

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Loch Lynn Heights Survey District Survey Number: G-IV-B-178

Project: US 219/Oakland Vicinity Improvement Project Agency: MSHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: No Yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

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

Loch Lynn is significant as an example of the once numerous and fashionable summer resort communities which lined the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in southern Garrett County.

Although this mountaintop area of the county, known as "the Glades," had often been admired for its natural beauty by nineteenth-century visitors, it was left to the B & O and, in particular its president John W. Garnett, to first discover and exploit its tourist potential. The resort industry in Garrett County owed its success to the quick and economical transportation provided by the B & O. The railroad, in turn, realized benefits in an increase in ridership due to the success of the mountaintop resorts. It was to this end, therefore, that the B & O took upon itself the development and promotion of two fashionable and exclusive resort hotels along its route in Garrett County. Both hotels, the Oakland Hotel and Deer Park Hotel, the latter the so-called "Spa of the Presidents," were owned by the railroad, but their success mulated the building of similar facilities by other private groups and individuals.

In 1881, eight years after the opening of the Deer Park Hotel, a group of Methodists founded Mountain Lake Park, a town four miles east of Oakland on the B & O which grew to become a major center of the Chautauqua movement. One of the town's original founders, Major Joseph Alderson, in that same year bought approximately two hundred acres immediately south of the railroad tracks in an area originally known as "Hoyes Big Pasture." This land was the future site of present day Loch Lynn, but was used for several years simply as farmland and as the site of a small planing mill. In 1894, the Mountain Home Company, the developer of Loch Lynn, was organized with Major Alderson as its president. The company soon laid out most of the tree-lined streets in town, many of them with either Scottish or Indian names.

CONCUR NOT ELIGIBLE

Document on the property/district is presented in: Historic Structures Inventory and Determination of Eligibility Report

(KCI/MSHA 1997)

Prepared by: Stuart Dixon/KCI Technologies, Inc.

Stuart Dixon
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/7/98
Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

PK
Reviewer, NR program

7/7/98
Date

July

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet 1 of 1
G-IV-B-178
Loch Lynn Heights Survey District
Stuart Dixon

The centerpiece of the town was the Loch Lynn Hotel, which opened in 1895. It was a three-story, L-shaped building with circular corner towers and contained approximately one hundred rooms including several parlors, a dining room and ballroom. Next door was the swimming casino, and all around it were the numerous "cottages" built as summer retreats by families from Washington, Baltimore, and Wheeling.

Travelers to Loch Lynn shared the rail station with the residents of Mountain Lake Park and the two towns were connected by a boardwalk. Much of the success of the Loch Lynn Hotel was due to the fact that it permitted drinking, gambling, and dancing, activities which were forbidden to the residents of the neighboring town. Following the common dictum, "if you want to sin, go to Loch Lynn," many visitors to Mountain Lake Park often included a trip across the railroad tracks in search of entertainment.

The advent of automobile travel in the early 1910s dealt a crippling blow to the railroad resort industry in Garrett County. The B & O sold its two hotels and most of the others either went out of business or, as in the case of the Loch Lynn Hotel, burned and were never replaced.

Although the town declined rapidly after World War I, it nevertheless gained a measure of stability by acquiring more year-round residents. These newcomers often tore down the older light frame cottages with their open porches and lack of fireplaces and usually replaced them with brick buildings. A few chose instead to make alterations to make them more suitable for year-round living, usually by enclosing the porches, adding fireplaces and covering over many of the windows. The appearance of Loch Lynn today is therefore very different from that which it enjoyed during its heyday.

Research has not identified any associations with the lives of persons significant to the Oakland area's past or with events that have contributed significantly to broad patterns of the area's historical development. The architecture does not represent a particularly distinctive type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. This resource has not yet yielded and is not likely to yield significant information important in history or prehistory.

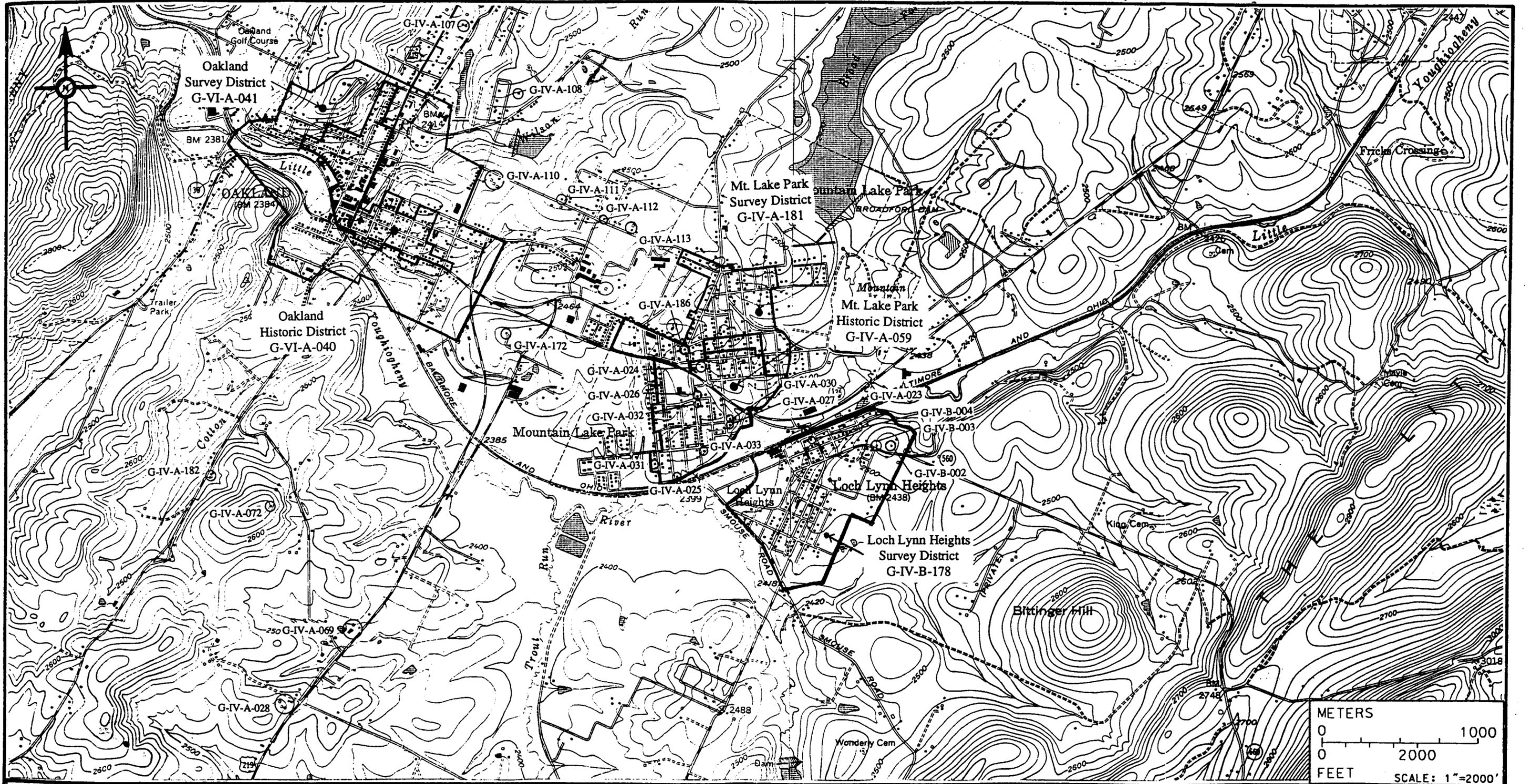
Addendum

G-IV-A-178
Loch Lynn Heights
Survey District
Garrett County

Preparer: Richard A. Geidel
Date prepared: October 28, 1998

Based on information from a survey of the Lynn Heights Survey District in January 1997 by KCI Technologies, Inc., the survey district boundaries as previously mapped and described in 1983 remain valid. The properties within these boundaries do not appear to represent a coherent collection of resources that would warrant designation as a Historic District eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey district encompasses the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, one of several fashionable and popular resort communities established in the region along the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in southern Garrett County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These communities declined after World War I as rail travel decreased. As noted in the previous documentation of the survey district, resort cottages in the community were substantially modified or replaced with buildings more suitable for use as year-round residences. Thus the current building stock within the survey district does not reflect the character of the community during its use as a resort community.

A copy of a figure showing the boundaries of the Loch Lynn Heights Survey District accompanies this Addendum.



US 219 in Oakland, Garrett County, MD March, 1998



Figure 13
 Sections of the Oakland, MD-WVA (USGS, 1974) and Deer Park, MD (USGS 1981) 7.5' Quadrangle maps showing the location of historic resources previously documented by the MHT within or adjacent to the southern half of the APE (Resources within Oakland shown on Figure 15)

G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District
Loch Lynn
Multiple, private

1894 - present

The Loch Lynn Heights Survey District encompasses approximately two hundred buildings within the corporate limits of the town of Loch Lynn Heights, a former summer resort community built in the 1890s along the south side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks five miles east of Oakland. Immediately to the north, on either side of Md. Route 135 is Mountain Lake Park, another resort community established about ten years before Loch Lynn Heights.

Loch Lynn is significant as an example of the once numerous and fashionable summer resort communities which lined the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in southern Garrett County.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Loch Lynn Heights Survey District

and/or common Loch Lynn Survey District

2. Location

street & number MD Route 560 and other streets not for publication

city, town Loch Lynn Heights vicinity of congressional district 6

state Maryland county Garrett

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone no.: _____

city, town _____ state and zip code _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Garrett County Courthouse liber

street & number _____ folio _____

city, town Oakland state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. G-IV-B-178

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Loch Lynn Heights Survey District encompasses approximately two hundred buildings within the corporate limits of the town of Loch Lynn Heights, a former summer resort community built in the 1890s along the south side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks five miles east of Oakland. Immediately to the north, on either side of Md. Route 135 is Mountain Lake Park, another resort community established about ten years before Loch Lynn Heights.

Loch Lynn, as it is more commonly known, does not have a single "Main Street"; instead it is made up of numerous short streets arranged in two grids which are joined by two longer streets. The town, which was begun as a speculative enterprise, grew up around the old Loch Lynn Heights Hotel which stood on a hilltop location now occupied by houses #77-80 on the accompanying map. After the hotel burned in 1912, Loch Lynn became a largely residential community, with only a few warehouses along the railroad tracks constituting the commercial section of town.

There are still a number of buildings in town which date from the period before World War I, after which Loch Lynn largely ceased to be a fashionable resort community. These houses are almost without exception of frame construction. Aside from a common building material, however, there are few characteristics which can be pointed out as "typical" of these houses; they range from vernacular two story three bay houses to sophisticated examples of the Shingle and Queen Anne styles. Very few of these houses today present an appearance which is anywhere near that of the original; the majority have been extensively altered, usually in an effort to make these former summer houses suitable for year-round living. A measure of the former resort appearance has remained, however, particularly along a few of the older tree lined streets.

The old Swimming Casino (#78) was once attached to the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel and is the only building connected with that establishment still standing. It is a two story frame building, four bays wide and eight bays long with a doorway in the center of the short side. There are several skylights on the roof and large triple windows on either side of the doorway, the latter having a diamond-paned transom. Before it was converted to a private dwelling, the casino held a heated swimming pool, as well as rooms for bowling and billiards.

The Chesley-Hildreth House (G-IV-B-003) is one of the few surviving "cottages" built in Loch Lynn at the turn of the century by summer visitors. The two-and-one-half story frame building is set several feet back from the road with wide lawns on either side and is an excellent example of Shingle Style architecture. The gable

8. Significance

Survey No. G-IV-B-178

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1894- _____ **Builder/Architect** _____

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Loch Lynn is significant as an example of the once numerous and fashionable summer resort communities which lined the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in southern Garrett County.

Although this mountaintop area of the county, known as "the Glades," had often been admired for its natural beauty by nineteenth century visitors, it was left to the B&O and, in particular its president John W. Garnett, to first discover and exploit its tourist potential. The resort industry in Garrett County owed its success to the quick and economical transportation provided by the B&O. The railroad, in turn, realized benefits in an increase in ridership due to the success of the mountaintop resorts. It was to this end, therefore, that the B&O took upon itself the development and promotion of two fashionable and exclusive resort hotels along its route in Garrett County. Both hotels, the Oakland Hotel and Deer Park Hotel, the latter the so-called "Spa of the Presidents," were owned by the railroad, but their success stimulated the building of similar facilities by other private groups and individuals.¹

In 1881, eight years after the opening of the Deer Park Hotel, a group of Methodists founded Mountain Lake Park, a town four miles east of Oakland on the B&O which grew to become a major center of the Chautauqua movement.² One of the town's original founders, Major Joseph Alderson, in that same year bought approximately two hundred acres immediately south of the railroad tracks in an area originally known as "Hoyes Big Pasture."³ This land was the future site of present day Loch Lynn, but was used for several years simply as farmland and as the site of a small planing mill.⁴ In 1894, the Mountain Home Company, the developer of Loch Lynn, was organized with Major Alderson as its president. The company soon laid out most of the tree lined streets in town, many of them with either Scottish or Indian names.⁵

7.1 Description (cont'd.)

roof slopes down from the ridge and covers the verandahs which extend on the east and west sides of the house. The roof on the facade is broken by three large dormers, the center one being especially large and opening onto a balcony. The entire building, including the porch posts, balustrade and dormers, is covered with wood shingles.

Nearby is the Burch House (G-IV-B-002), a frame Bungalow style house built in 1917. It too stands on a large wooded lot and is one story tall with wide projecting eaves and tall, slightly tapered paned windows. The house is covered entirely with shingles and has a stone balustrade which runs along the open front porch.

A few other bungalow style houses exist in Loch Lynn, including #16, 88, 62, and 81. House #88, the least altered of the group, is a one-and-one-half story frame building covered with shingle and trimmed with wood painted light brown. Like the Burch House, it has a stone foundation and balustrade running around three sides. Both #16 and #62 are built entirely of frame, with wide overhanging bracketed eaves. The latter has been altered by closing in the front porch and is a one-and-one-half story three bay wide house.

One of the largest houses in town is #157, probably built as a boarding house or hotel for summer visitors. It is two-and-one-half stories tall, and five bays wide with a mansard roof and five dormer windows on the front facade. The house has been extensively and unsympathetically altered and only portions of the original German siding, bracketed porch and balustrade are visible.

House #45 is a vernacular interpretation of a Colonial Revival house. It is a two-and-one-half story frame house painted white and is two bays wide with cross gables. Along the front facade is a porch supported by Doric columns.

The remaining houses built before 1920 are typical two story vernacular frame dwellings, generally indistinguishable from those found in most other small towns in Garrett County. House #91, the most distinctive of these houses, is two stories tall and three bays wide with a two story polygonal bay with pediment projecting from the center of the front facade. A one story bracketed porch runs along three sides of the house. The house is also unusual for the number of original 2/2 window sashes which are still in place, both on the first floor and on the three gables.

Houses #48 and #61 are both simpler versions of this house, the former having a modified T plan with an additional entry on the rear wing and a bracketed porch. The latter house, which is in a generally deteriorated condition, still retains a relatively elaborate porch with scrolled brackets

7.2 Description (cont'd.)

between the turned posts. More unusual is house #56, which stands next to the United Brethren Church on Paul Street. It is a one story, four bay wide frame duplex with a pedimented portico supported by square Doric posts on the gable and facade.

A small commercial section lies along the extreme northern edge of town, consisting of a few late nineteenth century frame buildings on First Avenue between Paul and Alderson Streets and several modern warehouses on Alderson and Wyandott Streets as well as on either side of the B&O tracks. Although it stands in the town of Mountain Lake Park, its proximity and size make the frame B&O railroad station (G-IV-A-023) the most notable architectural feature in this area of Loch Lynn. Diagonally across the tracks from the station, in Loch Lynn proper, is the Mountain Lake Park telegraph tower, a two story brick building erected to replace an earlier frame tower which burned in 1919.¹ The two buildings are a reminder of the days when as many as twelve trains daily served the two adjoining communities.²

¹"Main Stem Scrapbook," Glades Star, Vol. 4, No. 9, June 1971, p. 164.

²Stephan Schlosnagle et al., Garrett County - A History of Maryland's Tableland (Parsons, West Virginia: McLain Publishers, 1978), p. 295.

8.1 Significance (cont'd.)

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Travellers to Loch Lynn shared the rail station with the residents of Mountain Lake Park and the two towns were connected by a boardwalk. Much of the success of the Loch Lynn Hotel was due to the fact that it permitted drinking, gambling, and dancing, activities which were forbidden to the residents of the neighboring town. Following the common dictum, "if you want to sin, go to Loch Lynn," many visitors to Mountain Lake Park often included a trip across the railroad tracks in search of entertainment.

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¹Stephan Schlosnagle et al., Garrett County - A History of Maryland's Tableland (Parsons, West Virginia: McLain Publishers, 1978), p. 280.

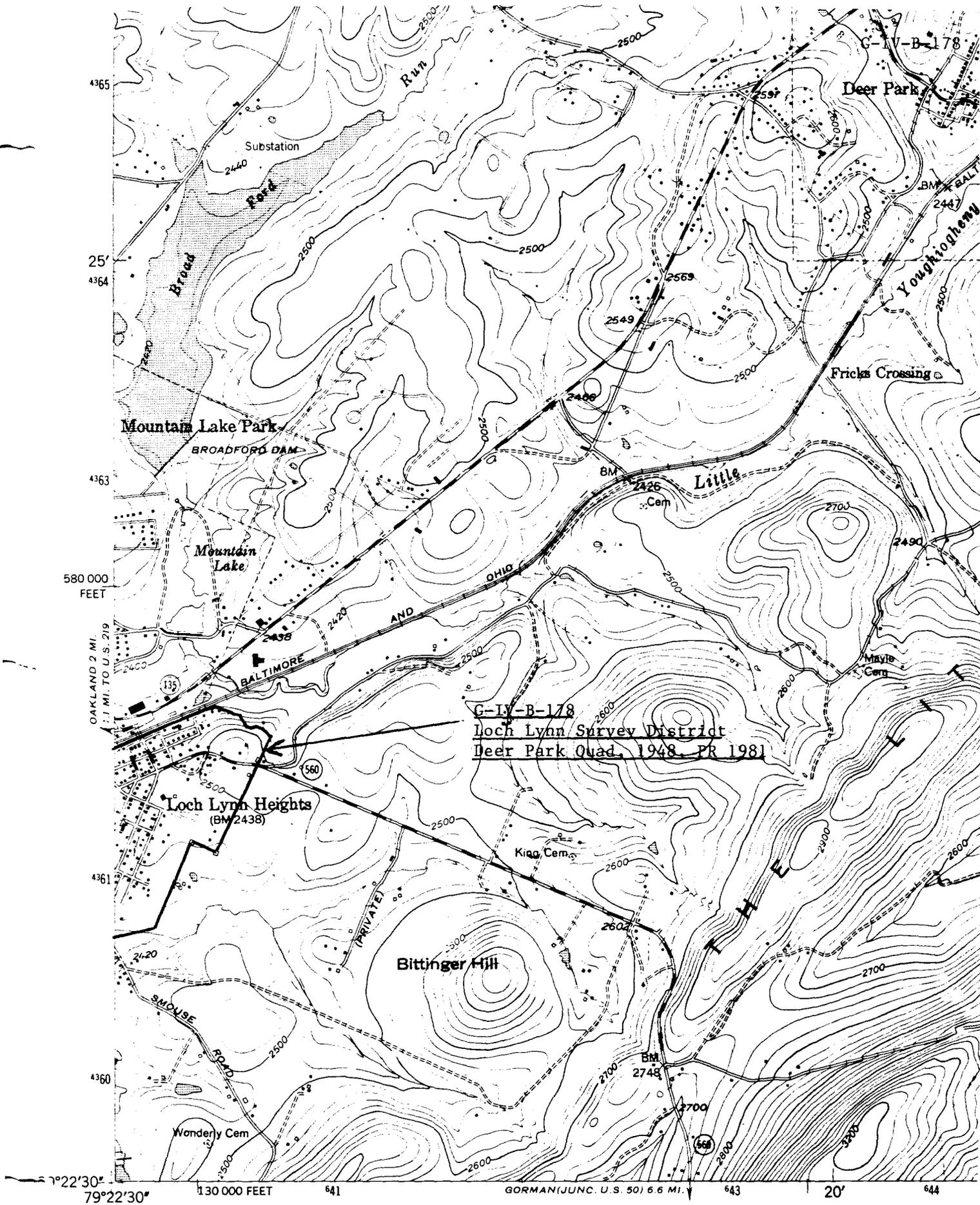
²Thekla Funkenberg Weeks, Oakland Centennial History 1849-1949 (Oakland, Maryland: Sincell Printing Co., 1949), p. 92.

³Ibid., p. 92.

⁴E.R. O'Donnell "The Story of Loch Lynn Heights," Tableland Trails, Vol. 2, No. 2, Summer, 1956, p. 114.

⁵Ibid., p. 114.

⁶Ibid., p. 95.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

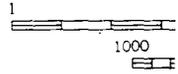
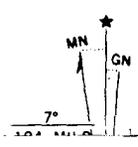
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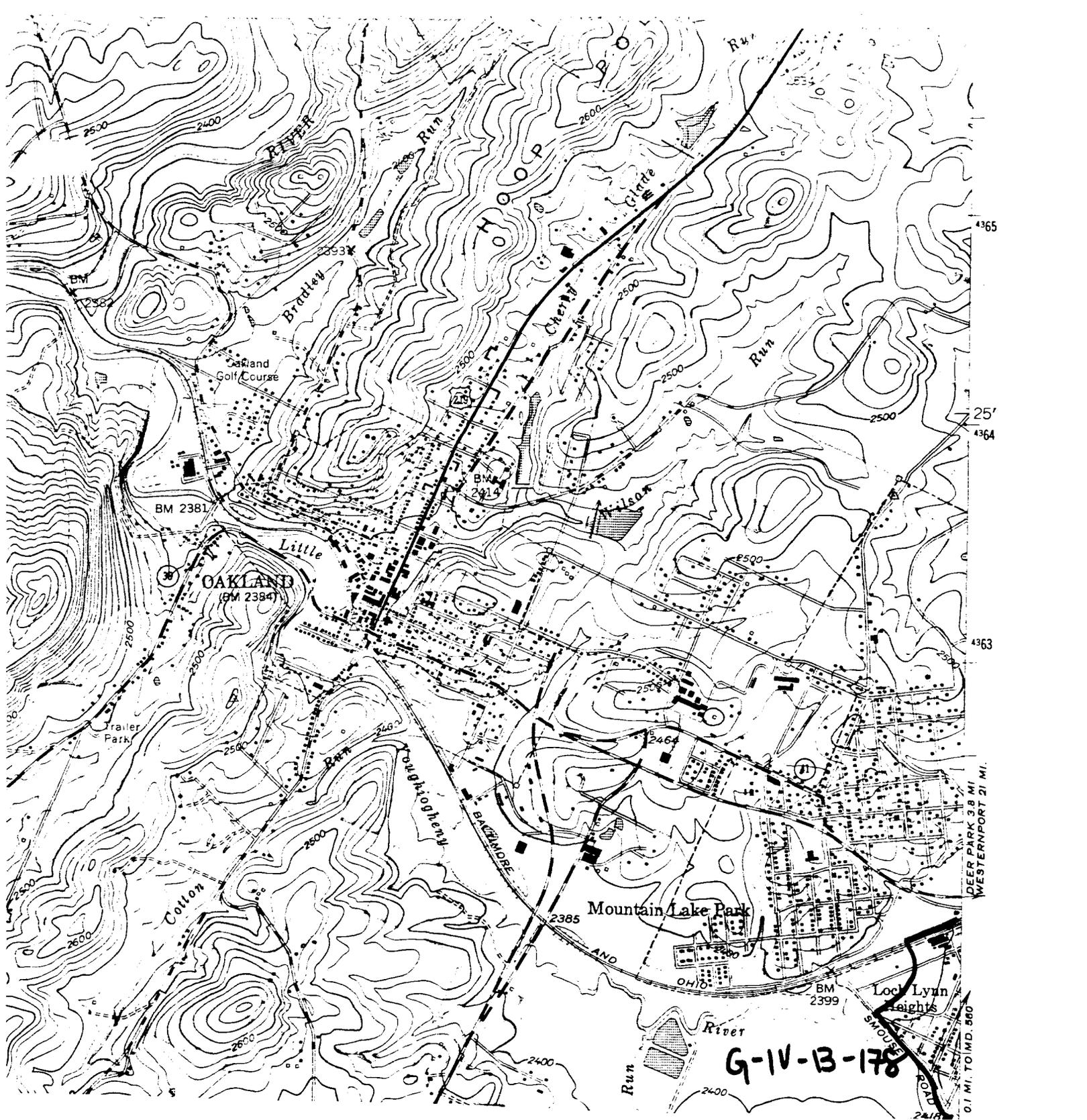
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1946. Field checked 1948

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Maryland coordinate system

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks

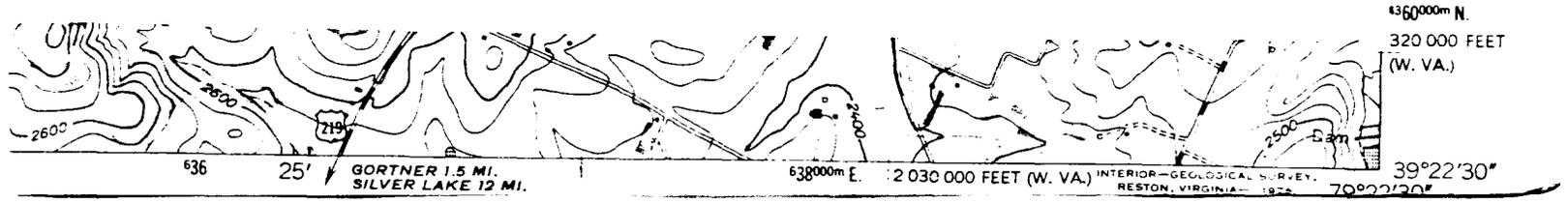
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 5162 IV SW





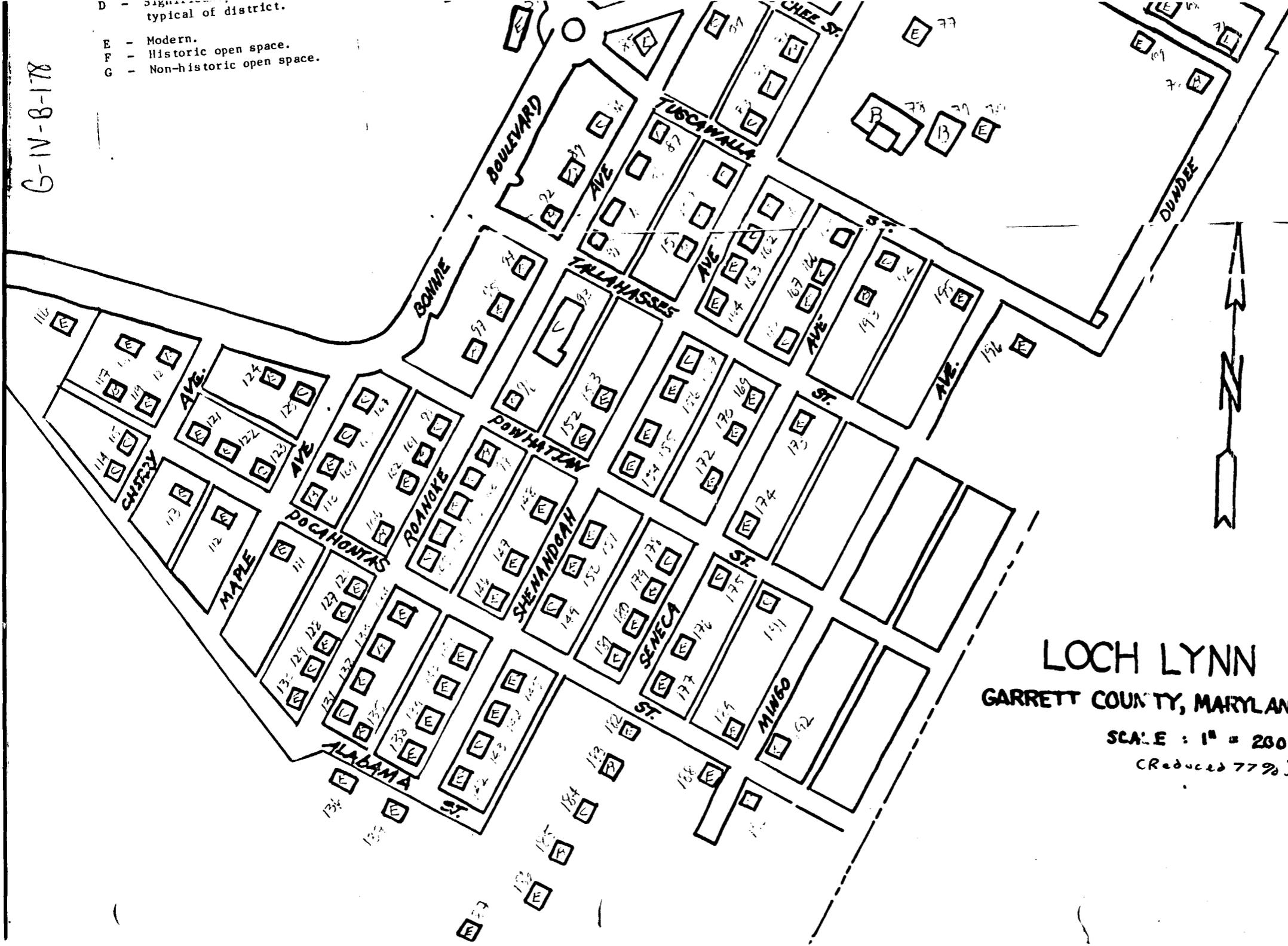
Oakland MD-W.VA.
 USGA 7.5 Minute Series
 Scale 1:24,000
 1948; photo revised 1974

G-IV-B-178
 Loch Lynn Survey
 District
 Loch Lynn



G-IV-B-178

- D - Significant typical of district.
- E - Modern.
- F - Historic open space.
- G - Non-historic open space.



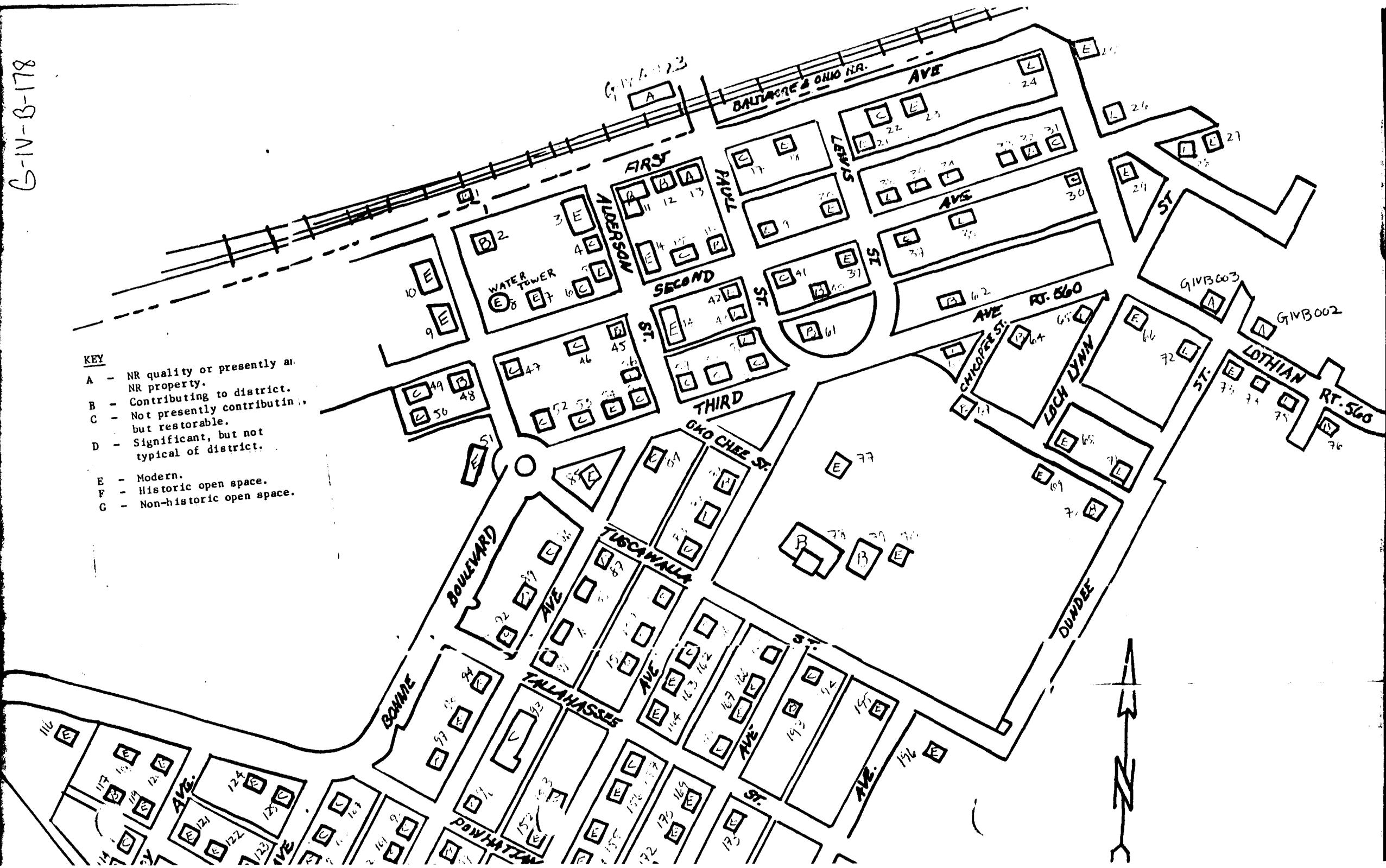
LOCH LYNN
GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND

SCALE : 1" = 200'
 (Reduced 77%)

G-IV-B-178

KEY

- A - NR quality or presently an NR property.
- B - Contributing to district.
- C - Not presently contributing, but restorable.
- D - Significant, but not typical of district.
- E - Modern.
- F - Historic open space.
- G - Non-historic open space.





G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett County Maryland

#41

SW corner

G. Henry 3/83



G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett County, Maryland

House #11

NW Corner

G. Henry 3/83



G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland

House #61

G. Henry 3/83



G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett County, Maryland

House #16

E. facade

G. Henry 3/83



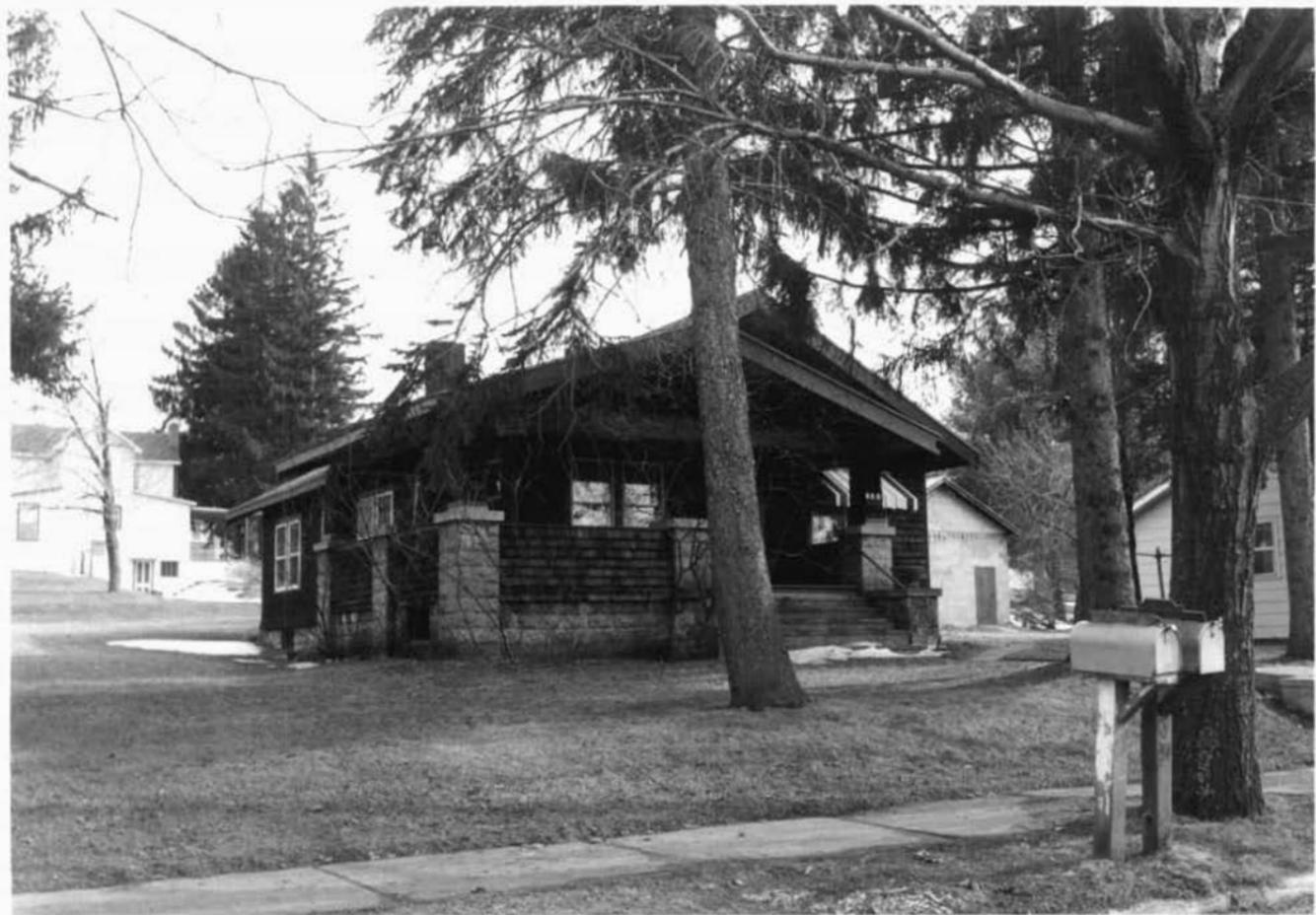
G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett County, Maryland

House #56

G. Henry 3/83



G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett Co., Md.

88

W. Fac.

G. Henry 2/83



G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett County, Maryland

First Avenue

looking East

G. Henry 3/83



G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett Co., Md.

91

W. Fac.

G. Henry 2/83



G-IV-B-178

Loch Lynn Survey District

Garrett Co., Md.

78

S Fac.

G. Henry 2/83



G-IV-B-178
Loch Lynn Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
First Avenue
looking East
G. Henry 3/83

FIGURE 179



Loch Lynn

~~Mt. Lake Park~~ B&O Station (G-IV-A-023)

~~Mt. Lake Park~~, Garrett Co., Md.

SW elevation

G. Henry 3/83

Kelly's Warehouse No. 4

G-IV-B-178 Loch Lynn Survey District