

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill

Cecil County, Maryland

NRMA = 1975

Public

Fair Hill NRMA encompasses 5,622 acres in the northeast corner of Cecil County bordering Pennsylvania. The countryside is rolling hills and comprises open fields and wood lots that formerly delineated small farms in the region. MddNR acquired the property in 1975 from the estate of Mr. William duPont, Jr. and Passyunk, Inc. As an NRMA, the property is managed for the optimal use of the resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture (MddNR 2002). NRMAs typically are not planned for intensive recreational uses, but Fair Hill NRMA hosts numerous special events and is the site of well-known equestrian events. The primary activities at Fair Hill NRMA include a variety of equestrian activities, fishing, hiking and biking trails, equestrian trails, wildlife sports, wildlife viewing, and nature education.

The landscape at Fair Hill NRMA reflects two themes: agriculture and recreation. The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by elements from two distinct time periods: individual family farms from the early nineteenth century through ca. 1935 (pre Mr. duPont ownership) and the agricultural activities of Mr. duPont from ca. 1945 through 1965 when the property was organized to function as a beef cattle farm. The landscape also reflects recreational elements from two distinct time periods: the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs from ca. 1926 through 1975 that focused on horse racing and fox chasing and the post-1975 management by MddNR. The built resources and the landscape in the NRMA contain elements to illustrate each of these themes and time periods. However, the property no longer retains overall integrity as a district defined as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" to illustrate any one of these four themes. While the built resources located within the boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA do not qualify as a district, many possess the qualities of significance and integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places as detailed in the accompanying table.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
 other

2. Location

street and number 300 Tawes Drive not for publication
 city, town Elkton vicinity
 county Cecil

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

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources
 street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 telephone 410-260-8164
 city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Courthouse tax map and parcel: multiple
 city, town Elkton liber folio

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
- Other

6. Classification

Category		Ownership		Current Function		Resource Count	
						Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> social		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		objects
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government					
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care					
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry					
						209	
						Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
						109	

7. Description

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Condition

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

Resources previously determined eligible by MHT = 7
Resources previously determined not eligible by MHT = 2
Resources recommended as eligible for NR listing = 17
Resources recommended as not eligible for NR listing = 88
Resources not evaluated = 48

TOTAL= 162

SUMMARY

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) occupies a large block of land comprising 5,622 located in the northeast corner of Cecil County on the Pennsylvania border. The topography of the NRMA comprises rolling hills with elevations ranging from approximately 150 feet to 350 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Big Elk Creek flows south through the approximate center of the NRMA. The areas along the river and its tributaries are wooded corridors. The upland areas are divided into agricultural fields and individual woodlots, reflecting the historic occupation of individual family farms.

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) purchased 99 percent of the Fair Hill property from the estate of Mr. William H. duPont, Jr., in 1975. Mr. duPont assembled the Fair Hill estate through acquiring small farms between ca. 1926 and 1952, although he continued to refine the boundaries of the property until his death in 1965. An avid equestrian, Mr. duPont managed the property to support his twin passions of equestrian pursuits and animal husbandry. Mr. duPont established two primary nodes of activity on the property: the racetrack and fairgrounds and cattle operations. The racetrack and fairgrounds area were located on the western edge of the property and featured an oval racetrack and steeplechase courses, as well as support buildings and horse barns. After World War II, Mr. duPont established a cattle raising operation centered along Tawes Drive. This operation included maintenance buildings, a large feed mill cow pens, and individual bull pens. At one time, the herd of Santa-Gertrudis at Fair Hill reached 1,200 head. Estate employees lived in the former farmhouses dispersed throughout the property, but most of the acreage remained open space for fox chasing.

Fair Hill NRMA contains a total of 162 resources predating 1960 within the NRMA boundaries. Resources include 69 buildings, 42 structures, 47 sites, and 4 objects. The resources include prehistoric archeological sites, historic archeological sites, nineteenth-century farmsteads, twentieth-century agricultural buildings, a complement of equestrian-related buildings and structures, and a fairground complex. Approximately 33 buildings and structures are associated with agriculture before 1930, while 73 resources were constructed between ca. 1935 and 1965 to support Mr. duPont's recreational and farming operations.

METHODS

The objective of this investigation is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with comprehensive data on the cultural resources contained within Fair Hill NRMA. The survey area consisted of lands owned by MdDNR within the NRMA boundaries as of October 2003. These boundaries were determined from a review of property maps and data verified by the Fair Hill NRMA Park Manager. No MdDNR leased land was surveyed under 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. At Fair Hill NRMA, the Fair Hill Training Center, established in 1983, leases 350 acres from MdDNR and privately manages this

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area of the property. The buildings constructed under this lease are less than fifty years of age and were excluded in this current investigation.

Historical Research

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods was undertaken to identify the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the NRMA. History of the NRMA 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 into primary archival materials, such as land deeds or genealogical materials, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was completed to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to develop an overview on the establishment and acquisition of each land unit. The purpose of this research was to document the reason for 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, master plans, and secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland. At Fair Hill NRMA, Mr. Howard Skinner, former employee of Mr. duPont, and 2/LT Wayne S. Suydam, Jr., Park Manager, provided valuable information on the history and evolution of the NRMA.

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). Archeological survey of the resources at Fair Hill NRMA was conducted during April 2004.

Architectural field survey was focused on built resources constructed prior to 1960, landscape elements associated with the individual pre-1960 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 data on building materials and components, as well as data on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and 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. No efforts were made to reconcile the building list for buildings constructed post 1960 beyond information gathered from knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building materials, and style.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible for National Register consideration. The architectural survey of built resources at Fair Hill NRMA was conducted in April-May 2004.

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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 defined building systems and materials that appeared sound with minimal problems noted. Buildings exhibiting cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure or minor deterioration in contained wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if conditions appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote building exhibiting problems in several exterior components or systems without structural damage, such as deterioration in wood elements in several systems, so long as those conditions could be corrected through maintenance. Poor denoted systematic problems in several components 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 as a building or structure in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1997). The following resources identified in the MIHP forms at Fair Hill have been demolished: Beers Stable (MIHP # CE-300-C), McMaster Farmhouse and barn (MIHP CE-364), and "Beloved" Movie Set (MIHP # CE-1517).

The Rittenhouse Building (MIHP # CE-522) is mapped in the MHT GIS as east of MIHP # CE-75 according to MHT's GIS files. No additional documentation for CE-522 is contained in the MHT MIHP files. Survey conducted in April 2004 located no building older than 1960 in the MHT GIS mapped location for CE-522. Based on the available data, this survey concludes that CE-522 is mismapped and is not located on MdDNR property.

Archaeological Data Removed

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Archaeological Data Removed

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Archaeological Data Removed

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Archaeological Data Removed

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Archaeological Data Removed

RECREATION/CULTURE

The centerpiece of Fair Hill NRMA is the oval turf RACETRACK (MIHP # CE-1004) and steeplechase courses located in the western portion of the NRMA near the village of Fair Hill and south of MD RTE 273. Mr. William duPont, Jr., purchased land in this area during the mid 1920s. He reportedly established the oval turf track by 1927 (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). After seven years of tending the turf, the first race was held in 1934. The Fair Hill Races have been an annual event since that date. The oval track is defined by a modern elliptical Saratoga-type PVC breakaway inner rail and modern wood post and wire exterior fence. The ground south of the oval racetrack was delineated as a three-and-a-half mile steeplechase course.

Several sets of viewing stands line the north side of the oval racetrack. The main viewing stand was constructed in 1987 (Brower personal communication 7/4/2004). The stand is precast concrete over steel and finished with a coat of concrete. The stand replaced the stone and concrete stand constructed by Mr. duPont in 1934. Seating areas are defined by metal pipe railings. Metal bleachers form the upper stands. The grandstand is capped by an enclosed viewing stand with exterior wood decks that was constructed in 1988 (MdDNR DMI 2003). The Fair Hill stand, constructed in 2003, is located west of the grandstand. General admission tickets are accommodated in two sets of modern metal bleachers that are located east of the grandstand (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004).

The support buildings constructed ca. 1935 to support the racetrack include a secretary's building, a row of horse barns, a waiting room/toilets for jockeys (replaced 1988-1989), a weighing pavilion for jockeys, a detention barn for drug testing race horses, and a barn used as a hospitality center (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004).

The Secretary's Office is a wood-frame building with a two-story main block and a one-story rear wing. The three-bay by two-bay

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main block, constructed ca. 1935, contains offices. The one-story rear wing contains toilets and was constructed in 1988-1989 (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). The building rests on a concrete foundation and was sheathed in vinyl siding in 1989 (MdDNR DMI 2003). The hipped roof over the main block and the gable roof over the rear wing are sheathed in composition roll roofing. The roof has a wide overhanging eave enclosed in metal. A central doorway is located in the south elevation of the main block. The main entry contains a six panel wood door and is sheltered under a front-gable hood supported by brackets. Paired, narrow, vertical beaded board wood doors with cross panels occupy the center bay on the second story. The windows in the main block are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. The rear wing contains modern doors and narrow single-light windows along the eave line. The building is in good condition. Damage to the vinyl siding was noted along the base of the west and south elevations. Holes were noted in the concrete foundation along the rear wing to access pipes.

The Jockey Rooms/Toilets are located north of the Secretary's office. The current building was rebuilt in 1988-1989 (MdDNR drawing file) on the site of the ca. 1935 jockey room. This one-story, wood-frame rectangular building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and the eave is enclosed with metal. Modern entry doors are located on the east, south, and west elevations. The windows are wood-frame, single-light units located at the eave line on the south, west, and north elevations. The building is in good condition. Minor mortar failure was noted on the exposed concrete-block foundation on the west end of the building.

The Jockey Weigh-In Pavilion, constructed ca. 1935, is an open pavilion located west of the Secretary's Office. The hipped roof clad in wood shingles is supported by square wood posts that rest on a concrete slab. A chalkboard is attached to the framing on the north side of the pavilion. The pavilion is in good condition. Large cracks were noted through the concrete floor. The wood shingles exhibited deterioration along the eaves and the ridgeline.

A former horse barn, constructed ca. 1935, is located east of the Jockey Rooms/Toilets. The building was renovated in 1995-1996 for storage. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on concrete footers. The exterior walls are clad with T1-11 siding on the south and west elevations and board-and-batten siding on the east and north elevations. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal and has exposed rafter ends. A single doorway is located on the south elevation. The former stall doors on the south elevation were removed when the building was re-sided. Two Dutch doors and a single door are located on the north elevation. The east elevation contains large paired board-and-batten double doors and a single door. The west end of the building originally had an attached elevated water tank enclosed in a two-story, wood sided structure; the two-story wood section was removed during renovations between 1989 and 1996. The building is in good condition; however, the integrity of design and materials has been compromised.

The Tea Barn was constructed ca. 1935 as a bank barn that served as a hospital center on race days. The foundation is constructed of rubble fieldstone and has been parged with concrete. The upper portion of the barn is clad in metal. The gambrel roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and has a metal-clad cornice. The earthen bank is located on the east elevation. Access to the upper portion of the barn is through paired narrow beaded board wood sliding doors mounted on an exterior track. Sliding doors on the west and south elevation provide access to the lower level. Single wood doors are located on the lower level of the north and west elevations. The window openings on the lower level of the east elevation contain six-light, wood frame, sliding windows. Several openings are boarded up. The barn is in fair condition. Paint failure was noted on wood windows. The west stone wall has been buttressed by external wood supports, suggesting structural failure.

The Detention/Testing Barn, constructed ca. 1935, is a wood-frame horse barn that is twelve bays by two bays. The interior contains two rows of individual box stalls that are surrounded by wide outer aisles. The interior walls are finished with vertical narrow beaded board wood siding. Each stall has a Dutch door. The outer barn walls are constructed of concrete block sheathed with vinyl siding. The concrete-block walls were added during 1988-1989 (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). The

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upper portions of the outer walls are open for ventilation. Each corner of the east and west elevations contains a pair of wood sliding doors. Each door is constructed of vertical narrow beaded wood boards with cross panels and contains four lights. The wide gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and has exposed rafter ends. The condition of the building is fair. The exterior paired wood doors exhibit paint failure. One set of doors in the north bay on the west elevation appears to be failing.

The racetrack complex as a whole has issues of integrity. The racetracks retain integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling. The racetrack support buildings include modern buildings and a few buildings that date from ca. 1935, when Mr. duPont established the course. In general the individual buildings have been remodeled with modern materials that have compromised the integrity of materials, design, workmanship of the individual buildings. These changes have also compromised the overall integrity of materials, workmanship, design of the complex as a possible district.

The FAIRGROUND is located east of the racetrack. Five cow barns date to 1953 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map; Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004), when the Cecil County Fair began holding the county fair at Fair Hill. The five cow barns are identical. All buildings are one-story, rectangular buildings with gable roofs sheathed in corrugated metal. The cow barns are clad with wide horizontal wood boards that are hinged half way up the side walls. The upper part of the walls can be opened for ventilation. The upper gable ends are finished with narrow wood slatted boards. Open doorways are located in the gable end. The interior of each barn has a wide aisle along the north wall and cow pens along the south wall. The northernmost cowbarn is clad with plywood siding in the gable ends. The utilitarian cow barns are in good condition. All other buildings in the fairground complex were constructed after 1960.

The hunter barn and dog kennels are located south of the fairgrounds along Kennel Road. This is the area where Mr. duPont kept his hounds and hunters. The DOG KENNEL, constructed ca. 1935, is a one-story, wood-frame building that occupies a U-shaped ground plan with eight asymmetrical bays along the south elevation. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and the walls are clad with board-and-batten wood siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The cornice has eave boards along the side elevation and raking boards in the gable ends. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Multiple, single five-panel wood doors provide access to the building along the south elevation. The kennel is surrounded by fenced pens. The kennel appeared in good condition.

The HUNTER BARN/OFFICE was constructed in two stages. The earlier part of the barn was constructed ca. 1935; the barn was expanded ca. 1950 (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). The barn occupies a T-shaped ground plan and rests on concrete foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles. The wide gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The rafter ends along the north and south elevations are exposed; raking boards are located in the gable ends. Two sets of doorways are located in each elevation. The doorways on the north and south elevations are paired sliding wood doors. Each door has four lights over a wood panel constructed of narrow beaded boards. The doors on the west elevation are wood Dutch doors. Two single wood doors with glass lights are located in the east elevation. A single six-light over two wood-panel door is located in the gable end of the wing that projects from the center of the south elevation, but there is no access step to the door. The north and south elevations have a continuous band of four-light, wood-frame, sliding windows that share a continuous sill. The windows in the east and west elevations are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units with wood surrounds that have a lip molding on the upper casing. Offices occupy in the east end. The interior core of the main building contains two sets of stalls that are surrounded by wide aisles on the north and south elevations; the barn has one cross aisle. The interior wall of the stalls and the stall doors are clad with narrow beaded board siding. One set of doors on the north and south elevation is sheltered by a projecting gable hood supported by brackets. The overall condition is good. Paint failure was noted on exposed wood elements, such as window frames and surrounds, corner boards, wood areas above the continuous windows, and wood doors. Minor deterioration was noted at the bases of some of the large wood doors. Missing glazing was noted. Staining of the asbestos shingles was noted along the foundation of the north and east elevations. Minor cracking of some of the asbestos shingles was noted. Mortar failure

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was noted in the short brick chimneystack in the office section of the building. The building retains overall integrity of design and workmanship, although the integrity of materials has been compromised by modern materials.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Pre-Mr. duPont Ownership

The SMALL STONE HOUSE (MIHP # CE-365), the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366), and a former chicken coop were associated with the former Gregg property acquired by Mr. duPont early in his land acquisition activities. No buildings were depicted in this location on the Martenet 1858 map. The 1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson 1877 depicted W.W. Nickle in the approximate location of the house. The mid-nineteenth century Old Stone House is a two-bay by one-bay, two-story stone house constructed of rubble fieldstone that has been parged and stuccoed. The house was assigned to the houndsman under the ownership of Mr. duPont. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and an interior stone chimney occupies the south wall. The primary doorway contains a wood door with a single light. The windows are modern, one-over-one-light, vinyl-clad replacement units installed in 2002 (Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). In ca. 1966, Mrs. McConnell, the daughter and heir of Mr. duPont, added an offset two-story, wood-frame wing on the south elevation to accommodate hunt breakfasts and built another offset two-story, wood-frame wing on the north elevation to house the kitchen (Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). The wood-frame additions project beyond the front plane of the stone house and are clad in asbestos shingles. A porch supported by modern wood posts spans the east elevation of the stone house and provides access to the two modern wings. The house is in good condition. However, the integrity of materials, design, and workmanship of the house has been compromised by the two asbestos-shingled additions constructed ca. 1966 that overwhelm the original design of the stone house.

The mid-nineteenth century OLD STONE STABLES (MIHP # CE-366) is a three-bay, bank barn constructed of rubble fieldstone, particularly quartz, on the north, west, and south elevations. Mr. duPont used the barn to stable stud horses to breed with local farmers' stock (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). Large stones mark the corners of the barn and the stone continues to the gable peaks on the north and south elevation. A projecting stone watertable is located on the north elevation. The bank is on the west elevation. The doorway in the west elevation contains paired sliding doors constructed of narrow vertical beaded boards. Three door openings with granite sills and wood lintels are located on the foundation level of the north elevation. Two openings have been infilled with wood and contain six-light windows; the third opening contains a narrow vertical beaded board wood door with six lights. Three window openings are located on the foundation level of the south elevation and a single window opening is located in the north bay of the west elevation. The east elevation is spanned by a projecting wood-frame addition sheathed in asbestos shingles. The integral roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The eave is finished with a raking board in the gable ends and an eave board along the west elevation. The barn is in fair condition. Vertical cracks in the mortar joints were noted on the east and west elevations. Erosion of the mortar on the southwest end of the north elevation was noted. Deterioration was noted along the base of the wood sliding doors on the bank (west) elevation. The windows in the foundation level exhibited deterioration and paint failure in the wood elements and some missing panes. The corner board on the north elevation exhibited deterioration. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The former chicken coop, constructed ca. 1920, was made into a puppy kennel ca. 1966. The one-story, rectangular building has eight asymmetrical bays along the north elevation and is one bay wide. The wood-frame building is clad in asbestos shingles applied over two layers of wood siding in ca. 1966. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Doors and windows are located in the north and south elevations. The windows are six-light, wood-frame units. The doors are a variety of units, including single wood doors and a pair of hinged wood doors. The building is in fair condition. Minimal deterioration of wood elements and paint failure were noted on the exposed wood elements. The kennel is surrounded by metal fencing. The building no longer retains integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to illustrate an early twentieth century agricultural outbuilding.

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The former AMOS ALEXANDER (BEERS) FARM (MIHP # CE-300) (Former Beers Farm), located at 750 Tawes Drive, comprises a house, a barn, two sheds, a meathouse, and a springhouse. The house, barn, meathouse, and springhouse possess integrity of location, setting, materials, design, and workmanship. The complex appears on the 1858 Martenet map as owned by Thomas Finley. The Beers Stable (MIHP # CE-300-C) was removed following collapse of the wood walls of the building.

The Beers House (MIHP # CE-300), also known as Amos Alexander House (Blumgart et al. 1996:362-363), is an L-shaped dwelling constructed in three phases: ca. 1810, ca. 1840, ca. 1950. The north portion of the house is constructed of stone in two phases and painted white. The east end of the stone section of the house is one story with a three-bay front (north). A central doorway contains a nine-light and wood panel door. A stone chimney projects from the west end of this portion of the house. The west end of the stone section is two stories and has a two-bay front. A doorway occupies the westernmost bay; the door is a nine-light and wood panel unit. This door is sheltered by a two-bay, gable roof porch supported on square wood posts; the porch floor is stone. The windows throughout the building are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units set in wood surrounds. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in composition roll roofing. A gable dormer is located on the north roof plane in each section of the stone house. The soffit is enclosed with wood and has returns at the gable ends of the stone section of the house. The two-story rear wing is wood-frame clad in asbestos shingles resting on a stone foundation. A modern porch spans the south elevation of the main block of the house. Doorways access both the two-story stone section and the wood-frame addition. The house is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on the wood window surrounds.

The Beers Barn/Finley Barn (MIHP # CE-300-A) is a bank barn with an incised 1826 datestone in the upper east gable. The walls of the north, east, and west elevations are rubble fieldstone with large stone quoins. The walls have been parged with concrete. The upper gable ends are clad with board-and-batten wood siding and have wood louvers. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The ramp is located on the north elevation. The ramp is constructed of stone and shored up with concrete, then banked with earth. A projecting covered bank bridge spans an alley that allows access to the lower level on the north elevation. The barn wall below the bridge span is finished in board-and-batten wood siding. This lower level contains a paneled wood door and a wood-frame window. The projecting covered bank bridge is clad in board-and-batten wood siding and has a front-facing gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The doorway contains paired sliding wood doors on an external track. The doors are constructed of vertical narrow beaded boards. An extended forebay clad in board-and-batten wood siding spans the south elevation of the barn. Supports for the forebay are not visible due to the one-story, gable-roof, projecting stable addition attached to the forebay elevation. The addition, constructed ca. 1945, is clad in board-and-batten wood siding (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). Another banked two-story, wood-frame, board-and-batten-sided addition, constructed ca. 1945, projects from the east barn elevation. The lower level of the south elevation contains doorways and windows. A single wood doorway is located in the north elevation. The barn is in good-to-fair condition. Deterioration was noted on the bases of the wood cladding on the covered porch, in the wood doors, in the upper gable wood siding, and in the wood louvers. Battens on the east upper gable are peeling upwards. A large crack through the mortar joints was noted beginning near the eave and stretching down the north barn elevation near the northwest corner.

Two small sheds, constructed ca. 1945, are located east of the main barn in line with east projecting addition to the barn. Both sheds are built into the stone terrace associated with barn. The one-story shed is clad in narrow vertical siding and has a shallow gable roof sheathed in the standing seam metal. The south elevation contains sliding wood doors. The two-story shed has a stone first level and an upper level clad in board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The lower level of the south elevation contains a hinged vertical board wood door. The upper east elevation contains shortened board-and-batten door. The sheds are in good condition.

The Beers meathouse (named Beers potato shed) (MIHP # CE-300-B) is a two-story, stone building built into a bank that stands

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north of the Beers house and north of Tawes Drive. The rubble fieldstone walls are parged with cement. The front gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and has a raking board in the gable eave; exposed rafter ends are visible along the side elevations. A doorway with a wood lintel is located on the first floor; the door is missing. A window opening with wood surround is on the second floor level; the glazing is missing. A semi-circular indentation outlined in brick originally held an 1868 datestone (Hnedak 1979; Blumgart et al. 1996:362-363); when surveyed in April 2004, the datestone was missing. The meat house is in fair condition. Mortar cracks are evident above the door lintel. The window glazing and the door are missing.

The Beers springhouse, constructed during the nineteenth century, is a small stone building located in a low-lying area east of the house. The rubble fieldstone walls are parged with cement. The shed roof is sheathed with wood shingles and has a wide eave board. A single wood door is located in the north elevation. The door is constructed of narrow vertical wood boards and has exterior hinges. The springhouse is in good condition.

The FINLEY BARN (MIHP # CE-301-A) is a bank barn constructed ca. 1830 located at 630 Tawes Drive. The walls of the north, east, and west elevations are rubble fieldstone with large stone quoins on the corners. The walls have been parged with cement. The upper gable ends are clad with board-and-batten wood siding and have wood louvers. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The ramp is located on the north elevation. The ramp is constructed of stone abutments banked with earth. A projecting covered bank bridge spans an alley that allows access to the lower level on the north elevation. The lower level under the bridge is finished in board-and-batten wood siding and contains a hinged wood door and two, wood-frame, six-over-six-light windows. The projecting covered bank bridge is clad in board-and-batten wood siding and has a front-facing gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The doorway contains paired sliding, board-and-batten wood doors on an external track. Two garage doors are located in the lower level of the east elevation and a single narrow-beaded board wood door set under a brick arch. The barn had an extended forebay supported on freestanding stone piers that spanned the south elevation. By April 2004, the forebay was removed due to damage caused by Hurricane Isabel in September 2003. Plans were underway to rebuild the forebay. The lower level of the south elevation was clad in vertical wood boards and had hinged stall doors and windows. Apart from the forebay, the barn is in good condition. Cracking in the mortar joints was noted on the east end of the north elevation. The metal roofing appeared loose along the gable ridge.

The Rental House at 68 BIG ELK CHAPEL ROAD (MIHP # CE-1520) (former Higgins property), constructed ca. 1850 (Martenet 1858), is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay by two-bay building that reflects the proportions and massing of the Greek Revival style. The main block is stuccoed brick and rests on a rubble stone foundation; the brick bond is not visible under the stucco. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles installed in 2003. Metal eaves were installed over the wood soffits in the gable ends and the chimney on the west end was removed in 2003. The front (north) elevation has three symmetrical bays and is ornamented with a narrow projecting beltcourse along the base of the second-story windows and a corbelled brick cornice along the north and south eaves. The centrally located doorway contains a modern wood unit with an oval light set under a wood-frame, three-light transom. The windows on the first two stories of the front elevation are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units with simple wood lintels and sills. The third story windows are small, six-light units set under the eave. A cinderblock chimney projects from the east gable end. A full-façade, one-story porch spans the north (front) elevation. The shed roof of the porch is supported on square wood posts with chamfered corners. The porch has a concrete floor and steps. The main block is one room deep and has a stone-lined well under the kitchen (Chaplin personal communication 5/19/2004). A ca. 1940, two-story, wood-frame rear wing on the south elevation is clad in an asphalt-coated fiberboard (Chaplin personal communication 5/19/2004). The rear wing has one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. A one-story, shed-roofed addition spans the west half of the rear (south) elevation. The house is in good condition and retains integrity of design and materials.

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The three-bay bank barn, constructed ca. 1850, has rubble fieldstone foundation walls along the east, north, and west elevations. The lower level of the south elevation is open; a conical stone column supports the cross beam. The west stone wall extends southward to enframe the west side of barnyard. The upper portion of the barn is constructed of pegged heavy timber framing with bents comprising end posts and a center post to support the cross beam. The roof is supported on canted queen posts that support a purlin. The roof is a common rafter system. The rafters are lapped without a ridgepole. The upper exterior walls are clad in flush vertical wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal applied over wood shingles. The primary entry contains two sliding-track doors constructed of flush vertical boards on the north elevation. Two single doors were located in the east elevation. The barn is in fair condition. The lower stone walls are wet and the stall area was muddy. Large cracks in the mortar were noted on the southeast and northeast corners. Mortar erosion was noted along the west wall. Deterioration in the wood sill on the south and west elevations were noted. Missing cladding boards were noted on the east and south elevations. Deterioration was noted along the bases of the wood cladding boards, in the eave boards, in the bases of the sliding doors, and in the two single doors in the east elevation. The barn has integrity of locations, materials, design, and workmanship.

The ca. 1850 one-bay by one-bay carriage house, which exhibits similar construction techniques as the barn, is two stories. The lower walls are constructed of rubble fieldstone parged with cement on the south, west, and north walls; the east elevation is open. The upper portion of the building is timber frame with hewn and pegged beams clad in board-and-batten wood siding on the north, west, and south elevations. The upper portion of the east elevation has vertical siding with missing battens to accommodate a later one-story, shed-roofed addition attached to the east elevation. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and has two narrow eave boards and raking boards in the gable ends. Louvered openings are in the upper gable ends and a centrally-located window is in the east elevation. A wood-framed opening is located in the north stone wall. The building is in fair condition. Deteriorated parging along the base of the west wall indicates moisture penetration. Deterioration was noted on the bases of the wood cladding boards on the east and north elevations and the southwest corner. A large crack in the mortar of the north stone wall stretches from the wood-framed opening to the ground. Deterioration was noted in the wood window muntins and glazing was missing. Paint failure was noted on all wood elements. The building has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The mid-twentieth century chicken coop is a small building that rests on rubble stone foundation parged with concrete with flush horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A shed addition spans the east elevation. The tenant added the addition on the west elevation (Chaplin personal communication 5/19/2004). Door openings were in the north and south elevation and wood-frame openings under the eaves in the east and west elevations. The chicken coop is in poor condition. The stone foundation at the southeast corner appears to be collapsing. Deterioration was noted along the bases of the vertical cladding boards.

The Jas. (James) MOORE HOUSE (MIHP # CE-1003) comprises a two-and-a-half-story main block constructed ca. 1870 and a two-story rear wing constructed ca. 1900. The house appeared on the 1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson map of Cecil County. The house rests on a stuccoed stone foundation. The original clapboard walls currently are clad with asbestos shingles. The main block is three-bay by one-bay

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with a central doorway that contains a four-light and wood paneled door and a two-light transom. The first and second floor windows are one-over-one-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash. Three small windows are located at the eave line. All windows have plain wood casings. The north elevation is spanned by a full-façade, one-story porch that rests on a concrete base and is accessed by concrete steps. The porch roof is supported by turned wood columns. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The soffit is enclosed with metal. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation of the main block. A one-story enclosed addition spans the east elevation of the main block. The rear wing is two-by-one-bays. A one-story, shed roofed section is located along the west elevation of the wing and a one-story open porch spans the east elevation of the wing. The house is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on all wood elements, such as the porch columns and wood window frames. Minor chipping of the asbestos shingles was noted along the south elevation. A section of the corner board at the second floor of the rear wing was missing. Some cracking was noted in the mortar and parging of the stone foundation.

The former Moore barn, constructed during the early twentieth century, currently is associated with the Fairgrounds. The three-bay bank barn has an irregularly coursed rubble fieldstone foundation with a wood-frame upper level. The stone foundation is parged with cement. Concrete block was noted in the foundation on the northwest corner and east wall. The upper level is sided with asbestos shingles. The west elevation is banked. The doorway in the west elevation contains paired sliding doors constructed of narrow vertical beaded wood boards. The forebay on the east elevation is supported on stone walls. The southeast corner of the forebay is enclosed with concrete-block walls. Two hinged single wood doors on the foundation level are located on the north elevation. Paired six-light, wood-frame windows are located on the foundation level of the south elevation. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The barn exhibits cracking in the mortar joints in the concrete-block foundation and in the some sections of the stone foundation. Deterioration was noted at the base of the wood doors on the bank elevation. The barn is in good condition.

The former J.M. PETERSON FARM (MIHP # CE-362) is located north of Tawes Drive and east of the alignment of a former late nineteenth-century country road. The farmstead is depicted on the 1898 USGS map. The road alignment is depicted on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson map, but no farmstead appears in the approximate location of the current buildings. The house is a standing ruin as documented in 1997 (Mazurek 1998). As of May 2004, the house was overgrown with vegetation.

An outbuilding, constructed during the early twentieth century, is located near the southwest corner of the house ruin. The building has been identified as a tool shed or smokehouse, but may be a dairy building. The wood-frame, one-story building is clad in horizontal wood siding and rests on a stone foundation. A doorway and a window opening are located in the north elevation. The doorway contains a vertical wood board door. The gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles has exposed rafter ends along the side elevations and raking boards in the gable ends. The building has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The building is in poor condition. The roof on the east end is caved in. Deterioration was noted on the cladding boards and the eave boards.

The former Peterson Barn (MIHP # CE-362-A), constructed ca. 1890, is a two-level, three-bay barn with a covered ramp on the north elevation. The barn has no forebay. The barn rests on a rubble stone foundation

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with large stone quoins on the corners. The window openings in the stone walls are three-light and six-light units along the west wall and north walls. The wood upper portion of the barn has a pegged heavy timber frame with canted queen posts supporting the roof purlins. The common rafter roof has a ridgepole. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten wood siding. Paired exterior sliding doors occupy the north elevation of the projecting covered ramp. The doors are board-and-batten units. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A six-over-six-light window is located in the projecting gable of the covered ramp. A one-story addition with paired six-light windows is located on the east elevation of the projecting ramp. A one-story open shed spans the east elevation of the barn along the stone foundation wall. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The barn is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in select wood cladding boards, in eave boards, in the siding along the shed, and in wood elements in window openings. Portions of the doors in the north elevation were missing. Holes were noted in the corrugated metal roofing. Cracks were noted in the mortar joints on the stone foundation walls.

GRAMMY'S RUN (MIHP # CE-1097) (former Strahorn property) is located at 4746 Telegraph Road. The complex contains a house, a barn, a milkhouse, a corncrib, and an equipment shed. No buildings were depicted in this location on the 1858 Martenet or 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson maps of Cecil County. The complex first appeared on the 1898 USGS Elkton quadrangle map. Ca. 1880 construction dates for the house and barn have been chosen based on the map data. The remaining buildings in the complex appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. The property was not historically associated with Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate, but became part of the NRMA through a land exchange in 1981 (Suydam personal communication 5/21/2004; MdDNR acquisition list 2002).

The two-and-a-half story, wood-frame house, constructed ca. 1880, has a three-bay by two-bay main block with a two-and-a-half story central rear wing that is flanked by a one-story enclosed shed-roofed addition on the east elevation of the rear wing. The house is an example of the Gothic Revival style as exhibited by the front gable peak, the pointed arched windows in the gables, and the shallow pedimented hood molding around the window frames. The house rests on a rubble fieldstone foundation that was once parged. The exterior walls are clad in the drop wood siding. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units that are ornamented with shallow pedimented hood molds. A wood-frame, lancet window is located in the front gable peak and the side gable ends of the main block. The doorway with transom and sidelight openings is centered in the front (north) elevation; the doorway is blocked up. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles and have an enclosed wood soffit. A corbeled brick chimney stack projects from the roof ridge on either side of the front gable peak and from the end wall of the rear wing. The porches along the front (north) and the west elevation of the rear wing have been temporarily removed during the renovation process. The materials currently present on the building are in good condition. The stonework on the foundation exhibits eroding mortar.

The former Strahorn bank barn, constructed ca. 1880, has a stone lower level, and a pegged timber-framed, three-bay upper level. The ramp is located on the north elevation and is sheltered by a projecting gable-roofed enclosure. The stone walls extend along the east, north, and west walls. The lower level of the south elevation is an open span. Animal stalls are located in the northern half of the lower level. The upper level is clad in flush vertical wood boards; many boards have been renewed along the south elevation, the ramp bridge, and the one-story shed addition along the east elevation. The gable roofs are sheathed with

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standing-seam and corrugated metal. Paired sliding track doors constructed of narrow vertical boards occupy the north wall of the projecting covered ramp bridge. A small single door is located in the center of the south elevation of the upper level; this doorway probably replaced wider sliding doors when this elevation was reclad. A one-story, shed roof addition spans the east elevation. The south end of the addition has four elegant arched openings framed in wood. The materials in the barn appear in good condition. Mortar erosion and fallen stones were noted along the northeast corner of the covered ramp bridge.

The former Strahorn shed, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story, five-bay by one-bay building constructed of round log posts. The west and south elevations and the north end are enclosed with flush vertical board siding. Four bays of the east elevation are open. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal siding. Rafter ends are exposed along the side elevations and raking boards are located in the gable ends. Three fixed, six-light windows are located in the east elevation of the enclosed north end. The shed is in good condition. Some glazing is missing from the windows. Some cladding boards are missing from the west elevation.

The former Strahorn milkhouse was constructed in two sections. The north end is the original section and dates from 1940. This portion of the building contained a trench that was filled with well water to keep the milk cool. The south half of the building was added during the 1990s. The one-story, wood-frame building is clad in lapped horizontal wood siding. The north end of the building is supported on a parged stone foundation and contains a plywood door in the north elevation. The shallow gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The windows are wood-frame, three-light casements. A single multi-light door is located in the south elevation of the new addition. The milkhouse is in good condition, but integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised through the addition.

The former Strahorn corncrib, dated ca. 1940, is a narrow, one-story, wood-frame structure that is supported on stone and concrete-block piers. The walls are clad in flush vertical boards. The front gable roof is sheathed in translucent plastic. Eave boards are located along the side elevations. A single, hinged, vertical board, wood door is located in the west end. The structure is in good condition and has a recent greenhouse addition on the east end. The corncrib is in good condition, but integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised through the addition.

Individual Agricultural Buildings/Ruins

The BUNTING HOUSE (MIHP # CE-717), constructed during the first half of the nineteenth-century (Martenet 1858), was surveyed in 1977, 1984, and 1998. When surveyed in April 2004, the ruins of a house and barn and a silo were noted. The stone west end of the house is standing. The standing section includes two bays of the north elevation, the west wall supported by an interior endwall stone chimney, and two bays of the south elevation. A freestanding chimney denotes the location of the former east wall. No wood elements were noted in the ruin.

The ruins of a massive stone barn were located west of the house ruin. The north wall measures approximately 50 feet high. Lower stone walls delineated the former south, east, and west walls of the

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barn. The fieldstone barn exhibits large blocks of quartz. The barn has no roof and no interior. Two conical stone support pillars were located in the northern half of the barn.

An intact silo is located north of the barn ruin. The silo, constructed ca. 1945 by Mr. duPont (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004), is a circular concrete structure with external metal reinforcement hoops. The roof is a standing-seam metal arched cap. The silo is in fair condition. The silo is an isolated building that no longer has integrity of setting, feeling, or association with its historic context as an agricultural outbuilding.

A ca. 1945 silo built by Mr. duPont (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004) marks the location of the former COCKERHAM FARM (MIHP # CE-771). The circular silo is constructed of ribbed (vertical) concrete with external metal reinforcement hoops. The silo has a conical roof that is showing signs of collapse. The silo is in fair condition. A concrete pad and a stone foundation possibly associated with a bank barn were also noted at this location. Charred timbers suggest that the barn was destroyed by fire. The house reported in 1984 and 1998 was no longer standing when the site was visited in April 2004.

A nineteenth-century BARN RUIN (MIHP # CE-1519) is the foundation of a bank barn associated with the former McCloskey farmstead located near the Pennsylvania border. Portions of the north and east foundation walls are standing. The banked ramp was located on the north elevation. Access to the barn was over a plank bridge that spanned a passage on the lower level. The east foundation wall has arched openings that have brick headers.

A narrow, twentieth-century, wood corncrib is located near the barn foundation. The gable-roofed corncrib rests on the ground. Its exterior walls are clad with narrow wood slats and are painted duPont blue. The corncrib is in good condition.

A house and barn ruin associated with the former Carter property are located southwest of MIHP # CE-1011. The site contains evidence of more than one structure. A mostly collapsed house was visible. The only portion standing was the west wall constructed of stone. No interior elements were visible. The partial foundation of a possible bank barn also was evident. A 3 to 4-foot stone wall was cut into the bank. The stone foundations of other outbuildings also were visible.

A ruin located east of Appleton Road and south of the Mason-Dixon line was a stone and concrete bank barn. Only the wall built into the bank and a freestanding section of stone wall on the south side were visible at this location. The remains of a second foundation also were noted.

Bank barn ruin is located near where Black Bridge Road crosses Big Elk Creek. Portions of a stone foundation were cut into an embankment. Portions of supporting walls were located perpendicular to the rear wall. This ruin is very overgrown.

The former MCFARLAND BARN, constructed ca. 1880 (USGS 1898), is located north of MD Rte 273 and south of the super fence. Because of restricted access, only the north, east, and west elevations of the barn were visible during the survey conducted on 22 May 2004. The foundation and west gable end of the

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barn are constructed of rubble fieldstone. The upper section of the barn's east end is constructed of board-and-batten wood siding. The three-bay barn has heavy timber framing with canted queen posts supporting the roof purlin. No ramp was visible on the north, east, or west elevations, though the doorway was elevated above the ground level on the north elevation. No forebay was located on the north elevation; the foundation on the north elevation was flush with the upper portion of the barn and window openings were noted in the foundation wall. The common rafter roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Doorways were located in the center of the upper portion of the north and south elevations. The doors on the north elevation were missing. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The barn is near ruinous condition. The west and north stone walls exhibited cracks in the mortar with some missing stones. The wood wall cladding on the northeast corner and selected boards on the north and west walls are missing. The doors were missing. The wood sill on the northeast corner is rotted away. The barn no longer appears structurally sound.

The former nineteenth-century CANN PROPERTY (MIHP # CE-1523) was previously surveyed in 1984 and 1998. These surveys recorded a standing, nineteenth-century house and the stone foundation of a barn. When surveyed in May of 2004, the condition of the house had deteriorated significantly. The house was constructed from uncut fieldstone (quartz and schist). The interior and exterior of the stone was parged with plaster. Three bays of the east wall are still standing, as well is the chimney, which marks the north wall. Partial wood frames remain in the windows. Charred wood beams suggest that the recent and severe deterioration was the result of fire.

The barn is constructed from the same stone as the house. The stone foundation delineates all four walls, as well as a wall that extends north and west to form an L shape off the west wall. Charred beams indicate that fire destroyed the barn.

Agricultural Buildings Constructed by Mr. duPont

The former HATHAWAY PROPERTY (MIHP # CE-1518) is where Mr. duPont established a maintenance center for the cattle operations after World War II. A bank barn, animal pen, workshop, and a one-cow pen transferred with the property. Mr. duPont added the house that is now the Fair Hill NRMA office in 1965, a tractor shed in 1965, and a maintenance barn in 1947. As a complex, the buildings do not present a unified entity. The buildings and structures are not united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Individual buildings retain integrity, while other buildings in the complex no longer retain elements of integrity.

The former Hathaway Barn 2, constructed ca. 1920, is a bank barn that has a rubble fieldstone lower level and a heavy timber frame upper section. The foundation wall on the east elevation indicates that the barn was extended along the south elevation. Concrete parging has been applied over the north and west foundation walls. The bents of the upper portion consist of two end posts tied by a cross beam. Upbraces extend from the end posts to the cross beam. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and has a slight kick over the extension along the south elevation. The north and west elevations are banked. The forebay on the south elevation is supported by the stone wall extension on the east elevation and a concrete wall on the southwest corner. The original

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doors were in the north elevation as evidenced by a track attached to the siding. The north wall has been resided. Board-and-batten, sliding-track doors currently occupy the west elevation. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The barn is in poor condition. Vegetation is growing along the west walls. Sections of the stone foundation, particularly under the east and west walls, are failing. Mortar has eroded and some stones have fallen out. The siding exhibits signs of deterioration, missing and loose battens. The east end is missing cladding, some boards exhibit deterioration, and buckling of the cladding was noted. Sections of the corrugated metal roofing are rusted. Substantial deterioration of the roof was noted on the south elevation of the barn. Roofing is missing and the barn is open to the elements.

The former Hathaway animal pen, constructed ca. 1920, is located at the southwest corner of the barn. This small, one-story, wood-frame building rests on a concrete wall. The walls are clad with flush vertical boards on the north elevation and board-and-batten siding on the west and south walls. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Two vertical-board sliding doors that allow access to the two pens are located in the north elevation. A single doorway is in the east end. Openings are located in the west and south elevations. One opening contains glazing; the other openings have chicken wire. The building is in fair condition. It is overgrown with vegetation. Paint failure was noted overall. Minor cracking was noted in the concrete foundation of the south and west walls. The pen has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The single-cow pen, constructed during the twentieth century, is a small shack located north of the location of the former Hathaway farmhouse (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003). The structure exhibits a variety of cladding materials, including vertical wood boards and corrugated metal. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The door in the south elevation contains a hinged plywood door. The structure is in poor condition. The metal cladding is rusting and some sheets are peeling off. Some cladding boards are missing. All wood elements exhibit deterioration. The building retains little integrity of materials, design, workmanship, or setting.

The Former Hathaway Workshop, constructed ca. 1920, is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay building that rests on a concrete slab. The wood-frame walls are clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The asymmetrical gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The eave has exposed rafter ends along the side elevations and raking boards in the gable ends. Paired hinged wood doors occupy the south elevation. Two, metal-frame industrial sash (36 lights) windows installed by Mr. duPont are located on the side (east and west) elevations (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). A single, wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window is located in the rear (north) elevation. An interior brick chimney stack projects from the north elevation. The workshop is in fair condition. Siding was missing on the north, west, and south elevations. Deterioration was noted on the base of the wood siding, on the wood raking boards in the gable, and on the wood corner boards. Windows were missing selected panes of glazing. The brick chimney stack exhibited severe mortar erosion that appeared to be affecting the stability of the stack.

The Former Hathaway Barn 1, constructed in 1947 (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003), is a maintenance building that has the words "Queen City Lumber Company" painted on the east elevation. The sign was painted on the barn during the filming of the movie "Beloved" that occurred at Fair Hill

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NRMA in 1997 and is not associated with the history of the building. The tall one-story building occupies a rectangular ground plan and has five by four asymmetrical bays. The building rests on a concrete slab and the exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The west and north elevations contain banks of four, metal-frame, industrial-sash (42 lights) windows. The north and south elevation contains paired board-and-batten sliding doors near the west end. A single wood door is located near the east end of the south elevation. A one-story, shed roof addition spans the east elevation. The addition has a single board-and-batten door accessed by concrete steps and six-over-six-light, wood-frame windows. An exterior brick chimney rises along the upper part of the gable end above the shed. The shop is in good condition. Deterioration was noted along the bases of select cladding boards and of the sliding doors. The metal frames of the windows appeared to be rusting and selected panes were missing. The corrugated metal roof appeared to be rusting. The exterior brick chimney stack exhibited eroded mortar. Overall paint failure was noted on wood elements. The building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The tractor shed, constructed in 1965 (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003), is a long, one-story building that is one bay wide and twelve bays long. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal with exposed rafter ends and raking boards in the gable ends. The north end and west side of the building are clad in board-and-batten siding. The southern half of the west elevation is clad in corrugated metal siding. Eight bays of the east elevation are open. The bays are delineated by posts that rest on the dirt floor. Two sets of paired plywood doors enclose two bays near the north end of the east elevation. The shed is in good condition. Minor deterioration was noted in the wood board under the rafter ends on the east elevation.

The FEED MILL is located off Tawes Drive near the center of the property north of MD Rte 273. The feed mill was constructed in 1947, when Mr. duPont began to raise Santa-Gertrudis cattle on the property (Skinner personal communication 30 April 2004; Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The feed mill has two sections: the two-and-a-half-story feed mill on the west end of the building and an attached one-story covered hay storage barn that extends east and north of the feed mill. The feed mill has a tall, two-and-a-half story central section with a three-story tower that is flanked by one-story, shed roofed sections along the north and south elevations. The wood framing of the central bay is supported on concrete footers. The gable and shed roofs are sheathed with corrugated transite. The upper gable roof has six circular metal vents. The walls are clad with corrugated metal. Six-light, wood-frame windows are located at the eave line of the feed mill. Paired six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows are located in the upper west gable. The central bay on the west end is open without doors. The south elevation has an integrated corncrib along the outer wall. The feed mill/hay barn is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in the bases of the wood-frame members on the west end. The lower level of the west end is open. The windows have broken or missing glazing and paint failure was noted on the wood surrounds. The metal siding on the north elevation is loose and appears to exhibit signs of wind damage.

Nine circular silos constructed of concrete with external metal reinforcement hoops are located along the north elevation of the feed mill. The silos have no roofs. The silos are in fair condition.

Five firehose storage sheds are located around the feed mill/hay barn. Each storage shed is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure with a concrete-block base supporting wood framing. The buildings walls and front gable roofs are clad with corrugated metal. Doors are missing. The condition of these structures

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is ruinous. Deterioration was noted on the wood supports. Missing corrugated metal sheets on walls and roofs were noted. In most cases, the structures were covered with vegetation. A fire hydrant was located near each structure. The fire suppression system was installed by Mr. duPont ca. 1955. It was part of a larger water supply system that included a reservoir and pump houses installed at about the same time (Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004).

Two-stall barns were constructed to house the Santa Gertrudis stock breeding bulls. The first two barns were constructed ca. 1947 along Tawes Drive (Horse Barns 1, 2) near the location of the feed mill (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). By ca. 1955, four barns and paddocks were constructed west of the former Beers property (Former Beers Horse Barns 1,2,3,4) and two stalls were constructed on the former Peterson property (Former Peterson Horse Barns 1,2). Two-stall barns located on Kennel Road were constructed post 1960 along Kennel Road to stable horses owned by Mr. duPont and his heirs. The barn design was attributed to Mr. duPont (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). Each barn is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay building. Each outer bay contains a stall; the center bay is the feed room. Each barn is constructed on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood board-and-batten siding. The gable roofs are sheathed with metal and have exposed rafter ends along the side elevations and a raking board along the gable end. The center bay has a three-quarters door that is accessed by a concrete step. The outer bays contain six-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows. The stalls on the paddock side of the buildings have individual stall doors. These originally appeared to be paired vertical wood-board doors with exterior hinges. Each individual paddock is fenced with upright railroad ties set closely together and capped with an upper wood railing. Most of the small barns are in fair condition. Common changes to the buildings include the replacement of original paddock-side doors with metal pipe gates. Some feed room doors have been replaced by Dutch doors. Some windows have broken glazing and sometimes missing wood muntins. Deterioration was noted along the bases of the board-and-batten siding on many buildings. All the small barns currently are rented to stable horses.

A one-story, corrugated metal Storage Shed is located north of Tawes Drive west of the feed mill. The building, constructed in 1960, has corrugated gable roof and corrugated metal walls. Multiple metal doors are located on the north elevation. The building is in good condition.

Water Utilities

After Mr. duPont began to raise Santa-Gertrudis cattle on the property following World War II, he had a water system installed to ensure fire suppression and water for cattle. The components of the water systems are utilitarian buildings and structures and dispersed over a wide area.

The fire suppression water system was installed on the former Peterson property (MIHP # CE-362). Components of this system comprised a concrete reservoir, a pit pump, and a water tower, all constructed ca. 1955. A concrete reservoir, constructed ca. 1955, is reported near the 310-foot topographic line on the rise northwest of the feed mill and east of the Peterson house (MIHP # CE-362). The open reservoir has concrete walls and was located in the middle of a hayfield in April-May 2004. The structure is reported in fair condition, but was not visible at the time of the architectural survey.

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A pit pump, constructed ca. 1955, is located on the edge of a hayfield east of the Peterson property (MIHP # CE-362). The pump house is a low gable-roofed structure that rests on a low poured concrete foundation wall. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A low single door is located in one gable end. The pump house is in fair condition.

The water tower, constructed ca. 1955, is located west of the former Peterson house (MIHP # CE-362). The water tower is a wood-frame, two-story, rectangular structure that is clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The tower rests on a concrete slab. The low-pitched, gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A raking board is located in each gable end with exposed rafter ends along the side elevations. A single off-center board-and-batten door is located near the southeast corner. A single unglazed wood-frame opening is located in the center of the second story on the south elevation. The structure is in good condition. Minor deterioration was noted along the bases of the board-and-batten siding.

Two pump houses and a wood water tank located south of Tawes Drive were parts of the domestic water supply system. A one-story, concrete-block pump house, constructed ca. 1955, is located south of Tawes Drive. The front upper gable is clad with corrugated metal. The small pump house has a front gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. A vertical wood door is located in the east elevation. The structure is in good condition.

A circular wood water tank, constructed ca. 1956, is located in a hayfield southwest of the Fair Hill Nature Center. The tank rests on a concrete slab and is constructed of vertical wood boards strengthened by metal reinforcement hoops. The flat roof is constructed of wood boards. The water tank has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition.

The pump house in field 2, constructed ca. 1955, is reported as a rectangular structure clad in metal with a metal roof. The structure is reported in fair condition (MdDNR DMI 2002). The structure was not located during the April-May 2004 architectural survey.

On the south end of Kennel Road is the duPont springhouse, constructed ca. 1935. The springhouse is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay structure that is clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The gable roof with exposed rafter ends is sheathed with corrugated metal. A raking board is located in each gable end. The window in the south gable end is wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. Two vertical board wood doors are located in the east elevation. The building has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship, and is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in the board-and-batten siding on the north elevation. Missing battens and overall paint failure were noted.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES

Pre-Mr. duPont Houses

The Fair Hill Races Clubhouse/Former Fair Hill NRMA Headquarters Building (former McCormick House) (MIHP # CE-75) is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Fair Hill Drive (originally MD Rte 273) and MD Rte 213. The building has been leased by the National Steeplechase Association

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since 1989. The original section of the house is the three-bay stone section, which was constructed ca. 1840 (Martenet 1858). The fieldstone section is two stories. The window openings on the north elevation have brick jack arches over the first and second floor windows and heavy rough cut stone lintels over the basement openings. All windows in the building are modern replacement units set in vinyl frames. Ca. 1960, several frame additions were appended to the building. These include the two-story, two-bay addition on the east end with an exterior shouldered stone chimney; the one-story, three-bay enclosed porch on the north elevation; and, the full-façade one-story enclosed addition that spans the south elevation. The south addition has a stone chimney that extends two stories. Doorways are located in the east gable end and in the center of the shed roofed addition on the south elevation. The central doorway in the south addition is framed by a transom and sidelights. All doors are modern replacement units. The roof is sheathed in slate and has four wood gabled dormers in the south elevation and five wood gabled dormers in the north elevation. The east elevation has an exterior metal fire escape. The building is in good condition. Some roof slates appear to be loose. Paint failure was noted on the wood dormers.

The Osbourne (Osborne) House (MIHP # CE-634) and the Rental House at 118 Big Elk Chapel Road (MIHP # CE-1516) (former Janney House) are the same property. The two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame house, constructed ca. 1880 (USGS 1898), is a typical example of the late Gothic Revival style popular in rural areas. The house adopts a T-shaped plan with a two-story main block and a two-story rear wing that is flanked by one-story sections on the east and west elevations of the rear wing. The three-bay front elevation has a central gable peak that contains a pointed arched window. The house is clad in lapped horizontal wood siding and rests on a rubble fieldstone foundation. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal. The central doorway in the north elevation contains a four panel wood door with a wood surround, a narrow transom, and sidelights. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units and have shaped, shallow-peaked wood surrounds. The window openings in the side gables contain three floors of windows; the third story windows are small. The windows used to have shutters; shutter hardware remains in place. A one-bay, gable porch hood supported on brackets shelters the main doorway. The doorway is accessed by concrete steps and a stoop. The eave has an enclosed wood soffit with raking boards in the gable ends. An interior corbelled brick chimney projects from each gable end of the main block. A one-story, screen porch spans the west elevation of the rear wing. A one-story, enclosed porch spans the east elevation of the rear wing. This addition has a four-panel wood door without access. The house has integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, and setting and is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on all wood elements, but deterioration was minimal. Some deterioration in wood elements was noted in the hood roof over the front door, the joinings of the raking boards with the eave in the front gable peak, and in the base of selected siding boards. Eroding mortar was noted along the stone foundation and in the brick chimney stacks. A hole was noted in a pane of the pointed arch window in the front gable peak.

The Osborne Barn, constructed ca. 1940 (USGS 1953), is located southwest of the main house. The wood-frame barn rests on a shallow stone foundation and has a front-facing gable with an integrated shed addition along the east elevation. The walls are clad in flush vertical boards with sections of board-and-batten siding along the upper walls. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal with exposed rafter ends along the side elevations. Double sliding barn doors occupy the front (north) wall. The building has integrity of overall design, although the materials appear to be renewed. The barn is in fair condition. Deterioration

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was noted in the base of the vertical board siding, in the base of the wood doors, and in the raking board in the north elevation. The upper section appeared to be board-and-batten, but the battens were missing. Some cladding boards were missing on the south elevation. A missing corrugated metal sheet was noted on the northwest corner of the roof.

The Skinner Rental House (MIHP # CE-1513) (former Smith House) located at 2583 Appleton Road was constructed ca. 1850. A house was depicted in the approximate location on the 1858 Martenet map. The residence of Mr. Smith appeared on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stephenson map. The house is constructed of brick and has a three-story, three-bay by two-bay main block and a two-story, two-bay by one-bay rear wing; the house occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The house has a parged fieldstone foundation. The brick bond varies; nine stretcher rows to one header row appeared on the east elevation and seven stretcher rows to one header row appeared on the north and south elevations. The shallow nearly flat roof has a wide wood cornice above a corbelled brick cornice. The brick cornice on the east (front) elevation has projecting header and stretcher rows. The corbelling along the west elevation of the main block comprises brick stretchers. Three short interior brick chimneystacks project above the roof. The east elevation has a central doorway that contains a wood door with four raised panels and six lights set in a wide recessed wood-paneled surround. The door is sheltered by a one-bay porch set on a concrete base with concrete steps. The corrugated-metal porch shed roof is supported by turned columns. The windows throughout the building are two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units with wood lintels and sills there were replaced since the last survey conducted in 1997. The window openings on the front are graduated in size. The center third-floor opening on the east elevation has been bricked in. The two-story rear wing has an inwardly sloping shed roof. A tall brick chimney projects above the west end of the rear wing. A one-story, wood-frame enclosed porch with a shed roof spans the south elevation of the rear wing. The porch is enclosed with six-light over wood panel units, one of which functions as a doorway. The house is in good condition. Evidence of previous mortar patches was noted on the building.

The Skinner small barn/garage (former Smith garage), constructed ca. 1900, is located south of the house. The wood-frame, one-story building is timber framed and clad with board-and-batten siding. The barn/garage rests on a rubble stone wall. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal over wood. The north elevation has a set of plywood swing doors and an open bay that is used as a garage. Each gable end has two, wood-frame, six-light windows in the upper wall. A shed roof addition spans the south elevation of the garage. This addition has five windows and a hinged door constructed of narrow wood boards. The barn/garage is in fair condition. The foundation under the shed addition on the south elevation does not appear sound. The cladding on the west and south walls of the addition are missing battens. Deterioration was noted in several wood elements, including the bases of the cladding boards, the raking boards and enclosed soffit at the eave line. A hole in the wood cladding was noted on the northeast corner. The southwest corner has an outward bowing wall near the foundation which may indicate structural failure.

The rental house at 470 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1522) (former Vincent House), constructed ca. 1900 (USGS 1898), was moved to its current location prior to 1960 from further north on Gallaher Road (Hall personal communication May /19/2004; Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). The house is a wood-frame, two-story dwelling that adopts a T-shaped ground plan. The house rests on a concrete-block and a concrete foundation. The walls are sheathed in vinyl cladding. A central doorway is located in the

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three-bay west (front) elevation. The door is a three-panel wood door with nine lights. The windows are one-over-one-light, vinyl clad replacement units, except on the first floor of the front elevation where the windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. A modern octagonal window is located in the front gable peak. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal. The soffit is enclosed with wood and features turned drop pendants in the front gable peak and at the corners. An interior brick chimney stack projects from the rear gable of the rear wing. A one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch spans the west (front) elevation. The porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. One-story, wood-frame additions extend from the south and east elevations of the two-story rear wing. The easternmost one-story wings exhibit a variety of building materials, including wide wood horizontal planks, plywood, tarpaper, and asphalt shingles. A secondary doorway is located in the south elevation near the center of the rear wing. The rear one-story wings have paired hinged doors and an exterior sliding door. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by recent rehabilitation work on the building. The house was moved prior to 1960 and has no integrity of location. Because of recent rehabilitation work, the exterior materials on the main two-story house are in good condition. Some mold was noted along the north elevation. The rear wings appear to be "work in progress" and awaiting cladding. Some deterioration in the wood boards and deterioration of the asphalt shingles were noted on the northeast corner of the rear one-story wing.

The rental house at 448 Gallaher Road (formerly identified as 760 Gallaher Road) (MIHP # CE-1521), constructed ca. 1890 (USGS 1898), has a two-story, three-bay by one-bay main block and a two-story, one-bay rear wing with a one-story shed addition along the rear (east) elevation. The wood-frame building rests on a parged stone foundation under the main block and a concrete-block foundation under the rear wing. A three-light, wood-frame window is located in the foundation on the south elevation. The entire building is clad in vinyl siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal roofing. A parged brick interior chimney projects from each gable end. The front (west) elevation has a central gable peak. The cornice is clad in metal. The windows are modern vinyl-clad replacement units except for the pointed two-over-two, wood-frame unit in the front gable peak. The central doorway contains a wood door with raised panels set under a narrow transom and surrounded by a paneled wood surround approximately eight inches deep. A one-story, three-bay porch with a shallow shed roof spans the front. The porch roof is supported by four square wood posts. Since surveyed in 1997, the house has been resided, the turned porch posts have been replaced, and the windows have been replaced. The historic exterior elements are the front door and the window in the front gable peak. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been compromised by the recent substantial rehabilitation work. However, the exterior materials are in good condition.

The rental house at 639 Elk Mills Road (MIHP # CE-1515) (Passyunk/Woodall house) is located in the village of Elk Mills. The house was not historically associated with Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate, but was part of land assembled by Passyunk, Inc., for the construction of a proposed dam on Big Elk Creek. The two-story, wood-frame house, constructed ca. 1900, has a three-bay front. The house is clad in tan asphalt shingles over horizontal wood siding and rests on a stone and concrete foundation. The house originally was L-shaped that was expanded through a two-story addition on the southeast elevation. Composition roll roofing sheathes the intersecting gable roofs and the shed roof over the addition. The L-shaped section of the building has an enclosed soffit, while the addition has a wood box cornice. Corbelled brick chimney

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caps project from the gable ends of the L-shaped section of the building. The windows are generally wood-frame, one-over-one-light units. Six-over-six-light units are located in the second story of the front elevation. The windows have a wood surround with an upper molded lip on the first floor front and side elevations. A centered doorway in the front elevation contains a glass door with multiple vertical lights. A plywood door with a single light provides access to the southeast addition through an enclosed shed-roofed vestibule. A one-story, three-bay porch spans the front elevation. The flat roof of the porch is supported on square porch posts with wood capitals and square bases. The porch floor is stone and concrete and is accessed by a concrete sidewalk and concrete steps. A one-story, shed-roofed addition spanned the rear elevation and contained a central doorway. The house is in fair condition. Sections of the asphalt siding are deteriorating and exposing the wood siding. Deterioration was noted in selected wood elements, including the cornice, plywood porch ceiling, the porch cornice, and selected porch posts. Deterioration was also noted in the wood elements where the shed roof and the gable roof join on the rear elevation. Paint failure was noted on most wood elements. The brick chimney caps exhibited missing and eroded mortar and some missing bricks.

Domestic Ruins

Several house ruins are located along the former route of the Big Elk Chapel Road that traversed the southern section of the NRMA and linked Andora with Cowentown during the nineteenth century. Progressing from east to west are ruins of the Gaylen House (MIHP # CE-517), the Tyson House (MIHP # CE-527), and the Big Elk Greek Revival (MIHP # CE-722).

The Gaylen House (MIHP # CE-517) was first inventoried in 1976. At that time, the two-story, three-bay by two-bay, wood-frame house was in bad repair. As of the April 2004 survey, the upper two-story frame portion of the house had collapsed into the basement. Only a stone and brick chimney remained standing on the southeast end of the building.

The Tyson House (MIHP # CE-527) was surveyed by Joe Getty in 1984. The house was a five-bay by two-bay, two-and-a-half story stone house. Some of the interior decoration was noted, as well as the floor plan of a central hallway. The west wall and the westernmost bays of the north and south walls had collapsed. A portion of the roof was in place. As of April 2004, the entire roof had collapsed and no interior framing was evident. Pegged wood frames were noted at the window openings, but all doors and windows were missing.

The Big Elk Greek Revival (MIHP # CE-722) was surveyed and mapped by George Lutz III in 1976. The mapped location was reported as northeast of the alignment of the former road to Cowentown and the Tyson House (MIHP # CE-527). No visible aboveground ruins were located in the mapped location during a site visit conducted 26 May 2004.

The Alexander Site (MIHP # CE-729) is located in the northeast quadrant of the NRMA east of Appleton Road. Only the foundation walls and a basement opening were visible. This was reported in the 1977 MIHP form as a site.

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A house ruin was located south of MIHP # CE-729 in a wooded lot at the top of a rise. Evidence of this ruin included a large depression, concrete steps, and other general brick and stone rubble. No foundation was visible above grade.

The Appleton Road Stone House (MIHP # CE-714) located on the east side of Appleton Road was surveyed in 1977 and again in 1998. The two-and-one-half story, seven-bay fieldstone house is in ruinous condition. As of April 2004, the majority of the west and east stone walls are intact, while the south wall is partially intact, and the north wall was collapsed. The roof is gone. The hewn log rear portion of the building is no longer standing; fallen timbers are evident. Only the chimney on north wall of the log portion stands. Pegged window and dovetailed door frames were noted in the ruin. A portion of the bull's eye molding over an interior doorway was visible. The wood-frame shotgun house noted in 1998 is no longer standing. In addition, one visible foundation was located north of the house and a rubble pile was noted northeast of the house.

A house ruin is located north of the east portion of Tawes Drive, also known as Union School Road, and west of Appleton Road. The ruin is a stone foundation comprised of uncut quartz and schist fieldstone. The interior and exterior of the stonework is parged with plaster. All four walls are represented; however, the second floor is no longer standing. A doorway is present on the northern elevation and a freestanding brick chimney is located inside the west wall. The ruin is located in secondary forest growth partially covered by multi-flora rose. No other associated structures were observed with the ruin.

Houses Built by Mr. duPont

The Finley House (MIHP # CE-301) (Fair Hill Nature Center) is located at 630 Tawes Drive. Mr. duPont constructed the present house ca. 1946-47 on the site of the older Finley farmhouse (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004; Hnedak 1979). The present house has a two-story, asymmetrical five-bay main block flanked by one-story, two-bay wings on the east and west elevations. The building is constructed of large ashlar, coursed stone blocks, including quartz, sandstone, basalt, and schist, which results in a multi-colored surface. It is reported that Mr. duPont employed Italian masons to build the house (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). The house reflects a simplified Colonial Revival style adapted to a rural setting. The off-center door on the north elevation contains a wood-paneled door set in a deep wood-paneled surround and sheltered by a shed-roof hood. The windows throughout the building are wood-frame, six-over-six-light units. One window east of the doorway in the north elevation is a nine-over-nine-light unit. A small window opening is located west of the main doorway. Small windows are also located in the upper gable ends. Windows in the side and rear elevations of the wings are two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units. The gable roofs over the main block and the side wings are sheathed in slate. The eave has a boxed wood cornice with returns at the gable ends. A small shed dormer projects from the south elevation of each wing. An interior stone chimney projects from each gable end of the main block. A one-story, enclosed porch spans the south elevation of the main block. The porch is sided and contains one-light picture windows and a central doorway. The house is sited on a slightly raised terrace that is supported by stone retaining walls. A flagstone walkway and steps are located on the north elevation. A former millstone is embedded in the walkways. An ornamental stone well projects from the north elevation. The well is sheltered under a gable hood sheathed in slate. The building has integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship from its

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construction date of ca. 1946-47. The exterior materials are in good condition. The wood-frames of the windows exhibit minor paint failure and some slates on the roof are loose or missing.

The former caretaker's house at 620 Tawes Drive was constructed by Mr. duPont in 1946 for the veterinarian hired for the cattle operations (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). The house is built into an embankment so that the north and east elevations are one story and south and west elevations are two stories. The north and east walls are constructed of irregularly coursed, ashlar stone while the west and south walls of the wood-frame building are clad in aluminum siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A single interior stone chimney projects from the roof ridge. A shed wall dormer projects from the south roof elevation. A wood box cornice spans and north and south elevations with gable end returns. The primary entry is on the three-bay east elevation. This elevation has a central doorway that contains a nine-light over two panel wood door; the top three lights are arched. The doorway is sheltered under a shed hood. The windows vary on all elevations of the building. The primary window type is wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash unit. Four-over-four-light and two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units are located in the south elevation. Small one-over-one-light units are located under the eave on the north elevation. A lunette window with arched muntins is located in the upper west gable. Additional doorways are located in the west and south elevations. These doors are six-light over two wood panel units. The doorways on the west elevation are sheltered by an asphalt-shingled hood. A screened porch projects from the south elevation. The building is in good condition.

The House by (Race)Track (MIHP # CE-1524) (former Huntsman's House) at 60 Kennel Road was constructed in 1941 by Mr. duPont to house the huntsman (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). The one-and-a-half story Cape Cod house is constructed of wood frame clad with asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The east elevation (front) of the main house is five bays. The central doorway contains a six-panel wood door with sidelights. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Three gable dormers project from the front roof plane; the center dormer is larger than the other two dormers. A one-story, one-bay porch occupies the center bay of the east elevation. The flat roof of the porch is supported by square wood posts. The house has a two-story rear wing and an attached one-story, one-bay by two-bay garage. The south elevation of the wing has a central doorway that is sheltered by a one-story, two-bay porch. The porch has a brick deck and the porch roof is supported by square wood posts. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in composition roll roofing. The eave of the main house has a wood cornice along the east elevation and raking boards in the side gables. A brick chimney projects from the roof on the east elevation. The garage, which may have originally been detached, has a pair of swing door constructed of narrow beaded wood vertical boards in the south elevation. The building is in good condition. Slight chipping was noted at the base of the lower rows of asbestos shingles. The paired wood garage doors on the south elevation exhibited deterioration along the door bases.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

Several bridges are located in the NRMA. These bridges include a covered bridge (MIHP # CE-238) constructed ca. 1860, several vehicular bridges spanning Big Elk Creek, and bridges and tunnels constructed by Mr. duPont to allow transferring of cattle and horses and hounds to cross MD Rte 273,

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Appleton Road, Gallaher Road, and Big Elk Chapel Road without interfering with vehicular traffic. MdDNR does not own or maintain the road bridges for State Route 273 (completed in 1963) or Brewster Bridge Road.

The oldest bridge in Fair Hill NRMA is the Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge on Big Elk Creek (MIHP # CE-238) dating ca. 1860-1880 (Blumgart et al. 1996:368). The construction date of the covered bridge is uncertain. Blumgart et al. (1996:368) reported that the bridge was rebuilt by Mr. duPont during the 1930s. The bridge has changed little since described in the 1978-1979 MIHP form updated in 1998. The bridge is supported by a pair of Burr arch trusses that are bolted together and rest on fieldstone abutments. The bridge has a wood deck. The heavy timber framing of the upper portion is pegged. The exterior of the covered bridge was renewed with horizontal wood siding during 1998. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The bridge is in good condition.

The site of a second covered bridge (MIHP # CE-516) was located where the historic road from Andora to Cowentown (i.e., the continuation of Big Elk Chapel Road) traversed the Big Elk Creek. The stone abutments of the earlier covered bridge have been incorporated into a horse bridge. The ca. 1950 horse bridge (MIHP # CE-1514) currently at this location is a steel span with wood deck and railing. The stone wall abutments have been strengthened with concrete piers.

Two horse bridges spanning Big Elk Creek were located between the site of MIHP # CE-516 on the south and MD Rte 273 on the north as described in MIHP form # CE-1514 (Mazurek 1998). When surveyed in 2004, only one bridge was extant; the second horse bridge surveyed in 1998 was removed following storm damage. Constructed ca. 1950, the remaining extant horse bridge is a two-span, steel-girder bridge supported by concrete abutments and a center steel pier resting on a concrete foundation. The bridge has bolted steel railings. The structure has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition.

The fourth bridge described in MIHP # CE-1514 is a single arched concrete span with concrete railings, constructed ca. 1935 to carry MD Rte 273 over Big Elk Creek prior to the road's realignment during the late 1950s. Mr. duPont received control of the bridge in exchange for land for the road realignment. The bridge has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition. The current MD Rte 273 bridge was completed in 1963 according to the date in bridge wall and is not owned by MdDNR.

The fifth bridge described in MIHP # CE-1514, constructed ca. 1935, is located east of the ca. 1935 concrete arch bridge and carries a trail over the former alignment of MD Rte 273. This three-span, steel-girder bridge is supported by steel piers set on either side of a one-lane road. The bridge has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition.

Two bridges that cross Big Elk Creek, constructed ca. 1950-1955 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map), are located between MD Rte 273 on the south and Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-238) on the north. These two bridges are two-span, steel-girder bridges that are supported with concrete abutments and a central steel pier supported on a concrete foundation. The decking is rough aggregate concrete. The

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railings are bolted steel sections. The bridges have integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and are in good condition.

One bridge, constructed ca. 1950, crosses Appleton Road. The single-span, steel girder bridge is supported on concrete abutments. The decking is wood and the railing is metal. The structure has integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and is in good condition.

One bridge, constructed ca. 1950, crosses Gallaher Road. This bridge has three, steel girder spans; the outer spans are steeply sloped. The deck has fieldstones set in rough concrete. The abutments are concrete. The structure has integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and is in good condition.

Three bridges span MD Rte 273. The bridges were constructed ca. 1960 after MD Rte 273 was realigned, widened to two lanes with shoulders, and paved during the late 1950s. All three bridges are identical. The bridges are three-span, steel-girder bridges that are supported on paired concrete pylons with a cross beam. The bridges have concrete decking. The railings are metal. These bridges have integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and are in good condition.

Five tunnels, constructed ca. 1950, were installed under public roadways to facilitate the transfer of cattle between pastures (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). Two tunnels are located along Appleton Road, two are under Gallaher Road, and one tunnel is under Big Elk Chapel Road. The tunnels are continuous sheets of arched corrugated metal that are bolted together. The tunnels have corrugated metal wing walls that are backfilled with earth. The structures are in good condition.

An aggregate concrete causeway over Big Elk Creek is the northernmost crossing in the NRMA. It was constructed post 1960 and does not appear on the 1952 map as updated in 1966 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map) or on the 1953 USGS Newark West quadrangle map. The bridge is in poor condition. The bridge is split by large cracks that have resulted in an uneven bridge surface. The structure of the bridge does not appear sound.

LANDSCAPE

Mr. duPont instituted the super fence project ca. 1958-1959. Seventeen miles of the super fence were installed, but the project was incomplete when Mr. duPont died in 1965. The purpose of the super fence was to prevent horses, hounds, and wildlife from crossing public roadways except at prescribed crossings (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). The fence had a two-to-three foot poured concrete base buried in the ground upon which were installed metal poles supporting chain link fencing. The top of the fencing had a chain link horizontal cross piece. The super fence surrounded the acreage bounded by the racetrack, south of MD Rte 273, west of Gallaher Road, and north of Big Elk Chapel Road, and the block of land east of Gallaher Road, south of MD Rte 273 and west of Appleton Road. The super fence also lined the north side of MD Rte 273 and a section along MD Rte 213. The super fence does not correspond exactly with the legal property boundaries.

GOVERNMENT

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Mason-Dixon Milestone markers nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 (CE-1011, CE-1012, CE-1013, and CE-1014) delineate the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which corresponds with northern boundary of the NRMA. Each marker is a square oolitic limestone post, approximately 16 inches tall. The marker has a shallow pyramidal top. A "P" is carved on the north face and an "M" is carved on the south face. Marker CE-1011 has the date 1901 carved on the base. The markers were placed along the original Mason-Dixon line during a resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania line that occurred between 1900 and 1903. The objects have integrity of location and materials and are generally in fair condition. The stones show evidence of weathering. The upper surfaces are pitted. The corners of some of the markers have been chipped. The MIHP forms for the four stone reference a Thematic National Register nomination form for all 111 stones along the line. No evidence the stones were ever listed on the National Register was located at the MHT office or on the National Register of Historic Places website.

EDUCATION

The Center School House (MIHP # CE-758), constructed ca. 1820-1840 (Blumgart 1996:359), is a one-story, one-bay by three-bay building with a front-facing gable roof. The walls are constructed of rubble fieldstone. The walls are parged and whitewashed. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The gable ends have raking boards. The eaves along the side elevations have enclosed soffits. A single chimney stack projects from the interior of the north gable end wall. The south elevation has a centered single doorway that contains a vertical board wood door. Three window openings are located in the side elevations of the school; the windows are boarded up. The school is in good condition. The whitewash and parging is flaking off the south, east, and north walls above the foundation. MHT holds an easement on the school.

INDUSTRY

The Park & Smith Rolling Mill is an eighteenth-to-nineteenth century rolling mill that operated along Big Elk Creek. The mill is situated along the western side of the creek, on a narrow terrace located approximately 500 m (1,640.4 ft) north of the confluence of Big Elk Creek and Grammies Run. An unnamed tributary joins the eastern side of Big Elk Creek near the northern edge of the site. Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey identified the site in 1970 and conducted a non-systematic survey of the site area. At that time, the site condition was described as unknown. The mill site is mapped in the MHT GIS as outside the NRMA property, but abutting it. It is unknown if the site extends onto NRMA property. The site was not visited during the assessment of archeological sites undertaken in April 2005; the current condition of the site is unknown.

The David Scott Mill is a nineteenth-to-early-twentieth century mill complex located along the eastern side of Big Elk Creek, at the confluence of an unnamed tributary and Big Elk Creek. Situated along the southern side of the tributary, the archeology site consists of the ruins of the David Scott Mill (CE-514), a complex of at least four separate buildings. The David Scott House (MIHP # CE-515), which dates also from the nineteenth century, was located on the northern side of the tributary, less than 100 m (328 ft) northeast of the mill complex. Directly west of the mill site is the location of the nineteenth-century Scott

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Mill Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-516). The ruins of the Scott Mill Dam (MIHP # CE-710) are located approximately 570 m (1,873.4 ft) north on Big Elk Creek.

Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey identified the David Scott Mill (MIHP # CE-514) in 1970. The MHT Site Survey Forms, filed in 1976 by George W. Lutz III, Field Historian with the Cecil Historical Trust, Inc., indicated that by 1845 the mill complex included at least four industrial buildings along Big Elk Creek: a grist mill, a saw mill, a bark mill, and an auger factory. These buildings are depicted on the 1856 Martinet map. By 1976, only the remains of two mills within that complex (MIHP # CE-514), the stone foundations of the covered bridge (MIHP # CE-516), and the upstream dam (MIHP # CE-710) were visible. An addendum to the MHT Site Survey Form for the mill (MIHP # CE-514), filed by C. Mazurek, indicated that the stone foundations of the two mills remained visible in 1998.

The Scott Mill Site is currently wooded and includes areas of very dense understory growth. A dirt two-track road crosses through the center of the site following the former alignment of Old Andorra Road. The ruins of at least three structures remain visible to the north and south of Old Andorra Road, including the remains of the grist mill, portions of a raceway, a dam, and two concrete channels apparently used to divert additional water from the creek. Portions of the south, east, and west walls of the three-story grist mill remained standing; stone rubble surrounded the structure, partially obscuring the adjacent raceway. Where the early twentieth century steel span crosses Big Elk Creek, the stone foundations of the covered bridge (MIHP # CE-516) are visible. To the northeast of the mill complex, the location of the David Scott House (MIHP # CE-515) is extremely overgrown; no remains were visible. The eastern and western ends of the upstream mill dam (MIHP # CE-710) remained visible but the central section had collapsed and the creek flowed freely through the gap. The overall condition of the site was fair to poor.

The Strahorn Mill is a late-eighteenth century mill complex located along the eastern side of Big Elk Creek, approximately 140 m (459.3 ft) north of Tawes Drive and along the northern side of the confluence of an unnamed tributary with Big Elk Creek. Topography in the location of the site slopes moderately up along the eastern side of the creek and steeply up along the southern side of the creek. Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey identified the mill site in 1970. At that time, the site included a standing structure and a ruin, which was described as the remains of the lumber mill. The site is currently wooded and includes areas of dense understory vegetation along the creek. The remains of the mill complex were not visible and cannot be assessed without testing. The condition of the site is unknown.

Archaeological Data Removed

CE-1434

Archaeological Data Removed

CE-1434

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MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MRT NAME	MDDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-0722		Big Elk Greek Revival		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		Not located in mapped location. 1858 Martenet.
CE-0729		Alexander Site		Cecil	Newark West	east of Appleton Road	Appleton	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house site	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0758	106	The Center School	Center School House	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Education	School	school	ca. 1820-1840	Good	Whitewash failing. Deteriorated parging.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Blumgart 1996
CE-0771		Cockerham Farm		Cecil	Newark West		Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence		Farmstead	Unknown	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0771		Cockerham Farm	Former Cockerham Farm Silo	Cecil	Newark West		Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	silo	1945	Fair	Roof collapse.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Built by Mr. duPont per Mr. Skinner.
CE-1003	52	James Moore House	Former Moore House/DNR 46	Cecil	Newark West	4680 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1870	Good	Paint failure on wood elements. Minor chipping of asbestos shingles. Cracks in mortar.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		On 1877 Lake, not on 1858 Martenet
CE-1003	021	Former Moore Barn	Bank Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	early 20th century	Good	Cracks in mortar. Deterioration at base of wood doors.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-1004		Fair Hill Race Track	Racetrack and Steeplechase Courses	Cecil	Newark West	Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	racetrack	1934	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Site		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map.
CE-1004	010	Fair Hill Race Track	Detention/Testing Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	barn	ca. 1935	Fair	Paint failure on wood elements. Door failing.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map. Renovated 1988-1989.
CE-1004	003	Fair Hill Race Track	Tea Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	barn	ca. 1935	Fair	Paint failure on wood elements. West stone wall is buttressed.	High-Needs attention.	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map. Renovated 1988-1989.
CE-1004	007	Fair Hill Race Track	Weigh In Pavilion	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	shelter	ca. 1935	Good	Deteriorated wood shingles. Cracks in floor.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map.
CE-1004	005	Fair Hill Race Track	Jockey Rooms & Toilet	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	comfort station	1988-1989	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Replaced ca. 1935 Jockey Room.
CE-1004	006	Fair Hill Race Track	Secretary's Office	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	office	ca. 1935, 1988-1989	Good	Damage to vinyl siding. Minor mortar failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map. Renovated 1988-1989 and toilet addition.
CE-1004	012	Fair Hill Race Track	Former Horse Barn; Storage Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	barn	ca. 1935, 1995-96	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map.

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CE-0075	1	Fairhill Races Clubhouse (Fieldstone House)	Former McCormick House/Fair Hill Manor House 1	Cecil	Newark West	400 Fair Hill Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1845	Good	Loose roof slates. Paint failure on wood dormers.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0238		Covered Bridge on Big Elk Creek	Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Transportation	Road-Related	bridge - covered	1860, rebuilt 1992	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		1877 Lake shows current road alignment
CE-0300	075	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Spring house	Former Beers Spring House			750 Tawes Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	19th century	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0300	071	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-House	Former Beers House	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1810, ca. 1840, ca. 1950	Good	Paint failure on wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Finley on 1858 Martenet and 1877 Lake
CE-0300	073		Former Beers Sheds			750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	storage	ca. 1945	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building-2		
CE-0300A	072	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Barn	Former Beers Barn/Garage	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	1826	Good to fair	Deteriorated wood elements, siding. Crack in mortar joints.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Date stone. Aluminum#-10.
CE-0300B	074	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Smokehouse	Former Beers Potato Shed	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	smokehouse	1868	Fair	Mortar cracks above door. Glazing and door missing.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Date stone reported in Blumgart 1996.
CE-0300C		Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Wagon Shed	Former Beers Wagon Shed	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	hay loft, garage	19th century	Removed	N/A	N/A			Removed due to collapse
CE-0301	8	Finley House	Nature Center (FHEF), Former duPont House	Cecil	Newark West	630 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1946-47 on site of earlier house	Good	Minor paint failure on wood elements. Loose roof slates.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0301A	89	Finley Barn		Cecil	Newark West	630 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1830	Good apart from forebay	Forebay needs to be rebuilt. Cracks in mortar joints.	High-Needs attention.	Building		
	102		Former Peterson Pump Pit	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	pump house	1947	Fair	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
CE-0362	111	J.M. Peterson Farm House	Former Peterson House	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1890	Ruin	Ruin	N/A	Building		Appears to be on 1898 USGS map, road alignment on 1877 Lake.
	101		Peterson Water Storage Bldg.	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	water storage building	ca. 1955	Good	Minor deterioration on bases of wood cladding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Aluminum#-38

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MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MRT NAME	MDDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MRT Concurrence	Notes
	105		Former Peterson Horse Barn 2	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Paint failure. Minor deterioration on wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
	104		Former Peterson Horse Barn 1	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Paint failure. Minor deterioration on wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0362	103		Former Peterson Smoke House	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Secondary Structure	smokehouse	early 20th century	Poor	Ruin	N/A	Building		
CE-0362A	100	J.M. Peterson Farm Barn	Former Peterson Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1890	Fair	Deterioration on selected wood elements. Sections of doors missing. Cracks in mortar joints.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		
CE-0364		McMaster Farm House		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 19th century	Removed	N/A	N/A	Site		Removed for Fair Hill Training Center.
CE-0364A		McMaster Farm Barn		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	late 19th century	Removed	N/A	N/A	Site		Removed for Fair Hill Training Center.
CE-0365	33	Small Stone House	Houndsman's House/Dupont House 056	Cecil	Newark West	68 Kennel Road	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	mid 19th century	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Not on 1858 Martenet, poss. On 1877 Lake (Nickles), not on 1898 USGS map.
CE-0366	35	Old Stone Stables	DuPont Stone Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	mid 19th century	Fair	Eroded mortar. Deterioration of wood elements. Missing glazing.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0514		Scott Mill, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	early to mid 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		Blumgart 1996
CE-0515		Scott Mill House, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0516, CE-1514		Scott Mill Covered Bridge, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Transportation	Road-Related	bridge - covered, horse bridge	19th c covered bridge; ca. 1950s horse bridge	Ruin for covered bridge, but good for current bridge	N/A	N/A	Structure, Site		Current horse bridge at site of covered bridge.
CE-0517		Gaylen Farm House		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0527		Tyson House, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MADNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-0552		Rittenhouse Building (Fair Hill Racetrack Buildings)		Cecil	Newark West	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					CE-552 is mapped on MHT GIS as east of CE-75. No other documentation for CE 552 exists in MIHP files. No historic building in this location. Name Rittenhouse means nothing to Fair Hill NRMA personnel.
CE-0630		Big Elk Chapel		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel & Gallagher Roads	Andora	Religion	Religious Facility	chapel	1877				Building		
CE-0634, CE-1516	058	Osbourne House/Rental House	Former Janney House	Cecil	Newark West	118 Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1880	Good	Paint failure on wood elements. Minor deterioration of select wood elements. Eroding mortar. Broken glazing.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		CE-634 and CE-1516 are same resource. CE-634 was originally incorrectly mapped. Not on 1858 Martenet, not clear on 1877 Lake, on 1898 USGS map. Aluminum #=104
CE-0634, CE-1516	059	Osbourne Barn	Former Janney Barn	Cecil	Newark West	118 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1940	Fair	Deterioration of bases of wood siding. Deteriorated wood elements. Missing cladding boards. Missing roofing.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		DMI, on 1953 USGS map. Aluminum#-105.
CE-0710		Scott Mill Dam Site		Cecil	Newark West	north of Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Appleton	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	grist mill	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0714		Appleton Rd Stone Hse (Alexander Ruins New Munster Tract)		Cecil	Newark West	east of Appleton Road	Appleton	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0717		Alexander-Bunting Barn		Cecil	Newark West	west of Appleton Road	Appleton	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0717		Alexander-Bunting House		Cecil	Newark West	west of Appleton Road	Appleton	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0717		Alexander Bunting Silo		Cecil	Newark West	west of Appleton Road	Appleton	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	silo	1945	Fair	Rusting roofing	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Built by Mr. duPont per Mr. Skinner.

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1004	004		Parimutuel Betting Building	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility administration		1976	Good					1976 fire destroyed earlier building. MdDNR drawing 1976.
CE-1004		Fair Hill Race Track	Concrete viewing Stand	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility stands		1987	Good					Brower personal communication.
CE-1004		Fair Hill Race Track	Metal Bleachers	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility stands		1990s	Good					Brower personal communication.
CE-1011		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 1		Cecil	Newark West	Elbow Lane	Appleton	Government	N/A boundary marker		1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1012		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 2		Cecil	Newark West	Appleton Road	Appleton	Government	N/A boundary marker		1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1013		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 3		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Government	N/A boundary marker		1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1014		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 4		Cecil	Newark West	Lewisville Road (MD 213)	Lewisville	Government	N/A boundary marker		1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1097	119		Former Strahorn Barn			4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1880	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1097	118	Grammy's Run	Former Strahorn House			4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1880	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		Not on 1858 Martenet or 1877 Lake.
CE-1097	121		Former Strahorn Milk House	Cecil	Newark West	4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	milkhouse	ca. 1940	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1097	127		Former Strahorn Corn Crib	Cecil	Newark West	4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	corncrib	ca. 1940	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1097	120		Former Strahorn Shed	Cecil	Newark West	4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	equipment shed	ca. 1940	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1513	053	Skinner Rental House	Former Smith House/DNR 123	Cecil	Newark West	2538 Appleton Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1850	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1858 Martenet
CE-1513	054	Skinner Garage	Former Smith Garage/DNR 123	Cecil	Newark West	2583 Appleton Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	ca. 1900	Fair	Deterioration of wood elements. Possible structural failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#=124.

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FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MDDNR/ Other Names	County	Quand	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1514		Bridges of Fair Hill NRMA	Former MD Rte 273 Bridge over Big Elk Creek	Cecil	Newark West	Over Big Elk Creek along former alignment of MD Rte Telegraph Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1935	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Concrete bridge
CE-1514		Bridges of Fair Hill NRMA	Horse bridge over former MD Rte 273	Cecil	Newark West	East of former Big Elk Creek road bridge, bridge crosses over former MD 273 alignment		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1935	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		1938 article.
CE-1514		Bridges of Fair Hill NRMA	Horse bridge over Big Elk Creek	Cecil	Newark West	Between CE-516 on south and MD Rte 273 on north		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Only one bridge extant in this area; second bridge removed.
CE-1515	084	Rental House, 639 Elk Mills Road	Former Passyunk/Wood II House	Cecil	Newark West	639 Elk Mills Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1900	Fair	Deteriorated asphalt siding. Deterioration of wood elements. Paint failure. Missing bricks in chimney and eroded mortar.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		
CE-1515			Former Passyunk/Wood II Shed	Cecil	Newark West	639 Elk Mills Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	post 1960	Fair					
CE-1517		"Beloved" Movie Set		Cecil	Newark West			Recreation and Culture	Theater	movie set	1997	Demo'd	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-1518	068	Queen City Lumber Company Buildings	Former Hathaway Barn	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	maintenance shed	1947	Good	Deterioration of bases of select cladding boards. Rusting metal window frames. Panes missing. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Built by Mr. duPont, Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518	063		Former Hathaway House/ Fair Hill Office	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house (now office)	1965, remodeled 2002-03	Good					Built by Mr. duPont, Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518			Former Hathaway Animal Pen	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1920	Fair	Overgrown. Paint failure. Cracks in concrete foundation.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		on 1953 USGS map, former Hathaway house on 1898 and 1942 USGS maps. Transferred with property. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.

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FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHRP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MADNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1518	117	Former Hathaway Barn		Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1920	Poor	Eroded mortar. Missing cladding and roofing. Deterioration of wood elements.	High-Needs attention.	Building		Aluminum#-45. Transferred with property. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518		Former Hathaway Single Cow Shed		Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	shack	ca. 1920	Poor	Rusting roofing. Deteriorated wood cladding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Transferred with property. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518	64	Former Hathaway Workshop		Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	maintenance shed	ca. 1920	Fair	Missing cladding boards. Minor deterioration of wood elements. Missing panes. Mortar erosion in chimney stack.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Transferred with property. Mr. duPont installed industrial windows. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518	67	Former Hathaway Tractor Shed		Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	tractor shed	1965	Good	Minor deterioration under rafters.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-47. Built by Mr. duPont. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1519		Barn Ruin	Former McCloskey Barn	Cecil	Newark West			Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-1519			Former McCloskey cornerib	Cecil	Newark West			Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	corncrib	20th century	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-1520	115	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins Chicken House	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	chicken coop	20th century	Poor	Stone foundation collapsing. Deteriorated wood siding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-1520	114	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins Barn 108	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1850	Fair	Missing cladding boards. Minor deterioration of wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-108

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FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MIHT NAME	MIHDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MIHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1520	056	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins Garage/Shed/ Carriage House	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	carriage house	ca. 1850	Fair	Deteriorated parging. Deterioration of bases of wood cladding. Crack in mortar joints. Deteriorated wood windows. Missing glazing. Paint failure on wood elements.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Aluminum#-107
CE-1520	055	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins House	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1850	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1858 Martenet
CE-1521	82	Rental House, 448 Gallaher Road	DuPont 115 House	Cecil	Newark West	448 Gallaher Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1890	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1898 USGS map
CE-1522	061	Rental House, 470 Gallaher Road	Former Vincent House	Cecil	Newark West	470 Gallaher Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1890, moved prior to 1960	Good	Select deterioration of wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1898 USGS map, Hall pc 2004-renter since 1963
CE-1523		Cann Stone House Ruins		Cecil	Newark West			Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-1524	032		Huntsman's Garage/DuPont 051 Garage	Cecil	Newark West	60 Kennel Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1941	Good	Deterioration of wood door bases.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1942 USGS map
CE-1524	031		Huntsman's House/DuPont 051 House	Cecil	Newark West	60 Kennel Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	1941	Good	Chipping of asbestos shingles.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1942 USGS map; Mr. Skinner pc.
CE-1524	038		DuPont 065 Pole Garage	Cecil	Newark West	60 Kennel Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1963	Fair					Aluminum #63 = pre-1965
			Shop	Cecil	Newark West	310 Tawes Road				shop	2001						
			Black Bridge Road Bridge	Cecil	Newark West	Black Bridge Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	2002						
			Hay barns-2	Cecil	Newark West	off Tawes Drive near feed mill		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	2003						
	039		DuPont 066 Kennels	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road		Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	dog kennel	1935	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Stenciled#-69
	040		DuPont 067 Spring House	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	1935	Fair	Deteriorated wood siding. Missing battens. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-67
	051		DuPont Caretaker's House	Cecil	Newark West	620 Tawes Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	1946	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		

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FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIRP/Site #	STENO (or Building #)	MRT NAME	MADNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MRT Concurrence	Notes
	097	Barn w/9 Silos; Feed Mill	Cecil	Newark West	north of Tawes Drive			Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	feed mill	1947	Fair	Deterioration of wood framing members. Paint failure. Missing glazing. Loose siding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
		Silos	Cecil	Newark West	north of Tawes Drive			Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	silo	1947	Fair	No roofs.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-9		
	087	Horse Barn 1	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive			Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1947	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-31
	088	Horse Barn 2	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive			Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1947	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-29
CE-1521	083	DuPont 116 Garage	Cecil	Newark West	448 Gallaher Road					outbuilding	post 1975	Good					No numbers on this building
	024	Cow Barn 1-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground			Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Mr. Skinner pc
	025	Cow Barn 2-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground			Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
	026	Cow Barn 3-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground			Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
	027	Cow Barn 4-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground			Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
	028	Cow Barn 5-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground			Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
		Super Fence	Cecil	Newark West				Landscape		fence	1958-1965	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
	090	Storage Shed	Cecil		Tawes Drive west of feed mill			Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	shed	1960	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
	062	Former Vincent Well Bldg/Shop	Cecil	Newark West	448 Gallaher Road			Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	1962	Fair					
	065	Maintenance Shop			Tawes Drive					shop	1962	Fair					
	029	Cow Barn 6-CCF			Fairground					barn	1963	Fair					
	042	DuPont 072 Horse Barn			Kennel Road					barn	1963	Fair					
	043	DuPont 073 Horse Barn			Kennel Road					barn	1963	Fair					
	044	Open Horse Shed 1			Kennel Road					barn	1963	Fair					
	045	Open Horse Shed 2			Kennel Road					barn	1963	Fair					
	037	DuPont 064 Horse Barn			Kennel Road					barn	1968	Fair					
	046	DuPont 075 Horse Barn			Kennel Road					barn	1968	Fair					
	047	Horse Van Shed			Kennel Road					outbuilding	1968	Good					Stenciled#-64
	014	Pump Shed			Fairground					pump house	1968	Good					
	023	4-H Butler Building		Newark West	Fairground					storage	1969	Good					

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FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIBP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MBT NAME	MIDNDR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MIBT Concurrence	Notes
017		Covered Grand Stand				Fairground			grandstands		1969	Fair					
018		Office				Fairground			office		1969	Fair					
081		Former Beers Open Pole Shed				near 750 Tawes Drive			outbuilding		1970	Good					
048		Hay Storage Shed				Kennel Road			outbuilding		1975	Good					
098		Boy Scout Pavilion				Black Bridge Road			shelter		1980	Good					
011		Press/Photo Booth				Racetrack			viewing/photo building		1988	Good					
002		TRA Administration Office				Racetrack			office		1990	Good					
		Racing barn				south of Fairground			racing barn		1990-91	Good					
		Racing barn				south of Fairground			racing barn		1990-91	Good					
009		Restrooms				Fairground			comfort station		1991	Good					
016		Food Building				Fairground			concession		1993	Fair					
124		Fair Board Storage Building				Fairground			storage		1996	Good					
126		Hay Barn				Tawes Drive			storage		1997	Good					
123		Wall Activity Hall				Fairground			social hall		1997	Good					
		House Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		east of Appleton Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		Carter Farm Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		east of Appleton Road, south of CE-1011		Agriculture-Subsistence	Farmstead	house, barn	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		east of Appleton Road, south of Mason-Dixon line		Agriculture-Subsistence	Farmstead	barn	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		House Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		North of Tawes Drive (Union School Road Section)		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		Racing barn	Cecil	Newark West		south of Fairground		Recreation amd Culture	Sports Facility	racing barn	2001						
107		Former McFarland Stone Barn	Cecil	Newark West		north of MD Rte 273		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1880	Ruin	Ruin	N/A	Building		N-S road alignment by 1877 Lake, on 1898 USGS map
		Barn Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		Black Bridge Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	ban	Unknown	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
036		Hunter Barn/Office	Cecil	Newark West		Kennel Road		Recreation and Culture	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1935; ca. 1950	Good	Paint failure on wood elements. Deterioration on wood doors. Missing glazing. Staining of asbestos cladding.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Kennel Rd put in by 1942 USGS map; Skinner pc. Stenciled#-63,
		Pond				east of Fair Hill Nature Center		Landscape		pond	1990-91						

03-11-20
7-11-34

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MADNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
		Tunnels		Cecil	Newark West	2 under Appleton Rd, 2 under Gallaher Rd, 1 under Big Elk Chapel Road		Transportation	Road-Related	tunnels	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-5		
		Horse Bridges over Big Elk Creek		Cecil	Newark West	north of Telegraph Road (MD 273), south of Tawes Drive		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-2		
		Horse Bridge over Gallaher Road		Cecil	Newark West	Gallaher Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
		Horse Bridge over Appleton Road		Cecil	Newark West	Appleton Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
		Horse Bridges over MD Rte 273		Cecil	Newark West	Telegraph Road (MD 273)		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1960	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-3		
		Concrete Causeway over Big Elk Creek		Cecil	Newark West	North of Black Bridge Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	post 1960	Poor	Large cracks. Appears unsound.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
		Fire Hose Sheds		Cecil	Newark West	north of Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	fire hose sheds	ca. 1955	Ruin	Ruin	N/A	Structure-5		
085		Pump House/Storage @ Field 2		Cecil	Newark West	Off Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	outbuilding	1956	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-2		
086		Pump House		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	pump house	ca. 1955	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
076		Former Beers Horse Barn 1				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
077		Former Beers Horse Barn 2				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
078		Former Beers Horse Barn 3				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
079		Former Beers Horse Barn 4				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood elements. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
		Reservoir				east of Peterson farm		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	reservoir	ca. 1955	Fair	No data.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
049		Horse Shed/Storage 1				Kennel Road				barn	ca. 1963	Good					Aluminum#=74 on one bldg.
050		Horse Shed/Storage 2				Kennel Road				barn	ca. 1963	Good					Aluminum#=74 on one bldg.
034		DuPont 056 Garage				Kennel Road				outbuilding	post 1960	Fair					
125		Open Shed				Kennel Road				storage	post 1960	Fair					

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FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIRP/Site #	STENO (or Building #)	MBT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MBT Concurrence	Notes
	041		Puppy House	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road		Agriculture- Subsistence	Animal Facility	chicken coop ca. 1920, ca. 1966	Fair	Deterioration of wood elements. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		No alum #. Former chicken coop adapted to puppy kennel after death of Mr. duPont. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
	019		Horse Barn 1			Fairground				barn 1976	Fair					DNR built stables (if extant)
	020		Horse Barn 2			Fairground				barn 1976	Fair					DNR built stables (if extant)

CE-1434

8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-1434

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	ca. 1810-1945	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	ca. 1810-1945		

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

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) encompasses 5,622 acres in the northeast corner of Cecil County bordering Pennsylvania. The countryside is rolling hills and comprises open fields and wood lots that formerly delineated small farms in the region. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) acquired the property in 1975 from the estate of Mr. William duPont, Jr. and Passyunk, Inc. (MdDNR 2002; MdDNR Acquisition Listing, Fair Hill NRMA 2002.). As an NRMA, the property is managed for the optimal use of the resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture (MdDNR 2002). NRMAs typically are not planned for intensive recreational uses, but Fair Hill NRMA hosts numerous special events and is the site of well-known equestrian events. The primary activities at Fair Hill NRMA include a variety of equestrian activities, fishing, hiking and biking trails, equestrian trails, wildlife sports, wildlife viewing, and nature education.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form is to evaluate Fair Hill NRMA as a district and to identify each built resource as contributing or non-contributing to that district. The landscape at Fair Hill NRMA reflects two themes: agriculture and recreation. The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by elements from two distinct time periods: individual family farms from the early nineteenth century through ca. 1935 (pre Mr. duPont ownership) and the agricultural activities of Mr. duPont from ca. 1945 through 1965 when the property was organized to function as a beef cattle farm. The landscape also reflects recreational elements from two distinct time periods: the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs from ca. 1926 through 1975 that focused on horse racing and fox chasing and the implementation of management policies by MdDNR post-1975. The built resources and the landscape in the NRMA contain elements to illustrate each of these themes and time periods. However, the property does not appear to meet the definition of a district defined as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" or overall integrity sufficient to convey its association with any one of these four themes (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991).

RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to evaluating the cultural resources at Fair Hill NRMA in Cecil County 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 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; 1996];

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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; in the Shenandoah Valley, Carbone (1976:186) suggested "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). The resulting reduction in grassland habitats "may have played an important role in the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna" (Custer 1996:100). 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. Although 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 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 incorporated 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. 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 eastern Pennsylvania, projectile points diagnostic of the Early Archaic period also include Charleston, Amos and Kessell (Custer 1996:96).

The rationale for including the traditional Early Archaic within the Paleo-Indian period is that settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to have changed 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), eastern Pennsylvania (Custer 1996), 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

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Archaic (Coe 1964), the settlement/subsistence regime had begun 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. In eastern Pennsylvania, increased exploitation of riverine and floodplain settings and a diversification of lithic material types suggested a shift in settlement/subsistence strategies (Custer 1996:112).

Gardner (1979, 1983) identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system that Custer (1984) maintained could be 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, 1996; 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 was 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 1983). 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. In eastern Pennsylvania, Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic are distributed in floodplain settings of the major river valleys of the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Conestoga Rivers, and in upland swamp settings within the Piedmont Upland and Triassic Lowland Regions and adjacent to the Jasper quarries of the Great Valley region (Custer 1996).

Middle Archaic (6500 - 3000 B.C.)

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 (1978:47) summarized human adaptation in response to the environmental changes wrought by this moderating climate:

□ By 6,500 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of 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)

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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). Diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts from eastern Pennsylvania include Hunterbrook triangles, Kittatinny side-notched, Piney Island stemmed, and Brewerton projectile points (Custer 1996). The remaining 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." Increased "reliance on bipolar technologies and flake production from amorphous cores was common" during the Middle Archaic period in eastern Pennsylvania (Custer 1996:151).

Few Middle Archaic sites have been studied on the Western Shore, within the upper Delmarva Peninsula, or in eastern Pennsylvania (Wesler et al. 1981a, b; Custer 1983:46-48, 52; Custer 1996:155). 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. Middle Archaic sites identified in eastern Pennsylvania support this pattern, which includes the "short-term exploitation of specific resources" in interior settings (Custer 1996:160). Typical Middle Archaic sites for the upper Chesapeake Bay region 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).

Custer (1996:154-155) proposed a settlement system for eastern Pennsylvania that included two basic site types: (1) base camps and (2) procurement sites. Base camps were located in areas where a range of plant and animal resources could be exploited and typically exhibited evidence of tool production and maintenance and food processing and preparation. Base camps could be composed of a large macro-band base camp or "long-term accumulations of micro-band base camps" (Custer 1996:154). Procurement sites "focused upon extraction and processing of plant and animal resources, during very short-term occupations" (Custer 1996:155).

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

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floors and on hillsides. The final "modern" Holocene forests in the eastern United States were established during this period (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

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 (1976), 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. Both macro-band and micro-band base camps should contain hearths, structural remains, heavy woodworking items, as well as the remains of the normal lithics applications industry. Evidence of fishing, represented by netsinkers, should be common. Procurement camps should contain points and microliths, as well as bipolar cores, anvil stones, and spent microliths from the compound tools.

Custer (1996:179) identified two cultural complexes for the Late Archaic period in eastern Pennsylvania: (1) the Delaware Valley Archaic and (2) the Poplar Island Complex of the Lower Susquehanna Valley. Each complex includes base camps located within the valley interior and isolated procurement camps located within the surrounding upland area. Artifact assemblages from both cultural complexes included evidence of tool production and manufacture and food processing. Significant sites identified within the Poplar Island Complex include the Piney Island Site and the Bare Island Site. Sites identified within the Delaware Valley Archaic Complex include the Faucett Site, Brodhead-Heller Site, the Sandts Eddy Site and the Lower Black's Eddy Site.

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

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changes also may have occurred (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980), a view that 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).

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 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). Dames Quarter, Ware Plain, Light Plain, Cadwallander and Koens-Crispin Plain all succeed Marcey Creek ware in eastern Pennsylvania (Custer 1996:221). Developing ceramic technology during the middle Early Woodland in eastern Pennsylvania included the use of crushed rock temper, exterior impression using cord wrapped paddles and coiled conoidal ceramic forms (Custer 1996:221).

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 Early Woodland period also spawned the earliest well-known ceremonial sites in the eastern United States. These were associated with the midwestern Adena culture. An influx of exotic traits is associated with the Delmarva Adena complex (Custer 1984; Gardner 1982).

The Early and Middle Woodland periods saw the continued development of the cultural complexes within the Delaware and Susquehanna Valleys of eastern Pennsylvania. Cultural complexes of the Delaware Valley, include the Black Rock and Delaware Park complexes of the lower valley, and the Williamson, Bushkill, and Abbott Complexes of the middle and upper valley (Custer 1996). In the Susquehanna Valley, the Bare Island and Three Mile Island cultural complexes have been identified. Regional variations in ceramic type differentiate each complex.

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Coastal hamlets and resource extraction sites are likely property types along the margins of the upper Chesapeake Bay. Site locations follow the same criteria as those for the Late Archaic: most are found within 200 m of water on slopes of less than 15 per cent. Macro-band base camps are located on larger, higher flow streams and on rivers; micro-band base camps are located on upper terraces near freshwater sources and tidal marshes. The transient procurement camps are located along tidal marshes or low order tributaries. Based on data from other regions of the eastern United States, Early Woodland ceremonial sites usually are located at the confluence of streams. Mortuary sites seem to have been centralized relative to the travel needs of several micro-band base camps (Custer 1983:79).

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

The Middle Woodland in the eastern United States can be divided into two distinctive sub-periods. 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-Imprinted 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 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 sub-periods 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

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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). 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).

By the Late Woodland, distinct cultural ceramic styles had developed within the Delaware Valley and the neighboring Susquehanna Valley of eastern Pennsylvania. In the Delaware Valley three ceramic types predominated during the early Late Woodland: crushed quartz and sand tempered Minguannan, crushed quartz tempered Overpeck, and crushed rock and sand tempered Bowmans Brook (Custer 1996:269). Produced by the Algonkian speaking Lenape and Munsee groups, these ceramics were distinct in form and decoration from Shenks Ferry ceramics produced by Iroquoian/Eastern Siouan speaking groups of the Susquehanna Valley (Custer 1996). By the late Late Woodland, ceramics produced in the upper portions of both the Delaware and Susquehanna Valleys exhibited attributes suggesting increased interaction with northern Iroquoian speaking groups (Custer 1996). Also during this period, Iroquoian speaking Susquehannock groups of the Upper Susquehanna Valley began to move southward, displacing the Shenks Ferry groups in the Lower Susquehanna Valley (Custer 1996).

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. Houses were rectangular, around 6.1 m (20.0 ft) long and probably a little less wide, with a central hearth. In areas near Iroquoian groups, the villages of Algonquian-speaking peoples were surrounded by a stockade.□

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

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Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian speaking people who displaced the Shenks Ferry groups of the Lower Susquehanna Valley during the late Late Woodland (Custer 1996). By 1634, 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). Custer (1989a) 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). The Susquehannock migration from farther north in the Susquehanna River watershed either displaced or replaced the Shenk's 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

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. They encountered two Native American tribes in this region, the Susquehannocks and the Tockwags, who evidently lived on the Sassafras River (Smith 1624; Blumgart et al. 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 et al. 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

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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 two Claiborne settlements on the Eastern Shore—at Palmer's Island and Kent Island—and thereby secure 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 et al. (1996:25-26) noted that numerous migrants who sought to avoid involvement in the conflicts between 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 settlements along the Delaware River, 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). By 1674, sufficient numbers of planters and traders had moved into the area to warrant the establishment of a new county. Cecil County was formed as a separate political entity (Blumgart et al. 1996:28).

George Talbot, a kinsman to the Governor of Maryland, Charles Calvert, was another prominent grant holder of this early period. He obtained title to a 32,000-acre tract known as Susquehanna Manor, which was situated between the eastern shore of the Susquehanna River and the Little North East Creek and stretched into what is now Pennsylvania (Miller 1949). Talbot promised to transport 640 persons of British or Irish descent to his manor over the ensuing decade (Blumgart et al. 1996:31). Talbot undertook this program to populate the northern border of the colony of Maryland to prevent encroachment from the colony of Pennsylvania chartered in 1681 by William Penn. The base of the dispute was over the exact location of the fortieth parallel. As soon as Penn received his grant, he notified planters in Cecil and Baltimore Counties that they were citizens of Pennsylvania and to cease paying taxes to Maryland (Blumgart et al. 1996:31-32). Penn even laid out the lots of Nottingham, currently known as Calvert, and supported the settlement of that area by Quakers (Blumgart et al. 1996: 32-33; 462). The boundary dispute over the location of border separating the two colonies lasted until the Mason-Dixon survey was completed in 1766. George Talbot, meanwhile, continued to grant surveys of land in the northern area of Cecil County. In 1683, Talbot as surveyor-general of Maryland laid out a 6,000-acre tract named New Munster in the upper valley of Big Elk Creek for Edwin O' Dwire and 15 other Irishmen (Blumgart et al. 1996:33-34).

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680 - 1815)

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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. In Cecil County, tobacco was grown primarily in the eastern section of the county, east of the Chesapeake Bay. Wheat was the dominate crop grown in the north and west areas of the county. This occurred 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 raising livestock. As a result, the region's dependence on slave labor declined, and its agrarian labor force increasingly comprised tenant farmers (Blumgart et al. 1996:51).

The land along the Big Elk Creek began to be divided into smaller parcels and inhabited, primarily by persons of Scots-Irish descent who came from Ulster in northern Ireland (Blumgart et al. 1996:355). By 1714, Mathias Wallace, James Alexander (farmer), Arthur Alexander (farmer), David Alexander (weaver), and Joseph Alexander (tanner) purchased 1,100 acres of the original New Munster tract on the east side of Big Elk Creek. The names of Alexander continued to be recorded on nineteenth century maps of Cecil County. Nearby neighbors included "Society" patented to James Carroll in 1701 and "Fair Hill" granted to John Hollingsworth in 1714 (Smith/Kirwin, Inc. 1975:16-17).

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. Along Big Elk Creek, Cowentown emerged as a local industrial area. By the Revolutionary War, John Evans operated a slitting factory and a copper rolling mill at that location. Evans was one of two copper rollers operating in the colonies; the other was Paul Revere (Smith/Kirwin, Inc. 1975:19; Blumgart et al. 1996:51). By 1783, a gristmill was established in the area (MHT MIHP form # CE-514). The Elk Forge Company also operated along the creek (Blumgart et al. 1996:51).

Early transportation routes utilized the natural transportation and communication channels of the bay and its tributaries (Miller 1949:25), and 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 the roads that linked cities in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the present-day area of Fair Hill NRMA, Griffith's 1795 Map of Maryland clearly depicted an east-west aligned road following the approximate alignment of MD Rte 273. Several locations near Fair Hill NRMA identified in the on the Griffith's 1795 map included Alexander's mill, Dysart's tavern, Red Ball tavern, a forge, and Rock Meeting House (Presbyterian). Two north-south aligned roads, following the approximate routes of MD Rte 213 and Appleton Road, also traversed the area and led to New London, Pennsylvania.

By 1790, Cecil County had a total population of 13,625 persons. Of these, 10,005 were white persons; 3,407 persons were enslaved; and, 163 were free colored persons (Wesler et al. 1981a:396).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815 - 1870)

Throughout the nineteenth century, agriculture remained the dominant economic activity in the area of Fair Hill NRMA. 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 to a more diversified farming base also meant an acceleration of the demise of slave-based agriculture. By 1850, the population of slaves in Cecil County was 844 persons (4.4 per cent of the population), while free blacks numbered 2,623, nearly 14 per cent of Cecil County's population. Whites numbered 15,472 (Wesler et al. 1981a:396).

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The town of Elkton grew to prominence as a market town for wheat and other agricultural commodities during the early nineteenth century. By 1807, an estimated 150,000 bushels of wheat were sold in its market and shipped primarily to Baltimore via the Elk River. By 1807, Elkton contained 120 dwellings, as well as the courthouse, an academy, and a market house (Blumgart et al. 1996:65). Other industries also located at Elkton, providing the town with a diverse economic base. These industries included wool manufacturing and mechanical trades. Within three miles of Elkton were located many grist and saw mills along Big Elk Creek and its tributaries and a large woolen factory at Elk Mills (Blumgart et al. 1996:66). By 1837, Elkton became a stop on the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad that was subsumed into the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad in 1838 (Blumgart et al. 1996:85).

Cecil County's industrial base, initially established during the colonial period, continued to expand. By 1800, Cecil County milling operations included 53 grist and merchant mills, 50 sawmills, 4 fulling mills, and 2 oil mills (Blumgart et al. 1996:87). Other industries included paper mills and woolen mills. In 1846, Daniel Lord established a cotton factory with a planned company town at Elk Mills (Blumgart et al. 1996:89-90). The complex contained a five-story gambrel roof stone mill, forge buildings adapted as weaving mills, the owner's residence, and workers' housing.

In the region of Fair Hill NRMA, agriculture and its supporting businesses remained pre-eminent. Corn and wheat were the primary crops. In 1840, over 276,620 bushels of corn and over 107,230 bushels of wheat were grown in Cecil County. By 1850, the number of bushels of corn was over 410,000 bushels, wheat bushels numbered over 168,100, and bushels of oats numbered over 208,300. The agricultural statistics for 1860 included 788,044 bushels of corn, 504,058 bushels of oats, and 326,667 bushels of wheat (Wesler et al. 1981a:398).

Grist and saw mills were the primary local industries. Scott's mill (MIHP # CE-516) along Big Elk Creek reached its peak production during this time period. In 1845, the mill property near Cowentown was sold to John Scott, who transferred it to his son David Scott in 1851. David Scott (b. 1817- d. 1885) was a farmer, auger maker, and miller. He held positions as Cecil County Commissioner and member of the Maryland House of Delegates. In 1845, the property at Scott's Mill comprised a grist, saw, and bark mill, as well as an auger factory (MHT MIHP form # CE-516). These mills were depicted near Big Elk Creek on the Martenet's 1858 Map of Cecil County. Scott's mill continued to operate into the 1920s. A grist and sawmill also was located north of the road between Andora and Cowentown where the road crossed Fulling Mill Run (currently called Grammys Run). Where the approximate alignment of MD Rte 273 crossed the Big Elk Creek was a complex of buildings identified as John Sentmann's Factory. Thomas Strahorn operated a sawmill near the location of the present Black Bridge Road bridge.

As depicted on the 1858 Martenet map, the primary east-west road through the Fair Hill NRMA area was the approximate route of present-day MD Rte 273. Fair Hill was a crossroads community that grew up at the intersection of the Lewisville Plank Road (approximately MD Rte 213) and present-day MD Rte 273. The village contained a store, a hotel, and about a dozen houses (Martenet 1858). Secondary roads through the area included the easternmost sections of present-day Black Bridge Road and Tawes Drive/Union School Road. The area north of this road comprised dispersed farmsteads owned by various members of the Alexander, Strahorn, Hill, and Finley families (Martenet 1858). The average acreage per farm in 1860 was 134.6 acres (Wesler et al. 1981a:397). The acreage bordered by MD Rte 273 on the north and the road from Andora to Cowentown on the south was relatively void of farms. Most houses were located along the road from Andora to Cowentown (currently called Big Elk Chapel Road). The major north-south road through the area followed the alignment of present-day Gallaher Road.

The Center School house (MIHP # CE-758) also was depicted on the 1858 Martenet map. Constructed ca. 1820-1840, the one-story stone schoolhouse was built by subscription of local residents to educate their children. It was not until 1850 that Cecil County residents began to seek free county-wide public education. This goal was reached in 1859, when the first county-wide comprehensive school system began operation and a board of commissioners of public schools was established. The Center

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Schoolhouse became School No. 4. Classes were held in the school until 1915 (Blumgart et al. 1996:107-108, 359).

During the Civil War, most county residents supported the Union, although residents of the upper Chesapeake counties fought in both armies. There were no military engagements in northeastern Maryland. However, the Civil War interrupted the economic development of the upper Chesapeake Bay region, primarily because the Union forces sought to prevent any interruption of the area's strategic transportation links that might impede communications between northeastern states and Washington (Blumgart et al. 1996:103).

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 northeast corner of Cecil County 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 Middle West. Such competition eventually forced significant changes in Cecil County's agricultural base during the twentieth century. One such 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 et al. 1996:114-116, 129).

The nature of some Cecil County industries also changed. The granite quarries located near Port Deposit continued to expand. Along the Chesapeake Bay, fishing continued to provide incomes for some county entrepreneurs. 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 a newly exploitable resource, while the 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 et al. 1996:114-116). Strong transportation links with major urban centers remained a key element of Cecil County's economic survival. Elkton remained linked with Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia via the railroad and major roads.

In 1877, the major road systems through the Fair Hill NRMA remained essentially unchanged. MD Rte 273 remained the primary east-west thoroughfare. The primary north-south routes were Appleton Road and MD Rte 213. Gallaher Road was a smaller north-south aligned country road. An additional north-south aligned county road that continued into Pennsylvania was depicted just west of the intersection of Gallaher Road with MD Rte 273. Big Elk Chapel Road was a secondary east-west road. By 1877, the east end of present-day Tawes Road extended over Big Elk Creek at the location of the covered bridge on Big Elk Creek (MIHP # CE-238), which replaced the earlier crossing at present-day Black Bridge Road. Three crossroads communities were depicted on the map: Fair Hill Post Office at the intersection of MD Rte 213 and MD Rte 273, Fox Chase at the intersection of Appleton Road and MD Rte 273, and Cowantown at the intersection of Appleton, Jackson Hall School, and Big Elk Chapel roads. Farmsteads were dispersed throughout the area with access from the primary and secondary roads. Saw and grist mills were located along Big Elk Creek and its tributaries (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson 1877).

The advent of World War I revitalized and changed Cecil County's economy. The United States government established a munitions production plant in 1918 on the former Perry Point Plantation, which had access to rail 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

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and adoption of modern dairying practices, especially those relating to sterile production conditions (Blumgart et al. 1996:139). Developments following World War I partially sustained the rate of economic progress during the 1920s. One important event in Cecil County during this time was the 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 et al. (1996:145) observed that "(m)ore than any other structure, the Conowingo Dam heralded the modern age in Cecil County."

Modern Period (1930 - Present)

During the Depression of the 1930s, local farmers in Cecil County, as elsewhere, 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 construction of US Rte 40 and another bridge spanning the Susquehanna River (Blumgart et al. 1996:145).

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 industrial production within Cecil County. Elkton experienced major growth through the expansion of Triumph Industries, a producer of firecrackers who adapted its technology to produce signal flares and a variety of explosives. By 1942, the federal government assumed control of production at Triumph Industries and expanded the plant to include nearly 1,000 small, self-contained buildings to house the shell-loading process. The town of Elkton grew from a population of 3,518 in 1940 to 11,500 in 1943, primarily in response to the growth of Triumph Industries. In addition, Elkton became a destination for recreation for military personnel stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Bainbridge Center in Port Deposit, and New Castle Air Base (Blumgart et al. 1996:153-157).

The post-World War II era unleashed renewed demand for automobiles, and triggered such overland roadway improvements as bridges, modern dual highways, and the interstate system. The construction of Interstate 95 (opened in 1963) created a new major transportation corridor between Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia; another 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.

Since 1950, 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. In 1940, 77.8 per cent of the county's land area was in agricultural production; by 1960, that figure had declined to only 56 per cent (Blumgart et al. 1996: 159-161). Since that time, the number of farms in active production has continued to decline steadily, with farms accounting for 39 per cent of land use in 1980 (Blumgart et al. 1996: 159-161).

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Mr. duPont's Fair Hill Estate

In the region of Fair Hill NRMA, Mr. William duPont, Jr. (b. 11 February 1896 – d. 31 December 1965) began to buy small farmsteads in the northeast corner of Cecil County. The primary purpose of Mr. duPont's land purchases near Fair Hill was to support his passions for equestrian activities, primarily fox chasing, steeplechasing, flat racing, and animal husbandry. Mr. duPont, a member of the influential duPont family of Delaware, was an avid equestrian and was actively involved in all equestrian sports. A great-grandson of Eleuthere Irene duPont, the founder of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, William H. duPont, Jr., was the son of William H. duPont and Annie Rogers Zinn duPont. William duPont, Sr., was president of the Delaware Trust Company. William, Jr., was born in England, and he and his older sister Marion spent their childhood years in England. Although William duPont, Sr., owned a large residence near Wilmington, Delaware, he purchased in 1901 Montpelier, the former home of President James Madison, in Orange County, Virginia. The family moved to Montpelier in 1902 when William, Jr., was six years old. Montpelier became the primary home for the duPont children, while William, Sr., maintained business interests in Delaware. William, Jr., and his sister Marion soon were attracted to horses. The Montpelier estate was located in the piedmont of Virginia, an area noted as the premiere hunt country of the United States. The pony stable at Montpelier became a favorite haunt for the duPont children (Montpelier 2004). By 1912, William had established Foxcatcher Hounds, his private kennel of hunting dogs (Scott 1976:57; Enoch Pratt Library vertical file 1935). Montpelier was William, Jr.'s home until he went to boarding school. In 1919, he was married at Rosemont, Pennsylvania. By the mid-1920s, he was employed at the Delaware Trust Company, the same bank where his father was president (New York Times 1 January 1966). When William, Sr., died in 1928, William, Jr., inherited his father's Gothic Revival castle near Wilmington, Delaware, with its acreage overlooking the Delaware River. Marion duPont inherited Montpelier.

After 1928, Mr. duPont, Jr., became president of the Delaware Trust Company. In 1930, he was elected a director of E.I. DuPont de Nemours Company, where he served on the audit committee (New York Times 1 January 1966). He supervised renovations to the Gothic Revival castle to transform the building into a replica of the Classical Revival-styled Montpelier. Mr. duPont renamed the house Bellevue Hall, which became his primary residence after 1939. At Bellevue, Mr. duPont trained hunters and thoroughbred racehorses, undertook research activities into animal husbandry, maintained a veterinary hospital, and raised a herd of dairy cows. He expanded the stables and constructed indoor and outdoor tracks to train Thoroughbreds and hunters (Bellevue State Park leaflet n.d.; Klinger personal communication 6/5/2004).

Mr. duPont established his Thoroughbred racing stables under the name of Foxcatcher Farm, a stable he owned near Newtown Square, Pennsylvania (New York Times 1966; Skinner personal communication 2004; Klinger personal communication 6/5/2004). During the 1930s, Foxcatcher Farm's Rosemont beat the triple-crown winner Omaha in the Withers in 1935, won the Narragansett Special in 1936, and beat the five-year old Sea Biscuit in the Santa Anita Handicap in 1937. Two horses from Foxcatcher Farm won the Belmont Stakes: Gold Seeker in 1936 and Fairy Chant in 1940. Dauber of Foxcatcher Farm came in second at the Kentucky Derby and won the Preakness in 1938. Parlo of Foxcatcher Farm won the Alabama at Saratoga in 1954. Mr. duPont was a founding member of the American Thoroughbred Breeder's Association established in 1934 and was named "Horseman of the Year" in 1938, the same year that

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Marion duPont Scott's horse Battleship won the British Grand National Steeplechase (Hervey 1937:214; Winants 2000:262).

Mr. duPont's extensive horse breeding stables were located at Walnut Hall in Clarke County, Virginia. By 1932, he owned one of the first stallions in northern Virginia that cost over \$100,000. After his death in 1965, the sale of Mr. duPont's blood horses was billed as the "fabulous bloodstock auction in history" for that time. Sales reached new heights, including the overall auction total of over \$2.8 million for 72 Thoroughbreds (Slater 1973:223; 227).

Mr. duPont began to purchase property near the community of Fair Hill ca. 1926, when he acquired the former Cann property (MIHP # CE-1523) (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). He soon added the former Gregg property (MIHP # CE-365 and CE-366) and the former McCormick property (MIHP # CE-75). These three properties were located east of the crossroads community of Fair Hill. Mr. duPont expanded his landholdings eastward by purchasing land surrounding Scott's mill (MIHP # CE-514) in 1931 and acquiring the actual mill site in 1935. The property transfers were generally under the name of Stockford Farms, Inc., or Harvey Mackey, who served as the land agent for Mr. duPont. By 1952, Mr. duPont had acquired most of the property within the present-day boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA, though he continued to purchase and trade acreage to consolidate the property until his death in 1965 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). In all, Mr. duPont assembled over 7,000 acres, approximately 5,600 acres in northeast Cecil County and the remaining acreage in Pennsylvania. The portion of Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate in Maryland was bordered on the south by Russell Road, on the west by MD Rte 213, and on the east by Appleton and Little Egypt Roads. Over the years, several names were associated with the property. In 1952, the property was divided into three farms: Springdale Corporation in Pennsylvania, Center Square Farm for the property north of MD Rte 273, and Fair Hill Farm for the property south of MD Rte 273 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The tradition established by Mr. duPont and maintained by MdDNR was to refer to each property by the name of the former owner.

The initial land purchases (i.e., the former Cann, Gregg, and McCormick properties) formed the nucleus for Mr. duPont's hobbies of fox chasing and horse racing. The current use of the term fox chasing describes the pursuit of the fox without leading to the death of the quarry; the traditional term fox hunting allowed for the killing of the fox. Fox hunting was a sport transplanted from England and practiced in colonial times. It is believed that the red fox was imported from England to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1730. However, the first pack of hounds was brought to Maryland in 1650 (Slater 1973:16-18). The modern sport of fox hunting began in 1905 with an International Foxhound Match staged in the Middleburg-Upperville area of Virginia. In 1907, the Masters of Foxhounds Association was founded to establish rules and regulations for Hunt Clubs as to territories, staffs, uniforms, hounds, and kennels. By 1973, the sport of fox chasing comprised 18 organized hunt clubs in Virginia and over 100 clubs in the United States (Slater 1973:30).

By the mid-1930s, Mr. duPont moved his hunting dog pack, Foxcatcher Hounds, to the Fair Hill estate. He constructed a dog kennel and a hunter barn on the property. These buildings were accessed by an internal road named Kennel Road (USGS 1942). The former Gregg House (MIHP # CE-365) was assigned to the houndsman and a new house (MIHP # CE-1524) was constructed in 1941 for the huntsman. The former

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Gregg stone barn, known as the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366), sheltered stud horses for breeding with the stock of local farmers (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). Although Mr. duPont had formed the hound pack while a teenager, he needed to establish an official territory in order to be a Master of Fox Hounds (MFH). The hobby of fox chasing requires access to a large amount of open land where foxes live and across which hounds and horses are allowed the freedom to pursue the fox. Part of the allure of the chase is to follow wherever the fox leads, including jumping fences and fording small waterways. During the chase, collateral damage to crops and livestock may ensue. Therefore, modern fox chasing as a sport is practiced generally from September through March, during a period when few crops are in the field and after foxes have reared their young. In piedmont Virginia, hunt club territories were formed by subscribing members who owned land in a particular region or through agreements with local farmers to allow access (Slater 1973). Mr. duPont had grown up in the hunt country of Virginia and was a member of several hunt clubs. He ensured that he had a territory in which to fox chase near his Wilmington, Delaware, home by assembling the Fair Hill estate.

During the 1930s, fox chasing was held four times a week from September to March with Mr. duPont serving as Master of Fox Hounds. As an amenity for riders, Mr. DuPont installed wood paneling over the wire fencing separating fields in order to prevent injuries to horses and hounds. Another innovation introduced by Mr. duPont was the construction of horse bridges (MIHP # CE-1514) over the main road (MD Rte 273) leading from Fair Hill to Newark. It was reported that six concrete and steel bridges spanned the road at a height of ten feet. Turf was placed over the concrete deck of the bridges to provide footing for galloping horses. The bridges were linked with woven wire fencing on each side of the road to prevent foxes, hounds, and horses from charging into the roadway (Enoch Pratt Library vertical file 1935, 1938). At that time, MD Rte 273 was unpaved, about one-and-a-half lanes wide, and crossed Big Elk Creek over a single-span, concrete arch bridge constructed during the 1930s north of the present-day crossing. One bridge constructed of steel and concrete and supported on crossed metal trusses (MIHP # CE-1514) remains in place over the former road alignment. Similar bridges are in place over Big Elk Creek. During the mid-1950s, Mr. duPont gave land to the State of Maryland for a new alignment of MD Rte 273; the current concrete bridge over Big Elk Creek was completed in 1963. At that time, MD Rte 273 was widened to two paved lanes with shoulders. Currently, three horse bridges constructed ca. 1960 span MD Rte 273. These three steel and concrete bridges are supported on paired concrete pylons and accommodate vehicular traffic, as well as horses.

Mr. duPont designed and built an oval flat track and two steeplechase courses at Fair Hill (MIHP # CE-1004). The sport of steeplechasing evolved out of the enjoyment of racing combined with jumping over obstacles. The first steeplechase match was recorded in County Cork, Ireland in 1752; the first steeplechase race over fences was held by the Washington, D.C., Jockey Club in 1834. The first steeplechase course was opened in England in 1839 (Winants 2000:3-4, 15). By the late-nineteenth century, the popularity of equine sports was formalized through the establishment of professional organizations that regulated the various sports. The American Polo Association was established in 1890, the Jockey Club for flat racing formed in 1894, and the National Steeplechase Association (formerly the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association) was founded in 1895 (Winants 2000:47). As the sport evolved, steeplechasing was divided between "professional" and "amateur" events. Often informal meets

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organized by local hunt clubs were held for the honor of winning a prize. The Maryland Hunt Cup race was founded in 1894 and is held annually. Professional steeplechase races are held for a purse.

Mr. duPont selected the site for the oval turf racetrack and the steeplechase courses at Fair Hill in 1927. He had the area graded, then seeded. The turf was tended for seven years prior to the first Fair Hill races run in 1934 (MdDNR 1989). One steeplechase course was outside the oval turf track and had cedar fences approximately four-feet high during the 1930s. The second course looped across open country and was designed for the Foxcatcher National Cup. This course had big stiff fences, some nearly six-feet high, that were America's version of the English Grand National Steeplechase held at Aintree, England. The most notable fence was the thirteenth fence called the "Chinese Wall" or the "Great Wall of China," which was described in 1936 as the biggest steeplechase fence in the world (Winants 2000:155-158; Maryland Horse 1936). The "Great Wall of China" was a wall that measured six-feet-four-inches in height and had a ditch on the take-off side (Maryland Horse 1936).

The racing complex was completed by the construction of viewing stands, hospitality areas, and support buildings. The dirt from grading the oval turf track and steeplechase courses was mounded on the north side of the tracks and provided the foundation for a stone and steel grandstand that contained three tiers of boxes in front and bleachers behind (Winants 2000:157). For the 1936 meet, Mr. duPont enlarged the grandstand, "covering one of the stands in, and improving the conditions for his visitors in the matter of their comfort during the day's meeting" (Maryland Horse 1936:12). A 1952 map of Fair Hill (as updated through 1966) (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map) depicted the racetrack in place and four viewing stands. The support buildings included the secretary's office, horse barn, testing/detention barn, and "tea" barn, all constructed by ca. 1935 (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). A ca. 1960 photograph published in Winants (2000:156-157) depicted the original wooden inner rail of the oval turf course (which in 2004 lined a "Saratoga"-type rail constructed of PVC break-away piping) and two open grandstands, each with a viewing box that projected above the top of the stand. These two boxes also were visible in a photograph that appeared in an article dated 1966 (Maryland Horse 1966). The present viewing stand was constructed in 1987 of four tiers of concrete with metal bleachers surmounted above the tiers (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). Most of the race-support buildings were renovated during 1988-1989. Three sets of metal bleachers are located east of the concrete viewing stand. A fourth stand was constructed in 2003.

Mr. duPont sponsored and financially supported the Foxcatcher National Cup, which was run annually between 1934 and 1952 (Winants 2000:158). In 1953, the Maryland legislature allowed legalized betting at Fair Hill. The law stipulated that two-thirds of each racing program must include jumping races. The intention of the bill was to provide additional opportunities for jumpers in Maryland, since Maryland's tracks had suspended jumping events from their programs. The Cecil County Hunt became the only place in the State of Maryland that allowed steeplechase betting on events. The proceeds of the racing program were donated to charity. The featured race, the Foxcatcher National Steeplechase, was described as a three-mile track with brush jumps (Enoch Pratt Library vertical file 1953). In 1966, races were held from 10 September to 17 September (Maryland Horse 1966). The Fair Hill races have been an annual event since 1934; the 70th anniversary of the race was run in 2004. The only change has been switching race day from September to Memorial Day.

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Additional facilities at Fair Hill reported in 1936 included a well-designed, open-air paddock and a separate horse-show ground with its own stand. The separate show ground was the site of the Cecil County Breeders Fair, reported as an annual event during the 1930s (Maryland Horse 1936).

Not only did Mr. duPont design race tracks at Bellevue Hall, Foxcatcher Farm, and Fair Hill, he was a recognized authority on the design of race courses, both flat track and steeplechase courses. Mr. duPont was credited with the design of 25 horse-racing courses (*New York Times* 1966). One course was Delaware Park, which opened in 1937. Delaware Park featured an oval track and two steeplechase turf tracks. The open-air grandstand with a tiered clubhouse/turf club on the upper level seated 7,500 persons. Stables accommodated 1,226 horses (Delaware Park 2004). Mr. duPont, Jr., collaborated with his sister Marion duPont Scott, to establish a steeplechase course at Montpelier. The Montpelier Steeplechase has been run every year since 1934 (Scott 2004). Mr. duPont also advised on the construction of the Glenwood Course, the home of Middleburg Race, Virginia (Slater 1973:229). As summed up in Slater (1973:229), Mr. duPont was described as follows:

“An authoritative and enthusiastic supporter of steeplechasing, Willie duPont built his Foxcatcher Course near Elkton, Maryland, in as perfect a manner as it was possible to construct; he also gave advice on the construction of Middleburg’s Glenwood Course. A major planner of the Delaware Park Race Track, former chairman of the board of the American Thoroughbred Breeders Association, Member of the Jockey Club, and Master of the Foxcatcher Hounds, ‘He was a man who could run a bandage, exercise a horse, ride a race, design a stable, breed a top-class runner, build a race track, and write a perfect piece of legislation.’ ”

Mr. duPont also had a passion for animal husbandry, as illustrated by his keen interest in horse breeding. His interest in animal husbandry also extended to breeding dairy cows and beef cattle. Mr. duPont began to raise white-faced cattle at Fair Hill during the 1930s. After World War II, Mr. duPont began to raise Santa Gertrudis cattle. This cattle breed was developed in 1920 on the King Ranch in Texas to function in hot and humid environments. The breed was developed by crossing Indian Brahman cattle with British Shorthorns. The resulting breed was a large beef cow with a cherry red color. In 1940, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognized the Santa Gertrudis breed as the first beef breed developed in the United States (Cattle Today 2004). Mr. duPont began to develop Fair Hill to accommodate a herd of approximately 1,200 head of Santa Gertrudis cattle. By 1947, a large feed mill (MIHP # CE-), cowpens (no longer extant), and a corral (no longer extant) were constructed on the west side of Big Elk Creek on Tawes Drive. This became the center of the cattle operations, which operated under the name of Foxcatcher Livestock Company, a company devoted to improving, breeding, and raising cattle. Two-stall barns were constructed as bullpens for breeding bulls. The bulls were so large that the paddocks were surrounded with closely spaced square railroad ties. Crosspieces were added to the top of the ties to prevent bulls from getting their necks stuck between the ties. The first bullpens and paddocks were constructed west of the feed mill along Tawes Drive. Additional bullpens were constructed on the former Beers and Peterson properties by the mid-1950s (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). To provide water for fire suppression at the feed mill and for the cattle, Mr. duPont installed in 1955 a concrete reservoir on the former Peterson property at the top of the rise northwest of the feed mill. Water was pumped from Big Elk Creek to the reservoir. The water then ran by gravity to supply the cattle near the

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feed mill and the fire suppression system that was installed at the same time. The last well was dug on the property in 1956 to service Mr. duPont's house and the caretaker's house (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004).

The introduction of large-scale cattle raising altered the landscape of Fair Hill. Following World War II, Mr. duPont began to consolidate the former individual farms into a single working entity. Former farm buildings either remained in life tenancy to former owners or became residences for Mr. duPont's year-round employees (n=10). The fencing that divided individual farm properties was erased or modified. Former public country roads that crossed the property were closed. Examples of closed roads included the road from Big Elk Chapel to the former village of Cowentown, a north-south road that linked MD Rte 273 with the Pennsylvania line north of Gallaher Road, a portion of an east-west road that led to Center School, and the eastern section of Tawes Drive, known as Union School Road. Portions of these unpaved roads became incorporated into the internal road and trail system, and public access to the Fair Hill estate was restricted. Currently Fair Hill NRMA has approximately 20 miles of internal unpaved roads.

As the former public roads were closed off, residences located along these former roads became vacant and gradually deteriorated over time. The history of three former houses (MIHP # CE-517, CE-527, and CE-722) located along the eastern section of Big Elk Chapel Road illustrated the process. The eastern section of that road was closed between 1942 and 1953 (USGS 1942, 1953); only an access road to the three houses was depicted on the 1953 USGS map. The residences remained occupied until the early 1950s (MIHP # CE-516; Fair Hill 1952 map); by the late 1970s, the three houses were in ruins and no outbuildings were visible (Hnedak 1979). Over time, large sections of the property became devoid of buildings.

Mr. duPont established his weekend retreat in the former Finley House (MIHP # CE-301). During World War II, he employed Italian masons to rebuild and expand the former farmhouse to serve as his informal residence and hospitality center (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). The caretaker's house located east of the farmhouse was originally constructed as a residence for the veterinarian who took care of the cattle.

During the 1950s, the distinct land use zones were fully established. The racetrack, horse barns, and dog kennel occupied the western edge of the property just east of the village of Fair Hill. This area had public access. The horse area was expanded during the early 1960s with the addition of two-stall barns and paddocks based on the bullpen designs to accommodate the hunters. As part of the 1953 agreement that allowed Mr. duPont to have parimutuel betting on race days, Mr. duPont was required to hold a cattle breeder association sale on the property. To accommodate this sale, Mr. duPont had five cowbarns constructed east of the racetrack. This site also was utilized by the Cecil County Fair; the first county fair was held at the Fair Hill location in 1953 (Skinner personal communication 30 October 2003). Many buildings added to the property under Mr. duPont's ownership are identifiable by the trademark use of board-and-batten wood siding and the paint color of the buildings, which was a duPont green # 514, which has faded to a blue-green color (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003).

The cattle operations were centered along Tawes Drive, which evolved into the primary internal east-west road by 1942 (USGS 1942) at the former Hathaway property (MIHP # CE-1518) and the feed mill. The

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former Hathaway property located on the west end of Tawes Drive became the operational center for the enterprise. The remaining acreage was divided into croplands, pasture, and woodlots. The crop fields and the pastures were numbered (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The majority of the cropland, totaling approximately 1,010 acres, was concentrated between MD Rte 273 and the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. The primary crops were corn and hay (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). The pastures, totaling approximately 2,123 acres, were located south of MD Rte 273, east of Appleton Road, and along the edges of the cropland. Woodlots that remained from the individual farms were dispersed throughout the property and along the stream valleys (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The cattle would eat the pasturage during the summer, so the fields would be ready during the fox-chasing season (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003). Arched metal tunnels and metal bridges with either wood or concrete decks were used to transfer cattle to pasture areas without disrupting traffic on the surrounding public roadways.

During the fox-chasing season from September to March, Mr. duPont would chase three times a week. The area south of MD Rte 273 was "Monday Country"; the area west of Big Elk Creek and into Pennsylvania was "Wednesday Country"; and, the area east of Big Elk Creek and Appleton Road was "Saturday Country" (Fair Hill Nature Center map n.d.). The same roads and tunnels were used by fox chasers to cross the public roadways. Gates were installed at strategic points in the fencing. "Kentucky gates" were rolling gates operated by levers. Mr. duPont also experimented with turnstiles that allowed a mounted horse and rider to pass. These gates were vandalized and replaced with Kentucky gates. However, no gates remain extant in the Maryland portion of the Fair Hill estate (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003).

In 1954, Mr. duPont leased seven acres south of Big Elk Chapel Road to the Cecil County Commissioners as a public landfill. Operations involved systematic excavation and filling of trenches. The landfill was covered in topsoil and compacted when it was closed in 1971 (Maryland Department of the Environment 2004). Mr. duPont also began to assemble land along Big and Little Elk Creeks for water control purposes. The plan was to build a dam and create a reservoir that would flood a portion of the Fair Hill estate. The property was assembled under the name of Passyunk, Inc. The dam was never built.

In 1958-1959, Mr. duPont began an ambitious project to install a super fence around areas of the property. The super fence was designed to keep foxes inside and the deer outside. Deer scents muddle the focus of fox hounds (Scott 1976). The fence had a buried concrete base of two to three feet surmounted by a six-foot high chain link fence that had a perpendicular chain link cap. The design of the super fence prevented creatures from jumping over or digging under. The super fence was installed along the edges of the public roadways, and outlined blocks of land. The super fence surrounded the acreage bounded by the racetrack (south of MD Rte 273, west of Gallaher Road, and north of Big Elk Chapel Road) and the block of land east of Gallaher Road (south of MD Rte 273 and west of Appleton Road). The super fence also outlined the north side of MD Rte 273 and a section along MD Rte 213. The super fence did not correspond with the legal property boundaries. Seventeen miles of super fence were constructed by 1965, but the project remained unfinished when Mr. duPont died (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004).

Mr. duPont died on 31 December 1965 after a short illness. The obituary in the *New York Times* (1 January 1966) highlighted Mr. duPont's many interests. He was president of the Delaware Trust Company and a director of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. One primary interest was horse racing. He was the owner of

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Foxcatcher Farms, which was devoted to the breeding, raising, and racing of thoroughbred horses. Mr. duPont was described as an internationally known designer of horse racing tracks. He was credited with designing 25 horse racing tracks; Delaware Park and the National Cup Course at Fair Hill were noted. The obituary also praised Mr. duPont's interest in animal husbandry. He was owner of the Foxcatcher Livestock Company, which was devoted to improving, breeding, and raising beef cattle. From his own experiments and the research he sponsored, he was credited with having furthered "animal nutrition through soil enrichment and the control of animal diseases, including breeding diseases of horses, equine arthritis, bovine brucellosis and parasite control and distemper" (*New York Times* 1966). Mr. duPont was married twice and was the father of four children. Through the influence of his second wife, a noted tennis player, Mr. duPont donated funds to build tennis courts throughout Delaware (Klinger personal communication 6/5/2004). He was a member of numerous clubs and associations, including the Wilmington Country Club, Delaware Lawn Tennis Association, Wilmington Society of Fine Arts, Corinthian Yacht Club, Wilmington Club, Jockey Club, Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, the River Club of New York, and West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Queens (*New York Times* 1966).

The disposition of Mr. duPont's estate assets took years to complete. Some portions of the estate were transferred to his five children relatively quickly. His daughter, Jean duPont McConnell (later Sheehan), inherited Walnut Hall farm in Virginia and a 948-acre property in Talbot County. A son inherited the 800-acre Foxcatcher Farm in Pennsylvania. Mr. duPont's Thoroughbreds were sold at auction shortly after his death (Slater 1973). The division of other properties, including Bellevue Hall and Fair Hill, were shared assets whose equitable division proved problematic to the heirs.

The heirs managed Fair Hill between 1966 and 1975. The cattle operations at Fair Hill were leased to Mrs. Groves, associated with the King Ranch, for a five-year lease. Mrs. Groves lived in the former Finley House. After the lease expired, Mrs. Groves moved to the Shenandoah Valley (Skinner personal communications 4/27/2004, 4/30/2004).

Mrs. McConnell, Mr. duPont's daughter, retained the fox-chasing rights to the property and managed the Fair Hill racecourses. Under her aegis, the facilities at the fairground complex were expanded, including the covered grandstand for the horse ring. She established her headquarters in the former Gregg House (MIHP # CE-365) and added the asbestos-sided, wood-frame wings to the small stone house to accommodate entertaining (Skinner personal communications 4/27/2004, 4/30/2004). Mrs. Alexander, another relative, converted a former chicken coop into a puppy house to expand the kennel complex (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003, 7/2/2004).

In 1975, the MdDNR purchased the Maryland portion of Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate. In 1976, the State of Delaware purchased Mr. duPont's home Bellevue Hall for a public park.

NRMA History

On 23 June 1975, MdDNR used Program Open Space monies to purchase 5,404 acres in two transactions from Fairhill, Inc., and 146 acres from Passyunk, Inc. (MdDNR acquisition list 2002). The price was reported as \$6.2 million (MdDNR 1984:1; MdDNR 1989:1). The property purchased from Fairhill, Inc.,

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comprised two farms located south of the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary actively managed by the heirs of William H. duPont, Jr., for equestrian activities and cattle raising. The property purchased from Passyunk, Inc., was located north of Elk Mills and was primarily undeveloped acreage along the Big Elk Creek; this property had been assembled by one of Mr. duPont's land holding companies as part of a proposed dam project that was not completed. Subsequent amendments to the boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA included 24 acres acquired from Harry Strahorn (MIHP # CE-1097) in 1981, 56.6 acres from Fred Martenis in 1982, the sale of the Fair Hill Inn (MIHP # CE-74) into private ownership in 1979, and a land exchange with W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc., in 1979 (MdDNR acquisition list 2002).

From the very beginning of MdDNR ownership, the property was designated a Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA). NRMAs are managed "for the optimal use of the resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture. NRMAs do not accommodate intensive recreational uses, and they are typically used for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and water access" (MdDNR 2002). Fair Hill NRMA was an anomaly to the NRMA definition in that the property entered MdDNR ownership as a venue for already established public events.

From 1975 to 1991, Fair Hill NRMA was managed by Capital Programs, Office of the Secretary, as an entrepreneurial events venue. The state allowed many of the existing uses and events on the property to continue, including steeplechase and turf racing, the Cecil County Fair, Scottish Games, Cecil County Breeders Association, agricultural leases and grazing, fox chasing, and residential rentals. The legislation establishing Fair Hill NRMA provided a Fair Hill Special Improvement Fund that allowed the NRMA to retain all monies generated from land rent, sale of farm products, rental houses, and proceeds from special events in addition to the NRMA's portion of general state funds. The fund was designated for projects to operate, maintain, and improve the NRMA (MdDNR 1989; Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). In 1991, the property was transferred to the State Forest and Park Service to manage (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004).

During the first decade of state ownership, Fair Hill NRMA was the subject of study to identify existing resources, to quantify existing uses, to guide future development, and to recommend additional and compatible public use of the formerly private estate. Plans included a natural environment inventory, concept alternatives, a soil conservation plan, a forest management plan, an interim use plan, a program for historic preservation, and a master facilities plan.

In 1979, the built resources in Fair Hill NRMA were surveyed as part of an architectural survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust (Hnedak 1979). The survey results were presented in a tabular format based on a numerical ranking system. The highest ranked properties were the Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-238), Finley barn (MIHP CE-301A), the Beers property (MIHP # CE-300), and the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366). The table did not rank the site of the Scott Mill (MIHP # CE-514, CE-515, CE-516, and CE-710), but the eligibility of the site for listing in the National Register of Historic Places was noted. Corrections to the survey data were provided in a memo prepared by Joe Getty in 1984. In 1997, Charlie Mazurek of MdDNR provided additional survey data by completing MIHP forms on twelve buildings (MIHP # CE-1513 through CE-1524) located within the boundaries of the NRMA. No evaluations of resources applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 Part 60.4 (a-d)) were

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completed during the 1997 survey (Mazurek 1998). One survey of archeological resources was completed in 1983-1984 prior to the construction of the Equestrian Training Center.

A draft concept plan prepared in 1984 detailed the uses of Fair Hill at that time. The main source of income was agricultural leasing. Nearly half of Fair Hill was leased to local farmers for three-year periods; farm buildings were leased yearly. Twelve hundred acres were planted in corn and soybean crops, and 1,600 acres were used for grazing and hay. Recreation was "primarily passive spectator-oriented," and included horseracing, the fair, horse shows, Scottish Games, fox chases, endurance and trail rides, and dog shows. Other proposed recreational activities included hiking, picnicking, sightseeing, historical interpretation, fishing, and canoeing (MdDNR 1984:2).

The Fair Hill racetrack, located south of the intersection of Route 273 and Route 213, was equipped with a one-mile turf track, a three-mile steeplechase course, bleachers, grandstands, and "other supporting structures." In 1976, a fire destroyed the parimutuel betting building, the National Cup grandstand, and a stable (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). MdDNR replaced these facilities (MdDNR general file n.d.; MdDNR parimutuel betting building drawing 1976). Racing events at the racetrack complex were scheduled between two and eight times a year. The Fair Hill Races, an annual event established by Mr. duPont in 1934, continued to be held. Race day was changed to Memorial Day and proceeds from the race were donated to charity. In recent years, the fund-raising event has been managed to benefit the Union Hospital of Cecil County; a small proportion of the profit was retained by the Fair Hill Improvement Fund. The track area also was used for the Annual Colonial Highland Gathering, commonly called the Scottish Games; the games offered athletic contests, field trials for border collies, and music and dance competitions. The fairgrounds east of the track were the site of the Cecil County Breeders Fair, an agricultural fair held since 1936, and the Cecil County Fair, held since 1953. Local and regional horse and animal shows were scheduled for April through October. Fox chases occurred at Fair Hill between October 1 and March 15 (MdDNR 1984:3-4).

The 1984 draft concept plan contained six planning and management recommendations for Fair Hill. Recommendations included low-intensity use and minimal development; retention of the equine theme; "private enterprise ventures" that matched the equestrian theme and existing activities, and that provided public recreation and education; additional land acquisition; updates and implementation of operational plans; and, more efficient management practices that could generate "much additional revenue" (MdDNR 1984:4-7). The recommendations to update operational plans and to manage more efficiently contained specific details. The document recommended that the master facilities plan be updated to include all facilities, in addition to those in the racetrack and fairground areas. One specific recommendation was the specific need of a detailed site plan for racetrack and fair grounds before new sewer and water systems were installed. Additional recommendations included adoption of the Soil Conservation Service's suggestions to reduce soil loss in erosion-plagued areas, implementation of a forest management plan to improve timber productivity and to provide additional revenue, and consideration of a program for preserving historic resources. Suggestions for more efficient management included upgrading rental fees, increasing the number of race days and the types of racing offered, and preparing a cooperative agreement between MdDNR and Fair Hill, Inc. Several suggestions were offered for removing the fairground maintenance burden from the state. They included holding the county responsible for repair and upkeep of

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all fairground structures, and either charging a fee for use of the facility or donating a percentage of the profits to the state (MdDNR 1984:5-8).

The draft concept plan recommended property for acquisition and contained suggestions to manage agricultural, forest, water, wildlife, and cultural resources. Under general operating recommendations, the concept plan recommended designing a visitor center, hiring an interpretive specialist and a ranger, and maintaining the existing positions of manager, maintenance and operations chief, and three assistants. It also recommended forming a more detailed plan and design layout so that costs could be estimated (MdDNR 1984:34-47).

In 1983, MdDNR entered into a private enterprise venture with the Fair Hill Training Center, an equestrian training center. MdDNR leased 350 acres located on the western edge of the NRMA and north of MD Rte 273 for 100 years to the private group. The Fair Hill Training Center opened in summer 1983 with two barns, fourteen stalls, turnout paddocks, two training tracks (one dirt and one wood chip), and miles of hilly turf gallops in the country. The complex currently contains 398 stalls with more barns under construction. Fair Hill's location is conveniently situated to local racetracks, including Delaware and Pennsylvania, and within three hours of racetracks in New York, New Jersey, and West Virginia (*Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred* 2003).

A wildlife management plan for Fair Hill NRMA was prepared in 1987 and revised in 1988. According to this plan, the goal was to maintain a positive cash flow from the area while providing for public recreation and maintaining habitat for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Fair Hill was divided into eight units. Five units were designated for hay production; habitat for Delmarva fox squirrel, doves, and non-game species; fox and deer chasing; and, dog training. The other three units were recommended for long-term lease to the private sector, and for habitats for bluebirds, barn owls, kestrels, and other non-game birds (Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service 1988:4, 6). It was reported that four or five pairs of fox squirrels were released at Fair Hill NRMA in 1980 (MdDNR general file n.d.). However, due to the prior land use management to support a dense population of foxes and the presence of the super fence that limited the movement of many wildlife species, some small mammals and ground-nesting birds that were natural food sources for foxes had low populations (MdDNR 1984:42).

The wildlife management plan also contained a recreation management plan. It listed hunting, field trials, fox chasing, horseback riding, and hiking as possible recreation offerings. According to the recreation plan, dove and deer hunting were recommended in certain areas during respective seasons, using bows and arrows, firearms, and muzzleloaders, but not high-powered rifles. Seasonal fox chasing using hounds and horses was recommended to continue. Horseback riding and hiking were to be allowed in the non-hunting areas. The use of off-road vehicles was not recommended at Fair Hill because of the danger of soil erosion (Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service 1988:9-10).

Mr. Dan Brower, Fair Hill NRMA manager between 1986 and 1991, fondly remembered the challenges of managing the property (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). He was the second property manager, following Tom Meriwether, who retired in 1986. Mr. Brower outlined the objectives of his tenure as manager as follows: to take care of current property users, to open up the property to additional users, to

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generate revenue and spur economic development, to maintain and renovate facilities, and to prepare a master plan. The challenges were to balance competing uses of the property and maintain and renovate buildings and facilities.

In 1987, Fair Hill NRMA was approached by the racing board of the Breeders' Cup Day; the Breeders' Cup Day was a \$10 million day that featured all types of horse racing. Within a year or two of the founding of the race, the organizers wanted to include a steeplechase and approached Fair Hill NRMA as a possible site. The State of Maryland was receptive and the staff at Fair Hill began a crash program to renovate facilities to accommodate the race. One of the major things needing attention was turf track. The turf required correct cushioning, since the Fair Hill racetrack had no irrigation. The turf was too compacted, and top quality horses did not run on ground the hardness of cement. The facilities at the racetrack were renovated and improved. The rails surrounding the track were improved, and Mr. duPont's Aintree grandstand was replaced. Work crews worked around the clock to finish the new stands. NBC sports broadcast the inaugural Breeders' Cup Day steeplechase live in simulcast with the Santa Anita races in California into 26 countries. The broadcast crew lived in fear of a six-second time lag and the challenge of shifting between sites on the west to east coast (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). The race featured a purse of \$250,000, attracting nearly 20,000 spectators in the stands and many more viewers through television. Breeders' Cup Day race was held at Fair Hill in 1987, 1988, and 1991, before the event was canceled in 1994 (Winants 2000).

The Breeders' Cup Day race popularized Fair Hill NRMA as a national events venue. Mr. Brower remembered that, for three years following the Breeders' Cup Day race, the events never stopped. The coverage of the Breeders' Cup Day race attracted the Fair Hill 3-Day International equestrian event; the preliminary selection trials for the U.S. Olympic Equestrian team going to the Seoul, Korea games; and, cross-country events. On some days, two large events were held simultaneously on different parts of the property without intermingling between the two groups. Large group events occurred primarily on the weekends; there was little weekday activity in the NRMA. As large events were attracted to venue, Mr. Brower ensured that the needs of long-time regulars were met. Contracts for events were altered so that Fair Hill NRMA became the venue, but MdDNR staff did not organize or manage the actual events (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004).

The proceeds of the mulch hay supported NRMA activities during the early years of operation. In 1975, the fields produced corn and hay under long-term agricultural leases. During the early 1980s, MdDNR phased out long-term agricultural leases. MdDNR began to plant orchard grass for mulch hay. This was a high yield grass that choked out the noxious weeds and left lush fields after mowing. The change to planting orchard grass was made under manager Tom Meriwether. Mr. Brower changed the marketing pattern to market hay to mushroom growers during winter at higher prices rather than locking in lower prices during the summer, then storing the hay free of charge until delivered to the purchaser (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004).

A 1989 report summarized the existing uses and proposed future uses of Fair Hill NRMA. The report described the use of the NRMA since its purchase by the State of Maryland in 1975 as "a recreational area for sports with an equestrian orientation." During 1989, 35 special events were scheduled at Fair Hill

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NRMA facilities, 25 of which were related to equestrian activities. Public attendance at the events was anticipated to reach 200,000 people, a figure that would strain the park's facilities. The report recommended that "substantial investments" to buildings, support facilities, and the road network were needed "if the complex is to achieve national stature as a location for high-quality equestrian events" (MdDNR 1989:2-3). The impetus behind the recommendations was to broaden the user base and to establish a broader role for the NRMA as part of the overall economic development plan of the State of Maryland (MdDNR 1989:6; Suydam personal communication 5/21/2004).

The remainder of the 1989 report summarized a previously written concept plan and a market analysis prepared by a consultant, Zuchelli, Hunter Associates, Inc. The concept plan made the following determinations: future private development should be high quality; future uses should support the horse theme; private enterprise should be encouraged if it supported this theme and provided public education; and, management of the park should be efficient and coordinated. Recommendations were listed in nine geographical units of the park. They included large-scale recommendations, such as improving the fairground and racetrack areas, developing a major equestrian facility, locating a new maintenance complex, establishing a new office complex area, stabilizing and interpreting historic structures, and developing trails (MdDNR 1989:5).

The market analysis presented several findings and further recommendations for improving the property's ability to generate revenue. According to the analysis, "The Department of Natural Resources wants to ensure that Fair Hill maintains its position as an equestrian center and becomes one of the world's best equestrian complexes." The market analysis prepared by Zuchelli, Hunter Associates found that Fair Hill's strengths included its size, location, and environment but determined that the NRMA did not live up to its potential because the equestrian facilities were not maintained at a level that qualified them for high-quality competitions (MdDNR 1989:6-7).

The analysis included cost estimates totaling \$18.6 million to improve the facilities at Fair Hill NRMA. In the racetrack area, the analysis recommended \$300,000 to install a track irrigation system (never installed) to keep the turf in racing form, and repairs to the tea barn, the detention barn, and track fencing (completed). During the period 1989-1990, the secretary's office was re-sided in vinyl and substantial improvements were made to toilet facilities. The jockey restrooms were rebuilt from the ground up to provide men's restrooms and waiting areas for both male and female jockeys (MdDNR drawing; Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). For the fairgrounds, improvements estimated at \$1.8 million were recommended. They included paving existing roads, repairing racing stables (new stables were constructed 1990-1991), replacing the shower and restroom area (1991), and improving the concession building (1993) and bleachers (1996). The facilities shared by both the racetrack and fairgrounds were recommended to receive \$3.5 million in improvements, including a \$1.2 million sewage treatment facility, several roads, a maintenance complex, and underground electrical wiring. The analysis also suggested constructing several new equestrian facilities under the name "Maryland Equestrian Center." The first phase of this development allotted \$2 million for competition facilities consisting of a grand prix arena, a dressage ring, and a warm-up ring; \$1.9 million for equestrian support facilities consisting of 200 permanent stalls, parking space for 200 vans, and space for 100 recreational vehicles; and, \$3.5 million for a road system, a shower and restroom facility, parking, and a concession area. The second phase, estimated at \$5.2 million,

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consisted of competition facilities, including an indoor show arena, an indoor warm-up facility, a second dressage ring, 100 permanent stalls, and a polo field (MdDNR 1989:7-10). The Maryland Equestrian Center project was not implemented.

As part of the overall economic development objectives, State of Maryland officials actively recruited the National Steeplechase Association (NSA) to locate its headquarters to Fair Hill NRMA. The NSA was founded in 1895 to keep records, to govern and promote steeplechasing races, to advance steeplechasing in the United States, and to license individuals and racing meets (NSA 2004). The former Fair Hill Clubhouse and NRMA office (MIHP # CE-75) became the headquarters of the NSA in 1989. The State of Maryland also recruited the Thoroughbred Racing Association (TRA) to locate its headquarters at Fair Hill NRMA. The TRA Administration Building was constructed in 1990.

Mr. Brower recalled the history of the establishment of the Fair Hill Nature Center. He was a member of one of the local Cecil County boards when a discussion about a state-mandated requirement to provide environmental education occurred. Mr. Brower volunteered the assistance of Fair Hill NRMA in meeting that requirement to whichever organization received the task. In fact, Cecil County created the Fair Hill Environmental Foundation to provide an environmental curriculum for the county schools (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). In 1990, the Fair Hill Nature and Environmental Center began operations in the former Finley House (MIHP # CE-301), Mr. duPont's former house where the NRMA manager was living. Operated by the non-profit Fair Hill Environmental Foundation, Inc., this group sponsors many types of events, such as bird walks, festivals, and educational programs for school children and adults (MdDNR 1997; Fair Hill Nature Center 2004).

In 1991, the management of the NRMA was transferred to the State Forest and Park Service. During the 1990s, the NRMA began to be opened for day use by individuals and small groups, rather than being used primarily as a large-event venue. The reputation of Fair Hill NRMA at the time was as a venue used almost exclusively for equestrian-related activities. According to then Fair Hill Manager Ed Walls, when he arrived in 1991, some equestrian groups had such exclusive use of the property that they had not provided MdDNR with keys to some of their gates. During the 1990s, other users were encouraged to use the property, including hikers, anglers, hunters, bird-watchers, and mountain bikers (Settina 1998). The first scheduled trout season and the first scheduled deer hunt occurred at Fair Hill NRMA in 1994 (MdDNR ca. 1994). In 1996, MdDNR officials supported leasing land to the Fair Hill Archery Club for a 3-D archery range and a clubhouse (never implemented) (Crouse 1996:1; Walls 1996). The Chesapeake Beagle Club, now Rising Sun Beagle Club, began to lease an area to support their activities. During the late 1990s, in association with the Delaware Trail Spinners, trails for mountain bikers were opened (Gilmour 1999).

Officials continued to develop a use plan for Fair Hill. In March 1996, MdDNR envisioned a ten-step, year-long planning process that included input from an advisory committee and local residents to determine the NRMA's capabilities, to develop goals and objectives, to form a master plan with public input, and to seek final approval from the MdDNR secretary (Dunmyer 1996a:1-2). MdDNR began soliciting nominations of potential advisory committee members in May (Griffin 1996), and members were chosen in June (Dunmyer 1996b).

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One of the options for the NRMA discussed during the period 1996-1997 was a proposed golf course. The Harlan C. Williams Co. proposed locating 12 holes of an 18-hole course at Fair Hill NRMA. The other six holes would be located east of Appleton Road on the real estate company's land, along with a conference center, hotel, and retirement housing complex (Williams 1996a:1, 3). The owner of the company, Harlan C. Williams, was a member of the advisory committee. The committee began receiving letters either praising or criticizing the proposal. The Maryland chapter of Trout Unlimited, based in Cockeysville, objected to the plan because runoff from the golf course might damage trout habitat along Big Elk Creek (Warnock 1996). Ron Karlson, a committee member, proposed a buffer one-quarter mile wide on each side of Big Elk Creek, on which no construction or "intrusive uses that would change the natural character of this habitat" would be allowed – thus precluding the construction of the golf course. Karlson believed that the golf course would "not blend into the natural landscape," and instead would "contribute to additional forest fragmentation, elevation of chemical runoff ... and reduction in the cooling effect the forest has on the creek" (Karlson 1996). Meanwhile, the Cecil County Economic Development Commission voted to support the project (Duff 1996), as did the Cecil County Chamber of Commerce (Williams, Harlan 1996b:1). Local residents in the neighborhood of Fair Hill NRMA expressed opposition to the golf course proposal and did not overwhelmingly favor intensive recreational development of the property. Most respondents favored use options that incorporated the natural areas, including installing maps and signs on the trail system, creating buffers around ecologically sensitive areas, and restoring riparian or stream-associated forests (Williams, John 1996:2). Two residents argued that Fair Hill's classification as a natural resource management area precluded most recreational development. They believed that appropriate management of Fair Hill should center around preserving ecologically sensitive areas, maintaining wildlife and its habitat, and providing minimal development, such as a visitor center (Williams and Williams 1996:1).

In February 1997, the advisory committee issued a two-page proposal, containing the following summary statement: "The committee supports the preservation of all natural resources. It strongly urges the Department to develop a sound management policy to maintain those resources, including limiting development, so that it does not reduce the extent nor diversity of habitat at Fair Hill." The proposal stated that new *construction and commercial development should be limited to previously built areas, such as the fairgrounds*. It also called for preserving most historic structures and archeological sites. Finally, the proposal contained brief suggestions for specific elements of the park, such as wildlife, grasslands, forests, and infrastructure (Fair Hill Advisory Committee 1997a).

The result of all planning efforts and citizen input was the Fair Hill NRMA Land Unit Plan produced in June 1997. The plan detailed Fair Hill's natural and cultural resources and existing uses, and the advisory committee's vision and goals. The vision statement read: "The Committee strongly supports the long-term conservation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of value found at Fair Hill. It strongly urges the Department to develop a use and management policy to maintain those resources, including the extent and diversity of habitat at Fair Hill." The committee developed four goals for implementing the vision: protect valuable resources through a management plan that maintains biodiversity and the ecosystem; promote recreation that is compatible with existing uses and that protects resources; promote public awareness of Fair Hill; and, generate funds to support it. Several recommendations were developed to meet each goal. John R. Griffin, MdDNR Secretary, approved the plan in June (MdDNR 1997).

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During the same period, MdDNR and several other government agencies in Maryland and Pennsylvania began meeting to discuss ways to provide long-term protection for the larger Big Elk Creek watershed (Pingel 1996:1). The group continued to meet throughout at least 1997. One result of these efforts was a demonstration project to plant 3,550 tree seedlings along Gramies Run, in the southwest section of Fair Hill that occurred in spring 1997. It was estimated to cost \$2,200, financed by a \$1,000 grant from Chesapeake Bay Trust, \$1,000 from the Cecil County Forestry Board, and \$200 from Trout Unlimited ("Fair Hill Riparian Buffer Demonstration Project" 1997). Additional riparian buffers were planted along the Big Elk Creek near the Fair Hill Nature Center.

In 2000, organizers of a proposal to host the 2012 Summer Olympics in the Baltimore-Washington area considered including Fair Hill NRMA in their proposal package. In addition, efforts were made to attract the United States Equestrian Team to relocate to Fair Hill from its home in New Jersey (Dunmyer 2001). In conjunction with both proposals, MdDNR officials discussed options to improve the equestrian facilities and to extend the public water system from Elkton to the park along Route 213. According to a worksheet prepared for an April 2001 meeting to discuss these options, proposed facility improvements would cost more than \$9.1 million. Extending the public water supply would cost nearly \$2.3 million (MdDNR 2001). The Baltimore-Washington corridor was not selected by the Olympic selection committee, and the water system was not upgraded due to project costs.

As of 2003, Fair Hill NRMA supports a wide variety of user groups, while still retaining its equestrian-related activities. The recreation facilities are centered at the racecourse, fairgrounds, and the Fair Hill riding stable that occupies Mr. duPont's former hunter barn. Annual events include the Fair Hill races, the Scottish Games, and the Cecil County Fair. Short-term equestrian events are also held in areas near Big Elk Chapel. The Fair Hill Training Center operates as its own entity on 350 acres north of MD Rte 273. The former Hathaway property remains the operational and maintenance center for the NRMA; the NRMA office and shops are located there. The Big Elk Covered Bridge, known as the Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge (MIHP CE-238) and the Fair Hill Nature Center (MIHP # CE-301) are the center for environmental education, trout fishing, hiking trails, and bird watching. The former bullpens are rented as individual horse stalls with attached paddocks. The remainder of the land is divided into open fields and wooded areas. Mr. duPont's former crop fields and pastures (approximately 60 percent of NRMA land) produce hay during the summer. Until recently, the hay contracts brought in substantial revenue to support operations at Fair Hill NRMA; the hay produced at Fair Hill was used for mulch and sold to mushroom growers. The hay market collapsed during the early twenty-first century, and it is currently cheaper to import hay from Canada (Suydam personal communication 10/30/2003). The wooded areas that once were individual and dispersed woodlots to support individual farmsteads have matured to form wooded corridors. Forested areas have increased along the Big Elk Creek valley and along its tributaries, as well as in areas where former farmsteads, now ruined, were located. Other activities available in the NRMA include trout fishing in the creek, an 80-mile multi-use trail system, hunting by permit, the Fair Hill Nature and Environmental Center, and two youth group camping areas (MdDNR 2003). In addition, Fair Hill NRMA is often the subject of scientific and wildlife management studies conducted by staff and students from the nearby University of Delaware.

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EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Fair Hill NRMA as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B, Title 5). Under this task, the NRMA was evaluated as a cultural landscape applying the Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1999) 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. In addition, buildings and structures constructed prior to 1960 were evaluated as individual properties applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. No archeological sites or ruins were evaluated applying the National Register criteria as part of this investigation.

The initial 5,404 acres to form the NRMA were purchased from Fairhill, Inc., the estate of Mr. William H. duPont, Jr. An additional 146 acres were purchased from Passyunk, Inc., a land holding company owned by Mr. duPont that was assembling land for a proposed dam (MdDNR acquisition list 2002). Minor adjustments to the property boundary occurred during the 1970s, but these generally added open space to the NRMA. Two transactions involved built resources. MdDNR sold the Fair Hill Inn (MIHP # CE-74) into private ownership and acquired Grammy's Run (former Strahorn property) (MIHP # CE-1097), which subsequently entered the MdDNR curatorship program.

Fair Hill NRMA was purchased using Program Open Space funds. Program Open Space was established in 1969 to provide long-term funding to acquire public lands for conservation and recreation. One result of this program was to broaden the classifications of public lands beyond the terms "game refuge," "state park," and "state forest" to include natural resources management areas and natural environment areas, new property classifications introduced by MdDNR during the 1970s. The purpose of these areas was to enhance the natural resources existing on a property while providing recreational opportunities. Fair Hill was designated an NRMA to recognize that successful management of the property required balancing natural resources, recreational uses, and an active events venue. As of 2002, the MdDNR maintains 16 properties comprising over 22,100 acres classified as NRMAs, as compared with 91,920 acres in 48 state parks, 135,656 acres in 12 state forests, and 100,626 acres in 41 wildlife management areas. In general, NRMAs will not be intensively developed for recreation or other uses; however, Fair Hill NRMA entered the MdDNR inventory as an active events venue. Fair Hill NRMA is the largest NRMA in the MdDNR property inventory (MdDNR 2002).

The landscape at Fair Hill NRMA reflects two themes: agriculture and recreation. The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by elements from two distinct time periods: individual family farms from the early nineteenth century through ca. 1935 (pre Mr. duPont ownership) and the agricultural activities of Mr. duPont from ca. 1945 through 1965 when the property was organized to function as a beef cattle farm. The landscape also reflects recreational elements from two distinct time periods: the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs from ca. 1926 through 1975 that focused on horse racing and fox chasing and the

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implementation of management policies by MdDNR post-1975. The built resources and the landscape in the NRMA contain elements to illustrate each of these themes and time periods. However, the property does not appear to meet the definition of a district defined as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" or overall integrity sufficient to convey its association with any one of these four themes (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991).

In general, the formation of parks in Maryland has been the result of MdDNR acquiring and assembling individual parcels to form a land unit, then selecting the appropriate management strategy for the unit, and implementing management objectives appropriate to the property. In the case of Fair Hill, Mr. duPont acquired and assembled the property between ca. 1925 and 1965. Prior to Mr. duPont's ownership, the rural character of this section of Cecil County was characterized by individual, agriculturally-diverse, family farms, each with a complement of farm buildings. A typical farmstead contained a main house, a bank barn, and a variety of smaller agricultural outbuildings. The farmsteads were surrounded by agricultural fields and dispersed woodlots. Water-powered mills were located along Big Elk Creek and Grammies Run. The farmsteads and mills were linked by lanes and unpaved country roads to major county roads, such as MD Rtes 273 and 213.

Elements of this historic agricultural pattern on the landscape were erased under Mr. duPont's ownership, particularly after World War II, when the property was consolidated for cattle raising operations. Boundary lines delineating individual farms were removed to open up the area. Individual agricultural fields were combined to form larger crop fields and pastures to support the cattle operations. Mr. duPont closed off the former country roads that traversed the property and incorporated sections of them into an internal road and equestrian trail system. Some farmsteads and mills, especially those with limited access, were allowed to deteriorate and fall into ruin. This resulted in large sections of the property that currently are devoid of buildings and structures. Approximately 33 buildings and structures represent the pre-duPont-era land use prior to ca. 1930. These resources are widely dispersed on the property and do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of built resources to qualify as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In most cases, the former farmsteads located in the interior of the property are ruins. Residential buildings that have survived generally are located along the main roads along the periphery of the property; few residences survive with agricultural complexes intact. Thus, the landscape contained within the current boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA retains no overall integrity to illustrate the agricultural history of this section of Cecil County prior to Mr. duPont's ownership.

Mr. duPont assembled the property to indulge his passions for horse racing, fox chasing, and animal husbandry. Fair Hill NRMA retains some elements of these pursuits. Under Mr. duPont's management, the Fair Hill property offered open space for fox chasing, a racetrack to support racing meets, a fairground area, and a complex of buildings to support beef cattle-raising operations. Cattle raising was a compatible use of the land that allowed large open fields for pastures and crops, while retaining dispersed wooded areas. This use preserved open space for fox chasing. The Fair Hill estate was not used to support Mr. duPont's Thoroughbred horse breeding program, racing stables, or Thoroughbred training program and is not organized around a great estate house. Seventy-three built resources survive from the period of Mr.

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duPont's ownership from ca. 1930 through 1965, although the buildings constructed between 1961 and 1965 were not surveyed or evaluated in this survey.

Under the theme of agriculture, Mr. duPont established a large-scale beef cattle-raising operation on the property. Following World War II, Mr. duPont began to raise Santa Gertrudis cattle on the property and eventually had a herd numbering 1,200 head. Cattle raising operations carried on until Mr. duPont's death in 1965, then continued under a lease agreement for an additional five years ending in 1970. Large-scale cattle raising was an anomaly in the history of agriculture in Cecil County applying National Register Criterion A and was not an event that made a significant contribution to county agricultural history. The built resources associated with this operation, though dispersed, are accessed from along Tawes Drive near the center of the property north of MD Rte 273. These resources include operation and maintenance buildings near the NRMA office, the feedmill near the Foxcatcher Covered Bridge, two-stall bullpens and paddocks on the former Beers and Peterson properties, and the water supply structures. Buildings associated with the cattle operation that have been removed near the feedmill include five cowpens and a corral. The buildings and structures constructed for the cattle raising operations generally are utilitarian and possess minimal architectural design or construction significance for National Register eligibility applying Criterion C. In some cases, the individual buildings have been renovated to new purposes, so that integrity of individual buildings has been compromised.

The theme of recreation from ca. 1926 through ca. 1975 under the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs is illustrated by the use of the property for equestrian activities. Horse racing facilities were concentrated on the western part of the property. Mr. duPont laid out the turf oval flat racing course and steeplechase courses in 1927 and built the support structures to host race days and local meets, which started in 1934. The fairgrounds were located east of the racetrack. The hound kennel and hunter barn were located in an area south of the racetrack. However, the imprint of fox chasing on the landscape is ephemeral, requiring open space and a quarry. Pursuit of the quarry was enhanced by the construction of horse bridges and tunnels that allowed the transfer of cattle, horses, hounds, and wildlife between sections of the estate without crossing public roadways. Horse bridges also were constructed at strategic points over Big Elk Creek. These widely-dispersed elements do not constitute a district.

The classification of Fair Hill as an NRMA (since 1975) is too recent to evaluate the NRMA entity as a district. However, the management policies that have been implemented since MdDNR acquired the Fair Hill estate have altered the property. The primary alterations carried out at Fair Hill NRMA have been to renovate existing buildings and facilities, particularly in the racetrack and fairground areas. Other changes to the former duPont estate include formalizing internal road systems and trails and the construction of new amenities to support long-term users and to attract new users. The lease of 350 acres to the Fair Hill Training Center and the construction of equestrian training facilities beginning in 1983 have greatly altered the portion of the landscape north of the racetrack. Another area developed to attract new users is the mountain bike trails.

The primary collection of built resources that supported Mr. duPont's passion for equestrian pursuits were located near the race courses, which he laid out in 1934. These resources are associated with the theme of recreation, particularly horse racing in Maryland, under Criterion A. These elements are associated with

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Mr. William H. duPont, Jr., who was credited with the design of flat racing and steeplechasing courses under National Register Criterion B. The flat racing oval and the steeplechase course were laid out by him and best represent Mr. duPont's ownership of the property. The location and setting of the courses are much as he designed them. The railings and types of jumps have been modernized to accommodate current racing standards. The buildings that support public events also have been altered over time. The 1934 grandstands were replaced in 1987, the jockey rooms were constructed in 1988-1989, the support buildings were renovated with modern materials, and new buildings were constructed to accommodate events. The original stable, now a storage building, the secretary's office, the detention barn, and the tea barn were renovated during the late 1980s as part of an upgrade to the racetrack facilities. These renovations applied modern materials to the building exteriors that compromised the integrity of exterior materials, design, and workmanship to individual buildings and to the district as a whole.

Fair Hill NRMA primarily is open space. Although the property retains elements from all the periods of use, it is not a cohesive entity and does not appear to meet the definitions of historic designed landscape or historic vernacular landscape. The property is not significant for its association with important events and has not been identified as an ethnographic landscape (Birnbaum 1996). It does not appear to qualify as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Individual Resources Associated with Fair Hill

The following resources have been determined eligible by the MHT-Beers farm complex (MIHP # CE-300) and the Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge (Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge) (MIHP # CE-238). The Maryland Historical Trust holds an easement on the Center School (MIHP # CE- 758).

The Rental House at 68 Big Elk Chapel Road is a second farmstead complex that contains a house, barn, and carriage shed. These three buildings date from ca. 1850 and possess sufficient integrity to embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction from the mid-nineteenth century under National Register Criterion C. The twentieth-century chicken coop is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Fair Hill NRMA possesses a large collection of barns that illustrate the evolution of barn construction and technology from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. The three oldest barns are the Beers Barn (MIHP # CE-310) dated 1826, the Finley Barn (CE-301A) dated ca. 1830, and the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366) dated mid-nineteenth century. These barns, as well as the former Peterson barn (MIHP # CE-362), the Moore barn, and the Hathaway Barn and Pen, illustrate the evolution of the barn type during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The ca. 1880 McFarland barn is a barely standing ruin and does not possess sufficient integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to convey its period of construction under National Register Criterion C.

The following isolated mid-twentieth century farm outbuildings do not have individual significance: Bunting silo (MIHP # 717), Cockerham silo (MIHP # 771), and McCloskey corncrib. These farm outbuildings are dispersed remnants of former individual farms. The isolated outbuildings have lost their

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context and are not significant examples of their types, periods, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C.

Individual residences on the property that possess integrity and significance under National Register Criterion C include the Skinner Rental House (former Smith House) (MIHP CE-1513), constructed ca. 1850, former Moore House (MIHP # CE-1003), constructed ca. 1870, and the Osborne House (MIHP # CE-634, MIHP # CE-1516). These dwellings retain sufficient integrity to illustrate their periods of construction applying National Register Criterion C.

Mr. duPont's house (MIHP # CE-301), which he constructed on the site of the former Finley farmhouse, is a modest version of the Colonial Revival style. This house served as Mr. duPont's "hunting box," a weekend retreat for informal living. The house exemplifies the simplified version of the Colonial Revival style as it evolved during the late 1930s and early 1940s. The house possesses sufficient significance and integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The Fair Hill Races Clubhouse (MIHP # CE-75) is a two-story stone building constructed ca. 1845. Later wood-frame additions have compromised the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the original section of the house. In 2004, the State Highway Administration submitted a MHT DOE recommending that CE-75 was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; MHT concurred with that finding.

The Small Stone House (MIHP CE-366) is a two-story, mid-nineteenth century house that has been engulfed by two ca. 1965 additions. Although the stone walls of the original house are intact, the two additions have compromised the integrity of design of the original structure. From the exterior, the building no longer reads as a mid-nineteenth century residence.

The two rental houses at 448 Gallaher Road and 470 Gallaher Road no longer possess sufficient integrity of exterior materials, design, or workmanship to illustrate their type, period, or method of construction under National Register Criterion C.

Individual Resources Not Associated with Fair Hill

The four Mason-Dixon mile markers (MIHP # CE-1011-CE-1014) have no particular association with the history of Fair Hill NRMA. MIHP forms prepared for the markers indicate that the markers were part of a thematic National Register nomination that included all 111 markers. Discussions with the MHT National Register Program and computer queries of the National Register database of listed properties on the National Register website did not reveal that the markers were ever listed on the National Register of Historic Places by Maryland or Pennsylvania.

MdDNR acquired Grammy's Run (former Strahorn property) (MIHP # CE-1097) in 1981. The property contains a ca. 1880 house with a bank barn and a shed, milkhouse, and corncrib, all constructed ca. 1940. The house and barn embody the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, and methods of construction under National Register Criterion C. The ca. 1940 milkhouse and corncrib have been

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rehabilitated so that they no longer possess integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The pole shed, constructed ca. 1940, is an insignificant building with minimal design distinction.

The property purchased from Passyunk, Inc., was not part of the duPont estate at Fair Hill. This property spans a section of Big Elk Creek and a tributary just north of the manufacturing village of Elk Mills. This section of the NRMA has no public access and no MdDNR-built resources. The only buildings on the property are the former Passyunk/Woodall house (MIHP # CE-1515), constructed ca. 1900, and a post-1960 storage building. This house does not appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architecture under Criterion C. The house has minimal architectural interest as an individual house since it is covered with modern materials that compromise the integrity of its original design, materials, and workmanship. As an individual building, the house has no known significance under Criterion A for an association with historical events or under Criterion B for association with significant persons. However, the Passyunk/Woodall house has not been evaluated in the context of the as yet unidentified and unevaluated village of Elk Mills. It was not the purpose of this project to survey or evaluate Elk Mills. As of 2004, MdDNR was seeking to sell the house into private ownership.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CE-1434

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 5,622

Acreage of historical setting 5,622

Quadrangle name Newark West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA as of April 2004.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine, Dan Grose, Kathy Child, Chris Heidenrich

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 6/30/04

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-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

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Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA, Cecil County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

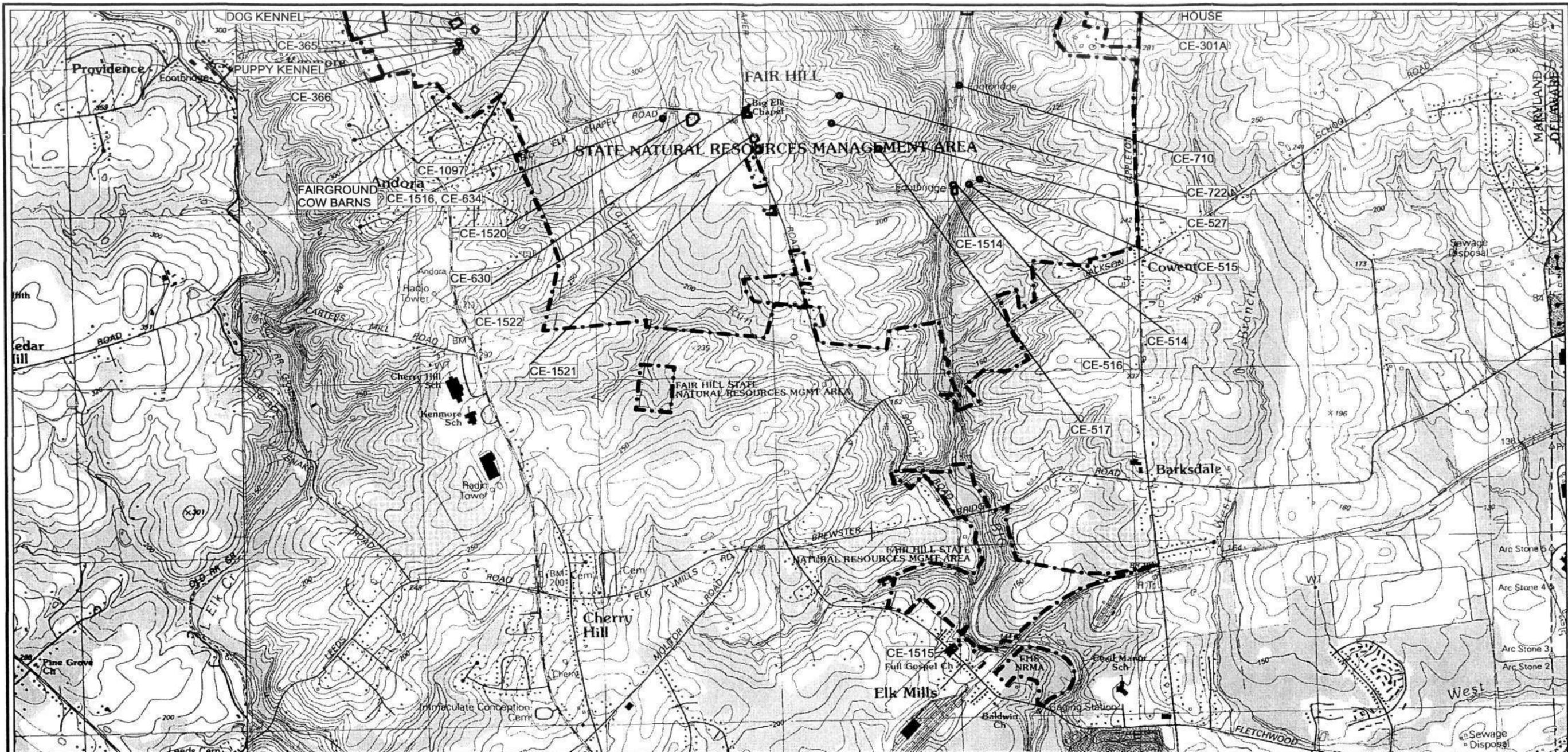
Number Photo log Page 1

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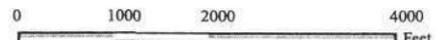
1. MIHP # CE-1434
2. Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
3. Cecil County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. April-May 2004
6. MD SHPO

Photo

1. Overall view of Fair Hill NRMA showing pastures and woodlots, looking north.
2. Overall view of racetrack and grandstands (MIHP # CE-1004), looking northeast.
3. Secretary's Office (MIHP # CE-1004), looking northwest.
4. Jockey Weigh-In Pavilion (MIHP # CE-1004), looking north.
5. Tea Barn (MIHP # CE-1004), looking northwest.
6. Detention/Testing Barns (MIHP # CE-1004), looking southwest.
7. Five Cowbarns in Fairground, looking north.
8. Dog Kennel, looking north.
9. Hunter Barn/Office, looking southwest.
10. Small Stone House (MIHP # CE-365), looking west.
11. Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366), looking southeast.
12. Beers House (MIHP # CE-300), looking southeast.
13. Beers barn and shed (MIHP # CE-300-A), looking southwest.
14. Finley Barn (MIHP # CE-301-A), looking southwest.
15. Rental House at 68 Big Elk Chapel Road (MIHP # CE-1520), looking south.
16. Bank Barn (MIHP # CE-1520), looking south.
17. Carriage House (MIHP # CE-1520), looking south.
18. James Moore House (MIHP # CE-1003), looking south.
19. Moore Barn, looking southwest.
20. J.M. Peterson House (MIHP # CE-362), looking north
21. Peterson Outbuilding (MIHP # CE-362), looking south.
22. Peterson Barn (MIHP # CE-362), looking southeast.
23. Grammy's Run (MIHP # CE-1097) dwelling, looking south.
24. Grammy's Run (MIHP # CE-1097) barn, looking south.
25. McFarland Barn, looking south.
26. Hathaway Barn 2 (MIHP # CE-1518), looking west.
27. Hathaway workshop (MIHP # CE-1518), looking south.
28. Hathaway Barn 1 (MIHP # CE-1518), looking west.
29. Feed Mill, looking northwest.



FAIRHILL BUILT RESOURCES
 FAIRHILL NRMA



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

SOURCE: USGS NEWARK WEST, MD.-DEL.-PA. 1992 7.5' QUADRANGLE; MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST 2002.

FAIRHILL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AREA
SOUTH HALF CE-1434
Cecil County

DATE: 07/14/05

PREPARED BY: TAG



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

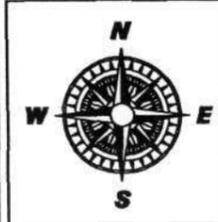
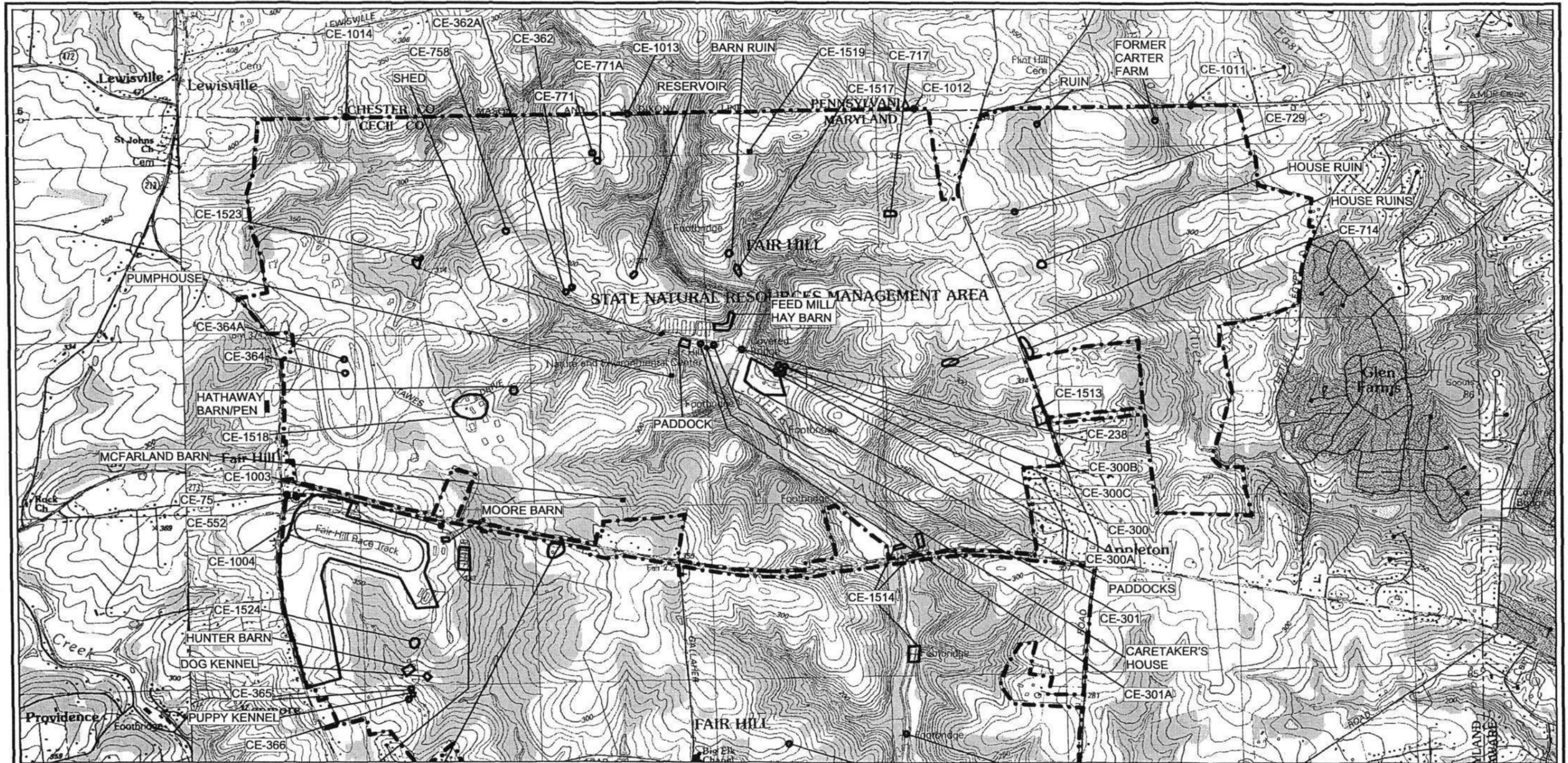
Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA, Cecil County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 2

30. Feed Mill, looking north.
31. Two-stall barn along Tawes Drive, looking southeast.
32. Osbourne House (MIHP # CE-634, CE-1516), looking south.
33. Skinner Rental House (MIHP # CE-1513), looking northwest.
34. House at 470 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1522), looking east.
35. House at 448 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1521), looking east.
36. House at 639 Elk Mills Road (MIHP # CE-1515), looking north.
37. Finley House (MIHP # CE-301), looking south.
38. Caretaker's House, 620 Tawes Drive, looking west.
39. House by (race)Track, 60 Kennel Road (MIHP # CE-1524), looking west.
40. Horse bridge over Big Elk Creek between of MD Rte 273 and Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge, looking north.

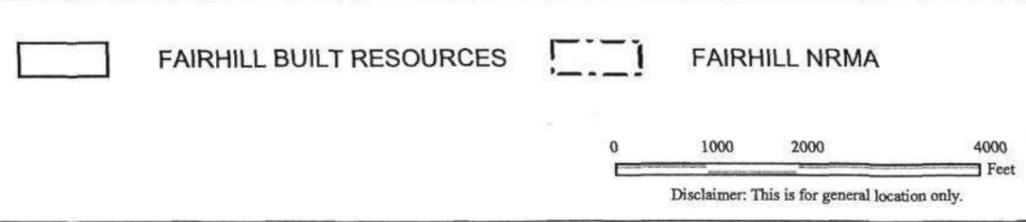
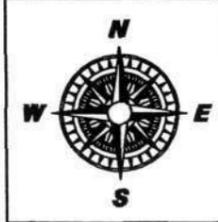
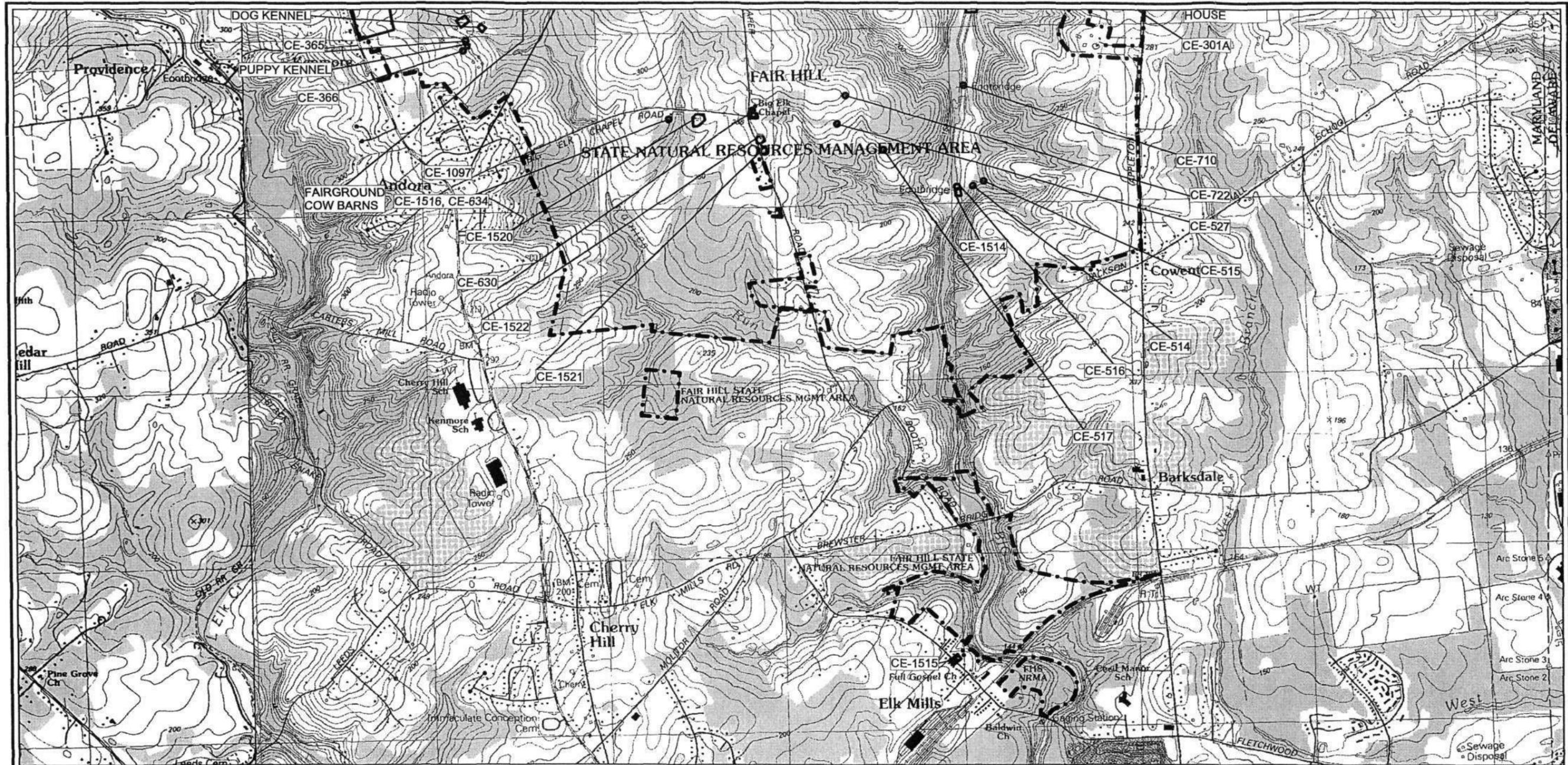


SOURCE: USGS NEWARK WEST, MD.-DEL.-PA. 1992 7.5' QUADRANGLE; MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST 2002.

FAIRHILL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AREA
NORTH HALF CE-1434
Cecil County

DATE: 07/14/05 PREPARED BY: TAG


 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



SOURCE: USGS NEWARK WEST, MD.-DEL.-PA. 1992 7.5' QUADRANGLE; MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST 2002.

FAIRHILL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AREA
SOUTH HALF CE-1434
Cecil County

DATE: 07/14/05 PREPARED BY: TAG

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA, Cecil County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

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CE - 1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RECA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Fair Hill NRMA, looking N

1/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRHA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPS

Race track looking NE

2/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Secretary's office, looking NW

3/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REG A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Jockey Weigh-In Pavilion, looking N

4/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REG-A

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Ten barn, looking NW

5/40



CE - 1434

Fair Hill ARMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Detention/Testing horns, looking SW

6/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Five cowbarns in fairground, looking N

7/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCEA

4/5/2004

JD SHAO

Dog kennel, looking N

8/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cec. 1 Co. MD

REG A

4-5/04

MDSHPO

Hunter barn/office, looking SW

9/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co MD
RCA-A

4-5/04

MD SHPS

Small stone hse, CE-365
looking W

10/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MDSAPO

Old Stone Stables CE-366

looking SE

11/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NE MA

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MDSHAPO

Beers Hse CE-300

looking SE

12/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCEA

4-8/04

MD SHPO

Beers barn + shed, looking SW

12/40



CE-1434

Fair H. II NEAMA

rec'd Co. MD

REG A

4/5/2004

MD SHPO

Finley Barn

CE-301-A

looking SW

14/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Rental House, 68 Big Elk chapel
Rd, looking S

15/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co MD

RCG A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Bank barn looking S

16/40



CE-1434

Fair H. II NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MDSTPO

Carriage Hse, looking S

17/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

J. Moore Hse CE-1003

looking S
18/40



CE - 1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co MD

REG A

4-5/2004

MD SHPo

Moore Barn, looking SW

19/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REGA

4-6/2004

MD SHPO

Peterson Hse CE-362,
looking N

20/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. HD

RCSA

4-5/2004

HD SHPO

Peterson Out bldg CE-362

looking S

2/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Peterson Barn CE-362

looking SE

22/10



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co. MD
RCGA

4/5/2004

MD SHPO

Grammy's Run CE-1097
Hse, looking S

23/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCG-A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Grammy's Run CE-1097

barn looking S

24/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co. MD

RCG A

4-5/2004

MD SHAs

McFarland Barn, looking S

25/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NEMA
Cecil Co. MD

REGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPo

Hathaway Barn 2,
looking W

26/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NEMA
Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Hathaway Workshop
looking S

27/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co. MD

REGA

4/5 /2004

MD SHPO

Hathaway Barn |

looking W

28/40

CE-1518



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Feed Mill looking NE

29/30



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Fair Hill looking N

30/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REC-A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Two-stall barn, looking SE

31/40



CE-11434
Fair H. II NEMA
Cecil Co. MD
REG A

4-5/2004

MDSHPo

Osbourne Hse CE-634, CE-1516
looking s

32/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill PEMA

Cecil Co MD

REC-A

4-5/2004

MDSHP0

Skinner Hse, looking NW

33/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Geil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHAB

House, 470 Callaber Rd
looking E

34/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEHA

Cecil Co MD

REGA

4-5/2005

MD SHPO

House, 448 Gallaher Rd
looking E

35/40



CE - 1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REBA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

House 639 Elk Hills Rd (CE-1515)

looking N

36/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co MD

REG-A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Finley House CE-301, looking S

37/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Caretaker's Hse., looking W

38/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Rec. Co. MD

Rec-A

4/5/2004

MD SHPO

House by race track (E 1524
looking W)

89/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co. MD

REGA

4-5/05

MD SHPO

Horse bridge over Big Elk Creek

looking N

40/40