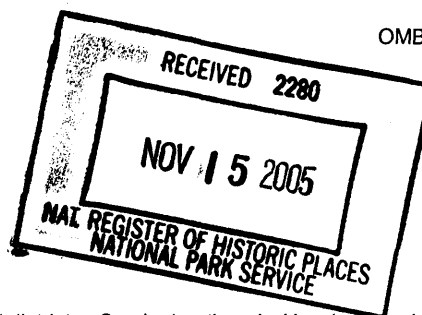


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Decatur Heights Historic District
other names AL-IV-A-166

2. Location

street & number Multiple streets; see continuation sheet not for publication
city or town Cumberland vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Allegany code 001 zip code 21502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 11-14-05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] 12/26/05
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
341	30	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
342	30	Total

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

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious facility
- FUNERARY/mortuary
- SOCIAL/civic

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious facility
- FUNERARY/mortuary
- SOCIAL/civic
- LANDSCAPE/parking lot
- VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- NO STYLE
- EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
- MID 19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH C. REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. MOVEMENT/Bungalow
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. MOVEMENT/Foursquare

- foundation STONE; BRICK; CONCRETE
- walls WOOD; BRICK; STUCCO; ASBESTOS; SYNTHETICS
- roof ASPHALT; STONE; CERAMIC
- other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- 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.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
 COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1820-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Butler, Wright; Biddle, T. W., architects
 Multiple unknown

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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Decatur Heights Historic District (AL-IV-A-166)
Name of Property

Allegany County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 77 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1																				
	Zone	Easting				Northing														
2																				

3																				
	Zone	Easting				Northing														
4																				

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal
Organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date August, 2004
street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900
city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. seq.*).

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

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Containing portions of Henderson Avenue, Waverly Terrace, Frederick, Davidson, Charles, Fulton, and Glenn Streets, Bedford Street, Baltimore Avenue, Reynolds, Marion, and Weber Streets, Westview Terrace, Goethe, Bellevue, Helen, Marshall, and Linden Streets.

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7. Description

Descriptive Summary

The Decatur Heights Historic District (Photos 1-25; Figs. 1, 2) is a mixed-use residential/commercial/institutional historic district of 77 acres located on the northeast side of the western Maryland city of Cumberland, the county seat of Allegany County. The district lies immediately east of the downtown and contains a total of 377 resources, including five properties previously listed in the National Register.¹ These properties significantly enhance the historic character of the district and appear both on the district map and in the Resource Inventory which accompany the nomination, but are not included in the numerical tabulation which appears in Section 5ⁱⁱ. Of the 372 counted/unlisted resources, 342 (92%) contribute to the character of the district and 30 (8%) are non-contributing. Of these, 371 are buildings, and a stone wall along Decatur Street (Resource No. 132), originally associated with the demolished Sacred Heart Hospital (Fig. 1) is a contributing structure due to its long association with the streetscape of Decatur Street in the heart of the district. Contributing resources are those which date from within the c. 1820-1950 period of significance of the district and which retain integrity, while non-contributing resources date from outside the period of significance and/or have undergone significant alterations and no longer retain integrity. Approximately fifty percent of the resources in the district pre-date 1890, approximately forty percent of the resources were constructed between 1890 and 1930, and the remaining approximately ten percent post-date 1930.

¹ The listed properties are the George Truog House, 230 Baltimore Ave [AL-IV-A-004; NR 1986], the row houses at 200-208 Decatur [NR 1975], the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church at Decatur and Frederick Streets [NR 1979], the YMCA, 205 Baltimore Ave. [NR 1997] and the Dr. Thomas Koon House at 221 Baltimore Ave. [AL-IV-A-126; NR 1982] (Resource Nos. 13, 106, 139, 8, and 85, respectively).

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The architecture of the Decatur Heights Historic District includes a strong concentration of vernacular residences,² early row houses executed in the Federal and Greek Revival styles (Fig. 2), a considerably smaller number of commercial buildings, and several institutional buildings, among which are the previously-listed YMCA and AME church and Carver School, a pre-integration African-American educational resource. The majority of the domestic architecture is of wood and a smaller proportion is of brick; most of the district's few commercial buildings are of brick. Some historic dependencies are found in the district; larger dependencies (carriage houses, barns, etc.) are included in the resource count, while smaller outbuildings (sheds, small automobile garages, etc.) are treated as small-scale features and are not represented in the count. The district retains integrity in each of the seven qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

General Description

The Decatur Heights Historic District is located northeast of Cumberland's central business district, with the trackage of the of the CSX Railroad (formerly the C & O and later the B & O) immediately west of the district's western boundary. The two principal thoroughfares in the district are Decatur Street which runs in a northwest-to-southeast direction and Baltimore Avenue which begins at the railroad tracks and runs generally perpendicular to Decatur Street in a northeasterly direction. Moving from the western boundary are Henderson Avenue (which becomes Front Street), followed by Decatur Street, Footer Place, Bellevue Street, and Linden Street. Goethe Street runs northward from Baltimore Avenue and terminates at St. Luke's Lutheran Cemetery. Beginning with Bedford Street at the southwestern boundary, the parallel thoroughfares are Shinbone Alley, Glenn Street, Moon Alley, Fulton Street, Primrose Alley, Charles Street, Frederick Street and Baltimore Avenue. The northeastern corner of the district includes a twentieth-century neighborhood southwest of Baltimore Avenue. Within this neighborhood are Reynolds Street, Marion Street, Weber Street, and Waverly Terrace and Westview Terrace. A variety of unnamed alleys penetrate the district.

²The term, "vernacular," when used in this context, conforms to the definition which appears in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms."

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The topography of the Decatur Heights Historic District rises from west to east, with much of the district lying in a valley between Waverly Terrace on the east and Bedford Street on the west. Baltimore Avenue—the National Road and later U. S. Route 40--rises considerably as it meanders westward from Henderson Avenue and climbs a steep incline as it moves northeast from Bellevue Street. The topography immediately east of Baltimore Street is precipitous, with a nearly two-hundred-foot rise from Baltimore Street to Waverly Terrace.

All streets in the district are paved and some extant historic brick sidewalks enhance the overall character of the district. Sidewalks are found on both sides of most streets and parking is permitted in nearly all areas of the district. Street lighting throughout the district employs modern cobra-head fixtures powered by overhead lines.

In the commercial portion of the Decatur Heights Historic District, some historic buildings occupy their entire lots, without front or side lot setbacks. Along Henderson Avenue, demolition and new construction have left newer buildings set back from the sidewalk with parking areas in front. Other commercial properties have paved parking areas along the rear of their lots. The overall development pattern of the district is dense, with generally small residential lawns and few trees.

Brick is the predominate building material in the Decatur Heights Historic District, although the use of wood nearly parallels that of brick. A particularly distinctive construction technique in the district--and seen elsewhere throughout the city--involves the use of brick laid in a stylized Flemish bond with double glazed headers. Examples of houses exhibiting this exterior finish include the properties at 306 and 308 Helen Street, 10 and 12 Schiller Street, 459 Goethe Street, 52 and 54 Marion Street, 36 Weber Street, 6 and 7 Westview Terrace, and 508 Marshall Street (Resource Nos. 183, 184, 227, 228, 240, , 268, 267, 294, 300, 302, and 332 respectively). An alternative masonry construction technique seen in the district involves the use of concrete block, which grew from late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century technological advances and adds to the architectural importance of the district as a whole. Concrete block appears in foundations of residential and commercial buildings in the district and also in entire houses, many of which are concentrated along Baltimore Avenue and Goethe Street. Included among these are the houses at 520,459, 457, 455, 453, 451, 327 Baltimore Avenue,

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and 406-408, 437, 429, and 427 Goethe Street (Resource Nos. 53, 66, ,67, 68, 69, 70, 79, 201, 247, 250, and 251, respectively).

The majority of the buildings in the Decatur Heights Historic District are two to three stories in height and of a conventional rectilinear form. The National Biscuit-Queen City Candy Company Building at 200 Glenn Street (Resource No. 5) is irregular in form to match its location at an oblique-angled corner, and at the triangular intersection of Baltimore and Goethe Streets is a locally-distinctive early-twentieth-century flatiron building (422-428 Baltimore Avenue; Resource No. 29). The tallest building in the district is the non-contributing 11-story Cumberland Manor, a modern high-rise apartment building at 229 Baltimore Avenue (Resource No. 83). The district's few commercial buildings are generally flat-roofed or have shed roofs which slope gently from front to back. Residential buildings have gabled and hipped roofs as well as front-to-rear-sloping shed roofs. A series of locally-distinctive stylized French Second Empire-style buildings have Mansard roofs with dormers and a handful of Dutch Colonial Revival-style buildings have gambrel roofs. Some historic chimneys have been retained, but most have been removed in the course of retrofitting heating systems and replacing roofs. Most of the buildings in the district rest on substantial foundations of brick and stone; both rock-faced and smooth-dressed concrete block and structural tile were employed for the foundations of some buildings built after the beginning of the twentieth century. Roofing material in the district includes standing-seam metal, slate, and asphalt shingles; the previously-listed Dr. Thomas Koon House at 221 Baltimore Avenue (Resource No. 85) is roofed in tile. The earliest dwellings in the district were built close to the street without front porches, while most homes dating from the last half of the nineteenth century and thereafter retain porches and verandas of varying sophistication. Many houses retain historic cast iron fences along their front lot lines; these fences are treated as uncounted landscape features but do contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood. Some garages are found in association with building lots with rear alley access; however, due to the narrowness of most of the district's building lots, few properties have garages beside the houses.

Much of the district developed during the decades between the mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century and most buildings are punctuated by tall and narrow patterns of fenestration. The flat-topped window form is the preferred pattern of fenestration. Some Colonial Revival-style buildings include a Palladian window in the pediments of gable ends or gable-topped bay windows. A small

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amount of secular art glass is found in the district including decorative glass in door and window transom sash and prism-glass transoms on commercial buildings.

The architectural styles represented in the Decatur Heights Historic District include most of the design modes popular during the district's c. 1820-1950 period of significance. The district's earliest extant buildings date from the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century; most of these are executed in the Federal or Greek Revival style or in vernacular derivations thereof and many are row houses with three-bay facades and side-passage plans. Some of these houses include "eyebrow" windows at attic level. Among the residential buildings exhibiting these two styles are the properties at 336 Baltimore Avenue, 216 Decatur Street, the previously-listed row houses at 200-206 Decatur Street, 112-114 Decatur Street, 105-107, 109, 111, 119, 407, and 409 Decatur Street, 204 Fulton Street (Resource Nos. 22, 103, 106, 108, 126, 127, 128, 131, 136, 137, and 148, respectively).

The Italianate style enjoyed popularity in Cumberland in the middle and late decades of the nineteenth century, and incorporated tall and narrow window proportions and overhanging cornices along the roofline. Some Italianate-influenced buildings in the district exhibit a level of sophistication of design, while others are simple in their detailing and incorporate modest brackets along the cornice of an otherwise unadorned shed-roofed single-family residence or double house. Italianate-style buildings in the Decatur Heights Historic District include 224-226 Baltimore Avenue, 326 Baltimore Avenue, 342 Baltimore Avenue, 472 Baltimore Avenue, the repetitive double house types at 478-480 and 482-484 Baltimore Avenue, 231 and 233-235 Glenn Street, 404, 312, 308-310, 306, 304, and 302 Decatur Street, 5, 20, 107, 109 and 197 Bellevue Street (resource Nos. 11, 19, 24, 39, 41, 42, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 187, 192, 194, 195, and 197, respectively).

The French Second Empire style is represented in the district by a series of dwellings with a locally-distinctive variant of the characteristic Mansard roof which defines this particular style, some with dormers and others without. This house form is found in other areas of Cumber and in the Decatur Heights district examples include several occurrences of repetitive house types. These shared design features and data collected in a 1976 citywide architectural survey suggest that these buildings may be the products of speculative real estate ventures by entrepreneurs. Among these are the properties at 440 Baltimore Avenue, 224-226 Glenn Street, 102-104 Decatur Street, 115 Bellevue Street,

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and 341 Frederick Street (Resource Nos. 33, 86, 111, 198, 324 respectively).

With the waning of the nineteenth century, the Queen Anne style developed, characterized by substantial homes of irregular materials, plan, and finish, often incorporating into their design towers and turrets. Within the district, the Queen Anne style is represented by the previously-listed Truog House at 230 Baltimore Avenue (Resource No. 13) and by the houses at 314, 314 Baltimore Avenue, 230, 232, and 225 Glenn Street, and 17 Decatur Street (Resource Nos. 15, 16, 87, 88, 93, and 123 respectively).

The Colonial Revival style was born of the fervor of patriotism in the wake of the American Centennial of 1876. Buildings executed in this style may faithfully reproduce eighteenth-century Colonial-era architecture, or may simply borrow elements of the style, including frontispiece entrance and Palladian windows. The Colonial Revival-style dwellings in the Decatur Heights Historic District are modest in their detailing with the Palladian window being the most prevalent Colonial Revival-style detail. Examples of Colonial Revival-style architecture in the Decatur Heights Historic District include the previously-listed YMCA at 205 Baltimore Avenue, the houses at 223 Baltimore Avenue, 410 Decatur Street, the repetitive house types at 7 and 9 Decatur Street, 13 Decatur Street, and 213-215 Charles Street (Resource Nos. 8, 84, 96, 118, 199, 121, and 152, respectively). Colonial Revival-style commercial design appears in the adjacent buildings at 327 and 323-235 Baltimore Avenue (Resource Nos. 79 and 80)

The Dutch Colonial Revival, a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century design mode, incorporates a characteristic gambrel roof and is also represented in the Decatur Heights Historic District. Dutch Colonial Revival-style design is evident the adjacent properties at 455, 453, and 451 Baltimore Avenue and 7 and 9 Westview Terrace (Resource Nos. 68, 69, 70, 302, and 303 respectively).

Purely twentieth-century architectural styles are found in the Decatur Heights Historic District as well. Bungalows typically feature a 1½-story plan, a laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by dormers, and a recessed front porch. Representative Bungalows include the houses at 10 and 12 Schiller Street and 26 and 22 Marion Street (Resource Nos. 227, 228, 275, and 277, respectively). The ubiquitous American Foursquare--more a house type than an architectural style--appears in the district as well.

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Foursquares date from the 1910-1930 era, appear both in masonry and in wood, and in some cases employ a first story of masonry and a second story of wood. Essentially square form, with a hipped roof and front porch, representative examples of the American Foursquare include the properties at 341 Davidson Street, 307, 306, and 308 Helen Street, 406-408 Goethe Street, 54, 52, and 28 Marion Street (Resource Nos. 172, 181, 183, 184, 201, 267, 268 274, respectively).

Among the most distinctive of the twentieth-century dwellings in the district is the single-story brick residence built for Dr. Thomas Koon at 221 Baltimore Street (Resource No. 85), with broadly overhanging eaves and a roof of barrel tile. Previously listed in the National Register and not included in the resource count, the Koon House nonetheless represents contemporary American design from the second decade of the twentieth century.

Many buildings in the district are derived from no formal architectural style, but rather reflect the vernacular building traditions of this community throughout the period of significance. These vernacular buildings contribute significantly to the broad-based architectural character of the district as a whole.

As noted in the introductory paragraph, Cumberland's Decatur Heights Historic District retains historic and architectural integrity. The overall character of the district is intact and represents the community throughout its 130-year-long period of significance. Some demolition has occurred--primarily in the commercial section along Henderson Boulevard--where historic buildings have been replaced by modern commercial properties of one story in height. Alterations to buildings within the Decatur Heights Historic District include the application of non-historic siding and the installation of replacement windows in most portions of the district. Slate roofs have been replaced with asphalt and some homes reflect the removal of historic porches and trim. These alterations are widely dispersed throughout the district and do not detract significantly from the ability of the nominated area to reflect its appearance throughout the period of significance. Most non-contributing resources are buildings erected following the c. 1820-1950 Period of Significance of the district; the extent of alteration of a small number of properties has resulted in their loss of historic architectural integrity and the resulting treatment as non-contributing resources. Viewed in its entirety, the Decatur Heights Historic District is an architecturally-cohesive primarily residential area which is situated on a grid of streets in this leading

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western Maryland city. The nominated area retains integrity and contains more than three hundred seventy substantial historic buildings of residential, commercial, and institutional character dating from the early decades of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

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8. Significance

Significance Summary

The Decatur Heights Historic District is significant and meets National Register Criteria A and C. With respect to Criterion A, the district is significant for *education*, because of the presence in the district of Carver School (Resource No. 326), an African-American educational facility located at 340-344 Frederick Street. Criterion A significance in the area of *exploration/settlement* is established by the district's position as an early Cumberland neighborhood which was settled along the National Road and dates from the first decades of the nineteenth century. Criterion A significance for *transportation* is established by the presence of Baltimore Street originally known as the Baltimore Turnpike, which became part of the National Road, America's great early nineteenth-century overland route westward. The district's Criterion C for *architecture* is established by a strong, locally-significant, and dense concentration of primarily-residential buildings built between c. 1820 and the 1940s, among which are examples of many of the styles of design popular during the period of significance. The Criterion C significance is strengthened by the presence in the district of buildings representing the work of significant local architects, particularly Wright Butler who was a leading designer in Cumberland in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The period of significance begins c. 1820, representing the approximate date of construction of the earliest buildings in the district (336 and 345 Baltimore Avenue, 312, 216, and the previously-listed 200-206 Decatur Street, and 119 Decatur Street; Resource Nos. 22, 75, 98, 103, 106, and 131, respectively) and ends c. 1950, a date by which the district's basic appearance had been established and which also corresponds to the National Register 50-year guideline. The district retains integrity in all seven qualities defined in the National Register guidelines, exhibiting those physical qualities, associative values, design features, and specific aspects of construction which date from its Period of Significance.

Resource History and Historic Context

The City of Cumberland was developed around the site of the 1750s Fort Cumberland, a fortification which dated from the French and Indian War and is located at the present site of Prospect Square, on Washington Street, northwest of the district. The settlement was incorporated in 1787 and the earliest development of the community was focused on Greene and Washington Streets.³ In 1798,

³Washington Street lies immediately north of Greene Street and was listed in the National Register as the

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Thomas Beall, one of the city commissioners, extended the town boundaries beyond the initial settlement in the Greene/Washington Street area, to encompass the area which contains present-day downtown Cumberland (NR 1983). The significant growth of the settlement followed as Cumberland grew as a manufacturing and commercial center, spurred by its position as an early transportation hub and as the focus of coal development in the Georges Creek valley, located eleven miles west of the city.⁴ No record exists as to the early platting of the nominated area, but it likely occurred soon after the original town lots were officially surveyed. Decatur Street became part of the 1850s Smith Addition to the City and by the time an 1852 map was commissioned by the city, the neighborhood was well established.

The rise of local and regional transportation parallels the history of Cumberland throughout much of the early years of the community and throughout the first century of the period of significance of the Decatur Heights Historic District. Transportation history in Cumberland began with the late eighteenth-century navigational improvements made to the Potomac River, which flows through the city west of the district. The National Road, the first federally-funded public works project, began in Cumberland in 1811, reached Wheeling, (then) Virginia, in 1818, and meandered westward through Ohio and Indiana to its terminus at Vandalia, Illinois. The Baltimore Turnpike, later part of U. S. Route 40, extended along present-day Baltimore Avenue eastward through the district until exiting the City. Baltimore Avenue became the eastern gateway to Cumberland, initially for horse-drawn traffic and later for the millions of mechanized highway travelers who used Route 40 until the National Freeway was completed south of the district late in the twentieth century.

The railroad and the development of the coal industry wrought considerable effect on the fortunes

Washington Street Historic District in 1973. It is characterized by large-scale homes from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth century, along with several public- and private-sector institutional buildings.

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

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of Cumberland. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad originated in Baltimore in 1828 and reached Cumberland in 1842, well into the period of initial construction of the Decatur Heights Historic District. Spur lines were built into the Georges Creek coal fields by the mid-1840s. Recognizing the opportunities to be found in Cumberland, other rail lines soon joined the B & O, including the Pennsylvania Railroad of Maryland, the Western Maryland Railway, and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which extended from Georgetown, outside the District of Columbia, to Cumberland, was completed to Cumberland in 1850 and became a major shipper of coal and other goods.

Manufacturing interests developed in Cumberland during the years of the city's early growth. Among these were rolling mills, iron and steel factories, breweries, glassworks, planing mills and industries such as the Footer Dye Works, whose vice president, Joseph W. Footer, lived in the district at 307 Decatur Street (Resource No. 133). Footer Place, north of Decatur Street, is named for him, and the multi-family dwelling at 309-317 (Resource No. 185) was built as workers' housing for those employed in the dye works. By mid-century, Cumberland had become Western Maryland's largest manufacturing center, a position which it retained until surpassed by Hagerstown in 1915.

The institutional growth and maturity of the Decatur Heights Historic District is reflected by the African Methodist Episcopal Church (Resource No. 139; NR 1979) at Decatur and Frederick Streets; although an uncounted, previously-listed resource, the AME Church nonetheless provides the district with an important physical and cultural anchor. Prior to its demolition late in the twentieth century, the Sacred Heart Hospital occupied a large tract on the east side of Decatur Street and was a major influence in the neighborhood. The stone retaining wall (Resource No. 132) along Decatur Street is all that remains of the hospital. The interconnected house opposite the hospital site at 212 Decatur Street (Resource No. 104) served as a dormitory for student nurses who were educated at the Sacred Heart School of Nursing associated with the hospital. This had previously been the home of Archibald Cary, the editor of *The Cumberland Civilian* newspaper who made his home here until his death in 1859. Included in the family whom he reared in this house was a daughter, Constance (1843-1920), who, as a teenager with two cousins, hand-sewed the first three prototypes of the Confederate battle flag. The Cary girls were also the first to sing "Maryland, My Maryland" to Confederate troops on the eve on the

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First Battle of Mannasas in 1861.⁵

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

1840: 2,384	1890: 12,729
1860: 7,300	1900: 17,128
1870: 8,056	1910: 21, 839
1880: 10,667	

The population at the time of preparation of the National Register nomination was 21,518.

The Decatur Heights Historic District became home to a broad cross section of the city's population, workers and managers alike. Workers typically occupied the modest vernacular row houses along Decatur and Charles Streets and detached residences along Bellevue, Fulton, Davidson, Marion, and Weber Streets. The city's ethnic history is reflected in the Decatur Heights Historic District in the German population which settled the eastern portion of the district along Goethe, Weber,⁶ and Schiller Streets; these neighborhoods retained their historic German ethnicity until well after World War One.

Among the community leaders who lived in the district were the aforementioned Footer family, whose house at 307 Decatur Street (Resource No.133) represents the Richardsonian Romanesque style of design, which was little-used in domestic architecture in Cumberland. The Footer family's Colonial Revival-style house at 309-311 Decatur Street (Resource No.134) has undergone significant alterations and is a non-contributing feature within the district. In 1903 glass manufacturer George Truog remodeled an existing house at 230 Baltimore Avenue (NR 1986). The Truog house, with its recessed

⁵Constance Cary married Burton Harrison, Jefferson Davis' personal secretary, and in 1911 wrote **Recollections Grave and Gay**, her personal memoirs which include her memories of growing up in this house.

⁶It is unclear whether the naming of Weber Street referred to the German composer or to local builder Louis Weber, who built early homes along this street.

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porch supported by a distinctive stone arcade of lancet arches, upper-story oriels, and lively profile, is one of Wright Butler's most flamboyant domestic designs.

The district's Criterion A significance in the area of *exploration/settlement* derives from Decatur Street's position as a very early Cumberland neighborhood, dating from the early decades of the nineteenth century and settled not long after Greene Street which was the community's first neighborhood. The early architecture of Decatur Street, executed in the Federal and Greek Revival styles, attests to this association. In addition, Criterion A significance for *transportation* is established by the presence of Baltimore Street in the heart of the district. This thoroughfare was originally known as the Baltimore Turnpike. With the birth of the National Road, the first great federal public works project, the Baltimore Turnpike became part of this overland artery which stretched from Baltimore to the western frontier.

Further Criterion A significance, for *education*, is ascribed to the Decatur Heights Historic District because of the presence of Carver School on Frederick Street. This earliest section of the building was erected in 1921, in segregated Maryland, as a school for African-American children. It was initially known as Cumberland High School, and students from Cumberland, other parts of Allegany County, and even adjacent West Virginia received their education here. With the 1931 arrival of principal Earle Bracey, the curriculum changed from a strictly academic course of study to include vocational training, African-American history, and the study of African-American poets and writers. In 1941, the name of the facility was changed to Carver School, honoring Dr. George Washington Carver. With the arrival of integration, the school ceased to be exclusively African American and, although vacant and deteriorated for many years, it was designated a local landmark in 2001 and is presently undergoing rehabilitation.

With respect to Criterion C, the Decatur Heights Historic District is significant as a strong and cohesive collection of primarily residential architecture which mirrors a century of development in Cumberland and reflects many of the popular styles of design in vogue throughout the long period of significance of the district. Included among these styles are the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival (including Dutch Colonial Revival) styles, along with numerous vernacular derivations of many of the styles and other properties reflecting no particular architectural style but nonetheless reflecting local building traditions within the city. Specific examples of representative styles appear in Section 7.

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The Decatur Heights Historic District derives additional Criterion C significance for its association with the work of several Cumberland architects, including Wright Butler. The son of a prominent local furniture manufacturer, it is thought that Butler studied at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore prior to opening his own practice in his home town in 1891. His first major commission was the Richardsonian Romanesque-style Allegany County Court House (1891). Butler designed buildings throughout Cumberland, and examples of his work the Decatur Heights Historic District include 447 Baltimore Avenue, 216-218 and 223-225 Charles Street (Resource Nos. 72, 151, and 156, respectively). The 1976 *Architectural and Historical Survey of the City of Cumberland* identifies a variety of others who supplied plans and built buildings throughout the district. In many cases the supplier of plans and the builder were one in the same, suggesting a healthy design-build tradition in Cumberland during the last half-century of the period of significance. The identity of these practitioners appears in the resource inventory.

Viewed in conjunction with Cumberland's other two National Register-listed historic districts--the Washington Street Historic District (NR 1973) and the Cumberland Downtown Historic District (NR 1983)-- the following contextual comparisons can be made regarding the Decatur Heights Historic District. First, many of the properties in the Decatur Heights district pre-date the Washington Street Historic District and virtually all pre-date the Downtown Historic District. Washington Street includes institutional architecture (including the Allegany County Court House, the former Academy, several churches, etc.) as well as substantial residential properties, and the downtown district is exclusively commercial in character. The Decatur Heights district is nearly exclusively residential in character with only a small number of non-residential properties interspersed. Historically, the Decatur Heights Historic District owes its early growth to the presence of the Baltimore Turnpike, which essentially extended the National Road eastward to Hagerstown and Baltimore and passed through the heart of the district. Downtown and Washington Street have no such cultural links. The Decatur Heights Historic District may be thought of as the reflection of one of Cumberland's earliest extant settlements, the Washington Street district as a manifestation of the community's growth, early maturity, and prosperity as a seat of regional government, and the downtown area as the reflection of Cumberland's mercantile maturity in the latter years of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth.

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Summarizing, the Decatur Heights Historic District is notable as a cohesive concentration of locally-significant primarily domestic architecture dating from the early years of the nineteenth century through the first thirty years of the twentieth century and meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

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9. Major Bibliographical Sources

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10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southeast corner of Frederick Street and Decatur Street, then southerly along the east curbline of Frederick Street c. 280' to the northeastern corner of Henderson Avenue and Frederick Streets, then southeasterly along the northern curbline of Henderson Street c. 600' to the west curbline of Baltimore Avenue; then southerly c. 100' along the west curbline of Baltimore Avenue to the intersection of Baltimore Street; then northeasterly along the northern curbline of Baltimore Street c. 240' to the west curbline of Waverly Terrace; then northerly and northeasterly along the northern curbline of Waverly Terrace c. 700' to a point opposite the northwest corner of the property at 437 Waverly Terrace (Resource No. 313); then southeasterly along the southwestern lot line of the property at 437 Waverly Terrace to the southwest property corner of the property at 437 Waverly Terrace; then northeasterly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Waverly Terrace, continuing across Weber Street and along the southern property line of the property at 461 Waverly Terrace (Resource No. 305) to the eastern curbline of an unnamed alley; then southerly along the eastern curbline of said unnamed alley c. 190' to the northern curbline of James Day Drive; then easterly along the northern curbline of James Day Drive c. 60' to the west curbline of Marion Street; then northerly along the west curbline of Marion Street c. 120' to a point opposite the north curbline of East Street; then easterly along the north curbline of East Street c. 90' to the west curbline of an unnamed alley; then northerly along the west curbline of said unnamed alley c. 300' to the north curbline of an unnamed alley; then easterly along the north curbline of said unnamed alley c. 85' to the southeast corner of the lot containing 509-511 Baltimore Avenue (Resource No. 54); then northerly along the east property line of 509-511 Baltimore Avenue (Resource No. 54) c. 85' to the north curbline of Baltimore Avenue; then easterly c. 40' along the northern curbline of Baltimore Avenue to the southwest corner of Baltimore Avenue and Shades Lane; then northerly along the west curbline of Shades Lane c. 60' to the south curbline of an unnamed alley; then westerly c. 120' along the south curbline of said unnamed alley to the east curbline of an unnamed alley; then southeasterly along the east curbline of said unnamed alley c. 80' to then south curbline of Baltimore Avenue; then westerly along the south curbline of Baltimore Avenue to a point opposite the southeastern corner of the lot containing 486 Baltimore Avenue (Resource No. 43);

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then northwesterly along the northeast property line of 486 Baltimore Avenue (Resource No. 43) c. 75' to the north curbline of an unnamed alley; then east and north along the north and west curbline of said unnamed alley a total of c. 280' to the southeast curbline of Schiller Street; then southwesterly along the southeast curbline of Schiller Street c. 120' to the northwestern corner of the lot containing 12 Schiller Street (Resource No. 228); then southeasterly along the southwestern property line of the lot containing 12 Schiller Street (Resource No. 228) c. 80' to the rear property line of the properties facing Goethe Street; then southwesterly c. 660' along the rear (northwest) property lines of the properties facing Goethe Street to the rear (northeastern) property line of 5 Bellevue Street (Resource No. 187); then northwesterly along the rear (northeast) property lines of the properties facing Bellevue Street to the northwest property line of the lot containing 117 Bellevue Street (Resource No. 199); then northeasterly c. 150' to the southwestern curbline of Esmond Street; then northwesterly c. 100' along the southwestern curbline of Esmond Street to the northwestern curbline of an unnamed alley; then northeasterly along the northwest curbline of said unnamed alley c. 80' to the southeast corner of the lot containing 349 Davidson Street (Resource No. 170); then northwesterly c. 100' along the northeastern property line of the lot containing 349 Davidson Street (Resource No. 170) to the northwest curbline of Davidson Street; then northeast along the northwest curbline of Davidson Street c. 100' to the northeast corner of the lot containing 401 Linden Street (Resource No. 338); then northwesterly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Linden Street c. 150' to the northwest curbline of Woodlawn Terrace; then northeast along the northwest curbline of Woodlawn Terrace to the southwestern curbline of Marshall Street; then northwesterly along the northeast curbline of Marshall Street c. 240' to the southeastern curbline of Bedford Street; then southwesterly along the southeastern curbline of Bedford Street c. 420' to the northwest corner of the lot containing 319-321 Bedford Street (Resource No. 377); then southeasterly along the southwest lot line of the lot containing 319-321 Bedford Street (Resource No. 377) to the southwest curbline of an unnamed alley; then southwesterly along the southeast curbline of said unnamed alley c. 60' to the northwest corner of the lot containing 329 Frederick Street (Resource No. 322); then southeasterly along the southwest lot line of the lot containing 329 Frederick Street (Resource No. 322) c. 100' to the southeastern curbline of Frederick Street; then southwesterly along the southeast curbline of Frederick Street c. 120' to the place of beginning.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries reflect the extent of those primarily residential historic resources located within this neighborhood and are drawn both with respect to the topography of the district and to exclude properties built after the period of significance of the district.

UTM REFERENCES

Cumberland, MD-PA-WV quad

- 1: 17-693035-4392213
- 2: 17-692967-4391959
- 3: 17-692316-4391593
- 4: 17-692101-4391866
- 5: 17-692220-4392373

Resource Inventory

The following properties are found within the Decatur Heights Historic District. The numbers refer to the district map which accompanies the nomination. Most information regarding the identity of the builders, architects, and original owners was taken from the Architectural and Historic Survey of the City of Cumberland, conducted in 1976.

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
1	81 Front Street	COM	concrete block	wood	flat/unknown	1	1970	no style	NC	built outside the period of significance
2	75 Front Street	COM	concrete block	brick	flat/unknown	1	1950	no style	C	former garage building
3	63 Front Street	COM	concrete block	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1970		NC	built outside the period of significance
4	55 Front Street	COM	concrete block	wood	flat/unknown	1	1980		C	built outside the period of significance
5	200 Glenn Street	COM	stone	brick	flat/unknown	3	1890	Italianate	C	new entrance at rear; rehabbed as VA medical facility
6	27 Front Street	COM	stone	brick	flat/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	concrete block addition on north side
7	17 Front Street	COM	concrete block	brick	flat/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	site of York Hotel to south
8	205 Baltimore Avenue	SOC	stone	brick	flat/unknown	4	1920s	Colonial Revival	n/a	YMCA; Northeastern Construction Co., Baltimore, builders; previously-listed
9	212 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	3	1890	Queen Anne	C	
10	220 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	gable/slate	3	1890	Queen Anne	C	
11	224-226 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	flat/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	double house
12	228 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	flat/unknown	2	1900	vernacular	C	
13	230 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	gable/slate	3	1904	Queen Anne	n/a	George Truog House; lancet-arched stone porch; art glass; previously-listed
14	236 Baltimore Avenue	COM	concrete block	concrete block	flat/unknown	1	1970	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
15	312 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1895	Queen Anne	C	repetitive house type matching its neighbor on the right
16	314 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1895	Queen Anne	C	repetitive house type matching its neighbor on the right
17	316 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1895	Queen Anne	NC	stone cladding added to first story with loss of integrity
18	320 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	flat/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	enclosed front porch
19	326 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	flat/unknown	2	1860	Italianate	C	shutter hinges retained
20	326 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	
21	330 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	flat/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	
22	336 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1840	Federal	C	
23	338 Baltimore Avenue	COM	stone	brick	shed/unknown	1	1900	vernacular	C	small commercial building
24	340 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1840	vernacular	C	5-bay central-passage plan; iron fence

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
25	342 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1860	Italianate	C	3-bay side passage with original window heads; 2-story porch in ell at rear
26	346 Baltimore Avenue	COM	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1920	vernacular	C	
27	348 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	
28	350 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding
29	422-428 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete	ceramic block	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	distinctive flatiron building with multiple apartments; blocks laid in Flemish bond
30	430 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete block	concrete block	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	distinctive cottage with rock-faced walls and rusticated concrete block quoins
31	432 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete block	concrete block	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	shingled pediment in gable end
32	436 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	
33	440 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	Mansard/slate	1½	1870	French Second Empire	C	paired gable dormers along Mansard roof
34	446 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	stucco-finished	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	
35	448 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	
36	458-460 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	vernacular	C	double house
37	462-464 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete block	concrete block	shed/unknown	2	1920	vernacular	C	double house; rock-faced concrete block with rusticated concrete block quoins
38	468 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	vernacular	C	
39	472 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	
40	474 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	vernacular	C	
41	478-480 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	repetitive house type with its neighbor at 482-484 Baltimore Avenue
42	482-484 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	repetitive house type with its neighbor at 478-480
43	486 Baltimore Avenue then cemetery then Yale X	RES	stone	wood	gable/standing-seam metal	2	1850	vernacular	C	
44	500 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete block	brick	hipped/slate	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	iron fence in front of house
45	502 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
46	504 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1890	vernacular	C	
47	506 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1860	vernacular	C	5-bay central-passage house
48	508 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	vernacular	C	

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
49	510 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	asbestos shingle siding
50	512 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	NC	brick porch added with loss of integrity
51	514 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	
52	518 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	1½	1920	Bungalow	C	
53	520 Baltimore Avenue	COM	concrete block	concrete block	flat/unknown	2	1920	vernacular	C	rusticated block exterior surfaces
54	509-511 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	flat/unknown	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house
55	507 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick block	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	tile block laid in distinctive Flemish bond with polychrome headers
56	505 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
57	503 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
58	501 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	NC	several wood additions with loss of integrity
59	499 Baltimore Avenue	COM	concrete block	Concrete block	flat/unknown	2	1920	no style	C	
60	479-481 Baltimore Avenue	COM	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	early commercial building with generally intact storefront
61	477 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1909	vernacular	C	C. Beck, builder
62	473-475 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	flat/unknown	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house
63	471 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	hipped/slate	2	1908	vernacular	C	J. C. Powell, builder
64	463 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	flat/unknown	2	1900	vernacular	C	
65	461 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1909	vernacular	C	
66	459 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete	concrete block	gable/asphalt	2	1908	vernacular	C	one of a series of concrete block houses of repetitive styles & detailing with rock-faced concrete block exterior surfaces
67	457 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete	concrete block	gable/asphalt	2	1907	vernacular	C	one of a series of concrete block houses of repetitive styles & detailing with rock-faced concrete block exterior surfaces
68	455 Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete	concrete block	gambrel/asphalt	2	1907	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	one of a series of concrete block houses of repetitive styles & detailing with rock-faced concrete block exterior surfaces
69	453 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	concrete block	gambrel/asphalt	2	1907	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	one of a series of concrete block houses of repetitive styles & detailing with rock-faced concrete block exterior surfaces
70	451 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	concrete block	gambrel/asphalt	1½	1908	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	one of a series of concrete block houses of repetitive styles & detailing with rock-faced concrete block exterior surfaces

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
71	449 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	concrete block	gable/slate	1½	1906	vernacular	C	
72	447 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood & concrete block	hipped/slate	2	1920	American Foursquare		rock-faced concrete block on first floor, wood above; attributed to Wright Butler, architect
73	445 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	
74	443 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	3-bay side-passage
75	345 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	gable/standing-seam metal	2	1840	vernacular	C	3-bay side-passage
76	343 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	shed/unknown	2	1860	Italianate	C	enclosed porch; jack-arched lintels
77	341 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1850	vernacular	C	3-bay side-passage house
78	339 Baltimore Avenue	COM	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1920	vernacular	C	
79	327 Baltimore Avenue	COM	stone	concrete block	gable/asbestos	2	1920	Colonial Revival	C	rock-faced concrete block with flared lintels with keystones
80	323-325 Baltimore Avenue	COM	stone	brick	flat/unknown	2	1920	Colonial Revival	C	2 storefronts with Luxfer-glass transoms
81	303 Baltimore Avenue	COM/ VAC	stone	brick	flat/unknown	2	1880	Italianate	C	
82	301 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	stucco-finished	gable/asphalt	2	undetermined	vernacular	C	
83	— Baltimore Avenue	RES	concrete block	steel/brick	flat/unknown	11	modern	modern	NC	high-rise apartment building, built outside the period of significance of the district
84	223 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	Colonial Revival	C	art glass in some windows; attributed to Wright Butler, architect
85	221 Baltimore Avenue	RES	stone	brick	hipped/tile	2	1912	Arts-and-Crafts	n/a	Dr. Thomas W. Koon House, Holmboe & Lafferty, Baltimore, architect, W. J. Morley, builder; among the more distinctive residences in the district; previously listed
86	224-226 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	mansard	2	1910	stylized French Second Empire	C	double house with decorative stylized Mansard roof
87	230 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	Queen Anne	C	repetitive house type with 232 Glenn Street, with extended gabled and shingled pediments
88	232 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	Queen Anne	C	repetitive house type with 230 Glenn Street, with extended gabled and shingled pediments
89	234 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	
90	236 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	3	1880	vernacular	C	3-story porch
91	221 Glenn Street	COM	stone	stucco & concrete block	flat	2	1920	industrial vernacular	C	5-bay upper facade with industrial windows & rusticated concrete block finish

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
92	223 Glenn Street	RES	stone	wood	flat	2	1890	Italianate/Queen Anne	C	recessed front porch
93	225 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1890	Queen Anne	C	semi-hexagonal bay window on front capped with hexagonal roof
94	231 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	flat	2	1880	Italianate	C	2 nd -story oriel of wood with imbricated shingle finish
95	233-235 Glenn Street	RES	stone	brick	flat	2	1880	Italianate	C	double house
96	410 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1909	Colonial Revival	C	attributed to designer George Sansbury
97	404 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1860	Italianate	C	bridged chimneys, large addition of wood which does not detract from exterior appearance of the building; 3-bay side-passage plan with 6/6 sash
98	312 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1840	Italianate	C	
99	308-310 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1860	Italianate	C	double house with 3-bay side-passage plans on each facade
100	306 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	3	1860	Italianate	C	eyebrow windows at attic level
101	304 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	Italianate	C	double-gallery porch on facade
102	302 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	Italianate	C	3-bay side-passage plan
103	216 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1840	Federal	C	bridged chimneys; 6/6 sash
104	212 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	interconnected multi-family house
105	208 Decatur Street	RES/COM	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	unknown	unknown	NC	permastone cladding with loss of integrity
106	200-206 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1840	Federal	n/a	previously-listed 4-unit row house with 3-bay side-passage plan in each; bridged chimneys; 6/6 sash
107	116 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1879	Italianate vernacular	C	2-story bay windows on facade; shingled pediments
108	112-114 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Greek Revival	C	2-unit row house with each unit having 3-bay side passage plan; eyebrow windows at attic level
109	108 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	
110	106 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1908	vernacular	C	iron fence; attributed to architect Wright Butler
111	102-104 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	Mansard/asphalt	2	1890	stylized French Second Empire	C	double house with stylized Mansard roof with dormers
112	16 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	Italianate	C	3-bay side-passage with large wood addition at rear

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
113	12 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1870	Italianate	C	porch enclosed with glass block
114	10 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	Italianate	C	segmental-arched windows with original shutters; Palladian window on facade
115	1 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1880	Italianate	C	repetitive house type with 3 and 5 Decatur, double gallery porch on facade and stylized Palladian window in pshingled pediment of gable.
116	3 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	repetitive house type with 1 and 5 Decatur, double gallery porch on facade and stylized Palladian window in pshingled pediment of gable.
117	5 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	Colonial Revival	C	repetitive house type with 1 and 3 Decatur, double gallery porch on facade and stylized Palladian window in pshingled pediment of gable.
118	7 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1900	Colonial Revival	C	with 9 Decatur Street, one of 2 repetitive houses with L-shaped facades, Palladian window, iron fence, and art glass; plans supplied and house built by John Abbot, likely on speculation
119	9 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	Colonial Revival	C	with 7 Decatur Street, one of 2 repetitive houses with L-shaped facades, Palladian window, iron fence, and art glass; plans supplied and house built by John Abbot, likely on speculation
120	11 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2			C	
121	13 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	3½	1890	Colonial Revival	C	
122	15 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2			C	
123	17 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	Queen Anne	C	slate pediments with Palladian window
124	101 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	bridged chimney
125	103 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	
126	105-107 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	3	1850	Federal	C	3-story double house with eyebrow windows on 3 rd floor
127	109 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Federal	C	2-bay facade with side-passage plan and jack-arched lintels
128	111 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Federal	C	2-bay facade with side-passage plan and jack-arched lintels
129	113 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	unknown	vernacular	NC	permanstone cladding with loss of integrity
130	115 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	vernacular	C	2-bay side-passage plan
131	119 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1840	Federal	C	3-bay side-passage plan with jack-arched lintels
132	Sacred Heart Hospital wall	n/a	stone	n/a	n/a	n/a	1890	n/a	C	retaining wall which originally stood in front of Sacred Heart Hospital, operated by the Sisters of Mercy (razed); counted as contributing structure

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
133	307 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/slate	3	1890	Richardsonian Romanesque	C	face brick exterior with buttered joints and brownstone trim; rock-faced stone porch; interconnected carriage house at rear
134	309-311 Decatur Street	FUN	stone	brick	gable/slate	2	1902	Colonial Revival	NC	large solid brick addition centered on facade with loss of integrity; attributed to architect Wright Butler and built by the Cumberland Building Co for Thomas Footer & Son
135	405 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	1-story bay window on facade
136	407 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Greek Revival	C	3-bay side-passage
137	409 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Greek Revival	C	3-bay side-passage facade with 4/4 sash and bridged chimneys
138	411 Decatur Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	
139	Metropolitan AME Church	REL	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1892	Gothic Revival	n/a	previously listed
139a	223 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	
140	222 Fulton Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	3-bay side-passage; non-historic siding
141	221 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	shed/unknown	2	1870	vernacular	C	3-bay side-passage with shutter hinges retained; 2-story porch at rear
142	220 Fulton Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	5-bay central-passage plan
143	219 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	shed/unknown	2	1870	vernacular	C	
144	212-216 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	flat/unknown	2	1890	vernacular	C	triple house
145	209-213 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1860	vernacular	C	3-unit row house with 3-bay facade each section; jack-arched lintels
146	206 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
147	207 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
148	204 Fulton Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Greek Revival	C	3-bay side-passage facade with decorative window and door surrounds
149	212-214 Charles Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	double house with 3-bays each unit; side passage plan; non-historic siding
150	211 Charles Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1880	Italianate	C	2-bay side passage house
151	216-218 Charles Street	RES	stone	stucco finish	flat	3	1915	vernacular	C	double house, 2 bays each, with stylized slate-sided Mansard roof with dormers; attributed to architect Wright Butler
152	213-215 Charles Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	Colonial Revival	C	decorative shingling in pediments; wrap-around veranda
153	220 Charles Street	RES	stone	brick	flat	2	1860	vernacular	C	2-bay side passage plan

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
154	222 Charles Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1880	vernacular	C	2-bay side-passage plan with stylized Mansard with dormers
155	224 Charles Street	RES	concrete block	Concrete block	gable/asphalt	1	1960	modern	N	built outside the period of significance of the district
156	223-225 Charles Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	3	1909	French Second Empire	C	double house, 2-bays each side; side passage plan and Mansard with dormer on each side; attributed to architect Wright Butler
157	401 Decatur Street	COM	concrete block	brick	flat	2	1970	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
158	312 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	little altered form the original; 6/6 sash
159	316 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	
160	318 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	flat	2	1870	Italianate	C	asphalt shingle siding; simple cornice
161	322 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	
162	324 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
163	326-328 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house; non-historic siding
164	332 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1840	vernacular	C	exposed rafter tails; windows with jack-arched lintels
165	340 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	hipped/slate	2	1916	Arts-and-Crafts	C	cottage with recessed porch; attributed to designed Walter O. Sharer and built by W. J. Morley
166	342 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
167	344 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1860	vernacular	C	shiplap siding; 4/4 sash
168	350 Davidson Street	RES	concrete block	wood	hipped/slate	2	1960	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
169	354 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	1	1880	vernacular	C	small cottage with some 6-light sash retained; asbestos shingle siding
170	349 Davidson Street	RES	concrete	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	3-bay facade with center gable
171	347 Davidson Street	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	4-bay facade with original porch and cornice
172	341 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	
173	337 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	2-bay side passage house
174	327 Davidson Street	RES	stone/brick	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	asphalt shingle siding
175	325 Davidson Street	RES	stone	stucco-finished	gable/asphalt	2	1915	vernacular	C	

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
176	321-320 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1860	vernacular	C	2-unit row house, with side-passage plan with 2 bays each side
177	223-225 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	flat	2	1924	vernacular	C	double house with recessed entrances centered on facade; built for the Union Woolen Mills by builder W. J. Moran
178	209 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	shed/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	2-bay side passage plan
179	205-207 Davidson Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	vernacular	C	2-unit double house with 2-bay side passage plan in each; the unit at 205 Davidson Street is stucco-finished
180	311 Helen Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	a garage is built into the retaining wall in front of the house
181	307 Helen Street	RES	concrete	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	
182	— Helen Street	RES	concrete block	brick/wood	gable/asphalt	2	1970	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
183	306 Helen Street	RES	concrete block	brick block	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	repetitive house type with 308 Helen Street, below, each with 2-bay facade; brick block laid in Flemish bond
184	308 Helen Street	RES	concrete block	brick block	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	repetitive house type with 306 Helen, above
185	309-317 Footer Place	RES	concrete	brick	shed/standing seam metal and asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	multi-unit house set on a raised basement with units in basement and above; built as workers' housing for Thomas Footer of the Footer Dye Works
186	307 Footer Place	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
187	5 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	brick	shed	2	1880	Italianate	C	3-bay side-passage house with original cornice
188	6 (?) Bellevue Street	DEP	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	substantial brick dependency
189	7 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	small cottage with enclosed porch
190	9 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
191	11 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	imbricated shingle treatment in pediments
192	20 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	modest cornice retained
193	19 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	NC	significant alterations with resulting loss of integrity
194	107 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	Italianate	C	3-bay side-passage facade with Eastlake porch
195	109 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	flat/unknown	2	1870	Italianate	C	double house, with each side having 2-bay facade

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
196	113 Bellevue Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1960	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
197	114-116 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1870	Italianate	C	double house, 2 bays each side; deteriorated cornice
198	115 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	stucco-finished	mansard	2	1870	French Second Empire	C	3-bay facade with stuccoed finish and slate-sided Mansard roof with dormer
199	117 Bellevue Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
200	404 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding
201	406-408 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood/concrete block	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	rusticated concrete block first story; some art glass
202	410-412 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	shed/unknown	2	1900	vernacular	C	
203	414 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/slate	2	1890	Queen Anne	C	semi-hexagonal oriel with hexagonal roof
204	418-420 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	multiple/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house
205	422 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	bay window on facade
206	424 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/slate	2	1900	vernacular	C	2-bay side-passage facade; art glass; slate-clad pediment
207	426-428 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	flat	2	1890	Italianate	C	poorly-constructed new porch on facade; portion of cornice missing
208	432 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	designed and built by J. C. Powell as a speculative venture
209	436 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	intersecting gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
210	438 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	2-story porch on facade; dormer on roof; designed by George Sansbury and built by George Bowman as a speculative venture
211	440 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	slate-clad pediment
212	444 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	5-bay central-passage plan
213	446-448 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1901	Italianate	C	insul-brick-clad double house with 2-bay facade in each unit; modest cornice; repetitive house type with 450-452 Goethe Street, below; designed & built by George Dunn for Annie Fochtman
214	450-452 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	shed/unknown	2	1905	Italianate	C	insul-brick-clad double house with 2-bay facade in each unit; modest cornice; repetitive house type with 446-448 Goethe Street, above
215	454-456 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1904	Italianate	C	double house; cornice retained; built by J. C. Powell for Louis Weber

Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
2	1900	vernacular	C	
2	1900	vernacular	C	2-bay facade; asphalt shingle exterior cladding
2	1903	vernacular	NC	non-historic siding, enclosed porch, and major window changes with loss of integrity
2	1900	vernacular	C	
2	1909	vernacular	C	designed and built by W.L. Nealis for Gamble Davis
2	1910	vernacular	C	designed and built by James C. Perrin as a speculative venture
2	1900	vernacular	C	designed and built by James C. Perrin as a speculative venture
2	1900	vernacular	C	
2	1900	vernacular	C	
2	1900	vernacular	C	
2	1910	vernacular	C	exterior finished in stucco; porch with battered posts
2	1920	Bungalow	C	block laid in Flemish bond; shed dormer on front and rear
2	1920	Bungalow	C	built on raised basement; shed dormer on roof
2	1890	Italianate	C	double house; asbestos shingled exterior
2	1903	vernacular	C	built by James Wilson for the Estate of G. Henderson
2	1900	vernacular	C	
2	1903	vernacular	C	
2	1905	vernacular	C	asbestos shingle siding; designed and built by James Wilson for the Estate of G. Henderson
2	1913	vernacular	C	insul-brick exterior finish
2	1890	Italianate	C	2-bay facade with modest cornice
2	1900	vernacular	C	
2	1903	vernacular	C	designed and built by James H. Wilson
2	1904	vernacular	C	designed and built by James H. Wilson

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material
216	458 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
217	460 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
218	462 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	shed
219	464 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
220	466 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
221	468 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt
222	470 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt
223	472 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt
224	474 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt
225	478 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt
226	482 Goethe Street	RES	concrete	stucco-clad	gable/asphalt
227	10 Schiller (?)	RES	concrete	brick block	gable/asbestos
228	12 Schiller (?)	RES	concrete block	brick block	hipped/asphalt
229	481-483 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	shed
230	479 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
231	477 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
232	475 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
233	473 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
234	471 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
235	469 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	shed
236	467 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
237	465 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt
238	463 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
239	461 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1904	vernacular	C	built by the Western Maryland Lumber Company
240	459 Goethe Street	RES	stone	brick block	gable/asphalt	2	1907	vernacular	C	block laid in Flemish bond; designed and built by James H. Wilson
241	457 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood/concrete block	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	concrete block first story; wood above, clad in Non-historic siding
242	453-455 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1909	vernacular	C	double house with modest brackets under eaves; designed and built by Howard Buchanan
243	451 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1907	vernacular	C	imbricated shingle finish in pediment; designed and built by Howard Buchanan
244	445-447 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house; non-historic siding
245	443 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	intersecting gable/slate	2	1902	vernacular	C	gabled ell with original shiplap siding; designed and built by Louis Weber
245	441 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1903	vernacular	C	3-bay side passage facade
247	437 Goethe Street	RES	concrete block	concrete block/wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	1 st story of rock-faced concrete block with rusticated concrete block quoins; attributed to builder James E. Perrin
248	435 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	insul-brick exterior finish
249	433 Goethe Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
250	429 Goethe Street	RES	concrete block	concrete block	gable/asphalt	3	1906	vernacular	C	rock-faced concrete block finish with gables trimmed with shingled pediments; attributed to builder James E. Perrin
251	427 Goethe Street	RES	concrete block	concrete block	gable/asphalt	2	1907	vernacular	C	rock-faced concrete block finish with rusticated concrete block quoins; attributed to builder James E. Perrin
252	3 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	partially finished in insul-brick, partially in Non-historic siding
253	rear, 5 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	garage/apartment building with 2-car garage on first floor; insul-brick cladding
254	---- Marion Street	REL	concrete block	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1955	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
255	27 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	intersecting gable/slate	2	1900	vernacular	C	shiplap siding with shingled pediments
256	29 Marion Street	RES	concrete	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	
257	31 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	
258	rear, 31 Marion Street	DEP	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	
259	43 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1910	vernacular	C	

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
260	45 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1910	vernacular	C	
261	47 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/slate	2	1910	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding
262	49-51 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1900	Italianate	C	non-historic siding
263	64-66 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1915	vernacular	C	
264	60-62 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	
265	58 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	brick	gable/asphalt	1	1950	vernacular	C	
266	56 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	hipped/asphalt	1½	1930	vernacular	C	
267	54 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	brick block	hipped/asphalt	2	1901	American Foursquare	C	plans supplied by builder George Bowman to original owner Lewis Alderton
268	52 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	brick block	hipped/asphalt	2	1922	American Foursquare	C	dormers on roof; plans supplied to original owner Robert W. Armbruster by Darr & Cookerly
269	46-48 Marion Street	RES	stone	brick	shed	2	1908	vernacular	C	plans furnished and house built by Walter H. Hughes, likely as speculative venture
270	44 Marion Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type with 42 Marion Street, below; 2-bay facade, some art glass; stylized Mansard with slat-clad sides; 1-story front porch
271	42 Marion Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type with 44 Marion Street, above; 2-bay facade, some art glass; stylized Mansard with slat-clad sides; 1-story front porch
272	40 Marion Street	RES	stone	brick	intersecting gable/asphalt	2	1901	vernacular	C	plans furnished by Louis Weber, who built the house for W. L. Nealis
273	32-34 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house with 2 bays each side and a modest cornice
274	28 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	wood	hipped/asphalt	2	1910	American Foursquare	C	insul-brick and non-historic siding
275	26 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1926	Bungalow	C	partially enclosed porch; plans supplied by Harry Davis who was original owner
276	24 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	intersecting gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
277	22 Marion Street	RES	concrete	wood/brick	gable/asphalt	2	19230	Bungalow	C	
278	12-14 Marion Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1900	vernacular	C	non-historic siding; 2-story porch on right side

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
279	10 Marion Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	gabled ell clad in insul-brick
280	6-8 Marion Street	RES	stone/concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house; Non-historic siding
281	3 Weber Street	RES	stone	wood	intersecting gable/asphalt	2	1902	vernacular	C	plans furnished by J. C. Powell and house built by Weber and Powell
282	5 Weber Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
283	11 Weber Street	RES	stone	wood	intersecting gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
284	13 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	
285	15-17 Weber Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1906	vernacular	C	double house; non-historic siding; 2 bays each side; plans furnished by builder Howard Buchanan who may have built the house as a speculative venture
286	19-21 Weber Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1910	vernacular	C	double house; insul-brick; 2 bays each side; plans furnished by builder John E. Adams who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
287	23 Weber Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1907	vernacular	C	3-bay with center gable; plans furnished by builder Howard Buchanan who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture; repetitive house type to 27 Weber Street, below
288	27 Weber Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	3-bay with center gable, repetitive house type to 23 Weber Street, above
289	29 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1914	vernacular	C	repetitive house type including 31, 33, 35, and 37 Weber Street; plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
290	31 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type including 31, 33, 35, and 37 Weber Street; plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
291	33 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type including 31, 33, 35, and 37 Weber Street; plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
292	35 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type including 31, 33, 35, and 37 Weber Street; plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
293	37 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type including 31, 33, 35, and 37 Weber Street; plans furnished by builder Louis Weber, who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture"
294	36 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick block	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	first story altered
295	34 Weber Street	RES	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	1910	vernacular	C	repetitive to homes across the street
296	30 Weber Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	1½	1950	vernacular	C	
297	28 Weber Street	RES	concrete block	brick	gable/asphalt	1	1920	vernacular	C	
298	24 Weber Street	RES	concrete block	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	
299	12-14-16 Weber Street	RES	concrete block	wood	shed	2	1920	vernacular	C	multi-unit apartment building
300	6 Westview Terrace	RES	concrete block	brick block	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	Flemish bond masonry and Adirondack-style brackets
301	8 Westview Terrace	RES	concrete block	stucco finish	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	
302	7 Westview Terrace	RES	concrete block	brick block	gable/asphalt	2	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	Flemish bond masonry
303	9 Westview Terrace	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	non-historic siding
304	11 Westview Terrace	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1913	vernacular	C	asphalt shingle siding
305	461 Waverly Terrace	RES	concrete	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1912	vernacular	C	repetitive house type of buff-colored brick; plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
306	453 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1912	vernacular	C	repetitive house type of buff-colored brick; plans furnished by builder Charles Jordan who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
307	451 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type of buff-colored brick
308	447-449 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	repetitive house type of buff-colored brick
309	445 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	central-passagge 3-bay house; art glass
310	441 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1912	vernacular	C	double house with 2 bays each side; plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
311	439 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1912	vernacular	C	plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
312	— Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular		3-bay facade with partially-enclosed porch
313	437 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1905	vernacular	NC	2-story porch added on facade along with non-historic siding, with loss of integrity
314	450 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular		plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
315	452 Waverly Terrace	RES	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1913	vernacular	C	plans furnished by builder Walter Hughes who seems to have built the house as a speculative venture
316	99 Henderson Avenue	COM	concrete block	concrete block	gable/asphalt	1	1980	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
317	— Frederick Street	RES	stone	brick	shed	2	1900	Italianate	C	6-bay double house with cornice retained
318	315 Frederick Street	RES	brick	brick	shed	1	1890	Italianate	C	3-bay side-passage
319	317 Frederick Street	RES	unknown	stuccoed	shed	2	unknown	no style	NC	significant alterations
320	319 Frederick Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular		
321	325 Frederick Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1900	vernacular		
322	329 Frederick Street	RES	concrete	brick block	flat	no style	modern	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
323	331 Frederick Street	RES	stone	brick block	shed	3	1890	vernacular	C	side porch of wood
324	333 Frederick Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	unknown	unknown	NC	significant alterations
324	341 Frederick Street	RES	stone	brick block	Mansard	2	1890	French Second Empire	C	
326	340 Frederick Street	COM	concrete	brick block	flat	3	1940	industrial vernacular	C	interconnected industrial complex
327	345 Frederick Street	RES	stone	brick block	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	
328	— Frederick Street	COM	concrete block	brick block	flat	1	1970	no style	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
329	360 Frederick Street	COM	concrete	brick block	hipped/asphalt	2	1926	vernacular	C	appears to have been commercial first story residential above; plans supplied and building built by Bruce Wilson for Henry C. Wagner
330	— Frederick Street (Frederick Street carpet)	COM	concrete block	brick block and concrete block	flat	2	1970	vernacular	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
331	— Frederick Street	GOV	concrete	brick block	hipped/asphalt	2	1924	vernacular	C	Engine House No. 3

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
332	508 Marshall Street	RES	concrete	brick block	hipped/asphalt	2	1923	American Foursquare	C	block laid in Flemish bond; plans furnished and house built by Atlee Hott for Clyde M. James
333	rear, 508 Marshall Street	COM	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	1	1980	modern	NC	built outside the period of significance of the district
334	510 Marshall Street	RES	stone	brick	hipped/tile	2	1920	vernacular	C	distinctive tile roof
335	512 Marshall Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
336	514-516 Marshall Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1914	vernacular	C	double house
337	518 Marshall Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular		shiplap siding; small one-car garage of brick block appended on left side
338	401 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1925	vernacular	C	repetitive house type with 403 Linden Street, below; plans supplied and house built by James C. Powell, likely on speculation
339	403 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood		2	1925	vernacular	C	repetitive house type with 401 Linden Street, above; plans supplied and house built by James C. Powell, likely on speculation
340	405 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	jerkinhead gable/asphalt	2	1925	vernacular	C	plans supplied and house built by James C. Powell, likely on speculation
341	407 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1925	vernacular	C	plans supplied and house built by James C. Powell, likely on speculation
342	409 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	
343	500 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1925	vernacular	C	
344	502 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	
345	504 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	NC	non-historic siding; brick porch added with loss of integrity
346	506 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	shed	2	1920	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
347	508 Linden Street	RES	concrete block	wood	shed	2	1920	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
348	510 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1920	vernacular	C	double house
349	512 Linden Street	RES	concrete	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	
350	514 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	flat	2	1910	vernacular	C	
351	519 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	non-historic siding

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Primary Building Material	Roof Type/Material	Height	Approximate Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other
352	517 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	shed	2	1910	vernacular	NC	non-historic siding and significant window alterations
353	515 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	NC	non-historic siding and significant window alterations
354	513 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
355	509 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
356	505 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
357	503 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	non-historic siding
358	501 Linden Street	RES	stone	wood	intersecting gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	gabled eli, non-historic siding

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Decatur Heights Historic District
Allegany County, MD (AL-IV-A-166)*

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Fig. 1 Sacred Heart Hospital stood on the north side of Decatur Street. Following its demolition, only a stone retaining wall remains; it is an important element in the streetscape of Decatur Street and is a tangible reminder of the presence of the hospital in the neighborhood for decades.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

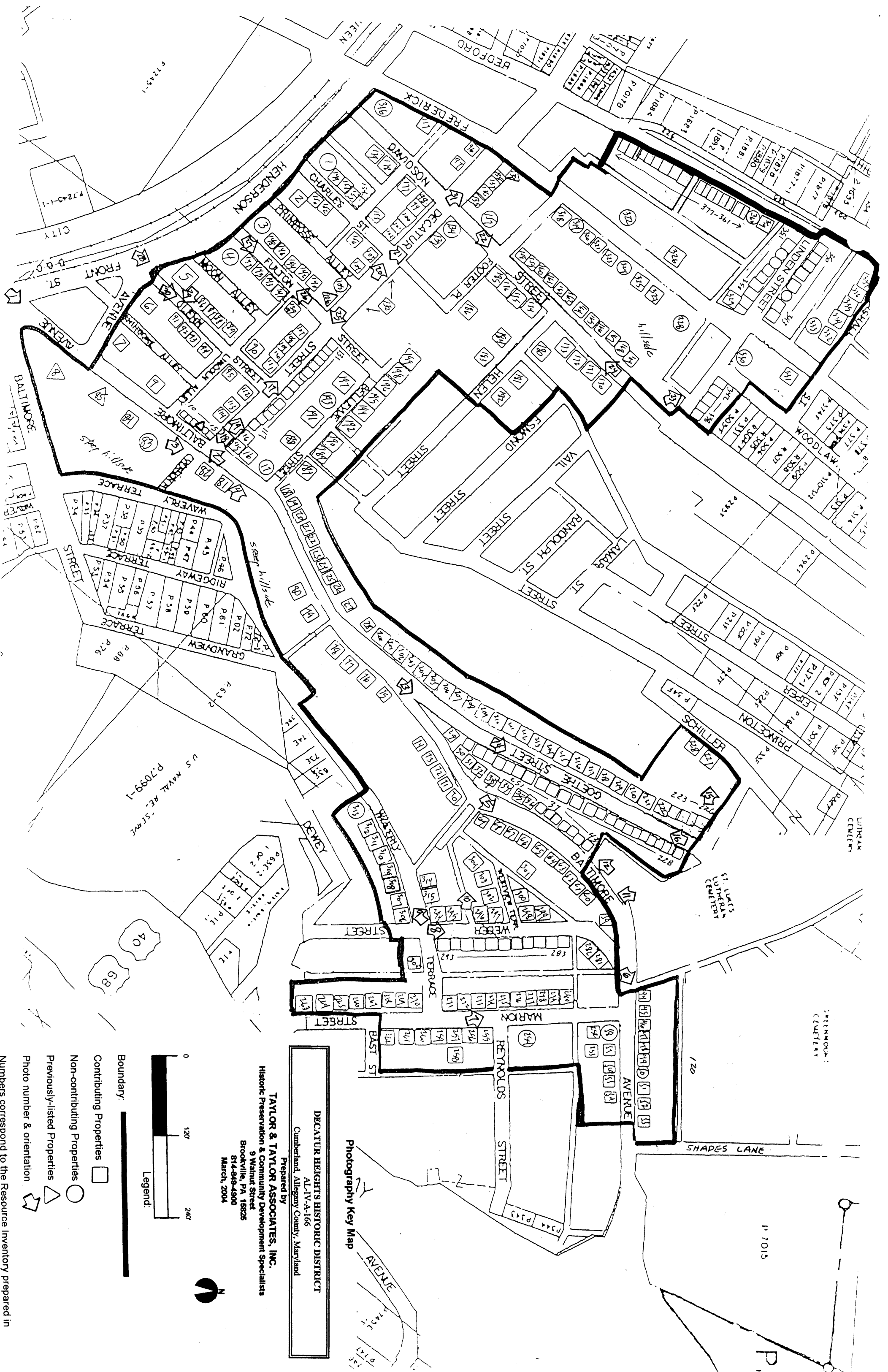
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Decatur Heights Historic District
Allegany County, MD (AL-IV-A-166)*

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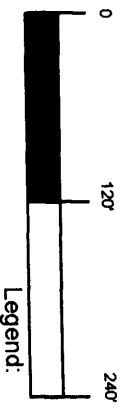


Fig. 2 This 1920s [photo shows the Federal-Greek Revival architectural character of Decatur Street, much of which has been retained. This view is looking eastward toward the steep hillside along Baltimore Avenue. [City of Cumberland, Herman and Stacia Miller Collection]



DECATUR HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 AL-IV-A-166
 Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Prepared by
TAYLOR & TAYLOR ASSOCIATES, INC.
 Historic Preservation & Community Development Specialists
 9 Walnut Street
 Brookville, PA 15825
 814-848-4900
 March, 2004



Boundary: Legend:

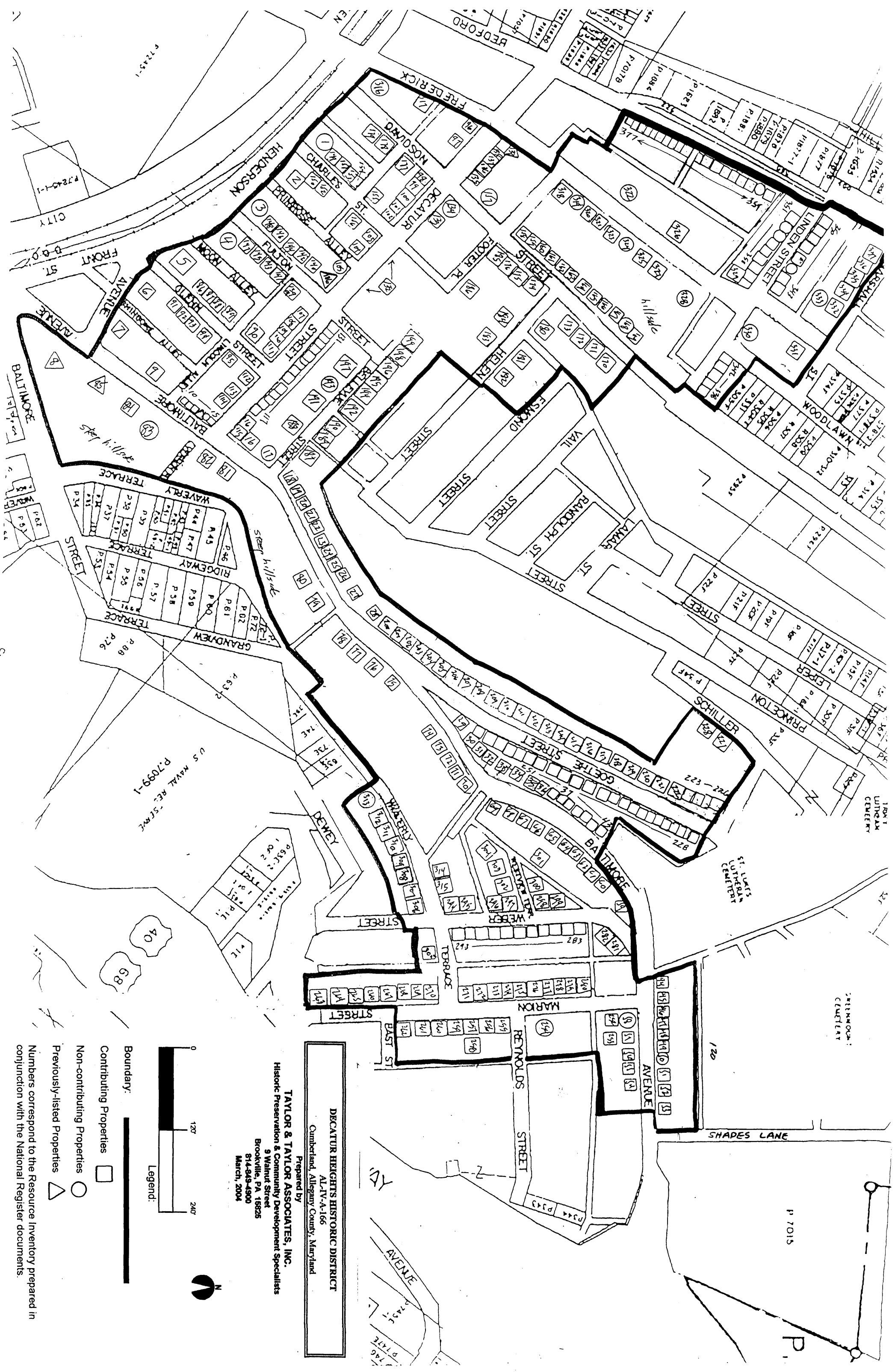
Contributing Properties

Non-contributing Properties

Previously-listed Properties

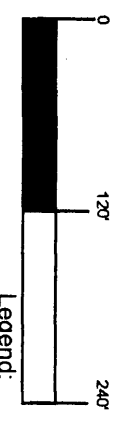
Photo number & orientation

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents.



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Legend:

- Boundary: Boundary
- Contributing Properties Contributing Properties
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