Mary Hadley Tenant House
AL-VI-B-358
53-55 Main Street
Lonaconing, MD
ca. 1890
Demolished

Capsule Summary

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Lonaconing Historic District (AL-VI-B-113) prior to its demolition in March 2011. In addition, the house was located within National Register-eligible Site 18AG215, which is a contributing resource to the Lonaconing Historic District. The house lot comprises Locus A of the archeological site.

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was a duplex residence constructed ca. 1890 by dressmaker Mary Ann Hadley. Located at 53-55 Main Street (MD 36) in the town of Lonaconing, Allegany County, the dwelling was a wood-frame building that comprised a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, gable-roof main block and a one-story, shed-roof rear addition with multiple alterations. The foundation consisted of stone and concrete. Exterior walls were clad with vinyl siding, which concealed German wood siding. The roof was sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story, hipped-roof porch spanned the front elevation. The dwelling had symmetrical fenestration and contained a combination of two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and one-over-one-light, double-hung replacement units. A multi-light wood door in each end bay of the front elevation provided access to each unit. The first floor of each unit included a living room and a dining room in the main block and a kitchen in the rear addition. The second floor of each unit contained two bedrooms and one bathroom.

The Mary Hadley Tenant House possessed significance in two areas: social history and architecture. The duplex rental dwelling was constructed ca. 1890 by dressmaker Mary Ann Hadley. The property was representative of the character and domestic architecture of coal mining towns in the George's Creek Valley of Western Maryland and, in particular, the town of Lonaconing. The period of significance was 1890 to 1920. Mary Hadley constructed the rental house in Lonaconing after strict control by the mining company had ceased. She adapted for investment purposes the typical miners' duplex that pervaded the region and the town. The ethnicity of her tenants illustrated immigration trends in the local mining population. The Mary Hadley Tenant House also was representative of the entrepreneurial spirit of late-nineteenth century American women. Although married until ca. 1910, Mary Hadley operated as an independent woman and did not reside with her husband. She not only established a successful dressmaking business but also constructed a rental house for additional income.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-358

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Mary Hadley Tenant House (preferred)
other	Kidwell House

2. Location

street and number	53-55 Main Street	X	not for publication
city, town	Lonaconing	__	vicinity
county	Allegany		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	State Highway Administration, Maryland Department of Transportation				
street and number	707 North Calvert Street			telephone	410-545-0300
city, town	Baltimore	state	MD	zip code	21202

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Allegany County Courthouse			liber 1725	folio 93
city, town	Cumberland	tax map 2	tax parcel 93	tax ID number	006406

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- X Contributing Resource in National Register District: Lonaconing Historic District (AL-VI-B-113)
- ___ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ___ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ___ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- X Other: house was located within Locus A of National Register-eligible Site 18AG215

6. Classification

Category
- ___ district
- X building(s)
- ___ structure
- ___ site
- ___ object

Ownership
- X public
- ___ private
- ___ both

Current Function
- ___ agriculture
- ___ commerce/trade
- ___ defense
- X domestic
- ___ education
- ___ funerary
- ___ government
- ___ health care
- ___ industry
- ___ landscape
- ___ recreation/culture
- ___ religion
- ___ social
- ___ transportation
- ___ work in progress
- ___ unknown
- ___ vacant/not in use
- X other: demolished

Resource Count

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

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-358

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good X ruins (demolished)
___ fair ___ altered

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

Introduction

This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form documenting the Mary Hadley Tenant House was prepared pursuant to Stipulation I(A) of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Federal Highway Administration, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Maryland State Highway Administration (MD SHA). The MOA was executed pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(b) regarding MD 36 over Koontz Run and the replacement of Bridge No. 01166 in Allegany County, Maryland. The dwelling was demolished in stages in October-December 2010 and March 2011 as part of the bridge replacement project, which was designated SHA Project No. AL324B21 (Child and Williams 2011:61).

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was located within the Lonaconing Historic District (AL-VI-B-113), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The dwelling, which possessed "undiminished integrity," was assessed as a contributing resource to the historic district but did not appear to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register (Edwards and Coxe 1981). The Mary Hadley Tenant House also was located within National Register-eligible Site 18AG215, which is a contributing resource to the Lonaconing Historic District. The house lot comprises Locus A of the archeological site (Child and Williams 2011:2, 18). The archeological investigations conducted on the house lot are documented in *Maryland 36 Over Koontz Run: Replacement of Bridge No. 01166, Archeological Data Recovery for Locus A of Site 18AG215, Allegany County, Maryland* (Child and Williams 2011).

Summary Description

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was a duplex residence constructed ca. 1890 by dressmaker Mary Ann Hadley. Located at 53-55 Main Street (MD 36) in the town of Lonaconing, Allegany County, the dwelling was a wood-frame building that comprised a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, gable-roof main block and a one-story, shed-roof rear addition with multiple alterations. The foundation consisted of stone and concrete. Exterior walls were clad with vinyl siding, which concealed German wood siding. The roof was sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story, hipped-roof porch spanned the front elevation. The dwelling had symmetrical fenestration and contained a combination of two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and one-over-one-light, double-hung replacement units. A multi-light wood door in each end bay of the front elevation provided access to each unit. The first floor of each unit included a living room and a dining room in the main block and a kitchen in the rear addition. The second floor of each unit contained two bedrooms and one bathroom.

Setting

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was located within the corporate limits of Lonaconing and sited at the northern end of the business district. The 0.203-acre house lot was bounded on the front (east) by Main Street and a municipal sidewalk and on the north by Koontz Run, a tributary of George's Creek. A stone flood control wall, which bordered the house lot, was constructed along Koontz Run ca. 1937 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Two prefabricated wooden sheds, which were erected during the late 1980s, were located just inside the rear (west) property boundary. An extant residence (51 Main Street) is located on the western side of the house lot (Child and Williams 2011:2, 19, 24, 57, 67, 106).

The front and rear yards were open, grassy lawns. The only vegetation on the level lot consisted of three domestic shrubs that were planted near the WPA-era retaining wall. A decorative, wrought-iron fence along the edge of the municipal sidewalk bordered the front yard. A concrete sidewalk along each side of the house connected the municipal sidewalk to secondary entrances to the dwelling. An additional concrete sidewalk formerly led from the rear elevation of 53 Main Street to a row of "miners' shacks" along the rear property line. Prior to demolition of the house, portions of this sidewalk survived but were covered by grass (Child and Williams 2011:10, 24, 58, 59, 71, 116).

Exterior Description

The duplex residence at 53-55 Main Street was a wood-frame building that comprised a two-story, gable-roof main block and a one-story, shed-roof rear addition. The rear addition comprised two rooms constructed concurrently with the main block; subsequent alterations and extensions to the rear addition resulted in a T-shaped dwelling (Child and Williams 2011:61, 66). The 53 Main Street unit occupied the south half of the building, and the 55 Main Street unit occupied the north half. The dwelling was oriented east towards Main Street (MD 36).

The four-bay-by two-bay-main block, which measured approximately 30 feet by 28 feet, rested on a foundation of stone and concrete (Child and Williams 2011:17, 66, 61). The house was shifted westward on its original stone foundation ca. 1943 to accommodate the WPA-era flood control project along Koontz Run. Although moved away from the street, the front part of the main block remained on the stone foundation. A concrete foundation was poured to support the back part of the main block as well as the rear section of the dwelling. Concrete also was poured along the north and south elevations of the stone foundation (Child and Williams 2011:ii, 19, 62, 183). The original foundation was two feet in width and consisted of "mortared stone that included large cut blocks and small unshaped stones" (Child and Williams 2011:73). As revealed during demolition activities, the stone foundation originally enclosed a cellar with interior dimensions of 10.5 feet east/west by 26.5 feet north/south. The north and south cellar walls each had an entrance door; the locations of the doors were offset from each other. The interior cellar walls had a lime-based whitewash coating, which also was observed on the east elevation of the exterior foundation. When the house was shifted westward, the front portion of the cellar was filled with stone rubble and a small porch was constructed over it. This porch later was replaced by a larger porch that was present at the time of demolition (Child and Williams 2011:71, 73, 183, 189).

As revealed during demolition activities, the sill beams of the balloon-framed duplex rested directly on the house foundation, and the sill beams of the original rear rooms were lapped onto the sill beams for the main block (Child and Williams 2011:66). Construction details of the duplex were recorded during demolition:

> The duplex itself had been constructed using a balloon framing method with stud walls mortised into the sill beams at irregular intervals. The studs were not secured to the sill beams and rested loosely in shallow holes chiseled into each beam. Floor joists for the first floor also rested on the sill beams. Each sill beam was composed of two 6-inch (15.2 cm) square beams joined using a 12-inch (4.7 cm) lap joint and secured with cut nails driven through the top of the sill. A central sill beam underlay the main core of the house; this beam was oriented perpendicular to the main wall of the duplex that divided the superstructure into two units: 53 and 55 Main Street (Child and Williams 2011:62, 66).

Exterior walls of the main block were clad with vinyl siding. As revealed during demolition activities, the vinyl concealed unpainted German wood siding. The exterior walls of the duplex appeared to not have been painted originally; however, the window trim was painted bright green. Exterior walls were painted white sometime after the most recent front porch was constructed (Child and Williams 2011:70). The gable roof was sheathed in asphalt shingles. Cornice returns ornamented the gables. In each duplex unit, a centrally located interior brick chimney projected from the roof ridge.

The four-bay front (east) elevation of the duplex had symmetrical fenestration. On the first story, a multi-light door protected by a metal storm door occupied each end bay. The door at 53 Main Street featured arched lights, and the door at 55 Main Street had rectangular lights. Two one-over-one-light, double-hung replacement windows were located in the center bays on the first story. As revealed during demolition activities, a transom with a pedimented wood surround topped each doorway. The second story of the front elevation featured two two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows in the 53 Main Street unit and two one-over-one-

light, double-hung, replacement windows in the 55 Main Street unit. As revealed during demolition activities, several window frames on the main block were ornamented with pedimented wood trim.

A one-story porch of modern materials spanned the front elevation of the main block. This porch replaced the small porch constructed over the filled basement ca. 1943. Decorative metal posts supported the replacement porch's hipped roof, which was sheathed in asphalt shingles; the porch had a tongue-and-groove wood ceiling. The porch featured a metal railing that extended down a set of two wooden stairs on each side elevation; the stairs rested on concrete pads. The wood porch floor was supported by two concrete-block piers with wood lattice infill. The porch floor and steps were constructed using wire nails (Child and Williams 2011:62, 67, 70-71, 183, 188).

The north and south elevations of the main block had two symmetrically aligned windows on the first and second stories. All of the windows were one-over-one-light, double-hung, replacement units with the exception of the second-story windows on the south elevation, which were two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A small three-over-one-light, off-center window was located between the two second-story windows on the north and south elevations. Each gable contained an octagonal louvered vent. The rear (west) elevation of the main block had two windows on the second story: a one-over-one-light, double-hung, replacement unit in the north bay and a two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash unit in the south bay.

The one-story, shed-roof addition on the rear elevation of the main block measured approximately 48 feet (north/south) by 24 feet (east/west) and contained two kitchens (Child and Williams 2011:61). Subsequent modifications to this original section of the dwelling included a hipped-roof addition and three shed-roof extensions. The modified rear addition rested on a poured-concrete foundation and was clad with vinyl siding. The roof was sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rose from the center of the original shed-roof section.

The hipped-roof addition extended the kitchen of 55 Main Street along its north elevation. This addition featured three six-over-six-light windows of modern materials. A full-glass door was located on the addition's front (east) elevation. The door was accessed by a modern wood deck that wrapped around the north side of the addition; a former concrete step to the door was concealed by the deck. The deck was supported by square wood posts with wood lattice infill and was encompassed by a wood railing.

The three shed-roof extensions along the rear addition comprised, north to south, a covered porch adjacent to a laundry room, a bathroom, and an enclosed porch. The laundry room was accessed by a wood door on the north elevation. The rear (west) elevation of the bathroom was pierced by a small, square, fixed window. The enclosed porch had window openings on the west and south elevations; however, these openings were sealed with modern corrugated material. The enclosed porch was accessed by a wooden step and a metal storm door on the east elevation and by a wood door protected by a screen door on the west elevation.

The duplex's modified rear addition concealed two original, double-hung, wood-sash windows in the unit at 53 Main Street. A paired, three-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash window with pedimented wood trim survived on the south wall of the original kitchen. A two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash window with similar trim was located on the rear (west) wall of the dining room.

Interior Description

The room configurations of the duplex units at 53 and 55 Main Street are depicted on the attached floor sketch plan. The two adjoining units were constructed with similar plans that were reversed in arrangement. The following interior description applies to both units:

First Floor. The front door opened into the living room. A square-arched opening at the rear of the living room led to the dining room. A chimney was located along the interior wall that divided the living room and dining room; the chimney had a stove-pipe opening in both rooms. A wood staircase installed in the dining room along the units' dividing wall provided access to the second floor. The staircase featured a square newel post and square balusters. A doorway at the rear of the dining room led to the kitchen.

Second Floor. The second floor contained a front bedroom and a rear bedroom. One closet was located in each bedroom. A bathroom, reportedly constructed by Alvin and Margaret Ternent after they purchased the property in 1954, was located between the two bedrooms (Child and Williams 2011:1956).

Twentieth-century alterations resulted in minimal differences in the floor plans of the two units. The unit at 53 Main Street included a bathroom under the staircase in the dining room. The unit at 55 Main Street included a closet in the dining room. The kitchen at 55 Main Street was expanded, and a counter was installed at the location of the former exterior wall. A doorway created between the living rooms of 53 and 55 Main Street converted the two units into one residence. The laundry room and bathroom that were installed as rear extensions most likely served the unified dwelling.

The duplex residence featured simple interior finishes. Most interior doors were wood with four panels and porcelain knobs. Both units had wood floors, plaster walls, plain wood baseboard, and plain wood window and door trim. In the unit at 55 Main Street, molded replacement baseboard and trim were installed in the rear bedroom. In the unit at 53 Main Street, acoustical tile was applied to ceilings, and wood paneling was installed in the kitchen. The newel post at 55 Main Street was slightly larger and more decorative than the one in the 53 Main Street unit.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-358

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

Specific dates ca. 1890 – 1920 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates ca. 1890

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ___X___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 Mary Hadley Tenant House possessed significance in two areas: social history and architecture. The duplex rental dwelling was constructed ca. 1890 by dressmaker Mary Ann Hadley. The property was representative of the character and domestic architecture of coal mining towns in the George's Creek Valley of Western Maryland and, in particular, the town of Lonaconing. The period of significance was 1890 to 1920. Mary Hadley constructed the rental house in Lonaconing after strict control by the mining company had ceased. She adapted for investment purposes the typical miners' duplex that pervaded the region and the town. The ethnicity of her tenants illustrated immigration trends in the local mining population.

The Mary Hadley Tenant House also was representative of the entrepreneurial spirit of late-nineteenth century American women. Although married until ca. 1910, Mary Hadley operated as an independent woman and did not reside with her husband. She not only established a successful dressmaking business but also constructed a rental house for additional income.

Property History

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was constructed ca. 1890 by dressmaker Mary Ann Hadley, who purchased Lots 53-55 on Main Street in Lonaconing from George's Creek Coal and Iron Company on 26 August 1889. (See attached chain of title.) Mary paid $150 for the property, which was sited adjacent to Koontz Run (Allegany County Deed 67:314). At the time she purchased Lots 53-55, Mary already owned Lot 51, which adjoined Lots 53-55 on the south side. Mary and her husband, Joseph Hadley, purchased the south half of Lot 51 from the Trustees of the German Lutheran Church of Lonaconing for $350 on 25 October 1882 (Allegany County Deed 60:457). Although the reason is unknown, Joseph Hadley conveyed the south half of Lot 51 to "his beloved wife" for $1 on 7 January 1884 (Allegany County Deed 60:459). Mary purchased the north half of Lot 51 from George's Creek Coal and Iron Company for $150 on 13 April 1889 (Allegany County Deed 67:312). The prices of these lots suggest that the south half of Lot 51 may have been developed when the Hadleys purchased the property, while the north half of Lot 51 and Lots 53-55 most likely were undeveloped when acquired by Mary. No documentary evidence has suggested that any development occurred on Lots 53-55 prior to Mary's acquisition. As depicted on a survey map included in the first annual report prepared by the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company in 1839, no development had taken place in the area of Lots 53-55 (Alexander and Tyson 1839).

Archeological investigations concluded that construction of the Mary Hadley Tenant House on Lots 53-55 occurred after two late-nineteenth century disasters in Lonaconing: the fire of 1881 and the flood of 1884. No artifacts related to the fire were recovered on these lots. However, the investigations revealed that the house was built on cobble stones of the Koontz Run floodplain, suggesting that Lots 53-55 likely were not developed until fill was introduced to create a stable construction site (Child and Williams 2011:17, 43). Perhaps it was for this reason that George's Creek Coal and Iron Company apparently did not sell lots in this area until the 1880s.

The earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Lonaconing, which was published in 1892, depicts the Mary Hadley Tenant House at the present-day location of 53-55 Main Street; the map also depicts a single dwelling owned by Mary on the south half of Lot 51 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1892).[1]

Mary Ann Hadley emigrated from England in 1880 (United States Census 1900). Between 1884 and 1910, Mary resided in various residences in Lonaconing, but did not appear to live at 53-55 Main Street. She apparently constructed the duplex residence as a rental property for investment purposes (Balicki et al. 1999:44-45). In 1900, Mary remained married but did not live with her husband, who later died between 1900 and 1910 (United States Census 1900, 1910). The status of the couple between 1884 and 1910 is not clear in the archival record. Nevertheless, Mary generated a substantial amount of income and/or had an additional source of wealth that enabled her to build the duplex at 53-55 Main Street.

In the 1884-85 *Cumberland City Directory*, Mary's husband, Joseph, was recorded as a miner who lived on Main Street (Sheriff and Taylor 1884:174). Mary was listed as operating her dressmaking business at Main Street near Douglas Avenue. This location, however, was not indicated as her residence. As recorded in the 1895-96 *Cumberland City and Allegany County Directory*, Mary continued to operate her dressmaking business at Main Street near Douglas Avenue; a milliner, Margaret Bell, operated at the same location (Bell Publishing Company 1895:308, 315). Mary was the only dressmaker listed in Lonaconing at that time. In the 1897 *Cumberland, Frostburg, etc. Directory*, Mary resided at 111 E. Main Street and also operated her business from there; in this entry, she was designated as "Mrs." (R. L. Polk & Company 1897:341).[2]

As recorded in the population census, Mary resided at 51 East Main Street in 1900, the property conveyed to her by her husband, Joseph, in 1884 (United States Census 1900). In the 1900 census, Mary was listed as the household head but also was designated as having been married for 30 years. Having emigrated from England in 1880, Mary apparently married Joseph prior to arriving in Maryland. Joseph was not recorded as an occupant of her household in the 1900 census; rather, Mary lived with her 14-year-old son, Harry, and her parents, Thomas and Mary Probert, who also emigrated from England in 1880. By 1910, Mary had moved to Scotch Hill in Lonaconing, and her husband had died (United States Census 1910). In the 1910 census, Mary was recorded as a widow and again was listed as household head. Her son, Harry, and his wife, Maud, resided with her. Both the 1900 and 1910 censuses indicated that Mary was a dressmaker and owned her home free of mortgage. The 1910 census noted that she operated her business from her home.

Between 1900 and 1920, various families rented the Mary Hadley Tenant House at 53-55 Main Street. In 1900, Mary's brother, coal miner Henry Probert, rented the #53 unit. Henry had emigrated from England in 1880, as Mary and her parents had done; Henry lived in the duplex with his wife and one-year-old daughter. Adam Thompson, a preacher, occupied the #55 unit with his wife and their four children under age 11; Thompson and his wife both emigrated from Scotland in 1889 (Child and Williams 2011: 43; Balicki et al. 1999:45; United States Census 1900). Although the 1910 census is unclear as to the tenants of Mary Hadley's duplex, coal miners Frank Duckworth and Fred T. Boden and their families rented the #53 and #55 units, respectively, in 1920. These miners each paid a monthly rent of $12 (Child and Williams 2011:47-48). Frank Duckworth lived with his wife and 10-year-old daughter, while Fred T. Boden resided with his wife and 17-year-old son. All members of the Duckworth and Boden households were born in Maryland, and

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[1] As indicated on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the building numbers in Lonaconing were reassigned between 1906 and 1921. Present-day 53-55 Main Street previously was designated 425-426 East Main Street, and present-day 51 Main Street previously was designated 423 East Main Street.

[2] The 1897 Sanborn map depicts 107-109 East Main Street south of the German Lutheran Church lot (422 East Main Street) and 113-115 East Main Street behind the German Lutheran Church. Although 111 East Main Street is not depicted, it most likely was located in the general vicinity.

Frank Duckworth's parents were born in Maryland as well. Excepting Frank Duckworth, the other adults in these two households had immigrant parents from England, Scotland, or Nova Scotia (United States Census 1920).

Prior to her death in February 1919, Mary Ann Hadley prepared a will in 1909 that included generous provisions for Harry, who was her adopted son (Child and Williams 2011:47-48; Allegany County Will Book L:489). Mary intended to bequeath a $100 annual payment, her furniture, and a life interest in her combined properties at 51 and 53-55 Main Street (Child and Williams 2011:48). In 1917, however, Mary revised her will and revoked her previous directions that provided for Harry. Instead, Mary bequeathed the interest in her properties to her sister, Esther Dobbs; her niece, Flora McCrorie (nee Probert); and Harry's children. In addition, Mary bequeathed the $100 annual payment to Flora. Esther and Flora reinstated Harry's life interest in Mary's properties in 1919 with the stipulation that he maintain them and pay taxes and insurance with rental proceeds. Harry, a coal miner, resided in Mary's house at 51 Main Street in 1920, along with his wife and five children (United States Census 1920). After Harry neglected to maintain Mary's properties and was delinquent in paying taxes, Esther and Flora sued him in 1928 and regained control. As testified by Flora in court, the exterior of the duplex was in need of paint, but she had no knowledge of conditions inside. In September 1928, Mary's combined properties were sold at auction in Cumberland, and David and Mary Miller purchased the Mary Hadley Tenant House for $3,330; the deed was executed in November 1928 (Child and Williams 2011:47-49; Allegany County Deed 159:513).

The Millers owned the Mary Hadley Tenant House for 26 years. The house was shifted westward on its foundation ca. 1943 during their ownership. Also, the three-over-one-light windows most likely were installed by the Millers. In December 1954, David Miller, then a widower, sold the property to Alvin and Margaret Ternent; however, Miller retained a life tenancy (Allegany County Deed JEB 264:241). The Ternents also owned the property at 51 Main Street, which they purchased in October 1937 (Allegany County Deed 179:14). Alvin Ternent reportedly reburbished the Mary Hadley Tenant House; modifications included relocating bathrooms from the rear additions into the second stories of each duplex unit (Child and Williams 2011:1956). The Mary Hadley Tenant House remained in the Ternent family for more than 30 years (Allegany County Deed 635:350).

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps published between 1892 and 1943 document early changes that occurred on the house lot at 53-55 Main Street (previously designated 425-426 Main Street). The 1892 map depicts one outbuilding in the rear yard. On the 1897 map, four additional structures, including a stable, appear in the rear yard. The 1897 map also depicts a one-story open porch on the side elevation of each kitchen. By 1921, all outbuildings and the side porch at 53 Main Street had been removed. As indicated on the 1943 map, no major exterior changes occurred on the property between 1921 and 1943 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1892, 1897, 1906, 1921, and 1943; Child and Williams 2011:50-54, 183).

Historic Contexts

The Development and Character of Lonaconing

The Mary Hadley Tenant House is located in the town of Lonaconing, sited in the George's Creek Valley region of Allegany County. The development of the town was driven by industrial pursuits related to iron and coal production. The mining of bituminous coal dominated the town's economy from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. The coal formations in Maryland belong to the great Appalachian coal field, which stretches approximately 800 miles from northern Pennsylvania to central Alabama. Due to the coal industry, numerous towns sprang up in the George's Creek Valley region during the nineteenth century (Ware 1991:Forward, 24).

The town of Lonaconing was established on land purchased by John T. Alexander and Philip T. Tyson in May 1836. The two entrepreneurs bought 3,817 acres of land along George's Creek in Western Maryland for the purpose of forming an iron manufactory. They incorporated their firm as the George's Creek Coal and Iron (GCCI) Company. GCCI constructed one furnace, which operated

from 1837 to approximately 1855. The furnace was located in Lonaconing, which served as GCCI's principal town. By 1839, Lonaconing had become a complex industrial village; buildings were erected on both sides of a main thoroughfare. After furnace operations ceased, GCCI focused solely on mining coal (Child and Williams 2011:19, 38-41). With a population of 2,808, Lonaconing was the largest mining town in the valley in 1880 (Nelson and Baldwin 1977). Coal production peaked in the region in 1907, and GCCI's name changed to George's Creek Coal Company in 1910 (Ware 1991:29; O'Brien et al. 1998:14; Fugera 2009). For the most part, however, the company's mines were depleted by 1918. By 1930, the firm produced less than three per cent of Maryland's coal (Fugera 2009).

During its early years, GCCI maintained strict control over its mining operations and workers using the Rules of the Lonaconing Residency (O'Brien et al. 1998:12). By the mid-nineteenth century, however, GCCI began to loosen its grip. The company store ceased operations by 1858 (Harvey 1969:103). After the Civil War, GCCI started selling its holdings to private individuals; these holdings included existing residences formerly leased by the company as well as lots upon which miners built their own homes (Child and Williams 2011:20; Balicki et al. 1999:9). The assistance of prominent bankers and merchants enabled the development of commercial enterprises, and Lonaconing became an important commercial hub for the region. In the 1870s, the town's commercial center moved from Jackson Street to Main Street, south of Koontz Run. Following a devastating fire in September 1881 that destroyed many of the commercial buildings and a substantial flood in 1884, the townspeople rebuilt their community. Electricity became available in Lonaconing in 1889. After its incorporation in 1890, the town installed permanent sidewalks. City waterworks were constructed in 1892 (O'Brien et al. 1998:15-16, 76; Balicki et al. 1999:17; Edwards and Coxe 1981:8-11; Child and Williams 2011:20, 43). Mary Hadley built her rental dwelling during this era of municipal improvements.

Industrial statistics reported for the years 1884-1885 indicated that bituminous coal mines in Maryland were centered in Allegany and Garrett counties and employed 3,500 people, including 1,100 in Lonaconing. Working six days per week and 52 weeks per year, a coal miner could make up to $436 per year. Coal miners in the region were primarily white. The industry attracted immigrants from various countries: Wales, Ireland, Scotland, England, Germany, and the United States (Weeks 1886:75-77, 164; Ware 1991:29). In Lonaconing, GCCI's initial furnace workers hailed primarily from Germany and Wales (Balicki et al. 1999:14). During the 1850s, the shift to coal mining and improved transportation networks attracted a new population to Lonaconing. Workers arrived from England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland (O'Brien et al. 1998:13). By 1880, almost 40 per cent of heads of households in the town had been born in Scotland; natives of England comprised the second largest group of immigrants. Coal mining was the most common occupation in 1880 (Balicki et al. 1999:10, 14). The coal mining industry remained the largest employer in Lonaconing in 1900, providing an ample pool of tenants for Mary Hadley's rental duplex. The numbers of immigrants arriving in Lonaconing declined by 1900. At that time, 77 per cent of the town's residents had been born in the United States and most of were natives of Maryland. Of the town's immigrants, the largest group was from Scotland, followed by natives of England (Balicki et al. 1999:19-21). The ethnicity of Mary Hadley's tenants reflected the trend of declining immigration in the coal mining industry. In 1900, an English-born miner and a preacher from Scotland occupied Mary's rental duplex. In 1920, both of her tenants were miners who were natives of Maryland.

Lonaconing grew from a population of 4,600 in 1887 to one of 7,000 at the turn of the twentieth century (Edwards and Coxe 1981:8-10, 8-11). In 1898, the town had "churches, schools, hotels, a savings institution, a state bank, and two newspapers" (Harvey 1969:85). The coal mining region of Western Maryland reportedly differed from other mining areas, particularly those of Pennsylvania. In general, miners of the George's Creek Valley enjoyed a higher standard of living than those in other competitive regions. In Lonaconing, for example, municipal improvements appeared and miners owned their own homes earlier than in Pennsylvania mining towns. In 1900, one third of the household heads in Lonaconing owned their own homes. The miners took pride in their houses, which were decorated tastefully and surrounded by well-kept yards and gardens (Harvey 1969:vii; Balicki et al. 1999:19, 98). Lonaconing's citizens "could afford luxuries such as pianos, organs, and lace curtains" and were "well read and well informed on issues of local and national importance" (O'Brien et al. 1998:15). George's Creek miners largely were skilled laborers

from the British Isles and could read, write, and speak English, unlike immigrants from eastern and southern Europe who resided in other mining areas (Fugera 2009; Ware 1991:29).

Late-Nineteenth Century Female Entrepreneurs

The Dressmaking Business in the United States

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was constructed ca. 1890 by a female entrepreneur and dressmaker, Mary Ann Hadley. During the late-nineteenth century, the efforts of skilled female workers and entrepreneurs contributed to the United States economy. Female entrepreneurs of this period typically pursued occupations that related to traditional domestic work, and their businesses most often focused on the food, lodging, or clothing industries (Nickless 1998; Gamber 1992:61; Murphy 1991:67). Dressmaking was one such occupation. A study of dressmakers and milliners in Boston during the late-nineteenth century determined that 62 per cent of female proprietors in 1876 were engaged in businesses pertaining to apparel and adornments; almost half of these women were dressmakers (Gamber 1992:62). Similarly, a study of businesswomen in the Midwest calculated that over 30,000 female proprietors operated enterprises in 1870; nearly two-thirds of these entrepreneurs were dressmakers or milliners in new towns or small cities (Murphy 1991:65-66). The majority of Midwestern businesswomen originally came from the Mid-Atlantic states (Murphy 1991:68). The study also estimated that in Maryland in 1870, there were 145 women per each dressmaker/milliner, representing a large pool of potential customers (Murphy 1991:82).

Results of both the Boston and Midwest studies revealed an image of a typical late-nineteenth century dressmaker. She was a highly skilled, middle-aged, single woman who hailed from the middle or working class. Although motivated mostly by economic reasons, a dressmaker also possessed ambition—she chose to be her own boss rather than work for someone else. A first-rate dressmaker generally operated her business in a shop rather than from her home. Often, her shop was located next to a milliner who made bonnets (Gamber 1992:65, 67, 71, 74). Mary Ann Hadley of Lonaconing fit this profile of a typical dressmaker. As indicated in 1884-85 and 1895-96 city directories, Mary operated her dressmaking business from a shop; a milliner was listed at the same location in the latter directory (Sheriff and Taylor 1884:174; Bell Publishing Company 1895:308, 315). Mary was 42 years old in 1884 and would have been considered middle-aged (United States Census 1900). Although married, she lived separately from her husband and functioned as a single woman.

Dressmakers were artisans who typically developed their skills by completing an apprenticeship, progressing from a finisher who could execute fine needlework to a fitter who cut garments from cloth. After mastering these skills, the dressmaker was ready to open her own shop. A dressmaking occupation offered "skilled work, creative labor, and relatively high wages" as well as a "respectable social status" (Gamber 1992:71; Murphy 1991:83; Lerman 1998). Dressmakers experienced a higher standard of living than most employed women, which offered the benefit of economic independence from men. Nevertheless, as the wages for skilled craftswomen during the late-nineteenth century equaled those of an unskilled male laborer, a dressmaker had to work hard to accumulate savings (Gamber 1992:74-75, 80).

The dressmaking business fostered gender solidarity and camaraderie, as women patronized female entrepreneurs. The close-fitting, intricate clothing worn by nineteenth century women necessitated the use of a dressmaker who performed multiple fittings. Furthermore, a dressmaker enabled a woman to express her individual fashion style. The dressmaker's skills were valued, and she was held in high esteem (Murphy 1991:82-83).

Several circumstances led to a decline in the dressmaking industry at the end of the nineteenth century. Sewing machines and dressmaking patterns became readily available to customers and housewives, enabling them to make their own clothes. Also, changes in women's fashion resulted in looser fitting clothing; therefore, a dressmaker no longer was needed to create a tightly-fitting bodice.

Less expensive, factory-made clothing in standardized sizes became available in department stores, which also offered services for alterations. The factories and department stores typically were run by men. The female-dominated dressmaking business transformed to a male-controlled industry (Gamber 1992:63, 70; Lerman 1998; Nickless 1998). Mary Ann Hadley may have been affected by these circumstances. She appeared to have downsized her dressmaking business by 1897, when she was listed in the city directory as working from her home rather than out of a shop.

Women's Employment in Lonaconing

Women played a notable role in Lonaconing's economy during the late-nineteenth century. Women's employment in the mining town rose from 4.8 percent in 1880 to 16 percent in 1900 (Balicki et al. 1999:19). Most of Lonaconing's women worked in the sewing industry. The wives and daughters of miners of the George's Creek Valley reportedly were "all comfortably clad, and none, apparently consider[ed] their wardrobe complete without a shining black silk dress" (Harvey 1969:96). The households had sufficient income to afford such attire (Balicki et al. 1999:19).

As recorded in the 1880 census, 11 women in Lonaconing worked as seamstresses or milliners, and one sewing machine agent operated in town (Balicki et al. 1999:13, 19-20). The 1895-96 *Cumberland City and Allegany County Directory* listed only one Lonaconing dressmaker, Mary A. Hadley, and only one sewing machine dealer (Bell Publishing Company 1895:313, 315). In contrast, seven dressmakers conducted business in Cumberland, the Allegany County seat. Other women's occupations in Lonaconing noted in the 1895-96 directory included confectioner, milliner, grocer, hotel proprietor, clerk, and novelty store.

As recorded in the 1900 census, 18 women in Lonaconing, including Mary Hadley, worked in the sewing industry, though not necessarily as dressmakers (Balicki et al. 1999:19-20). In 1907, the establishment of a large silk mill, the Klots Throwing Company, increased employment opportunities for women. Many miners' wives contributed to their household income by earning up to $5 per week (O'Brien et al. 1998:18).

Domestic Architecture in Lonaconing and in the George's Creek Valley

The Mary Hadley Tenant House is a frame duplex residence constructed ca. 1890 in the town of Lonaconing. As depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the majority of residences in town appear to have been duplexes (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1892, 1897, 1906, and 1921; Balicki et al. 1999:11, 19). The roots of the housing stock in Lonaconing pertain to the coal mining industry in the George's Creek Valley. Although the Mary Hadley Tenant House appears to have been constructed by dressmaker Mary Hadley and therefore was not miners' company housing, the duplex nevertheless follows the town's building traditions. It appears that Mary Hadley adapted the typical miners' duplex for investment purposes.

After its establishment in the George's Creek Valley during the 1830s, GCCI constructed worker's houses along the steep slopes that overlooked the valley. The earliest workers' houses in Lonaconing were constructed with hewn logs and had exterior stone chimneys. In 1845, the company planned to build one-and-one-half-story frame duplexes measuring 32 x 22 feet; the duplexes rested on stone piers of mortared rubble masonry and shared a common front piazza. The plastered interiors featured three rooms on the first floor and one on the second. GCCI constructed and rented these duplexes in Lonaconing around 1853 (Child and Williams 2011:39, 41; Scharf 1882:1503). Duplex residences constructed in the town from approximately 1853 to 1875 typically were four-bay by one-bay, two-story, frame buildings with side gable roofs, symmetrical fenestration, six-over-six-light windows, doors at each end of the front elevations, and shed additions along the rear elevations. Later examples, such as the Mary Hadley Tenant House, often were clad in German siding. The houses were typical industrial workers' housing built in the George's Creek Valley during the second half of the nineteenth century (Edwards and Coxe 1981:7-4, 7-17; Ware 1991:69).

Some of the duplexes constructed in the George's Creek Valley during the late-nineteenth century were company housing and some were built by the miners themselves. Following the Civil War, GCCI sold lots to many of the miners, who typically constructed duplexes and often lived in one half and leased the other (Scharf 1882:1503; Ware 1991:68; O'Brien et al. 1998:15; Balicki et al. 1999:9). Industrial statistics reported in 1884-85 indicated that miners' duplexes in the George's Creek Valley, including those in Lonaconing, were simple, two-story, frame buildings that had three to four rooms and possibly a shed kitchen. Mary Hadley apparently adapted this form for her tenant house. About one third of the houses in 1884-85 were owned by the miners. Houses leased by the company rented for $3.50 to $4 per month, while privately owned dwellings leased for $4 to $6 (Weeks 1886:77).

Conclusion

The Mary Hadley Tenant House was a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Lonaconing Historic District (AL-VI-B-113) prior to its demolition in March 2011 (Edwards and Coxe 1981). In addition, the house was located within National Register-eligible Site 18AG215, which is a contributing resource to the Lonaconing Historic District. The house lot comprises Locus A of the archeological site (Child and Williams 2011:2, 18).

Constructed by a dressmaker for investment purposes, the Mary Hadley Tenant House illustrated the entrepreneurial spirit of late-nineteenth century women. Mary Ann Hadley, the dressmaker who built the rental duplex, benefited from the mining economy in Lonaconing. Populated with miners, Lonaconing contained an ample pool of tenants. Mary utilized typical miners' duplex housing of the region as a model for her rental dwelling. The miners who leased her duplex reflected the change from immigrant miners to Maryland-born miners during the early twentieth century. The town of Lonaconing also provided Mary with favorable conditions for her dressmaking business. The town's miners were more educated and had a relatively higher standard of living than those in other mining regions and therefore had the ability to pay for dressmaking services for their wives and daughters. Even though not built specifically as miner's housing, the Mary Hadley Tenant House reflected the mining culture in Lonaconing during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the efforts of a late-nineteenth century female entrepreneur to provide housing for the local population.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-358

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	0.203 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	0.203 acres		
Quadrangle name	Lonaconing MD-WV	Quadrangle scale:	1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundaries are those of the 0.203-acre parcel owned by the Maryland State Highway Administration (Map 2L, Parcel 93).

The dwelling was demolished in stages in October-December 2010 and March 2011 as part of SHA Project No. AL324B21, MD 36 over Koontz Run, Replacement of SHA Bridge No. 0116600.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Dixon, Historic Preservation Specialist		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	November 2011
street & number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD

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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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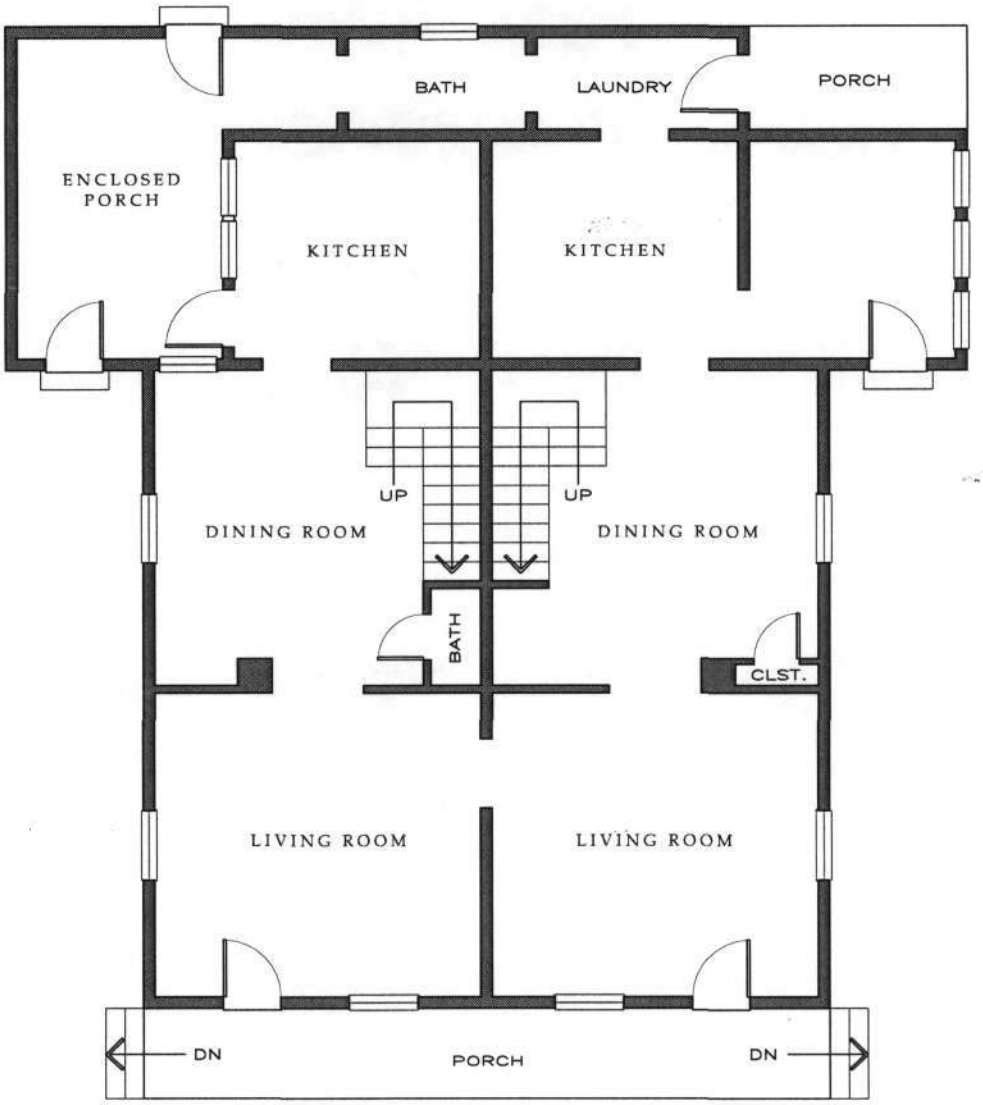
Mary Hadley Tenant House – AL-VI-B-358
53-55 Main Street, Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland
Chain of Title

Date of Deed	Grantor	Grantee	Deed Reference	Description and Comments
8/26/1889	George's Creek Coal and Iron Company	Mary Ann Hadley (Allegany County, MD)	Land Record Book 67: 314-315	Lots 53-55. Irregularly shaped, approximately 108 x 84 ft, including "lot and premises." Price: $150. Company retains mineral rights. (Note that at this time, Mary Ann Hadley already owned Lot 51. She and her husband, Joseph Hadley, purchased the south half of Lot 51 from the Trustees of the German Lutheran Church of Lonaconing on 10/25/1882 for $350 as recorded in Land Record Book 60:457-458. Joseph Hadley conveyed the south half of Lot 51 to "his beloved wife" on 1/7/1884 for $1 as recorded in Land Record Book 60:459. Mary Ann Hadley purchased the north half of Lot 51 from George's Creek Coal and Iron Company on 4/13/1889 for $150 as recorded in Land Record Book 67:312-313.)
7/16/1919	Esther Dobbs (Widow, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, PA) and Flora McCrorie (Baltimore City, MD)	Harry Hadley (Lonaconing, Allegany County, MD)	Land Record Book 128:337	Pertains to north half of Lot 51 and Lots 53-55 combined per will of Mary Hadley. Deed includes property purchased by Mary Ann Hadley from the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company on 4/13/1889 (north half of Lot 51) and 8/26/1889 (all of Lots 53-55). Deed stipulates that Harry Hadley is to have a life interest, and following his death, combined properties are to be divided three ways among Harry's children. Deed also stipulates that Harry will "maintain and keep in good repair said properties," using rents and other income derived from the properties.
8/13/1928	F. Brooke Whiting, Trustee (Allegany County, MD)	Esther Dobbs (Allegheny County, PA) and Flora McCrorie (Allegany County, MD)	Land Record Book 158:713	Result of Equity Case #11282: Flora McCrorie et al. vs. Harry Hadley et al. Deed revokes the life interest of Harry Hadley in the combined lots, and ownership devolves back to Esther Dobbs and Flora McCrorie.
11/23/1928	F. Brooke Whiting (Allegany County, MD)	David and Mary Miller	Land Record Book 159:513	Result of Equity Case #11360: Esther Dobbs vs. Flora and William McCrorie. Equity case results in re-separation of Lots 51 and 53-55. Parcel conveyed by deed includes all property conveyed by George's Creek Coal and Iron Company to Mary Anne Hadley in 1889 (Lots 53-55). Deed states that there is a double frame dwelling house on this property. James McAlpine renounces all claims to this property. Price: $3,330. (Note that Lot 51 was conveyed by F. Brooke Whiting to James B. and Annie McAlpine on 11/23/1928 for $1,575 as recorded in Land Record Book 159:511. Lot 51 included a single frame dwelling.)
9/30/1929	James and Annie McAlpine (Allegany County, MD)	David and Mary Miller (Allegany County, MD)	Land Record Book 161:554	Appears to be an adjustment that adds 6.42 ft to the Miller's property by realigning the common boundary between Lot 51 and Lots 53-55. "Price": $10.
9/30/1929	David and	James and Annie	Land Record	This deed makes two additional property line adjustments for Lot 51 and Lots 53-55

Mary Hadley Tenant House – AL-VI-B-358
53-55 Main Street, Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland
Chain of Title

Date of Deed	Grantor	Grantee	Deed Reference	Description and Comments
	Mary Miller (Allegany County, MD)	McAlpine (Allegany County, MD)	Book 161:555	in McAlpine's favor. The first adds a 6.42 ft triangle (mirroring the adjustment in the preceding deed) and also includes a small segment on the western end of Hadley's original property. The second adjusts the line further for a distance of 2.42 ft. "Price": $10.
12/20/1954	David Miller, widower (Allegany County, MD)	Alvin and Margaret Ternent (Allegany County, MD)	Land Record Book JEB 264:241-2	Transmits Lots 53-55, together with all boundary adjustments recorded in 1929. Reserves for Miller a life tenancy on the property.
4/25/1984	Alvin and Margaret Ternent (Lonaconing, MD)	Allegany County Sanitary District, Inc.	Land Record Book RWW 545:38	Establishes a 10-ft right of way/easement across Lot 51 and Lots 53-55 combined, all of which were owned by Alvin Ternent, with grantee guaranteed access to service sanitary sewer.
5/12/1987	John and Paula Ternent (Allegany County, MD)	Annie B. Howell and Mary Ann Bogie (Allegany County, MD)	Land Record Book 563:794-795	John and Harry Ternent jointly were designated as personal representatives of the estate of their father, Alvin Ternent (their mother having passed away previously). Deed conveys Lots 53-55 and an additional contiguous 132 square foot parcel on Castle Hill Road purchased from Robert Love. Howell and Bogie are tenants with right of survivorship. Price: $22,000. (Note that Lot 51 was conveyed to Harry Ternent on 3/5/1987 as recorded in Land Record Book RWW 562:500. On 3/11/1987, Harry Ternent sold Lot 51 to Biff and Dorothy Thompson for $35,350 as recorded in Land Record Book RWW 562:504-505.)
3/4/1996	Annie B. Howell and Mary Ann Bogie (Allegany County, MD)	Annie B. Howell (Allegany County, MD)	Land Rec Book 635: 350-351	Annie B. Howell assumes full ownership of Lots 53-55 (expanded).
5/11/1999	Annie B. Howell (Allegany County, MD)	Margaret Ann and Francis E. Kidwell (Allegany County, MD)	Land Record Book 671:78-79	Conveys Lots 53-55 (as expanded) "for and in consideration of the love and affection" that Howell bears for the Kidwells.
7/21/2010	Margaret and Francis Kidwell	Maryland State Highway Administration	Land Record Book 1725: 93-94	Price: $105,000.

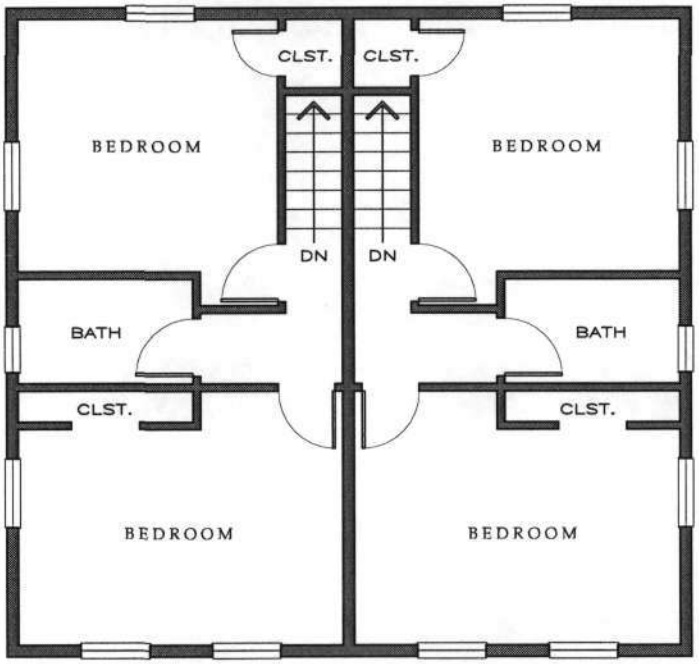


NOT TO SCALE

AL-VI-B-358
Mary Hadley Tenant House
Lonaconing
Allegany County, MD
FIRST FLOOR SKETCH PLAN

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

DATE: 10.17.11 PREPARED BY: BW

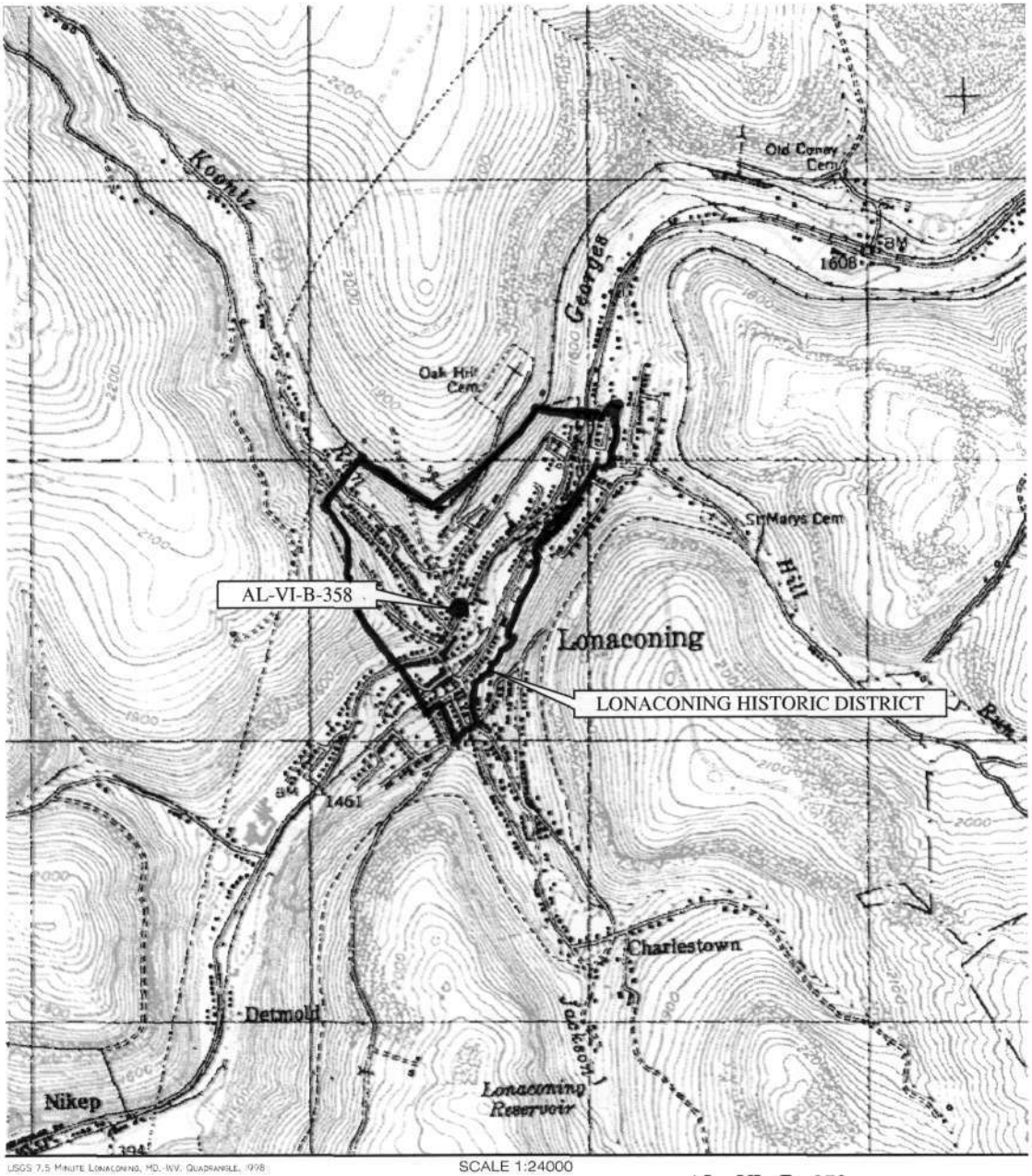


NOT TO SCALE

AL-VI-B-358
Mary Hadley Tenant House
Lonaconing
Allegany County, MD
SECOND FLOOR SKETCH PLAN

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

DATE: 10.17.11 PREPARED BY: BW



USGS 7.5 MINUTE LONACONING, MD.-WV. QUADRANGLE, 1998

SCALE 1:24000

0 ½ 1 MILE

0 2000 4000 FEET

0 ½ 1 KILOMETER

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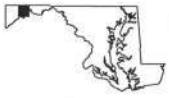


MARYLAND
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

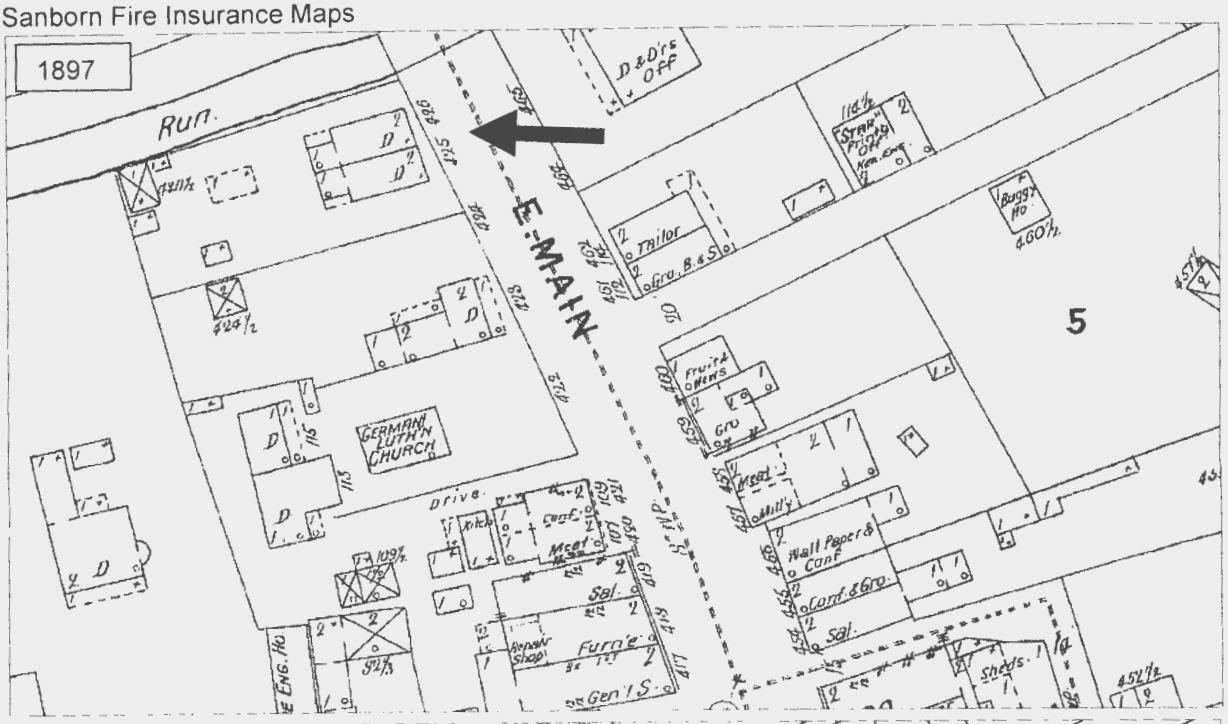
AL - VI - B - 358
Mary Hadley Tenant House
Lonaconing
Allegany County, MD
Lonaconing MD-WV Quadrangle

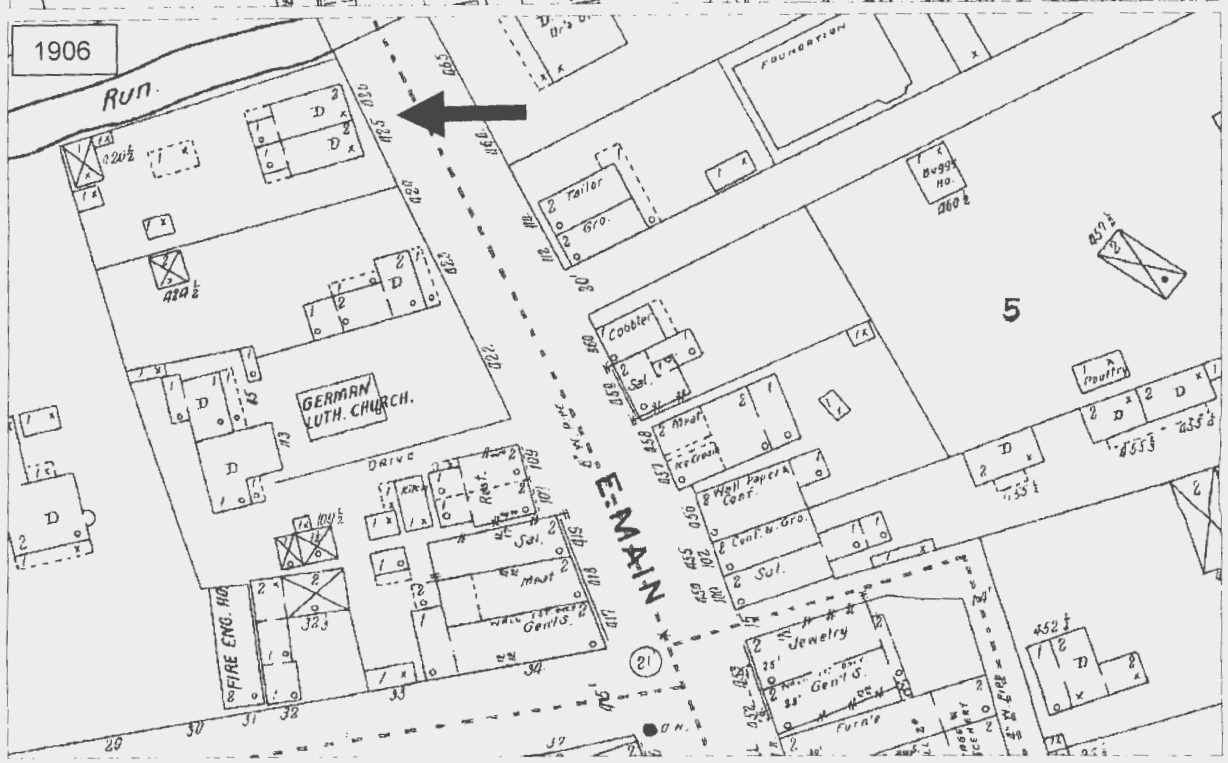
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

DATE: 10.12.11 PREPARED BY: BW

AL-VI-B-358
Mary Hadley Tenant House (Kidwell House)
53-55 Main Street, Lonaconing
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

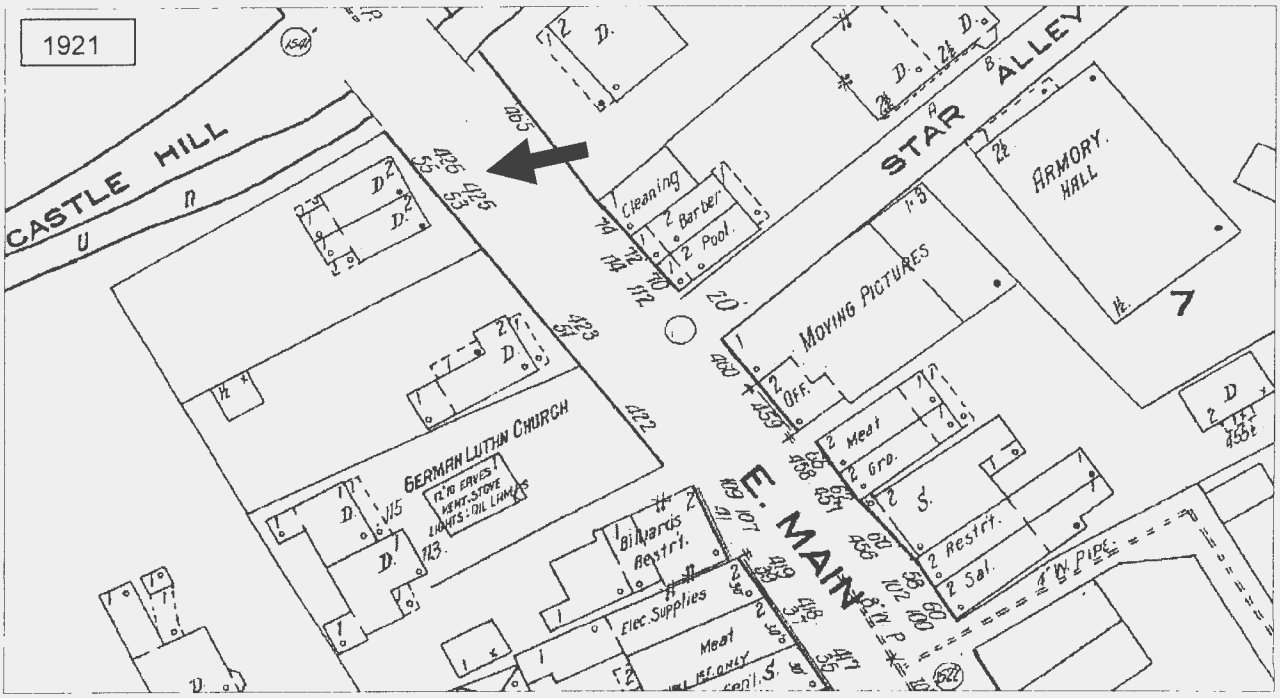
DEMOLISHED

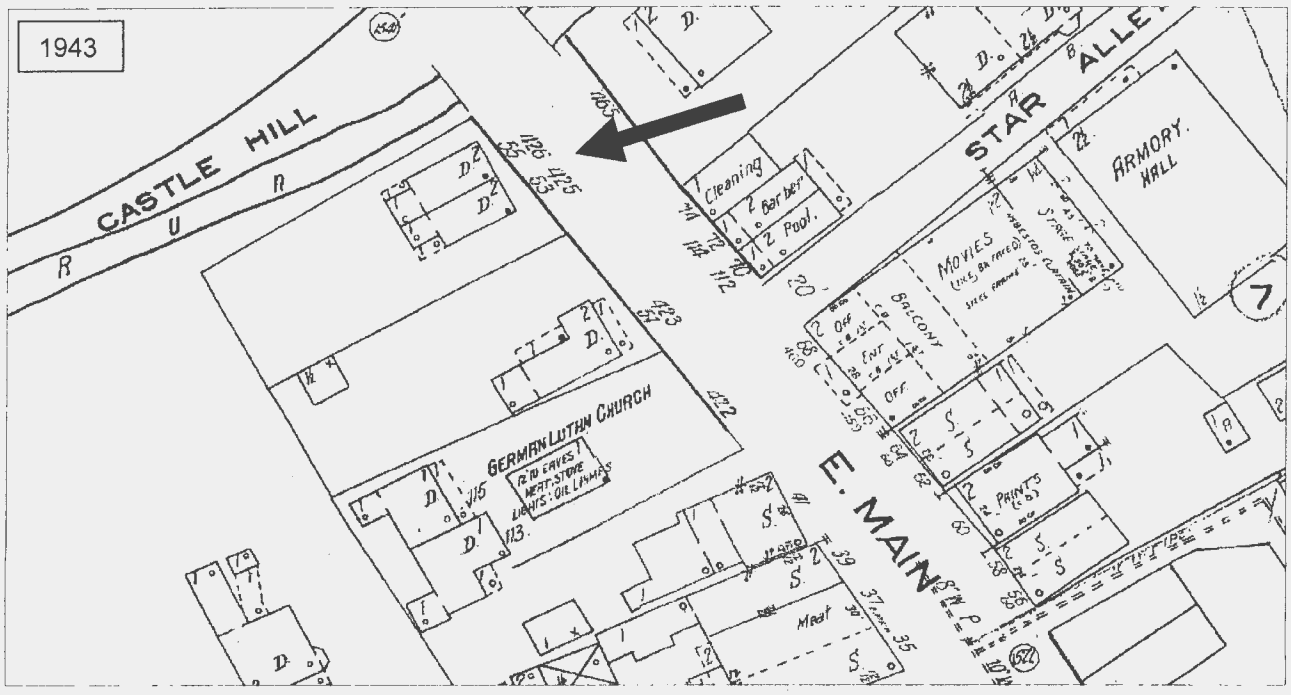




JKC 06/29/2015

AL-VI-B-358 DEMOLISHED
Mary Hadley Tenant House (Kidwell House)
53-55 Main Street, Lonaconing
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

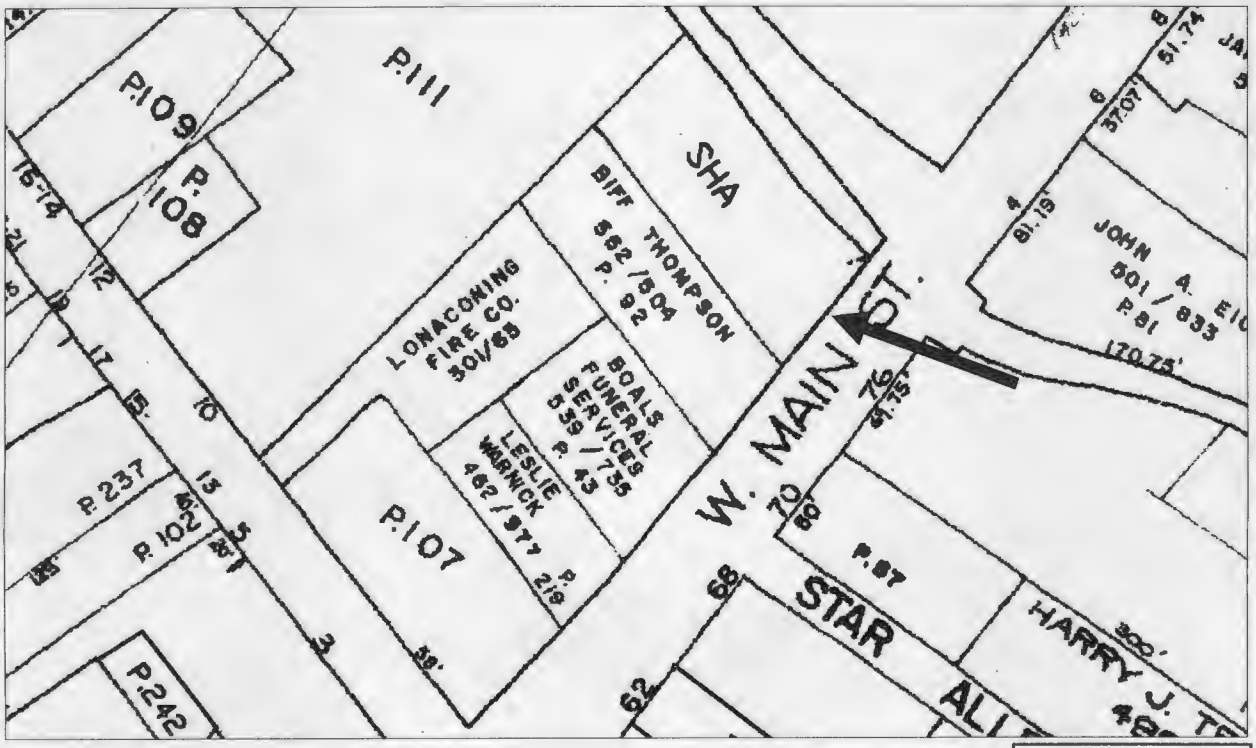




JKC 06/29/2015

AL-VI-B-358 DEMOLISHED
Mary Hadley Tenant House (Kidwell House)
53-55 Main Street, Lonaconing
Lonaconing quad 1950, Photorevised 1981

Allegany County Tax Map 2I, Parcel 93



JKC 06/29/2015

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-358

Mary Hadley Tenant House
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

PHOTO LOG

35 mm Photographs (Photos 1 through 7)

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # AL-VI-B-358
2. Mary Hadley Tenant House
3. Allegany County, MD
4. Fred Snoken, MDOT SHA
5. July 2009
6. MD SHPO

Photo 1	Street scene looking north on Main Street (Mary Hadley Tenant House in center)
Photo 2	Southeast corner
Photo 3	Front (east) elevation
Photo 4	South elevation
Photo 5	North elevation
Photo 6	Northwest corner
Photo 7	Southwest corner

Digital Photographs (Photos 8 through 17)

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # AL-VI-B-358
2. Mary Hadley Tenant House
3. Allegany County, MD
4. Anne Bruder, MDOT SHA (Photos 8 through 16); Fred Snoken, MDOT SHA (Photo 17)
5. 25 October 2010 (Photos 8, 9); 8 September 2010 (Photos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16); 22 June 2010 (Photo 15); 26 January 2009 (Photo 17)
6. MD SHPO
7. Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)
8. Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

AL-VI-B-358_2010-10-25_08.tif	Transom over front door, east elevation - 55 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2010-10-25_09.tif	Window frame, west bay, first floor, north elevation – 55 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2010-09-08_10.tif	Kitchen window, south wall – 53 Main Street

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-358

Mary Hadley Tenant House
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 2

AL-VI-B-358_2010-09-08_11.tif	Dining room window, west wall – 53 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2010-09-08_12.tif	Living room to dining room, view west – 53 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2010-09-08_13.tif	Dining room to kitchen, view west – 53 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2010-09-08_14.tif	Stairway, view north – 53 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2010-06-22_15.tif	Stairway, view south – 55 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2010-09-08_16.tif	Front bedroom door, view northwest – 53 Main Street
AL-VI-B-358_2009-01-26_17.tif	Fence in front of duplex, view northwest

AL-VI-B-358
MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO, MD
FRED SAUER, MDOT SHA
JULY 2009
MD SHPO

STREETSCENE - LOOKING NORTH ON
MAIN STREET (MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE
IN CENTER)

1/17

AL-VI-B-[illegible]

MARY HADLEY FARMHOUSE
ALLEGANY CO., MD.
FRED SMOKEN, MDOT SHA
JULY 2009
MD SHPO.

SOUTHEAST CORNER [illegible]

2/17

AL-VI-B-358

MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE.

ALLEGANY CO., MD

FRED SHOKEN, MDOT SHA

JULY 2009

MDSHPO

FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION

3/17

AL-VI-B-358
MARY LADLAW TUNNEL HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO. MD

FRED SNOKEN, MDOT SHA
JULY 2009
MD SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION
4/17

STOP

AL-VI-B-358
WILLIAM HADLEY TENANT HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO., MD
FRED SHOKEN, MDOT SHA
JULY 2009
MD SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION
5/17

REGIONAL LIBRARY

AL-VI-B-58

WILEY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE.

ALLEGANY CO, MD

FRED SHECKEN, MDOT SHA

JULY 2009

MD SHPO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

6/17

AL-VI-B-350.
MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE.
ALLEGANY CO., MD.
FRED SNOKEN, MDOT SHA
JULY 2009
MD SHPO
SOUTH WEST CORNER
7/17

AL-VI-B-358
MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO., MD
ANNE BRUDER, MDOT SHA
25 OCTOBER 2010
MD SHPO
TRANSOM OVER FRONT DOOR,
EAST ELEVATION - 55 MAIN
STREET

8/17

APA
APA

AL-VI-B-358
MARY HADLEY TENANT
HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO, MD
ANNE BRUDER, MDOT SHA
25 OCTOBER 2010
MD SHPO
WINDOW FRAME, WEST
BAY, FIRST FLOOR,
NORTH ELEVATION-
55 MAIN STREET

9/17

AL-VI-B-358

MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE

ALLEGANY CO, MD

ANNE BRUDER, MDOT SHA

8 SEPTEMBER 2010

MD SHPO

KITCHEN WINDOW, SOUTH WALL-

53 MAIN STREET

10/17

AL-VI-B-358
MARY HADLEY TENANT
HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO., MD
ANNE BRUDER, MDOT
SHA
8 SEPTEMBER 2010
MD SHPO
DINING ROOM WINDOW,
WEST WALL- 53 MAIN
STREET
11/17

AL-VI-B-358
MARY HADLEY TENANT
HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO, MD
ANNE BRUDER, MDOT
SHA
8 SEPTEMBER 2010
MD SHPO
LIVING ROOM TO DINING
ROOM- VIEW WEST-
53 MAIN STREET

12/17

AL-VI-B-358

MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO., MD
ANNE BRUDER, MDOT SHA
8 SEPTEMBER 2010
MD SHPO
DINING ROOM TO KITCHEN, VIEW WEST-
53 MAIN STREET
13/17

AL-VI-B-358

MARY HADLEY TENANT
HOUSE

ALLEGANY CO, MD

ANNE BRUDER, MDOT SHA

8 SEPTEMBER 2010

MD SHPO

STAIRWAY, VIEW NORTH -
53 MAIN STREET

14/17

AL-VI-B-358

MARY HADLEY TENANT
HOUSE

ALLEGANY CO., MD

ANNE BRUDER, MDOT
SHA

22 JUNE 2010

MD SHPO

STAIRWAY, VIEW SOUTH-
55 MAIN STREET

15/17

AL-VI-B-358
MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE
ALLEGANY CO., MD
ANNE BRUDER, MDOT SHA
8 SEPTEMBER 2010
MD SHPO
FRONT BEDROOM DOOR, VIEW
NORTHWEST - 53 MAIN STREET

16/17

AL-VI-B-358

MARY HADLEY TENANT HOUSE

ALLEGANY CO., MD

FRED SNOKEN, MDOT SHA

26 JANUARY 2009

MD SHPO

FENCE IN FRONT OF DUPLEX,
VIEW NORTHWEST

17/17