K-566 1867-1868

Locust Grove Public School

Locust Grove

Private

Located in the crossroads village of Locust Grove, the Locust Grove Public School is a rare surviving example of an unusually large, high-ceilinged, one-room frame school with a gable-front vestibule wing oriented toward the public road. The ca. 24' x 36' classroom and vestibule were built in 1867 or 1868 during a period of local and state educational reform. Community growth during the later nineteenth century resulted in the addition of a second classroom to the rear gable-end by 1900. The original classroom was two bays wide and one bay deep, while the gable-roofed addition, which was lower but with side walls continuous with the original structure, was two bays deep. Like the other county one-room schools, the exterior is clad in horizontal,lapped weatherboard. Large double-hung, 6-over-6 light windows nicely trimmed, handsome paneled shutters, and chair rail with wainscoting below are the major details that distinguish this school from its plainer contemporaries. With the decline of population in and around the village and the strengthening of the school consolidation movement, the Locust Grove school was closed at the end of the 1935-36 school year and sold by the school board in 1939. One of the least altered of surviving Kent County Schools, it was moved in 1985 from its original stone foundation to the rear of the lot nearby where the Locust Grove Methodist Church once stood, next to the Locust Grove General Store.

Survey No. K-566

Magi No. 1505664502

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic: Locust Grove Public School

and/or common: Locust Grove Public School

2. Location

street & number: Northeast side Locust Grove-Shrewsbury Neck Rd., 1 mile northwest of intersection with Shallcross Neck Road ___ not for publication

city, town: ___ vicinity of congressional district: First

state: Maryland county: Kent

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	_X_ private	_X_ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	_X_ not applicable	_X_ no	___ military	_X_ other: vacant

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

name: William V. McCann

street & number: 140 W. Tenth Street telephone no.: (212) 691-4593

city, town: New York state and zip code: New York 10014

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Kent County Court House liber 122

street & number: Cross Street folio 16

city, town: Chestertown state: Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys NONE

title: none

date: ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records:

city, town: state:

7. Description

Survey No. K-566

Condition		Check one	Check one	
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site	
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	X moved	date of move July 1985
X fair	___ unexposed			Moved after field v

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

Located on a one-acre lot on the northeast side of the public road from the small crossroads village of Locust Grove, about 1/10 of a mile from the village crossroads, the school is sited with its southwest gable end facing the road and is about 40-50 feet distant from it. An unusually large, gable-roofed, frame one-room schoolhouse with a front-end, gable-roofed vestibule wing, it was built in 1867 or 1868. It is quite plain, though with some handsome details. It shares its simple style and original plan with most other Kent County schoolhouses built in the latter part of the nineteenth century. A slightly lower gable-roofed, one-room wing was added to the rear gable end by 1900, and a small side wing was added to the rear wing on its southeast side either at the same time or later, probably to serve a as vestibule for the rear classroom.

The main section, containing the orginial single classroom, is a tall one-story in height. It measures ca. 24'-0" wide by 35'-9" deep on the exterior. The gable-end facade, with the vestibule wing centered on it, has no openings to either side. The main section is three bays deep with three large evenly-spaced double-hung windows on each side. It is not known whether the rear gable end had any openings; after the addition of the rear wing two door openings, one in each bay, were cut to provide access from the main classroom to the rear wing. They may have replaced earlier windows, though it is not likely since the teacher's platform was at this northeast end, and the students would have had to face the light, considered a poor practice. There originally may have been a door to the exterior in the rear gable-end. The trim of one of the present doors is similar to that of the front doors, while that of the other door is in part a rather crude imitation.

The vestibule, with the school's main entry on its southwest gable end, is one bay wide and one bay deep. There are no other openings. The vestibule's gable roof is the same pitch as the main section but considerably lower. The vestibule wing measures ca. 15'-3" wide by 6'-9" deep.

The walls of the rear wing are continuous with those of the main section, but its gable roof is slightly lower than the main sections roof. Two bays wide and two bays deep, the rear wing measures ca. 24'-0" wide by 18'-0" deep. An entry (from the probably later side addition) is in the southwest bay of the southeast side; in the other bays, evenly spaced, are double-hung

(Continued)

8. Significance

Survey No. K-566

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

Specific dates 1867-1868 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Locust Grove School is a rare surviving example of an unusually large Kent County one-room rural school of the third quarter of the nineteenth century (though a second classroom was added by 1900). Although it has been somewhat altered and recently moved from its original site to the lot where the Locust Grove Methodist Church once stood, it is one of the least altered of surviving nineteenth-century Kent County Schools, most of which have been completely converted to residential use. Only Cliffs School (K-309), now restored and used as a school museum, is virtually unaltered. While its size is not representative, but rather unique, among Kent County one-room schools, the two-part pre-addition form and plan of the Locust Grove School are typical. Frame one-room gable-roofed schools with gable end facing the public road and a gable-roofed vestibule wing on that end clearly were the norm in Kent County. From ca. 1867 to 1936 the school served as one of the focal points for the community of Locust Grove, both educationally and socially. It contained the only large public gathering space in the village, except for the Methodist church. Especially since the church had no hall (and one probably was not considered necessary because of the school a short distance away), the school served as one community center of social activity.

The one-acre school property was deeded to the Board of County School Commissioners on November 26, 1872, by William O. Shallcross and his wife, Ann W., the prosperous farmers who occupied Castle Carey Farm to the north on Shallcross Neck Road. (Kent County Land Records, JKH 11/506). The selling price was $280.00. The lot seems to have been part of a tract of 87 acres northwest of the Locust Grove Intersection that Shallcross bought in 1865 (with the sale confirmed in 1866 and the deed made in 1870) from the estate

(Continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. K-566

An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, 1877.

Martenet's Map of Kent County, Maryland. Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet, 1860 (Continu-

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Q. Fallaw, Survey Consultant

organization County Commissioners of Kent County
Historical Society of Kent County **date** April 13, 1985

street & number Court House
Church Alley **telephone** 778-4600
778-3499

city or town Chestertown **state** Maryland

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

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

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PS-2746

windows that are smaller than those of the main section. The circa 8-feet square, one-bay wide, one-bay deep side addition to the rear wing has a low shed roof which begins just under the eave of the rear wing.

There is now no chimney in the main section. According to the present owner, there may originally have been a full-height exterior chimney at the center of the rear (northeast) gable end of the main section. It is not likely that a stove standing immediately inside this wall was vented into it because that would have placed it in an inefficient location and on the teacher's platform as well. Instead, an unusually long run of horizontal stovepipe from a centrally-located stove seems to have been connected to the chimney (the stovepipe hangars are still in place) and emitting heat throughout its length. After the rear classroom was added, if such a chimney was present, most of it was removed and a triangulated platform high (at about 13 feet) on the main classroom's northeast end wall installed to support a short chimney into which the long stovepipe was then vented. It is possible that this was the arrangement from the beginning, however. Later the long stovepipe run was extended through the rear classroom, exiting through a hole in the rear wall. An unusually short, twentieth-century, concrete-block chimney stands outside the rear wing's exterior gable end, near the northeast corner.

The exterior of all sections is covered with horizontal lapped weatherboard with ca. 5" to 5-1/2" exposure. Some of the lower boards of the main section have been replaced and have a 6" to 6-1/2" exposure. The weatherboard and corner trim are finished with a gold stain, which was applied to wood from which the earlier finishes were weathered away.

The roofs of the main section and of the rear side wing are of corrugated metal, probably replacing wood shingles. Asphalt shingles cover the roofs of the vestibule wing and the rear wing. The eaves overhang ca. 15" on the sides of the main section, ca. 8-9" on the vestibule sides and end. Rafter ends and lower edges are exposed, though white aluminum gutters have been hung relatively recently. A plain, small board overlays the top weatherboard course to close the rafter interstices. Rafters and gable-end look-outs (which extend the roof ca. 12" at each end) are heavy, of ca. 3" wide material, and are ca. 24" on center. The rafters of the rear wing are also exposed but of smaller material (ca. 2" wide). Otherwise the treatment is the same, as is true also of the rear side wing.

The crawl-space foundation of the main section, which is quite high toward the rear because of the northward slope of the lot, is of rubble-laid stone, mostly granite but with some fieldstone. The vestibule wing's foundation is mostly granite, probably intentionally for appearance. The crawl-space foundation of the rear wing is brick. The foundation of the rear side wing could not be ascertained because of undergrowth and skirting although in one area a large sill is visible; this section may rest on piers.

The main entry, in the center of the vestibule's southwest gable end, is closed on the exterior with a large screen-door-like frame and plywood. From the exterior, the opening size appears to be ca. 4'-4" wide by 8'-0" high. From the interior it is apparent that this encompasses a three-light transom to light the vestibule and double doors, each with five horizontal panels hung on large cast, patterned Victorian hinges. (One door panel is missing; another is

broken). Exterior trim is plain and 3-1/2" wide; the sill is wood. There is a small stoop (ca. 33" x 72") and step that appear to be concrete but may be heavily-parged concrete block. The secondary entry, into the rear side wing, has plain trim and a poorly-fitting metal-clad door with padlock. There is a crudely-constructed wooden small platform at this entry. The door from the side wing to the rear classroom has a transom and plain, wide molding with a half-inch bead.

The main section windows are large with 6-over-6 lights; muntins are sharp and thin. On the interior the total architrave, including the aprons, measures 3'7" wide by 7'-1-1/2" tall. Exterior sills are heavy (3"). Exterior rim consists of a 1-5/8" backband with an inside double bead, a flattened ovolo in the center, and a narrow outside fillet. The backband frames a 2" plain fillet. The windows have pulley-wheels but no ropes at present. The shutters have been removed and pintle holes plugged. Several of the handsome shutters have been stored inside the main classroom. They are 4-panel with ogee-and-bevel panel molding that is similar to the backband on the interior door and window trim. The back side of the shutters have flush panels with narrow (3/16") edges. Each shutter was hung with a pair of penny-end strap hinges. White aluminum storm windows have recently been installed, partly for weathertightness in those openings from which the sash has been removed for repair. The shutters are said to have been originally dark green. Trim is painted olive-green.

The vestibule wing has no windows. The rear classroom wing has double-hung windows with 6-over-6 lights that are smaller than those of the main section; sills are wooden; trim is 4" and plain; shutters have been removed (hinge mortises remain). The rear side wing has only one window, on the southeast side. It is closed on the exterior with overlapping louvered shutters that appear to have come from elsewhere.

On the interior, the large main-section classroom remains unpartitioned. There is a double floor, both layers of pine. The top layer, at least, is tongue-and-groove that is 3-/4" wide; the lower layer is 3-3/4" wide. The double floor may be original. At the northeast end of the classroom there was a one-step platform for the teacher, and presumably for his desk or table. The platform is now gone, but marks in the floor indicate that it was about 6 feet deep by 7 feet wide. At about six-foot height on the wall above the platform there were rounded-edge boards, perhaps for hanging pictures or maps. According to former students, on the wall above the platform on one side was a picture of George Washington and on the other, a picture of Abraham Lincoln. These seem to have been standard issue in Kent County schools. Unexplained was the pair of pintle-type heavy iron hooks in the platform wall, about six feet apart in the wall's horizontal board. Unusually high for a school, the ceiling, estimated at 13 feet high at the walls, was originally lathed and plastered on the lower rafter edges and on the lower edge of the collar ties, making the ceiling even higher away from the walls. The plaster was said to have been curved at the wall-ceiling joint. About 1977 4'x8' celotex sheets were applied to the ceiling; dark-stained battens cover the joints. The end walls have been covered with sheet rock; the upper side walls are plaster. A ca. 38-1/4" high chair rail, higher than the window sills, is almost a large double bead. Wainscoting of 5-1/2" boards with very narrow beads is below. Base finish is the same ogee-and-bevel used on door and window trim except

for the wall between the vestibule and the main classroom, which has two boards set on one another and together totalling 8-1/2" in height; it is flush with the wainscoting. The main section door and window trim is handsome. It consists of (from the inside to outside) a narrow bead, 1-3/8" fillet, and backband of ogee-and-bevel with 1" outside fillet. Originally there were two doors from the main section to the vestibule, one on each side (one said to be for the boys, the other for the girls, though the vestibule itself is not partitioned). There are now no doors in these openings, but the two 5-panel doors in the openings from main classroom to rear wing may have been moved from there. They have delicate compound panel molding around the recessed panels. On the front (southwest) wall of the vestibule there was formerly a set of three wall shelves on each side of the door, supported at the door ends with shaped brackets. Along the full length of the vestibule side walls, at heights of ca. 48" and 58" above the floor, thick beveled boards remain for coat hooks. Similar boards also are on the wall between the doors to the classroom.

The rear wing was added for a second classroom; it is now partitioned from front to rear, with a five-panel door in the partition's center. Each room is also accessible from the main section. The floor of the rear wing is several feet lower than that of the main section; the steps at each door are gone. Door and window trim in the rear classroom is plain and 4-1/2" wide. There is a chair rail, at two heights, in this wing; the shelf has an ogee-and-bevel bed. There is medium random horizontal beaded board wainscoting, but not on the partition wall, which is of the second-quarter twentieth century and dates from when the building was used to house seasonal farm laborers.

The school had a bell, said to have been mounted on 4" x 4" pieces of wood at the roof apex of the front gable, above which was an iron U-shaped bracket to hold the bell carriage. It is said that the bell was purchased by contributions of the local farmers. After the school was closed in 1936, a drawing was held among the original families for the bell. The bell is no longer in the area.

To the rear of the school lot there is a privy; there had been one on each side. A small stable for the horses of children who lived at such a distance that they had to drive (such as from the Black's Station area) formerly stood at the rear near the privy.

The school lot, which is three to four feet higher than the road, with a bank at the road, slopes gently from front to rear. A large mowed play yard is to the northwest, while a 50-60 feet deep rear yard is overgrown, with brambles and small scrub. The front yard is also overgrown. There are old, dead trees that have been reduced in size in the front yard and at the front of the play yard. There is a deep hole about three feet from the rear center of the rear classroom; it is said to have been for a well.

From the school lot most of the village of Locust Grove can be seen, with the main village buildings down the road to the southeast. The store, six houses and a trailer are visible. A small two-storey late Victorian frame house stands beyond a vacant lot to the southeast of the school, and to the northwest beyond the school yard is another, similar house with old chicken

houses in the rear yard. Beyond the tall bushes and the trees at the school rear lot line (to the northeast) are cultivated fields with a two-story frame farmhouse and outbuildings in the distance; this is the first farm fronting on the west side of Shallcross Road. To the northeast side of Shallcross Road outbuildings and a tenant house of Woodland Hall Farm (K-144) can be seen. Across the road to the southwest there are cultivated farm fields. Passing traffic can be seen in the distance on Route 213 to the south and southwest.

After the completion of the field work for this report, the school was moved a short distance from its original site to the northwest-rear of the lot where the Locust Grove Methodist Church (K-568) once stood, next to the Locust Grove General Store. (K-567) The building was placed on a new concrete-block foundation; the rear classroom's side wing, or vestibule, was not moved in toto. The purpose of the move was to place the schoolhouse on a lot zoned for commercial use.

When the schoolhouse was up on skids, its unusual understructure could be seen. The joist-sill arrangement reflects either an unusual original construction or a later sill replacement.

of James Woodland, owner of Woodland Hall (K-144) in the quadrant northeast of the intersection. (Kent County Land Records, JKH 9/449 and Chancery JKH 2/630-648) The lots of the Locust Grove General Store, the church, the creamery, and several houses also seem to have come from this tract in the same period. The store deed has the same date. For additional information about the village of Locust Grove, see also the reports for the store (K-567) and the church (K-568).

It appears that the schoolhouse was built before title was formally conveyed to the school commissioners. In 1867 Howard Meeks, the energetic president of the school commissioners, reported to the state school superintendent that since his last report, in 1866, "The sum of three thousand dollars was levied to erect a new house at Locust Grove, and a like amount for a new house at Chestertown; this money is now being collected, and at these two points there is a good prospect for comfortable and respectable houses. The unanimity with which these levies were voted by the people for the improvement of the School property of the County affords gratifying evidence of the gradual change in public opinion and the growing desire to provide for the education of their children." These were the only two requests for levies that were successful with the County Commissioners during that year although several other school district meetings were held and "various sums voted to be levied to build and repair School Houses." A school-system report for the year ending September 1868 lists the Locust Grove School as School No. 3 in District 2. James I. Hogg was the teacher. He had 47 pupils either on the roll or for the summer term and was paid $85.50 for the summer term.

The unusually generous size of the Locust Grove School and the care with which it seems to have been built, indicated by numerous nice details, probably indicate the influence and participation of the numerous nearby prosperous farmers, who joined forces to press for improved education for local children.

The Locust Grove School is designated as School No. 3 (District 2) in the 1877 atlas of Kent County. It may have replaced an earlier school, which had come to be considered inadequate (as was true of most county schools before the late 1860s), though perhaps not in exactly the same location in the village. The 1870 deed for the 1865 sale of the Woodland property to Shallcross mentions in one of the survey courses the following phrase: "on a line with the lot of School House No. 6." (Kent Co. Land Records JKH 9/449) This could be a reference to either the new schoolhouse, which seems to have been already present by 1870 and hence named in the survey description, but with an old or incorrect school number; or it could have referred, perhaps using old survey reference points, to a previous schoolhouse. The rather illegible 1860 Martenet's Map of Kent County may show a schoolhouse at Locust Grove. A 1900 school report indicates that the second classroom had been built by that date. Lillie Powell is listed as principal teacher and Mamie Legar as a second teacher. There are no enrollment figures.

Since the property was "no longer needed for educational purposes," in 1939 the Board of Education of Kent County sold the school property to Roy C. and Mildred E. Mitchell (Land Records, RAS 21/385). Use of the school actually had ceased at the end of the 1935-36 school year, with its students then transported to Kennedyville or Galena. That the school had lasted as long as

it had during a period of closings of one-room schools (though this one by this time was two rooms) is a testimonial to its spaciousness and the apparent care with which it was built. By the 1930s, however, this type of frame village school had come to be considered outmoded and inefficient, and in addition the village of Locust Grove also had declined as a population center, although the school served not only the village children but also white children from Shrewsbury and Shallcross Necks and the surrounding farm area to the south, at least as far as Black's Station. In fact, in 1932 the superintendent proposed that the Locust Grove School, along with 15 other one-room schools, be closed. Public opposition evidently forestalled it. In 1971 the present owner bought it from the Mitchells (EHP 41/740; EHP 122/16).

The educational system of Kent County, as well as that of the other counties of the state, was revolutionized by the new state constitution of 1864-65, which mandated a system of state and local funding, requirements for density of schools and length of school year, and a state school board, which would appoint county school commissioners. Up until that time there had been what could be termed public schools in Kent County, but they were relatively few, not accessible to all, inadequately and irregularly funded, and suffered a poor reputation for quality.

Although the new constitution as well as educational reform met considerable opposition from Kent Countians, the persistence and determination of the president of the school commissioners from 1865 to at least 1867, Howard Meeks of Edesville, resulted in a restructuring, revitalizing, and growth of the county school system. Many new buildings were built between the late 1860s and 1900, most appearing on the 1877 atlas map. Not only indicating a heightened commitment to education, they reflected the growing population of that period. In 1900 there were some 20,000 Kent Countians, a number that has not been reached since then. Schools built after 1900 appear to have been replacements for earlier schools or intended to handle the increased numbers brought by consolidation.

In 1865 Meeks reported that the old school system "had, with very few exceptions, attained but a very slight degree of efficiency, many of them being taught by persons destitute of the necessary qualifications, either of scholarship or aptness to teach. . . .The School Houses were mainly old dilapidated structures, wholly devoid of taste or even ordinary comfort." In 1867 he wrote that since his last report, in 1866, "there has been no essential change in the condition of the Public Free Schools of this County. The School Houses wear the same forlorn and cheerless aspect, and the same rude and uncomfortable furniture continues to punish the pupils in attendance. There is, however, I think, a better state of public opinion beginning to manifest itself."

The "rural improvement" movement began in the teens and gained strength in the 1920s. One aspect of it was improved education for rural children, which proponents felt could not be achieved in the often spartan, small, one-room schools in which one teacher taught many grades. Consolidation of schools, which would make available a variety of facilities, teachers and courses, was the answer, it was thought. Large, centrally-located schools were made possible only by the growing use and availability of motor vehicles. It seems to have been in the 1920s that Kent

County began to transport schoolchildren and close the smallest and most inadequate one-room schools, though the number of schools overall had decreased since 1900.

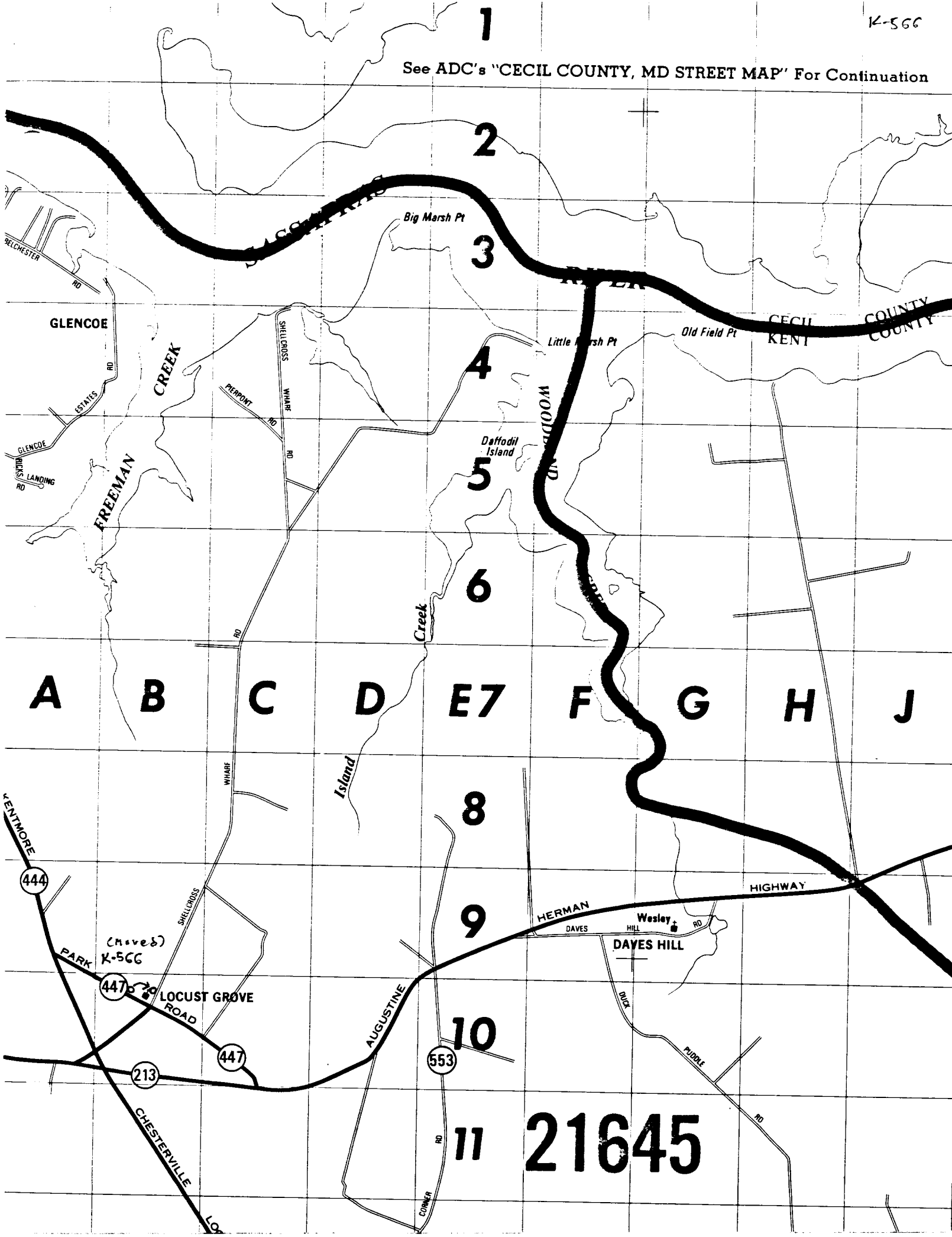
Consolidation accelerated in the 1930s, pressed by the difficult economic times and a county school superintendent who favored consolidation for its educational as well as economic benefits. In 1932 Superintendent Robinson proposed closing 16 one-room schools. Although consolidation had its advocates, there was also considerable opposition. One opponent wrote the Kent News in 1932 that "The consolidated schools may have more health facilities but when an epidemic strikes it goes like wildfire. One-room schools have little sickness. . .they are more economical. We don't need more taxes now."

In 1900 there had been 48 schools of all sizes for white children in Kent County. Nine of them were in District 2. By 1922 there were still 40 schools (35 elementary, 5 high school) for whites in the county but only five in District 2. Of all the county schools, 24 were one-room. By 1924 there were 11 larger elementary schools and 23 one-teacher schools. By 1934 there were only 13 one-teacher schools, and by 1944 only one remained, in Still Pond. It closed in 1951, marking an end to an era in Kent County education.

Elenora M. Lynn, "A History of Education in Kent County, Maryland", unpublished typescript chapter of forthcoming history of Kent County. Rock Hall, Md.: n.d.

Anecdotal history of Kent County schools, with some old school reports attached, located at Cliffs School, Chestertown. Prepared by the Kent County Retired Teachers Association, n.d.

Kent County Land Records, Kent County Courthouse, Chestertown, Maryland


K-566
See ADC's "CECIL COUNTY, MD STREET MAP" For Continuation
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11
A
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E
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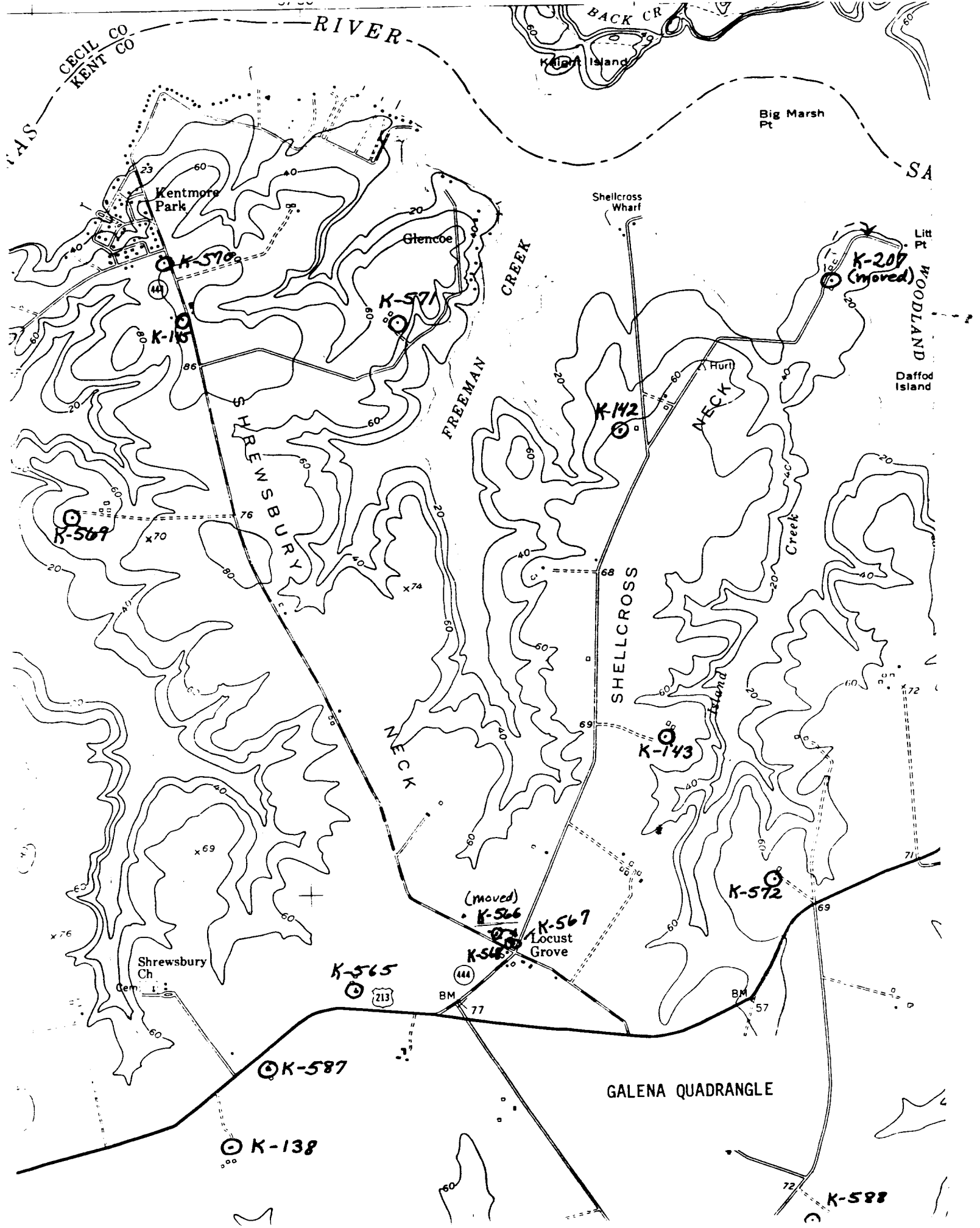
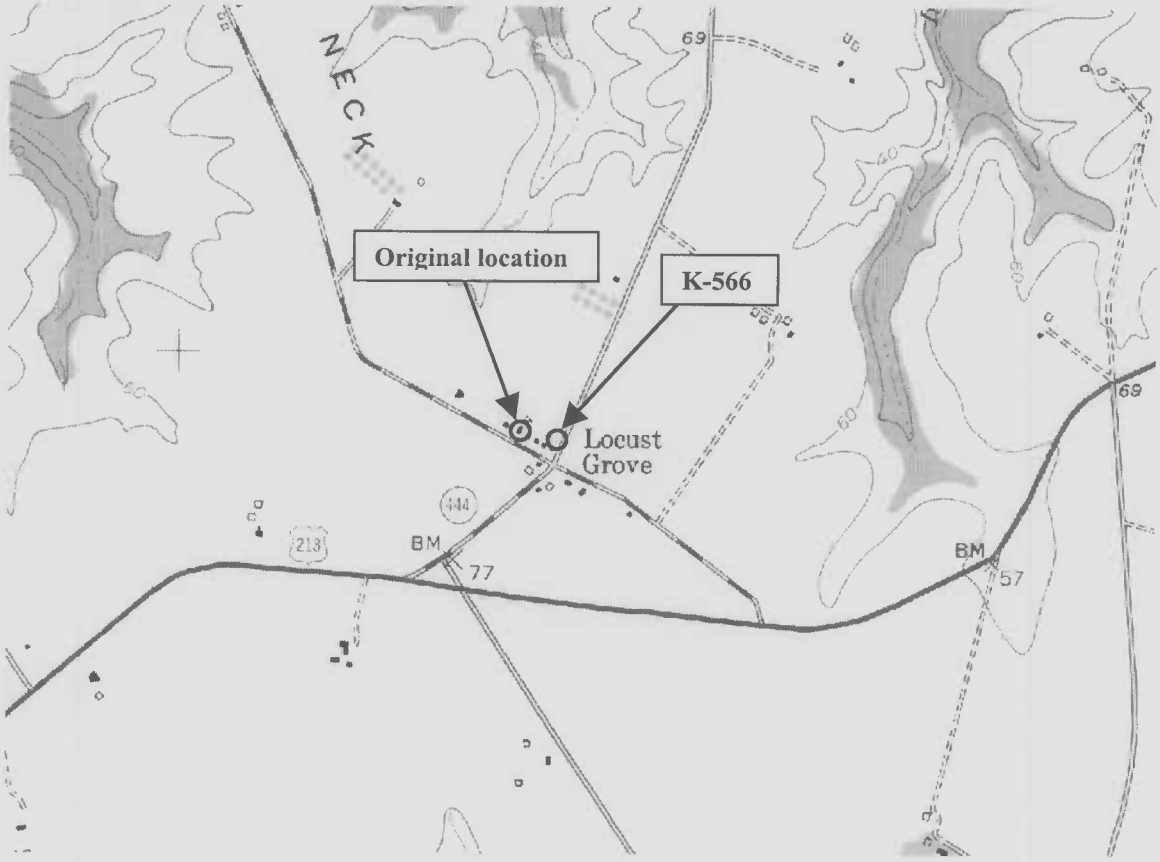
J
Big Marsh Pt
Little Marsh Pt
Old Field Pt
CECIL COUNTY
KENT COUNTY
GLENCOE
BELCHESTER RD
GLENCOE ESTATES RD
RICKS LANDING RD
FREEMAN CREEK
SHELLCROSS WHARF RD
PIERPONT RD
Daffodil Island
WOODBAND
Island Creek
KENTMORE
444
PARK
447
(moved) K-566
LOCUST GROVE
ROAD
447
213
CHESTERVILLE
AUGUSTINE
553
CORNER RD
HERMAN HIGHWAY
DAVES HILL RD
Wesley
DAVES HILL
DUCK PUDDLE RD
21645

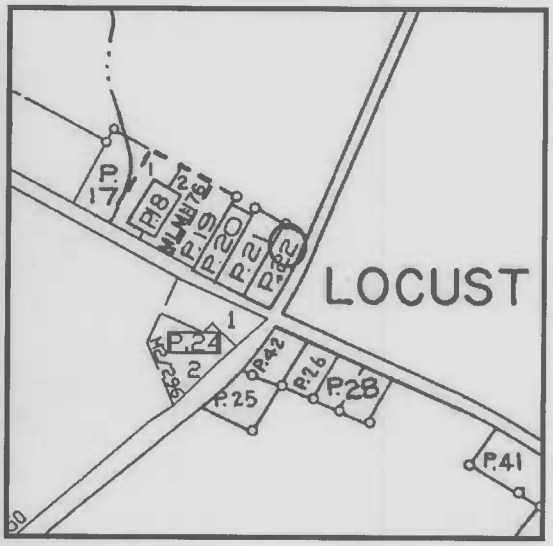

CECIL CO
KENT CO
RIVER
BACK CR
Knight Island
Big Marsh Pt
Kentmore Park
Glencoe
Shellcross Wharf
Litt Pt
WOODLAND
Daffod Island
FREEMAN CREEK
SHREWSBURY NECK
SHELLCROSS NECK
Hurt
Creek
Island
K-570
K-571
K-115
K-207 (moved)
K-142
K-569
K-143
K-572
(moved) K-566
K-567
Locust Grove
K-568
K-565
Shrewsbury Ch
Cem
K-587
K-138
K-588
GALENA QUADRANGLE
444
441
213
BM
77
57

K-566
Locust Grove Public School (moved)
Behind 29398 Old Locust Grove Road, Kennedyville
Galena Quadrangle

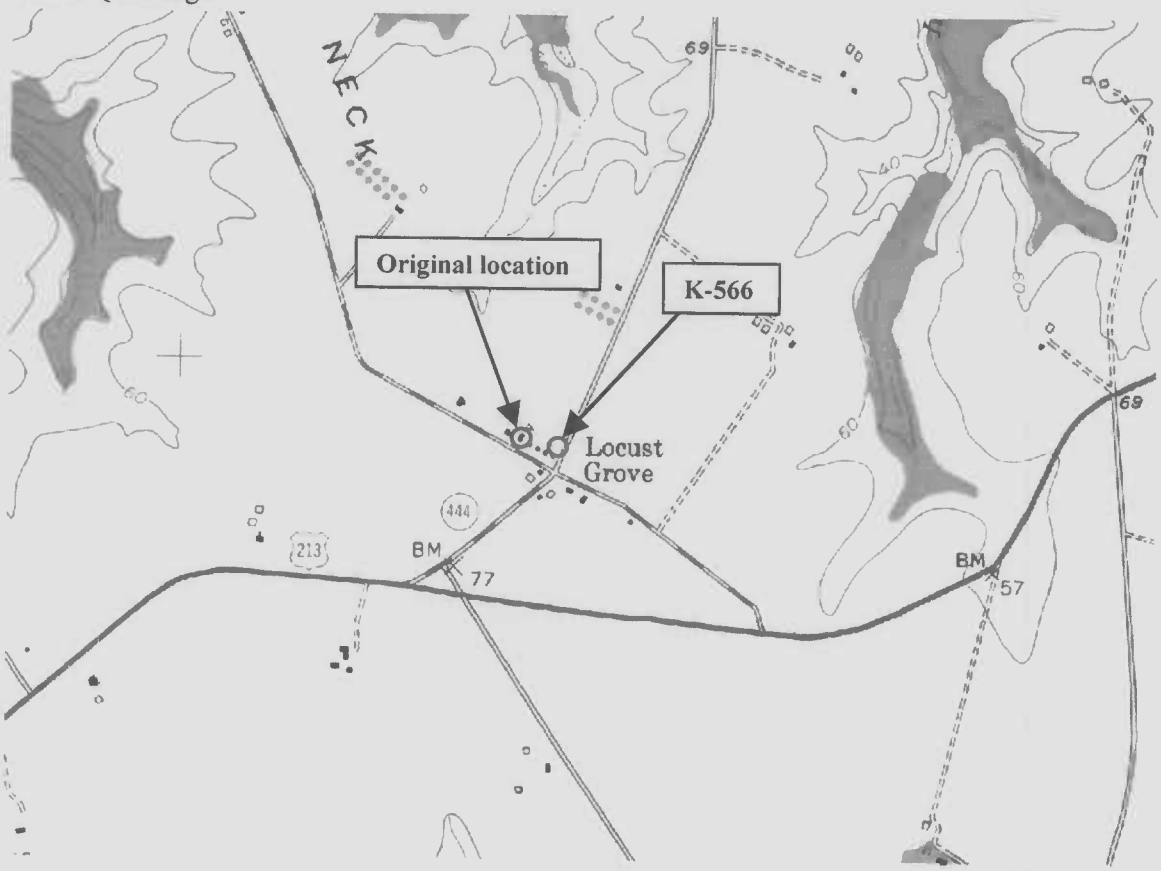


1992-95 Aerial Photo

Tax Map 14, p. 22

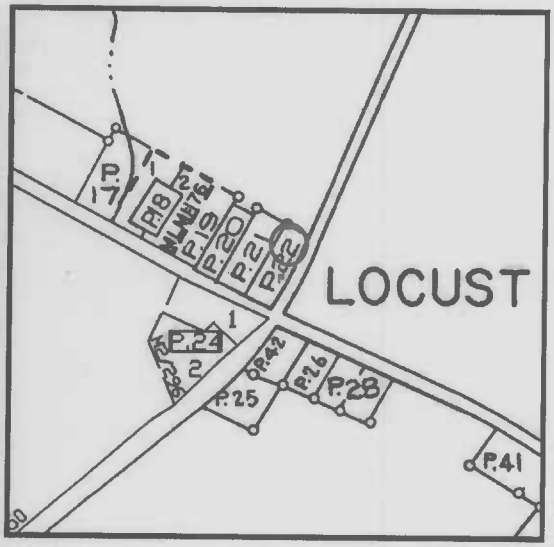


K-566
Locust Grove Public School (moved)
Behind 29398 Old Locust Grove Road, Kennedyville
Galena Quadrangle



1992-95 Aerial Photo

Tax Map 14, p. 22



K-566
Locust Grove Public School
Locust Grove
M. Q. Fallaw - 1/12/86
View to northwest

1C526-2

K-566
Locust Grove Public School
Locust Grove
M. Q. Fallaw - 4/13/85
View to northeast