

# Clarksburg Historic Resources

## *Overview*

The Clarksburg Study Area includes a number of historic sites and districts. Currently, there are five individual sites designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* as well as three Master Plan historic districts — Clarksburg, Hyattstown, and Cedar Grove. In addition, there are 18 historic resources in the Study Area which have been identified on the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites* but which have not yet been evaluated for historic designation — these resources are being reviewed in conjunction with this Master Plan effort. There is one additional resource, not currently on the Locational Atlas, which this Plan recommends for addition to the Atlas.

Table 17, page 183, lists all historic sites and districts and their status in the Clarksburg Study Area. Sites and districts are shown in Figure 50, page 181.

## *Background*

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 a historic resource is placed on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, the adoption action officially designates the property as a 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:

- Has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, state, or nation.
- Is the site of a significant historic event.
- Is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society.
- Exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities; or

### **2. Architectural and design significance:**

The historic resource:

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

Once designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, historic sites 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 (HPC) and a 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 a historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that a Historic Area Work Permit for work on public or private property must be issued prior to altering a 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. 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 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.

## *Historic Districts*

There are three historic districts in the Clarksburg Study Area. Each is unique and each has many opportunities and challenges associated with it. Each of the districts is briefly described below. Land use, transportation, and zoning plan recommendations which are supportive of the districts are summarized in Table 16, page 173. The need for a zoning strategy to help guide future development in the districts is included in the Implementation chapter.

### **Clarksburg Historic District**

The Clarksburg Historic District reflects 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. One of the County's last and most elaborate remaining examples of the two-room school-house is found here.

### **Hyattstown Historic District**

Hyattstown, founded in 1798, appears very much as it did when it was a thriving early 19th century community with wagoners, dignitaries, and Civil War troops passing through town. The Hyattstown Historic District represents one of the largest groupings of relatively unaltered 19th century buildings in the County. The houses, mostly of log and frame, are erected close together on quarter-acre lots, very close to the roadside. Interspersed among the modest homes are many structures essential to the village life, including an old school, churches, several shops and offices, and a hotel.

### **Cedar Grove Historic District**

Cedar Grove is one of the few continuously operating rural crossroads communities serving farm families in upper Montgomery County for over a century. It is characteristic of the County's late 19th and early 20th century rural crossroads once common, but rapidly becoming extinct with encroaching development at the end of the 20th century. The handful of houses are a mix of ages, styles, sizes, and materials. They extend several directions from the crossroads and form a cohesive group.

## Master Plan Preservation Strategies for Historic Districts

Table 16

	Land Use Plan	Transportation Plan	Zoning Plan
Clarksburg Historic District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designates protective buffers around district with limits on heights to assure compatibility.</li> <li>• Includes detailed design guidelines for new development in historic district.</li> <li>• Designates district as focal point of larger Town Center.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposes special cross-sections for MD 355 and Redgrave Place to maintain character compatible with district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes guidelines for granting optional densities around the historic district which emphasize compatibility with character of district.</li> </ul>
Hyattstown Historic District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintains rural setting for Hyattstown.</li> <li>• Supports provision of public water and sewer.</li> <li>• Includes detailed design guidelines for future development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designates MD 355 through Hyattstown as "rustic" to maintain compatible character.</li> <li>• Proposes bypass east of Hyattstown as future possibility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposes zoning pattern around Hyattstown compatible with rural village scale.</li> </ul>
Cedar Grove Historic District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposes a land use pattern which provides a suitable setting for the district.</li> <li>• Recommends design guidelines for development which are supportive of district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endorses the designation of MD 27 (Ridge Road) as 2-lane roadway through Cedar Grove.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommends rural zoning in vicinity of Cedar Grove.</li> </ul>

## Individual Resources

### Master Plan Sites



#### 13/3 Oliver Watkins House 23400 Ridge Road

A showplace of the Cedar Grove area, this spacious residence features a 3½-story, Queen Anne style tower with wrap-around porch. The house was built in 1851 and enlarged in the late 19th century by the owner and operator of the Cedar Grove General Store. There is a prominent barn associated with the house.

This *Master Plan* site, with its accompanying outbuildings, is located within Ovid Hazen Wells Park and will be adaptively reused as part of the development of this park.



#### 13/7 Ned Watkins House 12001 Skylark Road

This residence, built in 1892, is characterized by such Queen Anne features as fishscale shingles, diamond windows, and projecting polygonal bay windows. Also noteworthy are a fine complement of agricultural outbuildings including a bank barn, corn crib, and smokehouse.

This house, with its accompanying outbuildings, is located within Ovid Hazen Wells Park and will be adaptively reused as part of the development of this park.



#### 13/10-1 Clarksburg School 13530 Redgrave Place

This individually-designated *Master Plan* site is located within the designated Clarksburg Historic District. It is also on the National Register of Historic Places. The structure was built in 1909 and is one of the most intact early schoolhouses remaining in the County.

Development of the Clarksburg Town Center and the transit stop may affect the Clarksburg School, including possibly requiring relocation of the building. There are detailed land use and urban design recommendations for the Clarksburg Historic District — including the Clarksburg School — in the Land Use Plan chapter.



#### 13/14 Moneysworth Farm 22900 Whelan Lane

The original part of the house at Moneysworth Farm was constructed of logs by 1783 and is a rare example of Tidewater style architecture. The structure was enlarged with a Greek Revival style section in the mid-19th century. There are several more recent outbuildings associated with the property, as well as a historic cemetery.

Moneysworth Farm is located on Site 30, which is being considered for a number of public uses — including a new detention facility. The farmstead will be incorporated into future plans for the site. More information on the property is included in the Land Use Plan chapter.

**13/30 Highview/Burdette Hotel 21010 Clarksburg Road**

Highview is the grandest of several remaining hotels which once thrived in the Ten Mile Creek Valley area. Crowned by a slate shingled mansard roof, the elegant structure was built in 1887 in the Second Empire style.

There are no major planning issues affecting this Master Plan site.

**LOCATIONAL ATLAS RESOURCES EVALUATED****Designated on Master Plan**

The following resources are now included on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*:

**13/19 Howes Farm (Elizabeth Waters Farm) 22010 Ridge Road**

The Howes Farm meets the following criteria for Master Plan designation: 1A, as an excellent example of a late 19th-early 20th century family farm in the Clarksburg area; 1D, exemplifying the cultural, economic, and social heritage of agriculture and dairy farming in Montgomery County; 2A, embodying the distinct characteristics of a high-style Gothic Revival farmhouse with metal roof, narrow 2-over-2 shuttered windows, second-story bay window, and 20th century rear wing, stuccoed siding, and wrap-around porch; and 2E, as an established and familiar feature in the community once dominated by family farms.

The Howes Farm was built in 1884 by James Robert Howes, who purchased the land from Sara D. Sellman. In the 1920s, the house was enlarged and stuccoed by their son, Joseph G. Howes, adding the wrap-around porch, modern utilities, and changing the drive from Brink Road to Ridge Road. The house retains its late 19th century integrity and many fine details, including the curved mahogany staircase ordered from Philadelphia.

The Howes Farm was formerly referred to in the Locational Atlas as the Elizabeth Waters Farm. However, research has not shown any connection of this property to the Waters family who lived nearby. The Howes family, long-time Clarksburg residents, were active members of the County Dairy Association, farming the 124-acre farm for 90 years over three generations.

Several outbuildings remain from the period, including a hen house, a double corn crib and machine storage shed, a rusticated concrete block dairy building, pump house, meat house/handyman shelter, silo, and feed room. A dairy barn (1930) and bank barn (1880s) burned in the late 1970s. The environmental setting is the entire 16.75-acre parcel, including the outbuildings and long drive from Ridge Road.

There are several planning issues related to this site. Since the property is zoned for a Country Inn, the HPC and the Planning Board have approved plans for parking of 63 vehicles southwest of the house. Recently, more subdivisions on either side of the 16.75-acre site have been approved, changing its once rural



setting. Finally, a proposed extension of the Midcounty Highway limited access highway would sever the driveway entrance of the Howes Farm from Ridge Road (MD 27) requiring a new entrance to the property either through a subdivision or across environmentally sensitive wetlands. The approach to the historic resource should be given careful consideration in the development of the proposed Midcounty Highway, retaining as much of the original setting as possible. Visibility of this resource will increase from Midcounty Highway, a benefit for the Country Inn usage of the property.



**13/24 Byrne-Warfield Farm** *22415 Clarksburg Road*

This resource meets the following criteria for Master Plan designation: 1A, having value as part of the development of the County, being representative of the County's dairy farming heritage; 1D, exemplifying a typical Up-County farmstead from the turn of the century; 2A, having distinctive features of a method of construction with its unique gabled design and being the only 20th century example of the two-door front facade known in the County; 2E, representing an established and familiar feature, due to its prominent location and landscape.

The original 107-acre farm was established in 1869 by John W. Byrne, a tobacco farmer. In 1893, he conveyed the land to Edward D. Warfield, of Browningsville, who built the bank barn (1900), present house (circa 1912), and dairy barn (circa 1940s). Typical of early 20th century farmers in the area, Warfield shifted his agricultural effort from tobacco to wheat and dairying.

Architecturally, the house has an unusual form, with a center gable on each of the four sides and double entrances on the main facade. The two-door entrance facade is an uncommon building form in Maryland, though it is relatively common further north among the Pennsylvania Germans. This is the only known 20th century example in the County. The house retains its original clapboard siding and fishscale shingles. Some of the bargeboard which originally decorated each of the four gables has been damaged. The front porch has been enclosed with jalousie windows.

The environmental setting is the entire 5.3-acre parcel, yet it should be recognized that the outbuildings are not significant. The bank barn is in dilapidated condition, and the dairy barn is unremarkable. Other minor outbuildings are a corn crib, garage, wash house, and milk house. If demolition of the outbuildings were to be proposed in the future, it should be considered as a possibility.

The Byrne-Warfield Farm is located in the Cabin Branch Neighborhood.



**13/25 Cephass Summers House** *22300 Clarksburg Road*

This resource meets the following criteria for Master Plan designation: 1A, having value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, having had only two different owners in its 150-year history; 1D, being a particularly early farmhouse with a high degree of integrity; and 2A, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction, being a representative vernacular example of Greek Revival-style architecture.



This resource is one of the earliest farmhouses in the Clarksburg area which still retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Dating from the second quarter of the 19th century, the house exhibits Greek Revival influence, found in its eaves-front orientation, low-slope roof, cornice returns, 6-over-6 sash, and classical porch columns.

Cephas and Mary Ann Summers acquired this 235-acre farm in 1850 for \$1,410. They conveyed it in the early 1890s to Ann E. & Samuel F. Bennett, whose descendants still own it today. The bank barn collapsed in a storm in the late 1970's. Extant outbuildings are a frame corncrib, frame shed, and concrete block shed.

The environmental setting is that portion of the parcel (P900) which lies west of Clarksburg Road, being approximately 65 acres. As there is currently no plumbing in this house, the availability of septic and water on the property needs to be explored.

#### 14/26 Salem United Methodist Church 23725 Ridge Road

This resource meets the following criteria for Master Plan designation: 1A, having character, value, and interest as part of the heritage and cultural characteristics of the County, being one of the earliest Methodist congregations in the County; 1D, exemplifying the religious heritage of the County and its communities; 2A, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a period of architecture, being an excellent example of an early-20th century rural Gothic Revival church; and 2E, representing an established and familiar visual feature, having a prominent location on Ridge Road.

Salem United Methodist Church was built in 1907, replacing an earlier log structure built circa 1869. Unlike other Methodist churches in the County which were split by pro- and anti-slavery congregations, including the Clarksburg Methodist Church, the Salem Church remained intact through the Civil War era.

The Gothic Revival-style church exhibits fine architectural detailing. The front facade is dominated by a triple lancet stained glass window within a lancet arch. A 2½-story tower contains an open belftower with trefoil brackets and denticulated cornice. Varigated shingles decorate the second story of the tower and the front gable. Scrolled terra cotta crests are found above the front and rear gables.

A rear/side addition was constructed in the 1930s to accommodate a social hall. Aluminum siding was added in the 1960s, although it was done in a sympathetic manner, resulting in the preservation of most of the architectural details. Leniency should be exercised in allowing the congregation to relocate stained glass windows from the church if a new sanctuary is built. The environmental setting is the 1.46-acre lot on which the church and associated cemetery are located.



## REMOVED FROM LOCATIONAL ATLAS

The following resources are removed from the Locational Atlas.

**13/1 Barber/Neouse Farm** *11415 Hawkes Road*

This early 20th century dairy farm is not recommended for placement on the Master Plan. It has been significantly altered with replacement windows in the 1890's front section of the farmhouse, and other additions to the rear, replacing an original log section.

**13/8 Ed Burdette Farm** *12200 Piedmont Road*

The Burdette Farm is not recommended for placement on the Master Plan. This late 19th century Gothic Revival farmhouse on 17 acres, is in fair condition, and its outbuildings are in poor condition. Covered in asbestos shingles and needing a new porch, it represents a common style of architecture already well represented on the Master Plan. It should be removed from the Locational Atlas.

**13/9 The Clark Family Cemetery** *East of Kings Pond Park*

The Clark Cemetery, whose stones have been removed, but recovered for safe-keeping, is not recommended for placement on the Master Plan. The Plan recommends fencing the area surrounding the burial site of John Clark, founder of Clarksburg, and his family to protect the remains from disturbance on what is proposed as part of the New Clarksburg Town Center. Since the tombstone of John Clark is missing, a replacement marker is suggested to commemorate the founder of this early 19th century community.

**13/11 Ed Lewis Farm** *23730 Frederick Road*

The Lewis Farm, an early 19th century log house with numerous additions, is not recommended for placement on the Master Plan. Although historically connected to Ed Lewis, prominent Clarksburg citizen and co-founder of Boyds, it has had numerous changes and additions over its history. Lewis also owned Moneysworth Farm, now on the Master Plan and owned by Montgomery County.

**13/12 Thomas Jefferson Thompson Farm (Formerly J. Pickens Farm)**  
*23701 Shiloh Church Road*

This farm was owned for 75 years by the Thompsons, one of Clarksburg's early families. (This resource was incorrectly identified on the Locational Atlas as the J. Pickens Farm.) The 1½-story rear section of the house was apparently built soon after Nathan Thompson bought the property in 1806. The front section of the house dates from the mid-19th century, when it was owned by Thomas Jefferson and Rosetta Thompson. Newlyweds Henry and Inez Gardiner bought the property in 1890 and updated the house with a Queen Anne-style tower, giving the house a picturesque appearance.

**13/13 William Thompson House** 23511 *Shiloh Church Road*

This simple three-bay farmhouse has been nearly engulfed by later additions on all four sides which obscure its original building form. It should be removed from the *Locational Atlas*.

**13/18 George W. Hilton Farm** 22222 *Ridge Road*

This abandoned 20th century dairy farm, once owned by State Legislator George W. Hilton and later owned by the King family, is not recommended for designation. The outstanding Queen Anne style farmhouse was burned to the ground in 1991. It had been abandoned for many years. The 20th century dairy barns are also in deteriorating condition but were once among the finest in the County.

**13/21 William Shaw Farm** 13601 *West Old Baltimore Road*

The William Shaw Farm is not recommended for Master Plan designation. Built in the late 1800's, this stuccoed Gothic Revival farmhouse has been altered through the loss of its porch and enclosure of several windows on the front facade. Several outbuildings are in poor condition. The William Shaw family is buried at the top of the hill behind this house.

**13/22 Shaw Cemetery (Gue Cemetery)** 13601 *West Old Baltimore Road*

This small family cemetery is not worthy of Master Plan designation. Unfenced and with damaged headstones of the William Shaw family from the third quarter of the 19th century, this small burial site was misnamed the Gue Cemetery in the *Locational Atlas*. It is associated with the William Shaw Farm, but has little significance historically.

**13/23 Ed Waters** 22625 *Clarksburg Road*

Although it has some historical significance for its association with the locally-prominent Waters family, the uninhabited house is in poor condition, has been altered, and is architecturally unremarkable. The Waters family is already well represented on the Master Plan (Sites #14/43, 19/1). This resource should be removed from the Atlas.

**13/26 Pyles Mill & Log House** 15000 *West Old Baltimore Road*

The sawmill has been substantially altered since it was converted to a residence in the 1940s. Windows of various sizes have been added, including a picture window and a bay window, two shed-roofed additions were constructed, and the building was encased in vertically scored plywood siding. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The log house is no longer extant. This resource should be removed from the Atlas.

**13/27 John Carlin House** *15801 West Old Baltimore Road*

Though the house was once a showplace with its landmark setting and finely detailed house, it has since been subjected to numerous incompatible changes which, together with its dilapidated condition, render it unworthy of designation.

**13/29 William Reid Farm** *21301 Slidell Road*

The farm has some historical association, having been owned by the Reid-Kingsbury family for almost 150 years. The buildings, however, have lost much of their architectural integrity and are in dilapidated condition.

**14/25 William H. Poole House** *24141 Kings Valley Road*

This resource is architecturally significant as an example of the Two-Door House, an uncommon building form in Montgomery County, being a house with paired front entrances. This example is particularly noteworthy because it seems to have evolved out of the changing needs of its occupants. Among the Pennsylvania Germans, as with the Dutch of New York, two-door houses were traditional buildings in cultures which didn't share the English central-hall plan. The doors allowed separate uses, with the house divided in half with one door for everyday family use leading to an informal living room, and the other reserved for guests leading to a parlor or dining room.

The house was built by 1860 when William and Hannah Poole acquired the 105-acre property from Hannah's father, Allen Miles. In 1887, improvements were made valued at \$450. The Pooles owned the property until 1902.

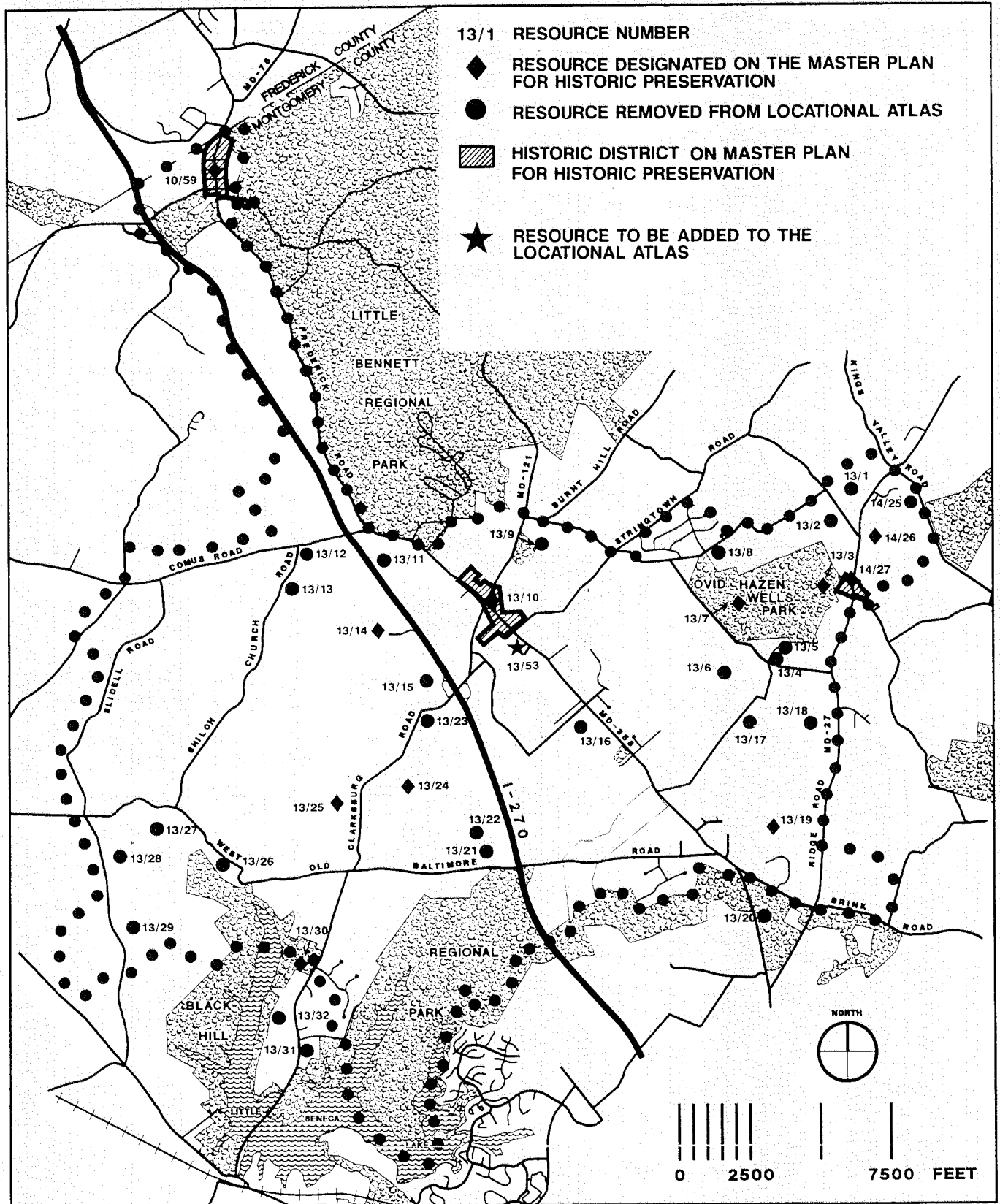
**ADDED TO THE LOCATIONAL ATLAS****13/53 Dowden's Ordinary Site and Marker** *23515 Frederick Road*

The Dowden's Ordinary Site and Marker, just south of the Clarksburg Historic District, is added to the Locational Atlas. At this location a marker was placed by the Janet Montgomery Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915 commemorating the encampment of General George E. Braddock and Col. Dunbar's Division of the Colonial and English Army April 15-17, 1755 at the site of Dowden's Ordinary. Dowden's Ordinary also served as a meeting place for the Sons of Liberty protesting the Stamp Tax prior to the American Revolution and as a dinner stop for Andrew Jackson on the way to his presidential inauguration in 1829.

The Marker is located near the west side of Frederick Road, south of Stringtown Road, where a major intersection is planned. Protection of the site is needed to prevent moving the marker from its historic location. The site may also qualify as an archeological site in the future.

# Historic Resources

Figure 50



## Clarksburg Master Plan Study Area Historic Resources

Table 17

Resource #	Resource Name/Address	Comments	HPC Recommends	Plan Recommends
10/59	Hyattstown District and Mill Complex Frederick Rd. (MD 355)	Important early rural town (platted 1798) and early mill complex	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	
13/1	Barber/Nehouse Farm 11415 Hawkes Road	Vernacular farmhouse with several outbuildings	Negative	Negative
13/2	Beall (Nelson) Barn 11406 Hawkes Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/3	Oliver Watkins House 23400 Ridge Road	Owned by M-NCPPC Vacant and deteriorated	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	
13/4	Washington Page House 11601 Skylark Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/5	Log House/Skylark 11601 Skylark Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/6	Samuel Scott Farm 12020 Skylark Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/7	Ned Watkins House 12001 Skylark Road	Owned by M-NCPPC	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	
13/8	Ed Burdette Farm 12200 Piedmont Road	Occupied vernacular farmhouse with outbuildings	Negative	Negative
13/9	Clark Cemetery E. of Kings Pond Park, off Clarksburg Road	Cemetery in farmed field; headstones (c. 1810) stored at Little Bennett Park	Negative	Negative
13/10	Clarksburg District Frederick Road	Residential and commercial buildings from early 19th to early 20th cent.	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	
13/10-1	Clarksburg School 13530 Redgrave Place	Frame 2-room school house, built 1909	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	
13/11	Ed Lewis House 23730 Frederick Road	Log & Frame house with outbuildings	Negative	Negative
13/12	Thomas Jefferson Thompson (J. Pickens) Farm 23701 Shiloh Church Road	Vernacular house & outbuildings	Negative	Negative
13/13	William Thompson Farm 23511 Shiloh Church Road	Vernacular central entry house with slate roof	Negative	Negative
13/14	Moneysworth Farm 22900 Whelan Lane	Owned by Montgomery County, Managed by Facilities & Services; Vacant & deteriorated; On site of proposed jail	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	
13/15	Elizabeth Powers House Boyd-Clarksburg Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/16	Benjamin Reed House Slidell & Old Baltimore Roads		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	

## Clarksburg Master Plan Study Area Historic Resources (cont.)

Table 17

Resource #	Resource Name/Address	Comments	HPC Recommends	Plan Recommends
13/17	Charles Purdum House (Ruins) 22731 Newcut Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/18	George W. Hilton Farm 22222 Ridge Road.	Unusually ornate farmhouse; vacate & deteriorated	Negative	Negative
13/19	Howes (Elizabeth Waters) 22010 Ridge Road	Being renovated as a Country Inn	Positive	Positive
13/20	Waters Log House Frederick Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/21	William Shaw Farm 13601 West Old Baltimore Road	Occupied house with outbuildings; horse stables	Negative	Negative
13/22	Shaw (Gue) Cemetery 13601 West Old Baltimore Rd.	Small family cemetery; stones beneath grove of trees	Positive	Negative
13/23	Ed Waters Farm 22625 Clarksburg Road	Vernacular house and outbuildings; deteriorated condition	Negative	Negative
13/24	Byrne/Warfield House 22415 Clarksburg Road	Vernacular late Victorian house with patterned shingles in gable; outbuildings	Positive	Positive
13/25	Cephas Summers House 22300 Clarksburg Road		Negative	Positive
13/26	Pyles Log House & Mill Site 15000 W. Old Baltimore Road	Vernacular frame mill building, circa 1826; converted to dwelling in 1940s; altered	Negative	Negative
13/27	John Carlin House 15801 W. Old Baltimore Road	Vernacular Gothic Revival farmhouse and outbuildings; deteriorated condition	Positive	Negative
13/28	Slidell School Slidell & Old Baltimore Roads		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/29	William Reid House 20725 Clarksburg Road	Vernacular farmhouse, circa 1880s-90s and outbuildings; deteriorated condition	Negative	Negative
13/30	Highview/Burdette Hotel 21010 Clarksburg Road	Built as summer resort hotel, 1887; Second Empire design; slate roof	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	
13/31	William Burdette House 20725 Clarksburg Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/32	Ten Mile Creek Road Ten Mile Creek Road		Removed from <i>Locational Atlas</i>	
13/53	Dowden's Ordinary Site and Marker 23515 Frederick Road	DAR Marker, placed in 1915, to commemorate French and Indian War encampment and site of Dowden's Ordinary	Add to <i>Locational Atlas</i> pending future evaluation	
14/25	William H. Poole House 24141 Kings Valley Road	Vernacular house, circa 1870s - 80s; now stuccoed	Negative	Negative

## Clarksburg Master Plan Study Area Historic Resources (cont.)

Table 17

Resource #	Resource Name/Address	Comments	HPC Recommends	Plan Recommends
14/26	Salem Methodist Church 23725 Ridge Road	Vernacular Gothic Revival frame church, 1907; corner bell tower, lancet windows	Positive	Positive
14/27	Cedar Grove District Ridge Road and Davis Mill Road	General Store; Upper Seneca Baptist Church, and four houses dating from circa 1870 - 1912	Included on <i>Master Plan for Historic Preservation</i>	

