

BRADLEY STORE

23335 FREDERICK RD.

13/10

clarksburg  
W.V.

**ROY M. BRADLEY**

SENIOR CHEMIST  
PROTEIN CHEMISTRY

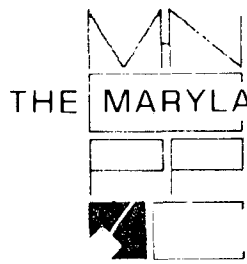


**PHARMAVENE INC.**

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1550 East Gude Drive  
Rockville, MD 20850  
Phone: (301) 838-2563  
Fax: (301) 838-2502

13110



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION  
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

August 17, 1995

Mr. Bob Dalton  
P.O. Box 461  
Clarksburg, MD 20871

Dear Mr. Dalton:

It was good to meet with you and Mr. Bradley out at Mr. Bradley's store in Clarksburg to see the work in progress.

As I mentioned, asphalt is not recommended in the repair of metal roofs for two reasons: 1) it is only a temporary measure and will dry, crack, and curl, and will trap moisture under the patch. At that point, it will hold the moisture adjacent to the metal, accelerating the deterioration of the roof; and 2) similarly, the moisture in the asphalt mix itself will actually act as an oxidizer and accelerate the deterioration of the roof. The best method is to keep the metal roof painted, and replace roofing pieces with large holes or use solder for a patch. My source for this information is The Old House Journal and staff at the Maryland Historical Trust.

I suppose if Mr. Bradley recognizes that patching the roof with asphalt is strictly a temporary measure and intends to replace the entire roof (or those places needing the patching) in the near future anyway, the use of asphalt will not substantially decrease the life of the roof. I wonder if there is a silicon product on the market which will be able to take the weather and which won't have the oxidizing effect that the asphalt has?

Enclosed please find the information about the county's historic preservation tax credit program. I will be happy to answer any questions about this program which you may have. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at (301) 495-4570.

Sincerely,

Robin D. Ziek  
Historic Preservation Planner

cc: Mr. Roy Bradley

# Bradley Store

Aug. 17, 1995

→ Roofing patching material of metal! Check + write letter to Bradley -

fermike inspection

Send tax credit info

→ Bob Dalton 253-7653 pager  
PO Box 461  
Charlottesville 22871

tree pruning

→ later - inspection of Rt lead side - more foundation has been pushed out - what is the situation now? brick masonry? why?

This side of Kanawha - "(Something) degradation"  
a place in RA for materials, salvage

→ letter to owner of property - Shouldn't take the trees down -  
~~take~~ tree replacement?



# Montgomery County Government

## OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY

Executive Office Building  
101 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor  
Rockville, Maryland 20850-2589

TELEPHONE  
301/217-2600  
FAX 301/217-2662  
TDD 301/217-2499

February 16, 1995

Joe Brenneman, Commissioner  
1128 Tanley Road  
Silver Spring, MD 20904

Re: Bradley Store in Clarksburg, Maryland

Dear Commissioner Brenneman:

Per our discussion following the meeting on February 8, 1995, please find enclosed copies of letters sent to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley detailing the work determined necessary by the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Once you have had an opportunity to review the enclosed, I would like to talk with you regarding an estimate of the costs to complete the work described in the letters. Kindly call me at your convenience at 217-2607.

Very truly yours,

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. Shapero".

Loretta E. Shapero  
Assistant County Attorney

LES:tjs  
0208.LES:95.00052

cc: ✓ Ms. Gwen Marcus

Req.  
Repairs



# Montgomery County Government

December 23, 1992

Roy E. Bradley  
P. J. Bradley  
228 West Deer Park Drive  
Gaithersburg, MD 20877

Re: 23335 Frederick Road  
Survey No.: OM-89-307  
Date of Inspection: 11-13-92

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Bradley:

An inspection was conducted of your historical property referenced above. The inspection revealed that no work has been done to abate the outstanding violations. On April 21, 1992 in the District Court of Maryland, you were found guilty of failure to maintain the above-referenced historic structure. The Judge stated that each day can be a separate offense subject to an additional fine. The fine doubles for repeat offenses. Thus, civil citations will be issued for \$500.00.

At this time since the structure is vacant, we are interested in only the following items being corrected to avoid civil citations. They are:

- 1) Repair or replace the tin roof so that weather elements and animals do not enter the structure.
- 2) Repair the wood rafters that are deteriorated.
- 3) Repair the deteriorated or rotting wood siding, soffit boards, fascia boards, wood trim, sill boards, headers, joists, window frames, and gutter boxes. Scrape and remove all peeling paint and cover all wood with a protective coating so as to prevent deterioration.
- 4) Replace missing or broken window glass, window frames and mullions.
- 5) Replace missing downspouts.
- 6) Securely board up all windows with 3/4" plywood to prevent entry. This may also be done rather than replacing broken window glass.

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Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Code Enforcement

51 Monroe Street, Room 905, Rockville, Maryland 20850  
Multi-Family: 301/217-3725, Single-Family: 301/217-3750

Roy E. & P. J. Bradley  
December 23, 1992  
Page 2 of 2

\* These items must be completed before June 7, 1993 to avoid further civil citations.

During our conversation of November 19, 1992, you stated that you are trying to sell the structure. Should you sell this structure, please advise this office of the new owner, name, phone number and address, so you can be relieved of the responsibility of doing this required work. However, you should know that just because you say that you are trying to sell the house or that you have family problems, you are not relieved of your responsibility to do the necessary and required repairs to this historic structure to prevent demolition by neglect.

The requirements of this notice may be appealed immediately. Prior to utilizing this administrative appeal procedure, you are urged to avail yourself of a discussion of concerns with our staff. It has been our experience that many concerns and misunderstandings can be resolved or clarified through such discussions.

Should you wish to appeal the results of this notice, you must file within 10 days, a petition requesting a hearing before the Housing Board of Review. The petition must clearly state the grounds for the Appeal. In addition, a \$10.00 hearing fee, made payable to Montgomery County must be filed with the petition. The petition and fee should be sent to the Housing Board of Review, Department of Housing and Community Development, 51 Monroe Street, Room 905, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

If you have any questions concerning this correction order, you may call me at 217-3750.

Sincerely,



Steven E. Borkoski  
Inspector II

SEB:fb/2247r

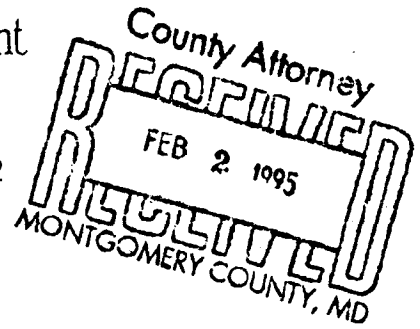
CERTIFIED





Montgomery County Government

December 23, 1992



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P. J. Bradley  
228 West Deer Park Drive  
Gaithersburg, MD 20877

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Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Code Enforcement

51 Monroe Street, Room 905, Rockville, Maryland 20850  
Multi-Family: 301/217-3725, Single-Family: 301/217-3750

Roy E. & P. J. Bradley  
December 23, 1992  
Page 2 of 2

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If you have any questions concerning this correction order, you may call me at 217-3750.

Sincerely,



Steven E. Borkoski  
Inspector II

SEB:fb/2247r

CERTIFIED



## Montgomery County Government

May 22, 1991

Roy E. and P. J. Bradley  
228 W. Deer Park Drive  
Gaithersburg, MD 20877

Survey Number: 17-1-234  
Property: 26038 & 23335 Frederick Road

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Bradley:

A reinspection was conducted, on May 16, 1991, for your properties located 23335 Frederick Road in Clarksburg and 26038 Frederick Road in Hyattstown. The inspection revealed that no work had been completed.

Since you have failed to comply with the original or final notice to abate all housing violations civil citations in the amount of \$250.00 per violation could be issued to you. This is the civil penalty established for each violation of Chapter 24 A. You must agree that these cases have been open and unresolved for too long.

To prevent citations from being issued you must either have all work finished or have the work well under way by July 1, 1991. I request that you send me copies of all signed contracts with the people you hire to do the required and necessary work in order that I may grant any more time.

I understand that you are trying to sell one or both properties. I wish you the best of luck, but trying to sell the properties does not relieve you of the obligation to abate the violations. As long as you own the properties you are responsible for maintaining them. Should you sell the properties please inform this office of the new owners name and address so we can notify them of the violations.

A copy of all uncorrected violations for both properties is attached to this notice.

Please be advised that the Montgomery County Code requires that all conditions listed in the original notice and order be properly corrected. The violations cited are based on the housing requirements set forth in Chapter 26 of the Laws of Montgomery County 1984, as amended, known as the Housing and Building Maintenance Standards. Section 26-20, Penalty for violations of Chapter; injunctive, etc., relief, establishes violations of Chapter 26 as Class A violations subject to criminal and/or civil penalties. Each violation is subject to a civil fine of \$25 to \$250. In addition, Section 26-20 provides that each day that a violation continues can constitute a separate offense.

Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Code Enforcement

51 Monroe Street, Room 905, Rockville, Maryland 20850  
Multi-Family: 301/217-3725, Single-Family: 301/217-3750

Roy E. and P. J. Bradley  
May 22, 1991  
Page 2 of 2

Should you wish to appeal the results of this notice, you must file within 10 days, a petition requesting a hearing before the Housing Board of Review. The petition must clearly state the grounds for the Appeal. In addition, a \$10.00 hearing fee, made payable to Montgomery County must be filed with the petition. The petition and fee should be sent to the Housing Board of Review, Department of Housing and Community Development, 51 Monroe Street, Room 905, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

If you have any questions feel free to contact me at 217-3746.

Sincerely,

Steven E. Borkoski  
Inspector II

SEB:ls/9241r

CERTIFIED

ADDENDUM "A"  
LIST OF VIOLATIONS

23335 Frederick Road

December 14, 1990

1. Repair or replace the tin roof so that weather elements and animals enter the structure.
2. Repair the wood rafters that are deteriorated.
3. Repair the deteriorated or rotting wood siding, soffit boards, fascia boards, wood trim, sill boards, headers, joists, window frames, shutters and gutter boxes. Scrape and remove all peeling paint and cover all with a protective coating so as to prevent deterioration.
4. Replace missing or broken window glass, window frames and mullions.
5. Replace missing downspouts.

SEB:mmr:8093r(3)

ADDENDUM "A"  
LIST OF VIOLATIONS

26038 Frederick Road

June 28, 1989

1. There is no water supply for this dwelling. A well, constructed under present regulations or a connection to public water if it is available, should provide a safe domestic water supply. This water must be piped plumbing fixtures within the dwelling. Before any indoor plumbing fixtures are installed, provisions must be made for the proper disposal of the waste water from these fixtures. Contact the Montgomery County Health Department, Division of Licensure, Regulatory and Special Health Services, at 217-7272 for a well and a septic system construction permit or contact the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission at 699-4440 for public water and sewer connection application. You must file an application with the appropriate agency by the deadline stated in this notice. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-5(a & b).
2. There is no acceptable waste disposal system for this structure. The best way to solve this problem would be to install an approved septic system. In order to secure approval to install a septic system, it will be necessary to contact the Montgomery County Department of Health, Division of Licensure, Regulatory and Special Health Services, Room 400, 100 Maryland Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20850, at 217-7272. You must make application before the deadline stated in the notice. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-5(b).
3. In order to provide the minimum acceptable plumbing system, you must install a kitchen sink and a complete bathroom fixture group consisting of a flush water closet, sink, bathtub and/or shower that is connected to an approved source of hot and cold running water and also connected to an approved sewage disposal system. The indoor plumbing system must be installed and maintained in a manner prescribed by the ordinances, rules and regulations of the County and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-5(a, b, & d).
4. Repair or replace the deteriorated, loose, or leaking components of the gutter and downspout system and remove any obstructions as necessary to provide a system that will properly conduct storm water away from the structure. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(f).
5. Repair or replace the deteriorated area of the wood siding. The replacement siding must closely match the original and must be properly installed in order to provide a watertight exterior surface. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(a).
6. Paint exterior trim, doors, windows and/or wood siding. Scrape and remove all loose and deteriorated paint before painting. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(g & h).

ADDENDUM "A"  
LIST OF VIOLATIONS (cont.)

26038 Frederick Road

June 28, 1989

7. Investigate and correct the cause of the water leaking into the dwelling along the foundation wall. Eliminate all cracks and holes and other defects in order to provide a waterproof wall. Maintain the basement reasonably free from dampness to prevent conditions conducive to decay deterioration of the dwelling. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(a & f).
8. Repair or replace the deteriorated wood steps. All repairs must be made in a workmanlike manner and all replacement wood must be decay resistant. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(c).
9. Repair the deteriorated porch roof. The roof must be free of all deteriorated wood and must be structurally sound and free of leaks. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(a & c).
10. Repair the deteriorated porch walls to provide structural soundness. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(a & c).
11. Repair the deteriorated porch floor to provide structural soundness. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(a & c).
12. Replace the missing, broken or cracked window glass. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(b).
13. Repair or replace the deteriorated exterior trim. All trim must be maintained in a sound condition, free from rotting or splitting. Montgomery County Code 1984, Section 26-8(g).
14. Repair and repaint the deteriorated chimneys. Replace missing or crumbling mortar, repair all holes and cracks and make the chimney sound and watertight. Montgomery County Code 1984 as amended, Section 26-8(a).



## Montgomery County Government

March 26, 1991

Roy M. Jr. and P. J. Bradley  
228 Deer Park Road  
Gaithersburg, MD 20827

Survey Number: C-91-2559  
Date of Inspection: 3-22-91  
Inspected by: Steven Borkoski  
Location: 23335 Frederick Rd.  
Historic Site Number: 13/10  
Date of Original Notice: 4-14-89

### DEMOLITION BY NEGLIGENCE FINAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Bradley:

A reinspection of your historic site was conducted as referenced above. Five of the violations cited in the initial warning notice dated April 14, 1989 have not been corrected. The uncorrected violations are circled in red on the enclosed copy of the original list.

This is your Final Notice to correct demolition by neglect and to repair and stabilize your historic site within 30 days of receipt of this final notice. A final reinspection is scheduled for April 30, 1991.

Failure to comply with the original or final notice shall constitute a violation of Chapter 24A for each day that violations continue. The civil penalty established for each violation of Chapter 24A is a \$250 fine. Enforcement action is scheduled to begin after the deadline if there is no corrective action or at least a reasonable expectation of compliance.

If you have any questions or intend to make the required corrections but need more time please contact me immediately at 217-3750.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steven E. Borkoski".

Steven E. Borkoski  
Inspector II.

SEB:ls/8798r

Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Code Enforcement

51 Monroe Street, Room 905, Rockville, Maryland 20850  
Multi-Family: 301/217-3725, Single-Family: 301/217-3750



ADDENDUM "A"  
LIST OF VIOLATIONS

23335 Frederick Road

December 14, 1990

1. Repair or replace the tin roof so that weather elements and animals do not enter the structure.
2. Repair the wood rafters that are deteriorated.
3. Repair the deteriorated or rotting wood siding, soffit boards, fascia boards, wood trim, sill boards, headers, joists, window frames, shutters and gutter boxes. Scrape and remove all peeling paint and cover all wood with a protective coating so as to prevent deterioration.
4. Replace missing or broken window glass, window frames and mullions.
5. Replace missing downspouts.

SEB:mmr:8093r(3)



## Montgomery County Government

December 14, 1990

Roy M. Jr. and P. J. Bradley  
228 Deerpark Road  
Gaithersburg, MD 20827

Survey Number: OM-89-307  
Date of Inspection: December 10, 1990  
Inspected By: Steven E. Borkoski  
Location: 23335 Frederick Road  
Historic Site Number: 13/10

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Bradley:

Section 24A of the Montgomery County Code titled "Preservation of Historic Resources" provides for protection, stabilization and continued maintenance of all historic sites. Your historic site was identified as site number 13/10 by the Montgomery County Council on July, 1990 and is protected by Chapter 24A.

Section 24A-9 defines "Demolition by Neglect" as the failure to provide ordinary and necessary maintenance and repair to an historic site or an historic resource within an historic district, whether by negligence or willful neglect, purpose or design, by the owner or any party in possession of such a site, which results in any of the following conditions:

1. The deterioration of exterior features so as to create or permit a hazardous or unsafe condition to exist.
2. The deterioration of exterior walls, roofs, chimneys, windows, the lack of adequate waterproofing, or deterioration of interior features or foundations which will or could result in permanent damage, injury or loss of or to the exterior features.

An inspection of your historic site revealed conditions that if uncorrected constitute demolition by neglect. Attached to this letter is a listing and explanation of the exact nature of the repairs, maintenance and remedial action necessary to stabilize this historic site. The list is part of this notice and is identified as Addendum "A" and contains five items. These are the minimum items of repair or maintenance necessary to correct or prevent further deterioration.

Repairs must begin within thirty days of receipt of this notice and must be completed, or at least well underway by January 14, 1991.

Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Code Enforcement

51 Monroe Street, Room 905, Rockville, Maryland 20850  
Multi-Family: 301/217-3725, Single-Family: 301/217-3750

Roy M. Jr. & P.J. Bradley  
December 14, 1990  
Page 2 of 2

Any or all of the repairs listed in the addendum may require an historic area work permit (HAWP) and/or a building permit. Enclosed also is information on HAWPs, substantial alteration and ordinary maintenance to help you determine what permit may be required. For more information contact the Department of Environmental Protection at 250 Hungerford Road, Rockville, Maryland 20850 or phone 301-738-3110 for applications for HAWPs and building permits. Please inform this office of any permits you obtain.

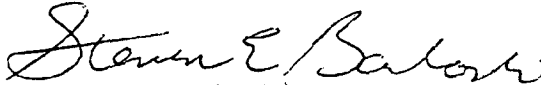
You may appeal this notice within ten days of receipt by filing a written request for a hearing to the Historic Preservation Commission. A request for hearing must be sent to Leonard Taylor, Jr., Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission, 51 Monroe Street, Room 1001, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

In the event a public hearing is requested it shall be held by the commission upon thirty days written notice mailed to all persons of record with any right, title or interest in the subject property and to all citizens and organizations which the director feels may have an interest in the proceedings.

After a public hearing on the issue of necessity of improvements to prevent demolition by neglect, if the commission finds that such improvements are necessary, it shall instruct the director to issue a final notice to be mailed to the record owners and all parties of record with any right, title or interest in the subject property advising of the items of repair and maintenance necessary to correct or prevent further deterioration. The owners shall institute corrective action to comply with the final notice within thirty days of receipt of the revised notice.

If you cannot comply with this notice by the deadline for any reason contact me at 217-3750.

Sincerely,

  
Steven E. Borkoski  
Inspector II

SEB:mmr:8093r

ENCLOSURES

ADDENDUM "A"  
LIST OF VIOLATIONS

23335 Frederick Road

December 14, 1990

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SEB:mmr:8093r(3)

Contractor for Bradley :)

Bob Dalton ←

- 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>	<u>Historical Sites</u>
Public Acquisition <u>N/A</u>		
Status <u>Occupied</u>		
Accessible <u>Yes; restricted</u>	Federal <u>    </u> State <u>x</u> County <u>x</u> Local <u>    </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 State Historic Sites Inventory Form

logi No. #1A, 1D, 2A, 2D

DOE  yes  no

## 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	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> 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

depository for survey records Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Md.

## 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/architectural 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 architecturally 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> Deets purchased the property on which the house was constructed in 1891 from the Lewis Family.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup> The house then passed through a succession of owners. It was purchased by the present owners, Dee and Dorothy Wilson in July of 1980.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> Dr. Willson constructed the large, front section of the house sometime between 1827 and 1843.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup>

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.<sup>18</sup> William constructed the present building about 1842.<sup>19</sup> 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).<sup>20</sup> Then in 1921 the store was sold to the Lewis family and operated until 1970 as "Lewis and Linthicum."<sup>21</sup> It was then purchased by the present owners, Roy M., Jr. and Pat J. Bradley.<sup>22</sup> 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."<sup>23</sup> The church sold the house in 1915 to Levi Price, a local merchant.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup> 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.<sup>28</sup> 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).<sup>29</sup> 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.<sup>30</sup> Burn-  
sides 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.<sup>31</sup> About 1840 the  
Powers added the present main block of the house.<sup>32</sup> 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.<sup>33</sup> The house remained in the Powers family until 1926 when  
it was sold to Kate Purdum who owned it until 1951.<sup>34</sup> 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 architectual detail-  
ing is rather unigue 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.<sup>35</sup> John  
operated the adjoining tannery (first established by Henry Burn-  
sides in 1820). In 1849 the property was sold to another tanner,  
Rufus Magruder who sold it in 1857 to Thomas Nichols and John  
Gibson.<sup>36</sup> 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.<sup>37</sup> 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.<sup>38</sup> It was Clarksburg's only brick house. Un-  
fortunately, due to alterations and additions it is difficult to  
asseverate the original appearance 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.<sup>39</sup> 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.<sup>40</sup> It served as the parsonage house until 1941 when it was sold to Mary M. Lancaster who retained possession until 1958.<sup>41</sup> 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.<sup>42</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup> It passed through a succession of owners in the early 1800's until purchased by Wattee Williams in 1818.<sup>44</sup> Williams was a local carpenter.<sup>45</sup> 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.<sup>46</sup> 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.<sup>47</sup> It was purchased in 1835 by Obed Hurley who sold it to William Hurley in 1842.<sup>48</sup> William was Clarksburg's leading shoemaker.<sup>49</sup> 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.<sup>50</sup> 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.<sup>51</sup> 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.<sup>52</sup> 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.<sup>53</sup> William Lewis and his wife, Henrietta sold the property in 1903 to William and Susan Leaman.<sup>54</sup> In 1907 the Leamans sold it to William C. and Elizabeth Lewis.<sup>55</sup> 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

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

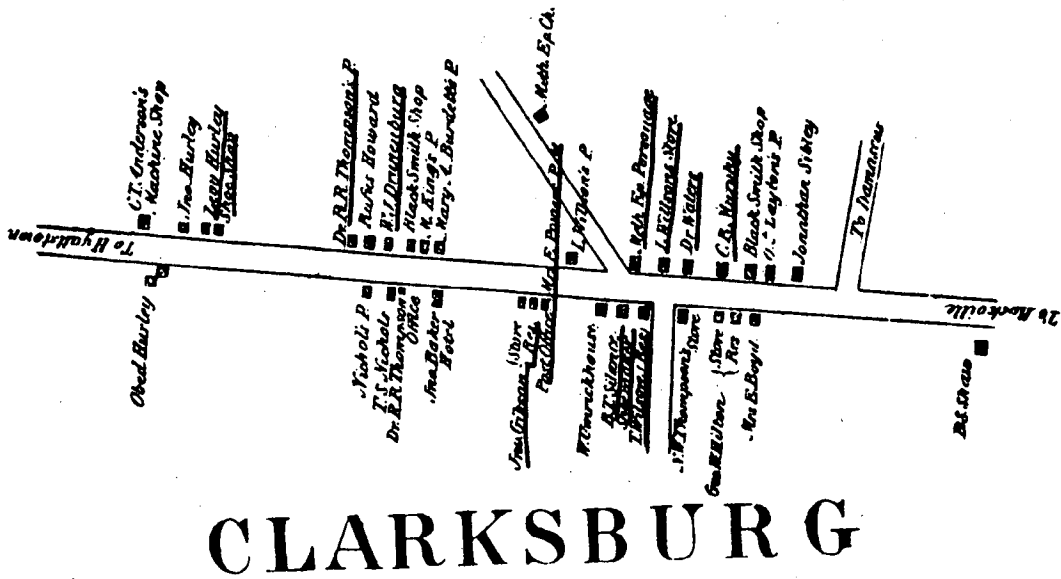
- 25 Deed 946/47, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 26 Tax Assesments, 1804 & 1841.
- 27 Deed EBP 6/271, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 28 Greg Hutchinson, "Two Towns Fight to Stay Alive," Montgomery Journal, 28 November 1979, Sect. A-4.
- 29 Tax Assesments, 1804 and statement from former occupant, Rita Whalen that documents dating from the 1790's were found in the walls.
- 30 Tax Assesments, 1820.
- 31 Deed BS 4/198, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 32 Tax Assesments, 1840-1842.
- 33 Ralph Fraley Martz, "Clarksburg Post Office, Second Oldest in County," Gaithersburg Gazette, 1965.
- 34 Deed 408/338, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 35 Tax Assesments, 1838-1842.
- 36 Deed STS 4/98, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 37 Deed 314/374, " "
- 38 Tax Assesments, 1864-1876 (appears on 1865 map).
- 39 1850 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.
- 40 Deed 254/91, Montgomery County Land Records and Tax Assesments, 1912-1940.
- 41 Deed 865/74, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 42 Tax Assesments, 1800-1830 & 1890.
- 43 Deed K/148, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 44 Deed, U/121, " "
- 45 Census, 1850.
- 46 T.H.S. Boyd, The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1972), pg. 124 (originally printed in Clarksburg in 1879).
- 47 Tax Assesment, 1800-1804.
- 48 Deed BS 7/130 & BS 11/311, Montgomery County Land Records.

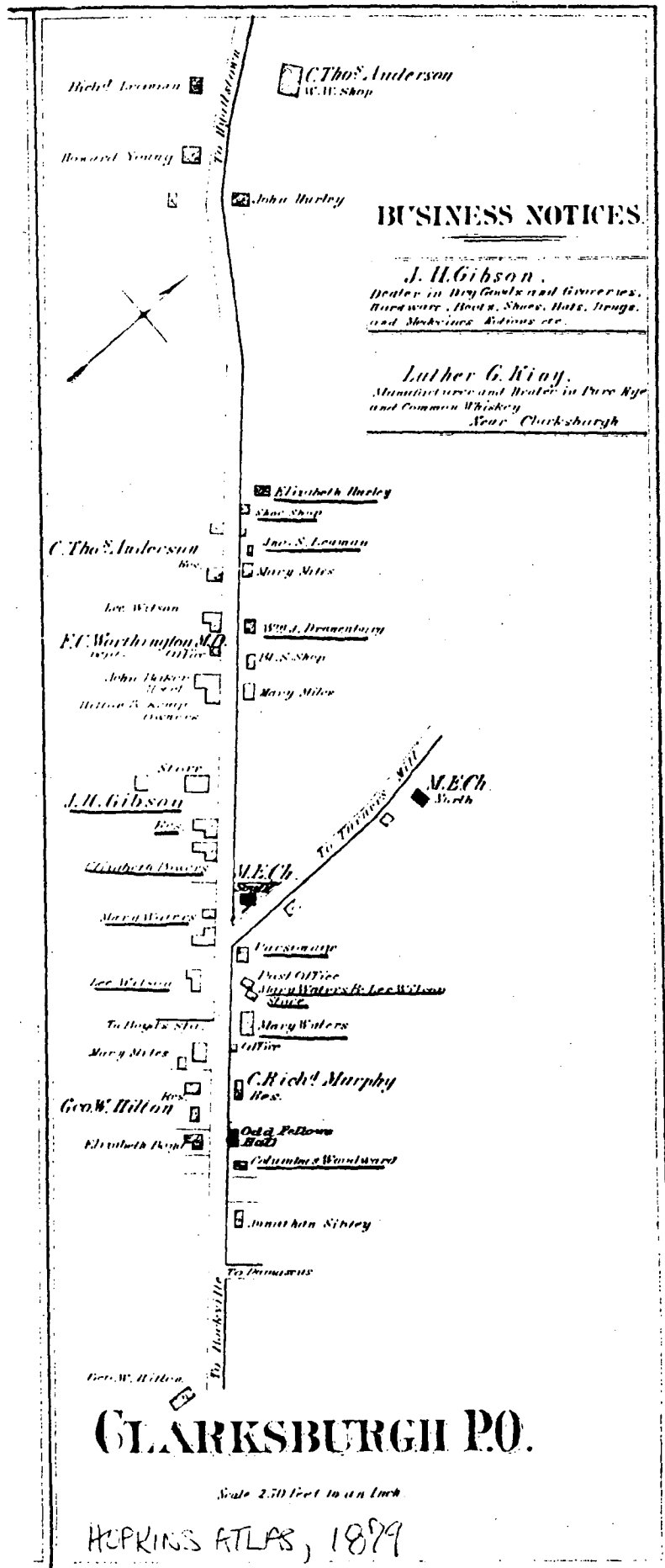
- 49 Census, 1850.
- 50 Ralph Fraley Martz, "The Old Clarksburg Band," Montgomery County Historical Society Library, file on Clarksburg.
- 51 Tax Assesments, 1872.
- 52 Tax Assesments, 1890.
- 53 Deed JA 17/486, Montgomery County Land Records.
- 54 Deed TD 26/457, " "
- 55 Deed 194/383, " "

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.

# Martinet & Bond's 1865 Map

— Structures still standing, 1/04





**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

**J. H. Gibson,**  
 Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,  
 Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks,  
 and Miscellaneous Articles, etc.

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

**CLARKSBURGH P.O.**

Scale 250 feet to an inch.

HOPKINS ATLAS, 1879

The original map by G. M. Hopkins is in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington D.C.

STRUCTURES STILL STANDING 1921/1922

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- Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Master Plan for Clarksburg and Vicinity. Sept 1968.
- McDaniel, George W., ed. Sugarloaf Regional Trails, Black Historical Resources, July 1979.
- Montgomery County Census, 1850, Montgomery County Historical Society Library.
- Montgomery County Commissioners Tax Assesment Books, 1790-1970. Rockville Library and Tax Records Center, Rockville.
- Montgomery County Historical Society Library, File on Clarksburg.
- Montgomery County Land Records, Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville, Md.
- Parker, Kevin and Gail Rothrock et al. Inventory of Historic Sites for the Clarksburg Historic District, August-October, 1979.
- Portrait and Biographical Record of the Sixth Congress, Dist.- Md.

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Scharf, Thomas. History of Western Maryland, Vol. II. Philadelphia:  
Louis H. Everts, 1882.

Spaur, Micheal L. "Whats In the Name? Clarksburg," Frederick Post,  
27 June 1979.

Wilson, Everett B. "History of Montgomery County, Maryland,"  
unpublished history, Montgomery County Historical Society  
Library.

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name: Willson Store

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

4. Address: 23341 Frederick Road, Clarksburg

5. Classification Summary

Category <u>building</u>	Previous Survey Recording <u>M-NCPPC</u>
Ownership <u>private</u>	Title and Date: <u>1976 Inventory of</u>
Public Acquisition <u>N/A</u>	<u>Historical Sites</u>
Status <u>unoccupied</u>	Federal <u>    </u> State <u>x</u> County <u>x</u> Local <u>    </u>
Accessible <u>no</u>	
Present use <u>other: storage</u>	

6. Date: c. 1842

7. Original Owner: William Willson?

8. Apparent Condition

a. fair b. altered c. original site

9. Description: This four bay by three bay, two-and-a-half story frame store faces southwest. The building has a combination of red novelty siding and clapboarding. The southwest front porch has a shed roof supported by five metal poles. Two glass and wooded paneled doors lead into the store from this porch. There is a variety of six-over-six, four-over-four, and two-over-two double hung-windows. The store appears to have been built in two sections. The northwest section is two stories and has a flat roof, the southeast section is two-and-a-half stories and has a gable roof.

10. Significance: The Willson store was owned by members of the Willson family for over 130 years, serving as trading post, information center and social gathering place for generations of Clarksburg residents.

John Clark established a trading post in the 1770s on the main road leading from Georgetown to Frederick. At his death in 1803 he left both his store and house to his daughter Mary and her husband William Willson. Willson probably constructed this building. Willson operated the store until his retirement in the 1840s when his son Leonidas took over. By the 1870s the store had attracted other commercial operations, and the town became a merchandising center for the upper County. The store was the community center, selling goods, housing the post office, and serving as meeting place. In 1893 the heirs sold the property to Sarah I. Sellman. It was sold to the Prices in 1814, and to Lewises in 1921. Ceasing operations in 1970, it is now used for storage.

11. Researcher and date researched: Kevin J. Parker-9/79 Arch. Description  
 Candy Reed

12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled: 10/79 14. Designation Approval     

15. Acreage: .294 acres



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 13/10/4  
Clarksburg HI  
Magi #

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
Willson Store  
AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
23341 Frederick Road  
CITY, TOWN  
Clarksburg — VICINITY OF  
STATE  
Maryland  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
8  
COUNTY  
Montgomery

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BDTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: storage

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
Roy M. & Patricia Bradley Telephone #: 977-1704  
STREET & NUMBER  
228 W. Deer Park Drive  
CITY, TOWN  
Gaithersburg — VICINITY OF  
STATE, zip code  
Maryland 20760

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, LIBER #: 4141  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Folio #: 830  
STREET & NUMBER  
Montgomery County Courthouse  
CITY, TOWN  
Rockville  
STATE  
Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE  
MNCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites  
DATE  
1976 — FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL  
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS  
Park Historian's Office  
CITY, TOWN  
Derwood  
STATE  
Maryland 20855

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This four bay by three bay two-and-a-half story frame store faces southwest on Frederick Road.

Built on fieldstone foundations, the store has red novelty siding on the southwest, southeast, east, and one half of the northeast elevation; red clapboarding on the north one half of the northeast elevation and the northwest elevation.

The southwest (front) porch has a shed roof which is supported by five metal poles. The southwest elevation has two glass and wooden paneled doors at the south and west ends of the building. The northwest elevation has a wooden paneled door.

There are several different windows used in this store. The first level of southwest elevation and the second level of the northwest elevation have two-over-two double-hung windows. The first level of the northwest and northeast elevations have six-over-six double-hung windows. On the northeast elevation, at the east corner, two of the windows are boarded up. On the southeast elevation there are no windows at the first level and six-over-six double-hung windows at the second level. At the southwest gable there is a gothic window. This window and the second level southwest windows are four-over-four double-hung.

The southeast section of the store is two-and-a-half stories in height and has a gable roof. The northwest section of the store 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.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Attachment Sheet A  
Willson Store

M: 13/10/4  
Clarksburg HD  
Mag1 #

the presence of a fairly substantial building. Unfortunately, however, John Clark dropped from the tax lists after 1800 and William Willson did not distinguish his lots by name until the 1830s.

In the 1834 assessment for Clarksburg, however, William Willson had three substantially improved lots in the town (numbered #4, #5, and #6) and worth \$738, \$615 and \$205 respectively. These figures are the same in the 1840 assessment but there was a change in 1842. For the first time lot #6 was called the "store house" and has jumped in value from \$205 to \$1,000. This value listing for lot #6 remained the same through the 1860 assessment.<sup>12</sup> After the Civil War and William Willson's death, the division of his property among many heirs makes it difficult to further trace the value of the store.<sup>13</sup>

The Willson store is still in fair condition and according to the present owners, structurally sound. If restored, it could once again serve as a center for the Clarksburg community and provide a visible link with the town's past.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Martz, Ralph Fraley. Two Centuries of Clarksburg. unpublished paper at Montgomery County Historical Society Library.
- 2 Montgomery County Land Records, 1/130 (Feb. 9, 1803).
- 3 Montgomery County Wills, HCA 19/231. (Jan. 12, 1917).
- 4 1850 Census. Leonidas Willson listed as "merchant".
- 5 Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the County of Montgomery (Philadelphia: 1879. reprinted by the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1975) p. 28 store shown as belonging to L. Willson and Mary Waters.
- 6 Interview with Mrs. Doody Burkett, local resident, 8/2/79.
- 7 Land Records of Montgomery County, Md. JA 42/96 (12/5/1893).
- 8 Ibid., 246/405 (11/2/1914).
- 9 Ibid., 304/26 (March 3, 1921); 778/342 (February 26, 1940).
- 10 Interview with Mrs. Loise Maxwell, former local resident, 8/12/79.
- 11 Montgomery County Tax Assessment Records, 1793.
- 12 Tax Assessments, 1844, 1846, 1850 and 1860.
- 13 Wills. JWS 1/46 (October 18, 1851).

Attachment Sheet B  
Willson Store

M: 13/10/4  
Magi #



Willson Store, 13/10  
Facade: West  
Taken by: Kevin Parker. 1979

FINAL DRAFT

AMENDMENT TO THE APPROVED AND ADOPTED  
MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

CLARKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

An amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation; being also an amendment to the 1968 Clarksburg and Vicinity Master Plan (amended 1985, 1986); and an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District within Montgomery County, Maryland.

Prepared By:

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION  
Montgomery County Planning Board  
8787 Georgia Avenue  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3760  
February, 1989

Revised By:  
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY EXECUTIVE  
(Date to be established)

Approved By:  
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL  
(Date to be established)

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for  
Historic Preservation: Clarksburg Historic District

AUTHOR: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning  
Commission, Montgomery County Planning Board

SUBJECT: Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for  
Historic Preservation: Clarksburg Historic District

DATE: February, 1989

PLANNING AGENCY: The Maryland-National Capital Park and  
Planning Commission

SOURCE OF COPIES: The Maryland-National Capital Park and  
Planning Commission  
8787 Georgia Avenue  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3760

NUMBER OF PAGES: 11

ABSTRACT: This document contains the text, with supporting maps, for an amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, being also an amendment to the 1968 Clarksburg and Vicinity Master Plan (amended 1985, 1986); and an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District within Montgomery County, Maryland. This amendment designates an area of Clarksburg as the Clarksburg Historic District to be protected under the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

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ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

COUNTY COUNCIL

William E. Hanna, Jr., President  
Isiah Leggett, Vice President  
Bruce Adams, Council Member  
Rose Crenca, Council Member  
Michael L. Gudis, Council Member  
Neal Potter, Council Member  
Michael L. Subin, Council Member

COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Sidney Kramer

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

John W. Rhoads, Chairman  
Gus Bauman, Vice Chairman

Montgomery County  
Planning Board

Gus Bauman, Chairman  
Richmond M. Keeney  
Nancy M. Floreen  
Carol G. Henry  
John P. Hewitt

Prince George's County  
Planning Board

John Rhoads, Chairman  
Roy I. Dabney, Jr.  
Samuel Y. Botts  
Morgan Wootten  
Margaret Yewell

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Jeff Miskin, Chairman  
Joe Brenneman  
Adoria Brock Frei  
Philip Cantelon  
Bridget Hartman  
Steven Karr  
Cyril O'Brien  
Barbara Wagner  
Leonard Taylor



## MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

Master Plans provide policy guidance concerning the private and public use of land, for use and reference by private land-owners, public agencies, and interested parties generally. Every master plan amendment also amends the General Plan for Montgomery County. The process of initiation, review, and adoption of amendments is generally as follows:

### Preliminary Draft Amendment

This document is a formal proposal to amend an adopted master plan. It is prepared by the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Before proceeding to publish a final draft amendment, the Planning Board must hold a public hearing. After the close of the record of this public hearing, the Planning Board holds an open worksession to review the testimony, and to determine whether to make any revisions to the preliminary draft.

### Final Draft Amendment

This document contains the Planning Board's final recommendations. It is transmitted to the County Executive, who must review it and forward it to the County Council, with any revisions deemed appropriate. If the County Executive makes no revisions in the Planning Board's final draft, the Council may adopt the unchanged draft without holding a public hearing. If the Executive does make revisions, or if the Council wishes to consider any revisions, the Council must schedule a public hearing. After the close of record of this public hearing, the Council holds an open worksession to review the testimony, and then adopts a resolution approving, modifying, or disapproving the final plan amendment.

If the Council action modifies and approves the Executive's Revised Final Draft Amendment, the Approved Amendment must be sent to the County Executive for approval or disapproval. If disapproved by the County Executive, the Council may override the disapproval of the Plan by an affirmative vote of five members.

Failure of either the County Executive or the Council to act within the prescribed time limits constitutes approval of the plan amendment as submitted to the body which fails to act.

### Adopted Amendment

The amendment approved by the County Council is forwarded to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for adoption. Once adopted by the Commission, the amendment officially amends the various master plans cited in the Commission's adoption resolution.

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT

The Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. When an historic resource is placed on The Master Plan for Historic Preservation, the adoption action officially designates the property as an historic site or historic district, and subjects it to the further procedural requirements of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Designation of historic sites and districts serves to highlight the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities. It is the intent of the County's preservation program to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations of Montgomery County residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection of this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

The following criteria, as stated in Section 24A-3 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, shall apply when historic resources are evaluated for designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

(1) Historical and cultural significance:

The historic resource:

- a. has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- b. is the site of a significant historic event;
- c. is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society;
- d. exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities; or

(2) Architectural and design significance:

The historic resource:

- a. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- b. represents the work of a master;
- c. possesses high artistic values;
- d. represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- e. represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Once designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, historic resources are subject to the protection of the Ordinance. Any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and an historic area work permit issued under the provisions of the County's Preservation Ordinance, Section 24A-6. In accordance with the Master Plan for Historic Preservation and unless otherwise specified in the amendment, the environmental setting for each site, as defined in Section 24A-2 of the Ordinance, is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the Master Plan.

Designation of the entire parcel provides the County adequate review authority to preserve historic sites in the event of development. It also ensures that, from the beginning of the development process, important features of these sites are recognized and incorporated in the future development of designated properties. In the case of large acreage parcels, the amendment will provide general guidance for the refinement of the setting by indicating when the setting is subject to reduction in the event of development; by describing an appropriate area to preserve the integrity of the resource; and by identifying buildings and features associated with the site which should be protected as part of the setting. It is anticipated that for a majority of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to refine the environmental setting will be when the property is subdivided.

Public improvements can profoundly affect the integrity of an historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that an Historic Area Work Permit for work on public or private property must be issued prior to altering an historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity of historic resources should be sensitive to and maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes.

In the majority of cases, decisions regarding preservation alternatives are made at the time of public facility implementation within the process established in Section 24A of the Ordinance. This method provides for adequate review by the public and governing agencies. In order to provide guidance in the event of future public facility implementation, the amendment addresses potential conflicts existing at each site and suggests alternatives and recommendations to assist in balancing preservation with community needs.

In addition to protecting designated resources from unsympathetic alteration and insensitive redevelopment, the County's Preservation Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Environmental Protection and the Historic Preservation Commission to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

The Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes in order to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to all properties designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation (Chapter 52, Art. VI). Furthermore, the Historic Preservation Commission maintains up-to-date information on the status of preservation incentives including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties, outright grants and low-interest loan programs.

## THE AMENDMENT

The purpose of this amendment is to designate a portion of the community of Clarksburg as the Clarksburg Historic District on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, thereby extending to the district the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

### INTRODUCTION

Clarksburg is one of the County's oldest and most significant early communities. The history of Clarksburg reflects the development and growth of the County as a whole: from its earliest development in the mid-1700's as a stagecoach stop between Frederick and Georgetown, through its heyday in the 19th century as the center of trade and industry for northern Montgomery County--growing to the third most populous town in the County in 1879, and finally its early 20th century importance as a rural center with a number of small hotels and boarding houses to accommodate the new automobile tourism.

Because of this unique and rich history, the Clarksburg community clearly meets a number of criteria of the Historic Preservation Ordinance for designation as a historic district on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. Specifically:

1A. "Has character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the county, state or nation" as the community retains a large degree of its early 19th - early 20th century character and reflects the town's history as a center of trade, transport, and industry.

1D. "Exemplifies the cultural economic, social, political or historic heritage of the county and its communities" through its early buildings which were associated with town founder John Clark and other leading citizens of the 19th century period when Clarksburg was Montgomery County's third largest town.

2A. "Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction" through the district's intact collection of residential, commercial, and religious buildings which includes both vernacular and high style designs and which dates from the early 19th through the early 20th centuries.

2D. "Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" as a group of buildings comprising a district which is important as a whole greater than the sum of its parts. The district's resources retain a large degree of their original relationship to one another.

In addition to the architectural and historical significance of the Clarksburg Historic District, there are a number of planning issues associated with the area which should be noted. Road

widenings and, most importantly, lack of sewer and water services could potentially threaten the preservation of Clarksburg's important historic resources.

The Clarksburg Historic District is centered on Route 355 at its intersection with Route 121. Most of the structures are located very close to the road--almost all would be within the right-of-way of Route 355, if it were to be widened as a Major Highway (its current classification).

In essence, the crossroads of Clarksburg currently cuts through the proposed historic district. However, a new crossroads may be formed with the future relocation of Route 121 to join with Stringtown Road and the construction of M-83. This shifting of the major crossroads and lessening of the traffic burden on Route 355 would complement the preservation of the historic district.

New development in and around the Clarksburg Historic District should be sensitive to the historic fabric of the area. Vehicular and pedestrian connections between the district and new neighborhoods are appropriate and should be accomplished within existing building patterns or through the sensitive relocation of contributing historic resources.

Water and septic issues have, in recent years, contributed to difficulties in preserving Clarksburg's historic resources. Historic properties receive no special treatment by the Health Department for well and septic requirements; rather all existing buildings are treated alike. Septic considerations are real, ongoing problems throughout the Clarksburg area because of poor percolation of the soils. It is the intention of this amendment to encourage the relevant agencies to seek creative solutions to these problems in order to enhance the long-term use and preservation of the buildings within the Clarksburg Historic District. The best efforts possible should be made to solve the sewer/septic problems for both the historic district and the broader community. It is critical that solutions be derived which provide for continuing viable use and rehabilitation where necessary of these valuable historic resources.

In conjunction with historic designation, it is essential to recognize and address the planning issues which have such a direct impact on the long-term future of the Clarksburg Historic District, one of the County's oldest and most historic towns. The comprehensive revision of the overall Clarksburg Master Plan may provide an appropriate opportunity to focus on and solve these problems, as well as a chance to successfully integrate the Clarksburg Historic District into the future development of Clarksburg as a "Corridor City".

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
13/10	Clarksburg Historic District	Intersection of Frederick Road/MD 355 and Clarksburg Road/MD 121. (See map for district boundaries.)

**Historic Significance of the Resource:**

- o The Clarksburg Historic District is important as a linear grouping of early-19th to early-20th century buildings which reflect the community's prominence as a center of transport, trade, and industry for northern Montgomery County. It is among the County's earliest and most intact historic towns.
- o The area was initially developed by John Clark, who established a trading post at what was in the mid-18th century the intersection of two Indian trails. In the latter part of the century, the north-south trail became a major transportation route for travelers from Frederick to Georgetown. Clark purchased tracts of land along the Frederick-Georgetown road and by the early 1790s the land was divided into lots and the community became known as Clarksburg.
- o As a major stagecoach stop between Frederick and Georgetown, Clarksburg supported several inns and taverns. By the mid-1800s, the town also included general stores, a tannery and related leatherworking operations, a machine shop, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights. In 1879, Clarksburg had 250 residents, making it the third most populous town in Montgomery County.
- o Growth in Clarksburg declined in the late 1800s when the B & O Railroad bypassed the town for nearby Boyds. The advent of the automobile and improved roads brought something of an economic revival beginning in the 1920s. New boarding houses opened in town to accommodate the new auto tourism.

**Architectural Significance of the Resource:**

The district is predominantly characterized by vernacular Victorian wood frame buildings oriented towards Frederick Road (Rt. 355), to the north and south of the intersection with Clarksburg Road (Rt. 121), including several examples of high-style architecture. A number of early log buildings remain beneath later siding and/or additions. The collection of buildings continues to exist in the same mutual relationship as when they were first combined.

Contributing Resources:

Day House

23200 Stringtown Road

- o Built in the American Foursquare style, this two-story, wood-frame house features a one-story, wrap-around porch.
- o The residence is believed to have been built in 1925 by Clarence P. and Dorothy L. Day.

Hammer Hill

23310 Frederick Road

- o This large, elaborately-executed, high-style Queen Anne residence has a three-story projecting front, one-story porch with turned posts and jigsaw trim, and double-paneled doors surrounded with transom and sidelights.
- o It was built c. 1891-1900 by Clarksburg physician Dr. James Deets and his wife Sarah. The name, Hammer Hill, comes from the tract name given to this land in 1752.

Columbus Woodward/John Wims House 23311 Frederick Road

- o A two-story vernacular frame building, this gable-roofed dwelling has a symmetrical three-bay facade featuring a front porch with turned posts and jigsaw ornamentation.
- o The house was built in two stages, with the rear portion built in the early-19th century. The current main block is believed to have been constructed c. 1892 when John H. Wims, a mail carrier and former slave, purchased the property. Columbus Woodward, a carpenter, was an occupant in 1879.

20th Century House

23314 Frederick Road

- o A simple vernacular frame structure, this three-by-three bay, 1-1/2-story, gable-front residence has a Bungalow-influenced porch across the length of its main facade.
- o This dwelling is typical of those built from the 1910s to the early 1930s and is representative of the brief revival enjoyed by Clarksburg after the advent of the automobile.

Clarksburg Grocery

23329 Frederick Road

- o Built of rock-faced concrete block, this one-story, early-20th century store is a gable-front structure with a simple three-bay front porch. The building is augmented by a shed-roofed side addition.
- o The store was probably built in 1923 for Sarah E. Purdum, who sold the property the same year to E. Lillian and Elwood E. Barr.



Gardner House

23330 Frederick Road

- o An early-20th-century frame house, this cross-gabled Colonial Revival structure has a wrap-around porch which now exhibits late-Victorian influence in its jigsawed trim dating from a recent rehabilitation.
- o The residence was probably built in 1911 by John Gardner and his wife, Laura.

Clarksburg School

13530 Redgrave Place

- o A 1-1/2-story frame structure, the main facade of the rectangular school features a 1-1/2-story projecting pavilion which contains the double-door entrance. The pediment surmounting the doorway is echoed in a shingled pediment in the gable above. Narrow clapboards and tall windows give the building a vertical orientation.
- o The school is one of the last remaining examples of a two-room school in the County. It was in continuous use from 1909 to 1972 when it was moved 300 ft. to its current location. The school is on the same site as an earlier one-room school and is within 1/4 mile of the Clarksburg Academy (1833) site. The structure was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 and on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 1979.
- o The Clarksburg School is being included within the boundaries of the historic district because it is an important feature of the early town of Clarksburg and adds to the understanding and interpretation of this community's history.

Horace Willson House

23335 Frederick Road

- o This vernacular 1-1/2-story frame dwelling has a three-bay facade with two dormers set in the side-gable roof. The long, low front porch is supported by square wooden posts, and the front door is surmounted by a glass transom.
- o The house is associated with several of Clarksburg's leading citizens, especially members of the medical profession. The original (rear) portion was likely built c. 1800 by Dr. John Reid, then sold to physician Dr. Horace Willson who served in the State House of Delegates (1831-1832) and in the State Senate (1838-1841). Willson constructed the large front section of the house between 1827 and 1843; the current front porch dates from the early 20th century.

Leonidas Willson House

23340 Frederick Road

- o This two-story dwelling has a three-bay facade and eaves-front roof with center gable. Fine Italianate detailing is exhibited in its bracketed eaves, molded

lintels, chamfered porch posts connected by flattened arches, and double-door entry with transom and sidelights surmounted by a pair of windows.

- o The earliest (rear) portion of the house was constructed in the beginning of the 19th century. The present main block was built c. 1840 by prominent Clarksburg merchant William Willson who operated the town's general store. From 1869 to 1911, the house was owned by leading citizen Leonidas Willson (William's son) and his wife Maria Willson. During the 1920s, the Boxwood Inn, a boarding house, was operated here by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Miles.

#### Willson's Store

23341 Frederick Road

- o A 2-1/2-story frame store, the building was constructed in two sections: the major one has a front-gabled facade and the lesser side section has a flat roof. Both portions are joined by a four-bay porch with five metal poles and two sets of stairs corresponding to separate sets of double doors.
- o The first section of this building appears to have been built around 1842 by William Willson, son-in-law of John Clark, founder of Clarksburg. The site is where Clark had established the town's first trading post. The building, whose second section was built sometime after 1860, served as trading post, general store, post office, and community gathering place. Willson family members owned the property for over 130 years.

#### Old Parsonage

23345 Frederick Road

- o Italianate in style, this two-story, side-gable residence features a bracketed cornice, prominent window surrounds, and a central door with transom.
- o The building, constructed c. 1856-1865, was used by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a parsonage until 1915, when 23407 Frederick Road was built.

#### Clark/Waters House

23346 Frederick Road

- o A 2-1/2-story, Italianate-style frame residence, the building's five-bay symmetrical facade is characterized by small scrolled brackets at the eaves, denticulated porch cornice, and wide, flat window lintels.
- o An important example of Clarksburg's early architecture, the house is associated with John Clark, town founder, who probably built the original section (said to be part log) in 1797. The building was enlarged and updated in the 1840s, by Clark's daughter and son-in-law Mary and William Willson.

Elizabeth Powers House

23360 Frederick Road

- o This 2-1/2-story vernacular frame dwelling has a three-bay facade which features a denticulated cornice and a simple central doorway with portico flanked by two pairs of double windows.
- o The structure was built in two stages, with the rear portion constructed c. 1820 by Henry Burnside who established an adjacent tannery, a major industry in Clarksburg. Isaac and Elizabeth Powers (Clarksburg postmistress) purchased the property in 1831 and added the present main block around 1840.

John Gibson House

23362 Frederick Road

- o This two-story frame house includes impressive architectural detailing--among the most elaborate in Clarksburg: an early hip roof, segmentally-arched and shuttered windows, and intricate jigsaw trim decorating the porch, cornice and window hoods. The three bay facade features a transom and sidelighted central entry.
- o The house was probably constructed about 1840 by John Winemiller, Jr., who operated an adjoining tannery. The tanning business was one of the major industries in Clarksburg in the 19th century.
- o The house's subsequent owner was John Gibson who operated the Nichols & Gibson General Store and who may have been associated with the Gibson Hotel--a large Victorian hotel which was destroyed by the construction of the current Route 121.
- o Septic problems have prevented the rehabilitation of the Gibson House. Provision of septic service is essential to the existence of this property.

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church

23425 Spire Street

- o This 1-1/2-story, frame, Gothic Revival church is distinguished by pointed-arch window and door openings and open pointed arches on all four sides of the 2-1/2-story bell-tower.
- o This congregation is one of the oldest continuous Methodist congregations in Montgomery County. John Clark, founder of Clarksburg, was a Methodist and a leader in organizing the church in 1788. A log chapel was built on this site in 1794, a brick structure in 1853, and the present frame church in 1909.

W.J. Dronenburg House 23401 Frederick Road

- o This front-gable, 2-1/2-story house is Clarksburg's only early brick residence. Numerous additions and alterations have severely compromised the original character of the building.
- o William Dronenburg, the town's leading blacksmith, constructed the house around 1865. Historically the house is a reminder of the 19th-century industrial/commercial importance of Clarksburg.

Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage 23407 Frederick Road

- o A good example of the American Foursquare style, the frame house is characterized by its simple, two-story cubic form, hipped roof and dormer windows on each elevation. A five-bay porch extends beyond the length of the main facade.
- o The parsonage was built in 1914 by the Trustees of the Montgomery County Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was sold by the church in 1941.

John Leaman House 23415 Frederick Road

- o This house was constructed in two stages. The earliest, front section is a clapboarded, 1-1/2-story log structure. A large 2-1/2-story rear frame addition was built in the late-19th century.
- o The structure is one of the few remaining log buildings in the community. Historically the house is associated with Thomas Kirk who probably built and sold it in 1801. Local carpenter Wattee Williams purchased the property in 1818 and he or his family owned the house through most of the period until 1866. Another carpenter, John Leaman, purchased the property in 1871 and the Leamans had the rear addition built around 1890.

William Hurley House & Shoe Shop 23421 Frederick Road

- o The house is a 1-1/2 story frame gabled vernacular structure with six-over-six windows. The shoe shop is a simple two-by-one bay 1-1/2-story frame structure with a side-gable roof.
- o Constructed in two parts, the frame dwelling may contain an early log section. The original rear portion was built about 1800 by Arnold Warfield. The Hurley family added the front section of the house around 1872. The shoe shop was probably built around 1842, and housed Helen Hurley's millinery shop in the early-20th century. Hurley family owners, included shoemaker William Hurley and Clarksburg Brass Band organizer J. Mortimer Hurley.

Lewis/Soper House

23515 Frederick Road

- o This large Victorian influenced two-story, eaves-front frame house is three bays wide and features a center gable and double entrance doors.
- o Typical of late-nineteenth-century, rural, vernacular dwellings in the county, the structure was probably built in 1890 by William W. Lewis. It was owned by William and Mary Soper during much of the first half of the 20th century.

Non-Contributing Resources:

United States Post Office

20871 Frederick Road

- o Built in the 1960s, the Post Office is a one-story brick and steel structure whose main facade is composed largely of a window wall.

House

23356 Frederick Road

- o A 1-1/2-story Cape Cod structure, this house has had numerous alterations including stucco siding, new windows and door openings, and a one-story, shed-roofed, side addition with roof deck.

House

23411 Spire Street

- o This one-story, brick-sided, ranch-style house built in the 1950s has rectangular massing with a side-gable roof and attached two-car garage.

House

23415 Spire Street

- o A one-story, aluminum-sided, ranch-style house built in the 1950s, the L-shaped structure has an attached one-car garage.

House

23419 Spire Street

- o This 1-1/2-story, Bungalow-style house has a three-bay, eaves-front facade marked by a three-bay front porch. The structure was built in the 1920s-30s.

District Boundaries:

The boundaries of the Clarksburg Historic District include the major concentration of extant 19th and early-20th century residential, commercial and civic structures. Among these are the shoe shop, the blacksmith's house, several stores, a church and two parsonages, and the Clarksburg School, all of which speak to the history of a thriving 19th century community.

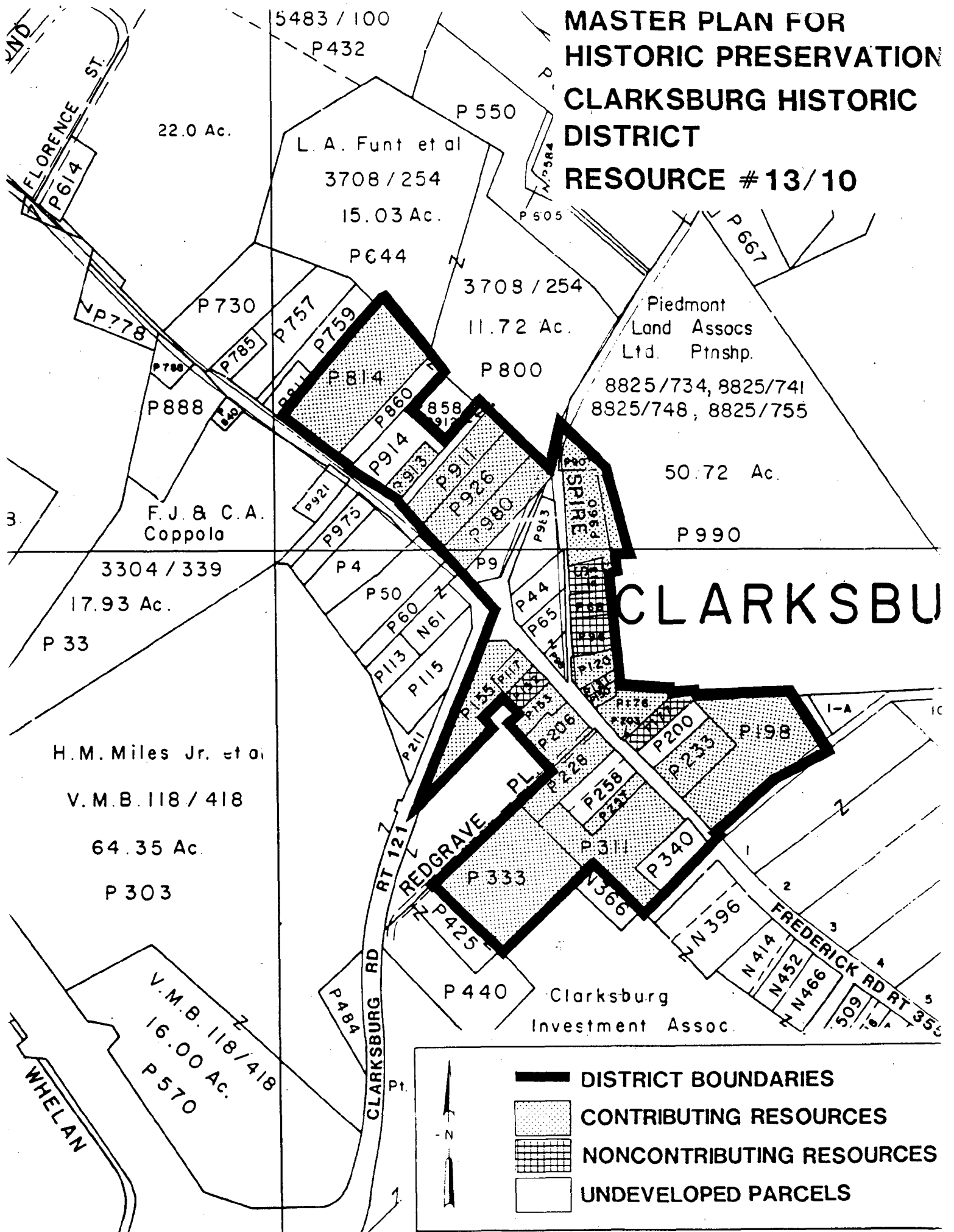
Clarksburg historically was a linear community with narrow building lots all facing on and related to a major north-south route, Frederick Road (MD 355). The historic district boundaries largely follow this linear development pattern. The introduction of Route 121 in the 1950s bisected the town and changed the perceived character of the area to that of a crossroads. Historically, however, the northern and southern sections of Clarksburg were a cohesive whole with shops, homes and businesses throughout.

At the literal and figurative heart of the community was the Methodist Episcopal Church with its first parsonage along Frederick Road to the south and its newer parsonage built in the early 20th Century--also on Frederick Road--slightly to the north. Interestingly, the land in the triangle formed by Spire Street and Frederick Road (and now Route 121) has, for much of its history, been vacant. For a period of time there was a Methodist Church South located in this vicinity, but most of this land has always been vacant.

It is the intention of this amendment to provide for lenient review by the Historic Preservation Commission of changes to or demolition of the non-contributing properties within the district. In particular, changing needs of the Methodist Church could necessitate expansion of its facilities onto the adjacent parcel, P-13, which is currently the site of a non-contributing structure. It is not the intention of this amendment to prohibit such an expansion. New construction within the district would be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission, under the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

In addition, the intention of including vacant parcels within the district boundary is not to impede development of these properties, but rather to assure that new development is in keeping with and complements the character of the historic area. It would be appropriate, in fact, to encourage the relocation of threatened historic resources in other parts of the Clarksburg planning area to the vacant parcels within the historic district.

**MASTER PLAN FOR  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
CLARKSBURG HISTORIC  
DISTRICT  
RESOURCE #13/10**



Resolution No.: 11-2112  
Introduced: June 26, 1990  
Adopted: June 26, 1990

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND  
SITTING AS A DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THAT PORTION  
OF THE MARYLAND-WASHINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT  
WITHIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

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By: District Council

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**Subject:** Amendment to the Approved and Adopted Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County Maryland re: Clarksburg Historic District

**Background**

1. On March 30, 1990, the County Council received from the County Executive a Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation - Clarksburg Historic District. The district is oriented towards Frederick Road (Route 355), to the North and South of the intersection with Clarksburg Road.
2. The Council held a public hearing on the Clarksburg Historic District on May 29, 1990. The testimony was overwhelmingly in support of the district.
3. The Planning, Housing and Economic Development Committee met on June 14, 1990 and voted unanimously to recommend approval of the Clarksburg Historic District as submitted by the County Executive.
4. The District Council reviewed the Historic Preservation Master Plan for the Clarksburg Historic District, on June 26, 1990 and agreed with the recommendation of the Planning, Housing and Economic Development Committee except for the Columbus Woodward/John Wims House which the District Council decided to designate only the land as being within the Historic District and not the structure.

**Action**

The County Council for Montgomery County, Maryland, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery County, Maryland approves the following resolution:

The Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Clarksburg Historic District is approved as amended.



## THE AMENDMENT

The purpose of this Amendment is to designate a portion of the community of Clarksburg as the Clarksburg Historic District on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, thereby extending to the district the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.\*

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
13/10	Clarksburg Historic District	Intersection of Frederick Road/MD 355 and Clarksburg Road/MD 121. (See map for district boundaries.)

### **Historic Significance of the Resource:**

- The Clarksburg Historic District is important as a linear grouping of early-19th to early-20th century buildings which reflect the community's prominence as a center of transport, trade, and industry for northern Montgomery County. It is among the County's earliest and most intact historic towns.
- The area was initially developed by John Clark, who established a trading post at what was, in the mid-18th century, the intersection of two Indian trails. In the latter part of the century, the north-south trail became a major transportation route for travelers from Frederick to Georgetown. Clark purchased tracts of land along the Frederick-Georgetown road, and by the early 1790s, the land was divided into lots and the community became known as Clarksburg.
- As a major stagecoach stop between Frederick and Georgetown, Clarksburg supported several inns and taverns. By the mid-1800s, the town also included general stores, a tannery and related leatherworking operations, a machine shop, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights. In 1879, Clarksburg had 250 residents, making it the third most populous town in Montgomery County.
- Growth in Clarksburg declined in the late 1800s when the B & O Railroad bypassed the town for nearby Boyds. The advent of the automobile and improved roads brought

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\*This paragraph moved from page 1.

something of an economic revival beginning in the 1920s. New boarding houses opened in town to accommodate the new auto tourism.

**Architectural Significance of the Resource:**

The district is predominantly characterized by vernacular Victorian wood frame buildings oriented toward Frederick Road (Route 355), to the north and south of the intersection with Clarksburg Road (Route 121), including several examples of high-style architecture. A number of early log buildings remain beneath later siding and/or additions. The collection of buildings continues to exist in the same mutual relationship as when they were first combined.

**Contributing Resources:**

**Day House**

23200 Stringtown Road

- Built in the American Foursquare style, this two-story, wood-frame house features a one-story, wrap-around porch.
- The residence is believed to have been built in 1925 by Clarence P. and Dorothy L. Day.

**Hammer Hill**

23310 Frederick Road

- This large, elaborately-executed, high-style Queen Anne residence has a three-story projecting front, one-story porch with turned posts and jigsawn trim, and double-paneled doors surrounded with transom and sidelights.
- It was built c. 1891-1900 by Clarksburg physician Dr. James Deets and his wife Sarah. The name, Hammer Hill, comes from the tract name given to this land in 1752.

**Columbus Woodward/John Wims House 23311 Frederick Road**

- A two-story vernacular frame building, this gable-roofed dwelling has a symmetrical three-bay facade featuring a front porch with turned posts and jigsawn ornamentation.
- The house was built in two stages, with the rear portion built in the early-19th century. The current main block is believed to have been constructed c. 1892 when John H. Wims, a mail carrier and former slave, purchased the property. Columbus Woodward, a carpenter, was an occupant in 1879.
- o Only the land, and not the structure, is being designated.

20th Century House

23314 Frederick Road

- A simple vernacular frame structure, this three-by-three bay, 1½-story, gable-front residence has a Bungalow-influenced porch across the length of its main facade.
- This dwelling is typical of those built from the 1910s to the early 1930s and is representative of the brief revival enjoyed by Clarksburg after the advent of the automobile.

Clarksburg Grocery

23329 Frederick Road

- Built of rock-faced concrete block, this one-story, early-20th century store is a gable-front structure with a simple three-bay front porch. The building is augmented by a shed-roofed side addition.
- The store was probably built in 1923 for Sarah E. Purdum, who sold the property the same year to E. Lillian and Elwood E. Barr.

Gardner House

23330 Frederick Road

- An early-20th century frame house, this cross-gabled Colonial Revival structure has a wrap-around porch which now exhibits late-Victorian influence in its jigsaw trim dating from a recent rehabilitation.
- The residence was probably built in 1911 by John Gardner and his wife, Laura.

Clarksburg School

13530 Redgrave Place

- A 1½-story frame structure, the main facade of the rectangular school features a 1½-story projecting pavilion which contains the double-door entrance. The pediment surmounting the doorway is echoed in a shingled pediment in the gable above. Narrow clapboards and tall windows give the building a vertical orientation.
- The school is one of the last remaining examples of a two-room school in the County. It was in continuous use from 1909 to 1972 when it was moved 300 ft. to its current location. The school is on the same site as an earlier one-room school and is within ¼ mile of the Clarksburg Academy (1833) site. The structure was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 and on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 1979.
- The Clarksburg School is being included within the boundaries of the historic district because it is an

important feature of the early town of Clarksburg and adds to the understanding and interpretation of this community's history.

**Horace Willson House**

23335 Frederick Road

- This vernacular 1½-story frame dwelling has a three-bay facade with two dormers set in the side-gable roof. The long, low front porch is supported by square wooden posts, and the front door is surmounted by a glass transom.
- The house is associated with several of Clarksburg's leading citizens, especially members of the medical profession. The original (rear) portion was likely built c. 1800 by Dr. John Reid, then sold to physician Dr. Horace Willson who served in the State House of Delegates (1831-1832) and in the State Senate (1838-1841). Willson constructed the large front section of the house between 1827 and 1843; the current front porch dates from the early 20th century.

**Leonidas Willson House**

23340 Frederick Road

- This two-story dwelling has a three-bay facade and eaves-front roof with center gable. Fine Italianate detailing is exhibited in its bracketed eaves, molded lintels, chamfered porch posts connected by flattened arches, and double-door entry with transom and sidelights surmounted by a pair of windows.
- The earliest (rear) portion of the house was constructed in the beginning of the 19th century. The present main block was built c. 1840 by prominent Clarksburg merchant William Willson who operated the town's general store. From 1869 to 1911, the house was owned by leading citizen Leonidas Willson (William's son) and his wife Maria Willson. During the 1920s, the Boxwood Inn, a boarding house, was operated here by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Miles.

**Willson's Store**

23341 Frederick Road

- A 2½-story frame store, the building was constructed in two sections: the major one has a front-gabled facade and the lesser side section has a flat roof. Both portions are joined by a four-bay porch with five metal poles and two sets of stairs corresponding to separate sets of double doors.
- The first section of this building appears to have been built around 1842 by William Willson, son-in-law of John Clark, founder of Clarksburg. The site is where Clark had established the town's first trading post. The building, whose second section was built sometime after 1860, served

as trading post, general store, post office, and community gathering place. Willson family members owned the property for over 130 years.

**Old Parsonage**

23345 Frederick Road

- Italianate in style, this two-story, side-gable residence features a bracketed cornice, prominent window surrounds, and a central door with transom.
- The building, constructed c. 1856-1865, was used by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a parsonage until 1915, when 23407 Frederick Road was built.

**Clark/Waters House**

23346 Frederick Road

- A 2½-story, Italianate-style frame residence, the building's five-bay symmetrical facade is characterized by small scrolled brackets at the eaves, denticulated porch cornice, and wide, flat window lintels.
- An important example of Clarksburg's early architecture, the house is associated with John Clark, town founder, who probably built the original section (said to be part log) in 1797. The building was enlarged and updated in the 1840s by Clark's daughter and son-in-law Mary and William Willson.

**Elizabeth Powers House**

23360 Frederick Road

- This 2½-story vernacular frame dwelling has a three-bay facade which features a denticulated cornice and a simple central doorway with portico flanked by two pairs of double windows.
- The structure was built in two stages, with the rear portion constructed c. 1820 by Henry Burnside, who established an adjacent tannery, a major industry in Clarksburg. Isaac and Elizabeth Powers (Clarksburg postmistress) purchased the property in 1831 and added the present main block around 1840.

**John Gibson House**

23362 Frederick Road

- This two-story frame house includes impressive architectural detailing -- among the most elaborate in Clarksburg: an early hip roof, segmentally-arched and shuttered windows, and intricate jigsawn trim decorating the porch, cornice and window hoods. The three bay facade features a transom and sidelighted central entry.

- The house was probably constructed about 1840 by John Winemiller, Jr., who operated an adjoining tannery. The tanning business was one of the major industries in Clarksburg in the 19th century.
- The house's subsequent owner was John Gibson who operated the Nichols & Gibson General Store, and who may have been associated with the Gibson Hotel -- a large Victorian hotel which was destroyed by the construction of the current Route 121.
- [• Septic problems have prevented the rehabilitation of the Gibson House. Provision of septic service is essential to the existence of this property.]

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church                      23425 Spire Street

- This 1½-story, frame, Gothic Revival church is distinguished by pointed-arch window and door openings and open-pointed arches on all four sides of the 2½-story bell-tower.
- This congregation is one of the oldest continuous Methodist congregations in Montgomery County. John Clark, founder of Clarksburg, was a Methodist and a leader in organizing the church in 1788. A log chapel was built on this site in 1794, a brick structure in 1853, and the present frame church in 1909.

W.J. Dronenburg House    23401 Frederick Road

- This front-gable, 2½-story house is Clarksburg's only early brick residence. Numerous additions and alterations have severely compromised the original character of the building.
- William Dronenburg, the town's leading blacksmith, constructed the house around 1865. Historically the house is a reminder of the 19th-century industrial/commercial importance of Clarksburg.

Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage                      23407 Frederick Road

- A good example of the American Foursquare style, the frame house is characterized by its simple, two-story cubic form, hipped roof and dormer windows on each elevation. A five-bay porch extends beyond the length of the main facade.
- The parsonage was built in 1914 by the Trustees of the Montgomery County Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was sold by the church in 1941.

**John Leaman House**

**23415 Frederick Road**

- This house was constructed in two stages. The earliest, front section is a clapboarded, 1½-story log structure. A large 2½-story rear frame addition was built in the late-19th century.
- The structure is one of the few remaining log buildings in the community. Historically the house is associated with Thomas Kirk who probably built and sold it in 1801. Local carpenter Wattee Williams purchased the property in 1818 and he or his family owned the house through most of the period until 1866. Another carpenter, John Leaman, purchased the property in 1871 and the Leamans had the rear addition built around 1890.

**William Hurley House & Shoe Shop**

**23421 Frederick Road**

- The house is a 1½-story frame gabled vernacular structure with six-over-six windows. The shoe shop is a simple two-by-one bay, 1½-story frame structure with a side-gable roof.
- Constructed in two parts, the frame dwelling may contain an early log section. The original rear portion was built about 1800 by Arnold Warfield. The Hurley family added the front section of the house around 1872. The shoe shop was probably built around 1842, and housed Helen Hurley's millinery shop in the early-20th century. Hurley family owners included shoemaker William Hurley and Clarksburg Brass Band organizer J. Mortimer Hurley.

**Lewis/Soper House**

**23515 Frederick Road**

- This large Victorian influenced two-story, eaves-front frame house is three bays wide and features a center gable and double entrance doors.
- Typical of late-nineteenth-century, rural, vernacular dwellings in the county, the structure was probably built in 1890 by William W. Lewis. It was owned by William and Mary Soper during much of the first half of the 20th century.

**Noncontributing Resources:**

**United States Post Office**

**20871 Frederick Road**

- Built in the 1960s, the Post Office is a one-story brick and steel structure whose main facade is composed largely of a window wall.

House

23356 Frederick Road

- A 1½-story Cape Cod structure, this house has had numerous alterations including stucco siding, new windows and door openings, and a one-story, shed-roofed, side addition with roof deck.

House

23411 Spire Street

- This one-story, brick-sided, ranch-style house built in the 1950s has rectangular massing with a side-gable roof and attached two-car garage.

House

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- A one-story, aluminum-sided, ranch-style house built in the 1950s, the L-shaped structure has an attached one-car garage.

House

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- This 1½-story, Bungalow-style house has a three-bay, eaves-front facade marked by a three-bay front porch. The structure was built in the 1920s-30s.

#### District Boundaries:

The boundaries of the Clarksburg Historic District include the major concentration of extant 19th and early-20th century residential, commercial and civic structures. Among these are the shoe shop, the blacksmith's house, several stores, a church and two parsonages, and the Clarksburg School, all of which speak to the history of a thriving 19th century community.

Clarksburg historically was a linear community with narrow building lots all facing on, and related to, a major north-south route, Frederick Road (MD 355). The historic district boundaries largely follow this linear development pattern. The introduction of Route 121 in the 1950s bisected the town and changed the perceived character of the area to that of a crossroads. Historically, however, the northern and southern sections of Clarksburg were a cohesive whole with shops, homes and businesses throughout.

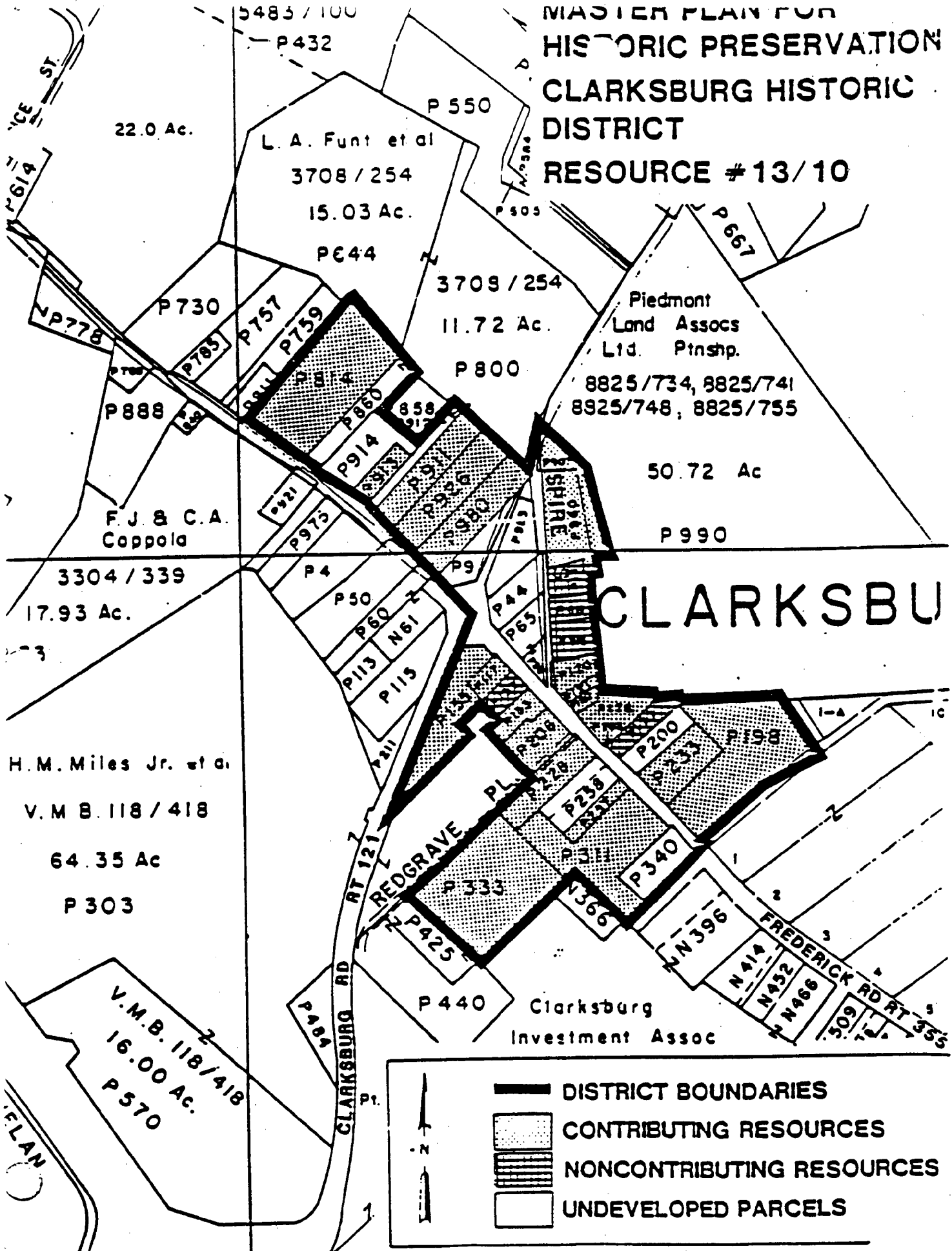
At the literal and figurative heart of the community was the Methodist Episcopal Church with its first parsonage along Frederick Road to the south and its newer parsonage built in the early 20th Century -- also on Frederick Road -- slightly to the north. Interestingly, the land in the triangle formed by Spire Street and Frederick Road (and now Route 121) has, for much of its history, been vacant. For a period of time there was a Methodist Church South located in this vicinity, but most of this land has always been vacant.



It is the intention of this Amendment to provide for lenient review by the Historic Preservation Commission of changes to, or demolition of, the noncontributing properties within the district. In particular, changing needs of the Methodist Church could necessitate expansion of its facilities onto the adjacent parcel, P-13, which is currently the site of a noncontributing structure. It is not the intention of this Amendment to prohibit such an expansion. New construction within the district would be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission, under the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

In addition, the intention of including vacant parcels within the district boundary is not to impede development of these properties, but rather to assure that new development is in keeping with, and complements, the character of the historic area. It would be appropriate, in fact, to encourage the relocation of threatened historic resources in other parts of the Clarksburg planning area to the vacant parcels within the historic district.

MASTER PLAN FOR  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
CLARKSBURG HISTORIC  
DISTRICT  
RESOURCE # 13/10



This is a correct copy of Council action.

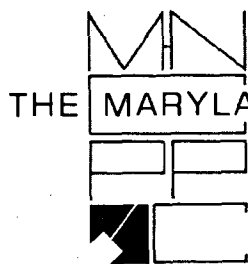
Kathleen A. Freedman

Kathleen A. Freedman, CMC  
Secretary of the Council

Approved:

Sidney Kramer

Sidney Kramer, County Executive



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

MCPB NO. 90-42  
M-NCPPC NO. 90-34

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, by virtue of Article 28 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, is authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make and adopt, amend, extend, and add to a General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, pursuant to said law, held a duly advertised public hearing on January 18, 1990 on the Preliminary Draft of a proposed amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Clarksburg Historic District; being also an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board, after said public hearing and due deliberation and consideration at the meeting held on January 18, 1990, approved the Final Draft of the proposed amendment, and forwarded it to the Montgomery County Executive and to the Montgomery County Council for its information; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Executive reviewed and made recommendations on the Final Draft of the proposed amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Clarksburg Historic District and forwarded those recommendations to the Montgomery County Council on March 30, 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for the portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County, held a public hearing on May 29, 1990, wherein testimony was received concerning the Final Draft of the proposed amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County on June 26, 1990 revised and approved the Final Draft of the proposed amendment by Resolution No. 11-2112; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Executive approved the amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Clarksburg Historic District on July 2, 1990;


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Montgomery County Planning Board and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission do hereby adopt said amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Clarksburg Historic District, together with the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District as approved by the Montgomery County Council in the attached Resolution No. 11-2112; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that as to Resolution No. 11-2112, this adoption be effective July 3, 1990 nunc pro tunc; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of said amendment shall be certified by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as required by law.

\* \* \* \* \*

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission on motion of Commissioner Hewitt, seconded by Commissioner Floreen, with Commissioners Bauman, Floreen, Henry, and Hewitt voting in favor, and with Commissioner Keeney being absent, at its regular meeting held on Monday August 6, 1990, in Silver Spring, Maryland.

  
John F. Downs, Jr.  
Executive Director

\* \* \* \* \*

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission on motion of Commissioner Bauman, seconded by Commissioner Floreen, with Commissioners Bauman, Dabney, Floreen, Hewitt, Rhoads, Wootten, and Yewell voting in favor, and with Commissioner Botts temporarily absent, and with Commissioners Henry and Keeney absent, at its regular meeting held Wednesday, September 12, 1990, in Riverdale, Maryland.

  
John F. Downs, Jr.  
Executive Director

13-10 Clark by H. b  
23335 Frederick Rd

1969 bought  
from Lewis  
Clark High  
School  
Kathleen

Ray + Patricia Bradley

253-4687 Bruce

217-3750

D. Housing / Comm - Devel

Sgt Family

Code Enforcment

→ Eugene Hawley

spoke Bruce Bradley son

wants to know

what plan for

+ Patricia

last week

bdg will be

Steve Brokoski Field Engineer

last yr said to knock up Bradley said this  
some time ago

Used for storage

formerly gas tank / store

What can use bldg for.

Can't be / mod w/o sewer.

Dec 10, 1992

12-10-92 Steve Gokowsky former job  
lot of repairs needed siding, windows  
downspouts 6 complaints.

Jan 93 Hawley got job. Needs resolution  
last wed told wife. needs to answer  
1-10- str. will issue check  
week 13 up tomorrow

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection (hereinafter referred to as DEP) and the Montgomery County Department of Housing & Community Development (hereinafter referred to as DHCD) desire to cooperate to the fullest extent permissible by Federal, State, and County law to their mutual benefit and to the benefit of the citizens of Montgomery County in the furtherance of their respective purposes and policies; and

WHEREAS, DEP is charged with the administration and enforcement of Chapter 24A-9 of the Montgomery County Code, the Ordinance for Historic Preservation, Demolition by neglect provision; and

WHEREAS, DHCD is charged with inspecting occupied structures for minimum compliance with the Housing and Building Maintenance Standards of Chapter 26; and

WHEREAS, it would be beneficial for DHCD to conduct inspections of alleged instances of demolition by neglect for DEP as part of its ongoing inspection activities. THEREFORE, the parties agree as follows:

- I. DHCD will act as agent of DEP in receiving and investigating inquiries and/or complaints about failures to maintain or repair historic sites or historic resources which may constitute demolition by neglect.
  - A. Complaints and inquiries received shall be referred to and accepted by DHCD for inspection of the property.
  - B. DHCD will conduct preliminary inspections to determine the status of a property pertinent to its possible demolition by neglect.
    1. When DHCD finds an existing situation that could constitute demolition by neglect, DHCD will notify the owner (providing copies of such notice to the Historic Preservation Commission, (HPC)) of the conditions of



deterioration, shall specify the minimum items of repair or maintenance necessary to correct or prevent further deterioration, and order the owner to comply before a specified deadline date. The owner will also be notified by DHCD of the procedure established in Section 24A-9 for requesting a hearing before the HPC regarding the specific items of deterioration by neglect and conditions set forth in the notice.

2. DHCD will adopt and utilize policies, interpretations, and standards provided by the HPC and/or DEP and agreed to by DHCD.

C. DHCD staff will participate in any training or orientation sessions conducted by DEP and/or the HPC.

D. DHCD will conduct the inspections provided for in I-B-1, above, on a timely basis and monitor the progress of said cases.

II. The Director of DEP will designate DHCD housing inspectors and supervisory staff as DEP agents authorized to inspect historic sites or resources for possible demolition by neglect, to issue warning notices of violation and orders to perform remedial work to prevent deterioration by neglect, and to issue civil citations as set forth in Chapter 24A-9 of the Montgomery County Code. DHCD staff will supervise the various stages of inspection and notification plus such other efforts to achieve compliance as shall be necessary or advisable.

A. When a property owner fails to comply with the notice and order to take corrective action within the time specified in the final notice, DHCD shall attempt to compel compliance through civil citations as set forth in section 24A-11.

B. In the event that compliance is not begun, DHCD may institute, perform and complete the necessary remedial work to prevent continued deterioration resulting from neglect. DHCD will place a lien against the property, as authorized in Section 24A-9, for the expenses incurred to prevent deterioration.

III. DEP will refer letters, phone calls, and other complaints and inquiries about demolition by neglect of historic sites and resources to DHCD. DHCD will investigate such complaints in accordance with the provisions of Section 24A-9 of the Montgomery County Code 1984, as amended, titled "Preservation of Historic Resources - Demolition by Neglect" and this agreement.

IV. DEP and DHCD will coordinate activities and exchange activity reports as needed or requested.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have set their hands and seal this 2nd day of June, 1994.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

[Signature]  
Witness

by: Edward U. Graham  
Edward U. Graham, Director

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

[Signature]  
Witness

by: V.R. Brescia  
Victor R. Brescia, Director