

G-IV-B-029  
N. R. FIELD SHEET

1200995604  
(Garrett- 46)

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST  
BOX 1704  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: [cottage of Deer Park Hotel]

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Deer Park Hotel Road

CITY OR TOWN: Deer Park

STATE: Maryland

CODE: COUNTY: Garrett

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/>	Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>	
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>		
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>			
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>			
No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNERS NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: city lot

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

STATE:  
COUNTY:  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE  
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<del>Deteriorated</del> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The deteriorated condition of this cottage of the Deer Park Hotel is particularly unfortunate as this is the least altered of the row of five large cottages lining Deer Park Hotel Road. Despite its rather shabby appearance at present, this cottage still retains almost all of its Queen Anne decorative features, and its unpainted shingles give this Shingle Style house somewhat its original color and texture. [For a more complete description see G-29, its identical neighbor.]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/>	16th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	18th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	20th Century <input type="checkbox"/>
15th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	17th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1880s

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>architecture</u>
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>		_____
	Music <input type="checkbox"/>		_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

More so than either of its identical neighbors, G-29 and G-1 (Cleveland Cottage), this cottage is closer to its original state as a fine example of the Shingle Style. Occupying the central position in the row of five cottages, this cottage should definitely be preserved, as its loss would break the continuity of this fine collection of late 19th century watering place architecture.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

N. R. FIELD SHEET

G-IV-B-029

Vincent Scully The Shingle Style New Haven: 1955  
 Caleb Winslow "Garret Vacations in the Victorian Era"  
Maryland Magazine Summer 1969 pp 2-7

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 William Morgan

ORGANIZATION: Department of Art History

DATE: June 3, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 University of Delaware

CITY OR TOWN: Newark

STATE: Delaware

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

length have tetrastyle Roman Ionic porticos in front of the second and third floors. The second-story windows are trimmed with Renaissance-style entablatures and heavy pediments supported on scroll brackets. The courthouse is undoubtedly the largest and best example of the Classical Revival in Garrett County.

Very different from the styles that preceded it is the Bungalow style, popular during the late 1910s and throughout the 1920s. The style moved east from its origins in California, where it had drawn its inspiration from the houses designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and Bernard Maybeck.<sup>30</sup> Whereas houses from the Victorian era were tall, vertical masses with high-peaked gables and decorative woodwork, Bungalow-style houses were predominantly horizontal and visually unified beneath low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves. These houses were usually built in a combination of materials, commonly brick and wood, and often featured tall, narrow windows and square, tapered posts supporting the front porch.

Examples of the Bungalow style are legion in Garrett County, although they are more often found in small towns than in isolated rural areas. Some of the best examples are found in Kitzmiller, along East Main Street in Grantsville, in Friendsville where a few incorporate Spanish-Colonial features, and in Swanton, Loch Lynn, and Oakland.

The Burch House (G-IV-B-002) in Loch Lynn is a one-story frame house with accentuated horizontal features, low-pitched roofs with large overhanging eaves, and windows that taper at the top. It is completely covered with wood shingles. An equally complex disposition of roofs is seen on the house at 142 North Second Street (G-VI-A-017) in Oakland. Several other examples of the Bungalow style may be found in Oakland on Second Street, as well as on North Fourth Street and South Third Street.

#### RESORT ARCHITECTURE IN GARRETT COUNTY

Blessed with natural beauty and a healthful climate, in 1850 the Garrett County area known as "the Glades" lacked only dependable transportation and the necessary capital for development as a premier resort. Both needs were met by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Under the leadership of its far-sighted president, John W. Garrett, the B&O spent the next fifty years exploiting the scenic appeal of southern Garrett County. Garrett had advocated the building of resort hotels in Oakland as early as 1860,<sup>31</sup> wisely predicting the increase in prestige and profits that would accrue to the railroad from resorts it exclusively owned and operated. He also realized such resorts must appeal to the

Gilded Age leisure class who had made a success of similar hotels elsewhere in the country.

The Deer Park and Oakland hotels, built in 1873 and 1876 respectively,<sup>32</sup> represented the fruition of Garrett's vision. Situated within easy access of the B&O's new railroad stations, both resorts benefitted from fast and frequent train service. The hotels themselves, designed by the B&O's favored architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington,<sup>33</sup> provided the utmost in luxury under the illusion of a rustic mountain retreat. The Deer Park Hotel, laid out on a carefully landscaped property several miles east of Oakland, was particularly successful in combining the amenities normally found at fashionable metropolitan hotels with such "country" activities as swimming and tennis. The hotel, which was expanded several times during the next twenty years, was built in a version of the Swiss Alpine style with spacious verandas and numerous decorative towers and cupolas.

Shortly after one of the most extensive additions at Deer Park had been completed in 1882, a travel guide described the hotel as follows:

The main building at Deer Park has by the recent improvements been enlarged and the dining room increased to double its former capacity. Flanking either side of the hotel are the new annexes--the architecture of the Queen Anne order--and their exterior adding greatly to the ornamental attractiveness of the place. They are connected by light and graceful passage-ways covered overhead, and so arranged so as to be closed on all sides in inclement weather. In the west annex is a ball-room--one of the most spacious and best arranged to be found at any summer resort.<sup>34</sup>

The principal attractions of these hotels were the surrounding natural scenery and exclusive clientele, features the B&O tirelessly promoted for the next forty years.<sup>35</sup> A succession of wealthy visitors, among them several U.S. presidents, came to both Oakland and Deer Park. Many visitors built large and expensive summer houses of their own near the hotels. A number of these, including those built for the president and vice-president of the B&O, were also designed by the firm of Baldwin and Pennington.<sup>36</sup>

Despite their air of pseudo-rusticity and the fact that they were invariably referred to as "cottages," the houses at Deer Park were typical of those found at fashionable upper-class summer retreats elsewhere in the United States; their owners would hardly have demanded less. Following the tone set by the railroad hotels, the scale of these houses was often impressive--many towered

three stories over high stone foundations. At the same time, the designers exhibited a keen awareness of the natural surroundings; buildings were invariably of frame construction with large open verandas and bay windows and were sited to take advantage of existing trees and other natural features.

The majority of these houses, built in the Queen Anne or Shingle styles, exhibit the asymmetrical plan and highly textured exterior so beloved of designers from this period. Typical of the style and sophistication that marked many of the houses in Deer Park is the Pennington Cottage (G-IV-B-006), built for and owned by the architect Josias Pennington.<sup>57</sup> Standing three-stories tall over a stone foundation, the house has a varied skyline, with numerous chimneys and varied roof shapes. Nevertheless the deliberate massing of elements forms a unified whole, an effect heightened by the extensive shingling of the exterior and the deep wraparound porch extending nearly halfway around the house. A particularly noteworthy feature of the facade is the Palladian window design on the attic story. Remarkably similar in appearance was the gambrel-roofed, Shingle-style Lord Cottage (G-IV-B-035) which once stood next door to the Pennington Cottage.

Although covered with modern asphalt siding, the Cleveland Cottage (G-IV-B-005) is another example of the large houses the B&O built near the Deer Park Hotel. It received considerable national attention when it was used by President Grover Cleveland and his wife, the former Frances Folsom, on their honeymoon at Deer Park in 1886. At that time, descriptions of the cottage were printed in several newspapers. One of these, written for the *New York Times*, described the house as follows:

The cottage is two-and-a-half-stories high, and is constructed in a style resembling the Queen Anne as much as anything. It is of wood and is painted grey, with dark red shutters. The roof can be seen through the trees from the railroad station, although another cottage intervenes. There is nothing pretentious or extraordinary about its appearance. There are seven rooms in the two stories and servants' quarters above.<sup>58</sup>

The four other "cottages" surviving in Deer Park are almost as imaginative in appearance and are generally unaltered. One of these is a large, almost barnlike Cottage (G-IV-B-037) set on an unusually high foundation. It has numerous projections, including an oriel window on one facade. The second story is covered with fish-scale shingles; other decorative features include stained-glass window panes on the second story, a rising sun motif on the front gable, and half-

timbering on two facades. Very similar in appearance is the three-story Cottage (G-IV-B-029) across the road. Nearby, a Cottage (G-IV-B-036) with a projecting polygonal bay and second-story porch is visually unified by the flaring eaves of the gable roof.

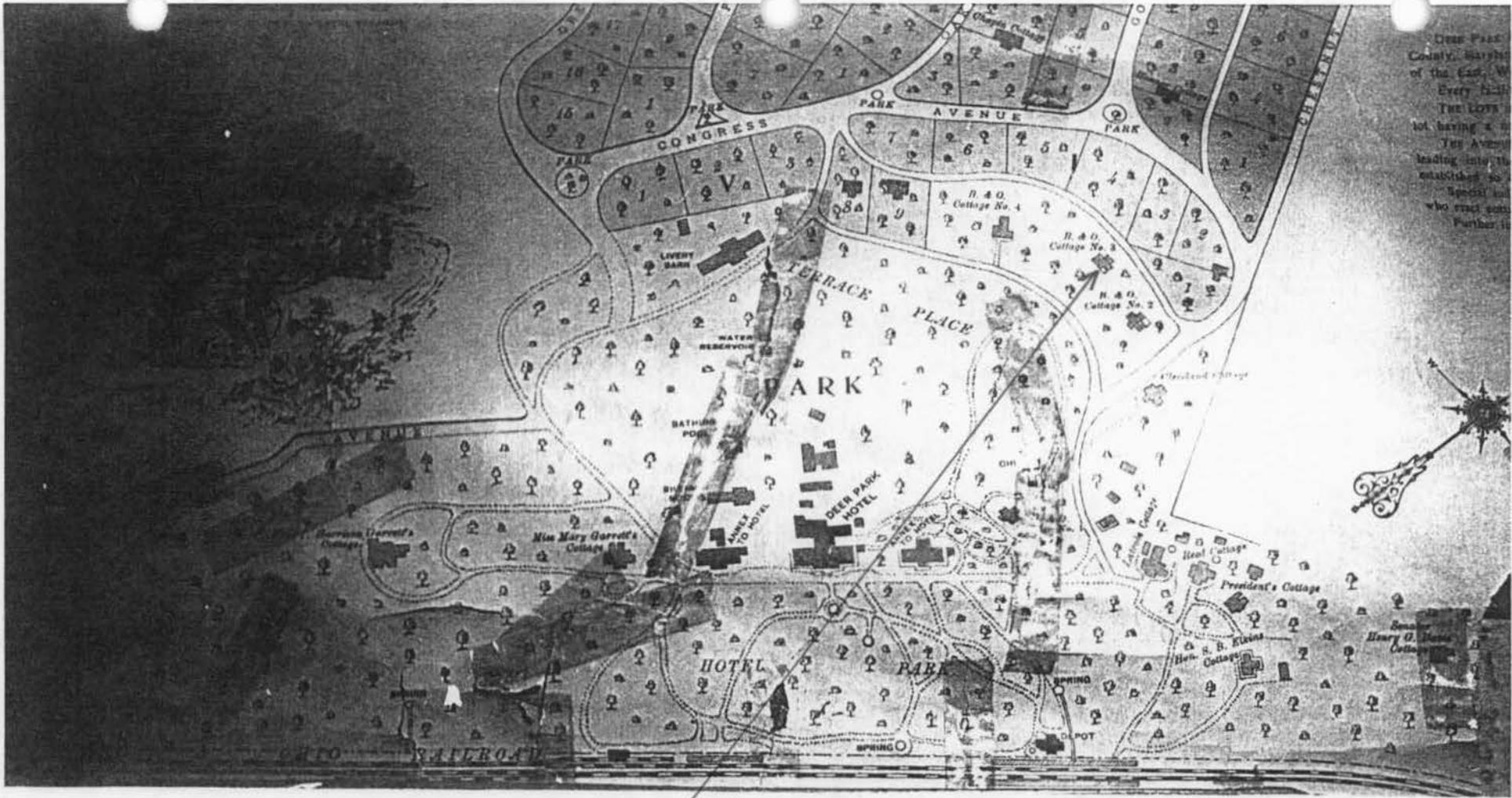
Although the cottages in Deer Park vary to a certain degree, important common characteristics set the group apart from houses found in other southern Garrett County resorts. Most notable is the large and imposing scale on which these houses were built; it is difficult to believe, for example, that the Cleveland Cottage contains only seven rooms. This scale, combined with the settings in high, isolated locations, gives each cottage an exclusive and self-contained appearance--not so surprising, given the social rank of the visitors who came to Deer Park. Despite the studied informality of these houses and the rural setting, there was little relaxation of social barriers in Deer Park society. The design of these cottages reflected this desire for exclusivity.

Similar in purpose, if not always in appearance, are the numerous summer houses that survive throughout the glades area of the county. Although not associated with either the B&O or its architects, these late-nineteenth-century houses owe a certain debt to the architecture of the railroad resorts. Built of frame, these houses exhibit many of the same features found in the cottages at Deer Park, including the wide and deep verandas, asymmetrical free-flowing room plans, and decorative gables.

Corunna (G-V-A-173), built in the 1880s for State Senator William McCullough Brown,<sup>59</sup> is a significant example of the Shingle- and Queen Anne-style "cottage" in Garrett County. It is a two-and-a-half-story, gable-front house with a steeply pitched roof that extends to the first-floor level on the east side. A particularly noteworthy feature of Corunna was the paint scheme of the exterior which once included brick red, yellow, slate blue, and pale green. These colors undoubtedly accentuated the varied materials and architectural elements of the exterior.

Glamorgan (G-IV-B-010), built in 1888, is an interesting example of Shingle style and board-and-batten construction; the latter method was once considered particularly appropriate for country houses and summer retreats. Decorative features of Glamorgan include a narrow two-story circular tower with conical roof, windows with upper sash of stained glass, fish-scale shingles accenting the gables, and decorative brackets and exposed-rafter ends.

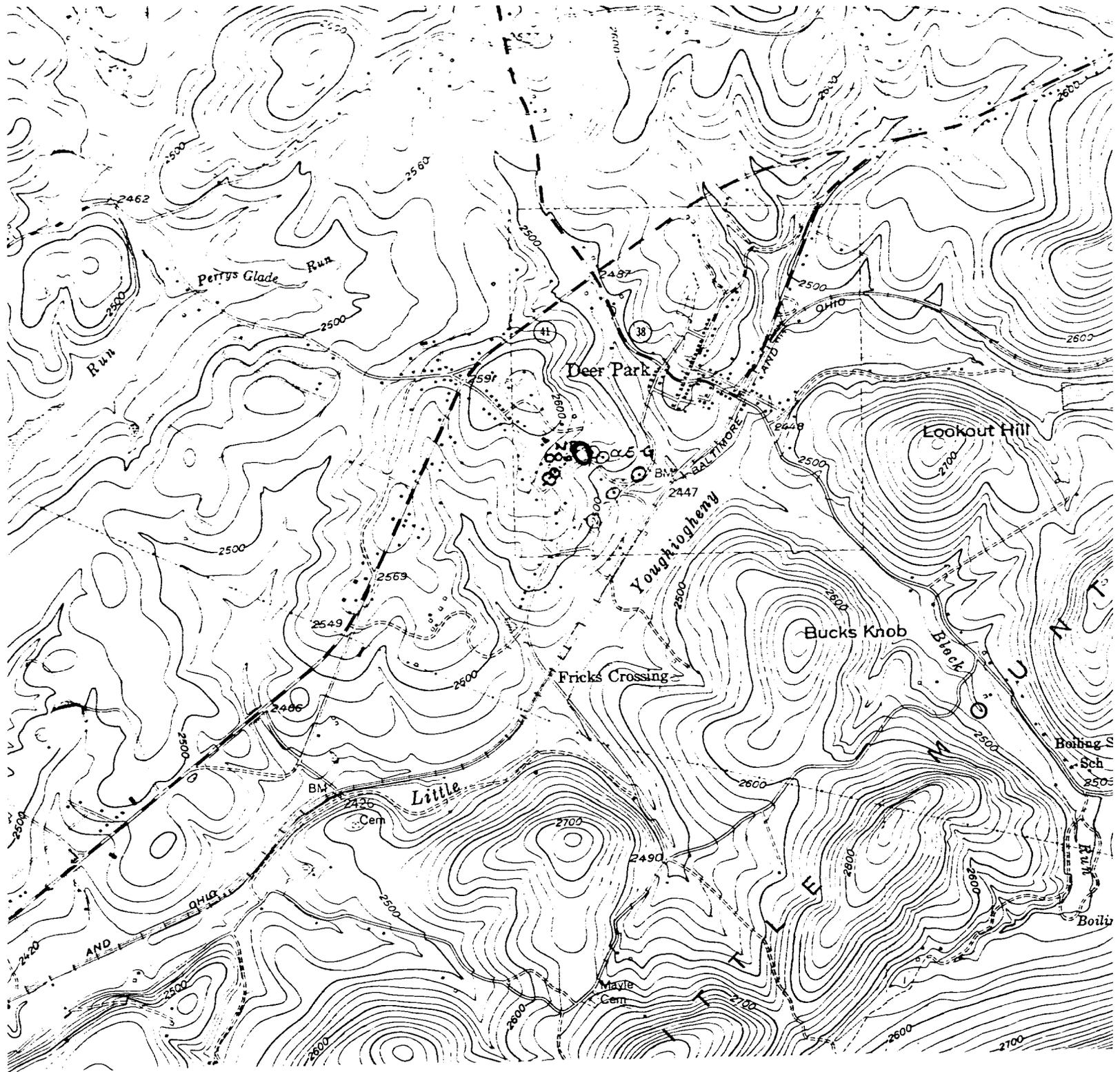
Other notable summer houses in the Oakland-Deer Park area include Monte Vista (G-IV-C-072), the Chapin Mansion (G-IV-B-173), and Cornish Manor (G-IV-A-108). Cornish Manor actually predates the B&O resorts and was designed



Deer Park  
County, Maryland  
of the East. W  
Every 1/4  
THE LOTS  
lot having a  
The Avenue  
leading into the  
established so  
Special lot  
who erect same  
Further it

G-IV-B-029

G-IV-B-029  
Cottage No. 3



Deer Park, MD  
 USGS 7.5 minute series  
 Scale - 1:24,000  
 1948; photorevised 1974

Site #: G-IV-B-029  
 Cottage of the Deer Park Hotel  
 Deer Park Hotel Road, N side,  
 just W of G-IV-B-036.



new G-IV-B-029

(old G-46)

PHOTOGRAPH BY  
WILLIAM D. MORGAN



(old G-46)

new G-IV-B-029

PHOTOGRAPH BY  
WILLIAM D. MORGAN