

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oakland  
other names Crown Rose Estate; F-2-76

2. Location

street & number 1902 Jefferson Pike  not for publication  
city or town Knoxville  vicinity  
state Maryland code MD county Frederick code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 21758

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

*Emulda Hyele* Director/SHPO 3-4-2019  
Signature of certifying official Title Date

Maryland Historical Trust  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
  - determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
  - Determined not eligible for the National Register.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	5	buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
8	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/Processing

AGRICULTURE/Storage

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/Animal Facility

LANDSCAPE/Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

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Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 7 Page 1

### Description Summary:

Oakland (currently known as Crown Rose Estate) is located at 1902 Jefferson Pike, Knoxville MD. The farm is situated just outside the historic village of Petersville. A large front yard with several trees of old age separates the main house from Jefferson Pike. The facade of the house, built in the mid-nineteenth century, faces south towards the road. Surrounding the house to the north and west are several outbuildings, including a smoke house, two spring houses, cottage, and barn. The main house is a modified double pile plan of two stories, with two one and a half story wings extending from the east and west sides of the house and a two-story ell extending to the north from the back of the house. The moderately-pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A prominent portico with four Tuscan columns is centered on the principal (south) façade. The walls are of frame construction, covered with clapboards, set on a foundation of random stone. The facade is comprised of a five-bay central section with two-bay wings extending from either side. The windows are six over nine on the first floor and six over six on the second floor, all of double hung construction. To the north of the house stands a square frame smoke house with a pyramidal roof. A small frame springhouse stands to the northwest of the house, also covered by a pyramidal roof. To the west of this springhouse stands a larger gable-roofed stone spring house with two additional rooms. A bank barn stands several hundred yards to the northwest of the stone springhouse. Though the barn structure is of mid-twentieth century construction, the stone foundation beneath it is older. To the east of the house is a bomb shelter, built in the mid-twentieth century during the Cold War Era. A cottage, of late nineteenth or early twentieth century construction, stands to the northeast of the house, built of frame structure covered in clapboarding and covered by a gable roof. A rose garden of circular design, delineated by brick terraced walls, occupies one section of the back yard of the house.

### General Description:

#### Exterior- South (Front) Facade

The front facade of the house faces south. The portico features prominently in the center of the facade. The base of the porch is constructed of random stone, with a brick floor laid in herringbone pattern. Four wooden Tuscan columns with smooth, un-fluted surfaces support the roof structure. The entablature features a broad architrave, an unadorned frieze, and a cornice with dentils. The cornice of the gable matches that of the entablature. Two square pilasters support the entablature and roof structure where they meet the house. The five bays of the central portion of the house are symmetrically placed. A single front door with side lights of three lights each and a transom of seven lights is placed at the center of the first floor, leading into the entrance hall. Two pilasters separate the side lights from the door. Four windows, arranged in pairs on both sides of the door, extend from the floor to the ceiling, with six over nine double hung windows. The five windows on the second floor are six over six double hung windows. All windows have their shutters in place. To the east and west stand

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

two one and a half story wings, constructed in 1935 under the direction of Charles Delmar. These wings are identical from the exterior, with two six over six windows on the first floor, and a double 6 light casement window set in a dormer on the second floor.

### Exterior - East Elevation

The east elevation of features a Palladian window, one of three in the house, set in the attic level of the gable of the central section of the house. On the first floor of the east wing, constructed in 1935, two six over six windows are symmetrically placed. The half story above has one smaller six over six window positioned in the center of the gable. The wing covers approximately half of the side of the central section of the house. One six over nine window on the first floor, and one six over six window on the second floor, open into the central section. A two story porch, which runs the length of the rear of the house, extends to the north. Opening onto this porch are two bays of the ell wing, the first, starting at the south, is occupied by a single door with three light transom. The second bay is occupied by a six over six window. The pattern is identical on the second floor. The rear section of the ell wing appears to represent a different construction period, as it is set back from the rest of the wing. Possibly an early summer kitchen, the wing has two bays arranged asymmetrically. On the first floor, two nine light fixed sash windows are placed toward the north end of the wing. On the second floor, a double casement window is positioned against the back of the first section of the ell wing. A six over six window is positioned above the second bay of the first floor.

### Exterior - North Elevation

The north elevation, the back of the house, features a two story sleeping porch, which extends along the rear wall of the central section of the house, and along the east side of the ell wing. Three bays open into the central section of the house from the north elevation. The first two from the east are sets of French doors, each with twelve lights, opening into the ball room on the first floor. The third bay is also a set of French doors, of shorter height, which opens into the entrance hall. The doors in this third bay are of ten lights each. On the second floor, a six over six window occupies the first bay, and a door with nine lights and a transom of three lights occupies the second. A Palladian window, opening into the staircase, occupies the third bay. This is one of three Palladian windows in the house. All of these bays open onto the sleeping porch. A brick chimney stands between the first and second bays. The north elevation of the ell wing, comprising a possible early summer kitchen, has two bays on the first and second floors. On the first floor, two six over six double hung windows are symmetrically placed. On the second floor, two quarter round windows of three lights each are symmetrically placed around an interior brick chimney.

### Exterior - West Elevation

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 7 Page 3

The west elevation of the rear section of the ell wing, possibly an early summer kitchen, has two bays on the first floor, and a single bay on the second. The first bay of the first floor is a single door with no transom. The second bay is a six over six double hung window. On the second floor, a six over six double hung window is placed directly above the second bay of the first floor. The section of the ell wing has two symmetrically placed bays on the first and second floor, each occupied with a six over six double hung window. One bay occupies the west side of the central section of the house, with a small extension added to the first floor. Occupying this bay is a four-sash casement window, each sash comprised of eight lights. A six over six double hung window occupies the bay on the second floor. A Palladian window, one of three in the house, occupies the attic level of the central portion of the house. The west elevation of the 1935 side wing features two bays on the first floor, both occupied by a six over six double hung window. A single six over six double hung window occupies the gable on the half story above.

### Interior Plan

The central section of the house is a double pile center hall plan with the exception of the east side of the first floor, which has one room extending from the front to the rear walls. On the west side of the center hall is a parlor to the south and the dining room to the north. The east room, known as the "China Room," is a ballroom. On the second floor, there are four bedrooms, with two on either side of the hall. On the south (front) side, a bathroom is located between the two front bedrooms. The east wing, added in 1935, is a single room on both the first and second floors. The matching west wing has two rooms on both first and second floors. The first floor of the ell wing has three rooms, a buttry followed by two kitchens, the second possibly being an original detached summer kitchen. On the second floor, two bedrooms occupy the ell wing.

### Interior Details

There are numerous decorative elements preserved inside the house. The central hall features a large staircase, curving at the rear before extending up to the landing on the second floor. The balustrade is made of walnut, with two turned balusters to each step, and a turned newel at the base. The hall features early twentieth century wallpaper and an early electric light fixture. The front parlor features a black marble fireplace surround and mantel, original crystal chandelier, and plaster "ogee" moldings. The wallpaper in the parlor is likely the oldest to survive inside the house. The dining room features a large window of four casement sashes complete with original brass hardware and fittings, original electric sconces, and an antique thermostat, manufactured by the Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company of Minnesota. Original cabinetry is found in the buttry as well as in the kitchen. Also in the kitchen is an early twentieth century alarm box, used to signal servants to various rooms in the house. The ballroom on the east side of the first floor is known as the China Room on account of its original, Oriental-themed wallpaper. The mantel in the ball room features two sets of fluted columns supporting a mantle with beveled design. The front windows of the China Room and Parlor feature interior shutters, used to close out the sun in the warmer seasons.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 7 Page 4

On the second floor, each of the four bedrooms of the central portion of the house feature original fireplaces with simple wooden surrounds and mantels. The entrance to the bedrooms on the second floor feature two doors each, one of solid construction, and another with louvered panels, used to enhance ventilation in the house in the spring and summer. The doors in the ell wing which open to the sleeping porch feature original transom hardware.

### Outbuildings - Smoke House

Just to the north of the house is a square smoke house of frame construction with a pyramidal roof of wood shingles. Inside, hooks for hanging meat are to be found, although a concrete pad has been poured over the original dirt and stone floor. The smoke house was likely built in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

### Outbuildings - Small Spring House

A small square frame spring house is constructed over a natural spring in the northwest corner of the back yard of the main house. Atop its pyramidal roof is a pointed wooden finial. This spring house is also likely of mid- to late-nineteenth century construction.

### Outbuildings - Stone Spring House

Likely the oldest standing structure on the property, a large stone spring house occupies the edge of the yard to the east of the main house. From the frame spring house, an underground stream enters a trough in the lower room of the spring house which carries the water around two sides of the room and exits through a hole in the southwest corner of the building. On the upper end of the building is a room with a large stone fireplace with a brick mantel. A single six over six double hung window opens to the west wall of this room. The exterior door to this room has been replaced with a metal door. From this room, a short ladder leads through a paneled door into a loft area above the spring room. As the elements of this building suggest it being constructed for habitation, it is likely that the structure served as a slave quarters on the original farm. Oral records substantiate this assertion.

### Outbuildings - Bank Barn

On the west end of the property stands a bank barn with a gable roof. While the upper structure is of mid-twentieth century construction, the foundation of stone is much older, likely dating to the mid- to late-nineteenth century. A corrugated metal silo stands at the northwest corner of the barn.

### Secondary Structures - Cottage

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 7 Page 5

---

To the northeast of the main house stands the cottage, a one story frame house built on a random stone foundation. Likely dating to the early twentieth century, the house features a low pitched gable roof and a stone chimney. Three bedrooms are contained in the house which features high ceilings and a large stone fireplace, used by the family of the main house during times of renovations and construction.

### Secondary Structures - Bomb Shelter

Between 1960 and 1962, a concrete bomb shelter was constructed just to the east of the main house. A small concrete structure appears above ground, through which is accessed a dumbwaiter to lower supplies into the bunker. A hatch covers the ladder into the bunker, and two ventilation shafts are still to be found protruding from the ground. After several years of neglect, the bomb shelter is today flooded due to the high water table in the area.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance

1856-1962

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- Criteria for previous documentation on files (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 8 Page 1

## Summary Statement of Significance:

Oakland is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a representative example of the vernacular domestic architecture of the Central Maryland region in the mid-nineteenth century. Constructed between 1856 and 1860 by Dr. Horatio Claggett, Oakland reflects a vernacular interpretation of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century architectural fashion in its symmetrical façade with low-pitched roof, its entrance with transom and sidelights, and in its interior decorative elements. In 1935, the property was acquired by investment banker Charles Delmar, who added the portico and flanking wings in the spirit of the American Country House movement. The property derives additional significance under Criterion A for its full complement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including two springhouses, a smoke house, bank barn, cottage, and Cold War-era bomb shelter, all of which reflect its fundamental association with the agricultural economy of the region and its evolution over a century of use.

Oakland retains a high degree of integrity. Throughout much of the interior, moldings, architraves, mantels, and furnishings remain intact.

The Period of Significance, 1856-1962, begins with the construction of the main house and extends through the construction of the bomb shelter, during which period the property substantially achieved its current form and appearance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 2

## Resource History and Historic Context:

The following is excerpted from "Crown Rose Plantation: A History from the Eighteenth to Twentieth Century" by Caroline Byrd, presented as her Senior History Thesis at Patrick Henry College, April 27, 2014.

The first known owner of the land upon which Oakland is now situated was Thomas Hawkins, a government surveyor whose roles in the Frederick County community included a wide variety of responsibilities and positions. In 1775, he was appointed to a committee of observation to carry out the resolves of the American Continental Congress.<sup>1</sup> Among his land acquisitions in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century were 125 acres called *John and Priscilla*, 246 acres called *Fielderia*, and 25 acres called *Folley & Discontent*.<sup>3</sup> Hawkins also leased portions of his land to county tenants. Hawkins served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1800 until 1807, and as a state senator in 1811.<sup>4</sup>

Thomas Hawkins was a member of St. Mark's Church, established in 1798 adjacent to the Oakland property on the east (the present church building dates to 1891). He is listed in church records as a member between 1806 and 1814; his funeral took place at St. Mark's on February 6, 1821.<sup>5</sup>

Thomas Hawkins died intestate, and the property was divided between his two children, Elizabeth Whitaker Hawkins and Julia Claggett.<sup>6</sup>

Dr. Grafton Duvall (1780-1841) married Elizabeth Whittaker Hawkins on May 8, 1804 -- he was 23, and she was 19.<sup>7</sup> After graduating from Medical College, he practiced medicine for a number of years in Frederick City before removing to Oakland, possibly around 1815.

The Duvalls had eleven children, four of whom died in their youth.<sup>8</sup> Elizabeth Duvall, "a lady of exemplary piety and Christian benevolence," died at 46 years old on April 13, 1831.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County Maryland*, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1979), 85.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Donna Valley Russell, "1798 Frederick County Assessment Lower and Middle Kittoctin Hundreds," *Western Maryland Genealogy* 9, no. 1 (1993): 163.

<sup>4</sup> Williams, 600.

<sup>5</sup> Donna Valley Russell, *Western Maryland Genealogy*, 175.

<sup>6</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: J.S. 13, Folio: 545.

<sup>7</sup> Williams, 949.

<sup>8</sup> Darby, 44.

<sup>9</sup> L. Tilden Moore, "Fredericktown Herald, 1831," *Abstracts of Marriages and Deaths and Other Articles of Interest In the Newspapers of Frederick and Montgomery Counties, Maryland from 1831-1840*, (Westminster, MD: Heritage Books, 2008), 10.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 3

Both Dr. Duvall and Thomas Hawkins owned slaves.<sup>10</sup>

At the end of his life, Dr. Duvall's debt forced him to sell parts of his land<sup>11</sup> and instruct his heirs to do the same.<sup>12</sup> Dr. Duvall died on August 28, 1841.

In 1833, Daniel Duvall (no apparent relation) was named trustee of Dr. Duvall's holdings, and was directed to "sell, dispose of and convey, the said property, at public or private sale for cash or on credit, as he may deem most expedient and advantageous for the interests of all concerned....he shall then apply the balance to the extinguishment of all claims against the said Grafton Duvall."<sup>13</sup>

Over the following decade, the land was gradually parceled out to members of the Duvall family and to individuals who appear to be no relation. Certain pieces of acreage found their way into the hands of Duvall's son, Alexander T. H. Duvall, as well as into the hands of a Robert Dorsey, Mortimer McIlhenny, and other purchasers.<sup>14</sup> It is unclear how long the Oakland property itself remained in the oversight of Daniel Duvall. Daniel Duvall (1788-1846) was enlisted in the Frederick County Militia in the war of 1812,<sup>15</sup> and apparently rose to the rank of colonel.<sup>16</sup> He married Ann C. Belt on December 18, 1819, and his name appears in a list of registered shopkeepers for Frederick County in 1820.<sup>17</sup> In the 1820s his name was associated with several cases of financial administration.<sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> By 1831, he was a member of the Levy Court, which maintained charge of the business of the county in making levies, laying assessments, appointing supervisors, constables, school officers, and other local and county officials. The court also had authority over the county finances, the roads, bridges, and highways.<sup>20</sup> His name continues to appear in the list of justices in 1833 and 1837 through 1843.<sup>21</sup> The years 1833 and 1834 saw Daniel Duvall elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, and perhaps one of his most

<sup>10</sup> Engelbrecht Diary, The Historical Society of Frederick County, Inc., 2001.

<sup>11</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: J.S. 43, Folio: 563.

<sup>12</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: J.S. 13, Folio: 545, 1838.

<sup>13</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: J.S. 43, Folio: 563.

<sup>14</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: H.S. 12, Folio: 145; Liber: 2, Folio: 448.

<sup>15</sup> S.E. Schildknecht, *Monocacy and Catoclin: Some Early Settlers of Frederick and Carroll Counties, MD and Adams County, VA, also Descendants c 1725-1985, Vol. I*, 114.

<sup>16</sup> Jacob Holdcraft, *Names in Stone: 75,000 Cemetery Inscriptions from Frederick County, Maryland* (Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002), 355.

<sup>17</sup> J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., *History of Western Maryland. Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day; Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), 676.

<sup>18</sup> Donna Valley Russell, "Montgomery County Equity Record: 1817-1823," *Western Maryland Genealogy* 9 (1993): 170.

<sup>19</sup> Donna Valley Russell, "Captain Elias Delashmutt," *Western Maryland Genealogy* 5 (1993): 58.

<sup>20</sup> Scharf, 481.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 482.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 4

notable contributions during these years was his role in the creation of the new "Carroll County" out of portions of eastern Frederick and western Baltimore counties. The only notable change was that the bill as passed named the new county "Carroll" in honor of Charles Carroll, an icon of patriotism and character in the state of Maryland.<sup>22 23 24</sup>

Duvall served in these offices until 1843, the year that his wife Ann died. Duvall followed her three years later on March 2, 1846.

The ownership history of the Oakland estate is unclear between the beginning of Daniel Duvall's trusteeship in 1833 and the 1850s. Samuel and Henry Maught took ownership at some point between 1850 and 1856. In 1856, Samuel Maught and Nancy Maught, his wife, as well as Henry Maught and Sarah A. Maught, his wife, conveyed unto Horatio Clagett a tract of land containing 169 acres.<sup>25</sup>

Samuel and Henry Maught were brothers, the sons of Andreas Heinrich Macht and Maria Barbara Reichert.<sup>26</sup> Samuel was the fourth child of seven born to the Macht family, and Henry was the seventh (1804-1877).<sup>27</sup> Their father Andreas (aka John, aka Andrew) was one of the Hessian soldiers brought to America during the Revolutionary War.<sup>28 29 30</sup> Andrew Macht (1758-1840) was naturalized in 1814.

Between the years 1844 and 1856, the Maught brothers took part in a sizeable number of business transactions buying and selling land, as well as releasing mortgages and granting indentures.<sup>31</sup> According to the 1850 census of Frederick County, Samuel and Henry Maught owned land valued at \$6000.<sup>32</sup> They owned a handful of slaves, and documented transactions show them buying an unidentified number of slaves for \$462.<sup>33</sup> Records also show the Maught brothers buying and selling different portions of the original Oakland estate.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 794.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., 795.

<sup>25</sup> The Frederick Title & Abstract Agency, Inc. (Frederick, Maryland) to William W. Wenner, Esq., letter, March 7, 1775, privately held by Ms. Maureen Hughes.

<sup>26</sup> Schildknecht, 127.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Williams, 994.

<sup>29</sup> Schildknecht, 127.

<sup>30</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: E.S. 7, Folio: 464.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> "1850 United States Federal Census," database, *Ancestry.com* (accessed 2013), entry for Samuel and Henry Maught, Petersville District, Maryland.

<sup>33</sup> Location of Conveyances of Samuel Maught, from 1815 to 1863; original family copy, Hughes Family Archives; privately held by Ms. Maureen Hughes, VA 2013.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 5

Among these transactions was one involving a Horatio Claggett, to whom the brothers sold a total of roughly 169 acres, likely the nucleus of the Oakland estate.<sup>34</sup> The deed created by this transaction does not detail how Samuel and Henry Maught obtained the land – only that Horatio Claggett purchased it from both of them.<sup>35</sup>

Dr. Horatio Claggett (1793-1857), a well-known and revered physician from Washington County, bought the plantation in 1856.<sup>36</sup> Dr. Horatio Claggett was born on July 1, 1793. He resided for a large portion of his life at his home near Beeler's Summit on the Washington County Branch railroad known as "Park Hall."<sup>37</sup> He married Mary Claggett, the daughter of Honore Martin, but the two did not have any children together.<sup>38</sup> Dr. Claggett was considered among the most eminent men of the state of Maryland, as well as one of the most renowned physicians in Washington County.<sup>39</sup> He is credited with introducing "the use of quinine in large doses in the treatment of Malaria."<sup>40</sup> Dr. Claggett spent much of the early 1850s buying up the land that once comprised the original Hawkins estate. He died, however, a year after he settled his purchase of what would become the Oakland estate.<sup>41</sup>

According to oral history, there was a fire inside the Oakland house during the 1850s, after which the house was moved back from the road (now the Jefferson Turnpike).<sup>42</sup> The 1858 Isaac Bond Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland depicts a very early rendering of the property and its location relative to the Jefferson Turnpike.<sup>43</sup> On this map, the house appears much closer to the Turnpike than it does on the 1873 Titus Atlas Map of Frederick County, causing some to speculate that the house was moved between 1858 and 1873.<sup>44</sup> The roofing and inside walls show evidence of various building campaigns, and the only definitive remnant of the

<sup>34</sup> Location of Conveyances of Samuel Maught.

<sup>35</sup> E.S. 7/464.

<sup>36</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: W.B.T. 2, Folio: 347.

<sup>37</sup> Williams, 427.

<sup>38</sup> Frederick County Land Records: No. 6448 Equity.

<sup>39</sup> Scharf, 1047.

<sup>40</sup> Williams, 427.

<sup>41</sup> No. 6448 Equity.

<sup>42</sup> Estella Belt, interviewed by Caroline Byrd, Petersville, MD, United States, February 21, 2014.

<sup>43</sup> Bond, Isaac, 1858 Isaac Bond Atlas of Frederick County, 1858.

[http://slavery.msa.maryland.gov/html/mapped\\_images/frd2.html](http://slavery.msa.maryland.gov/html/mapped_images/frd2.html)

<sup>44</sup> Titus, 1873 Titus Atlas Map of Frederick County, 1873.

<https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/bitstream/handle/1774.2/34119/p.31%20Petersville%2c%20District%2012.jpg?sequence=55>; Maryland Historical Trust, Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, F-2-1776, 1991. [http://mdihp.net/dsp\\_county.cfm?search=county&criteria1=O&criteria2=FR&criteria3=&id=10424&viewer=true](http://mdihp.net/dsp_county.cfm?search=county&criteria1=O&criteria2=FR&criteria3=&id=10424&viewer=true)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 6

original house built by Dr. Grafton Duvall is the kitchen.<sup>45</sup> It is possible that the kitchen was originally detached from the house and that, after the fire, the Claggett family moved the house back and attached it to the already standing kitchen.<sup>46</sup>

Dr. Claggett left the estate to his wife, Mary.<sup>47</sup>

Mary Claggett (d. 1876) would live on the estate for another two decades before leaving the estate to her closest surviving relatives: her brother, Richard C. Martin, her sister, Ann Claggett, and the children of her deceased sister, Sophia Claggett.<sup>48</sup> Census records indicate that Mary Claggett kept a full house during the years of her widowhood.<sup>49</sup>

The 1870 census lists Mary Claggett as the head of an estate valued at \$40,000. Residing with Mary was one Eliza Strode of seventy-seven years of age. It is unknown what relation Ms. Strode was to Mary, but her name appears in several census records alongside those of other Claggett family members. Also in the household were Mary's sister, Ann Claggett, and her niece, Laura Gray, as well as Mary's single brother, Richard C. Martin. At sixty years old, Richard Martin was ten years younger than Mary. Along with these family members were three young men who were listed as both mulattos and citizens of the United States. They were all in their twenties at the year of the census, and it is likely that they were hired as servants to maintain the estate.

Mary Claggett died in 1876, intestate and childless at the age of seventy-six.<sup>50</sup> The lands whereof she was possessed in her lifetime were thus divided between her closest living relatives. A third of the estate went to Richard Martin, a third went to her sister, Ann, and the remaining third was divided between the children of Mary's then deceased sister, Sophia Martin Claggett.<sup>51</sup>

Included among the heirs of Sophia Claggett were Laura E. Gray, M. A. Dorsey, Samuel Claggett, John H. Chew, Thomas Maddox, and Violetta Marlow. Though she was widowed at the age of forty-two in 1835, Sophia Claggett bore eight children to her husband, Thomas J. Claggett before he died at the age of fifty.<sup>52</sup> Sophia Claggett died in 1862, and her children became heirs to the portion of the estate that should have gone to her. In 1877, Sophia Claggett's children sold their portions of the estate to Martin and Ann Claggett, however, and the years following Mary Claggett's death found Richard Martin and Ann Claggett living together at

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 43.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> "1870 United States Federal Census," database, *Ancestry.com* (accessed 2013), Mary Claggett, Petersville District, Maryland.

<sup>50</sup> No. 6448 Equity.

<sup>51</sup> No. 6448 Equity.

<sup>52</sup> Holdcraft, 241.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 8 Page 7

Oakland. Laura Gray was sixty-three by this point and continued to live with her aunt and uncle.<sup>53</sup> The 1880 Census lists a number of black servants, including Filghman and Hellen Brooks – both in their early fifties and evidently married to one another.<sup>54</sup> A Mary Gordon, Catherine Gordon, and Isaac Gordon were also present, and judging by the narrow gap among their ages, it appears that they also were related and likely brothers and sisters.<sup>55</sup> These individuals are listed as house servants, cooks, and farm laborers.

Richard Martin died in 1884, and his share of the Oakland estate passed to Ann Claggett, who remained the head of the Oakland estate until her death. Ann Claggett was born and raised in Rockville, Maryland, a town roughly forty miles from Petersville.<sup>56</sup> The Marquis de Lafayette visited her father's estate in Rockville while she was a young girl, and according to her obituary, the young Ann once sat on his knee while speaking to the General in French.<sup>57</sup>

Ann Martin married Captain Samuel Claggett of Washington County, twenty years her senior.<sup>58</sup> Captain Samuel and Ann Claggett had no children together, but it appears that she was his second wife, as Ann's will records the existence of "children of her late husband."<sup>59</sup> Her obituary in the *Frederick Daily News* read, "Mrs. Claggett was a pious, excellent woman, and having a considerable estate she used her income largely for the pleasure of others."<sup>60</sup>

Upon her death in 1895, Ann Claggett designated Samuel Maddox and her nephew, Samuel Claggett, as trustees for the Oakland estate.<sup>61</sup> Samuel, born in 1831, was the youngest son of Thomas John Claggett and Sophia Claggett,<sup>62</sup> and became a successful farmer and businessman in the Petersville area.<sup>63</sup> Samuel Claggett was born at "Waterloo" and completed his education at St. James College in Washington County. He married Elizabeth West in 1855. He occupied a residence at Barleywood, also in the Petersville area, before moving to Oakland.

Samuel Claggett was the head of a large household, and though he was merely the trustee of the Oakland estate, it appears that he and his family were living at Oakland by the 1900 census.<sup>64</sup> Deed records show that

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<sup>53</sup> 1880 Census, population schedule.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

<sup>55</sup> 1880 Census, population schedule.

<sup>56</sup> "The Late Mrs. Claggett," *The Daily News*, June 5, 1895.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> No. 6448 Equity.

<sup>62</sup> 1850 Census, population schedule.

<sup>63</sup> Williams, 1345.

<sup>64</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Frederick County, MD, digital image, *Ancestry.com* (accessed 2014).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 8

Samuel Claggett's son, John H. M. Claggett, bought the rights to the estate in 1896,<sup>65</sup> but by 1900, Samuel Claggett is listed as the owner of Oakland.<sup>66</sup>

Samuel Claggett lived his remaining years at Oakland with his wife, his youngest daughter, Genevieve, and his son, Dr. Samuel Claggett, who took up residence at Oakland after completing his medical degree at the University of Maryland in 1898.<sup>67</sup> Samuel Claggett died in 1900, but his son, Dr. Samuel Claggett, continued to reside there.

Dr. Claggett established a successful medical practice in Petersville, making him the third doctor to occupy Oakland.<sup>68</sup> He married Jeannette Chew of Baltimore in 1906. The Claggetts and their three surviving children lived at Oakland for more than a decade before moving back to what the family knew as the "Barleywood property."<sup>69</sup> Dr. Claggett died in July 1914, leaving his wife and three sons to the care of his father who was then living in Baltimore.<sup>70</sup>

A deed dated February 9, 1918 records the transfer of ownership from John H. M. Claggett to his wife, Joan Claggett.<sup>71</sup> Joan Claggett resided at Oakland with two individuals not part of the Claggett family: one Olive E. Linton, a white servant aged 21, and one Edna Spurrier, an orphan fifteen years of age.<sup>72</sup>

Joan Claggett's husband, John H. M. Claggett, passed away in 1923 in Chicago. By the 1930 census she inhabited Oakland with her son John, as well as Olive Linton, and George Spriggs, a young black man of twenty-three years.<sup>73</sup> George Spriggs would go on within only three years to become the sexton of Saint Mary's Catholic Church and Saint Francis' Catholic Church in Brunswick.<sup>74</sup>

Joan Claggett died in January 1933, leaving Oakland and its surrounding seventy-six acres to her son, John Fraser Claggett.<sup>75</sup> He would be the last Claggett to own the farm, but he owned it for a mere two years before selling it to Charles Delmar in 1935.

Charles Delmar was born in 1885 to a respectable middle class family in New York City. Delmar's father was a teacher and a journalist, who did work on dictionaries for Spanish-speaking companies, but he walked out

<sup>65</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: J.L.J. 14, Folio: 55.

<sup>66</sup> 1900 Census.

<sup>67</sup> Williams, 1345.

<sup>68</sup> Williams, 1345.

<sup>69</sup> John M. Kopper (Baltimore, MD) to "Estella Belt," letter, 8 May 2000; Belt Family Archives, privately held by Estella Belt, 2014.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Frederick County Land Records, Liber: 324, Folio: 159.

<sup>72</sup> 1920 Census.

<sup>73</sup> 1930 Census.

<sup>74</sup> Connie Koenig, *As It Was in the Beginning, Is Now, And, Can Be* (Hagerstown, MD: HBP, Inc., 2009), 108.

<sup>75</sup> Liber: 324, Folio: 159.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 9

on his family, leaving Charles to establish his own way in life.<sup>76</sup> Charles became particularly attached to his great-grandmother during this period, but he did not allow his less-than-fortunate circumstances to hinder his own aspirations. Charles became a successful investment banker in D.C., eventually boasting of a salary high enough to appear in the paper with other high-income earners.<sup>77</sup> Charles Delmar was thus on a path to monetary success and social prowess, and by the time he bought Oakland at age fifty, his assets included several places of residence, servants, and friends in high places.

The Delmar family affectionately referred to Oakland as “the farm.” Charles Delmar added the four columns to the main house that now distinguish the front porch. He also extended the house, adding a library, upstairs nursery, guest rooms, and bathroom.<sup>78</sup> The farm was being prepared for its use as more than a family residence, for it would become the destination of hundreds of guests – both prominent and obscure – over the next six decades.

Charles Delmar’s remodeling of Oakland represents a late phase in the American Country House movement. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the construction (or remodeling) of a country house within substantial grounds became popular among the nation’s urban elite. These properties emphasized leisure and recreation, with artfully landscaped surroundings, and often included model farming operations. Country houses of the 1920s and 1930s frequently adopted the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival was inspired by early American architecture, whose visual simplicity and classical detailing carried connotations of timelessness and refinement. Delmar’s alterations to Oakland – the addition of a classical portico and symmetrical flanking wings – brought the mid-nineteenth century farmhouse into conformance with the Colonial Revival fashion. Other aspects of the property – its continued use as a working farm and the establishment of a picturesque rose garden – further embody distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman’s country house of the period.

Charles Delmar was never at Oakland for more than a few weeks at a time, most often coming to the farm for a weekend to get away from the city or to entertain friends.<sup>79</sup> The parties that Charles Delmar hosted were legendary for their gaiety, their size, and their important guests. Mr. Delmar kept a careful record of the events held at Oakland.<sup>80</sup>

It was Charles Delmar’s intention to maintain Oakland as a working farm. There were fields of wheat, corn, oats, and alfalfa, and Angus cattle roamed the pastures.<sup>81</sup> One of Charles Delmar’s most treasured displays was the rose garden, after which the plantation is now named.<sup>82</sup> Charles Delmar had gone to England, and while there, he took pictures of English gardens. When he returned to Oakland, he used the photographs to design his

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> Maureen Hughes, interviewed by Caroline Byrd, Leesburg, VA, United States, August 30, 2014.

<sup>79</sup> Margaret Lukens, interviewed by Caroline Byrd.

<sup>80</sup> Charles Delmar, “Guest Book” (MD, 1935-1971), privately held by Maureen Hughes, 2013.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Maureen Hughes, interviewed by Caroline Byrd.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

---

Frederick County, Maryland  
County and State

---

Section 8 Page 10

own rose garden, creating a sunken bed that contained approximately two hundred and forty rose bushes – the jewel of the Oakland landscape.<sup>83</sup>

In the early 1960s, with the imminent threat of Soviet aggression, Charles Delmar had installed a bomb shelter just outside the main house, complete with an elevator to lower Mr. Delmar, who had survived a stroke and now wore a brace and walked with a cane.<sup>84</sup> There was enough space for nine people and every provision for food, hygiene, and water. One could stay underground there for two weeks in relative comfort.<sup>85</sup>

Charles Delmar died on August 17, 1963, leaving the plantation and its oversight to his son, Roland Haddaway Delmar, who was by then a decorated army general. General Delmar was an officer in the military from the early 1930s to 1966, rising in rank from Second Lieutenant in 1932 to Major General in 1962.<sup>86</sup> He was awarded the Legion of Merit by the U.S. Government in 1963.<sup>87</sup>

The property remained in the Delmar family until 2009.

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<sup>83</sup> Margaret Lukens, interviewed by Caroline Byrd.

<sup>84</sup> Margaret Lukens, interviewed by Caroline Byrd.

<sup>85</sup> Margaret Lukens, interviewed by Caroline Byrd.

<sup>86</sup> Michael Stein, "Roland Haddaway del Mar," <http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/rhdelmar.htm>, accessed 25 April 2014.

<sup>87</sup> Headquarters, Department of the Army, "General Orders," <http://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/pdf/go6332.pdf>, accessed 25 April 2014.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

---

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

---

Section 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

---

Frederick County, Maryland  
County and State

---

Section 9 Page 2

---

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

---

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

---

Section 9 Page 3

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 9 Page 4

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

---

County and State

Section 9 Page 5

---

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Oakland (F-2-76)

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

UTM grid 1 and 2 with columns for Zone, Easting, Northing

UTM grid 3 and 4 with columns for Zone, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jody M. Brumage

Organization date 2014; rev. 11/2018

street & number 6936 Mountain Church Road telephone

city or town Middletown state MD zip code 21769

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

---

Frederick County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 10 Page 1

## Geographical Data

### Lat/Long Coordinates:

A: 39.349171 -77.603426  
B: 39.350393 -77.604103  
C: 39.349627 -77.606410  
D: 39.348327 -77.605714

### Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundaries are shown on the aerial photograph that accompanies this documentation, drawn to the scale 1" = 200' and labeled National Register Boundary Map. Lat/Long points are shown on this map.

### Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, approximately 8 acres, encompasses all contributing elements of the property within their immediate landscaped setting, while excluding surrounding open agricultural fields which do not directly contribute to the significance of the resource.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 10 Page 2



**National Register Boundary Map**

Scale: 1"=200'



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

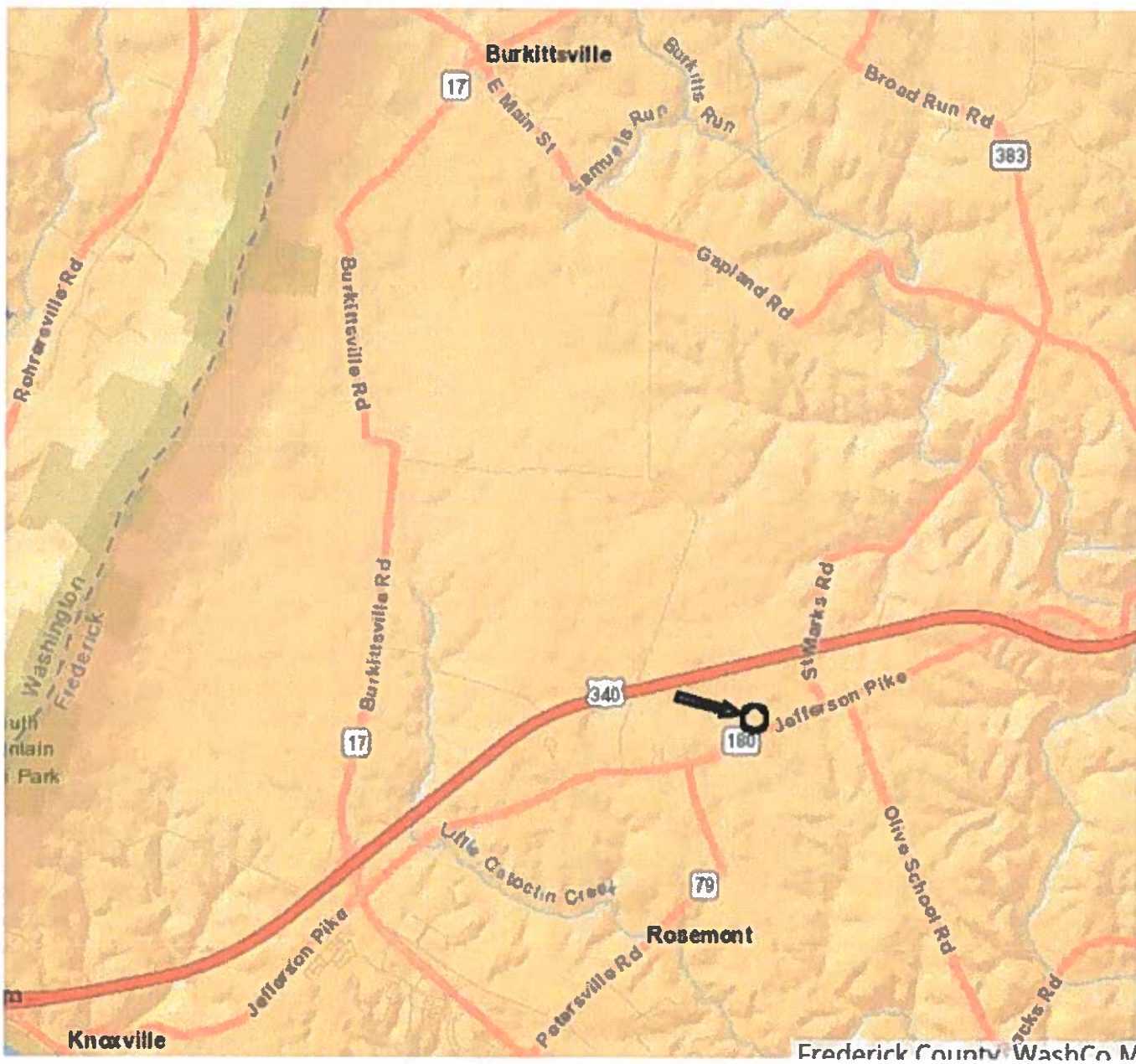
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland  
County and State

Section 10 Page 3



Location map

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

---

Frederick County, MD

County and State

---

Section PHOTO Page 1

## Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: F-2-76

Name of Property: Oakland

Location: Frederick County, Maryland

Photographer: Peter Kurtze

Date taken: February 2014

Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

United States Department of the Interior  
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

---

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

---

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 2



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0001.tif  
South façade, camera facing north

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

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Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

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County and State

Section PHOTO Page 3



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0002.tif  
Rear of house, camera facing south

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 4



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0003.tif  
Stair hall, camera facing north

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 5



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0004.tif  
Southwest parlor, marble mantel

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

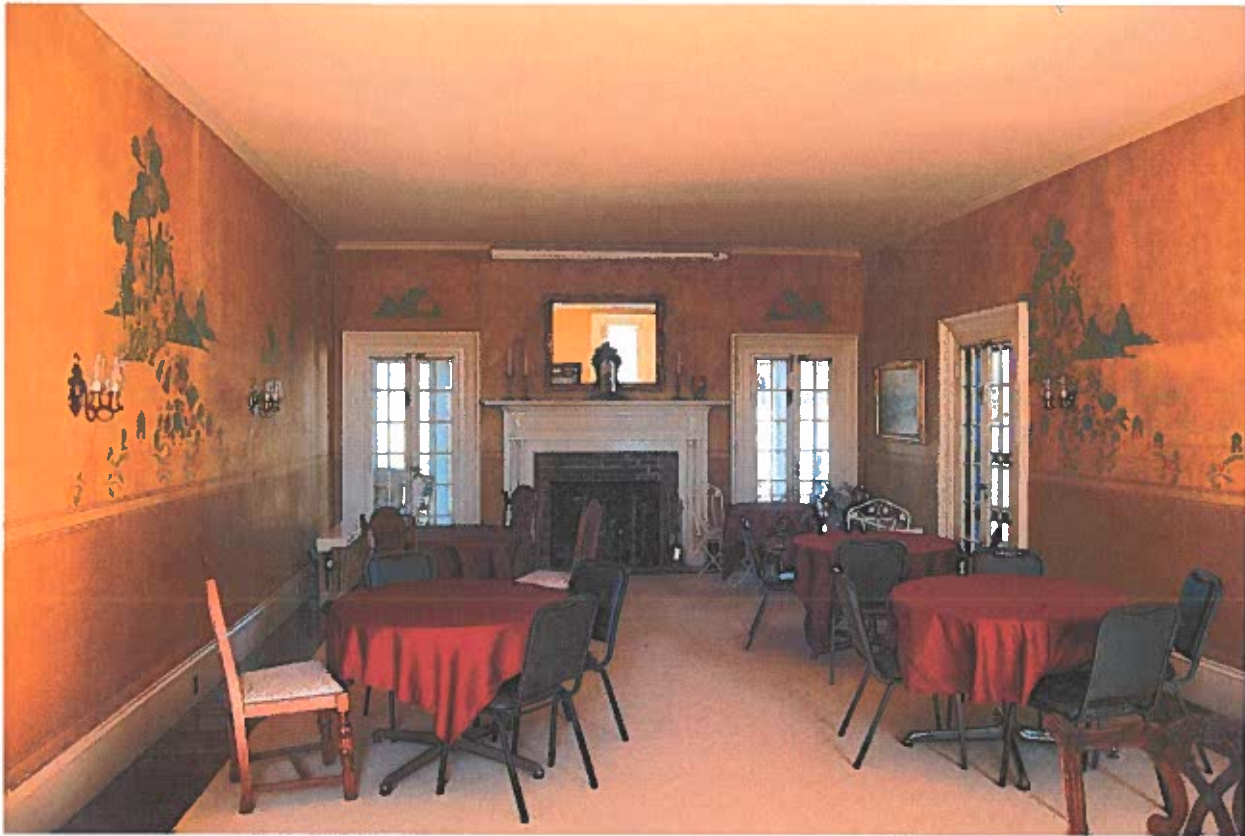
F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 6



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0005.tif  
"China room," camera facing north

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

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Name of Property

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Frederick County, MD

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County and State

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Section PHOTO Page 7



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0006.tif  
Mantel detail, "China room"

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 8



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0007.tif  
Smokehouse, view from southeast

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

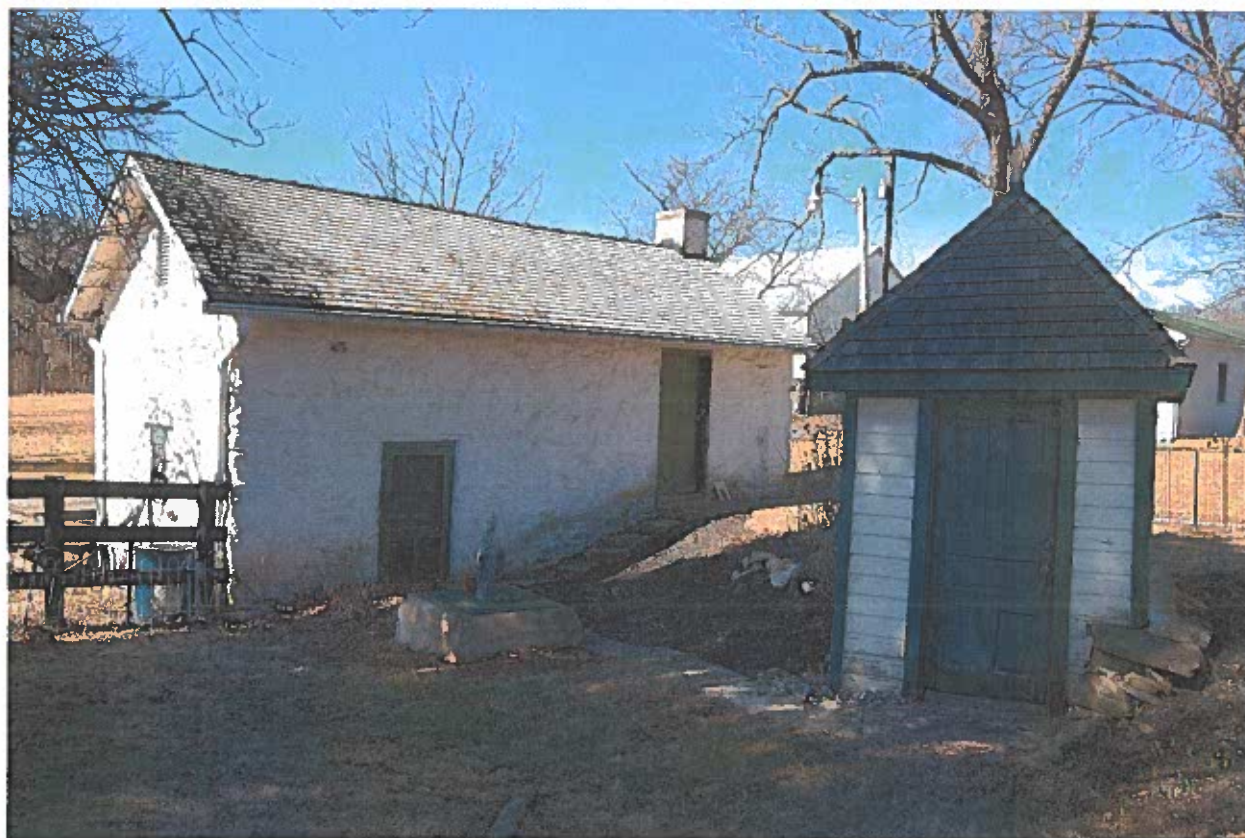
F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 9



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0008.tif

Stone springhouse and frame pumphouse, view from southeast

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

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Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

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County and State

Section PHOTO Page 10



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0009.tif  
Cottage, view from southwest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

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Name of Property

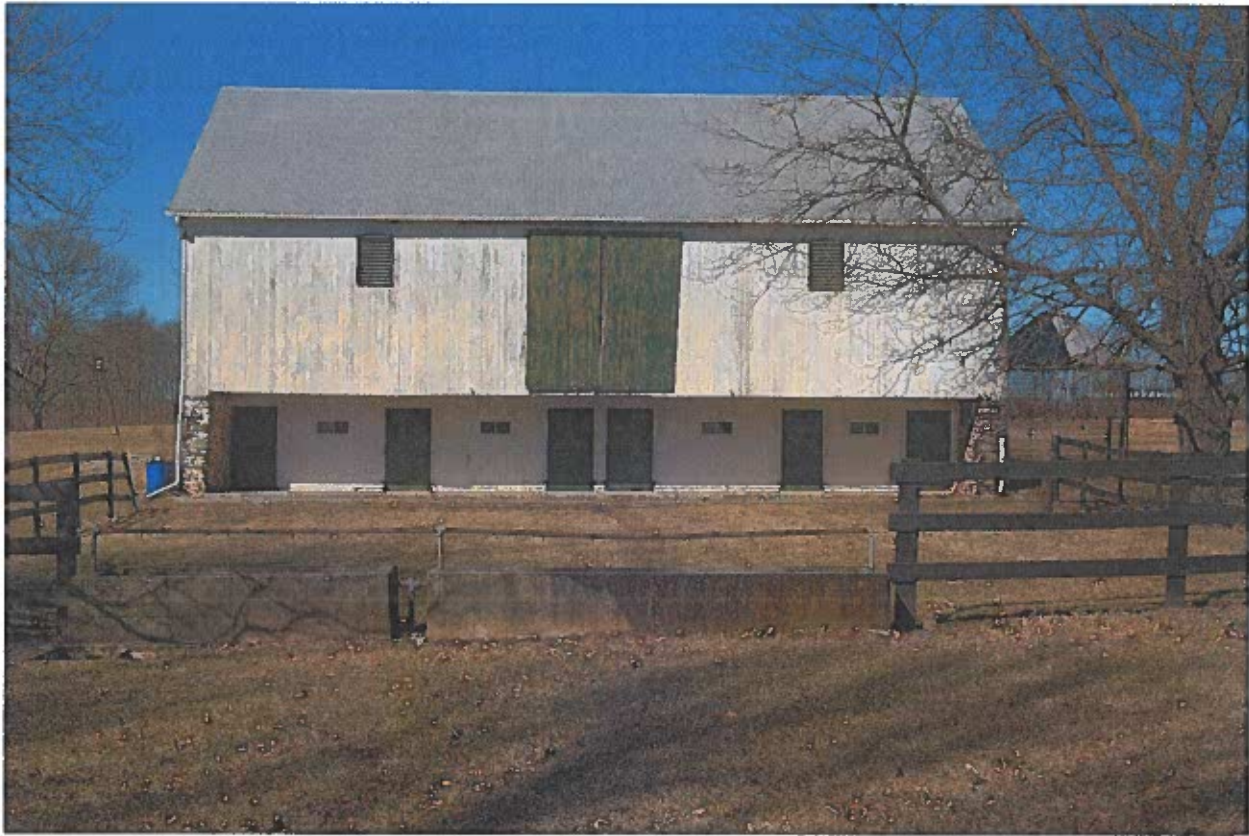
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Frederick County, MD

County and State

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Section PHOTO Page 11



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0010.tif  
Bank barn, view from south

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-2-76  
Oakland

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 12



MD\_FrederickCounty\_Oakland\_0010.tif  
Bomb shelter, hatch on left, elevator in foreground on right