

CAPSULE SUMMARY  
Elk Neck State Park  
MIHP # CE-1529  
Elk Neck Peninsula  
Cecil County  
Park-1936  
Public

Elk Neck State Park encompasses 2,188 acres and was acquired between 1936 and 1983. The park provides public recreation, including swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, biking, and wildlife viewing. Historically, the land was used for agriculture and timber production. Intensive agricultural use of the peninsula ended during the early twentieth century as the land was converted to summer homes or private hunting retreats and camps. Many former open agricultural fields have been reforested. Thirteen built resources and one prehistoric archeological site are associated with the pre-park history of the area. The Bathon Lodge (Bowers Center) and Caretaker's House/Garage (CE-1007), both constructed ca. 1930, possess significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Park development and recreational management originally focused on approximately 619 acres. Between 1937 and 1942, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built recreational facilities. Built resources are associated with the CCC include nine recreation cabins. The nine CCC-built cabins possess significance as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Other CCC-built elements, such as trails and an amphitheater, no longer survive. The buildings and elements constructed during the 1950s are widely dispersed and do not represent a significant concentration of resources united historically or aesthetically by plan to qualify as a district eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These elements do not possess the qualities of significance to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



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## 7. Description

Inventory No. CE-1529

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### Condition

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent       | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair            | <input type="checkbox"/> altered      |
- 

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

### RESOURCE COUNT

National Register eligible resources: 11

Not National Register eligible resources: 19

Unevaluated archeological sites: 3

TOTAL 33

### SUMMARY

Elk Neck State Park encompasses 2,188 acres on Elk Neck peninsula in Cecil County, Maryland. The peninsula separates the Elk River on the southeast and Chesapeake Bay on the northwest. Land for the park was acquired between 1936 and 1983 (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002; MdDNR Acquisition List, Elk Neck State Park (SP) 2002.). The park opened in 1939 to provide public recreation. Activities included water recreation in the form of swimming and boating, camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking and biking trails, and wildlife viewing.

The topography of the Elk Neck peninsula is characterized by rolling upland areas dissected by small drainages flowing southeast into the Elk River. Elevations within the park range from sea level to approximately 260 feet above mean sea level (amsl) on Mauldin Mountain. The southern and western shores of the peninsula are marked by steep bluffs. The eastern shore slopes more gradually with marshland at the mouths of the small streams that drain the uplands.

Historically the peninsula was used for agriculture and fishing. Timber resources on the peninsula also were used for charcoal manufacturing and milled lumber. During the twentieth century, recreation became a prominent land use. Initially, private individuals offered lodging, camping, and hunting to augment agricultural activities. During the 1920s and 1930s, land on the peninsula was acquired by wealthy landowners who were not engaged in farming and who established summer residences and hunting and fishing retreats.

Acquisition of land for the state park began in 1936. By 1940, 619 acres were assembled (MdDNR Acquisition List, Elk Neck SP, 2002.). The property formed a belt across the peninsula between Thackery Point on the Elk River to Rocky Point on the Chesapeake Bay. Initial park development was completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). CCC projects included laying out roads and trails and constructing recreational cabins.

The park currently occupies two discontinuous areas on the Elk Neck peninsula. The two sections of the park are separated by an intervening subdivision called Chesapeake Isle (formerly known as Rolling Hills Development), which was established by 1966. MD Route 272 links the two sections of the park. This road occupies the center of the peninsula and provides the only north-south access along the peninsula. During the 1940s, this road was unpaved; it became a paved county road by 1958 (USGS Earleville Quadrangle map 1944; 1958). Secondary roads provide access to the recreational facilities of the park from MD Route 272.

The northern section of the park contains approximately 1,917 acres and includes the initial 619 acres assembled between 1936 and 1940 for the park. These properties were acquired from Abbott, White Bank, McHenry, and the Elk Neck Rod and Gun Club (Fitch) (MdDNR Acquisition List, Elk Neck SP 2002). The northern section contains all built recreation facilities. Sixty-four buildings are contained in the park, of which 22 buildings were constructed prior to 1960. Current facilities include 278 campsites arranged in loops, 12 shared showers and restrooms, a boat launching complex, a day-use beach with comfort station, four picnic shelters, and an outdoor amphitheater and church pavilion. Park support buildings include the visitor center, contact stations, maintenance buildings, and three residences that house park employees. Overnight accommodations include nine cabins

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

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constructed in 1939, five mini-cabins constructed in 1999, and the Bowers Center complex to house groups (MdDNR Welcome to Elk Neck brochure n.d.; MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory 2002).

The southern portion of the park comprises approximately 270 acres of largely unimproved and heavily forested land. Four acres surrounding the Turkey Point Lighthouse were acquired from the U.S. Government in 1952; DNR does not own the Turkey Point Lighthouse. The remaining acreage in this area was acquired in 1962 (MdDNR Acquisition List, Elk Neck SP 2002). MD Route 272 ends in an unpaved parking lot located just south of the park boundary. From there, a farm lane leads southeast through hay fields to the lighthouse. The southern tip of the peninsula ends in a cliff that rises approximately 50 feet from the water. The base of the cliff has been reinforced with riprap to solve erosion problems.

### METHODS

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within Elk Neck State Park. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the boundaries as of August 2002 based on a review of property maps verified by knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. No DNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies, such as the State Highway Administration; private entities; or county maintained facilities, such as ball fields, recreation centers, or museums on state land were not surveyed as part of this project.

### Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research conducted for Elk Neck State Park. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in each MdDNR-owned unit included in the survey. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of each unit prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

### Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other).

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings and structures. Properties owned by other state agencies were not included in the survey. Field survey verified the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and assessed the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration noted in wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as deteriorated wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

### DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are for all recorded archeological resources and all built resources constructed before 1960. The descriptions are organized chronologically by property types. The resources include one prehistoric archeological site, one transportation resource (lighthouse), one farmstead (Bathon Stone house), one recreation complex (Bowers Center), one rental house (Werson house), and 14 recreation resources built between 1939 and 1960.

### PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Although little studied, the prehistoric occupation within Elk Neck State Park was probably most concentrated in well-drained areas near small streams and coastal margins of Elk Neck. Few archeological sites are recorded on the peninsula and only one site is recorded within the park. It is likely that the pattern of settlement in this area was similar to the pattern of other areas of the Upper Chesapeake Bay, with the most intensive prehistoric activity on low terraces above the bay or Elk River in proximity to sources of fresh water. In contrast to the base camps and short-term procurement sites expected in these areas, prehistoric settlement in upland areas is more diffuse and characterized by small resource procurement sites. The sole archeological site mapped within the current boundaries of Elk Neck State Park appears to represent a small camp dating from the Late Archaic or Transitional Period. †

† The nature and integrity of this site have not been assessed.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

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### REPORTED CEMETERY

The existence of a cemetery has been reported as located in the southern portion of Elk Neck State Park. A man who lived in the Turkey Point Lighthouse as a child during the 1930s reported the existence of a cemetery associated with either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812 to MdDNR staff in 1980 (Rick Barton personal communication 27 August 2002). The individual remembered that rows of mounded earth were clearly visible in an area and excluded from active farming when he was a child. The man identified the location of this cemetery for park staff in a wooded area approximately 2,100 feet northeast of the Turkey Point Lighthouse (Rick Barton personal communication 8 October 2002). Although this cemetery was reported to MHT, no site form or quad file record is currently on file at MHT.

The association of this possible cemetery with the Revolutionary War probably derives from a skirmish between a small British force and some local residents in April 1776 that was reported in a Philadelphia newspaper. A typed transcript of the article on file at Elk Neck State Park describes a skirmish between members of the Grace family and an unidentified British naval patrol on Turkey Point in the vicinity of "Beaver Dam Creek." The skirmish ended with 30 British casualties and three of the Grace brothers dead; all reportedly were buried in a graveyard at Turkey Point (Maryland Historical Society n.d.).

The location of the reported graveyard has been a matter of conjecture for two decades. Historic maps and notations on the newspaper transcript provide some clues. A handwritten note on the typescript of this article noted that the old graveyard was "near where Beaver Dam Creek runs into Chesapeake Bay," and that "the drift from the Susquehanna River has almost entirely blocked the Creek." Review of historic maps revealed two references to "Beaver Dam." Harduocoeur/Craighill (1799/1889) depicted Beaver Dam as an apparently marshy stretch along the northern (Northeast River) shoreline of Elk Neck, not far upstream from Turkey Point, while Martenet (1858) showed a "Beaver Dam Fishery" in approximately the same location. These maps may support the newspaper account that Beaver Dam Creek was shallow at the time of the skirmish, and that it later was "blocked by drift" (i.e., silted in) from the Susquehanna River.

On a site visit conducted on 4 December 2002, Rick Smith and Rick Barton of MdDNR located the site of the reported cemetery. The site contains an unorganized group of stone and is surrounded by a berm on the Elk River side. It was located in the edge of a farm field and was left unplowed. A large, oblong stone, firmly entrenched, exhibited the suggestion of a carved letter "G." The park rangers remembered observing additional carved stones in this location, but no other stones were uncovered during the site visit. Today the area is overgrown with light scrub, undergrowth, and large trees.

### PRE-PARK BUILT RESOURCES

#### Transportation Resources

The Turkey Point Lighthouse (MIHP # CE-195) is located on top of a cliff in the southern portion of Elk Neck State Park, but the building is owned and maintained by Turkey Point Light Station, Inc., a non-profit organization. The lighthouse was authorized for construction in 1831 and commissioned in 1833 (Turbyville 1995). The conical masonry building was constructed by John Donahoo; it was one of 12 lighthouses that he designed (Giglio 1993). The lighthouse was determined by the Maryland Historical Trust to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The lighthouse is in good condition.

A one-story, square, concrete-block storage building located just west of the lighthouse was constructed ca. 1930. This building also is owned and maintained by Turkey Point Light Station, Inc. The building has a single door; the other walls are blind. The building appeared in photographs taken during the service of Fannie Salter, the last lighthouse keeper between 1925 and 1947. The photographs are dated ca. 1930 and 1942 (Turbyville 1995:xv; 10-13; Blumgart 1996). The storage building is in good

Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

condition.

The Turkey Point Lightkeeper's House (CE-254) is no longer standing. It was demolished in 1972. The site is owned by MdDNR.

Agricultural Resources

The Bathon Stone House (MIHP # CE-813) is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay house with a one-story addition on the south gable end. The building dates from ca. 1870. The building does not appear on the 1858 Martenet Map of Cecil County, but appears under the name of H. Boos on the 1877 Lake, Griffing and Stephenson Map of Cecil County. The house is sited approximately a third of the way between Elk River and MD Route 272. It occupies a slight rise with open fields that gently slope north and south of the house. This site provides views of both MD Route 272 and Elk River.

The wood-frame dwelling rests on a painted stone foundation and has a stone basement under the northern portion. The entire building is stuccoed. The 1978 MIHP form stated that the building was masonry; however, the building is wood-frame construction. The exterior of the one-story addition is wood as seen through a hole in the building. On the interior, the windows are flush with the walls without the thick window surrounds generally found in stone walls. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll. The roof features a central interior stuccoed chimney stack. Since surveyed in 1978, alterations to the building include the installation of modern thermopane windows, installation of metal surrounds, new door units, and enclosure of the eave in metal.

The interior of the dwelling contains two rooms. Each room is accessed by a separate door that opens from the east elevation. The north room is the older section of the building; it is constructed over a stone basement and hand-hewn split log floor joists are reported as visible in the basement. This room contains the fireplace that features a rough stone surround and a concrete mantle; the fireplace is bricked in. The north room contains plain 4-inch baseboards. The interior wall and ceiling finishes are modern wallboard. The straight stair leading to the second floor rises from the southwest corner of this room and crosses the window; the stair is not original. The south room features a modern paneled interior wall and 6-inch baseboards with molded caps. Stairs to the basement descend from this room. The two cells of the building are at different levels and are joined by a single step between the two rooms. On the exterior, the joining between the two cells is visible by the different wall planes evident on west elevation. The second floor has recently been partitioned into bedrooms.

The building exhibits three periods of construction. The original section is the north portion, which is set over a stone basement. This section exhibits hand-hewn split logs supporting the first story in the basement. The second section contains rough cut mill lumber. The one-story addition on the south gable end of the building contains a kitchen and bathroom and was the most recent addition. The south addition dates from ca. 1950 (Jack Dabblers personal communication 10 October 2002).

The building is in overall good exterior condition. The roof over the southern portion has a swale in the ridge; further investigation is recommended. The exterior exhibits minor maintenance needs, including patching and repairing of minor holes in the stucco, removal of vegetation along the north wall, repairing of flashing and stucco on the chimney stack. Overall the alterations to the windows and doors and installation of modern materials have compromised the building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as an example of a late nineteenth-century farmhouse.

A bank barn, a pigpen, and two sheds are associated with the house. The buildings are located along the unpaved farm lane that runs the length of the property near the intersection with the second lane that leads to the house. The agricultural outbuildings appear on a 1944 USGS Earleville quadrangle map. All the agricultural outbuildings are in deteriorated conditions.

Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

The pigpen, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story rectangular building. The base of the walls of the east, south, and north elevations is stone. The upper wall is built of horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The north elevation is wood and contains access doors for pigs. Single doors are located in the east and west elevations. The pigpen is in poor condition. The building is overgrown with vegetation and the roof is collapsing. In general, the wood walls of the pigpen exhibit signs of deterioration.

The Bathon barn, constructed ca. 1900, is a four-bay bank barn. The foundation wall of the first story is constructed of rubble fieldstone. The upper portion features vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The first story of the barn contains animal pens and stalls and is open along the east elevation. The forebay is supported by stone wing walls. The hay mow is divided into four bays. The interior framing system consists of interior H bents that support a common rafter roof. The older parts of the framing are the upright posts and cross beams, which are hand hewn. The roof rafters are 2x4s that meet at the ridge pole. The rafter ends are exposed. Although hand-hewn beams were used in the construction of the bank barn, the rest of the framing and its assembly does not appear to be old. It is probable that the upper wood portion of the barn was rebuilt on an older stone foundation, reusing some beams from an earlier building. The barn is in poor condition. The barn is covered in vegetation. The north gable end of the building is collapsing. A beam along the east wall exhibits signs of cracking indicating structural stress and failure. Overall the wood elements exhibit signs of deterioration.

Two sheds are located near the barn. One shed located east of the barn in the former barnyard is constructed of wood and measures approximately 8x10 feet. This small shed is collapsed. The second shed is located just north of the barn. This one-story, small building is constructed of wood and clad with horizontal wood siding. Its gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. It features a single window in the north elevation and a door in the south elevation. The interior walls are plastered. The floor is wood. This building is in poor condition. It sits insecurely on its current foundation and is insecurely anchored. The walls and roof exhibit signs of general deterioration.

Recreation Resources

The Bowers Center (former Bathon Lodge, CE-1007) comprises three buildings: the lodge, caretaker's house/garage, and recreation hall. The lodge and caretaker's house, constructed ca. 1930, are sited at the top of a hill overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. The lodge and caretaker's house are approached from the southeast by a paved road off MD Rte 272. An ornamental circle is located on the east side of the lodge. A lawn stretches between the lodge and the caretaker's house. The two buildings are enframed by nearby trees. The steep hillside located on the west side of the buildings area is terraced with stone walls and steps that provide access to the beach below.

The Bowers Center Lodge (former Bathon Lodge) was constructed ca. 1930 (Anonymous, History of Horseshoe Point, n.d.). The lodge is a one-story, asymmetrical building that occupies an L-shaped ground plan and features ornamentation in the Craftsman style. The building rests on a rubble stone foundation that has been parged with concrete. The wood-frame building is clad with wood shingles painted tan. The windows are modern one-over-one-light replacement units installed in 1987. The windows are grouped asymmetrically in units of two and four. The main entry on the east elevation contains a massive door constructed of five wood panels set in a slightly arched opening. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll. The roof features three massive stone chimneys.

The primary room is located in the southwest corner of the building. This room is glassed on two sides and commands views of the Chesapeake Bay. A massive rusticated stone fireplace occupies the north wall of this room. The ceiling is coffered. The walls are finished in rough stucco. The rooms located north of the main room include a bar, a dining room, and a kitchen. The dining room contains a brick fireplace with a decorative tile inset. The south wing contains the bedrooms. A stone fireplace is located in

Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

one of the bedrooms. The interior doorways feature arched openings outlined with wood surrounds.

The Bowers Center Lodge is in good condition and has integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and location. One landscape element, however, exhibits signs of deterioration. The stone terraces located in the steep hillside west of the building exhibit major cracks. The cracks appear to be along mortar joints and through the rocks and aggregate concrete. An assessment of these cracks is recommended.

The Bowers Center Caretaker's House/Garage was constructed ca. 1930 also exhibits Craftsman ornamentation. The building is built on a hillside and adopts a T-shaped ground plan. The hillside provides several levels of access to the building. The building rests on a rubble stone foundation that has been parged with concrete. The wood-frame building is clad with wood shingles painted tan. The windows are modern, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash replacement units installed in 1988. The asymmetrical, four-bay south elevation contains the main entry. The entry contains a cross-paneled wood door with nine glass lights. The main entry is sheltered by a one-bay open porch that is supported by square wood posts and accessed by a stone step. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll. The eave features a box cornice with gable end returns. A gable dormer is located in the south elevation of the east wing. A large stone chimney projects from east end of the roof. The west end of the building is one-and-a-half stories that attaches to the main block through the basement and also is accessed by a separate door at ground level. One massive stone chimney is located on the exterior of the west-end section. A one-story, open porch spans the south elevation of this section.

The main entry leads into a large open space that is furnished as a dormitory. This space features a coffered ceiling with pine paneling fitted in geometric shapes. This space also contains a fireplace with an ornamental brick surround. The east wing contains bedrooms accessed off a central corridor. The basement under the east wing contains bathrooms. The basement level under the open span dormitory contains the garage. The garage doors open at grade on the east elevation. The massive paired doors are constructed from vertical wood boards set in segmental arched surrounds and featuring massive exterior hinges.

The condition of the caretaker's house/garage is good and it has integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and location. Some exterior wood shingles appeared to be loose. The garage doors in the basement level exhibit signs of minor deterioration. The doors need to be adjusted to fit better into their surrounds.

The recreation hall is a one-story, one-bay by six-bay, wood-frame building that dates from ca. 1950. The building does not appear on a 1944 Earleville USGS quadrangle map, but does appear in its current location on a 1958 quadrangle map. The building is located at the base of the embankment south of the main lodge near the edge of a wide, sandy beach. The building rests on steel I-beams supported by concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll with an enclosed soffit. A single stone chimney projects from the center of the roof. A plywood door is located in each gable end. The doors are accessed by two stone steps. The one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows along the long elevations have been boarded up. The interior of the building is a single open space. The interior finishes include paneling installed during the 1970s, drop ceiling, and a stone fireplace in the middle of the room. The building is in fair condition. Some glass window panes have been broken.

A one-story, rectangular, concrete-block springhouse is located south of the main access road to the Bowers Center (Jack Dabblers personal communication 10 October 2002). The building has a gable roof and a single door in the north elevation. This building is in poor condition, and is overgrown by multi-flora rose bushes. It probably was part of the Bathon agricultural complex depicted on 1944 and 1958 Earleville USGS quadrangle maps. A barn foundation also was reported near this location (Jack Dabblers personal communication 10 October 2002), but it was not located during this survey.

**Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form**

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

The Wersen house, constructed ca. 1955, is located near Greenbush Point on the Elk River. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on a full basement constructed of concrete block. The house is set on a hillside so that access to the basement is at grade on the southeast elevation. The upper portion of the house is clad in vertical plywood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-by-one sliding units. An exterior pressure-treated wood deck and stair are located on the rear elevation. The house originally was a summer rental property for two families. The Wersen property was acquired by MdDNR in 1974 and was subsequently rehabilitated into a single-family residence to house park employees. The building is in poor condition. Many windows are broken. The interior has been gutted. The siding and deck and stair exhibit signs of mildew and water damage. The house lacks integrity of design and materials to represent a mid-1950s recreation cottage.

**PARK BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES****Civilian Conservation Corps-built resources**

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed the original facilities for Elk Neck State Park and laid out the earliest roads and trails between 1937 and 1942. The CCC built nine recreational cabins near Thackery Point in 1939. The cabins are sited on high ground overlooking the Elk River. They are grouped in a semi-circle accessed by a loop road and sited among trees. Eight of the nine cabins are identical. These are Red Oak (Cabin 1), Cherry (Cabin 2), Poplar (Cabin 3), Beech (Cabin 4), Walnut (Cabin 5), Cedar (Cabin 7), Maple (Cabin 8), and Locust (Cabin 9). Each one-story cabin is three-bay wide and one room deep. The sill of the wood frame rests on concrete piers capped with metal termite protectors. The main portion of the cabin is clad with horizontal wood siding with narrow corner boards. Board- and-batten siding is used in the gable ends and under the windows in center bay. The battens are wide boards. The main doorway contains a vertical board wood door. The door is accessed by two concrete steps. The windows are six-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash. Windows in the kitchen and bedroom are wood-frame, six-light, hopper windows. The windows are set into plain wood surrounds. The side gable roof is sheathed in composition roll. Each cabin has a brick chimney that projects off-center from the gable roof. The eave features an enclosed soffit and raking board on the gable ends. An integral screen porch occupies one corner of the cabin. The porch originally was screened from wood floor to ceiling, but now is partially enclosed with vertical wood siding.

The floor plan of each cabin is divided into three spaces. The central bay is open. Two bedrooms are located along one gable end, while the porch and the kitchen occupy the opposite gable end. Originally the two bedrooms in the cabin were separated by an 8-foot wall. The entire cabin originally was open to the rafters. The rafters are exposed to the ridgepole in the common room. MdDNR has installed drop ceilings in the bedrooms and kitchen areas. The original cots in each cabin were replaced by built-in bunk beds. The chimney originally served as a flue to a wood stove that heated each cabin. The stoves have been removed and refrigerators occupy the space where the stoves stood.

Hickory (Cabin 6) was renovated in 1992. Alterations included the installation of vertical T1-11 siding. This cabin also has replacement thermopane windows. The main entry features a one-bay, open porch constructed of pressure-treated lumber.

The cabins are in good condition. Flashing located on the chimneys of Cherry (Cabin 2) and Poplar (Cabin 3) is deteriorated. The brick chimney in Locust (Cabin 9) exhibits minor signs of deterioration.

The cabins share a toilet/shower facility that is located in the middle of the loop. Historically, there was a bathhouse facility with the cabins, but the current concrete-block building was constructed in 1965.

1950s Park Construction

Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

Shelter 4 is located on the west side of Mauldin Mountain near Rocky Point on the Chesapeake Bay side of the park. This area was developed as a picnic area by the CCC between 1937 and 1939. Scarborough (1939) suggested that a concession building was under construction; drinking fountains along the trails and fireplaces for picnickers were planned. A picture identified as the CCC-constructed concession building located in the Elk Neck State Park vertical files depicted a building constructed of logs. Shelter 4 is a wood-frame building with wood siding that sits on a concrete slab; it is not a rustic log construction (Elk Neck State Park vertical file). In addition, it is not clear when water was actually supplied to the Mauldin Mountain picnic area. Both Shelter 4 and the stone water fountains may from later work in this area, probably the mid 1950s. Shelter 4 does not appear on a 1944 Earleville USGS quadrangle map; it does appear in its current location on a 1958 USGS Earleville quadrangle map. These map data also support ca. 1957-1958 construction date for Shelter 4.

Shelter 4 building is sited in a wooded area and faces west. Three stone steps are located in the path that leads from the parking lot to the west side of the building. The one-story building comprises a central, rectangular, three-bay main block flanked by smaller, two-bay wings on the gable ends that may have been ca. 1950 additions. The wood-frame building rests on a concrete slab. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave features a plain wide wood fascia. The building features two prominent brick chimneys. The stacks are located in the additions against the exterior wall of the main block. Single doors are centrally located in the main block on the west and east elevations. The west door is plywood; the east door is a six-panel wood door. Modifications noted in the west and east elevations of the main block of this building suggest that these elevations originally were open. The west elevation has been enclosed with plywood and two six-light fixed windows have been installed. The east elevation is sheathed with T1-11 siding and also features six-light fixed windows. The south wing features two doors in the south gable end that access toilet facilities. These doors are set under slightly projecting wood hoods. The east and west elevations of the toilet wing feature six-light fixed windows, two per elevation. A door accesses the north wing on the east elevation.

The interior of the main block originally was a single room. It features a massive stone fireplace on the southern wall. The floor is concrete. The interior walls are finished in wide wood paneling with a single bead. In 1994, the Maryland Conservation Corps added a partition into the main room and constructed built-in bunk beds. The south wing housed toilet facilities, one toilet area for females and another toilet area for men. The north wing originally housed a kitchen. The original pass through window is visible in the north wall of the main room.

The building is in good condition. Currently the building is boarded up and used for storage.

Three cut-stone water fountains were identified in the Mauldin Mountain picnic area during the field survey. Each water fountain contains a fountain head and basin at the top of the fountain. A spigot is located two-thirds of the way up the cut-stone base. Although the water fountains were identified by park personnel as CCC construction, it is more likely that the fountains were constructed ca. 1958, when the western portion of the park was provided with a water system. A concrete underground reservoir was constructed. This reservoir provided water to Shelter 4 and to the cut-stone drinking fountains. A drawing dated 1961 for standard stone water fountains was found in the MdDNR drawings files, suggesting that stone was preferred option for the construction of drinking fountains through the early 1960s.

A one-story, wood-frame pumphouse is located near North East Beach. This utility building dated to 1958 (Board of Natural Resources 1957:93) currently rests on a concrete block foundation and may have been moved since a poured concrete foundation is located nearby. The building features vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll and features exposed rafter ends. A modern window is located in the south elevation and a plywood door is located in the north elevation. The overall condition of this building is fair. The walls exhibit paint failure, where the paint is no longer adhering to the wood surface. The current replacement door does not fit into the surround, so that water is allowed to penetrate the door surround causing rot and

Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 9

weathering.

On the southeast section of the park on the former Abbott property, additional facilities were constructed. These facilities included a main office that now functions as a nature center, a vehicle storage building, and utilities. The predominant construction material used for park facilities during the 1950s was concrete block.

The Nature Center was constructed in 1956 (Board of Natural Resources 1956:95) as a service building, which was adapted as the original park headquarters. It is located east of MD Route 272 off Campground Road. This one-story, four-bay by two-bay building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete slab foundation. It occupies a rectangular plan. Several large openings along the south elevation were infilled with concrete block. The gable ends are clad with metal siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave has been clad with metal. Single and paired plywood doors are located in the south elevation. The single door features a modern hood supported by brackets. Windows are metal-frame, six and nine-light units with a lower hopper. The lintels and sills are concrete. A one-bay wide addition projects from the rear elevation. The interior is painted concrete block. The floor is linoleum over concrete slab.

The overall condition of the building is good. Many of the original materials have been replaced. Large cracks in the mortar and masonry units were noted on the south elevation. Moisture has caused staining and discoloration along the north elevation and the exterior concrete-block chimney stack.

The vehicle storage building, constructed in 1956 (Board of Natural Resources 1956:95), is sited near the original park headquarters east of MD Route 272 off Campground Road. This one-story, five-bay by one-bay rectangular plan building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The gable ends are clad with horizontal wood siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave features a plain wood fascia. Three overhead track garage doors are located in the west elevation. The garage doors contain 25 panels set in rows of five panels each and contain two rows of glass lights. The windows are metal-frame, nine-light units with a lower hopper.

The overall condition of this building is fair. The garage doors exhibit signs of deterioration and water damage. The concrete block along the base of the west elevation is missing mortar and exhibits staining, suggesting that water is a problem in these areas. The roofing is weathered. The wood siding in the gable ends and the fascia board along the front and rear elevations also are weathered. The window sashes exhibit rust buildup.

The only bathhouse dating from 1955 (MdDNR DMI 2002; USGS 1958) is located in the center of a loop road. The building currently is closed and vacant. The one-story, concrete-block rectangular building rests on a concrete slab. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in composition roll. The north and south elevations feature boxed eaves. The gable ends feature ventilation screens protected by exterior graduated wood slats. Sliding windows are located along the eave line on all elevations. Two wood doors are centrally located on the west elevation. The doorways feature transoms. The overall condition of the bathhouse is poor. Many of the elements exhibit signs of damage caused by moisture. The roof sheathing is severely discolored. The box cornice along the eaves is stained. The bases of the concrete block walls show stains and missing mortar.

During the 1950s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) proposed to fill in the marsh located north of the campground with dredge spoil. The USACE built an earthen dam across a stream ca. 1960. However, the area contained too many springs to accept the dredged material, so the plan was abandoned. The earthen dam remained in a place and a lake was formed behind it (Dabbler personal communication 10 October 2002). The dam does not appear on a 1944 or 1958 Earleville USGS quadrangle map, but does appear on the photo-revision 1975 Earleville USGS quadrangle map. The dam is approximately 1,000 feet long and 60 feet wide. An unpaved road way crosses the top of the dam. Cast iron pipes protrude through the dike. The condition of the dam is

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

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good.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-1529

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**Specific dates** 1936 **Architect/Builder** N/A

**Construction dates** 1937-1940

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

### SUMMARY

Elk Neck State Park encompasses 2,188 acres on Elk Neck peninsula in Cecil County, Maryland. The peninsula separates the Elk River on the southeast and the Chesapeake Bay on the northwest. Park land was acquired between 1936 and 1983 (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002; MdDNR Acquisition List, Elk Neck State Park (SP) 2002.). The park was established to provide public recreation. Activities include swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, biking, and wildlife viewing.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form is to compile sufficient data to enable evaluation of Elk Neck State Park as a district and to evaluate the individual MdDNR-owned built resources constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. As a cultural landscape, the park currently reflects its twentieth-century use as a recreational park. Historically, the land was used for agriculture and timber production. Intensive agricultural use of the peninsula ended during the early decades of the twentieth century as the land was converted to summer homes or private hunting retreats and camps. Many former open agricultural fields have been reforested. Thirteen built resources and one prehistoric archeological site are associated with the pre-park history of the area.

Built resources that pre-date the park and possess significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places include the Bathon Lodge (Bowers Center) and Caretaker's House/Garage (MIHP # CE-1007), both constructed ca. 1930 (MHT DOE NR eligible 2002). In 1988, the Maryland Historical Trust determined the Turkey Point Lighthouse eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, MdDNR does not currently own the lighthouse.

Park development and recreational management originally focused on approximately 619 acres. Between 1937 and 1940, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) laid out the initial park and built recreational facilities. Extant built resources associated with CCC construction activities include nine recreation cabins. The CCC also built a concession building (no longer extant), trails, an amphitheater (no longer extant), and roads to Mauldin Mountain and the campground. These roads have been continually upgraded through paving and widening. The surviving elements associated with CCC activities in the park do not constitute a district, but the cluster of nine CCC-constructed recreational cabins located near Thackery Point possesses the qualities of significance and integrity for listing as a district in the National Register of Historic Places. The built resources constructed for the park during the 1950s are widely dispersed and do not constitute a historic district. The individual buildings and elements do not possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C.

### PARK HISTORY

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

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Land for Elk Neck State Park was acquired between 1936 and 1983. The idea for a park on Elk Neck originated with citizens of Cecil County during the mid-1930s. These citizens sought to combat the adverse effects of the Great Depression on Cecil County's economy and to secure available funding support from the federal and state governments. Elk Neck peninsula was chosen as the site for the park because a large percentage of the land had been exploited for timber resources. During the early twentieth century, landowners purchased property on the peninsula for summer retreats or private hunting and camping reserves. During the first decades of the twentieth century, property owners frequently expressed annoyance with unwanted visitors who trespassed on their land for recreational pursuits (Besley to Abbott 1935; Grant 1967). Acquisition of the upland portions of estates located on the peninsula was promoted as a way of channeling the existing public traffic onto private lands into a controllable public area. An appointed Cecil County State Park Commission estimated that the creation of a park would draw additional revenue into the county, both during the development of the park itself and as a result of increased tourism (Grant 1935; Squier et al. 1935). Finally, the initiators of the park movement in the county secured material support from both the State of Maryland, which promised to "receive and maintain" the property, and from the National Park Service, which arranged for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) assistance in park development (Squier et al. 1935; Besley to Abbott 1935).

The first tract was obtained in 1936 from Dr. William Abbott, who bequeathed his 342-acre estate near Thackery Point to the state for use as a park or preserve; this land became the nucleus for Elk Neck State Park. At about the same time, the Commissioners of Cecil County used public contingency funds to purchase the Mallen and Ringgold (Whitaker Iron Company or Bacon Hill) tract (ca. 3,000 acres) near the town of North East; this property became Elk Neck State Forest. A second tract, the 150-acre White Bank tract (also referred to as the Wildsmith property) located directly across from Abbott's land, was purchased to expand the Elk Neck State Park. Two other parcels were added to the park prior to World War II: a 0.5-ac parcel purchased from George McHenry in 1939 and a 125.8-ac property purchased in 1940 from the Elk Neck Rod and Gun Club. The initial park comprised 619 acres and remained this size until 1960.

The attraction of the new park was the threefold beauty of the hills, the quiet rivers, and salt water (Scarborough 1939). Scenery included the cliffs, the great stretch of woodland with dogwoods and rhododendron, and the wildlife, including birds, small mammals and deer that might be spotted in the remote areas of the park (Scarborough 1939).

The CCC constructed the original facilities for Elk Neck State Park, opening approximately 300 acres to recreational use. The CCC program was enacted in 1933 under President Roosevelt and ended in 1942. Since Maryland possessed 55,000 acres of state forests and parks, the state qualified for the establishment of ten camps comprising 200 men each (Warren 1956). One camp was established near Elk Neck after the Cecil County Commissioners acquired acreage for a state forest and a state park. In June 1937, the first group of CCC personnel arrived at a tent camp established on U.S. government land at the Turkey Point Lighthouse. A permanent CCC camp was constructed by winter 1937 in Elk Neck State Forest near the intersection of MD Route 272 and Cara Cove Road. The CCC worked both in Elk Neck State Park and in the State Forest (Samuel 1983).

In 1939, Elk Neck State Park was opened in an unfinished state (Scarborough 1939). CCC activities in the park were concentrated near Thackery Point and Mauldin Mountain. In the Thackery Point area, nine rental cabins were under construction when the park opened. The cabins were the first of several planned groups of cabins, but the only group actually constructed. The wood-frame cabins were sited to conform to the contours of the land and contained two to three rooms, a chimney with a stove, and a porch. Water was piped to the kitchens in the cabins, but sanitary facilities were located in a central bathhouse with laundry and toilets. As reported in 1939 (Scarborough 1939), a picnic area equipped with tables and benches was under preparation and a teahouse (never built) was planned for Thackery Point, as well as a house for the park superintendent (not completed until 1960). Near Mauldin Mountain, the CCC constructed about four miles of unpaved loop road and trails. Plans for the Mauldin Mountain area included a concession building (then under construction), drinking fountains along the trails, and fireplaces for picnickers. Though a bathing beach was planned for the Chesapeake Bay side of the peninsula, not enough land was available for the beach in 1939 (Scarborough

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

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1939).

Although Scarborough (1939) detailed what was under construction and the plans for the park, it remains undocumented as to how much construction the CCC actually completed before the program ended in 1942. Elements near Mauldin Mountain attributed to the CCC include Shelter 4 and three stone drinking fountains. A picture identified as the CCC-constructed concession building located in the Elk Neck State Park vertical files depicted a building constructed of logs. Shelter 4 is a wood-frame building with wood siding that sits on a concrete slab; it is not a rustic log construction (Elk Neck State Park vertical file). In addition, it is not clear when water was actually supplied to the Mauldin Mountain picnic area. Both Shelter 4 and the stone water fountains may date from later work in this area, probably ca. 1957-1958, when improvements were made to this picnic area (Board of Natural Resources 1952-1960).

World War II interrupted both park development and land acquisition. CCC activity in the park ended in 1942, and the park came under the authority of the newly reorganized Maryland Department of State Forests and Parks established in 1941 (Anonymous "Beginnings of Elk Neck State Park" n.d.). By 1944, two areas of use were depicted on the Earleville USGS quadrangle map (USGS 1944). The recreational cabins occupied an area north of Thackery Point and one camping loop was depicted. Mauldin Mountain on the Chesapeake Bay side of the park was encircled with an unpaved road and developed as a day-use picnic area. In 1944, the park's facilities were reported as woodlands, a bayside beach, and cabins (Board of Natural Resources 1944:143); no mention was made of picnicking.

Park development was slow to resume following the World War II. In 1945, construction proposed in the park included a bathhouse, a residence for the superintendent, and completion of ingress and egress road (Board of Natural Resources 1945:96). However, the annual reports did not indicate that the projects were ever constructed. One source noted that financial support for park construction from the State Department of Forestry was "a mere trickle," and that the superintendent of projects had experienced difficulty "making up projects within the meager allotments allowed to carry on the work of building facilities, such as cabins, headquarters, etc." (Anonymous, "Beginnings of Elk Neck State Park" n.d.).

In 1952, the Maryland State Planning Commission released a master plan for Maryland state parks and recreation areas. The plan detailed the available facilities in many of the existing parks and recommendations for future improvement. Elk Neck State Park was primarily for day use and vacation use. Facilities in the park included six miles of roads (unpaved), picnic areas with 50 picnic tables and 16 fireplaces, a comfort station, 10 miles of hiking trails, nine vacation cabins, camping sites, one group camp, one playing field, one ball field, one beach without a bathhouse (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:30, 70, 116). At that time, Elk Neck State Park contained 993 acres. The recreational cabins were described as efficiency-type housekeeping cabins without inside toilets or laundry facilities; these needs were met through a central shared toilet and laundry building (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:52, 116). The primary beach was located near the camping area on the Elk River shore of the peninsula. The beach facilities were described as lacking a bathhouse or even a beach for public use (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:70, 116). The park was accessed by a public county road that was hard-surfaced to within two miles of the park entrance. Plans were proposed to hard-surface the remaining two miles of road to the park entrance and two miles of dirt road within the park (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:80). No descriptions of the existing water supply at Elk Neck State Park were contained in the document. Proposals for future development included a large bathing beach, two bathhouses, 21 housekeeping cabins, a tent camping area with central wash, toilet, and shower building, expansion of parking and picnic facilities, and the construction of new roads and trails (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:116-117).

Improvements to Elk Neck State Park were implemented during the 1950s. In 1956, the new access road to the North East beach area was completed. In the camping area, two storage and maintenance buildings were constructed. Future plans for the park included construction of a bathhouse and development of beach areas, two new sanitary facilities, extension of water supply and

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

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electric lines to beach areas, and "initial development of a new picnic area" (location not detailed) (Board of Natural Resources 1956:95). By 1957, electric service was installed to the planned North East beach and development of the beach for public use was begun. Opening of the new beach to public use was anticipated in summer 1958 (Board of Natural Resources 1957:93)

By 1958, the picnic area around Mauldin Mountain was reconfigured and Shelter 4 was depicted in its current location (USGS 1958). A new beach was located on the shore north of Mauldin Mountain. The camping area near Thackery Point was expanded to include additional camping loops and the headquarters and maintenance building were constructed. In July 1959, the new beach about one-half mile long with a new bathhouse and a parking lot for 300 cars was opened to the public on the Chesapeake Bay side of the park. Nearby were installed fireplaces and picnic tables (Board of Natural Resources 1969:98). Mauldin Mountain and the beach were serviced by a complete water supply (J.E. Greiner 1966:5-6).

In 1962, new road resurfacing was completed and a new concession building was planned (Board of Natural Resources 1962:94). In 1964, the planned expansion for Elk Neck State Park included development and expansion of the picnic area at North East beach area. Construction was scheduled for the fall with completion anticipated by spring 1965 (Board of Natural Resources 1964:108). In 1967, camping facilities were expanded through the construction of water supply system comprising a distribution system, pump houses, and an elevated water storage reservoir. Two shower buildings were constructed. An engineering study for a sewage treatment system for the Thackery Point camping area was completed (Board of Natural Resources 1967:120).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) also proposed work within the park boundaries. The marsh located north of the campground was identified as a potential dredge spoil site. The USACE constructed an earthen dam across the area, but, due to the soil conditions, did not fill the area. The dam survives and has created a fresh water pond on the park property (Dabblers personal communication 10 October 2002). The new areas appeared on the 1975 photo-revisions of the 1958 USGS Earleville quadrangle map.

The state continued to purchase land to augment park holdings. These purchases occurred "when the opportunity presents itself and advantageous purchases can be made" (Pfeiffer to Miller 1944). During the 1950s, four acres surrounding the Turkey Point Lighthouse were acquired from the U.S. government. The U.S. Coast Guard retained ownership of the lighthouse. Currently the Turkey Point Lighthouse building is owned by the Turkey Point Light Station, Inc., a non-profit organization. Active land acquisition began again during the 1960s, when approximately 885 acres were purchased from three landowners. The State did not acquire the acreage that became the Chesapeake Isle residential subdivision because of cost; the subdivision was in place by 1966. The subdivision divides the northern and southern sections of the park. During the 1970s, approximately 188 acres were added to the park. An additional 490 acres were added between 1981 and 1983 (MdDNR Acquisition List, Elk Neck SP 2002).

In 1966, J.E. Greiner Company prepared the first master plan to guide the park's future development. In general, the master plan retained the established pattern of recreational uses in the park, but proposed intensive recreational development through the construction of numerous modern facilities. Picnicking and bathing activities were proposed along the Chesapeake Bay. Expanded camping facilities with showers/bathrooms and a new marina were planned along the Elk River. Turkey Point, which was acquired in 1962, was proposed as the site of a beach, a museum and nature center, a new amphitheater, and a family picnic area. Proposed facilities included a new headquarters building, stables, maintenance complex, and employee housing area (J.E. Greiner 1966). A phase of the proposed master plan was implemented in the northern section of the park by expanding and modernizing facilities already in place (MdDNR 1971). None of the ambitious plans proposed for Turkey Point on the southern portion of the park were implemented and that section of the park remains unimproved and heavily forested.

Post 1960 construction focused on expanded recreational facilities for the northern section of the park. The park superintendent's house was built in 1961 (MdDNR drawing 1960). Eight shower buildings and comfort stations (restrooms) were constructed in the

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

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campground between 1965 and 1974. The water treatment plant and the sewage treatment plant also was constructed between 1958 and 1971 (MdDNR drawings files). The campers store and registration building were constructed in 1971 (MdDNR 1971 drawing). The current park office and maintenance complex dates from 1979 (MdDNR 1979 drawing, MdDNR DMI 2002). During the 1980s, additional park support buildings were constructed, including contact stations (pay booths), picnic shelters, and a new bathhouse for North East beach. The boating marina at Rogues Harbor was completed in 1982 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The most recent construction included five mini cabins (1999) and a laundry building (2001) (MdDNR DMI 2002).

In 1979, the built resources in the park were surveyed as part of an architectural survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust (Coxe 1979). At that time, the only resource identified as possessing the qualities of significance for National Register listing was the Turkey Point Lighthouse, which is not owned by MdDNR. Coxe (1979) recommended the retention and rehabilitation of the Bathon Lodge and the Caretaker's House/Garage (MIHP # CE-1007) for park use; these objectives have been accomplished. The rest of the buildings located within the 1979 park boundaries were evaluated as non-historic.

Buildings that came with later land acquisitions, including the YMCA Camp Chesapeake (MIHP # CE-1432) acquired in 1981, were demolished. The Bathon Stone House (MIHP # CE-813) and associated outbuildings also were acquired by MdDNR after the 1979 survey. A Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Form prepared in 1978 by Paul B. Touart did not identify the Bathon complex as significant.

### RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to Cecil County and the Elk Neck peninsula have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

#### Prehistoric context

The earliest efforts to understand the prehistory of the upper Chesapeake Bay region were initiated by amateur archeologists (e.g., Marye 1938; Stearns 1943) who conducted surveys and excavations in the region during the first half of the twentieth century (Custer 1989; Dent 1995). These efforts often were directed towards the identification of above-ground prehistoric resources, such as shell middens or petroglyphs. The third quarter of the twentieth century saw increased academic interest in the prehistoric cultural resources of the bay region, and, during the 1970s and 1980s, several major research efforts were launched, the most extensive of which involved Wilke and Thompson's (1977a-c) surveys along both the bay shorelines and some large interior settings. However, because these efforts focused primarily on broad settlement patterns along the bay's shorelines, they generally identified the horizontal distribution of resources, and did not study individual sites. Custer and Doms (1983) later reassessed the data collected by Wilke and Thompson and others, and utilized the results to prepare a cultural resource management plan for the Upper Delmarva portion of Maryland. Custer (1989b) also summarized the results of his extensive experience to craft an overview of the prehistoric resources of the Delmarva Peninsula.

Extant archeological site files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust suggest that Wilke and Thompson may not have included the southwestern Elk Neck shoreline in their surveys, and that there have been no large scale systematic efforts to identify archeological resources on the lower Elk Neck peninsula.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

Review of the site files for a larger portion of the lower Elk River estuary, including parts of Pearce, Pond and Veasey necks directly across the Elk River from the park, and a survey conducted immediately upriver around Sand Hill Camp, provide comparative data to anticipate potential prehistoric chronology, settlement patterns, and activities in and around the Elk River estuary. In general, these data suggest that intensive occupation of the upper bay area began during the Late Archaic and continued through the Early and Late Woodland periods. Middle Woodland occupations are conspicuously absent from the sequence. Prehistoric sites generally are found in approximately equal numbers in all topographic settings; however, sites with Archaic period components tend to occupy interior ridge tops, with few occurring in shoreline settings. Woodland occupations have been noted both on ridge tops and shoreline settings, in approximately equal ratios. Sites prior to the Late Archaic period are likely present along the valley bottoms inundated by the bay as the sea level rose. Three prehistoric sites, all located in upland settings on Pond Neck directly across from the Elk Neck State Park, are listed in or have been determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. The data suggest that, in areas of Elk Neck State Park with comparable environmental settings, the potential for prehistoric sites dating from the Late Archaic period onward is moderate to high.

### Cultural Sequence

The following discussion reviews the prehistoric background of the region, and also places the region's prehistoric cultural and social dynamics into a broader context, utilizing extant syntheses prepared by various authors (e.g., Custer [1983; 1989b]; Wesler et al. [1981a-c]), as well as data concerning prehistoric coastal and nearshore adaptations from outside the northern Chesapeake region. These data suggest that the prehistoric cultures of the northern Chesapeake did not exist as unique, isolated communities, but in many cases drew upon adaptive strategies that commonly were employed from New England to the Gulf Coast.

### Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic (ca. 11,000 - 6,500 B.C.)

The environmental setting for this period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition, which included the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 B.C. - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 B.C. - 6,700 B.C.) defined by Carbone (1976). The Late Glacial period represented the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Although pollen records suggest that tundra conditions existed as far south as central Pennsylvania at about 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8), fossil pollen and faunal data from areas further south indicate a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation (Custer 1984:44). Carbone described this "mosaic" as a series of microhabitats that included mixed deciduous gallery forests near the rivers, mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and grasslands in the foothills and on valley floors, coniferous forests on the high ridges, and alpine tundra in mountainous areas (Kavanagh 1982:8).

During the ensuing Pre-Boreal/Boreal episode, the climate transitioned from the late Pleistocene into the full Holocene. The shift involved warmer summer temperatures, with continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response; the Shenandoah Valley, Carbone (1976:186) argued, was marked by "the expansion of coniferous and deciduous elements and a reduction in open habitats." Subarctic woodland probably covered the high elevations, with coniferous forests on the slopes and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests on the valley floors and footlands (Carbone 1976:186).

Paleo-Indians traditionally have been characterized as big game hunters who stalked megafauna. However, this image of late Pleistocene subsistence gradually has broadened to a scenario that includes local resource exploitation by boreal-forest dwelling bands of hunter-gatherers. Griffin (1977) summarized the general feeling that hunting was probably the most important subsistence activity based upon the association of caribou remains with fluted Paleo-Indian points at Duchess Quarry Cave (Funk et al. 1969). The Shawnee-Minisink site (Kauffman and Dent 1982) may represent Paleo-Indian lifeways for the Middle Atlantic area more accurately. Located in the upper Delaware River Valley, Shawnee-Minisink produced evidence that other floral and faunal resources, such as blackberry, ground-cherry, hawthorn plum, and fish probably formed significant components of human diets

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

during this period (Kauffman and Dent 1982; Wesler et al. 1981b:189). As the climate moderated, the faunal assemblage probably included moose, bear, elk, deer, and smaller game animals (Johnson 1986; Kavanagh 1982).

Paleo-Indian technology was based upon a flaked lithic industry that produced a few types of carefully crafted bifaces, and a series of retouched flake tools (Gramly 1990). Artifacts generally accepted as diagnostic for the Paleo-Indian period included Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton points. None of these forms has been identified from sites within or in the vicinity of the Elk Neck State Park. As a result of research that has indicated a similarity of lifestyle between the previously defined "Paleo-Indian" and Early Archaic period, some scholars now include the side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic as part of the (late) Paleo-Indian period. Diagnostic projectile points associated with the latter part of the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period include Palmer, Kirk, and Warren (Coe 1964:120-122; Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). In the vicinity of the project area, an Early Archaic Palmer-like point reportedly was recovered from one site (Holly Hill [18CE167]).

The rationale for including the traditional Early Archaic within the Paleo-Indian period is that settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to change substantially. This notion is supported by evidence of continuity in lifeways from a number of areas in the Middle Atlantic, including Delaware (Custer 1984), the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1979, 1980, 1983), the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania (Stewart 1980), and the southern Appalachians (Chapman 1985), and Coastal and Piedmont Virginia (Boyd 1989; Turner 1989). By the Kirk Phase, which sometimes is viewed as transitional to the Archaic (Coe 1964), the settlement/subsistence regime began to incorporate a more diversified resource base. For example, Stewart (1980:6) has interpreted the use of rhyolite in the Great Valley during this phase as indicative of expansion into new environmental zones as the hunting-based economy refocused on more diversified food sources. In Northern Virginia, Johnson (1986:2-11) noted larger numbers of sites and projectile point finds from the Kirk Phase, which he has interpreted as a response to the diversifying subsistence base.

Gardner (1979, 1983) identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system that Custer (1984) maintained applied more widely throughout the Middle Atlantic: (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and, (6) isolated point finds. High-quality lithics provided an important focal point for this settlement system (Custer 1983, 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980). However, Wesler et al. (1981a:421) caution against unquestioning application of models like Gardner's, developed for the Paleo-Indian system in other parts of the Middle Atlantic, to the eastern shore. They emphasized that, because of the inundation of marine and riverine sites, the entire settlement system is not represented in the current sample. Eisenberg (1978) also found that Gardner's Paleo-Indian model differed significantly from Paleo-Indian artifact distributions in the Delaware and Hudson River basins. The Shawnee-Minisink data, for example, suggest that proximity to the resources available in the boreal forests of the time would have directed Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies and settlement patterns.

One of the most important environmental factors for understanding the past and present distribution of Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic sites is the phenomenon of post-Pleistocene sea level rise, as documented by numerous studies of sea level change on the Atlantic coast (e.g., Kraft 1971; Newman and Rusnak 1965; Stuiver and Daddario 1963). Many early postglacial sites probably have been inundated, and the present shorelines of the Chesapeake Bay were crests of upland areas that bordered the now-drowned Susquehanna River Valley. Thus, it is the interior, upland, warm-season expression of the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic settlement system that would be found on what is now dry land; such sites would represent only one part of any hypothesized seasonal round.

Custer (1983:32) documented three major clusters of Paleo-Indian sites in the northern Delmarva Peninsula: (1) northeastern Cecil County/northwestern New Castle County; (2) near the mouths of the Choptank and Nanticoke rivers; and, (3) along the Delmarva Peninsula drainage divide. Custer (1983) related all of these sites to Gardner's lithic source model.

Middle Archaic (6500 - 3000 B.C.)

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

The full Holocene environment, which initially involved a warm and humid period that continued to about 5000 B.C., followed by a cooling trend (Custer 1984:62-63), emerged ca. 6,500 B.C. Spruce-dominated forests along the eastern seaboard gradually gave way to pine and, later, to oak-dominated forests (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Gardner (1987) argued that, by 6,500 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had moderated to such a degree that the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic adaptive strategies were no longer viable. The hunting emphasis was abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence, resulting in a major settlement shift away from a focus on cryptocrystalline stone to more generalized, seasonally available resources.

Subsistence strategies across the eastern United States assumed an increasingly regional focus during the Middle Archaic. Coastal groups focused more and more on shellfish, while inland groups began the adaptation to forest resources that Caldwell (1958) called "primary forest efficiency."

Diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts from the upper Chesapeake Bay area include the St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha bifurcated bifaces; the Stanly/Neville, Morrow Mountain, and Stark stemmed projectile points; and, the Guilford lanceolate form (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). The technology is consistent with the model of hunting-gathering peoples living in a forested, coastal environment. Axes, adzes, gouges, and other assorted groundstone artifacts formed important components of the tool kit (Custer 1983:42), as did tools generated by the cobble-based, microlithic compound tool industry. Custer (1983:42) noted that the Middle Archaic on the Delmarva Peninsula was characterized by a shift to quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite, but also that "in many cases these materials...seem to have been derived from secondary cobble sources."

Few Middle Archaic sites have been studied either on the western shore or within the upper Delmarva Peninsula (Wesler et al. 1981a, b; Custer 1983:46-48, 52). To some extent, this paucity of Middle Archaic sites may reflect the inundation of the lower river areas by rising sea levels during the Middle Holocene. Based on existing data, however, Wesler et al. (1981a:431) suggested a "pattern of transient hunting camps in the upland and perhaps base camps on the river terraces, correlated with a generalized foraging economy" for the eastern shore. Typical Middle Archaic sites probably included littoral fishing stations, shellfish harvesting stations, winter camps, and warm season inland camps.

Custer (1983) proposed that the Middle Archaic settlement system included three basic site types: (1) seasonal macro-band based camps, which would contain a wide variety of tool classes and evidence of tool manufacturing and maintenance; (2) micro-band camps, representing the encampments of individual families, which would yield a wide range of tool types but considerably less debris than a macro-band base camp; and, (3) procurement sites, characterized by a limited number of tool types and a light scatter of debris reflecting limited extraction activities. Macro-band camps, which represent the coalescence of various family units during one part of the year, would be located in places where available food resources were abundant, particularly settings with access to a number of different habitats, such as interior swamps. Micro-band camps occurred as a result of the seasonal dispersal of families as individual economic units. Although these are more difficult to place on the landscape, Custer has suggested locations along smaller streams or adjacent to the Chesapeake Bay. Procurement sites, he contended, would be found in good hunting locations where lithic raw materials also were available (Custer 1984:43-47).

### Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic began during the Atlantic/Sub-Boreal Transition (ca. 2,800 B.C.) and continued throughout the Sub-Boreal climatic minimum. The Atlantic climatic episode was a warm, dry period during which average temperatures were 2°C warmer than today (Kavanagh 1982:9). In the Middle Atlantic, open grasslands reappeared and oak-hickory forests expanded in the valley floors and on hillsides. The final "modern" Holocene forests in the eastern United States were established during this period (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

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The Late Archaic was characterized in the eastern United States by population growth, regional differentiation, and increased technological specialization. The increase in the number of Late Archaic sites usually is interpreted as reflecting an increased prehistoric population (Turner 1978). Subsistence during the Late Archaic depended upon expanded utilization of different environmental zones that began during the Middle Archaic, probably in response to the spread of oak-dominated forests during the late Atlantic and early Sub-Boreal climatic episodes. The period is best known for a heavy use of forest resources; however, near the coast, Late Archaic food sources also would have included shellfish and fish.

Diagnostic artifacts for the Late Archaic include Piscataway, Vernon, Holmes, Susquehanna Broadspear, Dry Brook, Otter Creek, Brewerton, Bare Island, and Lackawaxen projectile points/knives. Just what these variations in biface morphology represent has been the subject of considerable debate. Cook (1976b), Dunn (1984), and Custer (1984:79) argued that these tools, particularly the broadspear types, should be considered knife blades rather than distinctive cultural markers. Indeed, analyses of points recovered from Western shore sites have found that the Late Archaic points most often were used as knives (Polglase et al. 1990, 1991). A second set of diagnostic artifacts are steatite vessels which were used extensively by Late Archaic peoples in the form of flat-bottomed and tetrapodal bowls and large platter-like vessels. The Late Archaic applications industry also included microlithic compound tools, small bipolar cores derived from river and creek cobbles; anvil stones; an assortment of larger flake knives and scrapers; and, a groundstone sub-industry of grooved axes, adzes, and atlatl weights. The bone harpoons and stone netsinkers recovered from some Late Archaic sites in the Mid-Atlantic also have underscored the importance of fishing in the Late Archaic subsistence strategy (Kraft 1974:13).

Winters (1969) provided the first model of Late Archaic settlement and site types for eastern North America. He identified three types of Late Archaic sites: settlements (large sites used during the winter); base camps (somewhat smaller sites used during the summer); and, transient camps (limited activity or specialized resource extraction sites used throughout the year). Gardner (1980, 1987, 1989) later identified the same pattern in the Middle Atlantic. Scattered campsites focused on the shorelines of major rivers and estuaries and small upland hunting camps appear to define the settlement pattern (Wesler et al. 1981b:181). According to Custer (1985:87), this settlement pattern reflected increased seasonal reliance on anadromous fish. The typical macro-band and micro-band base camps would contain hearths, structural remains, heavy woodworking items, as well as the remains of the normal lithics applications industry. Evidence of fishing, represented by netsinkers, would also be common. Procurement camps might contain points and microliths, as well as bipolar cores, anvil stones, and spent microliths from the compound tools.

### Early Woodland (1,000 - 500 B.C.)

In general, the Early Woodland corresponds to the early part of the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (ca. 700 B.C. - A.D. 200/300). Although most Middle Atlantic archeologists characterize the environment after at least 3,000 B.P. as approximating modern conditions, climatic changes of considerable intensities took place throughout the period (Carbone 1976, 1982). Middle Atlantic archeologists have hypothesized that these climatic minima and maxima were times of environmental stress during which culture changes also may have occurred (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980). This view corresponds to theories advanced by Wendland and Bryson (1974:10), who argued that climatic changes could produce discontinuities in adaptive strategies and cultural sequences.

The Woodland Period as a cultural historical unit originally was identified archeologically by the presence of ceramics, by the inferred associated presence of cultigens, and by evidence for sedentary villages. However, it now is apparent that maize was not incorporated in the subsistence strategy during the early phases of the Woodland period, nor were there many sustained, year-round sedentary Early Woodland occupations. In point of fact, the Early Woodland subsistence resembled that of the Late Archaic, and continued to focus on increasingly efficient exploitation of forest resources (Neumann 1984, 1989).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

Early Woodland technology included two sets of diagnostics. The first is a series of projectile points, typified by fishtail and by contracting stemmed varieties; the second is pottery. The lithic applications industry included the kinds of items needed by peoples using aquatic and terrestrial resources: groundstone axes, adzes, and various large flake and microlithic tools. There also should have been a well-developed bone, fish scale, antler, and shell industry (Painter 1988). In much of the Mid-Atlantic region, characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island, and sand-tempered Accokeek ceramics. Wesler et al. (1981b) also included Popes Creek net-impressed ceramics in the Early Woodland, although others (e.g., Gardner 1982; Stewart 1982) view this ceramic type more as a marker of the Middle Woodland. Marcey Creek Plain, the earliest ceramic type known in the Middle Atlantic has not been found in lower Delmarva region, and is rare on the eastern shore (Davidson 1981). On the lower Delmarva Peninsula, Dames Quarter is the earliest pottery style, followed by Wolfe Neck ware (Custer 1984:84; Davidson 1981:14-17).

Across the eastern United States, the Early Woodland presents the first dramatic, regional differences in site types and contents. Coastal peoples apparently restricted themselves to shellfish collecting hamlets and rarely ventured inland. Inland peoples continued their mobile ways, occupying semi-permanent base camps primarily during the winter. Limited activity resource extraction sites also continued, with little change from previous millennia. Gardner (1982:58-60) has proposed two settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic to Early Woodland on the Inner Coastal Plain. The "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units fused seasonally along both fresh water and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and that populations dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps involved in exploiting other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggested that the same population formed macro-social unit and micro-social unit camps in both freshwater and salt water zones, moving laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1982:59). Early Woodland settlement patterns are less well understood on the eastern shore. Gardner (1982:56) postulated that base camps were located at freshwater stream/estuary junctions, while transient camps were located upstream. Shellfish were a major focus of the base camp subsistence regime. The earliest well-known ceremonial sites in the eastern United States also appeared during the Early Woodland period. These were associated with the midwestern Adena culture. An influx of exotic traits is associated with the Delmarva Adena complex (Custer 1984; Gardner 1982).

### Middle Woodland (500 B.C. - A.D. 900)

The Middle Woodland in the eastern United States can be divided into two distinctive subperiods. The Early Middle Woodland represented a time of increasing sociopolitical complexity that was highlighted by maintenance of the culturally complex Hopewell Interaction Sphere and the continuation of increasing energy capture that started during the Late Archaic and accelerated during the Sub-Atlantic climatic optimum. The later Middle Woodland represented a time of decreased sociopolitical and material complexity.

Diagnostic artifacts for the period include a series of projectile points, such as Fox Creek and Selby Bay types. Some of these may have been employed as arrow points; the bow may have been introduced around A.D. 500. Diagnostic ceramics in the Coastal Plain include Popes Creek Net-Impressed and Mockley ceramics. On the lower Delmarva Peninsula, Wolfe Neck, Coulbourne, and Mockley wares sometimes are found together on Middle Woodland sites. The remaining technology consisted of the same suite of tools needed to live along a coast that is backed by a temperate deciduous forest. Woodworking tools are known, as are flake tools like backed knives and scrapers. Microlithic compound tools probably also were used for cutting and/or grating.

According to Custer (1983), there are three basic types of Middle Woodland sites in the Middle Atlantic: (1) macro-band base camps; (2) micro-band base camps; and, (3) procurement camps. These served the same purposes ascribed to them for Late Archaic and for Early Woodland occupations. Base camps represent encampments where both sexes and all age groups were present; such sites should include structural remains, storage pits, hearths, and an assortment of artifacts. Procurement camps were occupied seasonally; they contain light artifact densities, no evidence of structural remains, and few sub-surface features aside from

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

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possible hearths. Again, an estuarine focus is suggested for larger Middle Woodland sites, with camps in the middle reaches of larger drainages (Gardner 1982; Wesler et al. 1981b). Site location generally is associated with the presence of aquatic resources. Custer (1983:76) suggested that base camps would be located at evenly spaced intervals along the bay shore, and would be associated with shell middens. Procurement sites would be located along small streams leading down to the shore.

### Late Woodland (A.D. 900 - 1638)

The Late Woodland in the Middle Atlantic is associated with maize horticulture. Like the Middle Woodland, the Late Woodland also breaks conveniently into two subperiods that reflected dominant climatic episodes. The early Late Woodland represented the introduction and quick acceptance of the maize-beans-squash horticultural system during the Neo-Atlantic climatic optimum (A.D. 900 - 1200/1300). Early Late Woodland sites probably did not have fortifications; sites tended to be located on or near prime agriculture land (Hay et al. 1987).

Early Late Woodland peoples inherited a cultural heritage that represented the values and survival strategies developed by their late Middle Woodland predecessors. The contemporaneous introduction of maize horticulture with the onset of a climatic optimum should have resulted in a surge of population growth (Frisch 1975, 1978). There are a large number of early Late Woodland sites and limited activity sites thought to be related to the early Late Woodland. In contrast, the late Late Woodland, corresponding to the Pacific I climatic minimum, presented a decrease in the number of sites, a nucleation of the populations, and the fortification of villages. For the western shore, Wesler et al. (1981b:109) summarized the general Late Woodland subsistence and settlement pattern as follows: "The basic subsistence pattern was one of staple agriculture, supporting large agricultural villages usually in floodplain settings. Hunting and gathering were not neglected, however, as upland campsites and estuarine shell middens are well known."

Custer and Griffith (1986:29) suggested that the Late Woodland of the eastern shore should be included in the Slaughter Creek complex, which they defined culturally as a combination of "Townsend ceramics, triangular projectile points, and large semipermanent or permanent base camps with a number of associated storage, refuse, and processing features." On the Coastal Plain, the Townsend series (shell-tempered) dominated after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18). The crushed rock tempered Potomac Creek ware appeared somewhat later; it is more prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Egloff and Potter 1982:112), where it is most closely associated with the historically known Piscataway Indians (Clark 1980:8; Potter 1993). Triangular projectile points, which persisted until European contact, also are diagnostic of the Woodland period. Unlike most of the preceding "projectile points," these small triangular points frequently show edge angles, breakage characteristics, and absence of use-wear consistent with their use as arrow tips (Neumann and Sanford 1987).

A variety of settlement patterns are posited for the coastal regions of the Delmarva Peninsula. Three site types are known for the upper Delmarva Peninsula: (1) base camps; (2) micro-band camps; and, (3) procurement sites. Generally, base camps are located in the interior or middle drainage areas, with seasonal camps or procurement sites located along the coast and farther inland (Custer and Griffith 1986). Overall, there appears to have been little change from the preceding Late Archaic - Middle Woodland micro-band camp locations. Resource procurement sites were located in poorly drained woodland areas or in the uplands near the headwaters of small streams (Stewart et al. 1986:63). These sites generally contain the light scatter of points and debitage common for earlier periods.

The advent of agriculture both permitted and necessitated a more sedentary lifestyle. Forest-derived resources such as deer, turkey, squirrel, tree nuts, and aquatic resources, primarily fish and shellfish, remained important elements of Late Woodland subsistence patterns. Villages were located along river banks. In areas near Iroquoian groups, the villages of Algonquian-speaking peoples were surrounded by a stockade. □

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

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### European Contact

During the early seventeenth century, the aboriginal population of the Chesapeake tidewater region was characterized by cultural dynamism and diversity. Two groups of Algonquian stock, the Nanticokes and Piscataway, had occupied the region for several centuries (Stephenson et al. 1963:1). However, prior to European contact these groups came under pressure from the Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian group from southeastern Pennsylvania. By the first decades of the seventeenth century, the Susquehannocks had settled along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

Areas around Harford and Cecil counties, and contiguous areas of southern Pennsylvania along the Susquehanna, apparently constituted a boundary between Late Woodland Algonquian and Iroquoian cultural groups. Custer (1989a) once re-evaluated the patterns on previously recorded sets of petroglyphs located at the Conowingo Dam and at the Safe Harbor site on the Susquehanna. Based upon his analysis of these glyphs, and similar analyses of the "design grammars" contained on late prehistoric ceramics (Minguannan vs. Shenks Ferry) from the area, he interpreted this region as a "frontier" zone between the Algonquian Minguannan Complex, and the well-known Iroquoian Shenks Ferry culture of the upper Susquehanna (Custer 1989a:79, 87). He noted further that linguistic and ceramic evidence suggests that Coastal Algonquian groups may have migrated into the upper Chesapeake region from elsewhere in the central Mid-Atlantic (Custer 1989a:87; Luckenbach et al. 1991). Kent (1984) and others contend that the Susquehannock migration from farther north in the Susquehanna River watershed either displaced or replaced the Shenks Ferry culture. The presence of the Susquehannocks in the upper Chesapeake region probably resulted as much from the attraction of trade with Europeans as it did from pressures generated by the Iroquois Confederacy farther to the north (Jennings 1978:362).

Sustained European contact with the aboriginal populations of the Chesapeake watershed began in 1608, when John Smith visited several palisaded Piscataway villages on the western shore. The first major impact of European contact in the upper Chesapeake and Delaware bays came from the Swedish settlements in 1638. Early ethnohistoric accounts of Native American settlements document a large number of local villages, each with a headman (Acrelius 1756 [Reynolds 1874:47]).

### Historic Setting

#### Previous Investigations

Only three archeological sites with historic period components have been documented along the lower reaches of the Elk River estuary. Two sites represented nineteenth century occupations. Site located immediately adjacent to the Elk Neck Park, was found during renovation activities at the Keith House. Documentation in the file for this site indicated that this burial was characterized by archeologist Joseph McNamara as dating from the seventeenth century, and that it represented the remains of a ca. 25-year-old male.

Only two archeological investigations specifically targeting historic sites have been conducted near this region of Cecil County. Klingelhofer's (1984) investigation of Garrett Island, summarized in his paper *The Search for 'Fort Conquest' and the Claiborne Virginian Settlement: An Archaeological Survey of Garrett Island, Cecil County*, focused on identifying the potential remains of the settlements/trading posts established on that landform during the seventeenth century.

on. A survey conducted by the Maryland State Highway Administration at the Principio Iron Works was undertaken in advance of the replacement of the Md Rte 7 bridge over Principio Creek. Excavations on the south and west side of the creek recovered slag from the furnace (Ervin 1993).

### Cultural Sequence

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12

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### Contact and Settlement Period (1570 - 1750)

Exploration of the upper Chesapeake area may have occurred as early as 1570. Father Andrew White's Woodstock Letters noted the possible explorations of Father Segura, a Spanish Jesuit who ventured into the northern regions of the Chesapeake Bay area in that year in an attempt to convert the Indians to Christianity (Wright 1967:2). However, such early European penetration into this region was widely scattered and transitory.

English exploration of North America intensified during the first decade of the seventeenth century. In 1606, James I granted the Virginia Company of London substantial territory in the New World, including the upper Chesapeake Bay region. These colonists sought to establish a fur trade with Native Americans and they established the first temporary settlements in the region. Captain John Smith, who led survey expeditions into the northern Chesapeake Bay region in 1608 and 1609, produced the earliest map and a detailed account of the northern bay area. Several of Smith's original place names are in use today, including the name of Pooles Island, originally named Nathaniel Powel, one of Smith's crew. On their journey, Smith and his company noted the Elk and Northeast rivers as two of "4 branches" of the bay, of which the "best" was the Susquehanna. They encountered two Native American tribes in this region, the Susquehannocks and the Tockwaghs, who evidently lived on the Sassafras River (Smith 1624; Blumgart 1996:15)

The lower Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries provided the primary location for initial English colonization attempts, since proximity to water rendered transportation easy, and large tracts of arable land were readily available. Settlement of the northern bay followed a slightly different trajectory, however. In 1622, Englishman Edward Palmer established a fur trading post on Palmer's (Garrett) Island at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. By 1627, the Garrett Island settlement included a population of one hundred men, but the project fell apart when Palmer died (Blumgart 1996).

William Claiborne, a colonizer from Virginia, was the next to establish a trading post on Garrett Island; Claiborne's settlement operated between 1631 and 1637 (Fausz 1983; Stevens et al. 1989:16). In part, the Claiborne venture was a response to competition from Swedish (later Dutch) traders who came from their settlements along the Delaware Bay. Their early ethnohistoric accounts of contacts with the local Native American groups, which documented in detail a number of local Native American villages, suggest that their contacts with these tribes were frequent and active (Acrelius 1756 [Reynolds 1874:47]).

The establishment of the Maryland proprietary in 1634 infringed on territory originally assigned to the colony of Virginia, and the conflict over boundaries and spheres of influence led to controversy and overt hostilities. In 1638, Lord Baltimore sent a force to capture the settlements on Palmer's Island and Kent Island, thereby securing control of the Susquehannock fur trade for Maryland (Fausz 1983:21; Stevens et al. 1989:16).

Settlement in colonial Maryland gradually spread northward from its center on the lower Potomac River. However, the Susquehannock Indian presence acted to deter permanent colonization in the upper bay region. To defend against one reported Susquehannock uprising in 1643, the Upper Council of the Maryland Assembly authorized arming a small company of men that apparently were garrisoned at Palmer's Island at an installation named Fort Conquest. Sporadic periods of conflict between European settlers and Susquehannocks persisted until 1652, when a treaty was signed. Nonetheless, settlement throughout the northern bay region remained sparse, and most European inhabitants who ventured there were associated with the fur trade (Wesler et al. 1981c:384). The combined effects of tenuous settlement claims, the distance and frontier-like setting of the northern bay, and the continued availability of prime (and more profitable) land in lower reaches of the bay stifled settlement initiatives. Within the boundaries of present-day Cecil County, the earliest land patent was issued in 1658 to William Carpenter for a 400-acre tract along Principio Creek. Blumgart (1996:25-26) noted that numerous migrants who sought to avoid involvement in the conflicts between

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 13

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Dutch and Swedes in the Delaware Valley also took up tracts in this region, most without benefit of patent.

In 1661, Augustine Herrman, a member of a negotiating team sent to settle the on-going border disputes with the Dutch Delaware Valley settlements, proposed the formation of a new county, to be named after Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Cecil County was established thirteen years after this initial proposal. In return for creating a detailed map of the Chesapeake Bay region for Lord Baltimore, Herrman was awarded one of the largest patents issued in the region, the 22,000-acre Bohemia Manor tract between the Elk and Bohemia rivers (Herrman 1673). Herrman subsequently acquired title to Little Bohemia and St. Augustine Manor, making him one of the largest landholders in northeastern Maryland (Miller 1949). Other prominent settlers of this period included George Talbot, a kinsman to the Governor of Maryland, Charles Calvert, who obtained title to a 31,000-acre tract known as Susquehanna Manor, which was situated between the eastern shore of the Susquehanna River and Principio Creek (Miller 1949). Talbot, Herrman, and other large landowners were joined by other settlers, among them a group of Lbadist religious dissenters, who established an enclave on the Bohemia Manor tract (Blumgart 1996:27).

The earliest land grant for the area occupied by Elk Neck State Park was issued in 1659, when Nicholas Spencer and Richard Wright obtained title to a 1,000-acre property known as Turkey Point. Other large grants in the Elk Neck area included Baltimore Manor, Northeast Manor, Elk Manor, and St. John's Manor, a 3,000-acre property surveyed for John Carr in 1674 (Johnston 1881:map). The initial patent for Colleton, a 250-acre tract that later became associated with the Mauldin family, was issued to John Collett in 1664 (Maryland State Archives [MSA] Index #54, #55). The owners of such large properties during this period typically did not occupy them; instead, they frequently used tenant labor to cultivate their lands, thus generating income through rents.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 14

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### Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680 - 1815)

Tobacco dominated the economy of the coastal and riverine areas of the upper Chesapeake Bay throughout the seventeenth and early decades of the eighteenth centuries. Indentured servants and slaves provided the principal labor force for the plantation system. However, by 1740, wheat had replaced tobacco as a dominant crop in Cecil County, partly in response to Philadelphia merchants seeking new sources of supply for export to England (Brugger 1988:64). By the early eighteenth century, agricultural diversification included the cultivation of rye, corn, and hay, and the production of livestock. As a result, the region's dependence on slave labor declined, and its agrarian labor force increasingly was composed of tenant farmers (Blumgart 1996:51).

Although agriculture was the primary economic activity during this period, some industry developed throughout the region. In Cecil County, the abundant waterpower engendered a successful milling industry, and many woolen and gristmills were established. An iron industry also emerged (Johnston 1881:403) at Principio Furnace on a tributary of the Northeast River. Established by an act of the Maryland Assembly in 1719, this furnace produced cannon balls for the Continental Army and operated until 1780 when the Maryland State Assembly seized the property. The furnace again produced ordnance during the War of 1812 until the British destroyed it in 1813 (Miller 1949). Related industrial ventures of this period included a bar iron factory and a copper rolling mill (Blumgart 1996:49-51).

Early transportation routes utilized the natural transportation and communication channels of the bay and its tributaries (Miller 1949:25); access to navigable waters often determined the locations of houses, courthouses, and town sites. Cumbersome overland roads developed slowly, often along old "rolling roads" that early farmers used to transport their produce to markets or mills. Such colonial roads were uniformly bad, even the main ones. Nonetheless, Cecil County's road network was critical, particularly those road connections that linked cities in Maryland and Pennsylvania. A post road was established in about 1670 to connect Alexandria and Philadelphia; this road passed through Baltimore (including present-day Harford) and Cecil counties, and crossed the Susquehanna River between Havre de Grace and Perryville.

Ferries such as the one established in 1695 across the Susquehanna at Perryville also were integral components of the overland routes. Other significant ferries in the county included Cresswell's and the Bald Friar's ferries across the Susquehanna, and ferries across the Elk and Northeast rivers (Blumgart 1996:p. 45 [photo cap]). The first ferries either sailed or were pulled across the river by slaves; later, horses and steam power replaced slave labor. Griffith's 1794 Map of Maryland clearly showed these ferries, taverns, churches, courthouses, landings, industrial sites, and other cultural landmarks.

During the second half of the seventeenth century, the Maryland Assembly passed several acts that called for the establishment of towns throughout the colony. Town locations were intended to become trade and service centers, providing ports for tobacco inspection and support for industry. However, many of these legislated towns failed to develop into population or commercial centers (Wesler et al. 1981b:387; Larew 1981:6). In Cecil County, Charlestown was laid out as tobacco and wheat inspection station near Long Point on west bank of Northeast River, but it never fully realized its potential (Blumgart 1996:47-48). The transportation links that traversed Cecil County also generated some community development, especially around the major river crossing at the Susquehanna. The

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 15

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commerce that it attracted stimulated the development of Perryville. However, a major "violent irruption" (possibly a hurricane) in about 1786 significantly constricted the shipping channels on the eastern shore of the upper bay (Harducoeur 1799) and restricted deepwater access to Cecil County port towns. In turn, the port at Havre de Grace became the premier commercial port for the upper bay (Blumgart 1996:61).

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Turkey Point/Elk Neck area was designated as "Elk Hundred," and was part of a larger religious subdivision known as North Sassafras Parish (Johnston 1881:240). By 1766, this hundred had a tithable population of 100 males, 29 of whom owned the 110 slaves (Peden 1993:78). Such figures suggest that Elk Neck was sparsely populated. William Black, a traveler who traveled through the area in 1744, substantiated this view when he observed that "(we) landed at Turkey Point and I never saw a country so overgrown with woods" (Johnston 1881:235).

During the eighteenth century, many large original land grants on Elk Neck were subdivided and sold. For example, Nathan Phillips purchased two 200-acre portions of the St. John's Manor tract in 1723 and 1726, respectively. Mauldin's Forrest [sic], 200 acres purchased by Francis Maulding in 1725, may have been part of the former Colletton property (Anonymous "Notes on Elk Neck History" n.d.; MSA Index #54, #55). Richard Bennett became one of the largest landowners in Cecil County during this period. Between 1707 and 1738, Bennett bought at least ten properties, acquiring a total of 3,417 acres (MSA Index #54, #55). Three of his properties are particularly germane to the history of the park, since they continued to be conveyed together to subsequent owners through the late nineteenth century: "Convenient" (368 acres [1717]), "Palmer's Island" (125 acres [1723]), and "Turkey Point" (690 acres [1738]), which one source described as a "working plantation in disrepair" (Anonymous "Report on History of Elk Neck" n.d.). Between 1755 and 1766, Turkey Point was acquired by Bennett Chew (Peden 1993:92), who, within the next two decades, also procured three other tracts, including Bottom (1,000 ac), Convenient (368 ac), and Palmer's Island (125 acres) (Cecil County Land Records [Deeds], Book 15:167-168). The direct transmittal of three of these tracts, as well as the similarity of names, suggests that there may have been some familial relationship between Bennett Chew and Richard Bennett, although such a link has not been substantiated by direct research.

During the Revolutionary War, residents of the upper Chesapeake were affected by a variety of encounters with naval and ground forces that passed through or occupied the region. During the Revolution, British general Sir William Howe used the Northeast and Elk Neck river valleys as corridors for launching his attack on the City of Philadelphia in 1777. It appeared, however, that Elk Neck peninsula was largely isolated from major troop movements. A brief review of the records of Maryland's Council of Safety (Brown 1892, 1893), which acted as the colony's governing body during the initial years of the Revolution, yielded not a single reference to Elk Neck or Turkey Point. These same records, however, repeatedly referenced "Head of Elk" as a major staging point and supply depot for Maryland's volunteer militia.

General Howe's specific movements were reported by newspaper accounts of the time. On 24 August 1777, the British fleet weighed anchor from its mooring at Bodkin Point near Baltimore on the Patapsco River, sailed to the mouth of the Elk River, and anchored "off Turkey Point." From this position, the British sent a number of boats to Spesutie Island, where they made off with large numbers of sheep and cattle. Over a century later, Johnston (1881:327-328) noted that British accounts placed the landing point of Howe's army at "some distance" above the mouth of Elk River,

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 16

---

on Elk Neck opposite Courthouse Point, where they encamped on 27 August. From there, the British moved north to Head of Elk (Elkton), camping for "several days" on "a plain" northwest of town. Two contemporary campaign maps (Force 1777; Gray 1777) substantiate Howe's route through the area.

Although Howe may have left some soldiers behind in Cecil County to maintain his lines of communication with the fleet in the bay, his ultimate objective was Philadelphia, not northern Maryland. Later in the war, the Head of Elk again served as a port of embarkation for some of Rochambeau's forces, who were en route to Yorktown. Other French troops also encamped around Elkton (Rochambeau 1781-1782).

The sole exception to this isolation may have involved a chance encounter in April 1776 between some local residents and a small British force that apparently was patrolling the upper bay. According to an unidentified article from a Philadelphia newspaper, several members of the Grace family were returning by sloop from a trip to Baltimore when they met an unidentified British naval patrol. The Grace brothers put in at Beaver Dam Creek, and engaged the British forces in a lively battle. The skirmish ended with 30 British casualties and three of the Grace brothers dead; all reportedly were buried in a graveyard at Turkey Point (Maryland Historical Society "Untold Battle..." n.d.). It should be noted that the records of the Maryland Council of Safety make no reference either to the incident or to the Grace family (Brown 1892, 1893).

British ships again patrolled the waters of the Chesapeake Bay during the War of 1812, burning and pillaging plantations and towns along its shorelines. Cecil County was not spared these depredations, as the towns of Fredericktown, Frenchtown, and Georgetown were put to the torch in 1813. During one of these raids, a group under the command of British Admiral Cockburn also burned the cannon factory at the Principio Iron Works. British troops were driven back from Elkton at Fort Defiance (Miller 1949:69; Blumgart 1996:57).

In 1797, the lower portion of Elk Neck was resurveyed and regranted. The new patent, which contained some 1,120 acres, was known as "Turkey Point Rectified." The patentee was Anna Maria Chew, a resident of Queen Anne's County and Bennett Chew's widow (MSA Index #55; Deeds Book 22:231). The fact that Anna Maria resided in Queen Anne's County suggests that tenants or overseers and slaves probably were farming the Turkey Point property.

### Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815 - 1870)

Throughout the nineteenth century, agriculture remained the dominant economic activity along the coastal areas of the upper Chesapeake Bay. The problems of exhausted soil and diminishing crop yields encouraged the adoption of scientific farming methods such as field fertilization and crop rotation. Wheat, corn, and oats continued to be the principal commodities of the region, while advances in animal husbandry improved stock yields of swine, cattle, and sheep. The transition from a tobacco-reliant agriculture to a more diversified farming base also meant an acceleration of the demise of slave-based agriculture. By the 1850s, free blacks comprised nearly 14 per cent of Cecil County's population, and they provided a significant part of the labor force in the region's mills, factories, and commercial enterprises (Blumgart 1996:101).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 17

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Cecil County's industrial base, initially established during the colonial period, continued to expand. Communities, including planned company towns like Elk Mills, coalesced around these industrial ventures (Blumgart 1996:63-66, 71, 87-89). Because wheat remained a primary crop, milling maintained its position as a key regional industry. Cecil County mills also processed lumber and iron, and manufactured paper and cloth. The iron industry re-emerged as an important component of the local economy, when, in 1836, George P. Whitaker rebuilt the Principio Furnace; the complex continued to operate as the Whitaker Iron Company until its founder's death in 1890 (Miller 1949). Between 1861 and 1898, the McCullough Iron Company also operated several mills in the county, including one at North East. Heavily wooded areas in Elk Neck were exploited for charcoal, which was used to fuel the furnaces at North East and Principio (Miller 1949:78, 85). Granite hewn from the massive Port Deposit quarries made its way into many Baltimore buildings. The upper bay estuaries, including the Susquehanna, Northeast, and Elk rivers, supported a significant commercial fishing and fish packing industry through the mid-nineteenth century, when overexploitation of the resource caused severe depletion of stocks and consequent decline of the industry. Temporary fishing "villages" along shorelines were common, as suggested by the numerous named fisheries located along the Elk Neck peninsula on Martenet's 1858 map.

Development of an adequate transportation infrastructure was crucial for getting the county's agricultural and industrial goods to market. Canals, steamboat lines, and railroads all affected the trade and commerce of the northern Chesapeake. One important canal was the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which extended east from Back Creek at its confluence with the Elk River to St. Georges Creek in Delaware. The first ships traversed this waterway in 1829; its construction eventually gave rise to the town of Chesapeake City (Blumgart 1996:66, 77-81).

Development of railroads encouraged the growth of flourishing communities in the county's interior. In 1831, Cecil County's first railroad line was established between New Castle, Delaware, and Frenchtown. This line carried the preponderance of freight and passenger business on the eastern shore. In 1837, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore (PWB) Railroad superseded the New Castle-Frenchtown line and passed through Cecil, Harford, and Baltimore counties. Between 1830 and 1866, the PWB employed the steamships Susquehanna and Maryland to ferry train cars across the Susquehanna River. The rail ferry service operated until 1866 when the railroad constructed a bridge between Havre de Grace and Perryville (Miller 1949). The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad tapped the movement of goods and people from southern Pennsylvania (Blumgart 1996:83). Such transportation improvements elevated Cecil County to a pivotal role in the trade network of the northern Chesapeake Bay region (Wesler et al. 1981a:392).

During the Civil War, most county residents supported the Union, although residents of the upper Chesapeake counties fought in both armies. No military engagements occurred in northeastern Maryland. However, the Civil War interrupted the economic development of the upper Chesapeake Bay region, primarily because the Union military sought to prevent any interruption of the area's strategic transportation links that might impede communication between northeastern states and Washington (Blumgart 1996:103). Those who remained at home resented Union occupation of portions of the county. Union soldiers were stationed in Perryville to protect the railroad lines, and the government converted the Perry Point Mansion property into a training ground for horses and mules, erecting barracks, stables and a storehouse there (Miller 1949).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 18

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The Elk Neck neighborhood remained relatively unchanged throughout most of the nineteenth century. It was primarily an area of moderate sized farms, some undoubtedly worked by tenants or by slaves and overseers. The original of Harduocour's 1799 map (Blumgart 1996:Plate XX) indicated two cultivated areas with structures on the lower part of the Elk Neck peninsula. One complex was located north of what is now Mauldin Mountain; the other, clustered on the point known as "Jacob's Nose" and labeled as "Chew's," depicted five structures amid a large area of cultivated fields. The designation of Chew as occupying the lower part of the Elk Neck peninsula confirms the fact that Anna Maria Chew inherited the Turkey Point tract from her late husband, Bennett.

In June 1800, Anna Maria Chew, gentlewoman of Queen Anne's County, deeded this property to her niece, Juliana Tilghman, also a resident of Queen Anne's County. The deed included "all those tracts and parcels of land situated in Cecil County, Maryland, and at Turkey Point, called Turkey Point and Convenient, and all other tracts or parcels of land at Turkey Point Neck." The bequest included rights to "fishing and Fisheries. . ." and all slaves and farm equipment, exempting only one Negro woman Rose and other slaves bequeathed by her to others (Cecil County Deeds Book 22:231). These transactions clarify the types of activities that prevailed at Turkey Point; the operation of the farm was left to an overseer and slaves, and fisheries were an important economic adjunct of the plantation.

Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, Juliana Tilghman operated her Cecil County properties as an absentee landlord, even after her marriage to William Paca of Queen Anne's County. All former Chew properties on Elk Neck and Palmer's Island remained in the control of Paca family members until 1867, when John Paca (probably a son) surrendered his interests in the 1,200 acre Turkey Point estate, to William Paca (Deeds HRT3:73). Martenet's 1858 map clearly showed that the Paca family holdings extended south from what is now Thackery's Point to Turkey Point, and that at least three fisheries (probably leased) operated from the property. The only diminution of the Paca holdings came in 1832, when the State of Maryland condemned a four-acre parcel to construct the lighthouse and lighthouse keeper's complex at the tip of Turkey Point. The Pacas received \$564 for the lighthouse tract and two rights-of-way, one leading to a landing on the bay and the other connecting with the public road that led to the town of North East (Cecil County Deeds Book DS10:459).

By mid-century, the parcels north of the Paca estate had been purchased by several individuals, including Robert Thackery (Martenet 1858), whose property later was acquired by Dr. William Abbott and became the original tract of Elk Neck State Park. The land remained in agricultural production or in timber, save for the commercial fisheries that abutted the shorelines of the peninsula. A single "steam saw mill" was located just north of Rocky Point, and, on the northern portion of the neck, some charcoal burning operations supported the furnaces on Principio Creek (Scarborough 1939).

The Elk Neck peninsula also was a pathway used by escaping slaves. Jim Taylor recorded that, when he was a small boy, he and some men escaped from their master in Havre de Grace. The men sailed to "Elk Creek" and beached the tug on the north side. They followed a stream that Harriet Tubman told them about to travel north to Pennsylvania (Jim Taylor, Born in Slavery 1937).

After the Civil War, the lower portions of the Elk Neck peninsula remained sparsely settled and presumably still in agricultural production. The most noticeable change involved the ownership of the property at the tip of the neck.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 19

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Instead of "Paca," Lake, Griffing and Stevenson's 1877 Atlas of Cecil County showed many landowners, including William J. and F. Wilson, A. B. Cox, Mrs. A. E. Hyland, and G. P. Whitaker, who owned and lived at the Principio Furnace. With the exception of Cox and William Wilson, both of whose residences are specifically identified, few landowners seemed to occupy their properties, suggesting that tenants farmed the properties on the peninsula. In part, the long history of intensive farming in this area may have rendered the land marginal in terms of productivity. Blumgart (1996:131-32) notes that, by the turn of the century, on Elk Neck and in some other areas of Cecil County, "the soils had declined to such a state that many considered them too worthless to pay for the cost of clearing." Elk Neck was described as "hard scrabble" in comparison to upland sections of the county, and was covered with scrub pine thickets. The ca. 1870 Bathon farmhouse (MIHP # CE-813) illustrates a house associated with a late-nineteenth century agricultural complex.

### Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870 - 1930)

After the Civil War, urban centers like Baltimore experienced almost unprecedented industrial and commercial expansion, but these same trends worked to the disadvantage of producers in more rural areas of eastern Maryland. Agriculture remained the primary economic activity of much of the upper Chesapeake region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Corn, wheat, and oats continued as the primary commodities produced in Cecil County. However, the viability of these commodities as a sole source of income declined in the face of the massive agricultural production complexes of the Mid-West. Such competition eventually forced significant changes in Cecil County's agricultural base during the twentieth century. One change concerned the commodities produced. After the turn of the twentieth century, truck farming, livestock production, dairying, and horse-breeding superseded the earlier grain-based agrarian economy (Wesler et al. 1981a:393; Blumgart 1996:114-116, 129).

The nature of some Cecil County industries also changed. One enduring and expanding industry involved the granite quarries located near Port Deposit. Fishing continued to provide incomes for some county entrepreneurs; off Perry Point, the Stump family continued to harvest shad, bass, perch, herring, and other fish using seine nets. However, the iron industry that had represented a significant economic activity in Cecil County during the nineteenth century experienced a severe decline after 1900, due to competition from the giant iron and steel mills of western Pennsylvania. The last iron furnace in Cecil County was built in 1890 and remained in production only until the First World War (Stevens et al. 1989). Newer industries partially compensated for the demise of old ones. Mining of kaolin clays and production of flint powder for use in manufacturing fine china presented an exploitable resource, while production of paper, which had operated marginally during the antebellum period, expanded as companies harvested the heavy timber resources that still existed throughout the county (Blumgart 1996:114-116).

Strong transportation links with major urban centers remained a key element of Cecil County's economic survival. Coastal shipping, the primary means of transportation throughout the late nineteenth century, provided a strong link between the western and eastern shores of the bay, and much of the traffic passed through or near Cecil County. Steamboat service expanded after the Civil War, as advanced shipping technology and improved schedules attracted increasing numbers of passengers and merchants (Brugger 1988:313). Some steamship companies operated in conjunction with rail lines to connect overland and water routes. Chesapeake City on the C&D Canal flourished after

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 20

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the United States government took control of that waterway. Its obsolete lock systems were abandoned in favor of creating a wider, sea-level, passage to accommodate modern steel commercial ships (Blumgart 1996:119-120).

The advent of World War I revitalized and changed Cecil County's economy even further. In 1918, the United States government purchased the majority of John Stump's former Perry Point Plantation, largely due to its proximity to good railroad services. Initially, the Fred T. Ley & Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, constructed an ammonium nitrate plant on this property, and the Atlas Powder Company produced the ammonium nitrate, a component in high explosives. Ley & Company also built railroads, streets, utilities, factory complexes, and worker housing on the site. The resulting influx of war workers and escalating urbanization increased local demand for agricultural products. In turn, this modernized Cecil County agriculture by forcing mechanization of farming operations and adoption of modern dairying practices, especially those relating to sterile production conditions (Blumgart 1996:139).

Developments following World War I partially sustained the rate of economic progress. The munitions plant at Perry Point was turned over to the United States Public Health Service, which converted the complex into a hospital and supply depot; in 1922, the hospital and property were conveyed to Veterans' Bureau (Stevens et al. 1989:24). Another major transformation was wrought by construction of the Conowingo Dam just north of Port Deposit. This massive project drew workers into Harford and Cecil counties, creating jobs and bringing electrification to rural areas. Blumgart (1996:145) observed that "(m)ore than any other structure, the Conowingo Dam heralded the modern age in Cecil County."

The major factors that influenced the direction of development in the Elk Neck peninsula during the twentieth century were recreation, tourism, increasing population mobility, and the growth of nearby metropolitan areas. At the beginning of the century, many farms on the Elk Neck peninsula were purchased by individuals whom Grant (1967) termed "wealthy land owners of valuable waterfront farms who were not much interested in farming." These new residents included, among others, the president of the Philadelphia National Bank, and Dr. William Abbott, a physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, member of the British Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, and avid avocational naturalist and world traveler (Grant 1967; Medholt 1974). Institutional recreational facilities also were established in the area. The first "encampment" on the former Wilson Plantation by a group from the Coatesville (PA) YMCA occurred in 1916. From this modest beginning grew Camp Chesapeake (MIHP # CE-1432), one of a number of youth camps that were established along the shores of the Elk and Northeast rivers (Marshall 1979:2-3). In 1927, the Whitaker Iron Company, which had controlled substantial tracts of heavily wooded land on Elk Neck, sold 1,000 acres to the Dupont family for use as a Boy Scout camp (Miller 1949:85).

Private hunting camps also were established to take advantage of the notable duck hunting at Susquehanna Flats. The large marshy area at the head of the bay was a major migratory stopover for ducks and geese during first half of the twentieth century as depicted on USGS quadrangle maps. Efforts were made to bring the area into the federal park system; however, no action was taken. The marshy area disappeared during the last half of the twentieth century due to a variety of environmental factors.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 21

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During the 1930s, Frank Mathues, a United States marshal from Pennsylvania, acquired the Horseshoe Point Farm, which he developed as a commercial lodge for hunting and entertainment. This complex, known as the Bathon Lodge (MIHP # CE-1007) eventually included a lodge, a 250 ft pier that extended out into Susquehanna Flats, and a boat house that later was converted into a casino (Anonymous "History of Horseshoe Point" n.d.). The increasingly mobile populations from nearby urban areas began to use what they perceived as "vacant" land on Elk Neck for recreational activities such as hunting, picnicking, and swimming, much to the annoyance of the wealthy landowners on whose property they were trespassing (Besley to Abbott 1935; Grant 1967).

### Modern Period (1930 - Present)

The coastal agricultural regions of the Chesapeake Bay area suffered harshly from the effects of the Depression. As local farmers struggled to retain their stock, farms, and houses, many were forced to accept relief. Some federal work relief programs alleviated the chronic unemployment. For example, the National Recovery Administration and other New Deal agencies launched road construction projects, which included the establishment of US Rte 40 and construction of another bridge spanning the Susquehanna (Blumgart 1996:145).

One answer to the Depression was to establish a park and a state forest on the Elk Neck peninsula. The ongoing recreational use of the peninsula, the adverse effects of the Depression on Cecil County's economy, and the promise of assistance from the federal and state governments were the principal factors that coalesced to foster the creation of Elk Neck State Park. The creation of a park encompassing the generally unused, privately owned, upland portions of the larger properties on the peninsula was touted as a way of channeling the existing illicit public traffic into a controllable area, thus relieving property owners of their frequently expressed annoyance with the unwanted visitors (Besley to Abbott 1935; Grant 1967). The possibility of attracting a CCC camp to the area for reforestation and construction efforts was seen as a way of helping the local economy since all supplies were locally purchased and CCC staff would spend money in the local community.

In Cecil County as elsewhere, sustained recovery from the effects of Depression was hastened by the entry of the United States into World War II. The need for greater food production helped Maryland farmers during the 1940s (Brugger 1988:536). With economic recovery, agriculture regained its status as a major economic activity in Cecil County. Wheat, soybeans, and hay remained the primary agricultural crops. Cecil County's dairy farms supplied nearby urban centers of Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia with milk (County Directories 1956:252).

World War II also stimulated military industrial production within Cecil County. The Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard received a government contract for warships, an Elkton factory produced mortar shells and explosives (Brugger 1988:531). The government also established the Bainbridge Naval Training Center at Port Deposit; this facility continued to function in a variety of ways until its closure in 1976. The C&D Canal remained a crucial protected shipping link for wartime traffic.

The post-World War II era unleashed renewed demand for automobiles, and triggered the construction of overland road improvements such as bridges, modern dual highways, and the interstate system. The construction of Interstate 95 created a new major transportation corridor between Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia. Another

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 22

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Susquehanna Bridge was built over the river as part of the new highway system, although the 1940 Havre de Grace-Perryville Bridge continued to operate.

In recent years, Cecil County has experienced increasing suburban development. Post war expansion of small industry in Cecil County prompted a corresponding rise of new workers to the region, particularly around Elkton, Port Deposit, North East, Perryville and those portions of the county adjacent to Delaware. The influx of personnel employed in these enterprises, as well as the expansion of adjacent metropolitan suburban areas around Wilmington, Delaware, and Baltimore, led to a boom in housing construction. Such trends significantly reduced the amount of land given over to agriculture. In 1940, 77.8 per cent of the county's land area was in agricultural production, but by 1960, that figure declined to only 56 per cent (Blumgart 1996: 159-161). Since that time, the number of farms in active production has continued to decline steadily.

The increased population of this region also has stimulated demand for recreational facilities, and tourism on the upper Chesapeake Bay has grown and diversified throughout the post-war period. In particular, park and wildlife refuges have multiplied in the decades following World War II. The number of camps, sailing marinas, hunting areas, and fishing facilities has risen as the region's urban population continues to flock to the shores of the Chesapeake Bay for recreational fishing and boating. The expanded recreational facilities constructed at Elk Neck State Park also reflect the continued popularity of the peninsula for recreational pursuits.

### EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Elk Neck State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 as a contributing or non-contributing element to that district. In order to undertake this evaluation, it is appropriate to discuss the park as a cultural landscape applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5), Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1995), and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites. No archeological sites or ruins were evaluated for National Register eligibility during this investigation.

Historically, the land comprising Elk Neck State Park supported agriculture and timbering. Evidence of these human activities has been largely erased from the landscape due to the phasing out of agriculture and the introduction of private recreational hunting lodges and camps on the peninsula during the first decades of the twentieth century. The park contains 13 built resources and one identified prehistoric archeological site associated with the pre-park history of the area.

The Bathon Stone House (MIHP # CE-813) and agricultural complex are associated with late nineteenth-century and twentieth-century agriculture on the peninsula. The farmhouse, constructed ca. 1870, is a simple, unornamented building that has been continually modified since its construction. The exterior and interior finishes date from the

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 23

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twentieth century so that the building no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, and workmanship from the late nineteenth century under Criterion C. The bank barn, pigpen, and shed date from the twentieth century and are not associated with an important historic context in the history of the peninsula. This complex does not appear to possess significance or sufficient integrity to illustrate the theme of agriculture during the late nineteenth century under Criterion A. The complex has not been documented as associated with significant historical persons under Criterion B.

The Bathon Lodge and Caretaker's House/Garage (MIHP # CE-1007) illustrate the early twentieth-century development of private hunting lodges on the peninsula (National Register Criterion A). The two buildings, constructed ca. 1930, were operated as a private hunting lodge until they were acquired by MdDNR in 1975. The Bathon Lodge and Caretaker's House/Garage exhibit the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman Style ornamentation popular for recreational buildings during the 1930s (National Register Criterion C). In 2002, MHT determined these two buildings as National Register eligible (MHT DOE NR eligible 2002). The Bower's Center Recreation Hall, constructed ca. 1950 on the beach below the lodge but visually distinct from the other two buildings, is a utilitarian building without ornamentation that does not possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C.

The Bower's Center springhouse is an isolated outbuilding constructed ca. 1950. The simple utilitarian building was part of a larger agricultural complex that no longer exists. The building does not have individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C.

The Werson House, constructed ca. 1955, was originally constructed as a private recreation rental property for two families. It was acquired by MdDNR in 1974 and extensively rehabilitated to serve as a single-family dwelling for park employees. The building currently is vacant. The house lacks physical significance and no longer has integrity of design and materials to represent a mid-1950s recreation cottage under Criteria A and C. The house has not been documented as associated with persons significant in the past under Criterion B.

In 1988, the Maryland Historical Trust signed a Determination of Eligibility for National Register eligibility for the Turkey Point Lighthouse. This resource is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of navigation aids constructed along the Chesapeake Bay and under Criterion C as the work of John Donohoo, the designer of a series of conical lighthouses along the Chesapeake Bay. However, Turkey Point Lighthouse is not owned by MdDNR.

In 2000, MHT identified the site of Camp Chesapeake (MIHP # CE-1432) as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

As a cultural landscape, Elk Neck State Park reflects the natural succession of abandoned farm fields, the regrowth of forests planted by former landowners prior to 1936, the CCC reforestation activities between 1937 and 1942, and park management practices implemented since 1942. The park is located on a peninsula, which is a cohesive and definable landform. Topography includes low-lying beaches, cliffs around Turkey Point, and upland areas. Water defines the east, south, and west boundaries of the park. The circulation network in the park is dominated by MD Route 272, which is a county road traversing the center of the peninsula. Secondary roads branch from this main artery and

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 24

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provide access to major use areas in the park. A beach and a picnic area are featured along the Chesapeake Bay side of the park, while campsites and a marina are located along the Elk River.

The park contains 17 elements that were constructed between 1937 and 1960. Of these, 9 cabins have been documented as constructed by the CCC in 1939 and eight elements were constructed during the 1950s. CCC construction occurred on approximately 619 acres. Apart from the nine recreational cabins located near Thackery Point, the CCC also built roads, trails, and an amphitheater (no longer extant). The roads no longer reflect their 1930s design; the roads have been continuously upgraded through paving and widening. The road to Mauldin Mountain was realigned during the 1950s. The trails and original amphitheater no longer survive. The overall late 1930s park plan no longer survives; only one complex of cabins have been documented as dating from the 1939. The additional buildings and elements constructed during the 1950s are dispersed across a large acreage. These few elements do not meet the National Register definition of a district as "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of resources united historically or aesthetically by plan."

The cluster of nine CCC-built recreational cabins, however, does possess the qualities of significance as a district necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The CCC-built wood-frame cabins are examples of recreational building that were constructed in Elk Neck State Park in eastern Maryland. The wood-frame cabins differ in design and construction from the log designs found in CCC-constructed buildings in the state forests in western Maryland. The significance of the CCC-built recreational cabins in Elk Neck State Park lies in their state significance under Criterion C for architecture associated with CCC construction activities.

In correspondence dated December 2000 to Ms. Sarah Taylor Rogers, then Secretary of MdDNR, Mr. Rodney Little, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, noted that the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) classifies the CCC as a unique social experiment and that, once a CCC resource is demolished, its ability to illustrate the impact of the program is lost forever. The MHT did not concur with MdDNR's proposal to demolish the CCC-built recreational cabins (MdDNR, Ross Kimmel's CRM vertical file, n.d.). For purposes of historic preservation review under Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Maryland Annotated Code, the MHT considered the nine CCC-built recreational cabins as historic properties with state significance.

Shelter 4 and the three stone drinking fountains located near Mauldin Mountain were originally reported to have been constructed by the CCC. However, USGS map data and archival evidence from the Board of Natural Resources Annual Reports 1952-1962 suggest that Shelter 4 and the stone drinking foundations date from ca. 1957-1958, when the new picnic area at Mauldin Mountain was constructed. Shelter 4 is a simply-styled utilitarian building that does not individually possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The stone drinking fountains are widely dispersed and individually do not possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Other buildings constructed during the 1950s include the park headquarters (currently the Nature Center), a vehicle maintenance building, a pumphouse, a shower building, and a dam. The elements are functional and reflect utilitarian designs. They are dispersed throughout the park and do not form a significant concentration of resources. The

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet  
Number 8 Page 25

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individual elements reflect utilitarian designs, are not associated with important themes, and do not possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C.

The park expanded to its current 2,188 acres between 1961 and 1983. Since 1960, 42 buildings that support park activities were constructed. All park-constructed buildings are dispersed throughout the northern 1,917 acres of the park. No development has occurred in the southern section of the park. Construction continued already existing land uses in the park. The beach on the Chesapeake Bay was upgraded with new utilities and support buildings. The camping areas near the Elk River were expanded to include additional loops to accommodate 278 campsites. New park administrative and maintenance buildings and utilities were constructed.

The buildings and the management practices that have shaped the park since 1960 are not yet fifty years old. Thus, Elk Neck State Park as defined by its current legal boundaries would need to possess the qualities of exceptional significance for listing as a historic district under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The park landscape has been managed both for recreation and natural resources. Areas formerly under agriculture have been allowed to return to forest land, while some older forests have been selectively logged. The park buildings constructed since 1960 are constructed of modern materials. Park maintenance and utility buildings were constructed of concrete block. Buildings that serve the public exhibit adapted designs sympathetic to the park. These low-scale buildings were constructed of natural building materials or clad with vinyl that incorporated muted color schemes. The buildings constructed post-1960 do not exhibit exceptionally distinguished designs, nor are they associated with the work of modern masters. Thus, the landscape and the buildings contained in Elk Neck State Park do not possess the exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G to qualify for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CE-1529

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See continuation sheet.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 2,188

Acreage of historical setting 2,188

Quadrangle name Spesutie, Earleville, Northeast

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the survey area comprises all property owned by DNR within the boundaries of Elk Neck State Park as of November 2002.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title K. Grandine, M. Williams, J. Maymon, C. Heidenrich

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.

date 1/7/03

street and number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100

telephone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick

state MD zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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**  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Name Elk Neck State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park  
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

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The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP #CE-1529
2. Elk Neck State Park
3. Cecil County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. August-September 2002, unless noted
6. MD SHPO

### Photo #

- 1 Chesapeake Bay Beach, view looking south.
- 2 Rogues Harbor on Elk River, view looking northeast.
- 3 Pond near campground, view looking north-northeast, December 2002.
- 4 Site 18CE270, view looking southeast.
- 5 Potential cemetery site, view looking northwest, December 2002.
- 6 Detail of grave stone with carved "G," view looking east, December 2002.
- 7 Turkey Point lighthouse, storage shed, and site of lighthouse keeper's house, view looking northeast.
- 8 Bathon Stone House (CE-813), view looking north.
- 9 Bathon barn (CE-813), view looking east.
- 10 Bathon Lodge (CE-1007) (Bowers Center Lodge), view looking west.
- 11 Interior of Bathon Lodge (CE-1007) (Bowers Center Lodge), view looking northeast.
- 12 Bathon Lodge (Bowers Center) (CE-1007) Carriage House, view looking northeast.
- 13 Interior of Bathon Lodge (CE-1007) (Bowers Center) Carriage House, view looking north.
- 14 Bower's Center Recreation Hall (CE-1007), view looking southeast.
- 15 Wersen House, rear elevation, view looking northwest, December 2002.
- 16 Maple Cabin, view looking north.
- 17 Maple Cabin, view looking east.
- 18 Locust Cabin, view looking northwest.
- 19 Interior of Locust Cabin, view looking northeast.
- 20 Shelter 4, view looking east.
- 21 CCC water fountain near Mauldin Mountain, view looking southeast, December 2002.
- 22 1950s concrete water fountain near North Beach, view looking west, December 2002.
- 23 North East Beach pump house, view looking southeast.
- 24 Nature Center, view looking north.
- 25 Vehicle storage building, view looking east.
- 26 Shower building at Tred Avon Loop, view looking northeast.
- 27 Earthen dam, view looking east, December 2002.

Table of Resources in Elk Neck State Park

MIHP/Site Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name/Other Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
CE-0813	Bathon Stone House	Former Bathon House	Cecil	Earleville	Camp Brisson Road	Domestic	single Dwelling	house	ca. 1870	Good	building-1		
CE-0813	Former Bathon Barn	Former Bathon Barn	Cecil	Earleville	Camp Brisson Road	Agriculture	animal facility	barn	ca. 1900	Poor	building-1		
CE-0813		Former Bathon pigpen	Cecil	Earleville	Camp Brisson Road	Agriculture	animal facility	hogpen	ca. 1940	Poor	building-1		
CE-0813		Former Bathon sheds	Cecil	Earleville	Camp Brisson Road	Agriculture	storage	sheds	ca. 1900	Poor	building-2		
CE-1432	Camp Chesapeake	Camp Chesapeake	Cecil	Earleville		Recreation/Culture	outdoor recreation	camp	1919-1975	Unknown	site-1		
		Nature Center, former park HQ	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	park administration	1954	Good	building-1	Board of Natural Resources Annual Rpt 1956:95.	
		Vehicle Storage	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	storage	1956	Fair	building-1	Board of Natural Resources Annual Rpt 1956:95.	

CE-1539

Table of Resources in Elk Neck State Park

MHP/Site Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name/Other Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
CE-1007	Bathon Lodge	Bower's Center Lodge	Cecil	Earleville	Horseshoe Point Lane	Recreation/Culture	sports facility	hunting lodge	ca. 1930	Good	building-1		
CE-1007	Caretaker's Cottage/Garage	Bower's Center Carriage House	Cecil	Earleville	Horseshoe Point Lane	Recreation/Culture	sports facility	cottage	ca. 1930	Good	building-1		
CE-1007	Dining Hall	Bower's Center Rec Hall	Cecil	Earleville	Horseshoe Point Lane	Recreation/Culture	sports facility	recreation hall	ca. 1950	Fair	building-1		
CE-1007		Bower's Center Spring House	Cecil	Earleville	Horseshoe Point Lane	Recreation/Culture	sports facility	utility	ca. 1950	Fair	building-1		
										Unknown			
CE-0195	Turkey Point Lighthouse (Elk Neck Lighthouse)		Cecil	Spesutie	Turkey Point Road	Transportation	water-related	lighthouse	ca. 1833	Good		Building not owned by DNR	
CE-0254	Turkey Point Light Keeper's House		Cecil	Spesutie	Turkey Point Road	Domestic	single Dwelling	house	ca 1850	Unknown	site-1	demolished by DNR in 1960s, DNR owns site	
CE-0195		Turkey Point Lighthouse Storage Building	Cecil	Spesutie	Turkey Point Road	Transportation	water-related	utility	ca. 1930	Good		Building not owned by DNR	
		Graveyard	Cecil	Spesutie		Funerary	cemetery	burying ground	unknown	Unknown	site-1		

CE-1529

Table of Resources in Elk Neck State Park

MIHP/Site Number	MHT Name	MdNR Name/Other Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
		Beech (Formerly cabin 4)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1	appeared on 1944 USGS Earleville quad map	
		Cedar (Formerly cabin 7)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1		
		Cherry (Formerly cabin 2)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1		
		Hickory (Formerly cabin 6)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1	Renovated 1992	
		Locust (Formerly cabin 9)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1		
		Maple (Formerly cabin 8)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1		
		Poplar (Formerly cabin 3)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1		
		Red Oak (Formerly cabin 1)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1		
		Shower building at Tred Avon Loop	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	bathhouse	1955	Poor	building-1		
		Walnut (Formerly cabin 5)	Cecil	Earleville	Elk River-Thackery Point	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	cabin	1939	Good	building-1		

05-1539

Table of Resources in Elk Neck State Park

MHP/Site Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name/Other Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
		Pump House	Cecil	Earleville	North East Beach	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	utility	ca. 1958	Fair	structure 1	Board of Natural Resources Annual Rpt 1956:95.	
		Shelter 4	Cecil	Earleville	Mauldin Mountain	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	concession stand/toilet	ca. 1957	Good	building-1	Not on 1944 USGS map, but appeared on 1958 USGS Earleville quad map. Board of Natural Resources Annual Rpt 1956:95.	
		Wersen House	Cecil	Earleville	S. of Rogue's Harbor nr Greenbush Pt.	Domestic	single dwelling	house	ca. 1955	Poor	building-1		
		Dam	Cecil	Earleville	Near Camp Store	Landscape	conservation area	dam	ca. 1960		structure 1	Not on 1944, 1958 USGS map, but appeared on 1975 photo-revised USGS Earleville quad map	

CE-1529

Table of Resources in Elk Neck State Park

MIHP/Site Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name/Other Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
		Drinking fountains	Cecil	Earleville	Mauldin Mountain	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	drinking fountain	ca.1958	Good	object-3	Board of Natural Resources Annual Rpt 1956:95.	
		Drinking fountains	Cecil	Earleville	North East Beach	Recreation/culture	outdoor recreation	drinking fountain	post 1960	Good	object-2	Board of Natural Resources Annual Rpt 1964:108.	
		Superintendent's House	Cecil	Earleville	near Thackery Point	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1961	Good		DNR drawing 1960	

CE-1529



CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park

Cecil Co. MD

RCG-A

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPO

Chesapeake Bay Beach, looking S

1/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

Aug-Sept 2002

~~Roberts~~  
Roques Harbor, looking NE

2/27

PAPER



CE-1529  
Elk Neck State Park  
Cecil Co. MD  
RCGA  
Dec. 2002  
MDSHPO  
Pond, looking NNE  
3/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SH PO

Site 18CE270, looking SE

4/27



CE-1529  
Elk Neck State Park  
Cecil Co. MD  
RCGA

Dec. 2002

MD SHPo

Potential cemetery site, looking NW

5/27



CE-1529

ETK Neck State Park

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

Dec. 2002

MD SHPo

Detail - stone w/ "G", looking E

6/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck State Park

Cecil Co MD

PCGA

Aug-Sep 2002

MD SHPO

Turkey Pt Lighthouse complex, looking NE

6/27

PAPER PAPER PAPER PAPER



CE-1529  
Elk Neck State Park

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

Aug - Sept 2002

MD SHPo

Bathon Hse (CE-813), looking N

8/27



CE-1529

Elle Neck State Park

Cecil Co. MD

RCG-A

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPo

Bathon barn (CE-813), looking E

9/27

Kodak-PR  
PAPER



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co. MD

REG A

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPO

Boathon Lodge (CE-1007) looking W

10/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RCG-A

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPo

Interior Bethon Lodge (CE-1007), looking NE

"/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPo

Bathon Lodge (CE-1007) Carriage Hse, looking NE

12/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co, MD

RCGA

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPO

Interior Bathon Lodge (CE-1007) Carriage Lodge, looking N

13/27

PAPER  
Professional  
PAPER • PAPER



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil CD MD

RCE-A

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPO

Bowers Center Rec. Hall, looking SE

14/27



CE-1529

EIK Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

Dec. 2002

MD SHPo

Werser Hse, looking NW

15/27

Kodak Professional  
SAFETY FILM



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

Aug - Sept 2002

MD SH Po

Maple Cabins looking N

16/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RCB-A

Aug-sept 2002

MD SHPO

Maple cabin, looking E

17/27

PAPER

Kodak Print  
PAPER



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

Aug - Sept 2002

MD SHPO

Locust cabin, looking NW

18/27



CE-1529

Eik Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

Aug-sept 2002

MD SHP

Locust Cabin interior, looking NE

19/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co. MD

RCG-A

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPO

Shelter 4, looking E

20/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co. MD

REG-A

Dec 2002

MD SHPO

Stone Water fountains, Mauldin Mt, looking SE

21/27

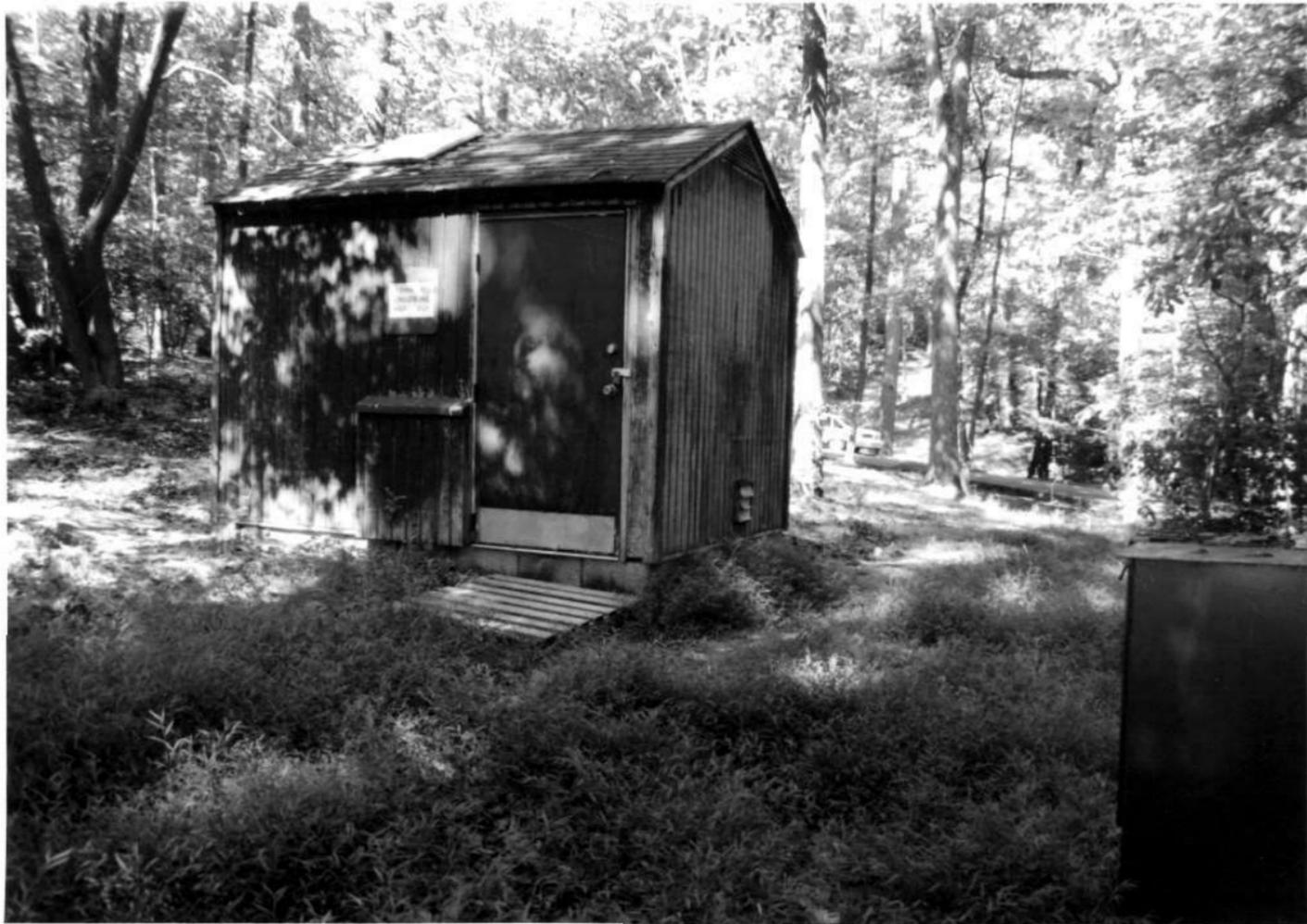


CE-1529  
Elk Neck SP  
Cecil Co. MD  
RCG-A

Dec. 2002  
MDSHPo

Concrete water fountain near N. Beach, looking W

22 of 27



CE-1529

Eik Neck SP

Cecil Co. MD

RCG-A

Aug-Sept 2002

MDSHPO

Pump hse, looking SE

23/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPo

Nature Center, looking N

24/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RCG-A

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SH Po

Vehicle storage bldg, looking E

25/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RCA

Aug-Sept 2002

MD SHPo

Tred Avon Loop shower bldg, looking NE

26/27



CE-1529

Elk Neck SP

Cecil Co MD

RC6-A

Dec 2002

MD SHPO

Earthen dam, looking E

27/27