

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

Property/District Name: Floyd T. Eleanor M. Arnold House Survey Number: G-IV-A-247

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)

The Floyd T. and Eleanor M. Arnold House, built *circa* 1940, relates to the continued twentieth-century development of the Mountain Lake Park area as a year-round residential community. Mountain Lake Park was founded in 1881 as a Christian resort community modeled after the Chautauquas begun in New York state in the late nineteenth century. Situated a short distance east of Oakland and adjacent to the B & O rail line, Mountain Lake Park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries combined religious, educational, and cultural activities into a wholesome retreat. But unlike Deer Park and Oakland where the B & O had built large lodgings for its wealthy patrons, Mountain Lake Park emphasized modest, privately-owned family units, and thus small, single-family dwellings predominated. During the mid-twentieth century, this resort community's emphasis on such small, single-family houses permitted it to convert easily from a summer resort to a year-round residential neighborhood. In 1941 Mountain Lake Park contained over 500 residents. The Arnold house is typical of the area's mid-twentieth-century architecture.

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.

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

(KCI/MSHA 1997)

Prepared by: Gabrielle M. Lanier/KCI Technologies, Inc.


Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services


Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable


Reviewer, NR program


Date

Arnold House
G-IV-A-247
741 Dennett Road
Oakland Vicinity
Circa 1940
Private

This is a one-story, two-by-four bay, gable-roofed, T-plan frame dwelling with a partially enclosed one-story shed-roofed rear porch. It includes a poured concrete foundation, aluminum-sided walls, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with an exterior concrete brick chimney. Windows are a mixture of single and paired six-over-one, double-hung wooden sash with wooden trim. The front and rear entrances contain wooden doors with wooden trim. A frame garage, a frame shop, and a partially embanked concrete block shed also stand on the lot. The house faces south-southwest and stands on a flat and mostly open piece of land about one mile of Oakland.

The Floyd T. and Eleanor M. Arnold House, built *circa* 1940, relates to the continued twentieth-century development of the Mountain Lake Park area as a year-round residential community. Mountain Lake Park was founded in 1881 as a Christian resort community modeled after the Chautauquas begun in New York state in the late nineteenth century. Situated a short distance east of Oakland and adjacent to the B & O rail line, Mountain Lake Park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries combined religious, educational, and cultural activities into a wholesome retreat. But unlike Deer Park and Oakland where the B & O had built large lodgings for its wealthy patrons, Mountain Lake Park emphasized modest, privately-owned family units, and thus small, single-family dwellings predominated. During the mid-twentieth century, this resort community's emphasis on such small, single-family houses permitted it to convert easily from a summer resort to a year-round residential neighborhood. In 1941 Mountain Lake Park contained over 500 residents. The Arnold house is typical of the area's mid-twentieth-century architecture.

7. Description

Inventory No. G-IV-A-247

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

This is a one-story, two-by-four-bay, gable-roofed, T-plan frame dwelling with a partially enclosed one-story shed-roofed rear porch. The house faces south-southwest and stands on a flat and mostly open piece of land about one mile east of Oakland.

Built on a poured concrete foundation, the building is clad in aluminum siding and topped with an asphalt-shingled gable roof finished with an aluminum eave. An exterior concrete block chimney with a projecting clay flue tile rises on the northwest elevation; a second exterior concrete block chimney rises on the northeast elevation. A rectangular metal louver near the top of the southeast gable ventilates the attic. The house is presently painted white with bright green trim.

Windows are a mixture of single and paired six-over-one, double-hung wooden sash finished with flat wooden surrounds and sills and flat drip caps. The front entrance, which is located on the southernmost corner of the house, contains a wooden door and wooden surrounds. A wooden step leads up to the threshold. The rear entrance, located on the northeast elevation, contains a paneled wooden door with a two-light upper section.

The rear porch has been enclosed at its southwestern end and clad in wood particle board; this portion of the porch is topped with a corrugated metal roof and pierced by three one-light sash windows. The open portion of the porch consists of a concrete deck, a wood lattice enclosure, and an asphalt-shingled shed roof.

A one-story, gable-roofed, gable-fronted two-bay frame garage with an attached shed-roofed addition stands near the rear of the property. This building is clad in plywood siding and topped with a corrugated metal roof finished with a boxed wooden cornice. Two wood and glass overhead garage doors are located on the south gable, and several fixed eight-light sash windows placed along both long walls light the interior. A metal stovepipe exits near the rear of the building. A standard-sized wooden door pierces the west elevation. A third door leads into the east wall of the attached shed-roofed leanto; this leanto is both roofed and skirted with corrugated metal. A one-story, gable-roofed, gable-fronted frame shop with an attached shed stands just west of the garage. A paneled wooden door centered on the south gable leads to the interior; the door is flanked by two fixed three-light sash windows. A plywood door leads into the attached shed. A one-story L-plan concrete block shed stands southwest of the house near the road. This building is topped with an asphalt-shingled gable roof finished with exposed rafter feet; a narrow concrete block entry fitted with a plywood door and topped with an asphalt-shingled gable roof is attached to the north elevation. A metal stovepipe exits from the center of the building at the ridge. Metal louvers in the tops of the gables provide ventilation. Earth has been mounded up around three sides of the building, suggesting possible use as a cold storage cellar.

The longest axis of the house is oriented perpendicular to the road. A long gravel driveway runs northward from the road to the garage and shed, widening to form a large turnaround in front of the two outbuildings. A few deciduous and coniferous trees provide shade, but the property is mostly open and flat. The house is presently occupied and is in good condition.

8. Significance

Inventory No. G-IV-A-247

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates Circa 1945 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual).

The Floyd T. and Eleanor M. Arnold House, built *circa* 1940, relates to the continued twentieth-century development of the Mountain Lake Park area as a year-round residential community. Mountain Lake Park was founded in 1881 as a Christian resort community modeled after the Chautauquas begun in New York state in the late nineteenth century. Situated a short distance east of Oakland and adjacent to the B & O rail line, Mountain Lake Park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries combined religious, educational, and cultural activities into a wholesome retreat. But unlike Deer Park and Oakland where the B & O had built large lodgings for its wealthy patrons, Mountain Lake Park emphasized modest, privately-owned family units, and thus small, single-family dwellings predominated. During the mid-twentieth century, this resort community's emphasis on such small, single-family houses permitted it to convert easily from a summer resort to a year-round residential neighborhood. In 1941 Mountain Lake Park contained over 500 residents. The Arnold house is typical of the area's mid-twentieth-century architecture.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-IV-A-247

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Modern Period, A.D. 1930 - Present

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural/suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Dwelling and outbuildings

Known Design Source: None

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. G-IV-A-247

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.00 acres

Acreage surveyed 2.00 acres

Quadrangle name Oakland, MD-WV

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Parcel 161. Map 78. Grid 16

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen P. Ross, Architectural Historian

organization KCI Technologies, Inc.

date 3-11-97

street & number 10 North Park Drive

telephone 410-316-7857

city or town Hunt Valley

state and zip code MD 21030-1888

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

G-IV-A-247

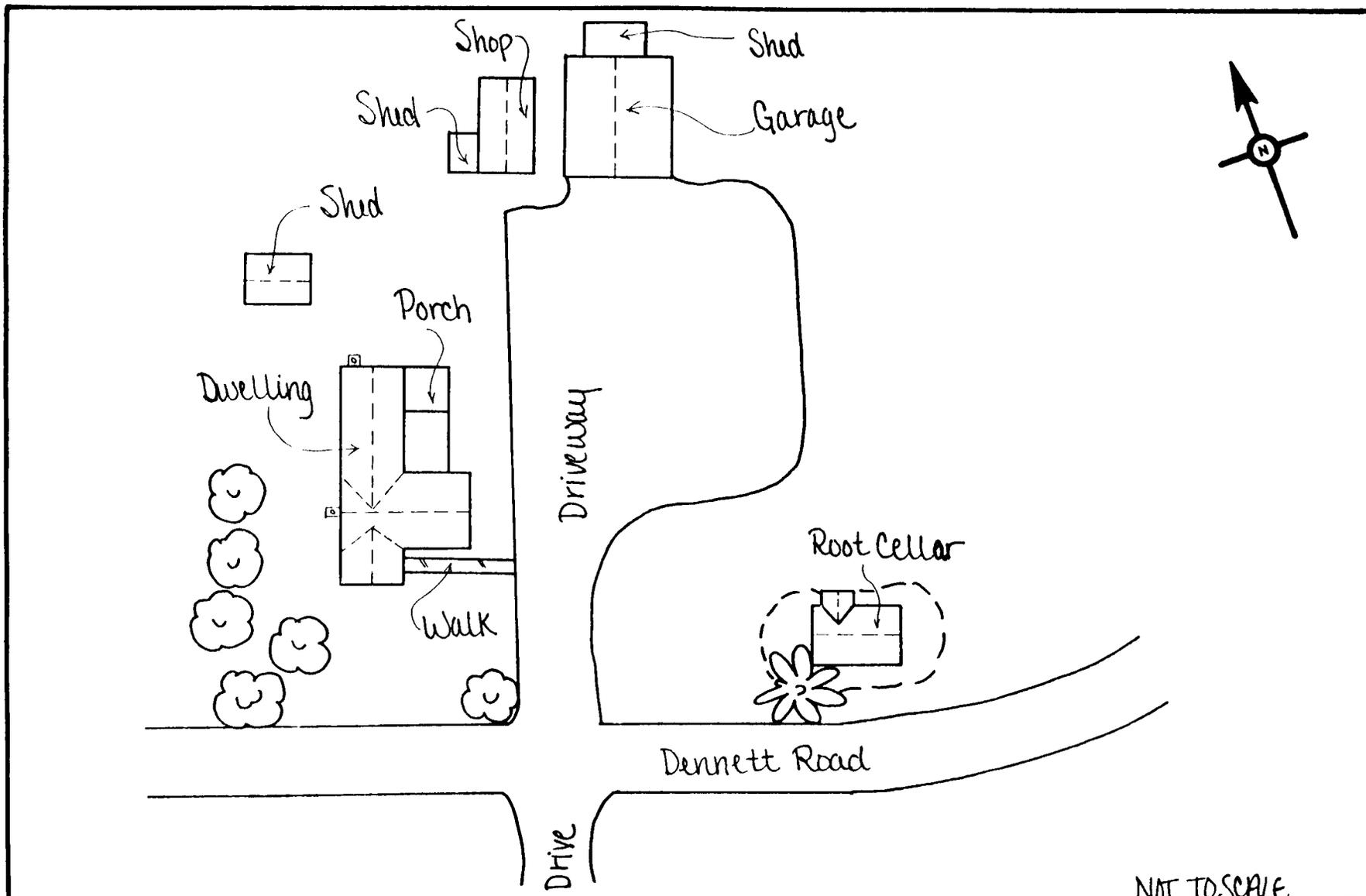
Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

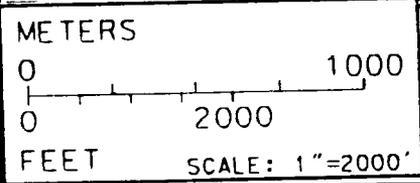
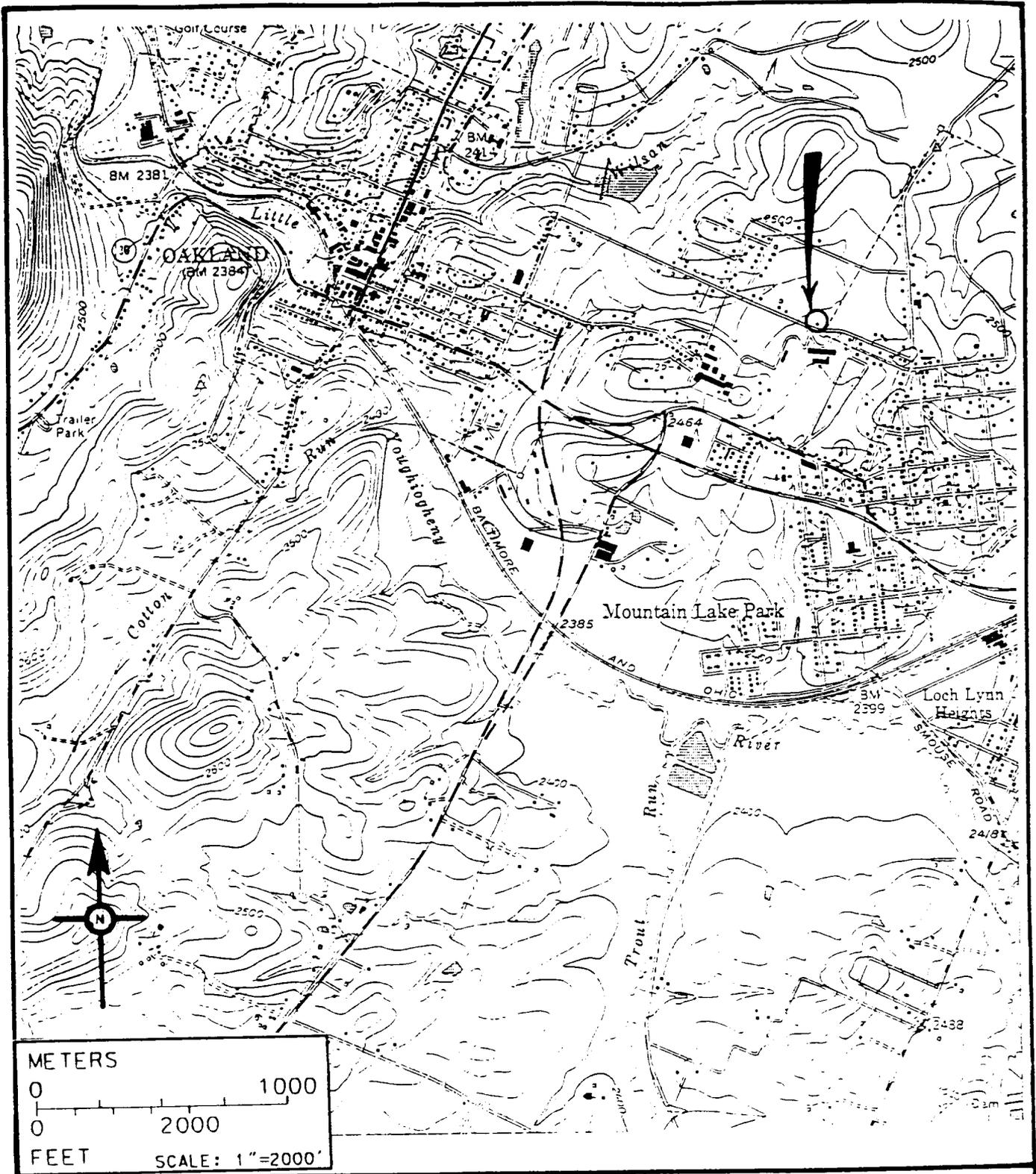
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- Ware, Donna M., Orlando Ridout V, Geoffrey B. Henry and Mark R. Edwards. *Green Glades & Sooty Gob Piles*. Maryland Historical & Cultural Publications, Crownsville, MD. 1991.
- Weeks, Thekla Fundenberg. *Oakland Centennial History, 1849-1949*. The Sincell Printing Company, Oakland, MD. 1949.



Resource Sketch Map

G-IV-A-247
 Floyd T. & Eleanor M. Arnold
 Oakland Vicinity, Garrett County



Location Map

G-IV-A-247
 Floyd T. & Eleanor M. Arnold
 Oakland Vicinity, Garrett County
 Oakland, MD-WVA Quadrangle Map (USGS 1974)





G-IV. A-247

GARRETT COUNTY, MD

STUART DIXON

1/29/97

MD SHPO

E ELEVATION LOOKING W

1 OF 5



G-IV-A-247

GARRETT COUNTY, MD
STUART DIXON
1/29/97
MD SHPO
W ELEVATION LOOKING E

162 2005 0-25 15 0
+00 +0 -02 MN 0557

2 OF 5



G-IV-A-247

GARRETT COUNTY, MD

STUART DIXON

1/29/97

MD SHPO

W ELEVATION LOOKING E

151 500 0-25 15

1000 0-00 NN

3 of 5



G-IV-A-247

GARRETT COUNTY MD

STUART DIXON

1/29/97

MD SHPO

E ELEVATION LOOKING W

4 OF 5



G. IV. A-247

GARRETT COUNTY, MD

STUART DIXON

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MD SHPO

N ELEVATION LOOKING S

5 OF 5

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