OMB No. 10024-0015 CEIVED 2280

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(expires 5/31/2012)

460

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property	
historic name Footer's Dye Works	
other names AL-IV-A-171	
2. Location	
street & number South Mechanic and Howard Streets	not for publication
city or town Cumberland	vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Allegany cod	e <u>001</u> zip code <u>21502</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant See continuation sheet for additional comments). Signature of certifying official/Title	ies in the National Register of Historic my opinion, the property ⊠ meets □ does t □ nationally □ statewide ⊠ locally. (□
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby, certify that this property is: I entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. Determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other (explain):	Beauty 7-3-13

y Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)
Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)
Contributing Noncontributing buildings sites structures objects 1 0 Total
number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
_ 0
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) VACANT/NOT IN USE
Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone
walls Brick

Narrative Description

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

Footer's Dye Works (AL-IV-A-171) Name of Property	Allegany County, Maryland County and State
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)	Area of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.	Architecture Industry
B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance 1906-1937
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)	1906
Property is:	
☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
☐ B removed from its original location.	N/A
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
☐ D a cemetery.	N/A
■ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
☐ F a commemorative property.	Architect/Builder
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	N/A
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheet	ts)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on	one or more continuation sheets)
Previous documentation on files (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
□ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested □ previously listed in the National Register □ previously determined eligible by the National Registe □ designated a National Historic Landmark □ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # □ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record	State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:
#	

Footer's Dye Works (AL-IV-A-171) Name of Property	Allegany County, Maryland County and State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property Less than one acre UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)	
1 1 7 9 9 2 0 4 0 4 3 9 0 9 0 0 3	
Zone Easting Northing Z	one Easting Northing
2 4	
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet) Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)	☐ See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	M.A., Historian date Sept. 24, 2012
street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300	telephone 301-739-2070
city or town Hagerstown state Marylan	
Additional Documentation	
Submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets	
Maps	
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location	
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage Photographs	of Humerous resources.
Representative black and white photographs of the property.	
Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)	
Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)	
Name Canal Place Preservation-Development Authority	
street & number 13 Canal Street	telephone
city or town Cumberland state Marylan	d zip code 21502-3001

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

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

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 01/2009) OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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Description Summary:

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The Footer's Dye Works building is located along Howard Street in Cumberland, Maryland. The large brick building, constructed in 1906, is a long, narrow four story gable roofed industrial structure. The long, north elevation runs along Howard Street almost to South Mechanic Street. Along the south elevation was a seven-bay, one story high, saw-tooth extension, demolished in 2009, leaving exposed openings along the ground level of the south wall. A loading dock protected by a suspended shed roof is located on the south elevation around a five story concrete block elevator tower. Once part of a complex that included several four story and one story saw tooth buildings as well as water towers and smokestacks, the current building is all that remains. The landscape to the south of the building is a level, gravel and macadam-surfaced lot with some vegetation. The building stands in the shadow of the elevated path of I-68. To the west of the building is the former right of way of a Western Maryland Railway spur that is now a pedestrian path through the Canal Place festival grounds. To the north and west of the building is the redeveloped Canal Place facility and beyond that, the C&O Canal, Potomac River and Wills Creek confluence.

General Description:

Exterior

The Footer's Dye Works building is situated along Howard Street with gable ends east and west. The north and south elevations are 20 bays in length, while the end walls are two bays wide. (Photo #2) A concrete block elevator tower protrudes from the south wall toward the east end of the building. (Photo #3) Along the cornice line of the two long sides of the buildings, framed catwalks have been attached to catch falling roof tiles and provide access to the roof and cornice area. The building rests on rock-faced formed stone foundations, which rise to a height above ground level of about three feet. The walls are of hard-fired red brick laid in common bond at all elevations with a 5:1 header to stretcher row ratio. The brick work, especially on the end walls, is distinguished by extensive decorative corbelling, including quoins at the corners, a corbelled brick pediment and bands between the third and fourth stories. Round windows lined with header bricks are centered in each gable pediment. Segmental arches with triple rows of header bricks top the windows and doors. On the north (Howard St.) façade the window arches have decorative false keystones of slightly protruding bricks. Painted signage remains on the west gable wall identifying the building as Footer's Dye Works. (Photo #4) The painted work appears to date from the early 20th century and may be original to the period of construction of the building. Terra cotta tiles cover the roof.

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Windows form an important aspect of the industrial character of the building. They all have segmentally arched tops. Most of the windows are paired four over four light sash or two over two light sash. On the north elevation all of the second story windows have been replaced with small, paired one over one sash, double stacked (one pair over the other). (Photo #6) The first story north elevation east half of the windows are infilled with wood surrounding a single pane sash. Some of the second story south elevation windows are set slightly higher in the wall to accommodate the former saw-tooth section's roof height. (Photo #3) A number of the windows are covered with plywood, particularly on the south and east elevations. The 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map notes wire glass windows in place. All windows are paired or doubled, beneath a shared segmental arch, with wood lintel within the arch. The segmental arches are made of three courses of header bricks, except for the fourth floor windows which utilize only two courses of headers to form the window arches. The fourth story windows are smaller and shorter than the other rows of windows.

Doors are located on the east and west ends of the building, and at the loading dock area on the south side. There are also entrances in the third bay from each end of the north (Howard St.) façade of the building. Unlike the other entrances, these have fully rounded arched tops with fanlights with three triangular lights (Photo #s 6 and 9), the eastern-most north door also has a transom and five-pane sidelights. (Photo #7) Other original doorways have segmentally arched tops lined with a double course of header bricks. Later or altered doorways have flat headers supported by steel lintels. Doors are double-leafed with vertical tongue and groove board surfaces. Some are double surfaced and have an interior facing of diagonally placed tongue and groove paneling. Doors to loading dock spaces are covered with diagonal tongue and groove panels and hang on steel roller tracks.

On the south elevation of the building there is a five-story concrete block elevator tower that protrudes out from the wall and has a steel door at the base opening onto the loading dock. This tower appears to be a later replacement of an earlier four-story tower, which was removed and the arched openings on each floor infilled with brick. (Photo #3) Two other window openings on the first story, south elevation were also infilled with brick. The area exposed by the demolition of the saw-tooth roof section of the building (2009) on the south elevation is now infilled with plywood. The massive I-beam lintel and steel beam posts are exposed. A portion is infilled with concrete block from interior alterations done during the 1970s Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply occupation on the east end of the first floor.

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Interior

The interior of the building presents large cavernous spaces with steel columns placed at regular intervals for support. The first story includes large openings on the south side which formerly opened into the one story saw-tooth roof section. Above the openings a steel I-beam with steel columns supports the brick exterior structure of the upper stories. Flooring material is poured concrete at the first floor. The ceiling of the first story appears to have had some sort of covering tacked on, but it is now loose and sagging. Exposed pipes and fluorescent lighting fixtures hang from the ceiling. (Photo #8) Steel posts and beams are exposed. In the east end of the first floor level is an office area partitioned off from the rest of the space with concrete blocks, dating from the 1970s Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply Co. occupation of the building. The southeast stairwell is located within this altered space. On the west end is an enclosed restroom area with three doors. (Photo #10) All fixtures have been removed. In the southwest corner is the enclosed stairwell.

The stairwells located in the southwest and southeast corners of the building are enclosed within an exposed stud framed wall covered with horizontal beaded tongue and groove paneling at each floor landing. The double doors into the stairwell are diagonally laid tongue and groove panels over wood frame. (Photo #11) The metal exterior doors open into the stairwells at the first floor level. The stairwells are exposed brick walls. The stairs consist of wood risers leading to a landing halfway up and turning to continue to the second story. Windows light the stairwells. (Photo #12)

The second, third, and fourth stories are open end to end punctuated with a row of steel support columns running down the middle of the long rectangular space, slightly north of center. (Photo #s 13, 16, & 19) Each floor has a brick infilled opening to the old elevator tower with four-light transom (Photo #17 and an opening to the current elevator tower in the south wall near the east end. (Photo #s 18 & 20) The second floor west end includes a restroom enclosure with metal stalls and porcelain fixtures still in place. (Photo #14) Adjoining is a stud and wallboard office enclosure with pine bookshelves along the north wall. (Photo #15) On the fourth floor, a foreman's room is partitioned off in the west end of the building. The upper floors have wood tongue and groove flooring running east-west. Five skylights help to illuminate the fourth floor. (Photo #21) The fourth floor space has wooden ceilings of beaded tongue and groove paneling. Also at the fourth floor level, recent wooden platforms have been constructed to catch falling roof tiles. Although these are exterior structures, their framing extends to the interior.

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Evaluation of Integrity

The last remaining building of a sizable industrial complex that was once the largest cleaning and dyeing establishment in the United States, the Footer Dye Works building now stands alone along Howard Street. Despite the removal of its companion buildings, the remnant of the once sprawling complex retains integrity to reflect its historical associations with the industrial development of Cumberland and its architectural character as a typical industrial building of the early 20th century. Specifically, the building retains strong integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The building housed the company's office, and the functions of cloth finishing and pressing. It played a central role in the company's function: where the company's administration was carried out, and where crucial final steps in preparing the product took place. Although the setting has diminished through the removal of the other buildings that were once part of this complex, and the construction of the elevated I-68 platform adjacent to the building, the Footer's building itself remains nearly as it was constructed and used in the early 20th century. The character defining features of the building are almost completely intact. At the exterior, windows, doors, distinctive corbelled brickwork, tile roofing and painted signage all remain. The interior retains original wood tongue and groove flooring, wall partitioning and ceiling material, exposed structural steel columns and beams, and early, if not original paint schemes. Windows and skylights, especially on the upper stories remain in place. Thus the Footer's Dye Works building retains more than sufficient material to convey its historic character and important associations with Cumberland's industrial past.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Footer's Dye Works building is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C as a representative example of the industry and its related factory architecture that fueled an economic boom in Cumberland, Maryland in the late 19th and early 20th century. As the only remaining building (built 1906) of a large complex constructed in the first decade of the 20th century, the Footer's Dye Works building is an important remnant of the city's dwindling industrial heritage. Throughout the 1920s Footer's Dye Works was one of the dominant cleaning and dyeing establishments in the mid-Atlantic region, with major branch offices located in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. At its peak, Footer's Dye Works employed as many as 500 people and numbered the White House among its clients. Historically a vibrant industrial town served by numerous railroads, the C&O Canal, and the National Road, the city of Cumberland suffered a substantial loss of industry, jobs, and population through the second half of the 20th century. Although no longer occupied by industry, the remaining industrial buildings of Cumberland serve to highlight the historic web of transportation and industry that made Cumberland into the second largest city in Maryland.

Historic Context

The city of Cumberland, Maryland, sited at the confluence of the Potomac River and Wills Creek, was laid out in 1785. With the topography around the city, it became a point through which most westbound traffic passed. Cumberland by the late 19th century became a major rail and transportation center with easy access to the Georges Creek Coal resources. The excellent transportation facilities and the availability of coal for fuel attracted industries such as Kelly-Springfield and Celanese Corporation to the Cumberland area, swelling the population during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and increasing development in those time periods. Today most of these manufacturing industries are gone.

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled western Maryland in the 1730s and 1740s. At that time Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier or "back country" for settlement, and Germans were migrating through the area to create settlements in Virginia. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale to German farmers. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, western Maryland was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed, covering all of western Maryland. In 1789, Allegany County was carved from the western mountainous region of Washington County, with Cumberland as the county seat.

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Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763 and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Cumberland, site of the westernmost Maryland fort, Fort Cumberland, was well situated to serve as a center for the region. General Braddock's road, cut during the French and Indian War to aid in the transportation of troops and supplies westward, now served as a route for the transport of agricultural products to the eastern markets. The track also provided a template for Thomas Jefferson's National Road to access the Ohio territories newly acquired with the Louisiana Purchase in 1804. Construction on the road began in Cumberland in 1811 along Greene Street, near the former site of Fort Cumberland and where much of the town's early development was located.¹

The National Road, which eventually connected with Baltimore via a series of private turnpikes, was an important step in transportation improvements in western Maryland. However, much of the progress in the region and in the town of Cumberland was largely due to the establishment of both the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal Company in 1828. Following similar routes through Maryland, both companies began construction in 1828 in a race to reach Cumberland and Ohio beyond. The railroad reached Cumberland in 1842 and the canal arrived eight years later in 1850. Providing cheaper transportation options to a region plagued by the expense of transporting products over land, the B&O Railroad and C&O Canal both significantly impacted the city and its industries.

Both the canal and railroad entered Cumberland along the Potomac River from the southeast, sparking the industrial development of that section of the city. These transportation systems and the industry they spawned provided significant employment opportunities and triggered an explosion of working class neighborhoods through the 19th century in Cumberland. "The first substantial community development beyond the general area of the original fort site was on the east side of Wills Creek, on present-day Mechanic Street. Mechanic Street was a focus of commercial and residential development, and became a neighborhood populated by the mechanics and artisans of the community."

Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, first was still men's clothing, then brick and stone masonry, canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, with flour milling

² Ibid, p. 41.

¹ Wallace Roberts & Todd, "Canal Place Management Plan," October 1995, p. 37.

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products dropped to fourth place in value of product. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products.³

The value of product trends shown above indicates that Maryland was shifting from an agricultural based economy to one based on manufacturing and factory produced goods. In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in the country. Outside of Baltimore, nowhere in Maryland was this shift in population more evident than in Cumberland. Between 1887, when Cumberland's population stood at 11,000, and 1910, the city population more than doubled reaching 24,000 according to Sanborn Insurance map tabulations. "From the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, Cumberland was the second largest manufacturing center in the state... The steel rolling mill on Williams Street [in the neighborhood of S. Mechanic Street] was a major employer in Cumberland from 1870 into the 20th century, and served as a major influence on the development of Cumberland's east side... other leading industries included glass works, iron and steel works, and breweries. Now-defunct industries, which dominated the City during the early 20th century, included Footer's Dye Works and the Kelly Springfield Tire Company, the latter of which located in Cumberland in 1920 and sparked the City's last major building boom."

Writing in 1911, Clarence Weaver described the character of the expanding city:

CUMBERLAND is a City of thirty odd thousand inhabitants with its suburbs a large share of whom are supported by the railroads and manufactories.

There are many factories, mills and plants of various kinds, among which are N. & G. Taylor Tin Plate Company; U.S. Rail Company; Potomac Glass Company; Wellington Glass Company; Eastern Glass Company; Maryland Glass Etching Works, Cumberland Gas Light Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Klots Throwing Company, Silk Mills, McKaig Foundry and Machine Works, Cumberland Steel and Shafting Works, Footer's Dye Works, United States Tannery, four large Milling Companies, several Planing Mills, Sash and Door factories, Candy Factories, Distilleries, Breweries, Brick Yards, Garages, etc.7

³ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484.

⁴ Bruchey, p. 396, citing U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures: 1914, I, 553.

⁵ 1887, 1892, 1897, 1904, and 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Cumberland, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD.

⁶ Wallace Roberts & Todd, p. 43.

⁷ Weaver, Clarence E. STORY OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND; THE QUEENCITY OF THE ALLEGHANIES, The Eddy Press Corporation, 1911.

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Activity on the National Road picked up as well in the early 20th century with the advent of the automobile, becoming part of a major transcontinental route by the 1920s. The well-developed network of roads and rails enhanced suburban growth around Cumberland as people began to move out of city the center. After struggling through several devastating floods, the closure of the C&O Canal in 1924, and the Depression of the 1930s, World War II industrial needs brought a fresh infusion of manufacturing work for Cumberland's largest industries, Kelly-Springfield Tires and the Celanese Corporation (est. 1924), and continued the suburban expansion of Cumberland.

Despite the boost following WWII, the decline of the railroad and manufacturing industries through the later decades of the 20th century accelerated the deterioration of Cumberland's economy and a disappearing population. Indicative of the growing importance of the automobile and trucking, Interstate Highway 68 cut through the center of town forever altering the city's appearance and its neighborhoods.

Resource History

Thomas Footer was an immigrant from England who received American citizenship in 1869. In 1870 he established "Footer's Steam and Dye Works" in Cumberland, Maryland. By 1878, Footer was one of two "Dyers" in Cumberland, by then a city of 14,000 people. Initially located in a North Liberty Street storefront building in the heart of the city's business district, Footer's cleaning and dyeing operation grew through the second half of the 19th century. The city's first Sanborn Insurance Company map was drawn in 1887, showing Footer's building as a series of several additions reaching into the center of the city block. By 1904, Footer's, under the name "Thomas Footer & Son" to include his son Harry Footer, had expanded across the block into a labyrinth of additions. The building's closest neighbors were the old German Reformed Church on the east and the new U.S. Courthouse on the west.

With little room left on N. Liberty Street to expand, in 1904 Thomas Footer undertook a plan to relocate his factory to the developing industrial area east of the C&O Canal basin. The several parcels Thomas and Harry Footer purchased, noted as part of "Landwehr's addition to Cumberland," were previously the location of George Landwehr's lumber yard and the Johnson Mill. The new Footer property formed a block, bordered on the east by S. Mechanic St., on the

⁸ 1900 U.S. Population Census; Albert Feldstein, Feldstein's Historic Album of Allegany County, (Cumberland, MD: Commercial Press Printing Co., 1983), p. 3.

⁹ 1878 Maryland Directory, published by J. Frank Lewis & Co. of Baltimore, transcribed by Jeffrey C. Weaver on www.ls.net/~newriver/md/md1878.htm

¹⁰ Allegany Co. (AC) Deed Book (DB) 96, p. 286, Parcels 5 and 6, Thomas and Harry Footer to Footers Dye Works of Cumberland.

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south by the mill race and Williams St., on the north by a new street called Howard St., and on the west by a spur of the Western Maryland Railroad. On March 1, 1906, the local newspaper *Cumberland Times*, announced that Footer's Dye Works intended to build a new building on S. Mechanic St. and move there from their N. Liberty St. location. With the bulk of the complex constructed in 1906, and an additional "Wet Dye House" constructed on land to the south in 1910, the block was filled with brick factory buildings housing "America's Greatest Cleaning and Dyeing Works" (Figures 1 and 2).

Perhaps a result of the massive building campaign, by 1920 the company was facing financial trouble. Local historian T.J.C. Williams, writing in 1923, noted: "...Mr. [Thomas] Finan with others incorporated and re-financed Footer's Dye Works, the largest cleaning and dyeing establishment in the United States, and he is now president of this nationally known concern." After witnessing the rescue of his life's work, Thomas Footer died in 1923, but his sons continued with the company. In 1929, the Cumberland City Directory listed Thomas Finan as President of Footer's Dye Works, Harry Footer as Vice President, and Joseph Footer – a farmer on the 1900 census – as Superintendant. 14

Throughout the 1920s, Footer's Dye Works continued as one of the dominant cleaning and dyeing establishments in the region. The factory complex in Cumberland employed nearly 500 workers with a weekly payroll of several thousand dollars. As many as twenty branch offices were located in the region, with major branch offices located in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, according to the company's advertising flier (Figure 3). One source of business included the White House in Washington, D.C., from which lace curtains were shipped to Footer's for cleaning. Footer's for cleaning.

The 1930s, however, brought hard times to Footer's Dye Works. It was in the 1930s that the new "dry" cleaning process was beginning to take hold, replacing the steam cleaning process used in Footer's factory. With the Great Depression in full swing throughout the United States, pressure from dry cleaning competition, and then a devastating Potomac River flood in March of

¹¹ Allegany Co., MDGenWeb Archives, "The Cumberland Times (Excerpts)," www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/md/allegany/ctimes.htm.

¹² AC DB 106, p. 485 (1910), J. Clarence Lane and trustees of the C&O Canal to Footers Dye Works. Additional deeds include AC DB 96, p. 622 (1905), Walsh to Footer's; AC DB 102, p. 277 (1907), Potomac Planing Mill to Footer's; AC DB 113, p. 33 (1913), Trieber to Footer's; and AC DB 122, p. 541 (1917), Footer's Realty Corp. to Footer's Dye Works, a conveyance of all Footer's parcels into one.

¹³ "Distinguished Citizens of Allegany County," excerpts from Williams and Thomas, *History of Allegany County, Maryland*, www.rootsweb.com/~mdallegh/bios/biograph.htm.

¹⁴ 1929 Cumberland City Directory, R.L. Polk, NY, p. 286, Allegany County Public Library, Cumberland, MD.

¹⁵ Feldstein, p. 89.

¹⁶ Feldstein, p. 89.

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1936, Footer's Dye Works filed for bankruptcy on June 12, 1936. On December 30th, the plant was sold by a court trustee to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, which held the mortgage, for \$200,000.¹⁷ With the sale of the Footer's Dye Works property, the cleaning and dyeing operation closed.

In 1939, Harry Footer opened a cleaning business in the old Footer's building on N. Liberty St. called Harry Footer & Co. 18 His was among twenty "Clothes Pressers and Cleaners" listed in Cumberland in 1939. In June of 1939, part of the Footer's S. Mechanic St. complex was sold to Liberty Cleaners & Dyers, Inc. 19 The 1949 Sanborn map shows the part of the building purchased by Liberty Cleaners as a "Dry Cleaning" business.

Between 1939 and 1949, the former Footer's Dye Works complex was subdivided and sold. The 1939 deed to Liberty Cleaners noted that another part of the complex was deeded earlier to "Red Head Oil Co."²⁰ The 1949 Sanborn map shows not only the dry cleaners and oil company sections, but a "Trade School" in the eastern-most buildings and a "Montgomery Ward warehouse" in the first floor of the four-story brick building along Howard St. (the subject building) and its one-story saw-tooth roofed south section (demolished 2009). By 1956, when the last Sanborn Insurance Co. map was drawn of the complex, most of the eastern section had been demolished and replaced with a parking lot. The cleaners, oil company, and Montgomery Ward still occupied their buildings. But the large four-story brick building that housed the Wards warehouse also had the state employment offices in the second floor and the Army Reserve in the third floor.

In 1965, U.S. Route 40 through Cumberland (later made part of Interstate Route 68) was relocated onto a raised concrete platform that sliced through the center of the city just north of the old Footer's Dye Works complex. By 1972, little of the old complex remained; the fourstory brick building along Howard Street and its one-story saw-tooth roofed companion were sold by Merchandise Mart to Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply. Tri-State was the last to occupy the former Footer's factory building. In 1997, Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority purchased the property from Jonway, Inc. (formerly Tri-State Mine & Mill Supply). 22

¹⁷ AC DB 176, p. 413.

¹⁸ 1939 Cumberland City Directory, R.L. Polk, NY, pp. 836 and 848.

¹⁹ AC DB 184, p. 32.

²⁰ AC DB 184, p. 32.

²¹ AC DB 454, p. 117. Merchandise Mart had a reconveyance deed recorded in 1966 (AC DB 403, p. 441) but the concurrent deed "to be recorded among the Land Records of Allegany Co. prior to the recordation of this deed" was not recorded. There was also no record for the original Merchandise Mart purchase of the Footer's property sometime between 1937 and 1966.

²² AC DB 656, p. 854.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171	
Footer's Dye Works	
Name of Property	

	Allegany County, Maryland
Section <u>9</u> Page <u>1</u>	County and State

Major Bibliographical References:

Allegany County Land Records, Allegany Co. Courthouse, Cumberland, MD.

Bruce, Robert. "The National Road." (National Highway Association, 1916), as reproduced on http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdallegn/national.htm, 2001, accessed December 2005.

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Reed, Paula S., "Final Report, Historic Property Evaluations, Washington, Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland," March 7, 2000 (Revised July 11, 2000).

Sanborn Insurance Co. Maps, Enoch Pratt Free Library, www.epfl.net.

Schwartz, Lee G., Albert L. Feldstein, and Joan H. Baldwin. *A Pictorial History, Allegany County*. Virginia Beach, VA: Donning, 1980.

U.S. Population Census Records, HeritageQuest Online, www.heritagequestonline.com

Wallace, Roberts & Todd. "Canal Place Management Plan." October 1995.

Ware, Donna M. Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles. Crownsville: Maryland Historical Trust, 1991.

Weaver, Clarence E. STORY OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND; THE QUEEN CITY OF THE ALLEGHANIES. The Eddy Press Corporation, 1911, as reproduced on http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdallegn/cumberla.htm, 2001, accessed December 2005.

Williams, T.J.C. *History of Allegany County*. (original 1923) reprint, Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1969.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AL-IV-A-171
Footer's Dye Works
Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland

County and State

Section _10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property is described by the footprint of the building now standing: 216 feet 7 inches in length along the north and south elevations and 40 feet 1 inch in width along the east and west elevations, enclosing 8,680 square feet. This is part of a larger parcel identified in the Land Records of Allegany County at Liber 656, folio 854.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is the existing building footprint only. This boundary comprises the remnant of the historic resource which retains integrity. Although the remainder of the parcel formerly contained related structures, most of these elements were removed before 1972, and the vacant land does not contribute to the historic setting of the building.

NR Digital Photograph Log (2 pages)

Name of Property:

Footer's Dye Works

City or Vicinity:

Cumberland

County, State:

Allegany County, MD

Name of Photographer: Date of Photographs:

Edie Wallace July 2012

Location of Original Files: MD SHPO

Number of Photographs:

21

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge

HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0001

Setting, view S looking under the I-68 overpass along the Western Maryland RR right-of-way path.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0002

Exterior view, N and W elevations, view SE.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0003

Exterior view, S and E elevations, view NW.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0004

Exterior view, W elevation detail of painted sign, view E.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0005

Exterior view, brickwork detail of W gable end.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0006

Exterior view, N elevation detail of NW door and windows.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0007

Exterior view, N elevation showing NE door, view W toward Canal Place festival grounds.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0008

Interior view, 1st floor, view W.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works 0009

Interior view, 1st floor, N wall showing arched entrance with fanlight.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0010

Interior view, 1st floor, view to SW corner showing stairwell enclosure and restroom enclosure.

MD Allegany County Footer's Dye Works 0011

Interior view, 1st floor, SW stairwell detail of double doors, view SE.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0012 Interior view, SW stairwell 1st to 2nd floor, view NE from mid-landing.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0013 Interior view, 2nd floor, view W toward stairwell, restroom, and office enclosures.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0014 Interior view, 2nd floor, view W inside restroom enclosure.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0015 Interior view, 2nd floor, view NE inside office enclosure.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0016 Interior view, 3rd floor, view W.

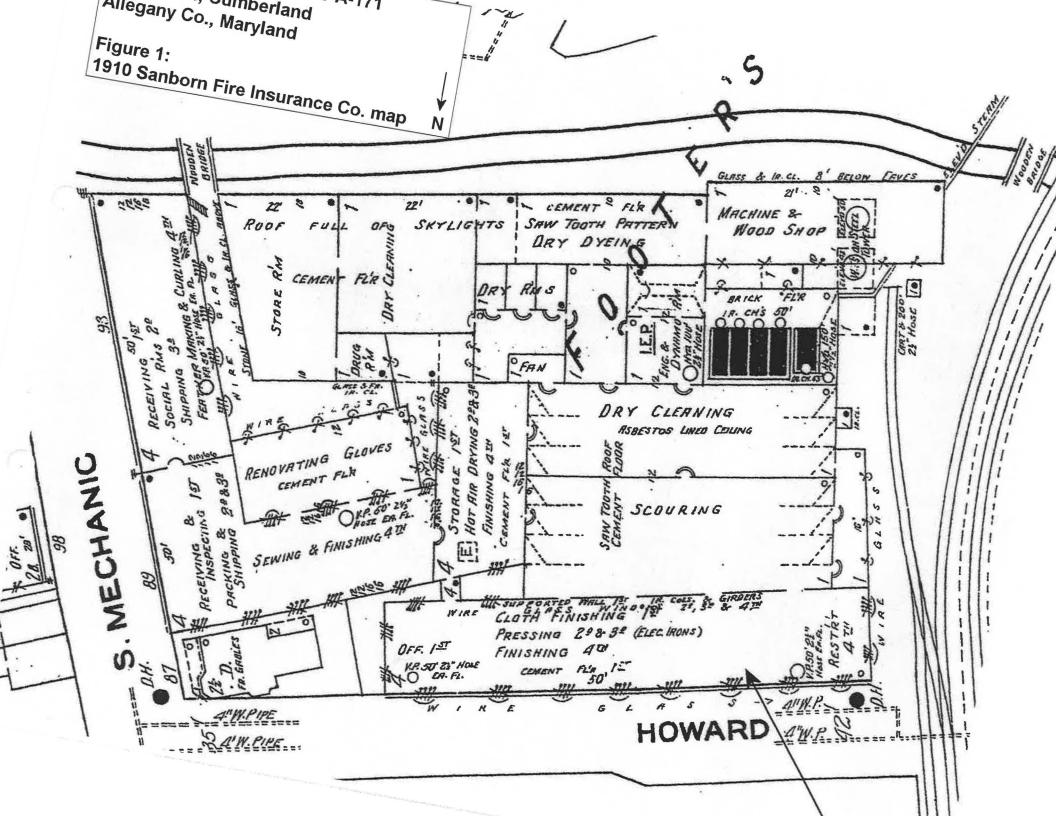
MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0017 Interior view, 3rd floor, S wall detail of infilled old elevator opening with transom, view S.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0018 Interior view, 3rd floor, S wall detail of current elevator opening, doors closed, view SW.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0019 Interior view, 4th floor, view W.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0020 Interior view, 4th floor, S wall detail of current elevator opening, doors open, view S.

MD_ Allegany County_Footer's Dye Works _0021 Interior view, 4th floor, detail of skylight.



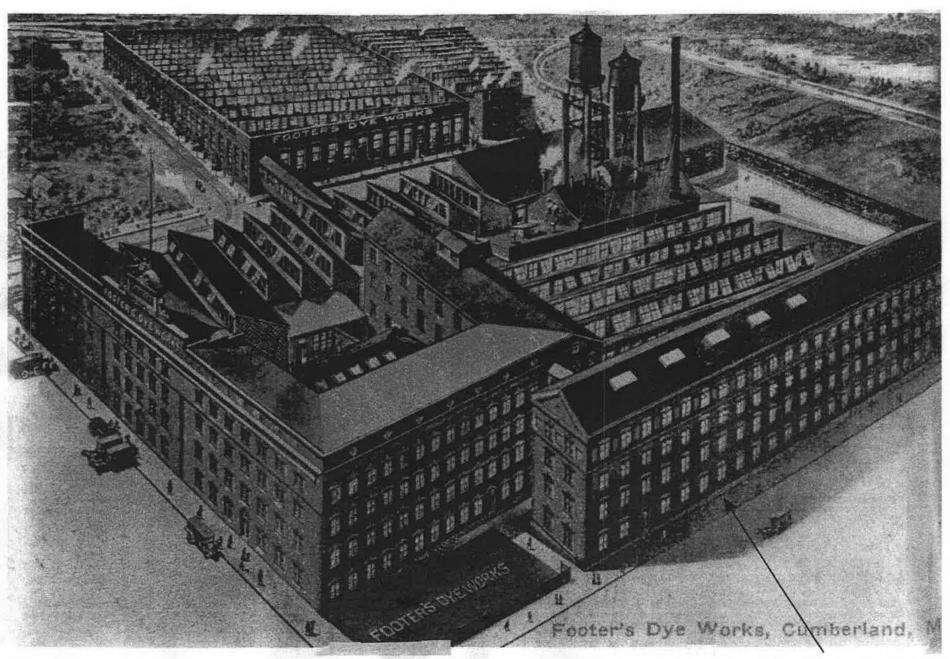
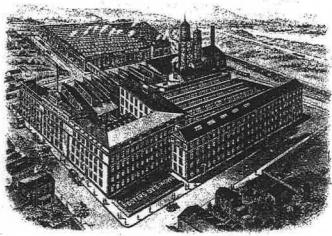


Figure 2: 1911 Post Card of Footer's Dye Works complex (Canal Place Authority vertical file, Cumberland, MD)

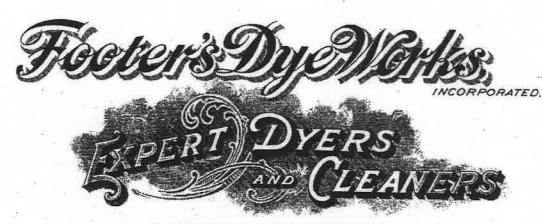
Footer's Dye Works, AL-IV-A-171 Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co., Maryland

AMERICA'S GREATEST CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS.



THE PLACE WHERE CLEANING AND DYEING HAVE ATTAINED THEIR HIGHEST PERFECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA, IIIB CHESTNUT ST. PHITSBURGH, PA. 637 LIBERTY AVE. 900 FEDERAL ST.N.S.

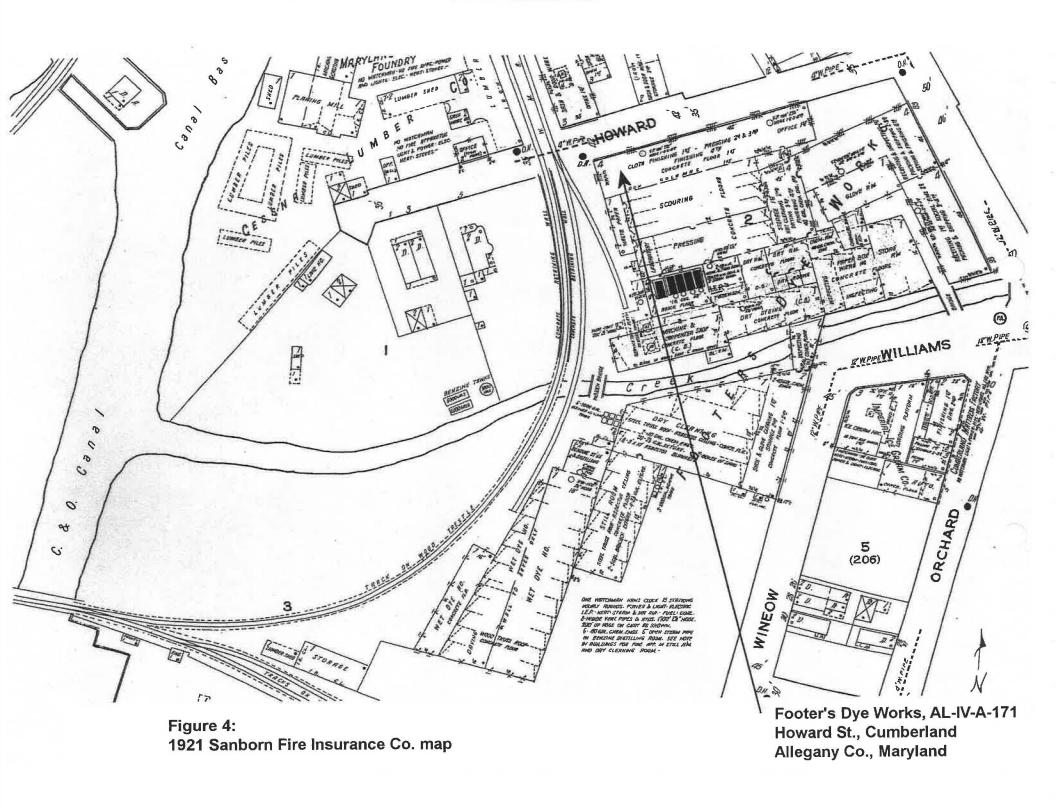


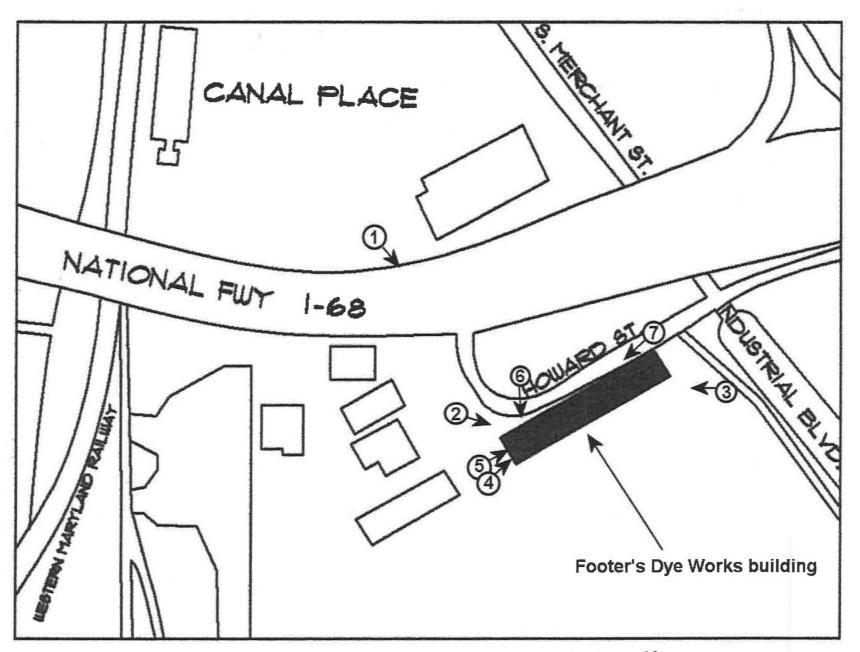
CLEANING OF PORTIERS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, SILKS, LACES, VELVETS, PLUSH, LADIES EVENING DRESSES AND GENTLEMENS CLOTHING ETC.

Climberland Mell,

Figure 3:
Footer's Dye Works Advertisement
(Canal Place Authority vertical file, Cumberland, MD)

Footer's Dye Works, AL-IV-A-171 Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co., Maryland

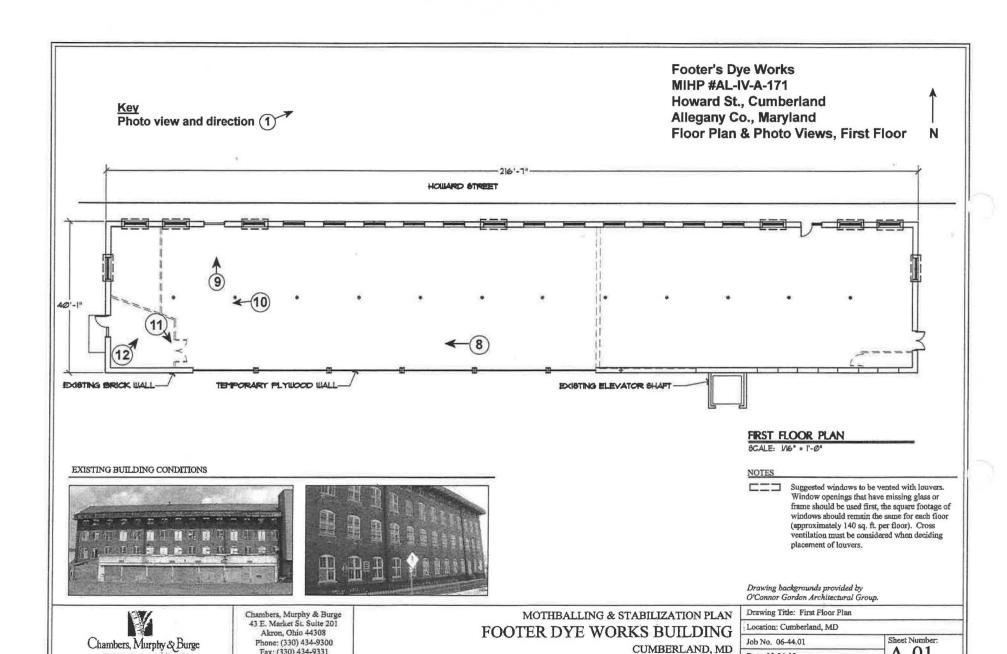




Footer's Dye Works
MIHP #AL-IV-A-171
Howard St., Cumberland
Allegany Co., Maryland
Site Plan & Exterior Photo Views



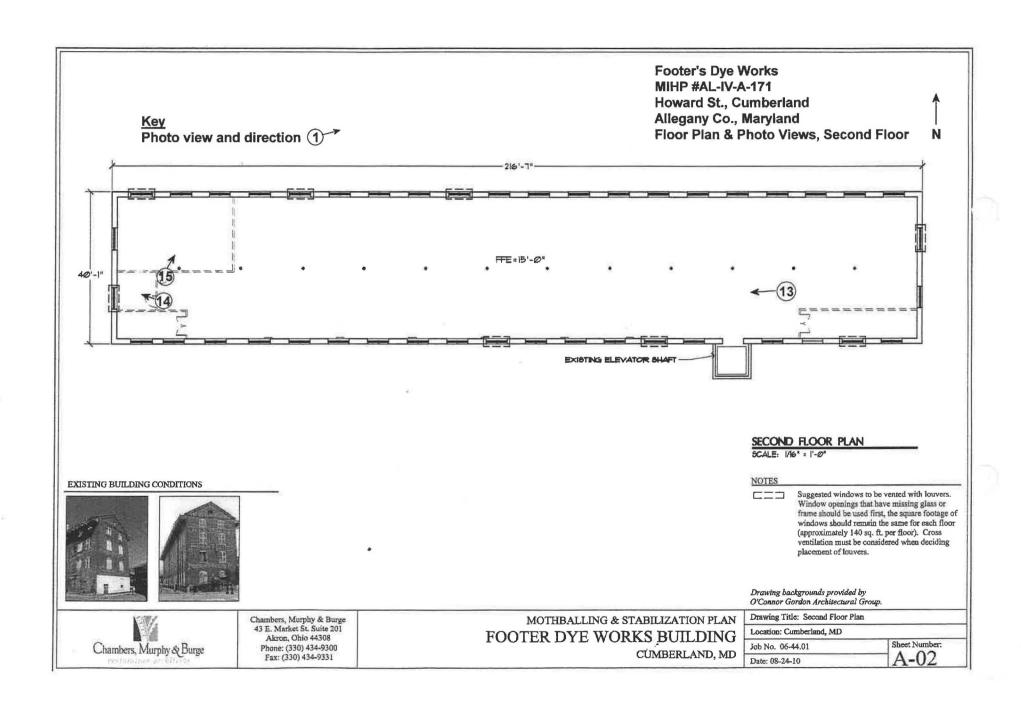
Key
Photo # and view direction

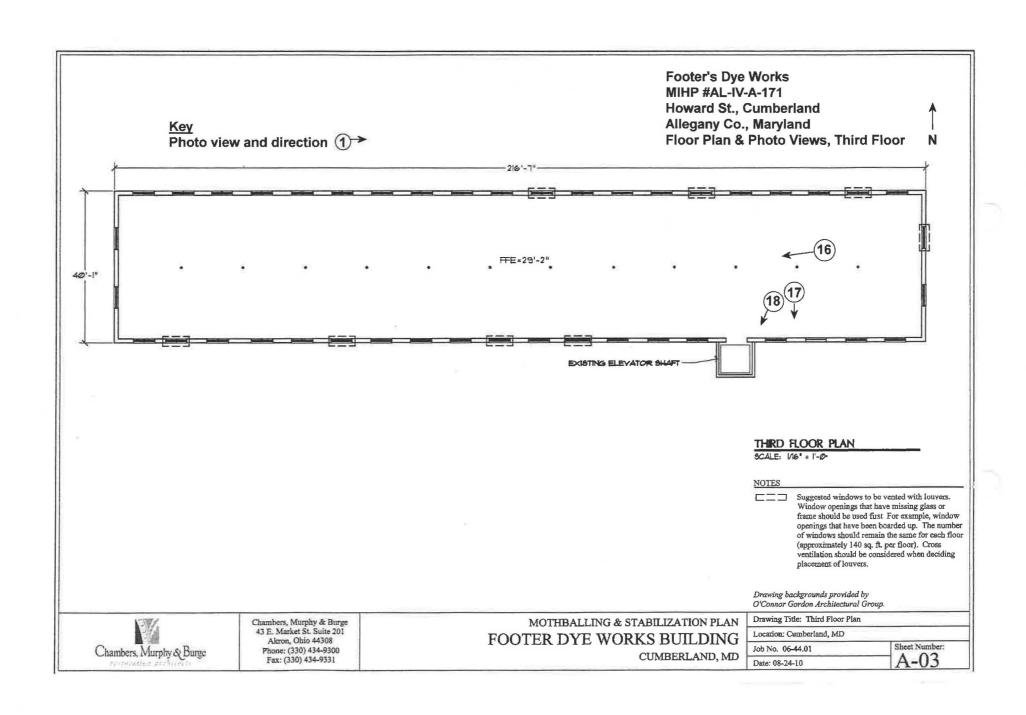


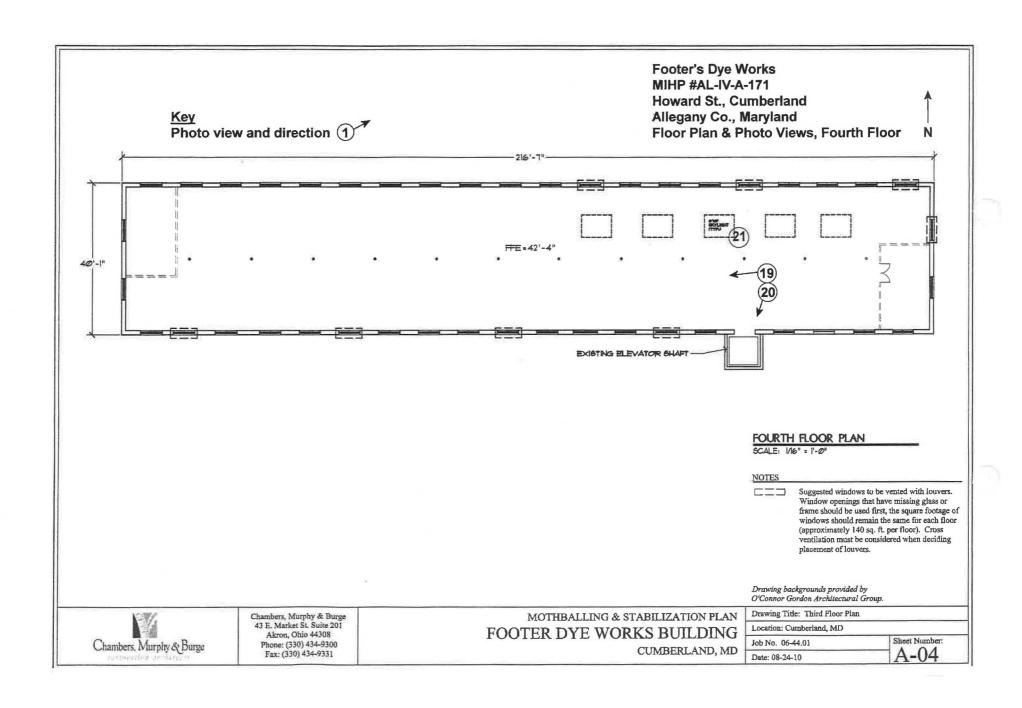
A-01

Date: 08-24-10

Fax: (330) 434-9331









AL-VI-A-171 Footer's Due Works Howard St. Cumberland Allegany Co, MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPD. Setting, views S looking under the I-68 overpass along the Western MD RR right of way path. 1 of 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footer's Due Works Howard St. Cumberland Allegany Co., MD

Edie Wallace July 2012

Exterior view, Nand Welevations, view SE

2 of 21



AL-14-A-171 Footers Dye Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co. MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO Exterior View, S and E elevations, view New 3 of 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footer's Due works Howard St, Cumberland Allegany Co, MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MDSHPO Exterior view, W elevation detail of pointed sign; view & 4 of 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footer's Due Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegary Co., MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MDSHPO Exterior view, brickwork detail of W gable end. 5 0 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footer's Due Works Howard St, Cumberland Allegany Co, MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SAPO Exterior view, N elevation detail of New door and windows. (of 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footer's Dage Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegury Co IND Edie Wollare July 2012 MD SAPO Exterior view, N elevation showing NE door, view W toward Canal Place festival grounds 7 of 21



N-171 Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co, MD Interior view, 1st floor, view W

Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO

8 of S1



AL-1V-A-171 Footer's Dye Works Howard St. Cumberland Allegany Co, MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO Interior view, 1st floor, N wall showing arched entrance with familiant 15 to P



AL-IV-A-171 Footers Dye Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegainer Co, MB Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SAPO Interior view, 1st floor, view to SW corner showing stairwell enclosure and restroom enclosure 10 0 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footers Dye Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegary Co, MD. Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO Interior view, 1st floor, SW stairwell detail of double doors view SE.



AL-1V-A-171 Footers Dye Works Howard St., Cumberland Alegany Co., MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO Interior view, SW starrish 1st to 2nd floor, view NE From mid-landing 12 of 21



AL-1V-A-171 . Footers Due Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co., MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO Interior view, 2nd floor, view w toward stairwell, restroom + office enclosures 13 01 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footers Due Works Howard St. Cumberland Allegany Co, MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SAPO Interior view, 2nd Floor, view Winside restroom enclosure 14 of 21



AL-1V-A-171 Footers Due Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co., MD Edie Wallace July 2012 Interior view, 2nd Clour, view NE inside office enclosure 15 of 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footers Dije Work Howard St., Cumber and Allegary Co., MD Edie Wollane July 2012 MDSHPD Interior view, 3rd floor, view W 16 of 21



AL-W-A-171 Footers Due Works Howard St, Cumberland Allegany Co., IND Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO Interior view, 3rd flow, Swall detail of infilled old elevator opening with transom view S 17 of 21



AL-1V-A-171 Footers Dye Works Howard St; Cumberland Allegany Co, MD Edie Wollace July 2012 Interior view, 3rd Floor S wall detail of current elevator opening, doors closed, view SW MD SHPO 18 0 21



AL-IV-A-171 Footers Due Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co., MD Edie Wallace Jaly 2012 MDSHPO Interior view, 4th floor, view W 19 0 21



N-1V-A-171 Footers. Due Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co., MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MDSHPO Interior view, 4th floor, Swall detail of current elevator opening, doors open views 20 4 21



AL-14-A-171 Footers Duc Works Howard St., Cumberland Allegany Co. MD Edie Wallace July 2012 MD SHPO Interior view, 4th floor, detail of skylight 21 0 21

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Footer's Dye Works NAME:
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Allegany
DATE RECEIVED: 5/17/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/03/13 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000460
REASONS FOR REVIEW:
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: NACCEPTRETURNREJECT7-3-13_DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:
Entered in The National Register of Historic Places
RECOM./CRITERIA
REVIEWERDISCIPLINE
TELEPHONEDATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Maryland Department of Planning Maryland Historical Trust

Martin O'Malley Governor

Anthony G. Brown Lt. Governor Richard Eberhart Hall Secretary

Matthew J. Power Deputy Secretary

February 14, 2013

Canal Place Preservation-Development Authority 13 Canal Street Cumberland, Maryland 21502-3001 Attention: Deidra L. Ritchie

RE:

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS Allegany County, Maryland

Dear Ms. Ritchie:

Footer's Dye Works will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Thursday, March 21, 2013. The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the Federal Government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. Enclosed you will find a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing. The meeting will be held at the People's Resource Center, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland, beginning at 10:00 a.m. You are welcome to attend this meeting.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties.

- 1. <u>Consideration in planning for Federal, federally or state funded, licensed and assisted projects</u>. Federal and state legislation requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to Section 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 and Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5A-323 et seq. or call the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.
- 2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

Page 2

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67 or the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

- 3. <u>Eligibility for a Maryland income tax benefit for the rehabilitation of historic property</u>. For further information on the Heritage Preservation Tax Credit, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.
- 4. <u>Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located</u>. In accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.
- 5. <u>Eligibility to apply for federal and state grants and state low interest loans for historic preservation projects</u>. To determine the present status of such grants and loans, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7632.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what portion of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined to be eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 by the date of the meeting given above.

Listing in the National Register does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations are not a part of the National Register program. Listing also does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special Federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state or local law.

Page 3

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter E. Kurtze, before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers the nomination. Copies of the nomination, regulations and information on the National Register and Federal and State tax provisions are available from the Trust. If you have questions about this nomination, please contact Peter E. Kurtze, Administrator of Evaluation and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc:

Hon. Brian K. Grimm Mr. Howard Buchanan Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.



Sustainable____Attainable

March 8, 2013

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier: MD20130109-0024

Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust

Project Description: HISTORIC NOMINATION: Footer's Dye Works, Cumberland, MD

Project Location: Municipality(ies) of Allegany-City of Cumberland **Approving Authority:** U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS

CFDA Number: 15.914

Recommendation: Consistent Including General Comment(s)

Dear Mr. Little:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation based upon comments received to date. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the <u>Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources</u>, <u>Transportation</u>; <u>Allegany County</u>; and the Maryland Department of Planning. As of this date, the <u>Maryland Department of Natural Resources has not submitted comments</u>. **Any comments received will be forwarded.**

The Maryland Department of Transportation; Allegany County; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The Department of Transportation stated that "as far as can be determined at this time, the subject has no unacceptable impacts on their plans or programs."

The State Application Identifier Number <u>must</u> be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at mbarnes@mdp.state.md.us. Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form <u>must</u> include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.

Martin O'Malley, Governor thony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary Matthew J. Power, Deputy Secretary Mr. J. Rodney Little March 8, 2013

Page 2

State Application Identifier: MD20130109-0024

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,

Rinda C. Manay multinda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary

LCJ:MB Enclosure

cc: Greg Golden - DNR

Melinda Gretsinger - MDOT

Roy Cool - ALLG

David Cotton - MDPLW

13-0024_CRR.CLS.doc



Maryland Department of Planning Maryland Historical Trust

Governor

Anthony G. Brown
Lt. Governor

Martin O'Malley

April 1, 2013

Richard Eberhart Hall Secretary

Matthew J. Power Deputy Secretary

Canal Place Preservation-Development Authority 13 Canal Street, Suite 301 Cimberland, Maryland 21502-3001 Attention: Ms. Deidra L. Ritchie

RE:

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS

Allegany County, Maryland

Dear Ms. Ritchie:

The above referenced property was considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Thursday, March 21, 2013. The Committee recommends nomination of the property. The next step in the process involves final preparation of the application materials by the Trust for submission to the National Register office in Washington. You will be advised in writing of the decision of the National Register on the nomination.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Kurtze

Administrator,

Evaluation and Registration

PEK/jmg

cc:

Hon Brian K. Grimm Mr. Howard Buchanan

Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT/NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION FORM

Property Name	Footer's Dve Works Building	
Location	South Mechanic and Howard Streets	
County	Allegany	
CLG Name	Cumberland	
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION		
X Nomination recommended Nomination not recommended		
Please check the a	pplicable National Register criteria and/or considerations (exceptions) used in decision:	
criteria: X A	вхс р—	
considerations:	A B C D E F G	
Justification of dec	elsion: (use continuation sheet if necessary)	
February 13, 2 four story stru a prominent e included the V character definers a removides a rem	nd Historic Preservation Commission, during their regularly scheduled 013 meeting, voted 5-1 to recommend the nomination. Although the cture is a remnant of the larger Footer's Dye Works industrial complex, arly twentieth century cleaning and dyeing business whose customers White House, the structure retains visual and historic integrity. The ning features of the remnant remain virtually intact on the exterior and interior. The building is locally significant under Criteria A and C and mant that evokes Cumberland's industrial heritage and the related that took place.	
B.,		
signature of commit	UC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
I do not co	th the opinion of the historic preservation review commission. neur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission. lify disagreement on a separate sheet.)	
signature of chief e	ected official date	
	ty of Cumberland	
title		
*Approved with Bria	for execution on March 12,-2013 by a vote of 3-0 n Grim and Nicole Wagoner recused from vote.	

- ORDER -

of the

Mayor and City Council of Cumberland MARYLAND

25,505

ORDER NO. _

ORDERED, By the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, Maryland		
THAT the Mayor and City Council hereby approve the recommendation of the		
Historic Preservation Commission to nominate the Footer Dye Works Building to the		
National Register of Historic Places.		

Mayor Brian K. Grim

DATE: March 12, 2013



Maryland Department of Planning

Martin O'Malley Governor

Anthony G. Brown Lt. Governor Maryland Historical Trust

May 13, 2013

Richard Eberhart Hall
Secretary

228 Matthew J. Power Deputy Secretary

MAY 1 7 2013

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief National Register of Historic Places National Park Service 1201 I (eye) St., NW Mail Stop 2280 Washington, DC 20005

RE: FOOTER'S DYE WORKS

Allegany County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating the Footer's Dye Works, Allegany County, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20130109-0024

Enclosures: NR form and 23 continuation sheets

1 USGS map

21 - 5x7 b/w prints

Correspondence:

letter, Little to Ritchie, 14 February 2012

Letter, Janey to Little, 8 March 2013 CLG recommendation letter, 20 March 2013 Letter, Kurtze to Ritchie, 1 April 2013