

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Summit Hall Survey Number: M:21-3

Project: I-270/US 15 Multimodal Study, Montgomery and Frederick Co. Agency: SHA

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Summit Hall, including a dwelling, barn and a log smokehouse on approximately 57 acres of land, is the remainder of a large estate and farm. The property is located at 502 S. Frederick Avenue in Gaithersburg; the house faces east and is set back several hundred feet from its eastern boundary, North Frederick Avenue. The property qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

Originally part of an 18th and 19th century tobacco farm, the land was used, in the 20th century as the first commercial turf farm in the United States. Summit Hall today includes the main Federal-era house, a 19th-century tenant house, a log meathouse, landscaped gardens, and plantings of old boxwood, holly azalea, ornamental shrubs, mature trees and a Tulip Poplar, twenty-two feet in circumference. The main dwelling at Summit Hall is a 2-1/2-story, five-bay, central-passage plan house that has undergone significant alterations. The original section of the house, built in the early 19th century, is a hewn log structure set upon a stone foundation. It is covered with a gable roof with massive stone end chimneys. An attached 1-1/2-story rear kitchen wing was added in the mid-19th century. After 1886, the house was Victorianized; polygonal bays were added to the facade and a single-story porch spanned between them. After 1937, the facade was renovated, the Victorian elements were removed and the present five-bay configuration with paired windows on either side of the central door replaced the original three-bay configuration, still apparent on the rear elevation.

In its 230-year history, Summit Hall has been associated with significant events in such diverse fields as pioneer settlement, Civil War history, experimental agronomy, astronomy and the area's social and physical development. Architecturally Summit Hall combines early 19th-century hewn log construction, late Federal/Victorian era additions and a 1937 Classical Revival facade. Noticeable outbuildings from several periods of the property's history are extant.

The proposed National Register boundaries should include the main residence, all of its associated agricultural and domestic buildings and the acreage surrounding the property and historically part of the farm. This should include the entire tax parcel of approximately 57 acres of land.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MHT Inventory Files; Project Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Historic Research Associates, MHT Form (10/1987); Rita Suffness, Cultural Resources Group Leader, SHA, DOE (1996).

Kimberly Prothro Williams Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services September 26, 1996 Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Peter G. Kuntz Reviewer, NR program 9/30/96 Date

gms

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single Dwelling;
Subsistence/Agriculture/Barns, sheds, silos.

Known Design Source: _____

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. M:21/3

Magi No.

DOE yes no
Replaces previous
21/3

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Summit Hall

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 502 S. Frederick Avenue not for publication

city, town Gaithersburg vicinity of congressional district 9

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

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

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

name City of Gaithersburg, Maryland

street & number 31 S. Summit Avenue telephone no.: 948-3220

city, town Gaithersburg state and zip code MD 20877

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Land Records liber 5978

street & number Judicial Center folio 585

city, town Rockville, Md state Md 20850

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland - National Capital Park and Planning Survey (1979)

date ACHS Site 21/3 (1979) federal state county local

depository for survey records Park Historian Office

city, town Derwood state MD

7. Description

Survey No. M:21/3

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Summit Hall faces east, set back several hundred feet from its eastern boundary, Maryland Route 355 or North Frederick Avenue in Gaithersburg. The house and outbuilding complex is centered approximately 1/3 back on the roughly rectangular 57-1/2 acre parcel, the remainder of a 18th and 19th century estate and farm. In the 20th century, the land was used for the first commercial turf farm in the United States. Gaithersburg High School and grounds, once part of Summit Hall, is to the north, and a multi-building apartment complex is to the south. A subdivision of single family detached houses is to the west and a mixture of apartments, retail and office uses are on the east side of Rt. 355.

The front 1/3 consists of lawn and an irrigation pond at the southeast corner which was excavated in the late 1940s. The pond occupies former untillable marshy ground with underground springs. The rear 2/3 is lawn with another pond southwest of the house complex, a small ice pond also enlarged for turf irrigation. A small family cemetery is in the northwest corner of the parcel. Grills, picnic shelters, and restrooms are near the rear pond. Current plans call for the rear of the property to be developed as a recreation complex with a meeting and indoor-outdoor fitness center and swimming pool. The front will remain open lawn to maintain the historic setting of the farm complex. Access from Rt. 355 is by an asphalt lane north of the house which encircles the house and immediate outbuildings.

The interior of the circle contains the main house, a 19th century tenant house, a log meathouse, landscaped gardens, and plantings of old boxwood, holly, azalea, ornamental shrubs, mature trees, and a Tulip Poplar 22 feet in circumference. A one-bay frame garage and a small garden gazebo are northwest of the house in the circle. Behind the house circle is a 1953 one-story brick farm manager's house and a board and batten barn with attached greenhouse and sheds.

Summit Hall's main house is a 2-1/2 story frame and log five-bay by three-bay center hall federal revival structure. It is rectangular in shape with a 1-1/2 story kitchen wing on the south and a small 1-story utility room on the west side of the kitchen, formerly a roofed and lattice-walled well and pump enclosure. The side-gable roof with three front gabled dormers was rebuilt after 1847 and is clad with composition shingles. Massive exterior fieldstone chimneys extended with brick are at the north and south ends of the main block. The exterior finish

is stucco. The foundation is random coursed fieldstone 18 inches thick and is probably a Victorian addition.

This Federal revival house incorporates an original 2-1/2 story three section log dwelling 41'4" by 18'8", and an attached 1-1/2 story kitchen 18'8" by 19'4". A mid-19th century remodeling uniformly extended the front (east) portion by 15'10", constructed a new roof with three front-gabled dormers and extended the chimneys. The high ceilings, narrow flooring, bulls-eye window and door blocks, and much smaller fireplaces in the new rooms are typically mid-Victorian, but the old rooms were left intact. Probably at the same time, the cellar was excavated under the old dwelling and an 18 inch wide fieldstone foundation was built which extends under the unexcavated front crawl space. After 1886, the house was Victorianized with three-sided, 2-1/2 story twin bays on the front, a central eyebrow window, and a porch between the bays with spindle frieze and bracketed columns. One-over-one windows were installed in the new bays, whereas others on the house were left 2/2. All windows were replaced with 6/6 double-hung sashes after 1937, when the Victorian elements were removed and the house was returned to a Federal appearance.

During this remodeling, the first floor joists and flooring were replaced under the old section and the kitchen floor raised. The joist system in these areas is uniformly 2"x10"s unlike the old 4"x6" joists on the second and attic story, and the 2"x12"'s in all of the front addition. Three new window openings were cut through the log north facade and a door cut through the south facade into the kitchen loft. The log structure is presently visible only in the cellar stairwell.

The five-bay east (front) facade has three evenly spaced front-gabled dormers on the roof. The dormers are clad with wood clapboard siding with small returns. The second story has one window in each of the two north and south bays and a smaller window in the center. Non-functional louvered shutters are fixed to the wall with screws. The first story has one window in each of the two north and south bays and a fan-lighted 8-panel wood exterior door flanked by side-panels of four narrow lights at the top and wood panel at the bottom. The four-step brick stoop is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by two Doric columns. The portico ceiling follows the fanlight curve. A brick walk lined with boxwood approaches the entry from the circular drive.

The three-bay north facade has a massive 78+ inch fieldstone chimney separating the two east bays from the west

bay. This chimney, like the south one, is made of narrow, flat, horizontal fieldstone with large square blocks at random intervals on the sides. The chimney body rises to just above the mid-point of the second-story window then necks down to the chimney flue, reaching its smallest size about a foot and a half above the window and continuing in brick. It was centered on the original facade. Common 18th century chimneys of this type begin the neck at the top of the second story window and end in flue several feet above the ridgepole. Following these lines, the new front rooms and attic doubled the usable space in the house. (See Attachment 7.11)

Two evenly spaced windows are in the north gable. There is one window in the east bay on both first and second stories. The windows in the west bay first and second stories, and center bay first story were added in 1937.

The three-bay west facade has one window in each of the second story bays, and one window in each of the north and south first story bays. These windows are set 8 to 9 inches into the facade as opposed to the Victorian 4 to 5 inch inset. There is a central exterior solid wood two-panel (vertical) door. A patched area in the stucco above the door recalls a porch seen in pre-1937 photographs. (ATTACHMENT 7.10)

The three-bay south facade has a massive chimney dividing the facade as the north side. A 1-1/2 story kitchen wing occupies the two west bays of the first and second story. There are two evenly spaced windows in the gable area, and one in the east bay of both first and second story. The kitchen wing is two bays by one bay with a dormer on the east facade. The fenestration has been changed. Originally the entrance was on the south but has been infilled leaving a small 6/6 window. There is a smaller 6/6 window centered in the gable. The entry has been changed to the north bay of the two-bay east facade. A large "picture" window is in the south bay. A small pent roof shelters the entryway. The west kitchen facade has a 1-1/2 end-gabled utility room on the south bay. This former lattice-walled well and pump house has been enclosed for use as a laundry room. The now-unused well head remains. This room has a door and window on the south facade, a pair of modern casement windows centered on the west facade, and a pair of similar windows on the north facade.

The date of the original dwelling cannot be fixed. Although 1783 tax records document two dwellings and two old cabins on the 412 acres of "Robert's Delight" which includes this site, their location is unknown. The earliest firm date from tax assessments is ca. 1807-1812. The structure itself offers few clues.

The attic framing system and roof have been completely replaced to span the larger building. The first floor joists and flooring visible in the basement are also replacements. Only the timber hearth supports at each end of the old basement show ~~ad~~^{and} marks and signs of advanced age. The only visible evidence of the log-pen structure is in the cellar stairwell. The joining method is not visible but the lower logs are hand-hewn square. The upper timber is mill cut. The logs show no sign of having weatherboards attached. The stair carriage, risers, and treads are also made of mill-produced lumber. If the coverings over the log structure is removed in the future, careful note should be made of the joining and finish of the logs, material and extent of chinking, and evidence of weatherboards or clapboard.

Interior:

The interior is a center hall plan with a winding stairway at the rear. The cellar stairway is under the main staircase and the rear exterior door is next to the cellar door. There are two rooms on either side of the hall on the first story. The rear walls are 10 inches thick. (See floor plans by Carcaterra, (Attached 7.7, 7.8, 7.9))

The old portion of the house is marked by a ceiling beam 10 inches wide about 6 feet in front of the stairs. This is the original east wall. The ceiling height is several feet lower in the original rear portion. The windows and doors have simple mitered surrounds. The original doors are two (vertical) panel wood doors with box locks and small brass knobs. A doorway was closed on the south side of the hall and the door apparently reused at the northeast room. The flooring and skirting has been replaced on the first story but the second floor and attic old section retains its thick 6-to-7 inch wide tongue and groove flooring. The newer front rooms have small Victorian mantles while the old section fireplaces are much larger. The stairway is a graceful federal design with plain round balusters and a curving handrail. Pendants are attached to the corner posts but otherwise, it does not exhibit the decorative emphasis of the Victorian era.

OUTBUILDINGS:

Smokehouse: Approximately 14 foot square, this log outbuilding is made of notched, logs with mortared chinking. It rests on a fieldstone base. The gable is filled

with horizontal weatherboards. The roof, which was rough wood shakes, has been replaced with composition shingles resembling shakes. The purlins and ridgepole have also been replaced with modern lumber and plywood sheathing. The short, wide door on the east facade is made from three wide planks nailed to two interior horizontal members. It is presently mounted with wide triangular iron strap hinges which exceed the surround width by about four inches. The previous system appears to have been loop hinges to pegs extant in the interior. The floor is now concrete but a center section is removable to expose the fire pit. It is now used as a garden shed.

Tenant House:

The one remaining tenant house is south of the main house. A building footprint is shown in this location on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas and tax records suggest an 1868 date for this house. It is a vernacular 2-1/2 story three-bay by one-bay rectangular frame house with an enclosed one-story full-width porch addition on the west facade. The side-gabled roof is clad with corrugated steel panels. There is a central brick chimney and a random coursed fieldstone foundation. The three-bay east (front) has 6/6 windows in the north and south bays, both stories, and a central door. The south facade has vertical board siding and a central four-light window in the attic gable. There is a 15-light door on the east corner of the first story. The west facade has a similar central gable light and a central exterior door on the first story with a pair of 6/6 windows north of the door and one 6/6 window south of the door. The flat-roofed porch addition has a 24-light window flanked by two narrow 4/4 windows on the east facade, a larger version of this window unit in the north bay of the three-bay west facade, a glass-louvered door in the off-centered middle bay, and a single 4/4 window in the south bay. The south facade window unit duplicates the north facade window. The addition is clad in wide horizontal siding.

Barn:

A three-part barn, carriage house, and granery clad with board and batten siding is southwest of the house circle. The high-pitched front-gable roof is clad with corrugated steel roofing panels. There are two ornamental metal ventilators on the ridgepole. The principal facade faces east. Originally a three-bay barn with central large clipped corner entrance, the center bay has been infilled and replaced with a single standard exterior door. There are two 6/6 windows in the gable of the barn. Several doors have been added to the south bay of the east

facade, and shed-roofed additions are on the north, west, and south facades. A greenhouse is at the southwest corner.
(See Attachment 7.12)

Farm Manager's House:

A 1953 brick rambler is west of the house circle replacing a previous wagon shed. Currently it is used as the Department of Park and Recreation offices.

Other Structures:

Three other tenant houses were on the property. One was north and west of the farm complex, just south of the observatory. Another was northeast of the cemetery and accessed by a lane generally following the alignment of the high school driveway and extending west. The Town of Gaithersburg asked that these be demolished before 1960. The third was also accessed by the school lane and was at the rear of the (present) school property facing a former shop building on the grounds. This was demolished by the County when the property was purchased for Gaithersburg High School. The construction dates of these buildings is not known. A stable was formerly located south of the present tenant house. The DeSellums were slave owners but it is not known where the slaves were housed. Presumably the complex also had other buildings for woodworking and blacksmithing as well as the the aforementioned machine shop, and chicken coops and privies, but there is not evidence to locate them.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In 1986, the firm of Thomas Carcaterra, consulting engineers, was hired by the City to evaluate the structural condition of the main house, smokehouse, and barn. In general, their findings and recommendations call for replacement of inadequate floor joists, plaster walls, and ceilings on the first and second floors of the main house. The roof of the house and kitchen were deteriorated and were subsequently replaced by the City of Gaithersburg. An examination of the smokehouse found deteriorated logs and chinking. The barn has a number of decayed structural members and needed roof repairs. The firm recommended replacement of approximately 25% of the smokehouse logs and all of the chinking. Replacement of barn elements was also suggested. In the summary evaluation, limited repairs were needed to the main house as long as it continues to be used as a residence with further evaluation on future change of use. The firm also recommended that any conversion be done with an architect experienced in historic renovations. This sound advice

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. M. 21/3

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 6

should be reinforced with the the use of a contractor/builder or consultant experienced in historic renovations for major or minor repairs up to and including such conversion.

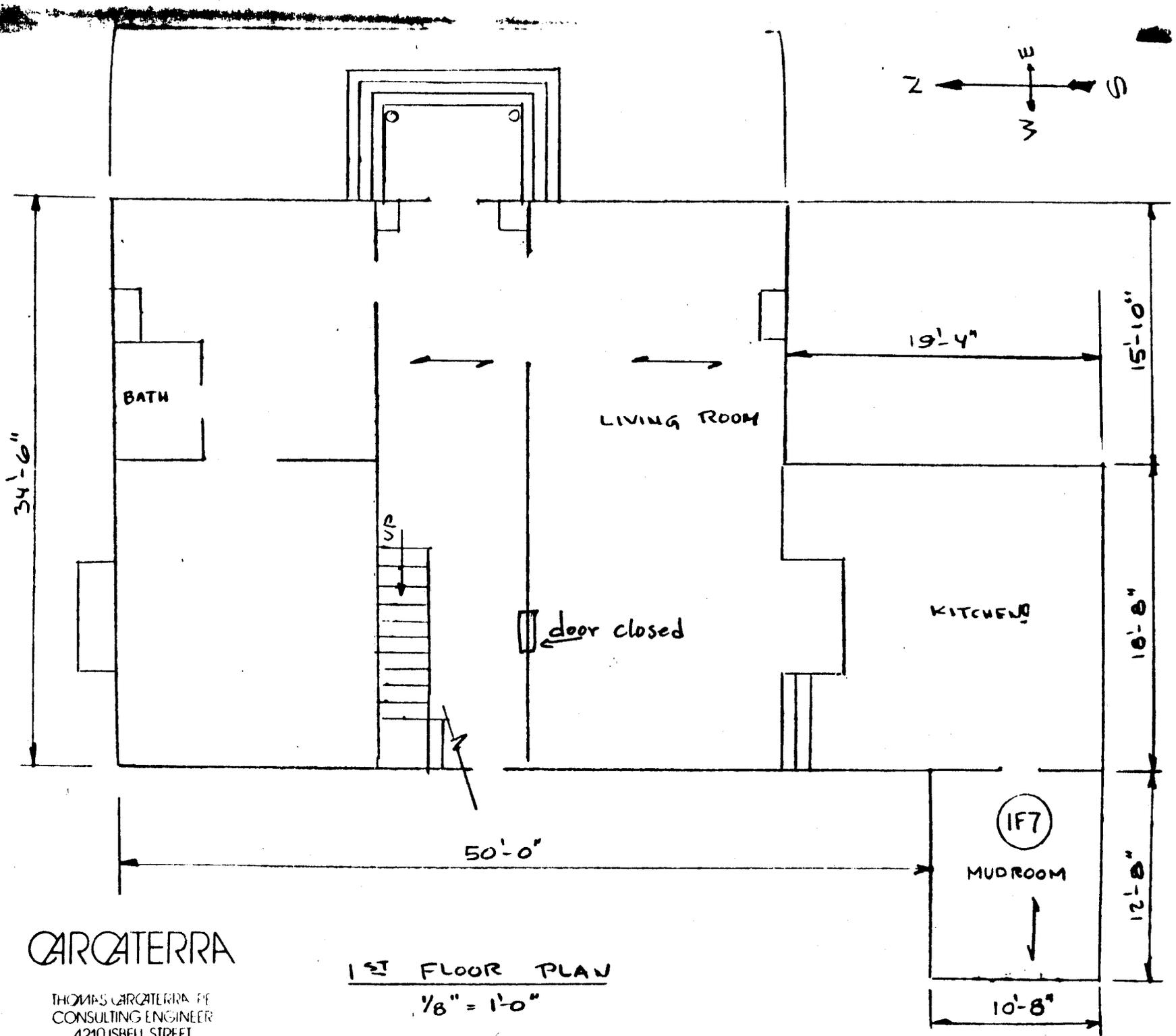
Modern technology now enables decayed and deteriorated building parts to be stablized, decay halted, and the use maintained in all but the most severe cases. Replacement is discouraged as these parts contribute to the characteristic period look of the structure. If replacement becomes part of routine maintenance, the structure will eventually become largely a 20th century structure incorporating pieces of a 18th century house. Yet, it will not offer the structural integrity, built-in fire and safety code measures, and load-bearing capacities of a 20th century colonial revival structure. Improved technology may offer even better chances of preservation when future change of use occurs.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Description (continued)



CIRCOTERRA

1ST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

THOMAS CIRCOTERRA PE
CONSULTING ENGINEER
4210 ISBELL STREET
SINER SPRING, MD 20906
301/946-7080

Summit HALL

Main House

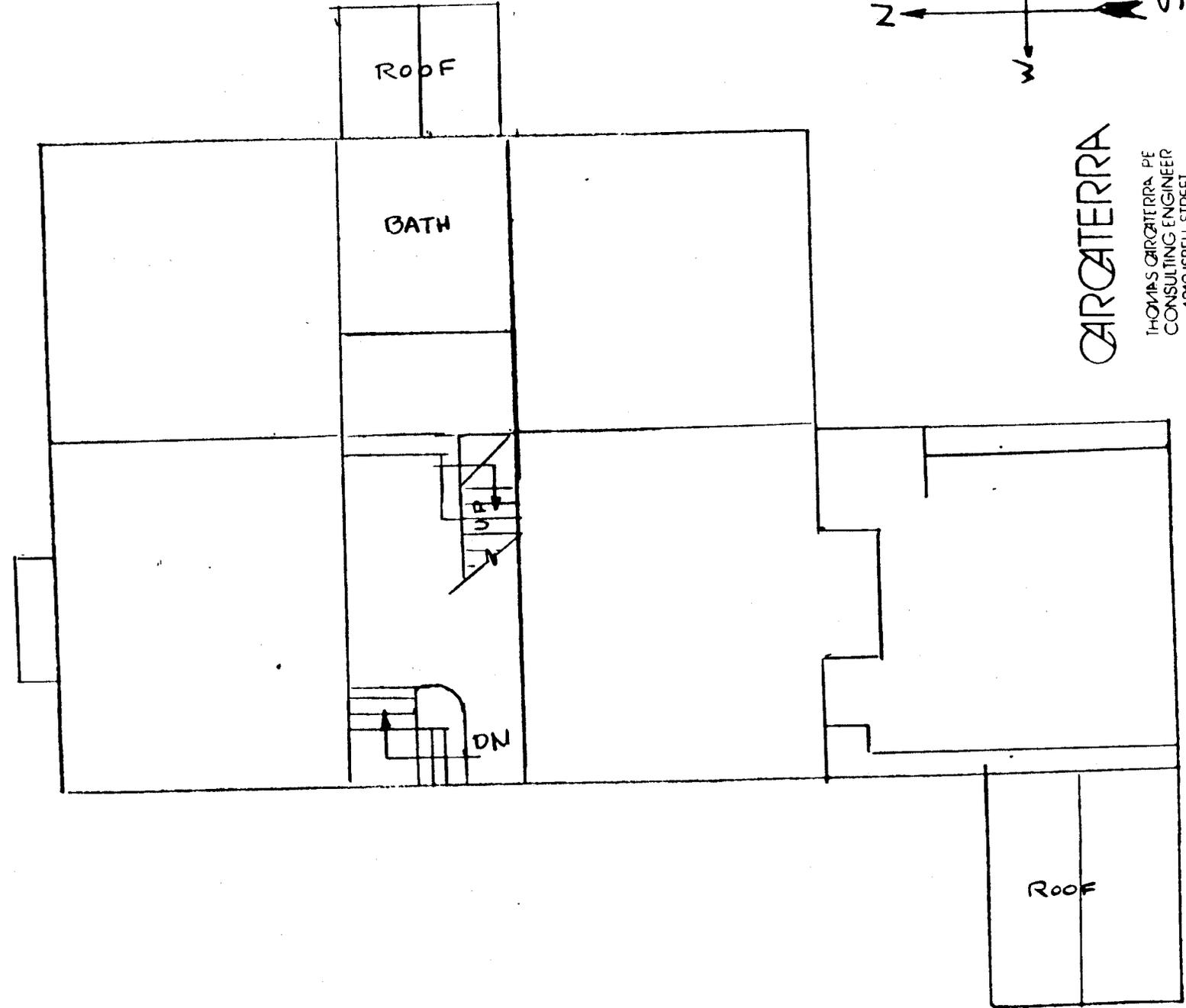
3/14/86

By T.C.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Description (continued)

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CARCATERRA

THOMAS CARCATERRA, PE
CONSULTING ENGINEER
4210 ISABELL STREET
SILVER SPRING, MD 20906
301/946-7080

SUMMIT HALL
Main House

2ND FLOOR PLAN

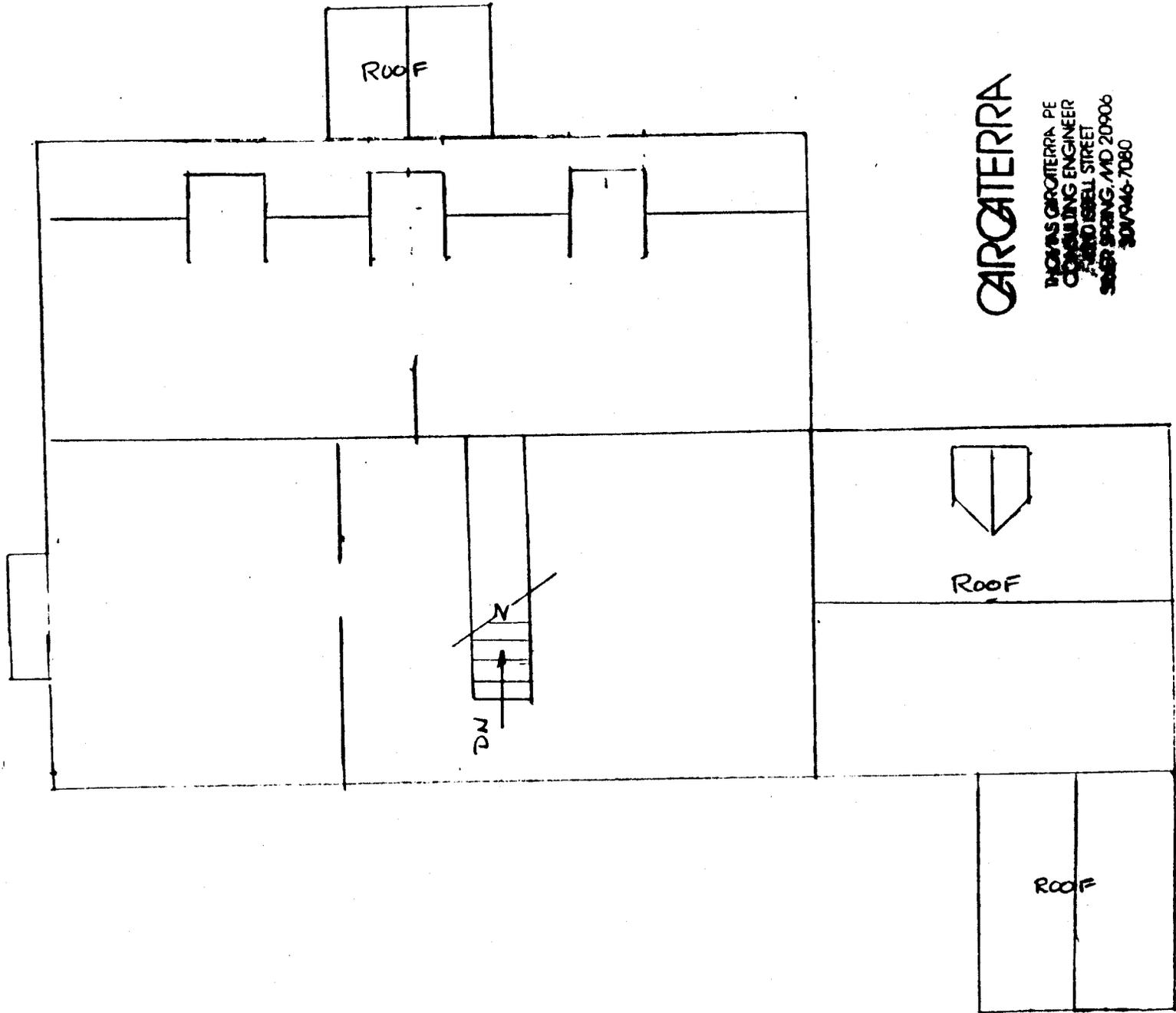
1/4" = 1'-0"

3/11/86 BY T.C.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Description (continued)

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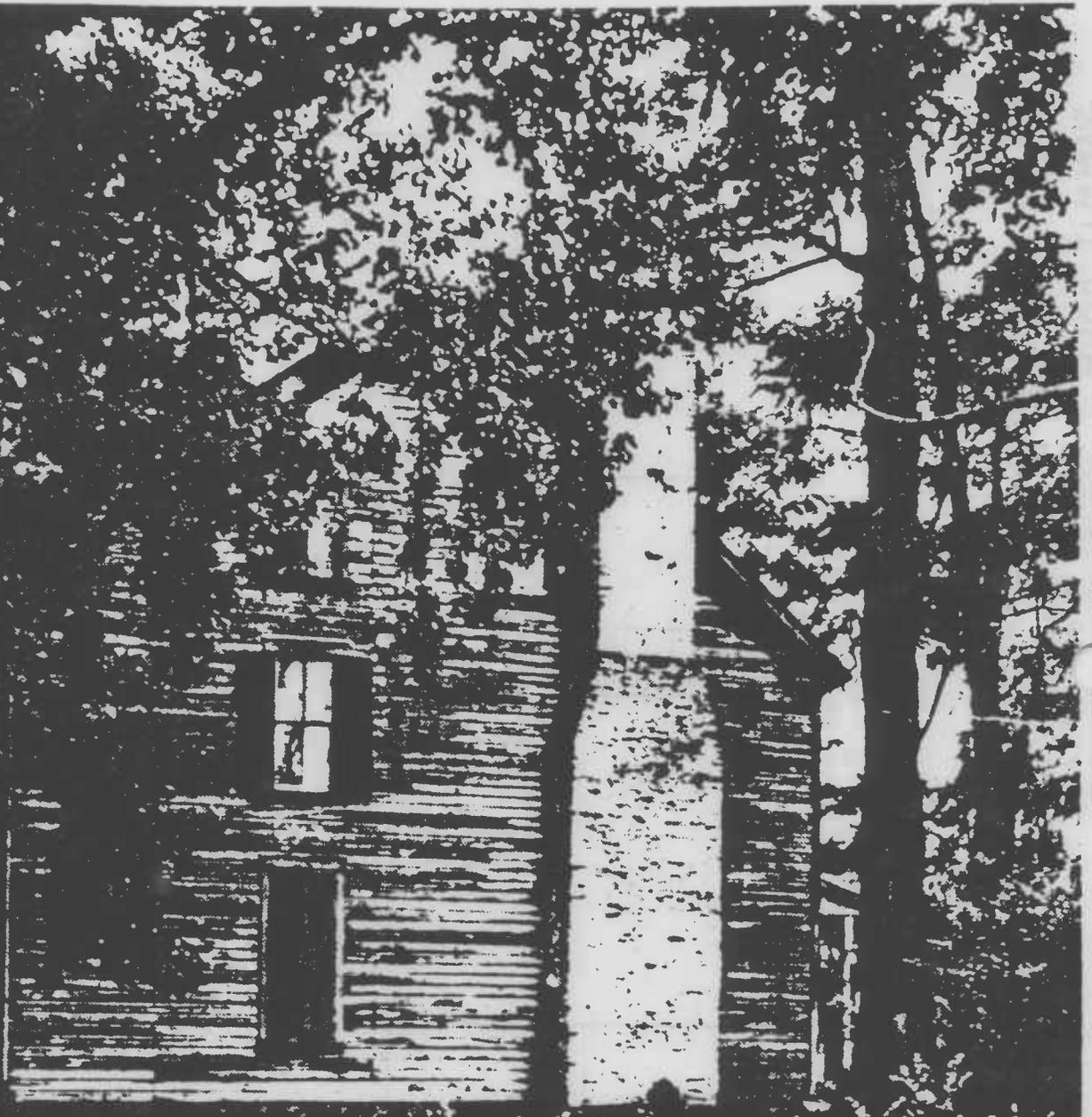
CARCATERRA

THOMAS CARCATERRA, PE
CONSULTING ENGINEER
1400 EBEL STREET
SEAFORD SPRING, MD 20906
301/946-7080

SUMMIT HALL
MAIN HOUSE

ATTIC FLOOR PLAN
1/2" = 1-0"

3/14/86 By T.C.



SUMMIT HALL
MAIN HOUSE

NORTH FACADE
BEFORE 1927

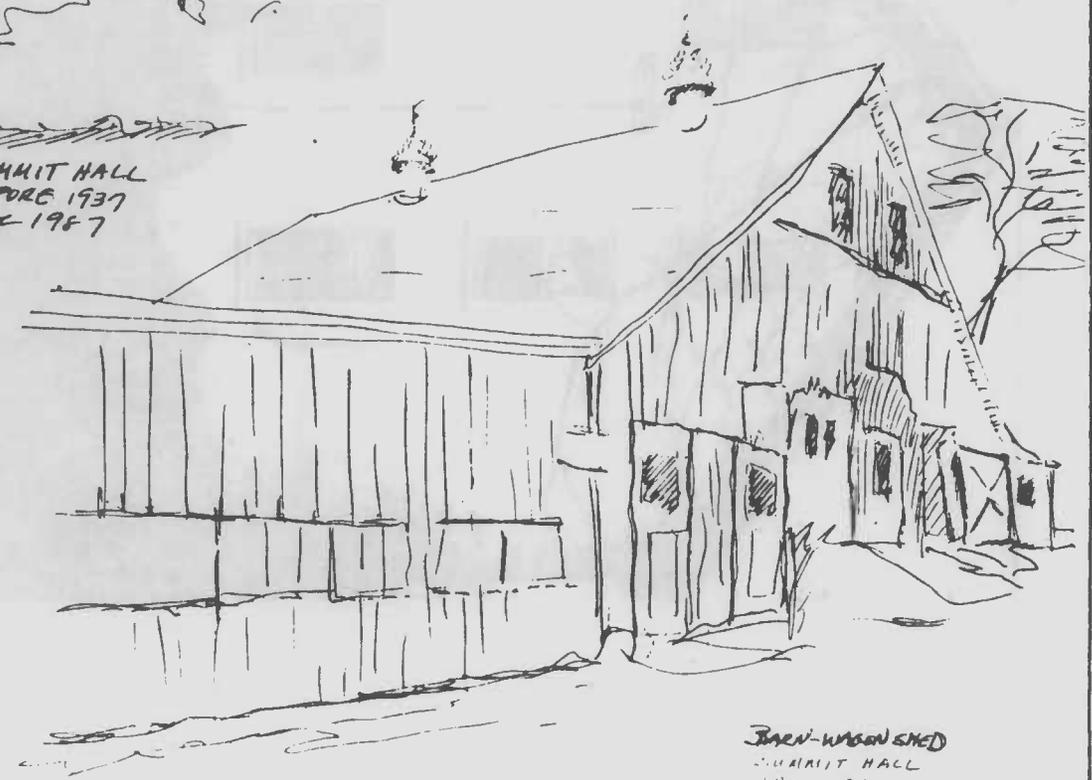


SUMMIT HALL
MAIN HOUSE
NORTH FACADE

original NORTH FACADE
SUPERIMPOSED.



SUMMIT HALL
BEFORE 1937
JAC 1967



BARN-WAGON SHED
SUMMIT HALL
JAC 1967

8. Significance

Survey No. _____

M:21/3

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

ca. 1807-13

local history/agronomy

Specific dates 1840s, 1937

Builder/Architect (1937) Volney Chase, Arch.

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Statement of Significance

In its 230 year history, this ridge top estate has been associated with significant events in such diverse fields as pioneer settlement, Civil War history, experimental agronomy, astronomy, and the area's social and physical development. Architecturally, Summit Hall illustrates various vernacular style elements from three ownership periods. It combines early 19th century hewn-log construction, late Federal/Victorian era additions, and a 1937 Classical Revival facade. Noteworthy outbuildings from several period are extant. The landscaped grounds, rolling lawns and specimen trees figure in its history, and assure its future as a city-owned park and recreation site.

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA:

1. Historic Context themes: Agriculture, exploration/settlement, military, local history
2. Geographic Organization: Piedmont, Montgomery County, City of Gaithersburg.
3. Chronological Period(s): Rural Agrarian Development,
4. Resource Type: Farm complex

History and Support

Part I - "Zoar" and Logtown

The topography of the land called Summit Hall has made it a desirable location for over 200 years. Summit Hall lies at an elevation of 500 feet, giving it a panoramic view of the countryside. Its eastern border on the historic main road of settlement and commerce has influenced its history.

In the 1750s the general area that encompasses Summit Hall was one of a string of tobacco plantations owned by Thomas Lamar and his family. The Lamars and in-laws owned most of the lands on the west side of the main road to Frederick Town, stretching from (present) Gude Drive to the Muddy Branch. When the Lamar sons moved to the newer territories of Georgia in South Carolina many of these lands were sold. 1/ In 1769 Gerard Briscoe of Charles County purchased several contiguous tracts, including this site, patented by Robert Lamar as "Robert's Delight". 2/ Briscoe and his son also purchased part of "Orenoke", "Belt's Desire", and a 12 acre parcel of "Deer Park".

The eastern part of Robert's Delight and the Deer Park bordered the road, and here Gerard Briscoe laid out streets and lots for a settlement he called Germanburg, but was commonly known as "Logtown". The handful of Frederick county German families he recruited were artisans connected with the manufacture of leather, and most of the activity at Logtown surrounded the tannery the Briscoes owned. Robert Briscoe, the son of Gerard, was himself a saddler.

When the new county of Montgomery was formed in 1776, Gerard Briscoe was one of its first justices. His relative wealth is documented by the assessment levied against him in 1777 for building the courthouse. In all of Seneca Hundred, only one land owner, his neighbor Joseph Wilson (one of the Lamar son-in-laws) had a higher assessment. Also assessed 1/12 of Briscoe's tax was "Baltus Fouts" (Baltus Fulks) the one Logtown resident that owned his own lot and house, rather than a tenant.
3/

When Gerard Briscoe decided to sell his lands, he advertised 1,000 acres in two parcels in the September 1777 Maryland Journal. His house was described as "elegant and convenient for a large genteel family". The house was further described in the Chancery Court records as a "commodious brick dwelling house". Gerard Briscoe's house lay on the grant called "Belt's Desire", and is now (partly) the site of the Bureau of Standards.

In the meantime, Robert Briscoe was marrying again; His new wife was the widowed Sarah Willson (Wilson). The Briscoe-Wilson pre-nuptial agreement made provisions for Sarah's welfare, but also included provisions for a Wilson stepson, Alexander, to assume ownership of the tannery at Logtown. 4/ Robert and Sarah had their own farm, but the buyer of the senior Briscoe's 1,000 acres insisted on a new survey to separate the nuptial lands and clear up the boundaries of the several overlapping lands. The

survey was made in 1783, and was found to contain 1,238 acres. 5
/ It was patented under the new name of "Zoar". (See Attachment 4.11)

A dispute between the Briscoes and the buyer Roger Ponsonby resulted in the land being assigned by Ponsonby to Edward Burgess while the suit wound its way through the local and Chancery courts. The 1783 tax assessment records clearly show that Col. Burgess was then already in possession of the assigned land, including the later site of Summit Hall, the unsold Logtown lots, and Gerard Briscoe's house on Belt's Desire. On the part of "Robert's Delight" that later became Summit Hall there were two log dwelling houses and two old cabins, but their location on the 412 acres is unknown. 6/.

Col. Burgess opened a store just above the Logtown lots. It is shown on a road survey in 1791. 7/ Burgess was a fellow justice, state legislator and one of the most prominent men in the county, but he lost the land to his creditors in 1792-93. Acting for the creditors, Thomas Plater sold 300 acres, "above the courthouse on the main road leading from said courthouse to Fredericktown and adjoining Logtown....", for 1,125 English pounds in late 1799, evidently to Thomas Beall. 8/

From 1799 to 1828 nominal title to the later site of Summit Hall was vested in Thomas Beall of George, wealthy merchant, land speculator, and a Mayor of Georgetown. However, after 1807 he was not assessed for this land, instead Baltus Fulks' son-in-law, Jacob Swamley of Logtown, is assessed for 242 acres of "Zoar" at an improved valuation as of 1813. No deeds to or from Swamley for this land are recorded. Both Swamley and Beall died in 1827/28, and the land was sold by Thomas Beall's executor to James DeSillum (another Fulks son-in-law). In 1828, DeSillum is assessed for the same 242 acres that Swamley had. It can be theorized that through some unrecorded agreement, Swamley was a share-owner or tenant-partner with the absentee Beall (or at least William Holmes, the tax assessor, neighbor, and relative of Briscoe thought so.)

The earliest firm date that can be given to "Summit Hall" from the evidence given above is ca. 1807-1812. This is reinforced by Swamley's 1808 tax records showing slave ownership for the first time and his election as Constable of Seneca Hundred in 1808. This responsible position required evidence of assets and the posting of a large surety money bond. Before 1808 Swamley's only known land was the two and three-quarter acres he owned at Logtown, including the old tannery lot, no longer in operation.

The other members of the Logtown Fulks family also

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prospered during the early years of the 19th century. Three of the four daughters of Baltus Fulks married. Eleanor Elizabeth Fulks Rawlings and her husband Thomas lived on the adjoining farm, "Rawling's Rest". Catherine Fulks married James Dezelm (later spelled DeSellum) in 1799. They purchased her father's old log house at Logtown at his death in 1806 and lived there until their purchase of "Zoar" or Summit Hall in 1828.

Although the facade of Summit Hall has been altered, the earliest section on the west (rear) side retains the plan, fenestration, and interior/exterior detailing of the original dwelling. The original section is two stories, three bays wide, with one room on each side of a center hall. Its lines and utilitarian design are typical of vernacular architecture during the Federal period.

This early section is constructed of hewn, squared logs and has some plastered chinking still in evidence in the cellar stairwell, the only place where the original construction materials are visible. It was probably built in sections. The foundations are of random coursed fieldstone laid nearly 18 inches thick, probably a Victorian addition.

The most noteworthy original architectural features are the massive chimneys at the gable ends. These chimneys are uncommon and unusual, distinctive in the use of flattish stone laid length-wise, but braced at irregular intervals by larger squared stones at the corners. The chimney stacks now have been raised above the later higher roof line with brick additions. In the interior the thick tongue and groove plank flooring, original hearths and doorways of various heights but uniformly much lower than later Victorian or 20th century door openings can be seen in the upper rear rooms.

The increase in tax assessment in 1842 and again in 1848 may reflect improvements to the house. These include the present one room kitchen building with dormered servants' loft at the south end of the house and the front addition. The kitchen wing was built four to five feet below the floor level of the house, allowing double use of the south chimney. The kitchen side had a seven foot opening for cooking, while the other side of the stack continued to warm the lower floor parlor.

The house was doubled in size by the addition of the present front four rooms and center hall. This change is most evident in the increased height of the ceilings, and the smaller size of the fireplaces which used brick stacks (now gone). The roof and attic structure was completely rebuilt adding three front-gabled dormers on the east facade. These dormers are

partially visible in photographs taken after the later Victorian three-sided bays were applied, a further argument to the DeSellum's enlargement of the house. It is not likely that Fulks would construct a new front addition and enlarged roof with three dormers and then front the dormers with bays.

A few feet southwest of the present (enlarged) house is a windowless log building. Consistent with the Fulks-Swamley heritage, the building is an example of German style design and log construction methods in its use of unsquared notched logs with mortared chinking, topped with horizontal weatherboarding above the eave line. This upper framing, as well as rafters, roof and floor, have all been replaced. While the building cannot be precisely dated, it is probably contemporary with the earliest sections of Summit Hall or even predate the farmhouse. It has been used as a meathouse-storehouse and was known to have been a smokehouse in the late 19th century. (See photographs and drawings, Attachments 8.13, 8.14)

When James DeSellum died in 1847, he left his widow Catherine and two grown, unmarried children. He was 74 years of age, and left an estate of seven slaves, livestock and a scanty inventory of personal furniture which listed one item as a "beaufat" (buffet?). His possessions also included an old shoemaker's bench and [shoe] lasts, reminders of the leather industries of early Logtown.

The DeSellum children inherited the farm upon James' death and applied for a patent to resurvey and rename their acreage. The patent for 251 acres of "Summit Hall" was granted in 1857. It included the site of the original occupied lots of Logtown.

Catherine DeSellum died in 1858 and was buried alongside James in the family cemetery approximately 300 yards west of the house in a forest grove. Later John T. and Sarah DeSellum would be buried there also. The four graves with granite headstones are extant although vandalism and natural deterioration recently prompted the headstone removal for restoration and protection.

Part II - Summit Hall

At about the same time that John T. DeSellum became the owner of Summit Hall, several changes were being made in the surrounding farming community. With the disappearance of the old Logtown settlement, the commercial center had shifted a half mile north of his farm. Although the first post office of 1856 was dubbed "Forest Oak", a road plat of the period shows that the village was already known as "Gaithersburg". This plat shows the changed location of the Barnesville road from just above

Logtown at present Summit Avenue, to the area shown as "Gaithersburg" (later Diamond Avenue). One of the reasons for the road changes was to circumvent the steep grade of "DeSellum's Hill". 10/ (See Attachment 8.12)

DeSellum became a prosperous and respected member of the Gaithersburg farming community. He was active in the County's Agricultural Society and Secretary of the local Grange. Although a pillar of the Presbyterian Church, he donated the land for the site of the Ascension (Episcopal) Church. His interest in education included service as the County Commissioner of Education. 11/ The local school house was built on DeSellum land on the east side of the Frederick Road. This school house was deteriorated by 1882, and was demolished to extend the Goshen Road (present Summit Avenue) to intersect the main road.

The terrible passions aroused by the Civil War put DeSellum on the wrong side in the view of his mostly pro-Southern neighbors in Montgomery County. Although a slave owner himself, DeSellum believed in the preservation of the Union, by force if necessary. His beliefs and activities during the war years are contained in a narrative that also gives a brief overview of the battles, campaigns and personal impact of the war activities in the Virginia-Maryland area. With his appointment as Enrollment Officer of the hated Union draft he was "vilified from pulpit to grog shop". 12/ His outspoken support, along with more covert activities to aid Union troop movements earned him the retaliation of the Confederate forces when they controlled this area.

During June 1863, Jeb Stuart's cavalry forces occupied Rockville for a day. Armed with a list of the pro-Unionists, DeSellum was one of the men arrested as he left the Presbyterian church services. Enroute to Gettysburg, Stuart's forces also "relieved" him of horses, forage and food supplies at Summit Hall.

The following summer Gen. Jubel Early's army aimed for the Capital City. The night before the attack on Washington, Early's forces encamped around Summit Hall and vicinity. Early made his headquarters in the DeSellum home; Early's daily report for July 10, 1864 records his "going into camp at Summit Point". In the process of the hostile occupation DeSellum lost his remaining livestock, corn, hay, meat supplies, and fencing. When DeSellum protested the plundering, Gen. Early left an order to leave DeSellum two barrels of corn. The house was searched for weapons, but the soldiers missed the \$3,000 in cash and bond hurriedly concealed under Sarah DeSellum's voluminous skirts. When the ordeal was over DeSellum recorded his acts of private

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revenge including the hiding of three Confederate deserters in his marsh. 13/ After the war, DeSellum applied for compensation, but the archives do not show his receipt of any money for his losses.

After the Civil War, the DeSellums replaced the fencing and livestock and made other improvements to the farm, among them the two story, frame tenant house (now stuccoed) built near the main house.

The size and comfort of Summit Hall is reflected in the inventory of Sarah DeSellum's estate at her death in 1885. Included in her personal inventory were: four bedsteads, two lounges [sofas], mirrors, tables, 22 chairs and two stoves [heating]. One sausage stuffer and two spinning wheels were also mentioned. Her half interest in the 190 acre farm was valued at \$10 per acre, with sheep, horses, hay, carriage, wagon and oxcart all appraised. 14/

By the time of Miss DeSellum's death Gaithersburg was well on its way to becoming an important market and transportation center. The railroad had arrived in 1873 and cut across the northeast portion of Summit Hall. The Goshen Road from the depot was cut through DeSellum land to become Summit Avenue. Mr. DeSellum invested in a number of successful business enterprises in Gaithersburg. He was a director of both the Gaithersburg Milling and Manufacturing Company and the First Gaithersburg Bank.

Mr. DeSellum gave up housekeeping after his sister's death. In 1886 he sold Summit Hall to Ignatius Thomas Fulks for \$10,000, reserving the use of one room in the house and firewood for heating. The deed also exempted the family burial ground located in the forest grove west of the house. 15/ One of Mr. DeSellum's activities after his "retirement" from farming was as a volunteer observer to the War Department, Signal Service. His meteorological observations were the initial phases in the decision to set up a program that would locate an astronomical observatory at Summit Hall; one of four built world-wide to study the wobble of the earth. Mr. DeSellum's log of weather information is dated May, 1888 to September 1891. He died before the newly formed U.S. Geodetic Survey built the Summit Hall observatory on his grounds. Today DeSellum Avenue in the suburban development "Observatory Heights", ends in a path leading to the old observatory, a National Register of Historic Places site now owned and being restored by the City of Gaithersburg.

The new owner of Summit Hall was a prominent Gaithersburg

merchant, a fellow "black Republican", and lastly a cousin, a member of a collateral Fulks line. Ignatius Thomas Fulks was the great grandson of Baltus Fulks, the earliest Logtown owner. His grandfather William Fulks, a brother of Catherine DeSillum, had owned several hundred acres of land west and south of "Zoar" and Logtown, at Hunting Hill and near the Muddy Branch before his move to Virginia in 1814. I.T. Fulks was born in 1832 in Warrenton, but returned to the area where his family operated a store. I.T. taught school in Neelsville and then joined the family firm, Ward and Fulks, one of the first and largest mercantile establishments in Gaithersburg. 16/ Mr. Fulks married another cousin, Elizabeth Gloyd, the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Swamley Gloyd, a great granddaughter of Baltus Fulks.

Mr. Fulks modernized Summit Hall shortly after his purchase. The new facade and more fashionable detailing successfully disguised the simple lines of the Federal style farmhouse. Photographs of the house during this period show its appearance from ca. 1887 to 1937. Twin three-sided bays were attached to the facade. These bays were cut-away and rose three full stories to end in a rather top-heavy pedimented gable.

This particular feature was a local favorite, probably the handiwork of one of Gaithersburg's own builders. A number of other 19th century Gaithersburg houses show this design: the Gloyd Mansion formerly located near the Forest Oak on the C&P property, The Trundle house, formerly located on Diamond Avenue on Gaithersburg Lumber's present site, the old Gaither/Walker/Magruder farmhouse where Asbury's main building is located, and the house at 106 Chestnut Avenue.

The entry way between the bays was decorated with a one story porch with spindle work frieze and jigsaw bracketing. The Queen Anne/Eastlake use of "picturesque" detailing is also present in a decorated eyebrow window installed on the lower roof between the bays. However, these new changes were limited to the front of the house and the old massing, fenestration and chimneys remained intact.

During Mr. Fulks' ownership the already large complex of outbuildings saw the addition of the barn/farm structure to the southwest of the house. This board and batten clad building had a granery on the top floor, corn cribs on either end, and an open wagon shed in the middle. 17/ In the mid-20th century a rear addition and a greenhouse were added to make this a massive and highly visible example of a farm building. (See Attachment 7.12)

I.T. Fulks was instrumental in obtaining the new town charter for Gaithersburg in 1898. Eleven acres of Summit Hall

were located within the boundaries of the town. Fulks remained active in town affairs until his death at 99. 18/

Part III - Summit Hall Turf Farm

Ignatius T. Fulks died August 27, 1931, willing his estate to his five children. However his creditors forced a court-ordered sale of his property which was described as, "one of the old historic estates of Montgomery County", containing 135 and a half acres, and a timbered woodland of 15 and a half acres.

"The property is improved by a fifteen room frame dwelling house, four tenant houses, granary, wagon shed, stable, hen house... hay barrack and other necessary outbuildings." 19/

At the estate auction, the heirs were, at first, the successful bidders. However, the creditors objected and the case returned to the courts where on April 4, 1936, it was sold to Frank and Nettie Wilmot for \$13,500.

The Wilmots of Bethesda rented out the farmland to share farmers, while they set about renovating and rehabilitating the old home. Architect Volmey Chase of Montgomery County restored the facade to the classical revival architectural style of its beginnings. The 1886 "Victoriana" of its twin bays, gingerbreaded porch and eyebrow window was removed and the Colonial Revival design retained as many of the original architectural features as were feasible. The new facade restored the simplicity of the original lines, with focus on a portico entry with classical columns and full entablature surrounding the fan and side lighted central entrance. The three front-gabled dormers were revealed and the south side kitchen wing was modernized. The house was covered with stucco. 20/

After World War II, Summit Hall turned in a new direction. William H. Wilmot perceived the need for scientifically grown, dependable turf grasses on a commercial basis. Experimentation and research by Mr. Wilmot and the Department of Agriculture resulted in such important lawns as the renovated White House and other government buildings. But the Summit Hall Turf Farm received its greatest publicity with the Wilmott's successful commercial development of a grass called Meyer Z-52 or zoysia. This grass, planted in plug form, was recommended by radio legend Arthur Godfrey on his nationally broadcast show, and the orders poured into Summit Hall. The volume of mail was so great that the Gaithersburg Post Office was elevated to first class status. Several of the monuments of Washington and the Arlington National Cemetery are examples of the Summit Hall Turf Farm's work. (See Attachment 15)

As the pioneer first commercial Turf Farm in the United States, the Wilmots continued to experiment and invent better alfalfa grass strains, and Mr. Wilmot and his children patented machinery to harvest grass crops. A 900 acre Turf Farm on the rich river bottom land bordering the Potomac River supplanted the original Summit Hall. Mr. Wilmot died in 1981 at age 56. 21/

The City of Gaithersburg purchased 57 and a half acres of Summit Hall in 1982. Frances Wilmont Kellerman and her husband are life tenants to the one acre site of the old house and outbuilding complex. The green lawns, ponds and woods of the estate are used as a recreational area by the City and are now dedicated as Summit Hall Park. Shaded by centuries old trees, and decorated by magnificent boxwoods, hollies, and other flora, the old house on the ridge summit will be preserved and adapted to continue its long history.

Footnotes:

1. Frederick County Land and Will Records, Rent Rolls, Patents and Lamar genealogies.
2. Patent T.I no.3-51 granted 1746 for 300 acres.
3. Levy Court Assessment for Building a Court House - 1777, Montgomery County Historical Society (unpublished).
4. Frederick County Land Records BD-2, folio 492. The Willsons, Lamars and Briscoes had entangling family alliances with several intermarriages.
5. Chancery Court Records, no.4096 Ponsonby vs. Briscoe, Maryland Hall of Records. The case testimony was still being taken in 1786, after almost 8 years of litigation. The survey and grant for "Zoar" is dated at 1793 in indexes, which has further confused previous attempts to research this site.
6. After all the sales, assignments and foreclosures, Robert and Sarah Willson Briscoe still have a "200 acres dwelling plantation" which Briscoe left to Sarah in his will of 1798. This will was witnessed by Baltus and William Fulks of Logtown. Sarah outlived Robert by only one year, and it is believed that this land, west of Summit Hall near Quince Orchard, was later owned by the Offutts.
7. Montgomery County Land Records F/195 surveyed the roads west from Montgomery Courthouse, but no changes were made. Although this survey shows "Capt. Burgess Storehouse", in most records he is

referred to as Colonel Burgess.

8. Land Records H/655. There were some improvements on the tract: old log houses, cabins, and tobacco houses. But as mentioned in the Chancery Case, some were present before 1778, and their value and age cannot be determined.
9. Montgomery County Will and Inventory Records, Liber H.H.1, p. 330
10. Land Records JGH6/163-164
11. Gaithersburg The Heart of Montgomery County: City of Gaithersburg (1978) Chapters 3, 6, 9, 10
12. DeSellum, John T., "Journal of Civil War", Gift Collection, G-884, Maryland Hall of Records
13. DeSellum, op.cit., p.29
14. Montgomery County Inventory Records R.W.C 17, p.80
15. Land Records JA. 1-221
16. Portrait and Biographical Record of the Sixth Congressional District., Chapman Publishing Co. (1898) p. 681-682, and Fulks genealogies, land records.
17. According to Frances Wilmot Kellerman, the second floor of the granary was heavily reinforced, and so sturdy that the Wilmots held dances there.
18. An interview with the Washington Post newspaper March 6, 1930, has created confusion for future reseachers, implying that the aforementioned Civil War activities took place while Fulks owned the land. In fact the article said that Early "picked Mr. Fulks' home" for the camp and Mr. Fulks related that he and a crew were assigned to forage for the 1200 horses but hid as much as possible in "the cellar". Although Mr. Fulks did not purchase the farm until 1886 he could easily have been living nearby or on the farm in another house.
19. Equity Case 7533
20. Material and pictures of the house, and 1937 changes were supplied by Frances Wilmot Kellerman in a series of interviews June, and September, 1987
21. Lancaster Farming, May 9, 1981 and Gaithersburg Gazette August, 1981, The Washington Post, October 4, 1981 and family interviews.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
 STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
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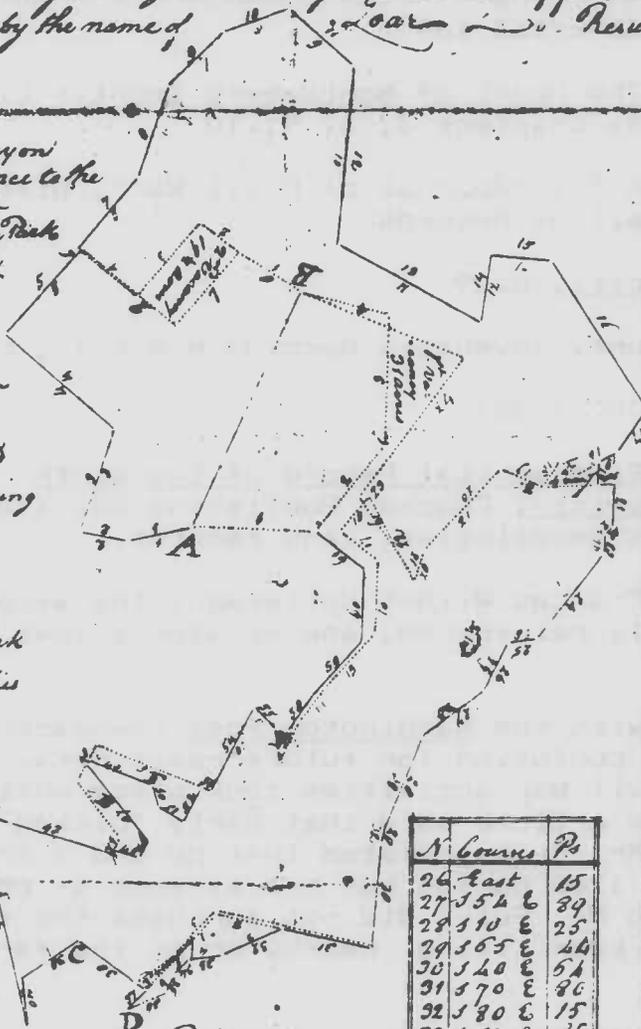
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ZOAR - Surveyed April 21, 1783

... and half Degree East fifty four Perches then North sixty five Degree East twenty Perches then thirty Degree East twenty four Perches then North sixty five Degree West thirty two Perches North a half Degree East Nine Perches then North sixty five Degree West eighty Perches to the end of the thirty three addition to the Resurvey on Beginning, then North sixty five Degree East twenty four Perches then North east Nineteen Perches then North sixty five Degree West Eighteen Perches then North fifty six Degree West thirty three Perches then West sixty Perches then South thirty five Degree West forty Perches then with straight line to the first Beginning containing in all now laid off for Twelve hundred and one half Acre of Land, to be held by the name of ... Resurveyed the Twenty

Confined by Lines at follow Viz.
 From the 1st to the 5th with the Resurvey on addition to Beginning - From thence to the 26th line with the younger Brothers - from thence to the 36th line with Deer Park the 37th 38th 39th and 40th with Murry the 41st with Wickhams Park from the 41st to 48 with Greenwood - From thence to the Beginning with the resurvey on Beginning -

- A The Beginning of Lost Hatchet and of Belts Desire and also the Beginning of the Resurvey -
- B The Beginning of Cronoka.
- C The Beginning of Roberts Delight
- D The Beginning of Part of Deer Park
- E a Part of Roberts Delight that lies foul in Greenwood -
- F a Part of Roberts Delight that lies foul in the Resurvey on Beginning



Archibald Orme

- The Resurvey on Roberts Delight contains clear of elder swamps 52
- Lost Hatchet..... 193
- Belts Desire..... 124
- The Resurvey on Cronoka..... 396
- Part of Deer Park..... 13
- First Vacancy..... 31
- Second Ditto..... 19 1/2
- Third Ditto..... 3 3/4
- Fourth Ditto..... 4 1/4
- The entire Tract..... 1238 1/2 acres

AB. on the different Vacancies are one old Log school House 20 Feet by 16. 19 scrubby Peach Trees 9 apple Trees and 2650 Very old Fence Rails the whole value by the subscriber to L 67 1/2

Archibald Orme

Resurvey on Cronoka		
N ^o	Course	P ^{er}
1	S 31 W	60
2	S 35 E	20
3	S 52 E	70
4	S 37 W	64
5	N 53 W	77
6	N 74 W	82
7	N 40 E	64
8	N 22 W	56
9	N 39 E	72
10	S 87 E	148
11	N 27 E	136
12	N 35 W	56
13	N 46	52
14	N 55 E	142
15	S 60 E	44
16	S 31 E	20
17	S 43 W	47
18	S 62 E	25
19	S 20 W	20
20	S 50 E	72
21	S 75 E	26
22	S 53 W	30
23	N 53 W	28
24	N 56 W	117
then to the Beginning		

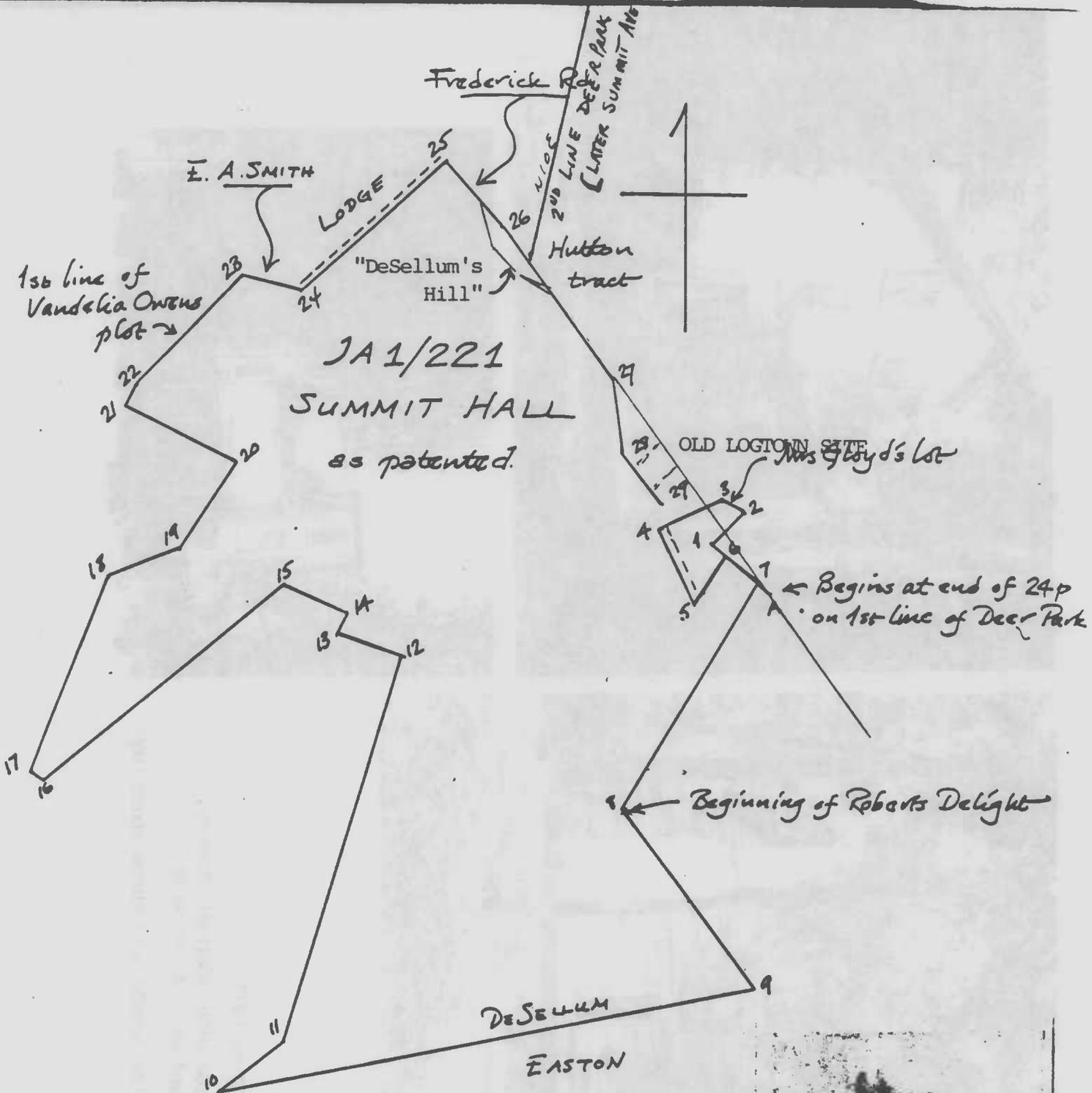
N ^o	Course	P ^{er}
26	East	15
27	S 54 E	39
28	S 10 E	25
29	S 65 E	44
30	S 40 E	54
31	S 70 E	86
32	S 80 E	15
33	S 97 E	35
34	S 10 W	132
35	S 50 E	49
36	S 40 E	40
then to the Beginning		

Lost Hatchet	
N ^o	Course P ^{er}
1	S 14 E 54
2	S 8 W 20
3	N 74 W 96
4	S 39 W 120
5	N 61 W 94
6	N 37 E 100
7	N 51 W 30
8	N 31 E 60
then to the Beginning	

Part of Deer Park	
N ^o	Course P ^{er}
1	N 50 W 108
2	N 10 E 56
3	S 27 E 56
4	S 45 E 28
5	S 48 E 18
6	S 72 E 10
then to the Beginning	

Belts Desire	
N ^o	Course P ^{er}
1	North 100
2	N 53 W 40
3	West 110
4	S 12 W 75
5	...

N ^o	Course	P ^{er}
1	S 37 E	56
2	N 93 E	40
3	S 75 W	195
4	N 52 E	20
5	N 15 E	104
6	N 65 W	10
7	S 61 W	59
8	N 67 W	33
9	N 19 E	102
10	N 65 W	70
11	N 45 E	24
12	N 80 E	38
13	N 65 W	38
14	N 56 W	36
15	N 50 W	60
16	West	60
17	S 35 W	40
18	N 53 W	38
19	S 59 E	30
20	N 75 W	27

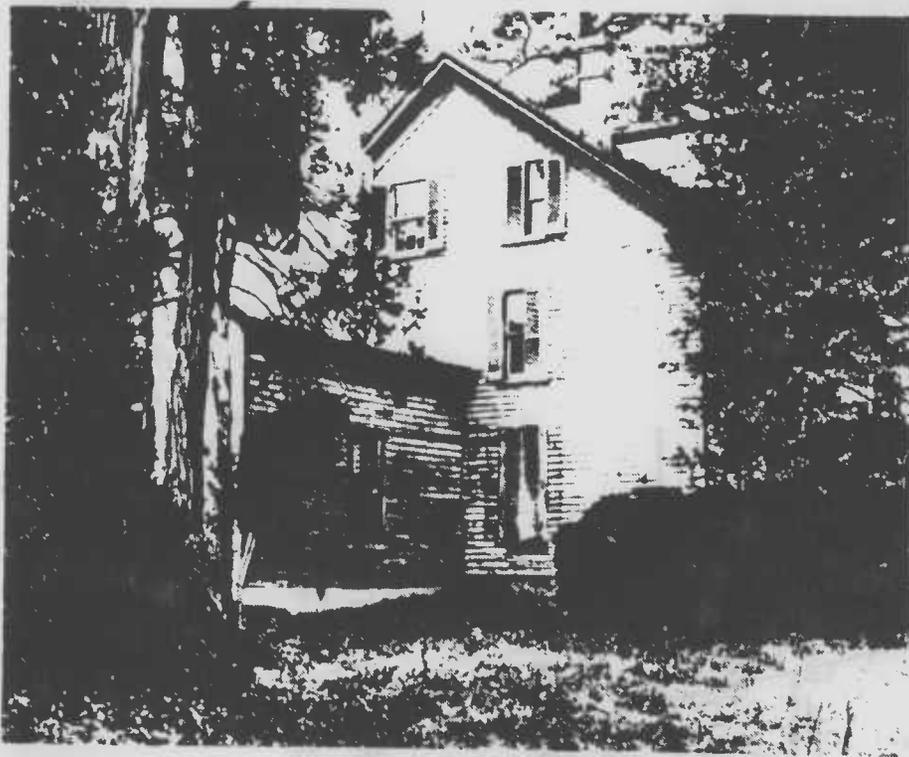


WE Hutchinson
4 June 1978

Additions Historic Research Associates, 1987



John DeSillum



Summit Hall ca. 1887 to 1937

Above Left - North side with original chimney,
Above Right - South end and kitchen wing

Below Right - West side facade with three story bays

Wilmot family photos



Reconstruction
Summit Hall Ca. 1840
JAC 1987
Weatherboarded log structure.

Gaithersburg's Wilmot Led State Turf Farm Industry

THE GAITHERSBURG man known as the pioneer of the turf cropping industry in Maryland died Aug. 8 at the age of 56. He left behind the business he founded and nurtured to international prominence: the Summit Hall Turf Farm, which covers some 1,000 acres in the Gaithersburg and Poolesville areas.

In an article that appeared in "Lancaster Farming" three months before his death, William Howard Wilmot characterized the success of his turf farm business: "I was the right person in the right place at the right time."

Being the "right person" included devoting a considerable amount of business acumen and hours of study to the subject of hardy grasses that would stand up to the punishments of weather, pests, and weeds.

WITHIN 10 years after founding Summit Hall Turf Farm in the mid-1940's at an old Gaithersburg farm, Wilmot brought national and international attention to his product, and to the sleepy town itself.

The catalyst was a tough strain of grass originally discovered in Korea after the turn of the century. Following decades of study by the federal Department of Agriculture, Wilmot obtained a quantity of the grass.



William H. Wilmot

of Wilmot's business wasn't built on freak national exposure alone.

In the early 1950's, Wilmot's hours of study also resulted in Summit Hall setting a precedent by producing a special bluegrass sod from a limited amount of seed being studied by agriculture experts. Wilmot's operation also produced other improved grass strains to make Summit Hall the country's first commercial turf farm.

At about the same time, the Department of Commerce asked Wilmot to enter a display in a trade fair in Morocco. Eventually that

Born in Washington, D.C. Wilmot attended schools in Bethesda and was graduated from Georgetown Preparatory School in 1943.

He then attended U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in King's Point, N.Y., before sailing as a cadet engineer based in England during World War II. He was commissioned as an ensign in the Maritime Service in 1945.

After the war, Wilmot worked at a ranch in the west before coming back to Maryland. He helped establish an acre of sod for the grounds of the Montgomery County Fair that had been donated by area landscapers.

WILMOT THEN began his studies at the agriculture department's Beltsville research center, in order to lay the foundation for the business he would build at his 50-acre Gaithersburg turf farm.

In the 1960's, about 900 acres in the Potomac Valley near Poolesville were added to the operation. Along the way, special machinery was engineered and patented to harvest new grass strains.

Wilmot was a member of the American Association of Nurserymen, the Maryland Nurserymen's Association, the National Hay Association, and the Montgomery County Farm Bureau.

He is survived by his wife, Ruth Ellen Ferris Wilmot, and five children: Zoellen



IN A DEMONSTRATION for "Look" magazine in 1955, William H. Wilmot shows that even a mighty tug can't separate a mat of Meyer Z-52 Zoysia, a grass strain that helped make Wilmot's Summit Hall Turf Farm famous.

Larry Watkins, of Gaithersburg; James Watkins, Germantown; Frank H. Wilmot, Poolesville; and Joche Wilmot, Gaithersburg. He is also survived by a sister, Frances Wilmot Kellerman, of Gaithersburg, and by five grandchildren.

SERVICES were held at the farm Aug. 11, with interment at Rockville Cemetery. The family has asked that expressions of sympathy be in the form of memorial contributions to Epworth United Methodist Church, Gaithersburg.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Frederick/Montgomery Co. land, plat, tax, equity, will records.
Maryland land grants/patents. Gaithersburg; Heart of Montgomery County
(1978). Maps and Atlases. Newspaper articles. Interviews
with Frances Wilmot Kellerman.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 57.6956 acres

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lying on the westerly side of Frederick Avenue.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

--	--	--	--

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Historic Research Associates; 7526 Weatherby Drive, Rockville

organization City of Gaithersburg, Md. date October, 1987

street & number 31 South Summit Avenue telephone 948-3220

city or town Gaithersburg state MD 20877

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Summit Hall
2. Planning Area/Site Number 21/3 3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 15
A-4
4. Address 16100 Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg
5. Classification Summary
- Category building
 Ownership private
 Public Acquisition NA
 Status occupied
 Accessible no
 Present use private residence
 Previous Survey Recording M-NCPPC Federal State X County X Local
 (Title and date: Inventory of Historic Sites 1976)
6. Date c. 1780 7. Original Owner Robert Briscoe?
8. Apparent Condition
- a. good c. original site
 b. altered
9. Description: The house itself is quite old, but has been remodeled so that it presents a 20th Century, Classical Revival appearance. There are five bays on the main (east) facade, with three tall dormers. A pedimented portico covers the central door. The door has a fanlight and side-lights. Windows are 6/6. There is a low, two-story, kitchen-type wing set back from the main house at the SW corner. The entire building is now covered with stucco. The (north) oldest part of the house has a large chimney on the outside rear wall. Evidently, the building began as a small, two-story house near the NW corner, and was greatly expanded up and out over the years. There is another large chimney near the SW corner. Outbuildings include a tenant house, log smokehouse, and a particularly noteworthy barn. The DeSellum family cemetery lies NW of the house.
10. Significance: One of the early homesteads in the Gaithersburg area, Summit Hall was used as General Jubal Early's headquarters briefly during July 1864. Situated on productive farmland, the property since 1948 has been operated as a turf farm, reportedly the first in the United States to produce "scientifically" grown sod. Robert Briscoe acquired the first piece of this land by 1761. A saddler by trade, he may have constructed the original section of the house by 1780. By 1799 Thomas Beall of George had purchased 300 acres and the house. After his death, the property was sold (1828) to James DeSellum. The property remained in the DeSellum family almost 60 years. His son, John T., had part of the land resurveyed in 1856 and was granted a patent for "Summit Hall", comprising 251.5 acres. An avowed Union sympathizer, John's farm was plundered during Early's occupation. He sold the property in 1881 to Ignatius T. Fulks, retaining the right to live in one room and chop firewood. Fulks "victorianized" the house and cultivated about 120 acres, keeping about 20 acres in woodland. After his death in 1931, the property was sold in 1936 to Frank and Nettie Wilmot, the present owners, who operate the turf farm.
11. Date researched and researcher 1/79 - Mark Walston Mike Dwyer
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled 2/79 14. Arch. Description
 Designation
 Approval
15. Acreage 138.54 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 21/3
MAGI#

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Summit Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 16100 Frederick Avenue

CITY, TOWN Gaithersburg

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE Maryland

COUNTY Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Frank and Nettie Wilmot

Telephone #: 926-0363

STREET & NUMBER 16100 Frederick Avenue

CITY, TOWN Gaithersburg

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20760

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 652

Folio #: 461

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Rockville

STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE 1976

—FEDERAL STATE COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN Rockville

STATE Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M:21-3

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house sits along Rte. 355 in a striking setting. There are several fenced acres of turf and a landscaped pond in the front yard. The house itself is quite old, but has been remodeled so that it presents a 20th century, Classical Revival appearance. There are five bays on the main (east) facade, with three tall dormers on the roof here. A pedimented portico covers the central door. The door has a fanlight and side-lights. Windows are six over six. There is a low, two-story, kitchen-type wing set back from the main house at the SW corner. The entire building is now covered with stucco.

The oldest part of the house can be seen on the north end where a large chimney sits on the outside wall, to the rear of the house. The chimney has a large stone base with fireplaces on the lower and upper room levels, and is topped by a large brick stack. This is the type of chimney seen only on 18th and early-19th century houses in the County. Evidently, the building began as a small, two-story house near the NW corner, and was greatly expanded up and out over the years. There is another large chimney near the SW corner.

Outbuildings include a tenant house, log smokehouse, and a particularly noteworthy barn. The barn was apparently used as a wagon or carriage shed in the center, and as a corn crib on the sides. There are shed-roof additions on the north and south sides that stretch almost to the ground, giving the barn its unusual appearance. Siding is board and batten. The DeSillum family cemetery lies NW of the house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1780

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The land upon which the subject building is situated is a portion of a tract of land once known as "Zoar", patented by Robert and Gerard Briscoe (applied for October 12, 1779, warrant granted June 3, 1782, patent granted June 3, 1793). The tract, comprising 1, 238.5 acres, was formed out of five contiguous tracts, chief among them being "Resurvey on Oronoke", originally granted October 15, 1761 to Robert Briscoe for 387 acres, and "The Resurvey on Robert's Delight", granted May 31, 1768 to Gerard Briscoe for 482 acres.¹ The warranted survey for "Zoar", taken April 21, 1793, noted that "...on the different vacancies (contiguous to the resurveyed lands) are an old log school house, 20' x 16', 19 scrubby peach trees, 9 apple trees and 2,650 very old fence rails, the whole valued by the subscriber to 6 (pounds)...7...6."²

Robert Briscoe, a saddler by trade, may have constructed the original section of the house sometime around the year 1780, but by 1792, the land is referred to as "that tract...whereon Edward Burgess dwells".³ The relationship between Robert and Gerard Briscoe and Edward Burgess is uncertain. In any case, the 843.5 acres of "Zoar" whereon the said Burgess resided was taken up by the Sheriff of Montgomery County on an execution and sold to satisfy a debt obtained with a judgment by Samuel Beall against Edward Burgess.⁴ At the sale, held August 11, 1792, Thomas Plater purchased the acreage.⁴

Thomas Plater sold 300 acres of "Zoar", including the house, to Thomas Beall of George, on October 22, 1799, for 1,125 pounds. The property is described as "above the courthouse on the main road leading from said courthouse to Frederick and adjoining Loggtown".⁵ Thomas Beall of George died about 1825, and his executor sold the 300 acre farm on September 5, 1828, to James DeSellum, for \$1,200.⁶ The property remained in the DeSellum family for close to 60 years, passing to John T. DeSellum after the death of his father, James. On May 17, 1856, John T. DeSellum and his sister Sarah DeSellum obtained a special warrant to resurvey their part of "Zoar", and on November 23, 1857, were granted a patent for "Summit Hall", comprising 251.5 acres.⁷

During the Civil War, in July 1864 following the battle of the Monocacy, DeSellum's Summit Hall house was used briefly by General Jubal Early as his headquarters. This situation was particularly distressing to John DeSellum, who was an avowed Union sympathizer. DeSellum noted that during the occupation his farm was plundered of "...my remaining two horses...Next tons of hay, barrels of corn, beaves, cows, bacon, carriage--horses turned loose on the grain crop--fences torn to pieces--and general wreck and ruin followed".⁸

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY (Continued on Attachment Sheet A)

Summit Hall

John T. DeSellum sold the property on January 1, 1886, to Ignatius T. Fulks, for the sum of \$10,000. Excepted from the conveyance was the DeSellum family graveyard, and in addition, John DeSellum reserved to himself, "...so long as and whenever he may choose to occupy or use the same, one room in the dwelling house on said premises to be selected by him together with the right to cut and use from said premises such an amount of firewood as may be necessary for the use of said room."⁹ Ignatius Fulks, a local businessman of some import, extensively "Victorianized" the property during his ownership. (These amendments have been removed by the present owners.) Fulks died August 27, 1931, and by his will devised the property to his five children. However, due to outstanding debts contracted by Fulks, his creditors forced a court-ordered sale of the property. The sale advertisement described the property as:

135 1/2 acres, about 120 acres is tillable and under cultivation and is very fertile and in the high state of cultivation. The remaining is in woodland and has considerable fine timber which consists of about 15 1/2 acres. The property is improved by a 15 room frame dwelling house, 4 tenant houses, granary, wagon shed, stable, hen house, about 22' x 60' hay barrack and other necessary outbuildings...It is one of the old historic estates of Montgomery County and the dwelling is surrounded by beautiful ornamental shade shrubbery and boxwood.¹⁰

The farm was sold on April 4, 1936, to Frank and Nettie Wilmot, for \$13,500. The property is currently operated as a turf farm, which was established in 1948, is reportedly the first turf farm in the United States to produce "scientifically" grown sod.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Case No. 7533, Montgomery County Equity Records, (1936).
2. Ibid., loc. cit.
3. Land Records of Montgomery County, Md., L/6, E/177.
4. Ibid., E/177
5. Ibid., H/665.
6. Ibid., BS1/619.
7. Ibid., Patent EBP 2/554.
8. DeSellum, John T., "Journal of Civil War", Gift Collection, G-884, Maryland Hall of Records, p. 48-49.
9. Land Records, Op. Cit., JA 1/221.
10. Judgment 7533, Montgomery County Equity Records, (1936).

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records
 Montgomery County Equity Records
 MacMaster and Heibert, A Grateful Remembrance (Rockville,
 Montgomery County Government, 1976)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 138.54 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

January 1979

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

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

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

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

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Summit Hall

AND/OR COMMON

Summit Hall Turf Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Rte. 355 (not actually within Incorporated Gaithersburg)

CITY, TOWN

Gaithersburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

(turf farm)

NAME

William Wilmot

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Rte. 355

CITY, TOWN

Gaithersburg

VICINITY OF

Maryland

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

M. 21-3

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house sits along Rte. 355 in a striking setting. There are several fenced acres of turf and a landscaped pond in the front yard. The house itself is quite old, but has been remodeled so that it presents a 20th Century, Classical Revival appearance. There are five bays on the main (east) facade, with three tall dormers on the roof here. A pedimented portico covers the central door. The door has a fanlight and side-lights. Windows are 6/6. There is a low, two-story, kitchen-type wing set back from the main house at the SW corner. The entire building is now covered with stucco.

The oldest part of the house can be seen on the north end where a large chimney sits on the outside wall, to the rear of the house. The chimney has a large stone base with fireplaces on the lower and upper room levels, and is topped by a large brick stack. This is the type of chimney seen only on 18th and early-19th Century houses in the County. Evidently, the building began as a small, two-story house near the NW corner, and was greatly expanded up and out over the years. There is another large chimney near the SW corner.

Outbuildings include a tenant house, log smokehouse, and a particularly noteworthy barn. The barn was apparently used as a wagon or carriage shed in the center, and as a corn crib on the sides. There are shed-roof additions on the north and south sides that stretch almost to the ground, giving the barn its unusual appearance. Siding is board and batten. The De Sellum family cemetery lies NW of the house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is one of the very few old houses still standing in the Gaithersburg area. The house may be much older than it first appears. It was the home of the Fulks family when Confederate soldiers camped here during the Civil War. Later, it was the home of the De Sellum family for many years. They were active in local affairs, and donated land for the nearby Ascension Chapel.

The house and barn are unique for the area, architecturally.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1) Scharf, HISTORY OF WESTERN MARYLAND. (1882).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

DATE

Dec., 1972

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

TELEPHONE

589-1480

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

STATE

Maryland

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

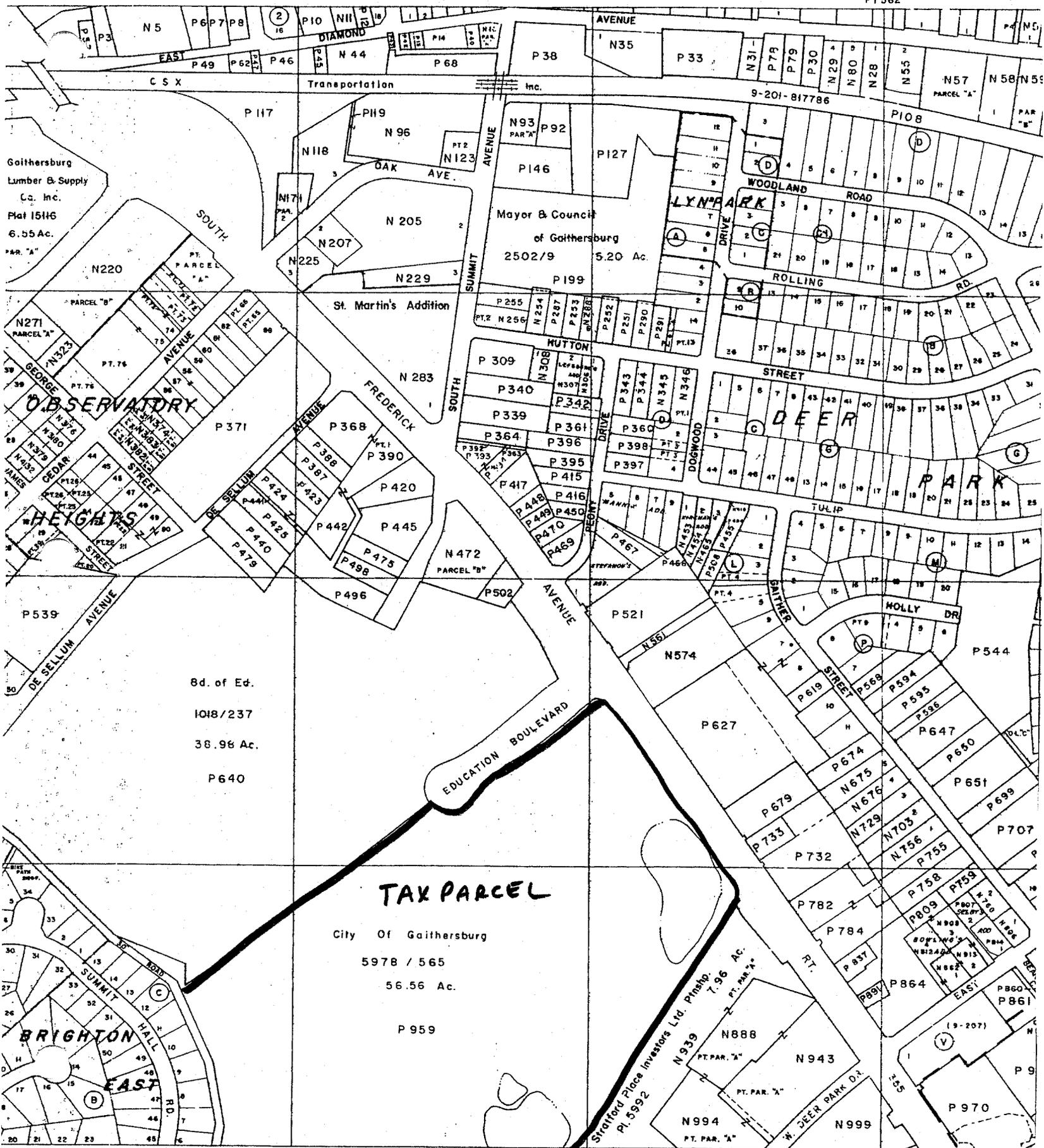
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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

F5

M:21-3

FT 562



Bd. of Ed.
1018/237
38.98 Ac.
P 640

TAX PARCEL

City of Gaithersburg
5978 / 565
56.56 Ac.
P 959

F5

FS563

GAITHERSBURG

Note: the sites shown on this map either do not have MHT #s or were inventoried after those placed on the other maps.

Summers House
309 N. Frederick Ave.
M-21-169
Beall House
307 N. Frederick Ave.
M-21-167
Frale House
303 N. Frederick Ave.
M-21-155
Reed House
301 N. Frederick Ave.
M-21-154

Thomas & Company Cannery
14 Chestnut Street
M-21-168

Gaithersburg B&O Railroad Station
5 S. Summit Ave.
M-21-151

Bowman Mill
317 E. Diamond Ave.
M-21-153

B&O Wye Site
S. Side of B&O Tracks
M-21-166

The Ascension Episcopal Chapel
200 S. Summit Ave.
M-21-136

Summit Hall Farm
502 S. Frederick Ave.
M-21-3

NATIONAL BUREAU
OF STANDARDS

Conveyors

Washington Grove

Park
Grove



NAME #21-3 SUMMIT HALL TURF FARM (DE SELCUM HOUSE)

LOCATION Rt 355 GAITHERSBURG, MD

ACADE W

PHOTO TAKEN ~~1973~~ MOWYER

12/1/72



NAME #21-3 SUMMIT HALL TURF FARM - BARN

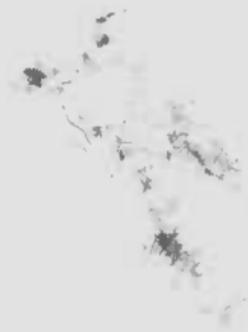
LOCATION Rt 355 GAITHERSBURG, Md

FACADE E

PHOTO TAKEN ~~1973~~ MOWYER
12/1/72



M: 21-3



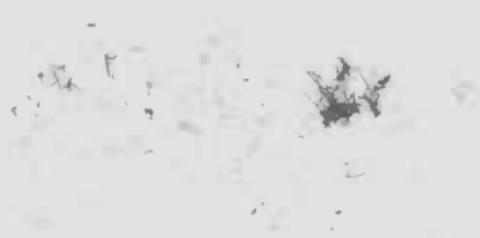


M: 21-3





M: 21-3





M: 21-3

