DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND

**ALLEGANY MUSEUM:** 3 Pershing Street – Covering two floors of the fully restored neo-classical building, which was constructed in the 1860s, the museum serves the region by curating, exhibiting and communicating the geographic, cultural, and historical heritage. The museum includes more than 300 artifacts, including the presidential campaign speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

**CUMBERLAND ARMORY:** 107 Union Street – Following the use of two armories in the City Hall building, the building is the original Cumberland Armory, which was constructed in the 1880’s. The architect, Bruce Price, also designed such buildings as the Renwick Palace Hotel in Cambridge and the Frederick Francis Center in Fredericton. The style represents a mixture of Renaissance and French Renaissance Revival. The building has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

**CITY HALL:** 57 North Liberty Street – City Hall was built in 1911 after a new courtroom was designed for the former building. The structure is the only one of its kind in Maryland. The building has been restored to its original Art Deco details.

**CITY HALL*:** 2 Howard Street – The last foot-draft power loom is still used in the building, which was once the headquarters of the Footers Dye Works Building. The building houses one of the most prominent clothing and dye house in the state. The facility is surrounded by a series of industrial buildings.

**FOOTERS DYE WORKS BUILDING*:** 2 Howard Street – The last foot-draft power loom is still used in the building, which was once the headquarters of the Footers Dye Works Building. The building houses one of the most prominent clothing and dye house in the state. The facility is surrounded by a series of industrial buildings.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS/RIVERSIDE NANTICOKE SKIRMISH SITE:** 38 Greene Street at Riverside Park – George Washington, who arrived in Cumberland during the Whiskey Rebellion, spent a considerable amount of time in the area during the French and Indian War, spent a considerable amount of time in the area during the French and Indian War. He often held court here at the petitioners’ hotel and by 1763, only the existing structure remained. In 1993, the building was restored to its original form. The building is now a visitor’s center with a Canal Museum, located in the Western Maryland Railway Station, and information about the galaxy, space travel, the universe, and astrophysics.

**HISTORIC WALKING MAP OF CUMBERLAND & DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND**

**HISTORIC WALKING MAP OF CUMBERLAND & DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND**

**THE NATIONAL ROAD:** Historic US Route 40, the National Road, passes through Cumberland and was part of the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park. It was an essential part of the Appalachian Trail and the Great Allegheny Passage, that stretch over 300 miles from Cumberland to Washington, DC. The National Road was the first federal highway in the United States, to review the troops as they put down the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.

**SOUTH CENTRE STREET:** 100 Union Street – In 1864, the building housed one of the most prominent clothing and dye house in the state. The facility is surrounded by a series of industrial buildings.

**FORT CUMBERLAND HOTEL:** 112 Baltimore Street – The Fort Cumberland Hotel was constructed in 1917. The hotel has been restored to its original Art Deco details.

**HISTORIC WALKING MAP OF CUMBERLAND & DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND**

**DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND**

**ALLEGANY MUSEUM:** 3 Pershing Street – Covering two floors of the fully restored neo-classical building, which was built in the 1930s, the museum houses one of the most prominent clothing and dye house in the state. The facility is surrounded by a series of industrial buildings.

**CITY HALL:** 57 North Liberty Street – City Hall was built in 1911 after a new courtroom was designed for the former building. The structure is the only one of its kind in Maryland. The building has been restored to its original Art Deco details.

**CITY HALL*:** 2 Howard Street – The last foot-draft power loom is still used in the building, which was once the headquarters of the Footers Dye Works Building. The building houses one of the most prominent clothing and dye house in the state. The facility is surrounded by a series of industrial buildings.

**FOOTERS DYE WORKS BUILDING*:** 2 Howard Street – The last foot-draft power loom is still used in the building, which was once the headquarters of the Footers Dye Works Building. The building houses one of the most prominent clothing and dye house in the state. The facility is surrounded by a series of industrial buildings.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS/RIVERSIDE NANTICOKE SKIRMISH SITE:** 38 Greene Street at Riverside Park – George Washington, who arrived in Cumberland during the Whiskey Rebellion, spent a considerable amount of time in the area during the French and Indian War, spent a considerable amount of time in the area during the French and Indian War. He often held court here at the petitioners’ hotel and by 1763, only the existing structure remained. In 1993, the building was restored to its original form. The building is now a visitor’s center with a Canal Museum, located in the Western Maryland Railway Station, and information about the galaxy, space travel, the universe, and astrophysics.

**HISTORIC WALKING MAP OF CUMBERLAND & DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND**

**THE NATIONAL ROAD:** Historic US Route 40, the National Road, passes through Cumberland and was part of the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park. It was an essential part of the Appalachian Trail and the Great Allegheny Passage, that stretch over 300 miles from Cumberland to Washington, DC. The National Road was the first federal highway in the United States, to review the troops as they put down the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.

**SOUTH CENTRE STREET:** 100 Union Street – In 1864, the building housed one of the most prominent clothing and dye house in the state. The facility is surrounded by a series of industrial buildings.

**FORT CUMBERLAND HOTEL:** 112 Baltimore Street – The Fort Cumberland Hotel was constructed in 1917. The hotel has been restored to its original Art Deco details.
the tall smoke house, three privies, and a chicken coop. In 1875, Judge Oliver brick structures on Washington Street. The Federal Style residence included Washington Street - Built in 1843 by Judge Thomas Perry, this museum the county's largest reference and local history collection. houses the main branch for the Allegany County Public Library System, with school in Allegany County, which was founded in 1799. The building now 31 Washington Street – ALLEGANY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY: stone trim and features a tower that is buttressed with round columns that rises Romanesque architectural style. The structure combines a use of brick with Emanuel Episcopal Church was constructed in 1850 and is one of the area's of Napoleon. the structure circa 1855. In fact, Allegany County's first tourism effort 532 Washington Street – Walter J. Muncaster, built this Georgian Revival detailed structure in 1906. After starting to work in 18 Greene Street – Congressman David J. Lewis THE LEWIS HOUSE: 218 Washington Street – Another impressive example of the Second Empire Revival style, the structure was built in 1873 by Joseph Locker, a state legislator and president of the C&O Canal. The Allegany County Historical Society now maintains the building as a museum, which characterized Washington Street residences in the 19th century, their line toward the horizontal lines that became popular in the 20th century. The style reflects a shift in architectural tastes away from the vertical elements, which were typical of early 19th century architecture.

Board of Education Building/The Wash House: 108 Washington Street - The former Wash House, which is currently occupied by the Allegany County Board of Education, was built in the 1860's. Built in the Second Empire Revival style, the structure was built by William Wash, around the turn of the century. The Wash House made up of a main floor and an attic, of which the attic portion can only be reached through the ground level, now houses the offices of the Board of Education.芦 527 Washington Street – This representation of the Second Empire Revival style, the structure was built by William Wallace McKaig III in 1890. The house features a brick exterior with a large portico supported by four large columns. The structure was built during a period of architectural growth and development in the Allegany County region, with the presence of the railroad leading to increased economic development and population growth.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church: 218 Washington Street - Emmanuel Episcopal Church was the oldest church in Allegany County when it was founded in 1843. The church was built by Judge Thomas Perry on the corner of Washington and Prospect Streets. The church was considered one of the finest examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the area.

Emmanuel Episcopal Parish House: 31 Washington Street - Built in 1903, the Parish House was designed by Bruce Price, a native of Washington, D.C. The building was constructed as a larger building to house the Allegany County Academy, the first public school in Allegany County, which was founded in 1799. The building now serves as a museum for the Allegany County Historical Society.

Gordon-Roberts House: 218 Washington Street - The Gordon-Roberts House was built in 1867 by Josiah Gordon, a state legislator and president of the C&O Canal. The building features a large porch supported by four large columns and a hip roof. The structure was built during a period of architectural growth and development in the Allegany County region, with the presence of the railroad leading to increased economic development and population growth.

Hosky-McKain House: 529 Washington Street - The Hosky-McKain House was built in 1890 by Robert Hosky. The house features a brick exterior with a large portico supported by four large columns. The structure was built during a period of architectural growth and development in the Allegany County region, with the presence of the railroad leading to increased economic development and population growth.

Huston House: 523 Washington Street – Walter J. Muncaster, the founder of Cumberland Steel, built the Huston House in 1839. The house features a brick exterior with a large portico supported by four large columns. The structure was built during a period of architectural growth and development in the Allegany County region, with the presence of the railroad leading to increased economic development and population growth.

Lowenfeld House: 527 Washington Street - The Lowenfeld House was built in 1800. The house features a brick exterior with a large portico supported by four large columns. The structure was built during a period of architectural growth and development in the Allegany County region, with the presence of the railroad leading to increased economic development and population growth.

Women's Civic Club: 525 Washington Street - The Women's Civic Club was founded in 1923 and has been a prominent organization in the community ever since. The organization has played a significant role in promoting civic engagement and social programs in the community.

The Gordon-Roberts House is a prime example of the Second Empire Revival style, characterized by its use of brick and the presence of a large portico supported by four large columns. The building was constructed in 1890 by Robert Hosky and serves as a museum for the Allegany County Historical Society.