HISTORIC WALKING MAP OF DOWNTOWN CUMBERLAND

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ALLEGANY MUSEUM: 3 Pershing Street – Covering two floors of the fully restored neo-classical commercial building, which was constructed in the 1880’s, the Allegany Museum is the state’s largest and one of the Mid-Atlantic region’s most valuable educational institutions and cultural centers.

19 FREDERICK STREET*: 210 North Centre Street – The brick building was constructed in 1931 for the use of the Maryland National Guard, which was housed there until 1985. Since that time, the building has housed various tenants, including the Cumberland County Chamber of Commerce and the Allegany County Board of Commissioners.

LILA BUILDINGS: 53 Baltimore Street – Originally the Third National Bank, this building was constructed in 1871 and housed two floors of the fully Italianate commercial building. It was built in the early 1900’s. The six-story structure, trimmed in stone and built of red brick, has a large dropped cornice above the sixth floor, pierced by a row of windows on each floor. The structure was originally built as a bank and held various offices.

ALLEGANY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE*: 210 Centre Street – The building was constructed in 1931 for the use of the Maryland National Guard, which was housed there until 1985. Since that time, the building has housed various tenants, including the Cumberland County Chamber of Commerce and the Allegany County Board of Commissioners.

BROOKS INDIAN FISHERY TEST MEMORIAL*: 107 Union Street – This monument commemorates the location of the Cumberland Indian Fishery Test, an experiment conducted in 1883. The test was conducted to determine the potential of the Potomac River for the production of salmon.

C&O CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK: 38 Greene Street at Riverside Park – George Washington, who surveyed this area in 1751 as part of the surveyor’s party for the Pennsylvania and Maryland boundary, founded the town of Cumberland in 1756, which is now known as Cumberland. The town was originally known as “Walnut Bottom,” which later became known as Cumberland.

C&O CANAL MONUMENT: 1904 Pennsylvania Avenue – This monument was erected in 1904 to commemorate the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

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the tall smoke house, three privies, and a chicken coop. In 1875, Judge Oliver brick structures on Washington Street. The Federal Style residence included Washington Street—Built in 1843 by Judge Thomas Perry, this museum C. WILLIAM GILCHRIST MUSEUM OF THE ARTS the county's largest reference and local history collection. school in Allegany County, which was founded in 1799. The building now Constructed between 1849-1850, this Greek Revival style building was built 31 Washington Street—ALLEGANY COUNTY COURTHOUSE: of Napoleon. Emmanuel Episcopal Church was constructed in 1850 and is one of the area's finest examples of early Gothic Revival. Situated on the former site of Fort Cumberland, the church was designed by John Notman and is modeled after St. Paul's Church in Brighton, England. The design is typical of those present especially that of the Episcopal Church. The church became a hub for the Underground Railroad. Emmanuel Episcopal Parish House—Built in 1843, the Parish House was designed by Bruce Price, a native of Cumberland, the church was designed by John Notman and is modeled after St. Paul's Church in Brighton, England. The design is typical of those present, especially that of the Episcopal Church. The church became a hub for the Underground Railroad. Emmanuel Episcopal Parish House—Built in 1843, the Parish House was designed by Bruce Price, a native of Cumberland, the church was designed by John Notman and is modeled after St. Paul's Church in Brighton, England. The design is typical of those present, especially that of the Episcopal Church. The church became a hub for the Underground Railroad. 16 Washington Street—EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL PARISH HOUSE: of the Second Empire Revival style, an eclectic style based loosely on French architecture during the Second Empire. The design is typical of those present, especially that of the Episcopal Church. The church became a hub for the Underground Railroad. 16 Washington Street—EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL PARISH HOUSE: 18 Greene Street— Congressman David J. Lewis was a prisoner of Communist China for twelve years, and a Congressman from Allegany County. During his term, he introduced and had passed the first Leonard C. Gilchrist put the property on public auction for $3,000 and enriched the lesser with a columned porch, sunroom damory, and pedimented door. The house was occupied by Judge C. William Gilchrist during his undergraduate and law school years. 528 Washington Street—MCKAIG MANSION: The Colonial Revival style mansion was built in 1890 by Merwin McKaig, and later, his son William Wallace McKaig. The structure includes many fine elements, including the 96-key Erard Grand, Cumberland Steel, Liberty Trust Company, and the Fort Cumberland Hotel. Following William's death in 1943, a charitable fund was established by relatives from Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland and created nearly Pennsylvania and West Virginia counties in the region office of David Lewis Wallace McKaig III, oversaw the many family interests, including the McKaig Kash House, which is noted especially for its publication entitled, “History of Cumberland.” Covington Cudworth played an important part during the French and Indian War, serving as a frontier outpost. The fort occupied the area surrounding Washington Street, Greene Street, and Prospect Square and was used as a post for British soldiers and troops that were being sent to the Ohio Valley. Built in the winter of 1754-55, it was garrisoned until 1763.

**FORT CUMBERLAND:** Washington Street, Grease Street, and Prospect Square – Fort Cumberland played an important part during the French and Indian War, serving as a frontier outpost. The fort occupied the area surrounding Washington Street, Greene Street, and Prospect Square and was used as a post for British soldiers and troops that were being sent to the Ohio Valley. Built in the winter of 1754-55, it was garrisoned until 1763.

**EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH:** Washington Street—Built on the site of a Episcopal Church—Built in 1888 by C. William Gilchrist, the Gordon-Roberts House is a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture. Gordon-Roberts History House, a museum filled with historical displays such as antiques and art, toys, hand-blown glass, and furniture.