

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Susquehanna State Park

MIHP # HA-2036/CE-1528

Darlington, Rowlandsville

Cecil and Harford Counties, Maryland

Park=1960

Public

Susquehanna State Park encompasses approximately 2,646 acres located along the Susquehanna River.

The major objectives of managing the park, as contained in the 1979 master plan, are to protect and to interpret the park's historic and natural resources and to provide opportunities for public enjoyment of these resources. The property types located within the park boundaries include four prehistoric sites; ten agricultural complexes; the site of the village of Lapidum that contains residences, stores, social buildings; the Rock Run Mill; three industrial sites, three transportation resources, and two other domestic buildings.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Susquehanna State Park as a district. MdDNR purchased the property between 1960 and 1987. MdDNR management of the area as a park can be traced to 1965 with the proposal of the initial master plan. Subsequent MdDNR management decisions to maintain and develop recreational facilities for the park have unified the current appearance of the park. Recreation facilities were constructed as parcels were acquired by MdDNR. All recreational facilities constructed in the park are thus less than fifty years of age, although the roads and hiking trails utilized previously existing transportation networks.

Susquehanna State Park, as an entity defined by its current legal boundaries, does not appear to possess the exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G necessary for properties less than fifty years of age to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the Maryland Register of Historic Places. However, many individual cultural resources located within the boundaries of Susquehanna State Park are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing historic resources related to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (MIHP # HA-1551), which was listed in 1993.

7. Description

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Condition

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

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

RESOURCE COUNT

NR Listed Historic Districts=2

In Lower Deer Creek Historic District

Contributing Buildings = 28

Contributing Structures = 3

Contributing Sites = 9

Non-contributing buildings = 36

Non-contributing structure = 1

Non-contributing site = 1

Not evaluated resources = 12

MHT DOE Not Eligible sites = 2

NR eligible building = 1

Not NR eligible building = 1

Not Evaluated Prehistoric Sites = 2

TOTAL = 98

SUMMARY

Susquehanna State Park (MIHP # HA-2036/CE-1528) encompasses an area of 2,646 acres and contains diverse cultural and historic resources that represent nearly 10,000 years of human habitation and activity (Maryland Department of Natural Resources [MdDNR] 2002; Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Acquisition Listing, [MdDNR Acquisitions, Susquehanna SP]). The majority of the park lies within the boundaries of Harford County, although a few parcels are located in Cecil County. The Susquehanna River, which separates the two counties, is the park's principal natural feature. The river and its tributaries provide a dramatic focus for the park, which encompasses a wide variety of scenic and historical/cultural landscapes ranging from the steep wooded bluffs along the river shoreline to the rolling farmlands that occupy the elevated ridges away from the river (MdDNR 1979).

As a park, MdDNR's management objectives have been to protect and to interpret the park's historic and natural resources and to provide recreational opportunities. Land was acquired for the park initially in 1960 and continued until 1980, when most of the acreage was acquired. All the recreational facilities were constructed post 1965. These include a boat ramp, picnic area, and camping site located in discrete areas. Visitor amenities include parking areas and bathrooms. A separate maintenance yard located off Wilkinson Road services the park. These recreation areas are linked together by a system of roads and hiking/biking trails. The road network is a series of narrow two-lane country roads that were established during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These roads were paved during the twentieth century and are maintained by Harford County. The primary hiking trail along the Susquehanna River follows the original towpath of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, which was later used as the road bed for a local railroad servicing Conowingo Dam. A trail also crosses through the upland areas; its path incorporates former unpaved farm lanes. Both trails were established during the 1980s.

The topography within the park is dominated by narrow, deeply incised drainages that flow into the Susquehanna River. Steep-sided stream valleys, such as Deer Creek and Octoraro Creek, are typical of the fall-line zone situated where the Piedmont Province meets the Coastal Plain. Within Susquehanna State Park, the terrain rises to an elevation of 300 ft above mean sea level (amsl) on the gently rolling ridge tops between the drainages. A narrow floodplain borders the Susquehanna River on the Harford

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036/CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

County side of the river, with slightly higher Pleistocene terraces at the mouth of Deer Creek, where the Day Use Area is located. The narrow floodplain situated approximately 10 ft above the river was the focus of transportation through and within the area encompassed by the park. Park property on the Cecil County side of the river is situated within the steeply sided Octoraro Creek valley, which rises from a low wide floodplain to nearly 220 ft amsl in the vicinity of the Rowlandsville Mill.

As discussed in Section 8 of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, the current investigation found that the park as a distinguishable entity does not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the Maryland Register of Historic Places as a park due to its recent age and to the recent dates of its management practices and recreation facilities. However, the park includes many historic resources that illustrate the industrial, transportation, agricultural, and architectural history in these sections of Harford and Cecil Counties. While none of the resources contributes to the park as an historic entity, most of the resources in Harford County contribute to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (MIHP # HA-1551), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. This historic district recognizes the early history of the area from ca. 1608 through ca. 1940. The resources that contribute to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District in general possess good integrity to convey their significance to that district.

METHODS

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

Historical Research

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

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

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other).

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings and structures at Susquehanna State Park in June 2002. Properties owned by other state agencies were not included in the survey. For example, bridges owned by the Maryland State Highway Administration and recreation facilities maintained by county recreation departments were excluded from the current survey. Field survey verified the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings recorded on MIHP forms and assessed the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible. At Susquehanna SP, the following resources have been cleared for demolition by MHT: Abrahams/Nicholson House (MIHP # HA-380), Hitchcock/Davis House and outbuildings, Dudeck-Stevenson House (MIHP # HA-578), and the 1955 Danneker house. No additional survey of these resources was conducted during the investigation.

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

DESCRIPTION

The prehistoric and historic land use in the vicinity of the park were structured largely by topographical conditions. Historically the natural resources located in areas along the Susquehanna River and in the hills were mined, cut and sawn, or milled. Agricultural areas were carved from forests located on the ridges and in the floodplain along the Susquehanna River. During the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, the abundant waterpower available on the runs and creeks in the park provided power to operate gristmills, furnaces, and other industries. Canals constructed along banks of the Susquehanna River linked the Chesapeake Bay with the Susquehanna River's hinterland in Pennsylvania.

By 1900, most of the water-powered industries in the area had been abandoned. Reforestation occurred in the former industrial

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036/CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

areas and the transportation canal along the Susquehanna River. The historic industrial character of the area was replaced by second growth forests that have become scenic areas of the park. Many of these areas also are the most publicly accessible areas open to both passive and active recreational uses. The only extant mill is the Rock Run Mill (MIHP # HA-191) and its complex of buildings, including the Rock Run Mansion (MIHP # HA-192) and the Rock Run Miller's House (MIHP # HA-197).

The agricultural areas of the park are located on the rolling upland areas behind the bluffs along the river. These areas generally contain farmsteads comprising a main house with agricultural outbuildings, many of which post-date the houses. The farmsteads generally are situated in the center of the associated agricultural parcels and are surrounded by fields. The typical pattern of building arrangements noted in the farmsteads is linear. The main houses typically are oriented south or southeast, and long, unpaved lanes generally provide access to the farmsteads. Currently, the majority of these properties, while owned by MdDNR, are not accessible to the public because the properties are part of the curatorship program, rented, or are under life-tenancy agreements. Steppingstone Museum is open to the public on a regular basis; MdDNR owns the property and most of the buildings, but the collections and the museum programs are controlled by the museum.

The primary construction material used in the built resources in the park is locally quarried stone. The stone generally is laid in courses and building corners are defined by large quoins. The range of domestic, agricultural, and industrial buildings reflected the architectural aspirations of a range of socio-economic classes.

The following descriptions are organized by property type. Property types include four prehistoric sites; ten agricultural complexes; the site of the village of Lapidum that contains residences, stores, social buildings; the Rock Run Mill; three industrial sites, three transportation resources, and two other domestic buildings. 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 the Interior 1997).

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Archaeological Data Removed

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

National Register evaluation has been undertaken for this site.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The HENRY STUMP HOUSE, or Stump-Harlan House (former Gardner property) (MIHP # HA-204) is located at 862 Craig's Corner Road. The property contains a main house with two domestic outbuildings and a range of twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings. The buildings are located in the center of 157 acres of rising ground located between Elbow Branch and Deer Creek. A long unpaved lane accesses the property. The buildings are arranged in a linear pattern that stretches generally northwest to southeast. Open fields surround the buildings. A few trees are located near the house; woods are visible in the vistas looking south and east.

The main house is a ca. 1845, two-story, stone farmhouse that features stone quoining (Weeks 1996:279-280; Weeks 1993:7.28-29). The front elevation (south) has five asymmetrical bays. The center bay contains a doorway with a six-panel door, paneled doorway surround, and transom. The door is accessed by a short flight of concrete steps. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. The door and windows have stone lintels and sills. The side gable roof is sheathed with slate and has an interior brick chimney at each gable end. A box cornice is located on the front and rear elevations. A one-story addition is located on the west elevation. This addition was reported in 1979 as a stone kitchen wing. The exterior materials noted on this addition in 2002 were stone and concrete block on the rear elevation and horizontal wood siding along the front elevation. The main house is in fair condition and retains integrity. The house is tenanted as a life estate, but little maintenance work has been completed during the last few years. The exterior walls appear solidly constructed, but some settlement cracks were noted in the stone (east) gable end. Holes in the roof allow water leaks, especially near the chimney. A former resident reported that the leaks are bad so that no one lives in the stone part of the house. The foundation on the north elevation looks damp. The cornice exhibits holes that allow insect infestation. The house is a contributing element to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

A ca. 1845 one-story, one-bay by one-bay stone meat house is located northwest of the house. The building is constructed of fieldstone and has corner quoins. The side gable roof is sheathed with slate and has a simple cornice. A single doorway is located in the south elevation. A narrow slit is located in the west elevation. The building is in fair condition. The mortar on the stone walls is eroding and receding. Cracking was noted in the mortar joints. The roof sheathing is deteriorated. Deterioration was noted on the wood elements, such as the door and wood cornice. The smokehouse is a contributing element to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

Agricultural outbuildings located on this property include a chicken coop, a metal equipment shed, a barn, a dairy, two animal pens, a springhouse, and a wood equipment shed. The outbuildings date from ca. 1930s through ca. 1950 with the exception of the metal tractor shed that dates post 1960.

The wood-frame chicken coop (ca. 1930) is located northeast of the main house. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on a rubble stone foundation wall. The walls are clad with vertical boards. The shed roof is sheathed with asphalt roll. A band of windows is covered with plexiglass. The building is in good condition.

The springhouse is a one-story building comprising two sections and constructed of stone, concrete, and wood. The rear of the building is stone and rests on a stone foundation that may date from ca. 1850. The front of the building is of twentieth-century construction (ca. 1940); it rests on a concrete slab and has concrete and weatherboard siding. The gable and shed roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles and corrugated metal. The springhouse is in fair condition. The exterior walls exhibit peeling stucco. The wood is weathered and deteriorating. Vegetation is growing close to the building and vines cover sections of the building. The foundation has holes in the front.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

The ca. 1940 hay barn is two stories (USGS Aberdeen quad map 1953). It rests on a stone foundation, which may predate the current super structure. The upper story is clad with board-and-batten wood siding. The modified gambrel roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Upright posts support the interior of the barn. Doors for loading hay are located in the upper end walls. Access to the ground floor equipment area is located in the east elevation. Six-light windows are located along the north elevation. The windows have wood sills. A lean-to shed is attached to the northwest corner of the barn. A one-story, concrete-block milking parlor projects from the south elevation of the barn. The milking parlor is gable roofed and sheathed with corrugated metal. A detached, one-story, concrete-block milkhouse is located south of the milking parlor. The barn and milkhouse are in good condition. The barn roof sheathing is deteriorated. Selected boards on the wood siding are split and deteriorated. The concrete platform in front of the milkhouse exhibits cracking from settlement.

A ca. 1940 one-story, wood-frame equipment shed is located northwest of the barn. This rectangular building is clad in vertical board siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A sliding metal door occupies the east gable end. A wood-frame lean-to addition is attached to the north elevation of the building. This building is in good condition. The roof sheathing exhibits signs of deterioration and glazing is missing from the windows.

Two hog pens constructed ca. 1950 are located west of the main barn. These one-story pens are constructed of concrete block and rest on concrete slab foundations. These outbuildings are in good condition. The window glazing is missing.

The Stump-Harlan-Archer cemetery is located on a rise west of the main house and outbuildings. The cemetery boundaries are defined by a stone wall with concrete coping. The earliest interment is 1816 and the cemetery remains active. The cemetery is not owned by MdDNR and is a contributing element to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District; it is kept in excellent condition.

The SEAMAN-SMITH HOUSE (MIHP # HA-205) is located at 718 Craig's Corner Road. The building is located in the middle of its acreage and is accessed by a long dirt lane. Fields are located north of the house and lane, while woods and shrubby areas are located south of the house. The two-story, coursed fieldstone house was constructed ca. 1860 (Weeks 1996:261). The corners of the building feature quoins. Historically, the primary façade was the two-bay north elevation, but current usage has transformed the east gable end into the main entry. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features a box cornice. An exterior brick end chimney projects from the east gable. The east gable contains a doorway with a six-panel wood door; a door surround was applied during later renovations. A one-story, hip roof porch spans the gable end; the porch features chamfered posts and a square balustrade. A frame, clapboard addition has been appended to the west gable end. The addition has a main portion and a lower shed roofed section. A second doorway is located in the addition. The windows are replacement units installed ca. 1993 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The building is in excellent condition and is a contributing element to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

Outbuildings located on the property include a twentieth-century chicken coop and a nineteenth-century springhouse. A small barn formerly reported on the property is no longer extant.

The one-story rectangular chicken coop (ca. 1940), which currently is used for storage, is clad with board-and-batten wood siding. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The chicken coop is in poor condition. The roof is sagging indicating structural collapse. The board-and-batten siding is falling off. The doors and windows are broken out.

A one-story, rubble stone springhouse (ca. 1860) is located in dense shrubbery west of the house. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and has a modern sheet-metal air vent projecting from the roof. A single doorway contains a vertical board wood door. The springhouse is in fair condition. Mortar is deteriorating and should be repointed. The roof has been recently replaced.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036/CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

The door and door frame exhibit signs of deterioration and should be repaired or replaced.

The JAMES STEPHENSON HOUSE (former Gatewood Property) (MIHP # HA-570), located at 633 Craig's Corner Road, was constructed during the late eighteenth century; a ca. 1797 construction date was assigned by Weeks (1996:269). The building and associated outbuildings are located in middle of agricultural acreage and oriented in a linear pattern along the dirt entry road. The wood-frame, two-story house is an example of a telescopic form with three distinct sections, two sections are three bays and the easternmost section is two bays. Each section of the building rests on a fieldstone foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal weatherboarding. The easternmost section is one-and-a-half stories. The west wall of this section has a wide brick chimney. A second brick chimney projects from the west gable end of the building. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt roll and features a box cornice along the south and north elevations. Plain raking boards outline the gable ends. The doorway is located in the end bay of the three-bay western section of the house and contains a six-panel wood door and transom. The door and window surrounds feature beaded moldings. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung units. The overall condition of the house is good. The exterior cladding exhibits peeling paint, as do the window frames. The roof gutters are bent and bowed and need to be repaired. In general, the gutters need to be cleaned of vegetation and debris. The wood posts on the front porch exhibit the beginning signs of deterioration at their bases. Broken wood window frames were noted on the north side of the house. These window frames should be repaired and repainted. The large brick chimney stack on the east end of the two-story section of the building is leaning outward away from the two-story building. This appears to be a structural problem and should be monitored carefully; a structural engineer should be consulted.

A detached one-story stone kitchen/smoke house (ca. 1860) is located east of the house. The building is constructed of rubble fieldstone with corner stone quoins. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The doorway contains a vertical board door. The windows are modern units. A large endwall chimney is located in the north gable end. The condition of this building is fair. Water splashback is visible on the exterior walls. Water draining from the roof should be directed away from the exterior walls. The mortar on the stone walls and the brick chimney stack is eroding and should be repointed. The wood elements in the window frames and doors are deteriorating. These elements should be repaired and painted to protect them against the elements.

A ca. 1860 corncrib/wagon shed is located east of the house. The two-story building contains a center aisle for wagons that is flanked by cribs on either side. The board-and-batten wood walls are supported on stone piers. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and exposed rafter ends. The condition of this building is poor. It has a pronounced lean and is structurally failing. Water damage was noted on the stone pier foundation. The mortar is failing. The wood cladding is missing boards and general deterioration of the wood siding was noted. The roof sheathing is failing and exhibits holes.

A ca. 1920 animal pen is located east of the house. This wood-frame building rests on a rubble stone wall foundation. The building is clad with clapboard wood siding. The front gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A vertical board door is located in the south gable end. The interior is arranged for animals. Access to the interior is by a ramp. A sheet metal addition constructed ca. 1950 is appended to the east side of the building. This building is in poor condition. Wood elements exhibit deterioration and the corrugated metal is rusted.

Other outbuildings on property include two ca. 1950 garages and three dog kennels constructed post-1960. The two garages are one story. The buildings rest on concrete slabs and are constructed of concrete block. The gable roofs are sheathed with standing-seam metal. Both garages are in fair condition. The two garages are overgrown with vegetation and vines. The corrugated metal roof sheathing is in poor condition. The doors of the garages are no longer extant. The buildings exhibit water damage.

The house, smoke house, and corncrib are contributing elements to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (Weeks 1993:7.16). A small barn reported in the National Register nomination as a fourth contributing element on the property is no longer extant.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036/CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

EIGHTRUPP (former Lyle Property) (MIHP # HA-579 through HA-582), located at 445 Quaker Bottom Lane, is a farmstead that comprises six buildings. Weeks (1993:7.15) identified four contributing buildings to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District on this property: the main house, a corncrib/wood shed, a bank barn, and a springhouse. Weeks did not identify the carriage house or animal pen, which should also be considered contributing to the complex. The buildings are arranged in a line at the base of a ridge. Most of the agricultural outbuildings are accessed at two levels, via an upper lane and a lower lane; all lanes are unpaved. The farmstead is sited in the middle of its acreage. The house faces south; it is set on terraced ground with a hill rising behind it. Its view comprises sloped and terraced areas, a wooded area directly across from the house, and meadows that slope to two farm ponds located southeast of the house.

The main house (MIHP # HA-579) is a three-part building. The main two-story, three-bay stone portion of the building and the two-story, two-bay kitchen date from the late eighteenth century (Weeks 1996:270). An early-twentieth-century, wood-frame addition joins these two buildings. A full-façade, two-story porch spans the south elevation of the main portion of the house. The main façade has a central doorway. All windows are modern units, but the wood sills and casings have been retained. The side gable roof is sheathed with slate. A brick chimney projects from the east gable end. The eave has a molded box cornice with returns. The two-story former kitchen is constructed of stone with wood clapboard siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof is sheathed with slate. A massive stone chimney projects from the east gable end of the former kitchen. The house is in excellent condition with few maintenance issues. The roof ridge exhibits signs of deterioration, especially around the chimneys. No flashing was visible around the chimneys. Roof leaks were reported by tenant; the roof should be monitored to ensure that leaking is indeed stopped. The stone chimney caps appear to be cracking due to age and exposure to the elements. These should be monitored and repaired and repointed as needed. The cornice along the front elevation porch exhibits peeling paint.

A one-story, ca. late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century stone springhouse (MIHP # HA-582) is located west of the house. This building has a wood-frame addition on the north end. A stone circular pond is located south of the building. This building is in good condition. The springhouse exhibits failing mortar in the foundation and exterior walls on the south elevation due to dampness from standing water in a pond surrounding the building. Drainage away from the building is poor. The roof has missing slates. The building is missing a door.

A corncrib/wood shed that dates from the early nineteenth century (Weeks 1996:270) is located east of the house. This two-story building has a stone first story that is open to accommodate wood storage. The upper story is clad with vertical wood boards. Hand-hewn and mortised-and-tenoned members were noted during the 1979 survey (Deale 1979). Windows are six-light casement units. This building is in good condition. The corncrib/wood shed has missing mortar in the stone foundation walls. Deterioration was noted at the ends of some of the exterior wood cladding. The window frames exhibited failing paint. The fascia board at the eave is deteriorated.

The ca. 1880 carriage house (MIHP # HA-581) is a rectangular, two-story, wood-frame building. The interior wood framing members are mortised and tenoned. Its walls are clad with weatherboard siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with slate. The wood-frame section of the building rests on a one-story stone wall foundation. The basement level is accessed by a wood door on the south elevation. The first floor on the north elevation is accessed by double, vertical-board doors with large metal strap hinges. A hay door is located above this door. Nine-light casement windows are on the east elevation. This building is in good condition. Mortar failure was noted along the foundation walls. The wood siding in the gable ends and over door and upper openings and along the east elevation exhibits signs of deterioration. Windows along the east elevation have broken glass. The roof exhibits missing and broken slates along the roof ridge and eaves. The eave boards along the west and east elevations are deteriorated. The doors on the south elevation are deteriorated.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

The large ca. 1880 bank barn (MIHP # HA-580) rests on coursed rubble stone sidewalls at the foundation level. The corners of the foundation walls have quoins. The upper portion of the barn is wood frame clad with board-and-batten siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in slate. The upper level of the barn is a three-part plan with a central threshing floor flanked by sunken hay mows. The interior framing comprises three upright posts and end posts that support a pegged tie beam across the width of the barn. This tie beam supports queen posts that support the purlins that support the roof. A ridgepole runs the length of the barn roof. The framing members were circular sawn. The barn is accessed on three levels: a ground level, a middle level, and an upper level. The ground level is accessed from the south elevation and served as animal pens. This elevation does not have a forebay. The middle level is accessed by the lower farm road that passes under the bank north of the barn foundation walls. This passage is wide enough for a wagon to unload hay into the sunken hay mows. The upper level is the threshing floor and is accessed on the north elevation across a wood ramp into the barn. The door on the north elevation is a sliding wood door. The walls have louvered openings. The barn is in fair condition. Deteriorated mortar was noted in the stone foundation walls. The louvered openings in the foundation walls and in the upper walls exhibit deterioration. Overall, the board and batten siding on the exterior walls exhibits signs of deterioration. Some elements are missing. The roof has some loose and missing slates. Some sagging beams in the barn framing may indicate structural problems.

A one-story animal pen is located south of the bank barn. Constructed ca. 1880, this four-bay rectangular building has coursed rubble stone walls along the west and south elevations; the north bay is enclosed with vertical board siding. The east elevation is open. The saltbox roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The animal pen is in fair condition. The animal pen exhibits missing mortar and water damage in its stone walls. Some cracking in the mortar joints of the walls also was noted. The sheet metal roof is rusting and is pulling away from the roof, allowing water into the pen. The animal pen is overgrown with vegetation, which should be removed.

LAND OF PROMISE (Gilman Paul property) (MIHP # HA-575-HA-577) is located at the end of a long lane off Quaker Bottom Road. This property is centered on a main house and contains numerous outbuildings that are operated as the Steppingstone Museum. The main house at Land of Promise was constructed ca. 1771 and was restored during the 1940s by J. Gilman Paul. The extant buildings located on the property when it transferred to Paul included the tool shed, the corncrib, and what is used as the farm and garden tool shop. Paul was responsible for the construction of the tenant house, barn, carriage house, and sheds that have been converted to the woodworking/cooper/dairy shops. He acquired the former fish smokehouse (now the potter's shed) and placed it on the property. In 1978, the Steppingstone Museum rented the property and continued to add buildings to the complex. Additions and alterations were undertaken after 1978 on the former equipment sheds turning them into exhibit spaces for the woodworking/cooper/dairy/tool shop. The gift shop also was constructed after 1978. In 1986, a successful capital campaign raised funds to build a controlled storage building, a carriage barn, restrooms, and picnic pavilion.

Steppingstone is interpreted as a farm museum from the time period 1880-1920. The farm buildings are organized linearly along a ridge, offering landscape vistas and views to the Susquehanna River. Open fields are divided by rows of trees. The farm is used for demonstration and interpretive purposes in conjunction with the Steppingstone Museum. Two rail fences and low, stone walls are used to delineate various land uses. A possible cemetery has been reported as located on the property southwest of Steppingstone Museum.

The exact construction date of the main house has not been proven, but is hypothesized based on land tenure history. During the mid-eighteenth century, the property was acquired by the Giles family. Nathaniel Giles married Sarah Hammond in 1762 and together they had five daughters (Noll 1996:128). In ca. 1771, it is hypothesized that Giles may have constructed the house (Wollon 1996). Upon her marriage to Samuel Gover, Hannah Giles, daughter of Nathaniel, acquired the stone dwelling; the property was sold to Isaac Botts in 1798 (Noll 1996:128). Isaac Botts purchased an additional 40 acres from Gover in 1813 (Noll 1996:128). His sons Isaac and John inherited the 160 acres and the stone dwelling in 1825 (Noll 1996:128). John Botts eventually

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 9

sold the Land of Promise to William B. Stephenson, who owned the property for approximately 40 years (Noll 1996:128).

In 1939, J. Gilman Paul of Baltimore purchased the property (Shaw 1982; Wollon 1996; Weeks 1996:174). Paul, a diplomat and ambassador, commissioned architect Laurence Hall Fowler to rehabilitate the stone dwelling. The Maryland State Department of Parks and Recreation purchased the Land of Promise from the estate of John Gilman Paul in 1974. The Land of Promise house and the library (former herring smokehouse) were identified as contributing buildings to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (Weeks 1993:7.48).

Land of Promise (the Former Paul Farmhouse) (MIHP # HA-575), located off Quaker Bottom Road at Steppingstone, is a telescope house consisting of three connecting sections, two of which are stone and one that is frame. Each section of the building rests on a low stone foundation. The exterior walls of the three-bay, one-and-a-half story main section and the one-story, three-bay wing are uncoursed rubble fieldstone. The gable roof is sheathed in slate. The eave has a projecting box cornice that separates two sets of moldings. Each stone section has central doorways. The main doorway in the one-and-a-half story section contains a six-panel door flanked by full length, louvered shutters. Two identical windows flank the main entry. The windows are wood frame, six-over-nine-light units and with three-panel wood shutters. The windows in the one-story stone section are six-over-six-light and four-over-four-light units. The one-story, two-bay frame kitchen wing was constructed ca. 1950 and is clad in wood lap siding. The kitchen wing was designed by architects Wrenn, Lewis and Jencks (Wollon 1996:136). The house is in good condition. Some slate shingles were missing along the rear roof. Paint failure was noted on the rear dormers. Rising damp was noted along at the rear elevation.

The Gilman Paul Schoolroom (library, potter's shed) (MIHP # HA-576) is located behind the main house. The ca. 1900 stone, one-story structure has a steep hip roof with pendant clad in slate. The door on the south façade is ornamented by a fascia terminating in a single beaded strip. This building originally was a two-story herring smokehouse that stood near Rock Run. Mr. Paul purchased the materials and reconstructed the building in its current location in its current configuration. Windows were put into the building during its reconstruction (Wollon 1996). The building currently is used as a potter's shed, and a potter's kiln is located to the rear of the building. The building is in fair condition. Moss on the building suggests rising damp. Some slates are missing from the roof and the metal windows are rusting.

The early nineteenth-century Gilman Paul Toolshed (MIHP # HA-577) has been identified as a smokehouse and ice house (Wollon 1996); it currently serves as a woodshed. This wood-frame, one-story building rests on a raised, random rubble stone foundation. The exterior is clad in board and batten. The roof is sheathed with slate. The building has a hand-hewn sill and entrance door with original strap hinges. This building is in fair condition. Most of the deterioration appears to have occurred at the rear of the structure. The structure appears to be sliding off its stone foundation. There also is evidence of rising damp. Some of the planks have started to split and some of the slate shingles are delaminating.

The ca. 1950 privy is a wood-frame, one-story structure adjacent to the carriage house/wheelwright shop. The exterior is clad in vertical wood siding. The shed roof is sheathed in slate. The privy is in poor condition. Paint failure was noted on the siding. Deterioration in the wood was noted along the base of the siding. Missing slate shingles were noted on the roof.

The ca. 1950 carriage house (blacksmith shop/garage) is a stone, one-story building with attic that currently serves as a wheelwright shop. Vertical wood siding is found in the gable ends of the building. An interior, straight stack, brick chimney is found to the left of the entrance. A wood side porch and staircase provide exterior access to the attic. First floor access is through a strap hinged door. The building has a slate roof. This building is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on wood elements, including the side porch, doors, and windows. Evidence of rising damp was noted along the foundation at the rear of the building. Some slate roof shingles appeared to be loose.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

The corncrib located southeast of the main house is a one-story frame structure with loft. The early nineteenth-century (Wollon 1996) building is raised on conical stone piers and has vertical plank siding for ventilation and clapboard siding. A small wood porch and staircase provide access to the corncrib. Wood sash windows are located at the rear of the structure. The building has a slate roof. The corncrib is in poor condition. Severe paint failure was noted on the exterior siding and the porch. Some siding has come loose, with some boards missing from the rear of the corncrib. The window frame at the rear of the building is coming out of the wall. Several rafters also are missing. One of the stone piers is cracked across the top.

The ca. 1950 bank barn includes the museum's decoy shop, weaving room, and display area. The wood-frame, board-and-batten building has a beaded board upper story. The barn occupies a T-shaped ground plan and rests on a random rubble stone foundation. The building has a new asphalt shingle roof. A weathervane is located along the roof's ridge. The current barn was rebuilt following a fire that destroyed the original barn. The stone walls that define the barnyard were the foundation of the older barn (Old May 2002). The barn is in good condition. There is some evidence of paint failure and deterioration along the base of the wood cladding. On the side elevation, the downspout is not connected to the gutter; the neighboring wood siding is starting to deteriorate due to moisture and paint is failing.

The post 1978 woodworking/cooper/dairy/farm and garden shop is a complex of buildings that adjoin each other and has been counted as a single building. The oldest part of the complex is the farm and garden tool shop, which was on the property when Paul bought it in 1939. This building originally was a garage over an ice cellar located behind the main house. This building was relocated and extended by the addition of open equipment sheds during the 1950s. During the 1970s, MdDNR added the front walls, including an eight-foot wide addition in front of what currently houses the woodworking shop. The complex consists of a one-and-a-half story, wood-frame building that rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a box cornice. Windows are wood-frame, eight-light, fixed sash. The entry consists of two symmetrical doors. A porch is located at the front of the building and runs the full width of the structure. This complex of adjoining buildings is in good condition. The paint has failed along the concrete block foundation at the rear of the building, at the siding on the side elevation, and on the door to the main entrance.

Foard's blacksmith shop (MIHP # HA-312) was constructed ca. 1882 (Noll 1996:148). William Foard of Level, Maryland, who served as the town's blacksmith, owned the shop. The ware room, which is located at the rear of the structure, was "used to register voters and served as a voting precinct from 1892 to 1958" (Noll 1996:150). The structure was donated to the Steppingstone Museum by William Foard's daughters, Marguerite Gilbert and Emma Bradfield, and was moved to Steppingstone in 1983 (Noll 1996:149). Despite being moved, this building is a contributing resource to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (Weeks 1993:7.56).

The wood-frame, one-and-a-half-story building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Window openings contain six-over-six-light, wood-sash units. The board-and-batten, single wood door is centered in the main façade. An open porch is located on the right side of the building. Rough-hewn logs support the porch. This building is in good condition. At the time of the site visit, the gutter at the rear of the building was completely removed and lying on the ground. A large beehive was noted on one of the windows on the ell's side elevation. The flashing at the chimney appeared to be poorly installed.

The visitors' center, which formerly served as a tenant house and ranger's residence, was constructed ca. 1939 (Coxe 1979; Old August 2002). The two-story, wood-frame residence rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is weatherboard wood siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof has three gabled dormers. First floor windows consist of eight-over-eight-light, wood-sash units. Those on the second floor are six-over-six-light, wood-sash units. Vinyl storm windows

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 11

cover the windows. The single wood door is centered and is characterized by two lights over four panels. An integral porch runs the full width of the residence. It is supported by chamfered piers with slanted sides. This building is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on the side and rear elevations at the wood siding. Cracks and delamination of the parging over the concrete block along the rear of the building was noted.

The garden shop (Paul chicken coop) was constructed ca. 1939 for the tenant house. The wood-frame, single-story structure is clad in board-and-batten wood siding. Asymmetrical, six-over-six, paired, fixed light windows are found on the front of the building. The shed roof is clad in standing-seam metal and has a board cornice. A vertical, two-board door has been cut into the siding to provide access to the interior. The garden shop is in poor condition. At the rear of the building, the standing seam metal roof does not meet the exterior wall, leaving gaps between the roof and the wall. Holes in the wood siding were noted, particularly at the rear of the building near the foundation. Deterioration was noted in the wood elements.

The one-story stone pumphouse was built ca. 1939 for a water system installed by Gilman Paul. This rectangular building has a dirt floor. The roof is sheathed with slate. This building is located in a woodlot west of the museum complex. Nearby is the reported location of an "old" stone springhouse constructed ca. 1800 (Old August 2002). These resources were not located during this survey.

Isolated Agricultural Resources

The GAUGHN HOUSE AND CORNCRIB (MIHP # HA-198) is a property identified as containing one contributing structure and one contributing site to the Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District (Weeks 1993:7.30). The property contains two loci: the lower farm and the upper farm (Weeks 1996:260-261). The northern portion of the property, located near Stafford Road and the current picnic area, contained a main house, hay barn, storage shed, stable, and a springhouse. None of the buildings associated with the lower farm (north) remain extant. This site is recorded as the historic components of the Archer Site (18HA249). The upper farm is located south of the lower farm in a wooded area at the top of a slope at the edge of hay fields. This was the location of a tenant farm (Emerson 1995) that contained a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed stone house (now demolished). Agricultural outbuildings associated with the tenant farm include a late nineteenth-century corncrib/wagon shed, a twentieth-century animal pen, and a twentieth-century concrete silo.

The two-story, late nineteenth-century corncrib/wagon shed exhibits a tripartite plan (Getty 1984). The central aisle used for equipment storage is flanked by corncribs on the first floor. Steps lead to the second floor, which is open for storage. The mortised-and-tenoned wood-frame building has hand-hewn members. It rests on stone piers. The building is clad with vertical wood siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Window openings are located at the second story. This building is a contributing element to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District and the property is a contributing site (Weeks 1993). The Gaughn corncrib is in poor condition. Mortar failure was noted on the stone pier foundation. Portions of the wood frame and wood cladding were badly deteriorated. Sections of the wood cladding and floorboards are missing. Vegetation is covering and infiltrating portions of the building. The metal roof sheathing is failing and has holes.

The feed pen and silo were built in the mid-twentieth century. The feed pen has a half-story stone wall on three sides; the fourth elevation is open. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The roof is supported by poles spaced throughout the covered area. Feeding troughs line the stone wall of the long elevation. The circular silo is constructed of concrete with external metal reinforcement hoops. The semi-circular roof is sheathed with metal. These buildings are not significant resources. The feed pen and silo are in poor condition. The structures are overgrown with small trees and vegetation. The silo is vine-covered. The metal roofs exhibit rust. The walls of the animal pen are deteriorated.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 12

The Daneker barn is a ca. 1950 (USGS Aberdeen quad map 1953) gambrel-roofed banked dairy barn located at the end of a lane off Wilkinson Road about 0.1 mi. west of Fox Road. The building is sited on a rise surrounded by fallow fields containing briar patches. The barn rests on a concrete-block first story. The exterior cladding of the upper story is deteriorated board-and-batten siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The roof has two metal cupolas and a series of lighting rods. The central main entry contained swing wood doors, which have been removed and are lying on the ground. The windows are wood sash units with the panes broken out. Overall, the building is in fair condition. The wood elements exhibited overall deterioration. The window glazing was missing and window frames were broken. Holes were noted in the metal roof. Structural failure was noted along the east elevation of the barn; the east wall appeared to be partially collapsed. The twentieth-century outbuilding does not possess significance to qualify individually or as a contributing element to an historic district.

The Daneker property also contains the William Silver Springhouse (MIHP # HA-386). The springhouse is located in a swale north of the Daneker barn. The swale is currently overgrown by a thick bramble patch. The one-story, stone springhouse appears to have been knocked over and the stones scattered. It probably was associated with an earlier occupation of the property, not the twentieth-century farmstead. Only two to three courses of stone from the foundation are left standing. The building no longer has integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The William Silver Springhouse is now a ruin.

The Dudeck Farmstead, located along the northwest side of Quaker Bottom Road, dates from the twentieth century. The farmstead comprises a main house and several outbuildings, including a garage, a chicken coop, a shack, a corncrib, an animal pen, and an equipment shed. The house (MIHP # HA-578), which was constructed during the early twentieth century, was cleared for demolition by the Maryland Historical Trust in correspondence dated 11 January 2000. Only the twentieth-century outbuildings were surveyed for this investigation (USGS Havre de Grace quad map 1900; Aberdeen quad map 1953). The twentieth-century outbuildings do not possess significance to qualify individually or as contributing elements to an historic district.

A garage and a chicken coop are located near the house. The one-story, cinderblock garage has a gable roof with horizontal wood siding in the gable ends. The ca. 1960 building is in poor condition. The doors and windows are missing and the mortar joints in the walls exhibit cracking.

The wood-frame chicken coop is clad with vertical boards. The shed roof is sheathed with sheet metal. The building has window openings along the front (southwest) elevation with grill screening. The building is in poor condition. The wood elements exhibit deterioration.

A shack, a corncrib, an equipment shed, and an animal pen, all dating from the mid-twentieth-century, are located north of the domestic lot. The wood-frame, one-story shack consists of one room, two-bays wide and one-bay deep. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior is clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal over wood shingles. The metal roof is failing and missing in places. The exterior brick chimney is missing the upper stack and has holes in the remaining portion. All the doors and windows are gone and portions of the wood siding are missing. The shack is in poor condition.

The wood-frame, one-story corncrib was constructed ca. 1930. The corncrib rests on concrete posts. The exterior cladding is narrow, vertical board slats. The flat roof is sheathed with metal. The main entry is on the narrow end. The roof is missing metal sheathing and the wall cladding is broken and missing in sections. The door is gone. The building is in poor condition.

The wood-frame, one-story animal pen has a principal block and an addition constructed ca. 1950. The exterior cladding is wide vertical boards with narrow battens. The shed roof is sheathed in metal. The front addition has board-and-batten exterior walls. The building's roof has holes, the doors are missing, and the window openings have no glazing or screens. The building is in poor

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 13

The wood-frame, one-story equipment shed was constructed ca. 1960. It has pole barn construction and is clad along three sides with metal sheathing. The four-bay front is open. The shed roof is sheathed with metal sheathing. The building is in fair condition.

DOMESTIC

The former COHN house and shed are located off Wilkinson Road on the road to the Susquehanna State Park maintenance center. The house, constructed ca. 1950 (MdDNR DMI 2002; USGS Aberdeen quad map 1953), is a one-and-a-half story residence with attached one-story garage. The exterior walls of the house are stuccoed. The upper gable ends are clad with vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The roof has a gable dormer. The doorway is centrally located on the south elevation and contains a five-panel wood door with glass lights. The door is accessed by concrete steps and stoop. The windows include a large picture window flanked by one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. The attached garage has a cupola on the roof and a wood and glass overhead garage door in the south elevation. The house is in good condition. Some staining of wall surfaces was noted on the side gable end and at the rear of the garage. This may be due to gutter failures to direct water away from the building. Gutters are mounted along the front and rear elevations, but not along the sides. The garage door and cupola exhibit paint failure. Staining was also noted on the roof shingles. Some stucco repairs were noted along the rear elevation of the main house.

The shed appears to be a ca. 1950 small barn that was converted into an equipment storage shed. The rectangular building is constructed of concrete block. The upper ends of the gambrel roof are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The east elevation of the building is cut away to accommodate equipment. The shed is in good condition. The concrete block wall on the north elevation exhibits a large crack that passes through the masonry and mortar.

The town of LAPIDUM, located at the intersection of Lapidum and Stafford roads, is situated at the head of the navigable portion of the Susquehanna River on the Harford County side. The town has a two-phased history. During the eighteenth century, this location was an important ferry crossing, known as the Susquehanna Upper Ferry (Aberdeen Quad File 4). The various names of the ferry reflected its various owners/operators, including Harris, Perkin, Smith, and Bell, among others. The eighteenth-century village also included a mill located north of Herring Run and a warehouse. These buildings were no longer standing by the mid nineteenth century (Weeks 1993:8.77; 7.50-51). In 1858, the town of Lapidum was platted by the contemporary landowner, Ann Archer. The town developed between ca. 1858-1900 to serve the local community, as well as boat traffic on the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal. The town contained the Lapidum Warehouse Wharf (MIHP # HA-376), Stephenson Lodge (freemason) and school (MIHP # HA-373), the Lapidum Inn (MIHP # HA-377), a church, and residences, including Joseph Spencer House (MIHP # HA-374) and Fred Boerngen House (MIHP # HA-375), which may also have served as stores. An enclave of African-American residences known as Hawkinstown was located within a half mile southwest of Lapidum (Cummings 1979). The locations of many of the above-mentioned resources are marked by foundation walls capped with grass and appear to be relatively undisturbed. The only resources that may no longer have intact deposits may be those located under the modern landing parking lot or near the modern boat landing. Lapidum is a contributing site to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 14

Three residences associated with Lapidum are located north of the town center. The Abrahams/Nicholson house and garage (MIHP # HA-380) at 622 Stafford Road is a late nineteenth-century dwelling that has been cleared for demolition by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT correspondence 5/9/2001). The Pugh House (MIHP # HA-381) at 626 Stafford Road was constructed ca. 1860 and has an older springhouse on the property. The Pugh House (MIHP # HA-381) contributes to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District, but is not owned by MdDNR.

628 STAFFORD ROAD is a late nineteenth-century, two-story, wood-frame, vernacular residence that fronts directly on Stafford Road and backs onto steeply rising ground. Vegetation hems in three sides of the house. The exterior wood siding is covered with asphalt shingles patterned to look like red bricks. The symmetrical three-bay front has a central doorway that contains a jalousie door. The windows in the front façade are wood-frame, nine-over-six-light and six-over-three-light units. The window frames are simple wood casings. The side-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A corbelled brick chimney stack projects from the center of the roofline. The eave has a box cornice along the front and rear elevations. The roof overhangs the gable ends. A full-façade front porch spans the front elevation facing Stafford Road. The shed roof of the porch is supported on turned posts. Ornamental features include scrollwork brackets and houndstoothing along the sides of the porch shed roof. The porch rests on a concrete slab floor. The house was used as a rental property until 2001 and has been vacant since that time (Rick Smith, personal communication, 24 June 2002). This building would appear to contribute to Lapidum and thus be part of that contributing site in the Lower Deer Creek Historic District. The house is in good condition. The front wall supporting the base of the porch concrete slab is buckling. Vegetation crowds the house on three sides and increases the accumulation of moisture near the building. The porch is missing a soffit along the front. The raking boards along the side gables and the front cornice are deteriorated. The mortar on the chimney is eroded. The asphalt cladding on the exterior walls and the roof exhibits signs of deterioration. Gutters and downspouts along the front of the building need to be replaced. The gutters need to be kept clear of vegetation and debris. The lack of drainage is encouraging moss to grow on the porch roof.

A one-story, wood-frame garage dating to ca. 1920 is located north of the house. The garage contains a pair of swing doors constructed of vertical wood boards and attached by external hinges. The board siding has been covered with asphalt sheeting. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The garage is in good condition. The asphalt sheeting applied over the wood boards has been torn in some places, exposing the boards underneath.

The WATTS-VIRDIN HOUSE (MIPH # HA-378) is located off a dirt driveway, a surviving remnant of an eighteenth-century road that is accessed south of the intersection of Lapidum and Stafford roads. The ca. 1790 stone building was constructed as a stopover for ferry passengers and as a residence for the ferry keeper. Local historian A. P. Silver reported that the ferry keeper Thomas Smith built a portion of the stone house and lived there at the time of his death in 1791 (quoted in Weeks 1993:7.13). The building was renovated during the mid nineteenth century after its purchase by noted Harford County physician Dr. Virdin (Weeks 1993:7.13). The two-story, three-bay by two-bay building is constructed of fieldstone and features heavy stone quoining at the corners. The front elevation has a central doorway that contains a wood paneled door. The door surround was applied by the curator of the property (Paxton 2002). The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light units. The side-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and has a molded box cornice on the front and rear elevations. Interior brick chimneys project from each gable end. The porch

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 15

on the front façade is currently constructed of wood with a roof supported on turned columns and a square rail balustrade. A set of wood stairs accesses the porch. A wide wood surround has been applied around the front doorway. The building is elevated on a terrace supported by stone walls. Fields and a pasture have been established north and south of the house. This building is in good condition. It is currently under the curatorship program and the interior has been entirely renovated. Some discoloration down the north gable end stone wall was noted. The curator reported that this was caused by a rusting chimney liner that was replaced (Paxton 2002). A few wasps nests were noted along the cornice. The building is a contributing resource to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

The Watts-Virdin Schoolhouse (MIHP # HA-379) was located next to the Virdin-Watts House (MIHP # HA-378). This building was a two-story, wood-frame building. The building was removed during the 1990s following storm damage (Paxton 2002).

The JOHN ARCHER STONE HOUSE (MIHP # HA-573), constructed ca. 1800, is sited on a slope off Rock Run Road. The two-story, three-bay by one-bay, rubble stone house has a full basement and a stone water table. The stone walls feature large stone quoins. Doorways to the basement and first floor occupy the center bays of both floors and contain three-panel wood doors; the door on the first story is a replacement (Curry 2002). The window and door openings have simple wood casings. The windows were all replaced during the renovation of the building (Curry 2002). The side gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles and has a box cornice on the front elevation. A brick endwall chimney with a corbelled cap projects from the north elevation. A full-façade porch spans the front (east) elevation. The porch is supported by square porch supports. Following MHT surveys conducted in 1976 and 1979, this building entered the MdDNR curatorship program and was renovated. In 1984, Mrs. Curry, the curator, reported that the roof was ruined and all windows were missing. The curators gutted the interior and rebuilt it. A large two-story addition was constructed on the rear of the stone house (Curry 26 June 2002). The trees that once reached to the back of the building were cut and pastures were carved out of woodlands. The springhouse located north of the house is a ruin. The barn foundation, reported as the "bird house ruins" (MIHP # HA-574), was incorporated into a modern outbuilding. Four other various sized sheds on the property were constructed by the curators. The John Archer Stone House is not described in the 1993 Lower Deer Creek Historic District National Register nomination form, but should be considered a contributing resource to the district. The main house is in excellent condition. Minor mortar erosion was noted on the chimney stack.

The GEORGE STEPHENSON HOUSE (MIHP # HA-203) located off Craig's Corner Road is the site of a former log cabin with large chimney. This building was no longer extant when surveyed in 1976. No condition assessment of this location was undertaken since the resource was demolished during the early 1970s. This resource was not identified as contributing to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (Weeks 1993).

The HANNAH PARKER HOUSE (MIHP # HA-206) is the site of a Victorian House and the Rock Run church. These properties were no longer standing when surveyed during the late 1970s. The condition of the resource is unknown since it manifests no above-ground signature. The MIHP form also includes a list of tombstones associated with the Parker Cemetery that is located near the Susquehanna State Park maintenance sheds located off Wilkinson Road. The stones are in place though the MIHP form reported that the cemetery was relocated. This resource was not identified as contributing to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (Weeks 1993).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 16

Rock Run Mill Domestic Complex

The Rock Run Mill Domestic Complex contains the Carter-Archer House, a carriage house/barn, a privy, a springhouse, an interpretive center, and the miller's house. The Rock Run Mill is described under Industrial Resources. With the exception of the interpretive center, all of these buildings contribute to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

The Carter-Archer Mansion (Former Turcotte Mansion) (MIHP # HA-192) was constructed for John and Rebecca Carter in 1804, according to the datestone located in the west gable. John Carter was a partner in the Rock Run milling business with John Stump of Stafford, who reacquired the property in 1808 after the John Carter's death in 1805 (Weeks 1996:260). After Stump's death in 1816, the property transferred to his daughter Ann, who was married to Dr. John Archer, Jr. (Penrod 1976; Weeks 1996:260). Members of the Archer family served in the military and fought in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War.

The Carter-Archer Mansion is located on the east side of Rock Run Road near its intersection with Stafford Road. The landscape around the Carter-Archer House is characterized by large expanses of gently rolling open lawn and specimen trees, with a stream and holding pond located east of the carriage house. A curving asphalt drive leads to the dwelling, with trails leading off to the south and west. The main house is sited on a slight rise. The land uses and activities are residential and passive recreation. The buildings are dispersed in the landscape, with the main house separated from the carriage house and privy, and the springhouse located at some distance. The main house is oriented facing north with the road located north and river east of the house. A screened parking area is located west of the house. No fences are present; however, tree lines consist of second growth forest. The house lot is open, representing domestic uses, with a wood lot to the rear and west of the dwelling. The property represents an early nineteenth-century landscape that was redesigned for park interpretation. An interpretive sign is found on the approach to the dwelling.

The two-story Carter-Archer Mansion (Former Turcotte Mansion) (MIHP # HA-192) occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The building is essentially the same as described in the 1979 MIHP form (Deale 1979). The front (north) elevation has five symmetrically-spaced bays, while the east elevation has five asymmetrically-spaced bays. The foundation is coursed rubble granite. The exterior walls are irregularly coursed rubble granite with corner quoins. The masonry recently was repointed with raised bead mortar joints. The main entry is centrally located on the north elevation. The windows along the front elevation are wood-frame, six-over-nine-light units on the first floor and six-over-six-light units on the second floor. The windows are framed with wood surrounds and have recessed wood lintels and slightly projecting wood sills. The window openings are flanked by louvered wood blinds with shutter cogs. Other window types located on the building include two-over-four-light and six-over-four-light, double-hung sash units. The roof is formed by two gable roofs that form a hip at the intersection. The roof is sheathed in slate. The building features an elaborate molded box cornice. Four straight brick chimney stacks with corbelled caps project from the roof. The entry on the north elevation is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay porch with a front-facing gable roof and an ornamented pediment. The porch is accessed by a flight of stairs. The entry on the east elevation is sheltered by a narrow gabled porch hood. A brick terrace is located along the east façade.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 17

The Carter-Archer House is in generally good condition. Rising damp was visible along the east elevation and some splash back is visible under an air conditioning unit. The mortar, which was recently repointed, was in good condition. The porch on the east elevation was in poor condition. The bottom rail was detached from the baluster and evidence of paint failure was noted. The wood window frames and sills exhibited deteriorated wood elements and paint failure, particularly on windows in the west elevation. The shutters also were deteriorated, most notably those at the first floor on the north, east, and south elevations. Some window shutters were missing, while other shutters were missing louvers. Roof slates on the north elevation were popping off along the ridge. The gutter on the west elevation was not attached to the building.

The Carriage House/Barn (Former Turcotte Barn) (MIHP # HA-193) probably dates from the same period as the principal dwelling. The two-story building rests on a random granite foundation, with the cellar built into the hillside on the southeast elevation. A stone retaining wall surrounds a portion of the cellar. The exterior walls are random rubble granite with raised bead mortar joints. Newer slate sheathes the gable roof that is ornamented by a simple box cornice. Newer, metal doors are found on the east elevation. Decorative louvers in the form of a cross cover the window openings. The barn is generally in excellent condition. Some evidence of rising damp at the foundation was noted.

The privy (Historic Outhouse) (MIHP # HA-194) is located behind the barn. The one-story building is constructed of random rubble granite. The hip roof is sheathed in slate. A six-paneled wood door with wood surround is found on the west elevation. The entrance has a granite threshold. The privy has wood louvered windows. The privy is in good condition. Evidence of rising damp was noted along the foundation. The wood eave board exhibited paint failure. Deterioration of the wood was noted on the door sill.

The two-story springhouse is located down the hill from the barn and mansion, closer to the gristmill. The springhouse is constructed of the same random rubble granite as the other buildings in the complex. The gable roof is sheathed in newer slate. The building has two doors, one on the north elevation and a second one located at the second floor on the west elevation. A retaining wall is found on the west elevation. The springhouse is in fair condition. Evidence of rising damp was noted along the foundation, particularly on the north elevation. Stress cracks were found at the openings on the north elevation. The windows and doors were in good condition. Some slates were missing from the roof.

The complex also contains a one-story, rectangular garage constructed ca. 1940 of concrete block. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A single wood-panel door with four glass lights is located in the west gable end. The garage has been renovated into an interpretive center. It is a non-contributing resource to the area. The garage is in good condition.

The Rock Run Miller's House (MIHP # HA-197) is located north of the intersection of Rock Run and Stafford roads. The building, constructed ca. 1800, housed the miller hired to operate the Rock Run Mill. The building was a shell when acquired by MdDNR during the early 1960s and has been sensitively renovated on the exterior (Weeks 1996:259-260). The building is set in a glade of trees facing Rock Run. Stone terraces define the lower lawn area and

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 /CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 18

shore up the rising ground behind the building. The two-story, three-bay stone building occupies a rectangular ground plan. The stone is laid in irregular courses and large quoins adorn the corners of the building. The central entry contains a six-panel wood door. The windows are wood-frame, four-over-four-light units. The window and door openings on the front elevation feature pieced stone lintels and wood sills. The side-gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles and features a box cornice with raking boards in the gable ends. A one-and-a-half story addition occupies the west end of the building. This addition has a stone wall on the west elevation and horizontal wood siding across the front elevation. The wood-shingled gable roof has a shed dormer. The Rock Run Miller's House is a contributing element to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District. The building is generally in good condition. Damp areas were noted along the front (south) elevation. Condensation from a window air conditioning unit was dripping onto the foundation. In general, water should be directed away from the foundation. The gutters along the one-and-a-half-story wood addition were in need of cleaning from vegetation and debris. The wood window sills appeared to have minor deterioration. The front cornice was dirty with lots of cobwebs.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

The ROCK RUN MILL (Grist Mill) (MIHP # HA-191) is one of the oldest remaining mills in Harford County (Deale 1979). The existing mill is the second one to be constructed in the area. The mill was built on a portion of Jacob Giles' 712-acre "Land of Promise" tract. The mill was constructed in 1794 by John Stump III, who owned the Stafford Mill and became one of wealthiest men in Maryland (Deale 1979). Stump sold a half-interest in the mill to John Carter in 1801 (Deale 1979). The interest reverted to Stump in 1805 upon Carter's death. Upon his death, Stump's daughter, Ann Archer, took possession of the mill and leased it to numerous contractors. In 1871, after her death, Henry W. Archer, Ann Archer's son, and Joseph C. Parker, became trustees of the mill and operated it for the "profit of the other Archer heirs" (Deale 1979). The mill continued operation until after World War II under the ownership of John M. Macklem and W.W. Wilkinson.

Rock Run Mill (MIHP # HA-191) is located on the east side of Stafford Road and south of its intersection with Rock Run Road near the Susquehanna River. The mill is located near the path of the canal and is surrounded by large trees. Gravel parking lots allow visitors to park near the mill. Unpaved pedestrian paths link the mill to other nearby resources and the hiking trail along the Susquehanna River. The mill property is delineated by a two-rail fence. A pond near the mansion provided water that was piped across the road to the mill. An interpretive sign and dry-laid stone retaining walls complete the landscape surrounding the mill.

The three-story mill building was constructed in 1794 and renovated in 1965 (Deale 1979; Weeks 1996:259). The internal equipment was placed in working order and the mill is open for demonstrations on the weekends during the summer. The exterior walls are constructed of rubble course granite. The upper gable ends are clad with horizontal board siding. A recessed central, vertical board door is located on the three-bay west elevation. The east elevation is four bays wide and has one entry at the basement level and another entry on the first floor. The north elevation is two bays wide. A variety of windows are found on the building, including four-over-four and six-over-six-light, double-hung windows and six-light, fixed-sash windows. The window openings have vertical board shutters. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles. Simple boards ornament the eave. A brick chimney with a corbelled cap is located at the northwest corner of the mill. The wheel, constructed by the Fitz Water Wheel Company of Hanover, Pennsylvania,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 19

is located on the south elevation and sits in a stone basin (Deale 1979). The mill is in good condition. The sloping site drains into the foundation. Evidence of missing mortar was noted. Ivy was growing on the walls. Corrosion and paint failure was noted on the wheel.

Fieldstone piers span the road and carry a water pipe to the mill. The mill race, which terminates at sluice gate, is located across and parallel to Stafford Road and proceeds westward along Rock Run Road. The mill race has silted up and has small trees growing in it. A dam is located at the head of the mill race south of the intersection of Rock Run and Wilkinson roads. Although the dam may occupy the historic location of the earlier dam, the current construction was undertaken in 1966 (MdDNR drawing 1966). The dam is a thin stone wall buttressed by concrete.

Three additional industrial resources located within the park are related to the industrial corridor that once existed along Deer Creek. Two resources are associated with the town of Stafford. The STAFFORD FLINT MILL/IRON FURNACE (MIHP # HA-199;) represents the industrial activity of the area during the mid-to-late eighteenth century. George Rock established the flint mill in this area in 1748. The property was acquired by John Stump of Stafford ca. 1780, who added a sawmill, a merchant mill, furnace, flint mill, and warehouses. When Stump died in 1816, the industrial village was left to his son, under whose ownership the wealth of the village dissipated (Weeks 1993:7.52). The major element of this resource is the tall (almost 30 feet high) stone furnace. The furnace sits on a square base of uncoursed rubble stone that supports a cylindrical stone stack. The top of the stack is brick. The stack currently exhibits structural problems due to erosion of the ground on which it sits; the structural problem is under study (Rick Smith personal communication 2002). No formal collection of archeological materials has been undertaken. The site is a contributing resource to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District (Weeks 1993:7.52).

The TANBARK MILL RUINS (MIHP # HA-202) were documented as no longer extant in 1976. At that time, the mill site had been leveled off by MdDNR. Research completed in 1976 indicated that the mill operated during the mid-nineteenth century (ca. 1840-ca. 1850). McNamara (1977) reported that Gideon Smith operated the mill in 1845. Although not identified specifically in Weeks' (1993) Lower Deer Creek Historic District National Register nomination, it is presumed that this resource, as part of Stafford, is part of the contributing site to that historic district. The condition of the resource is unknown since it manifests no above-ground signature.

The OLD MILL, also known as Rogers and McGann Mill and the Columbia Mill (MIHP # HA-178;) is located on the north side of Deer Creek west of Stafford. Weeks (1993:7.51) identified the Columbia Mill as the same as the Rogers and McGann Mill. This mill operated between ca. 1770 and ca. 1810. At the time that Rogers and McGann purchased the property, the property contained a water gristmill, saw mill, dwelling house, and outbuildings. The mill was recorded as old in 1835 (Weeks 1993:7.51). The resource contains ruined stone walls that measure approximately 60 x 36 feet. The most complete wall section has a wood-framed opening with a large stone lintel. An earthen spillway on the south side mill empties into the Deer Creek. Deteriorated stone walls located on the hill north of the mill building probably represent one or more of the outbuildings observed on the property during a site visit conducted during the 1970s.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 20

Portions of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal traversed Susquehanna State Park along the west bank of the Susquehanna River. The canal was constructed between 1836 and 1839 and operated until 1902. For most of its length, the canal is an earthen ditch and a towpath.

the Lapidum Lock (MIHP # HA-382), which is one of three locks that have been identified in the park. The Lapidum Lock (Lock #9) (MIHP # HA-382) was one of twenty-nine numbered locks along the forty-five mile Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal. Ten locks were located in Maryland; Lock #1 was near the Pennsylvania border and Lock #10 was in Havre de Grace. The Lapidum Lock (MIHP # HA-382) is typical of most of the locks constructed in Maryland. The lock is approximately 170 feet long and 16.5 feet wide. It is constructed of granite blocks and was historically lined with wood planking, which may explain the roughness of the stone. Typically, the locks were equipped with three gates and were long enough to lift two boats at once. The third gate allowed only half of the lock to be lowered or raised, speeding transit time when only one boat was in the lock. The lock is in fair condition. The lock gates and chamber planking are no longer extant and the granite walls have partially collapsed.

Lock #8 was located at current mouth of Deer Creek and Lock #7 was located further north at the old mouth of Deer Creek. Both served as guard locks that protected the canal from too much water when Deer Creek flooded. The western lock chamber wall of Lock #8 is no longer extant. A 246-foot, heavy timber-frame dam filled with rocks used to be located at the current mouth of Deer Creek. The dam allowed canal boats to traverse Deer Creek between Lock #7 and Lock #8 and to travel further upstream to Stafford where a flint mill, tanbark mill, and an iron foundry were located. An aqueduct built to carry the canal over Rock Run is no longer extant. The canal prism within the park is largely intact. Its prism, now partially filled with silt, has become wetlands with some trees. The entire canal and towpath, together with the Lapidum lock, is a contributing structure to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

The canal towpath was converted into a railroad spur in 1928 by the Philadelphia Electric Company to transport materials for construction of the Conowingo Dam. The railroad spur was abandoned in 1972 due to damage from Hurricane Agnes (Rick Smith personal communication 2002). Many of the rails are still in place although most of the railroad ties have rotted away. Two steel girder bridges built to carry the railroad over Rock Run and Deer Creek are still extant. The towpath/rail bed currently is used for a hiking trail along the Susquehanna River.

The Rock Run Bridge Tollhouse (MIHP # HA-195), located along the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal at the intersection of Stafford Road and Rock Run Road, was completed in 1818 (Weeks 1996:260). The wood-frame, two-story, two-bay by two-bay tollhouse rests on an ashlar stone basement. The exterior cladding is wood clapboard. The principal entrance is located in the east bay of the south façade. The vertical board door has heavy strap hinges. The windows are six-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash units. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The shed roof open porch spans the front façade, extending one additional bay to the east. The building contributes to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District. Overall, the building is in good condition. The tollhouse exhibits some water splash damage to the foundation, many of the wood windows were deteriorated, and paint failure was noted.

The Rock Run Bridge Piers (MIHP # HA-196; Aberdeen Quad file #5) are visible from the end of Rock Run Road on the Harford County side to Wood Island in the middle of the Susquehanna River. The piers were constructed between

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036 / CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park
Continuation Sheet
Number 7 Page 21

1813 and 1818 and originally supported a two-span wooden covered bridge that crossed the river at this location. Floods and icepacks have damaged the stone piers that supported the western span over the years. Trees growing from the piers are causing further damage. The surviving bridge piers are deteriorated. The Rock Run Bridge Piers are a contributing site to the Lower Deer Creek Historic District.

CECIL COUNTY PROPERTIES

The Harmony Chapel (Old Harmony Methodist Church) (MIHP # CE-1006), located along Dr. Jack Road, was constructed in 1870. The fieldstone rubble church rests on a fieldstone basement. The exterior has granite quoins in the corners and faint traces of stucco on the walls. The gable roof, which was sheathed with composition shingles, has collapsed into the basement. The building featured two primary entrances on the front (southeast) elevation. The building's window and door openings have been covered with plywood. The chapel is a ruin and consists of four walls in poor condition. The roof, floors, interior finishes, windows, and doors no longer are extant. The stone walls are severely eroded along the tops and nearly all stucco has washed away. The building no longer has sufficient integrity as a building to possess significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion Consideration A. Because of its deteriorated condition, the MHT approved demolition of the church in 1997 (MHT correspondence dated 27 October 1997).

The Christie Mill/Rowlandsville Mill (MIHP # CE-789), located on McCauley Road, was constructed ca. 1840. The wood-frame, two-story gristmill rests on a rubble fieldstone rubble basement. The exterior cladding is wood clapboards. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The doors appear to have been constructed of vertical planks mounted by large strap hinges. The windows consist of simple wood surrounds with narrow, slightly projecting wood sills. Many of the door and window openings have been boarded over. Evidence of the tailrace extends from the southeast elevation. The mill still contains some of its original equipment, although some equipment was moved to the Greenbank Mill near Wilmington, Delaware. The building suffered substantial deterioration in the early 1980s when the two-story stone foundation wall on southwest elevation collapsed. As a result, the wood wall above is under severe stress, causing the gable roof to sag. The building's roof is heavily moss-covered and appears to be in poor condition. The cladding is missing in several spots. The windows are broken and the plywood coverings are falling off. The building is in poor condition and the southeast elevation is in urgent need of stabilization. The mill does possess significance under Criteria A and C to qualify for listing individually in the National Register of Historic Places. Because of its deteriorated condition, the MHT approved demolition of the mill (MHT correspondence dated 27 October 1997).

8. Significance

Inventory No. HA-2036 /CE-1528

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1960 Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates N/A

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.)

Susquehanna State Park encompasses an area of approximately 2,646 acres located along the Susquehanna River (Maryland Department of Natural Resources [MdDNR] 2002; Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Acquisition Listing, [MdDNR Acquisitions, Susquehanna SP]). Most of the park lies within Harford County, although a few parcels are located in Cecil County. MdDNR acquired the first parcels for the park in 1960. The major objectives of managing the park, as contained in the 1979 master plan, are to protect and to interpret the park's historic and natural resources and to provide opportunities for public enjoyment of these resources (MdDNR 1979).

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Susquehanna State Park as a district and to identify each resource as contributing or non-contributing to that district applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4(a-d)) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). As a cultural landscape, the land comprising Susquehanna State Park exhibits the influences of three land uses. Historically, the land supported industry, transportation, and agricultural uses. Since 1960, as acreage for the park was acquired, MdDNR's management decisions to maintain and develop recreational facilities have influenced the appearance of the land within the park. The current appearance of the park retains evidence from the historic land uses, as well as recent park policies for cohesive park management.

MdDNR management of the area as a park can be traced to 1965 with the proposal of the initial master plan. Most of the park land was acquired over a period of 20 years between 1960 and 1980. As land acquisition was realized, MdDNR has unified management of the area. Construction of recreation facilities occurred over time as parcels were acquired by MdDNR. All the recreational facilities constructed in the park are thus less than fifty years of age, although the roads and hiking trails utilized previously existing transportation networks.

Thus, Susquehanna State Park as an entity is less than fifty years of age. The history of public recreation areas in Maryland began during the first decades of the twentieth century. The impetus for using public lands for recreation increased momentum during the 1950s and 1960s and has continued until present. As an example of this trend, Susquehanna State Park, as an entity defined by its current legal boundaries does not appear to possess the exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G necessary for properties less than fifty years of age to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, many individual resources located within the boundaries of Susquehanna State Park are historic and are related to the larger Lower Deer Creek Historic District (MIHP # HA-1551), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

PARK HISTORY

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HA-2036 /CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Susquehanna State Park was established in response to local support for establishing a park. The creation of the park was in keeping with a state policy to increase recreational opportunities within reasonable distances of major metropolitan areas. During the 1950s, the then Department of Forests and Parks (currently MdDNR) actively developed recreational facilities in state forests and established parks. A major objective of the Department was to establish state parks or recreation areas within 25 miles of urban areas.

J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul is credited with a major role in the establishment of Susquehanna State Park. A United States diplomat who had participated in the Versailles conference of 1918 and later served in Rio, Paris, and the Hague, Paul became active in Baltimore and Harford County civic affairs after retiring from the State Department. Paul served as president of the Board of Trustees of the Baltimore Museum of Art and as a vice-president of the Maryland Historical Society. He was instrumental in seeking to preserve the natural beauty of this area along the Susquehanna River, and encouraged the appreciation and protection of historic resources in Harford County. He supported the documentation efforts of the Historic American Buildings Survey during the 1930s. Properties documented as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey collection include Steppingstone (MIHP # HA-575), Rock Run Mill (MIHP # HA-191), and Rock Run Mansion (MIHP # HA-192). Paul also encouraged other like-minded persons to preserve the local historic heritage. In 1939, Paul purchased the "Land of Promise" tract and restored its historic house with the aid of noted Baltimore architect Lawrence Hall Fowler (Wollon 1996; Weeks 1996:168-169, 173-174; Noll 1996). Paul originally intended the park to comprise his property Steppingstone and the Rock Run Mill and Mansion. He intended to donate Steppingstone to the state for the park (Old personal communication 2002).

Initial steps to establish Susquehanna State Park were taken during the late 1950s (Parr and Kimmell 1977). A preliminary study for the park was completed in 1957. In 1958, the Maryland General Assembly authorized funding to acquire land on the west bank of the Susquehanna River between Conowingo Dam and Havre de Grace. In 1960, then-governor Millard Tawes appointed the Susquehanna State Park Advisory Committee to recommend specific properties for acquisition (MdDNR 1979:3). In 1960, the state obtained title to two parcels that formed the nucleus of the park, the Turcotte (32 acres) and Gaughn (265 acres) properties. The Turcotte acreage was acquired through condemnation and secured the Rock Run Mill and Mansion for the park. Martin Gaughn's parcel was obtained through direct purchase and secured acreage along the Susquehanna River and along the south bank of Deer Creek. Between 1960 through 1969, 22 purchases added a total of 905 acres to the park. Most of these purchases (n=18) were properties under fifty acres. Several purchases were made during this time in the village of Lapidum. Only two purchases were for more than 200 acres. Land purchases were made within an established acquisition boundary, but were not necessarily contiguous parcels.

The initial master plan for Susquehanna State Park was prepared in 1965. The 1965 master plan proposed a park encompassing approximately 3,000 acres that featured intensive recreational development. Recreation facilities included a resort hotel, campsites, and a marina (Old personal communication 2002).

The proposed recreational development of Susquehanna State Park reflected statewide planning efforts to provide public recreational facilities, particularly located within reasonable access to urban centers (MdDNR 2000). During the late 1950s and 1960s, the rationale for establishing recreation areas expressed in planning documents included addressing the recreation needs of increasing regional populations, providing easy access to recreation facilities from population centers, safeguarding available open space in the face of increasing suburbanization, and needing to act due to rising land acquisition costs. Land acquisition efforts were programmed to increase the number of recreation areas close to metropolitan Baltimore. In 1965, Susquehanna State Park was classified as a general outdoor recreation area. The projected annual attendance for the park was over 5 million people (MdDNR 1965 draft; MdDNR 1971).

Local Harford County residents objected to the intensive recreational development proposed in the 1965 master plan for the park.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HA-2036 / CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Local residents advocated minimal development to retain the existing scenic and natural beauty of the area. Upon reviewing the proposed master plan, Gilman Paul reportedly refused to donate Steppingstone for the park (Old personal communication 2002); the state subsequently acquired Paul's land in 1974 following his death (MdDNR Acquisitions, SP).

Between 1965 and 1975, development occurred slowly in the park. In 1965, Donaldson Brown, a wealthy industrialist donated money to fund the exterior restoration of the Rock Run Grist Mill (MdDNR 1979:2; Sarudy 2001:270). Restoration work also commenced on the Rock Run Mansion. The Garden Club of Harford County initially landscaped the area around the Rock Run Mansion (Weeks 1996:174). Construction of recreational facilities in the park included the installation of boat launching facilities and the construction of a picnic area.

Following the enactment of Program Open Space in 1969, land acquisition in Susquehanna State Park resumed. Between 1970 and 1979, approximately 1,619 acres were acquired from 18 landowners, increasing the park acreage to approximately 2,525 acres. In 1974, a camp site was added to the park.

The issue of master planning was revisited in 1975. Two plans were presented at public meetings. The first plan proposed the least amount of recreational development, while the second plan proposed additional recreation facilities to include picnicking and camping facilities, a riding stable, golf course, and a swimming pool. The majority of public comments received on the plan were opposed to intensified recreational development in the park (MdDNR 1979).

The revised Master Plan was adopted formally in 1979. The Master Plan stressed the objectives of protecting and interpreting the park's historic and natural resources and of providing opportunities for public enjoyment of these resources. The plan included recommendations to expand the hiking and biking trails through the park; these recommendations were implemented during the 1980s. Efforts also were made to improve and to augment existing recreation areas by providing support facilities, such as handicap access, discrete parking areas near the Rock Run historic complex, and bathroom facilities (MdDNR 1979). Interpretation of the historic resources near Rock Run and along the route of the former Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal were enhanced by interpretive signs developed by Dr. Richard Sherrill during the early 1990s.

In 1979, the Maryland Historical Trust undertook a survey of resources in Susquehanna State Park (MHT 1979). Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms were prepared for the principal buildings located within the park as part of that study. The MIHP forms also incorporated the work of Paul Penrod, who worked on a local survey in 1976. The survey results were compiled in a tabular format.

In 1993, the Lower Deer Creek Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Weeks 1993). The historic district boundaries encompass approximately 15,210 acres with 306 identified contributing resources. The period of significance stated in the nomination is ca. 1608-ca. 1940 with architecture, industry, and exploration/settlement as the areas of significance. Most of the major buildings constructed before 1900 located within the boundaries of Susquehanna State Park are contributing resources to that National Register-listed historic district.

As properties have been transferred to MdDNR, MdDNR has implemented a variety of strategies to manage buildings contained on the properties. In some cases, property has been transferred with life-tenancy clauses, which allow former owners to occupy the buildings until their removal or death. Some buildings are rented to keep them in active use. Other buildings are managed under the curatorship program. In 1983, MdDNR established a statewide program of curatorships to maintain historic buildings located on MdDNR-owned lands. The first curatorship agreement in Susquehanna State Park was completed in 1985. Under curatorships, the curator is tasked with renovating and maintaining the building in return for life tenancy.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HA-2036 *CE-1528*

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

The Steppingstone Museum has a unique relationship with MdDNR. The private, non-profit museum leases the grounds and buildings from MdDNR. With the exception of Foard's blacksmith shop and the cannery building, MdDNR owns and maintains the buildings and grounds. The museum is in charge of the collections and conducts all programming (Noll, personal communication 7/17/2002). The purpose of interpretive program at Steppingstone Museum is to showcase the rural arts and crafts and the daily life in a Harford County farming community from 1880-1920 (Sarudy 2001).

RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to the Harford and Cecil County area of central Maryland 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 brief discussion of the prehistoric development of the upper Chesapeake Bay region draws upon major reviews and syntheses by various authors (e.g., Custer 1983; 1989b; Wesler et al. 1981a-c), and also incorporates data concerning prehistoric coastal and near shore adaptations from outside the northern Chesapeake region. These latter 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. The high degree of mobility during the early Holocene and regional exchange networks during later periods served to cement groups and facilitate the diffusion of technologies and cultural traits across the region.

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period (ca. 11,000 - 6,500 B.C.) encompasses the millennia during the Late Pleistocene /Early Holocene transition, a time when pollen records suggest that tundra-like conditions brought on by the proximity of the receding Wisconsin glaciers may have existed as far south as central Pennsylvania at about 9,300 B.C. (Kavanaugh 1982:8). For the prehistoric occupants of eastern North America, hunting was probably the most important subsistence activity; however, excavations at the Shawnee-Minisink Site in northeastern Pennsylvania (Kauffman and Dent 1982; Wesler et al. 1981c:189) have produced evidence that other floral and faunal resources may have been equally critical to the subsistence of these early peoples. Reliance on such transient food resources likely necessitated a nomadic lifestyle, one that left relatively few archeological imprints on the landscape.

The diagnostic artifacts associated with Paleo-Indian occupations included lanceolate fluted projectile point styles (Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton), as well as side-notched and corner-notched points (Palmer, Kirk, Warren) traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic (Gardner 1980:3; Custer 1984:43). The available evidence suggests that the present-day northern Chesapeake region was visited at least sporadically during this period. Most of the above-named projectile point types have been found in Harford County, including two "Folsom darts" recovered near Joppa (Wesler et al. 1981c:183); Custer (1983:32) has reported a cluster of sites in the northeastern corner of Cecil County, adjacent to the Delaware state line.

In the eastern United States, the Archaic Period (6,500-1,000 B.C.) refers to a period during which pre-ceramic hunter-gatherers exploited the resource-rich deciduous forests that emerged during the milder Holocene period as the glaciers of the late Pleistocene continued to recede northward. Gardner (1978:47) observed that "(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." Put another way, the Middle and Late Archaic can be viewed as a continuum of increasingly sophisticated adaptation to the emerging Holocene environments. Climatic changes produced a greater variety of exploitable ecotones, including estuarine marshes and oak-hickory forests (Custer

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HA-2036

CE-1528

Name Susquehanna State Park (HA-2036 and CE-1528)

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

1988:42). Coastal groups focused more and more on shellfish, while inland groups began the adaptation to forest resources that Caldwell (1958) called primary forest efficiency.

Diagnostic Middle Archaic projectile points recovered from the upper Chesapeake Bay area include St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha bifurcates, Stanly/Neville, Morrow Mountain, and Stark stemmed points; and Guilford lanceolate forms (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). Lithic artifacts generally associated with the Late Archaic include Piscataway, Vernon, Holmes, Susquehanna Broadspear, Dry Brook, Otter Creek, Brewerton, Bare Island, and Lackawaxen projectile points. The remaining lithic 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). A special focus for Archaic activity was steatite, from which large bowls were carved; several prehistoric steatite quarries have been identified within Harford County (Wesler et al. 1981c:191), including a small one within Susquehanna State Park.

The settlement pattern during the Middle and Late Archaic periods apparently consisted of scattered campsites on the shorelines of major rivers and estuaries and small hunting camps in upland areas. Wesler et al.'s generalized view of regional Middle and Late Archaic settlement patterns (1981a:431; 1981b:181) suggested a "pattern of transient hunting camps in the upland and perhaps base camps on the river terraces, correlated with a generalized foraging economy." Sites probably included littoral fishing stations, shellfish harvesting stations, winter camps, and warm season inland camps.

Researchers traditionally have divided the Woodland Period into three stages. The Early Woodland (ca. 1,000-500 B.C.) originally was thought to have entailed the emergence of ceramic traditions; an (inferred) presence of cultigens, particularly maize; and settlement focused around the establishment of sedentary villages. However, it has become increasingly apparent that maize was not incorporated into 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, Early Woodland subsistence patterns resembled those of the Late Archaic, so closely that Custer (1982, 1984) has combined the Late Archaic period with the Early and Middle Woodland, labeling the collective entity Woodland I, with a temporal range of 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1000. Characteristic subsistence strategies and settlement patterns seem to reflect the seasonal coalescence and dispersion of macro- and micro-social population units, or the seasonal lateral movement of population groups between macro-unit and micro-unit camps in fresh- and salt water zones (Gardner 1982:58-60).

The initial appearance of ceramics and the presence of distinctive lithic forms provide the definitive diagnostics for the Early Woodland period. The lithic toolkit included a series of fishtail and contracting stemmed projectile points, along with other kinds of items needed by peoples using aquatic and terrestrial resources. Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island ceramics, and sand-tempered Accokeek ceramics are characteristic of Early Woodland period sites.

Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland period (500 B.C. - A.D. 900) include Popes Creek Net-Imprinted, Mockley, Susquehanna Net-Marked, and Broadhead Net-Marked ceramics, as well as Fox Creek and Selby Bay projectile points. During the Middle Woodland, the preference for site location apparently shifted from riverine environments to areas at the bases of bluffs and/or near floodplain swamps (Custer and Wallace 1982:158; Fehr 1983). There is no evidence that maize (and therefore extensive horticulture) comprised any part of the subsistence strategy diet until the Late Woodland Period (Vogel and van der Merwe 1977; Stothers and Bechtel 1987).

The basic Late Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns involved large agricultural villages situated on riverine floodplains, upland processing sites, and estuarine shell middens (Wesler et al. 1981a:109; Custer and Wallace 1982). Forest-derived resources such as deer, turkey, squirrel, and tree nuts, as well as aquatic resources-primarily fish and shellfish-remained important elements of Late Woodland subsistence patterns, despite the increased food supply made available by agriculture. Maintaining an agriculture-

1988□Late Archaic Cultural Dynamics in the Central Middle Atlantic Region. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archeology* 4:39-59.

1989a□A New Look at the Petroglyphs of the Lower Susquehanna Valley. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 17:79-88.

1989b□Prehistoric Cultures of the Delmarva Peninsula. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

Custer, Jay F., and Edith B. Wallace

1982□Patterns of Resource Distribution and Archaeological Settlement Patterns in the Piedmont Uplands of the Middle Atlantic Region. *North American Archaeologist* 3(2): 139-172.

Davis, Janet

1983□Silver Houses Historic District: National Register Nomination. Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air.

Deale, Bridget M.

1979□Carter-Archer House and Outbuildings. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

1979□Rock Run Mill. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

1979□Eightrupp. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Deale, Bridget M., and Ellen K. Coxe

1979□DNR/MHT Survey Susquehanna State Park. On file at MdDNR, Annapolis.

Egloff, Keith, and Stephen Potter

1982□Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:95-117.

Emerson, Jim

1995□Oral History Interview conducted by Mary E. Henderson. On file at Susquehanna State Park.

Fehr, April M.

1983□Riverine Adaptive Phases and Environmental Stress During the Woodland Period in the Northern Shenandoah Valley. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Manassas, Virginia.

Gardner, William M.

1978□Comparison of Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain Archaic Period Site Distribution: An Idealized Transect (Preliminary Model). Unpublished manuscript.

1980□The Archaic. Paper presented at the 10th Middle Atlantic Conference, Dover, Delaware.

1982□Early and Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: An Overview. In *Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations*, edited by Roger W. Moeller, pp. 53-86. American Indian Archaeological Institute Occasional Paper Number 3.

Getty, Joe

1984□Addendum to 1979 Gaughn Corncrib MIHP form (HA-198). On file at MdDNR, Annapolis, MD.

Grandine, Katherine, Irene Jackson Henry and William R. Henry Jr.

1982□DARCOM historic Building Inventory: Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Prepared by the National Park Service Historic American Buildings Survey.

Hauducoeur, C. P.

1799□A Map of the Head of Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River. RG77 (Office of the Chief of Engineers). Cartographic and Architectural Division, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park.

Jennings, Francis P.

1978 □ Susquehannock. In Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 15. Northeast, edited by Bruce Trigger, pp. 362-367. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Jennings & Herrick (publishers)
1858 □ A Map of Harford County, Maryland.

Kauffman, Barbara, and Joseph Dent
1982 □ Preliminary Floral and Faunal Recovery and Analysis at the Shawnee-Minisink Site (36MR 43). In Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations, edited by Roger W. Moeller, pp. 7-11. American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, Connecticut.

Kavanagh, Maureen
1982 □ Archeological Resources of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland. Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust, Frederick County Planning Commission, Carroll County Planning and Zoning Commission.

Larew, Marylin M.
1981 □ Bel Air: The Town Through its Buildings. Published by the Bel Air and the Maryland Historical Trust, Northfield Press, Edgewood, Maryland.

Lowthert, William, Jeffrey Maymon, Katherine Grandine
1999 □ Phase I and II Investigations for the Proposed Expansion of the Deer Creek Recreation Area, Susquehanna State Park, Harford County, Maryland. Prepared by Maryland Department of General Services, Baltimore, Maryland.

Luckenbach, Alvin H., Esther Doyle Read, and Donna M. Ware
1991 □ The Broadneck Site: a First Glimpse of the Mid-Seventeenth Century in Anne Arundel County. Paper presented at the Second Conference on Anne Arundel Archaeology, Annapolis.

Martenet, Simon J.
1878 □ Map of Harford County, Maryland. Simon J. Martenet, Baltimore, Maryland.

Maryland Department of Forests and Parks
1965 □ Master Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Maryland's Forests and Parks. Draft located at Information Resource Center, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1971 □ Action Program for Development. Technical supplement to Maryland State Parks-A Master Plan for Outdoor Recreation: 1967-1976. Located at Information Resource Center, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
n.d. □ Drawings files, MdDNR, Annapolis.

2002 □ Acquisition Listing: Map and Deed Reference, Susquehanna State Park. On file. Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis.

2002 □ Detailed Maintenance Inventory. On file, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis.

1979 □ Master Plan: Susquehanna State Park, Harford County and Cecil County, Maryland. Land Planning Services and Maryland Park Service, Annapolis.

2002 □ History of Maryland State Parks. Maryland Department of Natural Resources website (www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/sfpshistory.html). Visit 4/26/2002.

2002 □ Public Lands 2002 Acreage Report. Resource Planning Division, MdDNR, Annapolis.

Maryland Historical Trust
n.d. □ Archeological site files, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms, determinations of eligibility database, GIS data. MHT library, Crownsville, Maryland.

2000 □ Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

McClelland, Linda Flint, and J. Timothy Keller.

1995 □ Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. National Register Bulletin 30, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

McNamara, Joseph M.

1977 □ The Archeological Resources of Susquehanna State Park. Report submitted to Land Planning Services, Department of Natural Resources. On file at MHT, Crownsville, Maryland.

Miller, Alice E.

1949 □ Cecil County, Maryland: A Study in Local History. C. & L. Printing and Specialty Co., Elkton, Maryland.

Noll, Linda

1996 □ "The Land of Promise: A Brief History of the Site." Published in Harford Historical Bulletin, Harford County. Number 70, Fall 1996.

2002 □ Personal communication, 17 July 2002.

Old, Clark

2002 □ Personal communication, 9 May 2002, 3 August 2002.

Parr, William A., and Ross M. Kimmell

1977 □ Maryland Builds a Park System. Maryland Park Service, Department of Natural Resources. On file, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis.

Paxton, Mr.

2002 □ Curator of the Virdin-Watts House, personal communication, 24 June 2002.

Penrod, Paul

1976 □ Carter-Archer House and Outbuildings. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Preston, Walter G.

1901 □ History of Harford County, Maryland. Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, reprinted 1972.

Sampson, William

1993 □ Personal Interview conducted by Carla Hodous and Mike Old, 31 July 1993. On file at Susquehanna State Park.

Sarudy, Barbara Wells (Ed.)

2001 □ History Matters: A History of Maryland's Lower Susquehanna Region. Maryland Humanities Council, Hunt Valley, Maryland.

Scriven, George B.

1976 □ The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal. Maryland Historical Magazine 71 (4):522-526.

Shaw, Mrs. Clifford

1982 □ The Land of Promise at Steppingstone Museum. Pamphlet published by Steppingstone Museum.

Smith, Rick

2002 □ Personal communication, 24 June 2002.

Stephenson, Robert L., Alice L.L. Ferguson, and Henry G. Ferguson

1963 □ The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Sequence. University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology Anthropological Papers No. 20.

Stevens, J. Sanderson, Charles D. Cheek, and Patrick W. O'Bannon

1989 □ A Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigation of the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point, Maryland. Prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. Alexandria, Virginia.

Stewart, R. Michael

1980□ Environment, Settlement Pattern, and the Prehistoric Use of Rhyolite in the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Paper presented at the 10th Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Dover, Delaware.

Stothers, David M., and Susan K. Bechtel

1987□ Stable Carbon Isotope Analysis: An Inter-Regional Perspective. *Archaeology of Eastern Northern America* 15:137-154.

Touart, Paul

1978□ Octoraro Farm: National Register Nomination. Cecil County Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust, Elkton.

United States Department of Interior

1991□ How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington.

1997□ National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

1900□ Havre de Grace 15 minute quadrangle map. Surveyed in 1899.

1953□ Aberdeen 7.5 minute quadrangle map. Surveyed in 1939-40, revised 1953.

Vogel, J. C., and Nikolaas J. van der Merwe

1977□ Isotopic Evidence for Early Maize Cultivation in New York State. *American Antiquity* 42: 238-242.

Warren, Edna

1956□ "Forest and Parks in the Old Line State." *American Forests*. October 1956.

Weeks, Christopher

1993□ Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District, National Register of Historic Places. Form on file. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

1996□ An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Weissman, Peggy

1987□ Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan: Statewide Historic Contexts. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Wesler, Kit W., Gordon J. Fine, Dennis J. Pogue, Patricia A. Sternheimer, Aileen F. Button, E. Glyn Ferguson and Alvin H. Luckenbach

1981a□ The Maryland Department of Transportation Archeological Resources Survey, Volume I: The Eastern Shore. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series, Number 7.

1981b□ The Maryland Department of Transportation Archeological Resources Survey, Volume II: The Western Shore. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series, Number 7.

1981c□ The Maryland Department of Transportation Archeological Resources Survey, Volume III: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series, Number 7.

Wollon, James T.

1996□ Harford County Architectural Notes: The Land of Promise. Published in Harford Historical Bulletin, Harford County. Number 70, Fall 1996.

Wright, C. Milton

1967 Our Harford Heritage, A History of Harford County, Maryland. Privately published.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park, Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # HA-2036/CE-1528
2. Susquehanna State Park
3. Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland
4. Kirsten Peeler and Brian Clevon, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. June 2002
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. View of Susquehanna River with Rock Run Bridge Piers (MIHP # HA-196), looking northeast.
2. Henry Stump House (MIHP #-HA204), 862 Craig's Corner Road, looking north.
3. Twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings at Henry Stump House (MIHP #-HA204), 862 Craig's Corner Road, looking southwest.
4. Stump Cemetery (MIHP #-HA204), 862 Craig's Corner Road, looking north.
5. Seaman-Smith House (MIHP # HA-205), 718 Craig's Corner Road, looking west.
6. James Stephenson House (MIHP # HA-570), 633 Craig's Corner Road, looking north.
7. Stephenson Corncrib (MIHP # HA-570), 633 Craig's Corner Road, looking southwest.
8. Eightrupp House (MIHP # HA-579), 445 Quaker Bottom Road, looking north.
9. Eightrupp Barn (MIHP HA-580) and animal pen, 445 Quaker Bottom Road, view looking northeast
10. Land of Promise (now Steppingstone Museum) (MIHP # HA-575), Quaker Bottom Road, looking south
11. Steppingstone Corncrib, Quaker Bottom Road, looking southwest.
12. Foard's Blacksmith Shop (MIHP # HA-312) at Steppingstone Musuem, looking northeast.
13. Gaughn Corncrib (MIHP # HA-198), off Wilkinson Road, view looking northeast.
14. Daneker Barn, Wilkinson Road, looking northeast.
15. Silver Springhouse (MIHP # HA-386), Wilkinson Road, view looking west.
16. Dudeck Corncrib (MIHP # HA-578), view looking east.
17. Former Cohn House, Wilkinson Road, view looking north.
18. Lapidum Inn Site (MIHP # HA-377), Stafford Road, looking west.
19. 628 Stafford Road, looking northwest.
20. Viridin Watts House (MIHP # HA-378) and site of Schoolhouse (MIHP # HA-379), Lapidum and Stafford roads, looking southwest.
21. John Archer Stone House (Maryland Ornithological Society) (MIHP # HA-573), Rock Run Road, looking southwest.
22. Carter-Archer House (Rock Run Mansion) (MIHP # HA-192), Rock Run Road, looking south.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna State Park, Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 2

23. Rock Run Miller's House (MIHP # HA-197), Stafford Road, looking northeast.
24. Rock Run Mill (MIHP # HA-191), Stafford Road, looking north.
25. Stafford Flint Mill (MIHP # HA-199; 18HA079), Stafford Road, looking southeast.
26. Old Mill (MIHP # HA-178, 18HA152), looking northeast.
27. Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal (18HA21), Stafford Road, view looking northeast.
28. Lapidum Lock (MIHP # HA-382), Stafford Road, view looking north.
29. Rock Run Tollhouse (MIHP # HA-195), Stafford Road, view looking northwest.
30. Old Harmony Methodist Church (MIHP # CE-1006), Dr. Jack Road, view looking east.
31. Rowlandsville Mill (MIHP # CE-789), McCauley Road, view looking northeast.

SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES

- Eightrupp Corncrib/wood shed, 445 Quaker Bottom Road, looking northeast.
Eightrupp Carriage House, 445 Quaker Bottom Road, looking northeast.
Gilman Paul Library (potter's shed), Quaker Bottom Road, looking north.
Gilman Paul Toolshed (MIHP # HA-577), looking north.
Rock Run Carriage House/Barn (MIHP # HA-193), looking south.

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MHT Name	McDNR/Other Name	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	NR classification	Notes	MHT Concurrence
CE-0789	Rowlandville Mill (Davis-Christie Mill, Rowland Mill)	Rowlandville Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill-grist	ca. 1840	Poor	Building	demolition permitted by MHT correspondence 27 Oct. 1997	
CE-1006	Old Harmony Methodist Church (Harmony Chapel)	Harmony Chapel	Religion	Religious Facility	church	1870	Ruin	Building	demolition permitted by MHT correspondence 27 Oct. 1997	
HA-0178	Old Mill (Rodgers & McCann Mill)		Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	ca. 1770 - 1810	Good (no formal eval)	Site	standing wall sections (see 18HA152); Weeks 1993:7.51.	
HA-0191	Rock Run Mill	Rock Run Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill-grist	1794	Good	Building-1, Structure-2 (mill race, dam)	Rebuilt ca. 1910, renovated in 1965; dam is not that old; Weeks 1993:7.53	
HA-0192	Carter-Archer House (Rock Run Mansion)	former Turcotte Mansion	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1804	Good	Building 1	Weeks 1993:7.21	
HA-0193	Carter-Archer Carriage House/Barn	former Turcotte Barn	Domestic	Secondary Structure	carriage house	1804	Excellent	Building 1		
HA-0194	Carter-Archer Privy	Historic Outhouse	Domestic	Secondary Structure	privy	1804	Good	Building 1		
HA-0195	Rock Run Bridge Toll House (Bridge & Banking Co.)	Toll House	Transportation	Road-related	toll house	1818, 1827	Good	Building 1	Weeks 1993:7.63	

HA-2036/CE-1528

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Name	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	NR classification		Notes	MHT Concurrency
HA-0196	Rock Run Bridge Piers		Transportation	Road-related	bridge	1813/1818 - 1856	bridge destroyed (piers deteriorated)	Site 1		Bridge destroyed by floods in 1856 (see Aberdeen QF# 5); Weeks 1993:7.62	
HA-0197	Rock Run Miller's House	Turcotte Miller's House	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1800	Good	Building		Weeks 1993:7.14	
HA-0198	Gaughn House and Corn Crib, site (Three Dare House)	Gaughn property	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1800-1825	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site		Demolished	
HA-0198	Gaughn House and Corn Crib, site (Three Dare House)	Gaughn property (south) corncrib	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	corn crib	late 19th century	Poor	Building 1		Weeks 1993:7.30	
HA-0198		Gaughn property (south) animal pen	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	animal pen	ca. 1940	Poor	Building 1			
HA-0198		Gaughn property (south) silo	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	silo	ca. 1940	Poor	Building 1			
HA-0198		Gaughn property (north) springhouse	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	unknown	Unknown	Site		Ruin in 1978, not located in 2002 survey	
HA-0199	Stafford Flint Mill/ Iron Furnace	Flint Furnace	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	iron furnace, flint processing facility	18th century				See 18HA079; Weeks 1993:7.52	
HA-0202	Ruins on Creel Property	Tanbark Mill Ruins	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	tanbark mill	ca. 1840-1850	unknown archeol condition	Site		recorded as leveled in 1976	
HA-0203	George Stephenson House, site (Starr House)	Starr House	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	unk	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site		large brick and stone fireplace remaining of old log cabin Demo'd 1970s	
HA-0204	Henry Stump House (Lyman Gardner Property)	Gardner Property	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1845	Fair	Building		Date from Weeks 1996:279-280; Weeks 1993:7.28	
HA-0204	H. Stump meathouse	Gardner Property	Agriculture/subsistence	Storage	meathouse	ca. 1845	Fair	Building			
HA-0204	Gardner barn and dairy (2 buildings)	Gardner Property	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn, dairy	ca. 1940	Good	Building-2			

HA-2036/05-15-28

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK

MIHP/Site #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Name	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	NR classification		Notes	MHT Concurrence
HA-0204	Gardner springhouse	Gardner Property	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	older section ca. 1850; addition ca. 1940	Fair	Building			
HA-0204	Gardner chicken coop	Gardner Property	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	chicken coop	ca. 1930	Good	Building			
HA-0204	Gardner equipment shed	Gardner Property	Agriculture/subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	shed	post 1960	Good	Building			
HA-0204	Gardner Animal pens (2)	Gardner Property	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	animal pen	ca. 1950	Good	Building-2			
HA-0204	Gardner equipment shed	Gardner Property	Agriculture/subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	shed	ca. 1940	Good	Building			
HA-0204	Stump-Harlan-Archer Cemetery		Funerary	Cemetery	cemetery	1816 - present	Excellent	Site		Not owned by DNR; Weeks 1993:7.58	
HA-0205	Seaman-Smith House	Seaman House	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1860	Excellent	Building			
HA-0205	Seaman-Smith Springhouse	Seaman Springhouse	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	1860	Fair	Building			
HA-0205	Seaman-Smith barn	Seaman barn	Agriculture/subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	unknown	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site		Demolished	
HA-0205		Seaman chicken coop	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	chicken coop	ca. 1940	Poor	Building			
HA-0206	Hannah Parker House		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	mid 19th C	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site		Demo'd 1970s	
HA-0206	Stephenson-Parker Cemetery	Stephenson-Parker Cemetery	Funerary	Cemetery	cemetery	n.a.	Fair	Site		reportedly relocated (per MIHP form)	
HA-0206	Rock Run Church		Religion	Religious Facility	church	n.a.		Site			
HA-0207	Stump-Archer House		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1800				Not owned by DNR	
HA-0312	Foard's Blacksmith shop	Steppingstone Foard's Blacksmith shop	Commerce/ Trade	Specialty Store	blacksmith shop	ca. 1882	Good	Building		Moved to Steppingstone in 1983 from Level, MD; Weeks 1993:7.56.	
HA-0373	Stephenson Lodge, site (Lapidum School)		Education/ Social	School/ Meeting Hall	school/ lodge	ca. 1870.	burned (unk. archeol. condition)	Site		burned by vandals before 1977	

HA-2036/CE-1528

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Name	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	NR classification	Notes	MHT Concurrence
HA-0374	Joseph Spencer House		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1890	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site	Dem'd 1970s	
HA-0375	Fred Boerngen House, site	Jesse Price House	Domestic/Commerce-Trade	Single Dwelling/Specialty Store	house/ Shoe maker	1860	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site	Dem'd 1970s; housed a shoe making business in 1860	
HA-0376	Lapidum Warehouse Wharf Site		Transportation	Water-related	Wharf	late 18th c; 1858	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site	Gone by 1890s. Weeks 1993:7.50	
HA-0377	Lapidum Inn Site	Lapidum Inn Site	Domestic	Hotel	inn	1868	unk. archeol condition	Site	Dem'd 1970s	
HA-0378	Watts-Virdin House (Smith Ferry House)		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1790	Excellent	Building	Weeks 1993:7.13	
HA-0379	Watts-Virdin Schoolhouse (Bonnie T. Watts House)		Education	School	schoolhouse	late 19th c	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site	Demo'd 1990s	
HA-0380	Abrahams House (James Nicholson House)		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 19th c	To be Demolished	Building 2 (hse + garage)	MHT concurred w/demolition 5/9/01	
HA-0381	Ferncliff (Derrickson House, Pugh House)		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1860			Not owned by DNR	
HA-0382	Lapidum Lock		Transportation	Water-related	canal	1836-1839	Fair	Structure-2, site-1	site of lockkeeper's house, canal abandoned by ca. 1910; Weeks 1993:7.62 classifies as site.	
HA-0386	William Silver Springhouse	(on Daneker property)	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	n.a.	ruin (unk. archeol. condition)	Site	Not noted in Lower Deer Creek HD and outside Silver Houses HD boundary-Assoc w/HA-385 site-Weeks 1993:7-32.	
HA-0408	Silver Houses Historic District		Historic District	Domestic	various			District	District boundaries cross into park, but no resources associated with district are in park.	
HA-0570	James Stephenson House	Gatewood Property	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1797	Good	Building	Weeks 1993:7.16	
HA-0570	Stephenson smokehouse/summer kitchen	Gatewood Property	Agriculture/subsistence	Processing	smoke house	ca. 1860	Fair	Building	Weeks 1993:7.16	

HA-2036/CE-1028

TABLE OF RESOURCES A | SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Name	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	NR classification		Notes	MHT Concurrence
HA-0570	Stephenson corncrib/wagon shed	Gatewood Property	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	corncrib/wagon shed	ca. 1860	Poor	Building		Weeks 1993:7.16	
HA-0570	Stephenson garage (2)	Gatewood Property	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1950	Fair	Buildings 2			
HA-0570	Stephenson animal pen	Gatewood Property	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	animal pen	ca. 1920, ca 1950 addition	Poor	Building			
HA-0573	John Archer Stone House (Rock Run Sanctuary - Maryland Ornithological Society)	Former Gardner Bird Sanctuary (Curry Curatorship)	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1800	Excellent	Building		Not noted in Lower Deer Creek HD nomination	
HA-0574	Maryland Ornithological Society (Bird House Ruins)	Former Gardner Bird Sanctuary	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	n.a.	demolished (unknown archeol condition)	Site		foundation now incorporated into modern building	
HA-0575	Land of Promise (Gilman Paul House)	Paul Farm house/ Steppingstone	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1771	Good	Building		Weeks 1993:7.48	
HA-0576	Gilman Paul Schoolroom (Land of Promise)	Paul Library/ Potter Shed	Agriculture/subsistence	Processing	smoke house	ca. 1900	Fair	Building		Paul moved fish smokehouse from near Susq. River to current location ca. 1950; Weeks 1993:7.48	
HA-0577	Gilman Paul Toolshed (Land of Promise)	Paul smokehouse (Woodshed)	Agriculture/subsistence	Processing	smoke house	early 19th c	Fair	Building		Wollon (1996) identified as smokehouse and ice house	
HA-0578	Dudeck-Stevenson House	Dudeck Farm	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	early 20th c	Poor	Building		Demo negotiated with MHT	
HA-0578	Dudeck-Stevenson Outbuildings	Dudeck Farm	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	garage, chicken coop, corncrib, animal pen, equipment shed, shack	mid 20th c	Poor	Building-6			
HA-0579	Lyle Property Main House (Eightrupp)	Lyle Property House	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 18th c	Excellent	Building		Weeks 1993:7.15	
HA-0580	Lyle Property Barn (Eightrupp)	Lyle Property Barn	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1880	Fair	Building		Weeks 1993:7.15	
HA-0581	Lyle Property Stable (Eightrupp)	Lyle Property Carriage House	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	stable	ca. 1880	Good	Building			

HA-2036/CE-1028

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK

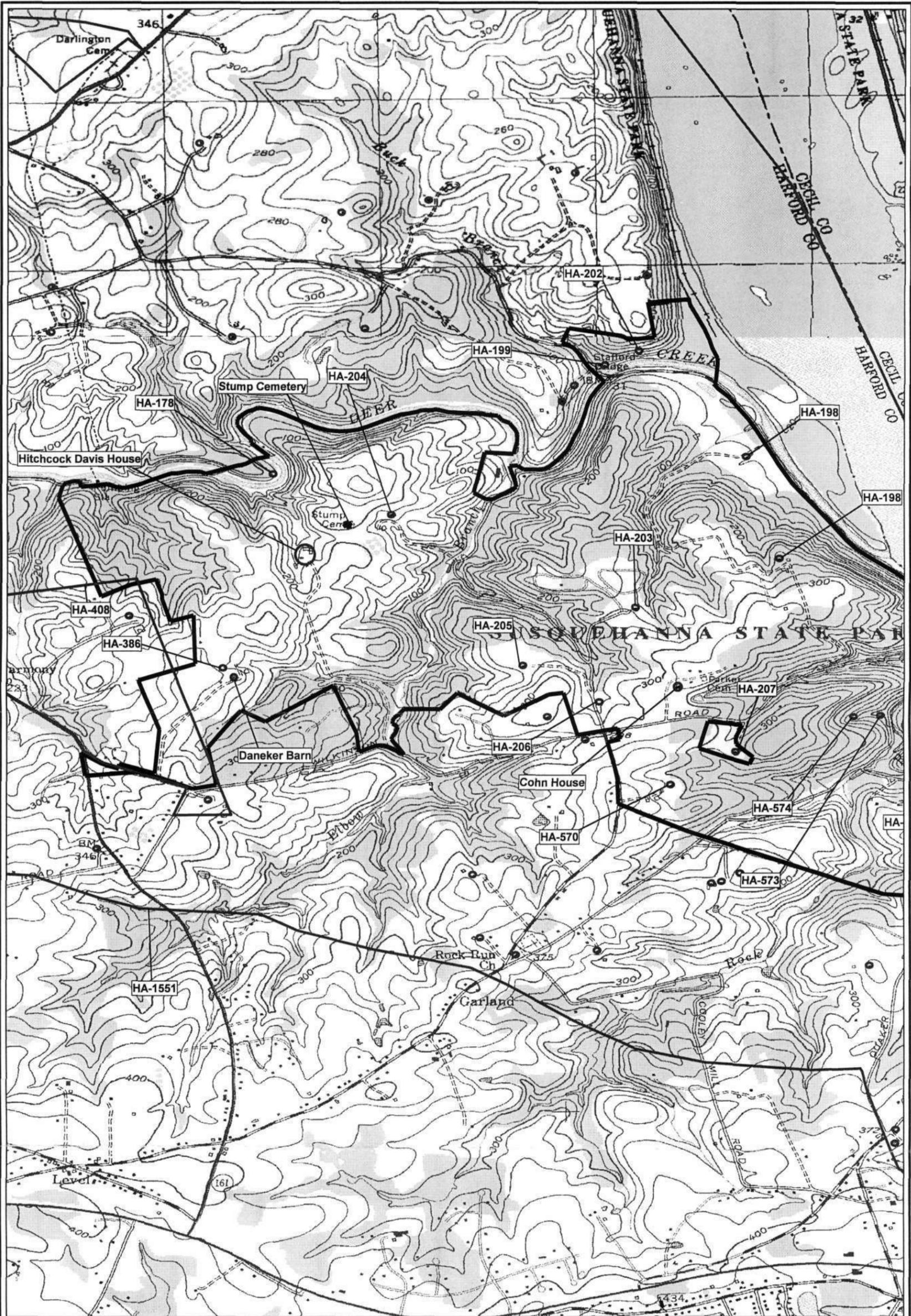
MHP/Site #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Name	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	NR classification		Notes	MHT Concurrence
HA-0582	Lyle Property Springhouse (Eightrupp)	Lyle Property Springhouse	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	late 18th c-early 19th c	Good	Building		Weeks 1993:7.15	
HA-0582	Lyle property Animal Pen	Lyle Property Animal Pen	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	animal pen	ca. 1880	Fair	Building			
HA-0582	Lyle property corncrib/woodshed	Lyle Property corncrib/woodshed	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	corn crib	early 19th c	Good			Weeks 1993:7.15	
HA-1551	Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District		Historic District	Various	various	1608-1940		District			
	Carter-Archer Springhouse	n.a.	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	1804	Fair	Building 1			
	Rock Run Garage	Interpretive Center	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1940	good	Building 1		Garage now used as interpretive center	
	Aberdeen QF# 5	n.a.	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	1813/1818 - 1856	unk. archeol condition	Site (archeological)		(see HA-0196)	
	Aberdeen QF# 4		Transportation	Water-related	Ferry Route	Late 18th - 19th C	unk. archeol condition	Site		approx. location of ferry across river near Lapidum	
		628 Stafford Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 19th c; ca. 1920	Good	Building 2 (hse, garage)			
		Steppingstone privy	Domestic	Secondary Structure	privy	ca. 1950	Poor	Building			
	Paul carriage house	Steppingstone/Blacksmith shop, garage	Domestic	Secondary Structure	carriage house	ca. 1950	Good	Building			
	Paul barn complex	Paul Barn	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1950	Good	Building		current barn rebuilt adjacent of foundation of earlier barn	
	Paul corncrib	Paul corncrib	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	corn crib	early 19th c	Poor	Building			
	Paul tenant house	Steppingstone Office/ visitor center	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1939	Good	Building			
		Steppingstone Garden shop/Paul chicken coop	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	chicken coop	ca. 1939	Poor	Building			

HA-2036/CE-1528

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MHT Name	MADNR/Other Name	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	NR classification	Notes	MHT Concurrence
		Steppingstone Pump house	Agriculture/subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	pump house	1939	Unknown	Building	built for water system installed by Gilman Paul	
		Steppingstone woodworking/cooper/dairy	Agriculture/subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	cooper/ dairy	post 1978	Good	Building	complex of adjoining buildings relocated with additions	
		Steppingstone "old Springhouse"	Agriculture/subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	springhouse	ca. 1800	Unknown	Building	reported by Clark Old	
		Campground	Recreation and Culture	Outdoor Recreation	campground	1974			69 camp sites and 6 mini cabins	
		Deer Creek Day Use Area	Recreation and Culture	Outdoor Recreation	park	2001				
		Lapidum Boat Ramp	Transportation	Water-related	boat ramp	1991				
		Susquehanna SP Shop Complex	Recreation and Culture	Outdoor Recreation	maintenance shops	1974				
		Former Cohn House (Clark Old's House)	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1950	Good	Building 1		
		Former Cohn shed (Dairy Barn)	Agriculture/subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	dairy barn/ shed	ca. 1950	Good	Building 1		
	Steppingstone Cemetery		Funerary	Cemetery	cemetery	n.a.	unk	Site	Reported on Steppingstone Property	
		Hitchcock Davis Residence	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	early 20th c	Poor	building 4	MHT concurred w/demolition 5/9/00	
		Daneker Barn	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1950	Fair	Building		
		Daneker Pole Barn	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	post 1960	Fair	Building		
		Daneker House	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1955	Poor	Building	MHT concurred w/demolition	
	Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal		Transportation	Water-related	canal	ca. 1836	Poor	Structure	Weeks 1993:63	

HA-2034/BE-1538



	KEY: Built Resources Boundary of State Owned Land in Susquehanna State Park	<small>SOURCE: Aberdeen, MD 1953 (Photorevised 1985), Conowingo Dam, MD 1995, Havre De Grace, MD 1998, Rising Sun, MD 1998 USGS 7.5 QUADRANGLE, MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST 2003</small>	SUSQUEHANNA STATE PARK		
				DATE: 3/10/05	DRAWN BY: DRK
	<small>Disclaimer: This is for general location only.</small>		R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701		

HA-2036/CE-1578



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co, MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

Susquehanna River with Rock Run Bridge Piers (HA-196)
looking NE

1/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co MD

RCG-A

June 2002

MD SHPo

Henry Stump house (HA-204), looking N

2/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

20th century agriculture buildings, H Stamp

house (HA-204), looking SW

3/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

Stump Cemetery (HA-204), looking N

4/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

Seaman-Smith house (HA-205) looking W

5/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

PCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

J. Stephenson Hse (HA-570), looking N

6/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

Stephenson cornerrib (HA-570), looking SW

7/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

Eightrupp Hse (HA-579), looking N

8/31

PROF
PAT



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

and animal pen
Eightrupp barn (HA-580), looking NE

9/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, INC

June 2002

MD SHPO

Land of Promise (HA-575), looking S

10/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Steppingstone corner crib, basking SW

11/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

ECGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Foard's blacksmith shop (HA-312), looking NE

12/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

Gaughn Cornerib (HA-198), looking NE

13/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, INC

June 2002

MD SHPo

Daneker barn, Wilkinson Rd,
looking NE

14/31

NO. 100-100000-100000
PER 100-100000-100000



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Silver Springhse (HA-386), looking W

15/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Dudeck Cornerrib (HA-578), looking N

16/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP
Hartford Co., MD

ECGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Former Cohn Hse, Wilkinson Rd,
looking N

17/31



HA-2036/CE-1528.

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

ECGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

Lapidum Inn site (HA-377), looking W

18/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

BID SHPO

628 Stafford Rd, looking NW

19/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

ECGA, Inc.

June 2002

MD SHPO

Viridin Watts Hse (HA-378)

w/ School hse site (HA-379), looking SW

20/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co MD

RCG A, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPO

John Archer Stone Hse (HA-573), looking SW

21/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Carter-Archer Hse (HA-192), looking S

22/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCEA, Inc.

June 2002

MD SHPO

Rock Run Miller's Hse (HA-197), looking NE

23/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

June 2002

MD SHPs

Rock Run Mill (HA-191), looking SE

24/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Stafford Flint Mill (HA-199, 18HA079),
looking SW

26/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co. MD

RCGA, INC

June 2002

MD SAPo

Old Mill (HA-178, 18HA152), looking NE

26/31

REPRODUCED FROM
PAPER • PA



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Harford Co MD

RCGA, Inc

June 2002

MD SHPo

Susquehanna → Tidewater Canal (18HA21),

looking N

27/31

Professional
PAPE



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, INC

June 2002

MD SHPo

Lapidum Lock (HA-382), looking N

28/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Hartford Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

June 2002

MD SHPo

Rock Run Toll hse (HA-195), looking NW

29/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Cecil Co., MD

BCGA, Inc.

June 2002

MD SHPO

Old Harmony Methodist Church (E-1006),
looking E

30/31



HA-2036/CE-1528

Susquehanna SP

Cecil Co. MD

REGA, Inc.

June 2002

MD SHPo

Rowlandsville Mill (CE-789), looking NE

31/31

HA-2036/CE-1528







HH-2036 / CE-1528