

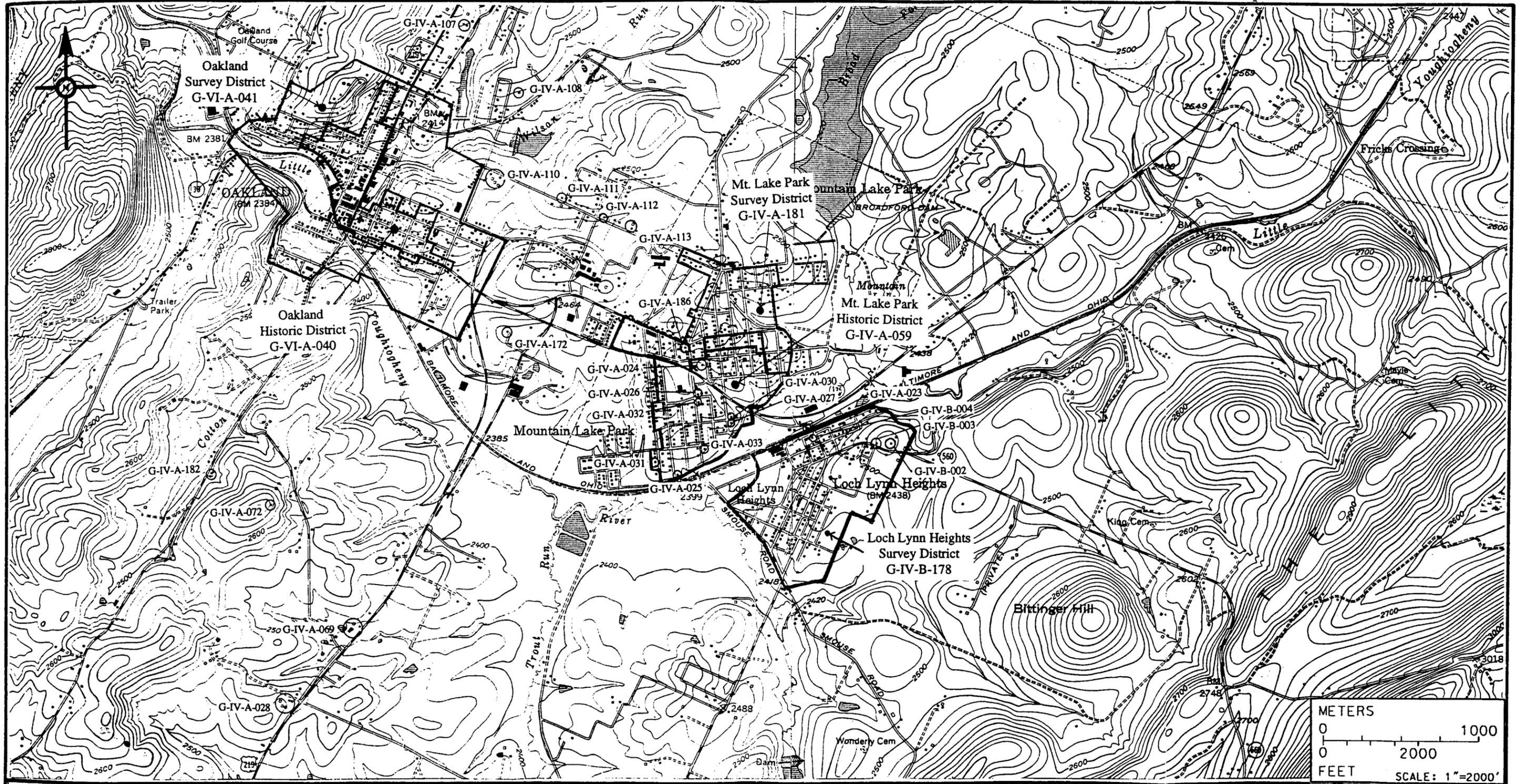
Addendum

V/
G-IV-A-041
Oakland Survey District
Garrett County

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

Based on information from a survey of the Oakland Survey District in January 1997 by KCI Technologies, Inc., the survey district boundaries as previously mapped and described in 1983 remain valid. KCI prepared MIHP forms for twentyeight individual properties within the survey district boundaries. The properties within the survey district do not appear to warrant alteration or expansion of the boundaries of the adjacent Oakland Historic District (G-IV-A-059) to include the survey district.

A copy of a figure showing the boundaries of the Oakland 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-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Oakland

Multiple, private

1850's - present

Oakland is significant as one of the first summer resort communities developed by a railroad in the U.S. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which promoted Oakland as the unofficial resort "capital" of the Glades area of Garrett County, also influenced the selection of the town as the seat of newly created Garrett County in 1873. Within the Oakland Survey District are buildings which are representative of three distinct periods in the history of Oakland: the years shortly after the founding of Oakland in 1849 and before the building of the Oakland Hotel in 1873, the period of Oakland's greatest popularity as a resort (1873-1910), and the years of continued expansion which occurred even after the decline of the resort industry in the 1910s.

The Oakland Survey District is a group of approximately one hundred and fifty buildings within the corporate limits of the town of Oakland, a former resort community which grew up along the route of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and, since 1873, has served as the county seat of Garrett County. It includes all those buildings not contained within the Oakland National Register Historic District and is therefore made up of several widely scattered neighborhoods. Also within the survey district are the sites of the two most important resort hotels in Oakland during the nineteenth century, the Glades Hotel and the Oakland Hotel, the latter built and operated by the B&O Railroad.

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Oakland, Yough Glades, Yox Gladesand/or common Oakland Survey District

2. Location

street & number various streets ___ not for publicationcity, town Oakland ___ vicinity of congressional district 6state 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	___ agriculture
___ building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment
___ object	___ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	___ government
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial
	___ not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	___ military
			___ museum
			___ park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			___ scientific
			___ transportation
			___ 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 liberstreet & number Oak and Alder Streets foliocity, town Oakland state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

date _____ ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. G-VI-A-041

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" 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 Oakland Survey District is a group of approximately one hundred and fifty buildings within the corporate limits of the town of Oakland, a former resort community which grew up along the route of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and, since 1873, has served as the county seat of Garrett County. It includes all those buildings not contained within the Oakland National Register Historic District and is therefore made up of several widely scattered neighborhoods. Also within the survey district are the sites of the two most important resort hotels in Oakland during the nineteenth century, the Glades Hotel and the Oakland Hotel, the latter built and operated by the B&O Railroad.

Although the majority of the most prestigious houses as well as the town's turn of the century commercial district lie within the boundaries of the National Register District, there are several buildings outside these boundaries which are of architectural and historical significance. In general, the majority of buildings dating from the late nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth century are of frame construction, while those after 1910 were built of brick, or a combination of brick and frame. Also worth noting are the number of houses in Oakland built with yellow brick. Stylistically the buildings within the survey district include simple vernacular structures as well as examples of the Queen Anne, Shingle, Neo-Rationalistic and Bungalow styles. The majority of modern buildings stand along Md. Route 219, the town's primary commercial and transportation corridor, although there are also many modern houses within the so-called "Pennington Addition" on the west side of town.

The area south of Oak Street and west of Third Street lies within the original boundaries of Oakland as laid out in 1849 by Isaac McCarty.¹ The Townsend House (G-VI-A-007) at 100 East Water Street is the oldest extant house in Oakland and was built on land acquired by the merchant Singleton Townsend in 1853.² It is a two story L-plan house with an asymmetrical arrangement of windows and doors on the Water Street facade. The exterior has been altered by the addition of asphalt siding and the replacement of most of the original 6/6 sash with either 1/1 sash or casement windows.

Also dating from this early period in Oakland's history is the house at #2 Water Street (G-VI-A-032). It is two stories high and three bays wide with the upper story windows set close to the eaves. Less altered than the Townsend House, this house has retained its one story porch and original 6/6 windows.

The house at 314 Second Street (G-VI-A-033), a two story L-plan house, was built in the mid-nineteenth century and is unusual for its use of brick. A heavy wooden cornice, with returns at the gable ends, runs completely around the house. Across the four bay wide facade is a one story porch supported by Doric columns on brick piers. There

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

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

Oakland is significant as one of the first summer resort communities developed by a railroad in the U.S. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which promoted Oakland as the unofficial resort "capital" of the Glades area of Garrett County, also influenced the selection of the town as the seat of newly created Garrett County in 1873. Within the Oakland Survey District are buildings which are representative of three distinct periods in the history of Oakland: the years shortly after the founding of Oakland in 1849 and before the building of the Oakland Hotel in 1873, the period of Oakland's greatest popularity as a resort (1873-1910), and the years of continued expansion which occurred even after the decline of the resort industry in the 1910s.

Oakland, which until 1849 was known as Yough Glades, was a rustic community of widely scattered houses before the arrival of B&O trains in 1851.¹ In anticipation of this event, Isaac McCarty, an early settler, laid out sixty-four lots along the Youghiogheny River in 1849.² The new town, named Oakland by McCarty's daughter Ingaba, was situated between present-day Oak and Alder Streets and extended two blocks on either side of South Third Street.³ It incorporated several existing buildings including the McCarty Mill on the river and the Loar Home, built in 1829 and later the site of the first Methodist Sunday School.⁴ For many years Isaac McCarty's house served as the first railroad station and post office. Although these buildings are no longer standing, three mid-century houses do survive within the original 1849 boundaries of Oakland. These buildings, the Townsend House (G-VI-A-007), 2 Water Street (G-VI-A-032), and 314 Second Street (G-VI-A-033), give an indication of the scale and appearance of much of early Oakland.

The B&O Railroad, which brought some of its finest architects and engineers to Oakland, almost singlehandedly transformed the town into what was often referred to as one of the first mountaintop resorts in the world.⁵ Several of the most significant buildings erected in Oakland during the rest of the century were in fact

are small pediments over each window; the pediment over the doorway is supported by brackets.

Other noteworthy houses include three late nineteenth century residences built on Water Street west of its intersection with First Street. House #6 (see accompanying map), a two-and-one-half story three bay wide house with a mansard roof and dormer windows was built in the 1880s by Henry Rasche. Rasche, an immigrant from Germany, owned and operated a mill, later known as the Kildow Mill, which stood at the end of Water Street on the Youghiogheny River.³ The mill foundations along with remnants of the stone and log dam nearby still survive.

Next door (House #7) is a large and well maintained two story Victorian frame house, covered with German siding on the first floor and a combination of fish-scale and diamond pattern shingles on the second floor. Across two bays of the facade is a one story porch, with a pediment over the entrance and a spindle gallery, while projecting from the third bay is a two story polyganol extension. Across the street (House #4) is a heavily altered dwelling with a similar polyganol bay and decorative porch with jig sawn designs.

Side by side on Second Street (Houses #2 and #3) are two originally identical colonial revival style houses which have since undergone extensive alterations. Both are two-and-one-half story three bay wide frame houses with a two story porch on the center bay and a one story porch which runs across the rest of the facade. House #3 is notable for the elegant Corinthian columns on the front porch.

One of the largest buildings in this part of Oakland is the former Giessman Hotel (#7), built in 1900 to replace a circa 1865 hotel known as the Hotel Smithman.⁴ It is a three-and-one-half story frame building on a stone foundation with a hipped roof and a single gable roofed dormer on each facade. Originally covered with fish-scale shingles on at least part of the second floor and on each dormer, the hotel's appearance has been altered by the application of asphalt and aluminum siding. Built on an incline at the corner of Water and Third Streets where the latter crosses the railroad tracks, the hotel has a one story porch which wraps around all four facades and a second story porch on the east and west facades. The few decorative features which remain are the jig-sawn brackets between each of the turned posts on the porch and the simple classical cornices atop most of the windows.

The houses which stand on either side of Third Street south of the Youghiogheny River date from after 1910. Facing directly on the river is a large two-and-one-half story four bay wide late Queen Anne style frame house (#8) with a one story front porch which wraps around the north-east corner. Projecting from the center of the front facade is a two story bay with a porch of the same height.

The facade is further enlivened by the elaborate jig-sawn bargeboard.

On the west side of Third Street are two vernacular houses, similar examples of which are found in several small towns throughout Garrett County, but are rare in Oakland itself. The house at the corner of Third and Mason Streets (#9) is a two story three bay wide frame house along the front of which runs a one story shed roofed porch supported by turned posts. In the middle of the cross gable on the front facade is a circular ventilator with a jig-sawn cut-out design. Next door (#10) is a two story frame house (now covered with asphalt siding) built on a "T" plan with a one story bracketed porch supported by turned posts which wrap around the stem of the T on the front facade.

High atop a hill on the east side of Third Street is a house (#24), an almost exact duplicate of which is found on the other side of town (#25). Built of yellow brick in the neo-Rationalistic style, it is a two-and-one-half story house with a central dormer and several stained glass windows. The front porch, originally supported by brick piers, has been altered by the addition of iron posts. The house at 440 Fourth Street in the northern part of Oakland is a more elaborate version of this house, with a Palladian window arrangement on the front dormer and the date "1912" inscribed above this window. Also notable are the stained glass windows and the porte cochere on the south facade.

Also on Fourth Street are several examples of the Bungalow style, all built in a combination of brick and wood (Houses #18-20 and #22-23). House #22 is typical of the others and is a one-and-one-half story brick house with widely projecting eaves and exposed frame rafters. The small one story porch is supported by square Doric posts which taper towards the top. An unusual although heavily altered house, now the home of the American Legion in Oakland, stands at the corner of Fourth Street and the Deer Park Road (#17). Built by the local architect John Jarboe for Judge Shellabarger at the turn of the century, the house was once known as "Hazlehurst." It is two stories tall, three bays wide with little of the original exterior still intact, although the west facade is notable for the large fan-shaped ornament with a ray pattern atop one of the windows.

The majority of houses on the west side of the survey district, in the "Pennington addition," have been substantially altered over the years by the removal of porches and window trim, the installation of aluminum or asphalt siding and the replacement of multi-paned windows with 1/1 sash or casement windows. Many are built on high stone foundations in this hilly part of Oakland, although a few are built with their entrances below the level of the street.

Typical of these houses are #12 and #13, both two story frame houses built atop a high stone foundation on an "L" plan with a porch between the two wings. House #13 retains the original imbricated shingles on the attic story of the front gable. Another common house type is illustrated by House #11, a two-and-one-half story three bay wide frame house with a gable roof and front porch with turned posts, brackets, latticework balustrade and steps on the east side.

The outstanding house in this area is "Crook's Crest," built on the highest point in Oakland at the top of Crook's Crest Road (#26). Built for Major General George Crook in 1892⁵, Crook's Crest is a one story six bay wide frame house with a high gambrel roof adding a second story. A two bay wide gambrel roof dormer extends from the east facade while a one story porch is found on both the north and south facades. The house, which is in excellent condition, still retains several 6/6 sash windows.

Neither of the two elegant hotels which once drew so many summer visitors to Oakland is still standing. The Glades Hotel, the older of the two, was built just south of the present railroad station in the years before the introduction of dining cars on B&O passenger trains and was an important meal-time stop on the B&O route.⁶ The original hotel burned in 1874 and was replaced by a large three story frame building with wide verandahs, fifty guest rooms and a large ball room. Two small cottages were later added as annexes and the hotel became the center of a small but attractive park with additional summer cottages and a rustic bridge over Wilson Creek.⁷ In its early years, the Glades Hotel served as the center of political activity in Oakland and often housed court sessions before the erection of the first Garrett County courthouse in 1877.⁸ The site of this important landmark is now occupied by a parking lot.

The Oakland Hotel, like the nearby Deer Park Hotel, grew out of John Garrett's desire to see the B&O build and operate hotels for the visitors brought to Garrett County by the railroad. Built in 1876, it stood on a site west of the Youghiogheny (now occupied by a dairy plant), a short distance from the Glades Hotel. Designed in the "Chateausque" or Swiss Alpine style (a style personally suggested by Garrett) by the firm of Baldwin and Pennington, it consisted of a central pavillion with flanking wings. A wide and highly decorative verandah ran the full length of the front facade, affording the patrons a view of the wooded and carefully landscaped hotel grounds.

FOOTNOTES

¹Weeks, Thekla Fundenberg, Oakland-A Centennial History (1849-1949) (Oakland, MD: Sincell Printing Co.) 1949, p. 41.

²Ballengee, Rachel, "The Families and Buildings on Water Street," Glades Star (Dec. 1981) 371.

³Weeks, p. 54.
also Ballengee, p. 372.

⁴Ballengee, p. 374.

⁵Weeks, p. 46.

⁶Weeks, p. 51.

⁷Weeks, p. 51.

⁸Weeks, p. 51

connected with either the B&O or its President, John W. Garrett: the Queen Anne style railroad station built in 1884, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and the Oakland Hotel, built in 1876. The latter, along with the older Glades Hotel, were the most prestigious of the numerous hotels built in Oakland during the late nineteenth century.

During this period Oakland emerged as a center of the movement to create a new county from the western half of Allegany County. So important had Oakland become due to its association with the railroad that it was selected as the new seat of Garrett County during an 1873 referendum over such older and more established communities as McHenry and Grantsville.⁶ Designation of Oakland as the county seat encouraged the growth of a stable, year-round population and pushed the physical expansion of Oakland well past its original boundaries. Numerous additions were surveyed during the late nineteenth century, including "Pennington's Addition," named for Josias Pennington, a partner in the favored architectural firm of the B&O, Baldwin and Pennington.⁷

Along with the hotels and prestigious houses built along Second Avenue, there were the numerous small businesses and single family houses in Oakland typical of those found in other rural county seats in Maryland. Sections of the Oakland Survey District which contain vernacular architecture of this type include the west side of Water Street, Liberty, Pennington and Center Streets in the western part of Oakland, and the small commercial district on Oak Street west of the railroad tracks. Such hotels as the Giessman and other simple frame boarding houses in the eastern half of town provided more modest accommodations for those visitors who did not stay in the more expensive hotels.

The advent of automobile travel and changing attitudes on the part of the vacationing public led to a gradual decline in the role the resort industry played in Oakland's economy. Both the Glades and Oakland Hotels were dismantled during the early years of the twentieth century, as were several other smaller hotels and boarding houses.⁸ Nevertheless, Oakland continued its modest expansion, with many new houses being built south of the Youghiogheny River and on North Fourth and Fifth Streets. The development of Deep Creek Lake as a resort area in the late 1920s brought summer visitors back to Oakland and Garrett County. Still the largest town in the county, Oakland has remained the center of governmental and political activity.

FOOTNOTES

¹Schlosnagle, Stephen et al, Garrett County-A History of Maryland's Tableland (McLain, W.Va.: Parsons Printing Co.) 1978, p. 247.

²Weeks, Thekla Fundenberg, Oakland Centennial History 1849-1949 (Oakland, Md. Sincell Printing Co.) 1949, p. 38.

³Ibid., p. 38.

⁴Ballengee, Rachel, "The Families and Buildings on Water Street" The Glades Star (Dec. 1981) 371.

⁵Schlosnagle, pps. 283-287.

⁶Ibid., p. 258.

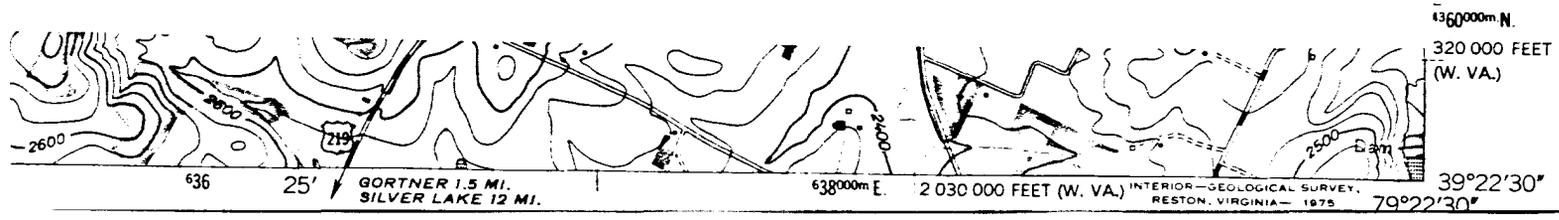
⁷Weeks, p. 42.

⁸Weeks, p. 43.



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

G-VI-A-041
 Oakland Survey District
 Oakland



4360000m N.
 320 000 FEET
 (W. VA.)
 39°22'30"
 79°22'30"

636

25'

GORTNER 1.5 MI.
 SILVER LAKE 12 MI.

638000m E

2 030 000 FEET (W. VA.)

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
 RESTON, VIRGINIA—1975



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, Md.

House #21

SW Corner

G. Henry, 3/83

1/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

Water Street looking west

G. Henry, 3/83

2/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #24, SE view

G. Henry, 3/83

3/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #23

East view

G. Henry, 3/83

4/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #20

East view

G. Henry, 3/83

5/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #19

East view

G Henry, 3/83

6/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

314 Second Street (#1)

West view

G. Henry, 3/83

7/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #3

East view

G. Henry, 3/83

8/24



G-VI-A-041
Okland Survey District
Garrett County, MD
House #3
Southeast view
G. Henry, 3/83

9/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #2

Northeast view

G. Henry, 3/83

10/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

NE corner of Alder and 7th

South view

G. Henry, 3/83

11/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

SE corner of Alder and 7th

South view

G. Henry, 3/83

12/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

Bungalow on South 3rd Street

Northeast view

G. Henry, 3/83

13/24



1000 100000

G-VI-A-041
Oakland Survey District
Garrett County, MD
South 3rd Street
Looking north
G. Henry, 3/83
14/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #10

Northeast view

G. Henry, 3/83

15/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #9

Northeast view

G. Henry, 3/83

16/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #8

North view

G. Henry, 3/83

17/24



WINDY
WATER

G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

Giessman Hotel (#7)

Southeast view

G. Henry, 3/83

18/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #5

Northeast view

G. Henry, 3/83

19/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

Water Street

Looking west

G. Henry, 3/83

20/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

N. 4th Street

Looking North

G. Henry, 3/83

21/24



G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #17

Northwest view

G. Henry, 3/83

22/24



NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME

G-VI-A-041

Oakland Survey District

Garrett County, MD

House #6

G. Henry, 3/83

23/24