MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___ no X

Property Name: David Oswald House Inventory Number: WA-IV-270

Address: 22637 Cavetown Church Road Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Smithsburg Zip Code: 21783 County: Washington

USGS Quadrangle(s): Smithsburg

Property Owner: Lillian R and Lazzara Sharon Chukla Tax Account ID Number: 07-002572

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0076 Tax Map Number: 0051

Project: MD 64, Site 13-DM-WA-001, Map Area SWM-27 Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration

Preparer's Name: Consultant Architectural Historian Matt Manning Date Prepared: 07/12/2013

Documentation is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: ___

Inventory Number: ___ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

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

The David Oswald House is a modified two-story, side-gabled single-family dwelling. The building occupies a 12.41-acre parcel north of MD 64 (Jefferson Boulevard) and east of Cavetown in Washington County. According to state tax data, the property was constructed in 1800, however, physical evidence and historical documentation suggest the house may have been constructed closer to 1865. The building is oriented on an approximately east-west axis, and its asymmetrical facade faces north along Cavetown Church Road. It is located in a semirural area amid agricultural land and scattered single-family dwellings.

Cavetown Church Road is an unstriped asphalt lane between Cavetown to the west and MD 64 to the east. A low stone retaining wall, approximately 85 feet long, provides a narrow lawn between the house and the road. Stone steps and a stone walkway lead from the road to the house's front entrance. Two large maple trees screen the house from the road, and a variety of bushes are located along the house's foundation wall. An asphalt driveway west of the house leads past several outbuildings and forms a loop around the barn. All outbuildings occupy part of a grass lawn surrounding the house. Small agricultural fields form the property's western and southern boundaries, and trees line the property on the east.

The house is a two-story, four-bay dwelling with a side-gabled roof. The house's three western bays are oriented beneath a medium-pitched side-gabled roof. The entrance, located in the center of these three bays, consists of a paneled metal door with a

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Eligibility recommended ___ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — **Date**

[signature] — 8/7/13
Reviewer, National Register Program — **Date**

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two-light transom. The doorway features a narrow wood surround with a shallow triangular pediment and flared trim; it includes a three-light storm door. The entrance is approached via an open, gable-roofed stone stoop. Two square wood posts support the stoop's roof, which is faced with vinyl siding and clad with asphalt shingles.

The house features two-over-two double-hung sash wood windows with arched upper lights and wide wood muntins. Two windows flank the entrance, and three more are centered above the entrance on the second level. Although flush with the other three bays, the two-story east bay is crowned by a shed roof which extends from the house's east gable. The east bay is spaced apart from the gabled bays but features the same arched-light windows on the first and second floors.

Centered beneath the shed roof at the house's east elevation, two bow windows project from the first and second floors. The windows include wide wood muntins with 12 individual lights. Supported on knee braces, a wood-framed asphalt-shingle awning shades the first-floor window. Two one-by-one wood casement windows occupy the attic story below the gabled roof. Like the facade windows, these windows have arched lights and a pedimented surround. The house's gable-end west elevation comprises two bays. Arched-light, double-hung sash windows occupy the first and second floors, and the attic story is configured identically to that of the east elevation.

The house is sheathed with painted aluminum siding and corner trim. Its asphalt shingle roof includes a wood-framed boxed rake and eave with shingle molding and a narrow fascia. A painted half-round metal gutter, supported on metal brackets, spans the facade. Cornice returns are present along the west gable.

The house includes numerous additions along the south (rear) elevation that also extend beyond the east and west elevations.

A two-story shed-roofed addition adjoins the house's southeast corner. Its east side, flush with the house's east elevation, includes an arched-light double-hung window on each level. The second-floor window includes a pedimented surround and operable louvered wood shutters. The addition's shed roof slopes down to the west. A square concrete-block chimney rises along the addition's south elevation.

A one-story addition spans the south elevation and appears to be a sunroom or enclosed porch. It has a brick foundation and is eight bays wide and four bays deep. One-over-one vinyl-clad windows wrap around its three exposed sides. Asphalt shingles, like those of the main roof, cover the addition's shed roof.

To the southwest, the house has been further expanded by incorporating a small one-and-one-half-story building, most likely originally a detached kitchen. The kitchen is oriented on an east-west axis like the main house; it has a stone and brick foundation and a gabled roof. Its west elevation consists of a stone base surmounted by board and batten. A six-light wood casement window occupies the ground floor; a two-over-two wood-framed sash window is centered at the gable above. The stone base continues halfway across the north elevation and wraps briefly around the south elevation. Modern manufactured brick covers the north elevation where the stone and board and batten end. A six-over-six, double-hung sash wood window is located within the brick portion. The kitchen is joined to the main house by a one-story brick-clad addition along the house's south side. Constructed with the addition, an exterior brick chimney rises along its north elevation at the intersection with the original house.

Several outbuildings contemporary to the construction of the house are located on the property, including a barn, garage, sheds, and a bake house. The barn, located southwest of the house, is oriented on an east-west axis and has a gabled roof. It has a stone foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. It is partially banked, with two levels on the north elevation and an earthen ramp that provides access to the second level from the south. The ground level is constructed of random-course stone, but vinyl siding covers the rest of the barn. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal, and three vented cupolas occupy the ridgeline. At the north

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elevation, a projecting forebay spans a three-bay ground level. Each bay includes a flush wood door with louvered transom vent. A rectangular window vent is located west of each door. Along the south elevation, the earthen ramp leads to a pair of large hinged doors clad with vinyl siding. A ground-level overhead garage door is located east of the ramp. To the west, also at ground level, is a shed-roofed addition on a stacked stone foundation. It includes a paneled wood door and a multi-light wood-framed window. The addition is also vinyl-clad but has a standing-seam metal roof.

The garage is located south of the house and east of the barn. It is oriented on a north-south axis and has a side-gabled roof. It rests on a brick foundation and is clad with the same aluminum siding used on the house. A paneled metal overhead door occupies the garage's west side. Its roof is covered with asphalt roll roofing.

Two small gable-roofed sheds stand west of the house and north of the barn. The taller of the two is oriented on a north-south axis; it has a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The other shed is perpendicular to the first and is covered with aluminum siding.

A shed-roofed bake house is located south of the house. It comprises a single room with an entrance on the west elevation and a single wood-framed window on the south side. A large exterior brick fireplace dominates the east elevation. Like other buildings on the property, the bake house is faced with aluminum siding. Rolled asphalt covers the roof.

History/Context

The David Oswald House is located east of Hagerstown near Cavetown, at the western foot of South Mountain. Settlement in the area began in the eighteenth century. Smithsburg, to the north, was laid out by Christopher Smith in 1813, and the first post office was established in Cavetown in 1815. By 1820, the population of Smithsburg was 136, and Cavetown had reached 105. The region was known for its rolling hills and scenic beauty. Agriculture was the first industry to develop, followed by natural resource extraction. Timber and limestone were abundant in the surrounding hillsides. The Western Maryland Railway was routed to Hagerstown through Smithsburg and Cavetown in 1872, and a number of quarries and lumber mills operated throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Much of the area served as agricultural land into the twentieth century; since the 1950s, suburban development has slowly encroached upon the remaining farms.

David Oswald was born November 10, 1818, near Smithsburg in Washington County, Maryland. He was the fifth of thirteen children born to Benjamin and Sarah Oswald. Benjamin, a farmer, was of German descent; his parents had arrived in Maryland from Pennsylvania in 1774. The Oswald family lived at the western edge of South Mountain, along the road between Smithsburg and Frederick. Benjamin must also have operated a small mill along Beaver Creek near the house; according to Thomas J.C. Williams' History of Washington County, Maryland, when Benjamin died in 1841, David briefly became involved in the Smithsburg general store before returning home to run his father's mill and look after his mother. He married Susan Beard, and the pair had three children: George, Daniel, and Sarah. George would later serve for 36 consecutive years as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County. Living in Hagerstown, he held leading roles in many of the county's social and civic institutions.

David Oswald served for a time as state and county tax collector in 1860 and 1861. He was a Democrat and a member of Beard's Lutheran Church (St. Peter's) in Smithsburg. His primary occupation was farming, and he became an active participant in the Farmers Club of Washington County.

Between 1864 and 1865, David Oswald purchased 26 acres of farmland from George Fogler and Peter, Benjamin, and Louisa Fockler (possibly a different spelling of Fogler). The property was located east of Cavetown, encompassing the parcel now occupied by the David Oswald House. Oswald most likely constructed the house and several accessory buildings at this time.

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Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

The David Oswald House is depicted in Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson's 1877 Map of Washington County. The house is clearly shown as a three-bay, double-pile building with a side-gabled roof. It has a symmetrical façade with a central entrance and hip-roofed stoop; the first-floor windows appear to have matching window hoods. One-story hip-roofed side porches span the east and west elevations.

The house demonstrates elements characteristic of the Italianate style, most notably in the use of arched-light windows still evident today. The Italianate style grew out of the Picturesque movement which eschewed formal classicism and emphasized romanticism and rural ideals. The style incorporated classical components without rigid adherence to orders and form. Bracketed cornices, arched and hooded windows, and elaborate porch supports were common. It was popularized in the United States by pattern books published by A.J. Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing in the mid-nineteenth century.

The use of arched window lights at the David Oswald House is a simple and basic expression of Italianate ideals more appropriate for a working farm than for an elaborate rural estate or country retreat. While the house shows Italianate influences, its symmetrical, side-gabled form is typical of rural building traditions and earlier, classical styles.

The Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson map also depicts many of the outbuildings comprising the Oswald farm. Farms around Cavetown and Smithsburg during the mid-nineteenth century grew a mixture of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes. Typically, farms of the period were arranged hierarchically; buildings stood at the functional center of the property surrounded by gardens and cropland. Pasture and hay meadow stood closer to the periphery. Buildings related to food processing stood nearest the house. These included kitchens, spring houses, smokehouses, and bake houses. Barns were sited closer to the fields with adjacent buildings for storing crops, machinery, and livestock.

In the Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson plate, a detached kitchen is shown immediately southwest of the house. The kitchen is the same size and form as the building that has since been incorporated into the house. Although the materials differ, the interior chimney is in the same location, and a single window occupies the north elevation. Detached, or summer, kitchens are most commonly rectangular one-to two-story buildings situated close to the main house. Gabled roofs were typical, and kitchens were generally 150-250 square feet. They were used in the summer months to process various fruits, vegetables, and meats. Meals might also be served in the kitchen. The kitchens were most common between 1850 and 1930.

The barn is also depicted on the Oswald property. With its gabled roof and projecting forebay, it is typical of a Pennsylvania Barn, a form popular in the region between 1820 and 1900. Pennsylvania Barns were most common in eastern and central Pennsylvania and are usually associated with builders of German descent. These barns typically have gabled roofs, but always include a 7-8 foot forebay and are banked along the eaves side, providing ground-level access to two floors. The Oswald barn is partially banked along its south side, and a central ramp leads to the second story. The plate shows the barn with a form similar to the existing building. Along the north elevation are several vents and large upper-level doors that have since been obscured by vinyl siding. The existing vented cupolas along the barn's ridgeline appear to be almost unchanged from the originals.

The Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson plate also shows a small rectangular building that shares a yard north of the barn. It has a gabled roof with an extended porch. Rectangular louvered vents occupy its north elevation. Its form and location suggest it may have been a small stable. It is possible that this building remains in part as the taller vinyl-sided shed north of the barn.

A fourth outbuilding, with a gabled roof and vented cupola, is shown east of the barn; most of it is obscured. Although this building may have been converted into the garage, it is depicted farther north than the existing building and appears to have been demolished.

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Eligibility recommended **Eligibility not recommended**

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The plate does not include the bake house, but it may have been present at the time. Although ovens were frequently incorporated into separate kitchens, outdoor bake houses provided a separate space for this hot and labor intensive task. Bake houses were typically small one-room buildings with windows to provide light. They were constructed with a variety of roof forms and finishes but are typically identifiable by a chimney and bulging oven space at one end of the building.

David Oswald died at the house in 1885. Following his death, his daughter, Sarah, and son-in-law, George Pound, inherited the property. Peaches became a major industry in Washington County after 1880; in 1910, George Pound was among the county's largest peach shippers. However, production soon declined as a result of insects, disease, and short-lived trees. No peach trees are present on the property today. Sarah Pound remained in the house until her death in 1937, and the house was sold outside the family.

The David Oswald House has undergone numerous changes and alterations since its construction in the mid 1860s. The west elevation porch has been removed, and the east elevation porch has been enclosed and extended to the second floor. The porch enclosure appears to have been completed between 1940 and 1960. The original west elevation windows were moved to the façade at the porch enclosure's north end. The adjacent two-story addition was likely completed around the same time. It also includes a relocated window. The summer kitchen has been incorporated into the original house. The use of manufactured brick and Portland cement suggests this may have completed in the second half of the twentieth century. A sunroom along the south elevation is the most recent addition to the house. The house's original cladding has been removed or obscured with aluminum siding and asphalt shingles. Other buildings have also been altered. Vinyl siding covers most of the barn, and corrugated metal protects the roof. A combination of vinyl or aluminum siding and asphalt or corrugated metal roofing has also been applied to the remaining outbuildings.

The original 26 acres have been reduced to less than 13. Some of the property has been subdivided into single-family parcels, and in 1956, the MD 64 Cavetown bypass was constructed through the property's south side. Wheat fields and orchards are still present nearby, but the fields adjacent to the house are planted with a type of squash, possibly pumpkin. Following the MD 64 bypass of Cavetown and Smithsburg in the 1950s, the surrounding area has gradually been developed with residential subdivisions serving Hagerstown to the west.

Significance Evaluation

The David Oswald House was evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C.

The David Oswald House is typical of modest rural farmsteads established in Western Maryland and is a basic example of the type commonly built in Washington County in the mid-nineteenth century. The house, associated outbuildings, and surrounding agricultural land demonstrate a common rural development pattern. The house was constructed in the mid-1860s, well after the establishment of nearby Cavetown and Smithsburg. The farm did not introduce any innovations in agriculture or farm design and function. Research did not identify significant associations with events of local, state, or national importance, and the David Oswald House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Although David Oswald was an active participant in the local community, he made no significant contributions in this role. The Oswald and the Pound families lived on the property for almost 75 years; however, their activities were not significant in the development of Cavetown, Smithsburg, or Washington County. George Oswald was an adult by the time the David Oswald House was constructed; he was not raised at the house, and it is not associated with his productive life. Research did not reveal other individuals of local, state, or national significance, and the property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

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The David Oswald House demonstrates Italianate influences but is not a significant example of the style; furthermore, it has been modified by later additions and the loss of original material. Since its construction, aluminum siding has replaced the house's original cladding, porches have been removed, and additions have enlarged the house to the east, west, and south. The barn and other outbuildings have been similarly altered; some buildings have been removed or replaced. The rerouting of MD 64 along the property's southern boundary has further altered the surroundings, and the property no longer retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, or feeling. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this investigation. Based on the evaluated Criteria, the David Oswald House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The boundary for the property encompasses 12.4 acres and is confined to the current property tax parcel which is found on Washington County Tax Map 051, Parcel 0076 (2013).

Works Consulted

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: A B C D **Considerations:** A B C D E F G

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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Williams, Thomas J.C. History of Washington County, Maryland. 3rd. 2 vols. Baltimore: Clearfield Company & Family Line Productions, 1992.

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Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

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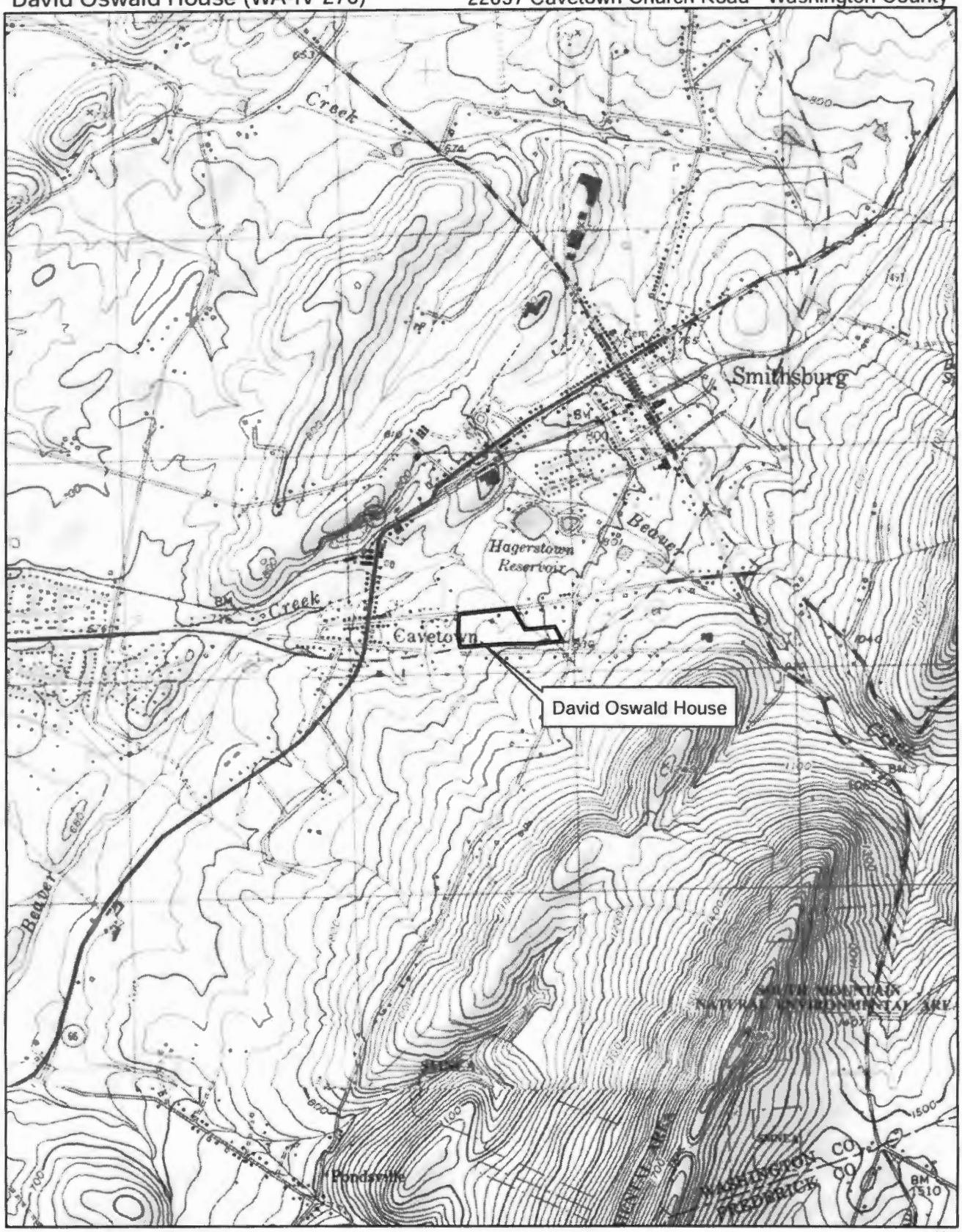
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

David Oswald House (WA-IV-270) 22637 Cavetown Church Road - Washington County



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Smithsburg
1:24,000

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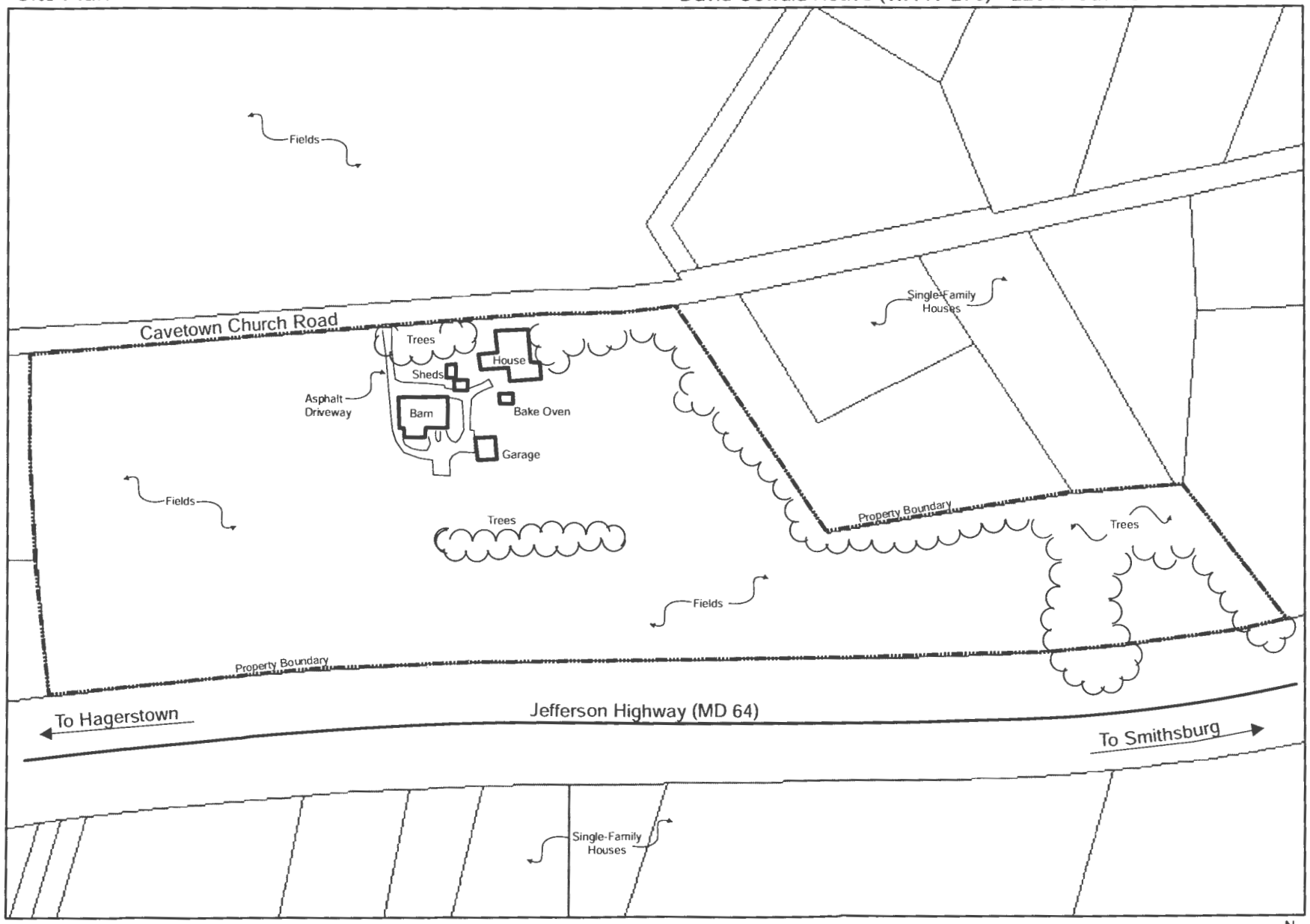
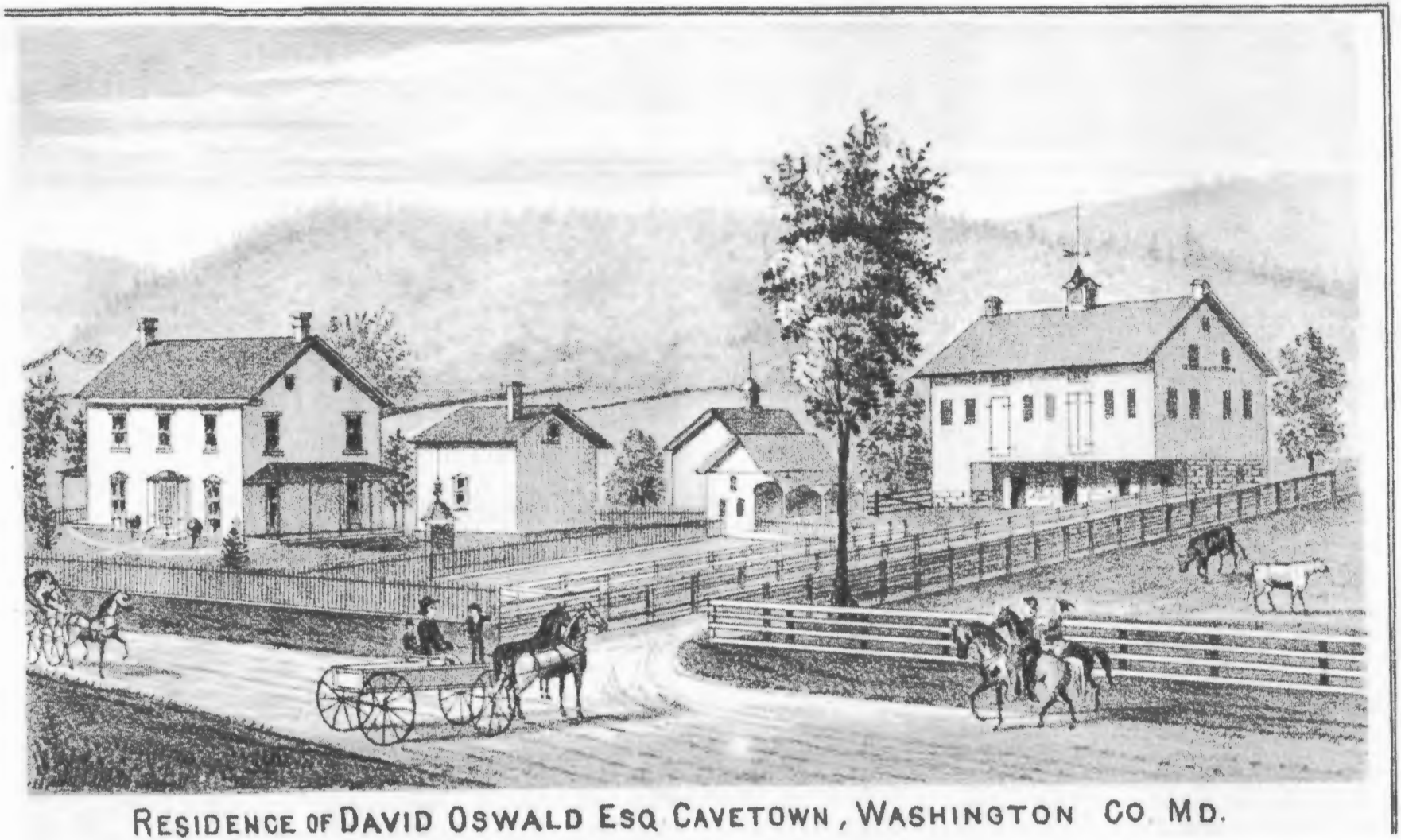
Site Plan

David Oswald House (WA-IV-270) - 22637 Cavetown Church Road



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Smithsburg
1:2000
Washington County



David Oswald House
(Lake, Griffing, & Stevenson. *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland.* 1877.)

Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log

Project No.: AT065A21
Project Name: MD 66, Site 13-DM-WA-001, Map Area SWM-27
MIHP No.: WA-IV-270
MIHP Name: David Oswald House
County: Washington
Photographer: M. Manning
Date: July 11, 2013
Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper
CD/DVD: Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_01.tif	House; view southeast from Cavetown Church Road
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_02.tif	House; north façade and west elevation
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_03.tif	House; entrance and façade from Cavetown Church Road
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_04.tif	House; façade and east elevation (porch enclosure)
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_05.tif	House; façade detail – west bay 2nd story
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_06.tif	House; adjoining summer kitchen – north elevation
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_07.tif	Overview; northwest from Jefferson Highway (MD 64)
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_08.tif	House and yard; south elevation
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_09.tif	Barn; north elevation from Cavetown Church Road
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_10.tif	Tall shed and barn from Cavetown Church Road
WA-IV-270_2013-02-28_11.tif	Barn; south elevation from Jefferson Highway

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co.

M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

House; view SE from Cavetown Church Road

1/11

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co.

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MD SHPO

House; north facade & west elevation

2/11

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co.

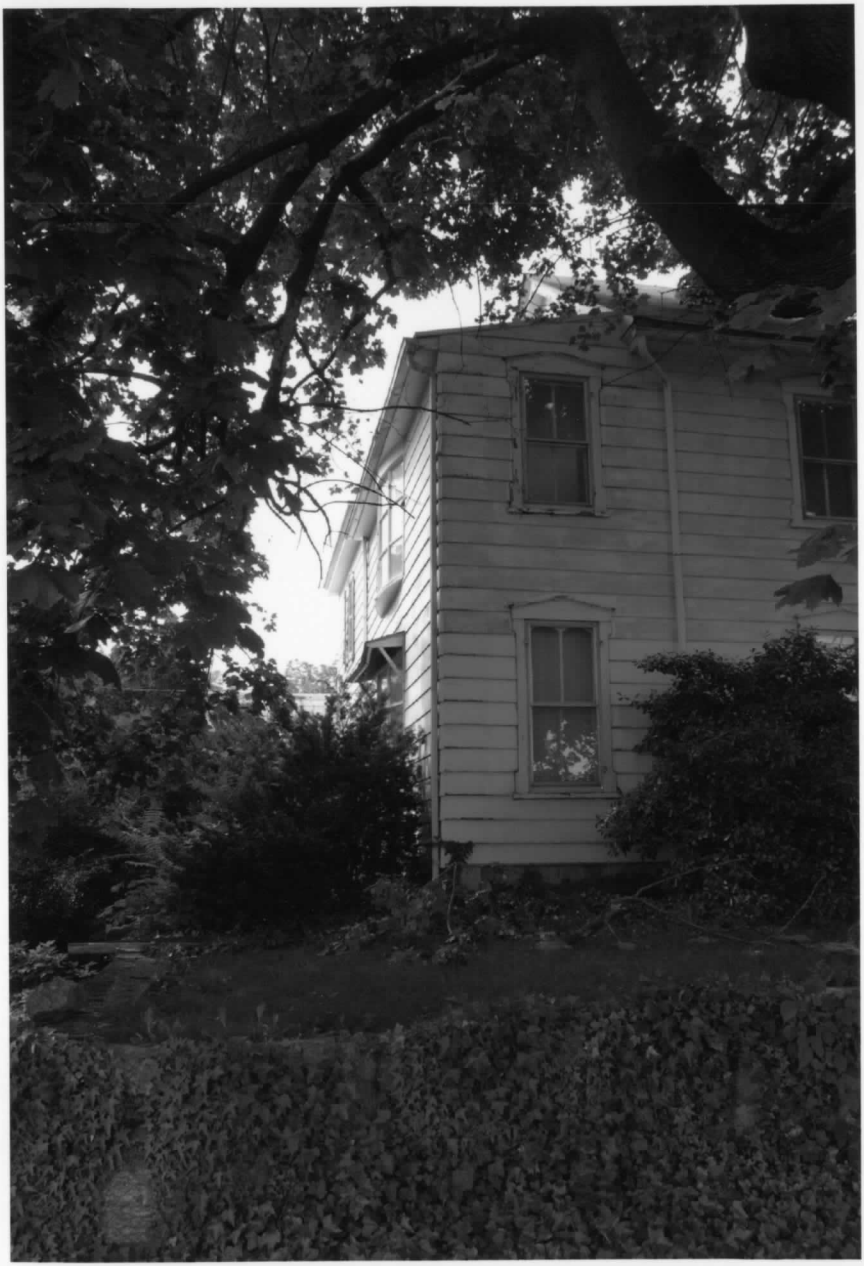
M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

House; entrance and facade from Cavetown Church Road

3/11



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David Oswald House

Washington Co

M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

House; facade and east elevation (porch enclosure)

4/11

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington County

M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

House; facade detail - West bay 2nd story

5/11

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co.

M. Manning

7/11/2015

MD SHPO

House; adjoining summer kitchen - north elevation

6/11

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co.

M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

Overview; NW from Jefferson Highway (MD 64)

7/11

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co.

M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

House and yard; south elevation

8/11

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co.

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7/11/2013

MD SHPO

Barn: north elevation from Cavetown Church Road

9/4

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co

M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

Tall shed and barn from Cavetown Church Road

10/6

WA-IV-270

David Oswald House

Washington Co

M. Manning

7/11/2013

MD SHPO

Barn: South elevation from Jefferson Highway

11/11