



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO731

Site Name: Dr. Horace Willson House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MIHP # M: 13-10-3

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th-20th century standing frame house, to be moved

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2341

Longitude -77.2721

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Tenm

- | Saltwater                                |  | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                |

Minimum distance to water is 92 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860  Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675  Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720  Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780  Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820  Y
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American  Y
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

### Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

### Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

### Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

### Educational

### Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

### Military

Battlefield

### Fortification

Encampment

### Townsite

### Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO731

Site Name: Dr. Horace Willson House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MIHP # M: 13-10-3

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th-20th century standing frame house, to be moved

## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
<b>Earthenware</b>			2		2	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	157	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	21	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	2	Pearlware	43			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features	
Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material		Fer quartzite		Sil sandstone	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	432	Activity item(s)	17
Glass (all)	738	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	427	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	162
Arms	4	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	6	Misc.	405
Personal items	7	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		fuel, plastic, rubber, foam	

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse		Depression/mound		Unknown	
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>						

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability 
 Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability 
 Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability 
 Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability 
 Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability 
 Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability 
 Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO731

Site Name: Dr. Horace Willson House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MIHP # M: 13-10-3

Historic

Brief Description:

Late 18th-20th century standing frame house, to be moved

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18MO731, the Dr. Horace Willson House in Clarksburg, Montgomery County, MD is a late 18th-20th century site associated with a standing frame house. The site is located within the Clarksburg Square Road Extension and Horace Willson House Relocation Property, which contains .83 acres of land. This multi-parcel property includes the historic Willson House (M:13-10-03), associated yards, a modern block outbuilding, and Clarksburg Market. The Willson House, food and beverage store, and Clarksburg Market all front Frederick Road (Route 355) and are part of the town of Clarksburg, an historic district designated as MIHP "M:13-10" in Montgomery County, Maryland.

The 18MO731 study area is associated with the Piedmont Province, Potomac River Drainage (Unit 12) of the Council for Maryland Archeology's Maryland Archeological Research Unit Map. The Piedmont province represents a very old, eroded mountainous upland and consists of rolling terrain dissected by numerous rivers and connecting streams. Two unnamed tributaries lie to the northeast and southwest of the 18MO731 study area. In the northeast, a stream is located about 1/3 mile away and flows to the southeast connecting to Little Seneca Creek more than 1 mile to the south. The unnamed tributary lying just southwest of the study area flows west/southwestward slightly over 1 mile and feeds into Tenmile Creek.

18MO731 appears to lie on an upland flat at an elevation of approximately 680 feet. The study area encompasses the historic house and associated yards where the proposed road extension is scheduled to cross. The adjoining Clarksburg Market and surrounding asphalt surfaces to the east of the Willson House were located within the APE, but the asphalt surfaces were considered sufficiently ground-disturbed by past construction activities the eliminate them from the study area. The testable portion of the study area was covered in grass, which formed the yards surrounding the historic house. Isolated trees and shrubs were present in the yards surrounding the house. The remaining portion of the study area parcel lacked a vegetation cover and consisted of impermeable asphalt surface and structures. According to the General Soil Map of Montgomery County, Maryland, the soils overlying the subject property are classified as the Brinklow-Baile-Occoquan association. This specific soil type for the project area is the Liganore-Hyattstown channery silt loam occurring on 3 to 8 percent slopes.

The first archaeological investigations at 18MO731 were conducted in 2014 as part of the Phase I and II survey by ATC, Inc. to fulfill the archaeological survey requirement during the permitting process with the Maryland State Highway Administration for Third Try, L.C. to complete the Clarksburg Square Road Extension and Horace Willson House Relocation project. The archeological fieldwork involved pedestrian survey, a shovel test pit (STP) survey, and test unit excavations on the .83 acre multi-parcel property.

The Phase I STP survey was conducted in 25-foot intervals with additional judgmentally placed STPs used to test high potential areas not accessed by the grid. The Phase II STP survey was conducted in 12.5-foot increments in order to accommodate more intensive shovel testing during the archaeological evaluation process. The excavation of shovel tests was completed manually using spade shovels and trowels. Shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically in order to maintain vertical control over a potential artifact recovery. The excavated soils per shovel test were dry-screened in the field using 1/4-inch hardware mesh. A soil profile was prepared for each shovel test location excavated.

The excavation of five 3-foot Test Units followed intensive shovel testing as a second subsurface method of artifact collection during site evaluation. The strategic placement of test units was based on the results of shovel testing. Test unit excavation was completed manually using flat shovels, sharpshooters, and trowels. The unit soils were excavated stratigraphically by natural soil horizons and maximum 3-inch arbitrary levels to maintain vertical control over the material recovery. The vertical extent of test unit excavation was a depth of 3-to-4 inches into subsoil. A standard report level form was completed for each test unit stratum and arbitrary level within a stratum as a documentation tool. A soil profile was hand drawn for a selected wall of each excavated test unit and then photographed as part of the documentation process. The excavated soils were dry-screened on-site using the standard 1/4-inch hardware mesh. Based on field judgment, soil samples were to be retained from buried artifact deposits and intact non-masonry features. The soil samples were to be water-screened off-site using 1/16-inch window screen mesh. Cultural features were excavated using the cross-sectional or bisection approach.

Before archaeological fieldwork was conducted, a detailed land use history was developed for the multi-parcel area. The property containing the Dr. Horace Willson House was originally part of a larger tract of land known variously as "Money's Worth" and "Warfield's Vineyard." Thomas Anderson owned the 1-1/4-acre parcel containing the house prior to its sell in 1821. Acquired by Dr. Willson, he was one of few doctors practicing in the area and served as state senator in 1838. Mary Neal, a descendant of the Willson family, married Dr. William Alexander Waters in 1863. By 1865, Dr. Waters occupied the Willson House. According to the 1880 census records, the Waters continued to live at that residence. Sarah, daughter of Mary Neal and Dr. Waters, apparently inherited the house at her mother's death in 1891. Through marriage as Sarah Sellman, she conveyed the residence to her younger sister Maria Willson Waters in 1894. The old Willson Property changed hands several times between 1908 and 1985 and included the Lehman, Purdum, Barr, Noyes, and Rudden families. Although the property early on may have once served as a doctor's home office, it remained a residence for the remaining duration of its ownership period.

The Phase I archaeological survey included a pedestrian survey and the excavation of 12 shovel test pits. No above-ground or exposed cultural resources were found within the study area during the pedestrian survey other than the historic house and a modern block garage. The Dr. Horace Willson House is the dwelling situated in the southwestern corner of the study area and fronts Frederick Road (Route 355). The northern half of the main box incorporates the early nineteenth-century log cabin. An ell addition joins the southern half of the house. The main box and addition are 1-1/2 stories and wood frame in construction. The main box is side-gabled and the rear addition is rear-gabled. The roof is clad with asphalt shingle. A single interior brick chimney is located at the northern end of the main box. Two balanced dormers extend from the 1/2-story floor over the front door. Large 2-over-2 sash windows open the house to light in the front, sides, and rear of the house. An open wooden porch with wood and stone roof supports extend from the front entrance of the house.

The other standing structure in the study area is a modern garage currently being used by the adjacent gas station. This structure is of block construction, single-story, side-gabled, and has two front garage-style doors. Its roof is also clad with asphalt shingle. The structure is situated between the far rear yard of the house and an asphalt parking lot.

The 12 STPs excavated during the Phase I resulted in 7 positive STPs containing historic and/or modern artifacts. These positive STPs essentially surrounded the house and defined the horizontal dimensions of an associated historic site (18MO731) with horizontal dimensions of 75 feet by 75 feet. The positive STPs indicated that the site was composed of nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic artifacts buried in the yards surrounding the house between 4 and 20 inches below surface. Judgemental shovel testing on the east side of the house along a narrow strip of grass yielded artifact-laden soils that were



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO731

Site Name: Dr. Horace Willson House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MIHP # M: 13-10-3

Historic

Brief Description:

Late 18th-20th century standing frame house, to be moved

Unknown

the deepest and contained the greatest density of cultural materials at 18MO731.

Based on the Phase I survey, 18MO731 was recommended for a Phase II evaluation due to the knowledge of who occupied the residence, the presence of deeply buried artifact deposits, the recovery of artifacts dating to the nineteenth century, and the retrieval of fairly well-preserved materials.

The Phase II survey began with the excavation of 35 shovel test pits across the property in 12.5 foot intervals. In total, 29 STPs contained positive recoveries of modern and historic artifacts. Based on the distribution of artifacts recovered in the Phase II STPs, the site area was expanded to a horizontal dimension of 137-1/2'-by-100' and five locations were selected for test unit excavation. Two 3-foot test units were placed directly east of the house where judgmental testing uncovered relatively deep deposits of historic artifacts. The remaining three 3-foot test units were placed to the side and rear of the house where diagnostic artifacts and some material preservation in the form of bone were observed.

In total, the Phase I and II STPs and Test Units yielded 2,097 artifacts. The collection is reflective of a nineteenth-through- twentieth-century domestic occupation. By broad temporal affiliation and associated quantity, the assemblage includes the following: historic (n=1,713), and modern or post-World War II (n=384). By functional group and associated quantity, the assemblage includes the following: Activity (n=1), Architecture (n=779), Arms (n=4), Clothing (n=6), Domestic (n=725), Fauna (n=152), Flora (n=10), Fuel (n=79), Miscellaneous (n=326), and Personal (n=15). No surgical tools, test tubes, or any other doctor-specific materials were recovered to support the use of the Willson House as a doctor's office, however numerous bottles with a possible medicinal function were found at the site.

The only cultural feature identified during the archeological survey is a domestic sheet midden. Designed as "Feature 1", the sheet midden appeared to be the result of domestic waste disposal from the windows and doors located along the east side of the dwelling. This feature appeared to cover the entire side yard of the house. Its thickness varied from 10 to 20 inches, with the center of the yard representing the deepest midden soils containing artifacts.

Based on the diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Phase I/II, the occupation history of the Dr. Horace Willson House was determined to extend from 1820 to the present. The dwelling's earliest occupation is evidenced by the recovery of possible Staffordshire (n=2), creamware (n=2), and pearlware (n=43) earthenware, the presence of kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments (n=5), and the plethora of machine-cut nails (n=20). The residence appears to have continued to be occupied from the early nineteenth century throughout the remainder of the century. The presence of various decorated whiteware (n=34), including transfer print and flow blue, shell edge, and feather edge, as well as Rockingham (n=3), banded and sponge-decorated earthenware (n=11), ironstone (n=2), American blue and gray stoneware (n=1), and clay marble (n=2) marks this occupation period. The use and replacement of machine-cut nails and the extensive use of the wire form (n=102) likely follow the history of the dwelling, initially as a log cabin and the later house that stands today. The presence of manganese-tinted (solarized) glass (n=6) indicates that the Willson house was occupied between 1880 and 1914. The post-World War I occupation is represented by a well-represented recovery of undecorated whiteware, machine-molded and embossed bottle and container glass, and wire nail. The Lincoln head pennies (n=2) with the wreath and Lincoln Memorial reverse sides overlap this occupation period as well with dates between 1909 and 1983. Post-World War II is a common time span for marking the modern period. The artifacts that reflect the modern occupation of the Willson House include the 1965 Jefferson nickel, 1966 Roosevelt dime, aluminum can pull-tabs (n=23), and plethora of miscellaneous plastic (n=277). The overwhelming abundance of wire nails, undecorated whiteware in excess of 100 sherds, aluminum, and plastic indicate that the twentieth-century occupation of the house left a clear mark in the material record.

In terms of broad categories and associated quantities, the fauna collection includes the following: bone (n=105), teeth (n=3), and shell (n=44). The bone portion of the collection is highly fragmented and eroded which made the identification of animal species and anatomical element or body part very difficult to impossible. Mammalia (mammal) bone represents the largest component in the skeletal remains at 66. Aves (bird) bone accounts for 23 specimens. Nineteen bone specimens are in such poor condition that they are unable to be categorized into either animal group. By species and associated quantity, the list contains the following: cow (n=11), pig (n=1), possible sheep or goat (n=4), possible opossum (n=1), and Eastern Gray squirrel (n=2). The shell collection only consists of bivalve and the species of American oyster.

The faunal collection is comprised primarily of rib, joint, and long bone shaft fragments (n=38), some of which yield evidence of saw marks. These findings suggest that off-site butchering occurred. The plethora of joint, long bone, and rib elements of large domesticated animals and the paucity of cranium and foot parts of the same indicate that the occupants enjoyed quality sources of protein and the better cuts of meat.

The distribution of animal remains and its associated densities indicate that domestic waste discard was planned rather than merely randomly disperse across the site area. The result is the clustering of animal waste into three concentration area. It also appears that the front, side, and rear of the house were used differently in the disposal of waste. The front yard was avoided, whereas faunal materials were discarded in the rear and side yards.

Based on the results of the Phase I and II investigations, conclusions were reached about the potential significance of 18MO731 based on the presence of the historic landscape at the site, the condition of artifact preservation, and the integrity of the stratigraphy. In terms of the historic landscape, there are several elements still present within and in the vicinity of Site 18MO731. These elements include the Dr. Horace Willson House itself, and its incorporated log cabin, several adjacent buildings as part of the Clarksburg Historic District, one-lane Frederick Road, which still fronts the house and bisects the town, and a pattern of domestic waste disposal in the form of yard scatter and the more organized sheet midden, which was the only intact cultural feature discovered during the excavation. The historic landscape, however, lacks additional intact cultural features once associated with the dwelling, which probably included a privy hole, outbuilding foundations, and a well. It was therefore be concluded that the historic landscape of the Willson House is only partially intact or preserved.

As for preservation, the artifact assemblage contained an abundance of metal objects and faunal remains. However, the metal items are highly oxidized or corroded and the bone collection is mostly eroded and fragmented making the identification of artifact type difficult to impossible. The degree of preservation for the artifact assemblage was therefore considered to be fair at best.

As for stratigraphic integrity, bioturbation, erosion, and human-related impacts resulted in a high degree of mixing of historic and modern materials in the same strata overlying large portions of the study area. Only in isolated areas and with relatively thin artifact bearing soils were early-to-mid nineteenth-century artifact deposits found without later material intrusions.

Although excavations associated with Site 18MO731 produced some knowledge about the early occupation of the Willson House, it was recommended that little if any further value could be derived by conducting additional excavations within Site 18MO731. This conclusion was based on the site's paucity of buried artifact deposits and intact cultural features, a poorly preserved artifact assemblage, and questionable stratigraphic integrity. Based on these shortcomings, no further archeological work was recommended for the site and a "no adverse effect" on significant archeological resources was recommended for the proposed



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO731

Site Name: Dr. Horace Willson House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MIHP # M: 13-10-3

Historic

**Brief  
Description:**

Late 18th-20th century standing frame house, to be moved

Unknown

road extension and house relocation project. Based on the Phase I/II investigation, it was recommended that Site 18MO731 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, both individually or as a contributing resource to the Clarksburg Historic District.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002381