

Capsule Summary

MIHP #AL-VI-B-073
Midland School
Paradise St., Midland
Allegany Co., Maryland
1899; 1923
Access: Private

On a hillside at the south edge of Midland stands the former Midland School, which served the community from 1899 when the main portion of the building was constructed. The school building sits on the south side of Paradise Street, facing almost due north and overlooking the town of Midland and the Georges Creek Valley. The original section of the building is five bays wide across the front and four bays deep and rectangular in shape. It contains four classrooms and a basement cafeteria. Across the back is a larger addition, also rectangular, but wider, with two more classrooms and a gymnasium/auditorium. This hip roofed brick extension was added in 1923. A third addition, a concrete block shed-roofed garage/workshop addition extends from the west end of the 1923 section and was added to the complex between 1977 and 1982. This most recent, non-historic addition was constructed after the building was no longer in use as a school, as a place to store part of a historic carriage collection.

The Midland School is significant under National Register Criterion A as one of the last remaining Allegany County school buildings constructed during the 1890s and early 1900s, a period of significant growth in the Georges Creek coal region of Allegany County. The Midland School represents a period of public education improvements in Allegany County, which focused on both facilities and teachers, initiated by the construction of the state Normal School in Frostburg in 1898. The Midland School is significant also as a contributing resource the historic development of the coal company town of Midland (AL-VI-B-280). At the time of the Midland School construction in 1899, the town of Midland and the Georges Creek Valley reached its greatest period of growth. The Midland School is significant under National Register Criterion B as one of the last surviving Allegany County schools designed by noted American architect John S. Siebert. Siebert designed all of the county schools from as early as 1896 through at least 1900 and has several house designs in the city of Cumberland where he had his practice before moving to San Diego, California in 1909. The Midland School is significant under National Register Criterion C as a remarkably intact example of rural school architecture. Although the rooms of the 1923 rear addition have been altered within the last 40 years, the 1899 front section remains nearly entirely intact in its floorplan and original woodwork, doors, hardware, and slateboards.

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Introduction

On a hillside at the south edge of Midland stands the former Midland School, which served the community from 1899 when the main portion of the building was constructed. The school building sits on the south side of Paradise Street, facing almost due north and overlooking the town of Midland and the Georges Creek Valley. The hipped roof brick building is one of several that were built in the 1890s in the Georges Creek Valley and elsewhere in Allegany County, but believed to be the only one, or one of only a few remaining. Architect John S. Siebert designed the 1899 building. Siebert was active and prominent in Cumberland and Allegany County before moving his practice to San Diego California.

The original section of the building is five bays wide across the front and four bays deep and rectangular in shape. It contains four classrooms and a basement cafeteria. Across the back is a larger addition, also rectangular, but wider, with two more classrooms and a gymnasium/auditorium. This hip roofed brick extension was added in 1923, according to the 1977 MIHP form. A third addition, a concrete block shed-roofed garage/workshop addition extends from the west end of the 1923 section and was added to the complex between 1977 and 1982 based on photographs in the MIHP documentation. This most recent, non-historic addition was constructed after the building was no longer in use as a school, as a place to store part of a historic carriage collection.

Setting

Paradise Street is the southernmost street in Midland and is primarily residential with frame late 19th and early 20th century houses facing onto concrete sidewalks and granite curbs. The school and neighboring residential buildings are set back several feet from the sidewalks, providing small grassy front yards. There are no buildings to the west of the school on the south side of Paradise Street. There, the elevation drops sharply down and Paradise Street curves downward, following the slope to the northwest and intersects with Maryland Route 36. The school building is surrounded by a blacktopped lot with open land behind stretching to the edge of a woods. This was formerly parking and playground area.

Exterior, 1899 Section

The front, original section of the school building rests on rock-faced granite blocks forming the foundation. Five courses of foundation stone are exposed across the front. Above the foundation, the walls are of hard surfaced bricks laid in common bond with a ratio of one header course to seven stretcher courses. Distinctive features of the brickwork include splayed jack arches, 1 ½ bricks high over the basement and first story windows, a half round arch over the entrance lined with a triple row of header bricks, and corbelled belt courses above the first and second story windows. Two chimneys rise from the north quadrant of the hipped roof. One, to the east, has multiple courses of corbelling at its top and the other, probably a later addition, is straight sided.

Windows have been covered with plywood or infilled with brick (the brick infill of the northeast corner windows appears to be an old perhaps 1920s alteration). Windows have four over four panes. A

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poured concrete slab sidewalk leads to the front entrance and curves around both sides of the building. A set of poured concrete steps with metal pipe railings provides access to the front entrance. Double doors over a cut stone sill open outward. There is a semicircular fanlight over the door. On the east side there is a covered entrance into the basement with concrete steps and metal pipe railing leading down to the door. The covering supported by pipe columns is corrugated metal, and appears to have been an addition. The hipped roof over the main building is covered with asphalt shingles. In addition to the two brick chimneys projecting from the roof, there are four hip roofed dormers, one on each quadrant of the roof.

Exterior, 1923 addition:

The brick addition across the back side of the school also has a hipped roof. It is offset slightly to the west, but a stair tower is attached on the east end with its own hipped roof extending from the east quadrant of the hipped roof on the main part of the addition. The addition is also of brick construction with common bond in a 7:1 ratio. The belt course design elements carry from the original building, as do the splayed jack arches, but only on the stair tower elevations. The foundation of the addition is poured concrete.

The windows across the back (south) elevation are grouped in sets of five double hung sash. Each set of windows defines a classroom area and the sets are separated on the exterior with brick pilasters. Wooden mullions divide the five sashes in the window groups. Each sash has nine lights. The eastern sets of windows at the first and second stories have been altered by the installation of garage bay doors at each level and a lift to access the second story bay. These changes were made about 1980.

There are entrances into the 1923 addition at each end bay of the north elevation. The door on the east side enters into the stair tower and the one on the west side enters directly into the first story auditorium/gym space. For each entrance, concrete steps with metal pipe railing give access to a pair of double doors with glass panes over lower panels. Rectangular transoms top the doors.

Ca. 1980 concrete block addition:

Attached to the west end of the 1923 addition stands a shed-roofed concrete block garage and storage addition. Plywood sheathing covers the angle under the slanting roof. A large metal garage door opening is in the north elevation.

Interior, 1899 School

A central corridor bisects the building from front to rear. Two classrooms align with one another on each side of the corridor. The front entrance opens into a vestibule with a cloak room and stairs leading to the basement and to the second floor to the west and a restroom to the east. The restroom,

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which was not accessible due to furniture stored in front of the doorway, may be an early modification to the building. An interior arched portal opens from the vestibule into the corridor. A companion archway ends the corridor at the south side of the building. That archway now opens into the auditorium/gymnasium in the 1923 addition, but was originally an exterior entrance.

The floors of the vestibule, hallway and stairs to the second floor are covered with carpet. Above the floor painted narrow gauge tongue and groove wainscoting terminates with a molded rail at the top. Similar narrow gauge tongue and groove wood covers the ceilings. Wall surfaces between the wainscoting and the ceiling are plastered, although a few areas have applied sheet paneling added ca. 1980, when the school was used to display a historic carriage collection.

The round arched fanlights over the front and rear doors retain their original wooden tracery. New wide doorways were inserted into the two first floor classrooms about 1980 to facilitate placement of carriages and other displays within the former classrooms. However, each classroom retains six light windows on the corridor walls to provide borrowed light from the classrooms to help illuminate the hallway. These windows have their original sash and symmetrically molded trim with decorative machine turned corner blocks. The doorway into the east classroom on the first floor is intact and original, although the door has been removed.

The two classrooms on the first floor mirror one another. The east room served first graders and the west room, second grade. The west room retains its original tongue and groove pine flooring. And slate blackboards. Both rooms have built in supply closets. Cast iron radiators and parallel tracks of suspended fluorescent tube lighting complete the scene.

The second floor of the 1899 building has a similar plan and configuration as the first floor. The front (north) end of the space has the stairwell and adjacent cloakroom in the northwest corner and a restroom in the northeast corner. An arched opening defines the entrance to a perpendicular corridor that bisects the building north to south, terminating at the south end with a second archway leading into the 1923 addition. Carpet covers the flooring of the corridor. Walls feature tongue and groove wainscoting like that described for the first floor, and the ceilings are tongue and groove wood, also like the first floor.

On either side of the corridor is a classroom, third grade on the east side and fourth on the west. Both rooms *retain their* original woodwork, flooring, slate blackboards, closets, ceilings and radiators. They also retain original doors and windows with their associated trim. Windows for borrowed light to illuminate the corridor are located on the interior walls of the rooms. Alterations include the installation of wide openings into the rooms from the period in the 1980s when the school served as a carriage museum. Florescent tube lighting suspended from the ceilings, although an addition, represents the period during which the building continued to operate as a school.

The stairwell in the northwest corner of the building also leads to the basement. To access the basement stairs, one passes through the first floor cloakroom and proceeds through a doorway where a flight of steps leads down to a landing at the bottom with doors leading into four rooms. In the northwest corner is a long narrow storage room or pantry for the cafeteria. In the northeast corner is a janitor's

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closet. The rest of the space is divided into two larger rooms, a cafeteria on the east side and a furnace room on the west side. All of these rooms have exterior half windows in the foundation. The cafeteria also has a door in its east wall leading outside and to a flight of concrete steps up to the playground area. Some of the cafeteria equipment and cupboards remain in place along the north wall of the room. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tile, and suspended florescent tube lighting illuminates the space.

Interior, 1923 Addition

The 1923 addition to Midland School attaches to the rear or south elevation of the original building and runs perpendicular to it. There are entrances into the addition at the east and west ends of its north wall. The west entrance opens directly into the first floor space, which is an open area that served as a gymnasium and auditorium. The east entrance opens into a stair tower. The interior of the stair space retains its original woodwork and trim, consisting of plain surrounds around doors and windows with molded straight top pieces, and tongue and groove wainscoting. These elements have natural varnish finish. Walls above the wainscoting and the ceiling are plastered. In addition to an electrical light fixture in the ceiling, light comes from a large nine over nine light sash window in the east wall just inside the entrance at the base of the stair, and an eight light transom over the entrance doors. The stair rises along the east wall, turns at a landing and continues on to the second floor. Next to the stair case is a two-room closet or storage area.

In the west wall of the stair tower a set of double doors open into the auditorium/gymnasium space. This area has plastered walls with two sets of five double hung windows in the south wall. Boxed columns and beams support the span. Applied sheet paneling from the 1980s carriage museum period covers the walls to about eight feet in height, and carpeting was added to the floor. A garage-sized door was added to the east end of the south wall, also ca. 1980. The original rear entrance to the 1899 building remains in place, and a large opening was added from the auditorium into the east classroom in the 1899 building.

Access to the second floor of the addition is from the staircase in the stair tower. At the stair landing, a window provides light. At the top of the stairs, a door with a twelve light transom, and a window with twelve over twelve lights emit additional light to the entry into a long narrow passage that runs east to west along the north side of the addition. The passage is divided into three discrete spaces. The east section, which is the largest, served as a library and health room. The north wall is lined with cabinets with shelving and glass paned doors. These are intact and original. The room also retains original tongue and groove flooring and wainscoting. The east end of the library has a window and the west end a door surrounded by a 21-light transom and sidelights, to bring light into the central part of the passage. At this point the passage intersects with the corridor passing north to south through the 1899 building. Continuing to the east is another narrow room which accommodated the principal's office. The entrance way to this room, which probably matched the entrance to the library space was removed ca.

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1980. There is a window in the west end wall. Wainscoting and plastered walls and ceiling remain, although damaged. Florescent tube lighting is suspended from the ceiling.

In the central area of this passageway containing the library, principal's office and hallway intersection is a large opening that leads to the addition's second floor area that originally was two separate classrooms for fifth and sixth grades. Originally there were two doors which opened into two rooms with a partition running between them. The doors and partition were removed ca. 1980. A garage bay entrance was added at the east end of the south wall. Otherwise the two classrooms are fully intact. Cloakrooms with doors at each end and flanking supply closets line the north wall of each room. Woodwork and trim remains intact, including tongue and groove wainscoting, surrounds around doors and windows, slate blackboards with chalk trays and a bracketed shelf above the boards. There is also an alcove below the blackboards that front the cloak rooms, likely for the storage of children's boots. Walls and ceilings are plastered and florescent tube lighting hangs from the ceiling.

There is no basement under this portion of the building.

Evaluation of Integrity

The Midland School with its two periods of construction, 1899 and 1923 retains substantial integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the seven definers for historic integrity established by the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the building and its spaces and finishes are fully intact to the point that former students would easily recognize where they are. Alterations made after the building ceased being a school, are easy to see and are quite distinguishable from the historic building fabric and design. In fact, most of the changes are fairly benign, being attached paneling and carpet covering the original materials, which remain behind or beneath. The enlarged openings are more invasive, but do not diminish the overall integrity of the building. The concrete block addition, likewise was applied and if removed, the exterior appearance of the school would reemerge.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1899-1976 **Architect/Builder** John S. Siebert

Construction dates 1899; 1923

Evaluation for:
 National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Midland School is significant under National Register Criterion A as one of the last remaining Allegheny County school buildings constructed during the 1890s and early 1900s, a period of significant growth in the Georges Creek coal region of Allegheny County. The Midland School represents a period of public education improvements in Allegheny County, which focused on both facilities and teachers, initiated by the construction of the state Normal School in Frostburg in 1898 (today's Frostburg State University). The Midland School is significant also as a contributing resource the historic development of the coal company town of Midland (Midland Survey District, MIHP #AL-VI-B-280). At the time of the Midland School construction in 1899, the town of Midland and the Georges Creek Valley reached its greatest period of growth. The Midland School is significant under National Register Criterion B as one of the last surviving Allegheny County schools designed by noted American architect John S. Siebert. Siebert designed all of the county schools from as early as 1896 (Eckhart School, AL-V-A-027) through at least 1900 (possibly Lonaconing Central High School) and has several house designs in the city of Cumberland where he had his practice before moving to San Diego, California in 1909.¹ The Midland School is significant under National Register Criterion C as a remarkably intact example of rural school architecture. Although the rooms of the 1923 rear addition have been altered within the last 40 years, the 1899 front section remains nearly entirely intact in its floorplan and original woodwork, doors, hardware, and slateboards.

Historic Context

The history of Allegheny County was powered by the development of industry and transportation in Western Maryland. The discovery of iron ore and coal in the 18th century in the western mountains of Maryland intensified the growth of the area already begun to a small degree through hunting and farming. Not until the early 19th century, however, did the need for high quality coal and iron, and the ability to transport them efficiently, spur the development of company towns like Midland. Company towns like this are spread throughout Allegheny County. The National Road, begun in 1806 from Cumberland, was

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improved with a macadam surface in 1831. A network of railroads radiating from Cumberland began to take shape in the 1840s and 1850s. These improved routes of transportation, along with the development of the C&O Canal during the same period, stimulated the mining boom in the second half of the 19th century in western Maryland.²

The mineral rich Georges Creek Valley, running south from Frostburg to the Potomac River at Westernport, and bounded on the east by Dan's Mountain and on the west by Big Savage Mountain, was the setting for much of the mining development. Home of the "Big Vein," a prodigious deposit of high quality coal, the valley provided for the development of many independent mining companies. The prototype for all coal companies in the Georges Creek region was the Maryland Mining Company. This business was incorporated in 1828 to mine coal in the Eckhart area. Coal was discovered near Eckhart during the construction of the National Road in the 1810s. A deep mine was opened shortly after 1835. It marked the beginning of an "era of corporate development of coal resources in Maryland," in which coal companies owned large tracts of land and developed company towns to accommodate their labor force.³

The B&O Railroad from Baltimore reached Cumberland by 1842, and was extended to Piedmont, Virginia (now West Virginia) around the southwestern end of the Georges Creek Valley nine years later. Additionally, the C&O Canal was completed from Georgetown to Cumberland in 1856. With each advance in the transportation network new mining companies were established. The Georges Creek Coal Company, which operated mines in the Lonaconing area, was organized in 1835.⁴ Additional coal mines in the central region of the Georges Creek Valley opened following the construction of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad beginning in 1846 and continuing through 1864.⁵ Segments of the Georges Creek Railroad running south from Lonaconing to Piedmont and the Mount Savage Railroad running northeast to Cumberland were connected, providing access for the entire valley to both the Cumberland and Piedmont depots of the B&O Railroad.

Just to the northeast of the Georges Creek Coal Co. mines, the Midland Coal and Iron Co. opened the Midland mines in 1856.⁶ By 1875 mines lined the valley on both sides of Georges Creek, each with a rail spur to the mine constructed by the mining company and connected to the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Villages housing the miners and railroad men sprang up in the valley as well. Some were established by the company, like Eckhart and Lonaconing.⁷ Other villages, like Barton and Pekin, divided into lots and sold to workers. Midland appears to have been a combination of the two. David Dorsey in the recordation of the "Midland Survey District" noted:

In 1856 the Midland Coal & Iron Company, one of several coal companies operating in the vicinity, was building duplex "block" houses in Midland at a cost of about \$400 each.

Rent for each half of the double houses was from \$2-\$3 monthly. By 1862 there were 22 company houses in the town.⁸

However, the company also "sold building lots to those employees who could afford to build their own homes."⁹

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Midland was located about halfway down the Georges Creek Valley, immediately on the east bank of Georges Creek. Although the 1875 Atlas map of Allegany County showed Midland as "Ocean (P.O.)," the village was certainly well established prior to that time. An Allegany County land record written in 1875 described the lots sold as part of the "Addition to Midland," indicating that private development was actively adding to the town of Midland by 1875.¹⁰ In the 1880 U.S. Population Census, the Midland Mine Village numbered 276 residents.¹¹ Although coal mining was the primary occupation of Midland inhabitants, it seems that by the 1880s, the village was developing as a small market center. In 1881, the *Frostburg Mining Journal* noted: "The new tannery at Midland reported as doing handsomely."¹²

Following a coal depression in the 1870s, the 1880s through the first two decades of the 20th century were the peak years of coal mining in the Georges Creek valley. Midland was officially incorporated in 1902 and in 1923, Thomas and Williams' *History of Allegany County* noted the town had 2000 residents, "stores of all descriptions...several manufactories," and three churches.¹³ Midland also had a high school, one of nine in the county, and though not mentioned by Thomas and Williams, a handsome brick elementary school building, built by the county in 1899 and enlarged in 1923.¹⁴

Allegany County, like much of the state, struggled with the idea of publically-funded public education through the 18th and first half of the 19th century. The county began its education reform in 1860 when it established its public school system overseen by a Board of School Commissioners, a system which was adopted by the entire state in 1864.¹⁵ Beginning in the 1870s, the one-room log school houses commonly found throughout the rural county began to be replaced with more substantial buildings. The Castle School in Lonaconing, begun in 1873, was designed by local builder/architect John Walton and constructed by local brick mason Francis Haley.¹⁶ By 1880 there were fifteen schools in the Georges Creek Valley rural districts boasting a principal and at least one assistant teacher (Midland Mines) to as many as six assistants (Lonaconing Castle School), though there were still 54 one-room school houses located around the county.¹⁷ Of the 127 teachers listed in Allegany County in 1880, only three had been trained in the state Normal School, a teacher training college established by the state legislature in 1865 in Baltimore.¹⁸

In the 1890s, with the coal mines busy and the county population expanding at a rapid pace, Allegany County embarked on a new round of education reforms. A county history notes that the school commission "began to give first preference to teachers with professional training" and in 1898 State Normal School No. 2 was established in Frostburg.¹⁹ At about the same time, in June 1897, the Board of School Commissioners applied to the Allegany County Board of County Commissioners "for the erection of new school buildings." The list included four one-room buildings and two two-room buildings, as well as three six-room school buildings to be constructed in Cumberland, Frostburg and Midland, reflecting the growth of the county's population.²⁰

Georges Creek Valley coal production peaked in 1907, then began a slow decline. Following a brief resurgence during World War I, the Georges Creek coal region faced competition from newer mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.²¹ The miner's strike of 1922-23 and the Great Depression of the 1930s

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wreaked further damage on the already struggling Georges Creek Valley and while local miners found employment at Cumberland's new industries – Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. and the Celanese Corporation – population numbers in the valley towns like Midland never recovered. From a high of 2,000 residents in 1923, the town of Midland reported a population of 601 in 1980 and 446 in 2010.²²

Resource History

As the Midland area coal mines reached record production in the 1890s, the little company town's public school was beginning to burst at its seams. The Allegany County Board of School Commissioners anticipated the growing problem in 1888 when they purchased a lot in Midland on which to build a new school.²³ In August of 1897, even as the Allegany County school commissioners were seeking authorization and appropriations to build new schools in the area, the Trustees of the Midland Public School were instructed "to rent the K of C [Knights of Columbus] Hall for Public School purposes."²⁴ Just one month earlier the school board submitted application to the County Commissioners "for the erection of new school buildings," including a six-room building at Midland.²⁵ Though the school board's request also included construction of four of the older standard one-room buildings, the suggestion that Midland have a modern building reflected the booming coal economy.

Over the ensuing year, the Allegany Co. Board of School Commissioners waded through the process of getting county bond issues authorized by the Maryland General Assembly in order to pay for what would be an ambitious construction cycle. The cost of the six-room Midland School was estimated at \$6,000, while the Cumberland Westside school building was estimated at \$10,000 and Frostburg at \$8,000. The combined cost of the remaining ten smaller schools was estimated to be another \$8,000. In July 1898, the Board authorized local architect John S. Siebert "to prepare Drawings and Specifications" for all of the school buildings.²⁶

Architectural books and pamphlets on school architecture were available as early as the 1840s. Such manuals not only made recommendations for floor plans and style, but also for lighting, ventilation, heating, and sanitation. In the 1886 publication, *Hints and Suggestions on School Architecture and Hygiene*, by J. George Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education for the Canadian Province of Ontario, wrote:

It is a matter of congratulation that the subject of school architecture and of the interior construction and arrangement of school houses has, of late years, received great attention at the hands of educators generally. Skilled architects and medical experts in various countries have been consulted and asked to offer their counsels and practical suggestions on this most important matter. The results of these counsels and suggestions have been prepared in such a shape that they form a body of most valuable material on the subject.²⁷

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Like other manuals published by various state education departments throughout the U.S., the Canadian *Hints and Suggestions* was intended for audiences beyond Ontario and included examples from within the United States.

Cumberland architect John S. Siebert was born in Germany and immigrated to the U.S. with his family at the age of nine in 1873. In 1886 he graduated from Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with a degree in architecture and civil engineering.²⁸ From there he established his practice in the city of Cumberland, his office located in the Walsh Building (MIHP #AL-IV-045) on Baltimore Street by 1897.²⁹ Siebert would have had ready access to manuals such as Hodgins' and was likely influenced by some of the design suggestions. The significant difference in the estimated costs of the Midland six-room school (\$6,000) and the Westside Cumberland six-room school (\$10,000) must have made the Midland design difficult. On this subject, the 1892 school building manual produced by the Maine State Board of Health observed:

A pleasing exterior is desirable, but exterior decoration should be entirely subservient to that which is essential within the building. Well-lighted rooms, good ventilation, and other sanitary necessities will be assured as the first things by an intelligent building committee, and then the architect's fancy for external ornamentation may be gratified, if there is anything left for it.³⁰

Design limitations may explain the delay in the request for contractor bids for the Midland construction until June 1899. When the bids were opened all of the contractor's estimates were over \$7,000, with one over \$10,000. All of the bids were "declared off" and a new request for bids was sent out in July 1899, based on "revised plans and specifications for new building at Midland."³¹ Though not detailed in the School Commission minutes, the revised Midland School plans must have reduced the size of the building to four classrooms. The new bids were significantly lower and the contract was awarded to local builder Samuel D. Young for \$5,600.³² Young was given four months to complete the building construction. In August 1899, the contract for installing the heating system, "ventilating, furnishing and erecting dry closets" for the school was awarded to H. I. Gregory of Washington, D.C. for \$1,300.³³

In 1909, architect John S. Siebert relocated to San Diego, California, where he founded the San Diego Architectural Association. He became a well-known and respected architect and engineer:

During World War I...Because of his design of the U.S. Navy's Chollas Heights Radio Station, Siebert was appointed government construction inspector for San Diego and San Francisco. He was later appointed building inspector for the United States Navy public works program from 1919-1923. During this time, Siebert designed a uniform building code for San Diego. In addition to appointments to these positions Siebert was also elected to the Board of Education in 1929. Siebert held membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles and designed their new lodge building (Aerie) in 1924. In the 1930s, after his

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project on the Market Street Police Station, he lobbied for simplification of the local building code.³⁴

Siebert also oversaw the design and construction of the San Diego Naval Destroyer Base, Fuel Depot, Air Station and Marine Base from 1919 to 1923. He was one of the lead architects for the design of the San Diego Veteran's War Memorial Building.³⁵ Siebert died in 1948 at the age of 84, two years before the building was constructed in San Diego's Balboa Park.³⁶

Few of John S. Siebert's school buildings in Allegany County still stand, victims of changing demographics as coal production shifted from Maryland to Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Still, increased demand during World War I ensured a growing population in the town of Midland and by 1923, the four-room school constructed in 1899 was overflowing. That year the Allegany County School Board contracted to add two additional classrooms and an auditorium to the building.³⁷ Possibly mimicking the initial six-room design by Siebert, the rear addition to the building was a natural fit.

Over the next 50 years the Midland School served the shrinking Midland community with few changes to the facility. By 1975, the school was closed and the building transferred to the Allegany County Commissioners.³⁸ The county leased the old school building to local businessman James Thrasher, who had attended the school in his youth. Thrasher displayed his significant carriage collection in the old school and cut several large openings into the south wall and several classrooms to allow movement of the carriages into and through the building. He also added the block storage area to the east façade. Following the death of James Thrasher in 1987, the county purchased his collection and moved it to Frostburg in 1991.³⁹ The old Midland School building has been vacant since that time.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-073

Allegany Co. Land Records and Allegany Co. Board of Education Minutes, Cumberland, Maryland.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Scharf, Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Vol. 2, (1882; reprint) Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968.

Stegmaier, Harry, Jr., David Dean, Gordon Kershaw, and John Wiseman, *Allegany County - A History*. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1976.

Thomas, J.W. and T.J.C. Williams. *A History of Allegany County, Maryland*. Vol. 1, (1923; reprint) Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1969.

Ware, Donna M. *Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles*. Crownsville: Maryland Historical Trust, 1991.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .48 acres (22,500 sq. ft.)

Acreage of historical setting .48 acres

Quadrangle name Lonaconing

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Midland School property boundary is described in Allegany Co. Deed Book 614, p. 552 as a 150-foot square parcel. It is located in the northeast quadrant of Parcel 191, Allegany Co. Tax Map Midland II.

This is the historic and current legal boundary of the property.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula S. Reed, Ph.D, Architectural Historian and Edie Wallace, M.A., Historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	August 31, 2012
street & number	1 W. Franklin Street, Suite 300	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland 21740

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

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

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-073

Midland School
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Endnotes

- ¹ Genevieve Keller, "West Side Survey District," MIHP #AL-IV-A-145, Maryland Historic Sites Inventory, 1976. Keller identified three houses on Washington Street as Siebert designs: 206 Washington St. (1904), 418 Washington St. (1901), and 528 Washington St. (1905).
- ² Donna M. Ware, *Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles*, (Crownsville: Maryland Historical Trust, 1991), p. 22-28.
- ³ Geoffrey B. Henry, "Eckhart Survey District," AL-V-A-249, Maryland Historic Sites Inventory, n.d., Section 8.
- ⁴ Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, Vol. 2, (1882; reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968), p. 1446.
- ⁵ Scharf, p. 1430.
- ⁶ David A. Dorsey, "Midland Survey District," MIHP #AL-VI-B-280, Maryland Historic Sites Inventory, 1982, Section 8, p. 1.
- ⁷ Ware, p. 66.
- ⁸ Dorsey, Section 8, p. 1.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Allegany Co. Deed Book T.L. 46, p. 64.
- ¹¹ Scharf, p. 1358.
- ¹² *Frostburg Mining Journal*, July 22, 1911, "Thirty Years Ago 1881-1911."
- ¹³ J.W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, *A History of Allegany County, Maryland*, Vol. 1, (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1969, reprint of L.R. Titsworth & Co., 1923), p. 498.
- ¹⁴ Thomas and Williams, p. 412.
- ¹⁵ Thomas and Williams, p. 411.
- ¹⁶ Thomas and Williams, p. 413. A complaint filed by the Principal of the Lonaconing schools in 1875 noted that in 1873 he arrived in Lonaconing only to find that the school buildings there were "not in a proper condition for teaching, on account of the glass being out of the windows, and the houses having to be cleansed, and one of them, called the Castle School house, which he was to occupy, was not entirely completed, and had no furniture therein, or means of heating the same..." (*Maryland Reports: Cases Adjudged in the Court of Appeals of Maryland*, Vol. 43, Maryland Court of Appeals, 1875, www.books.google.com)
- ¹⁷ Scharf, p. 1356.
- ¹⁸ Scharf, p. 1357, citing the 1880 U.S. Population Census.
- ¹⁹ Harry Stegmaier, Jr., David Dean, Gordon Kershaw, and John Wiseman, *Allegany County - A History*, (Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1976), p. 265. See also, Donna M. Ware, *Green Glades & Sooty Gob Piles*, (Maryland Historical Trust, 1991), pp. 79-80.
- ²⁰ Allegany Co. Board of School Commissioners, "Journal of Proceedings 1887-1898," original manuscript, Allegany Co. Board of Education, Cumberland, MD.
- ²¹ Stegmaier, p. 320.
- ²² SOCDs Census Data, http://socds.huduser.org/Census/Census_java.html, accessed August 30, 2012; U.S.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-073

Midland School
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Census Bureau, "American Fact Finder," <http://factfinder2.census.gov>, accessed August 30, 2012.

²³ Allegany Co. Deed Book 65, p. 693.

²⁴ Allegany Co. Board of School Commissioners, "Journal of Proceedings 1887-1898," original manuscript, Allegany Co. Board of Education, Cumberland, MD.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ J. George Hodgins, *Hints and Suggestions on School Architecture and Hygiene with Plans and Illustrations*, (Toronto, 1886), p. 10, digitized by Google, www.books.google.com, accessed August 30, 2012.

²⁸ Jennifer Feeley, Tricia Olsen, Ricki Siegel, Ginger Weatherford, *Biographies of Established Masters*, (San Diego, CA: Historical Resources Board, 2011), p. 47, www.sandiego.gov/planning/programs/historical/pdf/201109biographies.pdf,

²⁹ *The Daily News*, October 11, 1897.

³⁰ *Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Maine*, (Augusta, ME: Burleigh & Flynt, Printers of the State, 1892), p. 245, www.books.google.com, accessed August 31, 2012.

³¹ Allegany Co. Board of School Commissioners, "Journal of Proceedings 1887-1898," original manuscript, Allegany Co. Board of Education, Cumberland, MD.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Feeley, p. 47.

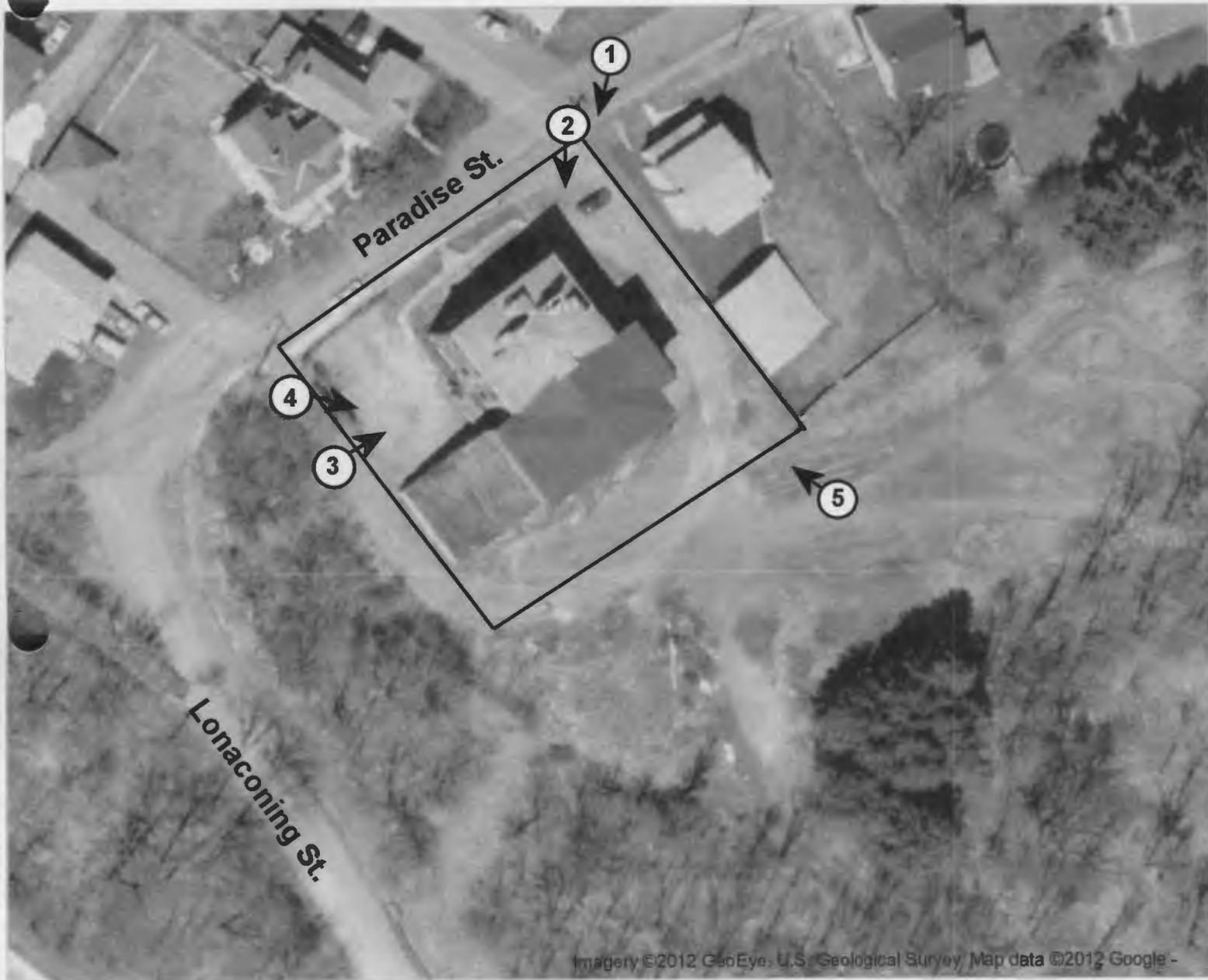
³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Alexander D. Bevill, "San Diego Veterans' War Memorial Building, Balboa Park," National Register documentation, 2000. **NPS Focus Digital Library**, "National Register of Historic Places," <http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome>, accessed August 31, 2012.

³⁷ John Nelson & Joan Baldwin, "Old School Building," MIHP #AL-VI-B-073, Maryland Historic Sites Inventory, 1977.

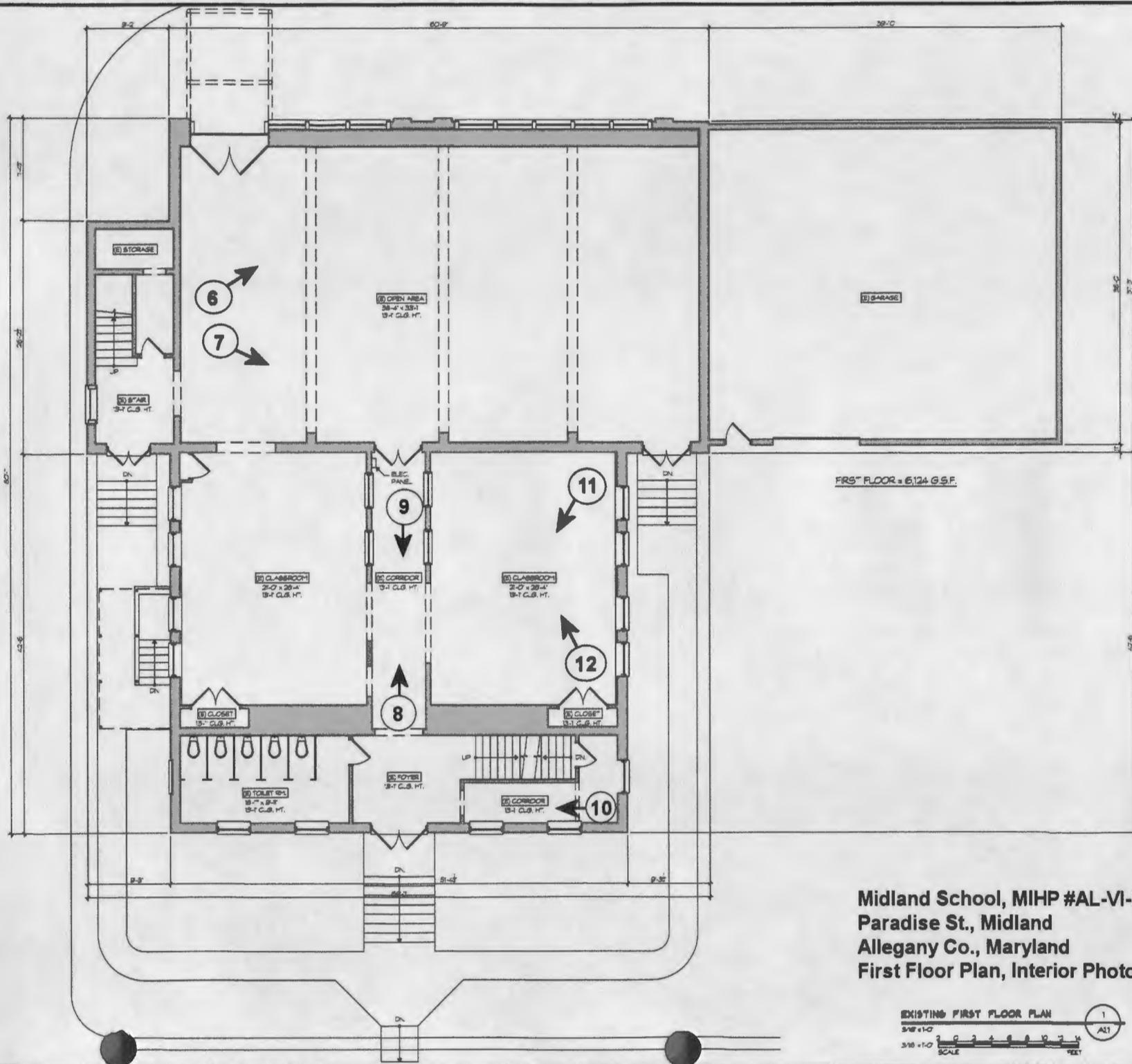
³⁸ Allegany Co. Deed Book 490, p. 271.

³⁹ **Thrasher Carriage Museum**, "The Legacy of One Man: James Richard Thrasher," www.thrasher-carriage-museum.com/jamesthramer.html, accessed August 31, 2012.



Midland School, MIHP #AL-VI-B-073
Paradise Street, Midland
Allegany Co., Maryland
Tax Map Midland 1-1
Exterior Photo Views





Midland School, MIHP #AL-VI-B-073
 Paradise St., Midland
 Allegany Co., Maryland
 First Floor Plan, Interior Photo Views

EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 3/16" = 1'-0"
 SCALE
 FEET



DESIGNER'S TO
 LOCAL CODES
 ARRANGEMENT, DESIGN AND
 CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE
 IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL
 CITY, STATE AND FEDERAL
 REQUIREMENTS AND ALL
 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS
 AND ORDINANCES.
 THE ARCHITECT SHALL NOT
 BE RESPONSIBLE FOR
 CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS
 OR OMISSIONS.

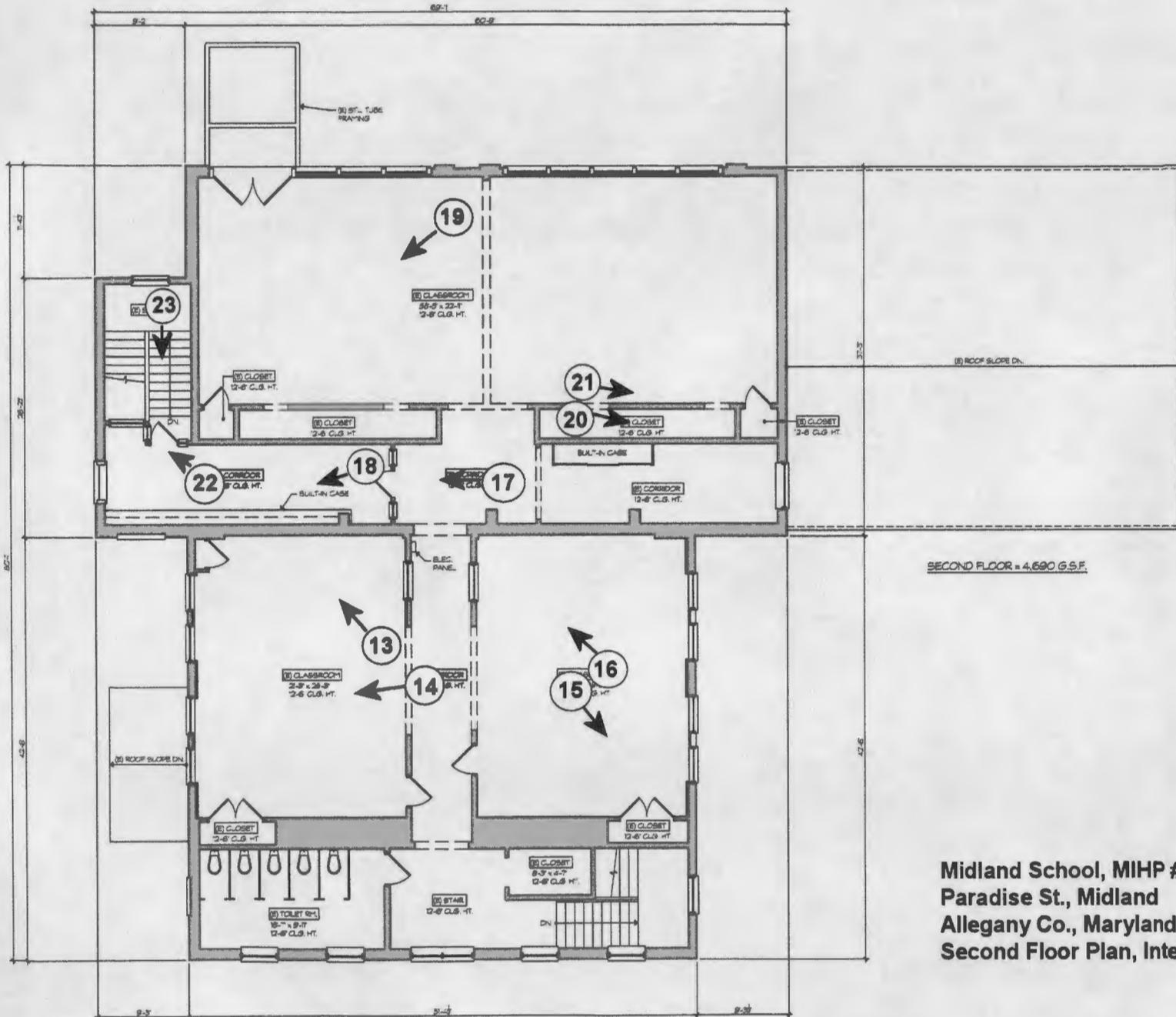
DESIGNER'S TO
 LOCAL CODES
 ARRANGEMENT, DESIGN AND
 CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE
 IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL
 CITY, STATE AND FEDERAL
 REQUIREMENTS AND ALL
 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS
 AND ORDINANCES.
 THE ARCHITECT SHALL NOT
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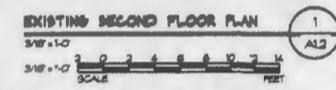
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 473 North Pleasant Street, Hagerstown, MD 21740
 301-793-5600 Fax 301-793-5602
 E-mail: BFM@BFMArchitects.com
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A1.1
 3 OF 6 SHEETS
 DATE: 8-8-12



Midland School, MIHP #AL-VI-B-073
 Paradise St., Midland
 Allegany Co., Maryland
 Second Floor Plan, Interior Photo Views



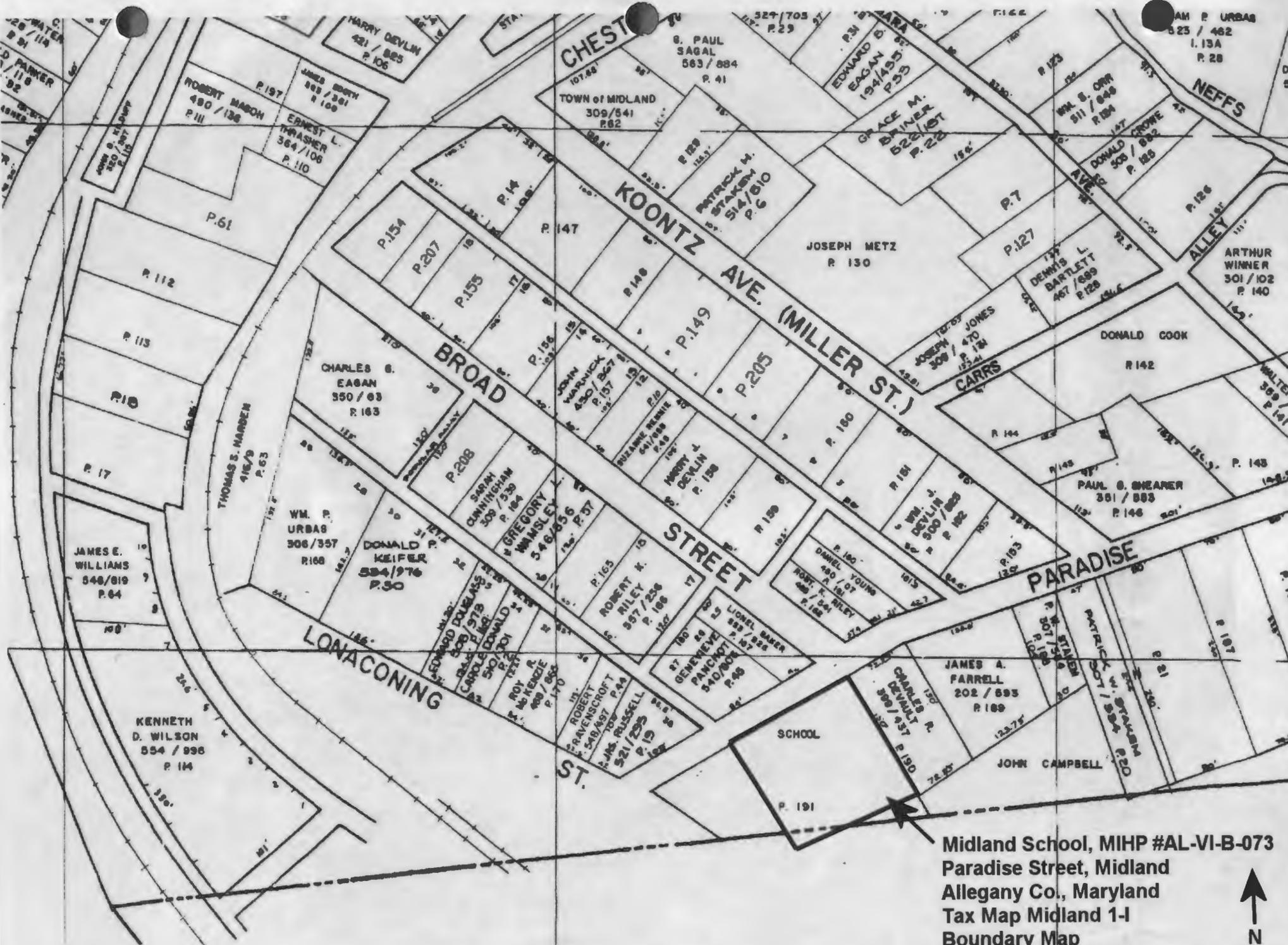
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
A1.2
 4 OF 6 SHEETS
 DATE: 8-8-12



Midland School, MIHP #AL-VI-B-073
 Paradise Street, Midland
 Allegany Co., Maryland
 Tax Map Midland 1-I
 Boundary Map





**Midland School, MIHP #AL-VI-B-073
Paradise Street, Midland
Allegany Co., Maryland
Tax Map Midland 1-I
Site Map**





OLD MIDLAND SCHOOL

AL-VI-B-073
Paradise Street, Midland
1899

The Old Midland School was constructed in two parts; the original in 1899 and the addition in 1923. The building consists of an original two story, five bay wide, brick structure laid in American Common Bond. Prior to 1870 , nearly half of the county's schools were log structures. By the late 19th century an extensive building campaign began, especially in Georges Creek area.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

0103093603

AL-VI-B-073

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Old School Building

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Paradise & Lonaconing Streets

CITY, TOWN

Midland

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Allegany

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Allegany County Commissioners

Telephone #: 724-5710

STREET & NUMBER

County Office Building, Prospect Square

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21502

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Allegany County Courthouse

Liber #: 490

Folio #: 271

STREET & NUMBER

30 Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Cumberland,

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

AL-1-B-013

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Old School Building is located on the east side of Paradise Street in Midland, Allegany County at the intersection of Lonaconing streets.

The building consists of an original two story, five bay wide, four bay long, brick structure laid in American Common Bond. The structure includes a rear two story brick addition which abuts the original block on the southeast side and it was added at a later date. The original facade is supported by a high stone foundation with a beveled water table, and several single sash windows are placed on the foundation. Wall features on the old school include a double belt course between the first and second story as well as a corbeled belt course above the second story window. Windows in the original block include double hung wooden sash frames with one over one and four over four lights while the rear addition windows exhibit nine over nine lights. The roof of the structure is hipped and covered with replaced asphalt materials while the eaves feature boxed cornices and soffit with frieze. Three hipped roof dormers are found on the structure and are placed on each of three sides. The roof also, includes two original brick chimneys. One chimney located to the interior of the block features a large rectangular shape with a belt course and corbeled top. The second chimney, located centrally to the original block is stepped and is covered by a semicircular hood. The entrances to the main block features double doors with transom and fan light and steps lead to the entrance level.

The school is structurally sound; however, it has been somewhat altered when the rear addition was added.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land Records, Cumberland, Maryland
Harry Stegmaier, Jr., Allegany County - A History (Parsons, W. Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1976)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .48 acre

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John Nelson & Joan Baldwin

ORGANIZATION

Allegany County Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1/17/77

STREET & NUMBER

507 National Highway

TELEPHONE

777-8991

CITY OR TOWN

LaVale,

STATE

Maryland

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

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

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

INVENTORY NO. A1-VI-B-073

490/271

.48 ACRES

DATE: 12/29/76

REMODELING: Drastic, moderate, minor

NAME OF PROPERTY: Old School Building

LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Paradise & Kenaconing Sts., Midland

DIRECTION DWELLING FACES: Northwest

NAME OF OWNER: Allegheny County Commissioners 724-5710

ADDRESS: County Office Building, Prospect Square
Cambsland, Md. 21502

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

WINGS, ADDITIONS: Rear 2 Story Brick - w/ concrete beveled foundation - 9/9 Lights - 7 stretcher to header pattern

Dwelling Shape: (square, cross, rectangular)

WALL CONSTRUCTION:

- () FRAME: Bevel, clapboard, weatherboard, wood shingles, board & batten (type?)
- () BRICK: Bond type- common, English, Flemish. Sketch variants. 5-6/1
- () STONE: Bond type- rubble, ashlar (random or regular), quoins-plain, rusticated
- () LOG
- () Other: Coverings

WALL FEATURES: BELT COURSE, PILASTER, OTHERS

FOUNDATIONS: HIGH, LOW, BRICK, STONE

WATER TABLE: NONE, PLAIN, BEVELED, MOULDED BRICK

WINDOWS, TRIM, SHUTTERS: 1/1() 2/2() 6/6() 9/6() 9/9() other() ^{4/4}
pegged () nailed () wide () narrow () mitred () pediment ()

ENTRANCE, DOORS: LOCATION: Double paneled front door
HARDWARE: original() replaced()
FAN LIGHT, TRANSOM, SIDE LIGHTS, PLAIN
Paneled, Verticle, Horizontal Boards

CORNICE, BARGE, EAVES: (crown, fascia, soffit, bed)
original() replaced() Rafter Ends, Modillions, Dentils, Frieze,
Architrave

ROOF: GABLE FRONT, GABLE FLANK, HIP, SHED, Mansard, Gambrel, Flat, Dormers # 3
MATERIAL: wood shingles, slate, tin, asphalt original() replaced()

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

CHIMNEYS: NUMBER 2 BRICK() STONE() CORBELLED() original() replaced()
LOCATION: Flush end() Inside end() Outside end() Central() Interior()

ARCHES: Door and window: Keystone, Flat, Segmental, Semicircular

COMMENTS:

Use - not occupied - carriage museum (Thrasher)
Significance - arch.
Date Constructed - 1899-1923 (New Part)
Condition - fair

SECTION VI QUADRANGLE B

STATE OF MARYLAND
MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

975 57'30"

976

5263 III NW FROSTV. MG.

STURD JUNE U.S. 48 23 VI.

55'

979





A1-VI-B-073

Old School Building.

Paradise & Longfellow Sts.

Midland

12/29/76

John Nelson

Northwest



A1-VI-B-073

Old School Building

Paradise, + Hemaceminy Sts.

Midland

12/29/76

John Nelson

S&S

AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

N+E Elevations, View SW

#1 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co, MD

E Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

N + E Elevations, view SW

2 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Allegheny Co, MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

W. Elevation, View E

3 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Alleghany Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

West elevation, View SE

#4 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

S. elevation, view NW

#5 of 23



MEN
WORKING

AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

1st floor, addition, auditorium, view SW

#6 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Allegheny Co, MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

1st floor, addition, auditorium, N. wall view NW

7 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

First floor, 1899 building, corridor, view S.

8 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

First Floor, 1899 building. Corridor and entrance
View N

#9 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

First Floor, 1899 building, cloak room, view E
toward N. entrance area.

10 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

B/12

First floor, 1899 building W. Room 2nd grade

View NE

11 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Alleghany Co, MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

First floor, 1899 building W room, 2nd
grade, view SE

12 of 23



AL-VI-13-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

Second floor, 1899 Building, E, Room, 3rd grade

View SE

#13 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Alleghany Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

Second Floor, 1899 building, E room, 3rd grade
view E

#14 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland

Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

Second floor, 1899 building, W Room, 4th grade

View NW

#15 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

Second floor, 1899 building, W. Room 4th Grade

View SE

16 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

8/12

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

Second floor, addition, library, view E.

17 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

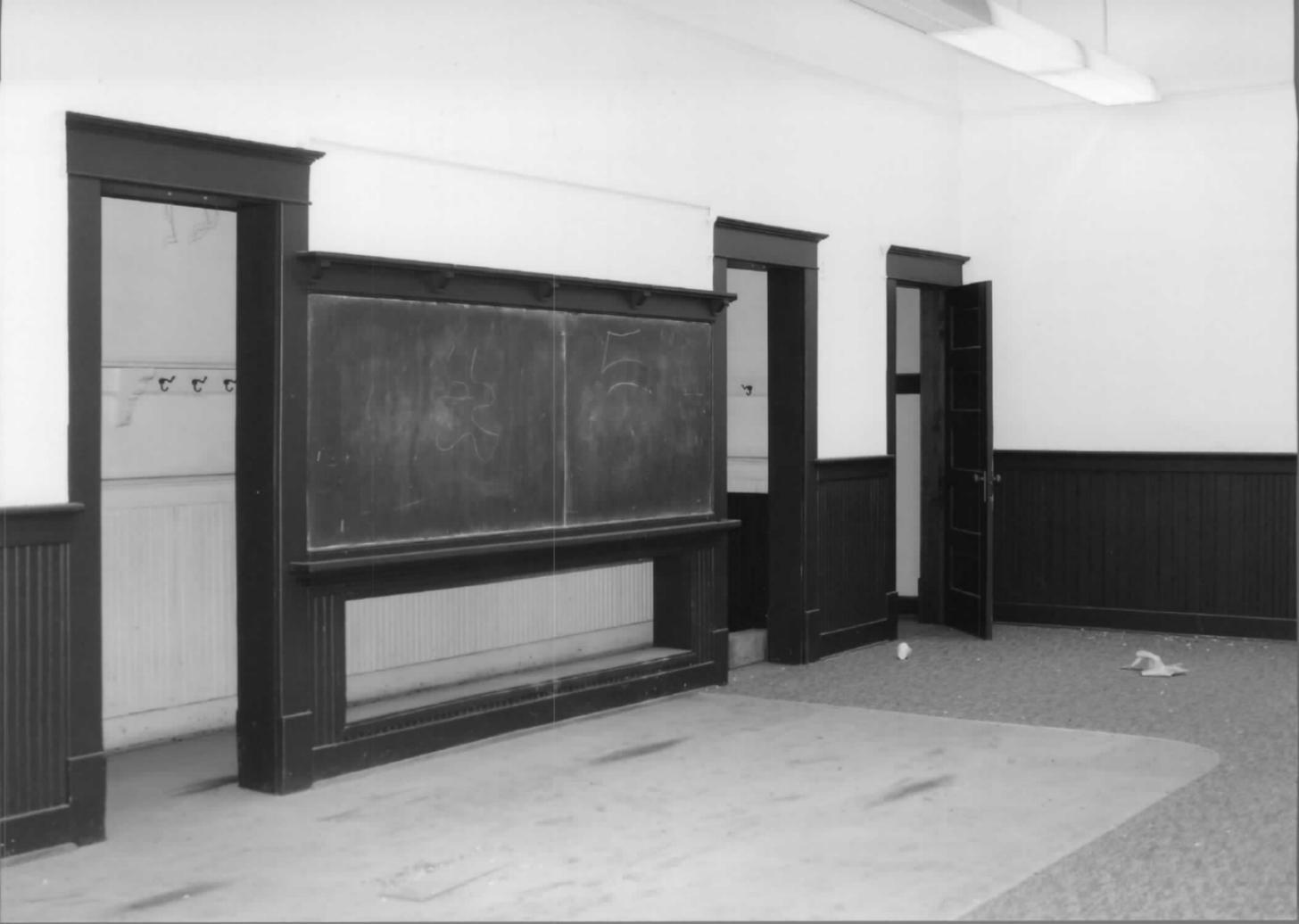
Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

8/12

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

Second floor, addition, Library, detail
View NE

#18 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

E. Room, 5th grade, Second floor addition
View NE

19 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

B/12

Second floor, addition, W. room 6th grade
cloak room, view NW

20 of 23



AL-VI-B-073
Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.
8/12

Second floor addition, W. Room, 6th grade
View NW

21 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St., Midland
Allegheny Co. MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

Second floor, addition, stairwell, view SE

22 of 23



AL-VI-B-073

Midland School, Paradise St. Midland
Allegheny Co, MD

E. Wallace, PRA, Inc.

8/12

Stairway landing, addition, view N,

23 of 23