MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Property Name: Rolling Mill Survey District
Address: Multiple addresses
City: Cumberland
Zip Code: 21502
County: Allegany
USGS Quadrangle(s): Cumberland

Historic district: yes
Inventory Number: AL-IV-A-140
Rolling Mill Survey District Inventory Number: NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Owner: various
Tax Account ID Number:
Tax Map Parcel Number(s):
Tax Map Number:

Project: Maryland Avenue Redevelopment Project
Agency: Cumberland Economic Development Corporation
Agency Prepared By:
Preparer's Name: H. Tom McGrath
Date Prepared: 11/1/2017


Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property:
Inventory Number: Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: Date:

Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)

Economic growth from coal extraction, transportation, and manufacturing combined to pull thousands of workers into Cumberland in the late 19th century. The Rolling Mill Survey District (AL-IV-A-140) was built between 1870 to 1950 as an urban neighborhood for the community of workers and supervisors associated with the B&O Rolling Mill and the railroad. The Rolling Mill Survey District boundary extends from Emily Street (adjacent to I-68) south along Maryland Avenue to Oldtown Road, from the B&O railroad tracks east up the base of Fort Hill, including Broadway Circle, and Sheridan Avenue on the north end and terminating at Maryland Avenue on the southern end of the neighborhood. A central portion of the Survey District was included on the NRHP in 2005 by Criteria C (AL-IV-A-169).

The Rolling Mill neighborhood was built on speculation as developers capitalized on a population boom. Housing density spread from north to south along Maryland Avenue, filling in side streets. Much of the neighborhood was parcelized and planned into ‘additions’ beginning with Haley’s Addition in 1870. The real estate company Johnson & Walsh was also actively selling plots in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1913, the Cumberland Improvement Company, associated with Johnson, plotted the Cumberland Heights Subdivision, which overlaps with the eastern side of the Rolling Mill Survey District. On the south side of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended X
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
MHT Comments: Area lacks integrity / cohesiveness.

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
Date
11/17/2017

Reviewer, National Register Program
Date
12/14/17

2017053239
where the B&O Rolling Mill had stood (now Martin's grocery store) the Klots Throwing Company Mill (NRHP AL-IV-A-172) at 917 Gay Street was in operation from 1902 to 1972. The Klots building has been restored and found new life as income-controlled loft condominium. This southern portion of the Rolling Mill Survey District has rows of wood-framed houses and less brick houses compared to the main thoroughfares. Located along Oldtown Road were a few business and Snurr's Meat Market now operates on the corner with Glenwood Street. Up the steeply sloped terrain to the east of Maryland Avenue on Emily, Cecelia, Woodside, and Broadway, the houses date to slightly later and represent the builders exploitation of Cumberland's topography as hill-sides once deemed unsuitable for housing was later laid out for development. By the 1920s, most of the lots in the Rolling Mill neighborhood were full as Cumberland expanded further southeast. The majority of the architecture of the Rolling Mill Survey District is very similar in construction and feel as the Chapel Hill Historic District directly to the southeast of the Rolling Mill.

All the houses in the Rolling Mill Survey District uniformly range from 2 to 2-1/2 stories in height and were built with either front gabled roof or side-gabled roofs in relation to the street. It was standard building practice to set these homes on masonry foundations, some of the later built homes employed concrete blocks with rusticated faces. Several of the surveyed structures had sloping shed roofs, less had flat roofs and many still retain a decorative cornice with wood brackets. All the residences were constructed either in brick or consist of wood frame construction that was then covered with wood siding. Originally, almost every house was constructed with a full front porch. The historic windows in all the surveyed buildings were almost universally originally double-hung wood sash. Very few homes still have their original windows or doors; the common replacement has been 1 over 1 vinyl window units. Paired or matching buildings and duplexes characterize the neighborhood.

A handful of architectural patterns were used in the construction of Rolling Mill neighborhood with changing combinations of features, materials and colors creating a diverse streetscape yet uniformity on a neighborhood scale. One of the earliest architectural designs, the Federalist style, is found in the row of side-gabled townhouses on Maryland Avenue (within NRHP-listed Historic District). Though the brick Federalist style buildings are less common outside the NRHP District, an extant example is the 19th century, two-story brick duplex at 11-13 Putnam Street. Other architectural styles from the mid and late 19th century abound throughout the Survey District. For example, architectural elements of the Italianate style (1840-1885), like cornices with decorative wooden brackets, are very common on buildings throughout the survey district. Coinciding with the Cumberland expansion, the late 19th and early 20th century was a time of growth and change in America that produced a variety of architectural styles, often grouped as the Late Victorian period. The most striking Late Victorian period building is the Kingsley M.E. Church, built in High Victorian Gothic Style in 1884. Elements from several Late Victorian styles have been incorporated into the vernacular houses. For example, though the high-style Queen Anne design is not seen in the Rolling Mill, homes with asymmetrical front façade and projected three-bay windows (half tower) are very common. Another turn of the century architectural style present is Classic Revival with hooded pediment above the front door. In addition, Colonial Revival style front porch columns were integrated into the construction patterns. The distinctive gambrel roof form of the Dutch Colonial Revival style was noted in about 15% of the surveyed buildings. No true Second Empire/Mansard roof is present in the Survey District, but a stylized appearance was achieved by local builders by constructing a “Cumberland Cat Slide” roof (examples at 228-230 Cecelia Street and 924 Maryland Avenue). This unusual double pitched roof, similar to early Cap Cod “saltbox or cat slide” roofs, became a signature aspect of local construction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Cumberland, Maryland. Twentieth century architectural styles like Bungalows and the American Foursquare were built along Williams Street and Broadway Street as the neighborhood expanded east and interspersed along Maryland Avenue and other streets in the Survey District. The Survey District contains a variety of architectural styles from Federal and Greek Revival to 20th century housing. Housing designs are vernacular, stemming from pattern books, and highlight a mixed neighborhood associated with the varying degrees of wealth of Cumberland’s workforce.

The Rolling Mill Survey District is an example of Cumberland’s urban housing centered near the B&O Rolling Mill and remains in location as a legacy of an earlier period economic and manufacturing boom. The neighborhood does not have the association with the railroading community it once had; B&O Rolling Mill buildings have long been removed. The Rolling Mill Survey District is

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _______   Eligibility not recommended _______

Criteria:  A  B  C  D  

Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Reviewer, National Register Program ___________________________ Date ___________________________
not recommended for eligibility by Criteria A or B. Period of significance architecture (1850-1950) was noted across the Survey District and, in fact, is found throughout the city. While there has been virtually no modern in-fill, the neighborhood surrounding the central, NRHP-listed portion of Rolling Mill Survey District has had more of the original structures demolished, leaving vacant lots. The Chapel Hill Historic District and the NRHP-listed Rolling Mill Historic District are more complete examples of the urban housing boom in Cumberland at the turn of the century. The buildings surveyed have retained the historic form and footprint of the original construction; however, approximately 70% of the surveyed historic buildings had exterior alterations with varying degrees of loss of historic features and appearance that ranged from moderate to severe. Though some historic features are still intact like the cornice brackets and decorative slate shingle designs, the vast majority of homes have been substantially altered. Visible exterior alterations typically included complete replacement of historic doors and windows with non-compatible modern replacements, alterations or removals of front porches that involved unsympathetic replacement of roofs, columns, railings and steps, and finally the installation of additional layers of non-historic siding materials. Wood frame houses have been hidden behind vinyl, metal, and asbestos shingles, often stripping or enclosing architectural design details.

The authors recommend the Rolling Mill Survey District as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The neighborhood does not have the association with the railroading community it once had. B&O Rolling Mill buildings have long been removed and the neighborhood is integrated into the city of Cumberland. Though individual deed histories were not researched for this neighborhood evaluation, no historically significant persons are known to be associated with the Rolling Mill Survey District. The Rolling Mill Survey District is not recommended for eligibility by Criteria A or B. The loss of historic features and alterations to the exterior appearance has resulted in the loss of historic integrity and character in terms of materials, workmanship, and feeling. The Rolling Mill Survey District does not qualify for NRHP under Criteria C. In terms of Criteria D, the neighborhood has potential for historical archaeology if combined with a directed research project of urban development in Cumberland. However, since the Survey District is not determined to be historically significant, no further work is recommended.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW
Eligibility recommended _____  Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria:  A  B  C  D  Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G
MHT Comments:

__________________________________________________________
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
Date

__________________________________________________________
Reviewer, National Register Program
Date
Capsule summary

Rolling Mill Survey District AL-IV-A-140

Cumberland, Allegany County, MD

Private, 1880-1950

The Rolling Mill Survey District (AL-IV-A-140) was built between 1870 to 1950 as an urban neighborhood for the community of workers and supervisors associated with the B&O Rolling Mill and the railroad. Economic growth from coal extraction, transportation, and manufacturing combined to pull thousands of workers into Cumberland in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The Rolling Mill neighborhood was built on speculation as developers capitalized on the population boom. The Rolling Mill Survey District boundary extends from Emily Street (adjacent to I-68) south along Maryland Avenue to Oldtown Road, from the B&O railroad tracks on the west up the base of Fort Hill to the east. Housing density spread from north to south along Maryland Avenue, filling in side streets. The Survey District contains a variety of architectural styles from Federal and Greek Revival to 20th century housing. Architectural styles range from mid-19th Federalist style, Italianate and Late Victorian combinations of Queen Anne, Classic Revival, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival. Housing designs are vernacular, stemming from pattern books, and highlight a mixed neighborhood associated with the varying degrees of wealth of Cumberland’s workforce. By the 1920s, most of the lots in the Rolling Mill neighborhood were full as Cumberland expanded further southeast. The Rolling Mill Survey District is an example of Cumberland’s urban housing centered near the B&O Rolling Mill and remains in location as a legacy of an earlier period economic and manufacturing boom.
Rolling Mill Survey District
AL-IV-A-140

The neighborhood does not have the association with the railroading community it once had.

B&O Rolling Mill buildings have long been removed and the neighborhood is integrated into the city of Cumberland. The buildings surveyed have retained the historic form and footprint of the original construction; however, approximately 70% of the surveyed historic buildings had exterior alterations with varying degrees of loss of historic features and appearance that ranged from moderate to severe. Though some historic features are still intact like the cornice brackets and decorative slate shingle designs, the vast majority of homes have been substantially altered.

The Rolling Mill Survey District (surrounding the NRHP-listed Rolling Mill Historic District AL-IV-A-169) is not recommended for inclusion on the National Register.
Rolling Mill Survey District AL-IV-A-140
Cumberland, Allegany County, MD
Photograph log (2 pages)
October 9, 23, 24, 2017
Suzanne Trussell

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_001 Southern side elevation of 410 Park Street. Rectangular in plan, three story brick front gable residence with side dormers, a masonry foundation, and large fluted side chimney.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_002 View from the North of abandoned gas station next to I-68.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_003 West facing side elevation of 228-230 Cecelia Street, between Park Street and Maryland Avenue. The roofline of these two abandoned brick buildings show Cumberland’s version of the ‘cat slide’ or mansard roof style.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_004 West facing front elevations of properties at 414-416, 418-420, 422, and 424-426 Maryland Avenue. The two-story shed-roof brick duplexes retain their Italianate-influenced bracketed cornices. Late Victorian elements are represented by the projected bay windows on the wood frame, front gable home and the painted brick, cross gable corner building.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_005 Front east facing elevations of 401 and 403 Maryland Avenue, adjacent to of I-68, Exit 48D. The brick side gable building at 401 Maryland Avenue is one of the older houses in the neighborhood. Notice the brick cornice with dentils above the second story porch roofline. The single family residence at 403 Maryland Avenue is a turn of the century style that is repeated throughout the Rolling Mill Survey District.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_006 West facing front elevation of 514 Maryland Avenue. Large American Foursquare made of glazed brick with hipped-roof dormer and a full porch.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_007 West facing front elevations of 518, 516-518, and 520-522 Maryland Avenue, between I-68 and Cecelia Street.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_008 West facing front elevation of 528 Maryland Avenue at the intersection of Broadway Street. Two-story, side gable, painted brick residence with full porch and masonry foundation.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_009 South facing side elevation of 701-705 Maryland Avenue at the intersection of Maryland Avenue and Williams Street. Designed by Cumberland architect George Sansbury, the two story commercial building has Italianate element of decorative bracketed cornices and store front windows facing the intersection. Kingsley M. E. Church is in background along Williams Street.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_010 West facing front elevation of duplex at 852-854 Maryland Avenue. The building has a rectangular plan, two stories, and a flat roof with bracketed cornice. Identical projecting bays flank the two entry doors protected by a full porch. Built 1909, its location was terraced into the base of Fort Hill. The building sits elevated from the street level and there is a ten-foot high, mortared stone wall and stairs (one for each side of the duplex).

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_011 West facing front elevation of 866-868 Maryland Avenue. Built in 1913 by W.T. Taylor, the two story duplex is a brick variation of a common Late Victorian pattern common in south Cumberland.
Rolling Mill Survey District AL-IV-A-140  
Photograph log (page 2)

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_012  Maryland Avenue streetscape showing typical architectural styles of the Rolling Mill neighborhood. The east facing front elevation of the wood frame Late Victorian residence at 937 Maryland Avenue is shown in the foreground.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_013  West facing front elevation of 924 Maryland Avenue located in the southern portion of the Survey District. The two-story, two-bay, brick building with full porch has the Cumberland version of the “Cat’s slide” or mansard front facade roof.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_014  East facing front elevation of 945-947 Maryland Avenue. This twentieth-century American Foursquare-style duplex was a later infill along the street.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_015  Western front elevation of brick duplex at 970-972 Maryland Avenue at the corner of Oldtown Road and Maryland Avenue. The roof line has been stripped of its former decorative cornice brackets and the eave has been altered so that it now partially covers the decorative brick detail in the attic vents.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-24_016 Streetscape of Cecelia Street west of Maryland Avenue showing the north facing front elevations of 317, 315-313, and 309 Cecelia Street. Kingsley Church and Knobley Ridge are in the background.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-24_017 North facing front elevation of 401 Broadway Circle (AL-IV-A-140-1). Built 1914 by George Bowman, this two and half story, three-bay home was recommended as historically significant as a contributing resource to the Historic District by Criteria C in 1998, unfortunately the full front porch has been removed.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-24_018 West facing front elevations of 407, 409, and 411 Broadway Street. Interspersed in the Rolling Mill Survey District are several Dutch Colonial-style residences with gambrel rooflines.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_019 South facing front elevation of 318 and 320 Williams Street were constructed in an identical form and were built with the same materials.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_020 West facing front elevations of wood frame, front gable houses at 930, 932, and 934 Gay Street.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_021 East facing front elevation of 941 and 943 Glenwood Street. Both two-story, two bay single family homes feature a bracketed cornice with a shed roof.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_022 West facing front elevation of 915 Rolling Mill Alley. This one and half story, two bay Bungalow style home is a rare example of a historic home in the survey area that retains its original wood siding.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_023 North facing front elevation of 11-13 Putnam Street. This is the only example of a two-story, four-bay, brick duplex with parapet end walls in the area reviewed. The home is depicted on the 1887 Sanborn Fire maps. Regrettably all the surrounding historic homes have been demolished and are now vacant lots.

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-23_024 East facing elevation of Snurr’s Meat Company facing Glenwood Street (address at 106 W Oldtown Rd).

AL-IV-A-140_2017-10-09_025 East facing front elevation of Klots Throwing Company Mill (NRHP AL-IV-A-172) at 917 Gay Street in operation from 1902 to 1972. The building has been renovated into Klots Loft Apartments and is the only example of a sensitive rehabilitation in the study area.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

Southern side elevation of 4-5 Park Street

Sue Ann McCall
MD SHPO
Cumberland Allegheny County
Rolling Mill Survey District

Facing south to abandoned gas station next to I-68.

Suzanne Trussell
04/03/2019
Cumberland, Allegheny County
Rolling Mill Survey District

East-facing side elevation of
228-230 Conella Street,
between Park St. and Maryland Ave.

[Signature]
[Date]
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District
west facing front elevations of
414-416, 418-420, 422, and 424-426
Maryland Avenue.

Suzanne Truelove
8/30/2005
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District
Front east-facing elevations of
401 and 403 Maryland Avenue, adjacent
to I-68.

Suzanne Moss
MS 2010
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District
West-facing front elevation of 514 Maryland Ave.

Cassandra Dasser
IMD PHOTO
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District
West-facing front elevations of
514, 516-518 and 520-522 Maryland Ave.,
between I-68 and Cecelia St.

Suzanne Florence
MD SHPO
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District
Suzanne Thompson
M. C. M.
West-facing front elevation of 528 Maryland Avenue at the intersection with Broadway Street. Two-story, side gable, painted brick residence with full porch and masonry foundation.
A L-17-A-140-2617-15-09-600'-25
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

South-facing side elevation of 701 - 705
Maryland Avenue and Williams Street.

Signature:

Date:

5/15/2023
AL-IV-A-140 - 2017-10-23 - 01025
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Hill Survey District

West-facing front elevation of duplex
at 852 - 854 Maryland Avenue.

Suzanne Twissell
MD Guru
West-facing front elevation of 866-868 Maryland Ave.

Suzanne Wissell
Maryland Avenue streetscape showing typical architectural styles of the Rolling Mill neighborhood. The east-facing front elevation of the wood frame residence at 937 Maryland Avenue is shown in foreground.
AL-W-A-146_2017-10-09_013:25
Cumberland, Allegheny County
Rolling Mill Survey District

West-facing front elevation of 924 Maryland Ave located in Southern portion of the Survey District.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District
East-facing front elevation of 945-947
Maryland Avenue.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
MD State
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

Western front elevation of brick duplex at 970-972 Maryland Ave., at corner of Ol' Town Road & Maryland Ave. The roof line has been stripped of its former decorative cornice brackets and the eave has been altered so that it now partially covers the decorative brick detail in the attic vents.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

Streetscape of Cecelia Street west of Maryland Avenue showing the north-facing front elevations of 317, 315-313, and 309 Cecelia street. Kingsley Church and Knobley Ridge are in the background.
Lumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

North-facing front elevation of 401 Broadway Circle
AL-IV-A-140-D. Built in 1914 by George Bowman,
his home was recommended as historically
significant as a contributing resource
to the historic District in 1998.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

West-facing front elevations of 427, 409, and 411 Broadway Circle. Interspersed in the neighborhood are several Dutch Colonial-style residences with gambrel roof lines.
South-facing front elevation of 318+ 320 Williams Street were constructed in an identical form and were built with the same materials.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

West-facing front elevations of wood frame houses at 930, 932 and 934 Gay Street.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

East-facing front elevation of 941 and 943 Glenwood Street.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

West-facing front elevation of 915 Rolling Mill Alley. This bungalow style retains its original wood siding.
AL-W-A-140-2017-10-23-023/P
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

North-facing front elevation of 11-13 Putnam Street.

[Signature]
AL-IV-A-140 - 2017-10-03 - C245 -
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

East-facing elevation of Snurr's Meat Company.
Cumberland, Allegany County
Rolling Mill Survey District

East-facing front elevation of Klots Throwing Company Mill (NRHP AL-IV-A-172) at 917 Gay Street.
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Rolling Mill
AND/OR COMMON
Maryland Avenue

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Cumberland
STATE
Maryland

3 CLASSIFICATION

<table>
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4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Allegany County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Washington Street

CITY, TOWN
Cumberland

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN
STATE
Located in the southern part of the City of Cumberland, the Rolling Mill district is a diverse section with an architectural mix of pitch-roofed, brick row houses, double-family, bracketed shed-roofed houses, and early twentieth century bungalows. Although geographically linked, the district contains a number of distinct, separate areas—such as the area comprised of Gay and Glenwood Streets and Oldtown Road, a densely built section of flat streets of narrow, frame, gabled houses; Maryland Avenue, a tightly defined corridor of mostly brick houses; and the hillsides of bungalows around Broadway Street.
III
SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

_ PREHISTORIC __ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
_ ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC
_ AGRICULTURE
X ARCHITECTURE
_ ART
_ COMMERCe
X COMMUNICATIONS
_ COMMERCE
_ COMMUNITY PLANNING
_ CONSERVATION
_ CONSERVATION
_ ECONOMICS
_ EDUCATION
_ EDUCATION
_ ENGINEERING
_ ENGINEERING
_ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
X INDUSTRY
_ INVENTION
_ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
_ LAW
_ LAW
_ LITERATURE
_ LITERATURE
_ MILITARY
_ MILITARY
_ MUSIC
_ MUSIC
_ PHILOSOPHY
_ PHILOSOPHY
_ POLITICAL/GOVERNMENT
_ RELIGION
_ SCIENCE
_ SCIENCE
_ SCULPTURE
_ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_ THEATER
X TRANSPORTATION

SPECIFIC DATES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Closely associated with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad West Bound Yards and the site of the nineteenth-century railroad rolling mill, the Rolling Mill district is a visually complex, but interesting area. Mid-late nineteenth-century transitional Federal/Greek Revival style buildings are interspersed with turn-of-the-century bracketed, shed-roofed-buildings on Elm, Spring, Glenwood, Gay, and Maryland Avenues. Maryland Avenue provides a representative sampling of nineteenth and twentieth century architecture. The deteriorating, but once fine, Haley House at 634 Maryland Avenue is a rare example of middle-class use of the Italianate style in Cumberland. Its association with the Haley family, a major supplier of local building brick, makes it doubly important.

A number of mid and late nineteenth-century houses still remain in the Rolling Mill district. Elm Street one block east of the rolling mill has a streetscape representative of the earliest housing in this area. (C-1) Most of the houses are 2½ stories and built of brick in uneven common bond courses. The houses between 624 and 634 Elm Street comprise the full range of housing from a single family detached three bay house at 632 to a two-family, four-bay, double house at 624-626 (C-2) and a three family, nine bay house at 628-630-632. (C-3) All have brick parapet walls, and brick foundations. Some have had minor door and window alterations but taken as a group they are free of the many modernizations found in such an old residential area. All appear on an 1875 plan view map of the city. Similar brick buildings appear on Maryland Avenue such as the double brick house at 613-615. (C-5) Their proximity to the Francis Haley brick yards and their construction of soft red brick suggest that some or all of these houses may have been built by Francis Haley, a leading manufacturer of brick in the nineteenth century. Haley also bought old brick to use in building in this area. An 1869 newspaper reported that Haley used recycled brick to build on Maryland Avenue. Although altered to accommodate a grocery store and later an auto parts store, the building at 229 Emily Street on the corner of Maryland Avenue is also similar. Its cornice, however, has brick dentils while the others all have corbelled brick cornices. (C-6) The double house at 219-221 Emily Street is also a nineteenth century survival also shown on the 1875 map. Altered with a one story brick porch, this house still possesses much of its original character. (C-7) In the same tradition is a small 1½ story brick cottage at 634 Baker Street almost directly behind the Haley House. (C-8) The three-story brick house at the southeast corner of Elm and Spring Streets is a unique type for the Rolling Mill district. Three bays wide with eyebrow windows in the attic story, this house type is more commonly found in the Decatur Street section of Cumberland. (C-9)

Other houses in the Rolling Mill district have a more rural feeling. The house at 607-609 Maryland Avenue, indicated on an 1875 plan view map of the city, is a two-story, three bay, board and batten house--one of two exposed board and batten houses remaining.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

2. City of Cumberland Building Permit # 1338.
3. Ibid, #480.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Rolling Mill District has the following boundaries:

north—the National Highway, U. S. Route 48.
south—south edge of Oldtown Road from the B & O Railroad tracks to Lamont Street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Genevieve P. Keller

ORGANIZATION
Land and Community Associates

STREET & NUMBER
1410 Holly Road

CITY OR TOWN
Charlottesville

STATE
Virginia

DATE
July 19, 1976

TELEPHONE
804-295-3880

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438
8. SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance Continued

in the city. Its end chimney and other features are deteriorated but it remains an integral element contributing variety to the Maryland Avenue streetscape. (C-10) Another frame house reminiscent of a time when Maryland Avenue was on the fringe of the city, is the house at 911-913 Maryland Avenue. The house is a two-story, 4 bay wide, one bay deep house covered with shingle brick synthetic siding and two rear additions. Most of the windows and doors have been altered. (C-11)

The most unusual buildings in the district occur at 423 and 427 Ascension Street. Both buildings are two stories, built of nineteenth century soft brick, and appear on the 1875 map of Cumberland. Their blind windows and corbelled brick detailing indicate that these buildings may have had an association with the B & O Railroad or Rolling Mill. (C-12, 13)

The Haley House at 634 Maryland Avenue is the finest residence in the Rolling Mill district. The house was built sometime before 1875 when it appeared in plan on the map of Cumberland as the Francis Haley house. Located near the Haley brick yards, the house is built of the distinctive brick manufactured in nineteenth-century Cumberland. L-shaped in plan, the house has simple Italianate porch posts and brackets as well as its original exterior blinds. A rear wing appears to have been used as a kitchen and servants wing. Vacant for many years, the house has recently been purchased by the Troutman family which has a commitment to restoring it to its original appearance. The house is complemented by an iron fence manufactured by the Stewart Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. (C-14)

The basic Federal style house remained popular in Cumberland late in the nineteenth century. Variations, of course, occurred such as those in the Christopher Kelly House at 947 Maryland Avenue. This house with its corbelled brick cornice and parapet walls also has the narrow chimneys, segmental brick arches, scrollwork lintels, and turned porch posts popular in late nineteenth-century Cumberland. The Kelly House was probably built about 1880. (C-15)

The Rolling Mill district, like almost every section of the City of Cumberland, has a number of late nineteenth, early twentieth century shed-roofed buildings. A typical example is the double house at 743-745 Maryland Avenue built by local builder Joseph Grabenstein for Nora Broadrup in 1905.2 A simple house with three brackets at the cornice and end blocks, this residence still has its original siding and turned porch posts. Grabenstein added projecting two-story bays at each end which give the principal facade visual character and interest. Such bays were favorite elements in Grabenstein buildings in the city. (C-16) Another Grabenstein house at 651-653 Baker Street is a handsome structure in its original state with decorative ventilators, moulded window lintels "two-over-two" window lights, and porch posts and balustrade. This seventy-four year old house built for Christie Roberts in 1902 has successfully weathered both environmental forces and twentieth-century modernization attempts.3 (C-17)

The Bowman father and son speculative building team of George and Wimber Bowman also favored the shed-roofed house in working-class neighborhoods as a simple building form well-suited to narrow city lots. The house at 706 Baker Street, built by George Bowman for Wimber Bowman in 1909 is a two-story, four-bay house now covered with shingle-brick synthetic siding. It retains, however, its cornice end blocks, ventilators, and brackets.4 (C-18) The brick house at 215 Emily Street
which George Bowman built for Robert Hahn in 1911 is yet another example of the bracketed shed-roofed house.\(^5\) (C-19) Although this type of house was first built in the late nineteenth century, the form was popular well into the twentieth century. For example, Atlee Hott built such a house with an unornamented cornice and simple brackets for Millie Billmyer in 1924.\(^6\) (C-20) This house shows the degeneration of the fanciful elements which marked the earlier houses.

Shed-roofed houses were not the only inexpensive buildings constructed for Cumberland's workers in the early twentieth century. The Rolling Mill district, like most sections of the city, has a variety of popular pattern book styles. Gables feature prominently in most of these houses. The brick house at 757 Maryland Avenue built by George Bowman for John Stallings in 1911, for example, is a very simple two-story house, three bays wide with gable end facing the street and unornamented except for a decorative ventilator.\(^7\) (C-21) Columned porch posts rest on brick pedestals. One of a row of tightly set brick detached houses, a house like this one contributes to the strictly defined streetscape of Maryland Avenue. Local builder W. T. Taylor used gables to add interest to his houses. At 623-625 Maryland Avenue, a double brick house he built with H. G. Walker in 1910 probably as a speculative venture, he used adjacent gabled dormer windows to embellish a standard mansard-shed roofed house.\(^8\) (C-22) The house has several popular early twentieth-century features such as slate surfaced dormer for its mansard roof, scalloped wooden shingles in the gables, decorative brick joining on the projecting bays beneath the gables, and brick segmental arches. Simple, builder's stock columns ornament the front facade. In 1911 W. T. Taylor supplied plans to John E. Kimmel and Brothers for a large 2½ story house at 612-614 Elm Street. Many of the same elements--slate and wooden shingles, columns, and gabled dormers appear--although this house is a more substantial house.\(^9\) (C-23) Aaron May, another popular local builder designed a number of homes in the Rolling Mill District. The house he built at 212 Cecelia Street for Louis Ward is typical of many homes built between 1907 and 1911 in Cumberland. Built of exposed concrete block, which we believe local architect Wright Butler to have introduced into the city, this 2½ story concrete block house is another gable version of the builder house. Double, fish-scaled shingled gables with leaded diamond windows give the 2½ story house vertical interest. The projecting bay and three-columned porch are almost standard items for this period's housing in this district.\(^10\) (C-24)

Although most housing in the Rolling Mill district is builder-type pattern book architecture, local architects designed a number of pleasant, if not outstanding, homes in this area. Wright Butler designed the 2½ story brick house at 225 Cecelia Street for Jonathan Dodd in 1912.\(^11\) Another version of the gable house, this architect-designed house sports a heavily articulated gable in the attic story. The gable is the prominent element in this house as it is the simpler builder houses. It sports slate shingles in both rectangular and diamond-shaped patterns and a Palladian Window. Butler included the over-sized double hung windows he preferred in this period. The porch has been altered with the addition of a new brick porch. (C-25)

Park Street opposite the now demolished Queen City Station was the home of many solid, middle-class citizens of Cumberland. Unpretentious two to three-story houses line the east side of the street. Adjacent to each other the
8. SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance Continued

J. S. Seibert designed house at 404 Park Street and the two Wright Butler houses at 408 and 410 make a pleasing streetscape. Employing gables, slate, dormers, wood, stone, and brick, these two architects accomplished harmonious groupings which possess variety and interesting details which give some indication of the earlier grandeur of Park Street.12 (C-26) (C-27)

By the 1920's yet another architect T. W. Biddle had appeared on the Cumberland scene. The four-story house he designed at 840 Maryland Avenue, for William Judy in 1922, was built by Earl Sines.13 It is characteristic of Cumberland's housing in the 1920's with its hard bricks of contrasting color. It demonstrates a departure from traditional building types yet a confusion about architectural direction. This large gambrel-roofed house with its slate and shingled roof is an imposing element on the south end of Maryland Avenue. Built into the hillside as it is, it visually helps to form a wall enclosing Maryland Avenue. (C-28)

Other interesting elements occur on Maryland Avenue. At the fork created by the intersection of Maryland Avenue with Baker Street is a triangular-shaped peninsula which is an obvious local landmark. Filled with both unique and characteristic house types, this section is a streetscape delight. The 2½ story building at the intersection is the dominant element in the composition. Sited to take full advantage of its unique location, this early twentieth century mansard house is a point of identity. Its shingled mansard, modillioned cornice, and dormer windows, although awkwardly proportioned, complement this strategically located house. This house and its neighbor to the north are both covered (and were probably originally constructed in this way) with the hard synthetic shingles of the type referred to in the early twentieth century as "Kellastone." They are two of the few unaltered examples remaining. (C-29) Also in the 700 block of Maryland Avenue is a delightful builder's version of the "stick style" at 738 Maryland Avenue. Its narrow horizontal wooden siding, articulated bracing under the eaves, corner boards, and swept window are distinctive. This house as well, is a unique element set in the midst of shed roofed and gabled brick houses. The intersecting roof line and large central chimney also add interest to this early twentieth-century house. (C-30) This block ends in the imposing commercial building designed by architect George Sansbury for 701-703 Maryland Avenue. Obscured by signs for the "sub shop" now located in the building, this structure still possesses its original quality. By combining brick and concrete block Sansbury created an interesting solution for a corner lot. The 2½ story brick building is accented by concrete block quoins at the three intersecting corners of the north and east facades. Concrete blocks in patterns also ornament the frieze and the blank brick wall between windows on the east facade. A dentilled cornice and two segmental arched, broken pedimened dormer windows add vertical interest. Subtle, compatible signing would enhance this 1908 Sansbury building designed for one-time mayor and local entrepreneur W. C. White.14 (C-31)

The southern end of the district--the area between Maryland Avenue at the Railroad south of Putnam Street--contains an area which was once associated with the canal era and with the Klotz Throwing Company's silk mill. The C & O Canal altered as it was by railroad and highway development is no longer evident but the two-story, brick silk mill on Gay Street still stands. Although it originally emphasized a false, Dutch-stepped facade, a subsequent addition has almost com-
8. SIGNIFICANCE
Statement of Significance Continued

pletely obscured its original front. Although the building is deteriorated, it is still used for minor industry and still exists to give evidence to its earlier importance to this area which was an important site in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century. (C-32) Many rolling mill workers lived in this area and the First Kingsley Methodist Church (an almost exclusively railroad church) was located in this sub-section of the district.

There are varying degrees of maintenance in this area. Some of the housing dates from the mid to late nineteenth century. The deteriorated house at 962-964 Glenwood Street at the corner of Oldtown Road appears on the 1875 map of the city. A late Federal form house with Greek elements, this house is probably doomed. A frame addition to the rear has collapsed, and broken windows are numerous. The loss of this house, one of the earliest in the area, would decrease the historic character of the area. Its brick cornice and parapet walls are distinctive features of this two-story brick house. (C-33) Other late nineteenth century houses such as the adjacent house at 960-962 Glenwood Street have fared better. This two-story frame house--six bays wide--has a crimped tin roof, snow birds (probably original) and 6/6 sash windows, as well as shaped window lintels. Its central chimney, however, is crumbling. (C-34) The multiple family house at 944-950 Gay Street also dates from the late nineteenth century. Although its brick work has been altered and parts repainted, the house is a major visual element with its parapet wall, snow birds and stone foundation. (C-35)

Typical early twentieth-century worker housing such as 930 Gay Street, however, is more characteristic of the area. (C-36) Two-story, two-bay wide, two or three room deep frame houses with pitched roofs built by the Miltenberger family, the row between 928 and 934 Gay Street is most characteristic. Originally the same these houses have been altered in a variety of ways with siding and new porches but still possess an integrity of group composition which remains unaltered. (C-37) Similar are the frame worker houses at 915-919 Glenwood Street also built by speculator Henry Miltenberger in 1903. (C-38)

The frame house at 959-961 Glenwood Street is one of the more substantial homes in this section of the district. A triple gabled house with ornamental bargeboards, a row of darts below the projecting gabled dormers, and oriels on each end, this 2½ story frame house with its porch columns on pedistals is a typical builder's house in the Rolling Mill district. (C-39) The adjacent grocery store a shed-roofed, two-story, frame building is also a handsome well-maintained building. Its brackets, dentilled cornice, and star medallions are distinctive features as well as its corner entrance on Oldtown Road. (C-40)

Commercial buildings are often important landmarks. Some continue to possess landmark qualities even after they no longer serve their original function. The George W. Martin Meat Market, for example, is no longer in business yet the tile sign embedded in the sidewalk still marks the side and is an important element in providing continuity. (C-41) George W. Martin's residence diagonally opposite at 502 Maryland Avenue is one of the finest houses built in the district after 1920. Designed and built by local contractor John Vandegrift in 1924, this house combines elements of both the colonial revival and mission styles. A 2½-story brick corner house with a hipped tile roof, central front dormer window, and modillioned cornice, the Martin residence is one of the most significant
8. SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance Continued

later houses in the area. Excellently maintained, it still sports its brick balustraded porch, its columns arranged in pairs at the entrance and grouped in threes at the corner as well as the surrounding iron-crested brick wall. Its superb maintenance is in marked contrast to its deteriorating nineteenth-century neighbors at 506-508 Maryland Avenue (C-43) and 528 Maryland Avenue. Extant in 1875, these houses are seriously threatened by neglect. The double house at 506-508, although it has the potential to be restored as a fine transitional Federal/Greek Revival house, has unstable, leaning parapet end walls, poor roof covering, and climbing ivy destroying the brick which is the characteristic, soft, nineteenth-century brick found in this area. The 528 Maryland Avenue residence is also in poor condition with crumbling end chimney, rotting woodwork, and falling gutters. Both houses need sensitive rehabilitation. The loss of either would seriously erode the historic character of Maryland Avenue.

Williams Street, perpendicular to Maryland Avenue is an important street in the Rolling Mill district. Adjoining the railroad property, it has significant historic associations. The Kingsley Methodist Church moved to its Williams Street site between 1881 and 1883. The original small brick chapel with its brick and shingle tower has had two subsequent additions. The latest c. 1970 addition constitutes an intrusion in this historic area. Making no attempt to complement the lines, color, and texture of the earlier buildings, the west end of the church is incompatible. The eastern portions, however, are significant as the site neighborhood activities for almost a century. Kingsley Methodist Church was established within the Rolling Mill District to meet the religious needs of the growing railroad industry after the establishment of the rolling mill. The church is the most significant cultural building in the district. (C-44)

The C. F. French Building at the intersection of Williams Street and Park Street is badly neglected. Named for a prominent B & O employee and Cumberland resident, this building is contemporary with the now demolished Queen City Hotel. Photographs show the building in the 1870's with exterior blinds, a classically influenced portico, and landscaped grounds. Now the two-story, hipped roof brick building stands in a sea of weeds, stripped of its blinds and portico. The doorway has been mutilated by the addition of glass blocks where the fan and side lights once were. The building appears to be in sound condition, although badly neglected. (C-45) Opposite the French building is the tavern at 508 Park Street. This 2½ story brick structure with shingled gable dates from the late nineteenth century. Simplified brackets and an elliptical gable window still accent the building five bays wide and five bays deep. Signs obscure the original first floor commercial bracketed cornice. The northern part of the first floor has been altered with the unsympathetic addition of a picture window encased in glass block. Metal window and shopfront awnings further erode the historic character of the building. A neon tankard in the window emblazoned beer is a sad reminder of busier times at the end of the grand railroad era in the early twentieth century. Once, rooms for rent and tavern establishments like this one were a vital part of Cumberland's booming past; today they are the remaining physical vestiges of this era which both the public and private sectors have attacked with bulldozer. Opposite the now overgrown and destroyed Queen City Park, this building along with the French Building and Kingsley Methodist Church implies a significant railroad association. (C-46) The building also has minor industrial associations having once housed the Mulamphey Bottling Works.
8. SIGNIFICANCE
Statement of Significance Continued

The fire company to service this area in the nineteenth century was located at 309 Broadway Street. Although unsympathetically altered into a residence, the building still remains as part of the city's splendid physical evidence of firefighting history. Built in 1873, the station is a two-story, brick structure three bays wide and three bays deep.19 The brick, like most nineteenth-century brick work in Cumberland, is laid in unevenly coursed common bond. Brick corbelling at the corners is similar to that used in B & O railroad architecture. The altered windows, new brick front, and metal awning intrude upon this historic building. (C-47)

Little building occurred on the steep slopes of Broadway Street until the twentieth century. Winmer Bowman, son of local builder George Bowman, almost single handedly developed this section of the Rolling Mill district. At 408 Broadway is the siding covered house he built as speculative housing. A traditional 2½ story frame house (now covered with wide synthetic siding) this house is similar to houses his father had been building for several decades. A gabled projecting bay, lunette window, dormer window with diamond panes, shingled porch balustrade, and builder's stock columns are characteristic features of this 1915 house.20 (C-49) In the same year the younger Bowman also built another traditional 2½ story frame house with a slate gable and sunflower gable window in a Palladian motif. Now covered with shingle brick asbestos siding, the house is another traditional builder's house.21 The documentation photograph includes an example of the appropriate and contemporary lighting found in much of the district. (C-50) The preservation of these crimped metal lamps would enhance the historic character of the district.

Farther up the steep slopes of Broadway Street are a number of pleasant bungalows built in the teens and twenties of this century. Combined with the earlier buildings, these bungalows complete the architectural spectrum contained in the Rolling Mill district. Built in the early twentieth century, these houses represent the developer's exploitation of Cumberland's topography as hillsides once thought unbuildable were laid off for residential development.

Winmer Bowman's bungalow of 1919 at 421 Broadway is a simple frame bungalow representative of this builder's later work. The small scale building is dominated by an imposing shingled gable dormer. Most houses, like this one, have a porch and an attempt at landscaping with hedges and shrubs.22 (C-51) The bungalow at 427 Broadway built by builder Atlee Hott for Earnest Cotton in 1921 is a superb example of a Cumberland bungalow. Articulated wooden bracing, shingled gable, low slung porch, complement the simple frame house unfortunately covered in shingle-brick synthetic siding. The front porch covered with vines and the curvilinear shaped hedge are compatible with the bungalow tradition and its nineteenth century antecedents.23 (C-52)

In marked contrast is the poorly maintained and deteriorating house at 523 Broadway Circle. Its rotting porch roof and unpainted woodwork are characteristic of the mixed maintenance in this district. Built by Winmer Bowman for Clarence Creek in 1914, this house is in the bungaloid tradition. If properly maintained, its shed dormers, vertical mullioned first floor windows, diamond pained second floor windows and wooden porch balustrade would be distinctive elements of this once pleasant house. Its appearance is further eroded by its shingle brick synthetic siding.24 (C-53)
8. SIGNIFICANCE
Statement of Significance Continued

Finally the extant railroad buildings are among the most significant in the district. The movement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Shops from their original central city location on the present site of the Gee Bee Shopping Center parking lot to this site was a significant event in Cumberland's history. This move inspired growth and development in the southern and eastern parts of the city. The bolt and forge shop at the west end of Spring Street has been noted by the Historic American Building Survey for its "elegantly designed Fink roof trusses."25 (C-54) The buildings are also distinctive for their characteristic B & O corbelled brick work and blind windows.

The Cumberland Rail Rolling Mill, partially demolished, is also probably a significant industrial archaeological site. This mill was one of the first, of its type. Located at the south end of Elm Street, the rolling mill manufactured iron rails for the double tracking of the B & O main line from Cumberland to Grafton, West Virginia, and for its extension to Chicago. The mill stimulated growth, prosperity, and employment in the area. The mill operated sporadically during the nineteenth century after the B & O Railroad abandoned the practice of manufacture of its own rails. The mill was also converted to the manufacture of small structural shapes after the introduction of steel rails.26 (C-55)
The Rolling Mill district includes the following streets with inclusive street numbers: 417-425 Ascenscion Street, 754-758 Baker Street, 300-408 Broadway, 427-532 Broadway Circle, 200-234 Cecelia Street, 601-724 Elm Street, 213-221 Emily Street, 900-950 Gay Street, 904-964 Glenwood Street, 400-972 Maryland Avenue, 106-124 Oldtown Road, 404-508 Park Street, 11-13 Putman Street, 200-212 Spring Street, 215-327 Williams Street, and 306-532 Woodside Street.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES Continued

4. Ibid, #2532.
5. Ibid, #3048.
6. Ibid, #7068.
7. Ibid, #2965.
8. Ibid, #2764.
10. Ibid, #1954.
11. Ibid, #392.
12. Ibid, #652 and #657.
13. Ibid, #6136.
15. Ibid, #292 and #482.
16. Ibid, #561.
17. Ibid, #7084.
18. Interview with citizen liaison Herman Miller, Spring, 1976.
20. City of Cumberland Building Permit #4023.
22. Ibid, #4758.
23. Ibid, #4856.
24. Ibid, #3971.
25. Historic American Engineering Record, Maryland, 2B.
26. Ibid, 2A.
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
   Verbal Boundary Description Continued

   east--crest of the ridge between Maryland Avenue and Stewart and Hawthorne
   Streets and thence from Sheridan Street to the rear property lines on the east side
   of Ascension Street and across Williams Street to the rear property lines on the north
   side of Williams Street to the rear property lines on the southeast and east sides
   of Broadway Circle to Chaney Street, and proceeding due west along Chaney Street to
   Boyd Street; and from this point north to the National Highway, U. S. Route 48.

   west--B & O Railroad tracks.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SURVEY
CITY OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND
DISTRICT DIGEST AND SUPPLEMENT

LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
1976
The following pages contain documented information about representative buildings within the district. This information was useful in determining ages of buildings and in identifying the architects and builders who were active within the district in certain periods. A notation of M1858 is the earliest documentation contained in the digest. Although a number of the buildings existed prior to 1858--some as early as 1790. Pre-1858 is a convenient early date to use for the remaining log, Federal, and Greek Revival style buildings built in Cumberland before the Civil War. These buildings as a group are the major surviving physical record of Cumberland's early history. A notation of M1875 indicates that a building was constructed between 1858 and 1875.
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# REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS -- DISTRICT C: ROLLING MILL

## HOUSE = SUPPLIER OF PLANS  |  BUILDER  |  ORIGINAL OWNER  |  SOURCE  |  DATE

### ASCENSION STREET

| 423  | 425  |  M1875  |  c.1870  |

### BAKER STREET

| 642-644  | Joseph Grabenstein  | Joseph Grabenstein  | Katie Rexrode  |  #382  |  1902  |
| 646  | Owner  |  Owner  |  Floyd & Marion Haines  |  #7234  |  1924  |
| 651-653  | Joseph Grabenstein  | Dave Houser  | Christie Roberts  |  #480  |  1902  |
| 652  | Owner  |  Edward Jones  |  #3894  |  1914  |
| 706  | Winner Bowman  | George Bowman  | Winner Bowman  |  #2532  |  1909  |
| 724-726  | Owner  |  Jacob Hewitt & E.H. Haste  |  #3301  |  1912  |

### BOYD AVENUE

| 506  | Wesley C. Light  | Wesley C. Light  | Edgar Matthews  |  #6012  |  1917  |
| 508  | Wesley C. Light  | Wesley C. Light  | Jefferson Grayson  |  #6683  |  1919  |
| 510  | Wesley C. Light  | Winner Bowman  | Wesley Light  |

### BROADWAY STREET

<p>| 307  |  McDougall (original?)  |  CEM342  |  c. 1870  |
| 309  |  City Fire Dept  |  DNB/23/  |  1873  |
| 407  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  | Clarence Creek  |  #4011  |  1914  |
| 408  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  |  #4023  |  1915  |
| 409  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  |  #3832  |  1914  |
| 410  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  |  #4702  |  1919  |
| 411  | C. A. Creek  | C. A. Creek  |  #4344  |  1916  |
| 412  | Knobley Planing Mill  | Knobley Planing Mill  | Orlando Spangler  |  #3951  |  1914  |
| 413  | K. H. Johnson  | K. H. Johnson  | Richard Brinker  |  #3946  |  1914  |
| 417  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  |  #3020  |  1915  |
| 418  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  |  #4012  |  1914  |
| 419  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  |  #4017  |  1915  |
| 421  | Winner Bowman  | Winner Bowman  | W. Bowman &amp; Sam Bartlet  |  #4708  |  1919  |
| 427  | Atlee E. Hott  | Atlee E. Hott  | Earnest Cotton  |  #8586  |  1921  |
| 431  | Wesley C. Light  | Wesley C. Light  | Wesley C. Light  |  #5133  |  1920  |
| 503  | Wesley C. Light  | Wesley C. Light  | A. L. Will  |  #7105  |  1924  |</p>
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**BROADWAY CIRCLE**

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**CITY VIEW TERRACE**

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**MARYLAND AVENUE**

| 502    | John Vandegrift   | John Vandegrift | George Martin | M1875  |
| 506-508|                   |                   |               |        |
| 514    |                   |                   |               |        |
| 528    |                   |                   |               |        |
| 602-604| Wesley Custner    | Wesley Custner   | L. D. Sizer   | #677   |
| 613-615|                   |                   |               |        |
| 631-633|                   |                   |               |        |
| 633    |                   |                   |               |        |
| 701-703| George Sansbury  | George Bowman    | W. G. White | #2257  |
| 710-712| George Bowman    |                   | Harry Grenoble | #3018 |
| 719    |                   |                   |               |        |
| 720-722|                   |                   |               |        |
| 724-726|                   |                   |               |        |
| 729    | W. T. Taylor      | W. T. Taylor     | A. H. Weisenmiller | #1054 |
| 743-745| Joseph Grabenstein| Joseph Grabenstein| Mora Broadup | #1338 |
| 749    | George Bowman     | George Bowman    | William McElfish | #2253 |
| 751    | Wise and DeHaven  | Wise and DeHaven | Henry Wise | #6142 |
| 753-755|                   |                   | William Cowgill | #2546 |
| 754-756|                   |                   | Jacob Hewett | #7624 |
| 757    | George Bowman     | George Bowman    | John Stallings | #2965 |
| 758    |                   |                   | Walter Wolverton | #1143 |
| 759    | George Bowman     | George Bowman    | William Lashley | #2710 |
| 767    |                   | Owner            | J. L. McLaughlin | #1436 |
| 833    | John Noris & J. L. DeHaven | John Noris & De Haven | Martin Wilson | #2535 |
| 805-807| Ralph Rizer       | William Martin   |               |        |
| 810    | Owner             | Owner            | Walter Wolverton | #1971 |
| 812-814| Owner             | Owner            | John W. Parker | #3721 |
| 840    | T. W. Biddle      | Owner            | William Judy | #5136 |
| 852-854|                   | Owner            | Walter Parker | #2427 |
| 866-68 | W. T. Taylor      | W. T. Taylor     | Hugh Walker | #3583 |
| 870    | Lewis Winterburg  |                 | Noah Hendley | #3125 |

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**WINNER STREET**

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**WOODSIDE AVENUE**

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Rolling Mill District Correction

P. 6 Add (C-48) at end of sentence which ends in "528 Maryland Avenue."--line 6, first paragraph

P. 7 last paragraph, first line--523 should be 532.
C-6
229 Emily St.
Northeast Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-5
613-615 MARYLAND AVE.
SOUTHEAST ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-7
219-221 EMILY ST.
NORTHWEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976

C-1
624-632 ELM ST.
NORTH ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-4
630-632 ELM ST.
WEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-9
203 SPRING ST.
NORTH ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-10
907-909 MARYLAND AVE.
SOUTHEAST ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976

A2-N-4 140
Obl-14-74
C-12
427 Ascension St.
NORtheast ELEV.
J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-13
423 ASCENSION ST.
SOUTHEAST ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-14
634 MARYLAND AVE
WEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
AL-IV-A-140

C-15
949 MARYLAND AVE.
SOUTHEAST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-19
215 Emily St.
North Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976

AR-IV-A-140
C-20
216 Cecelia St.
South Ely.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976

AIV-4-140
C-17
651-653 BAKER ST.
SOUTHEAST ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-18
706 BAKER ST.
SOUTHWEST ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-23
612-614 ELM ST.
SOUTHWEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLEY
SPRING, 1976

A2-IV-A-140
C-24
212 Cecelia St.
Southeast Elev.
J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
M-1 VA 840

C-21
757 Maryland Ave.
Southeast Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring 1976
C-22
623-625 Maryland Ave,
Southeast Ely.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-25
225 CECELIA ST.
NORTHWEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-26
404 PARK ST.
WEST ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-27
406 PARK ST.
WEST ELEY.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
AL-IV-A-140

C-28
840 Maryland Ave.
Northwest Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-30
738 MARYLAND AVE.
NORTHWEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-29
754-756 Maryland Ave.
Southwest Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-31
701-703 MARYLAND AVE.
EAST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-34
960-962 Glenwood St.
West Ely.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-33
962-964 Glenwood St.
West Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976

A2-IV-A140
Oh1-4-11-24
AL-NAMO

C-35
944-950 GAT ST.
WEST ELEY.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-36
930 Gay St.
North Elev.
J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-37
928,930,932,934 Gay St.
North Eley.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C·38
915, 917, 919 Glenwood St.
South Elev.
J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976

RIV-A-140
C-39
959-961 Glenwood St.
Southeast Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-40
106 OLDTOWN RD.
SOUTH ELEY.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1970

M-IV-A-140
C-41
502 MARYLAND AVE.
WEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-41
SIDEWALK DETAIL AT NW CORNER OF CECELIA ST. AND MARYLAND AVE.
SPRING, 1976
J. T. KELLER
C-43
506-508 MARYLAND AVE
WEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-44
234-236 Williams St.
South Elev.

J.T. Keller
Spring, 1976
C-45
INTERSECTION PARK 1
WILLIAMS STS.
NORTHEAST ELEV.
J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
AL-IV-A-146

C-48
528 MARYLAND AVE.
WEST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-50
419 BROADWAY ST.
NORTH ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976

R-N-4-140
C-49
408 BROADWAY ST.
SOUTH ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-56
WEST END SPRING ST.
RAIL ROLLING MILL
VIEW NORTH FROM INDUSTRIAL BLVD.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
C-55
WEST END SPRING ST.
RAIL ROLLING MILL
NORTHEAST ELEV.

J.T. KELLER
SPRING, 1976
Clarks* C.C <No. 3 > 012
651 03** N 12 N-162(046)

AL-IV-A-140

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
Allegany County
P.O. Kathy McKenney
City of Cumberland
9/6/100
CLARKS*C.C<No. 2> 013
651 03** N 1 2-2-082(046)

AL-IV-A-140
934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
Allegheny County
ph. Kathy Mckenne
City of Cumberland
916100
AL-W-A-14C

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
Allegany County
Ph. Kathy McKenney
City of Cumberland
9/6/100
AL-IV-A-140

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
Allegany County
ph. Kathy McKenney
City of Cumberland
9/4/00
CLARKS*C.C<No. 8 > 007
651 03** N 2 2 N 112(046)

AL-IV-A-140

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
 Allegany County
 ph: Kathy McKenney
 City of Cumberland 916.100
AL-N-A-140

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
Allegany County
Ph: Kathy McMenemey
City of Cumberland
9/6/100
CLARKS*C.C<No.11 > 004
651 03** N 2 1-B 942(046)

AL-IV-A-140

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
 Allegany County
 Ph: Kathy Mckenney
 City of Cumberland
 9/16/00
ALV-A-140

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD

 Allegany County

Ch. Kathy Mckenney
City of Cumberland

CLARKS C.C <No. 12> 003
65103** N 211062046)
AL-IV-A-140

934-936 Maryland Avenue
Cumberland, MD
Allegany County
Ph. Kathy McKinney
City of Cumberland 9/6/100