CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Frances Clupp house Survey Number: AL-VI-B-330

Property Address: 455-1/2 West Main Street, Lonaconing

Project: Lonaconing Downtown Development Agency: F/CDBG

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Lonaconing NRHD Survey Number: AL-VII-B-113

X Listed _____ Eligible Original nomination did not evaluate this bldg Comment

Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource X contributes/____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

X Location X Design X Setting X Materials

X Workmanship X Feeling X Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Originally constructed as an I-house, the present configuration of the Clupp house is an L-shape. Rising two and a half stories, this frame dwelling was constructed at the turn of the twentieth century. The building is characterized by its German siding, cross gable roof and stone foundation. An addition on the south elevation after 1945 provides the rental dwelling with its current footprint. As a representative of vernacular residential architecture in western Maryland, the building contributes to the Lonaconing NRHD.

The building will be demolished as the result of the development project.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Maryland Inventory Form -recordation of building as project mitigation

Prepared by: Laura Trieschmann, Traceries

Lauren Bowlin 10/12/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

[illegible] 10-19-95
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. AL-VI-B-330

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
____	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
X	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
X	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
X	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

____	Subsistence
____	Settlement
____	Political
____	Demographic
____	Religion
____	Technology
____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

____	Agriculture
X	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
____	Government/Law
____	Military
____	Religion
____	Social/Educational/Cultural
____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic/single rental dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

CAPSULE SUMMARY
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
455-1/2 West Main Street
Lonaconing, Maryland
AL-VI-B-330

The Frances Clupp House at 455-1/2 West Main Street was constructed between 1897 and 1906 as a single-family residence on property owned by David M. Evans. The building served throughout its history as rental property on land owned by the Evans family. The two-and-a-half-story building is constructed of frame, clad in German siding, with a cross gable roof. As originally constructed, the freestanding dwelling was three bays wide and two bays deep with an I-house plan. An addition was constructed on the facade of the building by the mid-20th century, giving the building it's present L-shape. Located within the Lonaconing Historic District, the Frances Clupp House survives as an example of the residential architecture commonly constructed in rural Western Maryland at the turn of the 20th century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Inventory No. AL-VI-B-330
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
LONACONING SURVEY

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1. Name of Property

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historic name _____
common/other name Frances Clupp House

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2. Location

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street & number 455-1/2 West Main Street not for publication ___
city or town Lonaconing vicinity ___
state Maryland code MD county Allegany code 001
zip code 21539

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

X private
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

1 building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
1	____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?
Yes X Name of Listing Lonaconing Historic District
No ___

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single-Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant Sub: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Random Coursed Stone; Hollow Terracotta Tiles
roof Cross Gable: Asphalt Shingles
walls Wood: German Siding
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance

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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 patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ 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.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a 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.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance 1897-1906

Significant Dates 1897-1906

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation undefined

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, & other sources used in preparing this form.)

Allegany County Land Records, Allegany County Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

Bowden, Jr., Fred T., "Brief History of Lonaconing," unpublished paper, no date.

City Directory of Cumberland and Allegany County, 1940-1985.

Edwards, Mark R. and Ellen K. Coxe (MHT), "Lonaconing Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form." AL-VI-B-113, designated 1983.

"Lonaconing: Home in the Hills." no publisher, 1986.

Oral History, Benjamin Evans, III, September 28, 1995.

Thomas, James W. and T.J.C. Williams, *History of Allegany County, Maryland*, Volume I, Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1969, pp. 535-548.

MAPS

"Lonaconing Quadrangle, Allegany County, Maryland," *United States Geological Survey Maps*, 1900, 1905, 1924, 1951, 1953, 1974, and 1981.

Department of Assessments and Taxation, Tax Map Division, "Lonaconing," September 1980.

"Lonaconing," *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, 1892, 1897, 1906, 1921, and 1945 updated.

Maryland State Roads Commission and Bureau of Public Works, "Rural Delivery Routes", Post Office Departments, 1925 and 1939.

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 0.07 acres

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The building is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Star Alley and Ayers Alley, approximately fifty feet east of West Main Street. The L-shaped lot has been consists of Parcel 53 and 55, as well as a northern portion of Parcel 14 where the building encroaches across property lines.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been historically associated with the property since its construction between 1897-1906.

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11. Form Prepared By

==========

name/title Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian
organization Traceries date September 15, 1995
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

==========

12. Property Owner

==========

name Evans Realty Company Inc.
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Lonaconing state MD zip code 21539

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The building, currently known as the Frances Clupp House, was erected between 1897 and 1906 as a single-family dwelling. The two-and-a-half-story building is constructed of frame, clad in German siding, with a cross gable roof. As originally constructed, the freestanding dwelling was three bays wide and two bays deep with an I-house plan. An addition was constructed on the facade of the building by the mid-20th century, giving the building it's present L-shape. Located within the Lonaconing Historic District, the significantly altered and deteriorated building stands as an example of the type of rural structures constructed at the turn of the century.

SITE

The Clupp House is one of a grouping of three buildings located at 455-1/2 West Main Street. The buildings are set approximately fifty feet east from the town's main thoroughfare at the intersection of Star and Ayers alleys with Douglas Avenue. The freestanding Clupp House, facing south, is situated roughly midpoint between the Main Street and George's Creek.

EXTERIOR

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

The two-and-a-half-story Clupp House as originally constructed had an I-house plan. The dwelling symmetrically measured three bays wide and two bays deep. The frame building, set upon a random stone foundation, was clad in German siding and covered by a side gable roof adorned with cornice returns. The roof was pierced by an interior end brick chimney and a central brick chimney. According to historic maps, the facade of the building was adorned with a one bay wide frame porch.

Sometime after 1945, a one-bay wide addition was constructed at the eastern end of the south elevation. Modest renovations, including the replacement of surrounds, doors and windows, created a cohesive L-shaped dwelling, reflecting the Victorian period. The exterior was painted for the first time in the 1970s.

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PRESENT APPEARANCE

The Clupp House is constructed of frame, clad in German siding with corner boards, and set upon a random coursed stone foundation. The southeastern portion of the building, the post 1945 addition, is set upon a hollow terracotta tile foundation that has been patched with bricks at the southwest corner. The L-shaped building has a cross gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. It is pierced by an interior end brick chimney and two central brick chimneys. The roof overhangs slightly with a boxed cornice, cornice returns, and scrolled brackets, which appear on the facade only. A partial porch wraps around the inset of the L-shaped plan, joining the post 1945 addition with the main block of the building.

The facade (inset of L-shaped plan, facing southwest) of the Clupp House is covered on the first story by a partial porch with a shed roof. The roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is supported by turned posts and pilasters. The repaired open balustrade contains vertical rails as well as flat sawed balusters. The foundation of the porch is obscured from view by vertical boards. The south elevation of the main block of the dwelling has a single opening on the first story that originally served as a window. The entry opening has a five-paneled wood door capped by a two-light transom. It is trimmed with center beaded pilaster surrounds, a wood sill, hollow metal door knob, and straight ogee-molded cornice with a plain frieze. To the east of the opening is ghosting of a central passage entry. The second story of the main block has a single opening with a 2/2 wood sash window. The window is trimmed with square-edged surrounds, wood sill, and a pedimented lintel. Ghosting of a centrally placed window is located to the east of the opening, symmetrically placed above the original central passage entry of the main block.

The west elevation of the post 1945 addition, within the facade inset, has a single entry opening and standard window opening on the first story. The entry, finished with square-edged surrounds and a pedimented lintel, contains a five-paneled wood door and screen door. The opening is capped by a single-light transom. The window opening, located in the south bay, is set approximately five inches higher than the entry. Filled with a 2/2 wood sash window, it has the identical square-edged trim and pedimented lintel as the entry. The second story of the addition has a single opening with a 2/2 wood sash window. The window is trimmed with square-edged surrounds, wood sill, and a pedimented lintel.

The overhanging roofline of the inset is marked by a boxed cornice, plain frieze, and scrolled modillions. The detailing is continuous from the main block of the building to the post 1945 addition.

The south elevation of the addition has single window openings on the first and second stories. The symmetrically placed openings are finished with 2/2 windows, square-edged surrounds, wood sill, and a pedimented lintel. The basement level of the south elevation is constructed of hollow terracotta tile with brick repairs at the southwest corner. It is pierced by a single square opening with a wood door and surface hinges. The opening has square-edged surrounds and a wood sill. The roofline is edged with a boxed cornice, returns, and a plain frieze.

The raised east side elevation of the building includes the side wall of the main block as well as the side wall of the addition. Beginning at the southeast corner of the addition extending north, the elevation is set upon a foundation of hollow terracotta tiles, German siding, and random coursed stone. The foundation is pierced by two single entry wood doors and an infilled window opening. The first story of the south elevation is covered by a wood frame porch, extending from the southeast corner of the addition to the edge of the window opening on the main block of the building. Covered by a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles, the porch is supported by turned posts with a closed wood rail. Stairs to the raised porch, which are set upon wood posts, are no longer extant.

The first story of the east side elevation has two window openings flanking a single entry door. The 2/2 windows are identically trimmed with square-edged surrounds, wood sills, and pedimented lintels. The entry is trimmed with square-edged surrounds, pedimented lintel, and three-light transom. It contains a six-paneled wood door covered by a screen door. The second story has two window openings, one in the addition and one in the main block. Both openings have 2/2 windows with square-edged surrounds, wood sills, and pedimented lintels.

The north rear elevation is raised slightly by the random coursed stone foundation. The elevation has no openings, save a single window opening at the second story. The 2/2 window has square-edged surrounds, wood sills, and pedimented lintel that extends onto the plain frieze of the building's entablature. The elevation is finished by the boxed cornice and plain frieze.

The west side elevation of the building, measuring two bays wide, features two equally spaced window openings on the first story and one window opening on the second story. The opening in the southern bay has ghosting below, indicating at it originally functioned as an entry. Asymmetrically placed, the openings have square-edged surrounds, wood sills, and pedimented lintels.

INTERIOR

Although the interior was not included in the survey due to the deteriorated state of the building, an examination of the post 1945 addition was conducted through a window. The walls of the one-room addition are finished with a beaded wainscoting and molded chair rail with a plaster field. The door openings are trimmed by central beaded casings, while the windows have square-edged casing.

The Frances Clupp House at 455-1/2 West Main Street was constructed between 1897 and 1906 as a single-family residence on property owned by David M. Evans. The building served throughout its history as rental property on land owned by the Evans family. Evidence on the exterior of the building indicates its was originally constructed as a three bay wide and two bays deep I-house with a side gable roof. By the middle of the 20th century, the building was enlarged to its present L-shaped plan, displaying modest detailing of the Victorian period. Located within the Lonaconing Historic District, the Frances Clupp House survives as an example of the residential architecture commonly constructed in rural Western Maryland at the turn of the 20th century.

EARLY HISTORY OF LONACONING

The small town of Lonaconing, incorporated in 1890, is located approximately fourteen miles southwest of the county seat of Cumberland in Allegany County, Maryland. Presently, Lonaconing contains a variety of 19th and early 20th century commercial, industrial, and residential buildings which attest to the development of Lonaconing as a center of the iron, coal, and silk industries in the George's Creek Valley of Western Maryland.

Lonaconing was began as a town and commercial center with the arrival of entrepreneurs, John Alexander of Annapolis and Philip T. Tyson. The businessmen purchased a tract known as "Commonwealth" in 1833, which contained 3,817 acres along George's Creek (now Lonaconing). In 1836, they petitioned the Maryland Legislature for a corporate charter which would permit them to raise further capital for their proposed operations through the sale of shares. Later that same year, the Maryland General Assembly granted the right to form the corporation, and the George's Creek Mining Company was formed with the authority "to open and work such mines of coal, iron, and other minerals as may exist on the tract of land on George's Creek known as Commonwealth, now owned by them...." The company constructed a furnace complex to manufacture pig iron, using coal and coke rather than charcoal for the smelting process. The Lonaconing iron furnace was the first in the United States to successfully use bituminous coal and coke in making pig iron.

The George's Creek Coal and Iron Company was also responsible for bring workers to the area and constructing permanent housing. The company was dependent on local farmers to construct various parts of the furnace complex, the store, church, sawmill, and other

buildings which made up the original village. By 1837, the company had established a village of 700 people. Living under the "Rules of Residency" set by the company, the workers were required to work every day except Sundays and Christmas, labor from sunrise to sunset, and make purchased only from the company store. This system of total company domination did not end until the 1860s, when the company began to sell off its sizable land holdings.

The furnace produced pig iron from 1839 until 1855, when the company turned to the production of coal. The development of the coal industry prompted growth in the George's Creek Valley, especially Lonaconing. Numerous coal companies were formed and mines were opened, with workers flocking from Scotland, Wales, England, Ireland, and Germany. Business boomed and all varieties of stores were established to meet the needs of the people. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first railroad line to Cumberland, arrived by 1851, and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad tunneled a distance of 500 feet under Frostburg in 1856 to make Lonaconing easily accessible.

PROPERTY HISTORY

David Koontz, together with Salem and Margaret Koontz, purchased a large tract of improved property from the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company in the late 1860s. The land, designated as the Mill Lot, stretched along what is now known as West Main Street, just to the west of George's Creek. By 1874, David Koontz had subdivided the land into two parcels, bisecting them with a twelve foot alley that ran east to west. On September 22, 1874, the southern portion, or lot one, was conveyed to Patrick Tully, while the northern portion, or lot two, was conveyed to George Henry Fresh for $1,425. Located in the heart of business district, lot two was bounded by Star Alley, Douglas Avenue, George's Creek, and a modest segment of the commercial strip of West Main Street.

During the period between 1870 and 1880, the town of Lonaconing continued to grow and prosper. From a population of 800 in 1865, the community has grown to 2,808 in 1878. Regarded as one of the largest and most prominent mining towns in the George's Creek Valley, Lonaconing developed a central business district along Main Street, and residential neighborhoods on Church and Douglas streets. The town boasted a large general store, two hotels, an opera house, a variety of churches, banks, and two newspapers.

Disaster struck the town of Lonaconing on September 7, 1881 when a fire destroyed 53 buildings in just three hours. The fire ravaged all of the business district along Main and Union streets to George's Creek and many of the houses from the Maryland Hotel to Koontz Run. One year after the fire, in 1882, George H. Fresh, and his wife Lucy Fresh, sold lot two to Thomas Carr. In 1884, the property was threatened again by one of the worst floods in the town's history which eradicated houses and businesses along George's Creek.

Faced with adversity, Lonaconing immediately took steps to strengthen and reconstruct the community. With much of the rebuilding being undertaken around the surviving buildings, the town was officially incorporated in 1890 and began to lay permanent sidewalks and streets. During this period, the property owned by Thomas Carr was subdivided and leased to numerous merchants, who assisted in the reconstruction of the town by erecting commercial structures fronting on Main Street and Star Alley. According to the Sanborn map of 1891, the frame structures were occupied by a confectionery, saloon, meat market, newspaper office, and buggy shed.

BUILDING HISTORY

In 1892, Thomas Carr sold the improved property to David M. Evans for $3,650. Although the functions of the buildings had changed, the land was not further developed between 1892 and 1897. The growing population of Lonaconing (approximately 7,000 by 1900), prompted the construction of several single-family dwellings on the Evans property by 1906. Facing south, the three frame dwellings were constructed east of the commercial building on Main Street. The freestanding Clupp House, designated as 455-1/2 West Main Street on the 1906 Sanborn map, was located roughly midpoint between Main Street and George's Creek. Two semi-detached buildings, known as 455-1/3 and 455-1/4 Main Street, were located to the east of the Clupp House. Never occupied by Evans, the dwellings were leased over the years to merchants, factory workers, and miners.

By September 1910, David M. and Martha S. Evans transferred the property to H. Clay Evans. Under the direction of H. Clay Evans, the large parcel was developed by the construction of a motion picture theater which was located at the corner of Main Street and

Star Alley; an Armory Hall fronting on Star Alley; and a frame hall to the southeast of the Clupp House which was commonly known as the Band Hall.

H. Clay Evans died in August 1926, bequeathing his estate jointly to his wife Helen V. Evans and Benjamin H. Evans. Within a year, Benjamin Evans was the sole owner of the property, retaining the entire parcel until his death in 1952. Under his ownership the parcel was further improved by the construction of the Sloan Brothers Glass Cutting Building, which was sited on George's Creek. Two semi-detached frame buildings fronting Main Street were replaced by a larger brick commercial structure. The semi-detached single-family dwellings designated as 455-1/3 and 455-1/4 Main Street were replaced with the present freestanding building, known as the Star Alley House. Additionally, the Clupp House was extensively altered by the addition of a wing, giving the building it's present L-shape.

Mary S. Evans, the widow of Benjamin Evans, inherited the property in 1952 and together with numerous other lots, transferred it to the Evans Realty Company, Inc. in 1962. During the next two decades, the realty company began to subdivide and sell portions of the large square parcel. In June 1984, Frances E. Clupp and her son Gibson F. Clupp purchased an irregularly shaped lot located to the east of Main Street. Included in the sale was the Clupp House, the Star Alley House, and the Band Hall, all of which encroached onto property retained by Evans Realty Company, Inc.

Frances Clupp resided in the main dwelling which bears her name, while her son lived in the Star Alley House. The Band Hall, traditionally used as a practice hall for Lonaconing's City Band, was used as storage space by the Clupps. By 1992, the Clupps had defaulted on their mortgage and the property reverted back to Evans Realty Company, Inc. The realty company continues to own the buildings, which are currently vacant and in a state of severe deterioration.

The town of Lonaconing has continuously experienced a reduction in population, due greatly in part to the decline in coal production. Despite this, a limited amount of mining and commercial businesses linger to serve the historic community. Today, Lonaconing continues to exemplify the character of a late 19th to early 20th century mining town, with a cohesive collection of buildings that reflect the economic growth and decline of this region of the state. In

1983, a great portion of the commercial and residential community of Lonaconing, which includes the Clupp House, Band Hall, and Star Alley House, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

Inventory No. AL-VI-B-330

Frances Clupp House
name of property
Allegany, Maryland
county and state

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type(s)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function (s): Domestic/Single-Dwelling
Vacant/Not in Use

Known Design Source: Unknown

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Chain of Title for the Clupp House

	George Creek Coal and Iron Company to Salem and Margaret Koontz
September 22, 1874:	Salem and Margaret Koontz to George Henry Fresh Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 44 Folio 53
April 3, 1882:	George H. and Lucy Fresh to Thomas Carr Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 57 Folio 499
June 20, 1892:	Thomas Carr to David M. Evans Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 72 Folio 216
September 26, 1910:	David M. Evans and Martha S. Evans to Arch M. Evans and H. Clay Evans Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 106 Folio 644
August 27, 1926:	H. Clay Evans bequeathed to Helen V. Evans Will Records of Allegany County, Liber O Folio 47
May 26, 1927:	Helen V. Evans, widow, to Benjamin H. Evans One-half interest Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 155 Folio 405 Confirmatory deed, August 1, 1927 Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 156 Folio 34
April 30, 1942:	Benjamin H. Evans to Horace P. Whitworth, Trustee Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 193 Folio 288

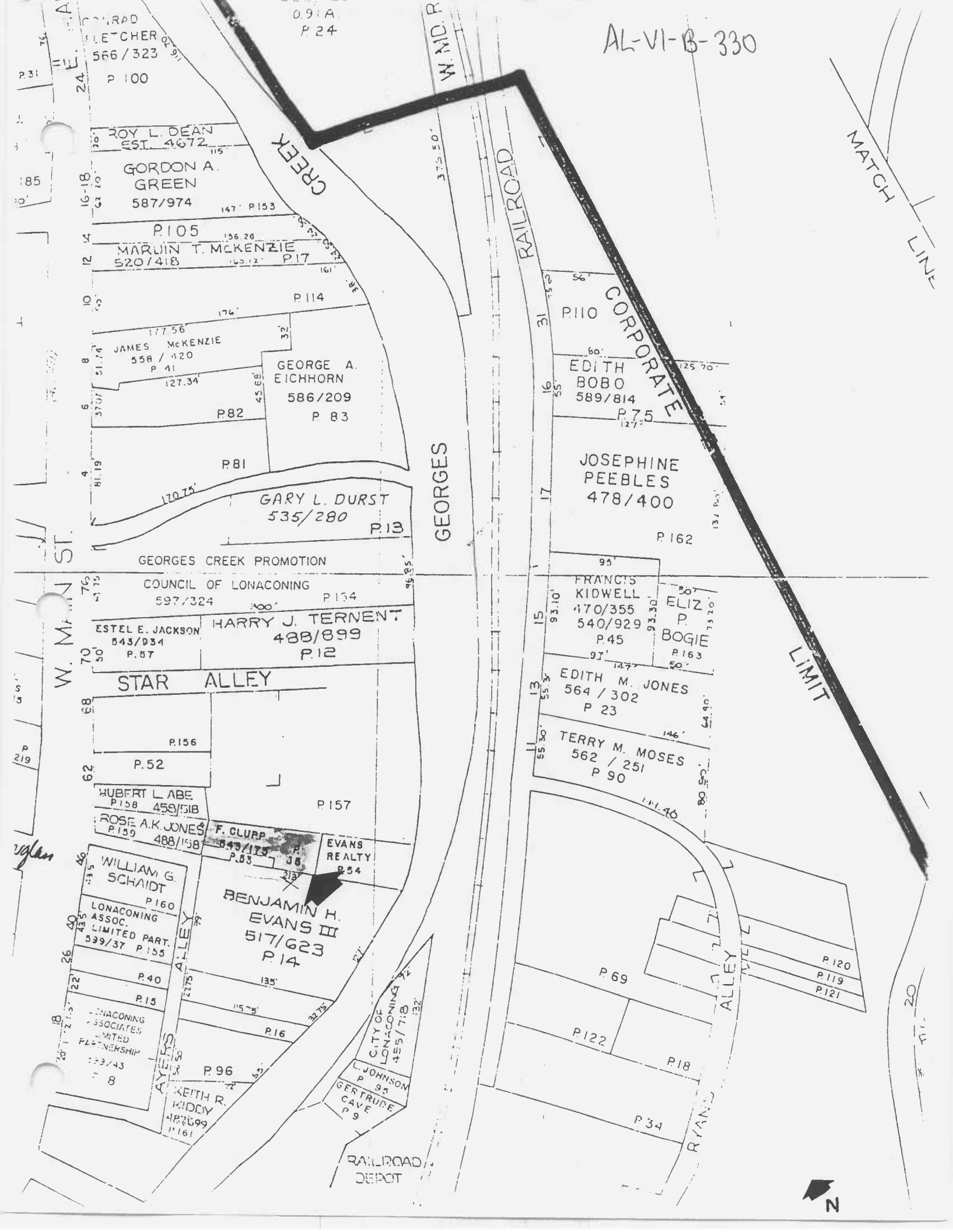
Inventory No. AL-VI-B-330

Frances Clupp House
name of property
Allegany, Maryland
county and state

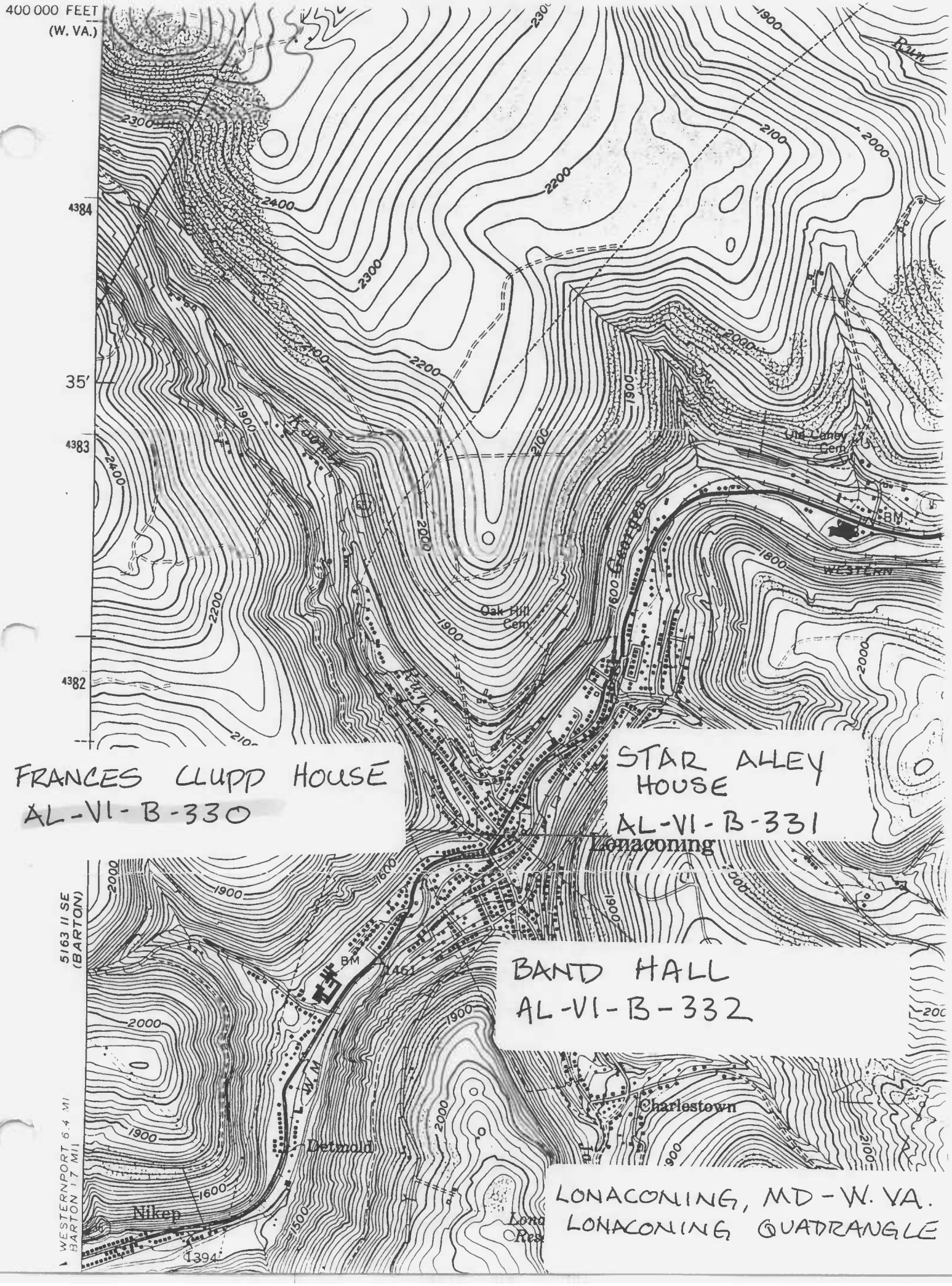
==========

April 30, 1942:	Horace P. Whitworth, Trustee, to Benjamin H. and Mary S. Evans Land Records of Allegany County, Liber 193 Folio 289
December 31, 1962:	Mary S. Evans, widow, to Evans Realty Company, Inc. Land Records of Allegany County, Liber JEB 361 Folio 29
June 12, 1984:	Evans Realty Company, Inc. to Frances E. Clupp and Gibson F. Clupp Land Records of Allegany County, Liber RWW 543 Folio 173
	Frances E. Clupp and Gibson F. Clupp defaulted on mortgage, property revert back to Evans Realty Company, Inc. Land Records of Allegany County, Liber RWW 567 Folio 979

AL-VI-B-330


CONRAD FLETCHER 566/323 P 100
0.91 A. P 24
W. MD. R.
ROY L. DEAN EST. 4672
GORDON A. GREEN 587/974
P 105
MARVIN T. McKENZIE 520/418 P 17
P 114
JAMES McKENZIE 558/420 P 41
GEORGE A. EICHHORN 586/209 P 83
P 82
P 81
GARY L. DURST 535/280
P 13
GEORGES CREEK PROMOTION COUNCIL OF LONACONING 597/324 P 154
ESTEL E. JACKSON 543/934 P 87
HARRY J. TERNENT 488/899 P 12
STAR ALLEY
P 156
P 52
HUBERT L. ABE P 158 459/518
ROSE A.K. JONES P 159 488/158
F. CLUPP
EVANS REALTY P 54
P 157
WILLIAM G. SCHAIDT P 160
LONACONING ASSOC. LIMITED PART. 539/37 P 155
BENJAMIN H. EVANS III 517/623 P 14
P 40
P 15
P 16
P 96
KEITH R. KIDDY 488/899 P 161
CITY OF LONACONING 455/718
L. JOHNSON P 95
GERTRUDE CAVE P 9
RAILROAD DEPOT
GEORGES CREEK
RAILROAD
CORPORATE LIMIT
MATCH LINE
P 110
EDITH BOBO 589/814 P 75
JOSEPHINE PEEBLES 478/400
P 162
FRANCIS KIDWELL 470/355 540/929 P 45
ELIZ. P. BOGIE P 163
EDITH M. JONES 564/302 P 23
TERRY M. MOSES 562/251 P 90
P 69
P 122
P 18
P 34
P 120
P 119
P 121
RYAN ALLEY
W. MAIN ST.
N

N/F
SE A. JONES
1488 / F158
P. 159
2 STORY
WOOD FRAME
& BRICK BLDG
2 STORY
WOOD FRAME
/ BRICK BLDG
STEPS
GRASS
POLE NO.
PEG-161
SANIT.
SEWER
LINE
CONC
PORCH
FENCE
POST
WOOD
STEPS
GRAVEL
PARKING
LOT
WM
VINYL
PORCH
CONC.
INLET
WOOD
DUMPSTER
AERIAL UTILITY
BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT
SANITARY SEWER LINE
N/F
EVANS REALTY CO. INC.
L361 / F290
P. 157
CONC
SLAB
2 STORY
BRICK
BUILDING
METAL
STEPS
METAL
DECK
N 637245.5333
E 241845.1155
N/F
FRANCIS C. CLUPP
1543 / 1173
P. 55
AIR CONDITION
ON CONC SLAB
SSMH
P.O.B.
5/8" IRON BAR
WITH CAP SET
N 637225.9701
E 241827.2400
SURVEY S 42°25'08" W 26.50'
DEED S 43° W 26.50'
CONC
STEPS
BRICK
WALK
GRASS
N/F
EVANS REALTY
L361 / F290
P. 54
WOOD
PORCH
2 STORY
WOOD FRAME
BUILDING
W V
GAS
VALVE
ENCROACHMENT
AREAS
WOOD FRAME
/ VINYL SIDING
ENCLOSED PORCH
REFERENCE LINE
N 42°25'08" E
8.00'
PK NAIL
FOUND
I.B.
AREA =
3108.00 SF.
0.07 AC.
SURVEY N 49°31'59" W 106.44'
DEED N 47° W 104.00'
DEED S 47° E 65.90'
SURVEY S 49°31'59" E 65.9'
16" ASH
TREE
WOOD
PORCH
POLE NO.
PEG-4756
GRAVEL
GUY WIRES
DEED
S 43° W
8.00'
1 STORY
WOOD FRAME
BUILDING
N 637183.1930
E 241877.3842
SURVEY
S 42°25'08" W
8.16'
SSMH
WOOD
PORCH
2 STORY
WOOD FRAME
BUILDING
DEED
SURVEY S 47° E 38.10'
SURVEY S 49°31'59" E 38.10'
WALK
DEED N 47° E 34.50'
SURVEY N 46°25'08" E 34.83'
N 637177.1654
E 241871.8766
5/8" IRON BAR
WITH CAP SET
N 637152.4386
E 241900.8624
N/F
EVANS REALTY
L361 / F290
P. 53
YERS ALLEY
AL-VI-B-330
SPECS


400 000 FEET
(W. VA.)
4384
35′
4383
4382
5163 II SE
(BARTON)
WESTERNPORT 6.4 MI
BARTON 1.7 MI
Lonaconing
Charlestown
Detmold
Nikep
Oak Hill Cem
Old Coney Cem
WESTERN
BM
1461
1394
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
AL-VI-B-330
STAR ALLEY HOUSE
AL-VI-B-331
BAND HALL
AL-VI-B-332
LONACONING, MD-W. VA.
LONACONING QUADRANGLE

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE WITH ADDITION, LOOKING NE
1 OF 15

VEZ 981

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST
2 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, FIRST STORY,
LOOKING EAST
3 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, SECOND STORY,
LOOKING EAST
4 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE, MAIN BLOCK, FIRST STORY,
ENTRY, LOOKING NORTH
5 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST STORY, FACADE, GHOST OF
CENTRAL PASSAGE, LOOKING NE
6 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
MAIN BLOCK AND ADDITION AT INSET,
SECOND STORY, LOOKING NE
7 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FOUNDATION OF PORCH AND ADDITION,
SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH
8 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
9 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
ADDITION, FIRST STORY, EAST
ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
10 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
MAIN BLOCK, SECOND STORY, EAST
ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
11 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FOUNDATION OF ADDITION, EAST ELEVATION,
LOOKING WEST
12 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FOUNDATION OF MAIN BLOCK, EAST ELEVATION
LOOKING SOUTH
13 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SE
14 OF 15

AL-VI-B-330
FRANCES CLUPP HOUSE
ALLEGANY COUNTY
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
NW CORNER, LOOKING SE
15 OF 15