

M 19-21
Clopper Grist Mill
Montgomery Co., MD
C. Mazurek
October 22, 1997
Section 7.1

Addendum

Nothing has changed on the Clopper Grist Mill since the last survey of this structure was taken in 1984.

M: 19-21
Clopper Mill Ruins
Clopper Road at
Great Seneca Creek
Gaithersburg

c. 1777-c. 1880

The ruins of this large brick and stone mill stand on the west bank of Great Seneca Creek, just south of Clopper Road near the intersection of Waring Station Road. It was a square, three-story grist mill, with basement and first floor levels of local fieldstone and a third story of brick.

The original (Sybert) mill was apparently rebuilt by Maccubbin, then underwent substantial modifications during the time it was owned by Clopper (1812-1868).

The ruins bear the initials of Francis C. Clopper and the date 1834. Recent excavations in the Seneca Creek valley have disturbed the old mill dam and mill races. The Woodlands Mansion was demolished in the 1960s.

The earliest mention of a mill on this site occurs in 1777, when Nicholas Sybert conveyed his mill and watercourses with 222 acres to Benjamin Spyker. The site was along an early east-west route. Zachariah Maccubbin purchased land in the area in 1774, agreeing 9 years later to buy the mill from William Benson. After Benson's death left Maccubbin with no clear title, resulting in years of litigation, Maccubbin was forced to sell his property in 1808. (Assessments indicate that between 1792 and 1795 he tore down the old mill and built a new one.

Francis Cassatt Clopper bought the mill and 541 acres in 1810. He built a mansion on the hill east of the mill, which he called "Woodlands," established a

woolen factory, donated land for St. Rose of Lima mission church, designed the 1840 Courthouse, and was a catalyst for the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O. He left his lands and mill to his daughter Mary and her husband William Rich Hutton. Hutton was a distinguished engineer of world reputation.

The late date of Clopper Mill's operation is not recorded, but the years 1850-1880 were probably the most active. The railroad generally spelled the end of small commercial mills like this. The property was acquired by the State in 1955 as part of Seneca Creek State Park.

M:19-21

ADDENDA

In 1984 the Department of Natural Resources contracted with Joe Getty to conduct a follow-up survey of selected historic properties on DNR lands. DNR funded the field survey and photography but did not prepare finished copy. The attached photocopy pages were forwarded to the Maryland Historical Trust to supplement existing files. All original material and photographs remain in the possession of the Department of Natural Resources under the supervision of Ross Kimmel (x3771).

Survey No. M 19-21

Magi No.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clopper Grist Mill

and/or common

2. Location

South side of street & number Clopper Road; 1.7 mile east of Rd. 118 not for publication

city, town German town vicinity of congressional district Eighth

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

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

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

name Department of Natural Resources

street & number Taxes State Office Bldg telephone no.: 269-3771

city, town Annapolis state and zip code MD 21401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Rockville state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title DNR Survey

date February 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources

city, town Annapolis state MD

7. Description

Survey No. A 19-21

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

8. Significance

Survey No. M 19-21

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input 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 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)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

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.

The Clopper Gristmill is a stone and brick ruin which originally made up a three-story structure built into a slope along the Great Seneca Creek. The ruin now contains most of the east and south walls and a portion of the west wall that leads into a large rock forming an embankment. The first two stories of the structure were constructed of stone. The stone work has large quoins and large stone lintels. The east and south facades have ground level fenestration with an entrance and two windows on the south facade and a number of small openings on the east (Great Seneca Creek) facade. The second story, which was the ground level on the west and north facades, had a single doorway on the east facade and what appears to be two windows on the south facade. In the remaining wall of the west facade is one window and the base of one opening which appears to be a door. The north wall has fully collapsed. The third story was constructed of brick and contained two windows on the south facade and what appears to be a doorway on the east facade. An early photograph of the mill attached to the 1979 survey form shows the intact mill and the fenestration on the west and south facades.

The Clopper Gristmill ruins are located on the south side of Clopper Road at the intersection of Great Seneca Creek. This site is about 1.7 miles east of Maryland Route 118. The east wall of the mill is located right along Great Seneca Creek. It is a sharply sloping site and the west wall has an unusual feature being built against a solid rock that runs most of the full-length of the structure.

The mill was destroyed by a fire in 1947.

Significance

The Clopper Gristmill has a history typical of the many gristmills in the central Maryland region. It was constructed in 1834 by Francis Cassatt Clopper, of a prominent Montgomery County family that lived at an estate known as "Woodlands."

The mill was constructed as a three-story structure with the first two stories constructed of stone and the third of brick. The mill was first powered by an overshot wheel and converted at a later date to an undershot wheel. The mill was updated as technology changed during the nineteenth century. It was closed down in the early twentieth century and was destroyed by fire in 1947.

The Clopper family moved into Montgomery County from Baltimore City in the early nineteenth century. Land records indicate that Francis Clopper purchased several parcels of land in the area. One of the properties he purchased in March 1812 from William Benson that contained 541 acres with a log and frame dwelling and a mill and mill damn originally belonging to Zachariah MacCubbin (see reference in 1979 Survey Form). Clopper also ran a mid-nineteenth century ruling mill and operated a brick yard.

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M:19-21
(date entered 5-13-90)

1. Name: Clopper Mill Ruins

2. Planning Area/Site Number: 19/21

3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 7
Coordinate D-204. Address: Clopper Road
Gaithersburg, Md.

5. Classification Summary

Category structure/site
Ownership public
Public Acquisition N/A
Status unoccupied
Accessible yes; unrestricted
Present use parkPrevious Survey Recording MNCPPC
Title and Date: Historic Sites Inventory
1976Federal State x County x Local

6. Date: 1795, 1834

7. Original Owner: Nicholas Sybert

8. Apparent Condition

a. ruins b. altered c. original site

9. Description: The ruins of this large brick and stone mill stand on the west bank of Great Seneca Creek, just south of Clopper Road near the intersection of Waring Station Rd. It was a square, three-story grist mill, with basement and first floor levels of local fieldstone and a third story of brick.

The original (Sybert) mill was apparently rebuilt by Maccubbin, then underwent substantial modifications during the time it was owned by Clopper (1812-1868).

The ruins bear the initials of Francis C. Clopper and the date 1834. Recent excavations in the Seneca Creek valley have disturbed the old mill dam and mill races. The Woodlands Mansion was demolished in the 1960s.

10. Significance: The earliest mention of a mill on this site occurs in 1777, when Nicholas Sybert conveyed his mill and watercourses with 222 acres to Benjamin Spyker. The site was along an early east-west route. Zachariah Maccubbin purchased land in the area in 1774, agreeing 9 years later to buy the mill from William Benson. After Benson's death left Maccubbin with no clear title, resulting in years of litigation, Maccubbin was forced to sell his property in 1808. (Assessments indicate that between 1792 and 1795 he tore down the old mill and built a new one.)

Francis Cassatt Clopper bought the mill and 541 acres in 1810. He built a mansion on the hill east of the mill which he called "Woodlands", established a woolen factory, donated land for St. Rose of Lima mission church, designed the 1840 Court House, and was a catalyst for the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O. He left his lands and mill to his daughter Mary and her husband William Rich Hutton. Hutton was a distinguished engineer of world reputation.

The last date of Clopper Mill's operation is not recorded, but the years 1850-1880 were probably the most active. The railroad generally spelled the end of small commercial mills like this. The property was acquired by the State in 1955 as part of Seneca Creek State Park.

11. Researcher and date researched: William E. Hutchinson July 1979

12. Compiler: Eileen McGuckian 13. Date Compiled: Sept. 1979 14. Designation Approval 15. Acreage:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Clopper Mill (Woodlands Mill, Maccubbin's Mill)

AND/OR COMMON

Clopper's Mill Ruins

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Clopper Road at Great Seneca Creek

CITY, TOWN

Gaithersburg

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Seneca Creek State Park

Telephone #: 924-2127

STREET & NUMBER

12500 Clopper Road

CITY, TOWN

Gaithersburg

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20760

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 2035

Folio #: 133

STREET & NUMBER

Montgomery Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20850

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M:19-21

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" 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 ruins of this large brick and stone mill, destroyed by an arsonist shortly after World War II, stand on the right (west) bank of Great Seneca Creek just south of Clopper Road near the intersection of Waring Station Rd.

A 1974 description of the ruins says in part: a/

This was a square, 3-story grist mill that is now in a ruinous condition. The basement and first floor levels are built of local fieldstone and the windows here are topped with heavy stone lintels. There are stone quoins at each corner of the building. The third story is built of brick. There is no roof on the structure and most of the walls, while standing, have collapsed to some degree, particularly on the east side. The in and out races are mostly intact, but over-grown and filled with water and debris.... Allegedly, the mill was in good shape when burned by a squatter in the early 1950's.

Although the ruins bear the initials of former owner Francis C. Clopper and the date "1834", much of the fabric of the mill dates back to before 1800.

The original mill on this site was established at the time of the Revolutionary War or even earlier, b/ probably by Nicholas Sybert. Zachariah Maccubbin, who purchased the property in 1783, evidently tore down the earlier mill and rebuilt it on much the lines that survive today. In 1800, when Maccubbin lost the property after a protracted legal dispute with the heirs of the former owner, an advertisement described the mill as being

38 by 42 feet, three stories high, one of which is stone, and the others brick, with two water wheels, three pair of stones...all in good repair. Also a saw mill, stables, smith ship, dwelling house and store houses.... c/

The mill evidently underwent substantial modifications during the time it was owned by Clopper (1812-1868), but these do not appear to have greatly changed its appearance.

Recent excavations in the Seneca Creek valley have disturbed the old mill dam and mill races. d/ The age and full extent of these structures have not been determined. They were modified in the 1830s by Clopper, but probably date to the Maccubbin reconstruction c. 1795. The Woodlands Mansion FOOTNOTES: was demolished in the 1960s.

- a. Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, quoted in Joseph M. McNamara, "The Archeological Resources of Seneca Creek State Park", 1977 (Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, Report submitted to Land Planning Services).
- b. The earliest reference to a mill on the site appears in Land Records of Frederick County, Liber RP folio 13 (April 25, 1777), in which mention is made of "improvements, mills, ways, water and watercourses".
- c. Frederick-Town Herald, June 13, 1807.
- d. See Dr. June Evans, "Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Great Seneca Relief Sewers"; also McNamara, op. cit.

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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				Local History

SPECIFIC DATES **1795, 1834**

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although the ruinous fabric of Clopper Mill probably does not date back much beyond 1800, the site is that of an older mill that dates from at least the Revolutionary War. The earliest mention of a mill on this site occurs in 1777, when Nicholas Sybert, "yeoman", conveyed to Benjamin Spyker (likewise styled "yeoman"), for £1531 in current money, 222 acres of land "with all and singular the improvements, mills, ways, water and watercourses", etc. 1/ Sybert had patented the land nine years earlier, and it was evidently he who first established a mill there. 2/

The site is likewise important because it marks one of the earliest east-west routes across Montgomery County -- not only in Colonial times and the early years of the Republic but far earlier, when what is now Clopper Road was an Indian trail as yet untrodden by Europeans. 3/ The place is also mentioned in some of the earliest Maryland state records of public roads in Montgomery County. An Act of Assembly in 1792 4/ proposed to open a road "from the line between Frederick and Montgomery counties to Thomas Morton's mills, from thence to the mills of Zachariah Maccubbin, and from thence to intersect the main road leading to Georgetown and the Federal city".

Translated to today's landmarks, this is the old road from the Mouth of Monocacy to Oakland Mills (where the road and railroad bridge cross the Little Monocacy east of Dickerson) and thence to Barnesville, then along the road to Gaithersburg via Boyds and Clopper Road. This road was considerably widened and improved in 1807. 5/ Even before this period, in 1778 when Maccubbin was newly arrived in the Seneca Creek area, the Levy Court records show an award of £2.10.8 to recompense him for land taken for a public road. 6/

Benjamin Spyker, who bought the mill from Sybert in 1777, was a captain in the Maryland "Flying Camp", one of two from the Gaithersburg-Germantown area. He is described in early land records as "of Georgetown", 7/ but he must have been resident at least part of the time in the Seneca Creek area, for many of the men he recruited for his company of militia came from farms and plantations along the Great Seneca. 8/ Spyker immediately resold most of the property to William Benson and James Simpson, 9/ and a few months later Benson acquired sole title. 10/ Benson was a planter and mill-owner with properties further up Seneca Creek.

Zachariah Maccubbin purchased 146 acres of land nearby in 1774, 11/

(Continued on Attachment Sheet A)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Clopper Mill

Sec. 8: Significance

and set up a modest tobacco plantation. He was attracted by the prospects of the nearby mill property and in March 1783 agreed to pay Benson £4,000 for the grist mill and sawmill and 800 acres of land, with any variation in acreage which might be found by a survey to be compensated for at the rate of £3.10.0 an acre. 12/

Apparently Maccubbin paid Benson £3,000 or £3,500 of the purchase price outright and gave him a written pledge for the remainder, declaring that he would either pay the remaining £500 current money in gold or silver by 2 January 1790, together with accrued interest, or if he failed to do so would have to pay £1,000. 13/ Subsequently they agreed (in March 1790) that Benson would buy back part of the land, but Benson died before signing this paper. 14/

Benson's death left Maccubbin with no deed or clear title to his land and mill, uncertain as to how much land was to revert to Benson's heirs under the unsigned repurchase agreement of 1790, and with a debt of £1,000 to the estate under the terms of the bond he had signed in 1783, for he had failed to pay the required £500 by the January 1790 deadline.

Sometime between 1792 and 1795 Maccubbin tore down the old mill and set about building a new and finer one. Whereas the 1783 assessment lists the mill on Benson's property -- "1 Grist mill saw d^o log dwelling house 24 by 30," etc. 15/ -- and a 1792 law mentions "the mills of Zachariah Maccubbin," 16/ the mill disappears from the 1793-1797 assessments, 17/ nor is it shown on a 1795 map of the area that does mention "Zachariah Maccubbin's Tobacco house." 18/

The Benson heirs and Maccubbin continued to argue about Maccubbin's unfulfilled pledge to pay the remaining £1,000. Eventually

Clopper Mill

Sec. 8: Significance

Benson's daughter, Mary, and her husband, Nicholas Pagno, brought suit. 19/ They complained that Maccubbin was cutting down timber that was rightfully theirs, and later they instituted an ejectment suit. Maccubbin got a temporary injunction but was ultimately ejected. 20/ He complained to the Court of Chancery that the Bensons were trying to both force him to pay for the land and simultaneously take it away from him, and that they had "most cruelly swept away all the horses, stock, corn, wheat ... threatening to turn him and his family out of doors in poverty and distress." 21/

After several years of legal maneuvering and a careful resurvey of the lands and transactions involved, a jury was empaneled on 2 March 1807 which found for the plaintiffs. 22/ Maccubbin was ordered to pay the Pagnos the disputed £1,000 with interest from 1784, plus damages and costs, altogether amounting to £3,499.4.9 ¹/₂ plus 5,254 pounds of tobacco.

A forced sale of Maccubbin's property was ordered. This was completed in January 1808, when Allen Simpson, a son-in-law of the late William Benson, paid \$9,600 for the mill, 545.6 acres of land, all the mill equipment and furnishings, and other goods and possessions belonging to Maccubbin. 23/ This sum fell about \$100 short of the total assessment, which with sheriff's fees and other costs added on now amounted to £3635.9.0., equivalent to \$9,694.53. Maccubbin was ruined and moved away from this part of Montgomery County.

Two years later the Benson heirs (William Benson junior, Ninian Benson, Allen Simpson and his wife Sarah Simpson) sold the mill and 541 acres to Francis Cassatt Clopper. 24/

Clopper Mill

Sec. 8: Significance

Clopper, born in Baltimore in 1786, was a successful Philadelphia merchant who had abandoned trade in 1811 to embark on a new career as a country gentleman. He built a mansion on the hill east of the mill, which he called "Woodlands". Clopper was a Protestant, but his wife, Ann Jane Byrne, was a fervent Catholic, and their children were reared in that faith. At the time they settled in the area, there were no Catholic churches between Rockville and Barnesville; services were held at Woodlands and other private homes whenever traveling priests could be persuaded to visit.

In 1820 Clopper deeded all his properties to his wife's brother and sister, Patrick J. Byrne and Mrs. Ellen M. Maher, and to Thomas Hurley of Philadelphia, to hold in trust for his wife Ann. ^{25/} At the same time he made provision for the allotment of an acre of land to the Prince George's parish of the Roman Catholic Church. ^{26/} This became the site of St. Rose of Lima mission, the first Catholic church built in this part of the county (1836).

In addition to overseeing the operation of his mills on Seneca Creek, Clopper established a woolen factory (also referred to in some accounts as a blanket factory). Its whereabouts is not known exactly; it is thought to have been constructed on Long Draught Branch and may be identical to the Long Draught Mill (DA: 18 MO 32) mapped and partly excavated in 1971 by members of the Archeological Society of Maryland under the direction of Tyler Bastian, State Archeologist. If so, it is now submerged beneath the waters of a recreational lake within Seneca Creek State Park. ^{27/}

Besides his farms, the woolen factory and the mills, Clopper busied himself with public affairs. A man of some artistic talent --

Clopper Mill

Sec. 8: Significance

he was an uncle of the painter Mary Cassatt -- he designed the old (1840) Rockville court house (demolished 1890). ^{28/} He was one of the principal backers of the Metropolitan Railroad in the 1850s, precursor to today's B+O Metropolitan Branch, and was instrumental in persuading the B+O to take over the venture when the original plan failed. ^{29/} When the Metropolitan Branch was finally built, after the Civil War, Clopper gave the railroad a small parcel of land for a station, which was subsequently named for him. ^{30/}

Clopper died in December 1868, too soon to see the arrival of the trains for which he had campaigned so many years. Before his death, in 1863, he had deeded his lands and the mill to his daughter Mary Augusta Hutton, retaining a life interest for himself and his daughter Ellen M. Clopper. ^{31/}

Mary Augusta's husband, William Rich Hutton, was a distinguished engineer of world reputation. In his youth he was assistant engineer to Capt. Montgomery Meigs on the project to build the Washington Aqueduct and Cabin John bridge (for many years the world's longest single-span bridge, and still one of the most beautiful). ^{32/} He had accompanied the U. S. Volunteers' expedition to California during the Mexican War, and 95 sketches he made of that expedition are in the Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif. He took part briefly in the California gold rush of 1849, panning just enough gold at Sutter's Mill to make a wedding ring for his bride when he married in 1855. ^{33/}

Hutton was successively chief engineer of the Annapolis water works, chief engineer of the C+O Canal, consulting engineer for the Croton Aqueduct in New York, and chief engineer for the Washington Bridge over the Harlem River and the Hudson Tunnel in New York.

Clopper Mill

Sec. 8: Significance

He was awarded the diploma of the Paris Exposition of 1878 for his design of locks for the Kanawha Canal. ^{34/}

The last date of operation of Clopper Mill is not recorded. Records are scanty. Newspaper advertisements point to 1850-1880 as probably the period of greatest activity; the last hired millers were Barton Trail and William Jones. ^{35/} The coming of the railroad -- for which Clopper had worked so hard -- generally spelled the end for small commercial mills such as this, for it facilitated long-distance shipment of grain and flour and by introducing the use of coal-fired steam engines liberated milling from its traditional dependence on the erratic flow of streams along the Atlantic fall line.

The Huttons had a son, but he never married. After their death the Woodlands mansion, the mill and other property passed into the hands of two daughters, Miss Rose Hutton and Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Hutton Caulfield, until acquired by the State in 1955 as part of Seneca Creek State Park.

NOTES

1/ Land Records of Frederick County, RP 13 (25 April 1777).

2/ "Pleasant Valley" (patent BC + GS 37/251, 1768); see also "Pleasant Fields" (patent BC + GS 37/162, 1767). Predecessors of "Pleasant Valley" were "The Retreat," 1748; "The Gray Rock," 1754; and "West's Chance," 1760.

3/ See William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," Maryland Historical Magazine, 15:364 and 389 (1920).

4/ Acts of the Maryland General Assembly, Session of 1792, Ch. 26.

Clopper Mill

Sec. 8: Significance (Notes)

- 5/ Montgomery County Levy Court records, 1807.
- 6/ *ibid.*, November 1778.
- 7/ Land Records of Frederick County, W 451 (22 November 1775).
- 8/ Archives of Maryland, 18:42-44. See also Gaithersburg centennial history (1978), 3.
- 9/ Land Records of Frederick County, RP 15 (25 April 1777).
- 10/ Land Records of Montgomery County, A 59 (5 September 1777).
- 11/ Land Records of Frederick County, V 663 (31 May 1774).
- 12/ Bond of Conveyance, William Benson to Zachariah Maccubbin, 7 March 1783, in Montgomery County Court Judgments 1807-1816, folio 84.
- 13/ Court Judgments, *op. cit.*, 73.
- 14/ *ibid.*, 85. The area to be transferred back to Benson was later found to total 248 acres. At the agreed price of 55 shillings an acre, this would have represented a rebate of £682.
- 15/ Montgomery County Assessment Book, 1783, Upper New Found Land and Seneca Hundreds.
- 16/ Acts 1792, *loc. cit.*
- 17/ Montgomery County Assessment Book, 1793-1797, Fourth District, 161.
- 18/ Land Records of Montgomery County, Liber F-6 folio 195 (plat).
- 19/ Court Judgments, *op. cit.*, folios 71-106.
- 20/ John McGrain, "Clopper Mill", in "Molinography of Maryland," MHT (draft).
- 21/ Chancery Papers, H.B. 543 and 3462, quoted in McGrain, *op. cit.*
- 22/ Court Judgments, *op. cit.*, 102.
- 23/ *ibid.*, 106.
- 24/ Land Records of Montgomery County, P 541 (11 March 1812).
- 25/ *ibid.*, V 160 (9 May 1820).

Clopper Mill

Sec. 8: Significance

(Notes)

26/ ibid.

27/ Joseph M. McNamara, "The Archeological Resources of Seneca Creek State Park," 52; also McGrain, discussions of Clopper Mill and Clopper Woolen Manufactory.

28/ J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, 784-785.

29/ William E. Hutchinson, "Gaithersburg and the Railroad," in Gaithersburg centennial history (1978), 12-14.

30/ Land Records of Montgomery County, EBP 21/183 (10 June 1868).

31/ ibid., JHG 9/290 (1 October 1863).

32/ Hutchinson, op. cit., 35.

33/ McGrain, Clopper's Mill, op. cit.

34/ Hutchinson, op. cit., 35.

35/ McGrain, op. cit.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Acts of the Maryland General Assembly, 1776-1830.

Evans, Dr. June, "Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Great Seneca Relief Sewers"

Frederick-Town Herald, June 13, 1807.

Gaithersburg centennial history (1978)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY (CONTINUED ON ATTACHMENT SHEET H)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site encompasses the flat land where the mill stands, the old bridge across the creek which dates from some previous version of Clopper Road, and the area taken in by the in-and out-millraces and the old millpond upstream.

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

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

William E. Hutchinson

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

July 24, 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, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Clopper Mill

Sec. 9: Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Land Office of the Western Shore, patents and surveys.

Land Records of Frederick County

Land Records of Montgomery County

Marye, William B., "The Old Indian Road," in MHM 15:364 (1920).

McGrain, John, "Clopper Mill" (draft section of "Molinography of Maryland")

McNamara, Joseph M., "The Archeological Resources of Seneca Creek State Park" (Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, 1977)

Montgomery County records:

Assessment Books, 1783 and 1793-1797.

Court Judgments 1807-1816

Levy Court records, 1776-1810

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland (1882)

Road plats, Plat Book 73 folios 7031 and 7032 (1963)

Doris B. Cobb, "Mills on the Seneca and Their Tributaries" (1968)

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Clopper Grist Mill
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
South side of Clopper Road (Maryland Route 117) at its intersection
CITY, TOWN with the Great Seneca Creek CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
VICINITY OF Germantown
STATE Maryland COUNTY Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input 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 type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: ruin

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Maryland (Department of Natural Resources) Telephone #: _____
STREET & NUMBER Taylor Avenue
CITY, TOWN Annapolis VICINITY OF _____ STATE, zip code Maryland 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Court House Liber #: _____
STREET & NUMBER Folio #: _____
CITY, TOWN Rockville STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE _____
DATE _____
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS _____
CITY, TOWN STATE _____

M:19-21

7 DESCRIPTION

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 Clopper grist mill, destroyed by fire in 1947, and subsequently ignored by its present owners, the Department of Natural Resources, now stands in ruin on the south side of Clopper Road (Maryland Route 117) at its intersection with the Great Seneca Creek. Extensive and potentially harmful vegetation obscures these ruins, which essentially are two walls, foundations, and the mill race, from immediate view along Clopper Road.

The mill was originally an impressive three story fieldstone, brick and timber structure constructed in 1834 by Francil Cassatt Clopper. His initials, F.C.C., cut into a stone of one of the walls confirms this date. The grist mill was first powered by an overshot wheel, then converted to an undershot wheel. It has been reported that the mill was repaired and remodeled after 1880.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:19-21

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	local history	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1834

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Clopper grist mill, although now in ruins, is one of only two extant structure remaining from the Clopper/Hutton estate, Woodlands, the oldest portions of which dated from the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century. In addition, the mill itself remained in continuous service to the local farmers, grinding a variety of corn and grains, for over 100 years.

When Clopper moved into Montgomery County from Baltimore City in the early years of the Nineteenth Century, land records indicate that he purchased several parcels of land in the area. In March 1812 he purchased 541 acres from William Benson and others containing not only a log and frame dwelling, which would later be enlarged and become known as Woodlands, but also a mill and mill dam originally belonging to Zachariah Maccubbin.¹

Ann Byre Clopper, wife of Francis Clopper, wrote in an 1823 letter, that because "hunger has been widespread in Montgomery County" bread was distributed to "500 mouths . . . from our mill."² Although this/these mill(s) have not been precisely located, it appears certain that a pre-1834 mill was in operation on the Clopper estate.

In addition to the 1834 grist mill, Clopper also built a woolen mill which reputedly manufactured blankets during the Civil War and also operated a brick yard.

Clopper grist mill, along with the Seneca sandstone cutting mill, which is in similar ruinous condition, and Black Rock mill which is structurally somewhat more in tact, represent the lonely survivors of a once prosperous network of mills along the Seneca Creek and its tributaries. Ironically, all three are owned by the Department of Natural Resources.

¹Montgomery County Story "The Woodlands". Volume VI, No. 2, February 1963.

²Ibid.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Farquahar, Roger Brooke: Historic Montgomery County, Maryland, Old Homes and History. Monumental Printing Co., Baltimore, 1952.
McGrain, John; Molinography of Montgomery County
Montgomery County Story, "Woodlands", Volume VI, No. 2. Montgomery County Historical Society, Feb. 1963
Vertical Files. Montgomery County Historical Society. Rockville.
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

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	February 1979
Bridget Deale, Historic Sites Surveyor	DATE
Maryland Historical Trust	269-2438
ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE
Shaw House, 21 State Circle	Maryland
STREET & NUMBER	STATE
Annapolis	Maryland
CITY OR TOWN	

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

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Clopper's Mill Ruins

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Clopper Road and Great Seneca Creek

CITY, TOWN

Germantown

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

State of Maryland-Maryland Park Service Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

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:19-21

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

This was a square, three-story, grist mill that is now in a ruinous condition. The basement and first floor levels are built of local fieldstone and the windows here are topped with heavy stone lintels. There are stone quoins at each corner of the building. The third story is built of brick. There is no roof on the structure and most of the walls, while standing, have collapsed to some degree, particularly on the east side. The in and out-races are mostly intact, but overgrown and filled with water and debris. The area of the former mill pond is the grassy, low plain on the east side of Clopper Road.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SIGNIFICANCE

M:19-21

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 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 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 type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Once the center of many varied milling and related industrial activities for Montgomery Co. Mills operated on this location since the 18th Century, but greatly expanded under the ownership of Francis C. Clopper, a remarkable man with many diversified interests and accomplishments.

Allegedly, the mill was in good shape when burned by a squatter during the early 1950's.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1) Cobb, Doris. MILLS OF THE SENECA. (Mont. Co. Hist. Soc.)
- 2) McGrain, Jack. MOLINOGRAPHY OF MD. (Maryland Hist. Soc.)
- 3) Farquhar, R.B. OLD HOMES AND HISTORY OF MONT. CO. (1961)
(article on "Woodlands")
- 4) Clopper Family Papers (Mont. Co. Hist. Soc.)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION

SECTION

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

12/11/74

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.

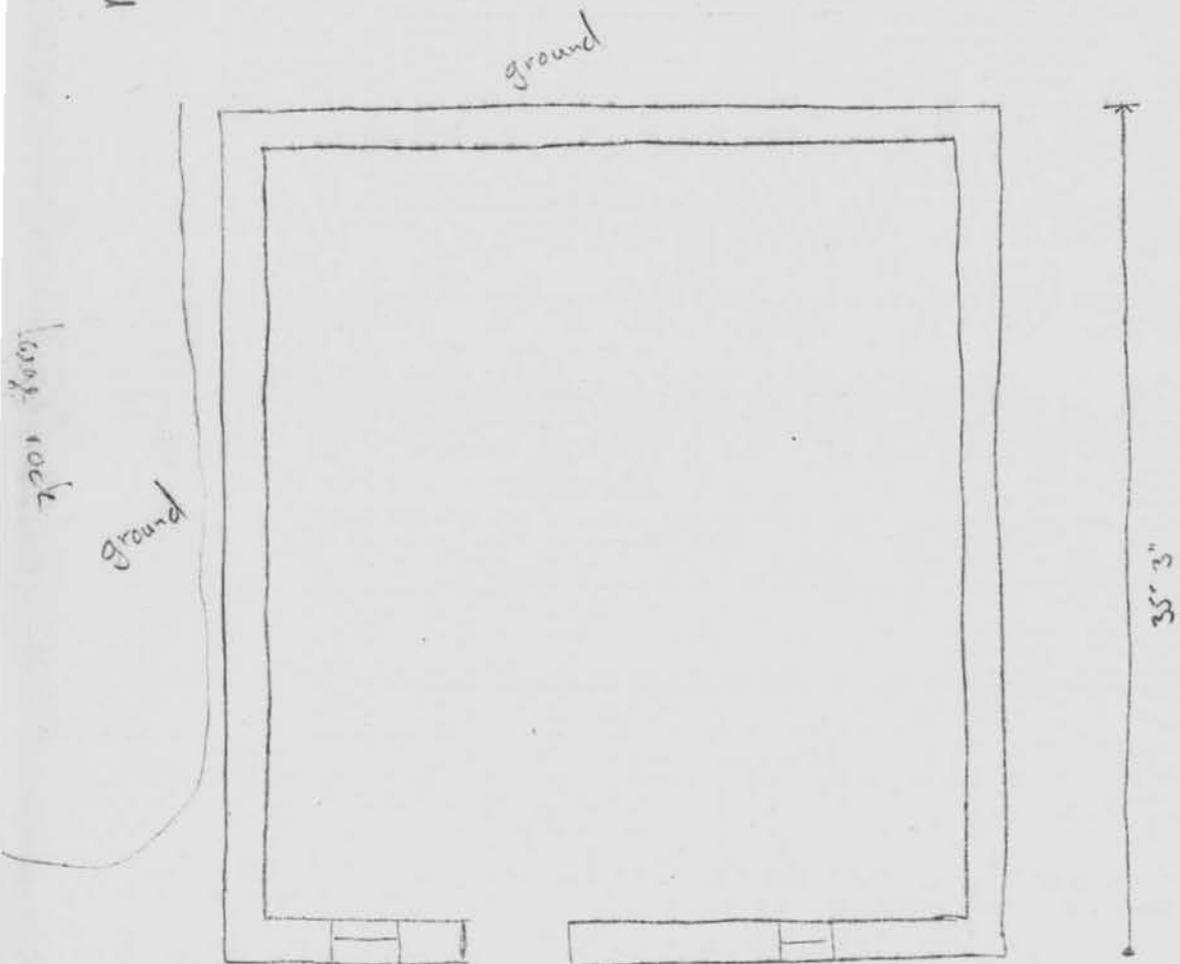
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

M: 19-21

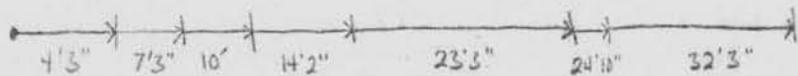
M 19-21

CLOPPER GRIST MILL

Clopper Rd., Gemartown



ground Floor



M:19-21

ruined wall

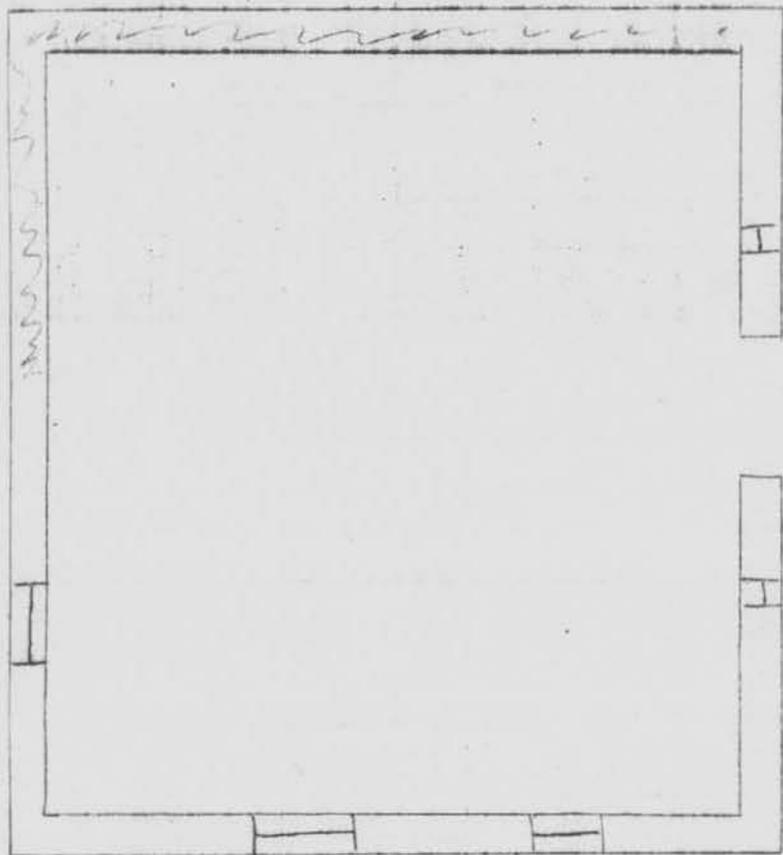
ruined

begin of door opening

14' 2"

1' 2"

8' 2"



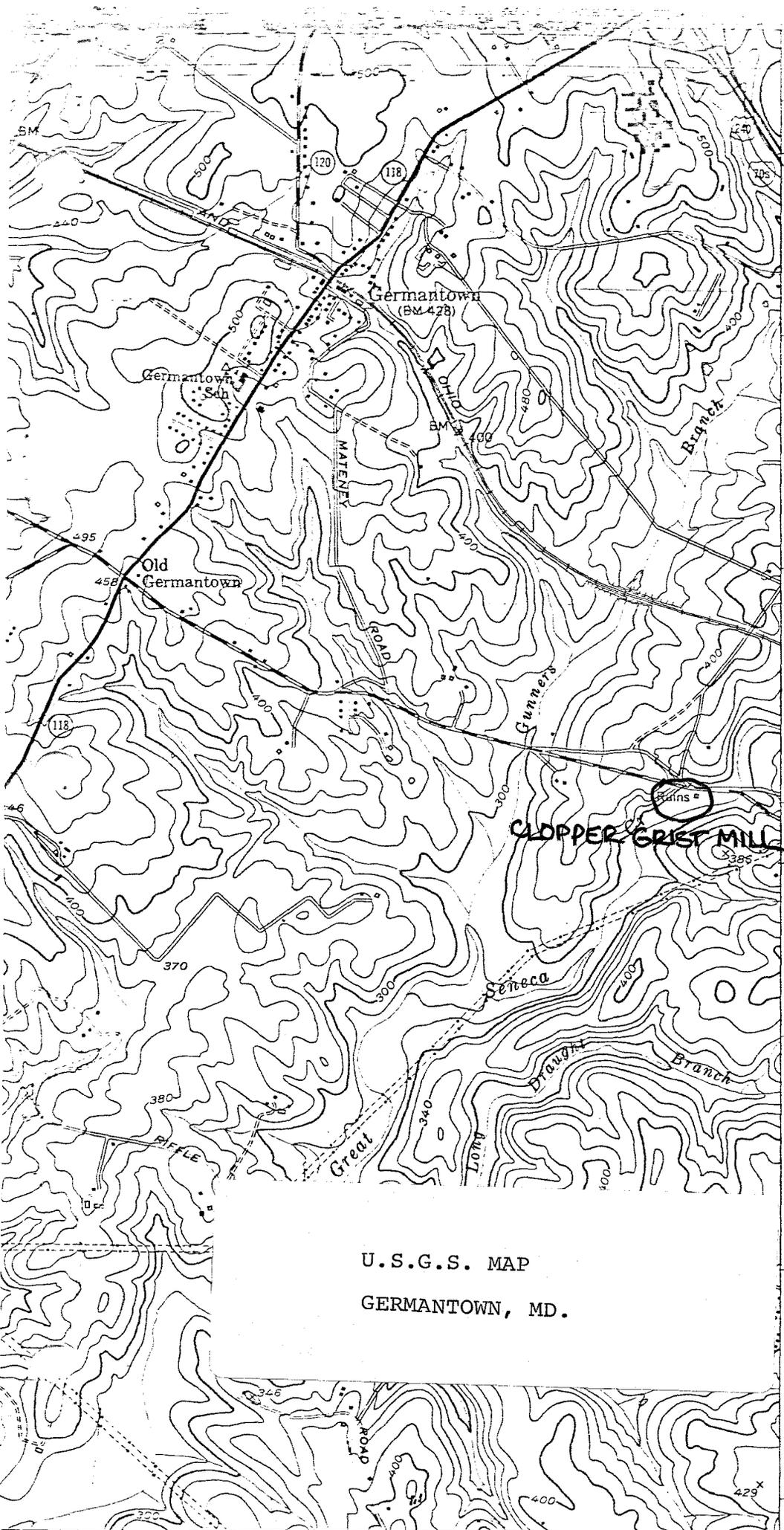
first floor



scale -
 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot

M:19-21

ROCKVILLE (JUNC. MD. 28) 8 MI.



U.S.G.S. MAP
GERMANTOWN, MD.

4339
4338
10'
4337
4336
4335
4334
4333000m N.
39°07'30"

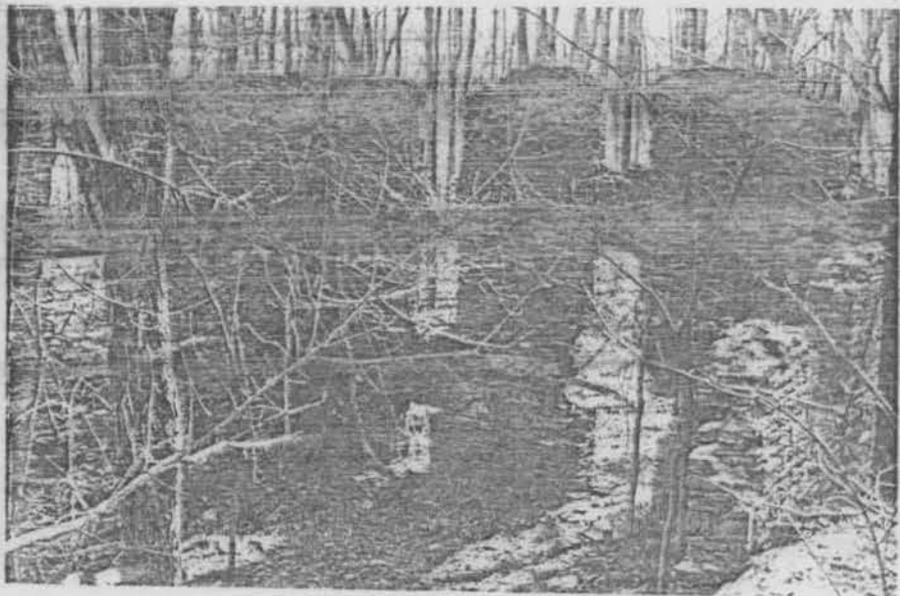
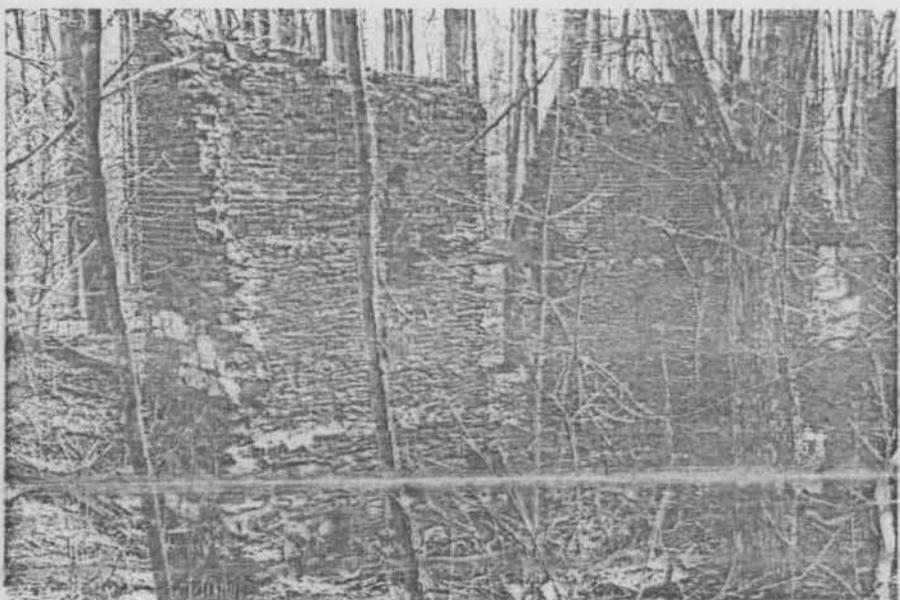
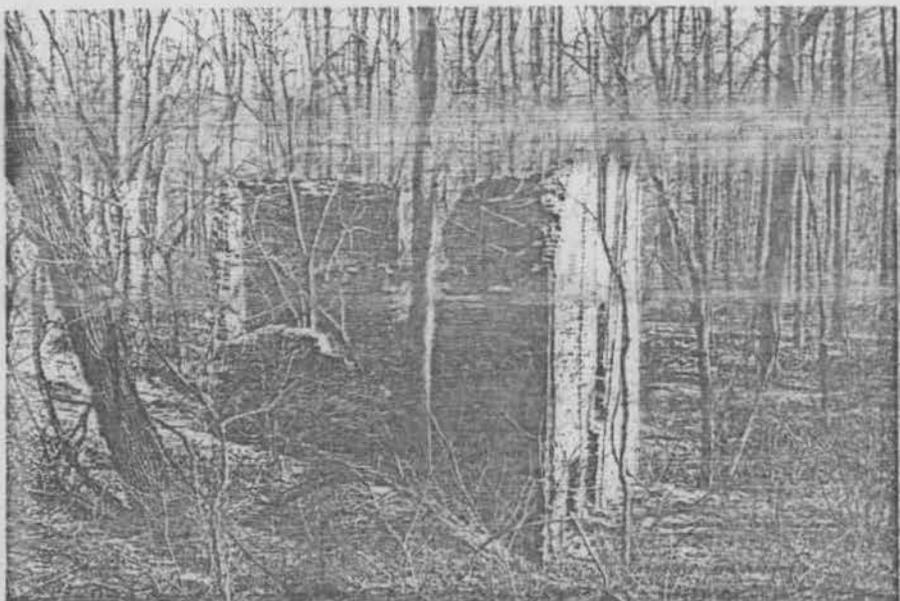
19-21 Clapper Crest Mill
top - South + East Facades
center - South Facade
bottom - East Facade

M:19-21



19-21 Lopper Grist Mill
p - South & West Facades
h - Interior - East Wall
n - Interior - South Wall

M. 19-21



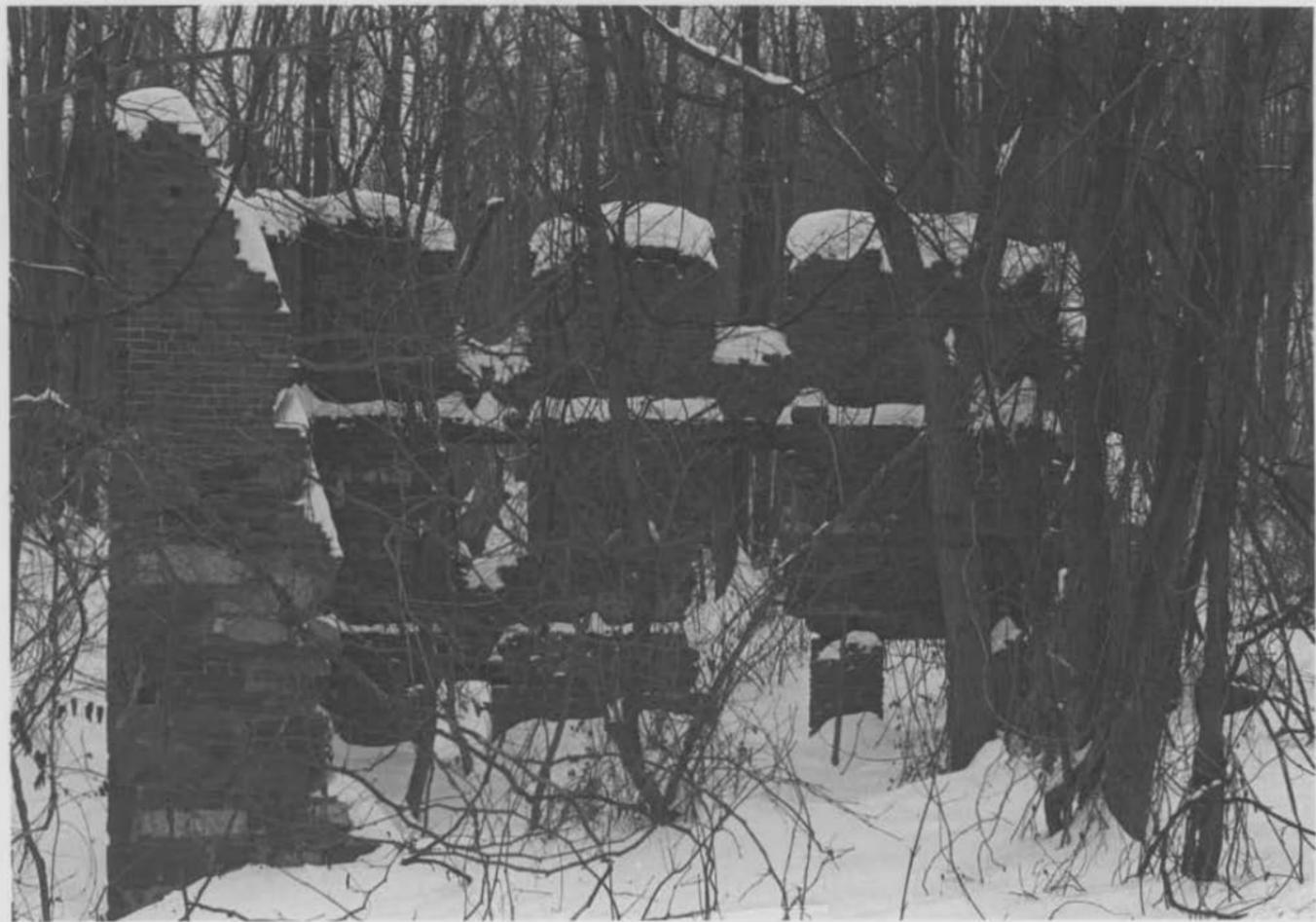


M 19-21

Clopper Grist Mill ~~Site~~
Clopper Road at the Great Seneca
Creek

Mont. Cty. Hist. Soc.





M 19-21

CLOPPER MILL RUINS

CLOPPER RD., JENECACREEK S.P.

2/79

SOUTH FACADE