For more information on travel plans and experiences in historic Frostburg, visit www.mdmountainside.com

OTHER NOTABLE AREAS

**HILL STREET SCHOOL:** 69 Hill Street — The Hill Street School is the oldest school building in Frostburg. It was erected in the late 19th century to provide additional elementary school classrooms and was eventually enlarged to accommodate a secondary school as well.

**OLD MAIN AT FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY:** Old Main was established in 1899 as the State Normal School No. 2, which educated students in teaching at the elementary level. Old Main was the original structure, which graduated its first classes of eight students in 1904.

**BROWNSVILLE - FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY UPPER QUAD:** Brownsville was an African American community that began with two women, Tamer Brown and Elizabeth Jackson, who were both freed slaves. They purchased and razed houses on neighboring lots, and with the help of other African Americans living in Allegany County, they cultivated a rich culture and community that lasted from the 1860s to the 1950s. There are no original standing structures. The neighborhood was purchased lot by lot, beginning in 1927, in order to expand the Normal School No. 2 (now Frostburg State University).

**DICKERSON A.M.E. CHURCH:** 146 W. Mechanic Street — The Dickerson African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) congregation of Frostburg was established in 1845. The original church was located on Ormand Street and known as Hall’s Chapel. In 1881, the present Dickerson A.M.E. Church was constructed at the corner of West Mechanic and Pine Streets.

**ARION BAND HALL:** 35 Uhl Street — Established in 1877 by Germans immigrating to the area for coal mining jobs, the Arion Band is one of the oldest continuously operating community bands in the United States. The band hall was built in the mid-to-late 19th century to house the band.

**C&P DEPOT:** 19 Depot Street — The depot was designed by B&O Railroad architect Ephraim Baldwin of the Baltimore firm of Baldwin and Pennington. Constructed in 1891, the depot served as a stop along the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, which was called the Western Maryland Railroad Company, transporting iron ore from the George's Creek area to Cumberland, MD. The station was one of the termini for the Western Maryland Railroad's passenger service, which provided daily trips from Cumberland to Frostburg and back, during vacation seasons.

**DEPOT STREET**

**HISTORIC WALKING MAP OF DOWNTOWN FROSTBURG**

**DEPOT STREET BROCHURE DESIGN BY PALACE THEATRE**
DOWNTOWN FROSTBURG

1 UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST: 404 E. Main Street — One of the oldest churches in Frostburg, it was built in 1844 in the English Gothic style, with later returns in the Romanesque Revival style. The original structure burned in 1859, and the present building was dedicated in 1891.

2 HICKORY HOUSE: 144 E. Main Street — This 1855 Greek Revival building is named after the Hickory House, after which the school was named. The house features a gabled roof and a porch with columns, and is one of Frostburg’s finest examples of Greek Revival architecture.

3 FROST MANSION: 6 Standish Street — This house was built between 1850 and 1860 by John E. Standish, a descendant of Captain Miles Standish, who was one of the earliest citizens. The mansion has served many uses, including a summer hotel, where Baltimore and Washington visitors sought respite from the summer heat, and a federal courthouse.

4 DOWNEY MERCY PARISH: 316 E. Main Street — The Downey Mercy Parish is a Roman Catholic parish in Frostburg, West Virginia. It was founded in 1918 and has played a significant role in the community ever since.

5 PRINCESS RESTAURANT: 18-20-22 E. Main Street — Built in 1876, this building originally housed several businesses and restaurants. It was later converted into a restaurant and has been a popular stopover for travelers, including federal agents transporting prisoners.

6 UNITED METHODIST CHURCH: 48 W. Main Street — Occupying the site of a very early private school, which was moved on rollers and turned 90 degrees to become the parish house until 1919 when it was replaced. The church building was built in 1891, and the current sanctuary was added in 1923.

7 PRINCESS THEATER: 11 W. Main Street — Originally known as the Gladstone House, the theater originally opened in 1893 and became the Wonderland Theater, which showed “The Great Train Robbery” in its first season. In 1916, the Palace bought the theater, renamed it to The Lyric, and continued the same tradition.

8 HAMBLE COTTAGE: 44 E. Main Street — Currently home to St. Michael’s Church and a law firm.

9 UNDERGROUND RAILROAD: 92 W. Main Street — This house was owned by the national Underground Railroad agent, who refused to share his secret, so the process died with him.

10 ST. PAUL’S LUTHERAN CHURCH: 59 W. Main Street — This Gothic Revival architecture.

11 FROSTBURG MUSEUM: 52 E. Main Street — Located on the church plaza, the Frostburg Museum features exhibits that tell the story of Frostburg’s rich history. Visitors can learn about the town’s early settlers, its role in the coal mining industry, and its contributions to the Underground Railroad.

12 JESUS CHRIST: 600 E. Main Street — This building was once a nickeldore store, called Father’s Day, in 1953. It was later replaced by a shoe store and then by a car dealership.

13 HOUSE OF MIRACLES: 14 W. Main Street — This 1855 Greek Revival-style building is finished in limestone and features large window bays across the side and front of both stories of the building. It is one of Frostburg’s finest examples of Greek Revival architecture.

14 AMERICAN LEGION: 2 W. Main Street — This two-story building is constructed of brick and consists of two and a half stories, five bays wide in an Neo-Classical Revival-style.

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