MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. M20/38

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic William Caulfield Farm

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number (1) 11520 (2) 11510 (3) 11500 Game Preserve Road N/A not for publication

city, town Gaithersburg ___ vicinity of congressional district

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 |
| | ✓ not applicable | ___ no | ___ military | ___ other: |

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

name (1&3) Augusta McGown (2) Michael Berceli

street & number (1&3) 11520,11500 and (2) 11510 Game Preserve Road telephone no.:

city, town Gaithesburg state and zip code MD 20878

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courthouse liber (1&3) 6617 (2) 15498

street & number folio (1&3) 506 (2) 493

city, town Rockville state MD

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. M20/38

| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
|---|---|---|---|
| ___ excellent | ___ deteriorated | ___ unaltered | ✓ original site |
| ✓ good | ✓ ruins | ___ altered | ___ moved date of move _____ |
| ___ fair | ___ unexposed | | |

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

SEE DESCRIPTION CONTINUATION SHEET 7.1

# 8. Significance

Survey No. M20/38

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

**Specific dates** ca. 1880-1920 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

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.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 8.1

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M20/38

Land and Will Records, Montgomery County
Personal communication with Don Reed on (4/2/99), Augusta McGown (4/2/99) and Mrs. Patterson (4/16/99)

# 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of ~~nominated~~ inventoried property** ca. 25 acres

**Quadrangle name** Gaithersburg **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | | | | B | | | |
| C | | | | D | | | |
| E | | | | F | | | |
| G | | | | H | | | |

**Verbal boundary description and justification**
Encompasses part or all of three parcels containing dwellings and outbuildings. Coterminous with PEPCO transmission line right-of-way, 400-foot contour line, Gaithersburg City limits (and limits at tax parcels) and property line along Game Preserve Rd.

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

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

# 11. Form Prepared By

**name/title** Rita M. Suffness, Leader Cultural Resources Group

**organization** Maryland State Highway Administration **date** 4/22/99

**street & number** 707 N. Calvert Street **telephone** 410-545-8561

**city or town** Baltimore **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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

DHCP/DHCD
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

PS-2746

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**

**Description**
**Continuation Sheet 7.1**

## Description Summary

The William Caulfield Farm, located in Clopper, near Gaithersburg, is the location of three period dwellings, a number of ruinous outbuildings and several modern structures. They were constructed on land near the large landholdings of the Clopper family, adjacent to Clopper Station, in upper Montgomery County. Caulfield established a largely unsuccessful farm operation on 201 acres, on which he built his dwelling and one for his sister. Peripheral sections adjoining the property have been subdivided, developed and sold off through the years, so that less than half of the original acreage, in discontinuous parcels, remain in the immediate vicinity of the house. The principle dwelling on the property, the Caulfield House, is an ell-shaped frame dwelling built in ca. 1905. Although the three dwellings retain some integrity and their late nineteenth and early twentieth century appearance, the outbuildings are in ruins and there are new buildings on the site.

## Description

Originally 201 acres, the William Caulfield Farm was truncated by the construction of I-270 and PEPCO power transmission lines, and further decimated by the establishment of the Great Seneca Park by the State of Maryland, in addition to much subdivision and commercial development. It is located on a knoll encircled by tributaries of Great Seneca Creek and Game Preserve Road on the west and north and by the B & O Railroad on the south.

The property is located along frontage of Game Preserve Road and its three structures are accessed in two ways: the small frame structure (6) at 11500 Game Preserve Road is immediately accessible from the roadway, and the two main structures, the Fox House (5) at 11510 and the Caulfield House (1) at 11520 Game Preserve Road, are accessed via a long gravel road. The Fox House is located midway along the access road and the Caulfield House is located at the end.

The two and one-half story frame dwelling built by William St. Claire Caulfield as his residence was constructed on land purchased by his wife, Elizabeth Hutton Caulfield, in 1901, from the property that was evidently owned by the Cloppers

and related families, such as the Huttons, near the Cloppers Mill and Station. Evidently her husband began building the house shortly thereafter as it was reported as being under construction in the May 22, 1903 Montgomery Sentinel.

The **Caulfield House** (1) is located near the top of the heavily wooded rise and is oriented to the west. There are numerous ruinous outbuildings to the north and southeast, plus two new structures—a large equipment shed, plus a small metal mobile home with its frame addition, to the southeast. It is an ell-shaped, side-gable, frame structure, of a type widely distributed and well represented in the architectural record in Maryland. Clad with overlapped wood siding with corner boards, the structure is composed of a principle rectangular block, facing west, with a two-story ell appended to the south bays of the rear (or east) elevation, thus continuing the south wall plane. There is a standing seam metal roof, with boxed cornices and three brick chimneys—two are just down slope of the peak of the roof on the west elevation and just inside of the end walls on the gable ends of the main block. A single chimney is located near the rear, or east gable end of the ell. The foundation is rubble fieldstone.

An open two-bay porch is appended to the west entrance facade of the main block, supported on brick plinths, and a number of enclosed porches are appended to the ell. A single, shed-roofed enclosed porch with a secondary entrance, composed of vertical board and supported on a concrete block foundation, projects from the south elevation, with an additional, lower, shed-roofed addition, at ground level, appended to its east side. On the opposite, or north side, of the ell is a two story, shed-roofed one bay extension constructed of vertical board which is open at the second level and supported on brick plinths. The fenestration, composed mostly of two-over-two original sash, is regular in the main sections of the building. The windows in the porches are a combination of multi-pane sash or slider windows, mostly new.

A shed-roofed porch, supported by simple Doric-inspired columns, shelters the two center bays of the four-bay wide west entrance façade (with the entrance offset to the north). The south elevation is composed of the gable end of the principle block, and the two bays of the ell, for a total of five bays, plus the two enclosed porches located off of the southeast corner. The gable end of the main block has a two-over-two sash windows near the peak, and large sash windows regularly arrayed at the two levels in four bays, one of which is hidden

by the enclosed porches. One window is located in the center bay that is vertically offset and thus midway between the two levels. Its location reflects the location of the stairway on the south wall. A bulkhead entrance is located on this elevation.

The east elevation is composed of the gable end of the ell plus the two-story addition on the north side, with an additional entrance in the north bay. There are two sets of windows regularly placed within the gable end wall, with a single window near the gable peak offset to the south. The north elevation is composed of the gable end of the main block, with regular fenestration, and the north plane of the vertical board, two-story enclosed porch.

Seven outbuildings are located just downslope from the house and at the edge of an extensive woods on the north, southeast and south sides. The shell of a simple frame, very small shed (2) is located to the north, with three ruinous frame outbuildings (3) arranged in a row some distance from the southeast corner—a side gable, board and batten shed/garage, with a standing seam metal roof, a partially collapsed frame corncrib, and a completely collapsed shed. Another frame shed, with a gable end entrance, is located due south of the house, immediately adjacent to two new buildings—a frame equipment shed, and a small airstream trailer (4) to which has been appended a shed roof frame addition.

The long gravel entrance road, by which one reaches the Caulfield House, forks to the north, midway along the lane, to access the **Genevieve Caulfield Fox House** (5), at 11510 Game Preserve Road, and currently owned by the Berceli family. William St. Claire Caulfield built it for his sister as a summerhouse in ca. 1907, reportedly a couple of years after Caulfield finished the construction of his own house further up the hill. Built into a slope on the north, this rectangular, two and one-half story block on a fieldstone foundation is raised above grade on the south side. There are two symmetrically placed shed-roofed dormers on the south or principal elevation, and one centered shed-roofed dormer on the rear, or north elevation. Two chimneys, one connected to a new fireplace, and the other venting the furnace (and formerly venting a wood stove) are located at the roof ridge inside of the end walls by about five feet.

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**

**Description**
**Continuation Sheet 7.4**

The building is sheathed with horizontal lapped board and the roof with composition shingle. The cornices are boxed and returned at the gable ends. The fenestration is regular on the south elevation and the two gable ends—basically two-over-two sash, with the occasional six-pane upper sash. The fenestration is irregular, however, on the rear, or north elevation. The sash windows, of different sizes, are variously arrayed across the forward plane.

A shed roof porch, carried by square posts shelters the back entrance, offset slightly to the west. A former small, partially enclosed pantry, built into the east end wall, was converted by the owners in ca. 1975, to a bathroom, as was another room in the interior during the modernization that they undertook during their tenure on the property.

This side-gable, gambrel-roofed frame house is oriented to the south, with the three-bay wide entrance façade sheltered by a double tier porch, which shelters the centered entrance. Corner brick plinths support the porch. The roof supports are lathe-turned, with simple board balusters and railings. The hall runs the entire depth of the house, and divides the space into a kitchen and dining room on the west and a living room on the east. As it had been utilized as a summerhouse the building did not have any heat or inside plumbing until the Pattersons installed them after the purchase of the dwelling in ca. 1960. The former owner, Mrs. Patterson, who lived there from 1960 to 1998, reported that the double parlor on the east was converted to a single room, and the fireplace replaced. They also removed the outhouse, the only outbuilding on the site. This former owner also reported that the first floor is divided into a living room on the east and a kitchen behind a dining room on the west. The second floor is divided into bedrooms on either side of the center a hall, with a small sewing room at the landing. At the attic level are two fully finished rooms.

A small, two-story, two-part frame dwelling (6) is located immediately adjacent to Game Preserve Road at its junction with the gravel entrance road accessing the Caulfield and Fox Houses. It likely dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century as it may be among those shown on the 1879 map (Fifteen Miles around Washington, including Montgomery County, G. M. Hopkins, 1879). This structure faces west, and fronts on Game Preserve Road. It is a two-part I-house, with the narrowness characteristic of that architectural type. This crudely constructed simple building is composed of a two–story wing on the south with a one and one-half story, one-room addition appended to the north gable end. Constructed

on a fieldstone foundation over a crawl space, the original egress to the main block via a centered door has been changed so that the access is through the south gable end. The rafter ends of the roofs on both sections are exposed beneath the standing seam metal roof. All of the windows, mostly six-over-six sash, have simple unmoulded board surrounds. The structure is sheathed with horizontal board, with cornerboards at the corners and the seam between the two sections.

The west, or former entrance façade, is five bays in width, with three bays in the taller section, with a boarded up centered entrance, and two bays in the lower section on the north, with a two-part door, no longer operable, in the north bay and a window in the second bay. The south gable end is the location of the present entrance, accessed by means of a new wood porch. The lower level of the rear, across most of the width is concealed behind a one-story addition, built in parts as evidenced by the differing angles of the shed roofs. This addition, sheathed with particleboard, has both a door (in the north bay) and a long window in the forward, or east, plane with another one located in the end wall on the south.

The north elevation is the location of two windows vertically aligned, one at the first floor level and the other near the apex of the gable roof. The south two-story wing is internally divided into two rooms, separated by the stair that is opposite the boarded up doorway. The caretaker on the property reports that there is no internal connection between the two wings, rather one must travel into the one story rear addition from the second room in order to reach the north appendage, which was remodeled into a bath. Evidently the interior has undergone radical change.

**Architectural Context**

The three dwellings on the property, dating from the last third of the nineteenth century through the first decade of the twentieth century, are simple structures that exhibit design features, architectural forms and detailing widely found in Montgomery County and in Maryland in general. The probable tenant house on the frontage of Game Preserve Road is a standard I-house. This type is usually one-room deep and two-stories tall with three to five openings on each story. Chimneys are most often located on the interior of the gable ends; however,

some I-houses can have central or external chimneys. Usually, an I-house has a 1-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleeping chambers. Due to the narrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. During the Victorian period, pre-cut detailing or a 2-tiered porch was commonly grafted onto the traditional I-house. The I-form was popular into the early twentieth century, with examples appearing in catalogs of mass-produced suburban houses.

The Caulfield House, and, to a lesser degree, the Fox House, exhibit equally ubiquitous architectural forms, in that they are simple rectangular masses which generate associations with a standard Maryland farmhouse type, which, in turn, is based on older Georgian prototypes. Although they are extremely simple house types that lack any high style articulation or detailing, they nonetheless evoke some vague associations with the interest in historical dwelling types, manifest in revivals of the Colonial Revival era of the early twentieth century, especially the Fox House with its gambrel roof.

Popular in the years from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style resulted from a rebirth of interest in the Colonial English and Dutch houses of the eastern seaboard coincident with the Philadelphia Centennial. Stylistic details in Colonial Revival dwellings were drawn predominantly from Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences such as the included Dutch Colonial types. Various sub-styles, such as the Dutch Colonial Revival, were popular during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Colonial Revival houses are usually strictly rectangular in plan with few projections and have symmetrical facades. They range from one-to three-story heights with hipped, side-gable, cross-gable, or gambrel roofs. Clapboard is the most popular sheathing material, although brick is not uncommon. The typical form of the windows is rectangular with double-hung sash. Although the Caulfield and Fox Houses manifest some of these aspects they lack the architectural articulation and features usually associated with any more concrete manifestation of the Colonial Revival styles.

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**

**Description**
**Continuation Sheet 7.7**

**Historic Context**

The design and physical characteristics of the buildings were analyzed for their local significance in the area of architecture during the periods of Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and the Modern Era (1930-present). The dwellings were constructed in the period during which dramatic changes in life and business occurred in Montgomery County. The first structure to appear on the property, the frame dwelling at 11500 Game Preserve Road, was likely built in the last third of the nineteenth century, and the other two were built in the first decade of the twentieth century. During the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) the country was rapidly industrializing, causing mass migration from rural areas into cities. Agriculture was still the economic base of the economy in Montgomery County. During the period from the end of the Civil War to the turn of the century, while the large plantations did not vanish, the face of agriculture was altered by the emergence of smaller farms. Montgomery County had become a major grower of wheat, deviating from its tradition as primarily a tobacco producer.

Also encouraging the agricultural economy was the renewed maintenance and expansion of the transportation network. With the completion of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad in 1873, land values in Montgomery County increased as a result of greater access to markets from the western portion of the county. In addition, road maintenance and expansion again became a priority after years of neglect during the war, and the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal resumed operation following several years of interrupted service resulting from the war. The 1879 Atlas of Montgomery County indicates other improvements to the transportation system, including extensions of many existing roads fanning out from the larger settlements of Rockville, Gaithersburg, Sandy Spring and Laurel.

The unexpected result of the expanding rail system and the growing federal government, however, was the impact on residential development. In the years after the Civil War, the size of the federal government increased dramatically, converting the District of Columbia from a small town to a rapidly growing city. The new branch line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, opened in 1872, offered federal employees and city-workers the opportunity to live away from the city, as residential communities were developed along the rail lines in the 1880's and 1890's.

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**

**Description**
**Continuation Sheet 7.8**

Buildings constructed during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) introduced a new element to architecture. Most notably, mail order houses and pattern book designs were developed in response to the need for a standardized building design which could be constructed in great numbers in a short period of time. The demand for such housing created by the beginning of suburbanization in the 1880s and 1890s is evident in development of the county seat of Rockville. In the time identified as the Modern Period, from 1930 to the present, there were further significant changes in Montgomery County. Suburban growth began to boom with the growth of the federal government. Not only did city workers begin seeking housing in the "country," but also the federal government. itself began an expansion of its facilities in the counties adjacent to the District of Columbia. This trend was largely prompted by the mass appeal of the automobile.

At the same time, the number of farms in Montgomery County decreased by nearly fifty percent between 1920 and 1959. The farming that did continue shifted to large-scale commercial agricultural production. Changes in technology and the marketplace, as well as the persistent growth of the District of Columbia changed the agricultural character of Montgomery County. One of the leading factors in the change of agriculture was the development of new roads caused by the growth of the capital city region. The potential of land for suburban development influenced assessed property value and led many farmers to sell their land to developers. Suburban growth moved along the new roads into regions once populated by farms. New forms of transportation aided this movement.

The shift in populated areas also impacted the demand for goods and the ability to efficiently produce them. Dairy farms replaced cattle farms, vegetables were grown along the B&O Railroad line, and poultry and eggs were produced around residential centers, and wheat cultivation decreased as the Washington market began to import Kentucky wheat. The southern part of Montgomery County was a densely populated suburban area of Washington, D.C., and its northern regions were still occupied with agricultural production as late as 1968 when dairying and livestock raising accounted for seventy-six percent of agricultural products sold in the county . Since the late 1960s, the amount of agricultural land in Montgomery

County has decreased, with what were once rural properties, like the Caulfield property, now surrounded by development. Few agricultural properties within the project area continue to function as productive agricultural resources.

While suburbanization of Montgomery County increased during the twentieth century, the agricultural lifestyle adapted to a new development pattern. For example, the backyards of early to mid-twentieth century properties often included agricultural outbuildings, such as smokehouses or small chicken houses, along with garages, as is true for the Caulfield House.

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**

**Description**
**Continuation Sheet 7.10**

CHAIN OF TITLE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matilda Ricketts, et. al.<br>Irene Grimes, et. al.<br>Mary Bean, et. al. | To<br>(Land Record)<br>201 acres | Elizabeth Hutton Caulfield | TD19/14<br>10/5/1901 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth Hutton Caulfield | To<br>(Will Record)<br>$528,000 | Mary C. Brynes | VMB134-455<br>8/18/1951 |

100 acres unimproved frontage on Game Preserve Road, Seneca Creek and the B & O RR, and I-240, described as wooded and hilly

formerly 7000 acres (in 1969)—estate papers of Francis Caulfield (63-08-75)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mary C. Brynes | To<br>(Land Record)<br>$825,000 | Augusta McGown | 6617/506<br>12/24/1984 |

Rockhead (81 acres), Lot at Cloppers (.47 acres), Echo Dale (1 acre)

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**

**Significance**
**Continuation Sheet 8.1**

**Significance Summary**

The William Caulfield Farm property is the location of three frame dwellings, constructed from the last third of the nineteenth century through the first decade of the twentieth century, with ruinous outbuildings, and some modern structures. The tenant house exhibits a fairly ubiquitous form as a nineteenth century I-house, and the two larger houses, the Caulfield and Fox houses, are also undistinguished for their architecture. With fairly ubiquitous architectural forms, neither of the two larger dwellings evoke significant association with the past and are only marginally significant.

Developed by William Caulfield as a farm in the early twentieth century, the largely non-productive farm fields were located in sections adjacent to the remaining parcel near the original settlement of Clopper centered at a mill site. These farm fields were sold by the family and either developed or incorporated into the Seneca Creek State Park.

During the period of *Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870 to 1930)*, many farm properties owed their economic viability to improvements in transportation that occurred in the late nineteenth century with the arrival of railroad service. Growth in railroad technology and service led to a more effective transportation network in the years following 1870, which opened new markets for farm produce produced at Clopper. However, the William Caulfield Farm did not share in this prosperity despite its proximity to the mill, or the railroad siding and/or station at Clopper, near Gaithersburg. According to the Caulfield's daughter (personal interview with author, Rita M. Suffness, April 2, 1999) the operation was never successful.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW
Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended X
Comments:_____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services: _____ Date: 10/6/99
Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 10/6/99

**Significance**
The William Caulfield Farm has been analyzed within the contexts of architecture and agriculture in relation to an historic period of increasing industrialization and urbanization (Maryland Historical Trust Historic Context--*Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870 to 1930).* The frame tenant house on the property reflects the standard, I-house design that is ubiquitous Montgomery County. Dwellings utilizing this form, dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, are usually characterized by a narrow, rectangular form, one bay in depth, and frequently have two-story rear wings that give them an L or, occasionally, a T shape.

The two other dwellings on the property, the William Caulfield and Genevieve Fox Houses, dating to the first decade of the twentieth century, are also undistinguished architecturally. They are manifestations of the inherent conservatism of the farming populate in adhering to older architectural forms, in this case a standardized farmhouse type derived from older prototypes. There is some vague reflection of the prevailing interest in Colonial Revival types in the gambrel roof of the Fox House and other slight stylistic associations.

The William Caulfield Farm, although containing an agricultural complex, has little integrity because, for one, it is no longer used for agriculture, but has been largely sold off or subdivided. The existing property is a small remnant of that which was accumulated and farmed in the early twentieth century. This remnant is heavily wooded, and is set within a pocket of undeveloped land on the fringe of intense commercial and residential development in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Thus, although it is located within a rural pocket of woods, adjacent to the Sececa Creek State Park, there is residential and commercial development, and the corporate limits of Gaithersburg, adjacent to the tax parcel, with additional development slated for adjacent parcels. In addition, its agricultural integrity as a twentieth century Montgomery County farm has been compromised because no period outbuildings retain structural integrity and new structures have been built on the site.

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**

## 9.1 Major Bibliographical References

"Move Launched to Preserve Historic Home,"Montgomery Sentinel, September 12, 1963.

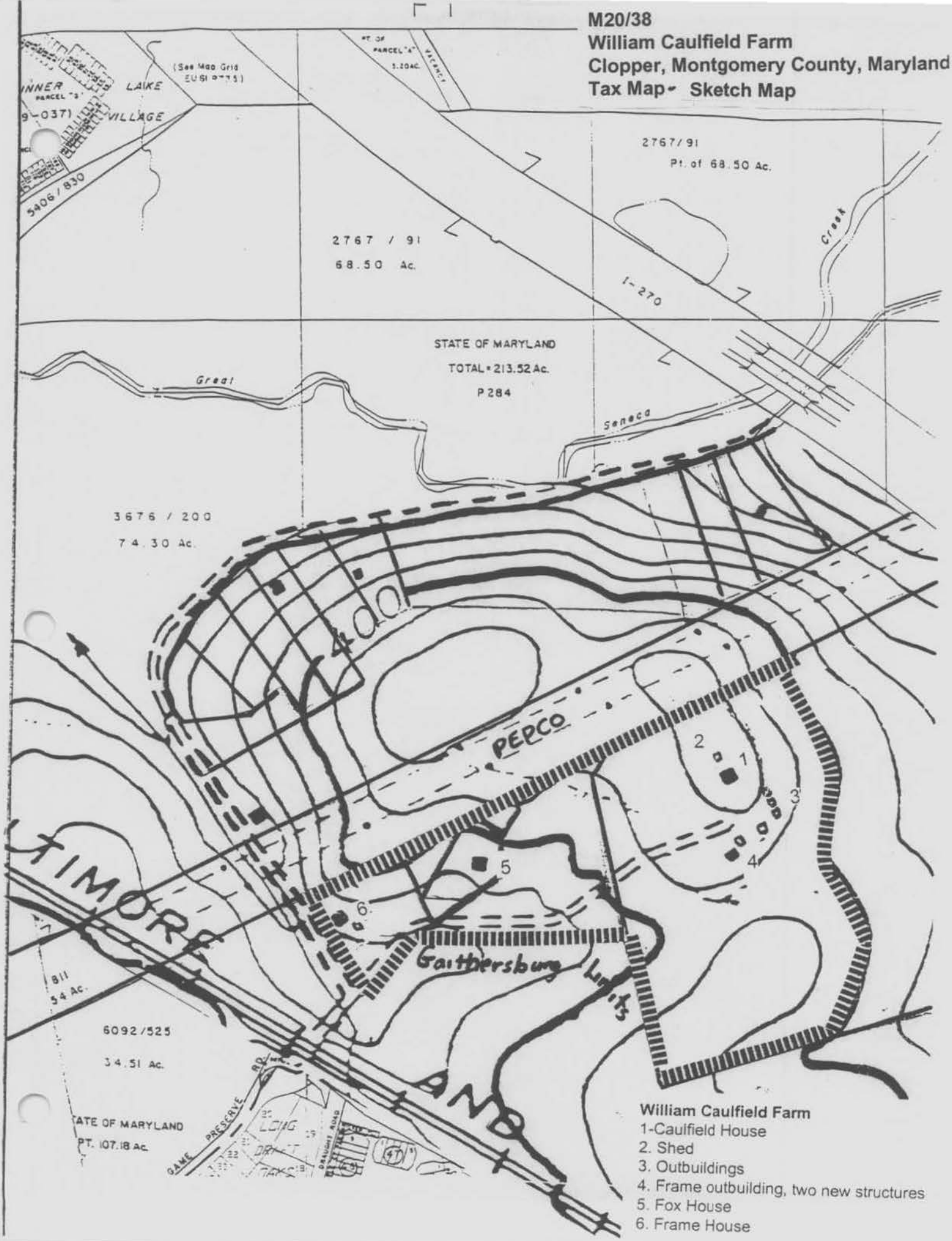
"Historic Montgomery County Mansion faces Possible Destruction by State, "The Standard, March 15, 1963.

Poole, Martha Sprigg. "Woodlands, A Brief History of This Estate," manuscript at the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Madine, Helen Caulfield. "Notes on the Woodlands and the Family at Clopper, Maryland," manuscript at the Montgomery County Historical Society.

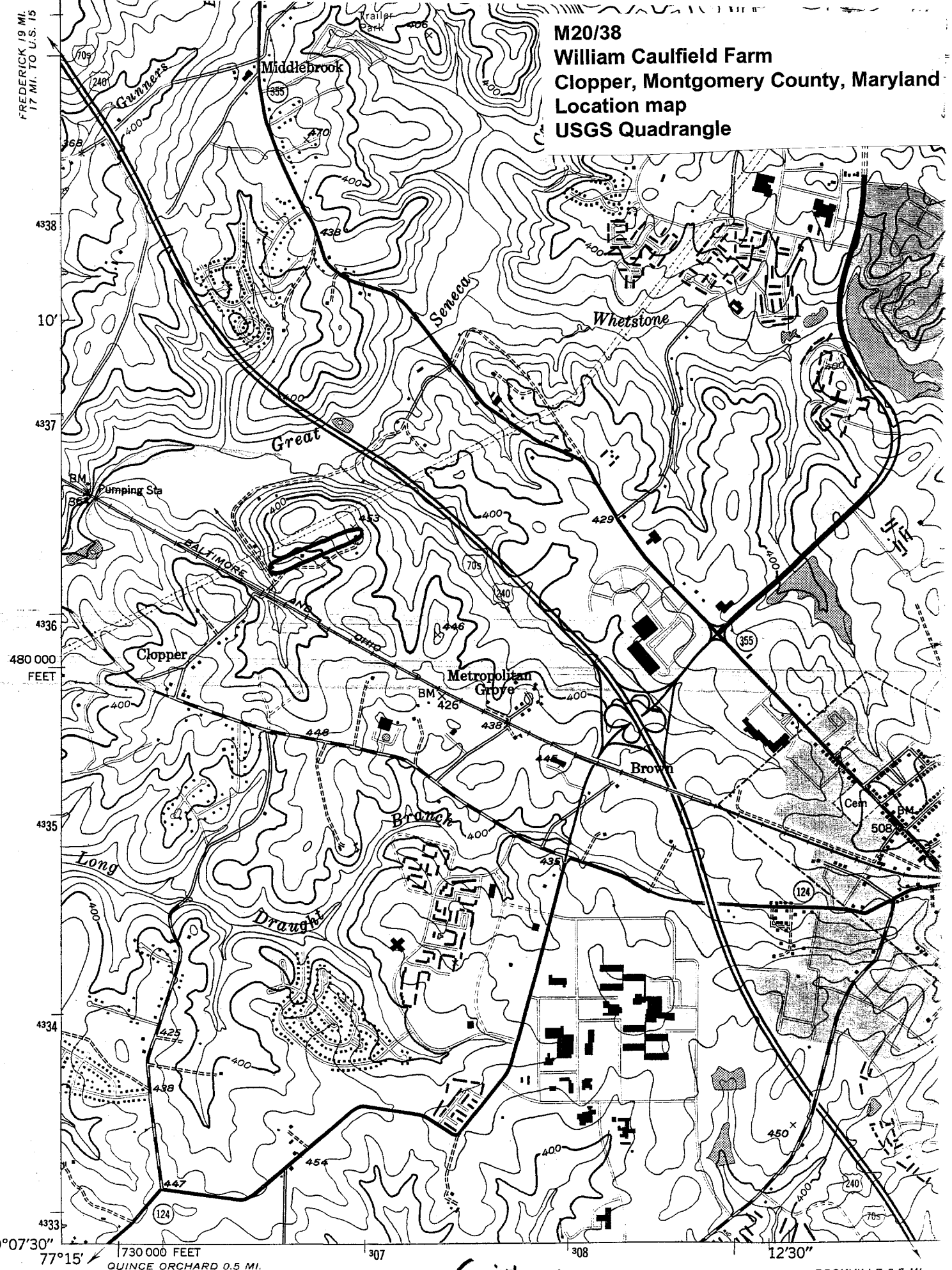
USGS Quadrangles for Gaithersburg, Maryland (7.5 minute edition of 1905).

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**
**Tax Map - Sketch Map**




**William Caulfield Farm**
1-Caulfield House
2. Shed
3. Outbuildings
4. Frame outbuilding, two new structures
5. Fox House
6. Frame House

**M20/38**
**William Caulfield Farm**
**Clopper, Montgomery County, Maryland**
**Location map**
**USGS Quadrangle**




Mapped by U. S. Forest Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS, WSSD, and USGS

(SENECA)
562 III SE

Gaithersburg

M 20/38

William Caulfield Farm
Clopper
Mont. County MD

R Suffness 4/99
MDSHA O (negs)

Main Dwelling - Wm Caulfield
S Elevation

1/18

M 20/38

William Caulfield Farm

Clopper

Montgomery County MD

R Suffness MD SHPO (neg)

4/99

Main Dwelling - Wm Caulfield

SW Corner

2/19

M 20/38

Wm Caulfield Farm

Choppers

Montgomery County

R Suffine MDSHPO (neg)

4/99

Main Dwelling - Wm Caulfield

N W Corner

3/19

M 20138
Wlm Caulfield Farm
Clopper
Montgomery County
R Suffren 4/99
Negs at MD SHPO
Main Dwelling - Wlm Caulfield

NE Corner
4/19

M20/38
William Caulfield Farm
Clopper
Montgomery County
R Suffren 4/95
negs at MDSHPC
Main Dwelling - Wm Caulfield

SE Corner
5/19

M20/38
William Caulfield Farm
Cloppers
Montgomery County
R Cuffman 4/99
negs at MDSHPC

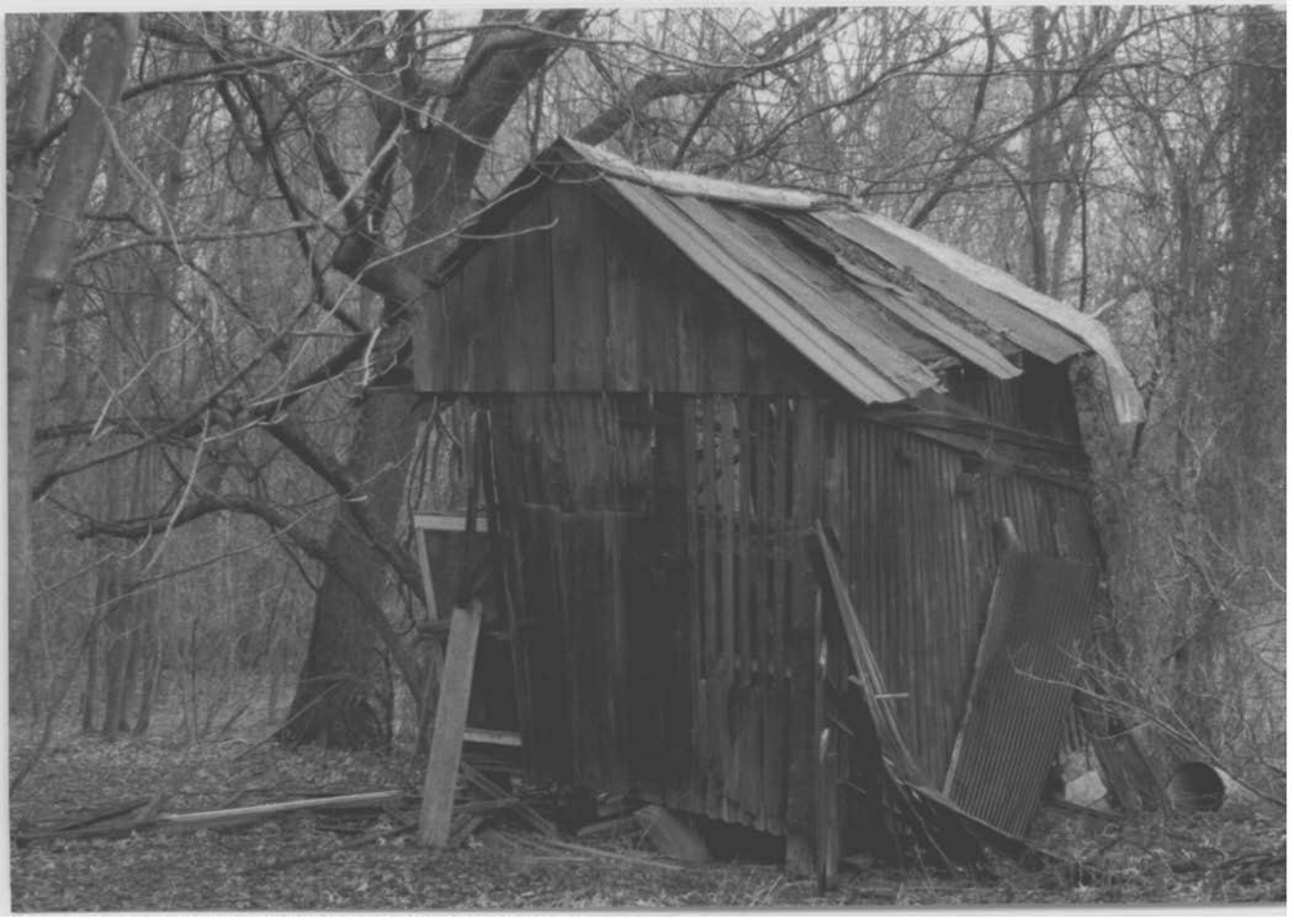
Wlm Caulfield House - Main Dwelling
Shed (A)

6/19

M20138
William Caulfield Farm
Clopper
Montgomery County
R Suffren 4/99
negs at MD SHPC.

Wlm Caulfield House

Sped
7/19



M20/38

William Caulfield Farm

Cloppers

Montgomery County

R Suffner 4/99

Negs at MDSHPC

Wm Caulfield - Main Dwelling

Corncrib

8/19

m 20/38
Wlm Caulfield Farm
Clappers
Montgomery County
R Suffness 4/99
near at MDSHPC
Man Dwelling - Caulfield
Collapsed Outbuilding
9/19

M20/38

William Caulfield Farm

Clopper

Montgomery County

R Suffness 4/99

negs at MDSHPC

Main Dwelling - Caulfield House

Outbuilding (Shed) plus
3 new structures (pole bldg, trailer
10/19 and frame extension)

M 20/38

William Caulfield Farm

Clopper

Montgomery County

R Suffness 4/99

negs at MDSAPC

Dwelling # 2 - Genevieve Caulfield Fox

SE Corner

11/19

M 20/38
William Caulfield Farm
Clopper
Montgomery County
R Suffren 4/99
negs at MDSHPO
Dwelling #2 - Genevieve
Caulfield POV

North Elevation
12/19

M 20/38
William Caulfield Farm
Clopper
Montgomery County Md
R Suffner 4/99
Negs at MD SHPO
Dwelling #2 - Genevieve
Caulfield Fox hse
South Elevation (Entrance
Facade)
13/19

M 20/38
William Caulfield Farm
Cloppers
Montgomery County
R Suffness 4/99
negs at MDSHPO
Dwelling #2 - Genevieve
Caulfield Fox House

SW Corner
14/19

M 20/38

William Coulfield Farm

Clappers

Montgomery County

R Suffren 4195

negs at MDSHA PO.

Dwelling # 3

West Elevation

15/19

Z71

M 20/38

William Caulfield Farr

Clippers

Mont Cty MD

R Suffren 4/99

negs at MOSHPO

Dwelling # 3

SW Corner

16/90

M20138
Wlm Caulfield Farm
Mont. County MD
R Suffness 4/99
Negs at MDSHPO
Dwelling #3

SE Corner
171/19

M20138
William Caulfield Farm
Montgomery MD
R Suffness 4/95
negs at MDSHPC
Dwelling # 3

East Elevation
18/19

POSTED

M20138
Wlm Caulfield Farm
Clappers. Mont Co
R Suffness 4/95
negs at MDSHPO
Dwelling # 3

NE Elevation
19/19