

M: 17-52

~~M-222~~ (National Register)
Seneca Sandstone Cutting Mill
Montgomery Co., MD
C. Mazurek
October 22, 1997
Section 7.1

Addendum

Nothing has been changed on the Seneca Sandstone Cutting Mill since the last survey was undertaken in 1979. It is still standing, but is in an advanced state of disrepair due to the effects of weather and neglect.

M: 17-52
Seneca Stone Quarries
(Potomac Red Sandstone Quarry)
River Road (MD 112)
Poolesville
Federal

late 18th to late 19th centuries

The Seneca Stone Quarries are located on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the east bank of the Potomac River near the village of Seneca. The north retaining wall of the canal, a culvert to conduct a small creek under the canal at the west end of the quarry, and the Seneca Aqueduct, which carries the canal over Seneca Creek, are constructed of the local Seneca stone. Only two buildings stand in the quarry area: the cutting building at the east side of the quarry, and a duplex on the hill overlooking the quarry and river. Both structures are in ruins and constructed of Seneca stone. The cutting building for "working" architectural blocks was built probably in the 1830s, and later doubled in size to its present dimensions. Only the stone walls remain. From the south gable end facing the canal, the outline of a low-pitched roof can be traced. The stone is rough finished in rectangular blocks. Probably dating from the mid 19th century, the duplex on the hill is built of rough rubble stone laid in regular courses except at the corners, sills, and lintels. On the east façade, the latter are smooth finished rectangular blocks. Some of the same smooth blocks were used as paving, leading to the two east doors. The 2 1/2-story structure had two rooms on each floor of each unit. A single fireplace was located in each west room. Most of the south gable has collapsed beneath the roof. One dormer on each side of the roof lights the attic chambers. The major part of the quarry is located south and southwest of the duplex. Its red walls and rough floor are overgrown

with an accumulation of vegetation and look as though they had never been disturbed.

The Seneca Quarry was the source of stone for two Potomac River canals, the Potomac Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company (1780s to 1820s), and for the Smithsonian Institution (1847-1848). After its construction, the C&O Canal was often used to transport the stone from the quarry. Water from the canal was also diverted to provide power for the machinery used to finish the rough blocks. By 1900, quarrying operations at the Seneca Quarry had stopped. The quality of the remaining stone had deteriorated beyond the point of usefulness.

M:17-52

~~M-222~~

SENECA QUARRY
Montgomery County

The Seneca Quarry is located east of Riley's Lock Road and east of Seneca Creek near the northern bank of the Potomac River and north of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The quarry is south of the town of Seneca, Montgomery County.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Montgomery
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE:

1. NAME
COMMON: Seneca Quarry
AND OR HISTORIC: Potomac Red Sandstone Company; Seneca Stone Company

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: Tschiffeley Mill Road
CITY OR TOWN: Seneca
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Eighth
STATE: Maryland
CODE: 24
COUNTY: Montgomery
CODE: 031

3. CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY (Check One): [X] Site, [X] Building, [X] Object
OWNERSHIP: [X] Both
STATUS: [X] Unoccupied
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: [X] No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): [X] Agricultural, [X] Park, [X] Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME: Multiple, Private and Public
STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER: E. Montgomery Avenue and N. Washington Street
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville
STATE: Maryland
CODE: 24
COUNTY: Montgomery

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
DATE OF SURVEY: 1970
FEDERAL [] STATE [X] COUNTY [] LOCAL []
FIELD OFFICE FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland
CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Montgomery

7 DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/> Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Seneca Quarry is located on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the east bank of the Potomac River about twenty-five miles northwest of Washington, near the village of Seneca, Maryland. The north retaining wall of the canal, a culvert to conduct a small creek under the canal at the west end of the quarry, and the Seneca Aqueduct, which carries the canal over Seneca Creek, are constructed of the local Seneca stone.

Only two buildings stand in the designated area: the cutting building at the east side of the quarry, and a duplex on the hill overlooking the quarry and river. Both structures are in ruins and are constructed of Seneca stone.

The cutting building for "working" architectural blocks was built probably in the 1830's, and doubled in size to its present dimensions sometime later than 1830. The four exterior and center walls, of Seneca stone, are standing and are reasonably sound. There are no remains of the timber roof or other wood portions. From the gable (south) which faces the canal, the outline of a low-pitched roof can be traced. The stone is rough finished in rectangular blocks.

Probably dating from mid nineteenth century, the duplex on the hill is built of rough rubble stone laid in regular courses except at the corners, sills, and lintels. On the east facade, the latter are smooth finish, rectangular blocks. Some of the same smooth blocks were used as paving, leading to the two east doors. The two and one-half story structure had two rooms on each floor of each unit. A single fireplace was located in each west room. Most of the south gable has collapsed beneath the 'A' roof. One dormer on each side of the roof lights the attic chambers.

The major part of the quarry is located south and southwest of the duplex. Its red walls and rough floor are overgrown with an accumulation of vegetation and look as though they had never been disturbed.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion Phil. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy | quarries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Seneca Quarry was a source of stone for two Potomac River Canals, the Potomac Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company (1780's to 1820's), and for the Smithsonian Institution (1847-1848).

The initial major quarrying activities at Seneca occurred in 1785. The Potomac Company, whose first president was George Washington, had been incorporated to extend navigation upstream on the Potomac River. At Great Falls, the Company constructed five locks on the Virginia side of the river. The Company used Seneca stone for these locks which were a major contribution to the development of American engineering. Expensive maintenance, because of the vicissitudes of the Potomac Company, forced the firm to close the canal. The Seneca stone, however, has withstood the ravages of nature and is still in place along the ruins of the Potomac Company canal.

The second canal project on the Potomac River--the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company--used Seneca stone because of its durability and the proximity of the quarries to the canal route. The C & O Canal Company used Seneca stone on its canal around Great Falls, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The C & O aqueduct across Seneca Creek was also built of Seneca stone. The Montgomery County stone proved its durability for it is still in good condition long after the Canal has ceased to function.

Seneca stone is obvious in James Renwick's building for the Smithsonian Institution on the Mall in Washington, D. C. (1847-1848). The building committee for the Smithsonian conducted a thorough investigation to uncover the most durable and practical building material. For several reasons, the committee chose stone from the Seneca quarries, then operated by John Peter. A large supply of the stone existed. The quarry was near the C & O Canal which assured easy transportation to Washington. Seneca stone, although malleable when first quarried, becomes extremely hard. It is able to resist damage from changes in the atmosphere and from mechanical assaults.

Renwick personally visited the quarry and selected the stone for the Smithsonian.

As the C & O Canal used Seneca stone for building, the Seneca quarries in turn used the Canal for transportation. After 1850 when the Seneca

[see continuation sheet]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Seneca Quarry

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

section of the Canal had been completed, the operators of the quarry used the water power from the canal to smooth, cut and polish stone blocks. A diversionary stream from the canal provided the power for the machinery used to finish the rough blocks.

In 1833, the Potomac Red Sandstone Company signed a lease with the C & O Canal Company for 1,250 inches of water at fifty cents per inch per annum. In 1893, the Seneca Stone Company paid \$853.33 for the use of water power from the canal.

By 1900, quarrying operations at the Seneca Quarry had stopped. The quality of the remaining stone had deteriorated beyond the point of usefulness.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Douglas, Paul H. and William K. Jones. "Sandstone, Canals and the Smithsonian." The Smithsonian Journal of History. Vol. III. Spring 1968, 41-58.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	04	15"	77°	21	05"			
NE	39°	04	15"	77°	20	26"			
SE	39°	04	02.5"	77°	20	26"			
SW	39°	04	03"	77°	21	04"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 91.2 acres

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Nancy Miller, Historian, and Michael Bourne, Field Surveyor

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: Sept. 26, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Orlando Ridout IV

Title: State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date: September 27, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M:17-52

Name Seneca Quarry

2. Planning Area/Site Number P.A. 17
17-52

3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 13
C-15

4. Address Tschiffeley Mill Road
Seneca, Md.

5. Classification Summary

Category Site; buildings
 Ownership Public and private
 Public Acquisition _____
 Status Unoccupied
 Accessible Partly accessible as national park
 Present use Agriculture and park use
 Previous Survey Recording Nat Register Federal x State x County x Local x
 M-NCPPC

6. Date Quarry 1785
Stone-cutting mill, 1830's

7. Original Owner Potomac Company, 1785

8. Apparent Condition Overgrown with vegetation; quarry ruinous

a. ruinous

c. unaltered

b. original site

Description

This large and important quarry was connected by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the growing city of Washington and became the source of much building stone used in the monumental buildings there 1835-1860. The quarry walls, stone cutting building, quarry master's house, canal basin for stone boats, despite their overgrown and ruinous condition, clearly depict this early industrial site.

10. Significance

The fine quality of Seneca sandstone was substantiated when architect James Renwick demanded one of the earliest chemical tests for building stone before specifying it for the Smithsonian Institution building on the Mall in Washington, D.C. (1847-48). Before and after that date the stone was widely used for canal construction (locks, viaducts, piers). Seneca quarry continued in operation until 1900 and today is one of the most complete illustrations of this form of industry, the subject of possible restoration and interpretation.

11. Date researched September 1972 National Register nomination
Nancy Miller, Michael Bourne

12. Compiler Frederick Gutheim 13. Date Compiled 17 May 1974 14. Designation Approval _____

15. Acreage - 91.2 Acres

1603731216

1. Name of Landmark: Seneca sandstone quarries
2. Location: Just northwest of the southern end of the Tschiffley Mill Road, Seneca, Maryland. Near the C&O Canal and extending westerly, parallel with the canal about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastern side of Bull Run Creek.
3. Present use: The quarries have not been worked since 1900 and are overgrown. The site is part of the C&O Canal National Historical Park.
4. Owner: Department of Natural Resources, State of Maryland.
5. Date or period built: The quarries were worked from around 1774 to 1900.
6. Architectural description: The red-brown sides of the quarries form bluffs 25-30 feet high, set back from the canal about 100 yards. Some large blocks of sandstone can be seen lying about the quarry.
7. Builder:
8. Original owner: The quarries are located on land first granted to Richard Brightwell on August 29, 1695. Ownership of the quarries changed hands several times. In 1837, Clement Smith sold them to John Parke Custis Peter and in 1850 the Seneca Sandstone Company worked the quarries. In 1867 the Potomac Red Sandstone Company assumed control of the quarries and after repeated setbacks of floods and court suits the quarries were sold to the Seneca Stone Company in 1891 and operated till 1900 when the operation ceased.
9. Historic association: The depth of the quarries testifies to the strength and ingenuity of the men who dug, drilled and blasted the sandstone loose in those early days. The quarries provided the stone used in building of public works such as the old Pawtomack Canal and the C&O Canal, in public buildings such as the Smithsonian, for sidewalks and cemetery stones in Williamsport, and for private homes in Georgetown and Washington, D.C. With the opening of the canal in 1833 it was possible to ship the stone to building sites in Washington. The quarries provided an important source of economic activity to the canal town of Seneca but as the quality of stone became inferior quarry operations ceased.
10. Bibliography:
 1. Baliff, Barbara. "Stone Quarrying in Montgomery, Maryland". Paper for a history course at the University of Maryland. 1968.
 2. Douglas, Paul and Jones, William. "Sandstones, Canals, and the Smithsonian". The Smithsonian Journal of History. Spring 1968.

3. Fradin, Morris. Hey-Ey-Ey, Lock!. See and Know Press. P.O. Box 226, Cabin John, Maryland. 1974.
4. Sween, Jane Chinn. "Seneca," Montgomery County Story. The Montgomery County Historical Society. November 1971.
5. Withington, C.F. "Geology - Its Role in the Development and Planning of Metropolitan Washington." Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. October 1967.

11. Researcher: Robert Kasperek
13409 Oriental Street
Rockville, Maryland 20853

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

STONE CUTTING AND DRESSING BUILDING OF THE SENECA QUARRY

Seneca, Montgomery County, Maryland (77°21' W x 39°04' N)

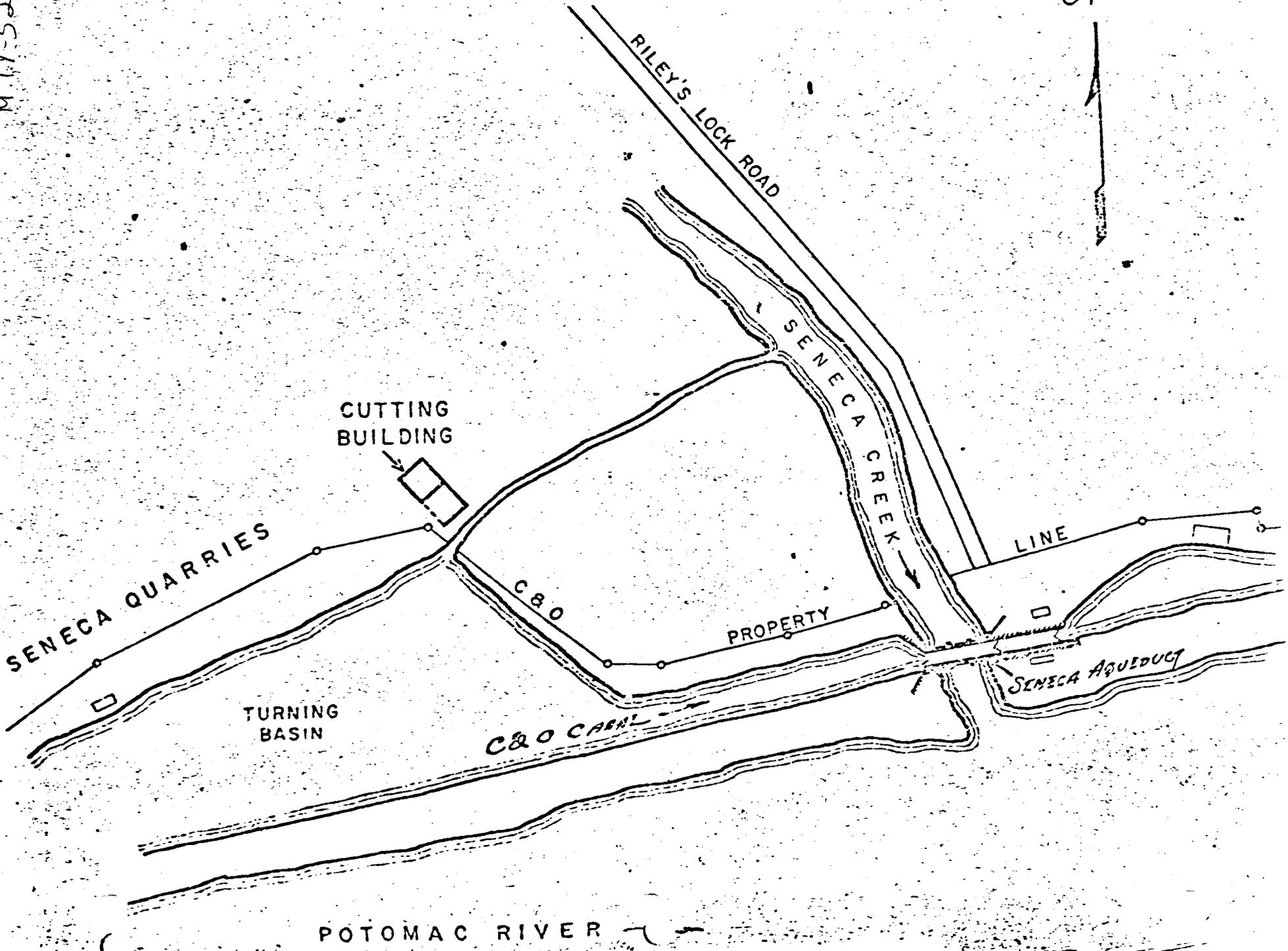
The Seneca quarries and the associated cutting and dressing building are located on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the banks of the Potomac River about 25 miles northwest of Washington, near the town of Seneca. In the 1780s the red sand stone (or freestone) from the quarries was used in the construction of the locks of the skirting canal around the Great Falls of the Potomac on the Virginia side of the river; in the 1820s the C&O Canal's Seneca Aqueduct and a number of locks in the area were built of the stone; and in 1847-8 the Smithsonian Institution building was constructed of Seneca stone after a long and scientifically conducted search for the most durable stone in the Washington area.

The cutting building for working architectural blocks was built probably in the 1830s, doubled in size to its present dimensions sometime later. The finishing machinery was powered by water drawn from the Canal, dropping through a wheel or turbine into Seneca Creek at a lower level. The rough blocks were brought to the shed by mule cars on a narrow-gauge track and the finished stone was transported to Washington by the Canal. In addition to the Smithsonian building, Seneca stone is seen all over the Capital in buildings great and small as well as in fences, walls and other architectural features. The quarry ceased commercial operations in about 1900 as the veins of good stone ran out.

The property that includes the quarry ledges and the cutting shed is at presently privately owned by Mrs. Harry Y. Pierpoint of Chevy Chase and Seneca. The shed is in essentially ruinous condition. The four exterior and center walls, of Seneca stone, are standing, reasonably sound. There are no remains of the timber roof, or other wood portions of the building. The only evidence of the operational features of the building is a longitudinal trench in the floor that contained the main drive shaft, and several foundation blocks for machinery.

The quarry was described by Paul H. Douglas & William K. Jones in Sandstone, Canals, and the Smithsonian, in the Smithsonian Journal of History, Spring, 1968, pp 41-53.

M 17-52



SENECA QUARRIES

CUTTING BUILDING

TURNING BASIN

C&O

C&O CANAL

PROPERTY

RILEY'S LOCK ROAD

SENECA CREEK

LINE

SENECA AQUEDUCT

POTOMAC RIVER

~~H-222~~ M:17-52

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Seneca Quarry			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Potomac Red Sandstone Company; Seneca Stone Company			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Tschiffeley Mill Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Seneca			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Montgomery	CODE 031
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map; Seneca Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1: 24,000			
DATE: 1952			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MARYLAND

Date Entered APR 24 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Seneca Quarry	Seneca Montgomery County

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

- Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
- Hon. J. Glenn Beall, Jr.
- Hon. Gilbert Gude

Maryland Historical Trust

M:17-52

2525 Riva Road Annapolis Maryland 21401

(301) 267-5087

November 3, 1972

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
18th and C Streets
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Please find enclosed our advance nomination forms for the following Maryland properties:

Cove Point Lighthouse Calvert County	First Congressional District
Battle Monument Baltimore City	Third Congressional District
American Brewery Baltimore City	Third Congressional District
3500 Clipper Road Baltimore City	Fourth Congressional District
✓ Seneca Quarry Montgomery County	Eight Congressional District

We appreciate your interest and will look forward to the acceptance of these properties on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Orlando Ridout IV
State Liaison Officer for Maryland
National Historic Preservation Act

OR:ec

encs.

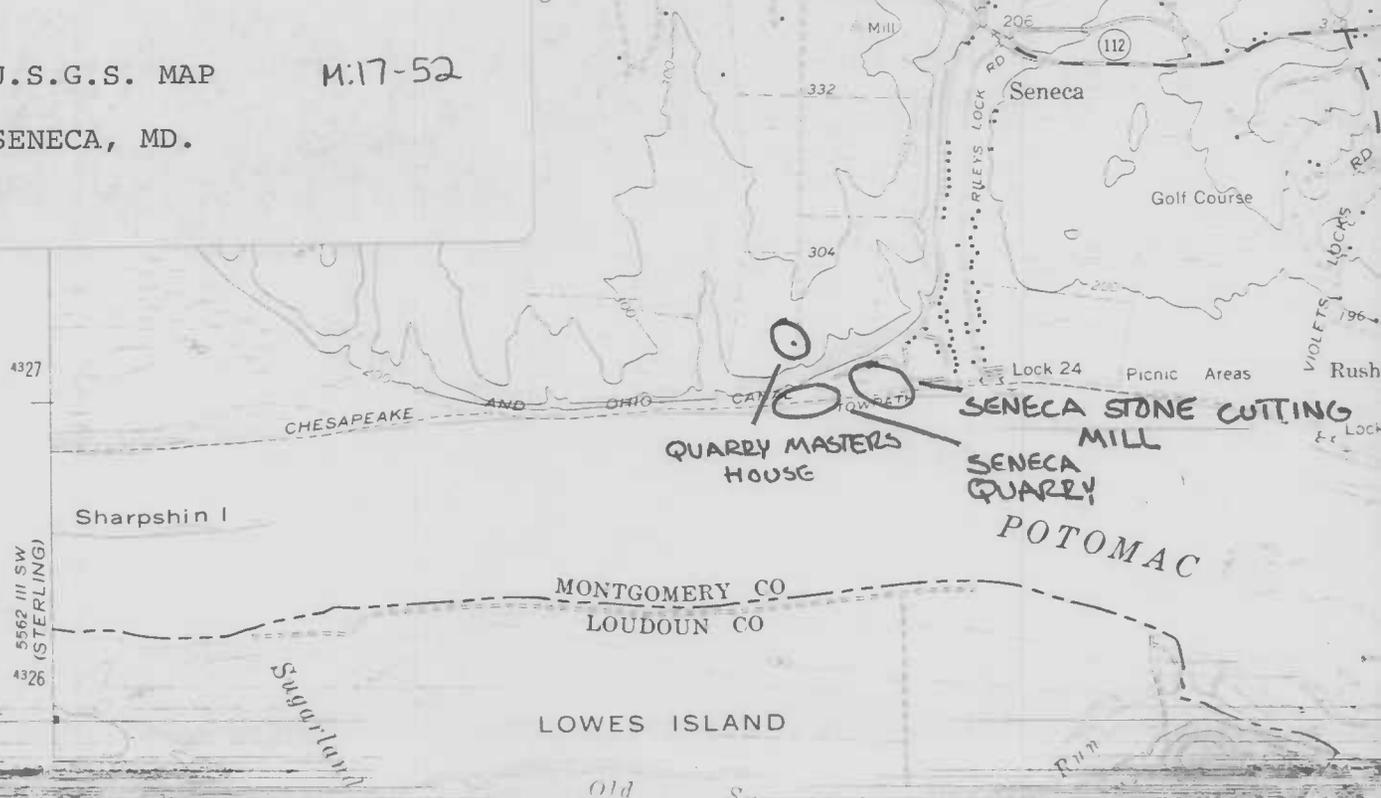
*Historical and Cultural Administration
Department of Economic and Community Development*



U.S.G.S. MAP

M:17-52

SENECA, MD.



4327

5562 III SW
(STERLING)
4326

Sharpshin I

CHESAPEAKE

AND OHIO

QUARRY MASTERS HOUSE

SENECA STONE CUTTING MILL

SENECA QUARRY

POTOMAC

MONTGOMERY CO
LOUDOUN CO

LOWES ISLAND

Old



M:17-52

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

EXTERIOR OF BUILDING

1 OF 11



M: 17-52

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

EXTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY
MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

EXTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY Co., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD Dept. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERIOR (MACHINE TROUGH)

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERIOR OF BUILDING

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SENECA QUARRY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

C. MAZUREK

OCT 97

MD DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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