



RUSTIC ROADS COMMISSION FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

30 North Market Street, Third Floor Frederick, Maryland 21701 (301) 600-1138



CASE NO. 25-02-01 NOMINATION TO RUSTIC ROADS PROGRAM STAFF REPORT

SUMMARY

Road: **Bessie Clemson Road**

From Liberty Road to Fountain School Road

Applicant: **Pamela Burke**

This public meeting is to consider placing Bessie Clemson Road, from Liberty Road (MD 26) to Fountain School Road, into the Rustic Roads Program. The nomination was submitted by Pamela Burke, a resident along the road.

The public meeting for designation to the Frederick County Rustic Roads Program will be held at 6:00 p.m., or thereafter, on February 12, 2025.

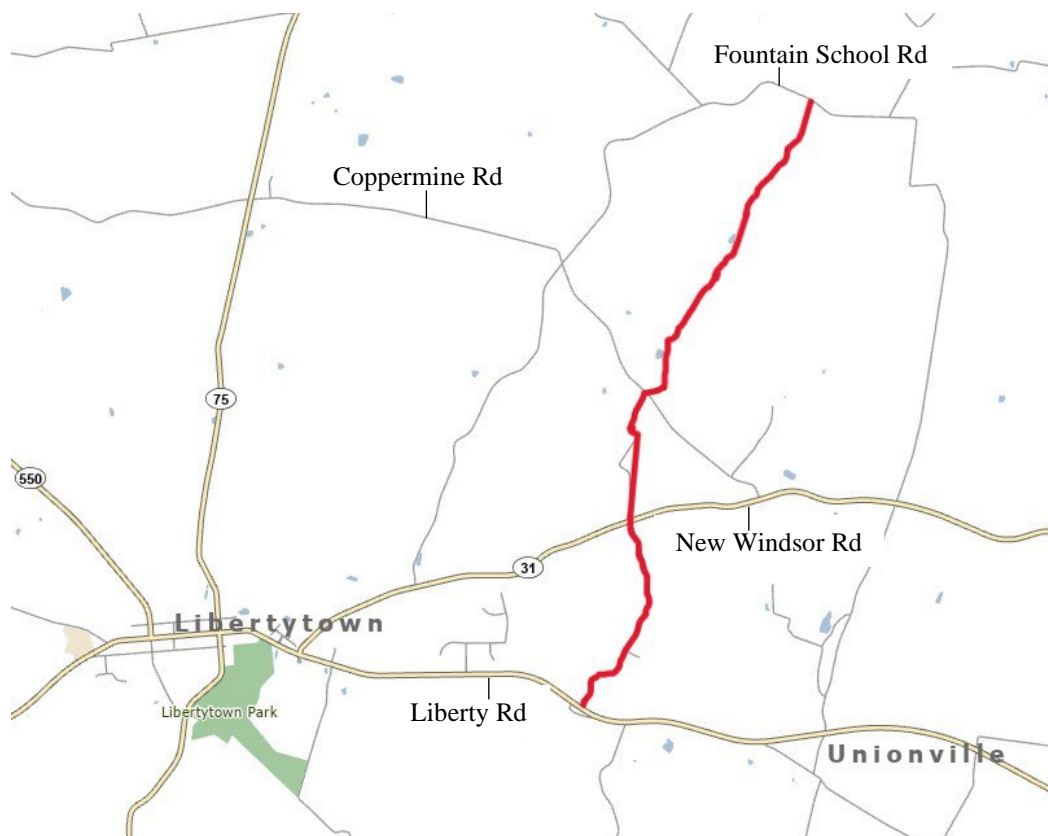


Image 1: Aerial of Bessie Clemson Road, Courtesy of Frederick County GIS, Property Explorer

SUPPORTING MATERIALS

The applicant, Pamela Burke, submitted a nomination form with the required attachments along with 61 signatures or letters of support from Bessie Clemson Road residents and users. The entire nomination is attached to this staff report.

ROAD SPECIFICATIONS

Bessie Clemson Road is a 3.44-mile tar and chip road located in Maintenance District 2. The entire road runs from Liberty Road (MD 26) to Fountain School Road. Bessie Clemson Road is between 14-18 feet wide without shoulders. The posted speed limit is 25 miles per hour. Bessie Clemson Road between Liberty Road and New Windsor Road is the most traveled segment of the nominated road with an annual average of 279 daily trips, last studied in 2007. Between New Windsor Road (MD 31) and Fountain School Road, the annual average of 93 daily trips, last studied in 2007. The character of the development in this region is similar to 2007 so the trips average is likely statistically similar. The road is classified as a local road with a low traffic range.

SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE

The narrow, winding tar and chip road, located just over a mile east of Libertytown, is surrounded primarily by agricultural land and rural residences. The road offers a rustic counterbalance to the crossing MD 26 and MD 31. Bessie Clemson Road crosses multiple waterways: Oldfield Branch Creek, an unnamed tributary creek of Dollyhyde Creek, and an unnamed tributary creek of Beaver Dam Creek. The tributary creeks are intermittent, and the Oldfield Branch Creek crossing is not visible from the road.

ZONING AND LAND USE

The nominated road is not in a Community Growth Area. The closest Community Growth Area is Libertytown (1.4 miles away). The surrounding land is zoned Agricultural, and the land use designation is Agricultural.

LAND PRESERVATION

There is one property, 10195 Bessie Clemson Road, with a Bessie Clemson Road address that participate in a land preservation program, as a MALPF District. There are two properties adjacent to the nominated road, 10326 Clemsonville Road and 10631 Fountain School Road, that are in the County's Installment Purchase Program. The entire road is within the Eastern Priority Preservation Area.

The number of properties within a 1-mile radius of the road that participate in some form of land preservation program are:

Critical Farm Easement: 1

Deed Restriction: 1

Installment Purchase Program (IPP): 14
Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF) District: 2
MALPF Easements: 6
Maryland Environmental Trust (MET): 3

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Bessie Clemson Road, named in the mid-20th century, was initially an unnamed road between Liberty Road and New Windsor Road, first noted on a map in 1873. There was likely another unnamed road in a similar pathway to the modern Bessie Clemson, from Coppermine Road to Fountain School Road that was not surveyed, based on the properties that are marked in the 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County Maryland* published by C.O. Titus & Co (attached, page 6). The modern alignment is clearly established by the turn of the 20th century with USGS and USPS maps in 1909 and 1911 (attached, page 7 & 8) showing the full extent from Liberty Road to Fountain School Road.

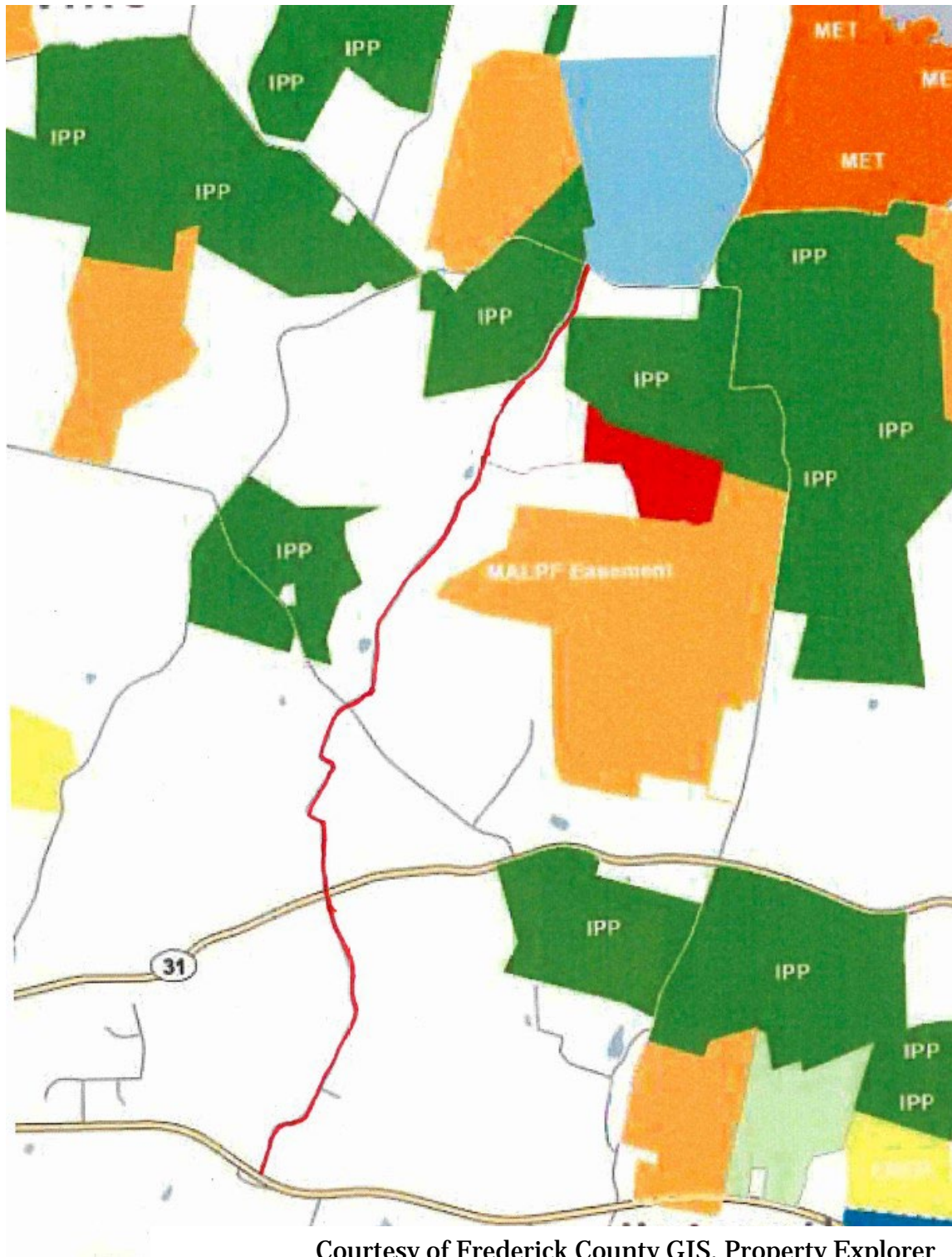
The northern segment of Bessie Clemson Road is a part of the Clemsonville Rural Historic District, F-8-183, (attached). The district was a survey and not evaluated for the National or State Register of Historic Places. The Joseph Parker House (ruin), Strawberry Summit (10202 Bessie Clemson Road), and Eleanor and Henry Maynard Farm (10195 Bessie Clemson Road) are located on the nominated road and are contributing resources to the Clemsonville Rural Historic District. Strawberry Summit is also known as the Clemson Homestead, where Bessie Clemson, the namesake for the road, lived for many years. The house was built ca 1870 by J.D. Clemson, Bessie Clemson's father. The survey also discusses the Backwoods community (see page 7) along Bessie Clemson Road. In the mid-19th century, this was a white and African American community of farm laborers and tradesmen. This shifted into a solely African American community by the 20th century. While some structures from the community still stand, many are delapidated and are archaeological sites. However nearby African American communities, such as Oldfield, on Keys Chapel Road, and another due east on Clemsonville Road, still have extant, contributing structures.

There are other historic properties along the road that are not listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. One of these, the Norris Farmstead, located near the intersection with Coppermine Road, is a stately Greek Revival brick house built in 1862 by Nicholas Norris, a Frederick County Commissioner from 1862-1863, and initially lived in by his son Nicholas Edgar Norris.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

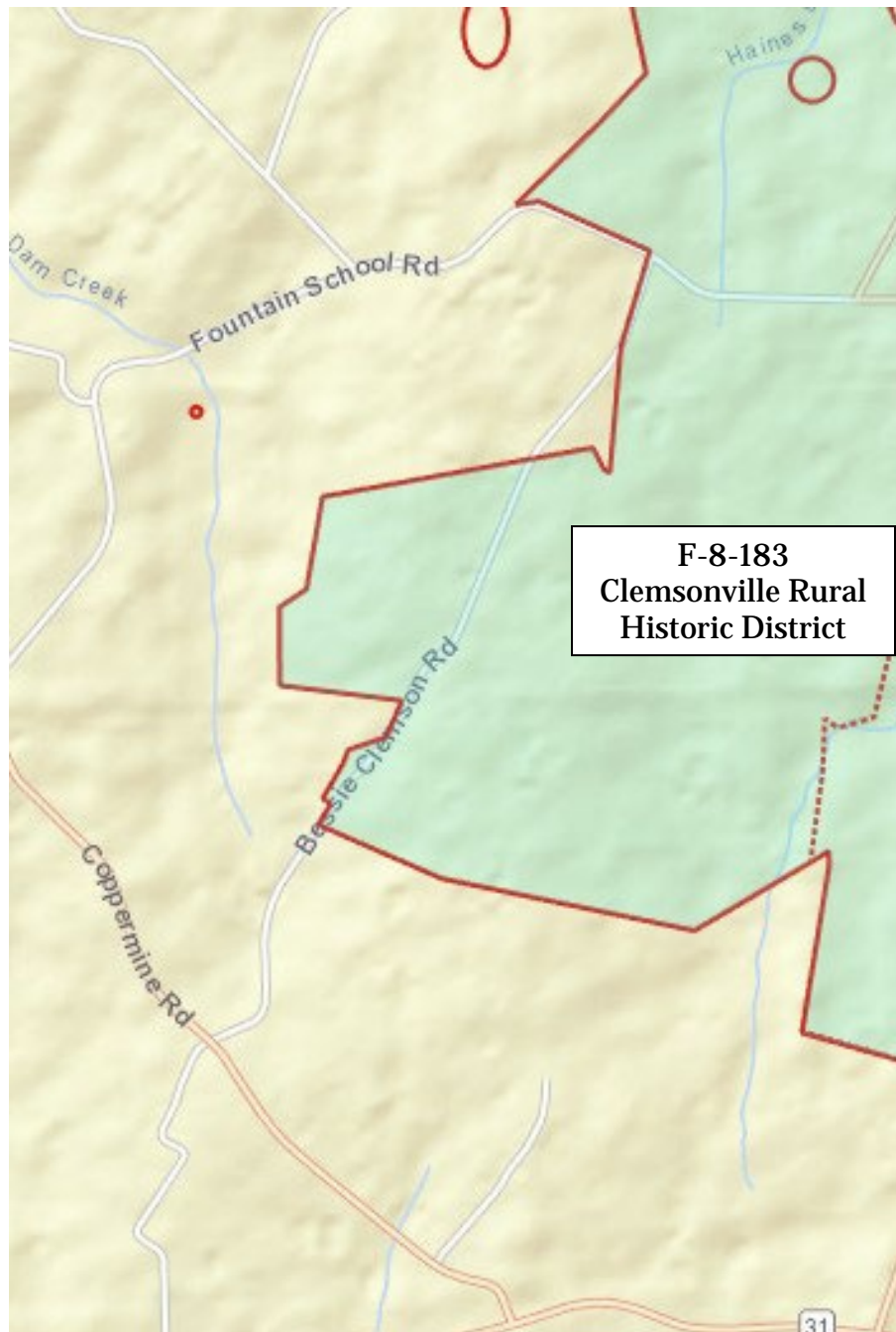
Based on the historic, agricultural, and natural characteristics of Bessie Clemson Road and its context, Staff recommends that the Commission **RECOMMEND** the nomination of Bessie Clemson Road, from Liberty Road to Fountain School Road, to the Frederick County Council for inclusion into the Rustic Roads Program.

Land Preservation Map Surrounding Bessie Clemson Road



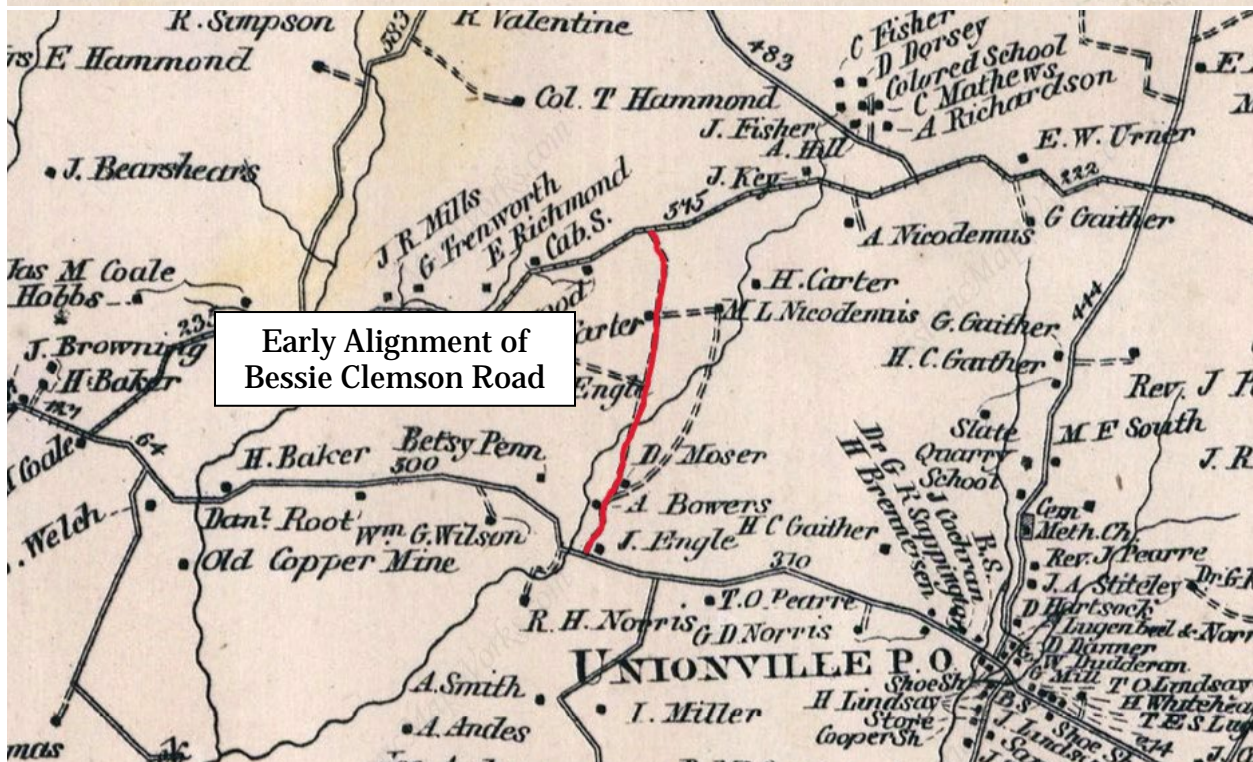
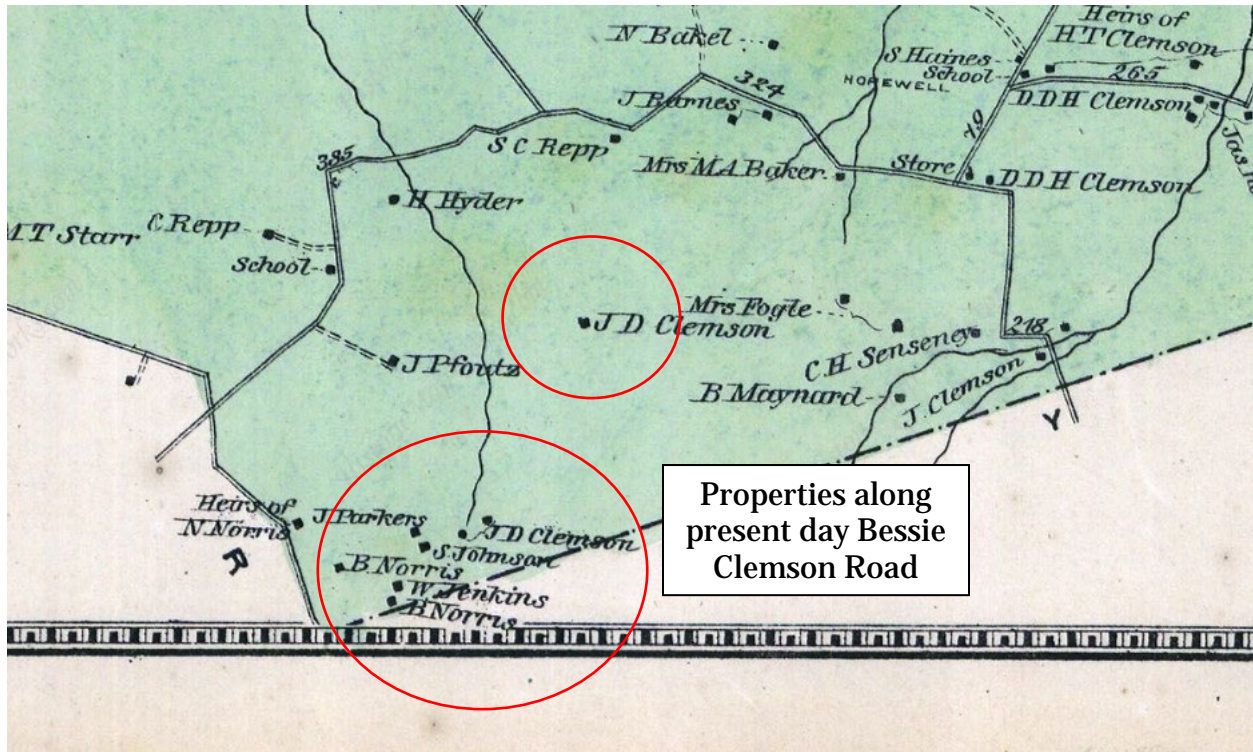
Courtesy of Frederick County GIS, Property Explorer

MIHP Map of Bessie Clemson Road



Courtesy of Maryland Historical Trust GIS, MEDUSA

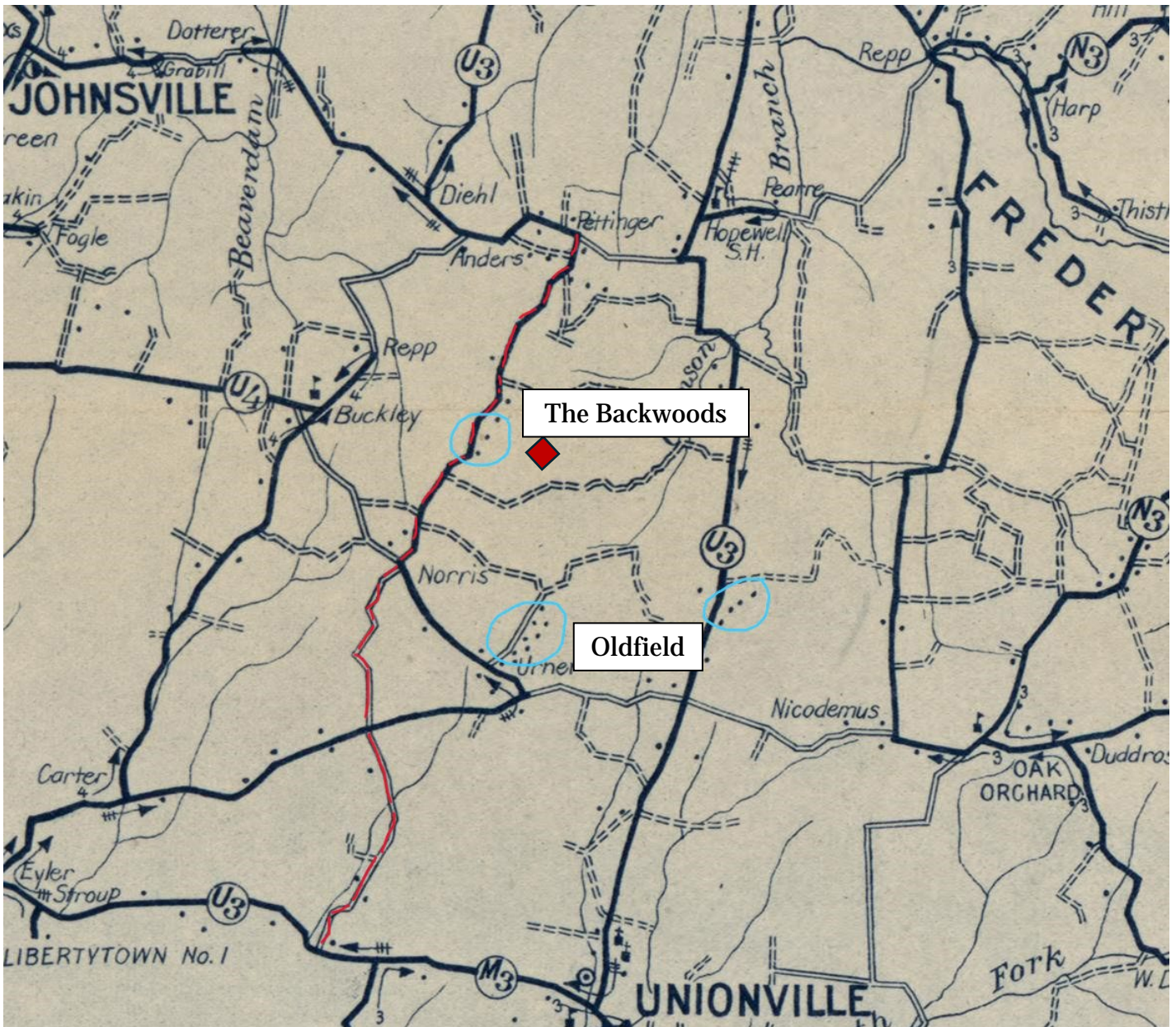
Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland, 1873



Johnsville and Liberty Atlas

Courtesy of C.O. Titus & Co.

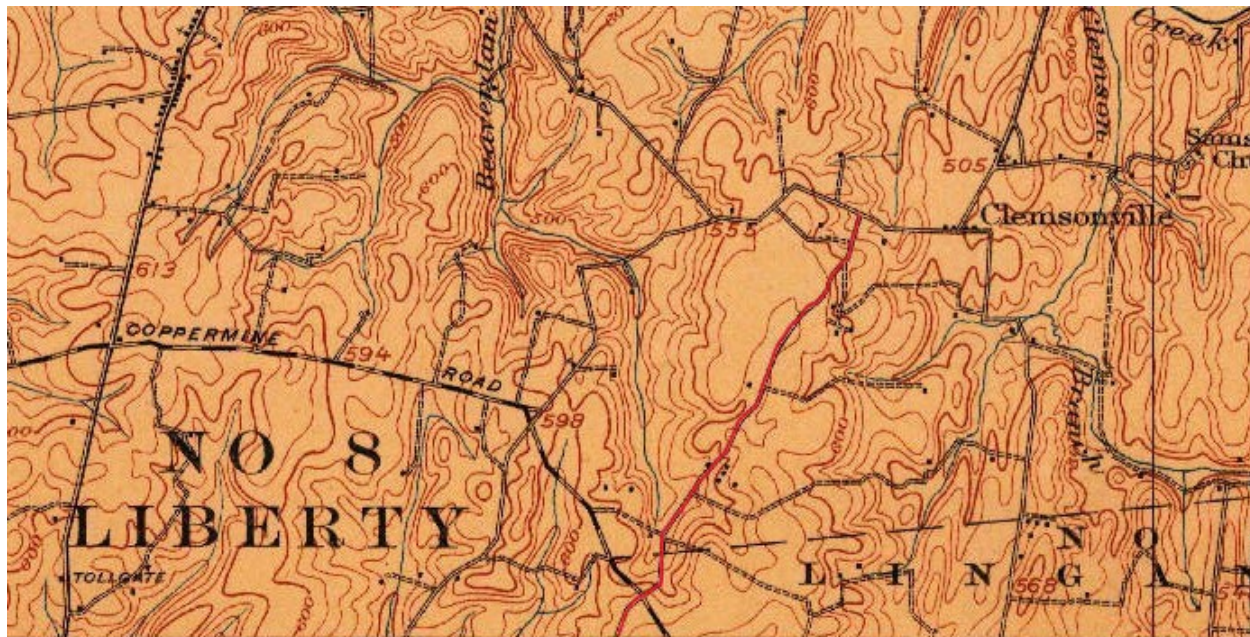
Carroll County Rural Delivery Map, 1911



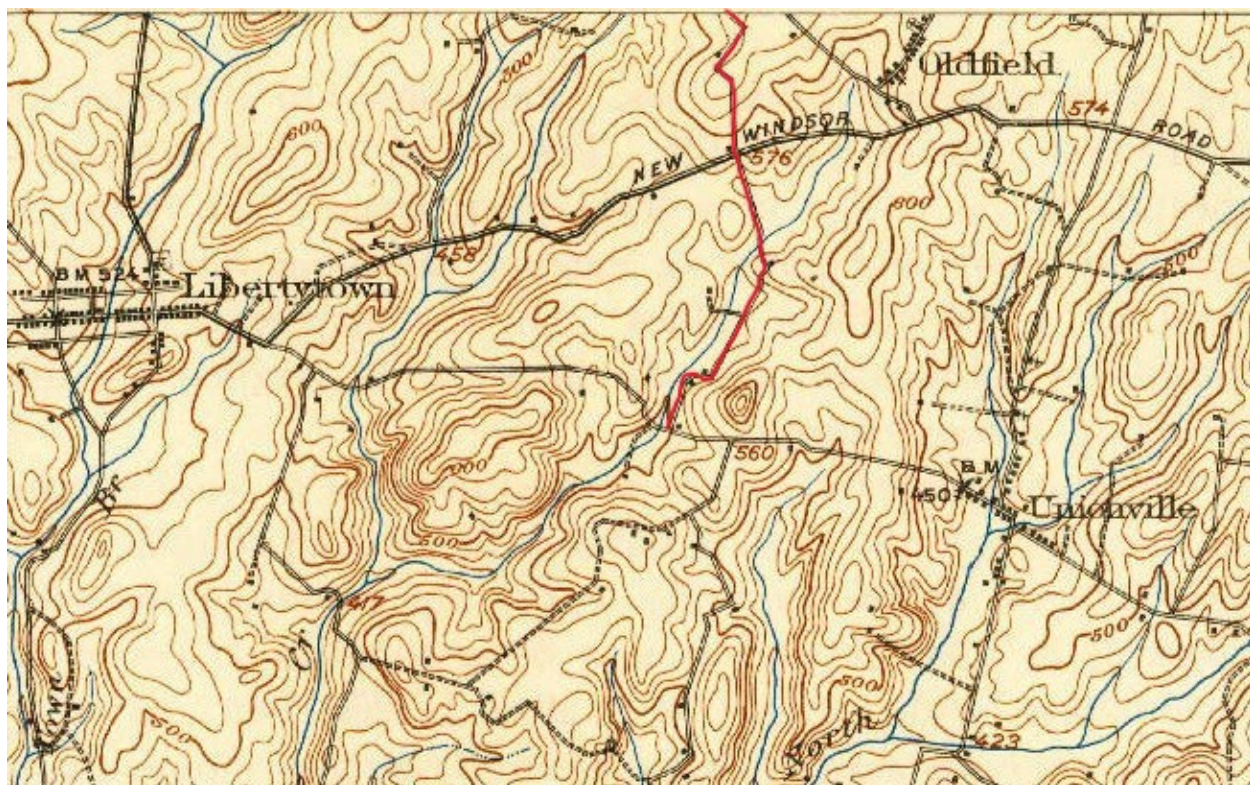
Courtesy of Library of Congress

*Blue circles represent historic African American communities, the Backwoods and Oldfield. Some structures from both communities are still extant, including the church and cemetery in Oldfield. Oldfield is located on nearby Keys Chapel Road.

United States Geological Survey Topographic Map, Taneytown MD, 1911

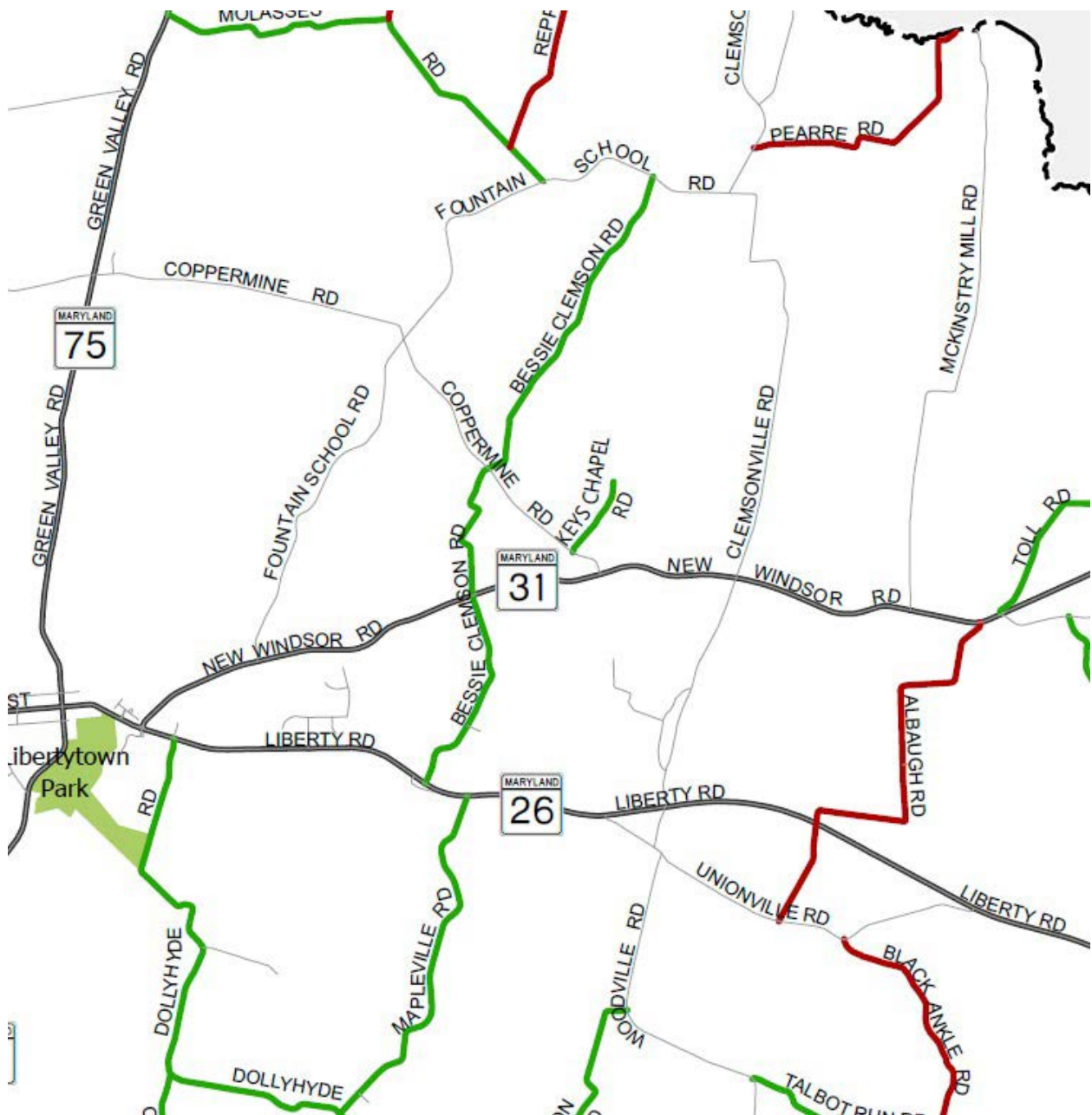


United States Geological Survey Topographic Map, Mount Airy MD, 1909



Courtesy of the National Geologic Map Database

Surrounding Candidate and Rustic Roads



Candidate Roads: Green
Rustic Roads: Red

Courtesy of Frederick County Rustic Roads Commission



Rustic Roads Designation Public Nomination Form



This nomination form is designed to provide the necessary information for the Rustic Roads Commission to be able to evaluate the significance of a road or road segment for possible inclusion into the Frederick County Rustic Roads Program. For more information about each section, please review *How to Complete a Frederick County Rustic Roads Nomination Form*. **Staff is available to answer any questions you may have regarding this form at RusticRoads@FrederickCountyMD.gov or (301)600-1138. Staff is also available for site visits.**

1. General Road Information

Name of Road: Bessie Clemson Road

From Intersection: MD Rt 26

To Intersection: Fountain School Road

2. Primary Applicant Contact Information

Name: Pamela Burke

Address: 9233 Bessie Clemson Rd
Union Bridge MD 21791

Phone Number: 301 524-3968

Email: pjburke737@gmail.com

Best Way to Reach You:

☐

Phone

☒

Email

☐

Mail

Frederick County: Rich History, Bright Future

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RusticRoads@FrederickCountyMD.gov www.FrederickCountyMD.gov

3. Road Description

Length of road included in this nomination: approximately 3.5 miles

How wide does the road feel to you? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Very Narrow (8'-10', 1 Car Width) ☐ Narrow (10'-12', 1½ Car Width)
☐ Average (12'-16', 1½ - 2 Car Width) ☒ Wide (16'-20', 2½ Car Width)

Material Type (Select all the apply)

- ☐ Dirt ☐ Gravel ☒ Tar/Chip or Asphalt

Condition of the Nominated Road

- ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Deteriorated

How would you describe the area along the road corridor? (Select all the apply)

- ☒ Agricultural ☒ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial
☒ Forested ☐ Village Center

Please describe any transportation features along the road, such as bridges, tunnels, railroad tracks, fords, drainage features, shoulders, etc.?

The road surface itself varies in width along its length from approximately 12' to 20', with an overall average of approximately 16' to 18'. The road shoulders are primarily grassed and that has generally allowed, when necessary, for vehicles, horses, pedestrians and cyclists to move off the edge of the roadway without difficulty. There are several areas where the road edge has become raised from the shoulder, presenting hazards for travelers but we anticipate those areas will be remedied with upcoming planned roadwork. A significant transportation feature of this road is that it is narrow, has many curves and some areas of reduced sight lines. All work to keep vehicle speeds low and enable other users to feel and be safe while providing a route for motorized vehicles.

What kind of natural features are along the road, such as rock outcrops, streams, lakes, native vegetation, heavy tree canopy, viewshed, other water features, etc.?

One section of the road parallels Old Field Run, a stream, which also crosses the road. This area is more heavily treed in contrast to other sections of the road that are largely treeless, as they abut agricultural fields. The sections without trees afford sweeping views of barns, livestock and scenic working farms. Some native vegetation including trees such as redbud, ash and locust can be found along the road, as well as plants such as Virginia bluebells, bloodroot, daylilies, goldenrod (a host plant for many types of butterflies), milkweed, jewelweed and Joe Pye weed. These tend to be found closer to wooded areas that have not been mowed too deeply from the edge of the road.

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4. Road Significance

What makes this road significant to you, your community, and Frederick County? Who are the different users of this road (autos, trucks, school buses, bicyclers, residents, joggers, farmers, birders, horseback riders, etc.) and how do they use the road? What is the historical, natural, and cultural significance or uniqueness of this road?

Significance to the Community -

The most important feature of this road is how it fosters community. Known by many residents as "Blessy Clemson Road", due to the "blessing" of the community it supports, it has been the place where many conversations between neighbors and visitors have occurred. Residents walk from one neighbor's house to another, sometimes close to a quarter mile apart. Horseback riders and cyclists are frequent users of the road, as well as joggers, birders, dog walkers and stroller pushing parents. These activities along the road give us all the opportunity to say hello, have a brief conversation, and keep the bonds of our neighborhood strong. These bonds contribute to a happy, healthy community spirit that thrives in an environment of economic and social diversity.

Motorized users include school buses, emergency vehicles, delivery trucks, farm equipment, and passenger vehicles of all sizes. In the 22 years I have lived along the road I know of no instance where a vehicle could not be accommodated, even when the road surface was 14' wide.

History and the Name -

Bessie Clemson was born in 1888 and lived in a house built by her father in 1872 along the road. She was one of the first women in the county to obtain a drivers license and the first to own a car. She traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe and died at the age of 99 in Frederick. According to an article in The Frederick News Post, in the process of naming roads in this part of the county the use of landmarks such as mills, businesses or large landholders was common. This dirt road that connected Fountain School Road with Liberty Road was comprised of farms of relatively equal size, and had no landmarks. The article indicates that Bessie Clemson was not aware that the road was going to bear her name and professed to be embarrassed by it. The author believes she was secretly pleased at a time when modesty was an expected character trait. She was a cousin of Thomas Green Clemson, the founder of Clemson University.

The same newspaper article goes on to indicate that the house I currently live in is the oldest on the road. Built in three sections with the oldest dating to the Civil War era, it still maintains much of it's log structure visible in the interior while the outside has been covered in siding. The farm on which the house stands was previously a dairy farm with a bank barn on the opposite side of the road from the house. The original barn was taken down and we had a new barn built in it's footprint but setback rules required we locate it further from the road. Part of the original stone foundation and the silo can be seen from the road.

Today and the Future-

We have operated an organic farm here for over 20 years and the ability to safely cross the road frequently on foot or farm equipment is vital for it's continued operation. There are many commercial and private horse farms along the road. Bessie Clemson may have more than any other single road in Frederick County. There are an abundance of equestrians riding horses along the road, countless horse trailers transporting horses to shows requires keeping vehicle speeds slow. The curves, hills, trees, native flowers and bushes all serve to remind drivers that this rural road needs to be driven with caution. The occasional reduced lines of sight also help to emphasize that point. Bessie Clemson Road connects to many other candidate roads in this part of the county providing continuous safe routes for cyclists, runners and drivers who wish to avoid busy roads and enjoy the view. It is also one of the longest candidate roads, and home to a Little Free Library that is enjoyed by many residents and visitors.

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4. Road Significance

What makes this road significant to you, your community, and Frederick County? Who are the different users of this road (autos, trucks, school buses, bicyclers, residents, joggers, farmers, birders, horseback riders, etc.) and how do they use the road? What is the historical, natural, and cultural significance or uniqueness of this road?

Addendum to 4. Road Significance for Bessie Clemson Road

The northernmost section of the road, beginning at Fountain School Road and continuing south for approximately 1 mile is part of the Clemsonville Rural Historic District, number F-8-183.

The southern portion of the district ties to an historic Black settlement, established shortly after the Civil War called The Backwoods. Residents of The Backwoods settlement also attended historic Key Chapel, to the east. Between the settlement on Bessie Clemson Road and Keys Chapel lay a road, now lost to development, that was walked by residents to get to Key Chapel without having to expose themselves by walking along established roadways.

Further south along Bessie Clemson Road, near the intersection of Coppermine, sits the former home of Nicholas Norris, built in 1862. Mr. Norris was appointed as one of the first county commissioners in Frederick County in 1854, for a district that was newly established in the vicinity of this house. The Norris house is visible from the road and was quite impressive for its time.

5. Issues Facing Road

What issues or pressures are facing this road? If you selected that the road is in poor or deteriorating condition in Section 3, what conditions may be causing this issue? Are there any safety concerns on this road?

The issues this road faces are similar to those all rural roads face. Specifically, the constant pressure to "improve" them by making them wider, smoother, with overly broad clear zones, and the removal of features that give a place or road its character and personality. These "improvements" contribute to higher vehicle speeds. This results in decreased safety for all users of the road, be it pedestrians, equestrians or other vehicles. Bessie Clemson Road presents the opportunity to use the natural environment and human factors to help keep vehicle speeds low and improve safety for the community.

Keeping roadside trees and native vegetation, especially in rural agricultural areas where much of the land has been cleared for farming, is important as we confront climate change and a loss of biodiversity. However, constant widening and excessive mowing practices have removed many native species and leaving behind a serious problem with invasive species such as tree of heaven, Japanese honeysuckle, bush honeysuckle, and stilt grass. Unfortunately, all of these can be found along Bessie Clemson Road as well as many other rural roads in Frederick County. Careful collaboration with forestry, botanists and the Department of Public Works can serve to regenerate natives species and reduce the invasive species, making our rural roadsides more environmentally productive and resilient.

There are several areas along the road that have erosion problems that can be addressed without widening the road. Proper backfilling where the road edge is higher than the adjacent shoulder is one option. Another option would be installing grated culverts in some areas, or planting roadside trees and shrubs to replace those lost to disease or other factors. For example, a mature sycamore tree can consume 400 gallons of water per day while providing shade, carbon sequestration and water filtration, all while helping to reduce erosion and flooding.

Bessie Clemson Road is the sum of its parts, and they are -

1. A diverse, supportive community of mostly long term residents.
2. Connections to Frederick County's history and agricultural roots.
3. A vibrant equestrian community, both commercial and private.
4. Beautiful scenery and views.
5. A safe and popular place for bicyclists, pedestrians, horseback riders, birders, and drivers to enjoy the opportunity to slow down and conveniently connects them to other similar roads.
6. A place for nature to flourish and support biodiversity.
7. A transportation route that has largely remained the same since the earliest days of Frederick County. Inclusion in the Rustic Roads Program would be a promise to maintain rural characteristics that support the safe transportation of a diverse group of users, for many years to come. Thank you.

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6. Map Attachment

Please attach a map to this form of the nominated road. These maps may be drawn and labeled by hand. Any online mapping software, such as Google Maps and MapQuest, exercise tracking apps, Frederick County's [Property Explorer](#), or a screenshot of a webpage may be used.

7. Letters of Support or Signatory Pages

(Optional)

Applicants may attach letters of support and/or a signatory (petition) page of supporters for this nomination from residents or frequent users of the nominated road. These can also be submitted to: RusticRoads@FrederickCountyMD.gov.

8. Photo Log

Please attach no more than 10 color images of significant features and representative images of the road corridor. Please also include images of the beginning and end of the nominated road. Complete the following photo log of the attached images:

Photo	Date Taken	Subject	Location/View
1	4/30/24	Bessie Clemson Homestead	3
2	5/28/24	Farm View	2
3	3/2/22	Horse on Bessie Clemson	1
4	2/17/24	Little Library in Winter	1
5	5/28/24	Norris House and Cattle 1	3
6	11/7/22	Bessie Clemson Autumn 2	1
7	8/16/23	Enjoying a Ride	1
8	10/10/22	Bessie Clemson View	2
9	8/24/22	Bessie Clemson Rd 1	1
10	5/30/24	Horse Trail	3

File type JPG, TIFF, or PNG. No larger than 50mb. Hard copies are also acceptable.

Road Sections for Photo Log – Bessie Clemson Road

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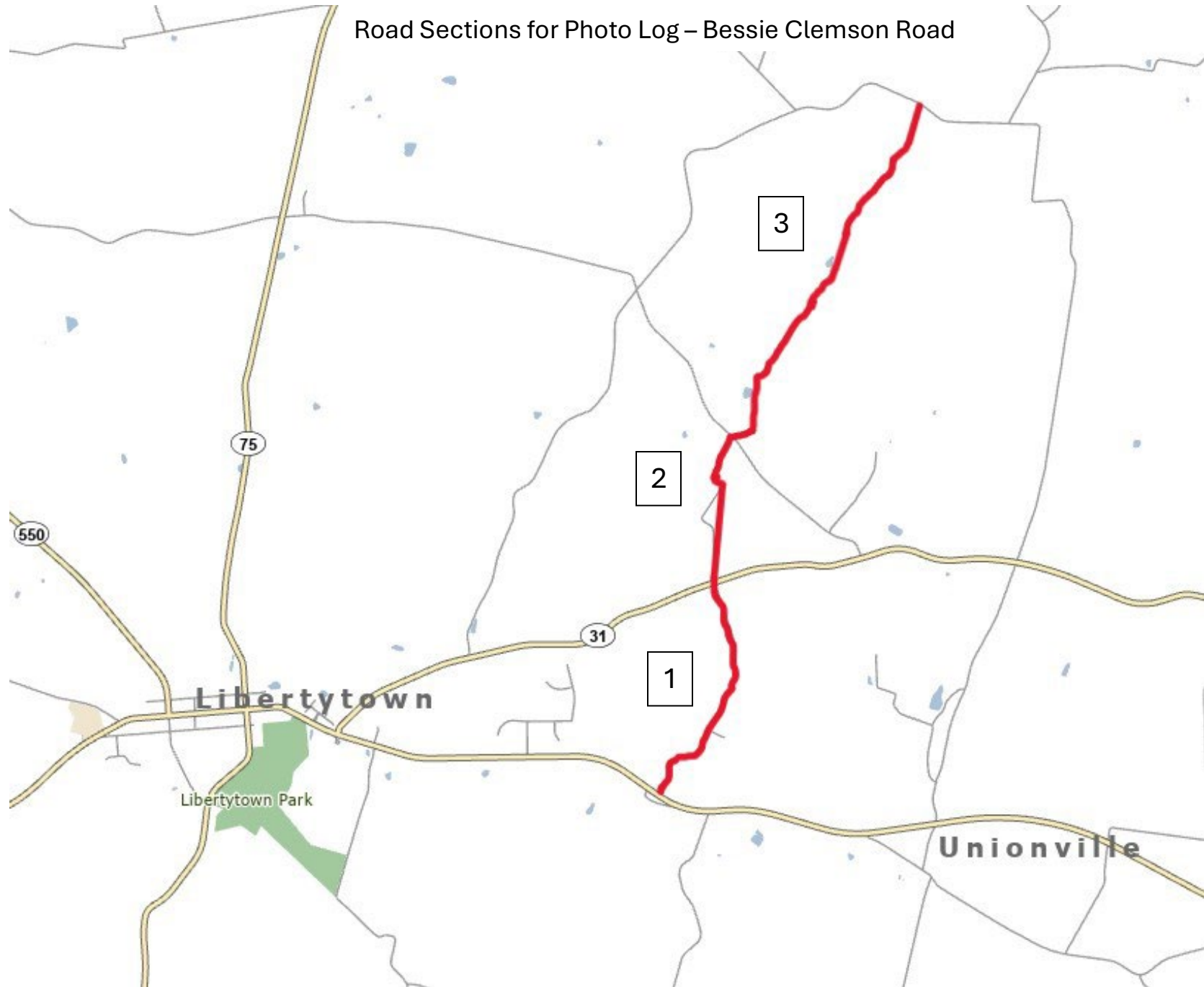




Photo 1: Bessie Clemson Homestead



Photo 2: Farm View



Photo 3: Horse on Bessie Clemson



Photo 4: Little Library in Winter



Photo 5: Norris House and Cattle



Photo 6: Bessie Clemson Autumn



Photo 7: Enjoying a Ride



Photo 8: Bessie Clemson View

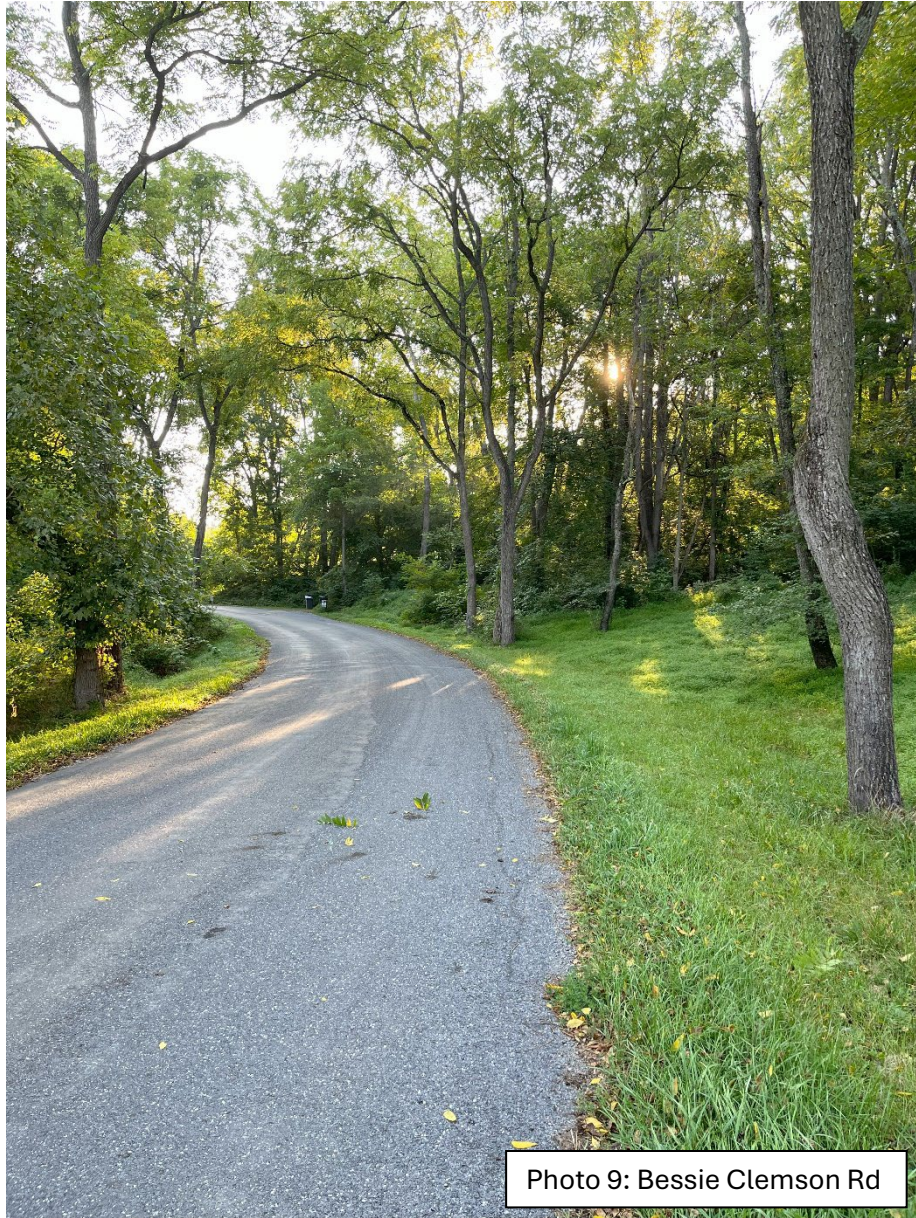


Photo 9: Bessie Clemson Rd



Photo 10: Horse Trail

We, the undersigned residents and users of Bessie Clemson Road, support the nomination of the road to be included in The Rustic Road Program of Frederick County Maryland.

Name	Address	Email - Phone (Optional)
Erinn Murphy	10034 Green Valley Rd Union Bridge MD	240-578-3641
Karyn Spertzel	5727 Pehr Blossom New Market	301 788 0024
Jessica Berner	503 E. Capitol St SE Washington DC 20003	202-997-7199
Jean Wolfers-Lauren	4323 Millwood Rd Mt. Airy MD 21771	703 627 5334
Barbara Cornwell	5146 Perry Mt Airy MD 21771	410-215-8884
CAROL HERRON	811 CANDY APPLE AVE MTAIRY MD 21771	
Kelley Wachter	7253 John Pickett Rd 21702	410-320-6600
Paula Nunez	7196 Peekskill Dr Frederick MD	301, 606, 3364
Gemma Radko	2330 Oak Drive Ijamsville, MD 21754	gradko@yahoo.com
Sarah Latimer	535 Martz Rd Sykesville MD 21784	sarah.latmr@gmail.com
Katie Cindric	1215 Overleigh Way New Windsor 21776	410-375-2584
Autumn Lawson	4808 Clarendon Dr Frederick MD 21703	autumnfao@gmail.com
Barbara Shapter	4718 Ribble Ct Ellicott City, MD 21043	443-622-1825 bshapter@mac.com
Kenneth Harkness	4718 Ribble Ct Ellicott City, MD 21043	410 905 7787 k.harkness@icloud.com
Heather Light	8394 Knighton Ct Union Bridge MD 21791	301-219-8118
Debra Nissen	5656 W. Falls Rd Mt Airy, MD 21771	301-717-4894 andnissen@hotmail.com
Pamela Waco	4001 Franklinville Rd Ct 1716	pamela22w@gmail.com
Leslie Sheppe	8230 BUBBLING SPRING LAUREL MD 20723	lsheppe3@gmail.com
Devon Reichenbach	9205B Bessie Clemson Rd Union Bridge, MD 21791	510-850-6888

We, the undersigned residents and users of Bessie Clemson Road, support the nomination of the road to be included in The Rustic Road Program of Frederick County Maryland.

Name	Address	Email - Phone (Optional)
James Terwilliger	9201 Bessie Clemson Road	Union Bridge MD
Pamela Terwilliger	9201 Bessie Clemson Road	Union Bridge
Erica Bickel	13204 Nittany Court	Union Bridge
Brett Bickel	13204 Nittany Court	
Cheryl Horner	13202 Nittany Ct	Union Bridge MD
Tim Horner	13202 Nittany Ct	frednecker4@aol.com
Emma Burke	304 Alexis Dr Glen Burnie, MD	301-524-1920
Courtney Peiffer	9204 Bessie Clemson Rd. 21791	207-423-4041
Kyle Peiffer	same	610-952-1620
Deirdre Lang	13203 Nittany Ct., Union Bridge MD	
Paul E Burke	9233 Bessie Clemson	301-524-3579
Michelle Weisman	9205 Bessie Clemson	301-873-3496
Jordan Eaves	13203 New Windsor RD	240-626-4295
Jim Smith	8801 Beaufort Dr	301-928-5435
Margo Smith	1322 N. Market St	240-626-9401
Janice J. Jenkins	10186 Bessie Clemson	410-967-1191
Theresa M. Jo Schuler	10304 Coppermine Ct. Union Bridge	240-409-5204
Sardie & Jim Stempel	9095 Bessie Clemson Rd Union Bridge	240-446-1051
Kelly Miller	10309 Bessie Clemson Rd Union Bridge	21791 301-524-7699
Jordan Hogan	10321 Bessie Clemson Rd Union Bridge	21791 301-748-9703

We, the undersigned residents and users of Bessie Clemson Road, support the nomination of the road to be included in The Rustic Road Program of Frederick County Maryland.

Name	Address	Email - Phone (Optional)
1. Kelly Dougherty	9350 Bessie Clemson Rd	301-471-0506
2. Tiffany E Hicks	Union Bridge MD 21791	KMD091772@aol.com
3. Mackenzie Hicks	1426 Hollowell Lane New Windsor MD 21776	240-549-2556 thicks71@yahoo.com
4. Katelyn Duda	5786 Bucks Run trail Newmarket MD 21774	240-405-4739 K14yn102@verizon.net 410.736.0787
5. RALPH BISHOP	3097 BAILESTERAS CT, MT AIRY, MD 21771	erzenhausen2012@gmail.com
6. Kathy Dougherty	9350 BESSIE CLEMSON RD UNION BRIDGE MD 21791	301-639-2032
7. Dawn Dougherty	"	" 240-285-5167
8. Sarah Carnaggio	"	" 443-398-5735
9. Kelly Harbourt	532 Isaac Russell St. (ride on Bessie Clemson)	kelly.harbourt@gmail.com
10. Cheryl Dodd	4913 Bartholows Rd. (ride on Bessie Clemson)	cherrydodd3@gmail.com
11. Piper Yates	6107 Twain Dr (ride on Bessie Clemson)	piper.yates@gmail.com
12. Tarini Tippa	23120 Timber Creek Levine (ride on Bessie Clemson)	tarini.tippa@gmail.com
13. Karlee Onda	5786 Bucks Run trail (ride on Bessie Clemson) Newmarket MD	Karlee
14. Iris Bishop	3097 Bailesteras Ct., Mt Airy, MD 21771	410-736-0707 erzenhausen2012@gmail.com OPPEARRE@gmail.com
15. PETER PEARRE	14122 PEARRE RD, UNION BRIDGE, MD 21791	
16. Liz Youmans	7755 Pollyhede Rd Mt. Airy, Md	21771
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

From: [Kelly Dougherty](#)
To: [RusticRoads](#)
Subject: Bessie Clemson Road admission into the Rustic Roads Progra
Date: Wednesday, January 8, 2025 3:12:01 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

To Whom It May Concern:

I support Bessie Clemson Road being admitted into the Frederick County Rustic Roads Program. As a resident, I have enjoyed walking, jogging, riding my bike, riding my horse and driving slowly to enjoy the view and seek to preserve the road for those activities. I appreciate the rural beauty that is part of the roadside environment and believe it is important to preserve the tree canopy and native flowers.

I am also concerned about my farm cats and the multitude of wildlife that lives on or near by this road. We have a large herd of deer that use the fields and trees on both sides of the road. I, myself, have many barn cats that cross the road quite frequently. The rabbits, opossums, raccoons, foxes and squirrels are also out frequently. Drivers are already driving too fast on this through way and am concerned that if it is widened, then it would be a free for all. Members of our barn also ride down the road and across 31. It is already a concern with the traffic that is already on the road. People do not take into account the narrow width or the curves on this end of Bessie Clemson Road.

Bessie Clemson Road remains much as it has been since the early 1800's and continues to provide a safe transportation route for all types of vehicles and users. Future generations will be able to enjoy Bessie Clemson Road as the beautiful, historic, safe place it is today by including it in the Rustic Roads Program.

Thank you.

Kelly Dougherty

From: [Erica Bickel](#)
To: [RusticRoads](#)
Subject: Bessie Clemson Road admission into the Rustic Roads Program
Date: Wednesday, January 8, 2025 1:15:18 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

To whom it may concern,

I support Bessie Clemson Road being admitted into the Frederick County Rustic Roads Program. As a resident, I have enjoyed spending time on the road walking with either my two young children and/or my two dogs, and seek to preserve the road for those activities. I appreciate the rural beauty that is part of the roadside environment, and believe it is important to preserve everything it has to offer. Bessie Clemson Road remains much as it has been since the early 1800's and continues to provide a safe transportation route for all types of vehicles and users. Future generations will be able to enjoy Bessie Clemson Road as the beautiful, historic, safe place it is today by including it in the Rustic Roads Program.

Thank you kindly,
Erica Bickel

From: [susie walker](#)
To: [RusticRoads](#)
Subject: Bessie Clemson Road admission into the Rustic Roads Program
Date: Tuesday, January 7, 2025 1:36:39 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

I am writing in support of the admission of Bessie Clemson Road into the Frederick County Rustic Roads Program. As a resident I am very fortunate to walk this road for exercise on a daily basis. I have been doing this for over 26 years logging easily more than a thousand miles of walking along this road. The preservation of this road and its natural beauty is an opportunity for commuters to continue to enjoy a scenic byway lined with native flowers and trees. Bessie Clemson Road is a gem in Frederick County providing a chance to slow down and enjoy our wonderful country side.

Thank You
Susie Walker

From: [Fleming, Amanda](#)
To: [RusticRoads](#)
Cc: [Amanda Fleming](#)
Subject: Bessie Clemson Road admission into the Rustic Roads Program
Date: Wednesday, January 22, 2025 12:19:48 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to express my support for the inclusion of Bessie Clemson Road in the Frederick County Rustic Roads Program. My daughter and I have spent many delightful hours riding our horses along this picturesque road and between farms during her riding lessons. The preservation of Bessie Clemson Road is of utmost importance to us and many others who cherish these activities.

The rural beauty of the roadside environment is something I deeply value, and I firmly believe it is crucial to protect the tree canopy and native flowers that make this area so special. Bessie Clemson Road provides a wonderful outlet for people of all ages to disconnect from the stress of life and enjoy nature at its best.

Since the early 1800s, Bessie Clemson Road has remained largely unchanged, offering a safe transportation route for all types of vehicles and users. By including it in the Rustic Roads Program, we can ensure that future generations will be able to appreciate Bessie Clemson Road as the beautiful, historic, and safe place it is today.

Thank you for considering my support for this important initiative.

Kind regards,
Amanda Fleming

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From: [Terwilliger Family](#)
To: [RusticRoads](#)
Subject: Bessie Clemson Road admission into the Rustic Roads Program
Date: Sunday, January 26, 2025 10:20:15 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

We are so thankful that Bessie Clemson Road is being considered to be a Frederick County Rustic Road. We gladly add our support to trying to preserve the blessing of this beautiful country road. We have been blessed to live on Bessie Clemson since the spring of 1998. We are so thankful for the beautiful rural spots that are still part of Frederick County. We are very grateful for the opportunity to try to help preserve the 25mph speed limit and the blessings of the beautiful scenery along the roadside. We desire to support Bessie Clemson Road to continue, as far as possible, to be a lovely, quiet, peaceful, beautiful spot in Frederick County.

Thank you and God bless you.

Sincerely,

Pam and Jim Terwilliger

From: [Rick Ludwick](#)
To: [RusticRoads](#)
Subject: Bessie Clemson Road admission to Rustic Roads program
Date: Thursday, January 30, 2025 3:43:25 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

I support Bessie Clemson Road admission to Rustic Roads Program. I bike, walk and run along this road which is a couple miles outside Libertytown where I live. The road retains much of its historic character and has low traffic volume making it a safe road for my activities. Admittance to the program will preserve these features for future generations..

Rick Ludwick
12028 Main St.
PO Box 145
Libertytown, MD 21762
reludwick@gmail.com
301-514-5792

What's in the Name? Bessie Clemson Road

By Michael L. Pharr

The year was 1888. Bessie Clemson was born in a log house along the road which today bears her name.

Long before Miss Clemson's time, the road which today leads north from Md. 26 east of Libertytown toward Union Bridge, was part of a 20-mile unnamed route leading from New Windsor to a point about 1½ miles east of New Market.

Although local records do not detail the origin of this thoroughway, which has been separated into nearly a dozen different roads with a dozen different names, geographers give a relatively accurate account of the road's beginnings.

It only takes one drive down (or up) Bessie Clemson Road to see that the road was not designed in the road's department drawing room. Like many of Western Maryland's secondary routes, Bessie Clemson Road surely began as a footpath that led along the path of least resistance.

Circumventing steep hills, wide stream beds and deep depressions, the original footpath was carved not to make the journey as quick as possible, but as easy as possible.

Over the years, these footpaths were widened by increased traffic.

During the 1800s, major roads were constructed to bisect the county and provide direct routes from the larger towns to Frederick County to the major market places such as Baltimore and Georgetown. These major roads were constructed for speed since time was becoming more of a factor in the country's commercialization. If the builders of these large turnpikes were confronted with a mountain, they leveled it; if a river or canyon presented itself, they spanned it.

Roads such as the Old National Pike and the Frederick - Georgetown Road were the first to be macadamized while winding, rutted country thoroughways such as the Bessie Clemson Road fell in to a deeper state of disrepair.

"When I was a child, that road outside my house just had to be one of the worst in the county," recalled 91-year-old Bessie Clemson, who now lives at the Homewood Retirement Center in Frederick. "Whenever it rained or a snow thawed, it would be next to impossible to travel the road at all," she said.

In the late 1940s, the County Roads Department took on the task of labeling the unnamed roads in the Libertytown-Union Bridge area. Coppermine Road



Map of area



Road sign battered by time

was given its name because of the successful series of copper mines nearby. McKinstry Mill Road was, of course, named for the McKinstry Mill. And Fountaindale School Road led to the learning institution of the same name.

Most of the road names chosen by the



Neal Bell, 92, and still working

county for the area alluded to landmarks or businesses, but there was one dirt lane that connected Fountain School Road to Liberty Road. No stores, mills or schools were located along this section of road. The residents were farmers, each with relatively the same amount of acreage. The county had to come up with a name.

"I had no idea that they were going to do what they did," said Miss Clemson. "They never even asked me. They just went ahead and put up those road signs all over the place: Bessie Clemson Road!"

To most people, it would be an honor to have a road named for them; it would include them and their family in the history of Frederick County — a little chunk of immortality. However, Miss Clemson doesn't see it quite that way.

"I can't begin to tell you how much gas I wasted driving from my home into Frederick and back in an effort to get that road name changed," stated Miss Clemson in all seriousness. "Everything was fine until the county came up with that bright idea.

"After those signs were in place, friends of mine like Judith Smith and Mrs. William Hobbs would turn to each other and say 'There goes Bess Clemson. She got her name on the road,' whenever I would walk by. I was really embarrassed. I know that everyone thought that I had asked for the name, but that's the last thing I would have wanted. What real lady would want her name plastered up on a road sign?"

As Miss Clemson spoke, each statement was accompanied by a smile. Could it be that she wasn't really all that angry after all?

Until this year, Miss Clemson had resided on Bessie Clemson Road as did her parents and grandparents. Her great-grandfather, John Clemson I, came to the area immediately after the Revolutionary War and took a claim on 1,000 acres granted him from Lord Baltimore. Travelling with Clemson was Benjamin Farquhar, one of the

county's largest landholders at the time. Farquhar, too, had acquired land in the Libertytown area, but, unlike Clemson, he moved on.

A large section of the Clemson tract was later incorporated into a township that still bears his name — Clemsonville — located near the Frederick - Carroll County border.

According to Miss Clemson, the date that her home was built is unknown; however, the original window panes were made at the Amelung glassworks, which would indicate an age of at least 185 years for the original structure.

The Clemson home began as a two-room log structure but has evolved into a huge three-story brick structure.

The oldest house on Bessie Clemson Road was once owned by the road's oldest resident — Neal Bell.

The old house is now owned by the Julian E. Smariga family. Although covered from top to bottom with aluminum siding, the interiors span three different centuries. When facing the front of the home, the building can be separated into three equal portions.



Smariga home — one of the oldest structures in the area

THE NEWS, Frederick, Md.
Wednesday, December 19, 1979 E-7

The left third was built around 1900 with brick. The center portion was built of wood during the Civil War, and the remainder of the house was constructed of logs, and possibly dates back to the late 1700s.

Bell is one of those rare individuals who refuses to retire from the ranks of the working class. In two weeks, he'll be 93. Six years ago, Bell decided that the left side of his house needed a new look. He did the work himself. And once a farmer, always a farmer.

"I've still got a three-acre truck farm out back. Every day during the growing season, I get up at five, work the field until noon, then sit back and wait for people to drive up to my stand. Nothing to it."

Except for occasional bouts with stiffness in his legs, Bell claims he's in perfect condition as are his 96-year-old brother in New York and 93-year-old brother who lives on Gas House Pike.

To what does he attribute his longevity? Whiskey and aversion to doctors.

"Nobody in my family has ever been in a hospital or seen a doctor," boasted Bell. "To be perfectly honest, my parents did send for a doctor once when I had typhoid, but that was the only time. You know if you go to a doctor, for no matter what, he'll start you taking pills and he'll see that you keep taking them 'til you die."

"Whenever I feel bad, and that's not too often, I just drink down a half-pint or a pint of whiskey. I haven't had anything yet that that couldn't cure," confided Bell.

Although the road sign bearing Bessie Clemson's name is beginning to rust and



Clemson homestead

the road itself is not exactly a joy to drive across, I can't help but feel that Miss Clemson is really happy that the road on which she lived for 90 years bears her name. Perhaps, one day she'll admit it herself.

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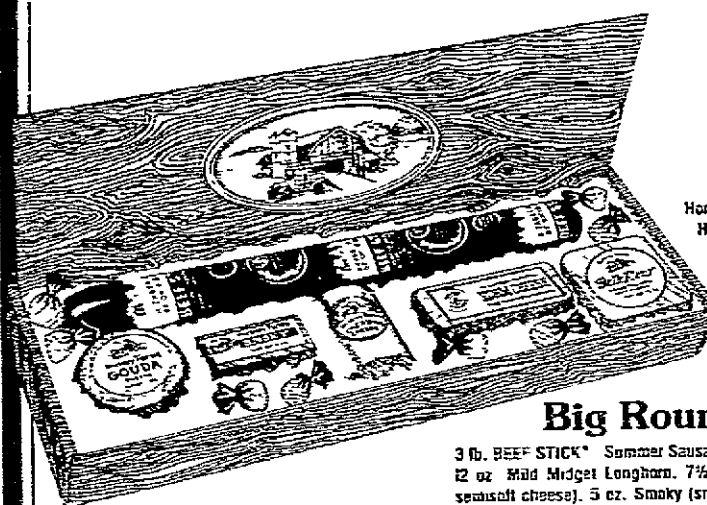
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CAPSULE SUMMARY

F-8-183

Clemsonville Rural Historic District

Union Bridge, MD, Frederick County

Public/Private

The Clemsonville Rural Historic District centers around the extensive settlement and development activity of John Clemson and his family. The district in east-central Frederick County, Maryland, is anchored by the Clemsonville Store and Post Office and comprises all the farms that were acquired by John Clemson in his lifetime and passed down to his heirs, as well as adjoining farms connected by marriage to the family.

Initial settlement of this area occurred in the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century, primarily by Germans and at least one Swede, John Justice (Gustafsson), and significant remnants of this early landscape still survive. These farms are located along the central portion of Clemsonville Road, which serves as the central spine of the historic district and runs generally north-south, and along the western half of Pearre Road, the eastern half of Fountain School Road, and the northern half of Bessie Clemson Road. The topography of the district consists of gently rolling hills with a few rock outcroppings, and includes farm fields that are still active, with some woodlots interspersed among them. The district, which encompasses 1,775 acres, includes 69 contributing resources and 46 non-contributing resources.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
other

2. Location

street and number Clemsonville Rd., Pearre Rd., Fountain School Rd., Bessie Clemson Rd. ___ not for publication
city, town Union Bridge X vicinity
county Frederick

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

name Multiple owners
street and number telephone
city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber folio
city, town Frederick tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<u>X</u> district	_____ public	<u>X</u> agriculture	Contributing
_____ building(s)	<u>X</u> private	_____ landscape	Noncontributing
_____ structure	_____ both	_____ commerce/trade	_____ 66 buildings
_____ site		_____ defense	_____ 2 sites
_____ object		<u>X</u> domestic	_____ 1 structures
		_____ education	_____ 0 objects
		_____ funerary	_____ 69 Total
		_____ government	
		_____ health care	
		_____ industry	
		_____ recreation/culture	
		_____ religion	
		_____ social	
		_____ transportation	
		_____ work in progress	
		_____ unknown	
		_____ vacant/not in use	
		_____ other:	

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

21

7. Description

Inventory No. F-8-183

Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

The Clemsonville Rural Historic District in east-central Frederick County, Maryland, is centered on the Clemsonville Store and Post Office and comprises all those farms that were acquired by John Clemson in his lifetime and passed down to his heirs, as well as those adjoining farms that married into his family. These farms are located along the central portion of Clemsonville Road, which serves as the central spine of the historic district and runs generally north-south, and along the western half of Pearre Road, the eastern half of Fountain School Road, and the northern half of Bessie Clemson Road. The topography is generally gently rolling hills with a few rock outcroppings, and consists of farm fields that are still active, with some woodlots interspersed among them. Part of the Clemson Branch runs northward through the eastern portion of the district, and other springs and small streams in the district feed into this branch.

Bessie Clemson Road (no street number) (Joseph Parker House)

The Parker house is vacant and collapsing but is significant for the history of African Americans in Clemsonville. It is set close to the road, facing east toward the road. It is a two-story, four-bay by one-bay log structure with v-notch corners, covered with vertical-board siding, then a brick-pattern brown asphalt shingle siding, and finally a green asphalt roll siding. It has a standing-seam metal gable roof with a north-south ridge and interior brick chimneys on both gable ends. The metal roof is over top of wood shingles. The east wall on the first story is collapsing, causing the house to pitch forward, and much of the first story is now concealed behind a concrete porch that extends most of the front of the house. There are clearly four openings across the front, but it is not possible to determine now which ones may have been doors or windows. The second story has windows in the end bays, with the south bay having a six-light top sash. The second story was originally exposed logs that are whitewashed, with exposed joists that are also whitewashed, and is divided in two by a vertical-board wall that runs east-west. The stairway is in the southwest corner. The west wall has a doorway in the south bay of the second story, suggesting that there was an ell on the rear that no longer survives. The north and south gable ends have no openings on the first or second stories but have a four-light sash in the gable end.

10202 Bessie Clemson Road (Strawberry Summit)

This property was not accessible for close examination. The historic house is apparently a two-story, five-bay by one-bay brick structure that faces south, with a three-bay, one-story porch on the south elevation. The gable roof has an east-west ridge and there are interior brick chimneys on both gable ends. There is a two-story ell on the north side, with a gable roof that has a north-south ridge and an interior brick chimney on the north gable end. A modern two-story addition has been put on the west side of the ell to fill the reentrant angle of the house, and a one-story addition on the north end of the ell. There is a pole building associated with this house and there are two other modern houses on the property, each with their own pole building. There is also a Butler building, and a fabric covered hoop building on the property.

10195 Bessie Clemson Road (Eleanor and Henry Maynard Farm)

The house, outbuilding, and barn on this farm have all collapsed into ruins that now retain only archaeological significance. The house ruins retain most of one gable end of the two-story rubble stone building, with a fireplace on each floor, along with the foundation walls. The outbuilding ruins consist of one gable end of a one-story rubble stone structure, along with the foundation walls, and the rubble stone lower story of a large bank barn also survives. These are now nestled in the woods. There is a modern house, garage, and pole building on the farm.

9839 Clemsonville Road (Philip White House)

The White House is a two-story, three-bay by one bay log structure with v-notch corners and a gable roof with v-crimp metal and an east-west ridge. The logs are exposed, and probably always were. It is set well back from the road along a narrow

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

private lane and faces north toward that lane. The north elevation has an enclosed porch with weatherboards on the first story and new one-over-one sash in the end bays of the second story. The east elevation has a one-story, shed-roofed modern addition with wood shingle siding. The west elevation has a modern window on the first story, no opening on the second story, and weatherboards in the gable end. The south elevation has a porch roof to the west that covers a modern entrance to the basement, and a shed-roofed one-story addition to the east of it. The second story has new one-over-one sash in the center and east bays.

9841 Clemsonville Road (Jeremiah Curry House)

The Curry House is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame building with asbestos shingle siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The house is set close to the road on the east side, facing west toward it, with the narrow lane back to the White House on the north side of it. There is an interior brick chimney on the north gable end. There is a two-story ell on the east that is one bay by one bay, with a gable roof that has an east-west ridge. The west elevation has a modern door in the center bay of the first story and a two-over-two sash to either side. The second story has three one-over-one sash. The north elevation of the main block has a one-over-one sash in the east bay and a six-over-six sash in the west bay of the first story. The second story has no opening in the east bay and a one-over-one sash in the west bay. The ell has a one-over-one sash centered in each story. The east elevation has a one-story shed-roofed modern addition in the re-entrant angle that wraps around the east end of the ell. The second story of the main block has a one-over-one sash in the south bay and a modern round window in the center bay. The second story of the ell is covered in vines. The south elevation of the main block has a pair of modern French doors in the first story and no openings in the second.

10002A Clemsonville Road (George Washington Maynard Farm)

This Maynard farm was not available for close examination. It is set well to the west of the Ephraim Maynard Farm. The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay frame structure with a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a north-south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on both gable ends. The east elevation has a one-story, three-bay porch with a semi-hip roof. There is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay frame ell on the west that has a gable roof of standing-seam metal and has an east-west ridge. To the south of the ell is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame outbuilding that is likely a summer kitchen. It has a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. Just south of the summer kitchen is what appears to be a large springhouse. It is a one-story building with a gable roof that has a northwest-southeast ridge. It is cantilevered on the southeast over an open areaway, with the corners supported on posts set on low walls. South of the springhouse is a large bank barn with a ramp on the northwest side and an overshoot on the southeast. The upper story is frame with vertical board siding and the gable roof has a southwest-northeast ridge and is covered in metal. The southern end of the lower story has a CMU wall under the overshoot where the barn was converted to a dairy operation. The upper story appears to have three pairs of doors. There is a concrete silo on the northwest side, set to the west. Just south of the barn is a one-story dairy building. Also on the farm are two modern pole buildings.

10002B Clemsonville Road (Ephraim Howard Maynard Farm) F-8-170

The Maynard Farm consists of a farmhouse, barn, summer kitchen, hog pen, and a number of modern farm outbuildings, all set well back from the road on rolling open farmland. The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, aluminum siding, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the south gable end and a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame ell that has a gable roof with standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge. It has an interior brick chimney on the west gable end. The east elevation has a door centered in the first story with a modern two-over-two sash to each side, and there is a one-story, three-bay porch with a concrete deck, turned posts, dentils on a rudimentary cornice, and a semi-hip roof with standing-seam metal. The second story has three modern two-over-two sash. The south elevation has a pair of modern two-over-two sash on each story of the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

main block. The ell has an enclosed porch on the first story and the second story has a band of five six-over-six sash. The west elevation of the ell has a small one-light sash in the north bay and a one-over-one sash in the south bay of the first story. The second story has a modern two-over-two sash in the north bay and a one-overdone sash in the south bay. On the north elevation there are two modern two-over-two sash on each story of the main block and three identical sash on each story of the ell, with a parged exterior CMU chimney between the center and west bays of the ell.

Just southwest of the house is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame summer kitchen that has asphalt-shingle siding in a brick pattern on the east elevation and v-crimp metal on the remaining elevations. The foundation is rubble stone. The gable roof has corrugated metal and a north-south ridge, and there is an interior brick chimney on the north gable end. The east elevation has a two-bay porch with round metal posts and a concrete deck, and the north end of the porch is closed off. The east elevation has two vertical-board doors. The south elevation has no opening. The west elevation has a six-over-six sash in the north bay and a small four-light sash in the south bay. The north elevation has a six-over-six sash set east of center.

To the south of the summer kitchen is a row of outbuildings, beginning with a modern garage, then a frame chicken house, a frame hog pen, and a frame cart shed. The chicken house is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame building with v-crimp metal siding and a shed roof that slopes down to the west and also has v-crimp metal. The east elevation has a door hung on rollers in the south bay, a pair of screened windows in the center, and a door in the north bay. There are no openings in the other three elevations. The hog pen is a 1 ½-story frame building that is three bays by one bay, has vertical board siding, and has a gable roof of standing-seam metal with an east-west ridge. The east elevation has a door on strap hinges set near the northeast corner of the first story and another centered in the gable end. The south elevation has three low hatches on the lower story and has a shed-roofed loafing shed added, with CMU side walls and telephone poles for posts. The west and north elevations have no openings. The cart shed at the south end of the row is a one-story, one-bay square frame building with vertical board siding and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge. The east elevation has a pair of wagon doors on strap hinges and there is a shed-roofed modern addition on the north side of the building. The south elevation has no opening, and the west elevation has a boarded-up narrow door.

The bank barn is about 150 feet southeast of the house. It has a rubble stone lower story and a log and frame upper story, with a gable roof that has a north-south ridge and v-crimp metal roofing. The siding is the same material and there are no vents or windows on the upper story. The ramp is on the west side, with the pair of wagon doors in the center, in a gabled bay that is flanked by low outshuts. The overshoot faces east, and the roof gable is slightly asymmetrical, with the west slope actually longer because of the outshuts. The east elevation has had a CMU wall with metal sash added under the overhang when the barn was converted to a modern dairy operation. The upper story has a pair of doors on rollers in the center bay. The interior of the upper story has two log crib haymows, with frame bents on each side of the threshing floor, and the overshoot and outshouts are also frame. The gabled bay of the wagon doors appears to be original.

Also on the farm are a group of seven modern pole buildings, four tall silos, three shorter ones, and a manure pit that are used as part of the present farming operation.

10109 Clemsonville Road (Justice's Delight)

The Justice's Delight house is a two-story, three-bay by three-bay post and plank structure with a two-story, two-bay by one-bay frame addition on the west end. Both sections have rubble stone foundations, asbestos shingle siding, and gable roofs with standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge. The house now faces north and is set in the middle of rolling farmland. The north elevation of the main block has a new door in an original opening in the east bay of the first story and a six-over-six sash in the west bay. The second story has two four-over-four sash. There are no openings in the center bay of either story. There is a one-story shed-roofed porch that covers the east half of the house. The roofing is standing-seam metal. The first story of the wing has two six-over-six sash on each story. The window in the east bay of the first story was converted

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

from a door and there is a one-story, one-bay porch here with a shed roof of standing-seam metal. There is an interior brick chimney on the east gable end of the main block, a brick chimney between the main block and ell, and a CMU chimney at the west end of the wing. The east elevation, on the first story, has a pair of new short window sash in the south bay and a six-over-six sash in the center and north bays. The second story has a matching sash in the center bay. The south elevation has an enclosed porch that has a semi-hip roof with asphalt shingles, on the center and east bays, and a six-over-six sash in the west bay. The second story has three four-over-four sash. The west elevation of the main block has a six-over-six sash in the first story and a four-over-four on the second story, in the south bay. The center and north bays are covered by the wing, which has a six-over-six sash centered on the first story of the south elevation and a modern door centered on the second story. The west elevation of the wing has a six-over-six sash on the first story.

The barn is a modern gambrel-roofed building with CMU foundation and metal siding, but it also incorporates the rubble stone lower story of the earlier bank barn. Next to it is a CMU dairy building and a concrete silo. There is also a modern one-story house on the property.

Also on the farm are the remains of a mill race.

10111 Clemsonville Road (Clemmont Tenant House)

The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with German siding, a rubble stone foundation, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a north-south ridge. The west elevation faces the road and has a center door of four panels, with a one-story, one-bay porch with semi-hip roof and standing-seam metal. To either side is a four-over-four sash and the second story has three identical sash, all with head-cut trim. Both the north and south elevations have two identical sash on both the first and second stories. There is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay ell on the east, in the same plane as the south elevation of the main block, that also has German siding and matching sash.

Behind the house is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame summer kitchen with a gable roof of metal with a north-south ridge. It has an exterior brick chimney on the north gable end.

Behind the summer kitchen is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame barrack with vertical board siding and a gable roof with V-crimp metal and a north-south ridge. On the east elevation the lower half of the siding has been removed from all three bays. Some siding is missing from the north elevation. There are no other openings in the building.

10120 Clemsonville Road (Clemmont)

Clement Farm sits on the southwest side of a sharp bend in Clemsonville Road, with the house set on a rise distinguished by prominent rock outcroppings on the east and south. The setting includes a stone fence with gate posts along the west side of the road and numerous outbuildings, including a bank barn, wagon shed, springhouse, and smokehouse.

The house is a 2 ½-story, five-bay by one-bay structure of rubble stone, much of which is covered with scored roughcasting. The gable roof has standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. There is a two-bay, 2 ½-story roughcast brick wing on the south end of the house and a five-bay by two bay, two-story ell on the west that has a gable roof of standing seam metal with an east-west ridge. This ell is of rubble stone, partially parged, and the roof has been raised at both the north and south ends, creating a break in the pitch on each side with the north and south ends of the gable roof having a slight pitch, only. The wall was raised in frame on each end, and has flush-board wood siding. The north wall of the ell is set back from the north wall of the main block by two bays, while the south wall of the ell extends to the south of the brick wing. On the east elevation the main block has a center door with fanlight, two nine-over-six sash to each side, and five six-over-six wood sash on the second story. There is a two-story, five-bay porch with colossal, chamfered posts and jig-sawn brackets between them. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

east elevation of the wing has a recessed two-story porch that has been infilled on the first story with German siding. The main block contains two gable-roofed dormers, and the wing has one that matches them. The main block also has interior brick chimneys at both gable ends. The ground slopes down to the northwest, leaving the basement of the main block and the ell exposed. The two exposed bays of the west elevation of the main block mirror these bays on the east elevation. The west elevation of the ell has six-over-six wood sash; on the first story they are in the north and north-center bays, and the second story is only four bays, with the north bay window set between the two windows of the first story. The first story has a faux door and balcony in the center. There is an interior brick chimney on the west gable end of the ell.

The springhouse is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay structure of rubble stone on the northern two-thirds, with a brick addition on the southern third. It has a gable roof with a north-south ridge, covered with corrugated metal. At the southern end is a narrow projecting bay containing the vertical-board door entrance. This door has a vent in it, and the bay has a gable roof matching the rest of the building. The gable end of the building and bay have flush-board siding. To the west of the bay is a three-over-three sash. A similar sash is on the east elevation of the brick section, while the east and west elevations of the stone section has a wood louvered vent. The gable end of the stone section also has wood louvers.

The smokehouse is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay brick structure of 7-1 and 8-1 common bond. It has a gable roof with corrugated metal and a north-south ridge. It is banked slightly into a hill on the east and has a low rubble stone foundation. The north elevation has a wood Dutch door set west of center, and there are no other openings in the building.

The wagon shed is a 1 1/2-story, two-bay by two-bay frame structure with board and batten siding and a gable roof of corrugated metal with an east-west ridge. The first story of the east elevation has a pair of wagon doors and a single door to the south. The upper story has a pair of six-over-six sash. The south elevation has a single door at the west end of the first story. There is a small frame addition on the west end of the building, with two six-over-six sash above.

The barn is a long structure banked into the hill on the north with the overshoot facing south. The north side does not have a ramp, however. The lower story has a pair of wagon doors on rollers at the west end, with the remainder covered with T1-11 siding. The upper story has two narrow doors and has vertical board siding. The gable roof has an east-west ridge and is corrugated metal. The foundation on the east end appears to be concrete with large rubble stones thrown into the mix. The lower story on the east end has German siding while the upper story is vertical boards, with a door and balcony added. The south elevation has mostly been infilled on the lower story with T1-11 siding. The upper story has vertical board siding with no openings. The west end appears to have had a wagon shed and corn crib that has been covered with T1-11 siding. In the gable end is a projecting hood that covers a hay track and a doorway in the wall.

Adjacent to the barn is a small, one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure that was apparently moved to this location. It has German siding on most of the structure with plywood on much of the south gable end. The gable roof has corrugated metal with a north-south ridge. The south elevation has a door with four lights over three lying panels, and a small four-light sash to each side. The west elevation has a six-light sash. The north elevation has a door set to the east that has four lights over three lying panels. In the center is a two-light sash and in the west bay a four-light sash. The east elevation has a four-panel door in the south bay and a six-over-six sash in the center and north bays.

10326 Clemsonville Road (Bear Garden)

The Bear Garden Farm is set well back from the road on a large lot that slopes down to the south. The complex consists of a stone house that faces east toward the road, a stone springhouse to the southwest of the house, and a frame carriage house to the north of the house. The house is a two-story, three-bay by three-bay rubble stone structure with a gable roof of standing-seam metal that has a north-south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the north gable end. It is banked into the hill on the north side, with access to the basement now on the south elevation. The east elevation has a one-story, three-bay porch

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

across the front, with a shed roof that has wood shingles. The porch has square, chamfered wood posts that are recent but replicate the earlier posts. The north bay of the first story has a doorway with a six-panel wood door and the remaining bays have six-over-six wood sash with segmentally-arched openings. The roof has a kick at the eaves. The north elevation has three six-over-six sash on the first and second stories and has a pent roof. The south elevation is only two bays, with two segmentally-arched six-over-six sash on each floor and also with a pent roof. On the west elevation is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay rubble stone ell with a standing-seam metal roof that has an east-west running ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the west gable end. The south elevation has a Dutch door in the west bay and a six-over-six wood sash in the east bay. The north elevation has two six-over-six wood sash.

The springhouse is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with a gable roof of standing seam metal that has an east-west ridge. The roof is cantilevered on the west end and partially supported by a stone wall on the south and part of the west sides, with the northwest corner supported by a wood post on a low stone wall. This creates a partially open vestibule, with the doorway into the building on the east side of this vestibule. The wall to the south of the doorway is brick. The west gable end of the roof has German siding. On the north elevation is a small window opening.

The carriage house is a three-bay by three-bay, one-story frame building with vertical-board siding, a rubble stone foundation on the north and south sides, and a gable roof of standing-seam metal with an east-west ridge. The east elevation has a pair of vertical-board wagon doors in the center with a six-light sash to each side and another in the gable end. The north and south elevations each have three six-light sash. The west elevation has a single vertical-board door in the center, with a six-light sash to each side and one in the gable end. There is a narrow vertical-board door at the north end.

10481 Clemsonville Road (The Cottage)

This is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a parked foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. The house is set close to the road and faces south. The south elevation has a center door on the first story with a six-over-six sash to each side. All the sash are new. The second story has matching sash in the end bays, with no opening in the center. The east elevation has two matching sash on the first story, with a CMU chimney between them. The second story does not have any openings. The west elevation mirrors the east but does not have a chimney. The north elevation has an enclosed one-story shed-roofed porch across all three bays. Behind the house is a modern garage.

10511 Clemsonville Road (Clemsonville Store and Post Office)

The Clemsonville Store is located on the northeast side of a sharp bend in Clemsonville Road, where Fountain School Road intersects with it, faces south toward the road, and is set close to both roads on a small lot that slopes down to the east. It is banked into the hill on the west. It is a two-story, three-bay by one bay frame structure with aluminum siding, a rubble stone foundation that is roughly parged, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and an east-west ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on both gable ends. The south elevation has a doorway in the west-center bay and originally had another in the east-center bay that has been converted to a window. The other two bays on the first story have six-over-six sash. There is a one-story shed-roofed porch across the entire front, with new aluminum fluted columns and wood railings that have five turned balusters between cross-bucks. The porch is set on CMU piers and has corrugated metal roofing. The second story has no opening in the west-center bay, while the other three have six-over-six sash. The east elevation has no openings on the first or second stories. There is an ell on the north side of the house, with the west elevation of the ell flush with the main block. It is arranged to read as a cohesive five-bay front on both stories, with a center doorway that aligns with the eave of the main block. There is a one-bay, one-story gable-roofed porch over the door, with columns that match the front and corrugated metal on the roof. The remaining bays on both stories have six-over-six sash. The ell has the same materials as the main

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

block and the gable roof has a north-south ridge with an interior brick chimney on the north gable end. The west elevation of the ell has a two-story open porch above an exposed basement.

To the north of the house is a 1 ½-story, one-bay by one-bay frame carriage house, covered in aluminum siding, with an uneven gable roof that has corrugated metal and a north-south ridge; the longer slope is on the east side. It has a CMU foundation. The south wall has been extended by a one-story shed-roofed addition that contains a roll-up garage door, and there is a shed-roofed one-story addition on the west with a pair of bead-board doors on the south elevation.

10608 Clemsonville Road (Stephen Haines Farm) F-8-95

This farm was not available for close examination and this description is based on the earlier inventory of the farm (1991), a previous brief visit (2007), and on recent remote imagery. The house sits on a raised knoll and is a two-story, four-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, Flemish-bond brick on the east elevation, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal that has a north-south ridge. There are interior brick chimneys on both gable ends. On the first story of the east elevation there are two centered doors, with a two-over-two sash to each side. There is a one-story, four-bay porch here with a semi-hip roof and jig-sawn balustrade, brackets, and apron. The second story has four two-over-two sash. There is a brick cross-gable on the front that is built of common bond, has a tripartite arched window, bracketed cornice and scroll-sawn trim in the ridge peak. In the center of the roof is a cupola with jig-sawn balustrade. The remaining elevations have five-to-one and six-to-one common bond brick and have six-over-six sash. There is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay brick ell on the rear that has a gable roof of standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge. It has an interior brick chimney on the west gable end and a two-story porch on the south elevation that has been enclosed. The north elevation of the ell has a doorway in the east bay of the first story. A one-story, two-bay by one-bay shed-roofed brick wing is attached to the west end of the ell.

To the north of the house is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame outbuilding that is banked into the hill on the south side, with the rubble stone foundation exposed on the north. It has weatherboards on the upper story and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and corrugated metal. There is an interior brick chimney between the center and west bays. The building is heavily overgrown with vines.

Also on the farm is a bank barn to the east of the house that has a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story that has vertical board siding. The gable roof has standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. The overshoot faces west and has a long CMU building attached to it. The ramp is on the east, with two pair of wagon doors in the center. The southern half of the barn appears to have collapsed.

To the north of the barn is a concrete block and frame dairy barn with a gable roof that has an east-west ridge. There is a silo adjoining it and a pole building to the northeast.

10636 Fountain School Road (Mary Clemson Whitehill Farm)

The Whitehill Farm consists of a brick-cased log house and a frame bank barn to the east. The buildings are set well back from the road on rolling farm land, with the house facing south and the barn overshoot facing east. The house is a four-bay by one-bay, two-story structure of running bond brick that is fastened to the logs with large T-headed nails set in the mortar joints. It has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof of standing-seam metal, with an east-west running ridge. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end and an interior brick chimney just east of the east-center bay. On the south elevation the first story has a doorway in the east-center bay, with a one-bay, one-story gable roofed wood porch. The remaining bays each have a six-over-six wood sash. The west elevation only has two six-light sash in the gable end. The north elevation is divided into three bays and has a one-story, shed-roofed frame addition covering the east bay of the first story. The remaining five bays each have a six-over-six wood sash. The addition has aluminum siding and a standing-seam

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

metal roof. It is two bays by one bay, with one bay extending to the east of the house. The east elevation of the house has a six-over-six centered on both the first and second stories and has a doorway at the north end of the first story, covered by a porch roof that is a southward extension of the addition roof.

The barn is a three-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone lower story that is parged and a frame upper story with v-crimp metal siding. The gable roof also has v-crimp metal and has a north-south ridge. There is an earthen ramp on the west side of the barn, covering most of the lower story. The upper story has a pair of large wagon doors on rollers in the center, with no opening on either side. The upper story has no openings on the north or south elevations, while the lower story has two window openings on each side. There is a large loafing shed attached to the east side of the barn. The upper story heavy-timber frame is constructed of circular-sawn material. On the lower story the east wall has been removed to open the barn to the loafing shed.

Also on the farm are a large CMU garage and a barrel-vaulted fabric tractor shed, which are non-contributing.

10801 Fountain School Road (Juliet and Isaac Brower House)

The Brewer House is set well back from the road, with a raised, parged basement. It is two stories and three bays by one bay, with vinyl siding and a gable roof of v-crimp metal with an east-west ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on each gable end. The north elevation has two windows in the basement and the first story has an enclosed one-story porch on brick piers, with two six-over-six sash and a semi-hip roof of standing-seam metal. The second story has three one-over-one sash. The west elevation of the porch has the doorway, with modern steps below it. The main block has a one-over-one sash on the first story, set north of center. The south elevation has a one-bay, one-story shed roofed addition in the center that has a doorway on the south side and a six-over-six sash on the west. There is a one-over-one sash in the east and west bays and three on the second story. Behind the house is a small modern shed.

14014 Pearre Road (Hopewell Tenant House) F-8-132, NR

This is a two-story, four-bay by one-bay frame structure with weatherboards, a parged foundation, and a gable roof that has standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end, with a fireplace on the first story and narrow chimney above. There are no windows on this elevation. The south elevation has two center doors with a modern six-over-six sash to each side. There is a two-bay, one-story porch with a shed too of standing-seam metal covering the two center bays. The second story has matching windows in the end bays and no opening in the two center bays. The east elevation has a single matching window set north of center on both the first and second stories. On the north elevation is a one-story ell that has German siding on the sides and T1-11 siding on the north wall. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The east elevation has a recess with a doorway. The north elevation has a one-over-one sash set to the west, and the west elevation has three modern six-over-six sash. The main block of the house, on the north elevation, is mostly covered by the ell, and has a six-over-six sash in the west bay on both stories.

Behind the house are two small frame one-story outbuildings with vertical board siding and shed roofs that slope down to the north and are covered with corrugated metal. To the west is a two-bay wide chicken house with a window opening in the west bay and a vertical-board door in the east bay of the south elevation. To the east is a privy with a vertical board door on the south elevation.

14040 Pearre Road (Hopewell Farm Manager's House) F-8-131, NR

The Farm Manager's house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with v-crimp metal. There is an interior brick chimney on both gable ends. The south elevation has

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

a central entrance with a modern six-over-six sash to each side, and a one-story, one-bay gabled porch in the center. The second story has three modern six-over-six sash and the box cornice has returns. The east and west elevations each has two modern six-over-six sash on both stories. The north elevation has a one-bay, one-story porch in the center that is enclosed on the east and north sides; it shelters a doorway in the center bay of the first story. The end bays each have a modern six-over-six sash, as do all three bays of the second story.

Behind the house is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame structure with vertical board siding and a shed roof with v-crimp metal. On the south elevation the east bay is open and at grade, to house small wagons or carts. The east elevation has a small hatch in the wall, the west elevation has no openings, and there is a small addition on the north side of the building. To the east of this shed is a two-story brick smokehouse with a gable roof that has v-crimp metal and a north-south ridge. It is cantilevered to the south several feet and there are vertical board doors on both stories of the south elevation. Modern wood steps and a landing give access to the upper story door. There are no openings on the east and north elevations. On the west elevation there is a frame addition with board and batten siding and a shed roof that slopes down to the west and has v-crimp metal. There is a low door on the west elevation and an exterior brick chimney on the north end of this addition.

14121 Pearre Road (Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm) F-8-167, NR pending

The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, five-to-one common bond brick, and a gable roof with V-crimp metal and an east-west ridge. There are interior brick chimneys on both the east and west gable ends. There is also a two-story, five-bay by one-bay ell with a rubble stone foundation, brick walls, and a gable roof with the same roofing but with a north-south ridge. There are interior brick chimneys north of center and at the southern gable end. The house is banked on the west and south, with the foundation mostly exposed on the north and east. On the north elevation the basement has brick walls in the center that support a one-bay porch. The wood steps in the center have been rebuilt. The first story has a center door with two tall panels. There is an octagonal column to each side of the door, and sidelights with four lights over one panel. There is a six-light transom. The porch has a wood deck, four boxed posts, and a round railing with square-in-plan balusters above a paneled bottom rail. There is a wood seat built into the east and west sides of the porch. There are two nine-over-nine sash to each side of the doorway. The second story center bay has a tripartite sash with a six-over-six in the center and a two-over-two to each side. There are two six-over-six sash to each side that match the center sash.

The west elevation of the main block, on the first story, has no opening in the north bay, while the south bay has a six-over-six sash in an opening that has been cut into the brickwork. The second story also has no opening in the north bay and a six-over-six sash in the south bay, but this opening is original. The west elevation of the ell on the first story has a six-over-six sash in the north, center, and south bays. The north-center bay and south-center bay have doors. The second story north, center, and south bays each have a six-over-six sash, and there is no opening in the other bays. The south elevation of the ell has no openings on the first and second stories. The east elevation of the ell, in the basement, has a six-over-six sash in the south, center, and north bays. The south-center bay has no opening, and the north-center bay has a vertical-board door. On the first story, the south, center, and north bays also have a six-over-six sash. The south-center bay door matches the south-center bay on the west elevation and the north-center bay door matches its corresponding bay on the west elevation. There is a two-story porch here. On the second story are six-over-six sash in the south, center, and north bays and four-panel doors in the other two bays. The south elevation of the main block has a door in the center bay, under the porch. There is one bay to the east, with a window opening that is boarded up. The first story has a two-panel door in the center and one bay to the east with a six-over-six sash. The second story has no opening in the center and one bay to the east with a six-over-six sash. The east elevation of the main block has no openings on the basement, first, or second stories.

The smokehouse is located about 40 feet west of the ell and is a raised, one-story, one-bay square building with a rubble stone foundation, a frame upper story with board and batten siding, and a gable roof with inverted v-seam metal and an east-

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 9

west ridge. It is banked into the hill on the west. On the east elevation the lower story has a wide opening and the upper story has a vertical-board door. There are no openings on the north, west, or south elevations.

The barn is located about 150 feet south of the house and is banked into the hill on the west. It has a poured concrete foundation, frame upper story with asbestos shingle siding, and a gable roof with v-crimp metal and a north-south ridge. On the east elevation the lower story is frame with German siding. At the south end the wall has been opened up for a wide opening. To the north is a boarded-up vent, a Dutch door, another boarded-up vent, a wide opening with the remains of paired Dutch doors a six-over one sash, a Dutch door, and a six-over-six sash. At the north end is infill of beaded edge and center vertical board siding that may close off a wide opening. The upper story has five bipartite round-arched wood louvered vents, which are typical for this barn, with a tall, narrow vertical-board door hung on rollers in the center and an altered opening just to the south of it with a vertical-board door over door. The north elevation has a six-over six sash in the east bay of the lower story and a six-light sash in the west bay. The upper story has four typical vents and a vertical-board door at the west corner. In the gable end is a single unit composed of a six-over-six sash flanked by a typical vent on each side, with a pediment above. The west elevation foundation is completely below grade. The upper story has a pair of cross-buck doors on rollers in the center, with two typical vents to the south and two similar vents to the north that have openings at the bottom for a small sash that is now missing. The south elevation has four typical vents in the upper story and one in the gable end.

The springhouse is about 40 feet northwest of the barn and is a one-story, one-bay square rubble stone structure that is banked into the hill on the west. It has a gable roof with v-crimp metal roofing and an east-west ridge, and the roof is cantilevered on the east side. On the east elevation is a vertical-board door set just north of center. The north and south elevations have a small window opening with a new frame and nothing in it now, and there is no opening on the west elevation.

The wagon shed is located about 15 feet north of the springhouse. It is a one-story one-bay by one-bay rectangular structure with a rubble stone foundation, frame with vertical board siding, and a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing and a north-south ridge. The south end is one wide opening with pintles for wagon door hinges, with no openings on the other elevations. It has a dirt floor. The east foundation wall is collapsing and moving, and the west piers have been rebuilt in CMUs and concrete.

The barrack is located about 100 feet west of the barn and is set near the crest of the hill. It is a one-story, three-bay by one bay frame structure with vertical board siding and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a north-south ridge. On the west elevation is a large, two-bay, shed-roofed frame addition with vertical-board siding. It covers the north and center bays. The only opening is a wide doorway in the center bay of the east elevation and a corresponding one on the west that now gives access to the addition. The interior has a dirt floor.

The hog pen is located about 50 feet northeast of the barn and is a 1 ½-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with vertical-board siding, a rubble stone foundation, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and an east-west ridge. The north elevation has a vertical board door on rollers in the west bay. The upper story has a hatch in the center and north bays. The west elevation has a vertical-board door on the first story, in the north bay. There is a matching door above it. A similar door is in the south bay of the second story. The east elevation has a hatch set low on the wall at the north corner and a vertical-board door in the north bay. There is a shorter door just above it in the upper story. There is a shed-roofed addition on the south side that is not historic but has vertical-board siding and a CMU foundation.

There is a non-historic garage built of CMUs and located between the house and the barn. Near the barrack is a non-historic wire corn crib.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

14122 & 14104 Pearre Road (Hopewell) F-8-130, NR

Hopewell is located on a sloping site along the north side of Pearre Road and consists of a brick house, frame bank barn, an impressive line of frame outbuildings, and several frame agricultural buildings. The barn and several farm buildings are on a separate address but constitute a single historic farm and so will be discussed as one entity.

The house is a two-story, five-bay by one bay structure of Flemish bond on the east-facing front and four-to-one common bond on the other elevations. It has a gable roof with v-crimp metal and a north-south ridge, and there is a hip at the south end where the roof turns to connect with the two-story ell on the west. The ell is also brick and is four bays by two bays. The house is banked into the hill on the north, with the rubble stone basement exposed on the south. There are interior brick chimneys on the north gable end, the west end of the ell, and between the ell and the main block. On the west end of the ell is a 1 ½-story gambrel-roofed addition with a brick foundation. The east elevation of the house has a center doorway with sidelights and fanlight, and two six-over-six sash to each side. There is a three-bay, one-story porch with semi-hip roof and pediment in the center. The second story has five six-over-six sash. The south elevation of the main block has two six-over-nine sash on the first story and two six-over-six in the second. The ell has a doorway in the east bay of the first story, with a one-bay, gable-roofed porch with jig-sawn balusters. The other three bays have nine-over-six sash and the second story has four six-over-six sash. The basement has doorways in the west-center bay of the ell and the east bay of the main block, with six-over-six sash in the remaining bays not covered by the porch. The north elevation of the main block has no openings. The north elevation of the ell has a recessed porch that is now enclosed with German siding in the two east bays, with a two-bay brick wall at the roof eave that contains a single six-over-six sash in the center of both stories. The west gable end above the addition has a lozenge-shaped stone date plaque carved with "M JC 1818."

To the north of the ell is a line of outbuildings. At the east end is a bake oven that is one story and one bay square. The foundation is rubble stone and the walls brick, with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The roof is cantilevered on the south to cover the door to the bake oven, and there is a brick chimney at the center of the south wall, above this door. There is a frame addition on the east end of the building.

To the west is a smokehouse banked into the hill, with a rubble stone basement that has a door on the south elevation and a brick upper story also with a door on the south. There are wood steps up to this door. There is a gable roof that is cantilevered on the south to cover the stairs, with a ridge that runs north-south, and it has standing-seam metal roofing.

Just west of the smokehouse is a 1 ½-story frame workshop with vertical board siding and a gable roof with a north-south ridge. On the south elevation is a door in the west bay and a six-over-six sash in the east bay of the first story. The upper story has two six-light sash. The west elevation has a six-light sash to the south on the first story and another toward the north on the upper story. The east elevation has a recess near the center, with a pair of six-light sash in the wall of the recess, another to the west of it, and one to the east in the center of the wall. There are also two six-light sash above, near the center. The north elevation has a door centered on both stories.

Next in the line to the west is a frame carriage house that is one story and one-bay by three bays. It has vertical board siding and a gable roof with a north-south ridge. The north elevation has a pair of wagon doors on strap hinges. There are two vents on the east elevation, with a door between them, and no openings on the west. The south elevation has a door on strap hinges.

West of it is a one-story, one-bay square frame privy with vertical board siding and a shed roof that slopes down to the north and has corrugated metal. The south elevation has a board door.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 11

At the western end of the line is a springhouse of rubble stone that is banked into the hill on the north and is one story and one bay by one bay. It has a gable roof of asphalt shingles with a north-south ridge. There is a board door on the south elevation, with strap hinges, and a vent on the east elevation.

To the north of the springhouse is an icehouse. It has a gable roof with a north-south ridge, set just above grade, and the door into it is in the south gable end. The roof has asphalt shingles and there is a ventilator box on the ridge.

To the north of the icehouse are two modern garages.

West of the house and outbuildings is a bank barn with a rubble stone lower story, a frame upper story with vertical board siding, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. There are three hipped-roof ventilator boxes on the ridge, the center one being larger and having paired arched four-over-four sash on the north and south elevations. The roof also has sawn bargeboards. The barn is banked on the west, with the ramp, and the overshoot is on the east, and is eight bays by four bays. The south end of the barn has a wagon shed with corn crib on the lower story and the northern end has a CMU wall under the overshoot as part of a dairy conversion. The upper story has two pair of board doors in the center with two wood louvered vents to each side, and a row of eight vents above them. On the south elevation the lower story has horizontal wood slats and the upper story has two rows of vents. The gable end has another row of four vents, with three above; the center vent has a semicircular-arched four-over-four sash in the center. The west elevation has paired wagon doors on the lower story, south of the ramp. The upper story has two pair of wagon doors on strap hinges in the center. To the north and south are two four-light sash with two vents above. There is a silo in front of the north bays, attached to the lower story. The north elevation is mostly banked into the hill and has two rows of six vents, with three in the gable end and a crescent-shaped lunette vent in the gable end. To the east of the north end of the barn is a CMU dairy.

The hog pen is east of the dairy and is a three-bay by one-bay, 1 1/2-story frame building with vertical board siding, a rubble stone foundation, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with an east-west ridge. It is banked slightly into the hill on the north and east sides and has a shed-roofed addition on the south side that has four small windows in it. The east elevation has a door on strap hinges set to the north, with a matching door in the center of the gable end. The north elevation has a similar door in the center of the first story. The west end of the addition is open to bring in wagons.

To the west of the barn is a chicken house that is a one-story frame building with vertical board siding and has a shed roof that slopes down to the west.

North of the chicken house is the pig pen, which is a three-bay by one-bay, 1 1/2-story frame building with vertical board siding and a gable roof of standing-seam metal with an east-west ridge. It is set on rubble stone piers. There is a shed-roofed addition on the north side that extends beyond the west end, and a pent-roof on the south side that connects to a shed-roofed one-bay addition on the west end of the building. The pent roof shelters four low openings on the south elevation for hogs, several of which retain their cleated board ramps for access. The upper half story on this elevation has vertical slats. The east end has a doorway set to the north, a vertical board door on strap hinges in the gable end, and a pair of large wagon doors on strap hinges in the addition.

East of the house, on the east side of Clemson Branch, are a springhouse and pump house that formerly supplied water to the main house. The pump house is very similar in form to the icehouse, with a low rubble stone wall topped by a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The gable ends have vertical board siding, with a door in the south gable end. The springhouse is to the east and is a short one-story, one-bay square building with a rubble stone foundation, board and batten siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a vertical board door on the west gable end.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 12

Further northeast of the springhouse is a barrack. It is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with vertical board siding and a gable roof of v-crimp metal and a north-south ridge. It has large double wagon doors in the center of the west elevation, has a similar large opening on the east elevation that is missing its doors, and has no other openings.

14201 Pearre Road (Rout House) F-8-167, NR pending

The Rout house is set very close to the road, east of Clemson Branch and at the southern end of a sharp "S" bend in the road. The house is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay log and frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, board and batten siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. The house is banked into the hill on the east and faces south, away from the road. There is a one-story, one-bay square, shed-roofed addition on the east end and a one-story, one-bay square addition on the north side of the east addition and covering part of the main block. The south elevation has the logs exposed on the first story. The west bay has a doorway that was converted from a window. The door is missing. The east bay is an original doorway, and the door is missing from here, as well. The addition has a new metal door. There is a two-story porch on the main block that has a rebuilt wood deck and four wood posts. The second story is enclosed with board and batten siding and has three window openings, a larger one to the west and smaller ones in the center and to the east. The addition has a deep porch roof on the south to cover a porch deck of concrete and CMUs, with a strut at the east end to support the roof. There is an exterior brick chimney at the east end of the main block gable, mostly encapsulated within the east addition. The west elevation has a vertical board door in the foundation. There is a broken six-over-six sash on the first story. There is a break in the siding midway up on the second story, where the walls change from log to frame. The second story has no opening. On the north elevation the first story has a six-over-six sash in the east bay and a window opening with no sash in the west bay. The break in the siding on the west end continues around this elevation and the second-story windows are set just above this break. The east bay is missing its sash while the west bay has a six-over-six. The north addition has a CMU foundation, German siding and asphalt shingles on the gable roof, with a north-south ridge. It is not historic. The east elevation has two small window openings in the addition, the northern one with a two-light sash. The chimney has been rebuilt with old brick. The east end of the second-story porch is missing most of its siding and framing.

14311A Pearre Road (Basil Simpson Farm)

The Simpson Farm house is a two-story, three-bay by one bay wood structure with asbestos shingle siding and a gable roof of v-crimp metal on the south face, standing-seam metal on the north face, and has an east-west ridge. The house is banked into the hill on the east and faces south. It has a two-story, five-bay by two-bay wood ell on the north that has a gable roof of standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the north gable end. The south elevation has a one-story, three-bay porch on the first story that is enclosed, with a shed roof that has standing-seam metal. The second story has six-over-six sash in the end bays. The east elevation of the main block has a six-over-six sash in the south bay of the first story and another in the north bay of the second story. The east elevation of the ell has a two-story inset porch in the three southern bays, with the northern bay brought forward to the eave line. On the first story the recess has a six-over-six sash, a door, and two small one-over-one sash, from south to north. The second story has a door in the south bay, six-over-six sash in the south-center and north-center bays, and no opening in the center bay. The north bay has a four-over-four sash on both stories. The north elevation of the ell has no openings on the first or second stories. The west elevation of the ell is divided into four bays and has a three-bay shed-roofed screened porch on the first story, to the north. It has a standing-seam metal roof. The south bay of the ell has a one-story modern shed-roofed addition. The second story has four six-over-six sash. The west elevation of the main block, on the first story, has paired nine-over-nine sash and the second story has a six-over-six sash.

There is a bank barn to the southeast of the house that is banked on the east, with a ramp, and has the overshoot facing west. The barn is four bays by three bays, with an asymmetrical gable roof that has the longer slope on the overshoot side, and has standing-seam metal. The lower story has a rubble stone foundation on the three bays to the south and CMUs on the north

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 13

bay; these continue under the wall of the overshoot for half the length of the barn, where it was converted to a modern dairy operation. The upper story is frame with vertical board siding. The upper story does not have any vents, but has faux ones painted on all elevations. The east elevation has a pair of wagon doors on strap hinges in the south-center bay of the upper story. The northern leaf has a wicket door on ram's-horn hinges. To the east of the barn, attached to the north bay, is a one-story dairy addition with CMU walls and a gable roof. Attached to the south bay is a concrete silo. The upper story has a hewn, heavy-timber frame with a lapped tie beam and purlins supported by raking Queen struts.

Between these two buildings is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame garage with vertical board siding and a gable roof of standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge. There is a large garage door on the west gable end and a shed-roofed addition on the east gable end.

Also on the farm are two modern frame livestock sheds to the west of the barn, two trailers to the north of the complex, and a one-story, shed-roofed chicken house between the house and the trailers.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-8-183

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates	N/A	Architect/Builder	N/A
Construction dates	c. 1764, c. 1775, 1818, c. 1815-25, c. 1844		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Clemsonville Rural Historic District centers around the extensive settlement and development activity of John Clemson and his family connections. The name of the district comes from the store and post office located centrally in the district, which gave the region its name. However, there are significant historical resources in the district that both pre-date the arrival of John Clemson and that post-date the passing of his descendants. There are also significant historical resources adjoining the district, however a need to determine boundaries for the district made the Clemson association a reasonable one on which to focus.

Initial settlement of what was to become Clemsonville occurred in the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century, primarily by Germans and at least one Swede, John Justice (Gustafsson), and significant remnants of this early landscape still survive. Justice was born c. 1685 and had moved to the area by 1741. This was also the year that John Diggs, a member of the well-connected Catholic Digges family of southern Maryland, surveyed 250 acres of a tract he named "Justice's Delight." There must have been some arrangement between Justice and Diggs regarding the settlement of this land, and Justice was probably living here by 1741, but he did not acquire any of the patent until 1752, when he paid Diggs £30 for 100 acres. The earliest improvements to Justice's Delight are not known, but in 1763 and 1764 he had timber felled for the construction of the surviving post and plank house on his farm. The house was apparently originally a two-story flurkuckenhaus. Justice died in 1776 and left his entire estate to his widow, Margaret, for life, with the property to be sold after her death and the money distributed among his children. Margaret died in the early 1790s and ownership of the property passed to their children and grandchildren, and would shortly leave their family.

The storyline for Justice's Delight will be picked up later, but in the meantime other lands in the area were also being settled. Gabriel and Mary Eve Eisenberg (also spelled Eisenbark and Eisingburgh) came from Berks County, Pennsylvania and bought the 568-acre tract known as "Bear Garden" from Edward Diggs, son of the late John Diggs, for £512.10.10 in 1769. John Diggs had patented this tract in 1742, but whether anyone had been settled here prior to the sale to Eisenberg is not known. Eisenberg seems to have arranged the acquisition along with several other farmers, and the land was immediately subdivided, with Eisenberg retaining 186 acres to the east. John Swaedner received 150 acres, to the southwest, at this time and the existing stone house on the property was likely built by him in the 1780s. It is a two-story structure that also was apparently originally a three-room flukuckenhaus. The origins of the Swaedners is not known, but they may have come to Frederick County along with the Eisenbergs. Swaedner died in 1794 and Bear Garden passed to his widow, Elizabeth, for life.

The remaining 232 acres in the northwest corner of the Bear Garden tract went to Henry Crowell in 1769. Crowell's house apparently does not survive, but the family retained this farm until 1792 and in 1793 it was purchased by Mordecai Haines and Nathan Haines, Jr., Quakers who had grown up in the Wakefield Valley of present-day Carroll County. Their interest in land in the area was connected with the move to this area of John Clemson, discussed below. This farm remained in the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Haines family until 1919 and the house was presumably built by Stephen Haines c. 1825-1835 and likely remodeled by DeWitt Haines in the 1880s.

John Clemson was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1757 to a Quaker father and Presbyterian mother and moved to the Union Bridge area of present-day Carroll County by 1779, perhaps drawn there by the existence of the Pipe Creek Friends Meetinghouse. However, his father clearly had troubles with the Quaker Meeting, at least because he married out of Meeting, and John had similar troubles. He married Elizabeth Haines of Pipe Creek Meeting by 1780, but they were married by an Episcopal priest and Elizabeth was cast out of Meeting for this and for fornication. Elizabeth was the sister of Mordecai Haines and Nathan Haines, Jr. John and Elizabeth apparently continued to live in the area near Union Bridge for more than a decade. John Clemson acquired 209 acres, most of it being part of the Bear Garden patent, from Gabriel Isonberg in 1793. The purchase might have been made possible from an inheritance from his father, who had died the year before. This tract was on the east side of present-day Clemsonville Road, running east to Clemson Branch, and extending north of Pearre Road; it included the present-day farm Clemmont at 10120 Clemsonville Road, and part of the farm Hopewell at 14122 Pearre Road (F-8-130, NR). John Clemson periodically purchased adjoining parcels of land, the first being Justice's Delight, complete with the house, in a series of deeds in 1794 from the Justice heirs. It would require a lawsuit for Clemson to finally get full title to the farm. At some point, John Clemson remodeled the Justice's Delight house, removing the center chimney and other Germanic features and anglicizing the building.

Perhaps the most important purchase by John Clemson, however, was a small tract of 3 ¼ acres at the northeast corner of his farm, on Justice's Branch (now the Clemson Branch), in 1797. The deed granted Clemson "the priviledge [sic] of taking a water course or mill race from said Clemsons intended mill into the said branch called Justice branch at a place most beneficial to the said mill seat." Thus, it would seem that there was no mill on what was clearly considered a mill seat in the summer of 1797, but Clemson clearly intended to remedy that, and the 1798 tax assessment shows that he did, recording a sawmill on the 3 ¼-acre parcel. Platting out the metes and bounds of the Bear Garden tract shows that the property line ran right at the edge of the existing house. Given over 200 acres, it seems unlikely that Clemson would have built his house so tight to the edge of his property; rather, the house was likely built after acquiring the mill lot as part of the whole development of the mill. Most likely Clemson lived in the Justice house prior to building this one, assuming that he actually operated the mill rather than hiring someone else to. It is possible that Eisenberg had constructed his house at the edge of his property, and this may have forced Clemson to purchase additional land.

This real estate activity was followed by the acquisition of a tract in 1812, another in 1817 that became the bulk of Hopewell, and in 1822 the purchase of Sweadner's portion of Bear Garden, on the west side of Clemsonville Road, that includes the stone house at 10326 Clemsonville Road, known as Bear Garden. Like the Justice house, he anglicized it by removing the central chimney and adding a kitchen wing. In 1812 Clemson had the tracts he had accumulated thus far resurveyed for a new patent he called Clemsons Inheritance, totaling 379 Acres, but he failed to finalize the patent. A road survey made in 1824 shows Clemson at the location where present-day Pearre Road crosses the Clemson Branch, with a mill symbol at that intersection. In 1825 John Clemson was assessed for 436 acres of the tracts Clemsons Inheritance and Bear Garden, 120 acres of the patent Gaithers Chance, and 152 acres of the patent Leigh Castle, together valued at \$4,196.

The farmhouse on Clemmont, part of John Clemson's original purchase of Bear Garden, contains a stone kitchen ell that has been dated to c. 1815 and was possibly built by John Clemson, Sr. for his farm. This house has been enlarged on several occasions and its evolution is not well understood at this time, but many of the changes were likely made by John Clemson, Jr., who had married in 1825 and was living on the farm when his father died in 1846; he inherited it from his father. It is also possible that the house was built by John, Jr. shortly after his marriage. His marriage to his second cousin, a wealthy orphan, would have provided the necessary funds to build a substantial house. John, Jr. died here in 1860, leaving the farm to his widow, Sophia, and Clemmont later passed to their son, John Clemson III. He apparently continued to farm here until selling it out of the family in 1889. There is a significant collection of outbuildings attached to the farm, some of them dating

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

to John Clemson, Jr.'s occupation of the farm and others that post-date Clemson ownership. The tenant house across the street from the farm likely belongs to the latter period. Clemmont is on the Frederick County Register of Historic Places.

John Clemson's son, James Clemson, was assessed in 1825 for 250 acres of Clemsons Inheritance and Bear Garden, which included a grist mill and sawmill, all valued at \$2,000. This included the Hopewell Farm on the north side of Pearre Road, with a brick house that was built in 1818. Clearly James was living there and running the mill, but in reality he did not own the property, his father still did. Hopewell contains an impressive array of outbuildings, several of them probably dating to James Clemson's tenure there while others date to the mid- and late-nineteenth centuries. Clemson's Mill is further mentioned in an 1831 public notice of the laying out of present-day Fountain School Road and Pearre Road and an 1838 Act to expand those roads.

James Clemson's wife, Mary Howard, was the younger sister of Eleanor Howard, who married Henry Maynard, Jr. The Maynards lived on a farm at the southwestern edge of the Clemsonville district, but the family had been in the area since the mid-eighteenth century, apparently drawn here by Robert Strawbridge and the Methodist movement that was centered just to the east in present-day Carroll County. Henry was baptized by Strawbridge at a spring on this farm and his family remained closely associated with this denomination. Henry lived in a stone house that survives only as ruins, though some of the interiors were removed and placed in a 1966 wing at Hopewell. Henry Maynard divided his farm among his sons in the 1830s, with the western portion passing to his son, George Washington Maynard. The brick house and outbuildings on this farm were likely constructed by George, though it has not been possible to study them at this time. To the east, along Clemsonville Road, George's brother Ephraim Howard Maynard had another farm that retains a log house, a very significant log and frame bank barn, and several other early outbuildings. After George's death in 1848 his farm passed to his son, Dennis Howard Maynard. Both the Maynards and the Clemsons subsequently sold several lots along Bessie Clemson Road to both whites and African-Americans, in an area that would come to be known as The Backwoods. One of these houses, a two-story log structure originally owned by Joseph Parker, survives, though the front wall has recently collapsed. The early inhabitants of The Backwoods, both owners and renters, seem to have been farm laborers, but in time this changed, and many had trades. In the twentieth century the settlement evolved to become inhabited solely by African-Americans. Similarly, Ephraim Maynard sold a lot along Clemsonville Road in 1850 to African-American Jeremiah Curry, and enslaved man manumitted by Maynard. Curry bought another lot on the east side of Clemsonville Road, and the black settlement that developed around here came to be known as Currytown. The house that survives on the Curry lot appears to be a later replacement for the earlier one, though a close examination of the building has not been conducted and a major reworking of the building cannot be ruled out at this time. Beginning in 1868 John Clemson III purchased some land to the east of the second Curry house, subdivided it, and sold lots, with a ten-foot right-of-way to the north of the Curry House from Clemsonville Road. These houses were originally occupied by other local black families, and one of these log houses still survives at 9839 Clemsonville Road.

While John and Elizabeth Clemson's sons established farms on various portions of his extensive land holdings, most of his daughters married and moved away to farms owned by their husbands; this was and would remain a long-standing tradition in Piedmont Maryland. There are exceptions, however, and John and Elizabeth Clemson's first-born child, Mary, was one of them. Mary married her first cousin, John Whitehill, son of John and Rachel Clemson Whitehill of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1795 when she was only fifteen. John Clemson set them up on one of the farms that he owned, but the marriage was not a good one, and in 1815 Mary brought suit against her husband for spousal abuse. John Whitehill apparently was an alcoholic who wasted his family's assets in addition to beating his wife and threatening to kill her. She was forced to leave her home, and she returned to live with her father for a time. In 1820 the census suggests that she was living near her brother James Clemson, and in 1826 the court awarded her sole custody of her children; three years later her estranged husband died. In 1830 she was living somewhere near Henry Maynard, Washington Maynard, and her father, based on the census returns. She was not listed in the 1840 census, probably because she was living with her father. In an interesting twist, Mary Whitehill joined the Pipe Creek Quaker Meeting, the same one that had reprimanded her mother for

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

being pregnant with her, in late 1843. At the same time., John Clemson, Sr. gave her Levinia Wight, a 3- to 4-year-old enslaved child. In the recorded document of his gift, Mary Whitehill changed the terms of Levinia's freedom from age 30 to age 18. Mary's father also purchased a neighboring 20-acre farm in 1844 and gave it to her. In 1850 Mary was living there with Mary Levinia [sic] Wight, an enslaved ten-year-old child. Mary continued to live at the farm until 1859, and the following year she was with her daughter Eveline, the wife of Ephraim H. Maynard. At that time Levinia was married to Solomon Biggus and living with him and their son, Marion, in The Backwoods. The Whitehill Farm contains a brick-cased log house of two periods of construction, along with a frame barn that likely dates to the late nineteenth century.

In 1838, at the age of 58, James Clemson and Jesse Bennett, the future father-in-law of James' son, Hanson, took a trip to west where they purchased land in Saline County, Missouri. Finding farms for sons in Piedmont Maryland had become difficult by this time and many were looking to move west. It is unclear whether James was contemplating moving himself, was seeking to establish farms for his sons, or was simply investing and speculating in cheap land. Since he did not own Hopewell, he could not ensure that his children would be provided for, though this would shortly become a moot point. James Clemson died in Missouri on 11 May 1838. The year previous, probably in recognition that he was leaving, he wrote his will leaving cash inheritances to his three daughters and his farm and personal property to two sons, Hanson Thomas Clemson and Dennis Dorsey Howard Clemson, to share equally. Both sons were responsible for finding a home for their mother, Mary, and for their mentally ill older brother, John Howard Clemson. Since James did not own his farm and Mary renounced the will in favor of her dower right, some of the most important provisions of the will were rendered moot. A series of marriages to neighbors followed shortly after James's death, and none of his children moved to Missouri, but were eventually provided for by John Clemson, Sr. James and Mary's middle son, Hanson, married Ann Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of Jesse Bennett of Baltimore County and niece of neighbor Basil Simpson, in October 1840. In June 1841 one of James's daughters, Joanna Clemson, married Richard Simpson. The farm to the east of John Clemson's original Bear Garden tract was owned by Basil Simpson, and Richard was his second cousin; his own farm was to the west of present-day Clemsonville. The following year, Joanna's brother, Dennis, married Joanna Simpson, a daughter of Basil Simpson, Jr.

The Simpson Farm is at the eastern edge of the Clemsonville district and was settled by Basil Simpson, Sr., apparently in the eighteenth century. He left the farm to his son, Basil Simpson, Jr., in 1810. This farm retains an early log house that probably dates to the occupation of Basil, Jr., along with an early frame barn that was likely also built by Basil, Jr. Basil married Martha Howard, a cousin of the sisters Eleanor (Howard) Maynard and Mary (Howard) Clemson.

John Clemson was most likely originally living in Eisenberg's house on what would become the Dennis and Joanna Clemson property, the foundation of which might survive in the ell of the existing house, near the mill that he built, though at some point after purchasing the Bear Garden house he probably moved there. Because he owned numerous properties it is impossible to be certain just where he lived, and it is likely that he moved around to some extent. By 1844 Dennis D. H. Clemson seems to have taken up residence on the farm that would eventually fall to him. A plat of present-day Clemsonville Road, from Unionville to Fountain School Road shows a "sand hole" at the latter intersection, on John Clemson's land, and describes the land northeast of it, part of the present Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm, as "Dennis Clemson's land" even though his grandfather still owned it. Since Dennis and Joanna married in 1842 it is quite possible that they moved onto the farm at that time. This would follow a pattern where John established children and/or grandchildren on farms that he owned once they married. John's wife, Elizabeth, died in February 1846 and John followed her only three months later, at the age of 89. His will notes that he was living on a farm that he bequeathed to his daughter, Rachel Dorsey, which included the Bear Garden house. Rachel died in 1848, childless, and the farm was sold out of the family in 1852. Some children and grandchildren received farms, others cash and property, including slaves, though all slaves over the age of 30 were manumitted and those under 30 were to be freed once they attained that age. Hanson T. Clemson inherited Hopewell, with the brick house that his parents had built in 1818. Dennis D. H. Clemson was bequeathed "... the mills and the small property attached thereto — Beginning at a corner of Basil Simpson's land, near the present tail race and running thence in the bed or middle of the present mill road [Pearre Road] to my back line then with that line to a corner at the sand hole, then

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

with the several lines as designated on a plat made by George Yandis and dated June 11th 1816, around to the place of beginning aforesaid containing as I suppose about eighty acres more or less. I also give to him the water rights as the race now runs, both head and tail race through all my lands. He is to have full privilege to clean his mill races and remove all obstructions from time to time, and at all times that he shall think proper so to do.” Dennis also received a wood lot located below Gosnell’s Tavern and was required to cover half of the expense to support his brother Howard and pay his sister Juliet \$1,000. The farm was enlarged to the east in 1847 when Basil Simpson sold his daughter, Joanna, 69 acres of his own farm at a cost of \$1,101 and an additional \$100 a year for Basil’s life.

Though agriculture is a tradition-bound pursuit that seems to be constant, the reality is that farmers have always been forced to adapt and change, and this often seems to occur as the next generation takes over. The story of Dennis and Joanna Clemson’s farm is a case in point. Dennis Clemson clearly either did not wish to be a miller or believed that there was little future in it at his location, since in 1850 he sold a little over 2 acres, with Clemson’s Mill and the water rights he had inherited from his grandfather, to James Rout for \$1,000. This sale would have covered the purchase price of his father-in-law’s tract acquired just a few years before. The parcel that was sold included not only the mill on the west side of Clemson Branch, part of the 3 ¼ acres which John Clemson had purchased in 1797, but also part of the Simpson Farm on the east side of the branch, which contained the building known ever since as the Rout House. The 1830 census lists James Rout just two households away from John Clemson, Jr., so it is possible that Rout was operating the mill as early as then for John Clemson, Sr. The mill does not survive. It is not clear at this time whether the Rout House was constructed by Rout, or for him as part of the sale, or whether it already existed as a tenant house on the Simpson Farm. Indeed, there were a number of tenants and several now-missing tenant houses along this stretch of Pearre Road. The 1840 census lists Mary Clemson, the widow of James who lived at Hopewell, and Basil Simpson, on the farm to the east, with three others between them: Samuel Brown, a free black who was living in a tenant house apparently owned by John Clemson; John Albaugh; and Elizabeth Key, a free black who was married to George Key, a slave owned by Basil Simpson and freed in 1844. By 1850 the Keys had moved to Libertytown. It is possible that the Rout House already existed and that Elizabeth Key was living in it prior to it being sold to Rout, but this can only be conjectural at this time. At the same time that all of this was going on, Dennis and Joanna put a large addition on the old house on the property, retaining the old house as an ell. This brick structure could have been built as early as 1842, when they were married, though they may have waited until they held clear title to the farm, after 1846. However, in January 1844 Dennis sold 20 acres in the Clemsonville area that he had acquired in 1840 to his grandfather for \$1,500, which would have gone a long way toward the costs of a new house. Since his late father had built a house on a farm owned by John Clemson, Dennis would have been aware of both the advantages and disadvantages of such a move.

In 1850 Dennis was 31, Joanna four year younger, and they had three children between the ages of eight and three — James Howard (1843-1913), Martha (1845-1859), and Laura A. (1847-1931). Ten years later Martha must have died but the Clemsons had another daughter, Clara (aka Nettie, 1856-1883). The care of their mentally ill brother was still an issue for Dennis and Hanson, and it would seem that they alternated in this; in the 1850 census, John Howard Clemson was living with Hanson, but his death in 1859 occurred at the home of Dennis and Joanna. The farm and other real estate were valued at a respectable \$9,000 and the personal estate at another \$5,000. The farm had 130 acres improved and another 20 acres that were not, making it an average-sized family farm in mid-nineteenth century Piedmont Maryland. Dennis’s livestock consisted of seven horses, eight milch cows, nine other cattle, 31 sheep and 25 hogs, numbers that were higher than most farmers, even those with a little more acreage. His crops were diversified, too, as was typical of this region, with wheat, rye, maize and oats. The 1858 Bond *Map of Frederick County* shows Dennis living right where his house still stands, across the road from his brother. Despite the manumissions made by his grandfather, Dennis Clemson was still using enslaved labor on his farm. In December 1842 he purchased 19-year-old William Harp (b. 1823), a term slave to be freed at age 35, from his father-in-law for \$400 and a few months later Joanna purchased William’s siblings Mary Ann Harp (b. 1828) and Adolphus Harp (b. 1837), also term slaves to be freed upon reaching the ages of 34 and 37, respectively, from her father for \$10. The timing suggests that Dennis and Joanna were already settled on a farm of their own, hence the need for labor. Adolphus was manumitted by the Clemsons in August 1864 and Daniel White was manumitted the following month, in return for their

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

enlistment in the United States Colored Troops during the Civil War. For a dozen years prior to these, no other slaves were manumitted by the Clemsons, suggesting that, following the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, which did not impact Maryland directly, and the reality that Maryland was writing a new state constitution that would end slavery there, the Clemsons read the writing on the wall and took advantage of the government program to get some reimbursement for their impending loss. The Clemson family did not remain Quakers but rather joined the Methodist Protestant Church, with brothers John, Jr. and Hanson among the trustees who founded Pipe Creek MP Church on land purchased from their father for \$25; the lot apparently already had a meeting house. Piedmont Maryland is often considered the birthplace of American Methodism, and with the Society of Friends stressing the incompatibility of slavery with their beliefs this switch would have been natural. Slavery was apparently not the only strategy they used to get labor for the farm. In 1843 Dennis purchased all of the possession of Charles Dorsey, a free African-American, for \$50. Dorsey was living in a tenement on Dennis and Joanna's farm. The exact nature of the arrangement is not known, but even if Dorsey did not work full time for Dennis, there was likely some provision that he would provide some labor. This event also raises questions about what happened to Charles Dorsey to place him in such an unfortunate situation as well as his eventual fate, neither of which can be answered at this time.

In 1870 James H., now 26, was still living at home and farming with his parents, and Laura was also at home. The farm now had 140 acres improved and only 10 acres that were not. The value of the property had risen to \$12,000 and the personal estate remained at \$5,000, indicating that the Clemsons had emerged from the turmoil of the Civil War in good condition. The holdings of livestock had declined slightly, to eight horses, seven milch cows, five other cattle, six sheep and ten hogs. The crops remained the same, but there was a significantly greater emphasis on wheat, suggesting that they had shifted their focus somewhat to this as a market crop. Overall, the diversified nature of their agricultural enterprise continued and seems to suggest that the traditional family farm was evolving but not going away. By 1880 James H. Clemson was no longer living at home, though both Laura and Clara were. James was listed as a dry goods merchant in the Clemsonville area. In 1866 Dennis Clemson had purchased a small portion of his farm that he had sold off in 1848 to Peter Luganbeel, who had built a combination store and dwelling at the crossroads that would become Clemsonville. Whether the store continued to operate after Dennis had reacquired the property is not known, but it was clearly back in operation by 1880 under James' supervision.

Joanna Clemson died in 1881, and this may have precipitated some big changes for Dennis and the farm. In 1884 James H. Clemson advertised in the Baltimore papers that he would take in boarders (though not children) for the summer, being only a 25-minute drive from Union Bridge on the Western Maryland Railway. Indeed, a note from that year states that 15 Baltimoreans were staying at what James was calling "Clemson Villa." The following summer Clemson again advertised "Country Board in Frederick County," with the selling point of "no malaria nor mosquitoes." He again advertised in the summer of 1887 and reiterated that his destination spot was known as "Clemson Villa." It is possible that the rooms available were in his house, above the store, in Clemsonville, but it seems much more likely that they were in his father's house. The original house that had become the back ell when the brick front was added in the 1840s was taken down and replaced by a larger brick ell at an unknown date, though as will be seen below, probably shortly after the Civil War. James married in the early 1870s, and the addition may have been intended to accommodate his family. As will be seen below, there are certainly numerous aspects of the house that seem to be geared toward two families, and once he had moved out and his mother had died, and after 1883 with only one single sister living at home, there was plenty of space to take in boarders. Indeed, the addition may have even been intended for that all along. The provision of a room or two for paying guests seeking to escape the summer heat of the city was already a well-established pattern in Piedmont Maryland by the 1880s. While it is possible that James was simply handling this business for his father and sister it is perhaps more likely that he had moved onto the farm and was taking in boarders for himself, while his father may have started easing into retirement by taking over the store. Several occurrences hint at this. In 1889 James H. Clemson purchased the mill property, returning it to the family, though the Rout House still remained with the Rout family. The following year a new post office was established at Clemsonville, with Dennis D. H. Clemson as the postmaster. Rural post offices were typically kept in stores, with the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-183

Name Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

merchant typically doing double duty, so it seems likely that Dennis had the store. Living at the farm would have been extremely inconvenient while acting as the postmaster.

James Rout is listed in the 1850 census as a 52-year-old miller and a native of England. His wife, Elizabeth, was 47 and they had four children, Wesley (20), Hanson (14), Mary E. (12), and James Jr. (7). The Rout household came right after Hanson Clemson of Hopewell, so they must have been at the mill, and their property was valued at \$1,000. Strangely, the 1850 census of manufactures lists four grist mills in the election district, but none of them are Rout's. Ten years later there are two mills in the district, but again, Rout is not listed. But he was clearly noted on the 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County, where the grist and sawmill is shown on the west side of Clemson Branch and his house on the east side, and he is listed in the 1860 census as a miller. At that time, he and his family were living with Samuel and Elizabeth Stitely, a farmer near Clemsonville, rather than at the mill. One possible explanation for this could be that the Rout house was being enlarged, as will be seen below, and the Routs needed a temporary place to stay during this construction. Whether there was a family connection is not known at this time, but an intriguing thing is that the Stitely's 29-year-old son was a carpenter, as was 24-year-old Hanson Rout. Unfortunately, this can only be speculation at this time. James Rout, now 70, was still listed as a miller in the 1870 census, and his son, James K, worked on a farm. The 1873 Titus Atlas of Frederick County shows Rout still with two buildings, but it does not specify that the western one was a mill, so perhaps Rout had retired and no one was taking over the business from him. Indeed, the mill may no longer have even been standing, though when and how it disappeared is unknown. There is a foundation for another house near the location of the mill foundation, but that house also does not survive. This house had been converted to a wagon shed (with the chimney surviving) by the Pearre family, who believed that James Rout built it for one of his children; it may be this house that is shown on the Atlas rather than the mill. The 1880 census places him in the Clemsonville area, but apparently not in his old house, and it lists him as a millwright. Rout died in 1886, and the mill property was acquired by James K. Rout, who was still living in the area, and almost certainly in his father's house, in 1880 but was listed as a laborer. Whether the mill building still existed is not known, but it was almost certainly no longer operating, and never would again. James K. sold the property in 1893 and the following year it was purchased by Oliver Pearre of Hopewell, apparently as housing for a laborer on his farm. Pearre left the Rout house to Hezekiah Steele in his will and Steele sold it to O. Truman Pearre in 1938, thus returning it to the Joanna and Dennis D, H, Clemson Farm.

The Hopewell Farm was acquired by Hanson T. Clemson after the death of his father, James, and was farmed by him until his death in 1871. Hanson was responsible for the construction of the tenant house at the west end of the farm, and this building apparently predates the Civil War. The year after Hanson died his only surviving child, Mary Anne, married Oliver Hazard Pearre, who had grown up at Pearre's Retreat, two miles south of Hopewell. Oliver and Mary Anne were responsible for constructing the large frame bank barn on the farm, the farm manager's house and outbuildings to the west of the barn, and several of the outbuildings on the farm, as well as making improvements to the house. Like the Dennis and Joanna Clemson Farm across the road, it too illustrates the changes and adaptations that Clemson family members made over time in order to keep their agricultural enterprise going. The farm remains in the Pearre family to this date and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-8-183

Frederick County Land Records
U. S. Department of the Census, Frederick County, 1800-1920.
Tax assessments, 1798, 1825, 1835
Baltimore Sun, Baltimore American, & Baltimore Clipper newspapers, various dates
John Clemson, Sr. Will DME 3-177, Frederick County Orphans Court, 1846.
James Clemson Will GME 2-313, 15 March 1837.
"Frederick County Register of Historic Places Description and Statement of Significance for John Clemson 'Clemmont' Farm."
Bond Map of Frederick County, 1858, Titus Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>1,775 A.</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>1,775 A.</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Union Bridge</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries follow the outlines of all the farms listed in the above description, which are the properties associated with John Clemson and his extended family, in the settlement known as Clemsonville. This takes in several vacant lots that were historically developed but now retain only archaeological potential, several lots that were historically built upon but for which new buildings have replaced the historic structures, and several new buildings mixed in between the contributing properties.

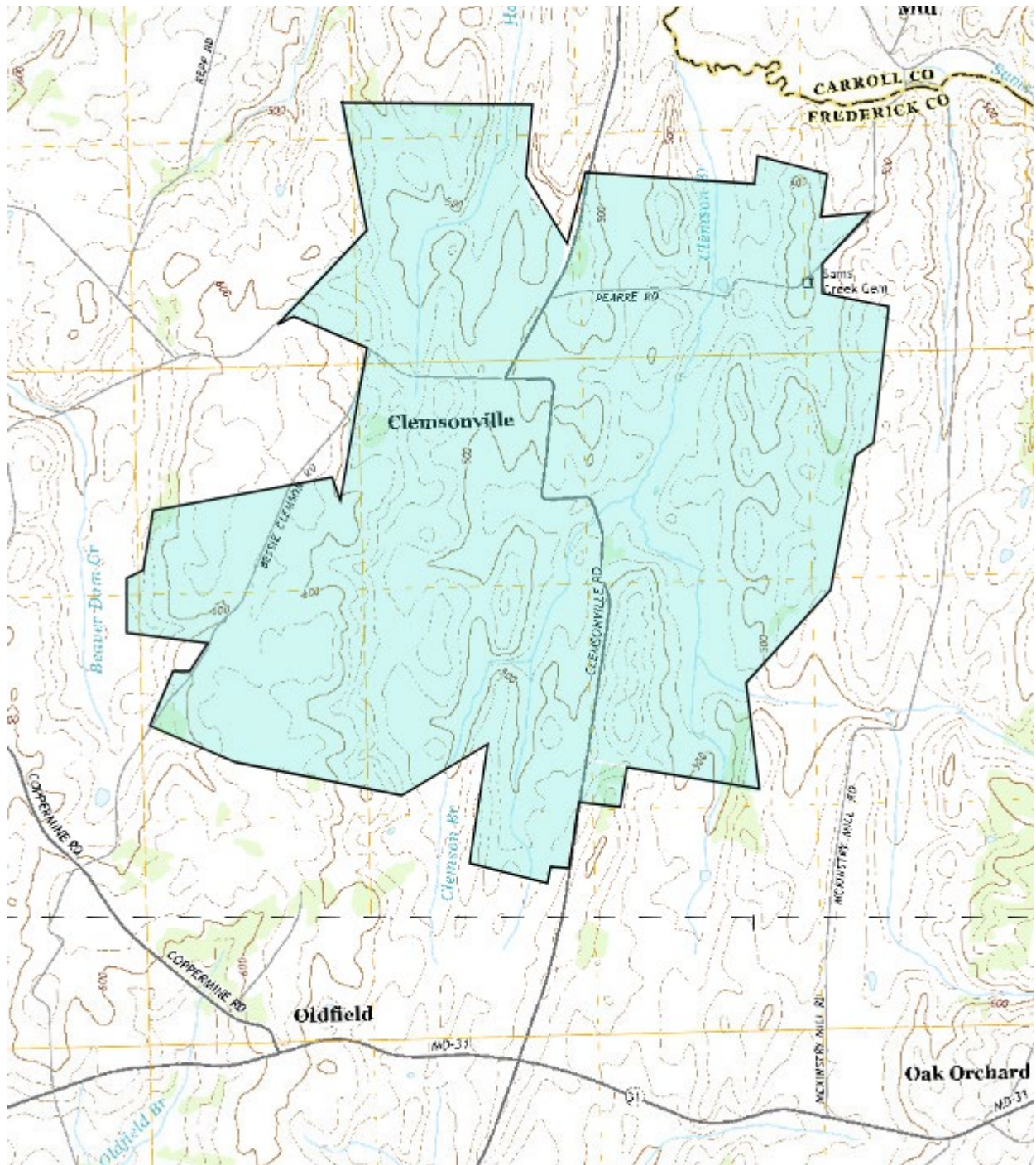
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short & Peter Pearre		
organization		date	September 2024
street & number	3601 Garth Manor Ct.	telephone	410-627-9963
city or town	Woodstock	state	MD

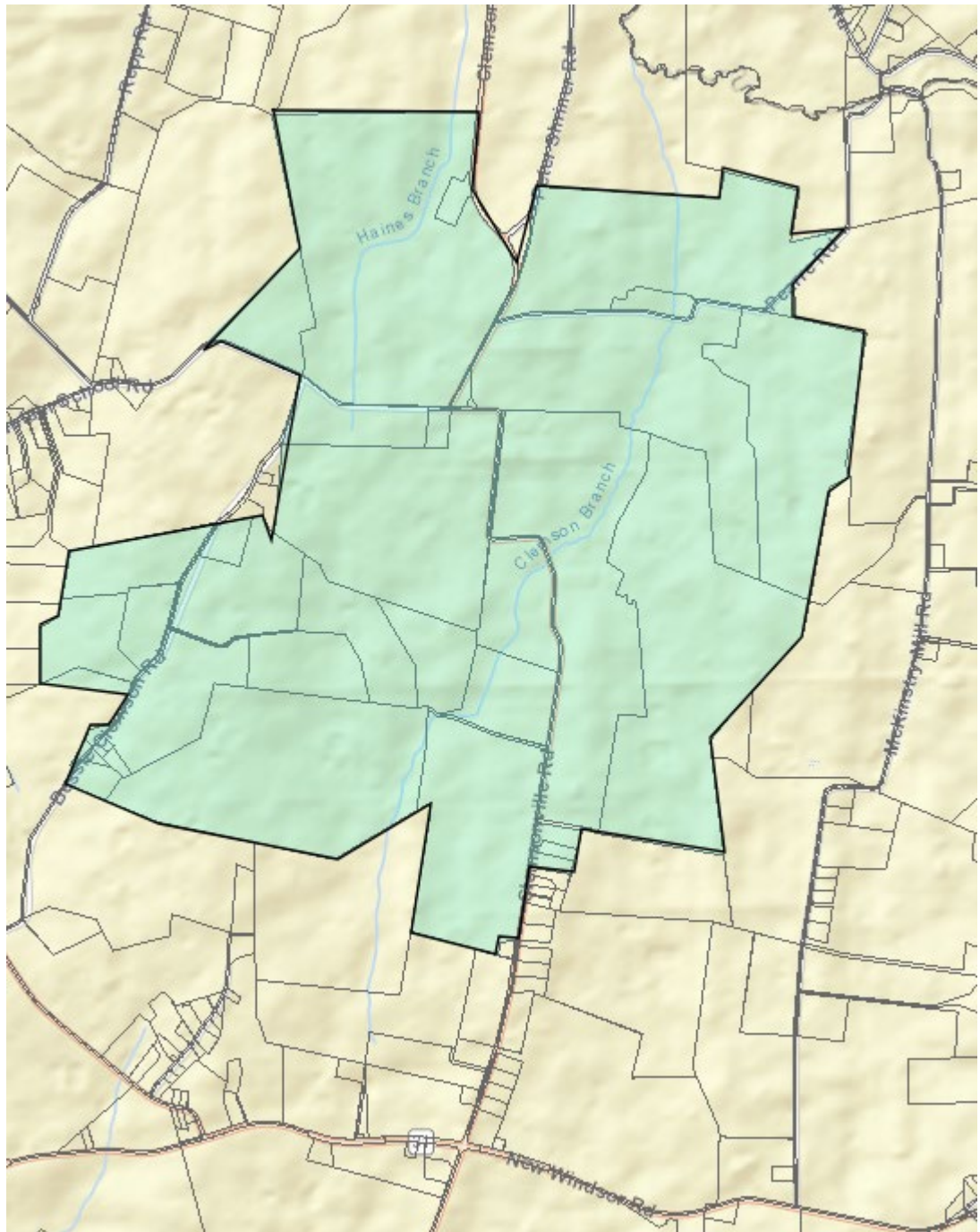
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-697-9591



F-8-183
Clemsonville Rural Historic District (Survey)
Multiple addresses
Union Bridge quad



F-8-183

Clemsonville Rural Historic District (Survey)

Multiple addresses

Street map with parcels, from <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/medusa/>

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 1



Photo 1 of 50: Joseph Parker House (Bessie Clemson Rd.), south & east elevations.



Photo 2 of 50: Philip White House (9839 Clemsonville Rd.), north & west elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 2



Photo 3 of 50: Jeremiah Curry House (9841 Clemsonville Rd.), north and west elevations.



Photo 4 of 50: Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.), house, south and east elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 3



**Photo 5 of 50: Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.),
house and summer kitchen, north and west elevations.**



**Photo 6 of 50: Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.),
barn, north and west elevations.**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 4



**Photo 7 of 50: Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.),
wagon shed, hog pen and chicken house, east and north elevations.**



**Photo 8 of 50: Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.),
view west on lane to George W. Maynard Farm.**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 5



Photo 9 of 50: Justice's Delight (10109 Clemsonville Rd.), view of farm from northeast.



Photo 10 of 50: Justice's Delight (10109 Clemsonville Rd.), house, east and north elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 6



Photo 11 of 50: Justice's Delight (10109 Clemsonville Rd.), house, west and south elevations.



Photo 12 of 50: Clemmont Tenant House (10111 Clemsonville Rd.), west elevation.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 7



**Photo 13 of 50: Clemmont Tenant House (10111 Clemsonville Rd.),
barrack, south and east elevations.**



Photo 14 of 50: Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), east elevation.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 8



Photo 15 of 50: Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), west elevation.



Photo 16 of 50: Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), springhouse, west and south elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 9



Photo 17 of 50: Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), springhouse and house, north and west elevations.



Photo 18 of 50: Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), smokehouse, north and west elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 10



Photo 19 of 50: Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), barn and outbuildings, east and north elevations.



Photo 20 of 50: Bear Garden (10326 Clemsonville Rd.), east elevation.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 11



Photo 21 of 50: Bear Garden (10326 Clemsonville Rd.), west and south elevations.



Photo 22 of 50: Bear Garden (10326 Clemsonville Rd.), springhouse, west elevation.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 12

PHOTO LOG

**Name of Photographer: Ken Short
Date of Photographs: August 2024
Location of Original Digital File: MD SHPO**

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets.

**Photo 1 of 50:
Joseph Parker House (Bessie Clemson Rd.), south & east elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_01.tif**

**Photo 2 of 50:
Philip White House (9839 Clemsonville Rd.), north & west elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_02.tif**

**Photo 3 of 50:
Jeremiah Curry House (9841 Clemsonville Rd.), north and west elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_03.tif**

**Photo 4 of 50:
Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.), house, south and east elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_04.tif**

**Photo 5 of 50:
Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.), house and summer kitchen, north and west elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_05.tif**

**Photo 6 of 50:
Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.), barn, north and west elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_06.tif**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 13

Photo 7 of 50:

Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.), wagon shed, hog pen and chicken house, east and north elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_07.tif

Photo 8 of 50:

Ephraim H. Maynard Farm (10002B Clemsonville Rd.), view west on lane to George W. Maynard Farm.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_08.tif

Photo 9 of 50:

Justice's Delight (10109 Clemsonville Rd.), view of farm from northeast.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_09.tif

Photo 10 of 50:

Justice's Delight (10109 Clemsonville Rd.), house, east and north elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_10.tif

Photo 11 of 50:

Justice's Delight (10109 Clemsonville Rd.), house, west and south elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_11.tif

Photo 12 of 50:

Clemmont Tenant House (10111 Clemsonville Rd.), west elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_12.tif

Photo 13 of 50:

Clemmont Tenant House (10111 Clemsonville Rd.), barrack, south and east elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_13.tif

Photo 14 of 50:

Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), east elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_14.tif

Photo 15 of 50:

Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), west elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_15.tif

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 14

Photo 16 of 50:

Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), springhouse, west and south elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_16.tif

Photo 17 of 50:

Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), springhouse and house, north and west elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_17.tif

Photo 18 of 50:

Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), smokehouse, north and west elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_18.tif

Photo 19 of 50:

Clemmont (10120 Clemsonville Rd.), barn and outbuildings, east and north elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_19.tif

Photo 20 of 50:

Bear Garden (10326 Clemsonville Rd.), east elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_20.tif

Photo 21 of 50:

Bear Garden (10326 Clemsonville Rd.), west and south elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_21.tif

Photo 22 of 50:

Bear Garden (10326 Clemsonville Rd.), springhouse, west elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_22.tif

Additional digital image files are located at the Maryland Historical Trust.

NOTE: Per the *Standards & Guidelines*, the preparer may submit up to 20 images in print form or on continuation sheets. Printed photographs must accompany all grant-funded and National Register nomination projects. If you elect to provide more than 20 images, please include them as digital files only on archival CDs. Each photo log should clearly indicate for which photo numbers there are hard copy prints or images on continuation sheets, and for which photo numbers there are additional digital images available on CD only.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 15

Photo 23 of 50:

The Cottage (10481 Clemsonville Rd.), west and south elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_23.tif

Photo 24 of 50:

Clemsonville Store and Post Office (10511 Clemsonville Rd.), west and south elevations, with The Cottage in the distance (right).

F-8-183_2024-08-23_24.tif

Photo 25 of 50:

Clemsonville Store and Post Office (10511 Clemsonville Rd.), carriage house, south and east elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_25.tif

Photo 26 of 50:

Mary Whitehill Farm (10636 Fountain School Rd.), general view from south.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_26.tif

Photo 27 of 50:

Mary Whitehill Farm (10636 Fountain School Rd.), south elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_27.tif

Photo 28 of 50:

Mary Whitehill Farm (10636 Fountain School Rd.), barn, west and south elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_28.tif

Photo 29 of 50:

Juliet and Isaac Brower House (10801 Fountain School Rd.), north elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_29.tif

Photo 30 of 50:

Juliet and Isaac Brower House (10801 Fountain School Rd.), west and south elevations, showing context.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_30.tif

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 16

Photo 31 of 50:

Hopewell Tenant House (14014 Pearre Rd.), south and east elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_31.tif

Photo 32 of 50:

Hopewell Farm Managers House (14040 Pearre Rd.), south elevation with view west down road.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_32.tif

Photo 33 of 50:

Hopewell Farm Managers House (14040 Pearre Rd.), south and east elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_33.tif

Photo 34 of 50:

Hopewell Farm Managers House (14040 Pearre Rd.), smokehouse, south elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_34.tif

Photo 35 of 50:

Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), east and north elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_35.tif

Photo 36 of 50:

Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), west and south elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_36.tif

Photo 37 of 50:

Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), hog pen, barn and garage, south and east elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_37.tif

Photo 38 of 50:

Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), smokehouse, west and south elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_38.tif

Photo 39 of 50:

Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), springhouse, south and east elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_39.tif

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 17

Photo 40 of 50:

**Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), barrack, west and south elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_40.tif**

Photo 41 of 50:

**Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), east elevation.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_41.tif**

Photo 42 of 50:

**Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), south elevation.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_42.tif**

Photo 43 of 50:

**Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), smokehouse and bake oven, south elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_43.tif**

Photo 44 of 50:

**Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), carriage house, privy and springhouse, north elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_44.tif**

Photo 45 of 50:

**Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), workshop, west and south elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_45.tif**

Photo 46 of 50:

**Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), hog pen and barn, east and north elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_46.tif**

Photo 47 of 50:

**Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), barn, south and east elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_47.tif**

Photo 48 of 50:

**James Rout House (14201 Pearre Rd.), north and west elevations.
F-8-183_2024-08-23_48.tif**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 18

Photo 49 of 50:

Basil Simpson Farm (14311A Pearre Rd.), east elevation.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_49.tif

Photo 50 of 50:

Basil Simpson Farm (14311A Pearre Rd.), barn, north and west elevations.

F-8-183_2024-08-23_50.tif

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 19



Photo 23 of 50: The Cottage (10481 Clemsonville Rd.), west and south elevations.



Photo 24 of 50: Clemsonville Store and Post Office (10511 Clemsonville Rd.), west and south elevations, with The Cottage in the distance (right).

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 20



Photo 25 of 50: Clemsonville Store and Post Office (10511 Clemsonville Rd.), carriage house, south and east elevations.



Photo 26 of 50: Mary Whitehill Farm (10636 Fountain School Rd.), general view from south.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 21



**Photo 27 of 50: Mary Whitehill Farm (10636 Fountain School Rd.),
south elevation.**



**Photo 28 of 50: Mary Whitehill Farm (10636 Fountain School Rd.),
barn, west and south elevations.**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 22



Photo 29 of 50: Juliet and Isaac Brower House (10801 Fountain School Rd.), north elevation.



Photo 30 of 50: Juliet and Isaac Brower House (10801 Fountain School Rd.), west and south elevations, showing context.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 23



Photo 31 of 50: Hopewell Tenant House (14014 Pearre Rd.), south and east elevations.



Photo 32 of 50: Hopewell Farm Managers House (14040 Pearre Rd.), south elevation with view west down road.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 24



**Photo 33 of 50: Hopewell Farm Managers House (14040 Pearre Rd.),
south and east elevations.**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 25



**Photo 34 of 50: Hopewell Farm Managers House (14040 Pearre Rd.),
smokehouse, south elevation.**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 26



Photo 35 of 50: Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), east and north elevations.



Photo 36 of 50: Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.), west and south elevations.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 27



**Photo 37 of 50: Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.),
hog pen, barn and garage, south and east elevations.**



**Photo 38 of 50: Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.),
smokehouse, west and south elevations.**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 28



**Photo 39 of 50: Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.),
springhouse, south and east elevations.**



**Photo 40 of 50: Joanna and Dennis Clemson Farm (14121 Pearre Rd.),
barrack, west and south elevations.**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 29



Photo 41 of 50: Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), east elevation.



Photo 42 of 50: Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), south elevation.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 30



Photo 43 of 50: Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), smokehouse and bake oven, south elevations.



Photo 44 of 50: Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), carriage house, privy and springhouse, north elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 31



Photo 45 of 50: Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), workshop, west and south elevations.



Photo 46 of 50: Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), hog pen and barn, east and north elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 32



Photo 47 of 50: Hopewell (14122 Pearre Rd.), barn, south and east elevations.



Photo 48 of 50: James Rout House (14201 Pearre Rd.), north and west elevations.

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: F-8-183

Name: Clemsonville Rural Historic District (survey)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 33



Photo 49 of 50: Basil Simpson Farm (14311A Pearre Rd.), east elevation.



Photo 50 of 50: Basil Simpson Farm (14311A Pearre Rd.), barn, north and west elevations.



**RUSTIC ROADS COMMISSION
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND**

30 North Market Street, Third Floor Frederick, Maryland 21701 (301) 600-1149



**2019 Rural Roads Program Application
Bessie Clemson Road**

The following letter, nomination map, and letters of support are from the 2019 Bessie Clemson nomination. This information is for background information on the history of nomination efforts on Bessie Clemson Road and is not a part of the current nomination. This information was submitted to Staff by the applicant.

6/3/2019

Mr. Charles Nipe

Director, Frederick County Department of Public Works

Frederick, Maryland

Dear Mr. Nipe,

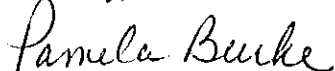
You may recall a visit to Bessie Clemson Road in 2017. That visit was in response to concerns my husband and I had relating to changes that were made to the road by DPW. At that meeting you suggested we put Bessie Clemson Road in the Rural Roads Program. Well, it has taken longer than I hoped it would, but I am now submitting a petition from property owners to do just that; we ask that Bessie Clemson Road be placed in the Rural Roads Program.

David Olney indicated that a part of a road, rather than the full length, would be allowed to be in the program and this petition involves that part of Bessie Clemson Road that runs from MD Rt. 26 north to MD Rt. 31. This 1 mile section of Bessie Clemson is home to our farm, which dates to the 1860's, and 2 commercial horse farms, as well as residences that consist of several acres each, and open farm land. This segment is the only part of the road to be recently widened and is the most populated.

The property owners who signed the petition each have their own reasons for signing but overall there is a feeling that the changes made to the road have increased both the speed and volume of traffic and made it less safe for the joggers, horse riders, bicyclists, and walkers who also use the road. There is also a desire to keep this road what it has been for its entire existence, a small, rural road serving an agricultural community.

We very much appreciate your suggestion and look forward to hearing what the next steps would be to accomplish our goal of protecting Bessie Clemson Road by including it in the Rural Roads Program.

Sincerely,



Pamela Burke

9233 Bessie Clemson Rd, Union Bridge MD 21791

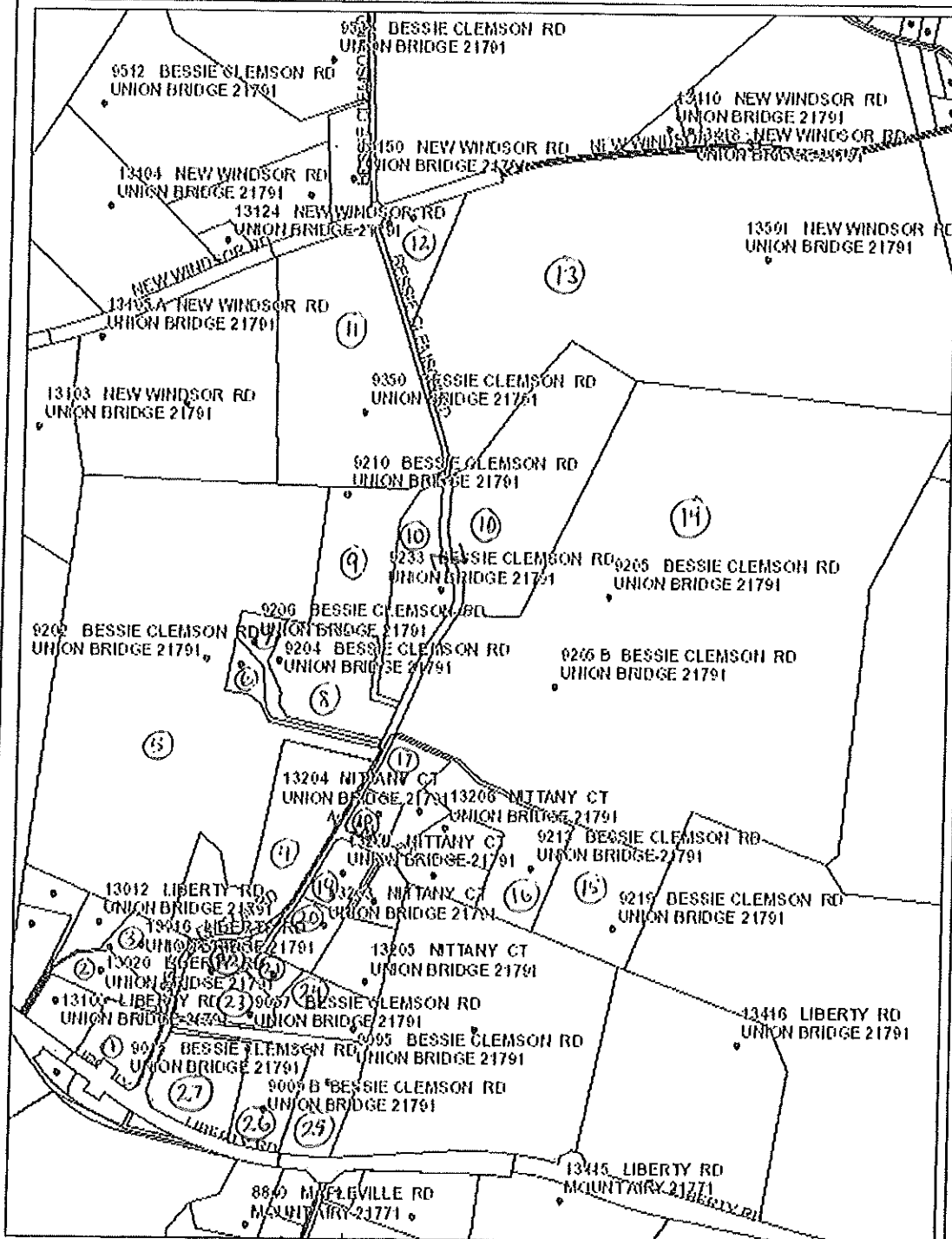
Cc: Jan Gardner, Frederick County Executive

Enclosures – 15 Individual Petitions, 1 Parcel Map, 1 Property Owner List



Frederick County,
Maryland

Bessie Clemson Road Map 1 of 3



All Tax Parcels

Bridges over 20 feet

- Historic
- Restricted
- Unrestricted

Bridges under 20 feet

- Restricted
- Unrestricted

Addresses and MD Tax Data

- All Tax Parcels
- Partial ROW (Accuracy Unverified)

Major Roads

- Interstate
- US Highway
- US Alternate
- Business Route
- Maryland

- Street Centerlines
- County Boundary
- Municipalities



1,600.0 0 800.00 1,600.0 Feet

1: 9,600

3/3/2017

NAD, 1983, StatePlane_Maryland_FIPS_1500, Feet

While efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this map, Frederick County accepts no liability or responsibility for errors, omissions, or positional inaccuracies in the content of this map. Reliance on this map is at the risk of the user. This map is for illustration purposes only and should not be used for surveying, engineering, or site-specific analysis.

Property Owner List - Bessie Clemson Road			Section MD Rt.26 North to MD Rt. 31	Supports	No	
Property #	Name	Address		Petition	Response	Resident
1	Paul & Mary Barnes	8222 Mountain Ash Way, Gaithersburg MD 20879			X	No
2	Mark Uzarowski	13020 Liberty Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	No
3	Jonathan & Meaghan Poffenbarger	13016 Liberty Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	No
4	Matthew Heister	9120 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
5 *	James & Eleanor Baker	12748 New Windsor Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	No
6	Christina Simmons & George Newell	9202 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	Yes
7	Darrin & Fayeann King	9206 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	Yes
8	Robert Delauder Jr	9204 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
9	Ronnie & Pamela Markel	P.O. Box 576 Williamsport, MD 21795-0576		X		No
10	Paul & Pamela Burke	9233 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
11	Kathleen Dougherty	9350 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
12	Todd Wolfe & Ted Wolfe	13203 New Windsor Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		No
13 *	James & Eleanor Baker	12748 New Windsor Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	No
14	Charlene Cherry & Michele Wellman	9205 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
15	Amy & Fred Chandler	9219 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	Yes
16	Andrew Parks Jr	9213 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
17	James & Pamela Terwilliger	9201 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
18	Timothy & Cheryl Horner	13202 Nittany Ct, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
19	Donald McGee	13201 Nittany Ct, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
20	Kenneth & Deirdre Lang	13203 Nittany Ct, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
21	Donald & Donna Gouge	9101A Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	Yes
22	Conley & Carolyn Smith	9101B Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
23	Thomas & Lynne Testa	9097 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
24	James & Sandra Stempel	9095 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791		X		Yes
25 **	Priscilla Smith	9009 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	Yes
26 **	Alvie & Priscilla Smith	9009 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	
27 **	Priscilla Smith	9009 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791			X	
*	Same owner parcels 5,13					
**	Same owner parcels 25,26,27					

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

Addition of the road to the Program will result in the road retaining its current surface type, and removal of the road from the Program may lead to a change of the road's surface type at some future date, as per the County Rural Roads Program, Resolution No. 02-23. Currently Bessie Clemson Road has a tar and chip surface.

I Support the Petition –

Name – Matthew Heister

Signature -



Date -

3/20/18

Address – 9120 Bessie Clemson Road

Union Bridge, MD 21791

Property ID Number - 4

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

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I Support the Petition –

Name – Robert Delauder Jr.

Signature - Robert S. Delauder Jr. Date - 03-21-18

Address – 9204 Bessie Clemson Rd Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 8

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

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I Support the Petition –

Name – Ronnie and Pamela Markel

Signature - Ronnie + Pamela Markel Date - 3-23-2018

Address – P.O. Box 576, Williamsport MD 21795-0576

Property ID Number - 9 (9210 Bessie Clemson Road)

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

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I Support the Petition –

Name - Paul E Bork

Signature - Paul E Bork Date - 4-2-19

Address – 9233 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 10

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

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Addition of the road to the Program will result in the road retaining its current surface type, and removal of the road from the Program may lead to a change of the road's surface type at some future date, as per the County Rural Roads Program, Resolution No. 02-23. Currently Bessie Clemson Road has a tar and chip surface.

I Support the Petition –

Name - Kathleen Dougherty

Signature - Kathleen Dougherty Date - 3-23-18

Address – 9350 Bessie Clemson Road Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 11

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

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I Support the Petition –

Name - Todd Wolfe and Ted Wolfe

Signature - Todd Wolfe Date - 6/1/18

Address – 13203 New Windsor Road, Union Bridge, MD 21791

Property ID Number - 12

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

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I Support the Petition –

Name – Charlene Cherry and Michele Wellman

Signature -

Charlene Cherry *Michele Wellman*

Date -

3-20-2018

Address – 9205 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 14

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

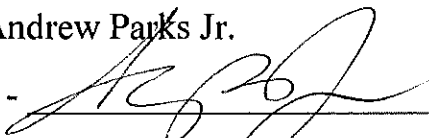
We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

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I Support the Petition –

Name – Andrew Parks Jr.

Signature -



Date -

4/16/18

Address – 9213 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 16

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

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I Support the Petition –

Name – James and Pamela Terwilliger

Signature -  Date - 3/29/18

Address – 9201 Bessie Clemson Rd, Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 17

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

Addition of the road to the Program will result in the road retaining its current surface type, and removal of the road from the Program may lead to a change of the road's surface type at some future date, as per the County Rural Roads Program, Resolution No. 02-23. Currently Bessie Clemson Road has a tar and chip surface.

I Support the Petition –

Name – Timothy and Cheryl Horner

Signature - Timothy Horner & Cheryl Horner Date - 4/2/18

Address – 13202 Nittany Ct., Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 18

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

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I Support the Petition –

Name – Donald McGee

Signature - Donald I McGee Date - 3/24/2018

Address – 13201 Nittany Ct., Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 19

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

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I Support the Petition –

Name – Kenneth and Deirdre Lang

Signature - Deirdre Lang Date - 4/30/18

Address – 13203 Nittany Ct., Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 20

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

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I Support the Petition –

Name - Carolyn Smith

Signature - Carolyn Smith Date - 04-29-19

Address - 9101B-Bessie Clemson Rd

Property ID Number - 22

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

Addition of the road to the Program will result in the road retaining its current surface type, and removal of the road from the Program may lead to a change of the road's surface type at some future date, as per the County Rural Roads Program, Resolution No. 02-23. Currently Bessie Clemson Road has a tar and chip surface.

I Support the Petition –

Name - THOMAS M TESTA

Signature - Thomas M. Testa Date - 4/2/19

Address - 9097 Bessie Clemson Rd

Property ID Number - 23

Petition to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program

We the undersigned, hereby petition the County Executive of Frederick County Maryland to add Bessie Clemson Road to the Rural Roads Program. We seek to add that portion of Bessie Clemson Road from Maryland Route 26 north to Maryland Route 31.

Addition of the road to the Program will result in the road retaining its current surface type, and removal of the road from the Program may lead to a change of the road's surface type at some future date, as per the County Rural Roads Program, Resolution No. 02-23. Currently Bessie Clemson Road has a tar and chip surface.

I Support the Petition –

Name – James and Sandra Stempel

Signature - Sandra Stempel Date - 5/10/2018

Address – 9095 Bessie Clemson Road, Union Bridge MD 21791

Property ID Number - 24