(Rev. 10-90)

AL-IV-A-164

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Greene Street Historic District

other names/site number

## 2. Location

street & number Greene Street between Spruce Alley & Riverside P knot for publication N/A

city or town Cumberland vicinity N/A

state Maryland code MD county Allegany code 001 zip code 21502

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-14-05

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Greene Street Historic District
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 44 | 1 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 44 | 1 | Total |

**Name of related multiple property listing**
(enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**
0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
FUNERARY/mortuary
EDUCATION/library

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
FUNERARY/mortuary
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
WORK IN PROGRESS

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19th & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
NO STYLE

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE
walls WOOD; BRICK
roof ASPHALT; STONE/slate
other METAL

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

Refer to continuation sheets

Greene Street Historic District
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

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

___ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

✓ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**
c. 1820-c. 1930

**Criteria Considerations**
Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

___ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ **B** removed from its original location.

___ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

___ **D** a cemetery.

___ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___ **F** a commemorative property.

___ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Significant Dates**
N/A

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**
N/A

**Architect/Builder**
Butler, Wright (architect)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other state agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository:

Greene Street Historic District ____
Name of Property

Allegany County, MD
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 7 acres

**UTM References**
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 691795 | 4391474 | 3 | 17 | 690564 | 4391469 |
| 2 | 17 | 691805 | 4391306 | 4 | 17 | 690571 | 4391613 |

N/A See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date April, 2000; revised October 2005

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

## Property Owner

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

street & number _____ telephone

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**Description**

The Greene Street Historic district is a 7-acre linear historic district, encompassing ± 1,250 feet along the north and south sides of a portion of Greene Street, which is located on the west side of the city of Cumberland, the county seat of Allegany County, in western Maryland. The district extends along Greene Street from a point near its intersection with Spruce Alley eastward to the area adjacent to Riverside Park. The Greene Street Historic District retains integrity and contains 45 buildings, of which 44 (98%) contribute to the character of the district and 1 (3%) is non-contributing within the context of the district.[1] Of the 45 buildings in the district, 37 (82%) are residential in character and 8 (18%) exhibit commercial design characteristics.

Greene Street runs in a nearly east-to-west direction, except where it curves to the northeast near the eastern boundary of the district. Moving from east to west beginning at the district's eastern terminus, Greene Street is intersected by Cherry Alley, Johnson Street, Plum Alley, Winton Place, Smallwood Street, and Spruce Alley. Greene Street is sixty feet in width, Johnson Street is fifty feet wide, and Smallwood Street is forty feet wide; each of the alleys is sixteen and one-half feet in width.

The overall development pattern of the district is dense, with many of the buildings built with little or no front-lot or side-lot setbacks. The topography of the district rises sharply along the northern boundary, where a steep hill leads to the area of the Allegany County Court House and Washington Street, east of the Greene Street Historic District. South of the district is the elevated National Freeway and Wills Creek. Greene Street itself rises gently from the eastern boundary to the western edge of the nominated area.

Greene Street and most of the district's intersecting streets and alleys are asphalt paved; some historic brick pavers remain exposed, including an area of Smallwood Street which is finished with grooved "side-hill" paving bricks. Sidewalks are present throughout district; while most are of concrete, some properties retain historic brick sidewalks. These features contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape of the district but are treated as low-scale landscape elements and are not included in the Resource Inventory. The district's streets are illuminated by modern "cobra-head" light fixtures suspended from streetlight and utility poles and powered by overhead wiring. Traffic signals are at the major intersections.

As noted above, the majority of the properties in the district are residential in scale and character. Forty-four (98%) are of brick construction and one is built of wood. Two buildings are stuccoed and two are clad in artificial stone. The facade of 71 Greene Street (Resource No. 12) has been altered with the application of a brick and artificial stone veneer, but its historic brick side walls

[1]Contributing buildings are defined as those which were constructed within the district's c. 1820-c. 1930 Period of Significance and retain which integrity. The single non-contributing property in the district has been subjected to a large addition which overpowers the original building and significantly reduces its material integrity.

**Description, continued**

and its original pattern of fenestration are intact. Most properties are two stories in height, with lateral or front-facing gable roofs. A few properties have shed roofs which slope from front to rear. Some buildings retain their historic chimneys; in other cases, chimneys have been removed in the process of re-roofing or the retro-fitting of heating systems. Fenestration throughout the district employs double-hung sash units, generally set in flat-topped or segmental-arched openings characteristic of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles of architecture which typify the district. Buildings of Italianate derivation exhibit cornices of wood, metal, and/or brick.

The architectural styles within the district include many of those design modes which were popular throughout the one hundred ten-year Period of Significance. The earliest buildings in the district are built in the Federal style, chronologically followed by buildings erected in the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, along with vernacular adaptations of each. Of the 45 buildings in the district approximately 22% pre-date the Civil War, 40% were erected between the late 1860s and 1900, and the remaining 38% date from the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Civil engineer D. P. LeFevre's 1898 copy of an 1806 map of the City indicates that when Greene Street was originally platted as part of the original Town of Cumberland, the neighborhood was laid out in a grid of lots with fifty-foot frontages and depths of about ninety feet. Historic deed description reference the location of numbered stones indicating the corners of the original lots; none of these are extant. The historic district incorporates portions of Lots 1 through 9 and 27 through 37. As homes were built in the neighborhood, the original lots were subdivided into smaller, randomly-sized house lots with frontages ranging upward from about twenty feet. None of the original building lots remains unsubdivided.

The appearance of the district changed little throughout the first century of the Period of Significance. The earliest buildings in the district are near the eastern boundary. Moving westward, the scale of the homes grew until the area west of Smallwood Street was characterized by substantial three-story homes dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. With the advent of the automobile, some of the larger homes, outside the district's western boundary, were replaced by gasoline stations and convenience stores. A very small number of buildings within the boundaries–fewer than five, according to insurance maps–were demolished and replaced by surface parking lots.

Alterations to buildings within the Greene Street Historic District include the replacement of historic window sash with modern units, the application of non-historic siding, a small number of porch removals. In only one case (Resource No.20; 127 Greene Street) has the alteration--a large addition--been so severe as to render an individual property "non-contributing" within the context of the district as a whole. Some sensitive rehabilitation activity has occurred as historic properties were converted to new compatible uses.

**Significance**

The Greene Street Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C, for *architecture*, as a historic nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential neighborhood containing locally-distinctive examples of many of the styles of architecture popular within the City of Cumberland during years between the second decade of the nineteenth century and the first three decades of the twentieth century. The Period of Significance for the Greene Street Historic District begins c. 1820, the date of construction of the earliest of the district's resources, and runs through c. 1930, corresponding to the date of the most recently-constructed resource in the nominated area (Resource No.15, 81 Greene Street) . The district retains integrity in all seven qualities defined in the National Register guidelines, exhibiting those physical qualities, associative values, design features, and specific aspects of construction which date from its Period of Significance.

The City of Cumberland was developed around the site of the 1750s Fort Cumberland, a fortification erected during the French and Indian War at the present site of Prospect Square, on Washington Street, north of the district. The settlement was incorporated in 1787 and the earliest development of the community was focused on Greene and Washington Streets.[2] Greene Street itself was referred to in a 1923 local history as "the oldest street in the town.[3] In 1798, Thomas Beall, one of the city commissioners, extended the town boundaries beyond the initial settlement in the Greene/Washington Street area, to encompass the area which contains present-day downtown Cumberland (NR 1983). The growth of the settlement followed as it grew as a manufacturing and commercial center, spurred by its position as an early transportation hub and as the focus of coal development in the Georges Creek valley, located eleven miles west of the city.[4]

The rise of local and regional transportation parallels the history of Cumberland throughout much of the early years of the community and throughout the first century of the Period of Significance of the Greene Street Historic District. Transportation history in Cumberland began with the late eighteenth-century navigational improvements made to the Potomac River, which flows through the city south of the district. The National Road, the first federally-funded public works project, began in Cumberland in 1811, reached Wheeling, (then) Virginia, in 1818, and meandered westward through Ohio and Indiana to its terminus at Vandalia, Illinois. The railroad and the development of the coal industry wrought considerable effect on the fortunes of Cumberland. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad originated in Baltimore in 1828 and reached Cumberland in 1842, well into the period of initial construction within the Greene Street Historic District. Spur lines were built into the Georges Creek

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[2]Washington Street lies immediately north of Greene Street and was listed in the National Register as the Washington Street Historic District in 1973. It is characterized by large-scale homes from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth century, along with several public- and private-sector institutional buildings.

[3]Thomas, James W. and Williams, T. J. C. **History of Allegany County, Maryland**. (Philadelphia: L. R. Titsworth & Co., 1923), p. 100.

[4]The historical background for the city is taken from several National Register of Historic Places nomination documents as well as from various county and community histories cited in the Bibliography which appears in Section 9.

**Significance, continued**

coal fields by the mid-1840s. Recognizing the opportunities to be found in Cumberland, other rail lines soon joined the B & O, including the Pennsylvania Railroad of Maryland, the Western Maryland Railway, and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which extended from Georgetown, outside the District of Columbia, to Cumberland, was completed to Cumberland in 1850 and became a major shipper of coal and other goods.

Manufacturing interests developed in Cumberland during the years of the city's early growth. Among these were rolling mills, iron and steel factories, breweries, glassworks, planing mills and industries such as the Footer Dye Works, whose vice president, Joseph W. Footer, lived in the district at 120 Greene Street (Resource No.31). By mid-century, Cumberland had become Maryland's largest manufacturing center, a position which it retained until surpassed by Hagerstown in 1915.

Cumberland's population statistics reflect its rise in prosperity throughout the Period of Significance of the historic district:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1840: 2,384 | 1890: 12,729 |
| 1860: 7,300 | 1900: 17,128 |
| 1870: 8.056 | 1910: 21, 839 |
| 1880: 10,667 | |

As noted above, Greene Street was among the first neighborhoods in the city. The history of Greene Street not only reflects the history of early Cumberland, but is also a mirror of major events and personages of importance to American history on a far larger scale. One of the earliest buildings erected in the district was the Dent House at the present 118 Greene Street (site of Resource No.33). This was a log building erected in 1786 by George Dent, the community's first surveyor (see Fig. 1), whose son, Frederick (b. 1796), was the first non-native child born in the settlement. Frederick Dent's daughter married Ulysses S. Grant. At the foot of Greene Street (on the site of Resource No. 45) stood the home and nail factory of William Glenn. At the corner of Greene and Smallwood Streets (on the site of Resource No.26) was the McMahon House, where President George Washington was entertained in the 1790s. The Dent House is the only eighteenth-century property whose appearance has survived through photography. The Cumberland City Water Works was located along Wills Creek; except for its pump house (Resource No.41, 72 Greene Street) which was converted for use as the community's library in 1924, no other vestige of the water works remains and the majority of its site is part of the National Freeway right-of way. The other early homes within the district may have been of a scale and character similar to the Dent House, but by the second decade of the nineteenth century far more substantial homes were being built in the district, and it is around these properties that the district's Criterion C significance is focused.

Greene Street became home to several German immigrant families who came to Cumberland after the Civil War, arriving from the east by canal boat, railroad, or overland. These working-class

**Significance, continued**

families soon became active in a variety of trades, including carpentry, stone-cutting, and brick-laying. Within Cumberland, German churches and banks were established, along with newspapers and a brewery. Properties in the district which were associated with the late nineteenth-century influx of Germans into Cumberland include two properties owned by Henry J. Glick (Resource No. 22 and 33), and the homes of George Landwehr (Resource No. 26), Andrew Kraft (Resource No.14), and several properties owned by the Keinhofers (Resource Nos. 2, 4, and 6).

As the community matured, a variety of social and religious institutions developed in Cumberland. The Masonic Lodge stands just outside the Greene Street Historic District, within the Washington Street district. Churches were established in the community, but none were built within the boundaries of the district. The monumental Greek Revival-style Allegany County Academy was built on Washington Street as a private educational facility. Within the Greene Street Historic District, one educational resource, the Greene Street School, stood on the north side of the street, on the site of Resource No. 13. It was demolished late in the nineteenth century.

With reference to Criterion C, the Greene Street Historic District is significant as a cohesive collection of primarily residential architecture which reflects most of the popular styles of design in vogue throughout the long Period of Significance of the district. Included among these are the Federal style, the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival (including Dutch Colonial Revival), along with vernacular derivations of many of the styles.

The Federal style developed shortly after the securing of American political independence and although it relied heavily upon contemporaneous English design modes for its basic features, it became the new national's first national style. The Federal style was popular for large-scale homes and urban town houses, and it is primarily in the arena of town house design that the style appears in the Greene Street Historic District. Examples of Federal-style design include 71, 122, 116, 112, 110, and 130 Greene Street (Resource Nos. 12, 27, 30, 34, 36, and 37, respectively).

The Federal style coexisted with and was supplanted by the Greek Revival which drew on many of the design features of classical antiquity for its inspiration and also developed new applications for historic features. Greek Revival-style architecture employs trabeated openings, multi-light sash, often frontispiece entrances with transom sash and sidelights, full or partial returns on the cornices of gable ends, and porticos with supports drawn from the classical orders. The five-bay c. 1820 McCleary-Hoye House (120 Greene Street; Resource No. 31), built on a central-passage, double-pile (sometimes known as "Georgian") plan is the district's best example of Greek-Revival design, followed by the three-bay side-passage house at 69 Greene Street (Resource No. 11) and the temple-form house at 209 Greene Street (Resource No.25).

With the middle and later years of the nineteenth century, the Greek Revival was replaced first by the Romanesque Revival style and then by the Italianate style. The Romanesque Revival broke from

**Significance, continued**

the trabeated openings of the Greek Revival and employed the round-arched window motif, seen in the district in the former Cumberland Water Works Pump House/Library building at 72 Greene Street (Resource No.41) and in the Reinhard Store Building at 75 Greene Street (Resource No. 13), both of which incorporate the round-arched window form.

The principal design characteristics of the Italianate style are drawn from the rural architecture of northern Italy and include the ubiquitous use of cornice brackets and tall, narrow window proportions. Italianate-style design within the Greene Street Historic district includes both residential and commercial properties, which are generally built of brick and feature bracketed cornices. Italianate-style properties within the district include: 37, 43, 49, 51, 53, 59, 65-67, 101-103, 108, 102-104-106 and 60-62 Greene Street (Resource Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4,5, 7, 10, 16, 38, 39, 43, respectively).

Beginning with America's Centennial celebration of 1876 and increasing in popularity as the nineteenth century drew to a close, the Colonial Revival style drew upon design motifs from eighteenth-century American homes and applied them to new domestic architecture from a century later, often with architectural precision, but more often incorporating the detailing of Colonial architecture applied to completely new forms. This design mode drew upon English antecedents as well as those from the Spanish and Dutch colonial era. Within the Greene Street Historic District are the following examples of Colonial Revival architecture: 203 and 114 Greene Street (Resource Nos. 22 and 35, respectively). The twin houses at 124 and 126 Greene Street (Resource Nos. 29 and 28, respectively) and 79 Greene Street (Resource No. 14) are examples of Dutch Colonial Revival domestic architecture with the distinctive gambrel roof form.

The Queen Anne Style, incorporating an irregularity of form and materials, is seen 118 Greene Street (Resource No. 33).

The Greene Street Historic District derives additional Criterion C significance for its association with the work of Cumberland architect Wright Butler. The son of a prominent local furniture manufacturer, it is thought the Butler studied at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore prior to opening his own practice in his home town in 1891. His first major commission was the Richardsonian Romanesque-style Allegany County Court House (1891). He designed buildings throughout Cumberland, and within the Greene Street Historic District is responsible for the 1903 John D. Lippold House at 63 Greene Street (Resource No. 9), the 1909 Andrew Kraft House (79 Greene Street; Resource No. 14), 117 Greene Street (1901; Resource No. 19), and the Henry J. Glick House (203 Greene Street; Resource No. 22).[5]

Several of the properties within the district[6] were surveyed in the 1970s and Maryland Historical

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[5]Collins, Mel *Allegany County Early Architects*(Cumberland: Preservation Society of Allegany County, 1984).

[6]69 Greene Street (Resource No. 11), 71 Greene Street (Resource No.12), 110-112 Greene Street (Resource Nos. 37 and 36), and 116 Greene Street (Resource No. 34).

**Significance, continued**

Trust worksheets were prepared as a precursor to National Register nomination. However, only general historical information was provided for the properties and the nominations were never completed.

Viewed in conjunction with Cumberland's other two National Register historic districts, the following contextual comparisons can be made regarding the Greene Street district. First, many of the properties in the Greene Street district pre-date the Washington Street Historic District and virtually all pre-date the Downtown Historic District. Washington Street includes institutional architecture (the Allegany County Court House, the former Academy, several churches, etc.) as well as residential properties, and the downtown district is exclusively commercial in character. Greene Street, on the other hand, is nearly exclusively residential in character with only a small number of non-residential properties interspersed. The Greene Street Historic District may be thought of as the reflection of Cumberland's earliest extant settlement, the Washington Street as a manifestation of the community's growth, early maturity, and prosperity as a regional seat of government, and the downtown area as the reflection of Cumberland's mercantile maturity in the latter years of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth.

The Greene Street Historic District stands as a cohesive assembly of locally-significant domestic architecture from the early years of the nineteenth century through the first thirty years of the twentieth century and meets National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

**Bibliography**

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Scharf, John Thomas **History of Western Maryland**. 2 vols. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882.

Stegmaier, Harry., Jr. **Allegany County–A History.** Parsons, West Virginia: McVlain Printing Company, 1976.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at the southwest property corner of Resource No. 26 (202 Greene Street), then eastward following the rear property lines of the properties fronting onto Greene Street c. 850' to the southeast property corner of Resource No. 45 (50-54 Greene Street); then north c. 150' along the east property line of Resource No. 54 (50-54 Greene Street), and crossing Greene Street to the north curb line of Greene Street, then following the north curb line of Greene Street east and northeast c. 75' to the northeast property corner of Resource No. 1 (37 Greene Street); then northwest c. 38' along the northeast property line of Resource No. 1 (37 Greene Street) to the north corner of said Resource No. 1; then westerly along the rear property lines of the properties fronting on Greene Street c. 1,075' to the eastern curb line of Spruce Alley; then southerly along the eastern curb line of Spruce Alley c. 87.5 to the north curb line of Greene Street; then easterly along the north curb line of Greene Street c. 100' to a point opposite the northwest property corner of Resource No. 26 (202 Greene Street); then south c. 150' to the southwest property corner of Resource No. 26 (202 Greene Street), which is the place of beginning. These boundaries to include only those properties facing Greene Street (and any associated outbuildings), from 37 Greene Street to 209 Greene Street on the north side of Greene Street and from 50 Greene Street to 202 Greene Street on the south side of Greene Street.

**Justification**

The boundaries of this district include residential properties along Greene Street along with their associated dependencies, as well as a small number of historic commercial buildings which have been associated with Greene Street during much of its Period of Significance. The northern boundary is dictated by the severe topography, much of the southern boundary follows the right-of-way of the National Freeway and the east and west boundaries reflect the change of architectural character of the area.

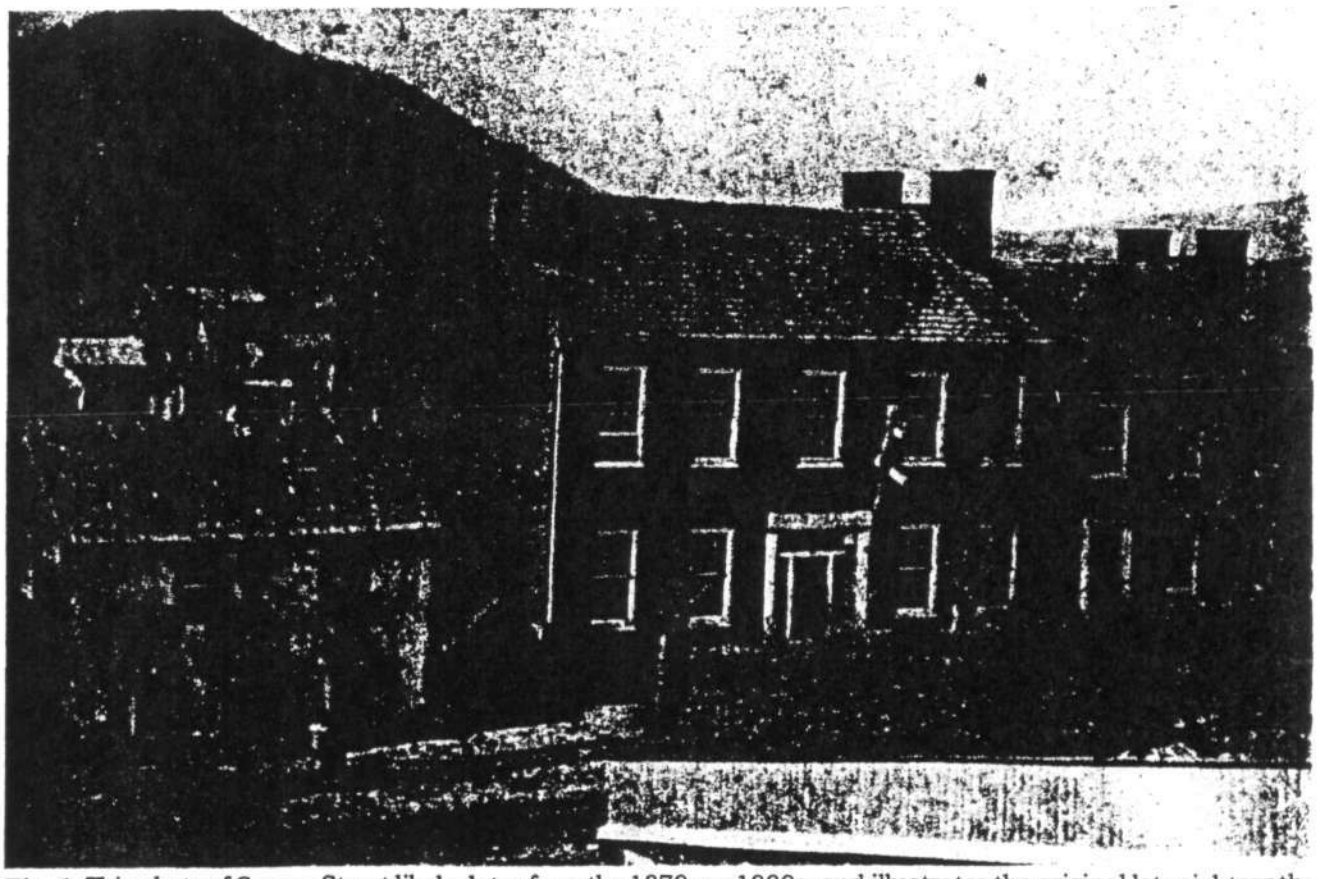

**Fig. 1** This photo of Greene Street likely dates from the 1870s or 1880s, and illustrates the original late eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century character of the historic district. On left is the 1786 George Dent House, which was a stuccoed-log house built by the original surveyor of Cumberland. George Dent's son, Frederick, was the first non-native child born in the settlement. Frederick's daughter, Julia Dent, married Ulysses S. Grant and Frederick Dent died in the White House while visiting his daughter and her husband. The Dent House was likely demolished in the late 1880s, to be replaced by the Queen Anne-style turreted brick house (118 Greene Street; Resource No. 33) which presently occupies the site. In the center of the photo is the property at 120 Greene Street (Resource No. 31), referred to in Thomas and Williams' 1923 **History of Allegany County** as the Robert McCleary House. (Photo from the collection of Allegany College of Maryland)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greene Street Historic District
Allegany County, MD

Section Number Page

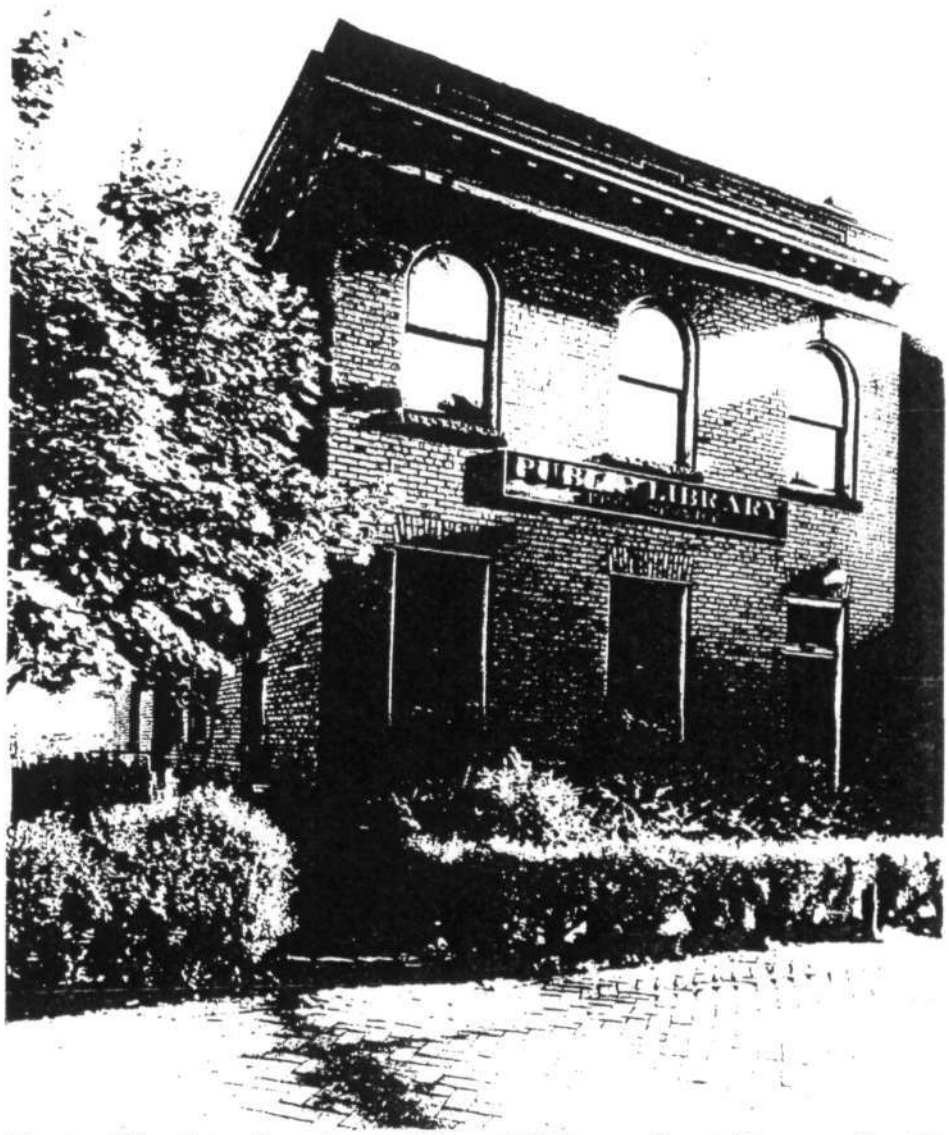


**Fig. 2** This photo shows the building at 72 Greene Street (Resource No. 41) during the time that it was the home of the Cumberland Public Library. It was originally built as the pump house for the city water works which was located at the rear of the building along Wills Creek. The library occupied this property from 1824 until 1934, when it moved onto Washington Street into the building formerly occupied by the Cumberland Academy.
(Photo from the collection of Allegany College of Maryland)

NPS Form 10-900a OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greene Street Historic District
Allegany County, MD

Section Number *Resource Inventory* Page 1

**Resource Inventory** (Note: Numbers refer to the District Map which accompanies the nomination. All properties are considered to be contributing features of the historic district unless marked as being non-contributing (NC).

1. **37 Greene Street (Riverside Building):** Two- story Italianate brick multiple residence with 12-bay facade punctuated by flat topped windows, one-over-one, set in segmental-arched openings with corbeled brick lintels. Bracketed cornice with modillions. Front-to-back sloping shed roof. This property may have been built under the ownership of Hopewell Hebb (1831-1899) son of George Hebb, a prosperous Cumberland landowner; in the 1880s, the younger Hebb was mayor of the community. Historic fire insurance maps and city directories indicate that for much of the twentieth century the building has served as professional offices. (c. 1870)

2. **43 Greene Street (Catherine Keinhofer House):** Three-bay vernacular Italianate residence with main door offset on the left side, suggesting the appearance of a side-passage single-pile plan. Windows flat-topped, one-over-one, set on extended sills and capped with corbeled brick lintels. Simple Italianate cornice with brackets and modillions. Shed roof slopes from front to rear. Two-story open porch at rear. Public records suggest that this house may have been built under the ownership of Catherine Keinhofer, a member of a German immigrant family who owned other real estate along Greene Street. She acquired the lot from Hopewell Hebb (see Resource No. 1, above). In 1898, the property was acquired by Anthony Keinhofer, who was listed in city directories as a painter. (c. 1870)

3. **49 Greene Street (Jukes House):** Three-bay Italianate residence of brick construction, set on a raised stone foundation and capped with a front-to-rear sloping shed roof. The main entrance is offset on the left side of the facade, recessed within a round-arched opening and reached by a series of steps leading from grade. Windows are flat topped, set in segmental arches, arranged singly and in groups. Modest Italianate cornice extends across facade beneath a parapet in wall. Public records suggest that this property was built as a speculative venture by the Real Estate and Building Company of Cumberland, who acquired the lot in 1902 and sold it the following year for $1,350 to William H. Black, who may have also been a real estate speculator, since he conveyed the property the same year to Priscilla Jukes, in whose family the property remained until 1940. (c. 1902)

4. **51 Greene Street (John Keinhofer House):** Three-bay Italianate residential building which appears to be built on a side-passage single-pile house plan, including a recessed entry within a round-arched opening on the left side of the facade. Windows are flat topped, one-over-one, set in segmental-arched openings and capped with corbeled brick lintels. Front-to-rear sloping shed roof. Public records suggest that this house was built early in the twentieth century by John and Mary Keinhofer, German immigrants who had acquired the property in 1899 from John Gunning. (c. 1900)

5. **53 Greene Street (James Cook House):** Italianate vernacular residence of brick construction, with two-bay facade and main entrance recessed behind a round-arched opening, very similar in design to 49 Greene Street (Resource No. 3). Windows flat-topped, one-over-one lights, set singly and in groups, within segmental-arched openings. Italianate bracketed cornice with brick frieze punctuated with locally-characteristic metal grilles. This house was likely built as a speculative venture under the ownership of Anna "Annie" Keinhofer, a member of a German immigrant family who owned other real estate in the historic district. The property was sold to James Cook in 1902; he retained ownership throughout the balance of the Period of Significance. (c. 1900)

6. **55-57 Greene Street (Keinhofer Double House):** This is a two-story double house of brick construction, vernacular in character, with a symmetrical facade which features bay windows at the east and west corners with a gable dormer centered on the third story between. The bay windows are capped with gables with shingled pediments and small pedimental windows. The house is built on a raised foundation of stone, with segmental-arched basement windows. Other windows are flat-topped one-over-one, set on extended sills and capped with corbeled brick lintels. Stylized Mansard roof of slate. Public records suggest that this building was erected under the ownership of Anna M. Keinhofer, a member of one of the German immigrant families who lived in the neighborhood. (c.1905)

7. **59 Greene Street:** This is a three-bay Italianate residence of brick construction, built on a stone foundation and capped with a front-to-rear sloping shed roof. The facade arrangement suggests a side-passage, single-pile floor plan. Three-day facade with main entrance offset on the right. Windows are flat topped, one-over-one, with extended sills and corbeled brick lintels. Chronologically-inappropriate exterior shutters on the windows on the facade. Modest cornice with brackets and a brick frieze. Historic fire insurance maps indicate that this house was built c. 1895.

8. **61 Greene Street:** 2½-story vernacular residence of brick construction, built on a raised stone foundation and capped with a front-facing gable roof. The facade is dominated by a 2½-story bay window with a gable roof. Windows are flat topped one-over-one lights, with rock-faced sills and lintels of stone. The pediments of the gables on the facade are finished in large inbricated shingles. (c. 1895)

9. **63 Greene Street (John D. Lippold House):** 2½-story vernacular brick residence with irregular form and profile. The facade includes a two-story bay window with a gabled roof as well as a second-story balcony on the west side. A one-story open porch, supported by Tuscan columns, extends across the facade and wraps around a portion of the east side. Windows are flat-topped with stone sills and lintels. The main entrance is offset on the left side of the facade and incorporates a glazed transom sash and sidelights. Public records suggest that this building

was erected under the ownership of John D. Lippold who had acquired the property in 1891. Historic fire insurance maps indicate that Lippold operated a stone works on this site. He became a real estate developer and, among other endeavors, laid out the Lippold Addition on Bedford Road on the City's north side. Lippold retained ownership until his death in 1931 and the property remained in his family until 1979. Designed by regionally-prominent architect. (1903; Wright Butler, architect)

10. **65-67 Greene Street (Lippold Double House):** Two-story Italianate double house of brick construction set on a stone foundation with symmetrical facade. The entrances to interior units are located in the outer bays of the facade. Fenestration incorporates flat-topped windows set in segmental-arched openings, with extended lug sills and corbeled brick lintels. Front-to-rear sloping shed roof. Two-story wood frame additions at rear. The facade is capped by an Italianate cornice with brackets, a brick frieze, and round ornamental grille plates. This property was acquired by John D. Lippold in 1891 (see No. 11, above) and remained in the Lippold family until 1997. (c. 1880)

11. **69 Greene Street:** Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival-style house, whose exterior suggests a side-passage, single pile interior plan. The main entrance is offset on the right side and incorporates a simple Classical Revival-style frontispiece entrance. Facade windows are all flat-topped, two-over-to and four-over-four, set on extended sills and capped with plain stone lintels. Lateral gable roof with paired interior brick chimneys on the west elevation. A two-story addition at the rear extends beyond the east plane of the building. This property is significant for its position as one of the earliest residences within the historic district and as a locally-distinctive example of the Greek Revival-style side-passage house. In the 1890s, this property was acquired by John D. Lippold (See No. 10, above). (c. 1840)

12. **71 Greene Street:** Three-story residential building of brick construction with lateral gable roof and interior brick chimneys. The facade, although altered, suggests an original Federal- style arrangement of three bays and with the third-story windows smaller than those on the second story. The exterior has been clad in modern brick and artificial stone and hoods with stylized columns have been attached to the facade. Windows are flat-topped one-over-one, with exterior shutters of modern materials. (c. 1840)

13. **75 Greene Street (Reinhard Store Building):** Two-story commercial building of brick construction with minimally altered storefront on the first story and three-bay facade on second story. The storefront incorporates two large display windows flanking a centered entryway. Entrance to the second story is on the right side of the facade. Storefront cornice trimmed with dentils. Upper facade windows are round-arched, set on extended rock-faced stone sills and capped with radiating brick and stone trim. It appears that the original shed roof has been replaced with a front-facing gabled roof. The interior of the building has been converted for use as

offices. This building, significant as one of the few commercial buildings in this otherwise solidly residential neighborhood, was built on the site of the Greene Street School, which historic fire insurance maps indicate was a single-story wood frame building. It was likely built for George Reinhard, who acquired the property from the Board of County School Commissioners in 1899. City directories report that Reinhard operated a grocery and sold liquor from this site. Oral sources indicate that a locally-produced soft drink was later bottled here and that it was later a bottling plant for Pepsi-Cola. The building remained in the Reinhard family until the mid-1950s. (c. 1905)

14. **79 Greene Street (Andrew Kraft House):** Three-story high-style Dutch Colonial Revival residence of brick construction with laterally-oriented gambrel roof. The five-bay facade suggests a central-passage double-pile interior plan. A single-story open porch extends across the facade, supported by modest Tuscan columns and exhibiting a replacement iron railing. The second story of the facade incorporates a centered segmental-arched window with paired flat-topped windows and a segmental-arched fanlight. Punctuating the front slope of the roof are three gable dormers. Interior brick chimneys with corbeled brick work. The house occupies an imposing site on a raised lot with a cut stone retaining wall extending along Greene Street. Local public records suggest that the house was built for Andrew Kraft, a widower who acquired the property in 1908 for $1,400. In 1922, it passed to Anna, Appollonia, and Mary Kraft, who were likely Andrew's daughters. It remained in the Kraft family until 1922. The house was designed by a prominent local architect. (1909; Wright Butler, architect)

15. **81 Greene Street (Park Court Apartment Building):** Three-story commercial/residential building of brick construction, the most recently constructed freestanding building within the historic district. Storefronts have been in filled with pseudo-Tudor Revival half-timbered treatments and the storefront is capped with a wood shingle pent roof. The upper facade is essentially unaltered and original, with flat-topped windows set in pairs. The building has a flat roof with tile coping and parapet wall. The building was likely erected shortly after the 1930 acquisition of the lot by salesman/speculator James W. Beacham. Containing six units on the upper stories, it stands as an early venture into apartment development in the neighborhood, and, while architecturally unremarkable, it nonetheless is indicative of the simple, utilitarian design which characterized the period. Early commercial occupants include the American Stores, grocers who occupied the retail space in the 1930s. (c. 1930)

16. **101-103 Greene Street:** Two-story Italianate double house of brick construction with a symmetrical six-bay facade and front- to-rear or sloping shed roof. Main entrances to the residential units are centered on the facade, shielded by Italianate-style hoods. Windows are flat topped and are set within segmental arched openings, with modern six-over-six-light replacement sash, and are capped with corbeled brick ornament. Extending across the roof is a modest Italianate cornice with a brick frieze, brackets, and consoles. Likely erected under the

ownership of Charles E. Dilger, during a period of significant growth within the community, this house is significant for its architectural character as an Italianate-style double house. (c. 1870)

17. **105-107 Greene Street:** 2½-story double house of brick construction, set on a raised foundation of rock-faced stone and capped with a stylized Mansard roof with front-to-rear sloping shed profile. Windows are flat topped, one-over-one, set singly and in groups. On the front corners of the facade are cantilevered bays of wood construction, finished in shingles and capped with shingled gable roofs. Centered on the facade is a small hipped dormer. (c. 1890)

18. **109-111 Greene Street:** 2½-story vernacular double house of brick construction, Italianate in character, with a modest bracketed cornice and symmetrical five-bay facade. The main entrances to the units are located at the front corners, both of which are recessed to provide a small porch area for the house. Windows are flat-topped, one-over-one lights, with no notable ornamentation. (c. 1890)

19. **117 Greene Street:** 2½-story brick residence of brick construction with an irregular form and a multiple gabled roof system. A 2½-story bay window is on the east side. The facade is dominated by an enclosed second-story porch. The original front porch appears to have been shielded by a hipped roof and supported by Tuscan columns. The main entrance on the facade incorporates transom sections sidelights. The attic level of the facade exhibits a pedimental window centered on the shingled pediment and recessed behind curvilinear sides. Designed by regionally-prominent architect. (1901; Wright Butler, architect)

20. **127 Greene Street:** This is an early three-bay side-passage single-pile residence of brick construction, incorporating an three-bay facade and lateral gabled roof. A dominating modern brick office addition of several stages has been added to the east side of the building. The extent of the addition overpowers the smaller scale of the original historic house, resulting in an overall non-contributing character for this property. (NC)

21. **131 Greene Street:** An early commercial/residential building of brick construction with a four-bay facade oriented to Greene Street. Windows are flat topped four-over-four lights, set upon extended lug sills and capped with brick lintels. The topography of Greene Street necessitates the Greene Street entrance to this property to be gained by a raised stairway. Brick chimneys centered on the lateral gabled roof. (c. 1840)

22. **203 Greene Street (Henry J. Glick House):** Three story Colonial Revival-style residence of brick construction, with a lateral gabled roof and centered gable on the three-bay facade. Interior chimneys suggest a central-passage double-pile interior plan. Two-story bay windows on the east and west elevations. Extending across the facade and wrapping around both the east and west side is a one story open porch, set on rock-faced stone piers and supported by

Tuscan columns. The house is on a raised corner lot which is braced by a stone retaining wall. This house was likely built for Henry J. Glick, who was the president of the Cumberland Sash and Door Company, major local providers of building supplies. He acquired the property in 1906 and likely built the house at that time, from designs by a regionally-prominent architect. Public records identify the lot as being known as "The Parsonage." (c. 1906; Wright Butler, architect)

23. **205 Greene Street:** 2½-story vernacular residence with stuccoed exterior finish and gabled roof with gable-end orientation to the street. Asymmetrical three-bay facade with one-story rectangular bay offset on the west side. The main entrance to the property is gained under a recessed porch on the left side. Windows are flat-topped, with one-over-one sash, set singly and in pairs. Tall chimneys rise through the roof, with corbeled brick profiles. The house is set on a raised lot which is braced by a stone retaining wall extending across the entire front of the lot. (c. 1900)

24. **207 Greene Street:** 2½-story vernacular residence of brick, with hipped roof punctuated by dormers. The facade incorporates a two-story bay window on the east side. Single-story open porch with shed roof, supported by brick piers and replacement wrought iron posts; two pilasters suggest that the original porch supports were wood columns with classically-derived capitals. The house is set on a raised lot which is braced by a stone retaining wall extending across the entire front of the lot. (c. 1900)

25. **209 Greene Street:** Two-story temple-form Greek Revival vernacular residence of brick construction, with a gabled roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Asymmetrical three-bay facade, with main entrance offset on the right side, suggesting a side-passage double-pile interior plan. Windows are flat topped four-over-four, set on extended lug sills. Single-story hipped roof porch extends across the facade, supported by simple Tuscan columns. Stylized brackets support the return of the pediment of the gable on the facade. The house is set on a raised lot which is braced by a stone retaining wall extending across the entire front of the lot. (c. 1850)

26. **202 Greene Street (Johnston-Landwehr House):** 2½-story eclectic residential building with an artificial stone exterior cladding and multiple roof system. Single-story porch supported by multiple columns extends across the facade and wraps around a portion of the east side. Windows are generally flat-topped, with three art glass windows on the west elevation. No fewer than masonry two additions have been made to the south elevation of the property, likely as part of its conversion for use is a funeral home. This building was built on the site of the eighteenth-century McMahon house, where George Washington stayed during a 1794 visit to Cumberland. The present property was likely built as the home of Edwin R. Johnston, who retained ownership until 1919 when he sold it to George D. and Jane Landwehr. Landwehr

(1859-1924) was a leading Cumberland builder, who, among other commissions, built the Western Maryland Hospital on Baltimore Avenue (1892) and the former Police Station (a/k/a "Bell Tower Building;" NR, 1973). The Landwehr family remained in the house until 1937, when it was sold to Virgil Lempereur, who converted the property into a funeral home, a use which it retains. (c. 1890)

27. **130 Greene Street (Carscaden Store Building):** Two-story Federal-style building of brick construction with a symmetrical five-bay facade and centered entryway. An early storefront has been sympathetically inserted into the west side of the facade, and may date to the very earliest years of the property's history. Fenestration employs flat-topped windows, six-over-six, with jack-arched lintels, extended sills, and operable louvered exterior shutters. The exterior suggests an original central-passage single-pile interior plan, with a fireplace at either and of the principal rooms, corroborated by the presence of large interior gabled-end chimneys. Lateral gable roof with standing-seam metal cladding. Early single-story addition at rear. This house is of particular significance as one of the early buildings in the Greene Street Historic District and as a locally-distinctive example of Federal-style central-passage domestic design. One account of the Carscaden store, published in 1898, identified it as being "in the midst of the residential district of the city." (c. 1840)

28. **126 Greene Street:** One of a pair of identical double houses of Dutch Colonial-Revival vernacular design (see Resource No. 29, below), with laterally-oriented gambrel roof systems. Each house has a gabled dormer punctuating the roof line, and a central chimney may be shared by both units. Each property is graced by a simple hipped-roof front porch extending the entirety of the respective facade. Windows are flat-topped, one-over-one, set singly and in pairs. Likely erected under the ownership of Catherine McEvoy, widow of John D. McEvoy, who acquired the property in 1899. The house eventually passed to electrician Joseph A. McEvoy and in 1910 to salesman Charles McEvoy; it remained in the McEvoy family throughout the balance of the Period of Significance. Historic fire insurance maps suggest that this house was erected after 1910, although its twin dates from a few years earlier. The house and its twin are significant as a locally-distinctive examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with the characteristic gambrel room form. (c. 1911)

29. **124 Greene Street**: One of a pair of identical double houses of Dutch Colonial-Revival vernacular design (see Resource No. 28, above), with a lateral gambrel roof system. A gabled dormer punctuates the roof line, and a central chimney may be shared by both units. The house is graced by a simple hipped-roof front porch extending the entirety of the facade. Windows are flat-topped, one-over-one, set singly and in pairs. Likely erected under the ownership of Catherine McEvoy, widow of John D. McEvoy, who acquired the property in 1899. Historic fire insurance maps indicate that this house was built several years before its twin. This house and its twin are significant as locally-distinctive examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with

the characteristic gambrel room form. (c. 1905)

30. **122 Greene Street:** Early three-bay side-passage Federal-style double-pile residence of brick construction, with the main entrance offset on the east side. The facade is further articulated by a Greek Revival-style frontispiece entrance. Windows are flat-topped one-over-one, with extended lug sills and jack-arched lintels. Exterior shutters at the facade windows. Two dormers–one shed-roofed and the other gabled--have been added on the facade of the building, allowing light into an otherwise dark third story. During the late 1880s it was the home of John D. McEvoy, whose widow, Catherine, likely built the identical Dutch Colonial Revival-style homes immediately to the west (See Resources No. 28 and 29, above). (c. 1840)

31. **120 Greene Street (McCleary-Hoye House):** Five-bay central-passage double-pile residence of brick construction, Greek Revival in style, with a centered entryway defined by transom sash and sidelights. Windows are flat topped, six-over one, with jack-arched lintels. Lateral gable roof with interior gable-end chimneys. Several additions at the rear, constructed an indeterminate times. This property has been rehabilitated as a bed and breakfast inn. The property was identified in the 1923 Thomas & Williams local history as the home of Robert McCleary. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it was the home of John Hoye, after whose death the property was sold in 1878 to Eliza Cowden. In 1902, postmaster and insurance agent William Pearre acquired the house and in 1912 it was sold to Joseph W. Footer (d. 1947), the vice president of the Footer Dye Works, a leading Cumberland industry. (c. 1820)

32. **Rear, 120 Greene Street:** Single-story brick automobile garage with hipped roof, erected as a dependency to property at 120 Greene Street (c. 1920)

33. **118 Greene Street (Glick-Conley House):** 2½-story Queen Anne-style residence of brick construction with a hipped roof, extended gables, and a round three-story tower at the front east corner, capped with a conical roof. The third story of the tower is clad in pressed metal with a foliated surface design. Windows are segmental-arched, one-over-one lights, set on extended lug sills and capped with corbeled brick lintels. Additions of wood at the rear of the house, some of which are associated with its conversion as a bed-and-breakfast inn. This property stands on the site of the 1794 Dent House, the stuccoed-log childhood home of Julia Dent, who eventually married Ulysses S. Grant. The house is the district's finest example of the Queen Anne style of architecture, incorporating the irregularity of plan, massing, and exterior surface treatment, along with the corner tower, which define the style. Glick was president of the Cumberland Sash and Door Company, an important manufacturer of builders' supplies; he acquired the property in 1896. He eventually sold the property to William C. Conley, cashier of the Third National Bank, who lived here until 1919. (c. 1890)

34. **116 Greene Street:** Two-story Federal-style brick residence with asymmetrical three-bay

facade, suggesting a side-passage double-pile interior plan. Windows all flat topped, with some six-light sash remaining. Windows are set on extended lug sills and capped with jack- arched lintels. Laterally oriented gabled roof, with large interior double chimneys on the west side. At least one wood frame addition has been made to rear. (c. 1840)

35. **114 Greene Street:** 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residence of brick construction, with a lateral gable room of slate, punctuated by a hipped dormer on the east side. A three-story semi-hexagonal tower rises from the first story through the roof and is capped with a semi-hexagonal hipped roof; the windows on the third story of the tower are six-over-six lights. Most windows are flat topped, one-over-one lights. An oval oculus window is centered on the facade on the second story. A single-story hipped roof porch, supported by Tuscan columns, extends across facade. (c. 1905)

36. **112 Greene Street:** Two-story Federal-style residential building of brick construction with lateral gabled roof and interior gable-end bridged chimney. The existing configuration of the facade suggests that this was originally a side-passage double-pile residence. The two original residential-scale windows on the facade were replaced by a large display window, installed as part of the building's conversion to commercial use at an indeterminate time. Historic windows are flat-topped, with extended lug sills and jack-arched lintels. (c. 1840)

37. **110 Greene Street:** This property likely was originally a three-bay Federal-style side-passage double-pile residence with the main entrance offset on the right side of the facade. The historic windows on the first story of the facade have been replaced by a large display window as part of the building's conversion to commercial use. Upper-story windows are original and intact, flat-topped, with jack-arched lintels. On the east gable end is a bridged chimney. (c. 1840)

38. **108 Greene Street:** Two-story Italianate commercial building of brick construction with a storefront on the first story and a three-bay upper facade. The storefront retains its original Italianate storefront cornice. Offset on the east side of the storefront is a single door leading to the second story. The upper-story windows are flat topped two-over-two, devoid of notable architectural ornament. Extending across the roof line is an Italianate cornice, with brackets and dentils and locally-characteristic metal frieze grills. (c. 1890)

39. **102-104-106 Greene Street:** Two-story early Italianate commercial building of brick construction, sited on a prominent corner within the historic district. Six-bay facade on Greene Street, with a commercial space which extends along the Greene Street elevation and along a portion of Johnson Street. Windows are flat topped, with no architectural ornamentation. Capping the building is an Italianate cornice with brackets, a brick frieze and metal frieze grilles. (c. 1870)

40. **80 Greene Street (Iroquois Apartment Building):** The largest building in the district, this is

a three-story corner building with residential use on the upper stories and commercial use on the first. The storefront has been altered, including the installation on pent roof which extends along the Greene Street elevation and wraps around a portion of the west elevation on Johnson Street. The upper facade is punctuated by flat topped windows arranged in eight bays on each major elevation. The roofline incorporates a distinctive broken parapet, open on the corners. Historic fire insurance maps and city directories identify this as the Iroquois Apartments, containing retail space on the ground floor and apartment units above. (c. 1910)

41. **72 Greene Street (Cumberland Free Library Building):** Two-story Romanesque Revival-style commercial building of brick construction with a three-bay facade. First-story windows are flat-topped, while those on the second story round-arched, all one-over-one, set on extended lug sills. The facade is capped with a simple Italianate-style cornice above which is a parapet wall pierced by a locally-characteristic metal grilles. The first location of the Cumberland Free Library was in this building, where it settled in 1924 under the directorship of Miss Mary G. Walsh. The facility remained here until 1934, when it moved to the former Academy building on Washington Street, where it has remained ever since. As the first home of the public library, this building is of transcendent importance to the educational heritage of the community. (c. 1880)

42. **64 Greene Street:** Large scale two-story residential building of brick construction, which has been converted for use as commercial space and residential rental units. The profile of the building, including a double-gabled facade, suggests that it may have been built as a double house. Windows are flat topped, one-over-one, with little architectural ornament. Many exterior shutters (of modern materials and appearing to be chronologically inappropriate to the building) are at the windows. (c. 1910)

43. **60-62 Greene Street:** Two-story Italianate vernacular double house of brick construction, with a symmetrical facade incorporating three bays per unit. Built on a slightly raised foundation, evidence on the facade suggests that a hipped-roofed porch originally extended across the entire elevation. Windows are flat topped, one-over-one, set in segmental-arched openings and ornamented with operable exterior louvered wood shutters. Two-story porches are at each of the rear corners and a bracketed cornice extends across the facade. The gently sloping shed roof slopes downward to the rear of the property. Despite the appearance of this building, which suggests a date of construction considerably earlier, historic fire insurance maps indicated that this building was built between 1894 and 1897.

44. **58 Greene Street:** This brick house appears to have been converted from a single-family residence into a multi-family dwelling at an indeterminate time in the past. Historic fire insurance maps suggest that this originally was an L-shaped property with a two-story open porch at the east rear. The building has an intersecting gable roof with a large center gable on

the facade; in the pediment of the gable is a round arched attic-level double-hung window. Most other windows are flat topped, two-over-two, with ornamental cast iron window heads. A two-story shed-roofed masonry addition of indeterminate age is at the rear of the property, extending eastward from the original building. (c. 1880)

45. **50-54 Greene Street:** One of a few commercial buildings in the district, this two-story vernacular brick building incorporates a front-facing gable roof behind a stepped parapet. The entrance to the commercial space is gained through a recessed entryway centered on the facade, with secondary entrances on the east side, suggesting that the first story of this building was historically used for commercial purposes and the upper story served as residential space. Windows are flat topped, set in segmental arches, arranged singly and in pairs. (c. 1890)

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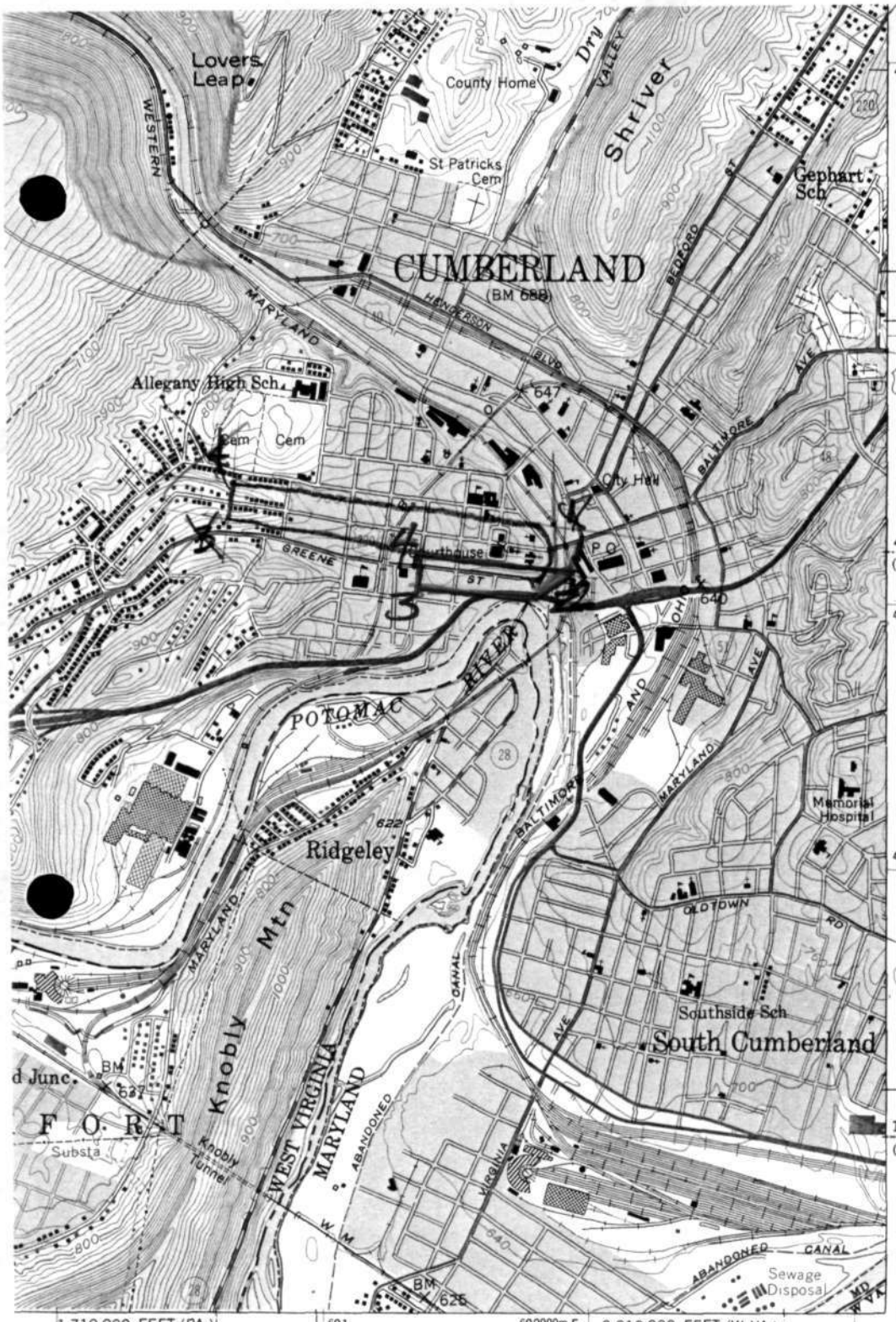


GREENE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT ALLEGANY CO., MARYLAND

1: 17-691795-4391474
2: 17-691805-4391306
3: 17-690564-4391469
4: 17-690571-4391613

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1976

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

n in purple compiled from aerial photographs
This information not field checked
cates extension of urban areas.

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

NE/4 FROSTBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

N3937.5—W7845/7.5

1949

AMS 5263 III NE—SERIES V833

PHOTOREVISED 1974

AL-IV-A-164

**GREENE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT**
**Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland**


**Prepared by**
**TAYLOR & TAYLOR ASSOCIATES, INC.**
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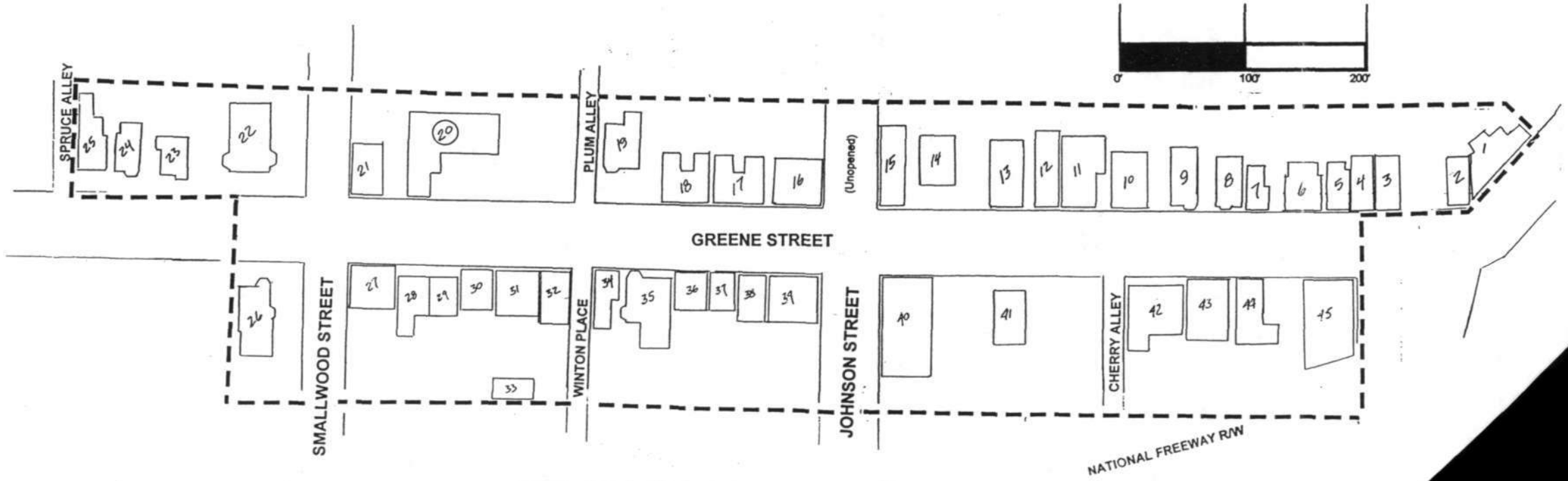
**April, 2000**

## DISTRICT MAP

Legend:

District Boundary: - - - - - - - - - -

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents. All resources are contributing unless their numbers are encircled, indicating that they are non-contributing features within the context of the district.