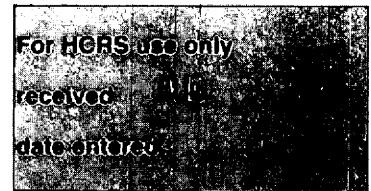


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



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

Roughly bounded by Foundry Row, Jennings Run, Now School Rd., Yellow Row, Cherry St., and Columbia Ave.
street & number Multiple Streets N/A not for publication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"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<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
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1983 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle
city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

AL-V-A-010

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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 Bungalow-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.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

AL-V-A-010

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Mount Savage Historic District

Continuation sheet Allegany County, Maryland

Item number

7

Page

1

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,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

AL-V-A-010

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Mount Savage Historic District

Continuation sheet Allegany County, Maryland

Item number

7

Page

2

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.

AL-V-A-010

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Mount Savage Historic District Item number 7 Page 3
Allegany County, Maryland

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

AL-V-A-010

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Mount Savage Historic District Item number 7 Page 4
Allegany County, Maryland

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 keystoned 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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Mount Savage Historic District Item number 7 Page 5
Allegany County, Maryland

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 jigsawed 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

AL-V-A-010

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

AL-V-A-010

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreege 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 8 1 0	4 1 3 9 1 6 2 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
---	-------	-----------------	---------------------

D	1 1 8	6 8 1 1 3 1 4 1 0	4 1 3 9 1 6 4 1 4 1 0
---	-------	-------------------	-----------------------

E			
---	--	--	--

F			
---	--	--	--

G			
---	--	--	--

H			
---	--	--	--

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
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state		code	county	code
-------	--	------	--------	------

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 *Mi Ab* 8-1-83

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>J. Dolores Byers</i>	Entered in the National Register date 9/8/83
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

AL-V-A-010

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Mount Savage Historic District Item number 8 Page 6
Allegany County, Maryland

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

AL-V-A-010

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Mount Savage Historic District Item number 8 Page 7
Allegheny County, Maryland

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Mount Savage Historic District Item number 8 and 9 Page 8
Allegany County, Maryland

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.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Allen, Jay D. "Social Impact of 19th Century Technology in America, A Case Study: Episodes in the History of the Mount Savage Iron Works, Mount Savage, Maryland." May 1969. Manuscripts, files of the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.
- Carney, Charles. "The History of Mount Savage." Sub-committee on Historical Research, Beautification Committee of Mount Savage. Project Number 67-014-005, Title I, Higher Education Act of 1965. Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland. May, 1967.
- Chancery Record. Liber B 171, Folio 744. 1847. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
- Harvey, Katherine A. The Best-Dressed Miners: Life and Labor in the Maryland Region, 1835-1910. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1969.
- Laws of Maryland. 1837. Chapter 218; 1860. Chapter 265.
- Preservation Society of Allegany County, Newsletter. May, 1973. Mount Savage edition.
- Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland... Two Volumes. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing, 1968.
- Seventh U. S. Census. 1850. Maryland Manufacturers. Maryland State Library, Annapolis, Maryland.
- The State Gazette and Merchants' and Farmers' Directory for Maryland and the District of Columbia. Baltimore: Sadler, Drysdale and Purnell, 1871.
- The Sun (Baltimore), November 24, 1842.
- Thomas, James W. and T. J. C. Williams. History of Allegany County... Two Volumes. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing, 1969.

AL-V-A-010

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Mount Savage Historic District Item number 10 Page 9
Allegany County, Maryland

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.

MOUNT SAVAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND 1983

LEGEND

----- indicates district boundary



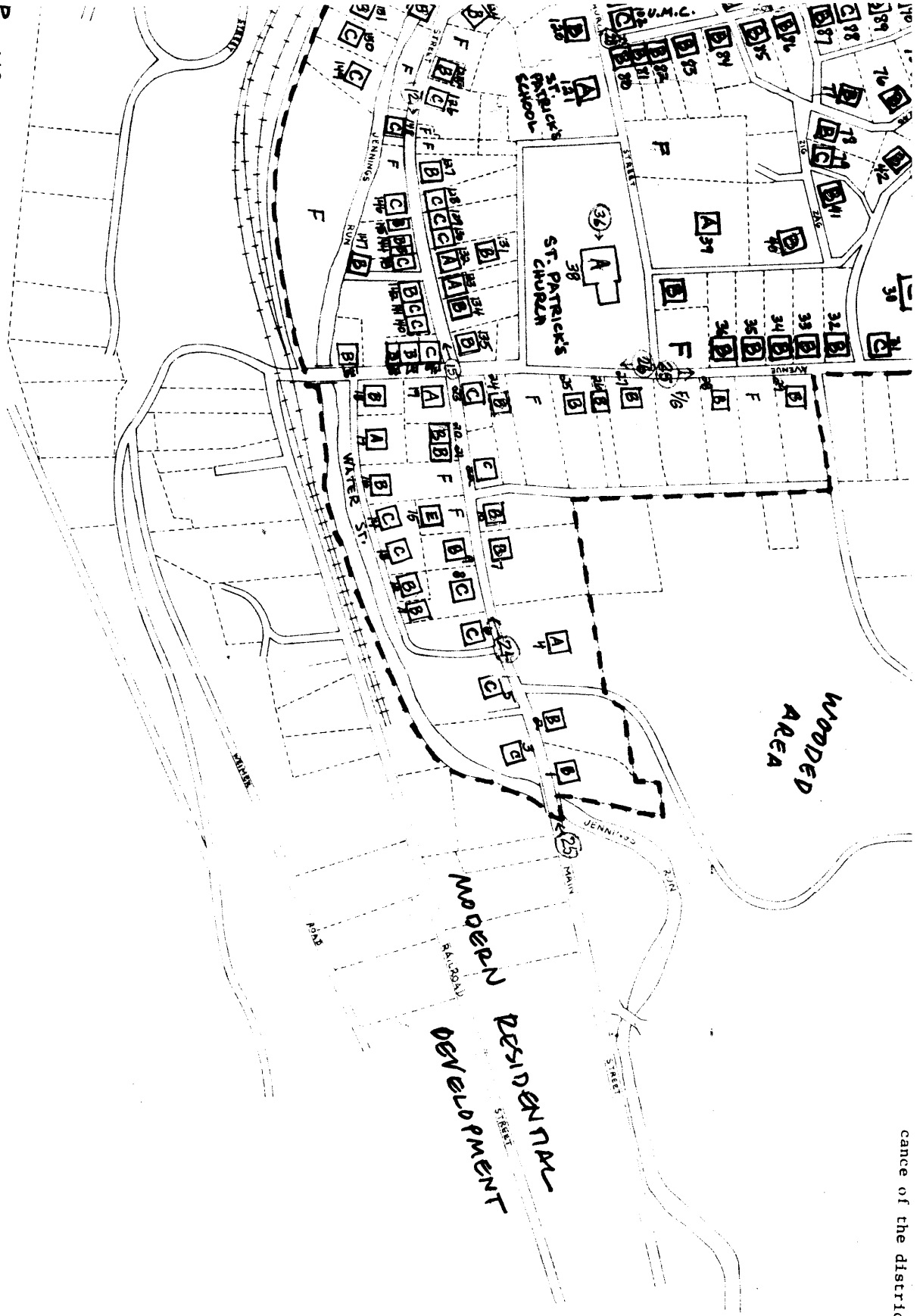
Indicates photograph number and direction of view. For clarity, not all photographs are referenced on the map. Refer to photo labels for specific locations.



indicates building or structure; this symbol is not intended to accurately represent building configuration. Building locations are approximate, but generally accurate. Numbers 1-189 were arbitrarily assigned for survey purposes and are not referenced in text or photographs. Numbers in parentheses refer to MHT State Inventory of Historic Sites.

Resource Coding System:

- A. A resource important to the significance of the district which appears to be eligible for National Register listing individually.
- B. A resource with undiminished integrity that contributes to the significance of the district but does not appear to be eligible for National Register listing individually.
- C. A contributing resource whose integrity has been compromised, whose contribution to the significance of the district would be enhanced by sympathetic rehabilitation or restoration, or by research supporting its historical associations.
- D. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the district but may be eligible for listing in the National Register within its own historical and cultural context.
- E. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the district and is not eligible for listing in the National Register.
- F. An open-space resource that contributes to the significance of the district.
- G. A non-historic open space that does not contribute to the significance of the district.



P UPHILL SLOPE
 IS TOPOGRAPHICAL
 JORDY

WOODED
 AREA

MODERN RESIDENTIAL
 DEVELOPMENT

JENNINGS

WATER

RAILROAD

MAIN

ST. PATRICK'S

CHURCH

SCHOOL

STREET

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

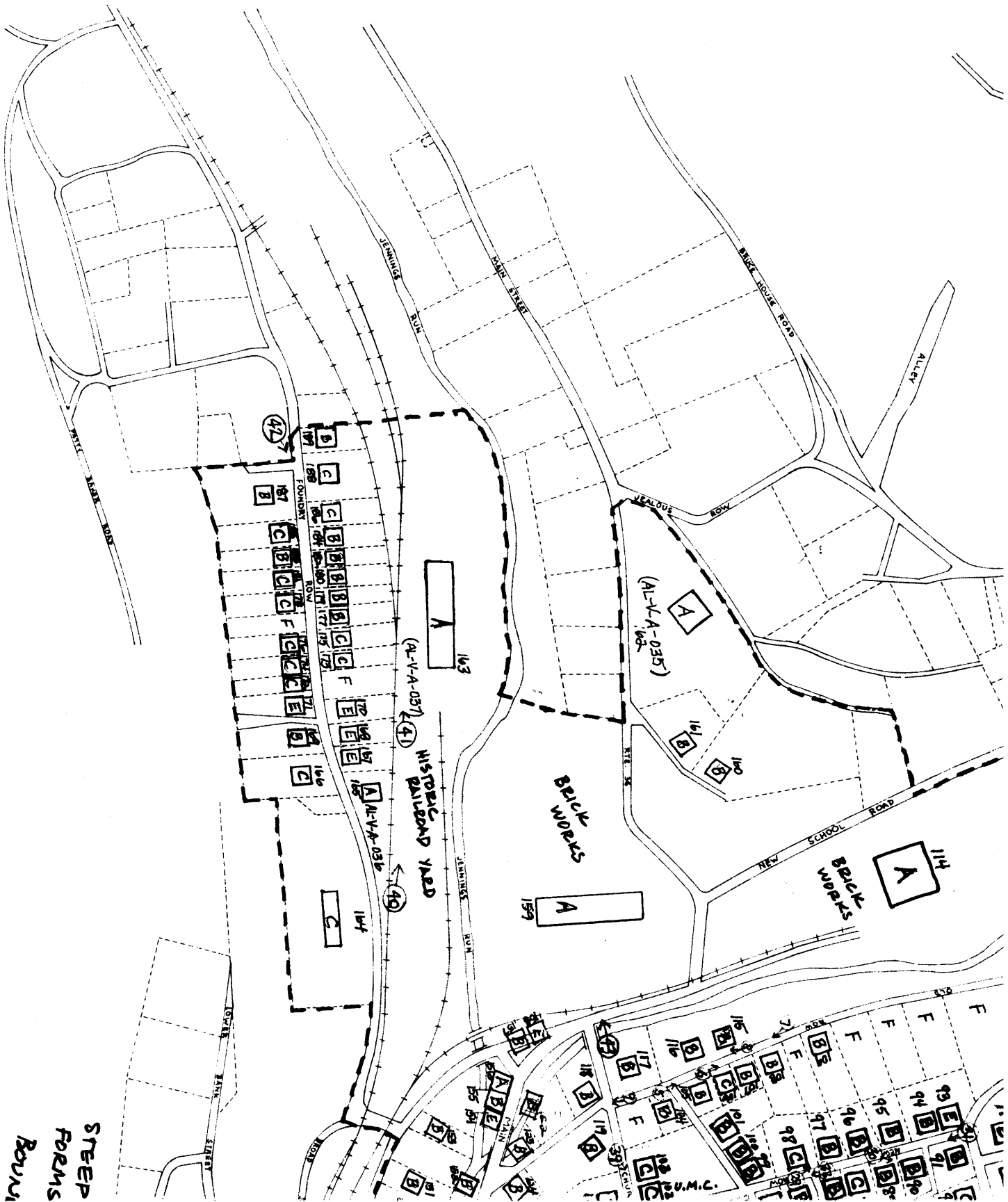
314

315

316

317

318



STEEP
FORMS
ROW

HISTORIC
PAVED YARD

BRICK WORKS

BRICK WORKS

(AL-V-A-035)

(AL-V-A-037)

(AL-V-A-036)

(47)

(41)

(40)

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

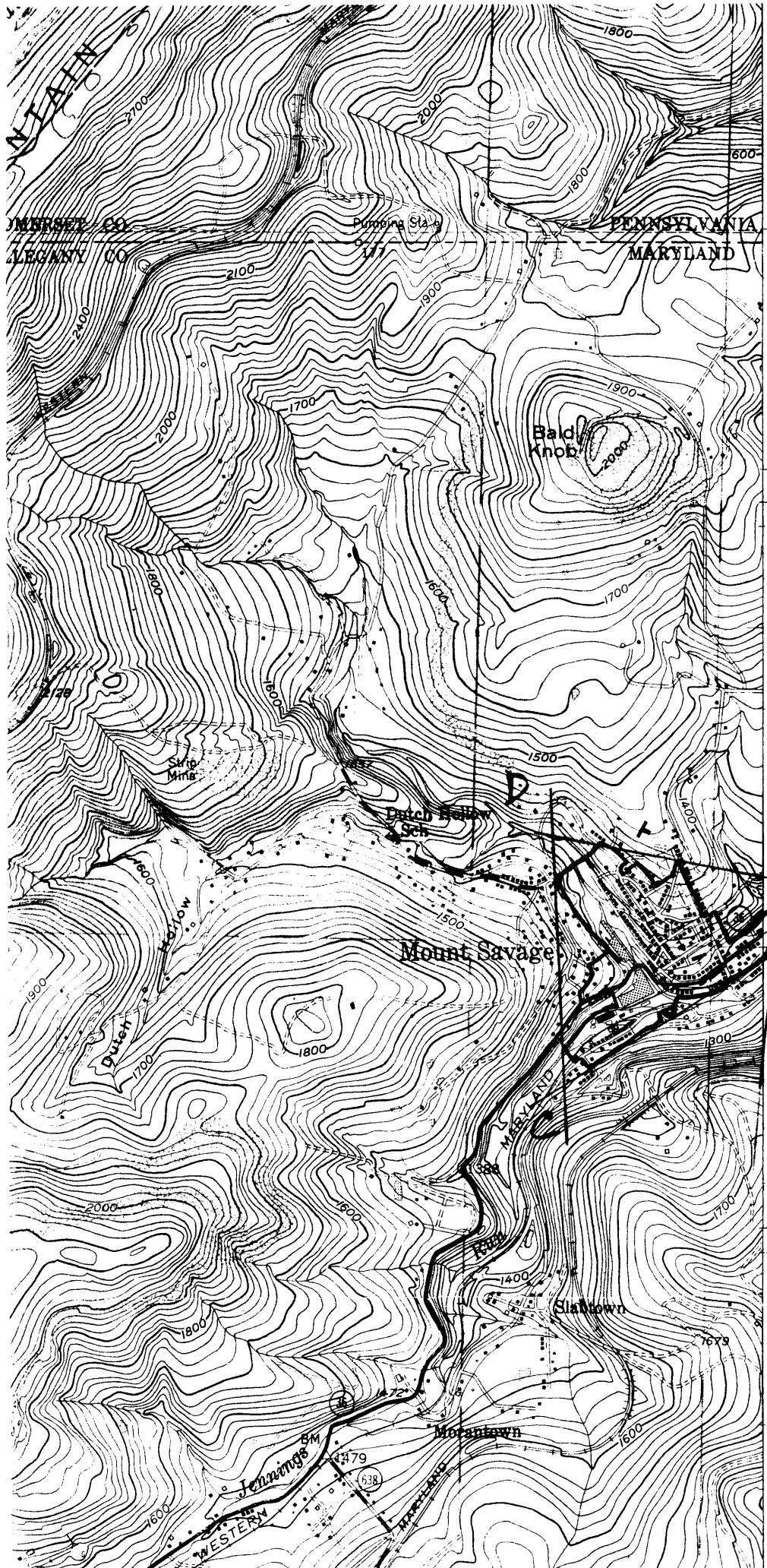
342

343

344

345

346</



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

A: 18-682280 -
4396280

B: 18-682260 -
4395980

C: 18-681410 -
4395410

D: 18-681340 -
4396440

4399
4398
4397
4396
4394
CUMBERLAND
5263 III NE
BARKELVILLE 1.8 MI.
CUMBERLAND 4.3 MI.