



Jacqueline H. Rogers
Secretary, DHCD

Clarksburg remains sufficiently intact to provide a sense of the small rural town that was once a center of transport, trade and industry for northern Montgomery County. Its buildings ranging from the early nineteenth to early twentieth century include several fine vernacular interpretations of the Italianate style. A major stage stop for traffic from Frederick to Georgetown, Clarksburg grew to become the third largest town in Montgomery County. The following properties comprise the district & all are contributing: 23362, 23360, 23346, 23340, 23330, 23345, 23341 and 23335 MD 355. (See attached map)

for Clarksburg Survey Area

Prepared by: Kevin Parker + Candy Reed 10/79

Elizabeth Harnold 11/30/90
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Concurrence: yes no
 Reviewer, NR program

Survey No. M:13-10

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore
☐ Western Shore
☒ Piedmont
☐ Western Maryland

(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C.- A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☒ Agriculture
☐ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☒ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Rural Regional Commercial Center / Village
Historic Environment: Agricultural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Commercial / Residential / Industrial

Known Design Source: N/A

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name: Clarksburg Historic District

2. Planning Area/Site Number: 13/10/1 3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 7
A-4

4. Address: Frederick Road, Clarksburg

5. Classification Summary

Category	<u>District</u>	Previous Survey Recording	<u>M-NCPPC</u>
Ownership	<u>Multiple owners</u>	Title and Date:	<u>1976 Inventory of</u>
Public Acquisition	<u>N/A</u>		<u>Historical Sites</u>
Status	<u>Occupied</u>		
Accessible	<u>Yes: restricted</u>	Federal	<u>State</u> <u>x</u> <u>County</u> <u>x</u> <u>Local</u>
Present use	<u></u>		

6. Date: 19th century 7. Original Owner: Multiple owners

8. Apparent Condition

a. good to poor b. altered c. original site

9. Description: Clarksburg's past as a 19th century commercial and transportation center is evidenced through the presence of a number of fine residential and commercial structures. The rhythm of the 18th century building lots is still apparent along Frederick Road. Most main structures have not been drastically altered, and many outbuildings remain.

Most structures are of frame construction with stone foundations, three bay facades, and central doorways. Chimneys are external, and often were built at both ends of the house. A common progression in construction: a small (one room, two story) log house was later modernized with an I addition in front of the older back structure (now wing), or an "L-shaped" pattern.

10. Significance: The village of Clarksburg is significant as an example of a market, transportation and residential center that still retains elements of its mid-19th century character.

John Clark's trading post at the junction of two Indian trails in the mid-18th century grew as the road from Frederick Town to Georgetown became an established route. Michael Ashford Dowden constructed his ordinary there, c. 1752-1753. In the early 1790s the community became known as Clarksburg, and the property on either side of the town was surveyed and divided into town lots.

In 1800 founder John Clark became the first postmaster and by 1804 Clarksburg boasted over 30 structures. A tanning industry was established in the 1820s, and related businesses -- shoemakers, harnessmakers, and blacksmiths -- followed. By 1870 Clarksburg was a thriving commercial and industrial center of the upper County, and with 250 residents in 1879 was the third most populous town in the County. Beginning in 1873, the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad attracted population and business away from Clarksburg, but in the late 1920s Clarksburg underwent a temporary revival as Washingtonians toured the countryside by automobile. Construction of I-270 one mile to the west in the 1950s involved an access road that destroyed several old buildings, but its mid-19th century character is intact.

11. Researcher and date researched: Kevin Parker-10/79

Candy Reed
Arch. Description

12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock

13. Date Compiled: 10/79

14. Designation
Approval

15. Acreage: c. 30 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 13/10
Clarksburg H.D.

MAGI#

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Clarksburg Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Frederick Road

CITY, TOWN Clarksburg VICINITY OF 8 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Maryland COUNTY Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
☒ DISTRICT	☐ PUBLIC	☒ OCCUPIED	☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ BUILDING(S)	☒ PRIVATE	☐ UNOCCUPIED	☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ STRUCTURE	☐ BOTH	☐ WORK IN PROGRESS	☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ OBJECT	☐ IN PROCESS	☒ YES: RESTRICTED	☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
	☐ BEING CONSIDERED	☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED	☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
		☐ NO	☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple owners

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER Frederick Road

CITY, TOWN Clarksburg VICINITY OF Maryland STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Rockville STATE Maryland 20850

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE 1976 ☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN Rockville STATE Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M:13-10

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
☐ EXCELLENT	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ UNALTERED	☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☒ GOOD to poor	☐ RUINS	☒ ALTERED	☐ MOVED DATE _____
☐ FAIR	☐ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Clarksburg's past as a 19th century commercial and transportation center is evidenced through the presence of a number of fine residential and commercial structures. The rhythm of the 18th century building lots is still apparent along Frederick Road. Most main structures have not been drastically altered, and many outbuildings remain.

Most structures in Clarksburg are of frame construction, with stone foundations three bay facades, and central doorways. Chimneys are external, and often were built at both ends of the house. A common progression of construction is as follows: A small log house (one room with loft or two stories, one room atop the other) was constructed; it could be described as a "1/3 Georgian" type house. At a later date, the owner would modernize the structure and add an "I" house to the front portion of the older structure. The resulting house would be an "I" house with a projecting older back wing, or an "L-shaped" house. (Eight houses in Clarksburg follow this identical pattern, and others follow a similar one.)

Descriptions of specific structures in Clarksburg follow:

23340 Frederick Road is a three bay by two bay, two-and-a-half story, L-shaped frame house. Built on fieldstone foundations, it is sheathed by white novelty siding. The northeast (front) section has two-over-two double-hung windows and the southwest ell has six-over-six double-hung windows. Windows are flanked by black wooden louvered shutters. The front double door has round-headed wooden panels and is flanked by two-light sidelights and surmounted by a three-light transom. The front porch has a flat roof with a bracketed cornice line and is supported by four pairs of chamfered wooden posts.

The cross gable roof above the northeast section is covered with black asbestos shingles and the gable roof of the southwest ell is covered with raised seam metal. The boxed and returned cornice line has paired brackets. There are three interior chimneys: at the southeast and northwest gable ends and between the northeast section and southwest ell.

23341 Frederick Road is a four bay by three bay, two-and-a-half story frame store. Built on fieldstone foundations, the store had red novelty siding and red clapboarding. The southeast section of the store is two-and-a-half stories in height and has a gable roof. The northwest section is two stories in height and has a flat roof. Both gable and flat roofs are covered by raised seam metal. There is a boxed and returned cornice line.

23346 Frederick Road is a five bay by two bay, two-and-a-half story, L-shaped frame house. Built on fieldstone foundations, the house has white novelty siding with white aluminum siding on the southwest ell. The house has a combination of two-over-two double-hung windows in the northeast (front) section and six-over-six in the southwest ell. The front door had oval wooden panels and is flanked by two-light sidelights and surmounted by a three-light transom. The front porch has a flat roof supported by two pairs of chamfered and bracketed wooden posts. The gable roof has bracketed, boxed and returned cornice line. There are two interior end chimneys and a massive exterior fieldstone chimney on the southwest ell.

(Continued on Attachment Sheet A)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION	
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE	
☐ 1600-1699	☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER	
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 19th century BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The village of Clarksburg is significant as an example of a market, transportation, and residential center of the mid-19th century.

Clarksburg's history dates from the location of John Clark's trading post at the junction of two Indian trails, one following Parr's Ridge to the mouth of the Monocacy River, the other along the north-south "Seneca Trail", in the mid-18th century. As the road from Frederick Town to the new port of Georgetown became an established route, Michael Ashford Dowden constructed his ordinary there, c. 1752-3; this later provided a meeting place for the Sons of Liberty in the 1770s and a dining room for Andrew Jackson on his way to his 1829 inauguration. In the early 1790s the community became known as Clarksburg and the property on either side of the road was surveyed and divided into town lots.

Clarksburg reached its peak in the first half of the 19th century. In 1800 John Clark became the first postmaster, and by 1804 Clarksburg boasted over 30 structures. A tanning industry was established by the Beam and Winemiller families in the 1820s, using water from the many springs which are still active. Related businesses followed: shoemakers, harnessmakers and blacksmiths. A bone mill provided nitrogen fertilizer to surrounding farms. The early houses were constructed of logs, and many of these early sections remain, with later additions. Benjamin Latrobe sketched Clarksburg in 1810, depicting approximately 13 houses close to the road, outbuildings, and a log bridge.

Founder John Clark was a Methodist, and led in organizing a local congregation in 1788. A log chapel was built in 1794, a brick structure in 1853, and the present frame church in 1909; the congregation claims to be the "oldest continuous Methodist congregation in Montgomery County". The Clarksburg Academy operated from 1833 to 1878, enrolling about 50 students per year.

While Clarksburg reached its peak population in 1840, by 1870 it was a thriving commercial and industrial center of the upper County. It supported four stores, two hotels, a printing firm, two blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, millers, tailors, physicians, and farmers. Wheelwrights, mechanics and blacksmiths carried on a lively trade, stimulated by the daily coach traffic. Frederick Sholl attracted national attention by developing the catawba grape on his Clarksburg property. With its 250 residents (in 1879), Clarksburg was the third most populous town in the County.

However, after the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad was opened through Montgomery County to the west of Clarksburg in 1873, the town declined. While many residents left the area, others adjusted to a new

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(Continued on Attachment Sheet B)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land & Assessment Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
 Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland (1882).
 Boyd, T.H.S., History of Montgomery County, Maryland (1879).
 Maps: Martenet and Bond (1865); Hopkins Atlas (1879).
 Martz, Ralph F., "Two Centuries of Clarksburg", unpublished, 1954.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 30 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kevin Parker

Candy Reed

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

Architectural Description

DATE

October 1979

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438

The Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church is a one-and-a-half story, T-shape, five bay by four bay, frame structure with square corner tower on southwest side. Built on brick, sandstone, and fieldstone foundations, the Church now has white vinyl clapboard siding. Four poured concrete steps flanked by a wrought iron handrail lead to the enclosed tower entrance. The tower is a full three stories in height with a pyramidal roof, surmounted by a cross. There are one-over-one double-hung stained glass lancet windows throughout the church. The church has a cross gable roof with asbestos shingles and at the west gable end, a decorative finial. The cornice line is boxed and returned at each gable end. A one-story cinderblock wing is attached to the east. It is seven bays by four bays with a gable roof covered by asbestos shingles.

pattern; farm produce and later milk was hauled five miles to Boyds, and mail was carried back. Clarksburg established a literary society and a distillery. Large additions were attached to the old log houses, and the entire house was then covered with contemporary siding; most homes became L-shaped. White and black schools and churches located in Clarksburg.

In the late 1920s, Clarksburg underwent a temporary revival when the automobile allowed Washingtonians to tour the countryside independent of the railroad. Homeowners rented out rooms for boarders and tourists, hanging out signs to advertise their services. Clarksburg again underwent change in the 1950s when a major highway was constructed a mile to the west; the new access road into town destroyed several old buildings, including the Gibson Hotel, scene of minstrel shows in the past.

Today, while some of Clarksburg's old buildings have been demolished and the maples no longer line the main street, a substantial amount of buildings and 19th century flavor remain.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clarksburg Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Frederick Road (Rt. 355) ☐ not for publication

city, town Clarksburg ☐ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☒ private	☐ unoccupied	☒ commercial
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☒ private residence
☐ object	☐ in process	☒ yes: restricted	☐ entertainment
	☐ being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ government
	☐ not applicable	☐ no	☐ industrial
			☐ military
			☐ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple Owners

street & number Frederick Road telephone no.:

city, town Clarksburg, Md. state and zip code 20734

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Rockville state Md.

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MNCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

date 1976 ☐ federal ☒ state ☒ county ☐ local

pository for survey records Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. M-13-10

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

Check one

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site

☐ moved date of move _____

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

The Clarksburg Historic District is in a small rural town located in northern Montgomery County. The town sits at a relatively high altitude affording it an excellent view of the Sugar Loaf Mountains. Through the Clarksburg area flow a number of streams such as Bennett's Creek, Seneca Creek, Maple Branch, Kitty's Branch, etc. The surrounding area is predominately farm land and open space including Little Bennett Regional Park which borders the town on the northwest. The district comprises approximately 22 structures, 17 of which are potentially of historical and/or architectural significance. The sites are located along the main road, Frederick Road or Rt. 355, about 1/4 mile in either direction of the Rt. 121 intersection. It was from this approximate point that the town's development sprang.

The buildings in the Clarksburg Historic District are vernacular in style. Some, however, more closely reflect the influences of high style architecture popular during the nineteenth century. The buildings date from as far back as 1797 through to the early twentieth century. For the most part, they are two story structures of frame construction. Many of the buildings include an earlier front, or in most cases, rear section to which a later and usually more substantial addition was made. The majority of Clarksburg's original structures were of log construction. Thus, some of the present buildings have log sections which were incorporated into the larger structure. In this way, many of the buildings are a mix of more localized early vernacular construction combined with later, more high style influenced architecture.

Fortunately, with few exceptions, the buildings in the Clarksburg Historic District have not undergone substantial alteration. Instead, most remain in what appears to be good, original condition. In addition, the district flows fairly well, without the inclusion of many architecturally unsympathetic infills. On the whole the town has retained the feel of a small town community along with many of its nineteenth century buildings.

9. Significance

Survey No.

M:13 10

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☐ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☐ 1800-1899	☒ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☐ 1900-	☐ communications	☒ industry	☐ politics/government	☒ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

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

The Clarksburg Historic District is significant for its examples of early nineteenth to early twentieth century buildings; mostly vernacular in style, reflecting the town's growth as a center of transport, trade and industry for northern Montgomery County. As a transport center Clarksburg was a major stage stop for traffic from Frederick to Georgetown, enabling the town to support a number of inns and taverns. Clarksburg became a center of trade and industry with general stores, a tannery and other leatherworks operations, machine shop, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, etc., by the mid nineteenth century. It grew to become the third largest town in Montgomery County and the center of one of the county's original five election districts. Growth continued in Clarksburg until the late 1870's when the B&O Railroad bypassed the town for nearby Boyds thus, encouraging many citizens to relocate and business to drop off. It experienced somewhat of a revival beginning in the 1920's when boarding houses open to accomodate tourists who began coming to this area as a result of the increased use and popularity of the automobile. Today, Clarksburg remains a small rural town, retaining many of its nineteenth century structures. It is among Montgomery County's earliest, most intact historic towns.

HISTORY & SUPPORT

Clarksburg is among Montgomery County's earliest towns which, like nearby Hyattstown, grew and prospered as a result of its location along a major road. It was the center of one of the county's five original election districts. By the mid nineteenth century, Clarksburg had grown to become the third largest city in Montgomery County and a center of trade and industry. The town's earliest beginnings go back to about 1735 when William Clarke of Lancaster County, Pa. first started coming to the site of the future town to trade with the Shawnee, Seneca and Tuscaroras Indians. William first traded from his wagon and later, with the help of his son, John he established a trading post in a small log building. The location was ideal because it marked the crossing of two well traveled Indian trails.

Perhaps even more instrumental to Clarksburg's initial growth was the establishment of Micheal A. Dowden's "Ordinary" in 1754. Dowden foresaw the value of an inn along the old Sinequa Indian trail which was on its way to becoming a major road for travelers from Frederick to Georgetown. Clarksburg was located at a convenient stopping point for one making such a journey. The Ordinary is said to have provided lodging and entertainment for such well known travelers as General E. Braddock, George Washington and President Andrew Jackson. It also served as an important gathering place for members of the Clarksburg community.

Meanwhile, John Clarke was slowly purchasing tracts of land which lay along the Frederick-Georgetown Road. By the later part of the eighteenth century this had become a well established route, therefore making Clarksburg a promising location. In the 1790's the property to either side of this road was surveyed and divided into lots to allow for further growth to take place. Indeed, Clarke's trading post and Dowden's Ordinary had sparked development. John Clarke, who is attributed with the founding of the town, later built a more permanent general store. In addition to being a merchant, John was also a Justice of the Peace, served as a County Commissioner and as the town's first postmaster he also become its namesake.

The town continued to grow. Stage coach lines began regular service through Clarksburg enabling the town to support other inns and services catering to travelers. In addition to Dowden's Ordinary, Basil Soper's "Snow Hill" tavern was operating by 1800, just outside town. Other local taverns were run by Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Griffith. John Clarke's general store served many of the town's needs and Benjamin Browning ran a blacksmith business, keeping the stage coaches on the road. Thus, as indicated by Benjamin H. Latrobe's August 1810 sketch of Clarksburg, it was already a thriving community by this time. Stage coach traffic, which had become a major impetus to growth, continued. It peaked in the mid nineteenth century not to decline until the late 1870's after the construction of the B&O railroad through nearby Boyds which caused stage coach traffic and business to decline in Clarksburg.

Clarksburg's growth was due not only to its importance as a center of transportation but also as a result of its trade and industry. Clarksburg emerged in the nineteenth century as a focal point of commerce for northern Montgomery County. Of particular importance was the tannery established by John Nelson Burnside in 1820. The business became Clarksburg's major industry, resulting in other relating businesses. The tannery was sold in 1831 to Robert Beam who later sold it in 1838 to John Winemiller, Jr. Winemiller continued the business and also built an adjoining residence (the John Gibson house). Another tanner, Rufus Magruder purchased the business in 1849. The tannery finally closed down after it was purchased in 1857 by John Gibson and Thomas Nichols.

As a result of the tannery, a number of Clarksburg residents were engaged in the leatherworks trade. The best known of these was William Hurley who began a shoe shop in 1842. William was Clarksburg's leading shoemaker until his death in 1870. Other shoemakers such as B.T. Silance were in business by 1860. Also located near the tannery were other industries. William Dronenburg established a blacksmith shop sometime between 1840 and 1850. By 1865 there was a second blacksmith at the other end of town. C.T. Anderson ran a machine shop which appears on the 1865 map. By 1879, Thomas Anderson and Henson Miles had wheelwright shops operating in this area as well. In addition to these industries, a bone mill was located just outside the town where fertilizers for the surrounding farms were produced.

By 1850 Clarksburg had become the third largest town in Montgomery County. Clarke's general store was now being run by Leonidas Willson, the grandson of John Clarke. In the early 1860's Nichols & Gibson opened another general store on the tannery property. (In 1895 this store was replaced with a larger one which included a community hall upstairs. It was run by Levi Price during the early twentieth century and was said to be the largest general store in the area). Another hotel also opened during this period; the John Baker Hotel, operated by Hilton & Kemp in 1865.

The area around the town of Clarksburg was largely devoted to farming. In 1850, 75% of these farms (most of which were relatively small) grew tobacco. Although tobacco was grown in the area until 1919 despite its degenerating effects on the soil; by the turn of the century wheat had become an important crop. Later, during the 1910's and 1920's, dairy farming became popular due to the construction of new and better roads providing a fast route to market.

Clarksburg was not without its cultural aspects as well. A number of its citizens were evidently interested in education and the development of the finer arts. The Clarksburg Academy, a private school, opened in 1833. The school was located just north of the present Rt. 121 and operated until 1878. Following its closing, a one room schoolhouse was constructed on the same lot. It was reported that 55 students attended the school in 1868. This suggests a great interest in education in Clarksburg. Later, in 1909, a two room schoolhouse was constructed on another site.

This was one of four similar schoolhouses built in the county during this period. The schoolhouse remains an important Clarksburg landmark.

A group of Clarksburg citizens interested in cultural pursuits formed the Clarksburg Literary Society in 1879. The group was dedicated to the reading of fine literature and the collection of local history. It was during his membership in the society that Col. T.H. Stockton Boyd wrote, Boyd's History of Montgomery County.

Clarksburg also had two musical bands. Probably the best known was the Clarksburg Brass Band formed by Professor J. Mortimer Hurley in 1845. Professor Hurley, who gave instruction on a number of instruments, organized this local band who would play at community gatherings and in neighboring towns. Clarksburg also had a string band. This band was organized by a group of black musicians. The small community just outside town where these musicians lived was called stringtown in honor of the band. (Almost all the houses that comprised this community are now gone but, the road that lead into it still bears the name).

Thus, Clarksburg had become a well established town by the early 1800's; continuing to grow throughout the century. It was a trade and transport center as well as a thriving residential community. Clarksburg reached its peak in commerce and in population about 1840 but continued to be an important center of commerce and industry for upper Montgomery County into the 1870's. However, the late 1870's marked the close of a long period of growth and prosperity in Clarksburg when the B&O Railroad bypassed the town in favor of Boyds to the southwest. The resulting decline in business and transport encouraged many citizens to seek residence elsewhere. Between 1890 and 1910 the town did show a slight rise in population. Then, in the 1920's, Clarksburg experienced somewhat of a revival when the increased use and popularity of the automobile and the construction of improved roads brought sight-seers from other areas into Clarksburg. Businesses thrived again and boarding houses such as "Boxwood Inn" provided lodging to travelers.

Clarksburg and the surrounding area has retained its rural character. As it has always been, the development of the town has pretty much restricted itself to the main road, Frederick Road or Rt. 355. Agricultural land predominates in Clarksburg area although the number of farms has decreased since World War II. Much of this land was purchased by developers anticipating future growth but now lies idle. The area remains essentially undeveloped. The town itself today serves as a residential community and a small trade center. Commercial businesses include the Clarksburg Grocery and Phillips 66 gasoline station (Willson's store stands nearby, vacant), a post office, a bank, a craft shop referred to as "Country Treasures" and a real estate office. Fortunately, the town has retained much of its old character,

without the inclusion of too many intrusion upon the historical/architectual landscape.

Developers and planners do, however, see great potential for the growth of Clarksburg. The town is located at the crossroads of two major county roads and just east of Interstate 270. Other areas of upper Montgomery County such as the Gaithersburg area are presently undergoing increased development as growth from the lower county expands outward. Many of Clarksburg residents already commute to work in Washington, D.C. and down county areas. In addition, much of the property in Clarksburg was rezoned commercial after the 1968 report put out by M-NCPPC hastily announced, "There are no remaining structures of historical significance within the planning area of Clarksburg." Therefore, it is important that Clarksburg and a number of its historically and/or architectually significant structures be recognized as such and efforts be made to preserve them before they are consumed by the growth of an expanding Montgomery County. Clarksburg is one of the county's oldest and most intact small towns and it would be a loss to the county if its older structures were all replaced by new development.

RESOURCES

Beginning at the southern end of town, the first older structure is #23200, the Day House at the corner of Frederick Rd. and Stringtown Rd. The house was probably built in 1925 by Clarence P. and Dorothy L. Day.¹ The house bears a distinct 1920's functional, architectural style. It is one of a few twentieth century structures in the district. The house remained the property of the Days until it was conveyed on its original 3.665 acres to Duncan C. and Mabel E. Clark.² Mabel is the present owner.

Next is the Columbus Woodward House, #23311. This house is typical of the architecture of rural Montgomery County. It is a two story, three bay wide gable roofed dwelling with a center gable. It has a Victorian flavor with its jig-sawn trimmed front porch. The house was built in two parts; the rear being the older section. It was built in the early nineteenth century by James Hawkins.³ The front addition, now the main block of the house, was built by John H. Wims about 1892. John was a former slave and one of a number of blacks that settled in the Clarksburg area beginning in the 1880's. John was a mail carrier, delivering from his horse drawn wagon on his route from Clarksburg to Boyds. He is said to have been one of the few black mail carriers in Montgomery County during this period.⁴ The house remains in the Wims family to this day.

Across from the Wims house is Hammer Hill, #23310. Hammer Hill is a large, elaborately decorated circa. 1900 Victorian residence. Unlike the vernacular architecture of most of Clarksburg's structures, Hammer Hill truly reflects the high style architecture of the turn of the century. Detailing of particular note includes: the ornately decorated front porch with turned posts and jig-sawn trim, the three story projecting center front, double paneled doors with transom and side lights and gable dormers projecting from the hipped roof. The house was built by Dr. James Deets and his wife, Sarah. Dr. Deets graduated from the University of Maryland's Medical School in 1882 after which time he came to Clarksburg and set up a successful practice.⁵ Deets purchased the property on which the house was constructed in 1891 from the Lewis Family.⁶ The house was completed by 1900. It remained in the family until 1963. It is presently owned by Robert and Edith Hoffman.

Note: Hammer Hill, the name given to this fine old residence comes from the tract name given to this piece of land originally, when patented to Micheal A. Dowden in 1752. Thus, the property adjacent to Hammer Hill is the site of Dowden's "Ordinary" or Inn which was once an important Clarksburg landmark.

Down a-ways and across the street is the Clarksburg Grocery and Phillips 66 Gas Station, #23329. It is a small, rural twentieth century store probably built in 1923 for Sarah E. Purdum. As a single story, center gable roofed building constructed of rock-faced concrete block with a corrugated metal roof, it is typical of circa. 1920's commercial architecture. A porch from which hangs, "CLARKSBURG GROCERY- CARRY OUT- NO MICOOKED FOODS," runs the length of the facade. Out front sit the gasoline pumps. This structure is significant as one of the county's vanishing community general stores (including gas pumps before the exclusive separation of to-

days supermarkets and gasoline/service stations). The property was sold by Sarah Purdum in December of 1923 to E. Lillian and Elwood E. Barr.⁸ The store remained in the Barr family until October of 1966 when it was purchased by the present owners, Henry J. and Jean C. Noyes.⁹

Across the street from the grocery is the Gardner House, #23330. This is an early twentieth century, late Victorian influenced, cross gable frame residence. It was probably built in 1911 by John Gardner and his wife, Laura.¹⁰ John purchased the property (which included a small structure which was torn down before the Gardner's house was constructed), from Sarah and Robert Hilton in March of 1911.¹¹ The Gardner family retained possession of the house until 1941 when the mortgage was defaulted on and the house sold to Home Owners Loan Corporation. It was then described as a 2 1/4 story frame dwelling of twelve room and one bath.¹² The house then passed through a succession of owners. It was purchased by the present owners, Dee and Dorothy Wilson in July of 1980.¹³

Across the street is the Horace Willson House, #23335. This structure which was built in two parts in among Clarksburg's earliest buildings. It is a one and a half story, three bay by two bay, gable roofed frame dwelling built in a localized, vernacular style. The original section of the house which is the rear, three bay by one bay portion was probably built about 1800 by Dr. John Reid.¹⁴ This building was sold in 1821 to Dr. Horace Willson, a practicing Clarksburg physician. Dr. Willson also served in the State House of Delegates from 1831-1832 and in the State Senate from 1838-1841.¹⁵ Dr. Willson constructed the large, front section of the house sometime between 1827 and 1843.¹⁶ The present front porch is a twentieth century addition. Dr. Willson's office was probably located in the building. The house remained in the family until the early twentieth century. It passed through a succession of owners until 1966 when it was purchased by the present owner, Henry J. Noyes.¹⁷

Next door is the Willson's Store, #23341. This is a circa. 1842 general store which stands as an important Clarksburg landmark. A trading post was first established on this site by John Clarke who is attributed with the founding of Clarksburg. In John's will dated 1803 he left his property to his daughter and son-in-law, Mary and William Willson.¹⁸ William constructed the present building about 1842.¹⁹ William later retired and his son, Leonidas gained control. In the 1870's Mary Willson Waters, Leonidas' sister became his partner. The store remained in the Willson family until 1914 when it was sold to Levi and Mary Price (also Clarksburg merchants).²⁰ Then in 1921 the store was sold to the Lewis family and operated until 1970 as "Lewis and Linthicum."²¹ It was then purchased by the present owners, Roy M., Jr. and Pat J. Bradley.²² The store is now being used for storage. This building is significant not only for its association with the Willson family, a family important to the history of Clarksburg, but also as a center of activity for the town. The store served as a trading post and general store, post office and community gathering place. Few stores of this type and vintage are left in the county.

Next door is #23345, the old parsonage. This house appears on both the 1865 and 1879 county maps as the "parsonage." According to a deed dated 1856, William Willson conveyed this property to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clarksburg to establish a dwelling, "for the married ministers and preachers (and their families) ... appointed to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also, for the use of clergymen traveling the circuit of M.E. Churches for "general conferences."²³ The church sold the house in 1915 to Levi Price, a local merchant.²⁴ By this time, a new parsonage had been built just up the road (#23407). The house remained in the Levi family for many years. It was finally sold in 1944 by Mary E. Price and Levi, Jr. and Robert Price, the wife and children of the late Levi Price.²⁵ It then went through a succession of owners until it was purchased by the present owners, Larry T. and Valerie K. Matlock in 1978.

Returning to the other side of Frederick Road is the Leonidas Willson House, #23340. This is one of the older, more elaborately styled structures in Clarksburg. It is significant for its fine architectural detailing which includes: a front porch supported by four sets of chamfered posts with curved bracketing connecting them; an entry with double doors, transom and sidelights, a second story double window topped with a pedimented window head, bracketed eaves, etc. The basic configuration of this house, with its three bay facade and its gable roof with center gable, is typical of the vernacular architecture of Montgomery County. The Leonidas Willson house, however, is far more elaborate than most. The house includes a two story, three bay by one bay early section dating back to the beginning of the nineteenth century. This original dwelling was built by William Willson as was the present main block, circa. 1840.²⁶ William was one of Clarksburg's most prominent citizens and the son-in-law of the town's founder, John Clarke. He was a merchant, operating the town's general store. His son, Leonidas purchased the house in 1869.²⁷ The house was sold in 1911 after the death of Leonidas' widow, Maria. It was purchased by Charles Waters (a decendent of the Willson family) and his wife, Mary. In 1917 it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Miles. The Miles opened up a boarding house here called Boxwood Inn. It catered to tourists taking to the road during the 1920's-- as a result of the increased use and popularity of the automobile.²⁸ It was sold in 1962 to the present owners, Dr. Howard Graves and wife.

Next door is the Clark/Waters House, #23346. This is a circa. 1840 Georgian style I house with an earlier, 1797 section. The house is characterized by its rectangular main block, five bays by one bay; its symmetrical proportions, central entry with a flat roof, bracketed porch supported by two sets of squared columns; rectangular pediments over the windows, bracketed eaves and brick end chimneys. In addition to its fine architectural styling the house is also significant as the residence of the Clarke and Willson families. John Clarke, the founder of Clarksburg, probably built the original section in 1797 (which is said to be part log).²⁹ After his death in the early 1800's, his property went to his daughter and son-in-law, Mary and William Willson. William operated the town's general store on the site of Clarke's early trading post. The house remained in the Willson family for many years. After William's death it became the property of

his three children. His daughter, Mary Willson Waters in turn will-
ed it to her daughter, Sarah I. Sellman who later passed it on to
her son, William A. Sellman. It was finally sold out of the fami-
ly in 1923. It passed through a succession of owners until pur-
chased in 1973 by the present owner, John D. Heckert.

The next structure of significance is the Elizabeth Powers House,
#23360. It is a frame vernacular dwelling built in two sections.
The rear section was built about 1820 by Henry Burnside.³⁰ Burn-
side established a tannery adjacent to this property which was
to become Clarksburg's major industry. In 1831, the early dwelling
was purchased by Issac and Elizabeth Powers.³¹ About 1840 the
Powers added the present main block of the house.³² Elizabeth
held an important position in the community-- that of postmistress.
Clarksburg was the focal point for the distribution of mail for
upper Montgomery County thus, making postmistress a prestigious
job.³³ The house remained in the Powers family until 1926 when
it was sold to Kate Purdum who owned it until 1951.³⁴ It is now
the property of Robert and R.J. Whalen.

Located next to the Power's House is the John Gibson House, # 23362.
This house with its fine Victorian influenced architectural detail-
ing is rather unique to Clarksburg. Its uniqueness is exemplified
by its early hip roof, its slightly arched and shuttered windows;
the ornamentally carved trim along the porch, cornice and over the
windows and its front entry with transom and sidelights. The house
was probably constructed about 1840 by John Winemiller, Jr.³⁵ John
operated the adjoining tannery (first established by Henry Burn-
side in 1820). In 1849 the property was sold to another tanner,
Rufus Magruder who sold it in 1857 to Thomas Nichols and John
Gibson.³⁶ At this time, the tannery closed down to be replaced
with Nichols & Gibson's General Store. John Gibson moved into the
house and lived here until 1922 when he sold it to William H. Lea-
man.³⁷ The house is now owned by James I. Mullen. Although it
now stands vacant, the house remains in good condition.

Along the north side of Frederick Road just above Rt. 121 is #23401,
the W.J. Dronenburg House. This house was built by William J. Dron-
enburg about 1865.³⁸ It was Clarksburg's only brick house. Un-
fortunately, due to alterations and additions it is difficult to
asceverate the original appearence of the house; including the
fact that it is of brick construction. Architectually, the house
has lost its integrity. Its significance lies solely in its asso-
ciation with William Dronenburg, Clarksburg's leading Blacksmith
during the mid nineteenth century.³⁹ The house remained in the
Dronenburg family until the mortgage was defaulted on in 1937.
The house is now owned by Thomas and S.A. Conley. It presently
houses a craft and antique shop referred to as "Country Treasures,"
and a dental office.

Next door is the Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage, #23407. This
is a good example of the early twentieth century Four Square house.
This type structure was one of America's most popular house forms
from the late 1890's through the 1920's. It is characterized by
its simple, two story block shape and its hipped roof with dormer

windows which appear at each elevation. As customary, a porch supported by slightly tapering, rounded columns runs the length of the facade. The house was built in 1914 by the Trustees of the Montgomery County Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church on a lot of one acre, two roods and thirty-seven perches donated by Sarah C. Hilton.⁴⁰ It served as the parsonage house until 1941 when it was sold to Mary M. Lancaster who retained possession until 1958.⁴¹ It is now the property of Robert D. Hoffman.

The John Leaman House, #23415 sits adjacent to the parsonage. This house is among Clarksburg's earlier structures. It is a Circa. 1800 vernacular dwelling of log construction to which was added a large, frame Victorian addition circa. 1890.⁴² As mentioned, the original, front portion of the house, with its large brick chimney block, is log as were most of Clarksburg's early structures. This is one of the few remaining log buildings and the only one clearly visible. The house was probably built by Thomas Kirk who owned and sold it in 1801.⁴³ It passed through a succession of owners in the early 1800's until purchased by Wattee Williams in 1818.⁴⁴ Williams was a local carpenter.⁴⁵ The family owned the house (with a short interruption between 1853 and 1858) until 1866. It was purchased in 1871 by John Leaman, also a local carpenter.⁴⁶ The Leaman's had the rear addition built about 1890. The house remained in the Leaman family until 1961. It is now the property of Wilbert T. and H.B. Duncan.

The William Hurley House and Shoe Shop, #23421 is next. The house was built into two parts and may contain an early log section. The original, back portion was built about 1800 by Arnold Warfield.⁴⁷ It was purchased in 1835 by Obed Hurley who sold it to William Hurley in 1842.⁴⁸ William was Clarksburg's leading shoemaker.⁴⁹ Shoemaking and other leatherwork trades resulted from the establishment of a tannery which operated in Clarksburg from 1820- 1857. This was also the home of J. Mortimer Hurley who organized and lead the Clarksburg Brass Band. The band is said to have practiced here.⁵⁰ It was probably around the time of the purchase of this property that William built the small, one and a half story frame shoe shop. This building was later used in the early twentieth century by Helen Hurley to house her millinery shop. The Hurleys added the front section to the house about 1872.⁵¹ The property was finally sold out of the family in 1942 after which time it passed through a succession of owners. The house and shoe shop are presently owned by Rosalie B. Willis.

The Lewis/Soper House, #23515 adjoins the Hurley property. It is a large, Victorian influenced, two story, three bay wide, gable roofed frame house with a center gable. The house is fairly typical of the rural vernacular architecture of Montgomery County. It was probably built in 1890 by William W. Lewis.⁵² Lewis purchased the 4 7/8 acres on which the house was built in March of 1890 from Reuben A. Hurley, the executor of the late William S. Hurley.⁵³ William Lewis and his wife, Henrietta sold the property in 1903 to William and Susan Leaman.⁵⁴ In 1907 the Leamans sold it to William C. and Elizabeth Lewis.⁵⁵ In 1915 the house was purchased by William and Mary Soper who owned it for many years until 1949. The present owner is Edith B. Hoffman.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Montgomery County Commissioners Tax Assesment Books, 1914-1970.
- ²Deed 2379/17, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ³Tax Assesments, 1809.
- ⁴Sugarloaf Regional Trails, Black Historical Resources.
July 1979, pg. 73-76.
- ⁵Portrait and Biographical Record of the Sixth Congress, Dist.-
Md. (New York: Chapman Publishing Co., 1898), pg. 813.
- ⁶Deed JA 22/494, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ⁷"Hammer Hill of Clarksburg, Once Center of Community," Mont-
gomery County Historical Society Library, file on Clarksburg.
- ⁸Deed 324/214, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ⁹Deed 3561/309, " "
- ¹⁰Tax Assesments, 1910-1970.
- ¹¹Ibid. and Deed 218/279, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ¹²Equity #10092, Montgomery County Judgement Records, 95/283.
- ¹³Deed 5541/284, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ¹⁴Tax Assesments, 1804.
- ¹⁵Portrait and Biographical Record,
- ¹⁶Tax Assesments, 1827-43.
- ¹⁷Deed 3561/309, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ¹⁸Will HCA 19/231, Montgomery County Register of Wills.
- ¹⁹Tax Assesments, 1844.
- ²⁰Deed 246/405, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ²¹Deed 304/26, " "
- ²²Deed 4141/830, " "
- ²³Deed JGH 5/575, " "
- ²⁴Deed 252/207, " "

- ²⁵Deed 946/47, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ²⁶Tax Assesments, 1804 & 1841.
- ²⁷Deed EBP 6/271, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ²⁸Greg Hutchinson, "Two Towns Fight to Stay Alive," Montgomery Journal, 28 November 1979, Sect. A-4.
- ²⁹Tax Assesments, 1804 and statement from former occupant, Rita Whalen that documents dating from the 1790's were found in the walls.
- ³⁰Tax Assesments, 1820.
- ³¹Deed BS 4/198, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ³²Tax Assesments, 1840-1842.
- ³³Ralph Fraley Martz, "Clarksburg Post Office, Second Oldest in County," Gaithersburg Gazette, 1965.
- ³⁴Deed 408/338, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ³⁵Tax Assesments, 1838-1842.
- ³⁶Deed STS 4/98, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ³⁷Deed 314/374, " "
- ³⁸Tax Assesments, 1864-1876 (appears on 1865 map).
- ³⁹1850 Census, One of two blacksmiths on 1865 map and only one appearing on 1879 map and mention in Ralph Fraley Martz's, "Earlier Days of Clarksburg Recalled by Local Writer," The News, Frederick, Md., 7 April 1960.
- ⁴⁰Deed 254/91, Montgomery County Land Records and Tax Assesments, 1912-1940.
- ⁴¹Deed 865/74, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ⁴²Tax Assesments, 1800-1830 & 1890.
- ⁴³Deed K/148, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ⁴⁴Deed, U/121, " "
- ⁴⁵Census, 1850.
- ⁴⁶T.H.S. Boyd, The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1972), pg. 124 (originally printed in Clarksburg in 1879).
- ⁴⁷Tax Assesment, 1800-1804.
- ⁴⁸Deed BS 7/130 & BS 11/311, Montgomery County Land Records.

⁴⁹Census, 1850.

⁵⁰Ralph Fraley Martz, "The Old Clarksburg Band," Montgomery County Historical Society Library, file on Clarksburg.

⁵¹Tax Assesments, 1872.

⁵²Tax Assesments, 1890.

⁵³Deed JA 17/486, Montgomery County Land Records.

⁵⁴Deed TD 26/457, " "

⁵⁵Deed 194/383, " "

Note: For additional information on a number of the sites discussed here, as well as architectural descriptions, see the research forms completed by Kevin Parker, Gail Rothrock, Candy Reed and others (1979), on file at the M-NCPPC's Park Historian's Office.

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Louis H. Everts, 1882.

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27 June 1979.

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unpublished history, Montgomery County Historical Society
Library.

CURRENT PROPERTY OWNERS

P-4	Carl I. McGalliard et al % Walter Baker 13 Parv Ave. Gaithersburg, Md., 20760 2 ac. 4053/530 Unimproved	1.98 ac. 1321/342 Improved
P-9	Wm. T. Hannan et al 1919 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D.C. 20006 8ac. 3803/635 Unimproved	P-117 *Elizabeth Powers House* Robert L & R J Whalen Box 6 Clarksburg, Md. 20734 17827 sq. 407/271 Improved #23360
P-33	Frank J & AC Coppola 7621 Carter Court Bethesda, Md. 20034 17.93 ac. 3304/339 Unimproved	P-120 *Old Parsonage* Larry T & V K Matlock 23345 Frederick Rd. Clarksburg, Md. 20734 .47 ac. 5081/552 Improved #23345
P-44	Thomas W Conley et al 4939 Cordell Ave. Bethesda, Md. 20014 .93 ac. 4657/759 Unimproved	P-121 John T. Hardisty 5941 Searl Terr. Bethesda, Md. 20016 6559 sq. 5267/776 Unimproved
P-50	Ralph B Duane et al 2503 Bennalls Ave. Wheaton, Md. 20902 2.04 ac. 3501/516 Unimproved	P-150 *Willson's Store* Roy M Jr & Pat J Bradley Box 68 Clarksburg, Md. 20734 6246 sq. 4141/830 Improved #23341
P-60	Bank of Damascus 9916 Main St. Damascus, Md. 20750 plat 8948 Improved (bank bldg.)	P-152 Ebba H Muller 560 N St. SW apt.N814 Washington, D.C. 20024 15577 sq. 3900/70 Improved
P-61	Ibid. Unimproved	P-153 *Clark/Waters House* John D Heckert et al 23346 Frederick Rd. Clarksburg, Md. 20734 23017 sq. 5562/215 Improved #23346
P-65	P K Properties % Phillip Kasten 936 Philadelphia Ave. Silver Spring, Md. 20910 30697 sq. 3337/70 Unimproved	P-155 *John Gibson House* James I Mullen 1300 Coral Sea Dr. Rockville, Md. 20851 .74 ac. 4082/817 Improved #23362
P-98	Ibid. 9221 sq. 3337/70 Unimproved	P-176 *Horace Willson House* & *Clarksburg Grocery* Henry J & J C Noyes 4315 Bel Pre Rd.
P-115	Joseph R & I.R Whipp 21618 Clarksburg Rd. Clarksburg, Md. 20734	

- Rockville, Md. 20853
.82 ac. 3561/309
Improved #23335
& #23329
- P-177 Stanley L & E E Manton
315 East Bryan St.
Bryan, Ohio 43506
.5 ac. 2939/220
Improved (Post Office)
- P-198 *Day House*
Mable E. Clark
23200 Frederick Rd.
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
3.66 ac. 2379/17
Improved #23200
- P-200 R S&M M&E V Whipp
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
.56 ac. 2005/193
Unimproved
- P-203 Henry J & J C Noyes
4315 Bel Pre Rd.
Rockville, Md. 20853
1250 sq. 3601/359
Unimproved
- P-206 *Leonidas Willson House*
Howard C Jr. & W J Graves
Box 116
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
.86 ac. 3113/215
Improved #23340
- P-233 *Columbus Woodward House*
John H Wims
% Gertrude W Banks
1429 Columbia Rd. NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
1.5 ac. EBP 35/172
Improved #23311
- P-228 *Gardner House*
Dee M & D L Watson
8506 Hawkins Creamery Rd.
Gaithersburg, Md. 20760
60559 sq. 5541/284
Improved #23330
- P-257 Wm. K & B L Watkins
11610 Piedmont Rd.
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
23198 sq. 3919/862
Improved (bungalow)
- P-258 Rodney H & A T Darby
6125 Tuckerman La.
Rockville, Md.
43560 sq. 2553/388
Unimproved
- P-311 *Hammer Hill*
Robert D & Edith B Hoffman
23310 Frederick Rd.
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
3.06 ac. 3763/274
Improved #23310
- P-340 Ibid.
.9 ac. 3980/50
Unimproved
- P-814 *Lewis/Soper House*
Edith B. Hoffman
Box 72
Clarksburg, Md.
3.89 ac. 4291/426
Improved #23515
- P-860 Lawrence A Funt
% Wm. Hannan
1919 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C.
.89 ac. 3708/254
Unimproved
- P-911 *John Leaman House*
Wilbert t & H B Duncan
Box 65
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
1.5 ac. 2908/565
Improved #23415
- P-912 Lawrence A Funt
(same as above)
.39 ac. 3708/254
Unimproved
- P-913 *Wm. Hurley House & Shoe
Shop
Rosalie B Willis et al
23421 Frederick Rd.
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
20338 sq. 5203/503
Improved #23421
- P-914 Harry T Lackey
18801 River Rd.
Poolesville, Md. 20837
20338 sq. 3906/218
Unimproved

- P-921 Musser Brothers, Inc.
187450 Frederick Rd.
Gaithersburg, Md. 20760
27601 sq. 5626/65
Improved
- P-926 *M E Church Parsonage*
Robert D Hoffman
Box 72
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
1.73 ac. 4183/367
Improved #23407
- P-975 Wm. Earl & E L Thompson
Clarksburg, Md. 20734
37346 sq. 938/366
Improved
- P-980 *Wm. Dronenburg House*
Thomas W & S A Conley
4939 Cordell Ave.
Bethesda, Md. 20014
1.65 ac. 3420/176
Improved 23401

1601514629

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM

for the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Clarksburg Historic District				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Frederick Road (Rte. 355) and				
CITY OR TOWN: Clarksburg				
STATE: Maryland			COUNTY: Montgomery	
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object		☒ Public Public Acquisition: ☒ Private ☐ In Process ☐ Both ☐ Being Considered		☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work In progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
☐ Agricultural ☒ Government ☐ Park ☐ Transportation ☐ Comments ☒ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Private Residence ☐ Other (Specify) _____ ☐ Educational ☐ Military ☐ Religious _____ ☐ Entertainment ☐ Museum ☐ Scientific _____				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Various public and private owners				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
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: Historic Sites in the Bi-County Region				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☒ County ☐ Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission				
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue				
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring			STATE: Maryland	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed
	(Check One) (Check One) ☒ Altered ☐ Uncolored ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
Most of the buildings in Clarksburg are frame, some dating from the eighteenth century, but most of nineteenth century construction. On opposite hills are the church and school. The school is a 1909 frame building (see separate N.R. form), while the frame church^{also} dates from 1909. The church is frame with a tall spired entrance tower. The tower has gothic arched openings in the bell cote. The facade of the church has gothic arched openings. On the north is a semi-octagonal apse. The houses are mostly log or frame with three bay facades and central doorways. Several have bracketed cornices and porches across the facade. Chimneys are internal at one end or both ends of the house; several houses have large stacks that are designed for fireplace flues. On several houses there are rear ells with large, stone, external chimneys. Several of the larger houses have five bay facades and internal chimneys at either end. One has a three bay porch with brackets as well as a bracketed cornice. The Mary Waters house, next to the store and post office, is one story with internal end chimneys; there are two dormer windows, widely spaced, on the front roof slope. The store and post office is built in two sections, the north shed-roofed, and the south with a gable facade. The Lee Wilson House is frame and built in several sections; there are large internal chimney on the rear ell which may be the original house. Across the facade is a bracketed porch.	

(Continued on following page)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:13-10

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Pre-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)			
☐ Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Phi-	☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	_____
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	_____
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape	☐ Sculpture	_____
☐ Art	☐ Architecture	☐ Social/Human-	_____
☐ Commerce	☐ Literature	itarian	_____
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	_____
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

There are several surviving outbuildings and commercial establishments, including a frame, blacksmith shop as well as the post office. Dowden's Ordinary is gone, as is the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Hammer Hill, built about 1890, is a large, square, two-story frame house with a hipped roof. Each face has a dormer with double windows. A porch with bracketed posts extends across the front.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

H:13-10

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	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:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

MNCPPC

DATE

9 Dec 74

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

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

719

Analine, wife of John M. Stewart, and daughter of Samuel and Nathaniel Pope, died Jan. 10, 1878.

Jerusha Waters, died May 2, 1879, aged 80.

Reuben Davis, died Oct. 13, 1877, aged 85.

Redland.—This point is two miles from Derwood Station on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. H. S. Thompson and H. B. Penn are merchants,—the latter postmaster. The physicians are Drs. J. W. and J. Magruder. One mile north is situated Emory Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. Redland is on "Banks' Venture," surveyed for John Banks, Nov. 29, 1752.

Hazel B. Cashell, whose post-office is Redland, is one of the most prominent of Montgomery County's farmers and one of its largest landholders. He was born Nov. 5, 1808, in Montgomery County, about five miles from his present home. His father (George) emigrated to America from Ireland, and settled upon a farm in Montgomery County. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hazel Butt, a native of Montgomery County. Their children numbered nine, of whom the living are Hazel B., Hamilton, Samuel, Jackson, Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Groomes, and Mrs. Emily Miller. George Cashell died in 1858, aged fifty-four. His widow died in 1860, aged seventy. Hazel B. Cashell resided with his father until he reached his twentieth year, when he leased of Samuel White a farm known as "Charles and Benjamin," and then began his first active experience as a farmer on his own account. Later he leased a farm of Roger Cooke, and in 1848, purchasing a farm of five hundred and thirty acres (his present home), he took up his residence thereon in 1849, and has there resided since. In 1847 he was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, and served as such in 1851. In 1854 he was chosen judge of the District Court to fill the unexpired term of Judge Baker, and thereafter Judge Cashell was chosen to serve for four successive terms of four years each. During the war of 1861-65, and while upon the bench he was arrested by the Federal authorities upon a charge of treason to the government. He was tried in military court and acquitted, but the Secretary of War disapproved the finding and remanded the case to the civil courts. The trial was therefore renewed in the United States Court sitting in Baltimore, Judge Cashell being in the interim allowed his parole. The case was ended by an abandonment thereof by the government. Mr. Cashell is ranked as a representative farmer, and because, as has been said, the pursuit of husbandry has been his, he is to-day the owner of fourteen hundred acres of valuable farming lands.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Caroline, daughter of James Groomes, of Montgomery County, to whom he was united in 1832. She bore him five children, of whom the survivors are four. James, Thomas, and Lyeurgus, the living sons, are well-known Montgomery County farmers. In 1859, Mrs. Cashell died, and after a lapse of eleven years Mr. Cashell married for his second wife, in 1870, Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jones, of Caroline County, Va. The Joneses were among the early settlers in the Old Dominion, and bore a name that in that region has had an honorable place in history. By the second marriage there have been two children, both sons. Since 1866 Mr. Cashell has been president of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company.

Claysville.—This place is situated midway between Mount Zion and Laytonsville, and contains a store and several shops.

The school trustees and teachers for 1881 and 1882 are as follows:

Trustees.—No. 1, Franklin Groomes, J. F. D. Magruder, Dr. Maynard; No. 2, John W. Wallick, Alexander C. Jackson, Elisha Riggs, of S.; No. 3, John T. Warfield, J. Fenton Snoffer, William Magruder; No. 4, Justian Magruder, W. O. Householder, Charles Bready; No. 5, F. L. Bell, Charles H. Griffith, B. B. Crawford.

Teachers.—No. 1, C. W. Davis, Unity P. O.; No. 2, J. M. Woodfield, Damascus P. O.; No. 3, A. R. Martin, Gosben P. O.; No. 4, E. M. Holland, Redland P. O.; No. 5, E. M. Beach, Laytonsville P. O.

There are two colored schools in the district. The magistrates are Samuel Biggs, of G., J. T. Warfield, J. W. Wallick.

CLARKESBURG DISTRICT, No. 2,

is bounded on the north by Frederick County, east by Howard County, south by Cracklin District, southwest by Gaithersburg District, and west by Darnestown and Medley Districts.

Into Great Seneca Creek, in its southwest, empty Magruder's and Wild-Cat Branches, while the Patuxent River separates it from Howard County. In its southwestern section flow Ten-Mile Creek, Cabin Branch, and Little Seneca Creek. In the north, Bennett's Creek flows into Frederick County, as does Little Bennett's Creek, and into the latter empty Wild-Cat and Soper's Branches.

As originally laid out it was bounded as follows:

Beginning near Benjamin Gaither's blacksmith-shop, and running with the road leading to Clopper's mill, the late Samuel Simmons', and the late Richard Hoggins', to the road leading from the mouth of Monocacy to Green's bridge on the east side of Joshua Perry's plantation, there with the road by John Willson's to the mouth of his lane, then with a

north line to the line of Frederick County, then with said line to Par. Spring, then down Patuxent to Mershberger's old mill, then down Seneca to the beginning near Benjamin Gaither's blacksmith-shop.

In the formation of Gaithersburg District, in 1880, a small part of the territory of Clarkesburg was taken, thus reducing the above limits slightly.

The first settlers in the district were Ellsworth Beane, Samuel Saffell, Thomas Whitten, John Crampton, and Henry Griffith, who were soon followed by the Howards, Laytons, Neels, Claggetts, Warrings, Hyatts, Prices, Wards, Tylers, Watkinses, Purdums, Windsors, Waterses, Kempes, Bealls, Darbys, Kings, Linthicums, Williamses, Lewises, and others.¹

Greenbury Willson, on Aug. 1, 1811, had a mill in operation on the farm of Edward Magruder, on Wild-Cat Creek.

Clarkesburg, after which the district was called, is beautifully located on the Washington and Frederick road, thirty miles from Washington, fifteen from Frederick, and four and a half from Boyd's Station. The town occupies a portion of a tract of three hundred and eighty-five acres, surveyed on the 10th of February, 1761, for Henry Griffith, lying on both sides of Little Seneca Creek, and known originally as the "Cow-Pasture" survey. The first store was erected in 1780 by John Clark, whose daughter married William Wilson, the father of Leonidas Wilson, the present owner, who for a long time was a successful merchant of the place. It is now occupied by Lewis & Williams. Mr. Clark kept the first store. The first dwelling-house was that now occupied by Leonard Dent Shaw, in the upper part of the town, and was built in 1777. In the garden of Mr. Scholl, at the east end of the town, the celebrated Catawba grape, which has since gained such a world-wide reputation, was probably first cultivated in America. The property is now owned by Hon. George W. Hilton, and is annually visited by numbers of pomologists and curiosity-seekers. Dr. Horace Wilson was among the earliest physicians.

Before the era of railroads the town was on the direct road from the West to the national capital, and

the stage-lines and many private conveyances on their way to and from those points passed through the place. At one time it contained three taverns,—one kept by Mrs. Schell, where L. D. Shaw lives, one by Mr. Pritchard (now the Thompson House), and the third by Mr. Griffith, where Hon. G. W. Hilton now resides.

Among the first blacksmiths was Benjamin Brown. John G. Clark, the founder of the town, came from the North. The oldest native inhabitant of the place is Leonidas Wilson, who was born in 1812. He is the son of William, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Jonathan Wilson, who came up from Prince George's County before or during the French and Indian war.

William H. Buxton is postmaster, and Drs. T. K. Galloway, R. H. Thompson, and William A. Waters physicians.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The present neat brick edifice was built in 1853, and is on or near the site of the old log structure it succeeded. The first rude church building was erected between 1782 and 1784, and in it Bishop Asbury several times preached. Rev. Randolph R. Murphy, a native of Clarkesburg, is the present pastor, and is a son of one of the old pillars of the church.

In the cemetery adjoining the church are the following interments:

Charles H. Murphy, died Aug. 14, 1879, aged 82; and his wife, Julia, April 23, 1853, aged 49.

Maria Louise, wife of Obed Hurley, died April 16, 1861, aged 42; and Jane, wife of same, died Nov. 5, 1853, aged 59.

Freeborn G. Miles, born April 1, 1812, died Jan. 31, 1846.

Nancy W. Thompson, born Nov. 20, 1794, died May 20, 1870.

Synthia R. Thompson, died Feb. 20, 1870, aged 64.

Ann Elizabeth, wife of Philemon M. Smith, and daughter of Dr. Horace Wilson, died Jan. 29, 1875, aged 52.

Leah, wife of Dr. Horace Wilson, died June 22, 1842, aged 50.

Maria, wife of Rev. James G. Henning, born April 25, 1811, died Dec. 23, 1842.

John W. Beall, died Sept. 5, 1866, aged 63.

Howard Young, died Oct. 3, 1877, aged 66.

Nancy A., wife of Hezekiah Barber, died April 23, 1877, aged 68.

Martha Judy, died April 12, 1867, aged 75.

William Levi Hurley, died July 10, 1874, aged 76.

Prof. J. Mortimer Hurley, died April 8, 1879, aged 50.

"The Clark Private Burying-Ground" contains the remains of

John Clark, born August, 1752, died February, 1805, aged 53; and Ann, his wife, died March 27, 1810, aged 61.

Gustavus Wilson, born Feb. 11, 1811, died 1812.

John Clark Wilson, born Aug. 25, 1802, died Dec. 6, 1867.

William Harris, nephew and adopted son of Rev. Daniel Carl, pastor of Presbyterian Church in Rahway, N. J., died May 5, 1817, aged 24.

¹ In the *Maryland Gazette* of 1754 appeared the following notice:

"Five Pounds Reward. Ran away, Sept. 12th, from the copper-works near Seneca Creek, in Frederick County, Maryland, a convict servantman, John Raner.

"JAS. PERRY, JOHN BOND.

"N.B.—Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to Jas. Perry, near said works, at Rock Creek, in Frederick County, or to John Bond in Balto. Co., shall have £5 reward."

TWO CENTURIES OF CLARKSBURG

by

RALPH FRALEY MARTZ

21 September 1954

The Seneca Indians lived in the Clarksburg area. Clarksburg was located on the Old Sinequa Trail. Col. Ninian Beall and Capt. Richard Brightwell of Prince George's Rangers patrolled these trails. Our settlements were made from 1735 to 1760. Some of them were BELT'S TOMAHAWK, CONTENT, FELLOWSHIP, WARFIELD'S VINEYARD, MONEYWORTH RICH LAND, COW PASTURE, BURDETTE FORCE, GRANDMOTHER'S GOOD WILL, TIMBER CREEK, THREE BROTHERS, PLEASANT PLAINS and GRANGE.

There was another Indian Trail from the North that intersected the "Sinequa Trail" at Clarksburg. It was at this intersection that William Clarke of Lancaster County traded. The Clarkes erected a temporary building here and traded with Shawnees, Senecas and the Tuscaroras, all of whom were of Iroquois stock. Later, his son John purchased BRISTOL on the trail where they farmed. Later, John acquired EBENEZER, the farm which now belongs to Raymond King. The Trading Post was near this farm. John later built a permanent building near the trail where he opened a General Store.

William and John Clarke were Indian Fighters. Both Johns, father and son, served their country during the Revolutionary War. Young John was a Private in the Sixth Company of Major Gist's Maryland Four Hundred. John was appointed Justice of the Peace, 6 April 1798. He was elected County Commissioner in 1799. He was appointed Postmaster in 1800. He was the outstanding Methodist Layman in the area. The Old Clarke Burial Lot is located on the adjacent hill from KING'S PARK. The stream that flows from King's Lake is called Clarke's Branch.

One of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood was Capt. Jeremiah Belt who owned BELT'S TOMAHAWK which was surveyed on 12 December 1740

Italianate

M:13-10



Route 355

MD 121

2 1/2 st Ital fr hse 3 bay vacant 23362
M:19th M:13-10-2

M:19th fr GR/Ital hse 3b 2 1/2 23360
M:13-10-7

M:19th fr Ital hse 2 1/2 st 5 bay 23346
Ashley Antiques M:13-10-5

M:19th fr Ital hse 2 1/2 st. 5 bay 23340
M:13-10-6

Redgrave Pl

23330

c.1900 frame house
Queen Anne/Col Rev
2 1/2 st, gable roof

NR boundaries

RLA 20 Nov 90

Clarkburg HD M:13-10
Montgomery Co.

empty
land
spire

not eligible properties

23345 M:19th C frame Gr Rev/Ital hse
2 1/2 st, 3 bay

23341 19th C frame commercial bldg
(vacant) 2 1/2 st M:13-10-4

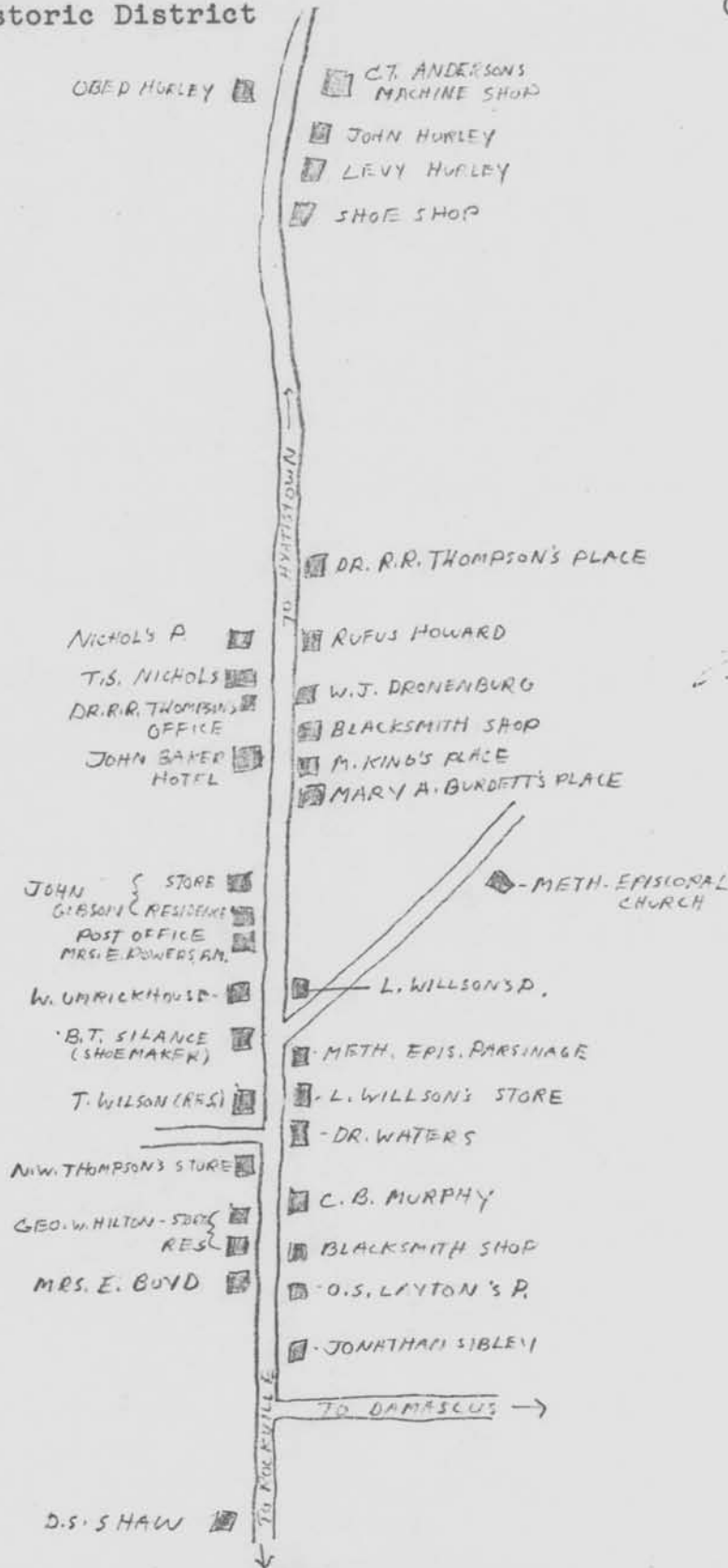
23335 19th C frame hse, 1 1/2 st, 3 bay
M:13-10-3

Clarkburg grocery

Post office

vacant lot

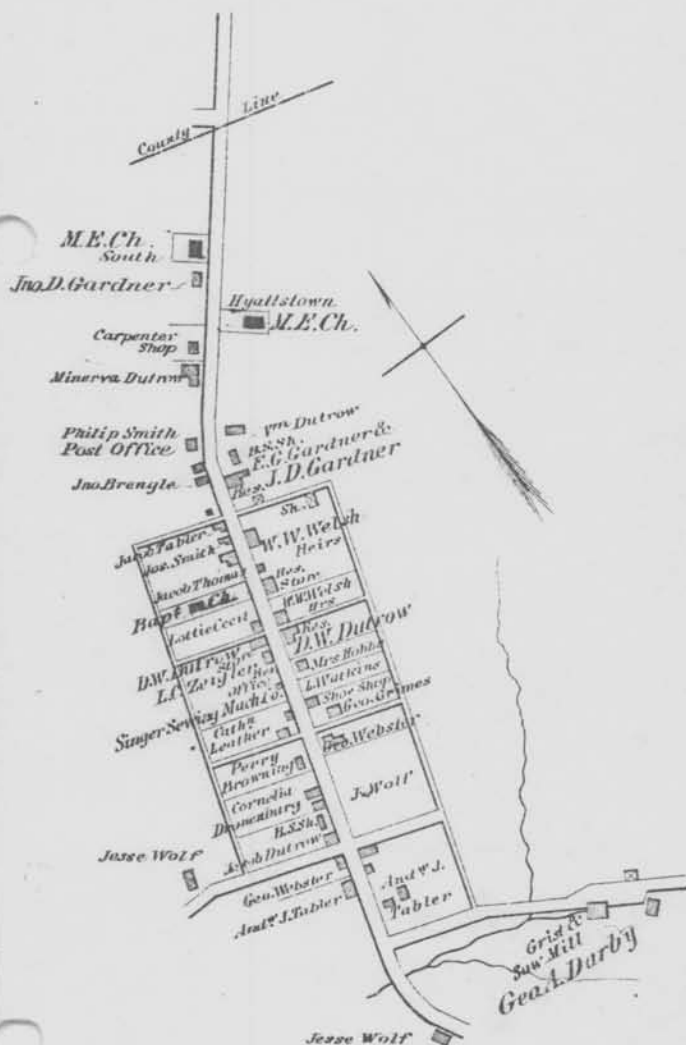
shanties 6 ft fr 2 1/2 st
2 bay



CLARKSBURG - 1865

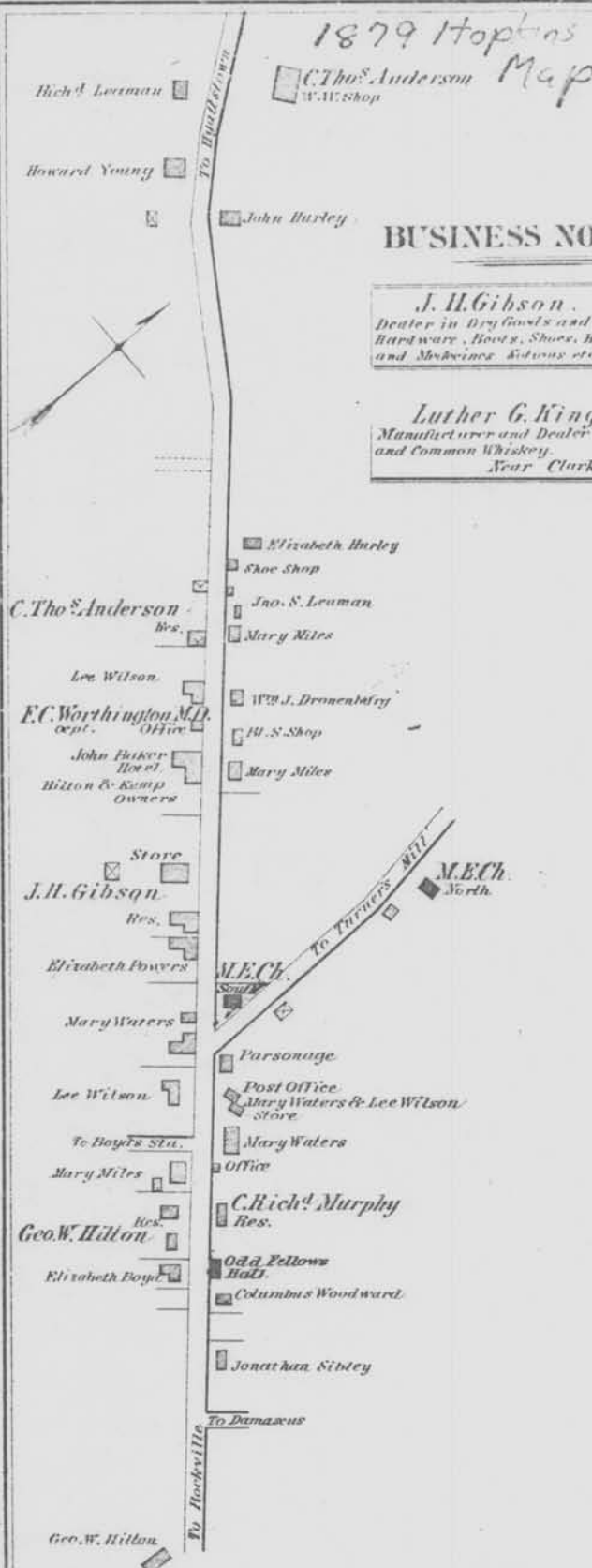
<i>J. D. Gardner,</i> Contractor & Builder — Undertaker, Manufacturer and Dealer in Coffins, Caskets etc.	<i>George A. Darby,</i> Miller — Dealer in Flour, Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Feed and Grain of all kinds & Lumber.
<i>D. W. Dutrow,</i> Dealer in Machinery and Fancy Goods, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Feed & Shoes, etc.	

Scale 400 feet to an Inch.



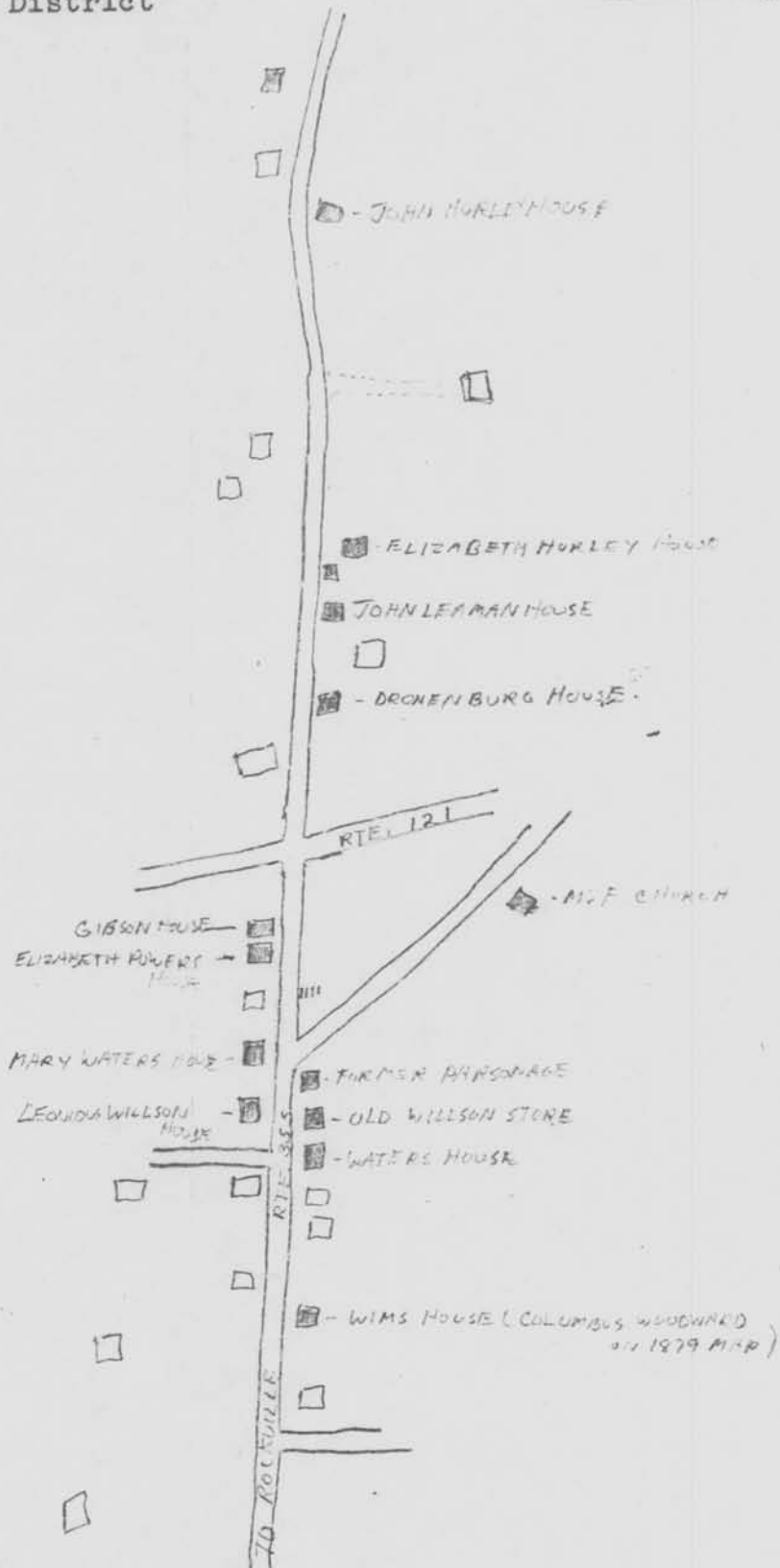
J. H. Gibson.
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Huts, Drugs,
and Miscellaneous Articles etc.

*Luther G. King,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Pure Eye
and Common Whiskey.
Near Clarksburgh*



CLARKSBURGH P.O.

Scale 250 feet to an Inch.

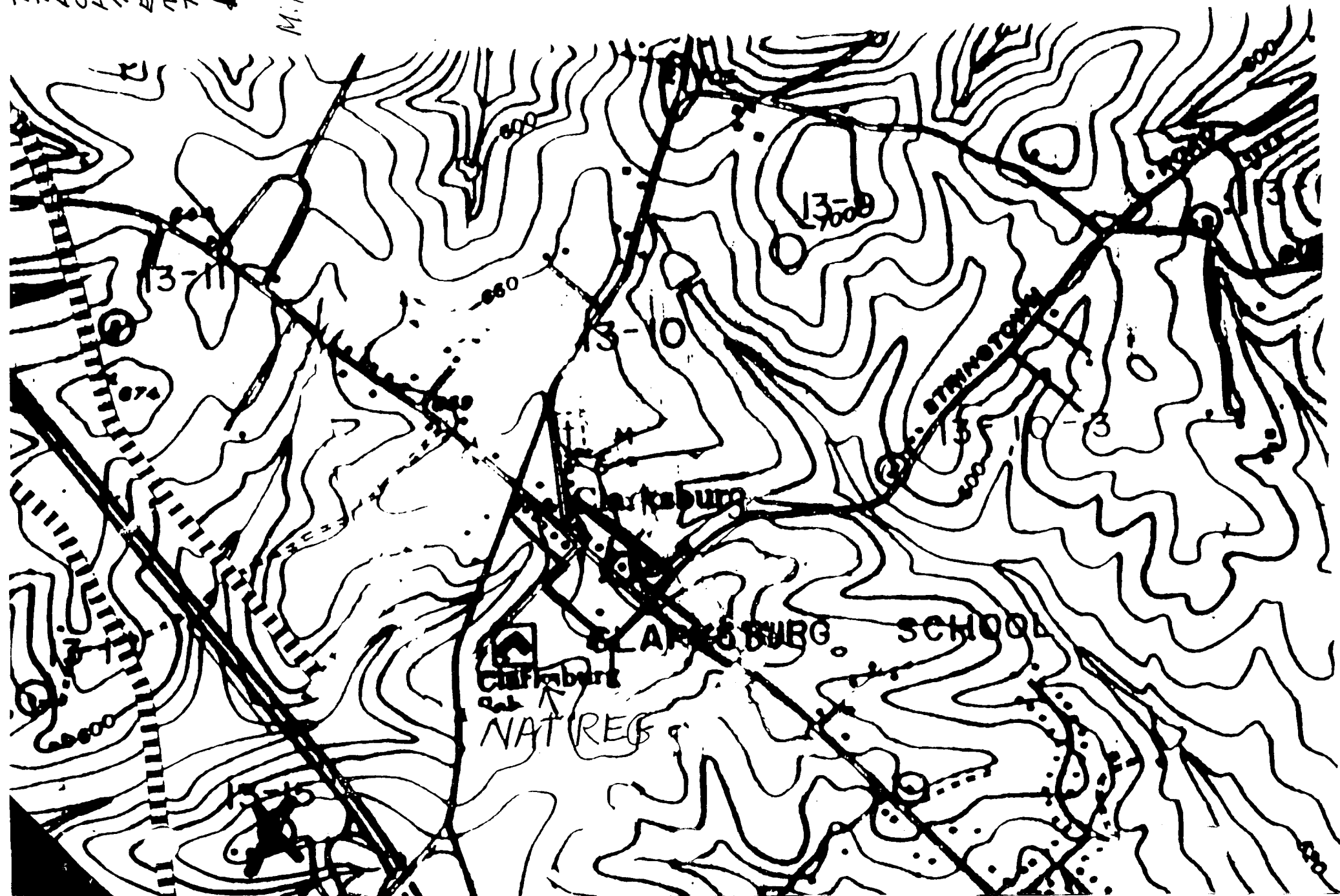


CLARKSBURG - 1979

(DARKENED SQUARES INDICATE STRUCTURES EXISTING
BEFORE 1879)

ATTACHMENT 1

M.13-10



Martinet & Bond's 1865 Map

[illegible]

CLARKSBURG

M:13-10

Richd. Leaman

C. Tho. S. Anderson
W. H. Shop

Howard Young

John Hurley

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. Gibson.

Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Drugs,
and Miscellaneous Articles etc.

Luther G. King.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Pure Rye
and Common Whiskey
Near Clarksburgh

Elizabeth Hurley

Shoe Shop

Geo. S. Leaman

Mary Miles

C. Tho. S. Anderson
Res.

Lee Wilson

F. C. Worthington M.D.
apt. Office

Wm. J. Deaneburg

H. S. Shop

John Baker

Hilton & Kemp
Owners

Mary Miles

Store

J. H. Gibson

Res.

Elizabeth Hurley

Mary Waters

Lee Wilson

To Haystack Sta.

Mary Miles

Geo. W. Hilton

Elizabeth Hurley

M.E.C.

Store

Parsonage

Post Office

Mary Waters & Lee Wilson

Store

Mary Waters

Office

C. Richd. Murphy

Res.

Odd Fellows

Hall

Clarksburgh Woodward

Jonathan Sipey

To Damascus

Geo. W. Hilton

CLARKSBURGH P.O.

Scale 250 feet to an inch

HOPKINS ATLAS, 1899

The year 1879, Dept. of the Interior, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington D.C.

STRUCTURES STILL STANDING, 1984 (JANUARY)

QUANT

3645

3645

27

27

P 20

P 20

ROAD

1840's

1860's - 1870's

1890-1900

1910 - 1925

unimproved property

proposed district

1984

P 600

CLARKSBURG

BRICKLEY'S SUB

Burg
ent Assoc

Edm. Crossburg
Associates

5739 / 164
42 88 A

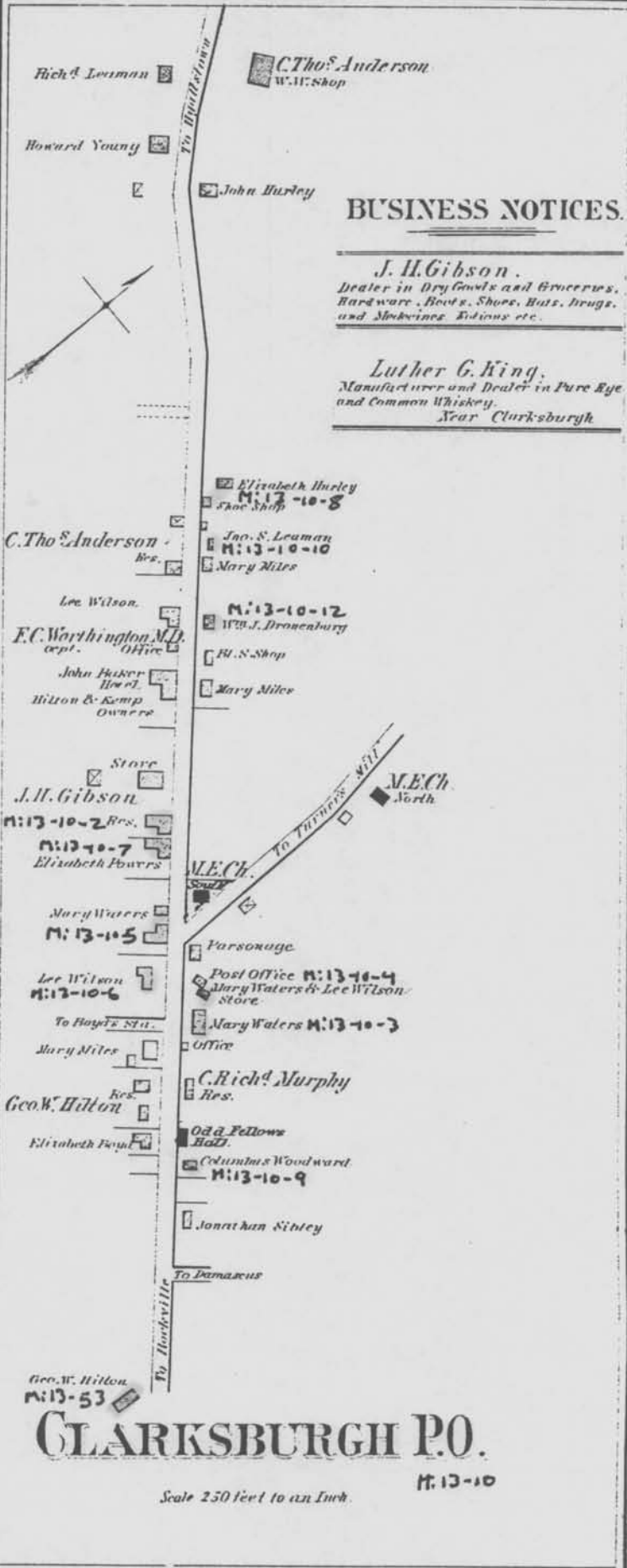
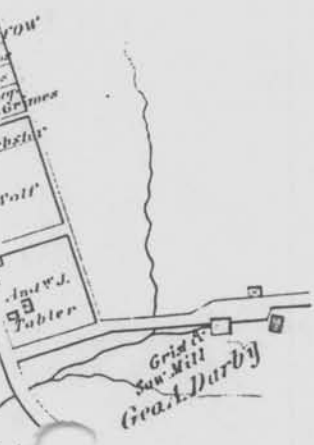
P 400

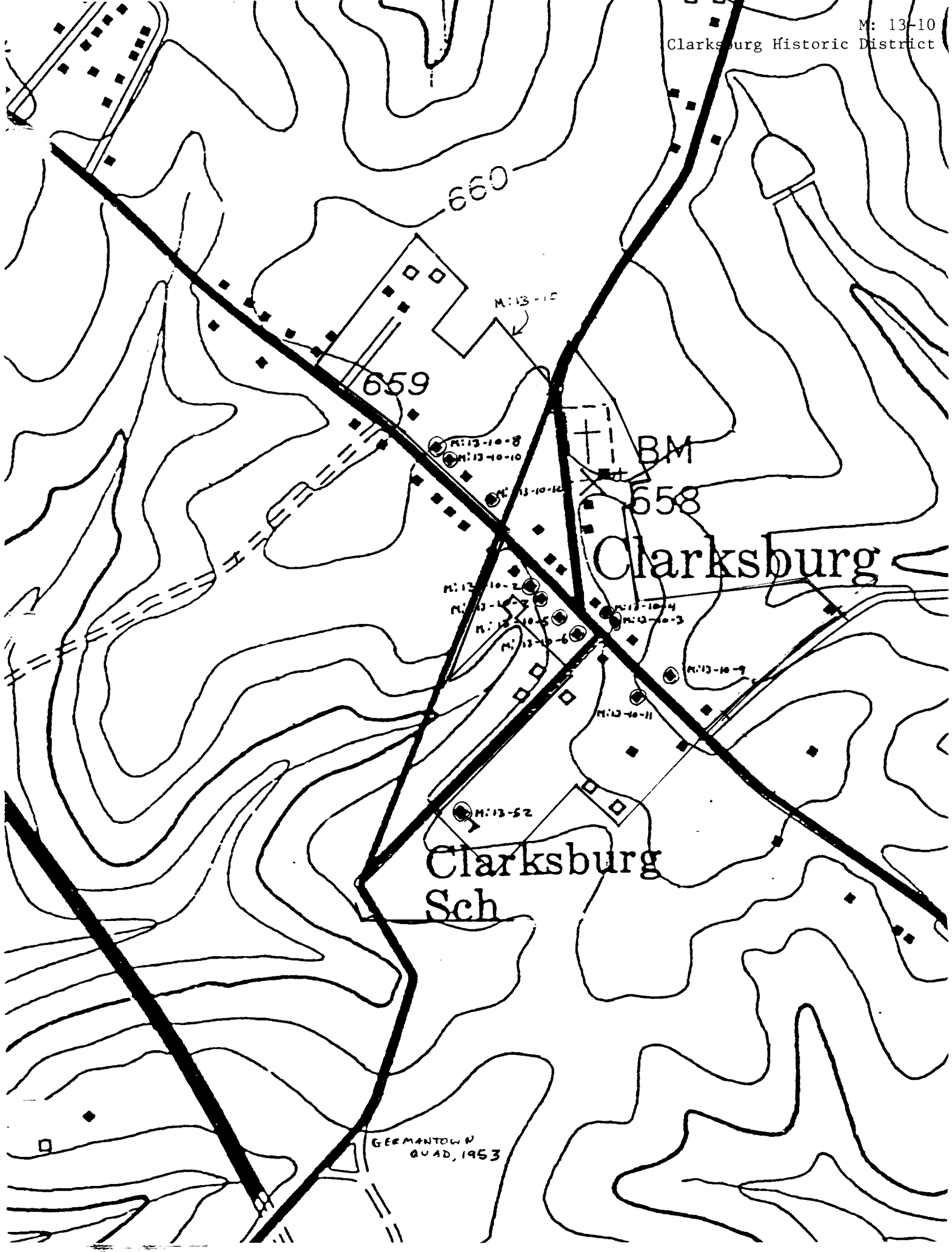
NOTICES.

darby.
Buckwheat Flour,
Kinds & Lumber.
Fancy Goods, Dry
Ware, Boots, Shoes, etc.

TOWN P.O.

et to an Inch.







M: 13-10

Clarksburg Grocery Store

23329 Frederick Road

Clarksburg, MD

Andrea Rebeck

1987

Looking North