MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Horseshoe Point Farm Inventory Number: CE-1007

Address: Horseshoe Point Lane off MD Rt. 272 (Turkey Point Road) City: North East Zip Code: 21901

County: Cecil USGS Topographic Map: Earleville MD

Owner: MD Dept of Natural Resources Is the property being evaluated a district? ____yes

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: _____no ____yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ____yes ____no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ____yes Eligible district ____yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ____

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ____yes X___no

Criteria: ___A___B___C___D Considerations: ____A___B___C___D___E___F___G___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP Form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Bowers Center, a conference and meeting facility, as the Horseshoe Point Farm property is now called, is located west of MD Rt. 272 --Turkey Point Road, on Horseshoe Point Lane. The property is a small part of the Elk Neck State Park, fronting onto the confluence of the North East River and the Chesapeake Bay. Three of the four existing buildings are atop a wooded plateau, and the fourth, a recreation hall, is set down at the beach level. The main house (called the Lodge in the 1979 MIHP form) and the Annex are wood-shingled, frame structures with stone chimneys on stone foundations. They were repointed and remodeled with new windows and colors in the early 1980s after the State Park acquired the property, as well as earlier in the second half of the 20th century after a fire damaged the Annex. The 1980s meeting/classroom building is contemporary with the installation of underground electric and paving of the entry road. The one-story recreation hall has undergone total reconstruction; the screened open air pavilion has been enclosed, substantially changing its appearance.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A___B X C___D **Considerations:** ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G___**None**

Comments: Despite alterations, the Lodge and Annex retain sufficient integrity to stand as representative examples of 1930s resort architecture reflecting Arts & Crafts influence.

Tanya Joyce-Tully ✓ 9/12/02
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

BKentz 9/13/02
Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

2002034280

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

CE-1007

CRITERIA EVALUATION:

The property does not appear to meet the standards for eligibility for nomination to the National Register. No evidence has been uncovered to sustain the importance of this site for its significance associated with an important event or trend in history, as required by **Criterion A**. Oral history indicates the site was used as a farm, a brothel and recreation facility, and after 1951, as a hunting lodge for the Bathon family, to entertain customers of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company and as a recreation center for the family, the company's employees and the general public. It may have been used briefly as a hunting lodge when it was first constructed, but no documentary evidence to support this notion has been uncovered. None of these associations seem to have made a significant contribution to local history. The recent and brief duration of the YACC program c.1978-80 (which renovated the complex) does not warrant particular mention in local history significance. No historic associations with persons who are important to the community nor to specific developments of history have been substantiated in order to meet **Criterion B**. In the first half of the 20th century, the property was owned by individuals from "out-of-town" whose importance remains undocumented, despite research attempts. Rumors indicating movie stars and President Hoover may have visited remain unconfirmed. The associations with Howard G. Bathon, President of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company, and park manager Eugene Bowers are too recent to be considered in historical context. In examining eligibility under **Criterion C**, the topography of the site was been changed; the original farmhouse and barn have been removed, as have the wooden pier and at least four small buildings at beach level. The site lost its integrity as a farm with the removal of the farmhouse and barn; it has lost its integrity as an entire recreation complex dating from the 1930s-1970s with the removal of the pier, bathhouse, bar/boathouse, well pump house, and shed buildings at the water's edge, as these structures were important components of the recreation complex which represented the site's most intensive decades of use. Despite retaining some of its c. 1930 construction period detailing, such as light fixtures, fireplaces, and varnished woodwork, the Carriage House/Annex's Bathon era reconstruction after a fire and the major renovations of the 1980s, such as removing the windows, compromised the architectural integrity of the complex, making it difficult to consider these buildings as embodiments of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The remaining architectural character of the main building and Annex, even when taken together as somehow representative of an early complex, is of insufficient integrity to list it on the National Register under **Criterion C.** Furthermore, there are no known references to this property as the work of a master builder or architect. Finally, no evidence has been uncovered to address **Criterion D** for significance as a pre-historic or archeological site, nor has information indicated a need for further investigation of these areas. In conclusion, there is insufficient evidence to consider the Horseshoe Point Farm property and/or the Bowers Complex eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: Lisa Jensen Wingate

Date Prepared: June '02, revised Aug. 21,'02

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1007

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Horseshoe Point Farm

other Bathon Lodge, Bowers Center

2. Location

street and number Horseshoe Point Lane off MD Rt. 272 (Turkey Point Road) __ not for publication

city, town North East, MD XX vicinity

county Cecil

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

name MD Dept of Natural Resources (Elk Neck State Park, 4395 Turkey Point Road, Northeast, 21901)

street and number telephone (410-287-5333)

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Courthouse liber folio

city, town Elkton tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
_____district
__X__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
__X__public
_____private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
_____domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
_____vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	4	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	1	objects
_____	_____	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
3

7. Description

Inventory No. CE-1007

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
X good	___ ruins
___ fair	X altered

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

The Bowers Center, a conference and meeting facility, as the Horseshoe Point Farm property is now called, is located west of MD Rt. 272 --Turkey Point Road, on Horseshoe Point Lane. The property is a small part of the Elk Neck State Park, fronting onto the confluence of the North East River and the Chesapeake Bay. Three of the four existing buildings are atop a wooded plateau, and the fourth, a recreation hall, is set down at the beach level. The main house (called the Lodge in the 1979 MIHP form) and the Annex are wood-shingled, frame structures with stone chimneys on stone foundations. They were repointed and remodeled with new windows and colors in the early 1980s after the State Park acquired the property, as well as earlier in the second half of the 20th century after a fire damaged the Annex. The 1980s meeting/classroom building is contemporary with the installation of underground electric and paving of the entry road. The one-story recreation hall has undergone total reconstruction; the screened open air pavilion has been enclosed, substantially changing its appearance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Bowers Center, a conference and meeting facility, as the Horseshoe Point Farm[1] property is now called, is located approximately ten miles south of North East, Maryland, north of Rocky Point, about three miles north of Turkey Point, and west of MD Rt. 272 --Turkey Point Road, on Horseshoe Point Lane. The area of relevance containing the buildings is small, less than an acre.[2] The Horseshoe Point Farm was once a 112 acre property prior to 1975, and is now a small part of the Elk Neck State Park. The whole park includes 2188 acres, mostly wooded, on the tip of the Elk Neck peninsula, bounded by the Elk River on the east side and the confluence of the North East River and the Chesapeake Bay (south of the Susquehanna river delta) on the west side.

The site is characterized by a steep hillside leading down to the sandy beach from a relatively flat upper level shared by three buildings and the parking lot. The two older structures (c.1930) face a loop driveway at the same elevation as the 1980s meeting/classroom structure and the parking lot. Stone retaining walls and terracing with ramps and brick steps have created a series of level spaces, such as the garage courtyard below the driveway loop, a grass plateau in between the two older buildings' entry level and the beach below, and a flat area at beach level where the recreation building once provided open air dining and dance hall activities. This Recreation Hall is the fourth building remaining on the site and it sits on a lower flat level at beach elevation. In addition to the Recreation Hall, there once were four frame buildings found at the water's edge and

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[1] Only the MIHP form calls it the Bathon Lodge. None of the Bathon children nor grandchildren interviewed recognized that name. Prior to the 1975 purchase by the State of MD, the Bathon family always called it Horseshoe Point Farm., as confirmed by Dan Bathon in an oral history interview on August 6, 2002.

[2] The area around the buildings and farmhouse foundations was surveyed. There was no indication that structures of value would be found on the remainder of the 122 acre parcel acquired by the State in 1975, merging the parcel under consideration into the Elk Neck State Park.

a 250' wooden pier that extended into the shallow water of the Bay, but none of these remain.[3] A small concrete buttress at beach level, now partially overgrown, can be found below the Lodge's stone retaining walls and steps leading down to the beach, however. This may be the remains of the bar/boathouse building or the bathhouse that once flanked the end of the pier.

A brick retaining wall is found at the NE corner separating parking and vehicular traffic from the loop driveway and central planter garden. The loop drive, like the access road, Horseshoe Point Lane, and the parking area, is paved in asphalt, c. 1980s. The modern central planter garden has raised beds of stacked concrete blocks and timbers. Brick walks, and some concrete paths, provide circulation around and between the buildings. None of these appears to be old enough to date to the early period of this site; more than likely they date to the second half of the 20th century.

The Chesapeake Bay and its sandy beach along the western boundary are the most distinctive topographical features of the property. The land surrounding the complex has both wooded areas and open fields (along the entry drive) that were once farmed. To the north there is a wetlands area, surrounded by woods.

Along the entry road, remains of the stone foundations for the farm's barn can be seen approximately 3/8 way into the site from Rt. 272.

The **exterior of the main building** (called the Lodge in the 1979 MIHP form and on some of the accompanying photographs), like that of the Annex (called the Carriage House in some of the photographs), appears to be 1 ½ stories facing the driveway loop, and is sided with replacement wood shingles painted light brown, and the trim is painted dark brown. Like the Annex, the main house is banked into the hillside; the north-south wing of the "L" shaped building has a raised basement level made of stone facing the water side. The roof is asphalt composite shingles, and three stone chimneys project through the roof.

The front door, with its interesting, wide, Tudor arch shape, is accessed by a modern handicapped accessible concrete and stone ramp with pressure-treated wood railings. The exterior kitchen door also above the driveway loop is accessed with pressure-treated wood steps and landing. The three-pane basement windows facing the central courtyard are of an inward-tilting awning style.

The windows on the main level are grouped. They were six pane casements through the 1970s, but they have been replaced with modern 1/1 thermopane sash with sandwiched muntins, giving a 6/6 look. These

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[3] **These frame structures are described by Bathon descendents from north to south as a shed, bar/boathouse, bathhouse, and at the extreme south awell pump house. See the seven photograph provided by Joe Bathon, and prints (some reversed) from Howard G. Bathon.**

replacements have changed the appearance of the building, making it difficult to visually date the structure now that the "eyes" of the building have been altered. One early casement sash can be seen on the west elevation of the kitchen. The windows of the north elevation have closed louvered shutters and the basement level windows have been boarded over.

At the SW corner, the two large groupings of windows and doors facing onto the porch from the main room of the main building have been replaced. The western set overlooking the water is brown, matching the building's trim color, and the southern set incongruously was installed in white and appears to be recent, as the siding around the cluster has yet to be reinstalled.

The **interior of the main building** has rough-textured plaster, painted with semi-gloss white paint. This textured plaster predates the paintings of nude women found in the late 1940s in the main room of the lodge and down the bedroom hallway. Some of the trim is stained and varnished dark, and some is painted to blend. Most of the floors are carpeted. Some of the doors are of a single, molded panel design which may have been the original door style, but other doors are more recent. There are some period light fixtures seen in the dining room, bedrooms, and halls.

Across from the front door to the main room of the main building, five broad steps lead down from the circulation corridor. In the main room flanking the steps are two wide niches with shallow arched tops and beaded board backs. Visually the main room is dominated by a large stone fireplace, beamed ceiling, and doors and windows on the south and west sides overlooking the water beyond the stone porch railings. The stones that make up the chimney breast are varied in the size, shape and coloring. The materials are predominantly conglomerate with aggregate that varies in size from very fine to approximately three inches in diameter, along with whitish/gray marble and some reddish brown sandstone, and even iron ore. The mortar appears to be a Portland cement mixture. On the right side of the fireplace below the mantel is an unusual hollow piece, perhaps placed there as a receptacle for matches. These materials and workmanship are not unique to this building, and locals report they can be found elsewhere in the county.[4]

Boxed beams, stained dark to match other trim, create a gridwork pattern on the ceiling of the main room. Their pattern is continued into the bar area which is a separate room, added after initial construction, wrapped around the back of the stone chimney. From the exterior, this bar room appears to be an addition enclosing what would have been a wrap-around porch, explaining the awkwardly narrow interior dimension of the bar area. The openings between the two spaces may have been original windows. If so, the casement sash have been removed, but the four-pane transoms above remain.

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[4] **Oral history interview by telephone with Dan Bathon, August 6, 2002, as well as Jack Dabbler and Gary Burnett, Park Ranger.**

The Dining Room has a brick fireplace with a light blue and white tile inset picture of flying waterfowl above the mantel. In the corner is a recessed cupboard, either antique or reproduction Colonial, that is inconsistent with the overall style of the building.

The kitchen has been fully modernized, but the back of the dining room chimney is visible and may once have had a fireplace facing into the kitchen.

The door to the basement, located in the ante room transition space of the bar area between the main room and the Dining Room, is one of the original single-panel stained and varnished doors, however its central panel is badly warped. Interestingly in a couple areas of the basement, there is beaded board wainscoting found. The wainscoting on the basement walls retains its original stain and varnish, but the beaded board on the ceiling has been painted white. Only portions of the basement, however, have this treatment. The basement stair rail has substantial square newels with round ball caps; there are no balusters below the railing. The basement extends under the north-south main wing of the main building and the concrete floor elevations vary. The ceiling joists are a full 3" x 11" lumber. The furnace is enclosed in a concrete block room adjacent to the main chimney and the laundry facilities are located at the northern kitchen end. There is no basement under the bedroom wing of the "L" shaped building.

The eastern wing of the main building houses the four bedrooms; all have been renovated c. 1980 with private baths (at least one handicapped accessible) and closets. [5] The rooms open off a long hall that follows the rough white plaster, dark stained trim and period overhead light fixture decorative motifs of the public spaces. BR#1 has a stone fireplace.

The **exterior of the Annex** follows the same simple architectural styling, siding, roofing and color scheme of the main building. The main gable roof runs north-south with lower gable wings extending off each side. The building is banked into its site around the loop drive with the lower level exposed on the west, north, and part of the east elevations.

The wing extending west toward the water has a broad gable roof, with a hipped extension overhanging a porch, now somewhat banked into the hill. This roof design provides an element of Bungalow styling, different from the architectural style of the main building and the Annex. This whole unit appears tacked onto the west side.

The courtyard of the Annex is surrounded by repointed stone retaining walls with concrete caps. These retaining walls flank a ramp leading down to the courtyard, an elevation approximately a full floor below the entry road, parking lot and driveway loop.

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[5] Oral history interview with Richard A. Bowers who witnessed the remodeling. He indicated that before the remodeling, each pair of bedrooms shared a small bath with a hand sink.

The topography on the south side of the Annex appears to have been changed, as the lower level window to the right of the main door is now surrounded by a window well; the access ramp seems steep for vehicles; and the garage/workshop courtyard, although surrounded by stone walls seems somewhat cramped, inconsistent with the openness of the remainder of the site. These stone walls have poured concrete caps and they have been repointed with Portland, obscuring any original mortar detailing.

The garage/workshop doors in the lower courtyard still retain most of their iron strap hinges which are decorated with heart or vine-leaf tips. The double-leaf wooden doors are composed of vertical boards. The glazing in their four-pane windows all appears to be modern glass. It may be that these windows were added, as the trim is innocuous and inconsistent with the more substantial construction of the rest of the building and with the strap hinges.

All the operable windows, except the six-square-pane wooden casement found in the window well next to the main door, have been replaced c. 1980 like those of the main building. All the exterior window frames have been wrapped in aluminum, hindering the dating of the structure through characterization of the molding profile. The wood cornice is visible. The flashing is galvanized metal, as are the older half-round gutters in the courtyard area which are now failing. Most of the gutters have been replaced with modern, enameled aluminum "K" gutters.

The **interior of the Annex** on the upper level is characterized by pine paneling run on a diagonal with boxed beam framing and linoleum/vinyl tile floors, installed in the second half of the 20th century after fire damaged the structure. The main room on the upper level, filling the main gable space, is a large dorm room with smaller, lower rooms in the wings off both sides. In the main room is a small brick fireplace with an integral mantel and a brick hearth. The surface of the dark brown/red machine cut brick is rough scored. All these materials appear to date from the reconstruction undertaken after mid century. Physical evidence of the fire damage remains in the charred timbers seen in the rafter crawl space.

In the west wing under the broad gable is a paneled bedroom. A staircase leading down to the lower level, a bedroom and a bathroom are found in the east wing. Some of the lower level interior stone walls are painted, while those in the garage space are exposed stone. The lower level of the east wing has been retrofitted with bathroom facilities updated and expanded c. 1980; sinks are banked on the west side and toilets and showers situated on the east side of the brick furnace room at the center of the main space on the lower level. The ceilings in the bath areas are painted beaded board while the original, stained and varnish finish can still be seen in the garage area.

The three garage bays have been subdivided with a plywood divider, separating the northern bay for a tool room, while the two other bays are used as garage/workroom with concrete floor. The lower level of the western wing is used for staff quarters.

In summary, the current conditions of the main building and the Annex reflect major renovations undertaken by the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) and contractors hired by the Maryland Park Service in the early 1980s. At least the upper level of the Annex was also substantially renovated after a fire, bringing into question how much of the existing structure reflects its early construction materials and appearance. The one-story, rectangular, screened Recreation Hall building on the beach, built in the second half of the 20th century,[6] was enclosed and completely renovated by the YACC in the early 1980s. The modern boxy meeting room/classroom building, adjacent to the new (early 1980s) entrance road and parking lot, was put into service in early 1984.[7] The four buildings are in generally good condition, with minimal deterioration, save some gutters on the rear of the Annex, but the buildings lack architectural distinction beyond some of the detailing of the two older structures. The prominence of the meeting/classroom structure and the alterations to the recreation building detract from what ambiance remains from the second quarter of the 20th century.

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[6] **Although the exact construction date of the Recreation Building is unknown, oral history interview with three of Howard Bathon's sons who are now 75 to 80 years of age indicate their father had it built as a screened pavilion with an overhanging roof.**

[7] **"The History of the Bowers Center," Elk Neck State Park records.**

8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-1007

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

Specific dates **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates unknown

Evaluation for:

__X__ 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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

CRITERIA EVALUATION:

The property does not appear to meet the standards for eligibility for nomination to the National Register. No evidence has been uncovered to sustain the importance of this site for its significance associated with an important event or trend in history, as required by **Criterion A**. Oral history indicates the site was used as a farm, a brothel and recreation facility, and after 1951, as a hunting lodge for the Bathon family, to entertain customers of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company and as a recreation center for the family, the company's employees and the general public. It may have been used briefly as a hunting lodge when it was first constructed, but no documentary evidence to support this notion has been uncovered. None of these associations seem to have made a significant contribution to local history. The recent and brief duration of the YACC program c.1978-80 (which renovated the complex) does not warrant particular mention in local history significance. No historic associations with persons who are important to the community nor to specific developments of history have been substantiated in order to meet **Criterion B**. In the first half of the 20th century, the property was owned by individuals from "out-of-town" whose importance remains undocumented, despite research attempts. Rumors indicating movie stars and President Hoover may have visited[8] remain unconfirmed. The associations with Howard G. Bathon, President of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company, and park manager Eugene Bowers are too recent to be considered in historical context. In examining eligibility under **Criterion C**, the topography of the site was been changed; the original farmhouse and barn have been removed, as have the wooden pier and at least four small buildings at beach level. The site lost its integrity as a farm with the removal of the farmhouse and barn; it has lost its integrity as an entire recreation complex dating from the 1930s-1970s with the removal of the pier, bathhouse, bar/boathouse, well pump house, and shed buildings at the water's edge, as these structures were important components of the recreation complex which represented the site's most intensive decades of use. Despite retaining some of its c. 1930 construction period

[8] **This rumor may have been confused with "President Grover Cleveland was a familiar sportsman on the Susquehanna Flats between 1885 and 1897, [but he stayed] at Wellwood Club in Charlestown." Maryland Humanities Council. "History Matters: An Interpretive Plan for the Lower Susquehanna Heritage Greenway" (2001), p. 135.**

detailing, such as light fixtures, fireplaces, and varnished woodwork, the Carriage House/Annex's Bathon era reconstruction after a fire and the major renovations of the 1980s, such as removing the windows, compromised the architectural integrity of the complex, making it difficult to consider these buildings as embodiments of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The remaining architectural character of the main building and Annex, even when taken together as somehow representative of an early complex, is of insufficient integrity to list it on the National Register under **Criterion C.** Furthermore, there are no known references to this property as the work of a master builder or architect. Finally, no evidence has been uncovered to address **Criterion D** for significance as a pre-historic or archeological site, nor has information indicated a need for further investigation of these areas. In conclusion, there is insufficient evidence to consider the Horseshoe Point Farm property and/or the Bowers Complex eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Historically the parcel of land was farmed. The farmhouse and barn flanked the entry road. Just after the first quarter of the 20th century, several buildings were constructed for recreational use close to the water's edge, possibly in response to an agricultural depression. Of the seven buildings on site at mid-century[9], only two, the main building and the Annex, have been retained in the last two decades, compromising the integrity of the site as either a farm or a recreation complex.

Although exact **dates of construction** for the main building and Carriage House/Annex have not been determined, it is assumed the frame structures date from c.1930. A write-up in park records[10] and oral history from the descendants of Howard Bathon,[11] the owner from 1951 until his death in 1974, indicate the Carriage House/Annex and the main building (called the Lodge in the 1979 MIHP form) were built by a man named Mathues. [12] Determination of construction date(s) based on mortar is difficult as all the walls have been heavily repointed with Portland, obscuring the original mortar materials and tooling. The simple gable forms with low-pitched roofs and wood siding do appear to be consistent with the architecture of the late 1920s and 1930s[13] While it may well be true that the two frame structures date from the 1930s, the basement level of the lodge has

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[9] Main building, Annex, shed, bar/boathouse, bathhouse, well pump house, and barn remaining from farm era.

[10] "The History of the Bowers Center"

[11] Oral history interviews with four Bathon descendents.

[12] Deeds research confirms property ownership: he acquired the land in 1926.

[13] The same general styling can be seen at Kentmore in Kent County, MIHP form K-570.

stained and varnished beaded board, square staircase newels with round caps, and the ceiling framing lumber is true 3" x 11" timbers, indicating earlier construction styling,

> "possibly a little 'retarditaire' with some details based in the 19-teens or even in the previous decade. With the wide range of manufactured *ordinary* products in the 20th century, and these extensive alterations, additions and newer finishes, a closer dating of older sections possibly will not be possible at this time."[14]

By 1941, as documented in a color print of a postcard, the 250' wood pier, bar/boathouse and bathhouse had been constructed, along with a walkway parallel to the beach that permitted partons to enjoy the scenery without getting sand in their shoes.[15] According to photographs provided by G. Howard Bathon, Jr., these features, and another small structure (shed) were retained into the Bathon era.[16] In other words, the waterfront recreational complex was essentially complete by 1941, and remained intact into the 1970s.

HISTORICAL MAPS:
Historical maps of Cecil County from 1895, 1877, 1855, and 1795 show nothing specific on the site, but an 1881 map, which indicates early land grants, shows the area to be part of Baltimore Manor.[17]

LAND TRANSFERS AND USE OF THE PROPERTY:
The land had been a 184-acre parcel, and it changed hands in 1855, 1868, and then in 1918 when Edward C. Wilson[18] sold the land, but kept the fishing rights to set pound nets.[19] Frederick Charles Botwright, a widower

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[14] James Wollon, AIA, e-mailed explanation of his opinion of the dating of the buildings. August 2, 2002.

[15] In the Park offices hangs a color print of a postcard. Burt Smith, author of *A Day on the Bay* **and donor of the Universtiy of Baltimore's postcard collection, verified that the code on the bottom corner indicated the print was produced as a postcard by the Curt Teich Company of Chicago and the production date was 1941. He commented that the majority of his collection of Chesapeake bay postcards showed scenes of recreational swimming and boating and that this print focusing on the pier and bathhouse andboathousewas consistent with typical scenes of the era. According to Smith, it was common for the Teich Copany to enter into an agreement with commercial waterfront establishments for the production of postcards. Telephone interview on August 21, 2002.**

[16] See small, annoted color Xeroxes. Negatives are not available for photographic reproduction.

[17] 1881 Map of Cecil County and the upper part of the Delmarva Peninsula from *The History of Cecil County Maryland* **by George Johnston and 1895 Railroad Map of Cecil County and parts of Harford & Kent County, MD and New Castle, DE.**

[18] Biographical and genealogical research identified two Edward C. Wilsons living in Baltimore at the time, but neither seem likely candidates for ownership of this Cecil County land. Edward Clarkson

from Chester County, PA , [20] bought it in 1922 from Charles P. Bartley[21] and his wife. This 1922 deed mentioned the sale was "together with buildings and improvements thereon," [22] probably referring to the farmhouse and barn. Since the land had changed hands just five months earlier in 1922, it is likely any buildings pre-dated Bartley. It is possible that one of these owners mentioned above constructed the main building and the core of the Annex, but Bathon family lore indicates that it was the next owner who was responsible for constructing the two buildings.

The tract of land, called a "farm" in the deed, was purchased for $7000 by George Mathues of Delaware County, PA in 1926. A 112 acre parcel of the land was transferred briefly in 1936 by W. Frank Mathues[23], acting as Trustee for George M. Mathues of New York when a minor. [24] According to oral history recollections and the official Park history of the complex, Frank Mathues built the cluster of recreational buildings, except for the Bathon pavilion. Supposedly he was a U.S. Marshal during Prohibition, and the story

Wilson (1870-1944) was the principal of Friends School in Baltimore (1903-1927). Edward Charmbers Wilson (1860-1940) worked in the building stone and marble industry from his graduation from high school at 18 until the day before his death at age 80. He worked for and headed the Rullman & Wilson Company (1903-1940).

[19] This fishing rights reference continued in the deeds through at least Botwright, as subsequently described.

[20] No references on Frederick Charles Botwright (nor Boatwright) appear in the Chester County Historical Society files, nor was the Philadelphia Free Library able to find any references to him, including the 1922 Chester County telephone directory, biography clippings files, Philadelphia Biography Master Index, or the Biography/Genealogy Master Index.

[21] No biographical references were found on this Charles Bartley. A "Sir Charles Bartley" (1882-1968) appears in *Who Was Who in British India*, but he used no middle initial and did not appear to have any Maryland connections. In the 1920 Census, a 45 year old Charles Bartley was a married coal miner with two children in Alleghany County.

[22] These buildings may well have been the farmhouse and barn that flanked the entry road approximately 3/8 of the way into the site. These buildings can be seen as outlines on the USGS map submitted with the MIHP form in 1979. They no longer exist, but remnants of their stone foundations can still be seen. According to Jack Dabbler, some of the foundations may have been covered over when the entry road was straightened and paved in the early 1980s. Interview on July 15, 2002.

[23] W. Frank Mathues lived in Media, Delaware County, PA in the 1920s, according to Internet research on him, leading to a website entitled "Political Graveyard," August 2, 2002.

[24] The property was held from March 19, 1936 to November 4, 1936 by Young's Health Farm, Inc. according to land records. The meaning of this information is unclear.

goes that a lot of bootleg whiskey he confiscated ended up at Horseshoe Point.[25] The Mathues family owned the property from 1926-1951. Oral history traditions among Bathon family members, as well as other members of the community, focus on the 1940s use of the property as a brothel and gambling establishment where liquor was served at the two bars on the property (in main building and in the bar/boathouse next to the pier), and beds were rented out.

Howard G. Bathon[26] and his wife Nancy M. purchased the 112 ½ acre tract in the 5th Election District from George M. Mathues and his wife then of Reading, PA in 1951. A contemporary deed transaction for another parcel documented that Mr. Bathon was the President of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company.[27] Mr. Bathon bought the Horseshoe Point Farm property with its the cluster of buildings at the water's edge as a recreation facility and a hunting lodge for the guests and employees of Elk Paper Manufacturing Company, as well as the Bathon family. (The Bathons had 11 children and 65 grandchildren.) Deer and waterfowl hunting[28] occurred seasonally, as permitted by law. Mr. Bathon later permitted it to be used for community picnics.[29]

The use of the buildings prior to the 1940s is unknown, as no written or oral history from the 1930s or earlier period has been identified. Oral history strongly indicates a brothel and "entertainment" establishment selling alcohol and offering gambling was maintained therein during the 1940s,[30] and local lore focuses on the entertainment aspects of the property mid-century.[31]

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25 "The History of the Bowers Center" and oral history interviews with four Bathon descendents.

26 Born 1894. Standard & Poor's Register of Corporation, Directors and Executives 1975 Edition, Vol. 2: "Directors and Executives." New York: Standard & Poor's Corporation, 1975.

27 Cecil County Courthouse, Deed WAS vol. 4, Folio 419.

28 Deer, duck and goose. Ninety percent of the migratory waterfowl passing through the NE stop at the Susquehanna Flats wintering ground. *Cecil County: A Reference Book of History, Business and General Information.* Baltimore: Qunquennially Co. Directories of Maryland, Inc., 1956, p. 256.

29 Oral history interviews and "The History of the Bowers Center." Other deeds confirm his grandsons' recollections that Howard Bathon owned other farms nearby. Deeds dated 1944, 1954, and 1955, e.g., indicate he bought 3rd Election District land near Cherry Hill from the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company. The Bathon family lived on Wapiti Farm across Rt. 272 and north of Horseshoe Point Farm.

30 Dan Bathon, for example, remembers the craps table and slot machines, many of which were left at the time his father purchased the property. Interview, August 6, 2002.

31 Even though Cecil County issued liquor licenses dating back to Prohibition, the license records have not been maintained by the County government, the Cecil County Historical Society, nor the State Archives. The County Liquor board was established in 1960 and has the subsequent records .

G. Howard Bathon, Jr., 75, son of the owner, confirmed Mathues' ownership during the 1930s, but added that a man and woman operated it as a brothel in the 1940s.[32] He visited the property with his father before his father's purchase and saw men and women dressed in nightclothes and paintings of nude women on the walls of the main building. His firsthand observations confirmed it was pretty obvious prostitution was taking place. Another son, Dan Bathon, related that when the septic tank was pumped out following the purchase of the property by his father, the tank was full of used condoms.

The Bathon sons and grandson were clear in their understanding that the property was used for "entertainment." In fact, G. Howard Bathon, Jr. had never heard it was operated as a hunting lodge before his father bought the property. Matt Bathon, grandson of Howard G. Bathon, has a distinct recollection of the bar down by the water as a large one, fully furnished with tables and chairs and glasses all lined up; his grandfather bought it fully furnished and stocked. He also never heard the property was a hunting lodge, prior to his grandfather's purchase. Once again, he used the evidence of the paintings of nude women to confirm the brothel function of the property.[33]

Joe Bathon, grandson of the owner, clearly remembers being the one to take his grandmother to see the main building. She immediately left after seeing the pictures of nude women painted on the walls, telling her husband she would return only after the pictures were painted over.[34] Joe Bathon believes the property could have operated as a hunting lodge as well, possibly as a "cover" for the brothel.

The Bathon sons and grandson interviewed each indicated the building located at the end of the pier was a bar/boathouse. Boats would come in to buy liquor and the building had a big bar inside,[35] as well as the liquor bar in the main building itself. When Bathon purchased the property, he also purchased the large supply of liquor stored in the basement, according to his son Dan Bathon.[36] The other building at the base of the steps was a bathhouse with restrooms. The bathhouse and a bar/boathouse flanked the end of the 250' wood pier.

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[32] Oral history interview, Howard G. Bathon, Jr., July 15, 2002.

[33] Oral history interview, July 16, 2002.

[34] Oral history interview with Joe Bathon, grandson of Howard G. Bathon, on 7/12/02.

[35] Soon after his father's purchase, Howard G. Bathon Jr. recalled a boat pulling up to the pier asking to buy liquor.

[36] Oral history interview on Dan Bathon, August 6, 2002.

Matt Bathon, grandson of the owner, confirmed that his grandfather had built (post 1951) what he called the Dance Hall down by the beach[37]; it is the larger building still standing down at the beach level but set back from the water, called the Recreation Hall by the park people.[38] When constructed, it was open air, screened, and had wide overhanging eaves, according to Dan Bathon.[39] It is interesting to note that a park employee who assisted in the renovations to create the Bowers Center recalls the building was lined with wood paneling and had a rustic fireplace in the center, matching the paneling now found in the Annex. [40] This fact, along with Philip Bathon's recollection that 60% of the Annex was burnt,[41] casts further doubt on the integrity of the remaining Annex structure in asking what parts of the Annex actually date from its initial period of construction.

RECENT HISTORY:

Howard G. Bathon died in 1974, and in 1975 the State of Maryland acquired the property for inclusion in the Elk Neck State Park. Mr. Bathon had purchased the 112 acre parcel as an investment, according to his sons. He purchased it for $47,500, and his family sold it 23 years later for $450,000, almost ten times the purchase price.[42]

From 1975-1980, the buildings were vacant and boarded up, in an effort to deter vandalism. In 1980, the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) was established at Elk Neck State Park and began the major renovations of the main building and Annex.[43] The Maryland Park Service also hired contractors to re-roof and "restore" the exteriors. In the early 1980s, they modernized the older buildings and added a meeting room building, so the facility could be used as a conference center. In March 1982, the YACC program concluded, and the Maryland Forest and Park Service took over the facility as a training center. The Horseshoe Point complex was renamed and dedicated to Eugene B. Bowers, who had been the Elk Neck park manager from 1950-1976, during which time the property was acquired by the state.[44] The name of the building complex

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37 **Others have referred to it as a pavilion.**

38 **Interview on July 16, 2002.**

39 **Oral history interview, August 6, 2002.**

40 **Interview with Richard Bowers, July 2002.**

41 **Interview with Philip Bathon, July 17, 2002.**

42 **Interview with Dan Bathon, July 17, 2002.**

43 **Park records called it the "Hotel" in "The History of the Bowers Center."**

44 **Ibid.**

continues to be the Bowers Center.[45] Used at the end of the 20th century as a training center, the facility is now available on a rental basis for public use.[46] It can sleep 30 overnight and 125 people can be accommodated for daily use in the four remaining buildings (recreational building on the beach and the meeting room building adjacent to the parking lot, as well as the Carriage House/Annex and main structure).

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

No specific records of **Horseshoe Point Farm** have been uncovered, but Turkey Point, the peninsula upon which this **farm** was located, was mostly used for farming in the late 1800s, often producing wheat. Most of the farms had comfortable homes and were considered prosperous. The farmhouse and barn for this property still existed into the 20th century. They were located across from each other on Horseshoe Point Lane about 3/8 of the way to the Bowers Center cluster from Rt. 272. According to Dan Bathon[47], one of the farm buildings was missing when his father purchased the land. Jack Dabbler, the man[48] who farmed ("cash rent") approximately 20 acres of land on this parcel (two large fields along the driveway) in the 1970s, remembers when the second of the farm-related buildings was removed and portions of the foundation were covered over during the straightening of the driveway. This parcel has lost its integrity as a farm with the loss of those two structures by the early 1980s.

The population of Cecil County was declining at the end of the 19th century, as Baltimore's grew. Although the Susquehanna Flats region (a 36 square mile area including Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, as well as this peninsula) was considered the canvasback hunting capitol of the world,[49] no specific documentation has been uncovered indicating this site played a pivotal role in that activity. **Duck-hunting** reached its commercial and pleasure sport hey-day in the late nineteenth century. "Maryland began regulating waterfowl hunting in

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[45] As an aside, E. Bowers' son, Richard A. Bowers, was the acting park manager from 1976 into the 1990s. "Manager of Elk Neck Park Named," Cecil County *Whig*, November 8, 1993.

[46] "The History of the Bowers Center."

[47] Interview with Dan Bathon.

[48] Oral history interview on July 1, 2002. Jack Dabbler farmed the land in the late 1970s after it was taken over by the park. Mr. Dabbler grew feed grain, corn, soybeans, wheat, and barley. He had been friends with the children of the Horseshoe Point Farm caretakers, and as a teenager in the late 1960s had been swimming off the pier. Mr. Dabbler married one of those children, the daughter of Mrs. Agnes Poor (still alive), the Bathons' cook who prepared some of the meals at the complex during the Bathon era, and Mr. Poor who was the hired hand who made sure the game was processed after hunting. Mr. Dabbler works for the park now.

[49] "The History of the Bowers Center."

1842; and by mid-century, state and county regulations were so stringent that duck shooting passed exclusively into the hands of two classes of men: professional gunners or market hunters, and rich sportsmen from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and New England. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries...rich gentlemen...visited...and sold their excess catch to the market."[50] Visiting Chesapeake sportsmen poured money into the local economies for items such as weights, decoys, platforms, and boats. The hunting methods evolved to be quite efficient. As early as 1832, the number of fowl on the Chesapeake Bay was diminishing and in the 1870s, as many as 15,000 canvasbacks were shot daily.[51] "After 1900, waterfowling declined in the upper Bay."[52]

The architectural styling of the main room and the Dining Room and the purchase of this land by "out-of-towners" may support the notion this site was used for **hunting** following the regional trend, but no information has been obtained to confirm this despite research attempts into the identities of the owners of the land in the late 1910s-1940s. Oral history, from not only members of the Bathon family, but also other area residents, focuses on the brothel era of the complex as its heyday with **no mention of hunting prior to the Bathon era**. If it was indeed initially built and used for hunting purposes, then era was short-lived, and this use had little or no impact on the surrounding community. This tie between the two remaining buildings and Depression era hunting has not been substantiated, and is overshadowed by the vivid first- and second-hand reports of the use of the main building and the Annex for alcohol sale and consumption, gambling, entertainment and prostitution in the waterfront commercial era preceding the purchase of the land by Howard G. Bathon.

The **railroads** played a large role in transporting people and goods in and out of the Lower Susquehanna.[53] Yet, trains were replaced by automobiles as the dominant form of transportation in the early 20th century.[54] If the

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50 Maryland Humanities Council. "History Matters:," pp. 134-135.

51 Ibid. p. 140.

52 Ibid. p. 141.

53 The first passenger train on the B&O RR crossed Cecil County in 1886. Howard, E.A. *Alamanac of Cecil County, Maryland.* **1974. Historical Society of Cecil County website. James Wollon, AIA, could not "resist noting that the B & O was a latecomer among transportation systems along the Atlantic seaboard, despite its being America's first railroad. I think it was two independent but cooperative railroad companies who met at the Susquehanna from Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1838, ferrying trains across the Susquehanna. The first bridge was 1866 (its piers still stand). These lines soon united as the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and so it was known until it became part of the Pennsylvania Railroad very late in the 19th or very early in the 20th century. Now it is the NE corridor of Amtrak, passing through Charlestown, Northeast and Elkton. The B & O parallels this alignment about a mile further north, thus having a lesser impact on local communities in this Cecil County region. (In [his] life in Havre de Grace and Churchville, both lines pass right through Aberdeen and Havre de Grace so both were quite important here.)" August 1, 2002.**

buildings were indeed built in the 1930s, then the rails do not appear to have played a pivotal role in this property. Visitors may have come to the area by rail, but they arrived on site by automobile.

The **250' removable pier** did provide access between land and water for swimming and recreational fishing.[55] Apparently the water is so shallow in the area that the pier was necessary for both activities. It was not used for commercial boating, such as steamships, to bring people to the site from a distance.

No evidence can be found to **compare this site** to specifically to others on the Chesapeake Bay, such as Betterton in Kent County in which steamboat operators offered an entire town oriented to the water as a recreational draw for tourists to encourage the use of their boats.[56] Steamboats did stop at towns and cities up and down the Chesapeake Bay, but this cluster of buildings hardly qualifies as a community, nor did it ever, even when there were at least seven buildings on site.

Horseshoe Point also does not clearly compare functionally nor architecturally to Kentmore, Kent County's first planned residential resort community constructed in the 1920s, except both offer a "rustic flavor."[57] Kentmore was built during a period of agricultural depression in Kent County where, as elsewhere, farm owners sought new ways to make their land profitable.[58] This explanation of agricultural depression may hold validity for Horseshoe Point where the farmer may have leased or sold land for the construction of the Bowers Complex buildings and their use in hunting or fishing, when farming was no longer viable. Kentmore did offer a sandy beach and a 306' private boat landing (a pier with painted railings along the sides), but the Horseshoe Point land was neither owned by Kentmore's Baltimore developers, Miller-Nelson, Inc., nor was it a planned residential community.

For regional comparison of the hunting lodges, Wickcliffe's 1933 lodge is described as "extraordinary" in the MIHP form.[59] The building is much larger, with symmetrical extensions, and of higher level of integrity. It too

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[54] Maryland Humanities Council. "History Matters," p. 142.

[55] A water pump was used each spring to insert the pilings; the winter ice would have destroyed a permanent pier. Oral history interview, Dan Bathon, August 6, 2002.

[56] MIHP form K-601

[57] Kentmore had/has simple one-story frame cottages with architectural references to the Bungalow and Craftsman styles prevalent during the period, but no building for public use, except the store. MIHP form K-570

[58] Ibid.

[59] MIHP Form K-274.

has wood shingle siding, a great room with beamed ceiling and fireplace, and a history of "entertaining" beyond its hunting functions, but that is where the comparison seems to end. This Kent County Easter Neck Island building was inventoried as part of the Wickcliffe archeological site, but not mentioned as individually eligible for NR listing.

With the 1930s recession, local industries began to close and Cecil County citizens encouraged the federal government to purchase the whole 10,000 acre Elk Neck peninsula, to create a national forest. The federal government declined, but the state began its parkland acquisition in 1936 with the donation of 365 acres of land from the estate of William Louis Abbott. Horseshoe Point, however, was not added to the **state park** until almost forty years later.

During the Great Depression, many Cecil County boys enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and worked nearby as Company 1353 at the Elk Neck Camp, creating bathing beaches and the 200 steps down the cliff to the water's edge at Turkey Point to the south of Horseshoe Point. This site under consideration is a little over three miles north of the historically significant 1833 Turkey Point Lighthouse, long considered the oldest lighthouse in continuing operation on the east coast. But again, this CCC activity did not take place on the Horseshoe Point land, nor does this land boast such an architectural and historical resource.

Cecil County's forest supported a burgeoning pulp and paper industry beginning in the mid-19th century.[60] Cecil County had many forested sections, and it ranked with Allegheny, Garrett, and Calvert Counties as one of the best wooded counties in the state. These forests gave rise to a series of pulp and paper mills.[61] According to Jack Dabbler,[62] the **timber on the land** is predominantly hardwood, and it had been logged at one time for mill lumber. There is no evidence to show that the land was timber-farmed for paper pulp (even though it was owned by the President of a paper manufacturing company), a fact confirmed by Bathon sons.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the use of the property for the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company's guests and employees does not seem to have made and impact on the community. The use was marginal at best with several witnesses reporting the hunting took place for only a few days per year during deer and waterfowl hunting seasons, and the company picnic or dinners were infrequent. The Bathon family held gatherings on the

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[60] *At the Head of the Bay: A Cultural & Architectural History of Cecil County, MD.* **Pamela James Blumgart, comp. and ed. The Cecil Historical Trust, Inc. (The MHT Press, 1996), p. 116.**

[61] **Ibid. p.118. A photograph of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company plant reflected in its settling pond can be seen on p. 117.**

[62] **Oral history interview with Jack Dabler on July 15, 2002.**

property, and many a poker game was played around the Dining Room table.[63] The paper company association does not appear to have been significant to the local economy as a 1953 report lists 61 Cecil County manufacturing companies, but does not include the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company, and it lists nine principal products produced in the county, but does not include paper.[64] Mr. Bathon sold the company to Weyerhauser c. 1967.[65]

CRITERIA EVALUATION:

Criterion A:
No evidence has been uncovered to sustain the importance of this site for its significance associated with an important event or trend in history, as required by Criterion A. It may have been used briefly as a hunting lodge when the older buildings were first constructed, but no documentary evidence to support this notion has been uncovered. Oral history indicates the site was used as a farm, a entertainment complex featuring the sale of alcohol, gambling, and entertainment, combined with a brothel, and after 1951 for hunting and to entertain the Bathon family and customers of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company and as a recreation center for the company's employees and the general public. None of these associations seem to have made a significant contribution to local community history. The recent and brief duration of the YACC program c.1978-80 (which renovated the complex) does not warrant particular mention in local history significance.

Criterion B:
No substantial information has been uncovered on any of the owners of the property in the first half of the 20th century, despite attempts to research them in their "hometowns" as recorded in the deed records. Neither Mathues nor Bathon were mentioned in the local Cecil County Historical Society vertical files nor in the regional architecture and history book *At the Head of the Bay*. Rumors indicate movie stars and President Hoover may have visited[66], but these remain unconfirmed. . The associations with Howard G. Bathon, President of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Company, and his family, and park manager Eugene Bowers are too recent to be considered in their historical context. Therefore, no associations with persons who are important to the community, nor to specific developments of history, have been substantiated, in order to meet Criterion B.

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63 Interview with Dan Bathon, August 6, 2002.

64 ***Cecil County: A Reference Book of History, Business and General Information.*** **Baltimore: Qunquennially Co. Directories of Maryland, Inc., 1956.**

65 Interview with Dan Bathon, July 17, 2002.

66 This rumor may have been confused with "President Grover Cleveland was a familiar sportsman on the Susquehanna Flats between 1885 and 1897, [but he stayed] at Wellwood Club in Charlestown." MD Humanities Council. p. 135.

Criterion C:
The site has lost the two buildings which were likely its oldest, the farmhouse and the barn flanking the entry road. With these removed, the site lost its integrity as a farm. Furthermore, it has lost its integrity as an entire recreation complex with the removal of the 250' pier, bathhouse, bar/boathouse, well pump house, and shed buildings at the water's edge, as these structures were important components of the recreation complex. The recreational complex was essentially complete by 1941, and remained intact into the 1970s. Fishing, swimming and boating could not take place as intended without them. The bar, although it appears small from the water side was actually a deep and substantial building,[67] and fully stocked would have provided substantial income to the operation of the recreation and waterfront commercial complex. The remaining buildings fail to embody the true scope of the waterfront recreational activities that took place on this site for the decades of its most intensive use.

Despite retaining some of its c. 1930 period detailing, such as the light fixtures, fireplaces, and varnished woodwork, the major renovations, including the fire damage reconstruction of the Annex during the Bathon era and the 1980s state park work, compromised the architectural integrity of the complex, making it difficult to evaluate these buildings as embodiments of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The original mortar and its tooling has been covered over, the entry porches/stoops have been replaced, and almost every window has been replaced, as has the siding, roofing, gutters. The loss of virtually all original windows is a major factor in this property's failure to meet Criterion C.[68] The remaining architectural character of the main building and the Annex, even when taken together as a complex, is of insufficient integrity to list it on the National Register under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known references to this property as the work of a master builder or architect.

Criterion D:
No evidence has been uncovered to address Criterion D for significance as a pre-historic or archeological site, nor has information indicated a need for further investigation of these areas.

In conclusion, there is insufficient evidence to consider the Horseshoe Point Farm property and/or the Bowers Complex eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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[67] See small color xopy prints from G. Howard Bathon, Jr., for a view of the roof of the bar/boathouse.

[68] James Wollon, AIA, comments on the architectural integrity of the complex for DOE, August 1, 2002.

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(continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property: approx . 1 acre around buildings
Acreage of historical setting: 122
Quadrangle name: Earleville MD
Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

The area around the buildings was surveyed. There was no indication that structures of value would be found on the remainder of the 122 acre parcel acquired by the State in 1975, merging the parcel under consideration into the Elk Neck State Park.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title: Lisa Jensen Wingate
organization:
date: June 2002, revised Aug. '02
street & number: Hollifield House, 2208 Kailtins Court
telephone: 410-465-3121
city or town: Ellicott City
state: MD 21043-1967

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 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

CE-1007
Inventory No.

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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Oral history interviews by telephone between John C. Murphy and:
Dan Bathon, approx. 80 year old son of Howard G. Bathon, July 17, 2002.
G. Howard Bathon, Jr., 75 year old son of Howard G. Bathon, July 15, 2002. He still lives in Elkton.
Philip Bathon, 80 year old son of Howard G. Bathon, July 17, and August 20, 2002, who also lives in Elkton.
Brothers Joe and Matt Bathon of Elkton and New England respectively, two of the 65 grandchildren of Howard G. Bathon in May, and on July 12, and July 16, 2002.

Oral history interview by telephone with Dan Bathon, 80, retired lawyer, son of Howard G. Bathon, August 6, 2002.

Oral history interview by telephone with Jack Dabbler on July 15, 2002.

Oral history interview by telephone with Richard A. Bowers, son of the man for whom the Bowers Center is named and Park Manager, after his father stepped down, starting in 1976, on July 15, 2002.

Oral history interview by telephone with Burt Smith on August 21, 2002.

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"The History of the Bowers Center," Elk Neck State Park records, 4395 Turkey Point Road, North East, MD 21901.

Wollon, James, AIA, Havre de Grace, e-mailed comments on DOE and dating/styling of the structures, August 1 and 2, 2002.

CE-1007

Cecil County Map -- 1795

This is the Cecil County section of Dennis Griffith's wall map of Maryland. Published in 1795, it is one of the best "compilations of existing geographical information" prior to the 19th century. It shows the principal waters, public roads and communities, as well as churches, mills and taverns.

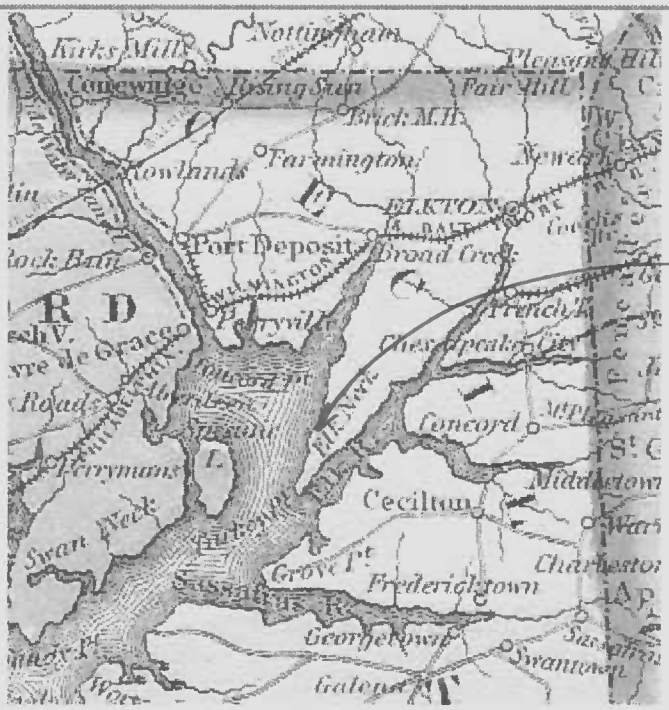
Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center location

CE-1007

1855 Cecil County Map

This 1855 map shows the railroads and main roads crossing Cecil County in the decade before the Civil War. The railroad was then called the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R.R A branch line extended up to Port Deposit. Rising Sun was still a few years away from having rail service, for the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central had only made it as far as the state line.

The cartographer included the active towns and villages, such as Brick Meeting House (present day Calvert).



Bathon Lodge
Borrers Center
location

Return to the home page of the Historical Society of Cecil Count

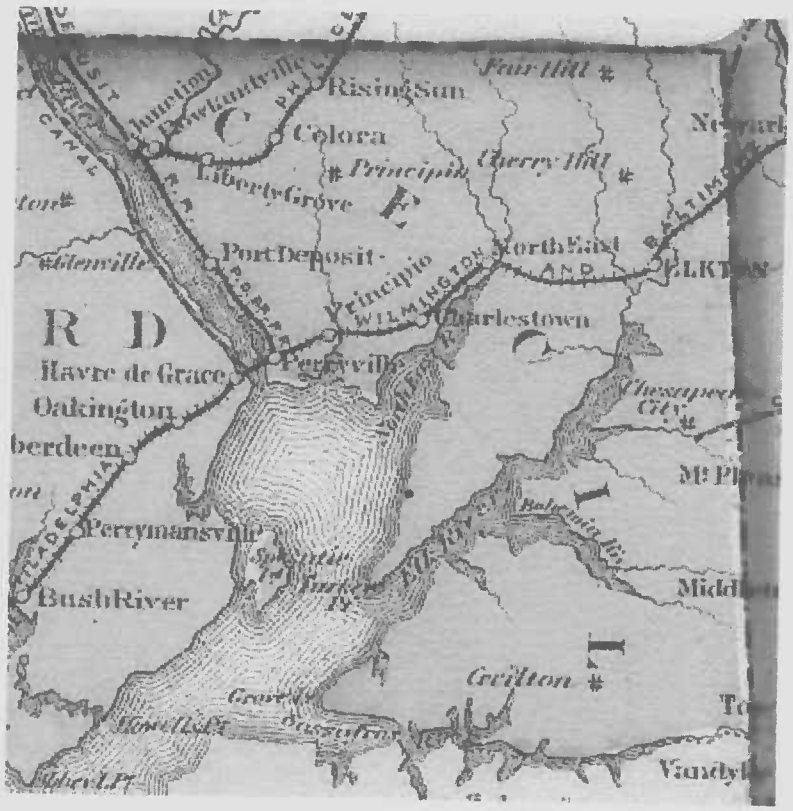
CE-1007

1877 Railroad Map of Cecil County

The *Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County Maryland,* published in 1877 by Lake, Griffing & Stevenson of Philadelphia, PA., contained the "new railroad map of the states of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia." Cecil's segment of the regional map has been scanned for placement here.

After the Civil War, the County's railroad network was almost fully developed. But, it would be a few more years before the Baltimore & Ohio placed tracks in Cecil. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad had been providing service to Rising Sun and other communities on that branch since the 1860s. And the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, commening at the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in Perryville, followed the Susquehanna River into Pennsylvania.

This map is an a good guide for researchers because of its clarity. The smaller towns and villages in Cecil are clearly drawn on this map.

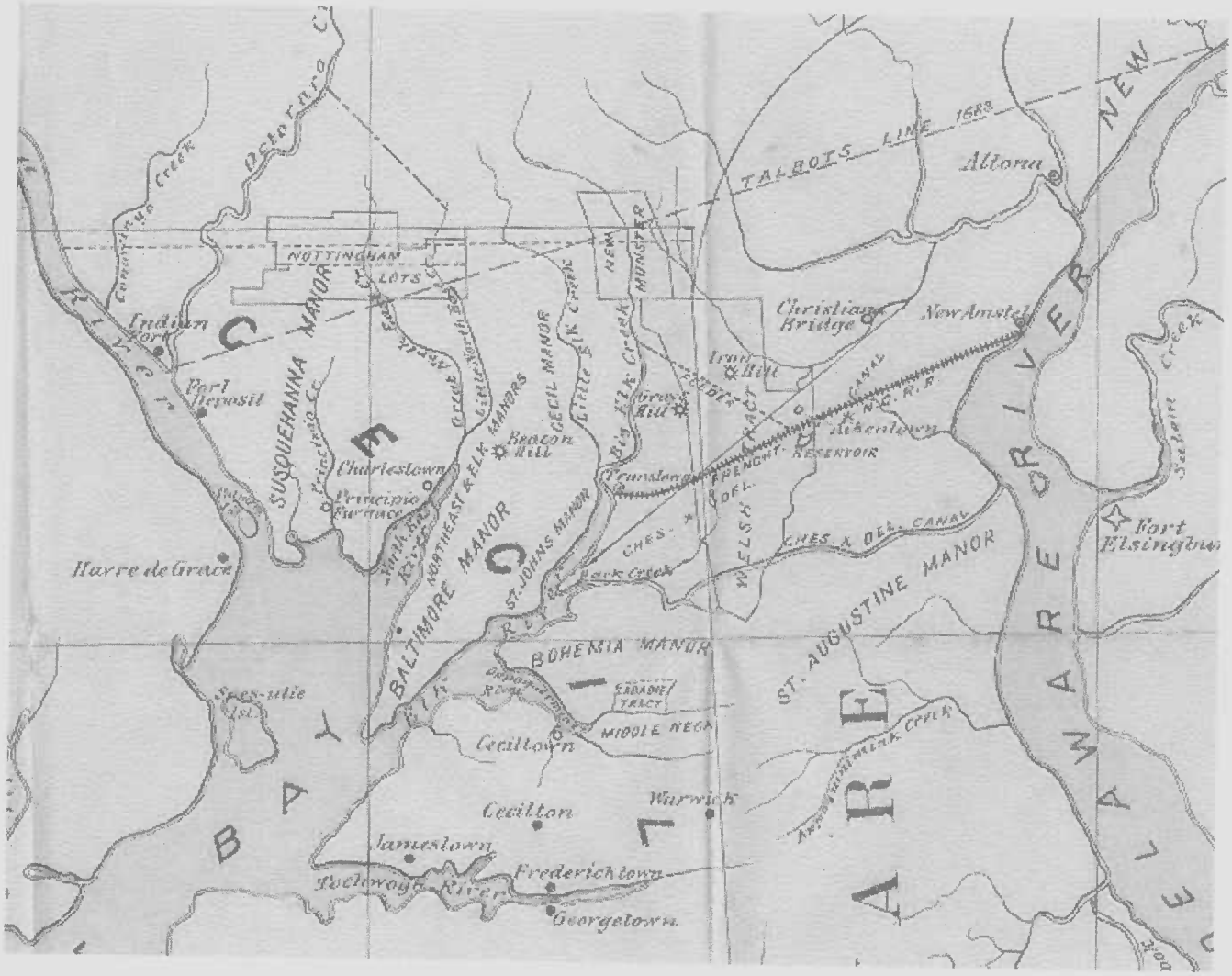


Return to the home page of the Historical Society of Cecil Count

CE-1007

Map of Cecil County and the upper part of the Delmarva Peninsula - 1881

This map, published in *The History of Cecil County Maryland* by George Johnston in 1881, shows the location of early land grants, boundary lines, proposed towns, the first railroad, and more. Under direct supervision of George Johnston, it was drawn to illustrate the "history of Cecil County." Geo. M. Reese was the illustrator. The map has been included in the various reprints of this standard reference work. For more information on order the current reprint of this valuable book visit our book store.

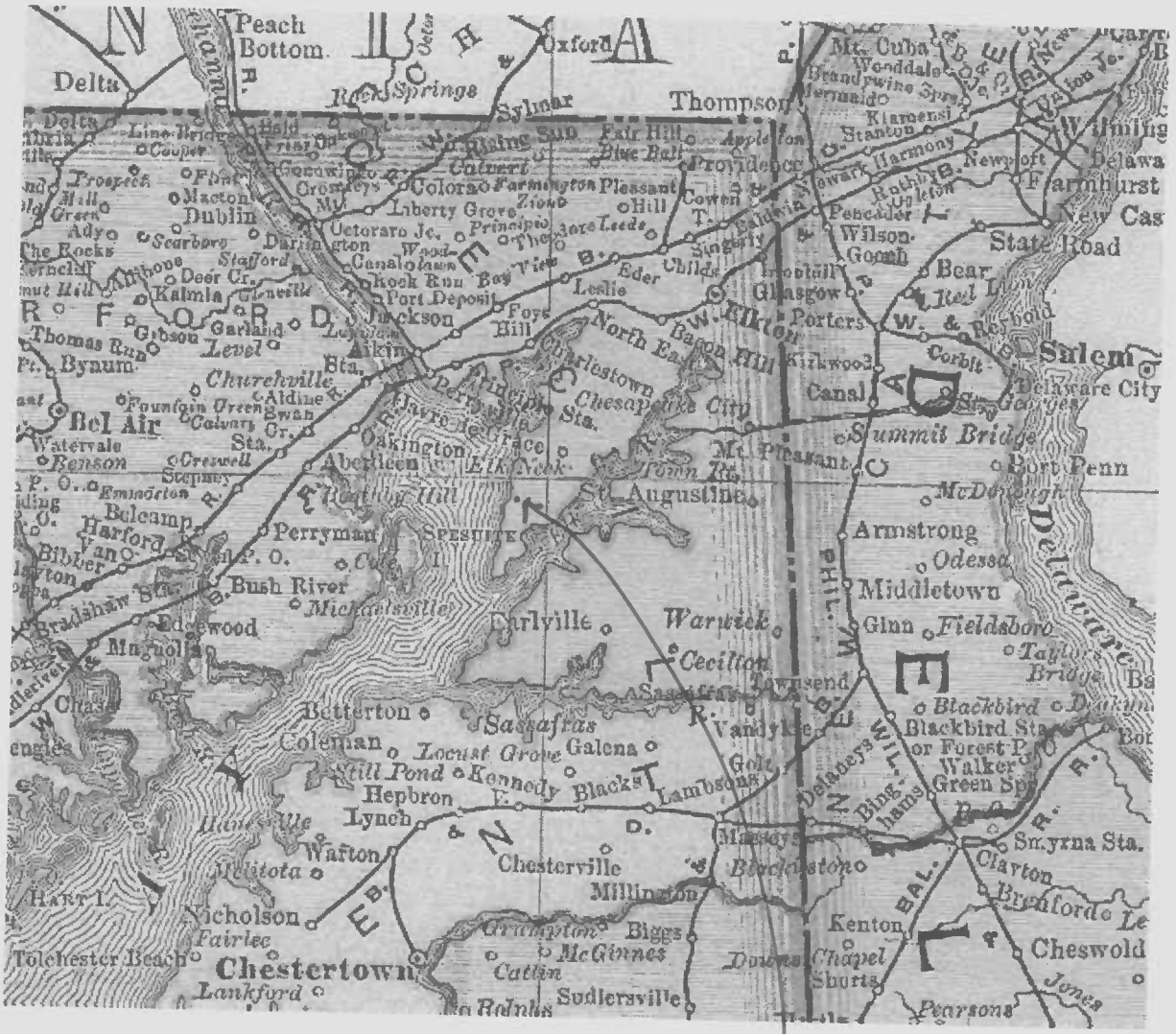


Return to the homepage of the Historical Society of Cecil County

CE-1007

Railroad Map of Cecil County and parts of Harford & Kent County Md and New Castle County, DE 1895

This map locates most of Cecil County's smaller communities, such as Blue Ball, Bald Friar, Rock Run, Theodore and Liberty Grove. It is a great aid for genealogists and researchers since so many of the smaller localities are clearly marked and visible.



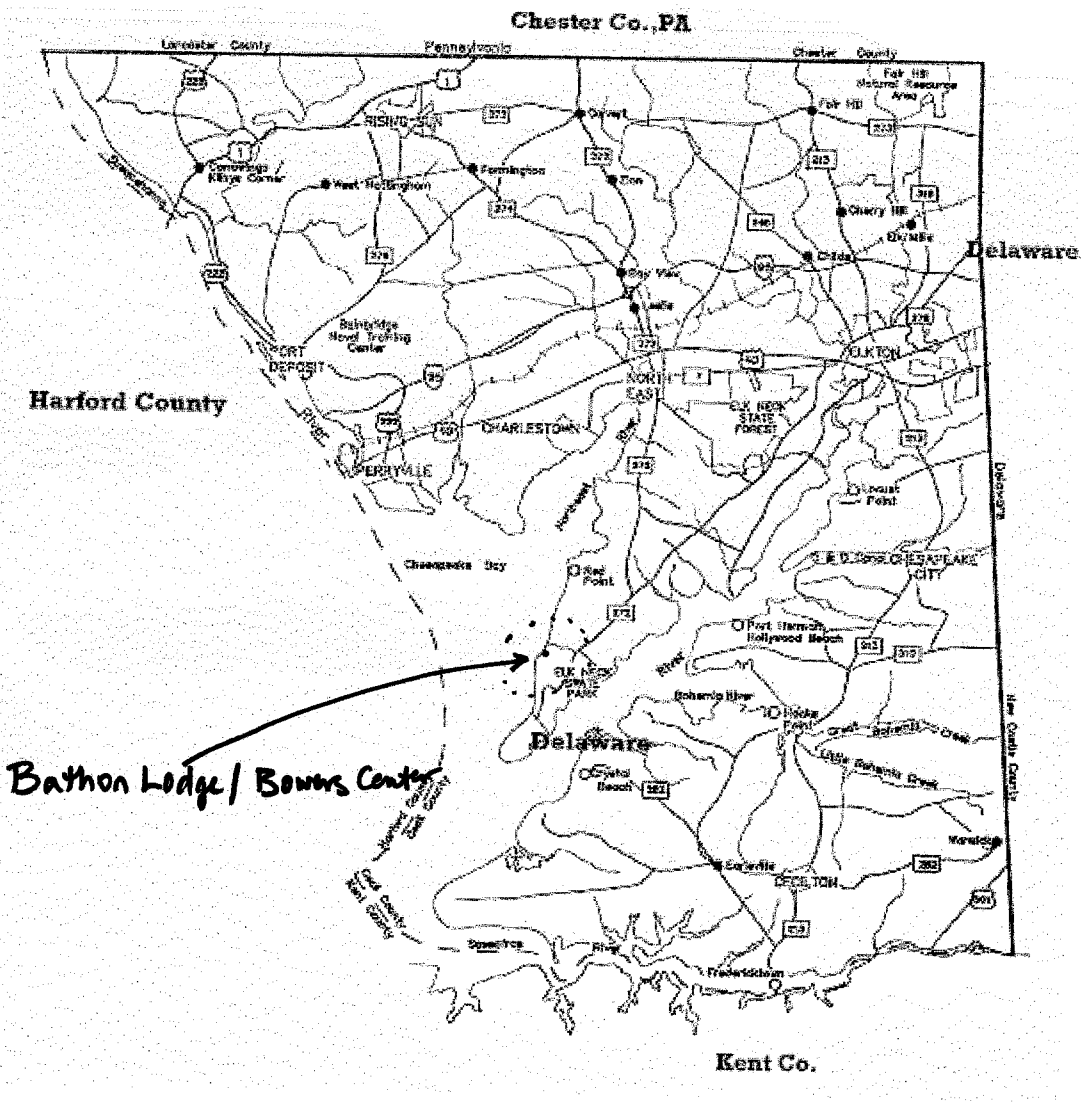
Return to the homepage of the Historical Society of Cecil Count

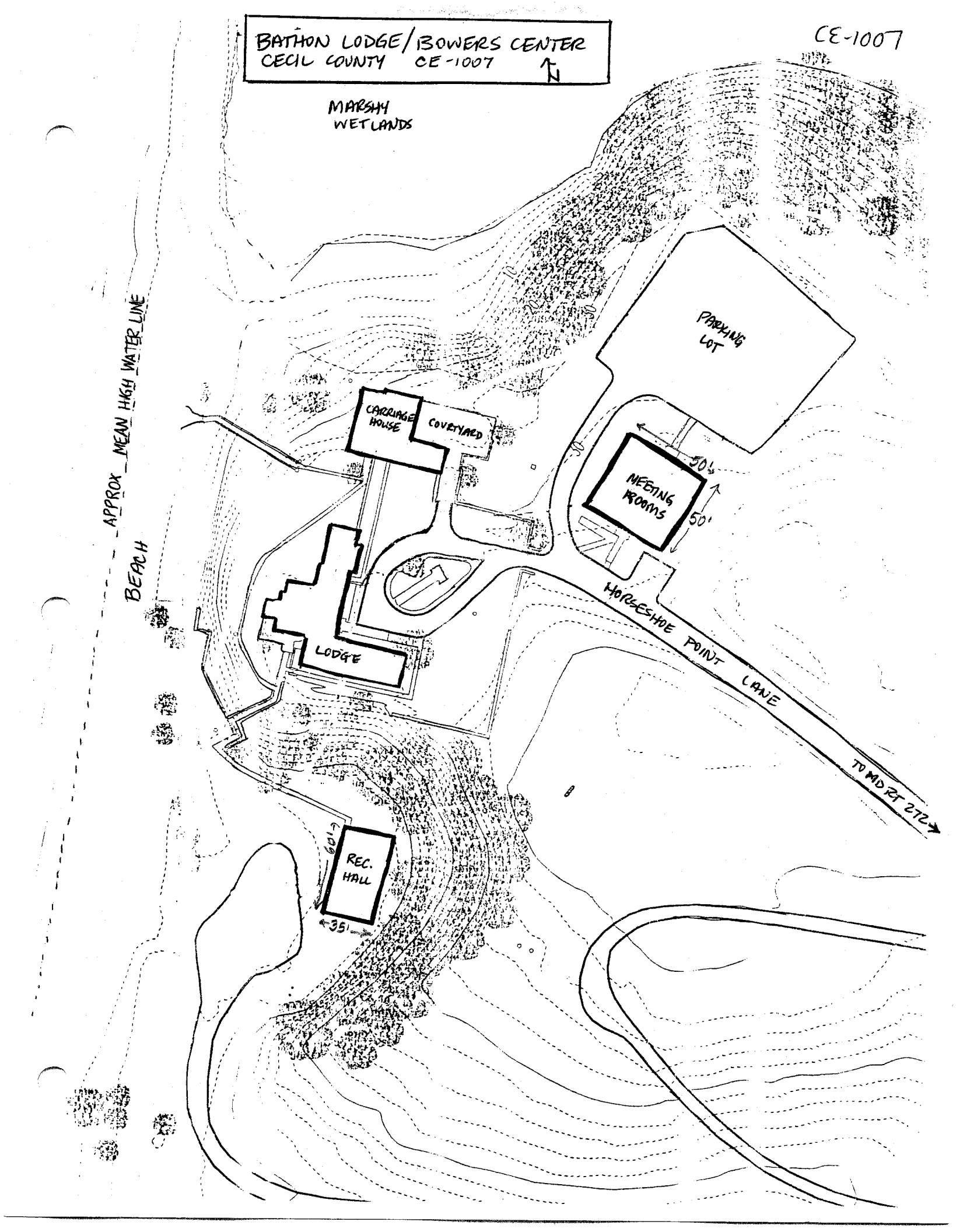
Bayhon Lodge/ Bowers Center location

06/19/2002

CE-1007

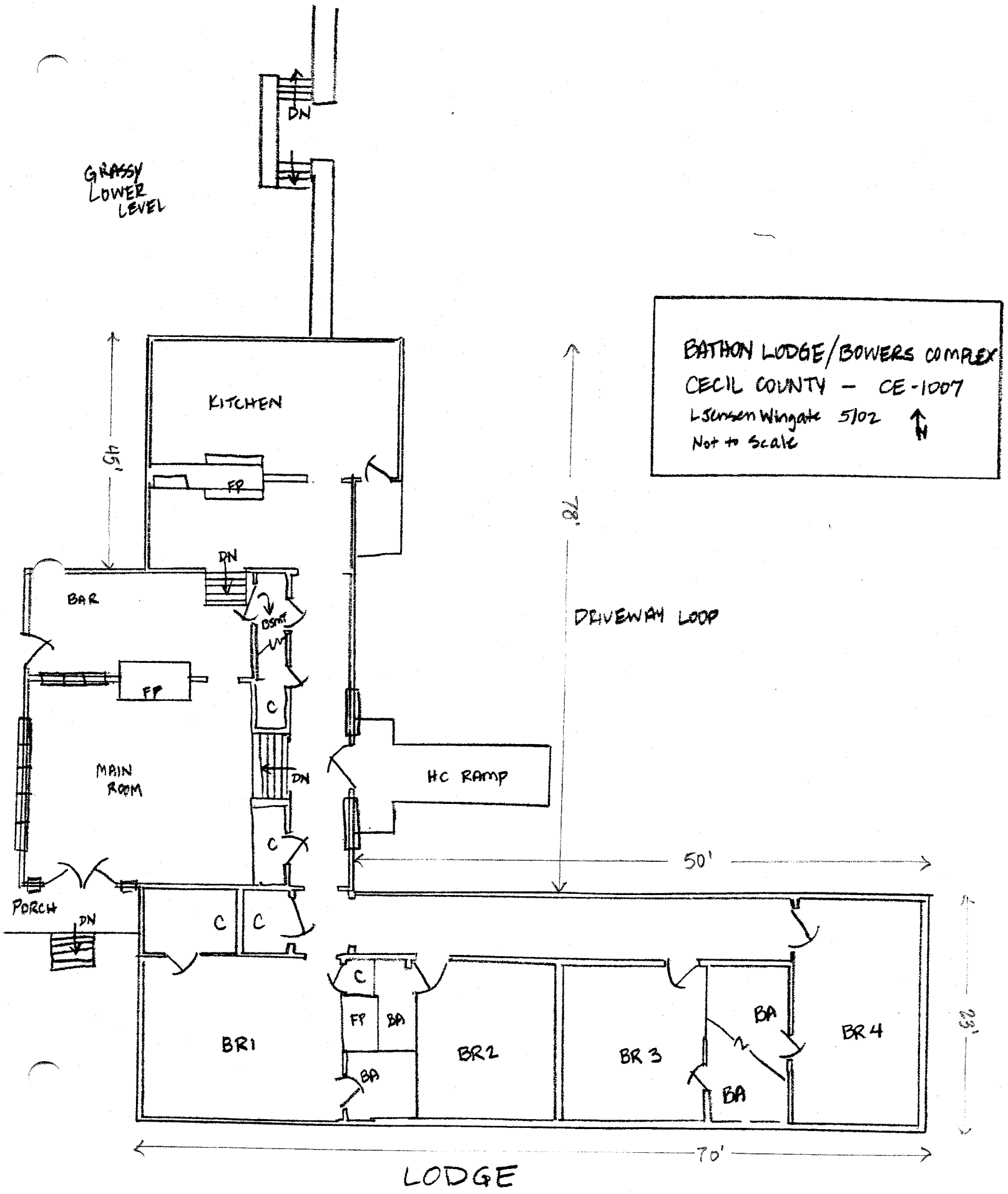
Current Cecil County Map




BATHON LODGE/BOWERS CENTER
CECIL COUNTY CE-1007
N
MARSHY
WETLANDS
APPROX MEAN HIGH WATER LINE
BEACH
PARKING LOT
CARRIAGE HOUSE
COURTYARD
MEETING ROOMS
50'
50'
LODGE
HORSESHOE POINT LANE
TO MD RT 272
REC. HALL
60'
35'

CE-1007

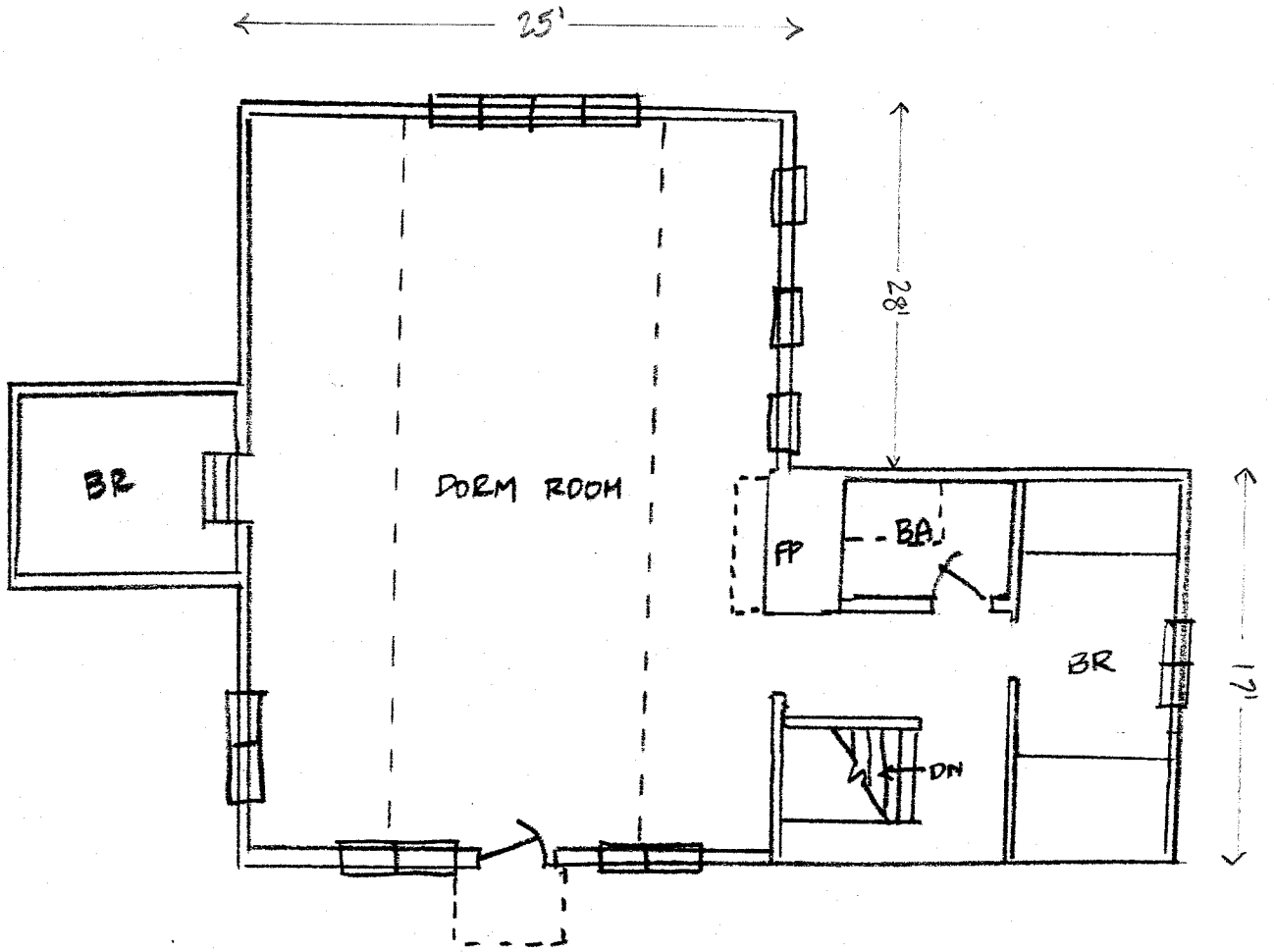
CARRIAGE HOUSE



BATHON LODGE/BOWERS COMPLEX
CECIL COUNTY – CE-1007
L Jensen Wingate 5/02
Not to Scale
N

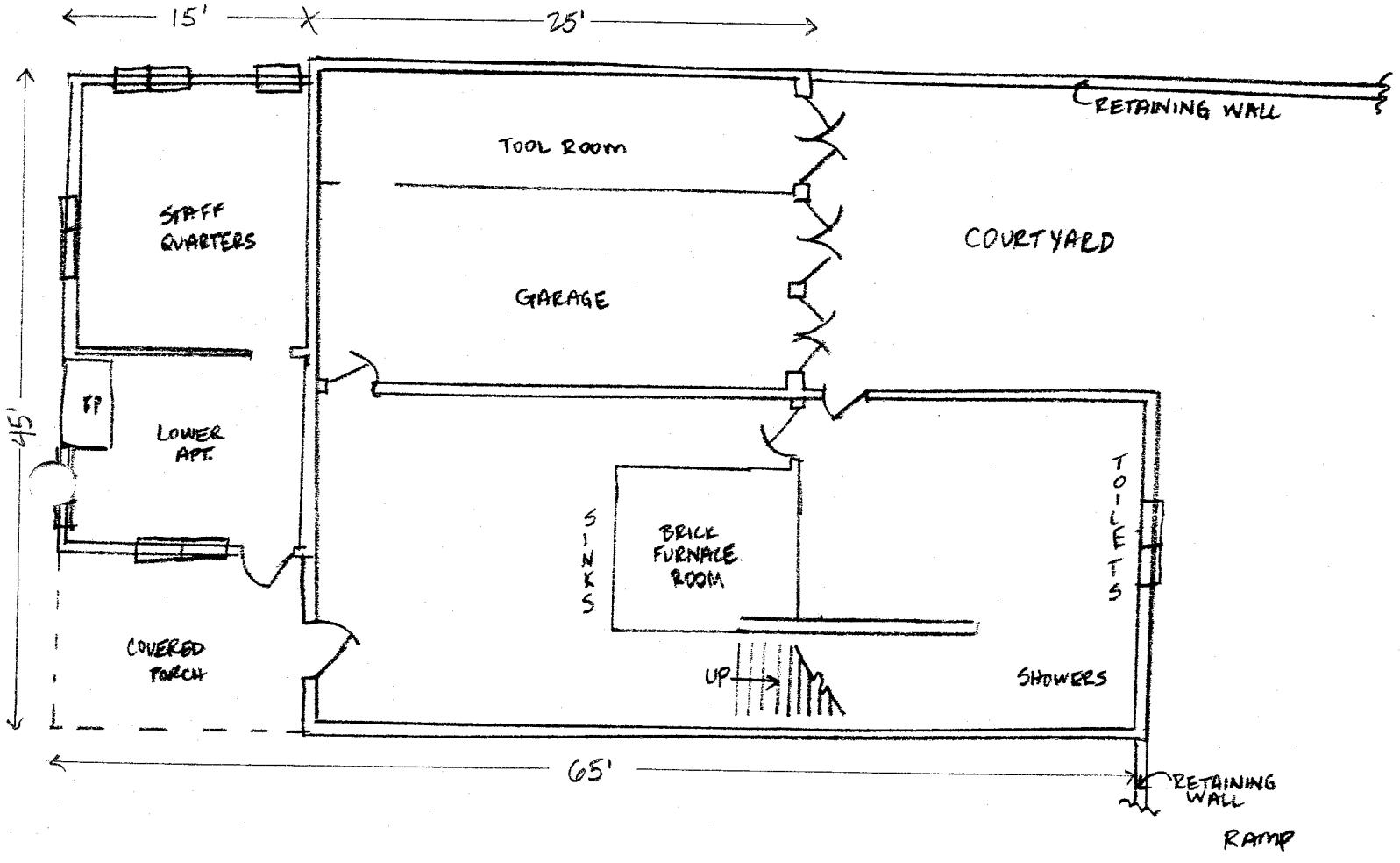
CE-1007

BATHON LODGE / BOWERS CENTER
CECIL COUNTY — CE-1007
L. Jensen Wingate 5/02
not to scale

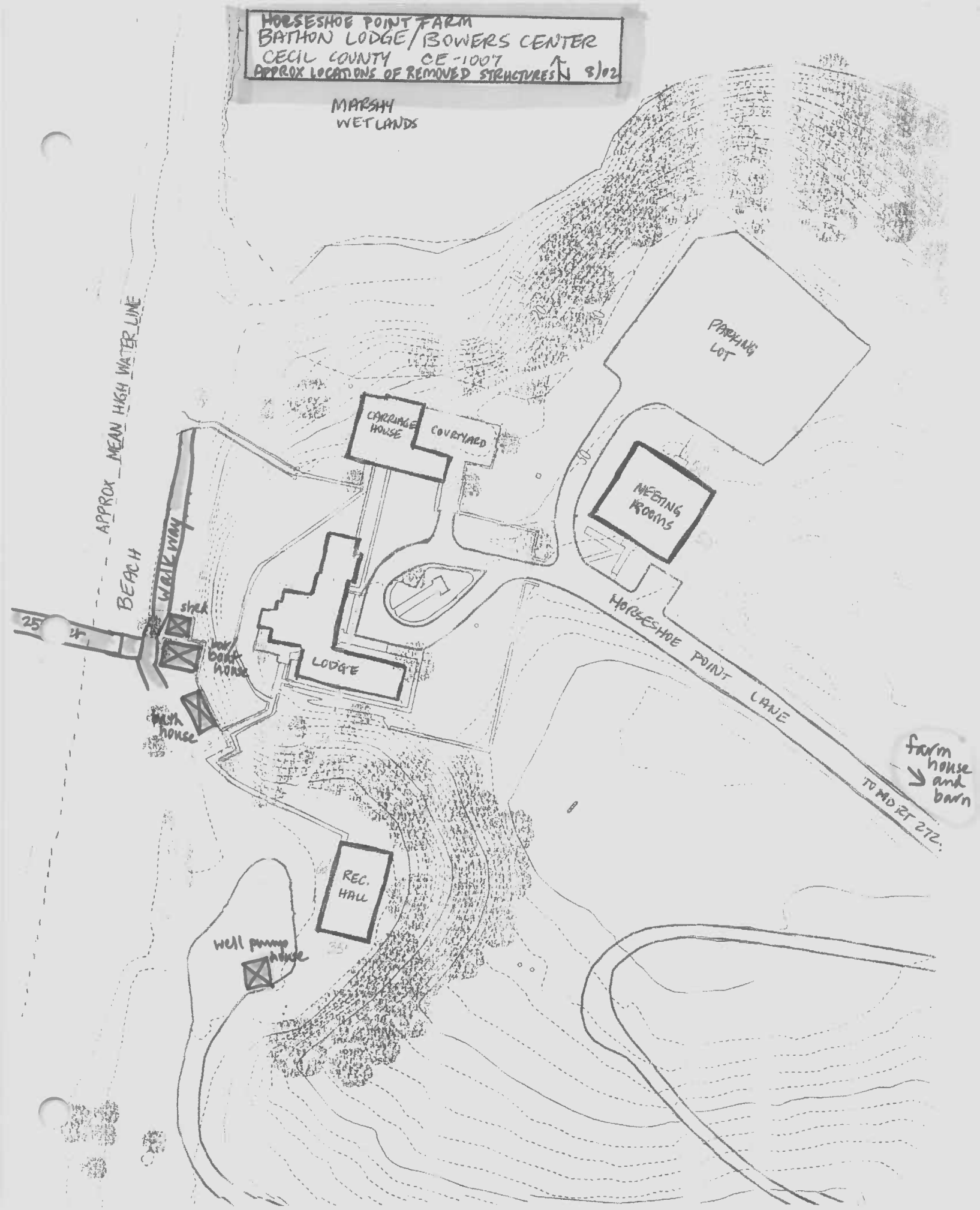


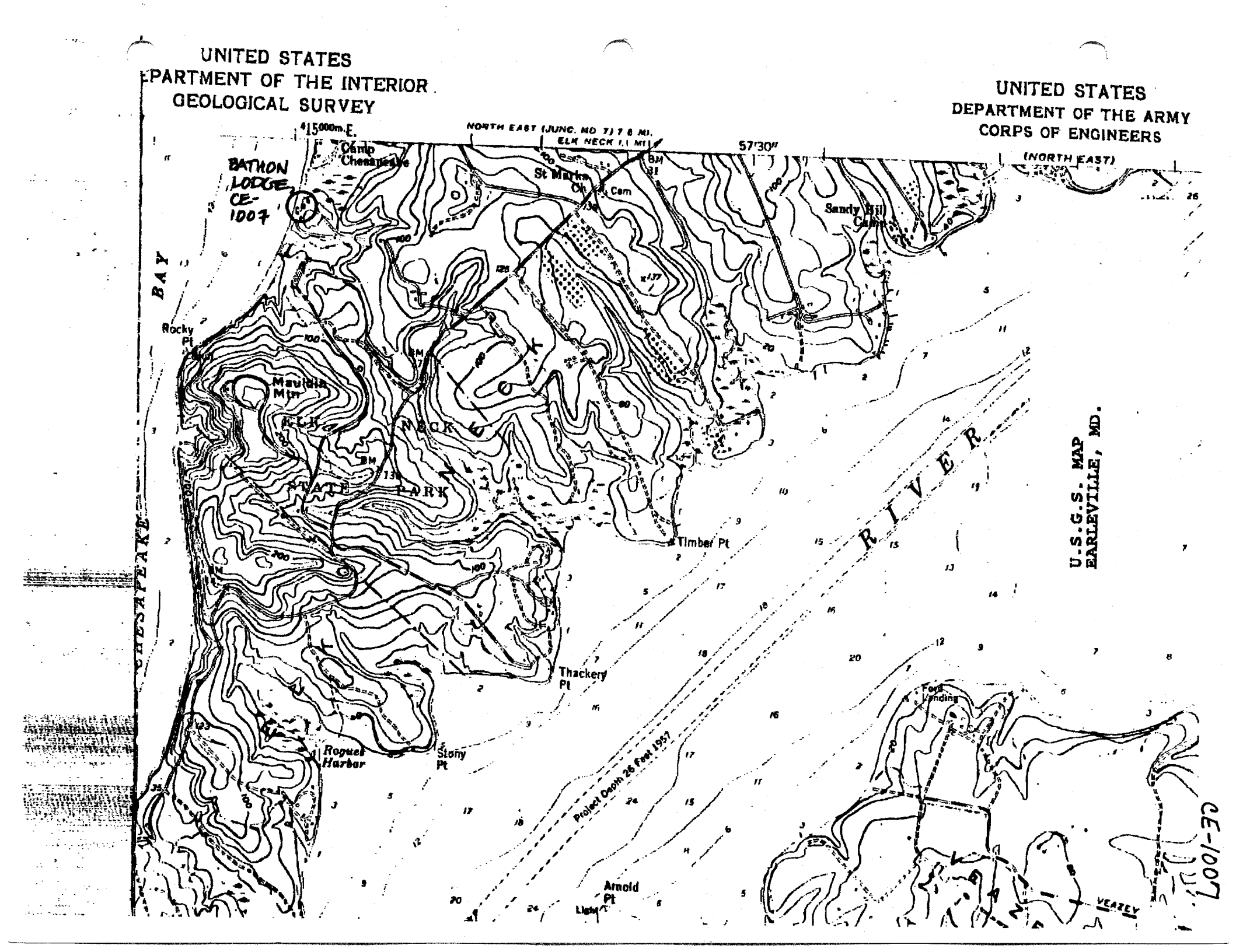
CARRIAGE HOUSE UPPER LEVEL

BATHON LODGE / BOWERS CENTER
CECIL COUNTY - CE-1007
L. Jensen Wingate 5/02
not to scale



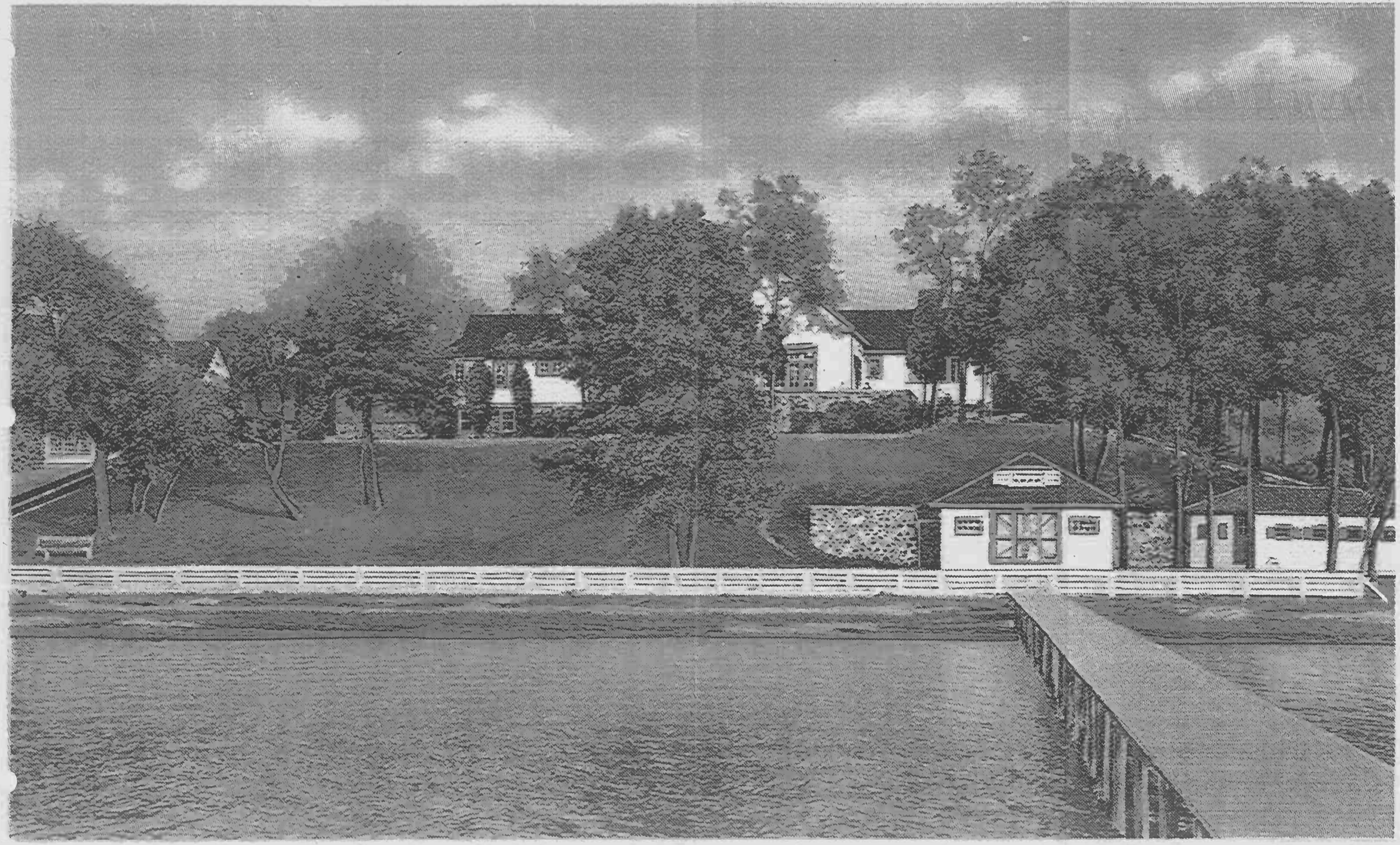
CARRIAGE HOUSE LOWER LEVEL


HORSESHOE POINT FARM
BATHON LODGE/BOWERS CENTER
CECIL COUNTY CE-1007
APPROX LOCATIONS OF REMOVED STRUCTURES
N
8/02
MARSHY
WETLANDS
APPROX MEAN HIGH WATER LINE
BEACH
WALK WAY
SHED
BOAT HOUSE
BATH HOUSE
LODGE
CARRIAGE HOUSE
COURTYARD
PARKING LOT
MEETING ROOMS
HORSESHOE POINT LANE
TO MD RT 272.
farm house and barn
REC. HALL
well pump house
25
25


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BATHON LODGE CE-1007
Camp Chesapeake
St Marks Ch
Cem
Sandy Hill Camp
Rocky Pt
Maulsia Mtn
ELK NECK STATE PARK
Timber Pt
Thackery Pt
Rogues Harbor
Stony Pt
Arnold Pt
Light
Ford Landing
Project Depth 35 Feet 1957
CHESAPEAKE BAY
ELK NECK
RIVER
U.S.G.S. MAP
EARLEVILLE, MD.
CE-1007

9—Horse Shoe Point Farm on Chesapeake Bay at North East, Md.

CE-1007



1B-H2175

1941 Curt Teich Company postcard print

CE 1007

[illegible] Center

Cecil County [illegible]

L Jensen Wingate 5/2002

MD SHPO

Looking east @ entry road on right

modern classroom

edge of retaining wall for

Cinnamon House courtyard

seen in foreground

1/23

Ct 1000

Bathe Lodge/ Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L Jensen Wingate 6/2002

MD SHPO

Driveway loop — Lodge on left
Carriage on right
Chesapeake Bay in background

2/23

CE-1007

Bather Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L. Jensen Wingate 5/2002

MD SHPO

East elevation of Lodge

3/22

CE-1007

Bowers Lodge Bowers Center
Cecil County MD
L Jensen Wingate 5/2002
MD SHPO

Driveway loop looking back at c. 1980s
mtg/classroom building on right and
Carriage House on left from Lodge's
front door ramp

4/24

CS 1007

Bothon Lodge/ Bowers Center
Cecil County, MD
L Jensen Wingate 5.2002
MD SHPO

Carriage House SE corner

CE [illegible]

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD
L Jensen Wingate 5/2002
MD SHPO

SW corner of Carriage House

[illegible]

CE - 1059

Bethe Lodge [illegible]
[illegible] MD

[illegible] JUN 2002 [illegible] JUN 2002 [illegible]

[illegible] Jensen Wingate [illegible]
[illegible] SHP:

Carriage [illegible] - [illegible] side

7/94

CE-1001

Button Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD
L Jensen Wingate 6/2002
MD SHPO

Carriage House - east elevation
facing courtyard

8/24

CE 1991

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD
L Jensen Wingate [illegible]
MD SHPO

Carriage House - lower level
East side detail

CE-1007

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD
L Jensen Wingate 5/[illegible]

MD SHPO

Carnegie House - main dorm room

CE-1007

Dathan Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L Jensen [illegible] 5 [illegible]

MD SHPO

[illegible] — [illegible]

Lodge [illegible]

CE-1037

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L Jensen Wingate 5/2012

MD SHPO

12/24

CE-1007

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

J Jensen Wingate 5/2002
MD SHPO

Close view of Lodge, stone retaining walls and brick chimney facing down to beach SW of Lodge

CE-1007

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD
L. Jensen Wingate 5/2007
MD SHPO

View from Lodge porch looking down
on Rec. Bldg.

14/24

CE-1007

Kathen Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L Jensen Wingate 5/2002

MD SHPO

SW corner of Lodge

5/24

CE-1007

Bainbridge Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L. Jensen Wingate 5/2002

MD SHPO

N, W corner of Lodge

1 of 24

EXIT

CE-1007

Bathen Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L. Jensen Wingate 5/2007

MD SHPO

CE-1007

Bathan Lodge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L. Jensen Wingate 5/2002

MD SHPO

Largest BR (#1) in Lodge

Door at [illegible] is typical, but [illegible]

[illegible]

CE 1007

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD

L. Jensen Wingate 5/2002
MD SHPO

CE-1007

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD

L. Jensen Wingate 3/2002
MD SHPO

Beaded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] end
of Lodge

CE-1009

Butler - Edge / Bowers Center

Cecil County MD

L Jensen Wingate 5/2007

MD SHPO

CE-100

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD
+ Jensen Wingate 5/2002
MD SHPO

Store on back of Lodge's main chimney in bar area.

22124

CE-1007

Bathon Lodge / Bowers Center
Cecil County MD

L. Jensen Wingate 5/2002
MD SHPO

Lodge's dining room
[illegible] of hallway [illegible] looking [illegible]
[illegible] kitchen

[illegible]

CE-1007

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

DNR 23-24

MAGI # 0810073707

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Bathon Lodge

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Turkey Point Road

CITY, TOWN
Elk Neck State Park ___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Cecil

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	___OCCUPIED	___AGRICULTURE	___MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	___PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	___COMMERCIAL	X PARK
___STRUCTURE	___BOTH	___WORK IN PROGRESS	___EDUCATIONAL	___PRIVATE RESIDENCE
___SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	___ENTERTAINMENT	___RELIGIOUS
___OBJECT	___IN PROCESS	___YES: RESTRICTED	___GOVERNMENT	___SCIENTIFIC
	___BEING CONSIDERED	___YES: UNRESTRICTED	___INDUSTRIAL	___TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	___MILITARY	___OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Maryland Department of Natural Resources Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER
Taylor Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis ___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Cecil County Courthouse

Liber #:
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Elkton

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CE-1007

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	XUNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
XFAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bathon complex consists of the following detached buildings: a lodge, a so-called caretakers house, a dining hall and two attendant storage and restroom buildings, a bar-casino with a couple of sheds nearby (also serving as restroom facilities). The buildings are disposed along a steep hillside overlooking the Northeast River as it widens to join the Chesapeake Bay. Just south of and adjacent to the beaches below the complex are the public beaches also belonging to the Elk Neck State Park.

The lodge and the caretaker's house are frame, sheathed in wood shingles on foundations of local stone. The lodge itself is L-shaped in plan, its most distinct feature being a one-story bay window projection containing the dining room on the river side. The main entrance, a Gothicized doorway with pointed arched wooden lintel (painted contrasting dark green to match green plank panels on either side of the door jambs), is approached by a circular gravel driveway on the east side of the structure.

On the interior several rooms are accessible to either side off a long corridor which follows the leg of the "L". Many of these bed chambers contain stone fireplaces laid in rough courses in an attempt at deliberate rusticity. The dining room contains the largest stone fireplace, which resembles the centerpiece of a hunting lodge. The dining room itself offers a panoramic view of the Northeast River.

The caretaker's cabin contains a large central space, entered directly via the front doorway which faces the drive, featuring a pine paneled interior lit by several windows opposite the doorway. Like the lodge, exterior details on this building such as window and door surrounds are picked out in dark green. All openings on this and the other buildings have been boarded up in an unsuccessful effort to avert vandalism.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

CE-1007

ERIOD

__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1920 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This grouping of buildings could play a significant role in park development primarily because of its possibilities for rejuvenation as a lodge in the park setting as described in the attached report.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CE-1007

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ellen Coxe, Historic Sites Surveyor — August 1979

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Maryland Historical Trust — 269-2438

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Annapolis — Maryland 21401

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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

CE-1007

Elk Neck State Park

RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the buildings at Elk Neck State Park fall into one of two categories: either they are park structures of recent vintage in stable condition (tool booths, campers' supply stores, bathing or restroom facilities), or they are modest summer homes or camps constructed in the 1920s or 30s which for the most part are in varying states of disrepair, neglect or simple disuse.

This means that as indicated by the following list, the structures can be handled accordingly or disposed of.

The major exceptions to this characterization are as follows: a lodge complex commonly referred to as the Bathon property and the Elk Neck lighthouse itself.

The lighthouse dates from the 1830s and is constructed of brick covered in stucco. It is no longer operational but still constitutes an important landmark for boaters on the Northeast and Elk Rivers. The winding staircase on the interior of the lighthouse has been taken out to prevent accidents, and a grating blocks access to the structure. The lighthouse and a detached, small storage shed in cinderblock are surrounded by an anchor fence with a gate on one side. Other lighthouses were built at other coast locations in Maryland (such as one at St. Mary's Point Lookout) but the number of these still extant is diminishing rapidly. Attached to the lighthouse proper are the ruinous brick foundations of the lighthouse keeper's house, circa 1850, but demolished by DNR in the 1960s.

The Bathon property represents a large tract of land acquired by DNR fairly recently in the history of the park. (Plans for Elk Neck State Park were initiated in the 1930s) and including a lodge, a caretaker's cottage, a dining hall and two attendant buildings (storage and restroom facilities; bar-casino) and a couple of miscellaneous-purpose sheds.

The lodge itself is L-shaped with a one story bay window projection containing the dining room. The main entrance is approached by a driveway on the east side. Several rooms are accessible to either side off a long corridor which forms the leg of the "L". Many of these chambers contain stone fireplaces laid in rough courses in a purposeful attempt to appear as rustic as possible. The largest stone fireplace is the one contained in the dining room, a mammouth affair approaching hunting lodge proportions. In fact, that is what is being emulated here: a hunting lodge in a dramatic natural setting. The dining room itself offers a panoramic vista toward the Northeast River. Both the lodge and the caretaker's house are frame, sheathed in wood shingles with stonefoundations.

Certainly this complex constitutes an ideal situation for DNR to offer on a particularly scenic stretch of parkland, a small inn and recreational facility. The lodge and adjacent caretaker's cabin which features a splendid pine paneled room suitable for dances or large gatherings are in sound structural shape and would probably require only repairs to the electrical and plumbing systems to become fully operational once again. Another use possible for the lodge complex is that of in-house use as a training center for DNR's annual 13-week training course for park rangers.

Clustered along the Elk River shoreline, accessible via a dirt road known as Turkey Point Road, are six houses which form the other substantial concentration of Elk Neck State Park's architecture. One of these buildings (DNR 33 in the Program Open Space inventory) is a small frame cabin with centrally placed chimney, now covered in tar paper, which exists today, abandoned and in dilapidated condition. In a less advanced state of disrepair but nevertheless also vacant and suffering from disuse are four other modest cabins (DNR 35, 36, 37, and 38) which, if restored to serviceable condition, would constitute a pleasant mini-resort colony with a spectacular vista, this time on the other side of Elk Neck towards the Elk River. Numbers 35, and 37 are two-story, frame with a one-story screened porch looking out over the water. Number 36 is two-story frame sheathed in asphalt shingles with one-story gable end addition. Number 38 is one-story frame also with screened porch. Number 34, presently Ranger Rick Barton's home, is one-story frame with full basement below executed in cinderblock. This house was built in the 1950s and has been well maintained by its present tenant.

It should be noted that another complex of cabins equipped for summer occupancy exists now and is outfitted with electricity, stoves and refrigerators. (They are one-story wood frame cottages roofed in composition shingles and located in park area A, along the Elk River, noted under DNR 11, according to P.O.S. files.) The expense and time involved in bringing the four cabins above to code and suitable for tenancy would have to be weighed carefully as these buildings could demand considerable attention, and park policy might well dictate that the emphasis instead be placed on development of additional campground space.

I would like to stress here that Elk Neck State Park's greatest historical resource is the extensive research Park Ranger Richard P. Barton has done, much of it involving the evolution of the Turkey Point area: cataloging its original land patents and conducting the title searches and recording other valuable documentation. Attached to this report is his list of names of three residents possessing intimate knowledge of the area which could be of use to park planners. They should be contacted by the park historian, especially in the face of any immediate development plan. For instance, Mr. Salter grew up in the lighthouse keeper's house and has particular knowledge of other locations on Turkey Point such as a graveyard in need of proper documentation.

CE-1007

DONALD E. MACLAUCHLAN
DIRECTOR

MARYLAND PARK SERVICE
ELK NECK STATE PARK
ROUTE 2, BOX 492
NORTH EAST, MARYLAND 21901
TELEPHONE 287-5333

RICHARD R. SMITH
SUPERINTENDENT

May 25, 1979

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1979
MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST

Ms. Ellen Coxe
Historic Sites Surveyor
Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Ms. Coxe:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 18, 1979, in which you requested the names and addresses of people you could contact concerning information both the Bathon Lodge and the Turkey Point area of Elk Neck State Park. I am also including the name of Mr. Salter's sister, who also lived at Turkey Point and is very informed on that particular subject.

Bathon Lodge Information: Mrs. Howard B. Bathon, Jr.
Wapiti Farm
R. D. 2
North East MD 21901

Turkey Point Information: Mr. Charles B. Salter
3133 Turkey Point Road
North East Md 21901

SISTER:
Mrs. James Crouch
3171 Turkey Point Road
North East Md 21901

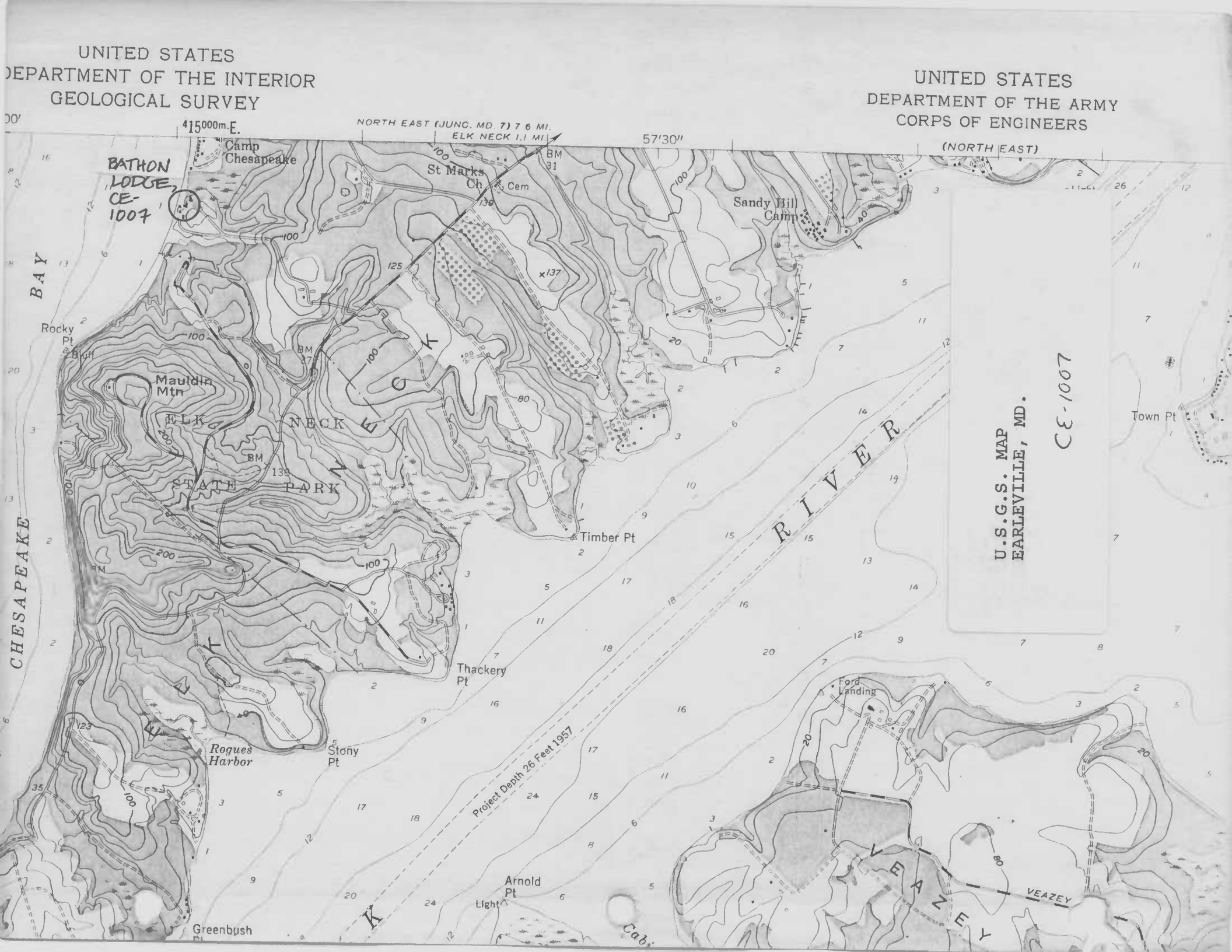
Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can offer any additional information or assistance to you in your survey work here at Elk Neck.

Sincerely,

Richard P. Barton

RICHARD P. BARTON
Park Ranger III

RPB/ef


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
415000m.E.
57'30"
NORTH EAST (JUNC. MD. 7) 7 6 MI.
ELK NECK 1.1 MI.
(NORTH EAST)
BATHON LODGE CE-1007
Camp Chesapeake
St Marks Ch
Cem
BM 31
Sandy Hill Camp
CHESAPEAKE BAY
Rocky Pt
Bluff
Mauldin Mtn
ELK NECK STATE PARK
BM 138
BM 37
Timber Pt
Thackery Pt
Rogues Harbor
Stony Pt
Arnold Pt
Light
Greenbush
Project Depth 26 Feet 1957
Ford Landing
VEAZEY
Town Pt
RIVER
U.S.G.S. MAP
EARLEVILLE, MD.
CE-1007

CE_1007

Bathon Lodge
"Caretaker's" Cabin
Elk Neck State Park

E. Coxe 5/79

CE-1007

Bathon Lodge
Elk Neck State Park
entrance facade, main lodge
E. Coxe 5/79