

AL-V-A-010

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCRS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mount Savage
and/or common Mount Savage Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Multiple Streets N/A not for publication
city, town Mount Savage N/A vicinity of congressional district Sixth
state Maryland code 24 county Allegany code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple public and private owners
street & number _____
city, town Mount Savage N/A vicinity of _____ state Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegany County Courthouse
street & number Washington Street
city, town Cumberland state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust has this property been determined eligible? yes no
Historic Sites Inventory
date 1983 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle
city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Mount Savage Historic District comprises 189 buildings, structures, and sites in the town of Mount Savage, a 19th and 20th century industrial community located approximately seven miles northwest of Cumberland in Allegany County in the mountainous region of Western Maryland. The resources within the District reflect the community's development as a center of the iron, coal, brick, and railroad industries from the 1830's to the early 20th century. A broad variety of domestic, commercial, religious and industrial buildings and structures represent all phases of the town's development during this period. Main Street (Md. Route 36) runs through the District in an east-west direction, and contains the town's commercial center consisting primarily of two and three story commercial buildings dating from the turn of the 20th century. Most are of frame construction, but some are built with glazed brick, an architectural novelty produced in a local brick works. A rich collection of domestic architecture is concentrated to the north, east, and southwest of the commercial area; most of the houses are 1½ or 2 story frame buildings, simplified interpretations of popular turn-of-the-twentieth-century styles, such as the Bungaloid-influenced houses which line New Row and Foundry Row. Late 19th century fashions are represented by notable frame Gothic houses on the east end of Main Street, an Eastlake-influenced brick example on Water Street, and a group of large frame Queen Anne houses above Zig Zag Street. Several vertical-board duplexes, representative of the earliest type of workers' housing in the area, occur on Old Row, overlooking the former site of the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company operations, established in Mount Savage in 1839. This site is currently occupied by the Mount Savage Refractories brick works, the present descendant of the fire-brick industry which has operated continuously in town since the mid-19th century. Other notable industrial resources include the late 19th century offices, repair shops, and associated structures of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad at the southwestern edge of the District. Of the 189 resources within the District, 95% (180) contribute to its significance.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Mount Savage Historic District encompasses a concentration of 189 resources related to the industrial history of the town of Mount Savage, located approximately seven miles northwest of Cumberland in Allegany County, Maryland. Jennings Run, a branch of Wills Creek which flows into the Potomac River, runs in an easterly direction through the town; Main Street, which nearly parallels the run, contains the town's commercial center. On the west side of town, at the confluence of Jennings Run with its northern branch, Sulphur Run, an iron furnace was developed in 1839; subsequent industries including a coal mining company, brickyard, and railroad facilities occupy the site of the former furnace and extend to the southwest. As the town grew, residential development became concentrated on the hillsides to the east and north of the industrial center. The present character of Mt. Savage reflects its late 19th-early 20th century association with the coal, brick and railroad industries.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The oldest structures remaining in the town, workers' housing constructed for the iron industry in the mid-19th century, are located on the east side of Old Row road. These are two-story frame duplexes, resting on full stone basements, built into the hillside. Their board-and-batten exterior (lately covered with asphalt "brick") reflects the vertical-plank construction which typifies company-owned housing in industrial towns of the period in Western Maryland. Each unit has a door and window at ground level, sheltered by a shed-roofed porch, and a single window lighting each of the two upper stories. Sash is generally 6/6. An entrance in each gable gives access to the building from the rear bank level. Both units share a central chimney. A group of three of these houses survives at the southern end of Old Row; another house is located at the north end of the road. The latter building has been restored for use as a local historical museum.

From their elevation above the north branch of Jennings Run, the Old Row duplexes face west over the site of the original Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company iron furnace complex and the storage area for the Mount Savage Refractories fire-brick yard. Two large stone and brick vaults, in ruinous condition are located at the northwest corner of the Refractories property; their function is unknown. South of these structures are the storage areas, shipping depot, and frame sheds of the Mount Savage Refractories brickyard; to the southwest, on the opposite side of Main Street, stand the brick factory and several kilns, probably of early 20th century date.

Among the most important products of local clay works was glazed "enamel" brick, an early-20th-century architectural novelty. Several buildings in Mount Savage employ this material in their construction and embellishment. South of the brickyard is a large, two-story building which originally housed the offices of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad repair shops, constructed of multicolored glazed brick. The building's design shows Romanesque Revival influence in the definition of its five bays, each of which holds a pair of windows on both stories between pilasters topped by a corbeled semicircular arch. On the first floor, the windows are rectangular, 4/1 sash, surmounted by a transom and a rusticated jack arch of glazed brick. Second-story windows are round-headed, 1/1 sash. A cornice enriched by paneled, corbeled, and dentillated brickwork defines the flat roofline. The three-bay side elevation is detailed similarly, except that the windows are single rather than paired.

Adjacent to the office building are two long rectangular one-story stone structures, formerly the machine and carpenter shops of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. Glazed brick was also used in the construction of the power house, oil house, and blacksmith shop, which are located to the west of the office building and repair shops. South of the shops, across the tracks,

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

is a "T" plan, one story glazed brick building which formerly served as the office for the Union Mining Company. Well-preserved early 20th century workers' dwellings, primarily 1½ story frame duplexes, line Foundry Row which extends to the southwest of this building.

The commercial center of Mt. Savage is concentrated along Main Street, in an area of roughly two blocks between the Mt. Savage Refractories brickyard on the west and Columbia Avenue on the east. The Commercial area contains some 30 structures, including a theater, jail, bank, post office, general store, and several vacant storefronts. Several residences are interspersed. Most of the buildings front directly on the pavement; a few have a narrow segment of sidewalk or a small porch in front. The commercial buildings are primarily of frame construction, one or two stories high, with shed roofs. Many retain bracketed cornices. Most have been altered by the application of asbestos shingles or asphalt "brick" siding.

At the west end of the commercial area the Majestic Theater stands on the north side of Main Street, a long rectangular frame structure clad in asbestos shingles. It is four bays wide, with the main entrance in the left (westernmost) bay sheltered by a broad pent roof; double-door exits under gabled hoods define the three remaining bays. The section which holds the entrance has a window on the second story, and is capped with a shallow hipped roof; the rest of the building has a lower, gabled roof of somewhat steeper pitch, covered with tin.

Opposite the Theater stands the Mt. Savage Jail, a one-story brick building constructed in 1912. The jail features a decorative corbeled brick cornice. Its principal (north) facade has two 1/1 windows and a paneled door; the interior accommodates two cells with steel-strap doors, and an office. The building currently functions as a local museum.

Adjacent to the jail is Beall's Exxon station, whose original ca.1920 section with a hipped roof and decorative ridge cresting remains intact and clearly expressed despite low additions to the building's sides.

Further east, Main Street crosses the north branch of Jennings Run on a concrete bridge. Graham's Confectionery stands on a high stone foundation on the north bank of the Run, a two-story, gable-roofed frame building whose two-bay-wide gable facade faces south to Main Street. The building has an early-20th century storefront with a corner entrance on the first floor, with two 1/1 windows above it; the cornice has short returns with decorative brackets. The building stretches four bays deep along Old Row.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Across Old Row from the Confectionery is a large 2½ story frame house, the former Post Office and Telephone Exchange building. The building rests on a high basement. Its three-bay-wide gable facade faces south on Main Street; the (west) Old Row facade is also three bays wide, and has a cross gable. Both facades are spanned by one-story porches.

Along Main Street east of Old Row is a cluster of commercial buildings. Most of these are simple shed-roofed frame structures, either one story high to accommodate a single enterprise or two stories, with a storefront on the first floor and living quarters above. Ornament is generally limited to a bracketed cornice at the roofline; sometimes the storefront is similarly treated as well.

Several of the buildings along Main Street are constructed of brick and stand in marked contrast to their modest frame neighbors.

On the south side of Main Street just east of the bridge, a large brick building rests on steel girders straddling Jennings Run. Its four-bay-wide facade, of locally produced glazed brick laid in common bond, has a side entrance and storefront on the first floor, with four evenly spaced windows in segmental arches on the second story. A bracketed cornice surmounts the facade. The shed-roofed building is six bays deep, with the side walls laid in unglazed red brick.

Further east, on the opposite side of Main Street, the two-story P. A. Fannon Variety Store (now Bill's Market) is one of the most elaborate commercial buildings in town. Its three-bay enamel-brick facade has a storefront on the first floor, with two bay windows flanking a balcony on the second story. Above a course of molded and patterned enamel bricks, the building is topped with a false front holding a broad panel for a sign. The building's corners are expressed as enamel-brick pilasters; similar pilasters appear on the side elevation, where windows rest in segmental arches framed with enamel bricks.

On the southeast corner of Main Street and Columbia Avenue, the former Mullaney Brothers Store also displays the products of the local enamel-brick yard in its west (front) and north facades. The gable-front building is 2½ stories high and five bays wide, with a double storefront on the first story. The second story has a double 1/1 window in the central bay, flanked on either side-by two 1/1 windows; all windows have transoms and are set in segmental arches. Triple, round-arched windows light the framed gable. As on the Fannon Variety Store, the corners of the building are expressed as pilasters; similar pilasters flank the central bay of the front second story, and define the end bays of the six-bay north (side) elevation. The building is a testimonial to the local brickmaker's craft. Its facades are primarily constructed of enamel

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

brick in various warm yellow shades, with bands of purple-brown brick at the levels of the basement, first floor window heads, second-floor window sills, and cornice. Egg-and-dart moulded brick tops the pilasters, which are themselves laid in round-ended moulded brick.

The only other brick building among Main Street's commercial structures is the First National Bank of Mt. Savage, on the north side of the street just east of the Variety Store. Constructed in 1904 of red brick on a stone basement, the bank exhibits Georgian Revival influence in its white keystone flat arches and tripartite window. The building is especially noteworthy in that its interior has remained almost entirely unaltered, and retains all its original paneling, machine-carved ornament, beveled-glass teller's cages, and wall desks supported on carved scrolled brackets. The vault is constructed of locally-manufactured white glazed brick.

East of the commercial area, between Columbia Avenue and the district boundary at Jennings Run, Main Street is lined with houses varying in date from the mid 19th through early 20th centuries. On the north side of the street, the Monahan two-story stone house conveys its association with the mid-19th century development of Mt. Savage despite later alterations; to its east are three two-story frame houses of the Victorian era. Among the latter, the McMullen house is particularly noteworthy for its wealth of original exterior finish and ornament including German siding, machine-carved window and door surrounds, wraparound porch with chamfered posts, three-sided projecting bay, deep bracketed cornice, and cross gable with ornate stickwork. On the south side of the street are several early 20th century houses of various materials including brick, stone, and frame, whose design shows the influence of popular turn-of-the-century architectural fashions.

Water Street, which parallels Main Street to the south in this area, is similarly characterized by late 19th and early 20th century dwellings; most notable is the Ewald house, a 2½ story brick building five bays wide and four bays deep which shows Eastlake influence in the elaborate molded cornices above its segmental-arched windows. Other houses on Water Street are simple vernacular structures of frame or brick.

The residential area of town is concentrated on the steep hillside to the north of Main Street. Houses in this area - lining New Row, Upper New Row, and Church Hill Road are primarily of frame construction, 1½ to 2½ stories high, and represent modest interpretations of various popular late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles. House types in the area include 2½ story I-houses, three bays wide by one room deep; gable fronted dwellings, two or three

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

bays wide, 2 or 2½ stories tall; hip - or pyramid-roofed "Foursquare" houses; and 1½ story Bungaloid-influenced dwellings with integral porches under broad overhanging eaves. Most of these buildings retain the majority of their original exterior finish and detailing, including German siding, porches with turned or jigsaw balustrades and bracketed posts or heavy Colonial Revival columns.

East of New Row, in the area of Zig Zag Street, several large frame dwellings reflect Queen Anne influence in their multiple projecting bays and dormers, wraparound porches, and tall hip-roofed forms.

Three churches are located in this area. St. Patrick's is a stone Gothic building constructed about 1862 on the south side of Church Street; a two-story brick parish school was built adjacent to the church in 1900. West of St. Patrick's on the opposite side of Church Street stands the Methodist Church; a Gothic-influenced frame building erected in 1901, it has recently been sheathed in brick veneer. St. George's Episcopal Church was built of local glazed brick in 1903 on the hill above the other churches; it is a cruciform Gothic structure with an oversized crenelated tower marking the crossing. The bell tower which is connected by a covered passage to the west gable entrance was erected in 1952.

At the intersection of Maryland Route 36 and Jealous Row at the western edge of the District stands a large stone Gothic-influenced dwelling known locally as "The Castle." Completed late in the 19th century by the owner of the enamel brick works, the house displays glazed brick trim in its chimneys and porches. The mansard roof is interrupted by tall dormers which extend from the facade through the overhanging eaves. A one-story porch, of stone with wide Gothic arches, spans the principal facade; each side elevation has a projecting bay window. A stone wall surrounds the property, and a stone gatehouse/garage in the same style as the house marks the entrance to the grounds, which were originally extensively landscaped.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1830-c. 1930 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: A and C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Mount Savage Historic District is significant for its association with the industrial development of the Western Maryland region, and for its rich architectural resources representing a wide variety of types and styles of domestic, commercial, religious, and industrial buildings and structures reflecting all phases of the community's development from the mid-nineteenth century through the early decades of the twentieth. Following the discovery of abundant deposits of coal, iron ore, and clay for the manufacture of fire brick in the vicinity in the 1830's, facilities were established to develop these interrelated industries, and the community expanded rapidly. The foundry at Mount Savage is credited with producing the first heavy rail rolled in the United States in 1844. The iron industry declined after 1846 and finally closed in 1868; during this period, and for years to come, coal provided the mainstay of the town's economy. The rail link between Mount Savage and Cumberland which had been constructed in 1844 to convey the town's industrial products to distant markets via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was made part of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad system in 1853. The C & P located its machine and repair shops in Mount Savage, and constructed and repaired rolling stock there through the beginning of the 20th century. The fire brick works - originally established to produce lining for the early blast furnaces - continues to operate in the present day. An important offshoot of this industry was the manufacture of glazed brick, an early 20th century architectural novelty which graces many local buildings. Mount Savage is distinguished from other industrial-based communities in the Western Maryland region by the multiplicity of the enterprises which were pursued there, as well as by its good overall state of preservation. Its present appearance approximates its character at the turn of the twentieth century. The vertical-board duplexes on Old Row are especially noteworthy as possibly the earliest examples of workers' housing remaining in the region.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The industrial town traces its origins to Archibald Arnold, the first settler, who arrived in the 1780's. Several farming families followed his example and an agricultural community evolved centered around Arnold's Hotel and a Roman Catholic Church. However, the natural resources dictated a different future for the area. The iron, coal, and fire clay deposits coupled with the proximity of transportation routes encouraged English investors to establish an iron manufactory at Mount Savage. (The juxtaposition of these resources was especially advantageous since the iron furnaces used coal for fuel and required fire brick to line them.)

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

This organization, the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company, received its charter in 1837. It constructed and operated an iron foundry fueled by coal from its mines, and also established the Mount Savage Railroad to transport its products to market. The rolling mill reputedly produced the first solid iron track rolled in America in 1844. This track was first used for the Mount Savage Railroad on its nine mile route to Cumberland. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad then carried the company's products to Baltimore where direct rail connections existed to the harbor.

By 1842 the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company owned 5000 acres in Mount Savage and the present town had begun to take form. A capital outlay of \$600,000 financed structures for the manufacture of iron including the rolling mill, two blast furnaces, a foundry, as well as the Mount Savage Railroad, twenty-two dwellings (most probably "Old Row"), a store, a school, and the superintendent's residence. Within two years - at the same time the first track was rolled - two hundred houses existed and the company employed five hundred people.

By 1845 with a capital investment of \$1,000,000, iron production reached two hundred tons a week. The company was at that time the only firm in America extensively engaged in the manufacturing of heavy railroad iron. The intense heat of the furnaces demanded one hundred fifty tons of coal a day. The mines fulfilled that demand in addition to shipping an equal amount east for sale.

From its propitious beginnings, the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company declined rapidly in 1846. Internal financial difficulties, a disadvantageous tariff, declining quantity and quality of iron and the threat of labor troubles combined to close operations. The closure attracted national attention when the Whig party used the incident to decry Democratic economic policies during the election of 1846. A year later John M. Forbes, a prominent Boston railroad financier, bought the entire assets at auction. The iron works resumed production briefly from the mid-1850's to 1868. The industry eventually disappeared because of the poor quality of iron and the tariff laws which made English rail cheaper than American. The historic but idle rolling mill had vanished by the early 1880's. The Mount Savage Refractories brick yard now occupies its site.

As iron manufacturing declined the coal mining industry expanded. Indeed, the present character of the town relates most directly to the phase of its development which was engendered by the expansion of the coal industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1864 a conglomerate, the Consolidation Coal Company, bought the Mount Savage operations. It owned most of the mines in the region which explains how it became the largest producer of bituminous coal in the United States and Maryland became one of the nation's major coal producers.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

By as early as the 1840's the emerging town echoed the English mining estates where the company controlled the factories, housing, and commercial structures. However, the standard of living in Mount Savage was considerably better than that of the Marylanders' counterparts in Great Britain and Pennsylvania, as Katherine Harvey documents in The Best Dressed Miners. Throughout most of the nineteenth century workers rented company housing for only 2% of their salary. The salaries of the employees, especially with the additional income from one child, enabled families to purchase their houses. It was not uncommon for families to visit relatives in Europe. Mount Savage had several churches and after 1856 a public reading room. Opportunities existed for children to seek careers outside the community. The most famous son of Mount Savage was Edward Cardinal Mooney born on Old Row.

While its predominant character is that of a late 19th-early 20th century coal mining town, other industries were important to the development of Mount Savage during that period, and left their own still-perceptible marks on the town.

The brickmaking industry in Mount Savage began with the discovery in 1837 of the seam of fine quality fire clay on Savage Mountain, 2½ miles west of the town. After some experimentation, a fire brick was produced of suitable quality for lining the Iron Company's furnaces. The Union Mining Company was opened in 1841 to produce fire bricks; fire bricks have been produced in Mount Savage continuously since then, at present by the Mount Savage Refractories. An important localized development of the fire brick industry was the manufacture of enameled brick, fire bricks which are glazed on one face. When the enamel brick works was established at Mount Savage by Andrew Ramsay in 1896, it was one of very few such operations in the United States. Its products were shipped as far as Buffalo, Boston, New York City, and Washington, D. C., in addition to enhancing numerous houses and commercial buildings in Mount Savage and nearby Frostburg. Production of enamel bricks ceased upon Ramsay's death in the 1920's.

Mount Savage was an important center of the railroad industry in Western Maryland through the early 20th century. The charter of the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company authorized the Company to construct a railroad to Cumberland; this nine-mile track was completed in 1845 and connected Mount Savage to markets in Baltimore and beyond by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had reached Cumberland three years earlier. In 1853, the Iron Company transferred its railroad interests to the newly-incorporated Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which located its repair and maintenance shops in Mount Savage. These shops, located in the southwestern section of the present Historic District, produced numerous locomotives and

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

other rolling stock. Along with this material output, the shops contributed to the development of the railroad industry by providing training for hundreds of skilled tradesmen, many of whom emigrated from Mt. Savage to man newly-established shops in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Numerous structures associated with the C & P Railroad remain in the yard area, between Foundry Row and Jennings Run. These include the enamel-brick office buildings, several large brick and stone train shops, and a variety of smaller functional buildings of brick or frame. The C & P Depot (demolished) was located just southeast of the shops, outside the present Historic District.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Mount Savage Historic District encompass the highest concentration of significant resources which meet National Register criteria and retain integrity of form materials, construction, feeling, and association. Jennings Run creates a natural boundary on the east; steeply rising topography helps to define the district boundaries on the north, west, and south/southeast. The residential area west of the district is excluded because it is both topographically separated and characterized by an overwhelming degree of incompatible recent alterations.

n-v-tio

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 100 acres

Quadrangle name Cumberland & Frostburg, MD-PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 1 8	6 8 1 2 2 1 8 1 0	4 1 3 9 1 6 2 1 8 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 1 8	6 8 1 2 2 1 6 1 0	4 1 3 9 1 5 9 1 8 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 1 8	6 8 1 1 4 1 1 0	4 1 3 9 1 5 4 1 1 0
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D	1 1 8	6 8 1 1 3 1 4 1 0	4 1 3 9 1 6 4 1 4 1 0
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E			
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F			
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification For boundary description see attached map.

For boundary justification see Continuation Sheet #9

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze and MHT staff

organization Maryland Historical Trust date March 1983

street & number 21 State Circle telephone 301-269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *MiA* 8-1-85

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

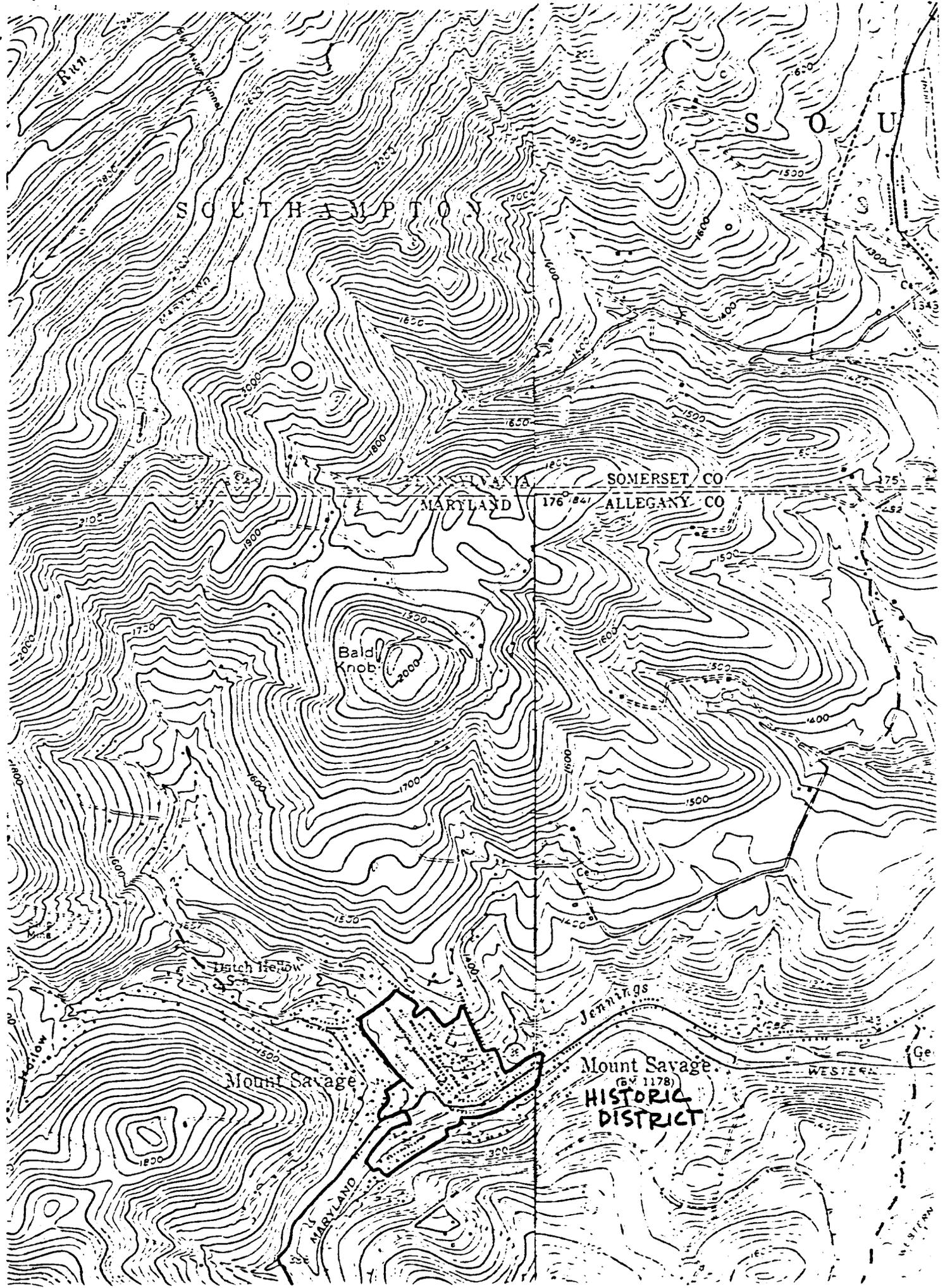
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

AL-V-A-010



SOUTHAMPTON

S O U

PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND

SOMERSET CO
ALLEGANY CO

Bald Knob
2000

Dutch Hollow

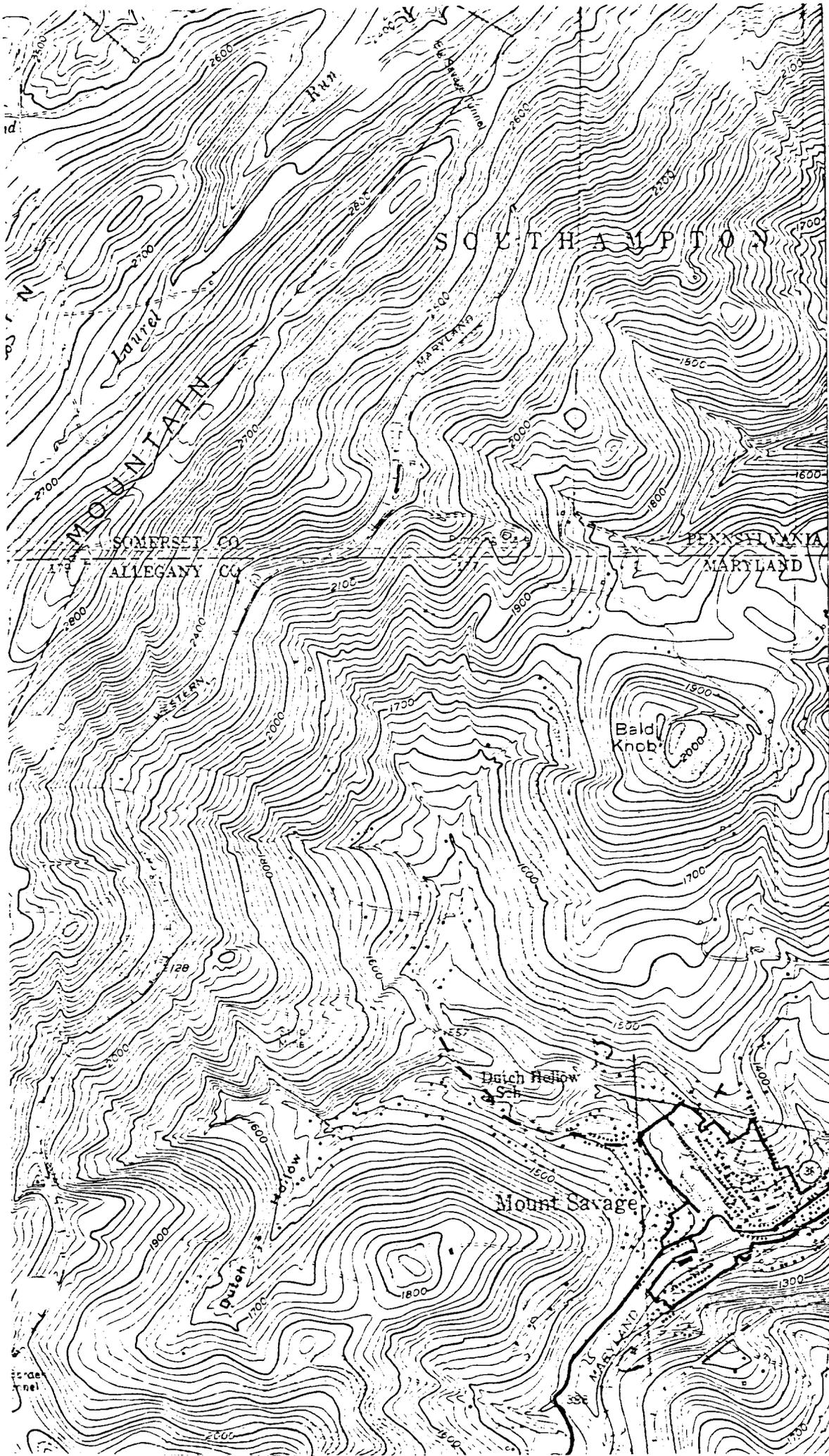
Mount Savage

Mount Savage
(GV 1178)
HISTORIC
DISTRICT

MARYLAND

Jennings

WESTERN



700 000 FEET
(MD.)

700

4400

4399

4398

42'30"

4397

PARRELVILLE 1.8 MI.
CUMBERLAND 9.3 MI.

4396

(CUMBERLAND)
5263 III NE

AL-V-A-010
MOUNT
SAVAGE
HISTORIC
DISTRICT,
ALLEGANY CO
MARYLAND

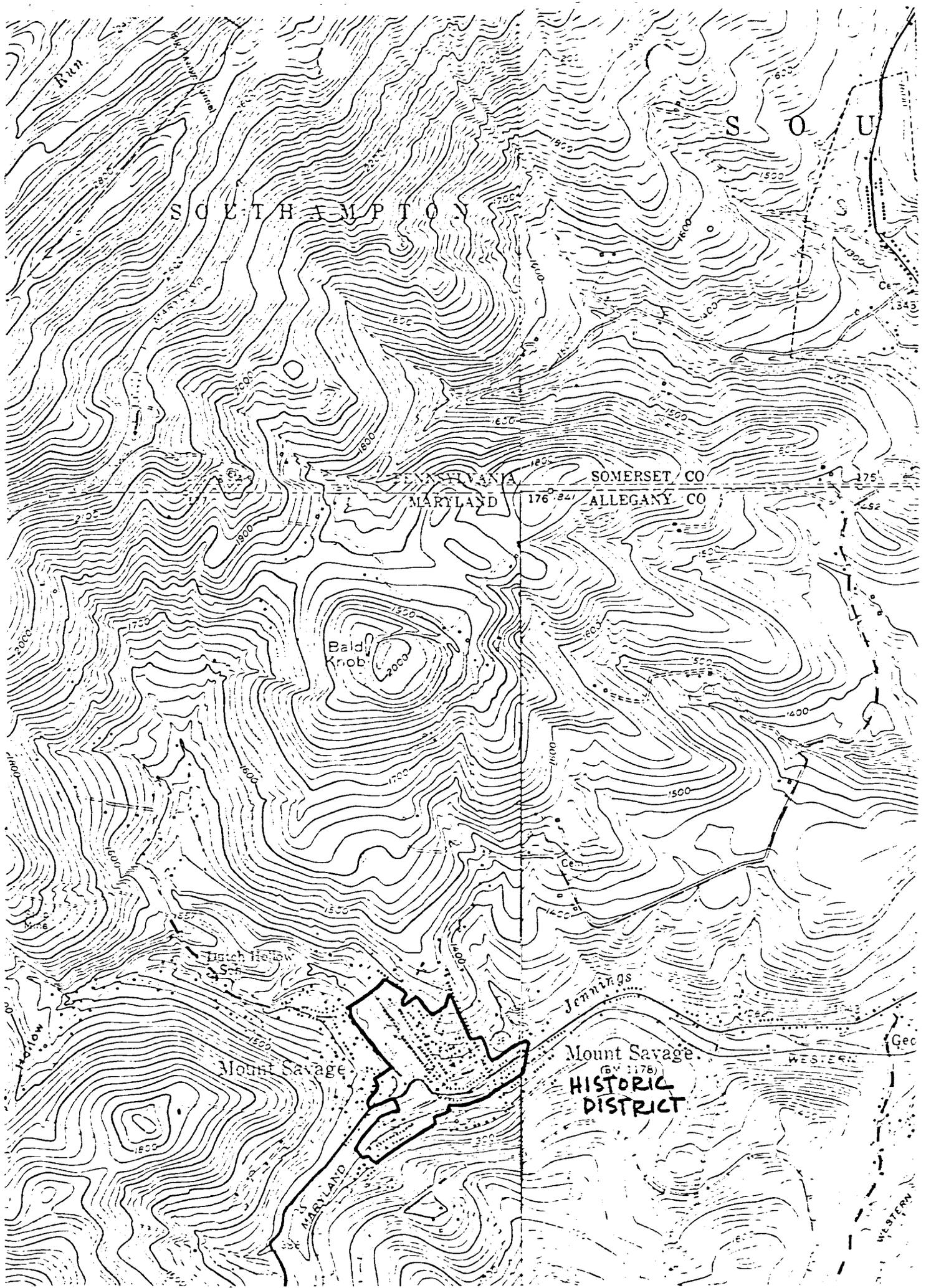
A: 18-682280 -
4396200

B: 18-682260 -
4395980

C: 18-681410 -
4395410

B D: 18-681340 -
4396440

AL-V-A-010



4401000m N
150 000 FEET
(PA.)

450 000 FEET
(W. VA.)

4400

4399

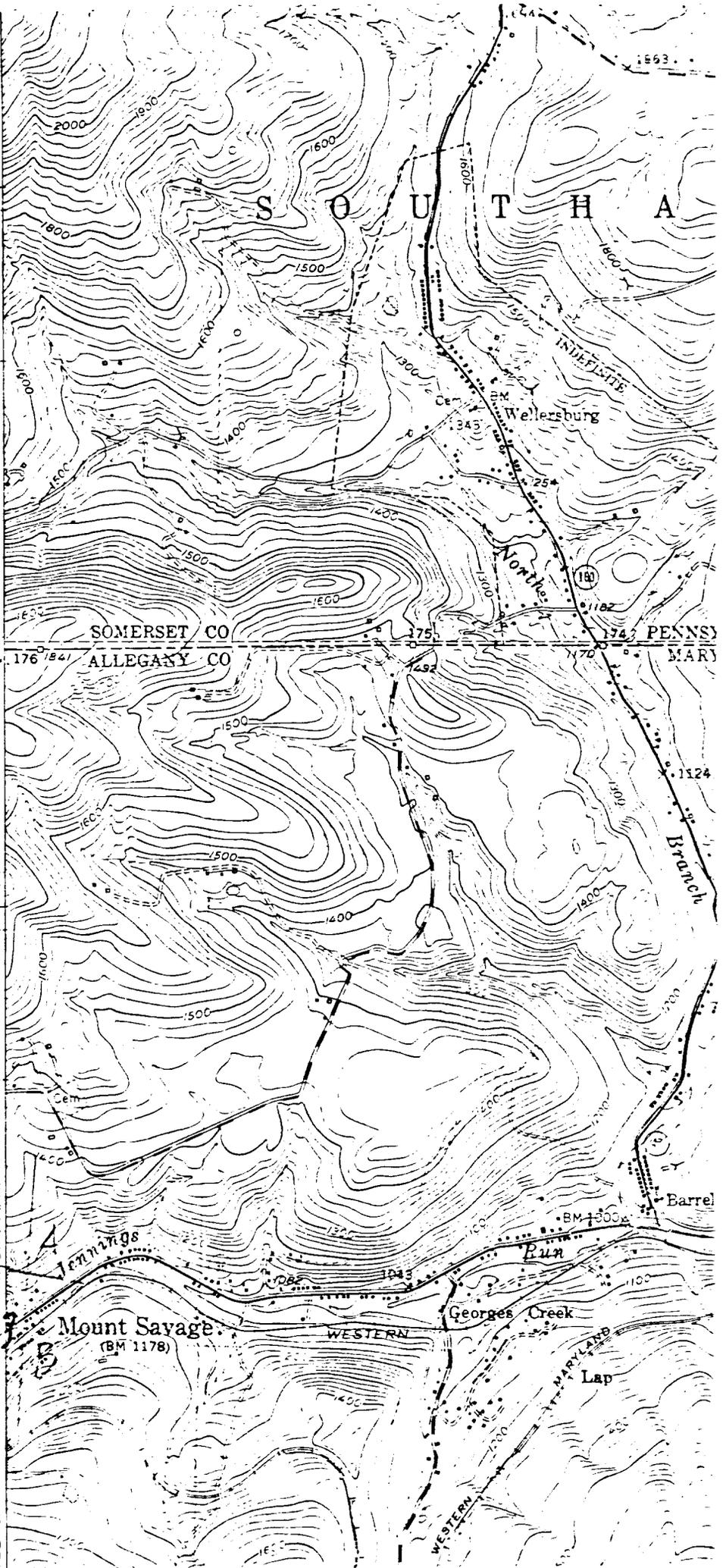
4398

42'30"

4397

FROSTBURG 4 I M I
MOUNTAIN TOWN 7 R M I

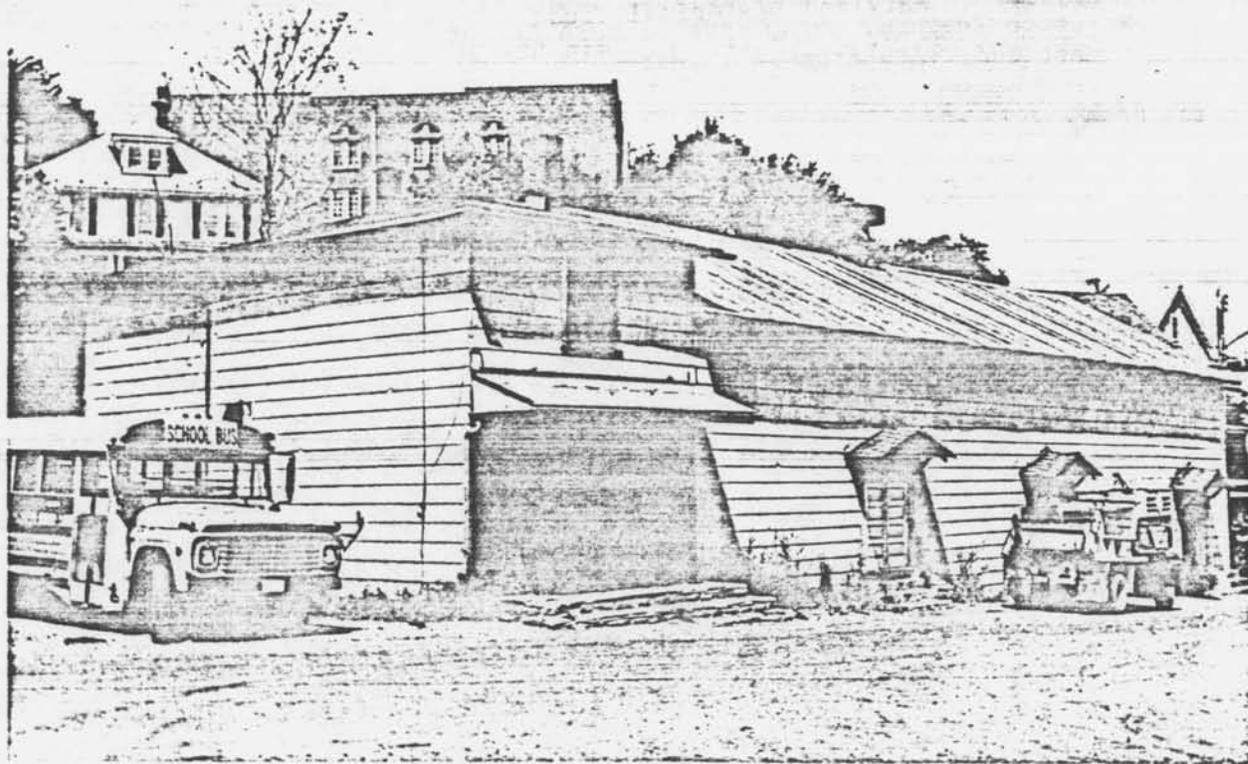
III NW
TEUBURG



AL-V-A-010
MOUNT SAVAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.

- A: 18-682280-4396280
- B: 18-682260-4395980
- C: 18-681410-4395410
- D: 18-681340-4396440

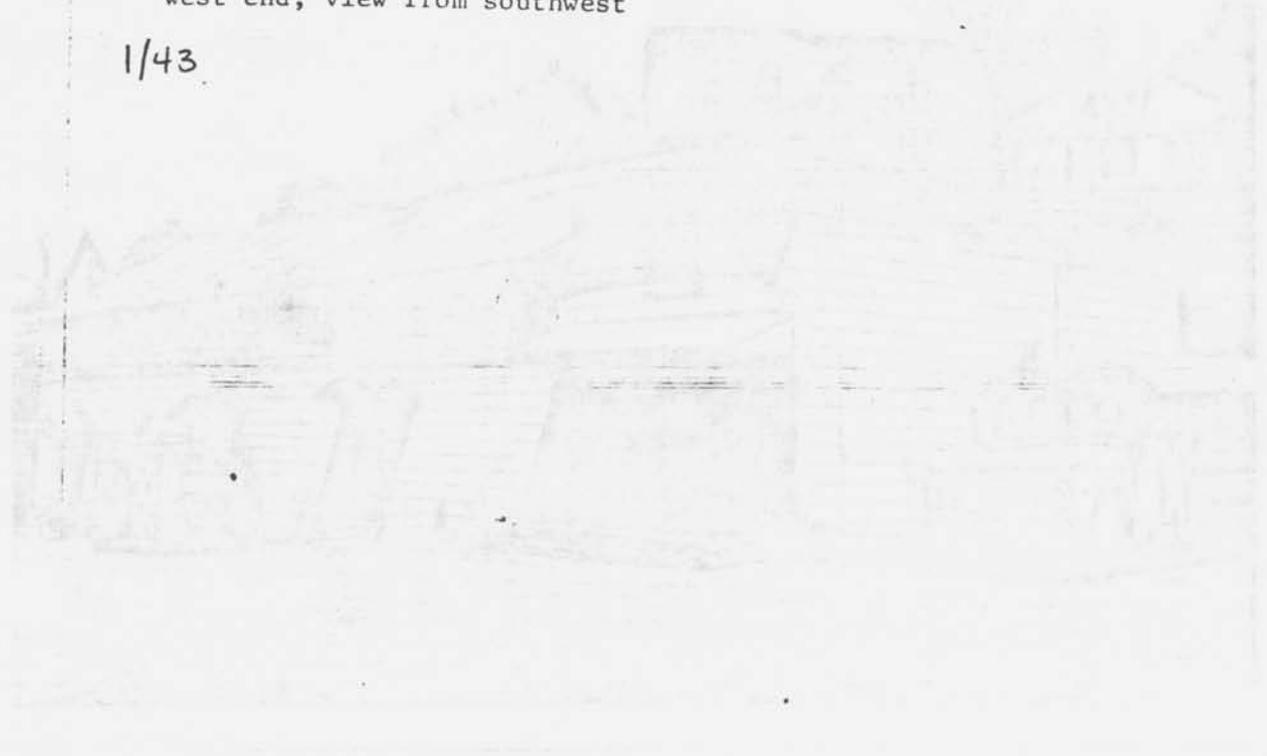
ALV-A-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Majestic Theatre, north side of Main St. at
west end, view from southwest

122

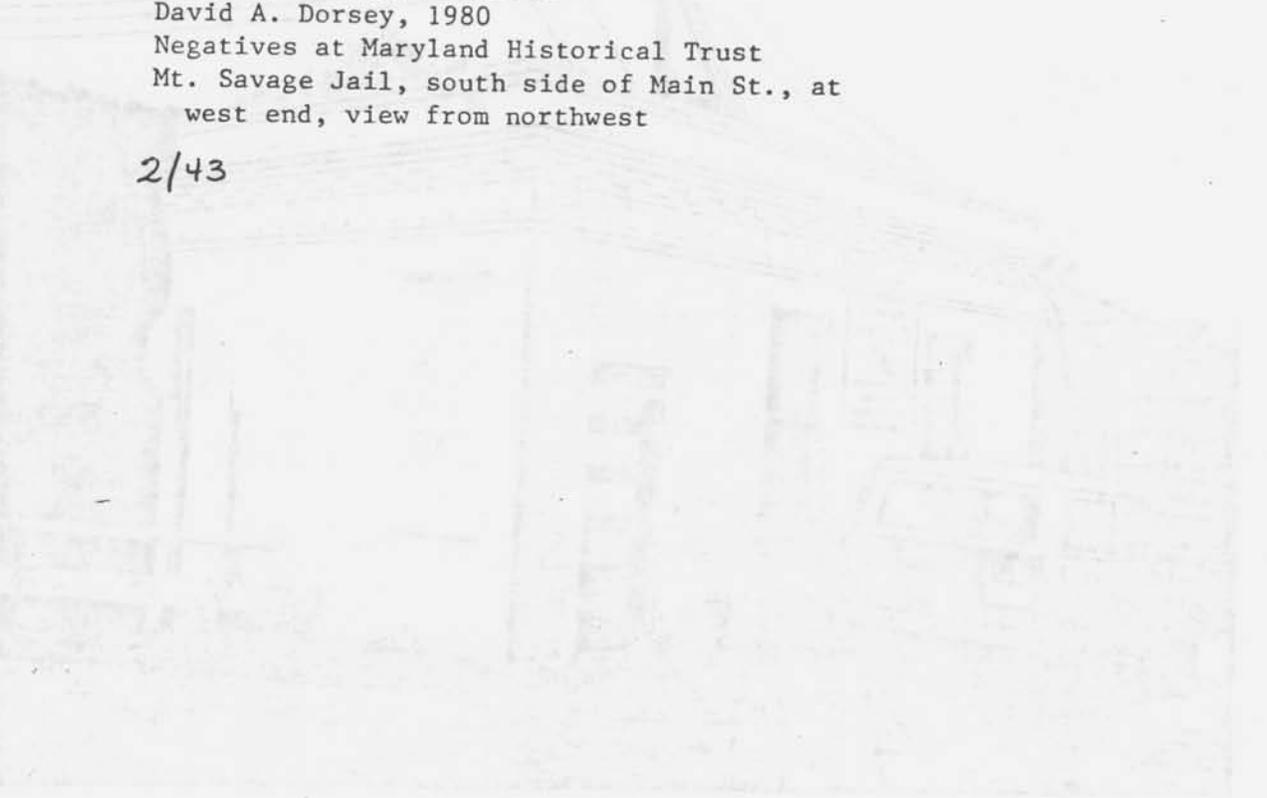
1/43



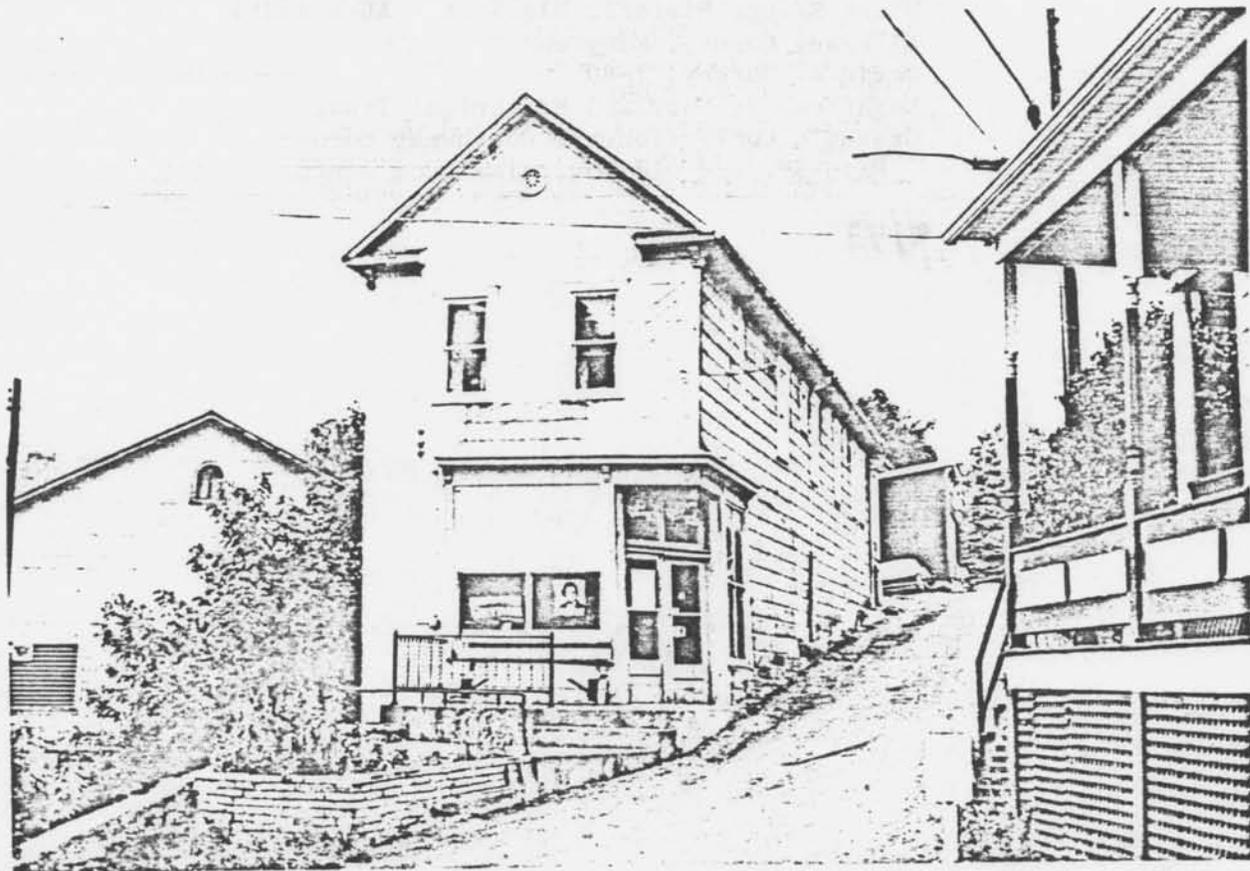
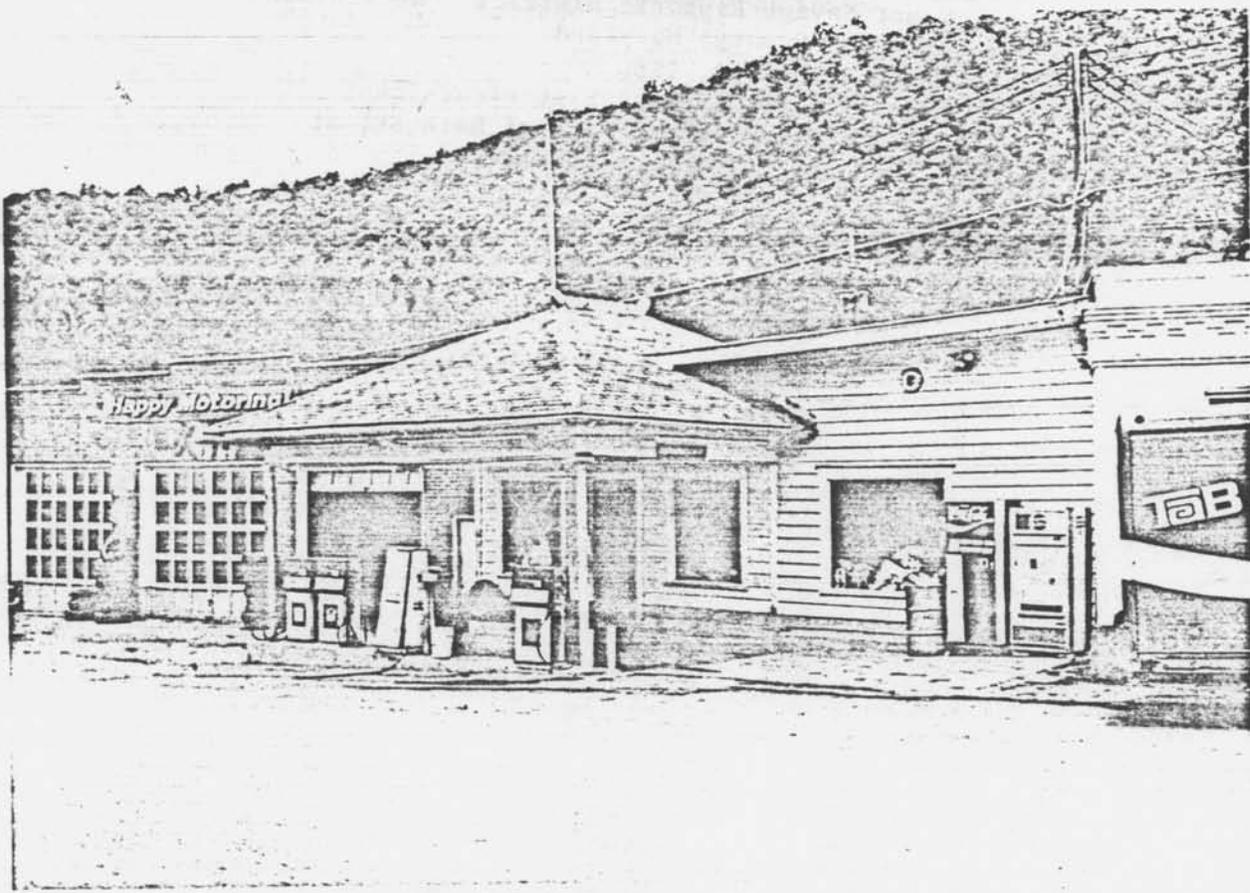
Mt. Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Mt. Savage Jail, south side of Main St., at
west end, view from northwest

123

2/43

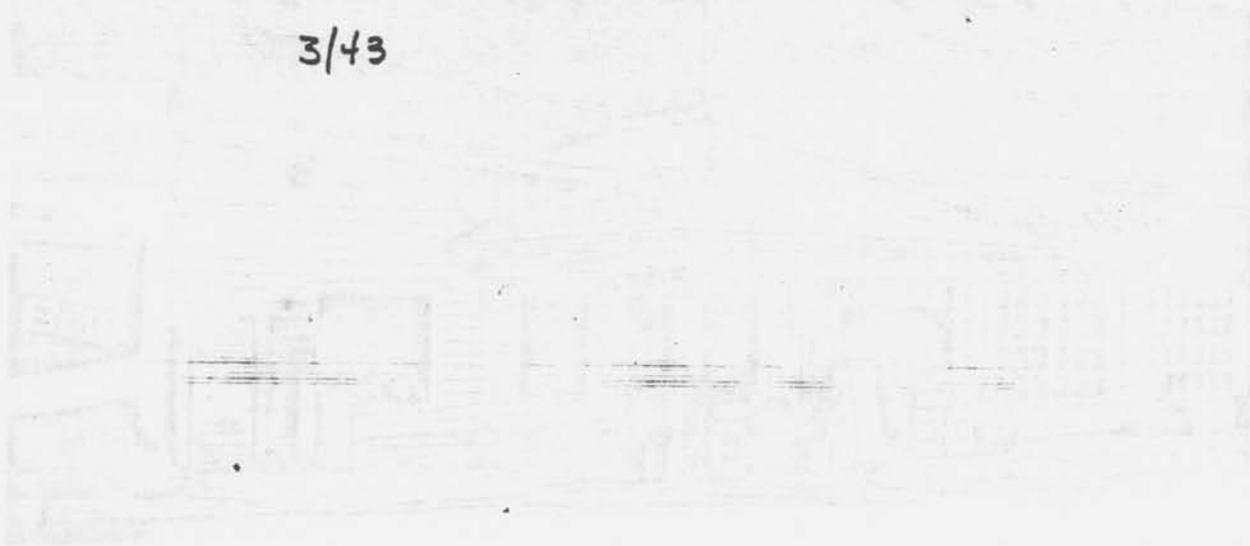


AV-A-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Beall's Exxon, south side of Main St. at
west end, view from northwest

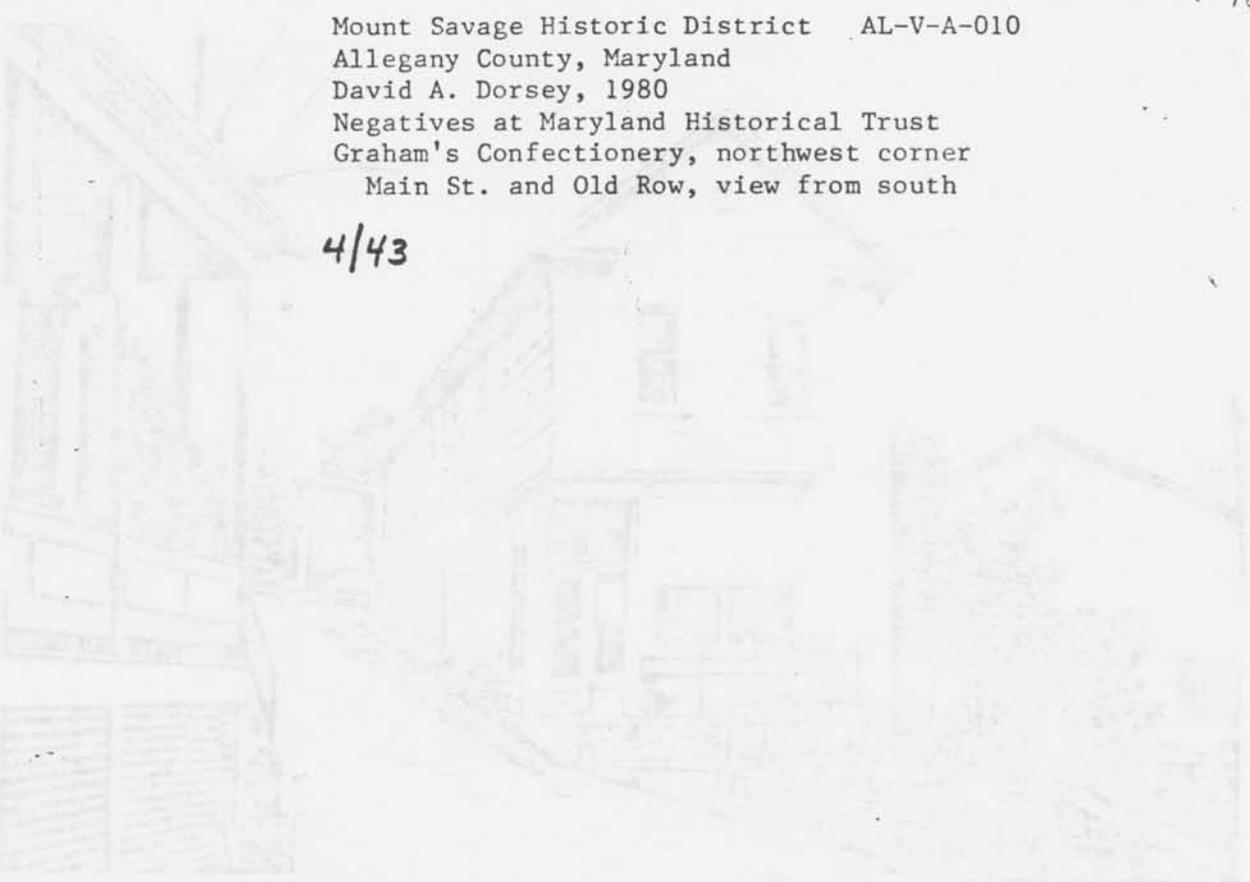
3/43



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Graham's Confectionery, northwest corner
Main St. and Old Row, view from south

#103

4/43



AV A 010



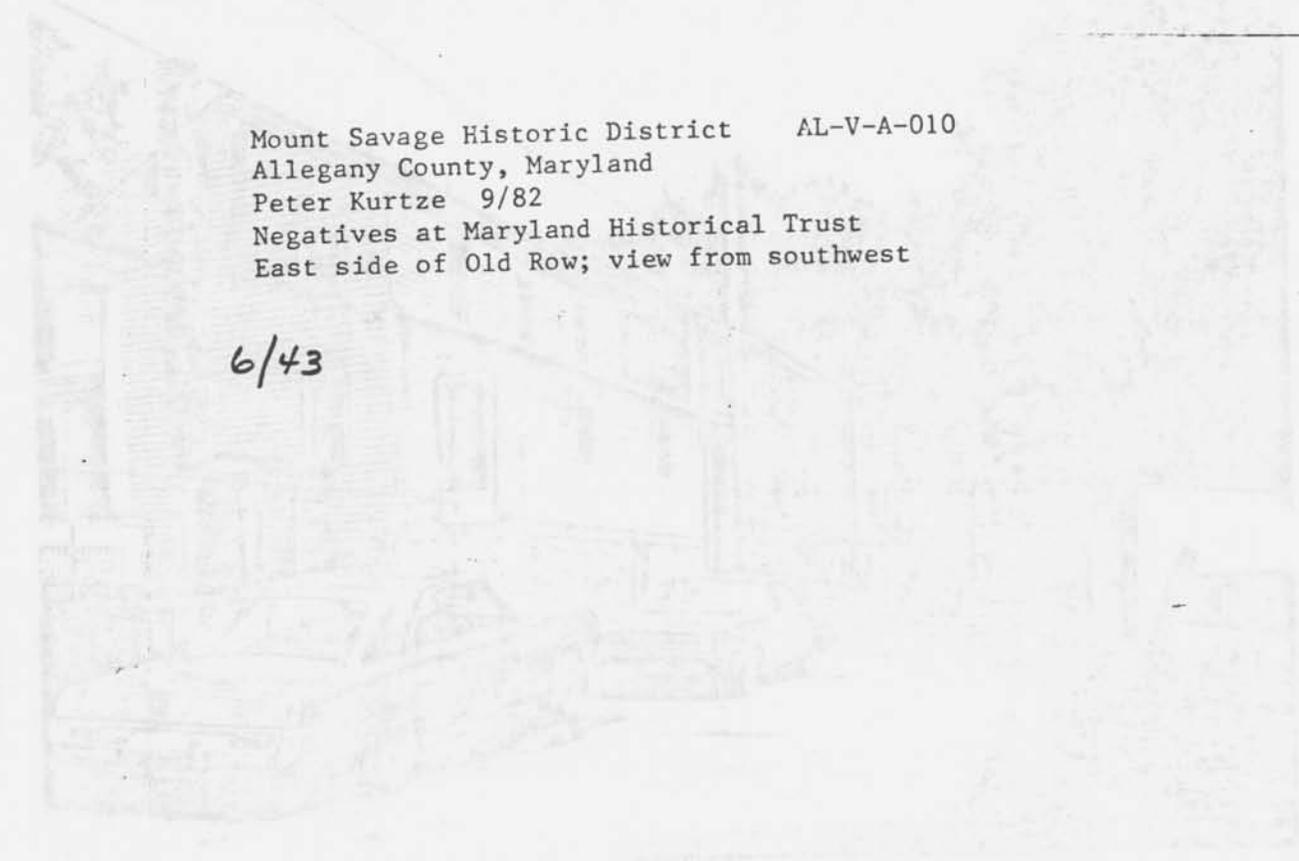
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
East side of Old Row; view north from
Church Street

5/43

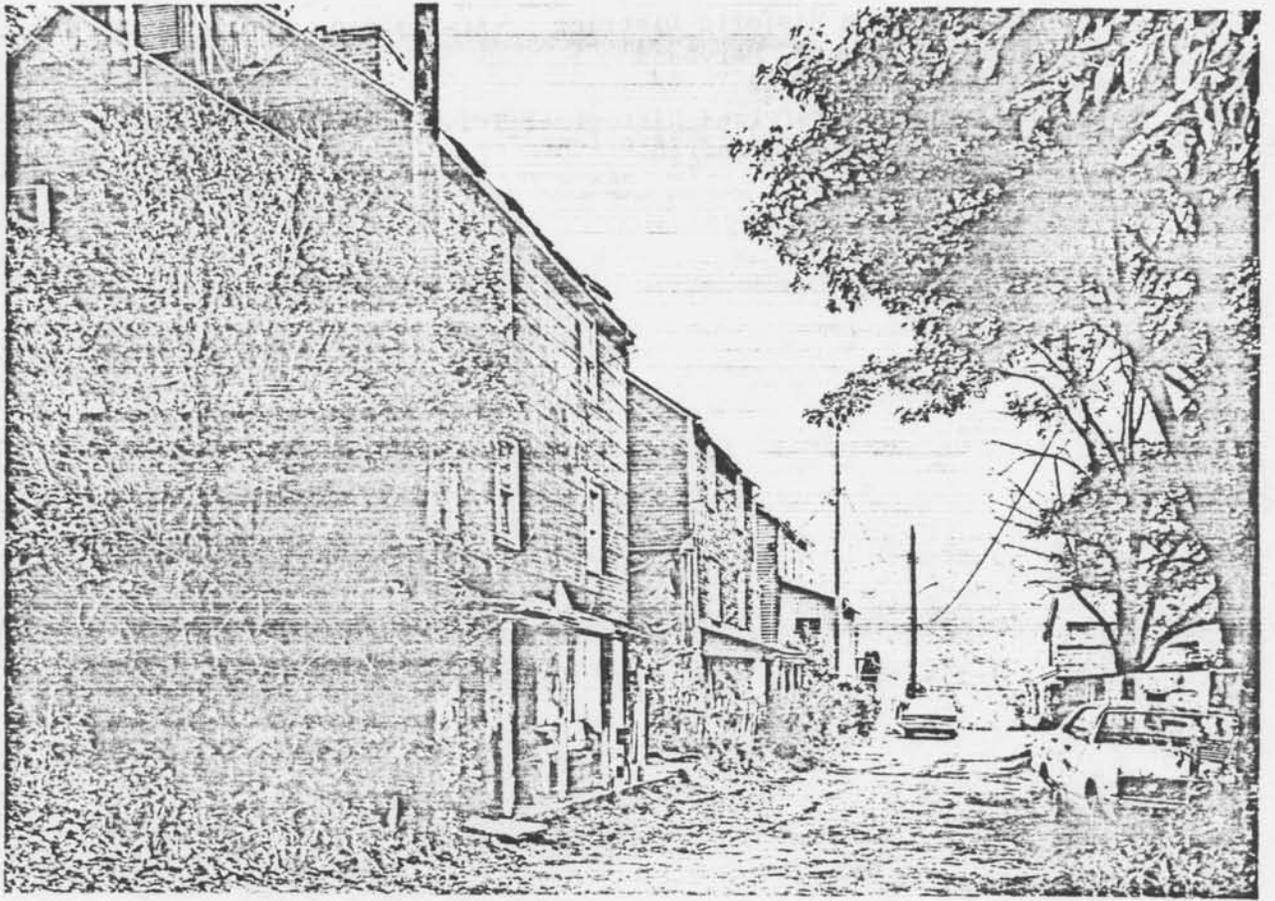


Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
East side of Old Row; view from southwest

6/43

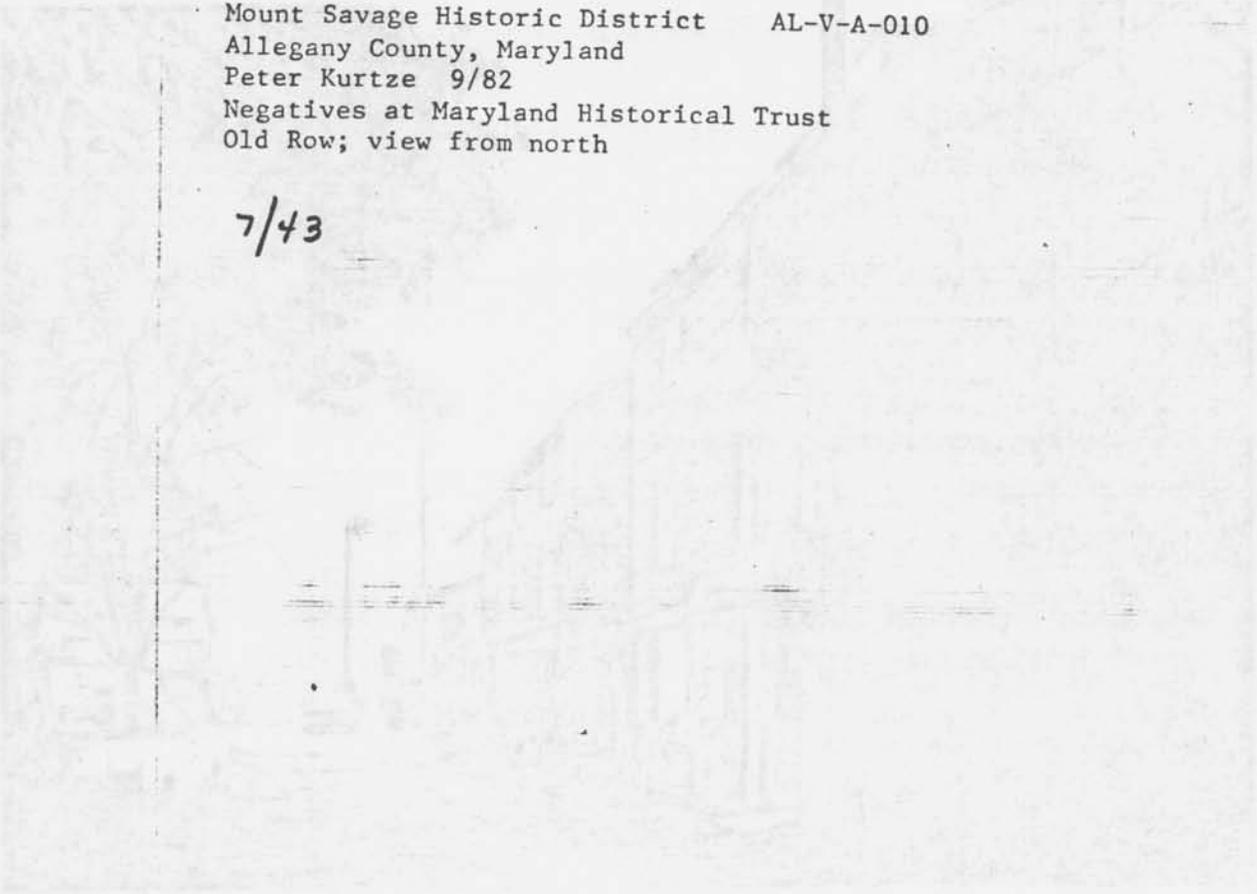


MVA-010



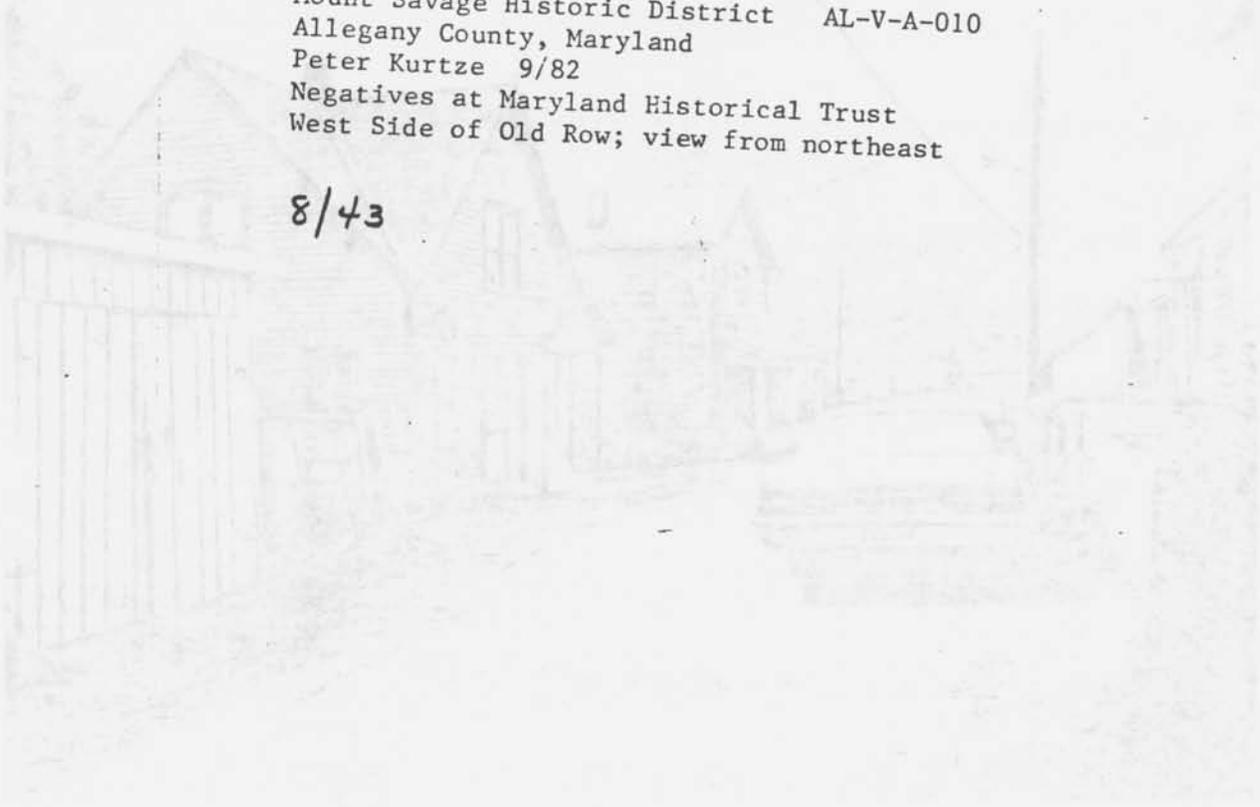
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Old Row; view from north

7/43



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
West Side of Old Row; view from northeast

8/43



ALVA-010



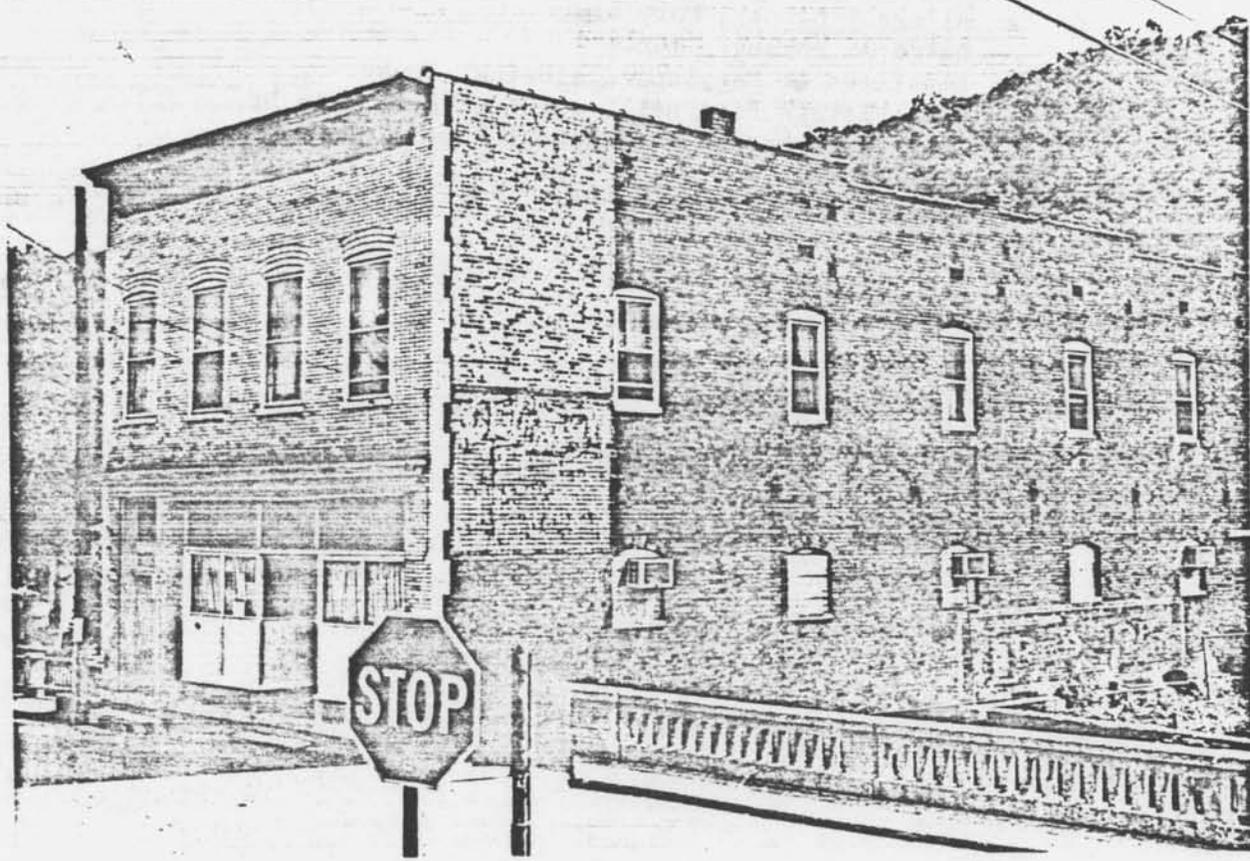
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Old Row; view south from Church Street

9/43

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Former Post Office and Telephone Exchange
building, northeast corner Main St. and
Old Row, view from south

10/43

RV-A-010



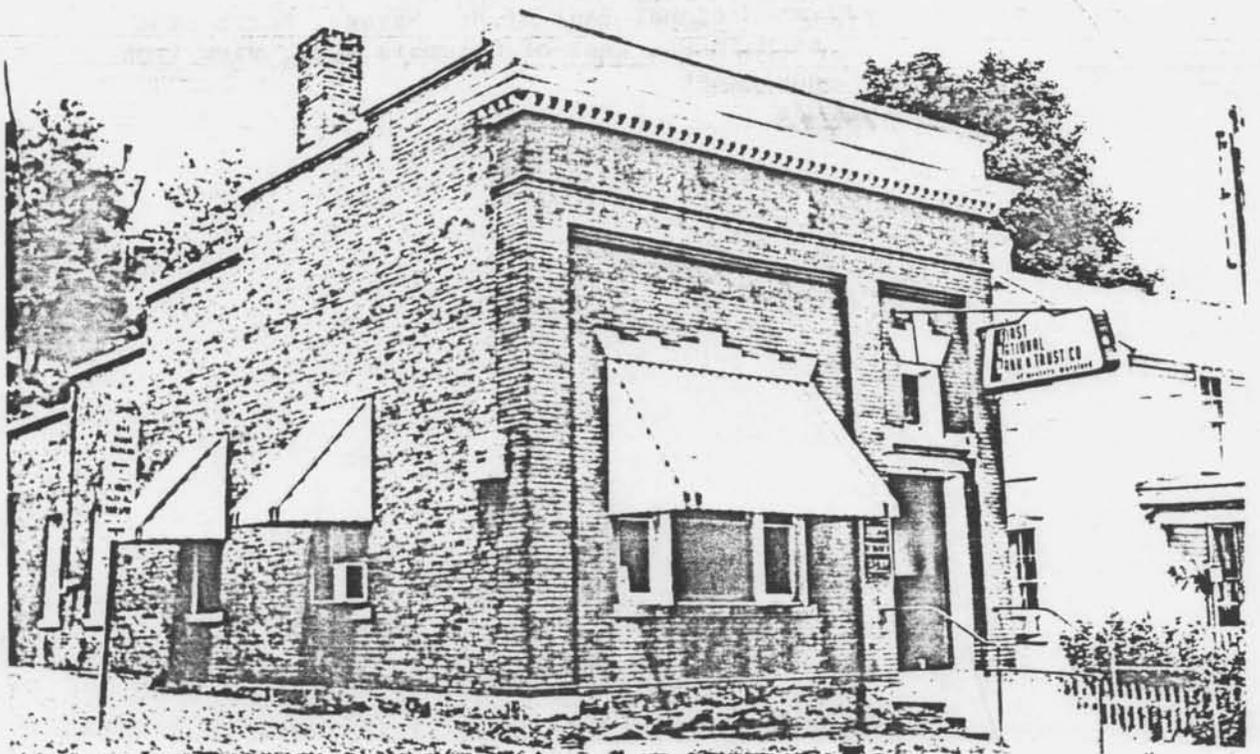
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Mount Savage Fire Hall, south side of Main St.
at North branch of Jennings Run, view from
northwest

11/43

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
~~Peter Kurtze 9/82~~ DAVID A. DORSEY, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Main Street, view east from mid-block (east
of intersection of Old Row)

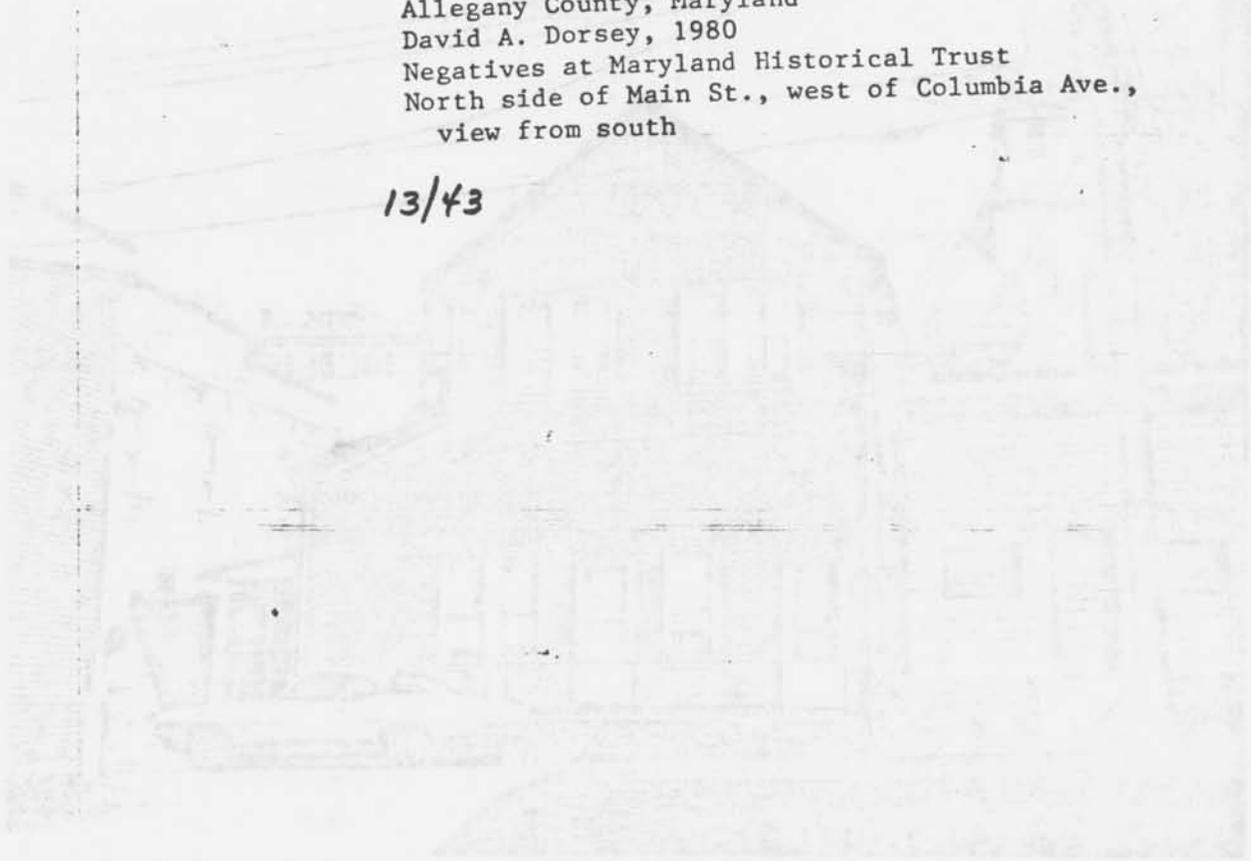
12/43

ALV-A-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
North side of Main St., west of Columbia Ave.,
view from south

13/43



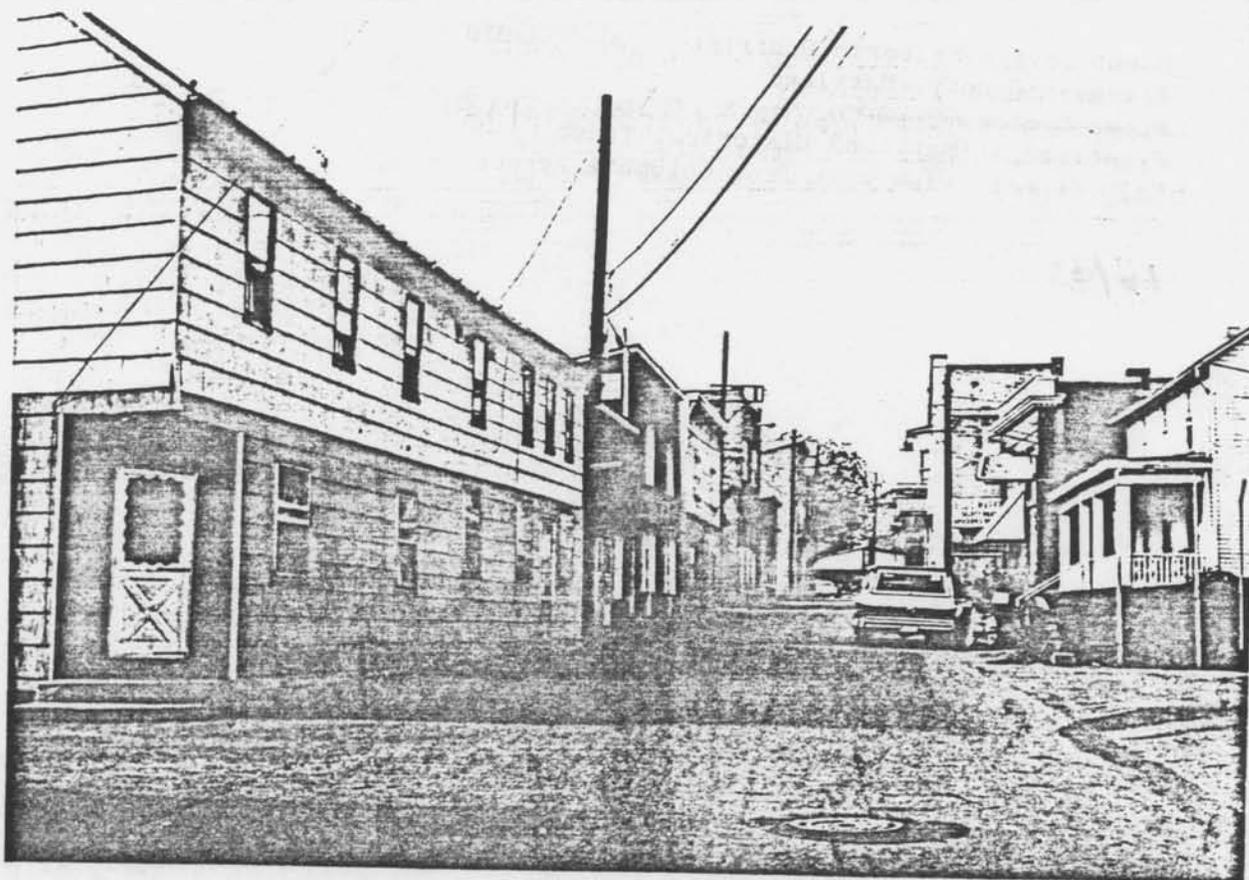
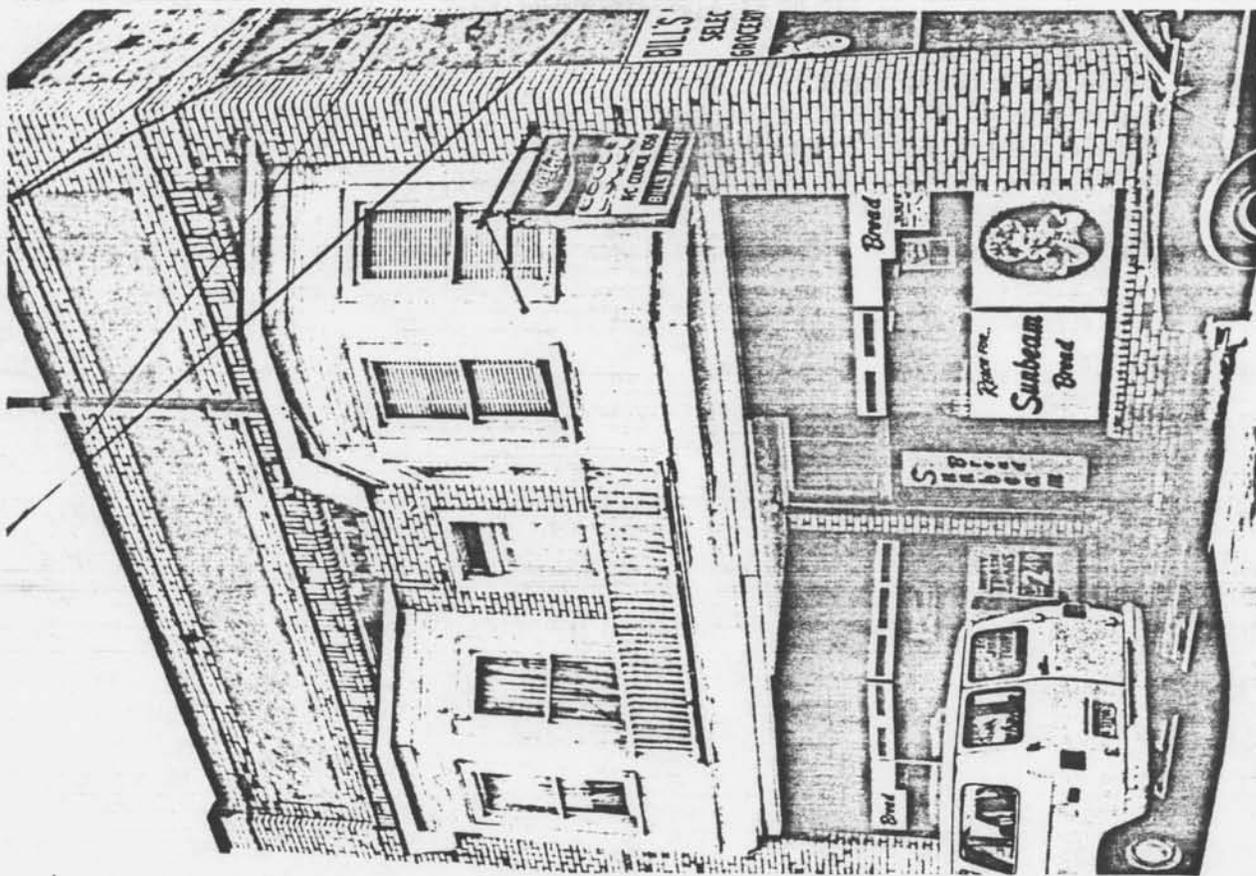
33

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
First National Bank of Mt. Savage, North side
of Main St. west of Columbia Ave., view from
southwest

14/43



AL-V-A-010



152

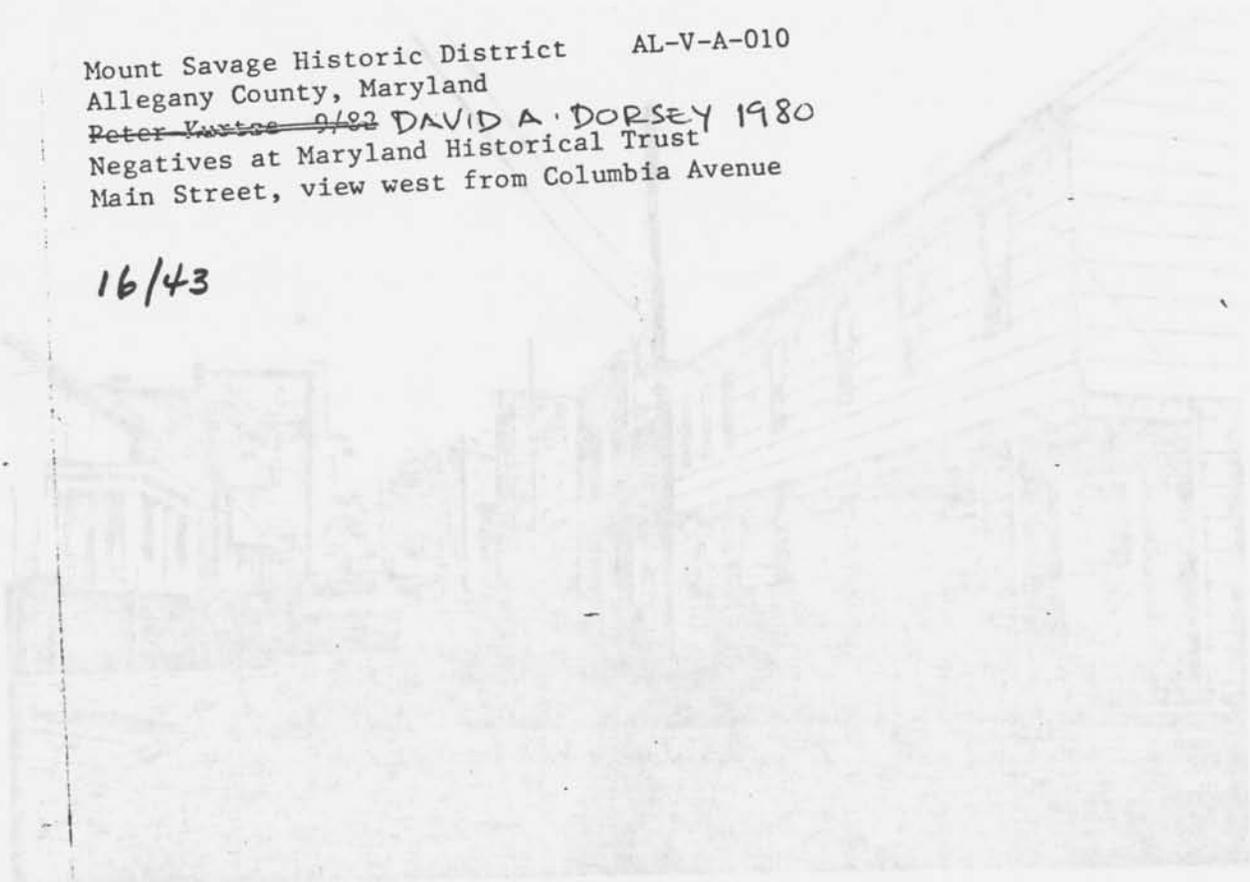
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Bill's Market (Milligan Bros. Grocery)
North side of Main St. west of Columbia Ave.,
view from southeast

15/43

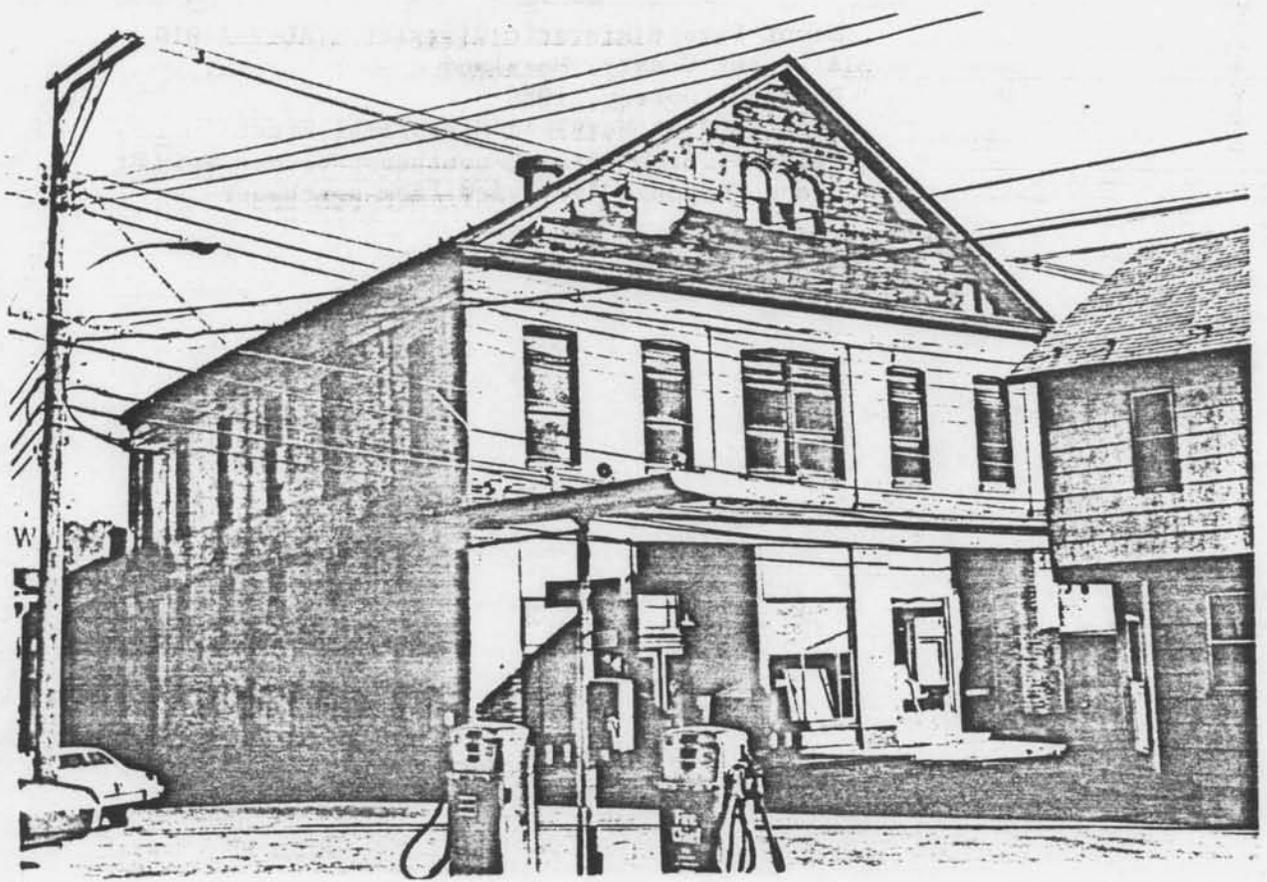
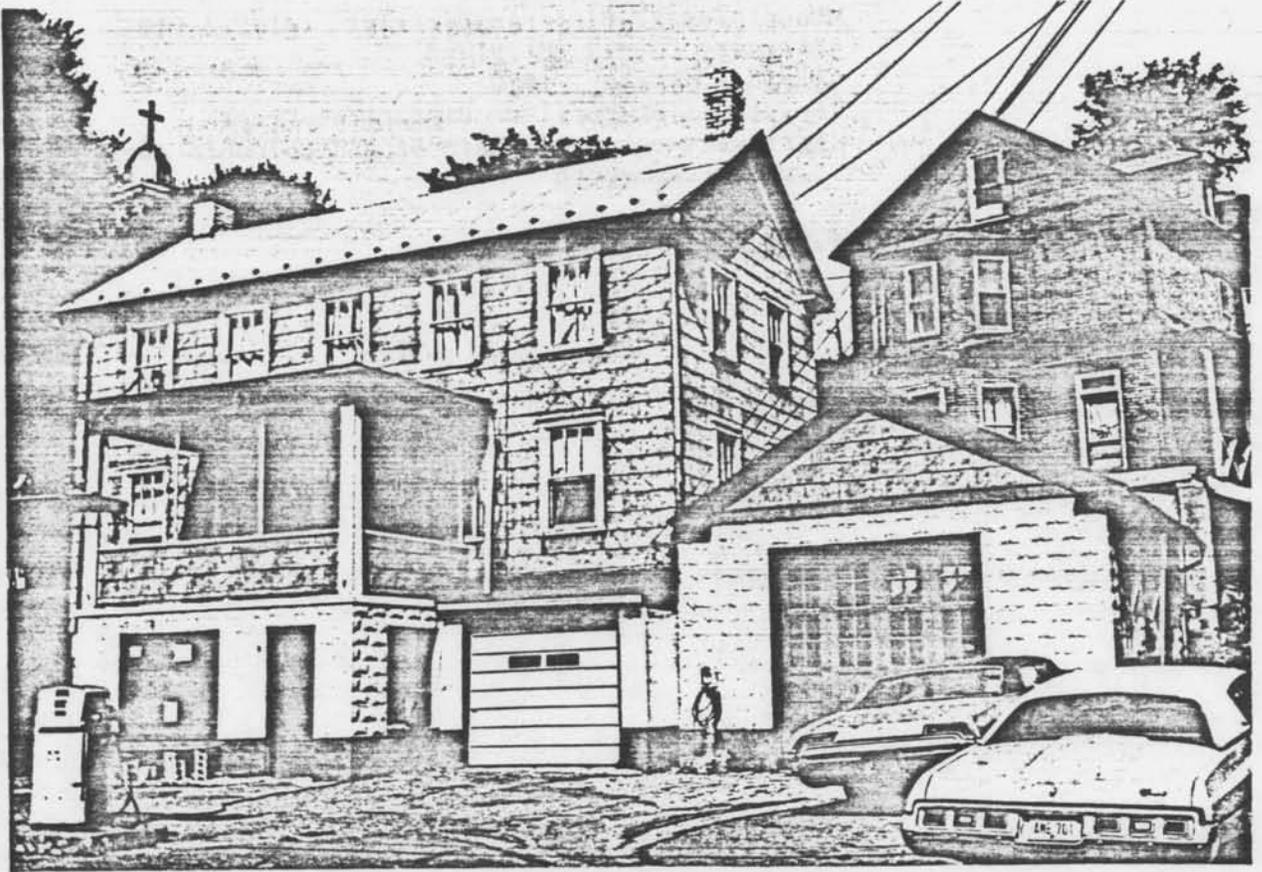
DAVID A. DORSEY

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
~~Peter Kurtz 9/82~~ DAVID A. DORSEY 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Main Street, view west from Columbia Avenue

16/43

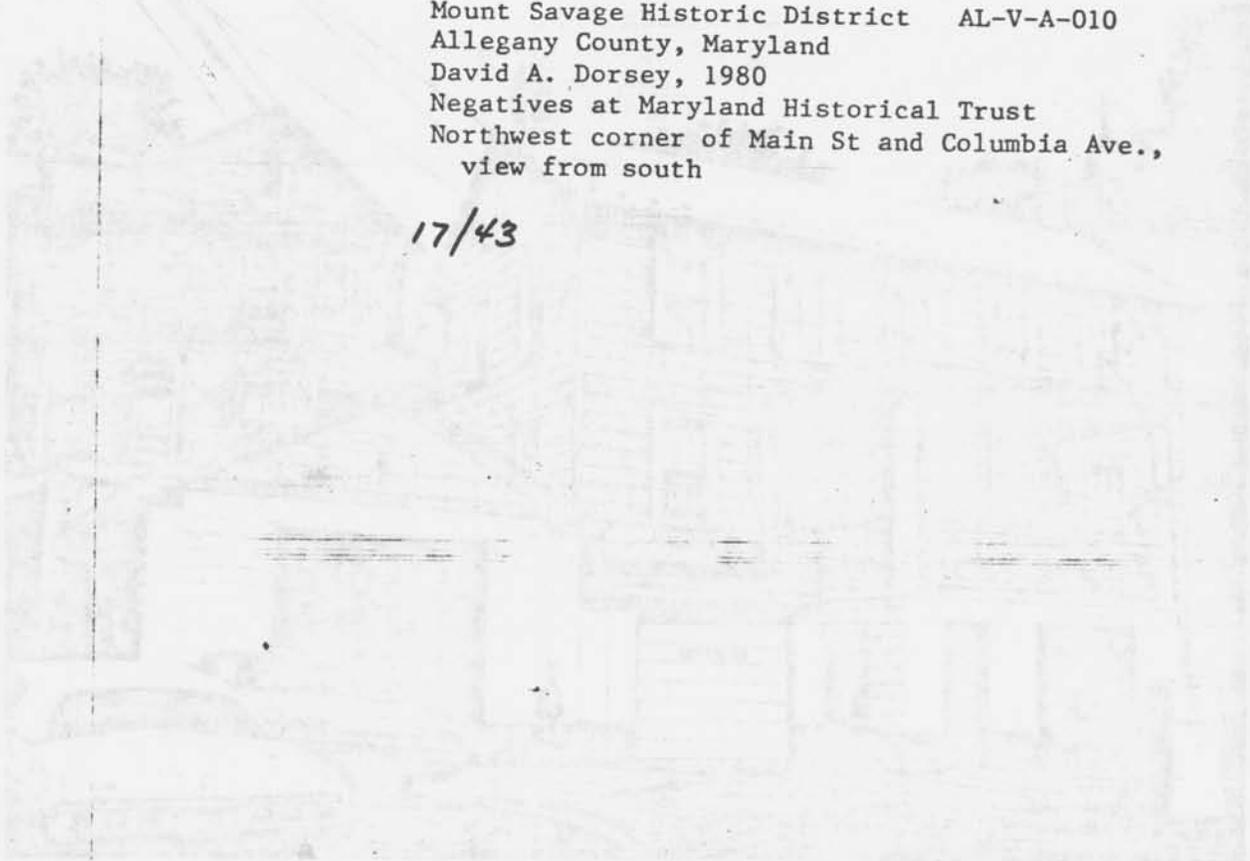


AL-V-A-010



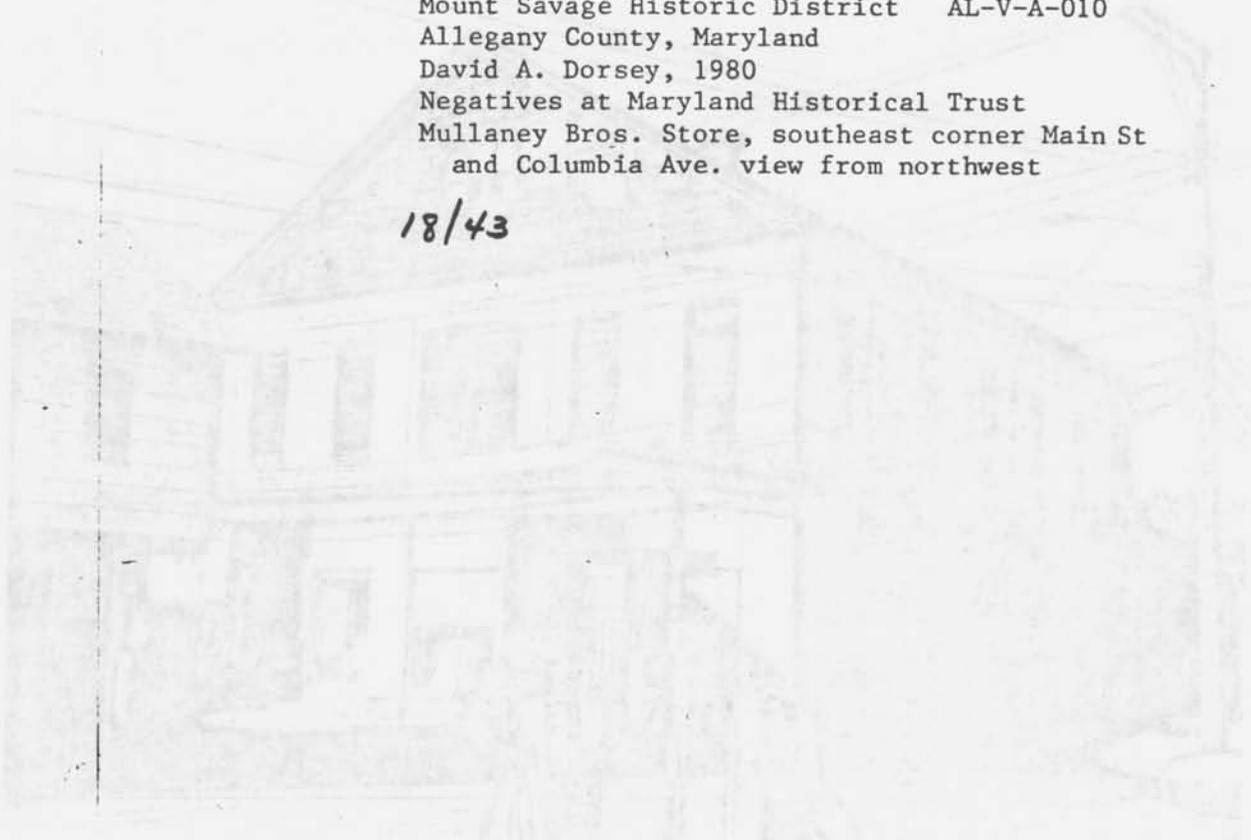
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Northwest corner of Main St and Columbia Ave.,
view from south

17/43



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Mullaney Bros. Store, southeast corner Main St
and Columbia Ave. view from northwest

18/43



AL-V-A-010



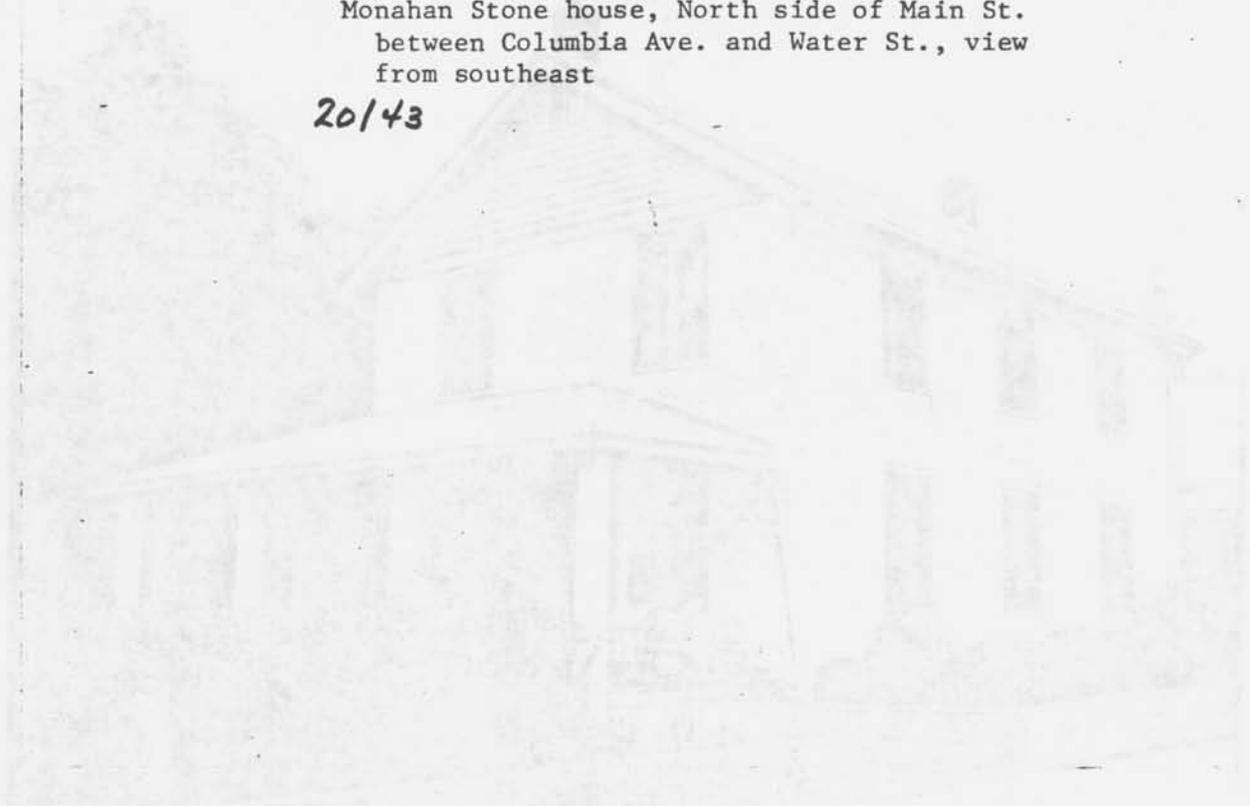
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
South side of Main St. just east of Columbia
Ave., view from northwest

19/43

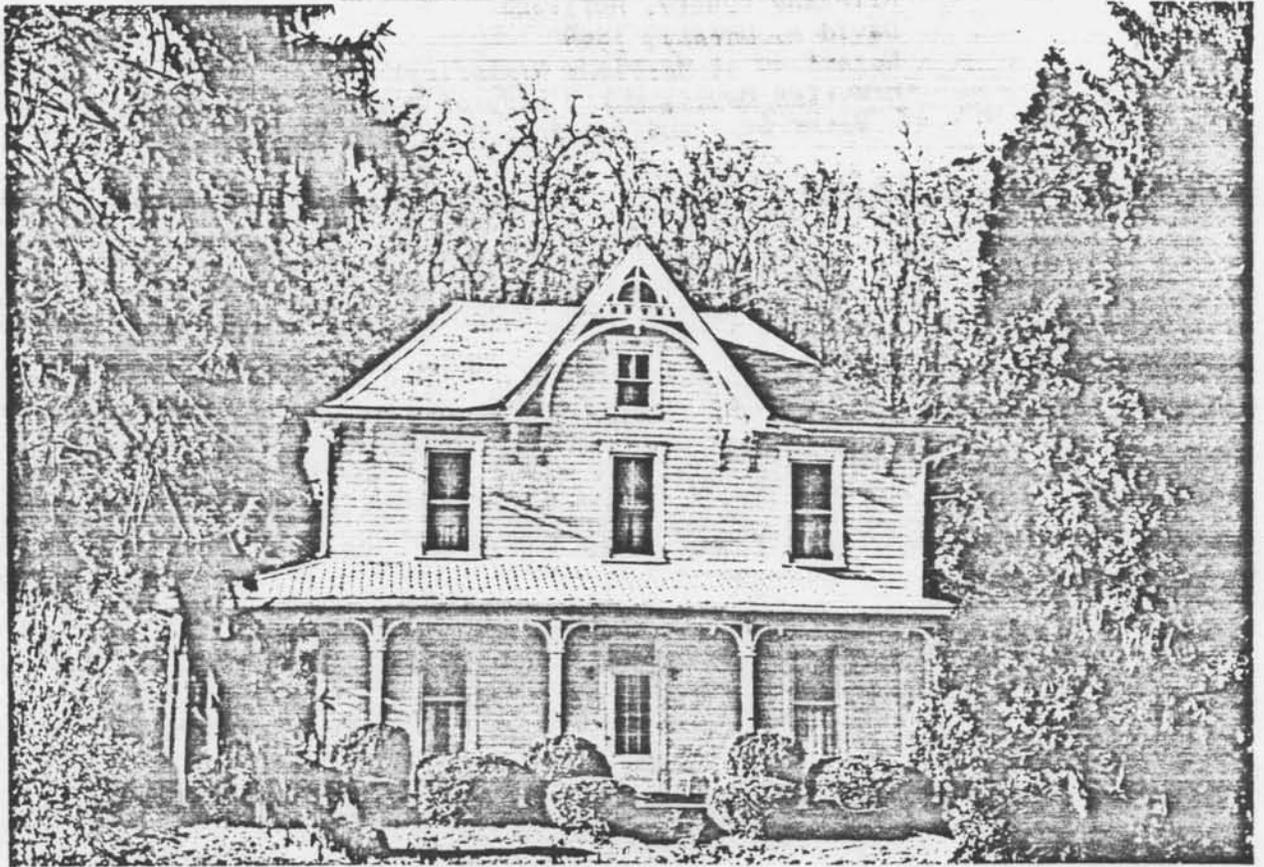


Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Monahan Stone house, North side of Main St.
between Columbia Ave. and Water St., view
from southeast

20/43



AL-V-A-010



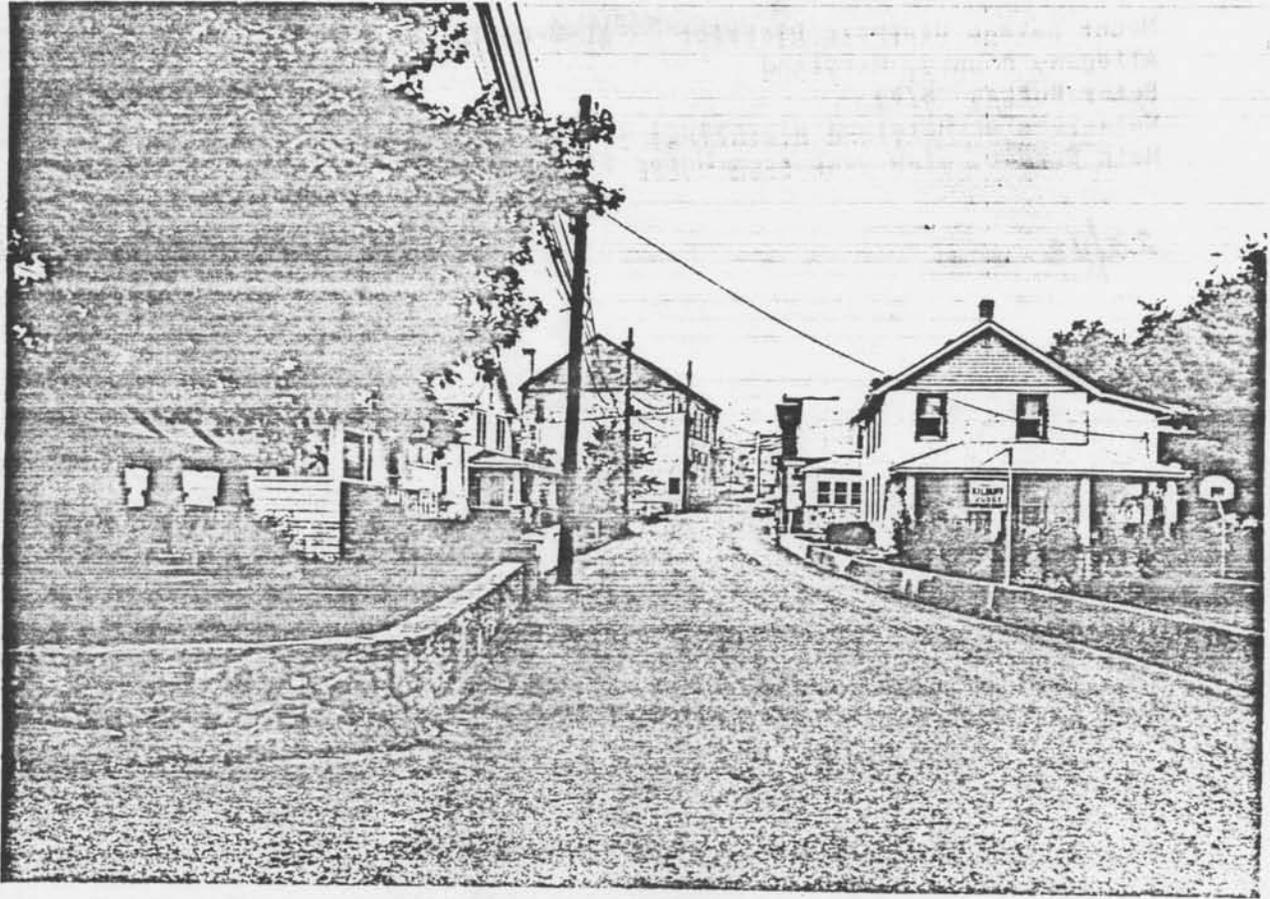
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
McMullen House, north side of Main St. between
Water St., and Jennings Run, view from south

22/43

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
David A. Dorsey, 1980
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Alice Haus house, north side of Main St.
between Water St. and Jennings Run, view
from southwest

21/43

ALV-A-010



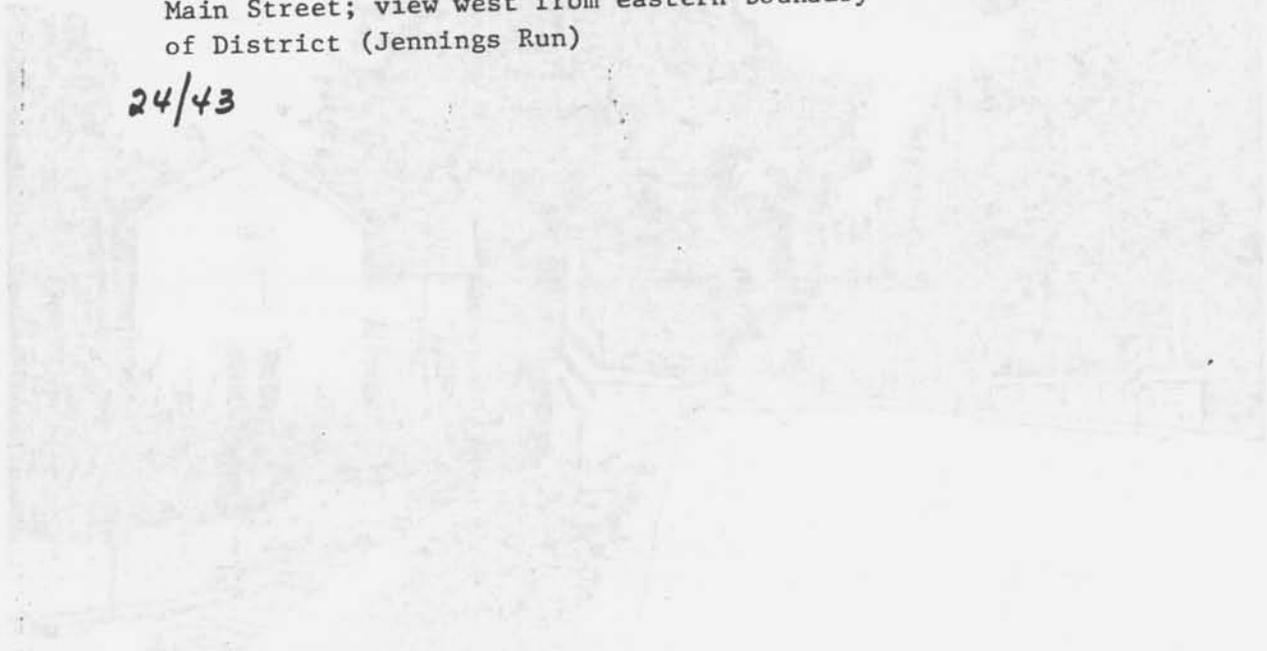
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Main Street, view west from Water Street

23/43

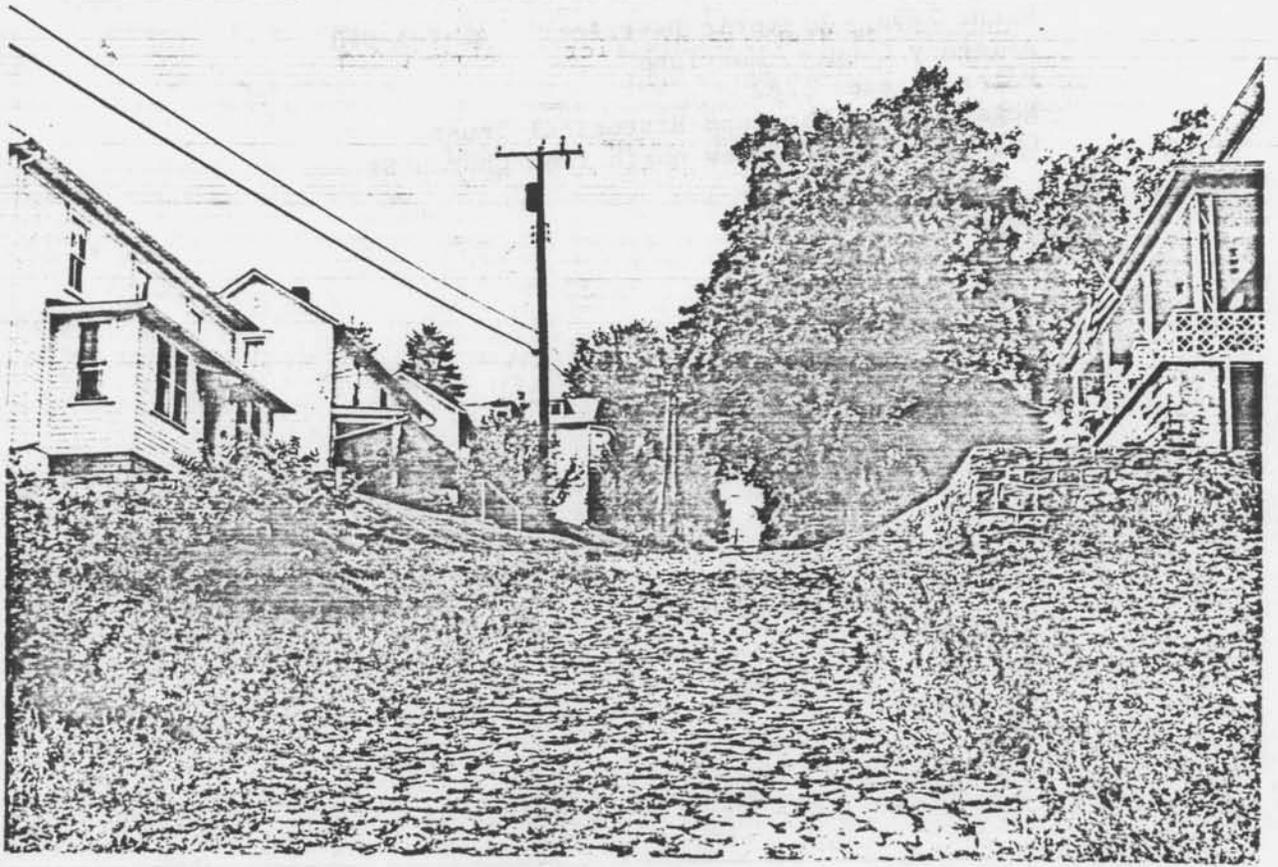


Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Main Street; view west from eastern boundary
of District (Jennings Run)

24/43



AL-V-A-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Columbia Avenue; view north from Church St.

25/43

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Columbia Ave.; view south from Church St.

26/43

ALV-A-010



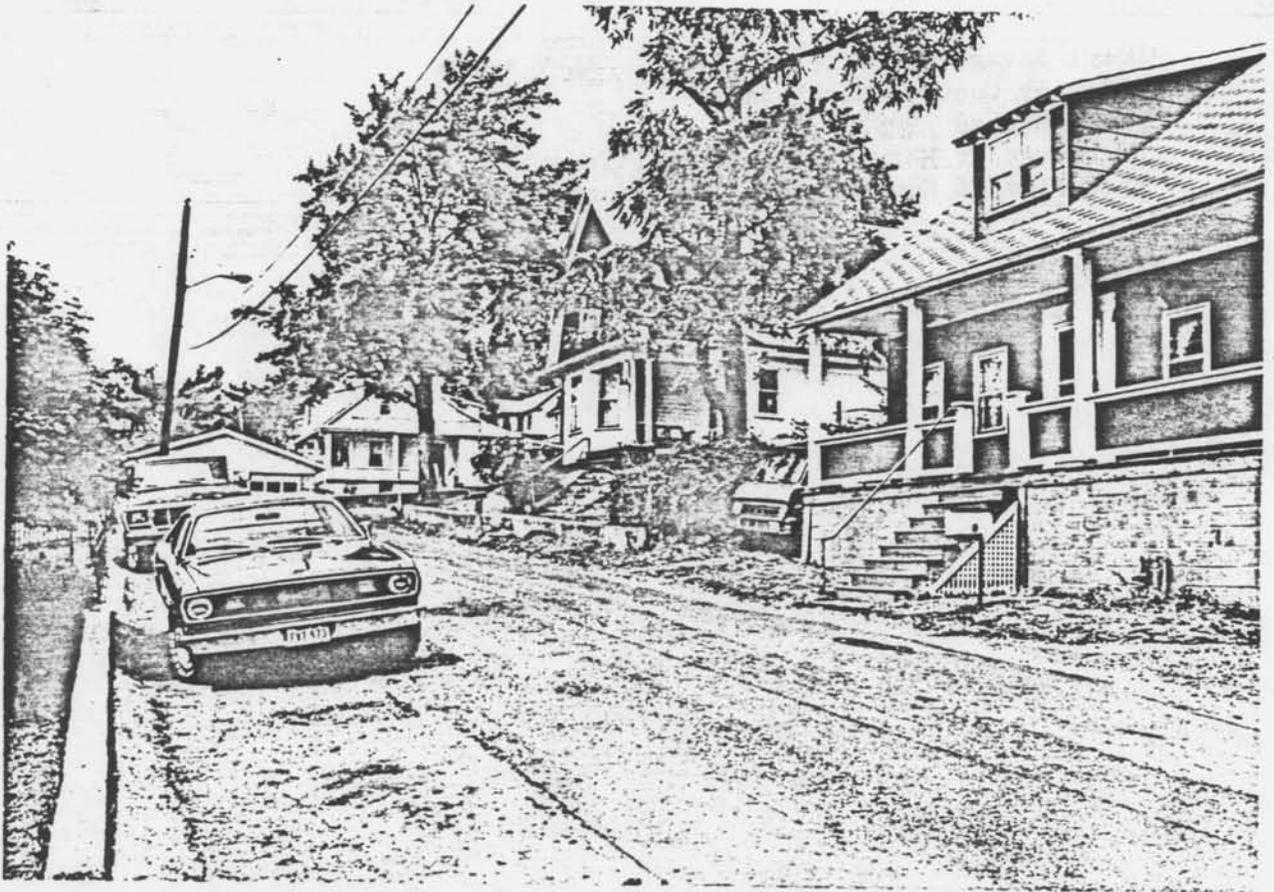
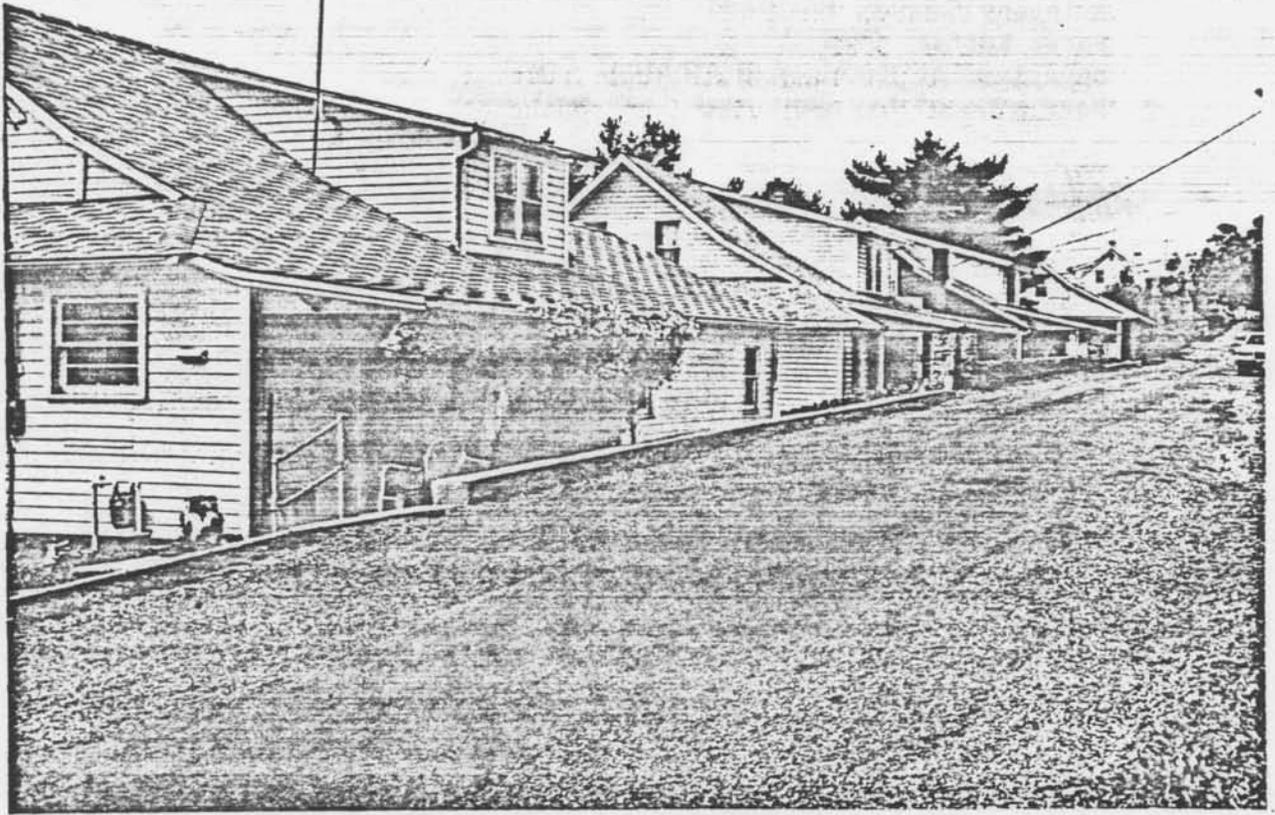
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Northwest corner of New Row and Zig Zag; view
from southeast

27/43

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
East side of New Row at Church St., view
from southwest

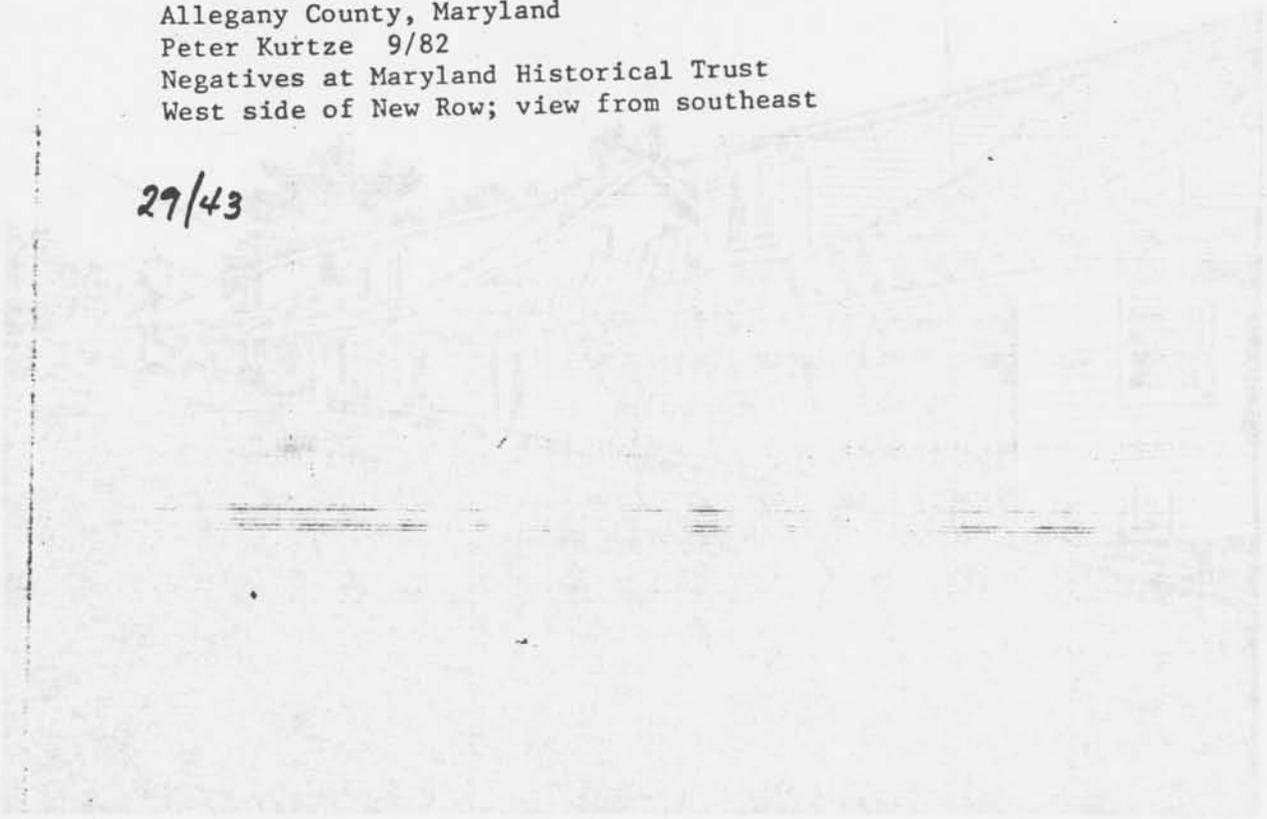
28/43

ALV-A-10



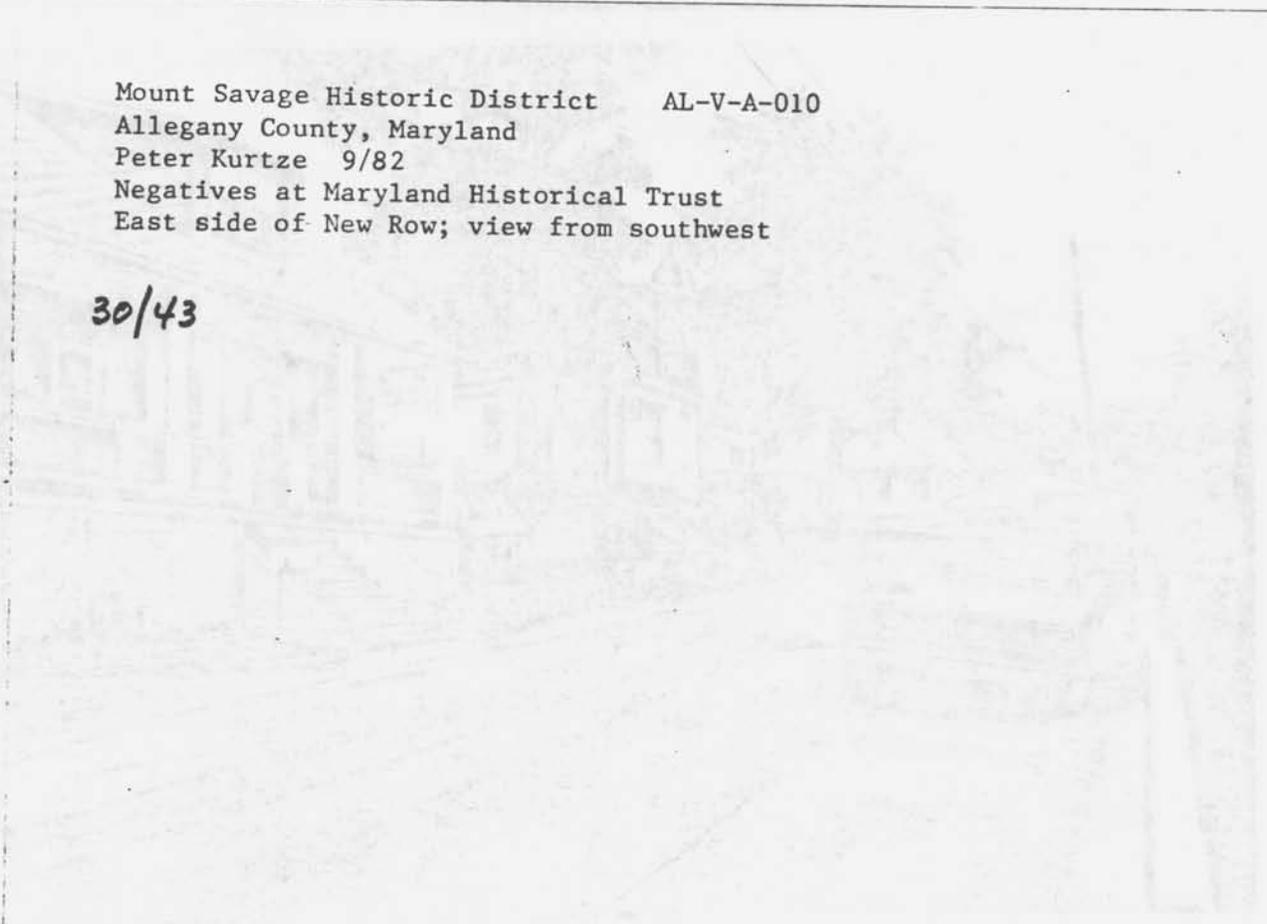
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
West side of New Row; view from southeast

29/43

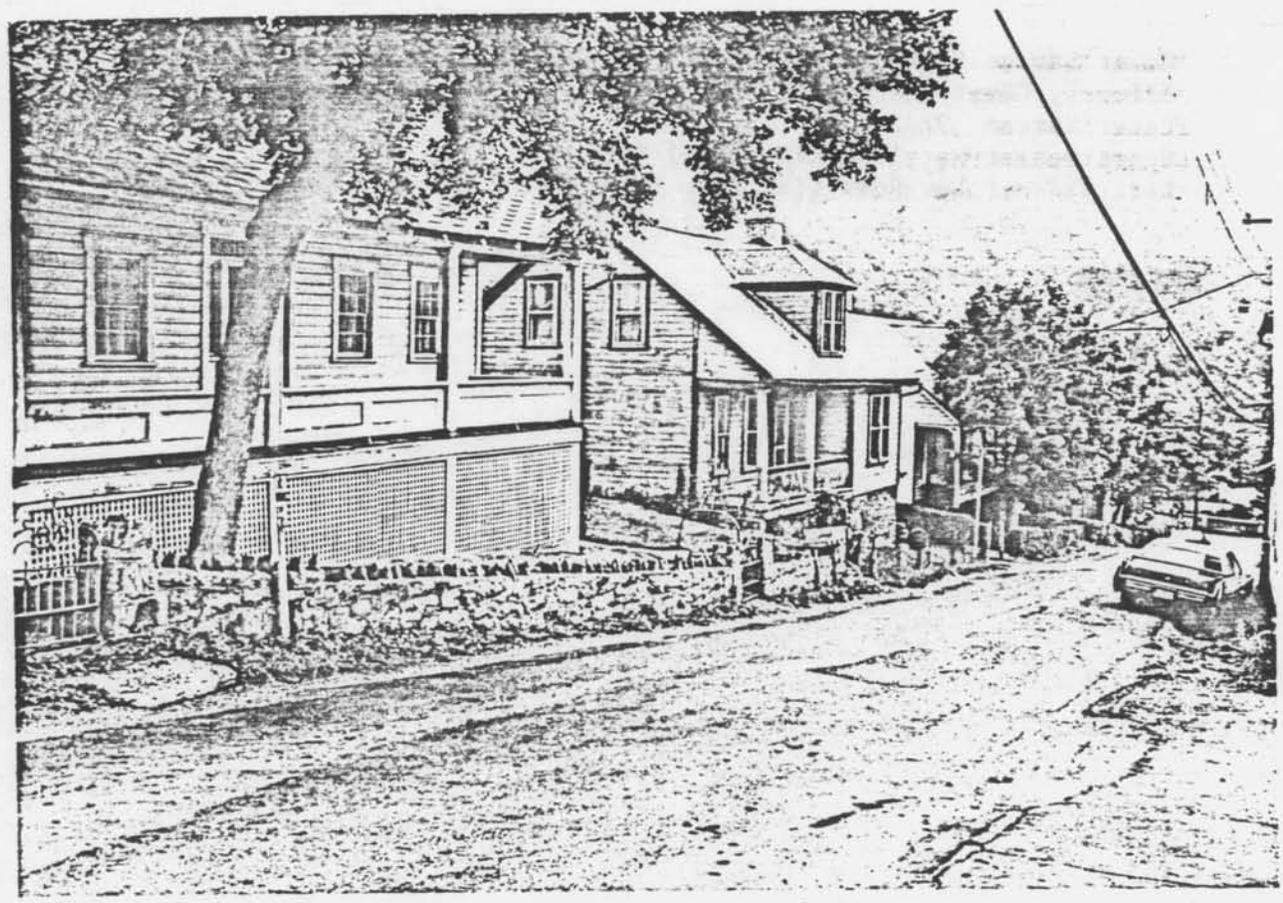


Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
East side of New Row; view from southwest

30/43



NVA-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
New Row, view south from Church Hill Road

31/43

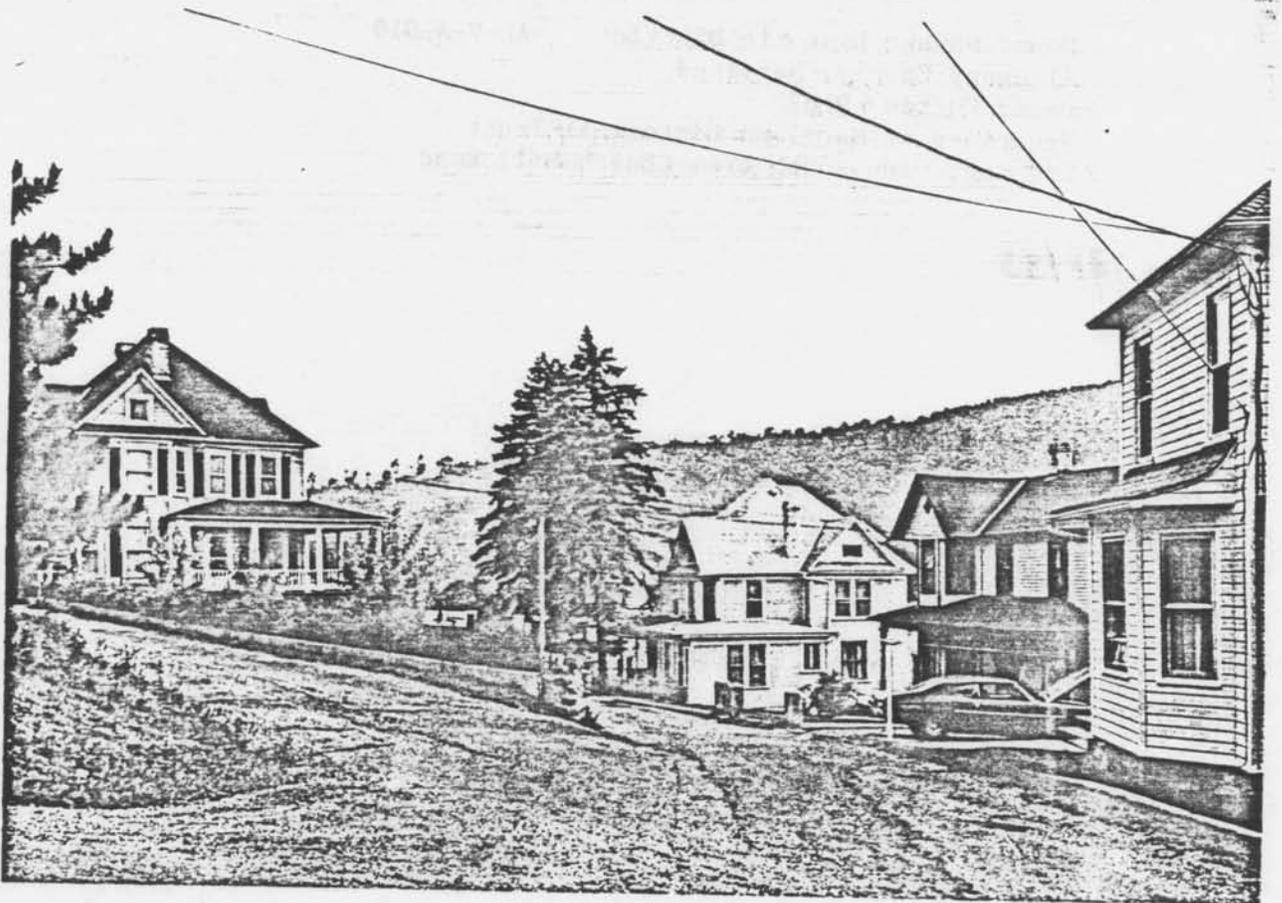


Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
East side of New Row: view from northwest

32/43



NVA-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
House at north end of New Row; view from south

33/43

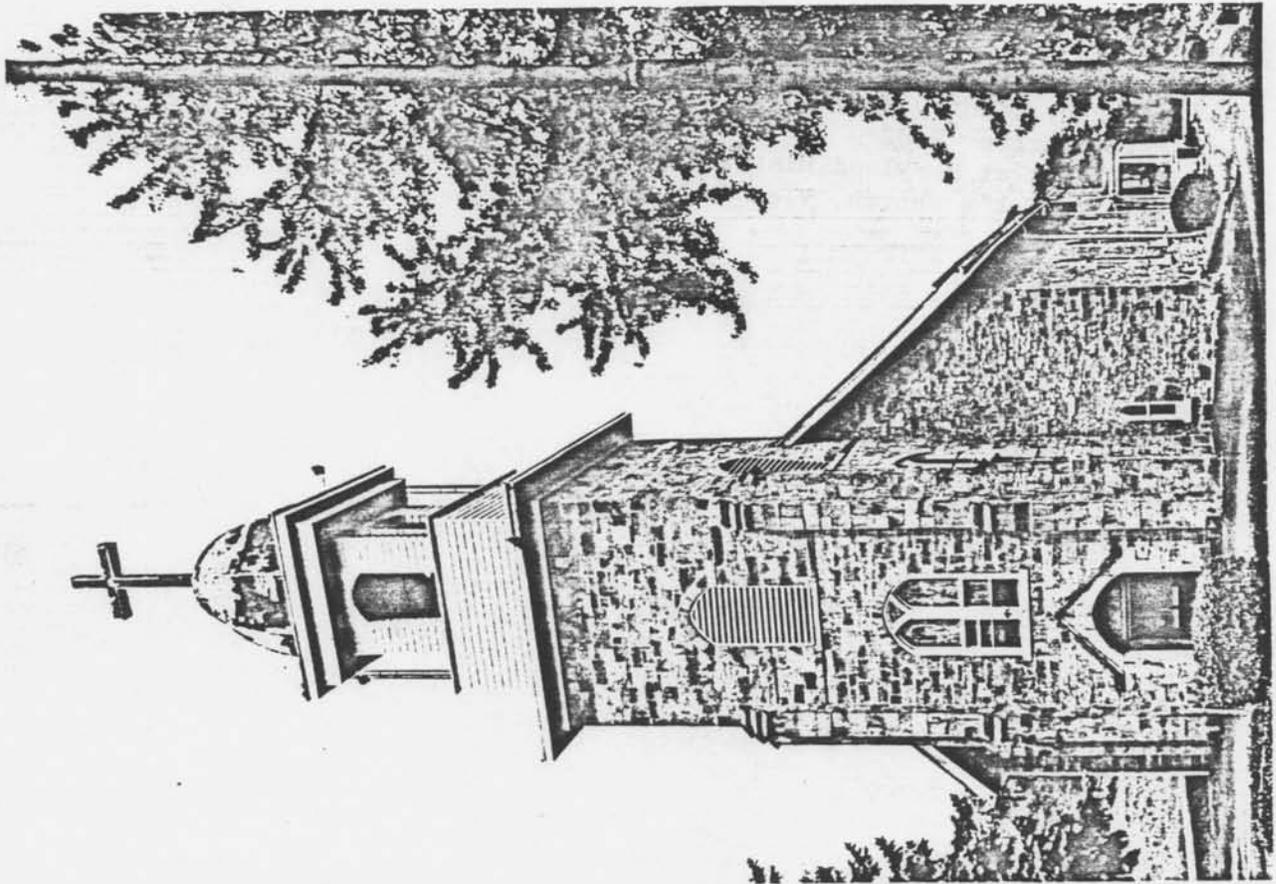
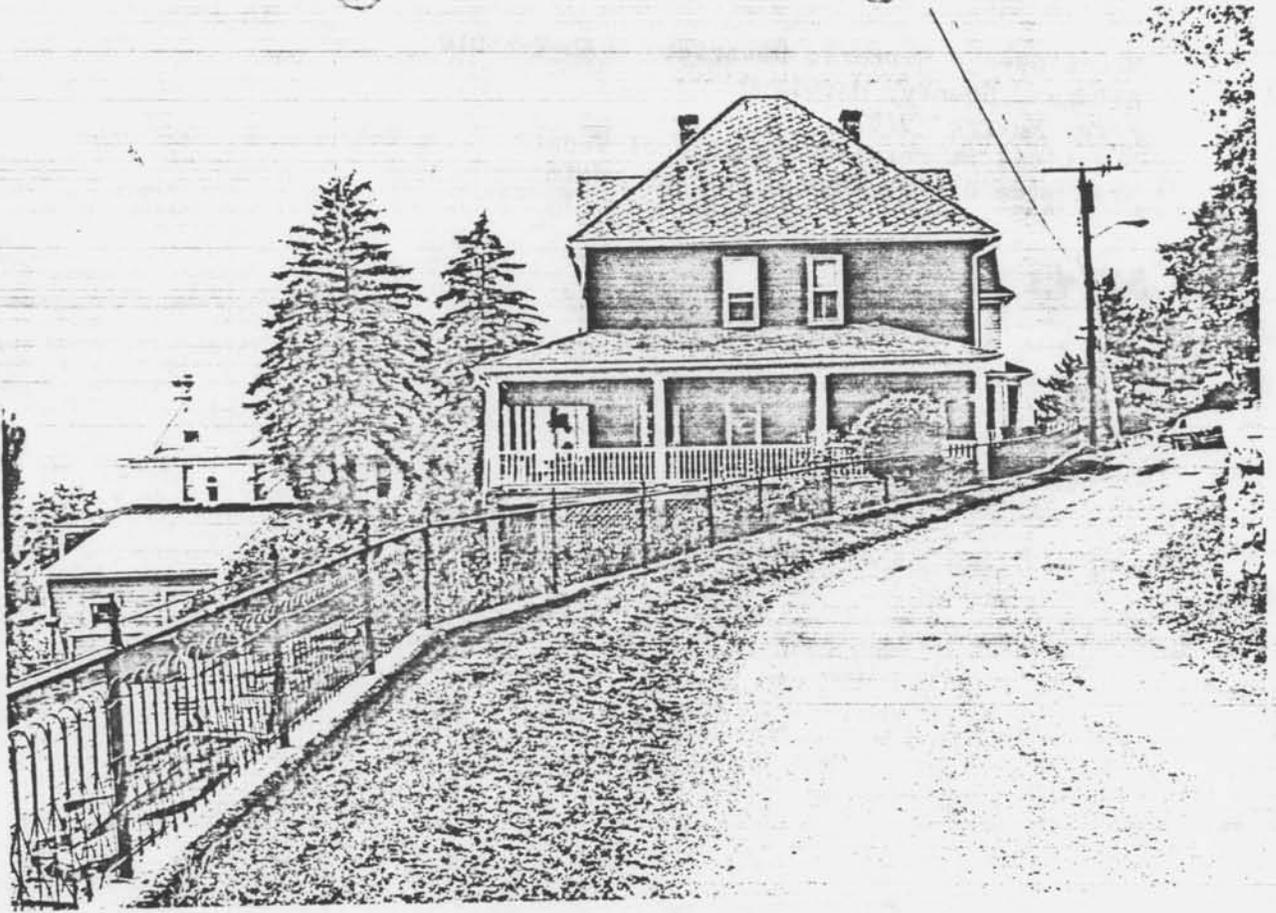


Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Zig Zag; view south from Church Hill Road

34/43



ALV-A-010



NVA-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
St. Patrick's School, view from north

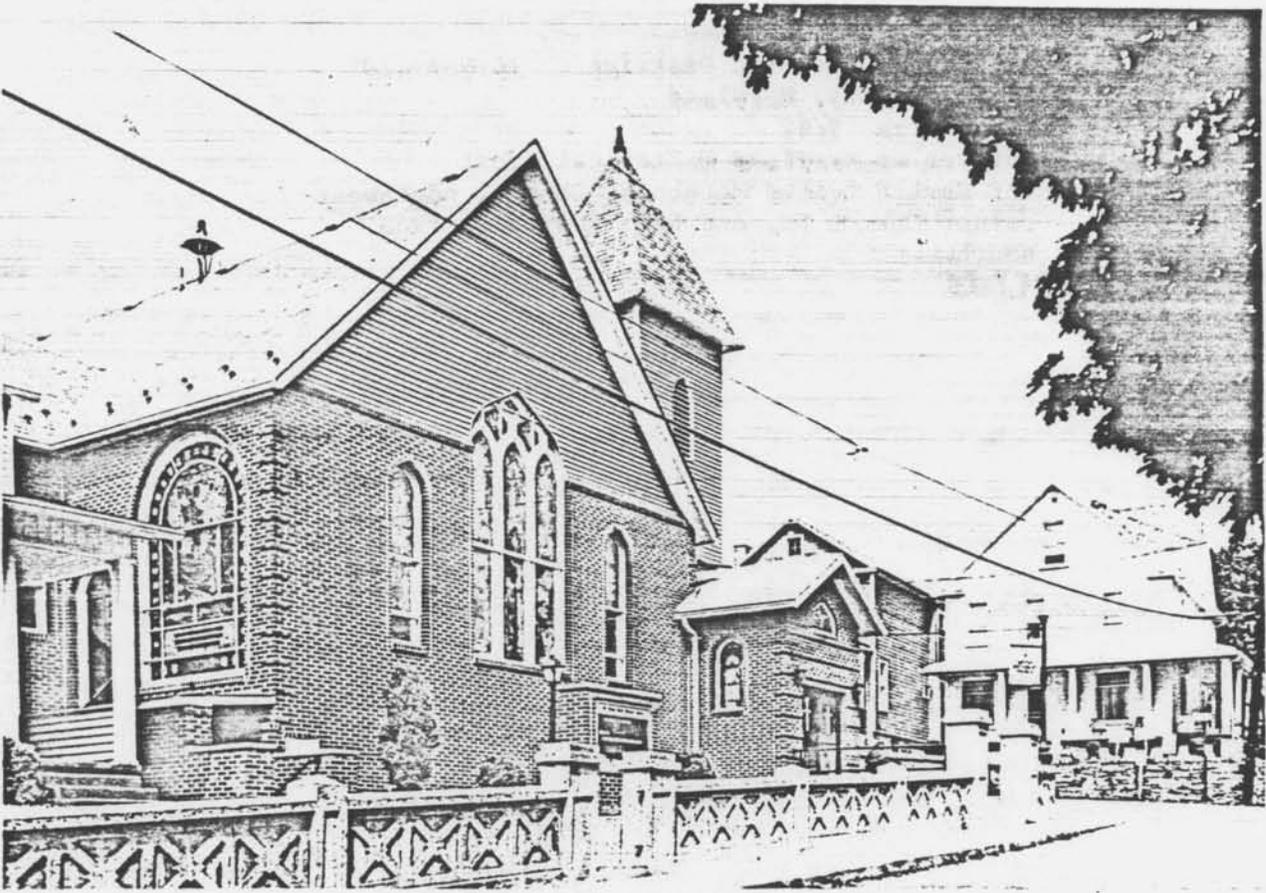
37/43

ST GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CH.

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
St. George's Episcopal Church, view from
southwest

38/43

ALV. A-010



Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010

Allegany County, Maryland

Peter Kurtze 9/82

Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust

Mount Savage United Methodist Church, northwest
corner Church St. and New. Row, view from
southwest

39/43

100 29/1/82 U. M. C.

Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010

Allegany County, Maryland

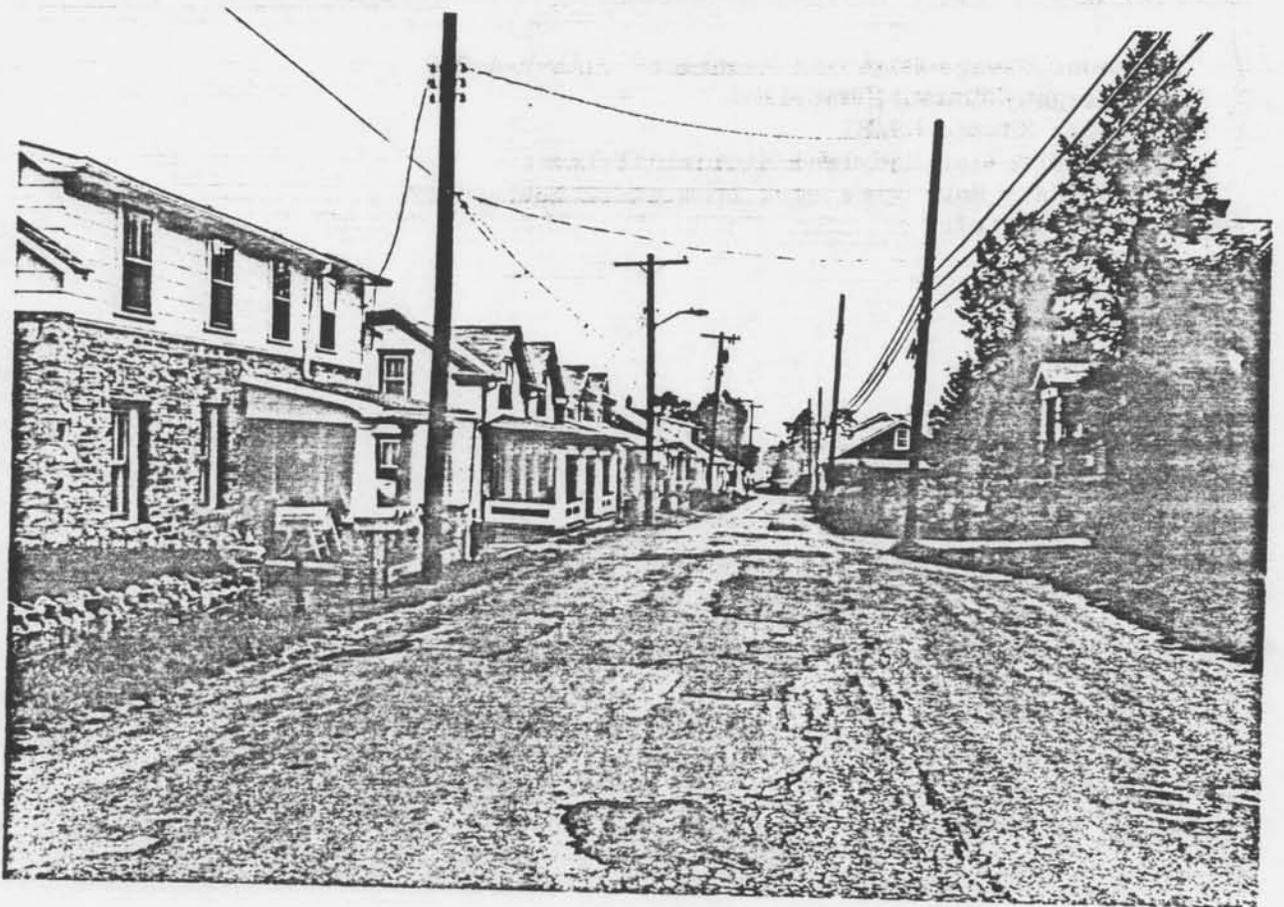
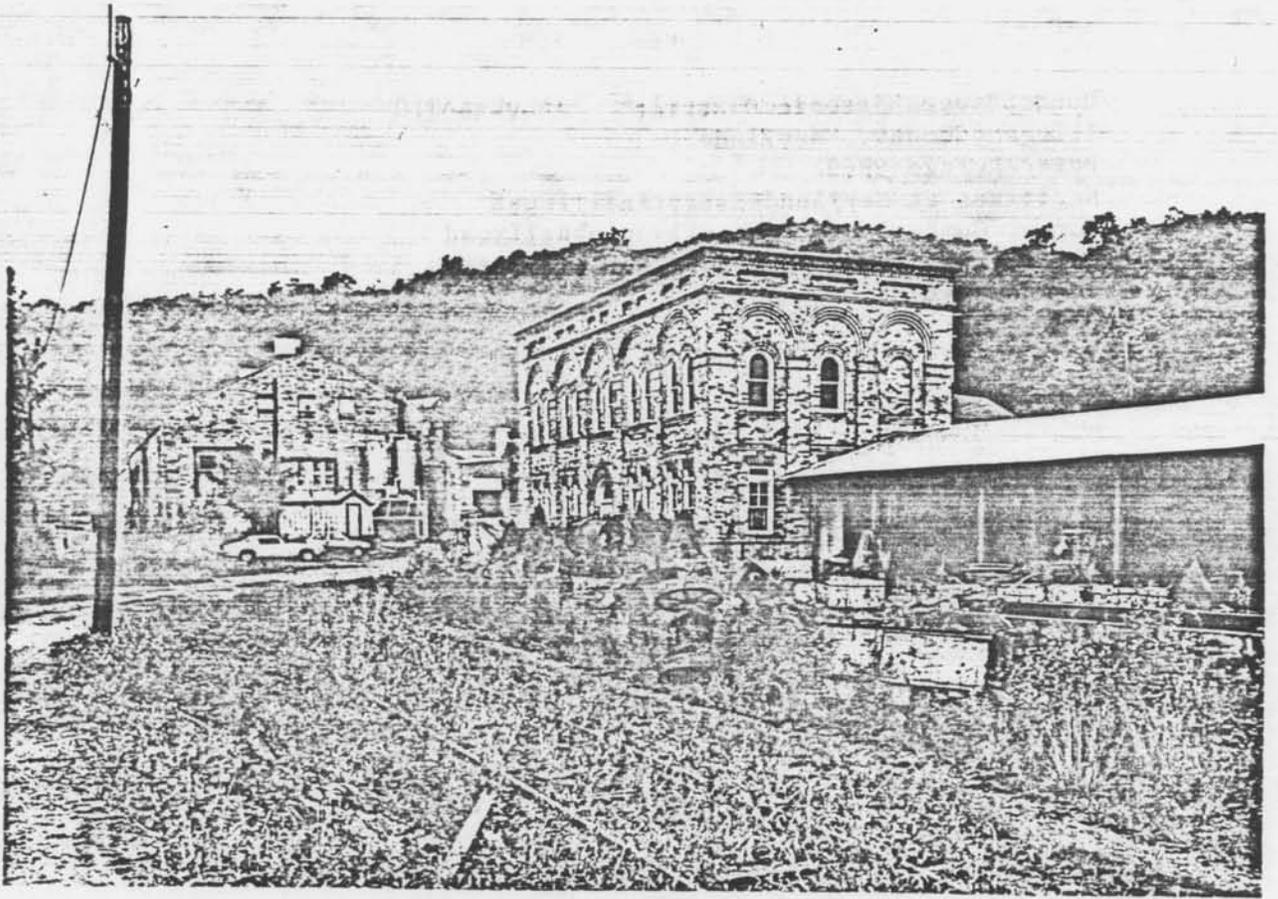
Peter Kurtze 9/82

Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust

Union Mining Company Office, Foundary Row,
view from east; C&P RR office bldg. in
right background

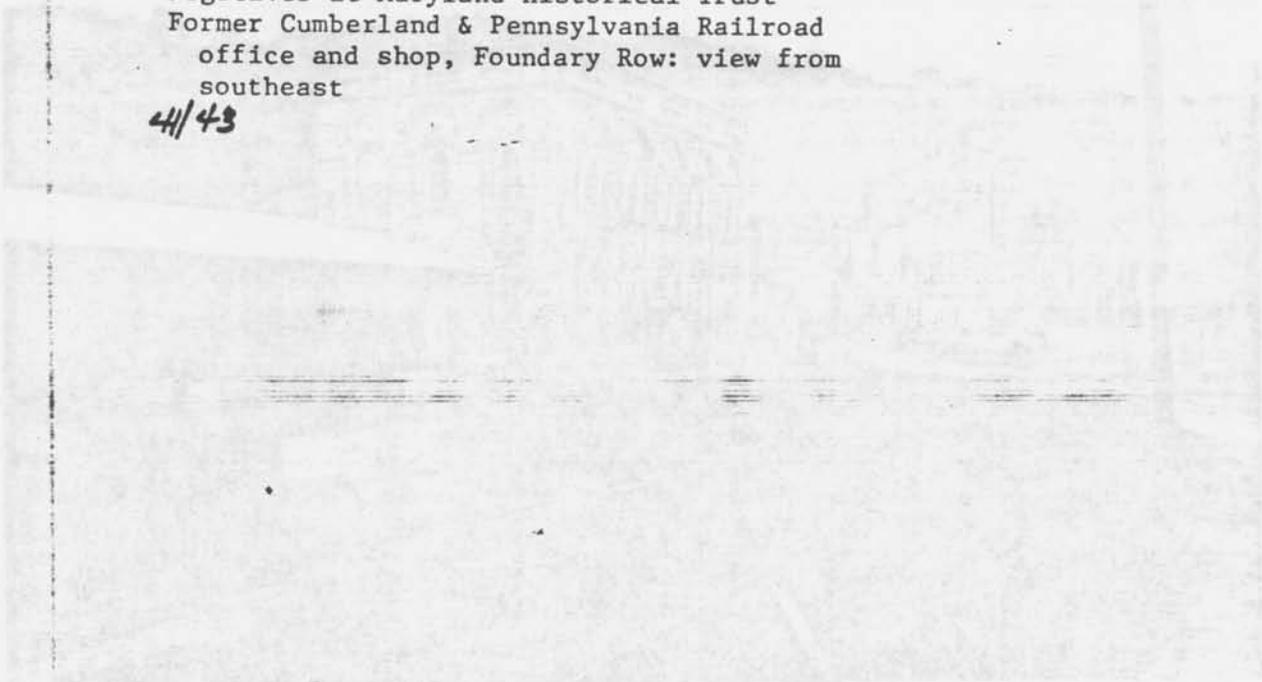
40/43

ALV-A-010



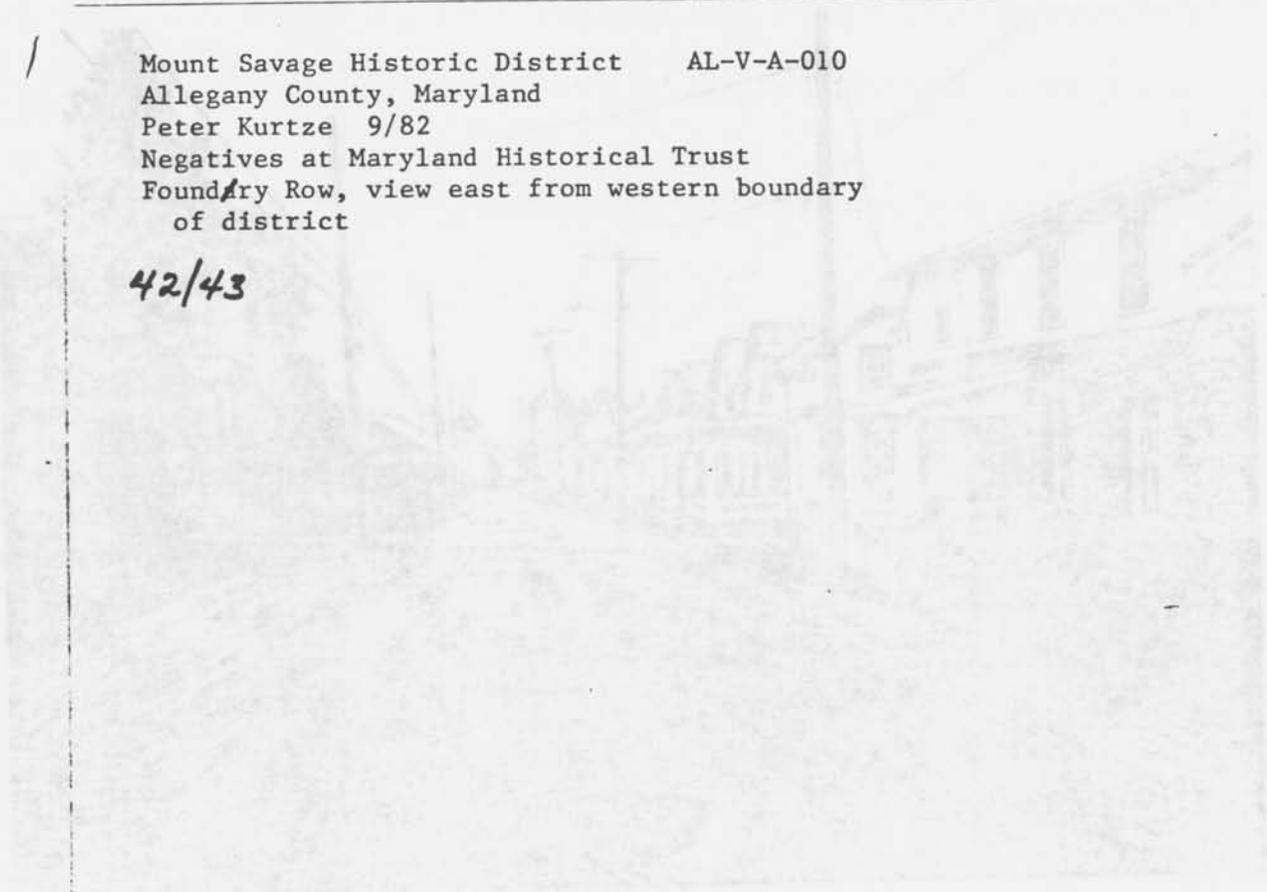
Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/92
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Former Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad
office and shop, Foundary Row: view from
southeast

41/43

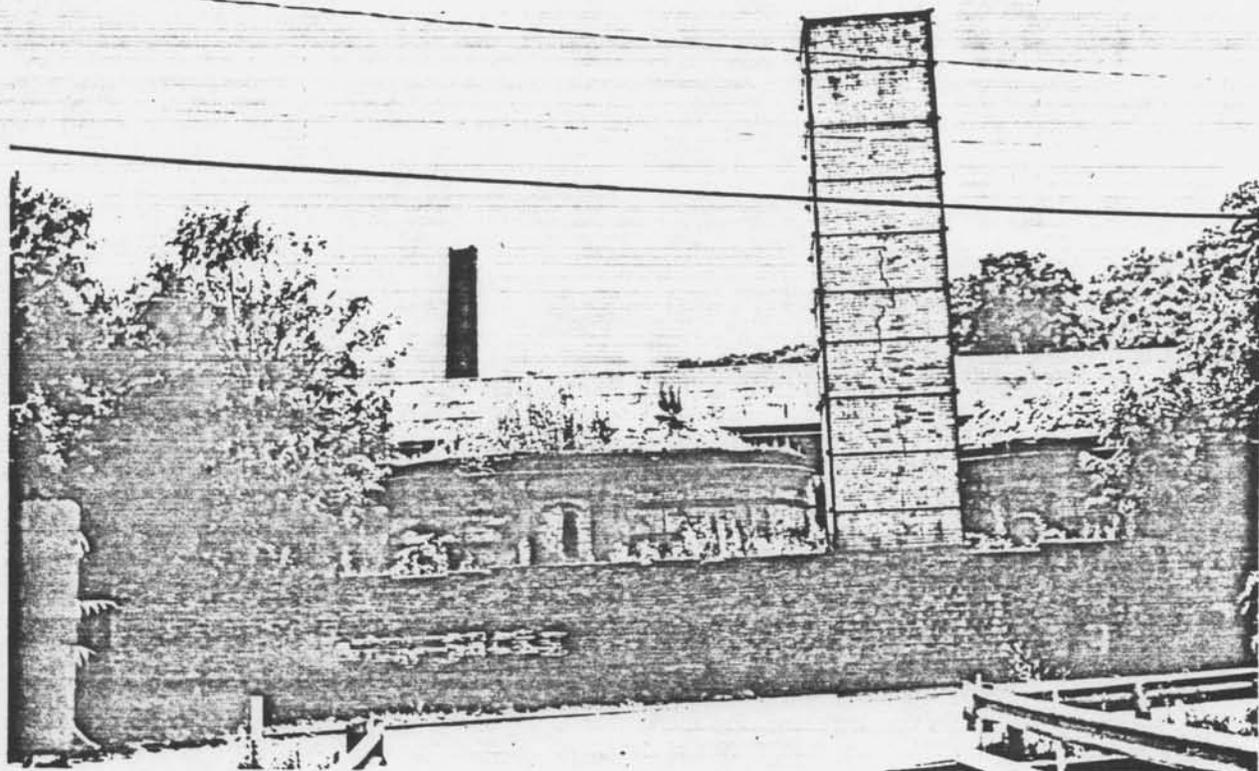


Mount Savage Historic District AL-V-A-010
Allegany County, Maryland
Peter Kurtze 9/82
Negatives at Maryland Historical Trust
Foundary Row, view east from western boundary
of district

42/43



ALV-A-010



AL-V-A-010

MT. SAVAGE H.D., ALLEGANY CO., MD.

DAVID A. DORSEY, 1980

NEGS AT MHT

BRICK KILNS, WEST SIDE OF MD. RTE 36
OPPOSITE CHURCH ST., VIEW FROM EAST

43/43

10104451428

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Allegany
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME

COMMON:
Mount Savage Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Mount Savage

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Mount Savage

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth

STATE: Maryland

CODE:

COUNTY: Allegany

CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple Public and Private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Maryland

CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Allegany County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Prospect Square

CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland

STATE: Maryland

CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Allegany

ENTRY NUMBER:

DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

22-A-01

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mount Savage is located approximately seven miles northwest of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Jennings Run, a branch of Wills Creek which flows into the Potomac River, runs in an easterly direction through the town. The town is laid out along Main Street which nearly parallels the run. The original iron furnace and subsequent industry is situated approximately at the confluence of Jennings Run with its northern branch. As the industry developed the town grew up the sides of the surrounding hills, with the heaviest concentration of dwellings and small businesses east and north of the industrial center.

The oldest structures remaining in the town are located on the east side of Old Row Road. They are two story board and batten structures on a full base-ment of stone and are built into the side of the hill. There are porches along the street which protect the two halves of the duplex buildings. Each unit has a door and window at ground level and a single window on the two stories above. In addition to the front porches, there is also one on each gable giving access to the first floor from the rear level. A central chimney served the heating and cooking needs of both units. Almost the entire row of nineteen structures is vacant and in derelict condition. They are slated for demolition and the area rehabilitated as part of a town park.

From their elevation about the north branch of Jennings Run, they look over the ruins of the Old Iron Furnace complex and the storage area for the brick yard. The largest existing structure of the mid-nineteenth century industry appears to be two large stone and brick vaults. These structures have been vandalized in recent years and are in danger of collapse. Downstream from the aforesaid old structures are the storage areas, sheds and shipping depot of the Union Mining Company. On the opposite side of Main Street are the factory and kilns for the manufacture of fire brick. Due to the perishable nature of these structures, those remaining are of twentieth century date.

One of the most important products of this factory was the glazed brick. South of the brick yard stands a large office building made of this early twentieth century novelty. Built in the Romanesque style, the building formerly housed the offices of the Cumberland and Pittsburgh Railroad, but now is the office of the Union Mining Company. The building is five bays long and three deep with a flat roof high about the second story windows. Each of the principle bays consist of a pair of windows on both stories with a semicircular arch above pilasters. The rectangular windows of the first story have a transom above, four over one pane sash and a rusticated jack arch of glazed brick. On the second story the windows have semicircular arches and one over one pane sash. Above each of the arches in a solid balustrade are pairs of recessed panels and corbeled and dentil brickwork.

Adjacent to the office building are two long rectangular one-story stone structures, formerly the machine and carpenter shops of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. Across the tracks from the shops is a "T" plan, one story structure built of glazed Italian brick which was formerly the office of the Union Mining Company but is now vacant.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Alvicio

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Mount Savage is a surviving example of a nineteenth century coal town. The rows of company houses - some dating to the mid-century - climb the hill from the narrow main street which contains commercial structures at the east end and industrial buildings at the west. The hilly topography and creek basin (Jennings Run) define the district geographically. The continuous historic association of the town with the coal mining industry, brick making and railroad, unifies the district making an asset of numerous periods of construction. Mount Savage does not display architectural monuments, rather, and perhaps more significantly, it presents an important segment of the industrial heritage of Maryland and of the life style of the ordinary men who ran the industry. The historical importance of Mount Savage is heightened because the first solid track iron rail in the United States was rolled there (1844).

The industrial town traces its origins to Archibald Arnold, the first settler, who arrived in the 1780's. Several farming families followed his example and an agricultural community evolved centered around Arnold's Hotel and a Roman Catholic Church. However, the natural resources dictated a different future for the area. The iron and coal deposits coupled with the proximity of transportation routes encouraged English investors to establish an iron manufactory at Mount Savage. (The juxtaposition of the coal deposits with the iron ore was especially advantageous since the iron furnaces used coal for fuel).

This organization, the Maryland and New York Coal and Iron Company, received its charter in 1837. It constructed and operated an iron foundry fueled by coal from its mines as well as the Mount Savage Railroad (later the Cumberland and Pennsylvania). Their rolling mill produced the first solid iron track in 1844. This tract was first used for the Mount Savage Railroad on its nine mile route to Cumberland. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad then carried the company's products to Baltimore where direct rail connections existed to the harbor.

By 1842 the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company owned 5000 acres in Mount Savage and the present town had begun to take its form. A capital outlay of \$600,000 financed structures for the manufacture of iron including the rolling mill, two blast furnaces, a foundry, as well as the Mount Savage Railroad, twenty-two dwellings (most probably "Old Row"), a store, a school, and the "beautiful residence" of Colonel William Young, the

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Michael Bourne and Nancy Miller

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

September 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:

2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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COUNTY Allegany	
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Mount Savage Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

Along Main Street, east of the industrial area, is the commercial district. Although the town is in poor condition and several of the buildings are vacant, there is a quality about it which makes it unique in Maryland. The Milligan Brothers Grocery is a plain stuccoed terre cotta tile, two story building with white glazed pilaster strips at the corners and at intervals along its depth. Above the store windows are two large bay windows of pressed tin overhanging the street. At the corner of Main and Columbia is a huge structure now housing the Five and Dime. It is also constructed of glazed brick made at Mount Savage and like the store and office structures, is built in the late Romanesque style.

One of the best preserved structures of the commercial area is the First National Bank of Mount Savage. Built in 1902 in the Colonial Revival style, its brick walls are relieved by pilaster strips, stone resticated jack arches and a classical cornice. Its interior has remained the same since its construction. There is paneled wainscot along the walls, original curtain wall with beveled glass above the paneled wainscot and wrought iron tellers window grates, a tray ceiling and a vault constructed of locally manufactured white glazed brick. One of the most attractive features are the original customer wall desks supported on carved scrolled brackets.

Farther east of the commercial district are several stone houses of the mid-nineteenth century. Adjacent to Jennings Run, on Water Street, are two brick dwellings, one of which is unequaled for ornament in town. Known as the Ewald House, it is a five bay long, four bay deep two story with attic brick house with segmentally arched windows, louvered shutters and Eastlake style cornice above the windows. Like several of the Gothic style dwellings, it has a gable in the center of the "A" roof. The McMullen house on the eastern end of the district is a frame version of a Gothic style dwelling.

Uphill in the northeastern area of town are three churches serving the religious needs of the community. St. Patrick's Church was constructed of local stone around the 1850's in the Germanic Gothic style. In 1900 a school and convent were constructed west of the church. The small frame Methodist Church was constructed in 1901 in the late Gothic Revival style. Closer to the top of the hill is St. George's Episcopal Church constructed of glazed brick in 1903. It follows the style of the early Gothic Revival, although the proportions of the crenelated tower at the transept seem out of scale to the remainder of the structure. In 1952 a bell tower was constructed adjoining the gable entrance by a covered passage. Most of the dwellings in this area of town follow the usual design for a simple turn-of-the-century frame two story house, although there are a few stone and glazed brick structures. The road paralleling Old Row is composed of frame houses on both sides of the street, built in the Bungaloid style. The one and one-half story dwellings have decorative porch balustrades differing in many of the dwellings. The Long line of buildings is known as "New Row" and they appear

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Mount Savage Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

to have been constructed around the turn of the century.

On the opposite side of the north branch of Jennings Run stands "Castle", it is built in the Gothic cottage style, of coursed stone with decorative glazed brickwork in the chimneys and porches. It has a mansard roof which is interrupted by tall dormers extending from the facade through the overhanging eave. On the principle facade is a one story porch of stone with wide Gothic arches. On each side of the house is a bay window. At the entrance to the Castle is a gate house garage built in the same style. At one time there were extensive gardens and plantings which have since been neglected and/or removed.

List of structures within Mount Savage Historic District:

- Old Furnace
- Old Row (19 structures)
- New Row
- C & P Machine Shop and Carpenter Shop
- C & P Office Building
- Union Mining Company Office
- Castle and Gate House
- Delbert Martin House
- St. Patrick's Church
- St. Patrick's School
- The Jail
- St. George's Episcopal Church
- Mt. Savage United Methodist Church
- Ewald House, Water Street
- McMullen House, Main Street
- O'Connor House, Main Street
- First National Bank, Main Street
- Monohan House, Main Street
- Five and Ten, Columbia Avenue
- Robert Beal's Farm Building, Main Street
- Milligan Brothers Grocery
- Theresa Brannon House, Water Street
- Enamel Brick House, Cobblestone Hill
- Emanuel Brick House, St. Patrick's Church Road

Boundaries of Mount Savage Historic District

Mount Savage Historic District is bounded by lines running 750 feet on both sides of the center of Jennings Run from a line which connects the two aforesaid lines 1500 feet downstream from the intersection of Jennings Run with its northern branch (which runs parallel with Old Row Road), and by a line connecting the two aforesaid lines 1500 feet upstream from the aforementioned inter-

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Mount Savage Historic District

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

section of Jennings Run, and to include that area bounded by lines running 750 feet on both sides of the north branch of Jennings Run to a line connecting the two located 2250 feet upstream from its intersection with the main branch of Jennings Run; and to include an area on the northeast side of the aforesaid boundaries bounded by the rear property lines of the northern properties along Church Hill Road and by the rear lines of the east properties of Columbia Avenue until it intersects the northwestern line along Jennings Run.

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

superintendent. Within two years -- at the same time the first track was rolled -- two hundred houses existed and the company employed five hundred people.

By 1845 with a capital investment of \$1,000,000, iron production reached two hundred tons a week. The company was the only firm in America extensively engaged in the manufacturing of heavy railroad iron. The intense heat of the furnaces demanded one hundred fifty tons of coal a day. The mines fulfilled that demand in addition to shipping an equal amount east for sale.

The propitious beginnings of the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company disintegrated rapidly in 1846. Internal financial difficulties, a disadvantageous tariff, declining quantity and quality of iron and the threat of labor troubles combined to close operations. The closure attracted national attention when the Whig party used the incident to decry Democratic economic policies during the election of 1846. A year later John M. Forbes, a prominent Boston railroad financier, bought the entire assets at auction. The iron works resumed production briefly from the mid-1850's to 1868. The industry eventually disappeared because of the poor quality of iron and the tariff laws made English rail cheaper than American. The historic but idle rolling mill had vanished by the early 1880's.

As iron manufacturing declined the coal mining industry expanded. Although Mount Savage gained its national prominence through its association with iron the character of the town relates more directly to coal mining. In 1864 a conglomerate, the Consolidated Coal Company, bought the Mount Savage operations. It owned most of the mines in the region which explains how it became the largest producer of bituminous coal in the United States and Maryland became one of the nation's major coal producers.

By as early as the 1840's, the emerging town echoed the English mining estates where the company controlled the factories, housing, and commercial structures. However, the standard of living in Mount Savage was considerably better than that of the Marylander's counterparts in Great Britain and Pennsylvania, as

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Mount Savage Historic District

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Katharine Harvey so aptly illustrated in The Best Dressed Miners. Throughout most of the nineteenth century workers rented company housing for only 2% of their salary. The salaries of the employees, especially with the additional income from one child, enabled families to purchase their houses. It was not uncommon for families to visit relatives in Europe. Mount Savage had several churches and after 1856 a public reading room. Opportunities existed for children to seek careers outside the community. The most famous son of Mount Savage was Edward Cardinal Mooney born on Old Row.

Mount Savage exemplifies the character of a nineteenth century mining town. Its association with the production of iron rails gives it special importance in American history. The industrial nature is continued through the Union Mining Company, a producer of bricks. In 1839 a seam of fine quality fire clay was discovered in Mount Savage. After experimentation a brick was developed which could be used to line furnaces. In 1861 the manufacture of brick began on a large scale and has continued through the present.

Mount Savage is different from other coal towns because of the association with the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. From its center of activity at Mount Savage the C & P extended west to Frostburg and north to Pennsylvania as well as the original track to Cumberland deriving its chief income as a carrier of coal.

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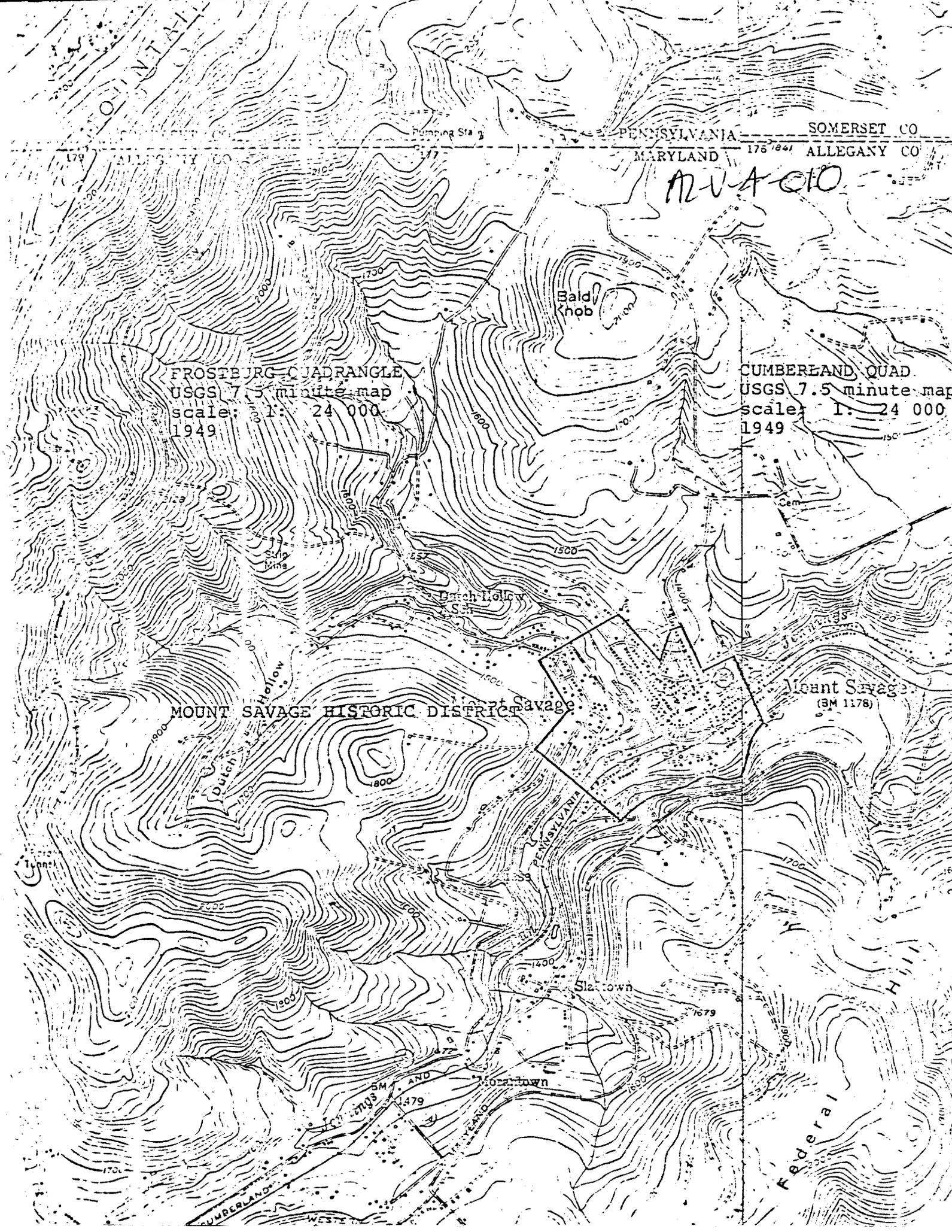
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Mount Savage Historic District

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MARYLAND 1781841 ALLEGANY CO

22-A-10

FROSTBURG QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1: 24 000
1949

CUMBERLAND QUAD
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1: 24 000
1949

MOUNT SAVAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mount Savage
(BM 1178)

Slacktown

Mount town

Federal Hill



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YES, ROW

VIEW TO N



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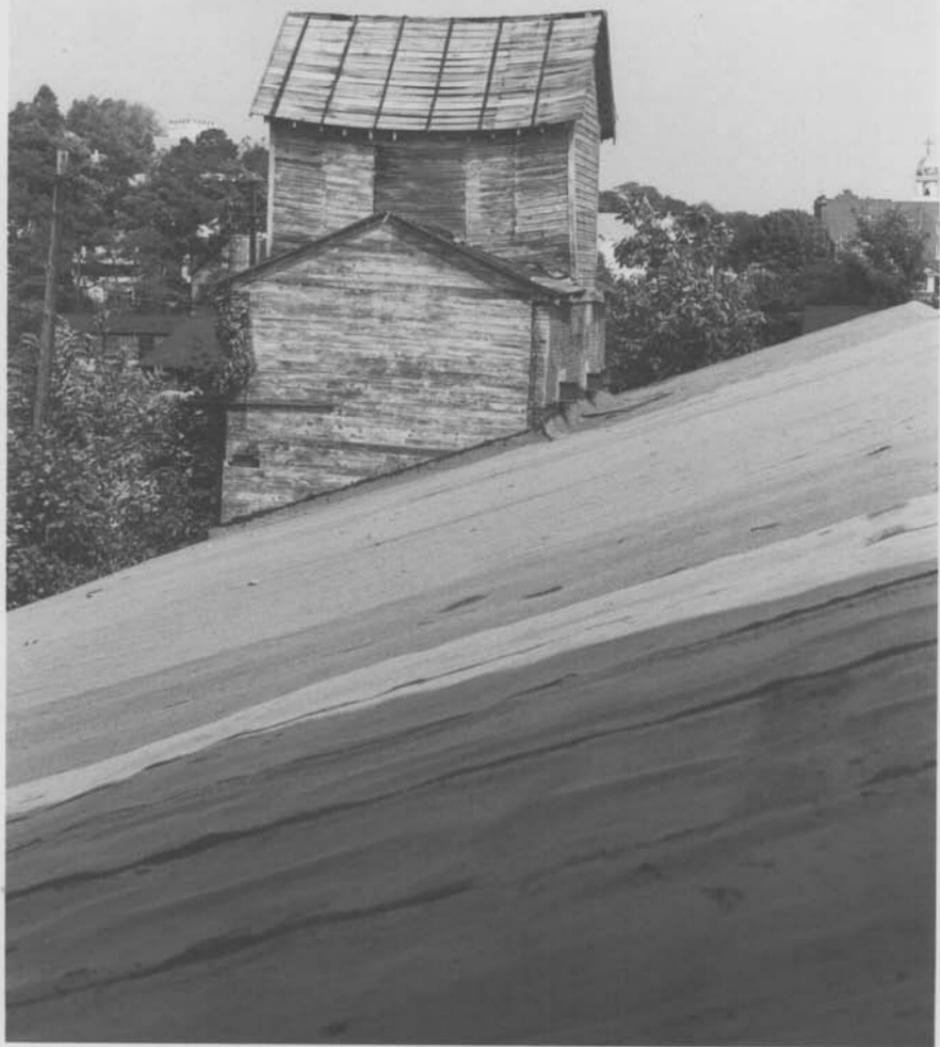
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ENAMEL BRICK YARDS, MT. SAVAGE, MD.
Gilbert



our old home is marked +
I built an office for Mr. Hannay
one end is Bailey and Marked O
J. E. T.

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A. Feldstein

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FIRE BRICK YARDS - MT. SAVAGE, MD.

Gilbert

LOOKING WEST

FROM C.T.P. DEPOT



AL-V-A-010

A Feldstein

159

NEW ROW
MT SAVAGE MD

1190

AL-V-A-010

A. B. W. N.



AL-V-A-010

OLD ROW, (historic photograph)

MOUNT SAUSAGE

FIGURE 112.



FIGURE 27

"OLD ROW", MOUNT SAUSAGE

AL-V-A-010



FIGURE 62

AL-V-A-179

MULLANEY BROTHERS STORE, Mt. Savage (AL-V-A-10)



FIGURE 62

AL-V-A-010

MOUNT SAVAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

(MULLANEY BROTHERS STORE)