United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number Rolling Mill Historic District; SHPO Site No. ~~AL-IV-A-140~~ AL-IV-A-169

2. Location

street & number Portions of Williams, Elm, Spring, Short, Baker, and Ascension Streets, Miltenberger Place, Sheridan Place, and Maryland Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Cumberland vicinity N/A

state Maryland code MD county Allegany code 001 zip code 21502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-12-08

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
161	8	buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
163	8	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
two

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
NO STYLE
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19th & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE; CONCRETE
walls WOOD; BRICK; SYNTHETICS
roof METAL; ASPHALT; STONE/slate
other

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

Refer to continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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

___ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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

✔ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c. 1870-c. 1950

Criteria Considerations
Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

___ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ **B** removed from its original location.

___ **C** a birthplace or 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

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
See Continuation Sheet

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_____ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other state agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other
Name of repository:
_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 38 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	692600	4390720	3	17	692400	4390340
2	17	692800	4390720	4	17	692340	4390480

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date February, 2005

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

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

Property Owner

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

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

7. Description

Descriptive Summary

The Rolling Mill Historic District (Photos 1-30; Figs. 1-3) is a 38-acre primarily residential historic district located on the east side of the City of Cumberland, the county seat of Allegany County, in western Maryland. The district contains a strong, locally-distinctive concentration of wood and brick residences built between the early 1870s and the late 1940s. In addition to the district's domestic architecture, a modest commercial area exists along the south side of Williams Street (Photo Nos. 1, 2), which forms a portion of the district's northern and northeastern boundary. The Rolling Mill Historic District contains 173 properties, including the previously-listed c. 1870 Francis Haley House (Resource No. 55 with its garage, Resource No. 56; NR 7/8/82; AL-IV-A-128; Photo No. 10), 634 Maryland Avenue; it is depicted on the district map and appears in the Resource Inventory but is not included in the resource count. Of the 171 unlisted properties in the district, 163 (95%) contribute to the character of the district and 8 (5%) are non-contributing within the context of the district. Of the 173 properties in the district, 171 are buildings. The district's distinctive brick sidewalks are treated collectively as a single contributing structure and the site of the B & O Railroad's Covered Reservoir (Resource No. 173) is treated as a contributing site. Contributing resources are those which date from within the c.1870-c. 1950 period of significance of the district and which retain integrity, while non-contributing resources date from outside the period of significance and/or have undergone significant alterations and no longer retain integrity.

The vast majority of the buildings in the district dates from the period between 1880 and 1910; few post-date 1920. Some historic dependencies are found in the district; larger dependencies are included in the resource count, while smaller outbuildings (sheds, small automobile garages, etc.) are treated as small-scale landscape features and are not represented in the count. The district retains integrity in each of the seven qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

General Description

The Rolling Mill Historic District extends in a generally north-to-south direction on Cumberland's near east side (Fig. 1). Beginning at the district's eastern terminus and moving

from east to west, the district includes Sheridan (originally Fairview) Place, Ascension Street, Baker Street (originally Pine Alley), Maryland Avenue, Elm Street, and Miltenberger Place (originally Eutaw Street). Portions of Ascension and Baker Street are unopened due to the steep terrain. Moving from north to south, Williams Street acts as the district's northern and northeastern boundary and Spring, Jefferson, and Short Streets run east-to-west within the district.

The width of the streets in the district varies, with Williams Street being the widest, having a width of sixty feet at the intersection of Maryland Avenue. Maryland Avenue and Spring Street are the next widest streets in the district with fifty-foot rights-of-way, followed by Ascension and Elm Streets with thirty-five-foot rights-of-way and Jefferson Street with a right-of-way of thirty feet. Baker Street has a right-of-way of twenty feet along most of its length; only at the site of the B & O Covered Reservoir (Resource No. 173; not extant) does Baker Street's right-of-way increase to forty feet.

The overall development pattern of the district is dense, with many of the buildings built with little or no front-lot or side-lot setbacks. The topography rises sharply east of Baker Street; as noted above, portions of Ascension and Baker Streets are unopened because of the steepness of the terrain. The area immediately west of the district was the original site of Miltenberger Lumber Co. and the B & O Rolling Mill for which the district was named. The mill and lumber yard were was demolished many years ago and their site is now occupied by a modern strip retail center.

Except for portions of Ascension Street, the streets in the Rolling Mill Historic District are asphalt-paved; alleys are only minimally paved, suggestive of a tar-and-chip finish. The precipitous terrain on Ascension Street precluded the installation of sidewalks on this particular street; otherwise, sidewalks are present along streets throughout district. Some sidewalks are of concrete, but many frontages retain historic brick sidewalks, generally employing red brick pavers. The sidewalks add considerably to the historic character of the area and are treated collectively as a single contributing resource (Resource No. 174) within the context of the district as a whole. The district's streets are illuminated by modern light fixtures suspended from streetlight and utility poles and powered by overhead wiring.

As noted above, residential properties comprise the vast majority of the buildings in the district. A significant number of double houses is found in the district, likely built on speculation to house the workers at the steel mill nearby; through the years, the ownership of many of these double houses has been fractionalized, resulting in the subdivision of a previously-single lot. Such land use is apparent on the district map, where a double house occupies a subdivided lot. Brick and wood appear nearly equally as construction materials and most foundations are of stone, although some buildings dating from later in the period of significance exhibit foundations of concrete block, employing both rusticated and rock-faced profiles. Most properties are two stories in height, with laterally-oriented or front-facing gable roofs. Some properties have shed roofs which slope from front to rear, with Italianate-style brackets or bracketed cornices. Other properties in the district exhibit a locally-distinctive stylized Mansard roof which became something of a builders' trademark in the city throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Some buildings retain historic chimneys but in many cases chimneys have been removed in the process of re-roofing or the retro-fitting of heating systems. Fenestration throughout the district employs double-hung sash units, generally set in flat-topped or segmental-arched openings.

Many of the buildings in the district are of vernacular derivation,[1] representing local building traditions. The formal architectural styles within the district include late hold-overs from the Greek Revival era, followed by Italianate, Queen Anne, Chateauesque. Colonial Revival, and Bungalow. Buildings with the aforementioned stylized Mansard roof systems harken vaguely to the French Second Empire style but do not reflect this particular design mode in any pure sense. Approximately one-third of the buildings in the district pre-date the turn of the twentieth century with the remainder dating from the twentieth century; few post-date the 1920s.

The appearance of the district itself changed little throughout the Period of Significance, although the demolition of the mill (immediately outside the district's western boundary) radically altered the western viewshed. Alterations to buildings within the Rolling Mill Historic

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

District art typical of those found in any older neighborhood and include the replacement of historic window sash with modern units, the application of non-historic siding, and a small number of porch removals. Some sensitive rehabilitation activity has occurred, although not on as large a scale as occurs in Cumberland's Washington or Greene Street Historic Districts.

8. Significance

Architect/Builder

Designer: Rizer, Ralph, C. E.

Designer/Builder: Bowman, George
Custner, Wesley
George, Sol
Taylor, W. T.

Builders: Bowman, Winner
Dixon, Samuel
Dunn, George T.
Grabenstein, Joseph

Statement of Significance

The Rolling Mill Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C, for *architecture*, as a historic late-nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential neighborhood built adjacent to a major manufacturing facility and containing locally-distinctive examples of vernacular, primarily working-class homes as well as some with formal antecedents, dating between the early 1870s and the 1940s. The Period of Significance for the Rolling Mill Historic District begins c. 1870, the approximate date of construction of the earliest of the district's resources (the previously-listed Francis Haley House at 634 Maryland Avenue; Resource No. 55; Photo No. 10), and runs through c. 1950, corresponding to the date of the most recently-constructed resource in the nominated area (409 Sheridan Place; Resource No.155). The district retains integrity is all seven qualities defined in the National Register guidelines, exhibiting those physical qualities, associative values, design features, and specific aspects of construction which date from its Period of Significance.

The City of Cumberland developed around the site of the 1750s Fort Cumberland, a fortification erected during the French and Indian War at the present site of Prospect Square, on Washington Street, west of the downtown and considerably west of the Rolling Mill district. The settlement was incorporated in 1787 and the earliest development of the community was focused on Greene and Washington Streets.[2] In 1798, Thomas Beall, one of the city commissioners, extended the town boundaries beyond the initial settlement in the Greene/Washington Street area, to encompass the area which contains present-day downtown Cumberland (NR 8/4/83). The growth of the settlement followed as it grew as a manufacturing and commercial center, spurred by its position as an early transportation hub and as the focus of coal development in the Georges Creek valley, eleven miles west of the city.[3]

The rise of local and regional transportation parallels the history of Cumberland throughout much of the early years of the community and throughout the first fifty years of the Period of Significance of the Rolling Mill Historic District. Transportation history in Cumberland began with the late eighteenth-century navigational improvements made to the Potomac River, which flows through the city west of the district (Fig 1). The National Road, the first federally-funded public works project, began in Cumberland in 1811, reached Wheeling, (then) Virginia, in 1818, and meandered westward through Ohio and Indiana to its terminus at Vandalia, Illinois. The railroad and the development of the coal industry wrought considerable effect on the fortunes of Cumberland. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad originated in Baltimore in 1828 and reached Cumberland in 1842, a generation before the period of initial construction within the Rolling Mill Historic District. Spur lines were built into the Georges Creek coal fields by the mid-1840s. Recognizing the opportunities to be found in Cumberland, other rail lines soon joined the B & O, including the Pennsylvania Railroad of Maryland, the Western Maryland Railway, and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which extended from Georgetown, outside the District of Columbia, to Cumberland, was completed to Cumberland

[2] The Washington Street was listed in the National Register in 1973 and the listing of the Greene Street Historic District was pending at the time of the preparation of this document. Washington Street is characterized by large-scale homes from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth century, along with several public- and private-sector institutional buildings, while Greene Street contains both early row houses and detached residences erected between c. 1920 and 1930.

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

in 1850 and became a major shipper of coal and other goods.

Manufacturing interests developed in Cumberland during the years of the city's early growth. Among these were iron and steel factories, breweries, glassworks, planing mills, and others, including the mammoth Footer Dye Works. None of these industrial endeavors was located within the Rolling Mill Historic District. By mid-century, Cumberland had become Maryland's largest manufacturing center, a position which it retained until surpassed by Hagerstown in 1915.

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

1870: 8,056	1890: 12,729	1910: 21, 839
1880: 10,667	1900: 17,128	

The B & O Railroad became one of the leading industrial and economic forces in the city, employing hundreds and maintaining car shops and a roundhouse capable of housing multiple locomotives. The genesis of the Rolling Mill Historic District is inextricably linked to the railroad and dates to early 1868, when a public meeting was held in the city to discuss the possibility of establishing a rolling mill erected and operated by the B & O. A thirty-acre tract along the westbound trackage of the railroad was secured from the Shriver heirs, prominent early land-owners. The $31,000 cost of was borne by the City, which supplied $27,000, and the railroad, which made up the balance.[4] The deal was consummated with the provision that if the mill ceased operation, the land would revert back to the City. Between seven hundred and one thousand men were employed in the construction of the mill which was completed in 1870 (Fig. 2). By 1873, 750 men were employed regularly at the rolling mill, which turned out 2,500 tons

[4] James W. Thomas, and T. J. C. Williams. **History of Allegany County, Maryland**. 2 vols. (Philadelphia: L. R. Titsworth & Co., 1923), p. 269.

of steel rails every month for the massive B & O operation.[5] The sprawling facility encompassed an industrial campus which included trackage and buildings large and small. Buildings came and went within the complex; the 1901 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* indicates that some buildings were being dismantled at that time, while others were used as storage for the railroad. By the 1920s, the plant was the railroad's "bolt and forge" facility, and local parlance to this day refers to the operation as the "bolt-'n-forge."

In addition to the mill itself, the railroad erected within the bounds of the district what was described in historic fire insurance maps as a "Covered Reservoir," likely a large steel tank into which water was pumped to be stored before flowing by gravity to the mill site below. The reservoir structure is not extant and its vacant site (Resource No. 173) lies on the hillside between Baker and Ascension Streets. The economic "boom-and-bust"years of the late nineteenth century took their toll on the operation of the rolling mill, but not before the immediately adjacent residential neighborhood had been developed.

As the walls of the B & O rolling mill were rising in the late 1860s, Cumberland brick manufacturer Francis Haley erected a substantial brick dwelling (Resource No. 55; NR 7/8/82; AL-IV-A-128; Photo 10) several hundred yards west of the mill site. Taking full advantage of the anticipated influx of workers, Haley commissioned surveyor William Brace to lay out a plan of house lots around his home. Haley's Addition to the City of Cumberland (Fig. 3) was recorded at the Allegany County Court House in November, 1870 and the development of the neighborhood began in earnest. A characteristic early sale was that of the lot now containing 622 Elm Street, for which William T. Coleman paid $175.00 to Daniel Annan, the executor of the estate of Francis Haley.

The neighborhood was soon populated by workers and the middle class alike who lived in the row houses, double houses, and single detached homes which characterized the Rolling Mill Historic District. Early *City Directories* recorded the mix of the neighborhood:

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[5] Harry Stegmaier, Jr. *et al* **Allegany County–A History.** (Parsons, West Virginia: McVlain Printing Company, 1976), p. 211-214.

261 Williams Street:	Henry Gehauf's Grocery; Henry lived at 616 Elm Street and Bernard, Noble, and Virgil Gehauf resided at 409 Ascension Street
618 Elm Street:	Walter Burley, doorman at capitol Theater and Charles T. Burley, a blacksmith with the B & O
624 Elm Street:	Clinton Fuller, a clerk at American Express and Floyd Fuller, a "helper" with the B & O
602-604 Maryland	Joseph Lindner, inspector
Avenue (double house):	Hyland Ketzner, a conductor and John D. Ketzner, an apprentice for the railroad
610 Maryland Avenue:	W. Lester Boward, jeweler with a shop downtown
701 Maryland Avenue:	T & T Grocery; George V. Trexler lived at 702 Maryland Avenue
423 Ascension Street:	William E. Baker, helper, B & O
359 Williams Street:	John P. Payne, engineer, B & O

As Haley's Subdivision became essentially built-out shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, the Cumberland Heights Subdivision, a portion of which also lies in the Rolling Mill Historic District, was laid out by the Cumberland Heights Improvement Company. This firm was one of several speculative real estate development companies active in early twentieth-century Cumberland and was headed by Edward K. Magruder, who was also president of the Johnson Realty Company. Magruder was assisted by Caliborne James, who served as the corporate secretary-treasurer and held the identical position with the Johnson Realty Company. James was also the president of the Tri-State Engraving Company. Platted by civil engineer L. Schaidt in 1913, Cumberland Heights is just east of Francis Haley's earlier neighborhood and developed as construction was ending in Haley's Maryland Avenue/Elm Street area.[6]

Cumberland Heights developed as an early twentieth-century suburban neighborhood.

[6]A portion of the southernmost reaches of Cumberland Heights lies along Oldtown Road and is contained in the Chapel Hill Historic District (NR pending).

It was a carefully planned subdivision whose deeds recited a series of restrictions intended to maintain uniformity within the neighborhood. A characteristic early Cumberland Heights transaction was that of Harry Carroll who purchased the lot now containing 403 Sheridan Place (Resource No. 156) from the Cumberland Heights Improvement Company. The lot cost $1,000.00, and the deed[7] restricted the construction of "any structures other than a building designed for and to be used as a dwelling house and a building designed for and to be used as a garage or stable." The deed also contained setback restrictions and specified that single-family homes had to be built at a cost of no less that $4,000 and multi-family homes for no less than $7,000. The deed prohibited any "building for shop, store, saloon, or other business house of any kind," and prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor in the neighborhood. Unfortunately, the deeds also restricted ownership to members of "the Caucasian or White Race."

With reference to Criterion C, the Rolling Mill Historic District is significant as a cohesive and strong collection of primarily residential architecture which reflects the popular styles of design in vogue throughout the Period of Significance of the district, as well as buildings reflecting no particular style but nonetheless representative of the building traditions of Cumberland during this period. Included among these are very late application of some vernacular characteristics of the Federal style, along with Italianate, French Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival (including Dutch Colonial Revival), Bungalow, American Foursquare, and a single example of the Chateauesque style, along with vernacular derivations of many of the styles.

The Federal style developed shortly after the securing of American political independence and although it relied heavily upon contemporaneous English design modes for its basic features, it became the new national's first national style. The Federal style was popular for large-scale homes and urban town houses, and it is primarily in the arena of town house design that the style appears in the Rolling Mill Historic District (Photo Nos.5, 7, 12. Examples of buildings drawing upon the tenets of this style include a a series of attached row houses along Elm Street (Resource Nos. 112-114), including a three-unit row house at 617-619-621 Maryland Avenue

[7] Allegany County Deed Book 146, Page 624, Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Allegany County Court House, Cumberland, Maryland..

(Resource No. 112). These row houses are generally of brick and are built around a side-passage plan. Two other early properties which exhibit the form and massing of Federal-style design are found on Ascension Street (Resource Nos. 140, 141; Photo 29).

The Italianate style is seen most in the Rolling Mill Historic District in otherwise vernacular shed-roofed houses, single- and multi-family alike, which dot this district and are seen throughout the city (Photo Nos. 1, 6, 8, 19). These are typically two- to three-bays in width, with flat-topped windows and a side-passage plan, with a bracketed cornice or merely a series of brackets along the roofline. Examples of this design form include the commercial building at 239-241 Williams Street, 620 and 708, 710, 712, 722-724 Elm Street, the fourplex at 635-637-639-641 Elm Street (Photo No. 6), 742 Maryland Avenue , the commercial building at 711-713 Maryland Avenue, 617-621 Maryland Avenue, 417-419 Ascension Street, and the adjacent commercial buildings at 263 and 261 Williams Street (Resource Nos. 4, 13, 19, 20, 21, 26, 32, 65, 104, 112, 139, 168, and 169, respectively).

High-style Queen Anne design is not seen in the Rolling Mill district as it is seen in Cumberland's more management-class neighborhoods. Examples of the style are seen at 766 Maryland Avenue (Resource No. 72), a brick house which has a square bay with a pyramidal roof and finial on the facade and at 727 Maryland Avenue (Resource No. 99), built of wood with a semi-hexagonal tower on the facade.

An architectural anomaly in the district is the Chateauesque-style brick commercial building at 701-703 Maryland Avenue (Resource No. 108; Photo No.15). Oriented to its corner lot, the building has a chamfered corner with corbeled brickwork and a steeply-pitched hipped roof penetrated by dormers with curvilinear broken pediments.

Beginning with America's Centennial celebration of 1876 and increasing in popularity as the nineteenth century drew to a close, the Colonial Revival style drew upon design motifs from eighteenth-century American homes and applied them to new domestic architecture from a century later, often with architectural precision, but more often incorporating the detailing of Colonial architecture applied to completely new forms (Photo Nos. 4, 15, 16). This design mode drew upon English antecedents as well as those from the Spanish and Dutch colonial era.

Within the Rolling Mill Historic District Colonial Revival-style architecture appears sparsely, in the home at 611 Elm Street, with a stylized Palladian window, 708 Maryland Avenue, and 815 and 707 Maryland Avenue, both with Palladian motifs (Resource Nos. 42, 57, 79, and 106, respectively).

Examples of Dutch Colonial Revival domestic architecture, with the distinctive gambrel roof form, are found at 767 Maryland Avenue and at the adjacent homes at 732 and 734 Baker Street (Resource Nos. 84, 131, and 132, respectively; Photo No. 27).

The American Foursquare, a purely twentieth-century house type rather than a formal architectural style, is represented in the Rolling Mill Historic District by the double house at 809-811 Maryland Avenue, as well as 761, 759, and 749 Maryland Avenue (which are nearly identical to each other), 619 and 648-650 Baker Street, and 200-202, 207, and 212 Spring Street (Resource Nos. 81, 86, 87, 91, 117, 121, 145, 146,148, and 149, respectively). The houses at 200-202 and 204-206 Spring Street are among the many repetitive house types found in the district.

The Arts-and-Crafts style is represented by the adjacent homes at 403 Sheridan Place, a c. 1924 Bungalow, and 359 Williams Street, a 1922 brick cottage (Resource No. 156 and 157, respectively; Photo No. 31).

The Rolling Mill Historic District derives additional Criterion C significance for its association with the work of several Cumberland designers and master builders who were involved with the construction trades throughout the Period of Significance of the district. The identity of these individuals was recorded on city buildings permits, which were logged in a 1976 historic architectural survey of the City.[8] Among these is Samuel Dixon (responsible for 164-606 Elm Street Resource No. 8), George T. Dunn (722-724 Elm Street; Resource No. 26), William Martin (805-807 Maryland Avenue; Resource No. 82), Joseph Grabenstein (745-747 Maryland Avenue and 642-644 Baker Street (Resource Nos. No. 92 and 120, respectively), and

[8]Land and Community Associates, "Architectural and Historic Survey, City of Cumberland, Maryland," Charlottesville, Virginia: Land and Community Associates, 1976).

Winner Bowman (704-706 Baker Street; Resource No. 125). Designer/builders were also at work in the Rolling Mill Historic District, among them Wesley Custner (602-604 Maryland Avenue; Resource No. 46), Sol George (707 Elm Street; Resource No. 29), W. T. Taylor (604-606 and 612-614 Elm Street, 729 Maryland Avenue; Resource Nos. 8, 10, and 98, respectively), and George Bowman 749 Maryland Avenue (Resource No. 91). City Engineer Ralph Rizer, whose map of Cumberland appears as Fig. 1, was responsible for the design of 803 Maryland Avenue (Resource No. 82).

Viewed in association with Cumberland's other National Register historic districts (listed and pending), the following contextual comparisons can be made regarding the Rolling Mill district. First, the properties in the Rolling Mill district generally post-date the Washington Street, Greene Street, and Decatur Heights Historic Districts, and many post-date those found in the Downtown Historic District. Washington Street includes institutional architecture (the Allegany County Court House, the former Academy, several churches, etc.) as well as residential properties, and the downtown district is exclusively commercial in character. Rolling Mill, on the other hand, like Decatur Heights and Chapel Hill, is nearly exclusively residential in character with only a small number of non-residential properties located along Williams Street. The Greene Street and Decatur Heights Historic Districts may be thought of as the reflection of Cumberland's earliest extant settlement, the Washington Street as a manifestation of the community's growth, early maturity, and prosperity as a regional seat of government, Chapel Hill as a late nineteenth suburb, and the downtown area as the reflection of Cumberland's mercantile maturity in the latter years of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth. The Rolling Mill Historic District is a planned neighborhood whose growth and prosperity were directly linked to the birth of the B & O Rolling Mill and whose fortunes role and fell with those of the railroad.

The Rolling Mill Historic District stands as a strong and cohesive concentration of locally-significant domestic architecture from the late years of the nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century and meets National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of Williams Street and Miltenberger Alley, then southwesterly c. 160' along the southeast curbline of Miltenberger Alley to the southwest corner of the property at 2 Miltenberger Alley (Resource No. 3); then southeasterly along the southern property line of the property at 2 Miltenberger Alley (Resource No. 3) c. 80' to the southeast curbline of an unnamed alley; then southerly along the eastern curbline of said unnamed alley c. 500' to the southwestern corner of the property at 713 Elm Street (Resource No. 27); then southeasterly c. 1409' along the southern property line of the property at 713 Elm Street (Resource No. 27) and crossing Elm Street to the northwestern curbline of Elm Street; then southerly along the northwestern curbline of Elm Street c. 120' to the southwestern corner of the property at 722-724 Elm Street (Resource No. 26); then southeasterly c. 120' along the southern property line of the property at 722-724 Elm Street (Resource No. 26) to the eastern curbline of an unnamed alley; then southerly along the eastern curbline of said unnamed alley c. 860' to the southwestern corner of the property at 815 Maryland Avenue (Resource No. 79); then southeasterly a total of c. 200' along the southwestern property line of the property at 815 Maryland Avenue (Resource No. 79), crossing Maryland Avenue and continuing along the southeast property line of the propoerty at 812-814 Maryland Avenue (Resopurce No. 78) to the northwestern curbline of an unnopened alley; then northeasterly along the northwestern curbline of said unopened alley c. 760' to the northeastern curbline of an unopened alley bordering the site which formerly contained the B & O Railroad Covered Reservoir ; then southeasterly c. 120' along the northeastern curbline of said unopened alley to the northwestern intersection of (unopened) Ascension Street and (unopened) Sheridan Place; then northerly c. 340' to a point opposite the northwestern corner of the property at 409 Sheridan Place (Resource No. 155); then southeasterly c. 180' along the southern property line of the property at 409 Sheridan Place to the northwestern curbline of Sheridan Place; then northeasterly c. 280' along the western curbline of Sheridan Place to the southwestern corner of Sheridan Place and Williams Street; then continuing along the western curbline of Williams Street a total of 1,720' to the place of beginning.

Justification

The boundaries of this district were established by the Maryland Historical Trust (the State Historic Preservation Office) and include primarily residential properties immediately associated with the neighborhood which developed in conjunction with the building of the B & O Railroad's Rolling Mill. The area west of the district, which formerly contained the rolling mill, is occupied by a modern commercial strip center and the properties north, east, and south of the nominated area are considerably newer than are the building sin the district.

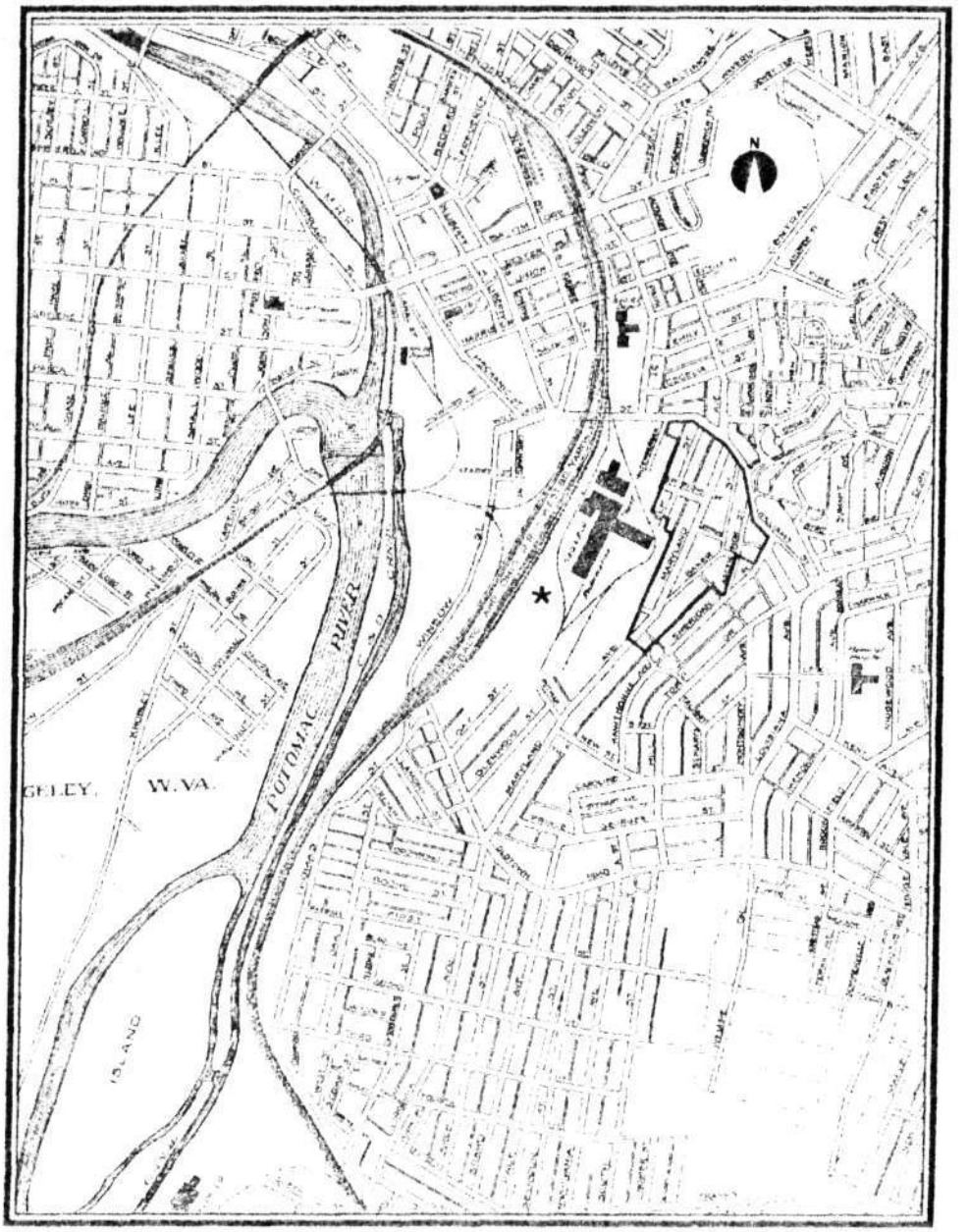

Fig. 1 This excerpt from City Engineer Ralph Rizer's 1938 map of the city, shows the relative location of the district and its namesake rolling mill. The mill is indicated by a superimposed "*" while the district is depicted by the superimposed heavy lines. The north arrow is also superimposed.

Fig. 2 The massive B & O Rolling Mill appears in this excerpt from the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* from 1921. Also shown is the Miltenberger Lumber Company north of the mill, which by this time was known as the Cumberland Lumber Company. The historic district's western boundary is shown in the superimposed heavy line; the north arrow is superimposed as well.

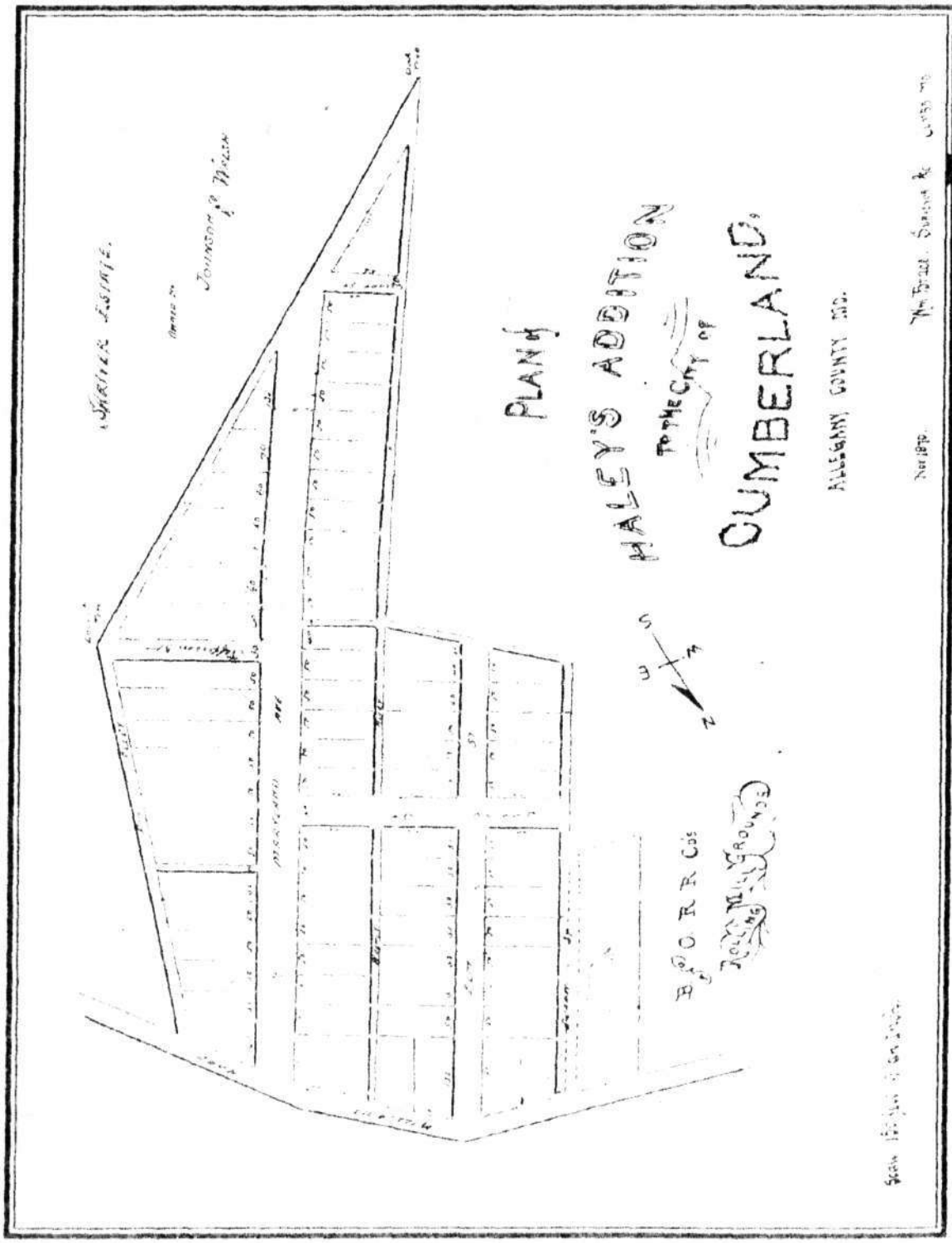

Fig. 3 In November, 1870, Surveyor William Brace recorded this subdivision of the lands of Francis Haley, immediately east of the new Rolling Mill. As shown on the plan, the area east of the subdivision was owned by Messrs. Johnson and Walsh, who had acquired the lands formerly owned by the Shriver Estate.

ROLLING MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

Resource Inventory

The following pages contain the Resource Inventory for the Rolling Mill Historic District. Properties are numbered with reference to the district map. The key below refers to the inventory

USE: R: residential
C: commercial
DEP: dependency

DATES: Dates which appear in *italics* are taken from building permit records of the City of Cumberland. Other dates are approximate.

STATUS: C: property contributes to the character of the district
NC: property is non-contributing to the character of the district

AL-N-A-169

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Materi	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
1	231 Williams Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding
2	– Miltenberger Place	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	asbestos shingles
3	2 Miltenberger Place	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	
4	239-241 Williams Street	COM	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1880	Italianate	C	cornice intact
5	243 (?) Williams Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1880	Italianate	C	bay window on facade; cornice intact
6	245 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1880	vernacular	C	
7	247 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1880	Italianate	C	cornice intact
8	604-606 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	*1912*	Italianate	C	double house with 2nd-story oriels, repetitive to 608-610 Elm Street, below, built for Samuel Dixon by designer/builder W. T. Taylor
9	608-610 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1910	Italianate	C	double house with 2nd-story oriels, repetitive to 604-606 Elm Street, above
10	612-614 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	*1911*	Italianate	C	double house with 2nd-story oriels, repetitive to 604-606 Elm Street, above, with shingled pediments, built for John E. Kimmel & Bros by designer/builder W. T. Taylor
11	616 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	2-story bay window on facade
12	618 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	brick porch & 2-story bay window, 2-story concrete block & wood dependency
13	620 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	*1901*	Italianate	C	erected for William Barley by designer/builder S. W. Wise
14	622 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	cornice intact
15	624-626 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house
16	628 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	blat/not observable	2	1900	vernacular	C	side-passage row house; shutter hinges intact
17	630 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not-observable	2	1900	vernacular	C	side-passage row house; shutter hinges intact
18	632 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1900	vernacular	C	side-passage row house, shutter hinges intact
19	708 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	cornice intact
20	710 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	cornice intact
21	712 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	cornice intact
22	714 Elm Street	R	parged	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	

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Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Mater.	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
23	716 Elm Street	R	brick	wood	flat/not observable	2	1900	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding
24	718 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1900	vernacular	C	
25	720 Elm Street	R	brick	wood	flat/not observable	2	1900	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding
26	722-724 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	*1902*	Italianate	C	double house: designed and erected by George T. Dunn for Martin Conley
27	713 Elm Street	R	brick & stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
28	711 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	
29	707 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	*1903*	vernacular	C	repetitive to 705 Elm Street, below; insul-brick cladding; owned, designed and erected by Sol George
30	705 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	*1903*	vernacular	C	repetitive to 707 Elm Street, above; asbestos shingled pediments;
31	701-703 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	double house with original shiplap siding
32	635-641 Elm Street	R	purged	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	four-unit, clad in asbestos shingles; cornice & original porch intact
33	631-633 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	double house with insul-brick cladding and original porch
34	629 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	asbestos shingle cladding; cornice intact
35	627 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	
36	625 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	NC	undergoing major unsympathetic modifications
37	623 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	wrap-around veranda
38	619 Elm Street	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	1920s rear addition of tile; cast iron fence
39	617 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1905	Italianate	C	cornice intact; insul-brick cladding; 2-story porch at rear
40	615 Elm Street	R	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
41	613 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	roof cantilevered beyond plane of building and supported by braces
42	611 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1905	Colonial Revival	C	Stylized Palladian window in pediments and original porch with Doric columns

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Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Materi.	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
43	609 Elm Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	original shiplap siding and 2-story porch in angle of ell
44	607 Elm Street	R	parged & scored	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	locally-distinctive stylized Flemish bond brick surfaces
45	601 Elm Street	R		wood		2		vernacular	C	
46	602-604 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	*1903*	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk; double house with 2-story bay window on each side of facade; built for L. D. Sizer by designer/builder Wesley Custner
47	606 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	porch collapsed, shingled pediment and bargeboard
48	610 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	wrap-around veranda
49	612-614 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk; double house, with matching 2-story bay windows with stylized pediments
50	616-618 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	brick sidewalk; row house with intact cornice
51	622 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	brick sidewalk; infilled first story; elaborate windows heads; 2nd-story cornice
52	624 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk; jack arched lintels over flat-topped windows; 2-bay facade with bracketed cornice
53	628-632 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	triple house with 2-story bay window in each unit
54	rear, 628-632 Maryland Avenue	DEP	concrete block	concrete block	gable/asphalt	2	1990	vernacular	NC	modern garage, built outside the period of significance of the district
55	634 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	Italianate	N/A	Francis Haley House, previously listed in National Register; gabled ell with original porch and early sunroom on side; exterior operable shutters, brick sidewalk; cast iron fence
56	rear, 634 Maryland Avenue	DEP	concrete block	concrete block	flat/not observable	2	1920	vernacular	N/A	among the largest dependencies in the district this is a 7-bay garage associated with the previously-listed Haley House
57	700 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	Colonial Revival	C	art glass; cast iron fence, symmetrical facade with dormer

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Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Material	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
58	710-712 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2½	1910	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk; double house with centered pediment on facade and veranda with Doric columns
59	724 (?) Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	wrap-around veranda; brick sidewalk
60	728-730 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house with paired wall dormers; brick sidewalk
61	732 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
62	734-736 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house
63	738 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	eyebrow window; brick sidewalk
64	740 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	located at rear of lot; brick sidewalk
65	742 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1900	Italianate	C	portion of cornice intact; brick sidewalk
66	744 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	original window heads; bay window on facade; wrap-around veranda
67	746-748 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	stylized Mansard/slate	2	1890	vernacular	C	double house with matching bay windows each side; veranda with Doric columns
68	750 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	some Eastlake-style trim retained
69	752-754-756 Maryland Avenue	R	rusticated concrete block	wood	stylized Mansard/asphalt	2½	1910	vernacular	C	asbestos shingle-clad apartment house with loggias on 2 floors of facade; shed dormers penetrate sides of stylized Mansard
70	758 Maryland Avenue	R	rock-faced concrete block	wood	stylized Mansard/asphalt	3	1910	vernacular	C	distinctive "flatiron" building, unique in district
71	764 Maryland Avenue	R	parged	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk
72	766 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/asphalt	2	2½	Queen Anne	C	square bay with pyramidal roof and finial in angle of ell on facade, giving appearance of tower; wrap-around veranda; brick sidewalk
73	768 Maryland Avenue	R	parged	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk
74	800 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2½	1890	vernacular	C	extension on facade with patio above; art glass; brick sidewalk
75	804 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	centered pediment on facade; brick sidewalk.
76	806 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2½	1900	vernacular	C	buff-colored brick with red brick quoins; brick sidewalk

AL-N-A-169

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Material	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
77	810 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	*1907*	vernacular	NC	unsympathetic alterations, brick sidewalk; built for Walter Wolverton
78	812-814 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2	*1913*	vernacular	C	double house with veranda with Doric columns and paired pediments on facade; original owner: John W. Parker
79	815 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/slate	2½	1920	Colonial Revival	C	wrap-around veranda; Palladian window on facade, brick sidewalk
80	813 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1920	Colonial Revival	C	Palladian window in pediment of gable on facade
81	809-811 Maryland Avenue	R	concrete	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1900	American Foursquare	C	double house
82	805-807 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2½	*1912*	vernacular	C	double house with stylized pediments in matching 2-story bay windows on facade, brick sidewalk; plans from Ralph Rizer, built by William Martin for Martin Connally
83	803 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/slate	2	*1909*	vernacular	C	similarly finished to 806 Maryland Avenue, with buff brick and red brick quoins, designed and erected by John Norris & J. L. DeHaven for Milton Wilson
84	767 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gambrel/asphalt	2	*1905*	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	built for J. I. McLaughlin
85	763-765 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	stylized Mansard/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house with brick sidewalk, 2-story bay windows on facade with matching pediments
86	761 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2½	1915	American Foursquare	C	art glass, brick sidewalk; near twin to 759 and 749 Maryland Avenue below
87	759 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/slate	2½	1915	American Foursquare	C	art glass, brick sidewalk, near twin to 761 Maryland Avenue, above and 749 Maryland Avenue, below
88	757 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	*1911*	vernacular	C	wrap-around veranda; designed and erected by George Bowman for John Stallings
89	753-755 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	stylized Mansard/asphalt	2	*1909*	vernacular	C	double house with insul-brick cladding and paired bay windows with pediments and oval windows on facade, veranda with Doric columns, built for William Cowgill
90	751 Maryland Avenue	R	parged	brick	gable/asphalt	1½	1920	vernacular	C	locally-distinctive stylized Flemish bond brick finish; designed and erected by Wise and DeHaven for Henry Wise

AA-IV-A-169

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Material	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
91	749 Maryland Avenue	R	parged	brick	hipped/asphalt	2½	*1911*	American Foursquare	C	near twin to 759 and 761 Maryland Avenue, above; designed and erected by George Bowman for William McElfrish
92	745-747 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	*1905*	Italianate	C	double house with cornice intact and brick sidewalk; designed and erected by Joseph Grabenstein for Nora Broadup
93	741 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	gable-end orientation with second-story oriel; brick sidewalk
94	739 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk
95	737 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	scalloped rafter tails and curvilinear bargeboard; brick sidewalk
96	733-735 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	stylized Mansard/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house with paired bay windows with pediments; brick sidewalk
97	731 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	NC	perma-stone on first story of facade with loss of integrity
98	729 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	*1904*	vernacular	C	erected by designer/builder W. I. Taylor for A. H. Weisenmiller
99	727 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1910	Queen Anne	C	semi-hexagonal corner tower on facade
100	725 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
101	723 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	NC	major window alterations with loss of integrity
102	721 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
103	715 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	2-story bay window on facade
104	711-713 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2	1890	Italianate	C	former commercial building with storefront infilled, storefront cornice intact
105	709 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
106	707 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2½	1910	Colonial Revival	C	Palladian window in shingled pediment of gable
107	705 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/slate	2½	1910	vernacular	C	2-story bay window on facade
108	701-703 Maryland Avenue	COM	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1890	Chateauesque	C	distinctive "corner store" building with steeply-pitched hipped roof and decorative dormers on both outside elevations; angled corner entrance with storefront intact

AC-IV-A-169

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Material	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
109	631-633 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	2-unit row house, each 3-bay side passage, brick sidewalk
110	627-629 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2	1880	vernacular	C	double house, repetitive to 623-625 Maryland Avenue, below, with 2-story bay windows and porch with Doric columns, brick
111	623-625 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	double house, repetitive to 627-629 Maryland Avenue, above, with 2-story bay windows and porch with Doric columns, brick
112	617-621 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2	1880	Italianate	C	3-unit row house, each unit having 3-bay side passage arrangement; some original 2/2 sash, Italianate cornice
113	613-615 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt & standing-seam metal	2	1880	vernacular	C	2-unit side-passage row house
114	609 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	3-bay side-passage; bricks
115	607 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding with 2-story bay window with shingled pediment on facade
116	605 Maryland Avenue	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	2-story bay window on facade
117	619 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	double house
118	626 Baker Street	R	concrete block	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1930	vernacular	C	garage/apartment building
119	640 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
120	642-644 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	*1902*	vernacular	C	double house built for Katie Rexrode by contractor Joseph Grabenstein
121	648-650 Baker Street	R	parged	wood	hipped/asphalt	2	*1924*	American Foursquare	C	double house with shiplap exterior finish; veranda with Doric columns, and hipped dormer on facade
122	652 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	*1914*	vernacular	NC	badly deteriorated with loss of integrity
123	700-702 Baker Street	R	stone	brick	jerkinhead gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house with slate-clad pediments, art glass in some sash, and veranda with Doric columns.
124	703-705 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	vernacular	C	double house
125	704-706 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	*1909*	Italianate	C	some parts of cornice retained, built by contractor Winner Bowman for George Bowman

AL-IV-A-169

Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Mater.	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
126	707 Baker Street	R	stone	wex	flat/not observable	2	1900	Italianate	C	
127	720-722 Baker Street	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2½	1890	vernacular	C	double house with shed dormers and veranda with plain posts and paneled bulkhead railing
128	724-726 Baker Street	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard	2	*1912*	vernacular	C	double house with gable dormers
129	728 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	imbricated shingles in pediments of gabled
130	730 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	stylized Mansard/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	centered pediment with imbricated shingle finish
131	732 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	gambrel/asphalt	2	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	large dormers on side elevations and 2½-story bay window on facade
132	734 Baker Street	R	concrete block	concrete block	gambrel/asphalt	2	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	decorative concrete block first story finished with both rock-faced and smooth-dressed concrete block, shingled pediments of gables
133	736 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	NC	porch removed and permastone cladding applied to first story
134	740-742 Baker Street	R	stone	brick	stylized Mansard/slate	2½	1900	vernacular	C	paired bay windows with slate pediments and veranda with fluted columns
135	744 Baker Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	4-bay asymmetrical facade and laterally-oriented gable roof
136	401-403 Ascenston Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house with insul-brick cladding, repetitive to 405-407 Ascension Street, below
137	405-407 Ascenston Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house, repetitive to 401-403 Ascension Street, above
138	409 Ascension Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	3-bay, side-passage plan
139	417-419 Ascenston Street	R	stone	wood	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	4-bay double house with brackets retained form cornice
140	423 Ascension Street	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Federal	C	with 429 (?) Ascension Street, below, this is anomalous in the neighborhood with pilasters defining bay spacing and 1-story bay window on one gable end
141	429 (?) Ascension Street	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1850	Federal	C	with 423 Ascension Street, above, this is anomalous in the neighborhood with pilasters defining bay spacing; most windows in-filled with brick
142	433 Ascension Street	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	Italianate	C	3-bay, side-passage plan, windows with segmental-arched voids

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Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Mater.	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
143	437 Ascension Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	5-bay, central-passage with insul-brick cladding
144	201 Spring Street	R	stone	brick	gable/standing-seam metal	3	1870	vernacular	C	3-bay side-passage with eyebrow windows on third story; some window alteration
145	200-202 Spring Street	R	stone	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	*1913*	American Foursquare	C	double house with art glass windows, repetitive to 204-206 Spring Street, below, both built for Martin Coffey
146	204-206 Spring Street	R	stone	brick	hipped/slate	2	*1913*	American Foursquare	C	double house with art glass windows repetitive to 200-202 Spring Street, above, both built for Martin Coffey
147	205 Spring Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	*1905*	vernacular	C	built for Charles Runkles
148	207 Spring Street	R	rock-faced concrete block	wood	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	
149	212 Spring Street	R	rock-faced concrete block	brick	hipped/asphalt	2	1920	American Foursquare	C	Flemish bond brick exterior surfaces
150	209 Spring Street (R)	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	
151	305 (?) Jefferson Street	COM	concrete	wood	shed/asphalt	1	1900	vernacular	C	very small commercial building with shiplap siding and some 6/6 sash
152	307 Jefferson Street	R	parged	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1890	vernacular	C	
153	310-312 Jefferson Street	R	stone	wood	hipped/rolled roofing	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house
154	314 (?) Jefferson Street	R	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1880	vernacular	C	2-bay side-passage, with Eastlake trim on porch and bargeboard
155	409 Sheridan Place	R	concrete block	brick	gable/asphalt	1½	1948	vernacular	C	brick cottage
156	403 Sheridan Place	R	parged concrete block	brick	gable/asphalt	1½2	1920	Bungalow	C	Flemish bond brick finishes, large gable dormer, recessed front porch, & shingle-finished upper story
157	359 Williams Street	R	parged	brick	gable/asphalt	2	*1922*	Arts-and-Crafts	C	recessed front porch; built by G. Marshall Co. for John W. Frankfort
158	rear, 359 Williams Street	DEP	stone	wood	shed	1	1920	vernacular	C	garage with shiplap siding & exposed rafter tails
159	355-357 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	double house with 2-story bay windows with slate pediments, original trim, and porch
160	349 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1910	vernacular	C	2-bay side-passage with singled pediments and brick porch

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Number	Address	Use	Foundation	Building Material	Roof Form/Materi	Height	Approx. Date	Style/Influence	Status	Other Comments
161	347 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	gable/slate	2	1900		C	brick porch & slate-clad pediments
162	327-329 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	gable/rolled roofing	2	1870	vernacular	C	double house with units set perpendicular to each other; gable dormers
163	325 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1910	vernacular	C	Flemish bond brick exterior surfaces
164	317-319 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	gable/tile	2	1910	vernacular	C	distinctive green barrel tile roofing; 2-story porch
165	315 Williams Street	R	stone	brick	gable/standing-seam metal	2	1870	vernacular	C	c. 1910 porch with concrete block piers & Doric columns, 2-story back porch
166	Williams Street and Maryland Avenue	COM	stone	brick	hipped/slate	2	1905	vernacular	C	second-story loggia; original storefront with bulkheads, transom, display windows, hipped dormers
167	265 Williams Street	COM	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	"boomtown front" with central oriel on second story
168	263 Williams Street	COM	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1890	Italianate	C	3-bay facade with cornice intact
169	261 Williams Street	COM	stone	brick	flat/not observable	2	1910	Italianate	C	addition on left side; cornice intact, storefront altered
170	259 Williams Street	COM	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	C	insul-brick cladding; glass block infill for storefront
171	255 Williams Street	COM	stone	wood	gable/asphalt	2	1900	vernacular	NC	unsympathetic alterations with loss of integrity
172	251 Maryland Street	COM	stone	brick	gable/asphalt	2	1870	vernacular	C	brick sidewalk; shutter hinges intact; portions of original storefront retained; 2-bay upper facade with round pediment window; some jack-arch lintels
173	brick sidewalks	n/a	n/a	brick	n/a	n/a	1870 and after	n/a	C	brick sidewalks, primarily of red brick pavers, found throughout the district along the front lot lines of numerous properties

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Site of Henry Miltenberger Lumber Company
MILTENBERGER ALLEY
Site of B & O
Rolling Mill Complex
BROADWAY
WILLIAMS STREET
SPRING STREET
ELM STREET
AVENUE
BAKER STREET
JEFFERSON STREET
ASCENSION STREET
MARYLAND STREET
BAKER PLACE
(UNOPENED)
Site of B & O R. R. Covered Reservoir
SHORT STREET
SHERIDAN
ROLLING MILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland
TAYLOR & TAYLOR ASSOCIATES, INC.
Brookville, PA
2005
LEGEND
Numbers refer to Resource Inventory included with nomination documents
empty lots
36 non-contributing properties
55 previously-listed property
boundary
N
200'
400'

AL-N-A-169

PHOTOGRAPHY MAP

ROLLING MILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland
TAYLOR & TAYLOR ASSOCIATES, INC.
Brookville, PA
2005

LEGEND:

Numbers refer to Resource Inventory included with nomination documents

- empty lots
- 36 non-contributing properties
- 55 previously-listed property
- boundary
- 5 PHOTO NUMBER & CAMERA ORIENTATION

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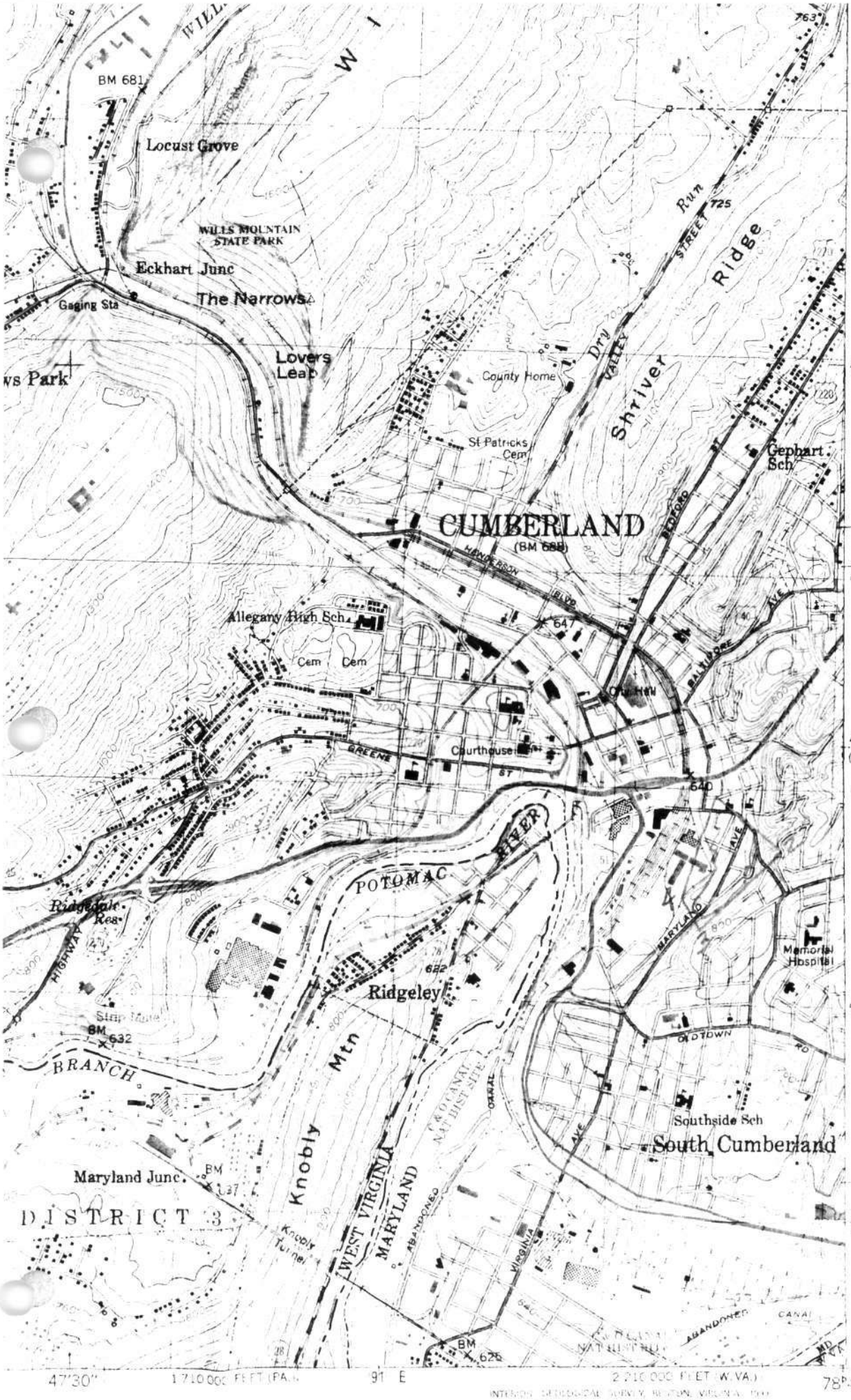

Rolling Mill Rd
Allegany Co. MD
UTM Center NCS
1: 17/692600/4390970
2: 17/692800/4390720
3: 17/692400/4390360
4: 17/692340/4390480