

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: William Shaw House Inventory Number: M:13-21

Address: 13601 Old West Baltimore Rd. City: Boysds Zip Code: 20841

County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Germantown, MD

Owner: Adventist Healthcare, Inc Is the property being evaluated a district? No yes

Tax Parcel Number: 150 Tax Map Number: EV32 Tax Account ID Number: 16905

Project: Cabin Branch Mixed Use Planned Development Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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

Is the property located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes	Eligible district ___ yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes <u>X</u> no	

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
See continuation sheet

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

See continuation sheet

Prepared by: William Lebovich, architectural historian

Date Prepared: February 24, 2006

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
Comments: _____	
<u>Andrew Levin</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/28/06</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>2/28/06</u> Date

200600559

Continuation Sheets
Maryland Historical Trust
Determination of Eligibility Form
Wm Shaw House
M:13-21

Documentation on property:

Montgomery County Survey by Christopher Owens; MHT State Historic Site Inventory form prepared by Greenhorne & O'Mara; survey form prepared by Judith Robinson & Associates; Phase II Archeological Investigation prepared by Archeological Testing and Consulting; Clarksburg Master Plan & Hyattstown Special Study Area (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission). All documents are at the MHT Library, except for the last document, which is at the offices of M-NCPPC.

Description:

The William Shaw House is on the north side of West Old Baltimore Road, west of I-270, opposite Little Seneca Regional Park. Much housing development has occurred on the north side of the road, especially between I-270 and Route 355. The William Shaw House faces south towards the road and is approached by a short dirt drive which separates the corncrib, stable, and animal pen or horse barn to the west from the house, garage, and ruins of outbuildings to the east.

The entire setting is overgrown with prickly vines, numerous tree limbs, and other vegetation making passage nearly impossible and obstructing views of the buildings. The essentially collapsed corncrib is largely covered by the natural growth. Some sections of wire fencing and concrete trenches are visible near the farm buildings, along with some small wooden frames of unknown use. Any landscaping treatments are no longer visible and the natural growth is so dense that it is impossible even to guess at what the configuration of the grounds might have been.

The structure farthest to the west is a small, three bay horse stable with the gable end facing south (labeled an "animal pen" on the 1994 site plan prepared by Greenhorne & O'Mara). This wood frame structure resting on a concrete foundation has split (horizontally) doors on the east elevation. The pen walls are plaster or concrete on metal lath. Approximately five feet to the east is the stable, which consists of two parts. At the east end is a 1 1/2 story gabled structure with the gable end facing south. The main entrance to the building is in this section of the building. Attached to this section on the west is a lower structure with a gable roof running perpendicular to that of the main block. The main block sits on a concrete foundation while the wing sits on concrete block. Both structures are wood frame, covered in wood siding, but the main block is vertical board and batten, while the wing has horizontal siding. The floor is concrete and dirt and the space is divided into a series of pens opening off the L-shaped corridor. Both of these corrugated metal roof structures are neglected, but appear stable.

The large corncrib, partially standing and mostly collapsed was described by Christopher Owens in 1974 as "... double corncrib with louvered windows; the openings are square headed, each with two arched louvered panels. Part of the building is log and part is frame." By 1994, the building had suffered major structural failure as noted in the Greenhorne & O'Mara report. "A two-story, frame, drive-through corncrib with louvered windows is located northwest of the house. The building appears to have been constructed in two phases, probably in the 19th century. The first story of the eastern half of the building is constructed of v-notched logs. While some of the logs are hewn on all four sides, others are only partially hewn. The middle and western sections of the corncrib are a single, light frame structure. A single, front-gable, corrugated metal roof and vertical wood siding disguise the evolution of the building from the exterior. The building features three, louvered windows in the attic story and three doors on the second story. There are hinged doors in the cribs to either side of drive-through passageway. The building is in deteriorated condition. Much of the roof on the back of the building has fallen, exposing the interior to the elements. In addition, much of the siding on the back of the crib is also gone, exposing the framing. A tractor shed addition on the east elevation, shown on photos with the 1974 survey form, is no longer standing." This

description is quoted at length as many of the features described are no longer extant. Essentially the structure, except for the east section, has collapsed and the roof of the east section has also collapsed. Major design elements such as the gable over the drive-through and the louvered windows only exist as askewed remnants against the siding. Even the east section is in terrible condition with siding missing and some logs missing. The structure is too cluttered with debris and unstable to even attempt to get inside. The vegetation is so dense and against the corncrib that it is impossible to get close to or get a clear look at the structure.

A large bankbarn, photographed and described in the 1974 report, was north of the corncrib, but it has been demolished and no evidence remains.

Across the drive, east of the corncrib is an early or mid-20th century car garage of corrugated siding and roof, with sliding front doors suspended from an overhang rail. It sits on a concrete foundation. To the east of this building, the yard is heavily littered with carts, machine parts, and building parts. A pile of wooden siding from a collapsed shed is north and east of the garage. East and south of that pile is a partially standing shed or perhaps a worker's house of corrugated siding. The roof and most of the frame has collapsed. Closer to the house is a largely intact, small gable roofed structure with wooden siding. The door is in the gable end facing the house. This one room structure might have been a worker's house or a storage shed for food. Another shed is identified on the 1994 site plan as being south of the frame house, but no evidence of that structure is visible.

Approximately twenty feet south of the car garage is the house, which is a L-shaped structure, covered in pebble dash stucco. The main, original block faces south towards the road and the wing is attached along the west rear wall. Both sections have gable roofs covered in metal panels, perhaps standing seam, although the 1994 report described it as corrugated. The roof and the cornice returns and fascia are in bad shape, with sections missing, punched with holes, or rotted. Clearly these elements are suffering from many years of not being painted or maintained and left unprotected from the rain, snow, and winds. Both sections have a stone foundation, although the rear wing was more crudely executed. There is a crawl space under the rear wing, illuminated and ventilated by two windows. It appears that the rear wing floor is supported by short metal columns, but it was impossible to get a clear look into the crawl space.

The main entrance to the two story wing is on the west side, through a mostly open porch on concrete blocks. Opposite this door, which leads into the kitchen, is a backdoor facing the one room shed. At the north end of the porch is an enclosed storage room. The north end of the rear wing has a one story leanto, enclosed with wooden panels.

As the land falls off steeply to the south, the main block is three stories. The first story, which is only above ground and exposed on the south elevation is the only section of the house not covered in stucco. This stone and mortar wall has a center door and flanking windows, the one to the left (when facing the house) is a small nearly square window. The one to the right is a double hung window of perhaps six over three. The windows above and in the rest of the house are six over six.

The basement of the main block projects out slightly beyond the floors above and the east and west elevations have concrete applied over the projecting top and side of the foundation.

The main entrance to the main block was not this basement or first story entrance, but the two doors centered on the second floor. They were accessible by a porch running across the front of the house. This porch was still standing in 1974, but had collapsed or been removed by 1994. Where the roof of the porch was attached to the house, paper facing and the wooden siding has been exposed. (The Greenhorne & O'Mara report that this siding might be log, but that was not this surveyor's impression.) The only element of the porch that remains is a turned pilaster at the right edge of the second story. The second story has one window to either side of the double doors, while the third floor has three windows with two grouped to the right. The main block has an exterior chimney on the east elevation. The rear wing has a much smaller chimney on the roof ridge.

Based on very limited visual evidence the main block could have been constructed as early as the mid- to late 18th century and as late as the mid-19th century. (The 1974 report referred to this building as Gothic and late 19th century.) The rear wing is probably no earlier than the mid- 19th century and much more likely the late 19th to the early or even mid- 20th century. The date of the porch cannot be guessed at due to the poor quality of the copy of the 1974 photograph showing the porch.

The interior of the main block is in horrible shape and the rear wing is only slightly better. In the main block, the second floor is essentially gone, with only some of the floor rafters in place. The stairs from the second to the third floors in the main block are gone, as are partitions between rooms on the third floor. It appears that the second floor consisted of two rooms with a tight stair chamber at the rear. The third floor appears to have had in addition to a stair chamber two or three bedrooms and a small bathroom. On the second and third floors openings were cut connecting the main block and rear wing. The basement is one room with two small windows at the rear wall. The window to the right opens to the outside, while the left window is obstructed by the rear wing, confirming that the wing is a later addition.

The first floor of the rear wing is largely given over to a kitchen, with a bathroom, clearly mid- 20th century, and stairs at the rear of the wing. The kitchen is also mid- 20th century based on the appliances and surface treatments. The stairs up to the second floor are tight, littered and at least one tread is missing. But the stairs are in much better shape than the rear second floor where the floor covering has been removed. There is a narrow corridor at the stop of the stairs. There is a very small room to the side of the corridor, which leads to a bedroom. Through that bedroom is the door to the main block's third floor.

Historical Context:

The following discussion is taken from the Phase II Archeological Evaluation conducted by Archeological Testing and Consulting on the William Shaw House :

The *general history of Montgomery County* presented herein follows the chronological format recommended by the Maryland Historical Trust (see Shaffer and Cole 1994). This format includes the following five broad historical time periods: Contact and Settlement (1570 to 1680), Rural Agricultural Intensification (1680 to 1815), Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815 to 1870), Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870 to 1930), and Modern (1930 to present).

The information presented in this historical essay is a compilation of several literature sources, including Brooks (1979; 1988), McCain (1985), and Papenfuss (1982).

Contact and Early Settlement (1608 - 1700)

The first European known to have visited the land now comprising Montgomery County was Captain John Smith, who sailed an exploratory mission up the Potomac in 1608. During the expedition, Smith encountered two Native American tribes. Much of southern Maryland was occupied by a loosely affiliated group called the Piscataway. The principal Piscataway settlement was located along Piscataway Creek in present day Prince George's County. The second group Smith encountered were the Susquehannock. The Susquehannock inhabited the northern part of present day Montgomery County and were frequently in conflict with the Piscataway over hunting ground. Smith's mission was to explore the Chesapeake, not to settle it, and though numerous English traders visited the area following Smith's expedition, several years passed before white settlers arrived permanently in Maryland (M-NCPPC 1992:49).

European settlement of Maryland began in 1634, when the first group of 140 colonists landed near the Potomac River. The settlers, led by Governor Leonard Calvert, established relations with the Piscataway. Hoping the English would become an ally against the Susquehannock, the Piscataway sold an established village to the settlers, who were abandoning it due to Susquehannock raids, thus St. Mary's City was founded (Virta 1998). St. Mary's City flourished as more settlers arrived from the British Isles and France. Within thirty years of the founding of St. Mary's City, plantations and farms lined the Patuxent and Potomac rivers (M-NCPPC 1992).

The future Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties were initially part of Calvert County, which was established in 1654. By 1696, Prince George's County was established. This new county extended from the present Charles County line north to the Pennsylvania border, bounded on the east by Baltimore County, and encompassed portions of present-day Frederick and Montgomery Counties. At first, European settlers shared their territory with the Piscataway, who retreated to areas along Piscataway Creek. Though they coexisted peacefully with the white settlers, their hunting was consistently curtailed by the European enforcement of property rights. By 1697, most Piscataway moved north to Pennsylvania. Indian raids were a constant source of trouble for European settlers located along Rock Creek and the Anacostia and Patuxent Rivers. Provincial patrols were created to protect these early settlers, however, the raids soon subsided as more settlers moved into these frontier lands (Virta 1998).

Rural Agricultural Intensification (1700 - 1800)

The soil in much of present day Montgomery County was suitable for tobacco growing, and the rapid settlement of the area can be attributed to the successful cultivation of this commodity. Both wealthy planters and small farmers cultivated tobacco, and the provincial economy was entirely dependant on tobacco. Tobacco itself became a currency, measured in pounds and used as payment for taxes, and other debt (Virta 1998). Though attempts were made to establish mills on the waterways and iron mines on the upper Patuxent, the county remained predominantly agricultural through the eighteenth century (M-NCPPC 1992).

The Maryland Proprietors began granting land in present day Montgomery County in 1688. A small number of tracts were granted from 1688 through 1715, but the bulk of land grants occurred in the years after 1715. Despite these beginnings, there were no public roads west of Rock Creek even by 1720 (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976). Grants in this region were given primarily to wealthy tobacco merchants and traders who could afford the huge uncleared tracts and had good income from other ventures. Some of these owners subdivided and leased their frontier property in order to have land cleared and earn profits from tenant income (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976).

Tobacco was the mainstay of Montgomery County throughout most of the eighteenth century. The lands in the western part of the county were first favored for settlement by enterprising tobacco farmers and land speculators due to their proximity to the Potomac River, River Road, and Rock Creek. With these transportation corridors at hand, tobacco could be harvested and easily taken to the port at Georgetown for international shipments. Larger tobacco trading firms such as John Glassford and the Company of Glasgow, Scotland invested heavily in land in Montgomery County (Comer 2000). It required wealth to be able to pay the sizeable quitrents on large tracts of land. The lands were then farmed by tenant farmers or overseers and slaves on quarters for an absentee owner and later sold in smaller pieces to tenant farmers or other settlers. The income from tenant farming and/or the establishment of a quarter made it possible for speculators to keep these large tracts of land (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976).

While port towns quickly sprung up in southern Prince George's County along various waterways, town development in what is now Montgomery County occurred at a slower pace. Old Indian trails became the first crude roads to and from the frontier, and some small settlement were founded where these byways intersected (Ballweber 1994). Immigration was encouraged in the early 1730s (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976). German and Swiss settlers, as well as others from the Mid-Atlantic colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania arrived in great numbers.

By the 1730s, widespread grain cultivation begun in the inland areas of present day Montgomery County. To process the grain, mills were built along inland waterways. The first gristmill in present day Montgomery County was constructed by James Brooke on the Hawlings River in 1737 (Ballweber 1994). Joseph Snowden began operating an ironworks along the Patuxent by 1733, and Joseph El gar and others had constructed mills by the 1770s (Ballweber 1994; Sween and Offutt 1999).

Just over a month after the Declaration of Independence was signed, the Maryland Constitutional Convention divided Frederick County into three smaller counties: Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington. Montgomery County contained 14,418 citizens at its inception; 10,000 of that number were white and the rest black (Sween and Offutt 1999). The new county had 11 hundreds at its founding, all of which had been transferred from Frederick County (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976).

Population in Montgomery County declined following the Revolutionary War. The long years of tobacco planting had depleted the soil. Those planters who harvested a successful crop were faced with low crop prices. As a result, many planters moved elsewhere. Population in Montgomery County further declined in 1790 when the State of Maryland ceded a portion of the county to the United States government for the establishment of Washington D.C. (Sween and Offutt 1999).

Agricultural-Industrialism (1800 - 1870)

The depletion of farmable soils in Montgomery County became a crisis in the early 1800s. As the soil gave out, farmers gave up, and abandoned their farms for fresh lands elsewhere. The world tobacco market declined during the period from 1794 to 1815, and the inland areas of the county was also hurt by the lack of easy access to markets (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976). By 1800, Thomas Moore and other members of the Quaker farming community at Sandy Spring began experimenting with new fertilizers, diversification of crops, deeper plowing, and crop rotation. They formed the Sandy Spring Farmers' Society in 1799 to disseminate their findings and to educate other farmers about how to reclaim soil. They later proposed and founded a National Agricultural Society to help those in other states and counties. County agricultural boards in Maryland were established by the Assembly in 1808, and a statewide Agricultural Society was founded in 1818, which focused on the breeding of livestock (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976). In Montgomery County, wheat replaced tobacco as the primary crop by 1850 (Ballweber 1994). Corn was also grown, and some farmers raised herds of cattle, sheep, and hogs for market (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976).

Road conditions in the early 1800s had not improved much from the earlier century, and the lack of maintained roads hindered the efforts of inland farmers to get their products to market. In Montgomery County, the Washington Turnpike Company struggled for years to complete a turnpike from Frederick to Georgetown (now Old Georgetown Road and Rockville Pike). The road was not finished until 1828. In the meantime, the Brooke-Georgetown Pike was built and charters were granted to build Colesville Road and several other roads. In 1849, the Brookeville and Washington Turnpike Company improved the old Brookeville and Washington Turnpike and created new branches to Sandy Spring and Ashton. The main portion of this road was later known as Seventh Street Turnpike (now Georgia Avenue) (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976). A result of the new roads was to open up routes from the county to Baltimore, which gave Baltimore's thriving port an advantage over Georgetown.

Montgomery County remained almost entirely rural through the Civil War period. The lack of a railroad line and dependence on roads for transportation, commerce, and communication led to the development of numerous small crossroads villages during the first half of the nineteenth century. These included the settlements of Mechanicsville (later Olney), Laytonsville, Colesville, Ashton, and Fairland in the easternmost part of the county. Sandy Spring, a predominant Quaker community, and Brookeville both had their beginnings in the late eighteenth century but grew rapidly after 1800 (Sween and Offutt 1999). Schools, churches, post offices, and stores formed the hub of many of these small communities, which sometimes also featured a blacksmith and wheelwright, as sawmill or gristmill, or a tavern.

Industrial Decline (1870 - 1930)

Montgomery County changed drastically in the years after the Civil War. The elimination of slavery led to the establishment and growth of centralized black communities, populated by former slaves who now farmed and worked in industry. Those who farmed worked their own land or worked as sharecroppers or tenant farmers. Some black communities grew up near established industrial sites. All were grouped around a place of worship. A significant number of blacks left the countryside to seek employment, moving into Washington or migrating elsewhere (M-NCPPC 1992).

Despite the newfound freedom for black residents, the elimination of slavery also had a dramatic effect on the county economy. The labor shortage on the farms resulted in low yields and the subdivision of many large parcels into smaller farms. While many large plantations remained, the emergence of small farms, some owned by blacks, was a major change (Spero et al. 1996). Montgomery County, which had diversified its crops to a greater extent before the

Civil War, had become a major producer of wheat by 1880, and farmers benefitted from the newfound availability of lime fertilizer (Spero et al. 1996).

Though the idea of a railroad through Montgomery County from Georgetown to the B&O line at Frederick had been discussed as early as 1853, the Civil War put a stop to the planning (Spero et al. 1996). Plans were revived in the years after the war and changes were made so the line would run from Washington through Rockville to link with the B&O at Point of Rocks when it was completed in 1873. The new line opened up the Potomac markets to inland farmers for the first time, and numerous small stations were established to serve passengers and cargo traveling to and from the city (Spero et al. 1996). The greater availability of fertilizers and diversification into dairy and truck farming brought increased prosperity to Montgomery County.

Local developers soon saw the potential for creating new communities along the rail lines. Washington's burgeoning economy and the increased frequency of rail service now made it possible for people to live in Montgomery County and work in the city. Small communities soon sprung up around railroad stations and mushroomed into suburban towns in the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s. Commuter culture shaped the development of Montgomery County after 1900. Rail lines, suburban street cars, and eventually the automobile and highways combined to create the foundations of the present day suburbs and to push bedroom communities further into the countryside. By the 1920s, suburbs were no longer exclusively residential, but had become self-sustaining communities with shops, services, and community buildings (Spero et al. 1996).

Modern Period (1930 - Present)

In Montgomery County, increased suburbanization and new land use led to a nearly 50% decrease in the number of county farms between 1920 and 1959 (Spero et al. 1996). Federal facilities were also established in Montgomery County during this period. In 1937, the David Taylor Model Basin (now the Naval Ship Research and Development Center) was begun at Carderock. The Bethesda Naval Hospital (1942) and the National Institute of Health (1938) were established along Wisconsin Avenue and the Naval Ordnance Laboratory moved to the White Oak area of Silver Spring in 1948. In addition, Montgomery County was the first county in Maryland to establish a community college, Montgomery College, which was founded in 1946 and now has multiple campuses (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976).

Road improvements gained increasing importance as automobiles became more affordable and began to proliferate. Roads were built and improved in increasing numbers from the World War I era onward. After 1930, automobiles eclipsed public transit as a commuting option, and most of the suburban streetcar lines ceased operations in the 1930s. The Capital Beltway (I-495) was constructed in the early 1960s, providing a convenient link between the suburbs surrounding Washington D.C. In its early days, the Beltway marked the line between the suburban and rural parts of the county, but the suburban creep continued beyond the Beltway in years later (Virta 1998).

The last years of the twentieth century saw increased economic growth and diversity. Businesses, like home-buyers, were attracted by the benefits of Montgomery County and established additional office parks, shopping centers, and other commercial locations. Though some residents saw increased business and residential development as a problem, the county is a prosperous, diverse, and vibrant place to live and work (Virta 1998).

Specific History of the William Shaw House

The property is situated on portions of several eighteenth century land patents located in the Clarksburg area of Montgomery County. These patents include: "Resurvey on What You Will," 320 acres patented by William Waters in 1755; "Chance," 20 acres patented by William Waters in 1785; and "Garnkirk," 1,803 acres patented by Robert Peter in 1796. These three early land patents were subdivided and renamed several times throughout the nineteenth century.

The Wm Shaw House is situated on one original Montgomery County land grant called "Garnkirk." In 1796, Robert Peter patented 1,803 acres in the Clarksburg District of Montgomery County. Some time in the forty years to follow, a 210 acre portion of that property was awarded to John and Martha Griffith. In 1842, William Shaw was awarded the 210 acre farm by the Griffith family. William Shaw retained ownership of the property until 1869). The 1860 United States Census of Maryland lists William Shaw as a farmer living with his wife, three daughters, and son. His son, William A. Shaw is listed with his wife with the occupation of farm hand.

In 1869, William Shaw sold the family farm to Robert S. Suddith. The deed stipulated that the farm would be transferred to Suddith, but the family cemetery would be retained by the Shaw family. It is likely the Shaw family remained at the farm as tenants after 1869. The 1878 G.M. Hopkins Atlas of Montgomery County lists William Shaw as the occupant of the property.

The next recorded owner of the farm was Charles Linthicum. In 1895, Charles Linthicum was awarded the Shaw Farm by Charles Day. The property was later inherited by his wife Lillie and her children, who sold the farm in 1943 to Herman and Pesis Luebbing. Eleven years later, in 1954, the Luebbings resold the estate to James and Louis Hatton. They retained the farm until 1962 when it was sold to Theodor and Maria Benzinger. The Benzingers were the owners when the property was surveyed in 1974. At that time, the farmhouse retained its front porch and a frame bank barn was located northeast of the house. In 1987 the Benzingers sold the 208 acre property to the Clarksburg Property Limited Partnership. Presently, the William Shaw Farm consists of several deteriorating structures including a farmhouse, a detached garage, a corncrib, a stable, horse stable or animal pen, and two sheds. The house's front porch, the bank barn, and some other outbuildings are no longer standing.

Date	Deed	Grantor	Grantee	size	Miscellaneous
1796	Patent Certificate 173		Robert Peter	1803 acres	Original Land Grant of Garnkirk
1842	Liber No. 11, folio 339	John and Martha Griffin	William Shaw	210 acres	Part of original tract of Garnkirk
1869	Liber No. EBP 6, folio 134	William Shaw	Robert S. Suddith	208 acres	
1895	Liber No. JA 51, folio 299	Charles Day	Charles Linthicum	208 acres	
1943	Liber No. 963, folio 423	Lillie Lithicum	Herman and Pesis Luebbing	208 acres	
1954	Liber No. 2215, folio 550	Herman and Pesis Luebbing	James and Louis Hatton	208 acres	
1962	Liber No. 2965, folio 263	James and Louis Hatton	Theodor and Maria Benzinger		
1987	Liber No. 7795, folio 539	Theodor and Maria Benzinger	Clarksburg Property Limited Partnership	208.76 acres	

(End of Phase II Archeological Evaluation excerpt.)

Evaluation of Significance and Integrity:

Summary Paragraph: To qualify for the National Register a property "must meet one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation by: Being associated with an important historic context *and* Retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance." (All quotes from National Register Bulletin 15, unless otherwise noted.) As elaborated below, the William Shaw House might have once had significance but does not retain the requisite integrity.

The William Shaw House needs to be evaluated against three National Register criteria. Criterion A: Event which states that "Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." Criterion B: Person which states

that "Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past." Criterion C: Design/Construction which states that "Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."

"To qualify for the National Register: a property must be significant: that is, it must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past."

Criterion A: The William Shaw House is not associated with a significant, specific event. However, it was associated with the broad pattern of farming in Montgomery County. Although, whether it was a significant contributor is open to question. In the farming context, the entity of house, corncrib, barns, secondary outbuildings and farm fields probably would have constituted a property eligible for the National Register.

Based on the 1974 report and accompanying photographs, there were two major farm buildings with several secondary buildings. The most important were the corncrib for its size, materials, construction methods, and architectural details. The second most important was the bankbarn for its characteristic massing, method of construction, materials, and dominant size. The farm buildings in relation to the landscape setting were also important elements in any significance the property would have had for the broad patterns of agriculture. Considered under criterion A, the property probably would have represented a broad pattern of local history, but with the above mentioned destruction of the farming buildings and landscape, it lacks the requisite integrity to convey any possible significance under criterion A.

Criterion B: William Shaw was not an important person as there is no documented evidence nor even a suggestion in any documentation that Shaw's "activities are demonstrably important within a local, State, or national historic context."

Criterion C: While not the work of a master, nor possessing high artistic values, nor being a significant and distinguishable entity, the William Shaw House and corncrib need to be evaluated to see whether they have the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The corncrib if still intact would probably qualify under Criterion C because of its distinctive method of construction and materials (specifically the notched log construction) and the decorative features such as the prominent gable and louvered windows, which are not unique but representative of regional barns. The house was clearly an interesting and perhaps representative example of Montgomery County farmhouse of the 19th or perhaps even 18th century construction, but it lacks significant details, materials, method of construction, or other features to rise to the requisite level of importance to meet the National Register requirements of significance under criterion C: "A structure is eligible as a specimen of its type or period of construction if it is an important example (within its context) of building practices of a particular time in history. For properties that represent the variation evolution, or transition of construction types, it must be demonstrated that the variation, etc., was an important phase of the architectural development of the area or community in that it had an impact as evidenced by later buildings. A property is not eligible, however, simply because it has been identified as the only such property ever fabricated; it must be demonstrated to be significant as well."

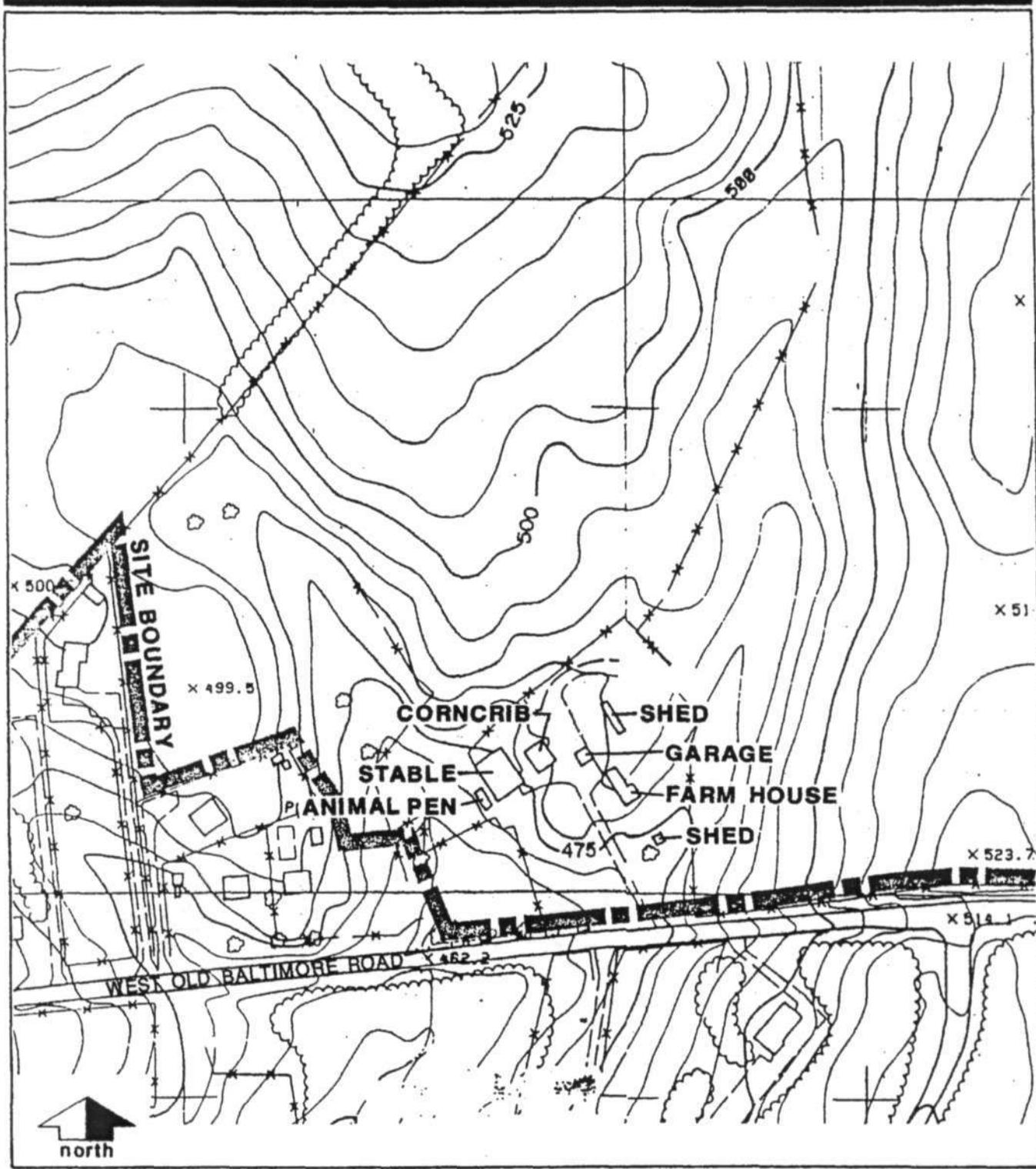
Integrity: Even if the William Shaw House was found to meet any of the above criteria, it lacks the necessary integrity. The integrity of the property has been destroyed by the destruction of the landscape in the immediate environs, and the destruction of the barn and collapse of the corncrib. The relationship between farmhouse, barn, outbuildings, and landscape is no longer present. Due to this destruction, the property no longer "retains the identity for which (it might have been) significant." The corncrib in its present condition does not have the integrity to convey the significance it might have once had under criteria A and C. The removal of the porch and the destruction of the interior spaces and floors in the main block has destroyed the integrity required for the house to be able to convey the characteristics of its period and style. The property lacks the setting and feeling, among other aspects, to convey significance that the house probably had under criterion C and that the corncrib, barn, outbuildings and farm setting probably

had under criterion A and maybe C. National Register Bulletin 16A states "Historic integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that

existed during the property's prehistoric or historic period... Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past. For this reason, it is an important qualification for National Register listing. Not only must a property resemble its historic appearance, but it must also retain physical materials, design features, and aspects of construction dating from the period when it attained significance."

The most significant buildings, the house and the corncrib, are so deteriorated as to be dangerous and are clearly lacking the requisite integrity. The site is so overgrown with vegetation as to have destroyed the integrity of the setting. In sum, any significance the William Shaw House property might have had has been destroyed by the long-term neglect and physical deterioration of the property; it no longer retains integrity of the relevant aspects of design, setting, materials, feeling.

It is recommended that the property be found not eligible.



SCALE
 0 20 100 200 400 feet
 0 25 50 100 meters

William Shaw Farm Site Plan

Greenhorne & O'Mara
 Report (1994)

GREENHORNE + O'MARA
FDA Consolidation 9-1994
Montgomery County Campus

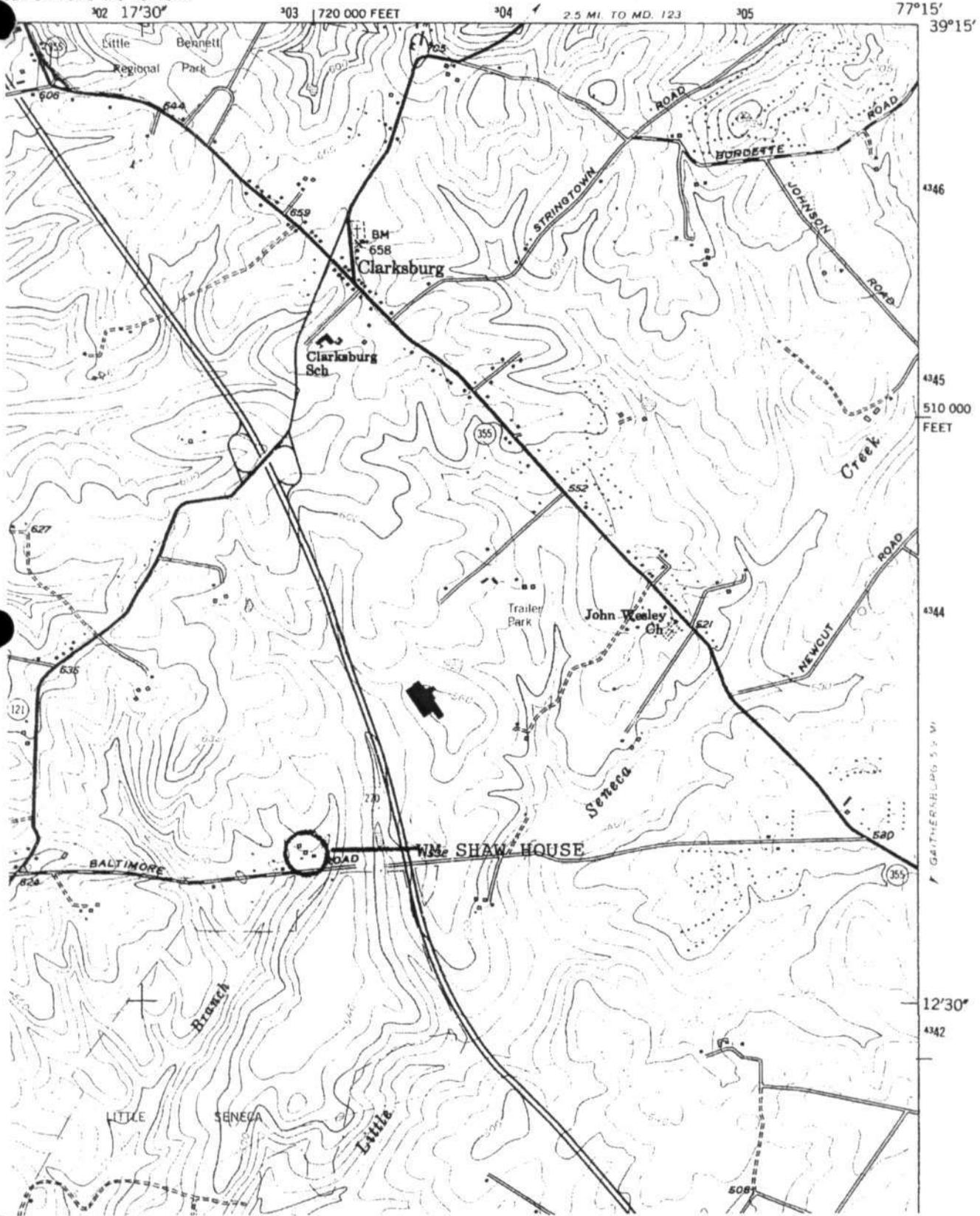
Figure 3

GERMANTOWN QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND-MONTGOMERY CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

M:13-21

5582 1 SW
(DAMASCUS)

LRSTOWN 36 MI
DERICK GUNN (U.S. 40) 12 MI





M: 13-21

Wm Shaw
House

13601 Old
West Baltimore
Rel

BOYDing
Montgomery Co

main (south)
façade

Bill Leborich
photographer
Sept 2005



M:13-21

Wm Shaw House

13601 OLD

West Baltimore

Red

BOYDSing

Montgomery Co.

east facade
of ell

Bill Lebovich

photographer

Sept 2005



M# 13-21
Wm Shaw
House

13601 Old
West Baltimore
Rd

BOX 15
Montgomery Co

West facade
of ell
Bill Lebovich
photographer

Sept 2005



M:13-21
Wm. Shaw
House
13601 Old
West
Baltimore
Red
Bowieburg
Montgomery
Co.

east facade
of ell &
north facade
of original
house
(main)

Bill
Lebovich
photographer

Sept 2005



M-13-21

Wm Shaw
House

1301 Old
West Baltimore
Rd

BOYDS,
Montgomery
Co

Looking se
at 2nd
floor
original
house
(main)

Bill Lebovich
Photographer

Sept 2005

M-13-21

Wm Shaw

Farm

1301 Old

West Baltimore

Rd

Clarkburg

Montgomery

Co



M-13-21
Wm Shaw
HOUSE
13601 Old
West Baltimore
Rd
BANDS
Montgomery
A.

Collapsed
corn crib

Bill
Lebovich
photographer
Sept, 2005



M: 13-21
Wm Shaw
House
13601 Old
West
Baltimore Rd
Box 15
Montgomery
Co
detail of
floor joists
2nd floor
original
house
(main)

Bill Lebovich
photographer
Sept, 2005



M:13-21
WM SHAW
HOUSE

13601 OLD
WEST
BALTIMORE
RD.

BMDs
MONTGOMERY
Co.

BARN
SOUTH FACADE

Bill
LEBOVICH
9/2005

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

M: #13-21

1601675404

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
AND/OR HISTORIC: William Shaw House				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: W. Old Baltimore Road				
CITY OR TOWN: Boys				
STATE Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: M. and T. H. Bensinger (R. F. Carter, Tenant)				
STREET AND NUMBER: 4701 Willard Avenue				
CITY OR TOWN: Chevy Chase			STATE: Maryland	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville			STATE: Maryland	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: None				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two story structure, presently covered with stucco. The main (south) facade is four bays, the two center bays being doorways. At the east end is a one story fireplace with a large stack. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Across the front is a one story porch with bracketed posts and jigsaw work decoration.

A two story el extends to the north. It has a central chimney.

North of the house is a double corncrib with louvered windows; the openings are square headed, each with two arched louvered panels. Part of the building is log and part is frame. There is also a frame bankbarn on a stone foundation.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	osophy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreege Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC

DATE: 2 May 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring

STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



M: #13-21

NAME WM SHAW HOUSE

LOCATION OLD BALTO Rd. + CABIN BRANCH CLARKSBURG, Md

FACADE SE

PHOTO TAKEN 5/2/74 MFS



M: #13-21

NAME Wm SHAW HOUSE

LOCATION OLD BALTO Rd + CABIN BRANCH CLARKSBURG, Md

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 5/2/74 MFB



M: #13-21

NAME WM SHAW HOUSE

LOCATION OLD BALTO Rd + CABIN BRANCH CLARKSBURG, MD

FACADE NE

PHOTO TAKEN 5/2/74 MFD



M: #13-21

NAME WM SHAW HOUSE - BARN

LOCATION OLD BALTO Rd + CABIN BRANCH

CLARKSBURG, MD

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 5/2/74 MFB



M: #13-21

NAME WM SHAW HOUSE - CORN CRIB & BARN

LOCATION OLD BALTO Rd & CABIN BRANCH CLARKSBURG, Md

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 5/2/74 MFA