistent reference to Polk Street during this early development phase suggests that the area within the proposed district boundaries formed part of this early residential core. As growth continued, modern urban infrastructure came to affect land use and street layouts. In 1881, Polk Street also became a key location for regional infrastructure with the connection of the George's Creek Railroad and the B&O Railroad.¹² As late as 1884, residents of Hanover and Center Streets were drawing water from the 'Old Polk Street Pump.'¹³ After the lot upon which the pump stood was purchased and the new owner began charging for water, the residents successfully petitioned the city to dig a public well at Hanover and Center Streets, which was completed in August of that year.¹⁴ Bedford and Frederick Streets followed the same pattern during this period.

The city grew rapidly following the Civil War, and the city's growing population and economic prosperity during this period is evident in the surviving buildings of the downtown district, with major commercial streets like Mechanic and Baltimore lined with banks, department stores, and

⁶ Sparber, Andrew, *Bark to Boots: The History of Tanneries and Western Maryland* (Cumberland, MD: Self-published), 2021, 93-95.

⁷ Feldstein, 20.

⁸ Stover, John F., *History of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* (West Lafayette, IN: Purdue Research Foundation), 1987, 51-54.

⁹ Lowdermilk, William Harrison, *History of Cumberland*, (Washington, D.C.: J. Anglim), 1878, 290.

¹⁰ "Improvements in Cumberland," *Democratic Alleganian* (Cumberland, MD), September 29, 1845, p. 2

¹¹ Paul, Amanda, *Cumberland* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing), 2003, 16.

¹² "The Decision," *Frostburg Mining Journal* (Frostburg, MD), May 28, 1881, p. 1

¹³ *Cumberland Evening Times* (Cumberland, MD), July 27, 1894, p. 2

¹⁴ *Cumberland Evening News* (Cumberland, MD), August 21, 1894, p. 1.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

civic buildings. Within five years of the war's end, most of the original buildings along Baltimore Street and the surrounding blocks had been demolished and replaced with higher-style buildings.¹⁵ Cumberland's commercial landscape during this period was defined by prominent department stores and financial institutions. The architecture of these institutions reflects the efforts of Cumberland's merchants to project an image of importance, sophistication, and modernity. A significant fire in 1893 destroyed much of Baltimore Street, leading to a wave of brick and stone reconstruction that solidified the district's masonry character and architectural cohesion.¹⁶ Rosenbaum Brothers, established in 1878, expanded into a four-story, 10,000-square-foot department store on Baltimore Street in 1899.¹⁷ McMullen Brothers, operating between 1896 and 1902, constructed a landmark building using white enameled brick produced by the Mount Savage Enamel Brick Company.¹⁸ The financial sector was anchored by institutions such as the architecturally distinctive Second National Bank, completed in 1890, the Third National Bank, constructed in 1906–07, and the new building of the First National Bank in 1912.¹⁹

North Centre and North Mechanic Streets, particularly between the 1850s and early 1900s, were also major corridors of growth. These streets feature a concentration of two- to four-story brick commercial and residential buildings, many of which replaced earlier wood-frame structures after 1904. On North Mechanic Street, industrial and service functions proliferated, supported by the proximity of railroad lines and the viaduct. By 1904, 216 North Mechanic Street had replaced an earlier brewery site, illustrating the transition to more permanent, fire-resistant construction methods (MIHP). Properties between 60–244 North Centre Street are largely contributing to the expanded district, and notable institutional anchors like the St. Patrick's Catholic Church Complex (198–208 North Centre Street) underscore the area's architectural and cultural continuity. In 1898, an African American school was constructed near the corner of Bedford and North Mechanic streets (Wetzel 2011, 9).²⁰

By 1887, the Sanborn Fire Insurance map reflected notable changes in these residential areas. Streets like Hanover and Polk were lined with a mix of brick and wood-frame dwellings. St. Patrick's Catholic Church, its rectory, and the Sisters of Mercy building, are already present along North Centre Street, and brick commercial buildings dominate the central streetscape. The raceway remained visible at this time, running north between South Liberty and South Mechanic Streets, and curving east just beyond the viaduct (Figure 4).²¹

Streetcar development, beginning in 1891 with the Cumberland Electric Railway, also profoundly shaped the city's urban layout. Streetcar lines linked neighborhoods to downtown and encouraged

¹⁵ Lowdermilk, 424.

¹⁶ Stegmaier, Harry Jr., *Allegany County: A History* (Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company), 1976, 253-254.

¹⁷ Feldstein, 22.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 28.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 20-21.

²⁰ Wetzel, Dan, *Allegany County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing), 2011, 9.

²¹ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland* (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company), 1887.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

real estate expansion north and south of the core.²² The trolley system operated from 1891 to 1932 and supported local transit and commercial accessibility throughout the city.²³ Cobblestone and vitrified brick paving on Baltimore Street began with the advent of the streetcar service.²⁴ This also stimulated an increase in building density and architectural sophistication within the expanded district. Wright Butler's 1909 rowhouses at 188–196 North Centre Street emphasize this, as well as the Braddock Apartments, constructed in 1926 by Joseph H. Glick.²⁵

In 1892, the Sanborn map reveals how the viaduct influenced development patterns, showing increased residential infill north of this structure. The introduction of electric railway trolley lines followed Centre Street and branched out alongside streets including Polk, Hanover, and Bedford. By this point, the number of brick buildings had grown significantly throughout the district. North of the viaduct, however, deeper setbacks and the prevalence of frame construction distinguish the area as more industrial and less densely built than the commercial core to the south. The presence of industries such as the Paint Spring Tanning Company and breweries underscores how the character of the area north of the viaduct diverges from that of the area to its south.²⁶

By the early twentieth century, Cumberland had become Maryland's second largest manufacturing center and the largest in the western part of the state, driven by the region's abundant natural resources – including bituminous coal, iron ore, sandstone, limestone, and timber. These materials supported a diverse industrial base that included steel and rolling mills, cotton mills, glassworks, and breweries, all sustained by an extensive rail network. Between 1860 and 1900, Maryland's economy shifted from agriculture and mining to manufacturing, as industries such as refined sugar, men's clothing, forged and rolled iron, canned goods, and machine shop products rose in prominence. As coal production waned, the growth of manufacturing helped stabilize employment in Cumberland into the twentieth century, though few buildings from this industrial era survive today. Major employers such as Footer's Dye Works, the Celanese Corporation, and the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company drove industrial growth in Cumberland, with the latter's 1920 plant spurring a citywide building boom.²⁷

By 1906, a bird's-eye view of Cumberland showed a densely developed downtown core south of the viaduct, contrasting sharply with the open, less built-up land to the north. Residential and mixed-use blocks in the north had largely filled out, while industrial uses south of Harrison Street already formed a buffer separating downtown from newer construction near the river. The city's

²² Sparber, Andrew, *Streetcars of Allegany County, Maryland*. (Cumberland, MD: Self-published), 2019, 121-123.

²³ Feldstein, 56.

²⁴ Paisley, William, *Cumberland* (Cumberland, MD: A. Shriver & Co.), 1891, 1.

²⁵ *Cumberland Evening Times* (Cumberland, MD), February 18, 1946, p. 7.

²⁶ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland* (New York, NY: Sanborn-Perris Map Company), 1892.

²⁷ Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, *Preservation District Design Guidelines for Cumberland, Maryland* (Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland), 2015, 24-25.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

civic infrastructure developed alongside its commercial core. The original City Hall and Academy of Music, built in 1876, can be seen, along with St. Patrick's church complex (Figure 5).²⁸

By 1921, the Sanborn maps noted the covering or infill of the central raceway. The "Map of the Congested District" from this set clearly delineates the more uniform character of the expanded district in contrast to surrounding areas. North of the viaduct, buildings appear smaller and more numerous. In the expanded district, however, residential and commercial buildings are larger and more consistent in material and style. The Frederick Street extension had been completed by this point, linking Mechanic and Centre Streets (Figure 6).²⁹

Cumberland's economic prosperity remained stable despite the decline of the Western Maryland coal mines and the closure of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in 1924. Fortunately, Cumberland's economic development was also driven by manufacturing and resource extraction industries, including tanneries, glass works, and rolling mills.³⁰

During the Great Depression, Cumberland's economy shifted as key industries like coal, glass, beer, tin plate, and textiles declined. However, major employers such as the Celanese Corporation, Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, the railroads, and the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company sustained much of the local workforce. New Deal programs like the CCC and WPA also provided jobs, though most WPA projects occurred outside of the downtown area. The local glass industry nearly disappeared by 1936, and Footer's Dye Works closed in 1937.³¹ Despite economic hardships, several new buildings were constructed downtown, including theaters and commercial structures such as the Embassy Theater at 84 Baltimore Street and the two-part commercial block at 156-158 North Centre Street (currently J.J. 's & Sons). During World War II, Cumberland's manufacturing and rail sectors experienced renewed growth, while downtown businesses benefited from increased consumer spending by newly employed residents.

Social and Cultural Development (1865-1950)

The area's historical development was deeply shaped by its working-class and immigrant communities. Irish and German immigrants were the earliest dominant ethnic groups throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, drawn by employment opportunities in the railroads, glass works, cotton and rolling mills, and canal operations. These immigrants settled near their workplaces, creating dense neighborhoods with strong social support networks and establishing numerous social and cultural organizations that became vital components of Cumberland's civic landscape.

²⁸ Fowler, T. M., and Fowler & Kelly, *Bird's eye view of Cumberland, Maryland* (Morrisville, Pa., Fowler & Kelly), 1906.

²⁹ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland* (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company), 1921.

³⁰ Sparber, *Bark to Boots*, 50-54; 93-94.

³¹ Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, 26.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

The historic record establishes Methodists as the first organized religious denomination to be introduced in Allegany County by settlers in 1782.³² Relevant to Maryland and its role as a border state, the 1844 split of the Methodist Episcopal Church over the issue of slavery resulted in two separate churches being built within the district. Center Street United Methodist Church was built in 1871 on a site used for Methodist worship since its earliest days in Cumberland.³³ The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) organized a congregation in Cumberland and built a church in 1906 at 15 South George Street.³⁴

Catholics were among the city's earliest settlers as well with their missionary work starting as early as 1790. St. Patrick's Catholic Church was established in that year, and constructed its current Greek Revival sanctuary in 1851; the congregation's name was changed from St. Mary's to St. Patrick's in recognition of the influx of Irish immigrants via canal and rail.³⁵ Outside of the religious sphere, local Irish immigrants organized the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the 1880s, which provided mutual aid and preserved cultural traditions while supporting labor organizing efforts among railroad workers.³⁶ The complex at St Patrick's grew over time to include several historic buildings. Carroll Hall, which was a parochial school, was built in 1850 (no longer extant), and St. Edward's Academy, run by the Sisters of Mercy, was built in 1866 on the complex. The rectory was constructed in 1875.³⁷

The Jewish community of Cumberland, Maryland, is one of the oldest in the state and has played a meaningful role in the city's civic, religious, and cultural life since the early nineteenth century. The first documented evidence of a Jewish presence in Cumberland dates to 1816, when "one Hebrew" was listed among donors supporting the construction of a church shared by the city's Episcopalian and Presbyterian congregations.³⁸

On April 27, 1853, twelve Jewish families formally established Cumberland's first Jewish congregation. They initially met in a rented upper room at 22 Baltimore Street, later relocating in 1854 to another meeting space at the corner of Centre and Baltimore Streets, and again in 1858 to Semmes' Law Building on the west side of Wills Creek. The congregation adopted the name B'er Chayim (Hebrew for "Well of Life") and elected H. Rosenbach as their first president. A school for children, taught by the congregation's minister or reader, was also organized at this early stage. The individually NR-listed B'er Chayim Temple at 100 South Centre Street was dedicated on March 2, 1867, in a service led by Rev. B. Szold, Rev. H. Hockheimer of Baltimore, and Rev. Baum.³⁹ The synagogue remains the oldest continuously operating synagogue building in

³² Lowdermilk, 448.

³³ Feldstein, 50

³⁴ Kuhlmann, J. H., *History of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Cumberland, Maryland: from 1866 to 1920* (Washington, D.C.: J.C. Wood), 1920, iv.

³⁵ Feldstein, 54.

³⁶ *Cumberland Times* (Cumberland, MD), March 18, 1912, p. 3.

³⁷ Lowdermilk, 466-467.

³⁸ James W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, *History of Allegany County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: L.R. Titsworth and Co., 1923), 460-61.

³⁹ Lowdermilk, 476-78.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Maryland and one of the oldest in the United States.⁴⁰ Early worship adhered to Orthodox traditions, but the congregation transitioned over time to embrace German Reform Judaism. Services and sermons were originally conducted in German, reflecting the linguistic and cultural backgrounds of many founding members.⁴¹ The synagogue not only hosted Jewish services but also temporarily accommodated outside groups. In 1901, a Methodist congregation held services in the synagogue before relocating to the Market House Hall in 1902 due to financial constraints.⁴²

By 1927, Cumberland's Jewish population had grown to approximately 720 individuals.⁴³ At its mid-century peak, the Jewish community of Cumberland supported multiple congregations, a Hebrew school, and numerous Jewish-owned businesses. During the 1960s, B'er Chayim's Hebrew school had 60 students, and local newspapers featured advertisements from Jewish merchants announcing closures for the High Holidays.⁴⁴

Black residents of Cumberland, Maryland, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were a mix of locally born individuals and domestic migrants, primarily from Virginia and rural parts of Maryland. Select census records from 1870 through 1930 show that many Black residents in Cumberland listed birthplaces such as Rockingham and Shenandoah counties in Virginia, as well as Prince George's, Dorchester, and Talbot counties in Maryland – areas with large African American populations during, and after, slavery.⁴⁵ These migration patterns reflect broader regional trends in which formerly enslaved people and their descendants moved toward urban centers like Cumberland in search of employment and community.⁴⁶ Cumberland's economy – rooted in railroads, coal, manufacturing, and domestic service – offered relatively steady jobs for Black workers in roles such as porters, laborers, and domestic servants.⁴⁷

Racial relationships were complex and nuanced, with Black residents establishing separate institutions due to segregation, but sometimes living in racially mixed neighborhoods. In the residential areas of the expanded district, Black families lived alongside local white families (defined by the U.S. Census at the time with a simple "W") that included locally born residents and first- or second-generation European, primarily German, immigrants. No matter what the ethnicity, the prevailing occupational make-up along Polk Street and the surrounding neighborhood was decidedly working class, dominated by jobs like butcher, dye operator,

⁴⁰ Pratt, William and Dave Dorsey, *B'er Chayim Temple* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior), 1983.

⁴¹ *The Anniversary Story, 1853–1953*, B'er Chayim Congregation Centennial Publication (Cumberland, MD, 1953), Ch. 1.

⁴² Kuhlmann, 72–75.

⁴³ Linfield, H. S., "Jewish Population in the United States", *American Jewish Year Book* (Washington, DC: American Jewish Committee), 1927, 185.

⁴⁴ Boorstein, Michelle, "As the Smallest Jewish Communities Fade, High Holidays Are a Time to Be More Visible," *Washington Post*, September 24, 2014. Available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/cumberlands-jewish-community-determined-to-hang-on-to-its-heritage/2014/09/23/2580ab8e-434c-11e4-b437-1a7368204804_story.html. Accessed July 2025.

⁴⁵ United States Census Bureau, *Population Schedules for Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland, 1870-1930*.

⁴⁶ Berlin, Ira, *The Making of African America: The Four Great Migrations* (New York: Viking, 2010), 94–122.

⁴⁷ "Cumberland News," *Baltimore Afro-American*, various issues, 1920–1940.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

dressmaker, etc. However, certain jobs were more likely to be filled by Black residents as opposed to whites at the time. For example, in 1900, several black families lived on Polk Street, including Joseph Wheeler at 28 Polk Street and William Holmes, whose family lived across the street at 33 Polk Street. Holmes worked as a porter, a job common among working-class men, especially Black men, in urban areas with developed rail or streetcar systems. Wheeler was a minister at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Living nearby was the family of Aaron Lazarus, a Jewish immigrant from Germany who, along with his brother Tobias who lived with him, was in business.⁴⁸ Christopher Holnicka, a day laborer, also from Germany, lived at 53 Polk Street.

One prominent example of the interplay between segregation and Black upward mobility in early twentieth-century Cumberland is Dr. Spurgeon Sparks, an African American physician active in the city from at least 1877 to 1895. He is frequently mentioned in newspaper articles for providing medical care to Black residents during the era of segregated health services. In 1907, Dr. Sparks gave a speech at a local “colored school” defending racial separation, reflecting both his complex personal position and the deeply entrenched segregation of the time.⁴⁹ In a significant move reflecting both professional success and segregationist context, Dr. Sparks hired (white) architect Wright Butler to design his home at 150 North Mechanic Street. This building remains a notable example of early twentieth-century architecture and highlights the presence of an upwardly mobile Black professional class in Cumberland. By the 1920s, Dr. Sparks had relocated to Orange, New Jersey.⁵⁰ Interestingly, census records show that Dr. Sparks was recorded as “mulatto” in 1880 and 1910, and as “white” in the 1920 census.⁵¹ This variance in racial classification highlights the complex and nuanced nature of racial identity and relationships in the district – elements often overlooked in earlier historical interpretations.

Amid these complex and sometimes cooperative racial dynamics, the lynching of William Burns in 1907 stands out as a stark reminder of the violence Black residents could face, regardless of their proximity to or interaction with white neighbors. Burns, a Black man accused of killing a white police officer, was forcibly taken from the Allegany County jail by a white mob and shot to death in the street – just blocks from where Black and white working-class families lived side by side. The sheriff was absent, and law enforcement failed to prevent the extrajudicial killing. Despite attempts by some local religious and civic leaders to calm the mob, the lynching proceeded publicly and without consequence.⁵² That this event occurred in the same city where Black professionals like Dr. Spurgeon Sparks maintained respected practices, and where Black and white families shared neighborhoods like Polk Street, underscores the volatile contradictions of race

⁴⁸ 1900 U.S. Census, Cumberland Ward 2, Allegany County, Maryland, enumeration district 126, page 10-11, roll 604. Lazarus’s occupation is listed as “Merchant”, while Tobias’s is “Commercial trader”.

⁴⁹ *Cumberland Evening Times* (Cumberland, MD), March 11, 1907, p. 3.

⁵⁰ 1930 U.S. Census, Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, enumeration district 571, page 4A, FHL microfilm 2341078; The Price & Lee Co., *The Oranges Directory*, Newark, NJ, 1927.

⁵¹ 1880 U.S. Census, King and Queen County, Virginia, enumeration district 39, page 493d, roll 1374; 1910 U.S. Census, Cumberland Ward 2, Allegany County, Maryland, enumeration district 33, page 3b, roll T624_549, FHL microfilm 137456; 1920 U.S. Census, Cumberland Ward 3, Allegany County, Maryland, enumeration district 9, page 10B, roll T625_652.

⁵² “Burns Lynched”, *The Baltimore Sun* (Baltimore, MD), October 6, 1907, 1.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

relations in early twentieth-century Cumberland. The coexistence of racial integration in daily life with the ever-present threat of racial violence illustrates the precariousness of Black advancement and safety in the Jim Crow era.

Mid-Century Challenges and Urban Renewal (1950-1970)

Although Cumberland saw modest industrial growth in the 1950s, its overall economic health declined in the decades following World War II. A major factor in this downturn was the collapse of the regional railroad industry. Throughout the mid-twentieth century, key rail lines serving the city faced consolidation, service reductions, or abandonment. The Consolidation Coal Company ceased operations in 1944, and its associated rail facilities soon closed. The B&O Railroad, once central to Cumberland's economy, was merged into the Chessie System in 1963. Passenger service ended in 1971, and the B&O's Queen City Depot and freight station were demolished in 1974. The Western Maryland Railway discontinued passenger service in 1958, and its freight infrastructure was later dismantled. By the mid-1970s, the Western Maryland line had also been absorbed into the Chessie System, a railroad holding company formed in 1972 to manage the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O), Baltimore and Ohio (B&O), and Western Maryland (WM) railroads under a unified brand. Known for its sleeping kitten logo, it operated until 1980, when it merged with Seaboard Coast Line Industries to form CSX Corporation. The Pennsylvania Railroad similarly abandoned its Cumberland-to-Altoona route. In the end, only one major railroad remained active in Cumberland, though the Chessie System continued to serve as a significant employer.

Cumberland was also impacted by recurring natural disasters. The earliest recorded instance of flood damage from Wills Creek was in 1810, when it overflowed its banks and destroyed buildings along Mechanic Street.⁵³ Periodic flooding frequently damaged the downtown area at semi-regular intervals. In the twentieth century, a devastating flood in 1924 caused \$5 million in damage. The 1936 St. Patrick's Day flood inflicted widespread damage on homes and businesses along Centre and Mechanic Streets (Figure 7).⁵⁴ These streets, while rebuilt, retained their original alignments and many early-twentieth-century structures. A ten-year flood control initiative launched in 1949 resulted in a \$18.5 million project to contain Wills.⁵⁵

After World War II, the downtown area remained vibrant for several years, and some new construction featured contemporary aesthetics of the period. For example, the Montgomery Ward & Co. building at 157 Baltimore Street was erected in 1946. In 1948, the Potomac Telephone Company building was constructed by the John I. Vandergrift Company, a regional contractor active in institutional construction.⁵⁶ A Midcentury Modern block of buildings was constructed from 10-22 North Centre Street, as well as 141 Baltimore Street. A number of storefronts were updated beginning in this period as well. One major demolition occurred with the St. Paul's

⁵³ Lowdermilk, 285.

⁵⁴ Feldstein, 63.

⁵⁵ Federal Insurance Administration, *Flood Insurance Study: Cumberland, Maryland* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development), 1978, 5.

⁵⁶ *Cumberland News* (Cumberland, MD), May 6, 1948, p. 24.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Lutheran Church at 100 Baltimore Street, razed in 1959.⁵⁷ It was replaced by the current, two-story commercial structure, originally People's Drug, designed by a notable mid-twentieth century architect, Charles Bicksler.⁵⁸ It is one of a few mid-twentieth century buildings in the district.

A 1938 municipal map of Cumberland – the earliest official city map – documents the pre-urban renewal layout, which remained largely intact through the 1964 edition.⁵⁹ The 1967 map introduces the construction of Interstate 68, which cuts through the industrial district south of Baltimore Street and redefines the district's southern boundary.⁶⁰ By 1968, Queen City Boulevard had taken shape just below Bedford Street.⁶¹ The 1982 map reveals the street layout familiar today: Queen City Drive forms the eastern edge of the expanded district, flanked by new construction such as the shopping plaza west of the drive, and new bridges over the railroad at Frederick and Bedford Streets.⁶² These infrastructure changes – completed prior to or shortly after the 1983 National Register listing – established the existing urban framework.

Urban renewal significantly reshaped downtown Cumberland in the 1960s and 1970s, particularly impacting the southern edge of the expanded district. By the early 1960s, mounting competition from suburban shopping centers and the deteriorating condition of many downtown buildings prompted a shift in sentiment. Under the leadership of Chamber of Commerce head Robert Peterson, and with the support of Mayor Earl D. Cheney, the urban renewal initiative gained momentum. A study by the Potomac Edison Company helped lay the groundwork for redevelopment strategies focused on the George Street area, which was considered to be in greatest need of intervention. Conditions had worsened to the point that sections of buildings, such as the Monarch Foods warehouse and the Windsor Hotel at the corner of Baltimore and North George Streets, were falling into the street below.⁶³

Although framed as efforts to combat blight and modernize infrastructure, Cumberland's urban renewal initiatives were deeply shaped by racial inequities that mirrored national trends. The initial planning phase, carried out by Blair and Stein Associates for the Municipal Planning and Zoning Commission, culminated in the 1962 *Urban Renewal Recommendations Report*, which outlined strategies to clear dilapidated structures and prepare key parcels – beginning with George Street – for new construction. The George Street area, for example, was central to the city's redevelopment plans and was home to a concentration of working-class residents, including many Black households. The report emphasized goals of eliminating substandard housing, modernizing infrastructure, and revitalizing commercial and residential areas to restore economic vitality. It

⁵⁷ "Old St. Paul's Property Sold for Store Site" *Cumberland News* (Cumberland, MD), June 24 1959, 20.

⁵⁸ "Construction to Start on Local Store", *Cumberland Evening Times* (Cumberland, MD), Saturday, Oct 03, 1959, 8.

⁵⁹ Rizer, Ralph, *Map of City of Cumberland, Maryland 1938* (Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland), 1938.

⁶⁰ Nuzum, Charles R., *Map of City of Cumberland, Maryland 1964* (Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland), 1964.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 1967.

⁶² DeWitt, John, *Map of City of Cumberland, Maryland* (Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland), 1982.

⁶³ Stegmaier, 431.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

reflected the era's optimism, portraying urban renewal as a promising path towards modernization, while foreshadowing the profound physical and social changes to come.⁶⁴

Although urban renewal was promoted as a race-neutral policy, its implementation in Cumberland, as elsewhere, often displaced marginalized populations while favoring white-owned commercial reinvestment and automobile-oriented infrastructure.⁶⁵ Planning documents like the *Urban Renewal Recommendations Report* relied on building condition surveys that often disproportionately targeted African American neighborhoods for "slum clearance," under the guise of economic revitalization. These clearance zones frequently overlapped with historically Black neighborhoods or mixed-race residential areas north and south of Baltimore Street, effectively erasing key aspects of Cumberland's African American urban fabric. In November 1965, the Department of Housing and Urban Development formally approved the George Street project, and the first contracts were signed.⁶⁶ While some preservation advocates successfully moderated the extent of demolition, the physical and social dislocation experienced by Black residents was largely unaddressed in official narratives, underscoring the racialized impact of mid-century redevelopment.⁶⁷

In the late 1960s the area of the district impacted by urban renewal was known as "Center City II," and encompassed a substantially similar boundary to the historic district. Many older commercial buildings were demolished or altered in attempts to modernize. The construction of Interstate 68 further disrupted the historic layout, particularly at the industrial margins south of Harrison Street. The commercial and residential areas north of Baltimore Street, particularly those within the proposed district expansion, were historically recognized as a cohesive unit. "Area 12," encompassing the downtown business district and the neighborhood to the north bounded by the B&O viaduct, had been surveyed during the final stages of the urban renewal process. Led by George Scarlett, Director of Community Development, the survey aimed to update a list of buildings slated for demolition. The delineation of Area 12 in this context reinforces the notion that the expanded district formed a historically unified and functionally integrated entity, even before its proposed inclusion in the National Register.

The Cumberland Urban Renewal Agency (CURA), backed by HUD funding, initiated major redevelopment plans centered on George and Harrison Streets.⁶⁸ Evidence of this drive to modernize and focus on automobile culture is evident in the drive-thru banking kiosk at 19 West Union Street, erected during this period. Controversial demolitions occurred, but protests by local preservation advocacy groups led to more modest implementation than originally proposed.⁶⁹ The

⁶⁴ "First Urban Renewal Report," *The Cumberland News* (Cumberland, MD), August 27, 1962, 12

⁶⁵ Fullilove, Mindy Thompson, *Root Shock: How Tearing Up City Neighborhoods Hurts America, and What We Can Do About It* (New York: Ballantine Books), 2004, 11–36.

⁶⁶ Stegmaier, 431.

⁶⁷ Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson, 25–30.

⁶⁸ "Building Raisings Proposed", *Cumberland Evening Times* (Cumberland, MD), November 2, 1976, p. 16.

⁶⁹ Stegmaier, 431–433.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

end of major demolition and new construction by 1974 marked the end of the period of significance.⁷⁰

The Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Increase reflects a layered history of formal planning and organic adaptation to topographic and built constraints. Street alignments and parcel patterns trace early platting efforts while conforming to the natural boundaries of Wills Creek and the surrounding hillsides. Over time, the district's built environment evolved in response to shifting economic, technological, and civic priorities, as is evident in the distribution of building typologies, land use, and transportation infrastructure. Cumberland's integration of railroads, mid-century highway expansion, and postwar urban renewal parallels trends in cities like Hagerstown, Altoona, and Winchester. Rather than reflecting generalized urban growth, the district's development patterns illustrate Cumberland's specific emergence as Maryland's second-largest city, due to its role as a regional rail and commercial hub. Cumberland maintains a uniquely intact and legible urban landscape that embodies its evolution as a dynamic city.

Criterion C: Architecture

The architectural record of the Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion represents a remarkable confluence of geographical, economic, and cultural forces that shaped the city over time. From the vernacular residences that housed its workers to the ornate commercial buildings that proclaimed its prosperity, Cumberland's architectural heritage embodies the community's evolution from frontier settlement to regional economic center. The built environment demonstrates how local materials, regional building practices, national aesthetic trends, and individual creative visions combined to make a distinctive urban landscape. While the district has experienced modifications and adaptations, particularly in the mid-twentieth-century Urban Renewal era, these changes themselves reflect Cumberland's continued life as a functioning city. The architectural legacy documented here – expressed through building form, style, materials, and spatial relationships – remains a powerful testament to Cumberland's historical significance and enduring identity within Western Maryland's cultural landscape.

Furthermore, the architecture of the Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Increase reflects development patterns common to other small and mid-sized regional centers in the Mid-Atlantic and Appalachian regions, such as Hagerstown, Maryland; Altoona, Pennsylvania; and Winchester, Virginia. Like these cities, Cumberland developed a dense commercial core in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that feature Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Classical Revival styles for commercial blocks and civic buildings. The presence of buildings designed by locally and regionally significant architects in Cumberland parallels similar expressions of civic identity and economic ambition in comparable towns. In the mid-twentieth century, the introduction of Modernist and New Formalist buildings, along with pedestrian malls and other urban renewal interventions, mirrored national efforts to adapt historic downtowns to changing retail and transportation patterns.

⁷⁰ Wetzel, 120-123.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

What distinguishes Cumberland is the remarkable continuity and range of architectural styles and building types preserved within a concentrated and topographically distinctive setting. Unlike many comparable cities that experienced widespread demolition or fragmentation due to urban renewal or highway construction, Cumberland's downtown core was set apart and insulated by these programs, and retains a high degree of integrity. The district encompasses a cohesive mix of mid-nineteenth-century vernacular residences, late Victorian commercial blocks, early twentieth-century institutional and civic buildings, and postwar structures associated with modern planning initiatives. This architectural diversity is knit together by the city's unique geography, which imposed a spatial logic on the organic development of the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century and later intentional planning efforts, helping to shape a distinct, layered urban form. Together, these elements provide an unusually intact record of more than a century of evolving architectural expression and community development, reflecting both national trends and locally specific adaptations from 1844 through 1974.

Architectural Styles and Significant Buildings

The buildings of the expanded district exhibit a rich collection of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural styles, including Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Beaux-Arts, Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, Art Deco, and Moorish and Romanesque Revival hybrids, as well as simplified or vernacular versions of these popular styles. These architectural styles provide insight into the time periods, technologies, and values that shaped the expanded district's development in the period of significance. Most high-style examples are found along Baltimore Street in the commercial District, while restrained or vernacular iterations are present in the surrounding neighborhoods.

In order to create a truly "new," American architecture, practitioners adapted Ancient Roman and Greek examples to the new world.⁷¹ In Maryland, the city of Annapolis was one of the first places to build in the Greek Revival style, as it set the architectural tastes for the state at the turn of the nineteenth century.⁷² The spread of this style into communities far afield, such as Cumberland, is a testament to the success of the transportation lines which carried contemporary pattern books, such as *The Beauties of Modern Architecture* (1835) by Minard Lafever. In the expanded Cumberland historic district, this was characterized by visual allusions to Greek temples, and the use of street-facing gables, columns or pilasters rising to boxed cornices, such as those found at 201 North Centre Street (Photo 1). Many of the residences in the north section of the district exhibit simplified references to this aesthetic, including trabeated window and door surrounds, symmetrical fenestration, and side gables such as those at 131-135 Hanover Street.

Second Empire architecture became popular in the United States between 1860 and 1880. Buildings in this style are instantly recognizable by their Mansard roofs – a hallmark of Second Empire architecture. Other typical details include brackets, symmetrical façades, tall proportions, and the use of towers or cupolas. The Belltower Building at 24 Frederick Street (Photo 2) is an

⁷¹ Morrison, Hugh, *Early American Architecture* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press), 1952, 575.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 381-383.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

example of Second Empire civic architecture, and 113 Hanover Street that of a residence in the same style (Photo 3).

The Italianate style, one of the most prominent in the district, became popular in the United States in the 1850s, spread across the country through popular publications such as Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). The Italianate villa designs published by Downing and others were adapted to American tastes, budgets, and locale.⁷³ In the expanded historic district, expressions of the style include two-part commercial blocks of varying sizes, and vernacular residences that feature Italianate stylistic elements. The McCleave building at 69 Baltimore Street (Photo 4) and the duplex at 131-133 Polk Street represent two expressions of the style.

Gothic Revival is relatively rare within the district. This style began to gain popularity in the early nineteenth century, and is also associated with the pattern books from architects such as Downing. His designs popularized key Gothic elements like steeply pitched roofs, pointed arches, and intricate woodwork, which appealed to a growing middle class interested in picturesque, romantic designs. Both extant examples of this style within the district are Methodist churches, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, South at 15 South George Street (Photo 5) and the Centre Street United Methodist Church at 217 North Centre Street (Photo 6). In addition, the B'er Chayim Temple at 100 South Centre Street exemplifies a stylistic transition from Greek Revival to Romanesque Revival, with Doric pilasters, a temple-front pediment, and arched windows.

Queen Anne-style buildings in the district are almost exclusively residences. The Queen Anne style emerged during the Victorian era and emphasized visible craftsmanship and decorative details. It adopted the Stick style's emphasis on ornamentation and structural expression, but moved beyond it, incorporating asymmetry, varied textures (like patterned shingles and brickwork), and more elaborate features like turrets and bay windows, such as those seen at 132 Bedford Street (Photo 7).

The Frederick Street Post Office and Courthouse (Photo 8), completed in 1902, is representative of Georgian Revival-style architecture, a trend inspired by the earlier Georgian period in England. Georgian Revival buildings are typically symmetrical brick structures with stone or wood trim, featuring centered paneled doors with decorative crowns, multi-pane sash windows, and classical details such as pilasters and pediments. Roofs are usually gabled or hipped and often include dormers.

Beaux-Arts architecture is a grand, formal style that emerged in France and gained popularity in the United States between 1880 and 1930, particularly for public and institutional buildings like Pershing Street Courthouse at 3 Pershing Street (Photo 9). Characterized by monumental scale, symmetrical façades, rich classical detailing, and formal axial plans, the style often features ornate decoration. It is also present in commercial structures like the Schwarzenbach Building at 128 Baltimore Street.

⁷³ McAlester, Virginia Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf), 2015, 302.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

The First People's Community Federal Credit Union at 149 Baltimore Street (Photo 10) exhibits the Classical Revival elements popular during the interwar period as the United States emerged from World War I as a strong global power with a robust economy. This architectural style was often used to project confidence and power, with its monumentality and symbolic references to the Classical and Renaissance past, as can be seen with St. Patrick's School (Photo 11). Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, popularized by architect Henry Hobson Richardson in the late nineteenth century, is characterized by its massive stone construction, rounded arches, heavy rustic appearance, and rich, intricate details, blending medieval European influences with a distinctly American style, and can be seen in the example of the Second National Bank at 71-73 Baltimore Street, which also incorporated Moorish influences (Photo 12).

Art Deco was a prominent architectural and design style that emerged in the 1920s and reached its peak of popularity during the 1930s, symbolizing progress, innovation, and modernity. It is characterized by its sleek, geometric forms, use of bold colors, and decorative elements influenced by various artistic movements, including Cubism and Futurism. Art Deco buildings were commonly constructed with materials like concrete, glass, steel, and polished stone. These materials allowed for the creation of smooth surfaces and bold contrasts, which were characteristic of the style. These design elements gave the buildings such as the Embassy Theatre at 49 Baltimore Street (Photo 13) a modern and sophisticated appearance at the time.

The architectural significance of the expanded district is also reflected in its modest vernacular housing stock, much of it constructed by local builders using traditional skills and locally sourced materials. These builders worked without formal architectural plans, relying instead on inherited knowledge and pattern books. This approach helped produce a built environment that, while not high-style, was cohesive and practical. The consistent use of local materials and building forms helped to define a visual and cultural continuity within the district. Many of the two-story residences along streets such as Polk, Hanover, and North Centre were shaped by economy and function, adhering to common regional forms like I-Houses, gable-front houses, and rowhouses. While the buildings are typically modest in scale, they often exhibit simplified stylistic elements influenced by the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival movements.

These vernacular structures were built using materials produced within or near Cumberland. Brick became the predominant construction material by the late nineteenth century, often replacing earlier frame buildings. Lumber was supplied by the Buchanan Lumber Company, which expanded its planing mills and lumber yards in the 1920s. The Cumberland Cement and Supply Company, located near Harlem Place, provided concrete for foundations, sidewalks, and replacement buildings. Metal hardware, window sash, and decorative ironwork were sourced from local foundries, while window glass and decorative elements were produced by the Cumberland Glass Company, which expanded its operations in the 1890s. These materials were employed not only in the majority of the district's vernacular commercial and residential architecture, but also in its architect-designed buildings.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

The B&O viaduct remains one of the most important engineering and visual landmarks in Cumberland (Photo 14). It defined – and still defines – the spatial separation between the commercial core to the south and the industrial/residential district to the north. Originally a single-track brick-arched structure, it was widened in the early twentieth century to accommodate a second track using concrete construction. Its alignment across Wills Creek and through the city was instrumental in shaping the urban landscape and defining the northern boundary of the expanded district. The viaduct physically and symbolically divided the commercial downtown from the industrial and residential neighborhoods to the north. It remains in active use today and retains a high degree of integrity in both form and materials. Along with Wills Creek and the surrounding mountain ridges, the viaduct is one of the defining topographic and architectural features of Cumberland's historic core. The structure's function and symbolism contribute directly to the eligibility of the expanded district under both Criteria A and C.

Noted Architects

The architectural legacy of Cumberland is also closely tied to a number of prominent architects and builders whose work shaped the city's historic core. John Tehan (1796–1868), a Frederick-based architect and builder, designed St. Patrick's Catholic Church in 1851. Tehan's influence extended beyond Cumberland, including projects such as St. John's Catholic Church in Frederick, Maryland.⁷⁴

Wright Butler (1868-1932), perhaps Cumberland's most prominent architect, is well represented in the district. His designs are noted for their blend of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Romanesque, and Gothic Revival styles, often incorporating elements such as hip-roofed dormers, elliptical windows, and tower-like bays. Notable commissions include the Habig Building at 151 North Centre Street, a Romanesque Revival commercial structure, as well as a row of houses at 188–196 North Centre Street designed in 1909 for Harry Footer. Harry Footer, the son of Thomas Footer – founder of the prominent Footer's Dye Works – was an active figure in early twentieth-century Cumberland civic and commercial affairs. In addition to managing inherited real estate, he served as a landlord along Market Street and publicly advocated for its paving in 1905 to support business and infrastructure improvements.⁷⁵

American examples of Queen Anne-style residences are constructed primarily of wood. Wright Butler's designs are therefore a distinctive masonry interpretation of the style. One example is the rowhouses at 188-194 North Centre Street (Photo 15). Another important example is the home of Dr. Spurgeon Sparks at 150 North Mechanic Street (Photo 16). Built between 1906 and 1913, this two-story concrete block residence features Butler's signature elements, such as a mansard roof and tower-like bay. The project is also significant in demonstrating that Butler crossed racial lines

⁷⁴ Holan, Mark, "Adding to my list of St. Patrick's churches", *Mark Holan's Irish American Blog*, website, 2017. Available at <https://www.markholan.org/archives/3244>. Accessed May 2025.

⁷⁵ *Cumberland Evening Times* (Cumberland, MD), October 18, 1905, 7.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

in his clientele during the era of segregation. Butler also played a supervisory role in the construction of City Hall.⁷⁶

George Flack Sansbury (1874-1948) was another influential figure in Cumberland's architectural development in the early twentieth century. A graduate of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Sansbury was known for his use of Art Deco and Art Moderne influences in commercial architecture. His Washington Hotel and Lunchroom at 80–84 Baltimore Street, completed in 1911, is notable for its white glazed brick trim and classically inspired ornamentation, including fluted cornices and arched windows. He also designed the Cumberland Office Supply Company building (1911) at 17 North Liberty Street and a building at 101 South Centre Street (1921) for Dr. William L. Burns, resident surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital in Baltimore. The latter building is distinguished by its rounded corner, stained glass, and decorative detailing.

John S. Seibert (1872-1905) contributed significant works including the Rosenbaum Department Store at 118 Baltimore Street, a Renaissance Revival commercial building completed in 1899. The design featured arcaded façade, ornate cornices, bay windows, and sculptural elements that added richness to Cumberland's architectural landscape.

Other architectural firms and builders also left their mark. Holmboe & Lafferty, based in Clarksburg, West Virginia, were responsible for several civic buildings in the broader downtown area, most notably Cumberland City Hall (Photo 17), completed between 1911 and 1912 in the Classical Revival style. The building's design includes fluted Doric pilasters and a rotunda with murals by artist Gertrude du Brau Kogler (1890-1966). Du Brau, born in Germany, was trained at the Maryland Institute of Art and Design, and worked alongside her father on many projects, perhaps hundreds in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern states. She continued to work out of Cumberland after her father died in 1922. The St. Patrick's Day Flood of 1936 destroyed her studio, after which she returned to Germany and remained there during World War II. She lost her husband and most of her life's work during the war and returned to the US (Washington State) in 1955.⁷⁷

Charles S. Bicksler (1919-2001), a Pennsylvania-based architect trained in the Beaux-Arts tradition, designed the People's Drug building at 100 Baltimore Street (Photo 18). Bicksler practiced primarily in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture from Pennsylvania State College in 1941, and was awarded the First Medal by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. Bicksler worked for the firm of Sanders & Thomas Associates (later Sanders and Bicksler). In the mid-1970s, Bicksler established his own firm, Charles S. Bicksler & Associates. His work primarily focused on regional projects in southeastern Pennsylvania. A memorial scholarship is given in his name to Penn State architecture students.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ Feldstein, 33-34.

⁷⁷ *Gertrude De Brau, 1890-1966* (Hagerstown, MD: Western Maryland Historical Library), webpage, undated. Available at <https://www.whilbr.org/AlleganyWomen/Gertrude-Du-Brau-1890-1966>. Accessed July 2025.

⁷⁸ Koyl, George, *American Architects' Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Co.), 1970, 70.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

The Embassy Theatre at 49 Baltimore Street, completed in 1931, represents Cumberland's most iconic example of Art Deco architecture. Designed by the Philadelphia firm Hodgens and Hills, the theater features fluted pilasters and neon-lit finials and remains a cultural landmark in the city.⁷⁹ Robert Holt Hitchens (1871-1909) designed the Pershing Street Courthouse, along with several homes in the nearby NR-listed Washington Street Historic District. The Fort Cumberland Hotel was designed and built by Frederick Webber (1868-1921) of Philadelphia, PA. Webber had been part of the firm Millian and Webber until 1911, and was the designer of several luxury apartment houses in Pennsylvania and Maryland.⁸⁰ James Knox Taylor (1857-1929) was the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1904 and is credited for the design of the Old Post Office and Courthouse at 19 Frederick Street. Taylor was a former partner of the renowned Cass Gilbert.

Cumberland's historic buildings also reflect the contribution of material manufacturers, such as Andrew Ramsay of Mount Savage (1869-1932), whose white enameled brick became a hallmark of turn-of-the-century construction, as seen in the McMullen Brothers' Department Store at 138 Baltimore Street.⁸¹ Aaron May (1870-1940), a skilled local builder, executed several commissions by Wright Butler and George Sansbury, including the Dime Savings Bank at 76 Baltimore Street and the Commercial Savings Bank at 53 North Liberty Street. W.T. Taylor was an architect/builder from Washington, DC, who moved to Cumberland around 1900 and erected several buildings in the district, including 138 Baltimore Street.⁸² Other local builders on record as contributing to buildings in the district include James Powell, George Hazelwood, A. Bradford Allen, and Silas Wise.⁸³

Though not primarily known for his architecture in Cumberland, Herman Schneider (1872-1939), later renowned as the founder of cooperative education, began his career locally and worked under architect George Sansbury. Schneider's early involvement in Cumberland's building trades adds another dimension to the city's rich architectural history.⁸⁴

Integrity Statement

The expanded Downtown Cumberland Historic District retains all seven aspects of integrity necessary for National Register eligibility. Despite some changes throughout the twentieth century, the district's historic character remains evident in its physical fabric. The district retains integrity of **location**, as the boundaries encompass the original city core and its northward expansion, with streets following their historic alignments despite modifications. The **setting** remains largely

⁷⁹ Allegany County Tourism. *Historic Walking Tour of Downtown Cumberland*. Cumberland, MD: Allegany County Tourism, 2022.

⁸⁰ Tatman, Sandra, "Frederick Webber", *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings* (The Athenaeum of Philadelphia; website), 2025. Available at https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21558. Accessed May 2025.

⁸¹ Feldstein, 28.

⁸² "Thirty Years Ago", *Cumberland Evening times* (Cumberland, MD), February 14, 1931, 4.

⁸³ Keller, Genevieve, *Downtown/Baltimore Street Survey District* (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Trust), 1976, 24-25.

⁸⁴ "Dr. Schneider, 67, Cincinnati Dean.", *New York Times* (New York, NY), March 29, 1939, 23.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

intact, with the dramatic topography of surrounding hills, the confluence of Wills Creek and the Potomac River, and the dominant presence of the B&O Viaduct continuing to define the area's character.

Since the listing of the Downtown Cumberland Historic District in 1983, many of the contributing buildings have retained a high degree of architectural integrity, particularly in their upper stories. While some storefront-level modifications have occurred – mostly involving fenestration and signage updates – the district continues to reflect its historic character. For example, the McCleave Building at 63–69 Baltimore Street, designed before 1875 and one of only two surviving Italianate-style buildings on Baltimore Street, is currently undergoing a restoration of its first story. The building retains original nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows on the western two bays of its upper floors.

The Italianate commercial block at the southeast corner of Centre and Baltimore Streets, dating to the early 1870s, remains visually prominent. Its Centre Street façade preserves a high level of integrity, while the Baltimore Street elevation has been altered with twentieth-century materials including metal panels and faux brick veneer. These interventions obscure original elements but do not erase the building's historic massing. The buildings at 57 and 59 Baltimore Street have experienced only modest storefront alterations involving entrance configurations, while the Rosenbaum Building at 118 Baltimore Street underwent a significant lobby and storefront renovation in 1990.

There have also been some losses within the original district boundaries. A building located at 126 West Union Street was demolished around 1990. Conversely, a new small-scale commercial building was constructed at 15 South Centre Street, after the period of significance. In the expanded district, more substantial modern construction has occurred, reflecting changes to the area's urban fabric in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The County Office Building and garage at 1 Frederick Street and the modern office building at 2 Frederick Street now occupy what were open parking lots in 1983. Similarly, a McDonald's restaurant was built in 1998 on the site of the Queen City Plaza parking lot. The Allegany County Courthouse was expanded by adding a second story to an existing telephone company building on South Centre Street. Additional infill includes the construction of 146 Bedford Street in 2001 and a recent façade renovation at 119 North Centre Street. Changes to the street plan have also occurred. An alley between 117 and 119 Hanover Street was closed in 2012. These limited changes, while introducing modern elements, do not significantly compromise the overall historic character and cohesiveness of the district and its proposed expansion.

The district maintains strong integrity of **design** through its street patterns, lot configurations, and building placement that reflect nineteenth- and early twentieth-century development practices. The majority of buildings retain their original height, massing, fenestration patterns, and stylistic features, particularly in the well-preserved commercial core along Baltimore Street and the residential neighborhoods along Polk and Hanover Streets.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Integrity of **materials** and **workmanship** is evident in the prevalence of brick, stone, and wood construction that characterizes the district's buildings. Many structures preserve their original masonry, decorative cornices, window surrounds, and storefront elements. While some alterations have occurred, a significant percentage of contributing buildings retain sufficient original fabric to convey their historic appearance and construction techniques.

The district maintains an integrity of **feeling** through its cohesive assemblage of historic commercial, residential, and mixed-use buildings that collectively evoke Cumberland's development as a working-class city and regional transportation and commercial hub. Finally, integrity of **association** remains strong, with the district's physical features clearly linked to the historical events and patterns that shaped Cumberland's development, including its role as a transportation nexus, commercial center, and industrial base.

Urban renewal efforts of the 1960s and 1970s did result in some demolition within the district, particularly along the southern edge near downtown, and flooding has necessitated repairs to buildings along Centre and Mechanic Streets. However, these changes represent a relatively small percentage of the total resource count, and the district as a whole retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance under both Criteria A and C.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Allegany County Planning Commission. *Comprehensive Plan for Cumberland and Allegany County*. Cumberland, MD: Allegany County Planning Commission, 1965.

Allegany County Tourism. *Historic Walking Tour of Downtown Cumberland*. Cumberland, MD: Allegany County Tourism, 2022.

Berlin, Ira. *The Making of African America: The Four Great Migrations*. New York: Viking, 2010.

Boorstein, Michelle. "As the Smallest Jewish Communities Fade, High Holidays Are a Time to Be More Visible," *Washington Post*. September 24, 2014. Available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/cumberlands-jewish-community-determined-to-hang-on-to-its-heritage/2014/09/23/2580ab8e-434c-11e4-b437-1a7368204804_story.html. Accessed July 2025.

City of Cumberland. *Official Municipal Maps*, 1938–1982.

Cumberland Urban Renewal Agency. *Urban Renewal Plan: Central Business District Project MD R-8*. Cumberland, MD: Cumberland Urban Renewal Agency, 1968.

DeWitt, John. *Map of City of Cumberland, Maryland*. Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland, 1982.

Federal Insurance Administration. *Flood Insurance Study: Cumberland, Maryland*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, 1978.

Feldstein, Albert L. *Allegany County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

Feldstein, Albert L. *Cumberland: A Postcard History*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000.

Fowler, T. M., and Fowler & Kelly. *Bird's eye view of Cumberland, Maryland*. Morrisville, Pa., Fowler & Kelly, 1906.

Fullilove, Mindy Thompson. *Root Shock: How Tearing Up City Neighborhoods Hurts America, and What We Can Do About It*. New York: Ballantine Books, 2004.

Gerturde De Brau, 1890-1966. Hagerstown, MD: Western Maryland Historical Library, webpage, undated. Available at <https://www.whilbr.org/AlleganyWomen/Gertrude-Du-Brau-1890-1966>. Accessed July 2025.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Goldfield, David. *Urban Growth in the Age of Sectionalism: Virginia, 1847–1861*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1977.

Himmelwright, Roy C. *Cumberland, Then and Now*. Cumberland, MD: Allegany County Historical Society, 1998.

Holan, Mark. *Mark Holan's Irish American Blog*, website, 2017. Available at <https://www.markholan.org/archives/3244>. Accessed May 2025.

Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson. *Preservation District Design Guidelines for Cumberland, Maryland*. Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland, 2015.

Koyl, George. *American Architects' Directory*. New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1970.

Kuhlmann, J. H. *History of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Cumberland, Maryland: from 1866 to 1920*. Washington, D.C.: J.C. Wood, 1920.

Lafleur, D.P. *Map of the City of Cumberland, 1806* (copy reproduced 1898).

Linfield, H. S. "Jewish Population in the United States", *American Jewish Year Book*. Washington, DC: American Jewish Committee, 1927.

Lowdermilk, William Harrison. *History of Cumberland*. Washington, D.C.: J. Anglim, 1878.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015.

Morrison, Hugh. *Early American Architecture*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1952.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Preservation and Mid-Century Modernism*. Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2011.

Nuzum, Charles R. *Map of City of Cumberland, Maryland 1964*. Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland, 1964.

Paisley, William. *Cumberland*. Cumberland, MD: A. Shriver & Co., 1891.

Paul, Amanda. *Cumberland*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Rizer, Ralph. *Map of City of Cumberland, Maryland 1938*. Cumberland, MD: City of Cumberland), 1938.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1887.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland New York: Sanborn Map-Perris Map Co., April 1892.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Sanborn Map Company, 1921.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland . New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1956 (with paste-overs).

Smith, Edward D. *Historic Resource Study: Cumberland, Maryland Historical Data, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, MD–D.C.–W.Va.* Denver, CO: National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Denver Service Center, National Capital Team, ca. 1978.

Sparber, Andrew. *Streetcars of Allegany County, Maryland.* Self-published, 2019.

Sparber, Andrew. *Bark to Boots: The History of Tanneries and Western Maryland.* Self-published, Cumberland, MD, 2021.

Stegmaier, Harry Jr. *Allegany County: A History.* Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company, 1976.

Stover, John F. *History of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.* West Lafayette, IN: Purdue Research Foundation, 1987.

The Anniversary Story, 1853–1953. B'er Chayim Congregation Centennial Publication. Cumberland, MD, 1953.

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

United States Census Bureau. *1880 United States Federal Census.* King and Queen County, Virginia. Enumeration District 39, Page 493d. Roll 1374.

-- . *1900 United States Federal Census.* Cumberland Ward 2, Allegany County, Maryland. Enumeration District 126, Page 10, Roll 604.

-- . *1910 United States Federal Census.* Cumberland Ward 2, Allegany County, Maryland. Enumeration District 33, Page 3b. Roll T624_549. FHL microfilm 137456.

-- . *1920 United States Federal Census.* Cumberland Ward 3, Allegany County, Maryland. Enumeration District 9, Page 10B. Roll T625_652.

-- . *1930 United States Federal Census.* Orange, Essex County, New Jersey. Enumeration District 571, Page 4A. FHL microfilm 2341078.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

- -. *Population Schedules for Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland, 1870-1930.*

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Trends in Urban Renewal, 1949-1974.* Washington, DC: Office of Policy Development and Research, 1975.

Ware, Donna and Geoffrey Henry. *Cumberland Historic District.* Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1983.

Wetzel, Dan. *Allegany County.* Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011.

Thomas, Adam. *Something Still Remains Undone: The Du Brau Family and the Transatlantic Project of Progressive Civic Life.* Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, research paper, May 26, 2011.

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 # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 983002917; MHT AL-IV-A-132

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50.8

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Existing Historic District

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: -78.762590 | Longitude: 39.653103 |
| 2. Latitude: -78.763275 | Longitude: 39.652736 |
| 3. Latitude: --78.763180 | Longitude: 39.651561 |
| 4. Latitude: -78.762827 | Longitude: 39.650817 |
| 5. Latitude: -78.762263 | Longitude: 39.649981 |
| 6. Latitude: -78.760914 | Longitude: 39.650017 |
| 7. Latitude: -78.759883 | Longitude: 39.650271 |
| 8. Latitude: -78.759452 | Longitude: 39.651120 |
| 9. Latitude: -78.760049 | Longitude: 39.652529 |

Expanded Historic District

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: -78.765251 | Longitude: 39.656408 |
| 2. Latitude: -78.767289 | Longitude: 39.655213 |
| 3. Latitude: -78.764500 | Longitude: 39.653352 |
| 4. Latitude: -78.763939 | Longitude: 39.651387 |
| 5. Latitude: -78.763589 | Longitude: 39.650786 |
| 6. Latitude: -78.763379 | Longitude: 39.65062 |

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 7. Latitude: -78.759159 | Longitude: 39.650453 |
| 8. Latitude: -78.762462 | Longitude: 39.653452 |
| 9. Latitude: -78.761610 | Longitude: 39.655024 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district boundary is shown in Figure 2. The district is roughly bounded by the CSX Viaduct in the north, Queen City Drive and Plaza in the east, West Harrison Street in the south, and Wills Creek to the west. It extends from west to east along the downtown portion of Baltimore Street, from the Baltimore Street bridge over Wills Creek to 163 Baltimore Street. It extends two blocks south of Baltimore along South Centre, South Liberty, and South George Streets, as well as South Mechanic Street to Pershing Street, including 3 Pershing Street. To the north it includes all of Frederick, Bedford, Polk, and Hanover Streets west of Queen City Drive, as well as Market Street. It follows along North Mechanic, North Centre, and Bow Streets to the CSX Viaduct.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion encompasses a cohesive area that reflects the city's historical development patterns and retains integrity in its layout, building stock, and visual character. The expanded district is defined by clear geographic and visual boundaries, including the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad viaduct to the north, Queen City Drive and surface rail lines to the east, Wills Creek to the west, and West Harrison Street to the south. These features historically separated the commercial core from surrounding industrial and residential zones and continue to delineate shifts in building density and

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

character. The expansion includes historic residential blocks along Polk, Hanover, and Bedford Streets, as well as early twentieth-century commercial buildings at 109 and 111 South George Street and the mid-century Times-News Building at 19 Baltimore Street. Areas beyond these boundaries exhibit less cohesive development, disrupted streetscapes, and modern infill, reinforcing the appropriateness of the expanded district limits.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Andrew Roblee and Maryam Rabi
organization: Roblee Historic Preservation, LLC
street & number: 74 Genesee Street
city or town: Auburn state: NY zip code: 13021
e-mail: andrew@robleehp.com
telephone: 315-224-6344
date: May 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

GRAPHICS

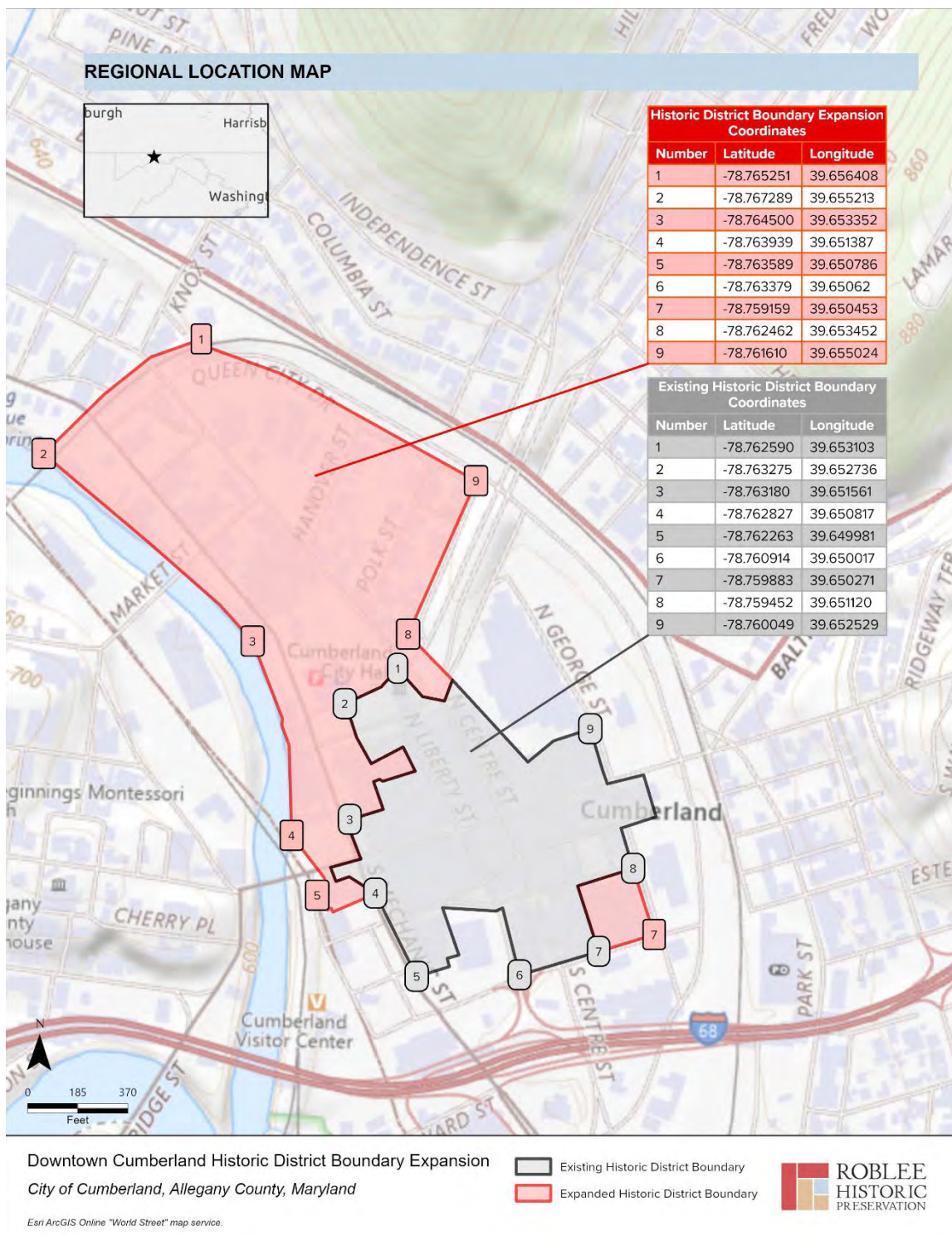


Figure 1. Location of the Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

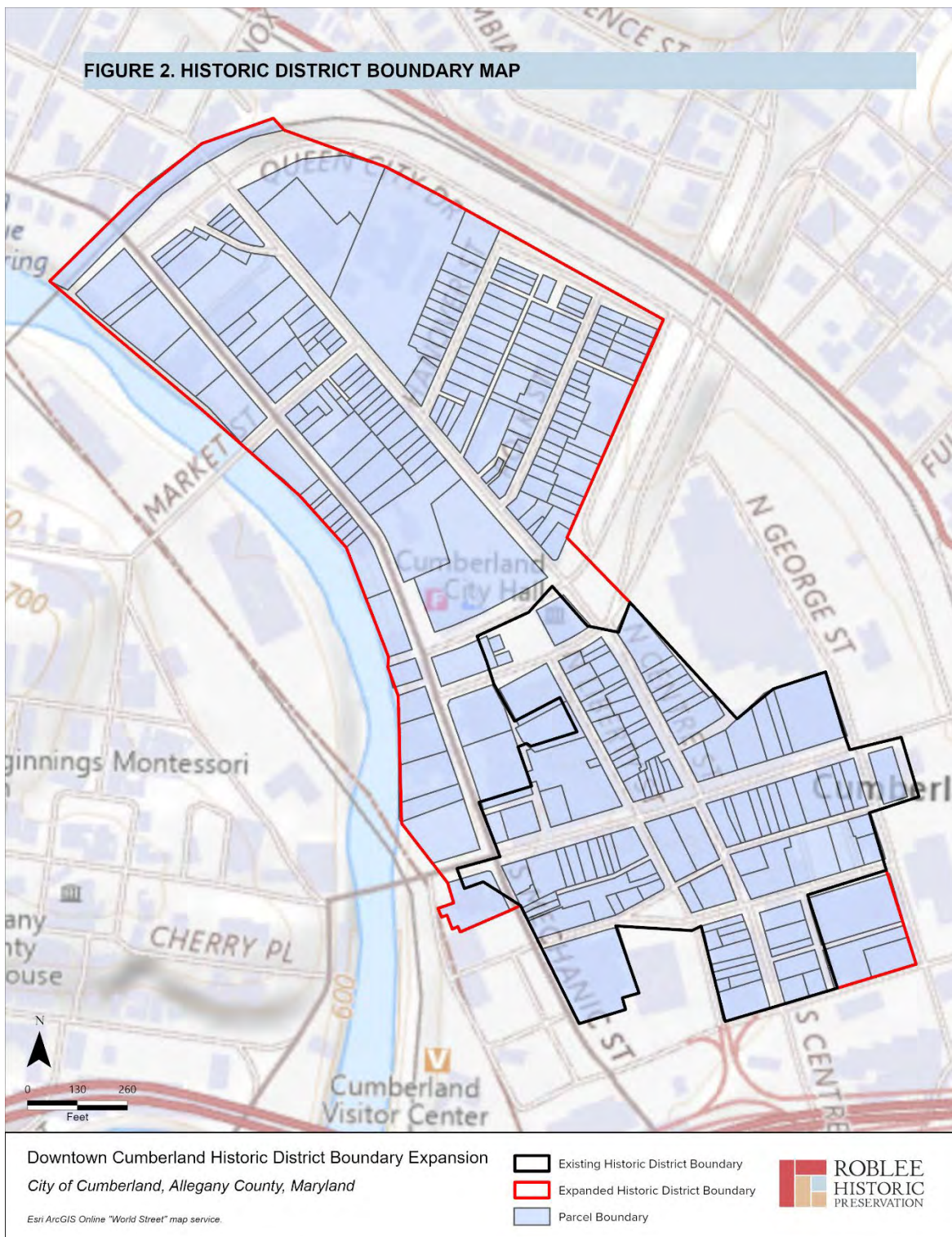


Figure 2. Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion Map, shown with property parcel outlines.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

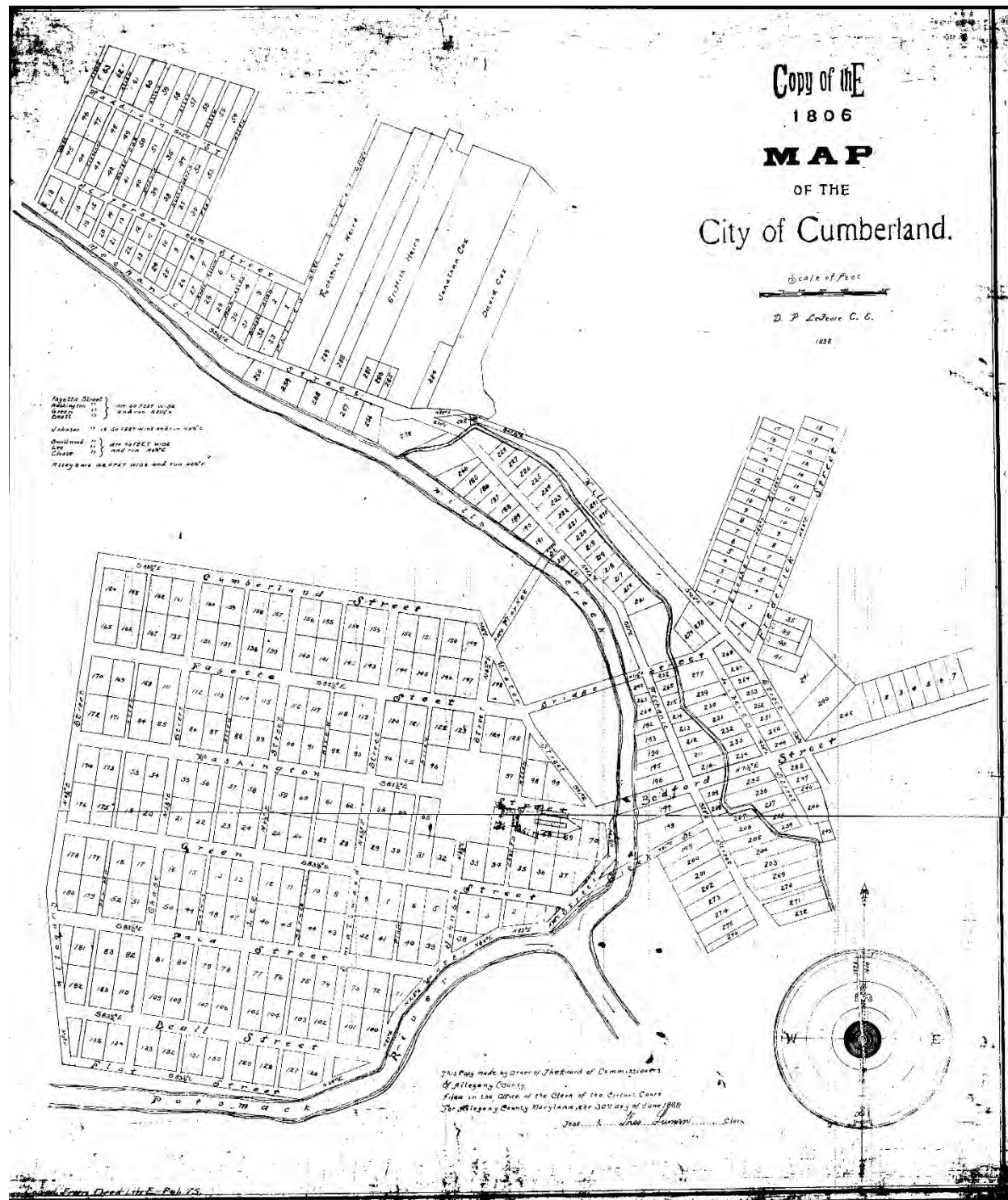


Figure 3. LaFluer's Map of the City of Cumberland, 1806, showing early plot development within the district boundary.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Figure 4. Plate 12 from the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, providing a view of post-Civil War development along North Mechanic and Centre Streets.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

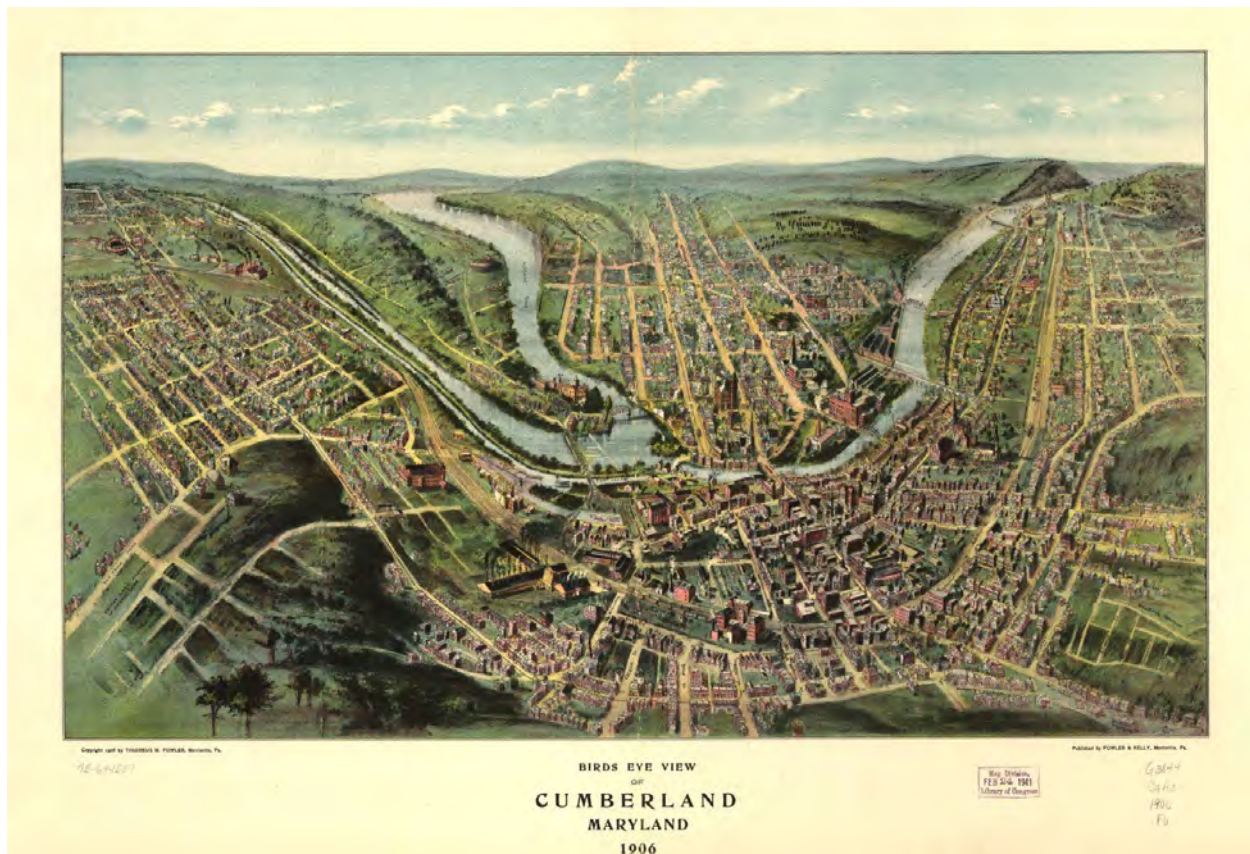


Figure 5. 1906 Birdseye View of Cumberland, depicting the distinct development within the district at the turn of the twentieth century.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Figure 6. Plate 3 of the 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, depicting the robust in-filling of the area north of Baltimore Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Figure 7. The aftermath of the St. Patrick's Day Flood of 1936, looking north along North Liberty Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

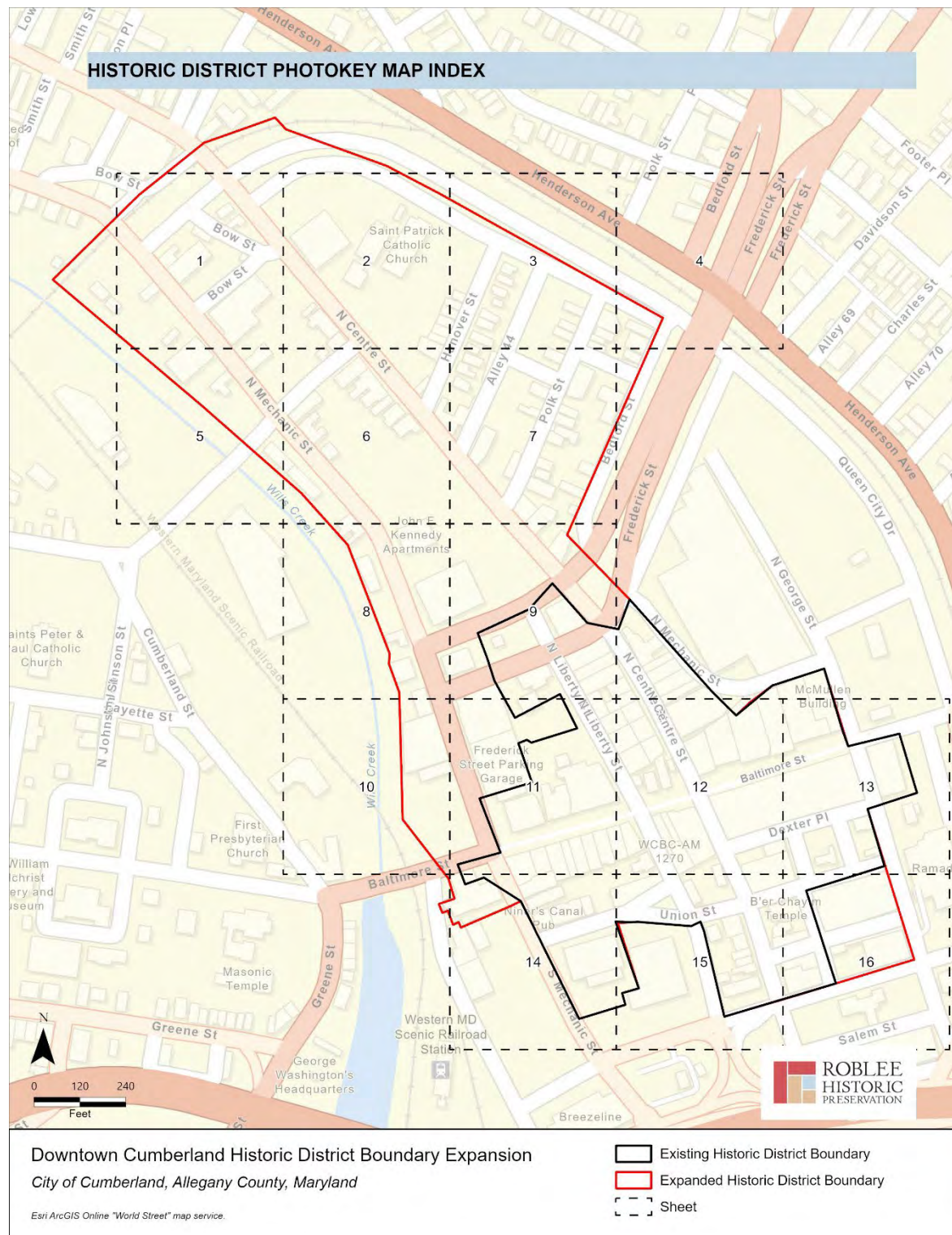
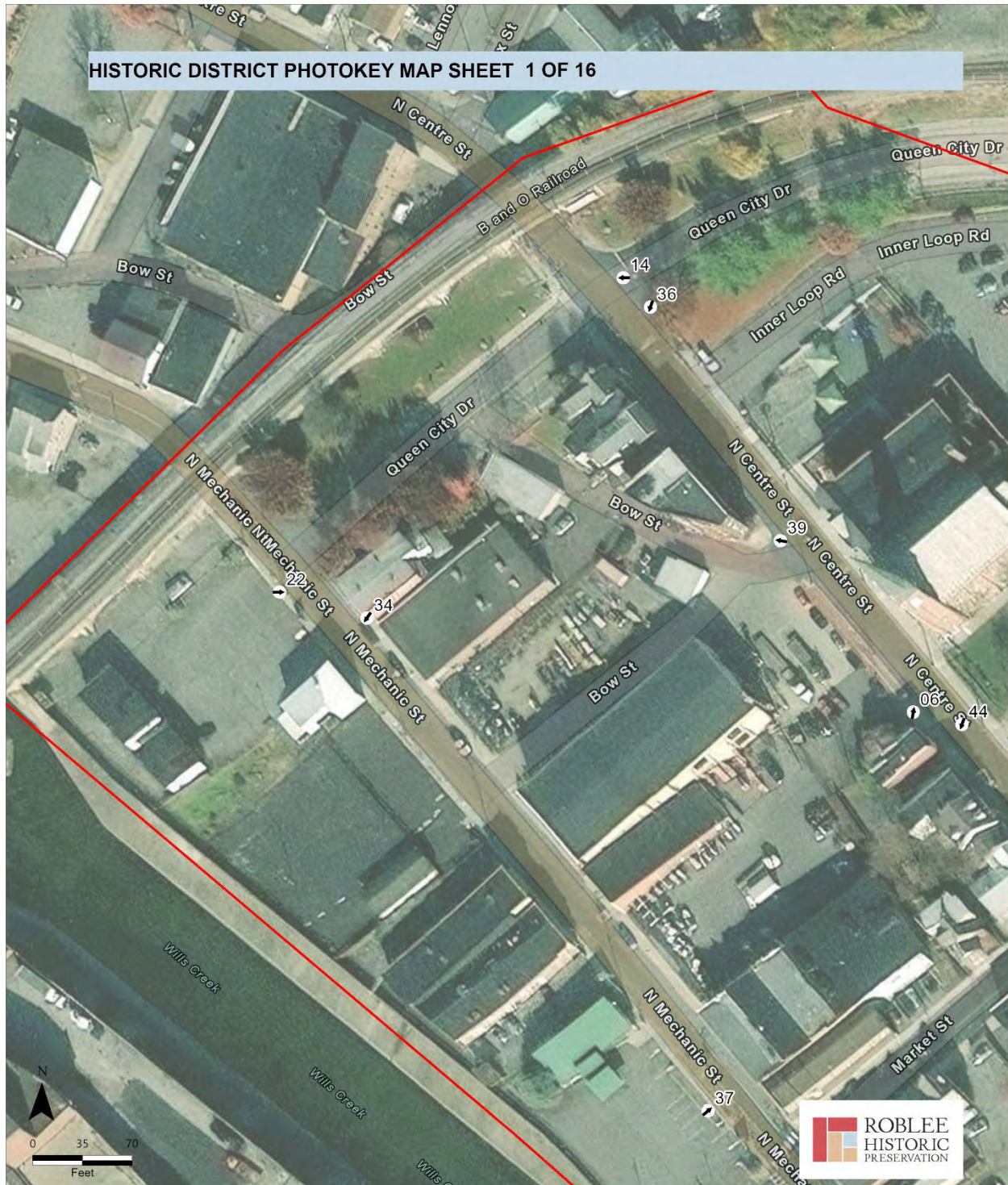


Figure 8. Historic District Photokey Map Index and Sheets.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion
City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Street" map service.

- Existing Historic District Boundary
- Expanded Historic District Boundary
- Photograph Location

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion

City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Street" map service.

- Existing Historic District Boundary
- Expanded Historic District Boundary
- Photograph Location

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion
City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Street" map service.

- Existing Historic District Boundary
- Expanded Historic District Boundary
- Photograph Location

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion

City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Street" map service.

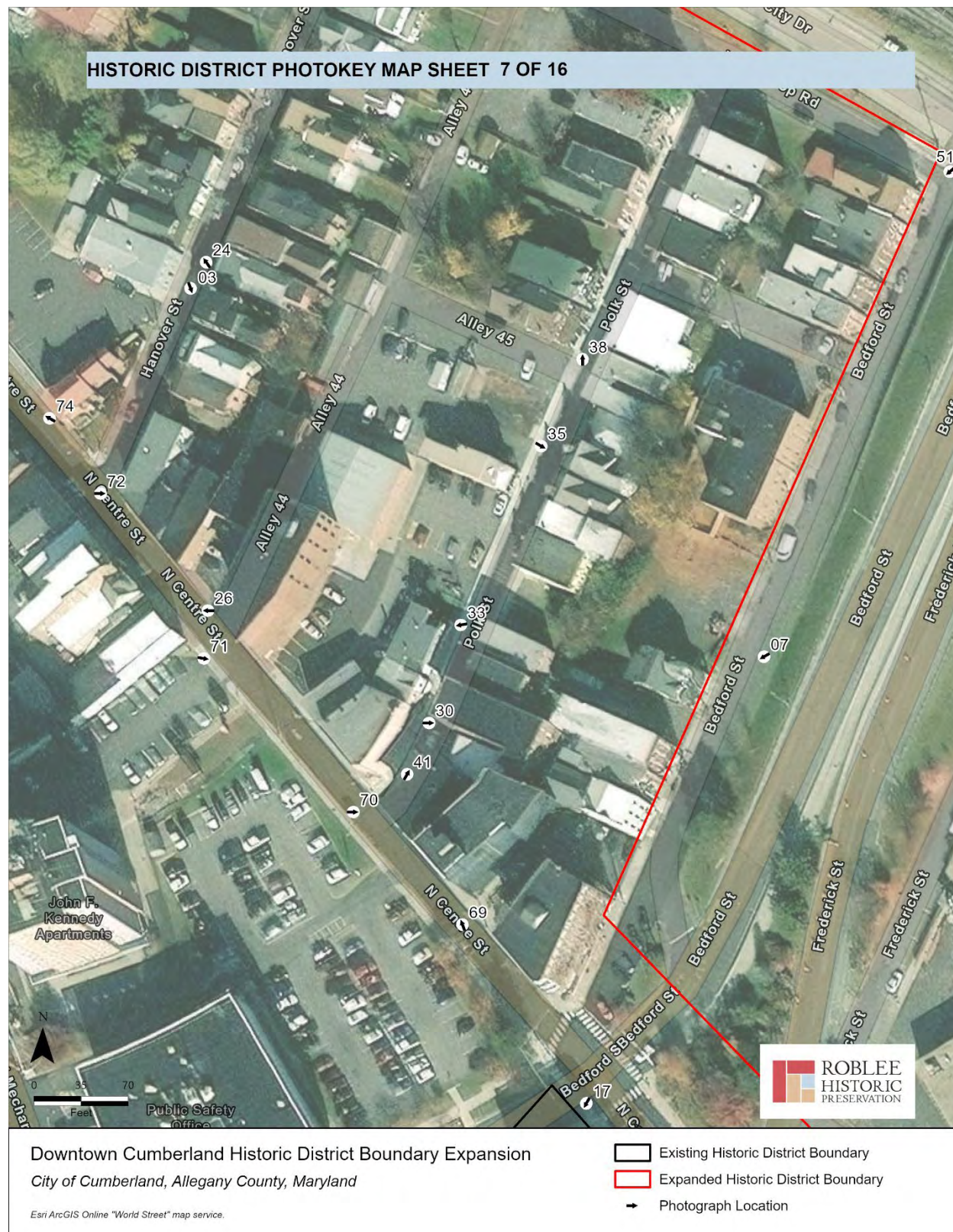
Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion

City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Street" map service.

- Existing Historic District Boundary
- Expanded Historic District Boundary
- Photograph Location

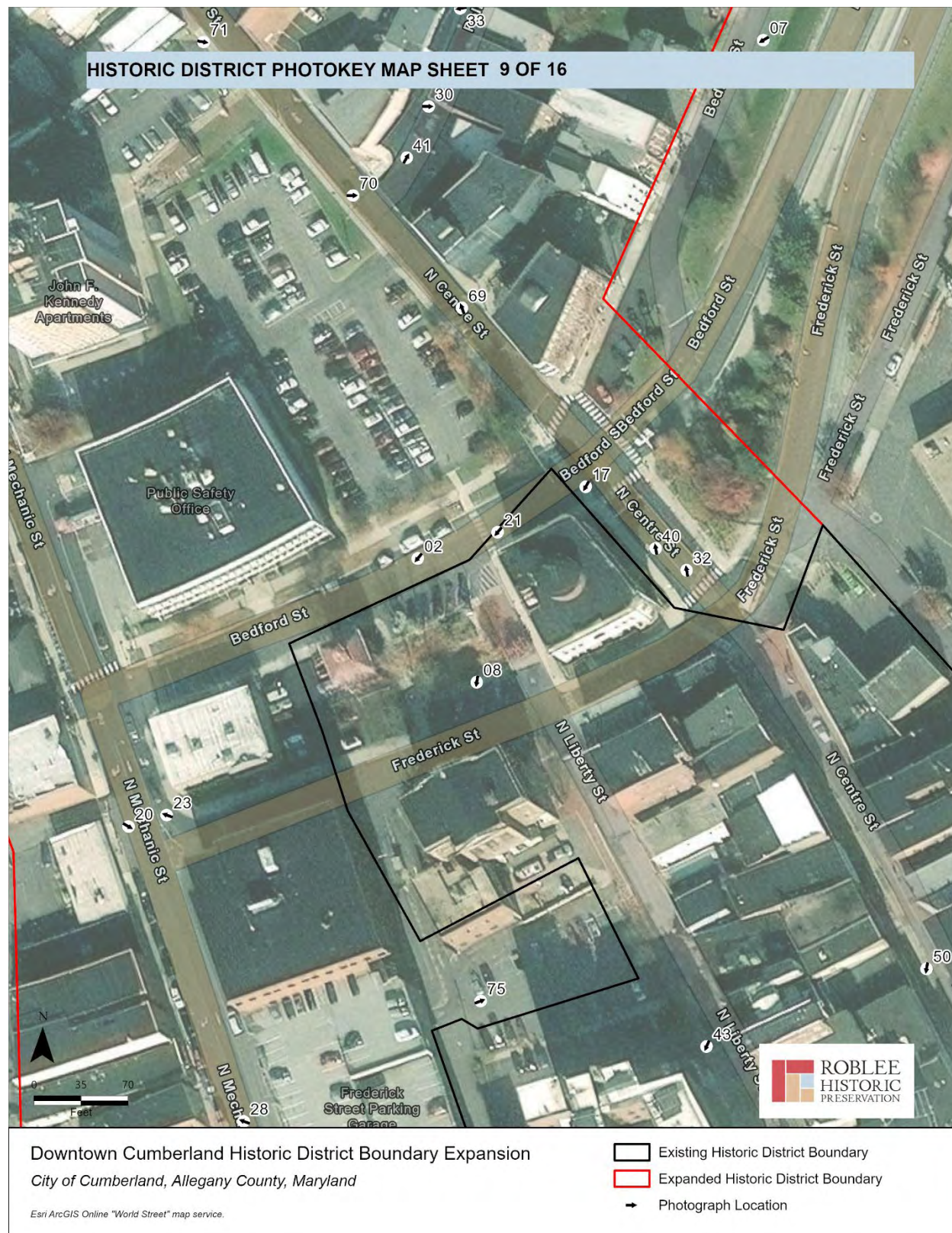
Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

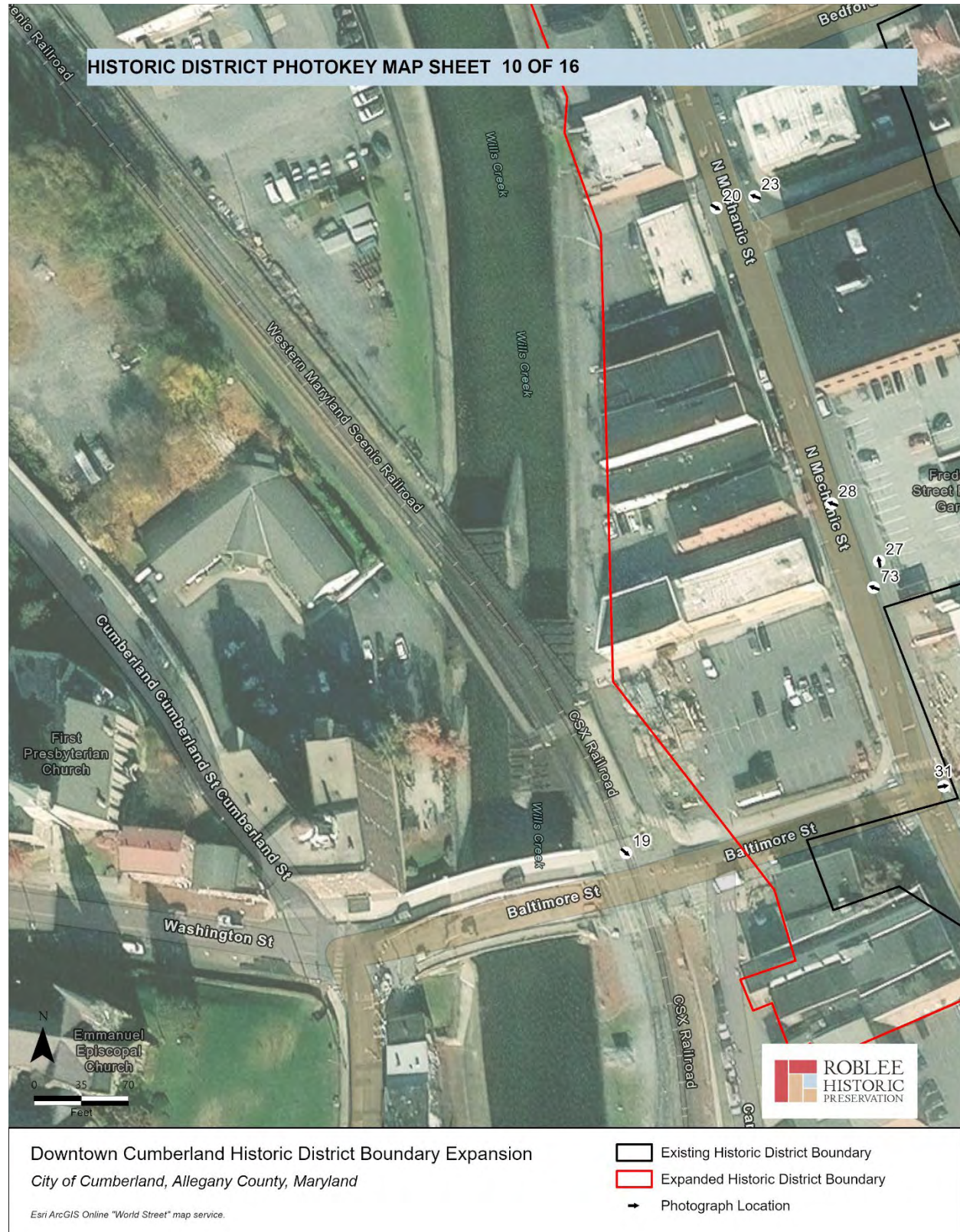
Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion

City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Street" map service.

- Existing Historic District Boundary
- Expanded Historic District Boundary
- Photograph Location

Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion

City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Street" map service.

- Existing Historic District Boundary
- Expanded Historic District Boundary
- Photograph Location

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State



Downtown Cumberland Historic District

Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Allegany County, MD

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Downtown Cumberland Historic District Boundary Expansion

City or Vicinity: Cumberland

County: Allegany

State: Maryland

Photographer: Andrew Roblee

Date Photographed: February 10-12, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD_Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_001
Photo 1 of 75. View of 201 North Centre Street (Church), looking northeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_002
Photo 2 of 75. View of 24 Frederick Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_003
Photo 3 of 75. View of 113 Hanover Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_004
Photo 4 of 75. View of 69 Baltimore Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_005
Photo 5 of 75. View of 15 South George Street, looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_006
Photo 6 of 75. View of 217 North Centre Street, looking north-northeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_007
Photo 7 of 75. View of 132 Bedford Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_008
Photo 8 of 75. View of 19 Frederick Street, looking south-southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_009
Photo 9 of 75. View of 3 Pershing Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_010
Photo 10 of 75. View of 149-153 Baltimore Street, looking south-southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_011
Photo 11 of 75. View of 201 North Centre Street (School), looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_012
Photo 12 of 75. View of 71-73 Baltimore Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_013
Photo 13 of 75. View of 47 & 49 Baltimore Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_014
Photo 14 of 75. View of B&O Viaduct, looking west.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_015
Photo 15 of 75. View of 188-194 North Centre Street, looking west.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_016
Photo 16 of 75. View of 150 North Mechanic Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_017
Photo 17 of 75. View of 57 North Liberty Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_018
Photo 18 of 75. View of 100 Baltimore Street, looking northeast

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_019
Photo 19 of 75. View of 19 Baltimore Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_020
Photo 20 of 75. View of 1 Frederick Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_021
Photo 21 of 75. View to the southwest along Frederick Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_022
Photo 22 of 75. View of 243-245 North Mechanic Street, looking east-southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_023
Photo 23 of 75. View of 66 North Mechanic Street, looking west-northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_024
Photo 24 of 75. View of 118 & 116 Hanover Street, looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_025
Photo 25 of 75. View to the west-southwest along Hanover Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_026
Photo 26 of 75. View of 160 North Centre Street, looking west.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_027
Photo 27 of 75. View to the north along North Mechanic Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_028
Photo 28 of 75. View of 30 North Mechanic Street, looking west-northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_029
Photo 29 of 75. View of 10-12 South Mechanic Street, looking east-northeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_030
Photo 30 of 75. View of 107 Polk Street, looking east.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_031
Photo 31 of 75. View to the east along Baltimore Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_032
Photo 32 of 75. View to the north along North Centre Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_033
Photo 33 of 75. View of 108-110 Polk Street, looking west-southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_034
Photo 34 of 75. View of 240 North Mechanic Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_035
Photo 35 of 75. View of 127 & 125 Polk Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_036
Photo 36 of 75. View of 238-244 North Centre Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_037
Photo 37 of 75. View of 203 North Mechanic Street, looking northeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_038
Photo 38 of 75. View of 134-136 & 138-140 Polk Street, looking north.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_039
Photo 39 of 75. View of 228 North Centre Street, looking west.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_040
Photo 40 of 75. View of 101 Bedford Street, looking north-northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_041
Photo 41 of 75. View to the north-northeast along Polk Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_042
Photo 42 of 75. View of 55 Baltimore Street, looking south-southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_043
Photo 43 of 75. View of 16 North Liberty Street, looking south-southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_044
Photo 44 of 75. View of 208 North Centre Street, looking south-southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_045
Photo 45 of 75. View of 20-50 Pershing Street, looking west-northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_046
Photo 46 of 75. View of 152 North Mechanic Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_047
Photo 47 of 75. View of 14 Market Street, looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_048
Photo 48 of 75. View of 11 South Liberty Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_049
Photo 49 of 75. View to the north along South Liberty Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_050
Photo 50 of 75. View of 14 North Centre Street, looking south-southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_051
Photo 51 of 75. View of 152-160 Bedford Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_052
Photo 52 of 75. View of 56-68 Baltimore Street, looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_053
Photo 53 of 75. View of 86 Baltimore Street, looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_054
Photo 54 of 75. View of 83 Baltimore Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_055
Photo 55 of 75. View of 130-134 North Mechanic Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_056
Photo 56 of 75. View of 24 South Centre Street, looking northeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_057
Photo 57 of 75. View of 101-107 South Centre Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_058
Photo 58 of 75. View of 100 South Centre Street, looking east.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_059
Photo 59 of 75. View of 111 South Centre Street, looking west-southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_060
Photo 60 of 75. View of 110 South Centre Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_061
Photo 61 of 75. View of 141 Baltimore Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_062
Photo 62 of 75. View of 20 Bedford Street, looking southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_063
Photo 63 of 75. View of 145 Baltimore Street, looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_064
Photo 64 of 75. View of 135 North Mechanic Street, looking east.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_065
Photo 65 of 75. View of 19 South George Street, looking northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_066
Photo 66 of 75. View of 109 South George Street, looking southwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_067
Photo 67 of 75. View to the east along West Harrison Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_068
Photo 68 of 75. View to the east along Pershing Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_069
Photo 69 of 75. View of 119 North Centre Street, looking north-northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_070
Photo 70 of 75. View of 121-127 North Centre Street, looking east.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_071
Photo 71 of 75. View of 151 North Centre Street, looking east-southeast.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_072
Photo 72 of 75. View of 171 North Centre Street, looking east.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_073
Photo 73 of 75. View of 22 North Mechanic Street, looking west-northwest.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_074
Photo 74 of 75. View to the south along North Centre Street.

Downtown Cumberland Historic District
Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State



MD-Allegany_Cumberland Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion_075
Photo 75 of 75. View to the northeast across the open lot toward North Liberty Street.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

City of Cumberland - Dept. of Community Development

Internal Routing Sheet

Permit or Review #: **RCA26-000002**

Permit or Review Type: Request for Change/Amendment to Existing Certificate of Appropriateness

Project Location: 153 POLK ST CUMBERLAND, MD 21502

Applicant Contact Information: Name: MIRLO Enterprises LLC
Address: 2241 Pigs Ear Road
City/State/Zip: Grantsville MD 21536
Phone: 4439562681
Email: brian.p.schilpp@gmail.com

Contractor Contact Information: Company Name:
Contact:
Address:
City/State/Zip:
Phone:
Email:

Date of Application: 07/24/2026

Work Description: (narrative box)

RCA for painting exterior, replacing concrete at the base of the front foundation, and replacing deck posts and deck. Colors and style will remain as the presently existing.

Amount Paid: 0.00

Amount Due: 0.00

No image found for
this file. click here to
upload an image

PERMIT PROJECT

FILE #: 26-001143

153 POLK ST CUMBERLAND MD 21502

RCA FOR PAINTING EXTERIOR, REPLACING CONCRETE AT THE BASE
OF THE FRONT FOUNDATION, AND REPLACING DECK POSTS AND
DECK. COLORS AND STYLE WILL REMAIN AS THE PRESENTLY
EXISTING.



PERMIT #: RCA26-000002

Permit Type

Request for Change/Amendment to Existing Certificate of Appropriateness

Subtype

Request for Change/Amendment to Existing Certificate of Appropriateness

Work Description:

RCA for painting exterior, replacing concrete at the base of the front foundation, and replacing deck posts and deck. Colors and style will remain as the presently existing.

Applicant

MIRLO Enterprises LLC - Brian Schilpp

Status

Under Review



PERMIT DATES

Application Date

07/24/2026

Approval Date

Issue Date:

Expiration Date:

Close Date

Last Inspection

Is the property located in a Designated Historic District?

Yes

The request for a change/amendment to the original review includes the following scope of work

Painting exterior, replacing concrete at the base of the front foundation, and replacing deck posts and deck. Colors and style will remain as the presently existing.

Completed applications are due the first Wednesday of each month before 4:00 p.m. You (or a representative) are REQUIRED to attend the next HPC meeting on the second Wednesday of the month at 4:00 p.m. where a decision will be made on your application. Please review Preservation District Design Guidelines (updated 1/1/16) found here: <https://www.ci.cumberland.md.us/DocumentCenter/View/1276/Cumberland-MD-Design-Guidelines> and then list below any Chapter or Guideline Number that apply to your project. Staff will update your list if needed.

Attach a full written scope of work

Do not begin work until an approval is received on Permits from both The Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Cumberland. This COA/RCA and any required City Permits (Building, Misc. Building, Electrical, etc) must be signed, issued, and stamped 'approved' before any work may begin. These will be sent to you upon approval of the department manager or designated representative.

Additional HPC information and Financial Incentives, may be found on the City of Cumberland website at: <https://www.ci.cumberland.md.us/706/Historic-Preservation-Commission>

INTERNAL USE ONLY

Determination of Review Path

Review Type

Determination for Tax Credit

Is this a Tax Credit Project

HPC Tax Credit Review

Decision Date

M&CC Tax Credit Review

Decision Date

State Tax Credit Review

Decision Date





