CH-769

Cedarville State Forest

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 10-11-2011

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Cedarville State Forest
MIHP # CH-769/PG:85B-14
Vicinity of Cedarville
Prince George's and Charles counties, Maryland
State Forest=1930
Public

Cedarville State Forest contains approximately 3,698 acres, 3,441 acres of which are classified as state forest, located along the border of Prince George's and Charles counties. Approximately 2,449 acres of the forest are in Charles County with 992 acres in Prince George's County. Two modern fish hatcheries occupy approximately 257 acres.

State forests were created as economic development tools. The State of Maryland acquired under-productive forested property to improve the quality of the state's timber and to ensure a continuous source of raw materials for the timber industry. Cedarville State Forest was acquired as a demonstration area to educate farmers and the public on the benefits of efficient forest management. Since its creation in 1930, the land has been used for a variety of purposes, including forestry, passive recreation, and conservation activities.

Four buildings, two structures, and five sites constructed before 1960 are located in Cedarville State Forest. The following resources were removed: the ca. 1892 Cedarville Farmhouse (MIHP PG:85B-6), the ca. 1934 CCC cottage (MIHP # PG:85B-7) located east of the office, and the ca. 1934 CCC bunkhouse. These archeological sites were not evaluated.

The office, portions of the trail systems, and possible channelization efforts remain from the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. CCC construction supported forestry activities. The trails were constructed as access logging roads and fire breaks. These roads were subsequently modified into the trail system. The office and channelization are utilitarian constructions incorporating no elements of naturalistic design principles, such as rustic construction using elements from the landscape including wood and stone. These elements do not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C and do not comprise a concentration of resources that are associated historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to qualify as an historic district.

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MdDNR constructed the shop, the shop/office, a bathhouse, a picnic pavilion, and a charcoal kiln during the 1950s. The resources are utilitarian constructions exhibiting no distinguished architectural designs. Individually these buildings do not possess significance under National Register Criterion C for significant physical design qualities. They are not associated with specific historical events or with broad patterns of history (National Register Criterion A). The buildings are not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (National Register Criterion B). These buildings are dispersed over the fifty acres and separated from each other by tree cover. The 1950s buildings and structures do not form a concentration of buildings and structures that are associated historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to qualify as an historic district.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CH-769 PG:85B-14

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Cedarville State Forest (PG:85B-14, CH-769)
other	

2. Location

street and number	Cedarville Road	10201 Bee Oak Rd.	___	not for publication
city, town	Cedarville	Brandywine, 20613	X	vicinity
county	Prince Georges			

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

name	Maryland Department of Natural Resources				
street and number	580 Taylor Avenue, E-3			telephone	410-260-8451
city, town	Annapolis	state	MD	zip code	21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	PG County Courthouse, Charles Co. Crthes	tax map and parcel:	
city, town	Multiple	liber	folio

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

___ Contributing Resource in National Register District
___ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
___ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
X Other MIHP forms

6. Classification

Category
X district
___ building(s)
___ structure
___ site
___ object

Ownership
X public
___ private
___ both

Current Function
X agriculture
___ commerce/trade
___ defense
___ domestic
___ education
___ funerary
___ government
___ health care
___ industry
___ landscape
X recreation/culture
___ religion
___ social
___ transportation
___ work in progress
___ unknown
___ vacant/not in use
___ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
___	4	buildings
___	5	sites
___	2	structures
___	___	objects
___	~~11~~ 28	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 4

7. Description

Inventory No. PG:85B-14

Condition

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

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

SUMMARY

Cedarville State Forest contains approximately 3,698 acres located along the border of Prince George's and Charles counties (Maryland Department of Natural Resources [MdDNR] Acquisition List n.d.). Approximately 3,441 acres are classified as state forest land (MdDNR April 2002:6). Approximately 2,449 acres of the forest fall within Charles County and approximately 992 acres are located in Prince George's County (MdDNR April 2002:12, 15). Cedarville and Joseph Manning Fish Hatcheries occupy approximately 257 acres in Cedarville State Forest (MdDNR April 2002:8). The forest also includes three non-contiguous parcels; two parcels comprising 426 acres of state forest are located in Charles County, and one parcel containing 217 acres is located in Prince George's County.

Vehicular access is limited to Forest, Bee Oak, and Hidden Springs roads. The trail network provides internal access to the forest. Vehicular and trail access is limited due to "extensive river bottom nontidal wetlands along Zekiah Swamp Run and Wolf Den Run" (MdDNR 1994:2). Paved and unpaved roadways crisscross Cedarville State Forest. These corridors link wooded campgrounds and park facilities to main roads. Trails meander in roughly circuitous routes through all areas of the forest. A boardwalk traverses an area of wetland in Zekiah bog. This walkway preserves and allows for non-invasive viewing of the sensitive bog habitat.

The acreage is comprised of a rolling wooded landscape forested by a variety of tree species. White and loblolly pines dominate the landscape. Ranges of white and loblolly pines in all stages of maturity can be found in both upland areas and in areas approaching bottomland environments. Many pine-forested areas represent past monoculture efforts while some locations exhibit the qualities of semi-mature forests. The younger tracts present dense undergrowth while the tracts approaching maturity present increasingly open understories. Deciduous hardwood tracts also are common in Cedarville State Forest. The hardwood tracts appear to be older than the pines. The understories surrounding the deciduous stands are generally open due to the size of the trees. Much of the forest variety and tract age differentiation can be attributed to Cedarville State Forest's Forestry Demonstration efforts. This activity began as early as the 1930s (MdDNR 2001).

Between the rolling, upland knolls found within Cedarville State Forest is drained bottomland. Small, sometimes-intermittent drainages that lead into Zekiah Swamp Run flow through the corridors that make up this bottomland. Some of these drainages have been channelized to improve drainage capabilities. These waterways efficiently drain many low areas resulting in generally dry rather than swampy stream corridors. Some wetland areas persist despite previous drainage efforts. Areas that remain wet, low, and swampy contain sensitive and rich wildlife and plant habitats (MdDNR 2001).

An earthen dam, constructed in a small stream valley, crosses a branch of Zekiah Swamp Run and creates a small impoundment surrounded by rising grassy, and wooded slopes. Excess water drains through a partially buried pipe and exit channel and the branch continues on beyond the pond and into the main body of Zekiah Swamp Run. The grassy banks of this impoundment are mowed. A gravel parking lot is located below the dam beside the excess water pipe and exit channel.

The majority of recreational resources are located in Prince George's County, in the general vicinity of the intersection between Bee Oak and Forest roads. Campsites, a picnic pavilion, and a playground characterize the landscape. These facilities are sited in mowed clearings. Two archery ranges, equipped with target mechanisms, are located in mowed areas (MdDNR 2001). No recreational, archeological, or built resources are found in the non-contiguous sections of the forest.

Two fish hatcheries are located in Cedarville State Forest. The ca. 1979 Cedarville Hatchery features a water supply reservoir, 28 fish production ponds, one fish culture building, two water supply wells, and a building containing a garage, shop, office, and laboratory (http://www.dnr.state.md.us/fisheries/recreational/hatchery/cedarville.html). Spawning tanks, laboratory, culture tanks, and tagging room are located in the ca. 1979 Joseph Manning Hatchery

(http://www.dnr.state.md.us/fisheries/recreational/hatchery/josephmanning.html). Paved roads meander through this area and parking lots surround the site.

Eleven built resources, comprising four buildings, two structures, and five sites constructed before 1960, are located in Cedarville State Forest. Projects completed between 1966 and 1988 include improvements to roads, bridges, and utilities, and the construction of the recreational lake, comfort station, and dump station (Drawing List). The current trail system was created during the 1950s and 1960s (Bob Canton, personal communication 23 January 2003; Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1968:88).

Methodology

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 Cedarville State Forest. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the state forest boundaries as of February 2003 based on a review of property maps verified by the Cedarville State Forest personnel during a December 2002 meeting. No MdDNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies or private entities 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 the forest. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of the forest 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 the 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

Research into the archeological site files maintained by the MHT indicated that no archeological sites had been previously identified. The location and identification of previously unrecorded archeological sites was outside the scope of the project.

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 MHT and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. No efforts were made to reconcile the building list for buildings identified as constructed post

1960 beyond information gathered from knowledgeable park personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building construction materials, stylistic ornamentation, and building typologies.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. Previously unidentified resources constructed prior to 1960 also were surveyed. 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 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural survey of built resources at Cedarville State Forest was conducted in January-February 2003.

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 rot in contained 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 rot 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.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. The following resources identified in the MIHP forms were demolished after 1985: the ca. 1892 Cedarville Farmhouse (MIHP PG:85B-6) and the ca. 1934 CCC cottage (MIHP # PG:85B-7) located east of the office. The ca. 1934 CCC bunkhouse is no longer extant.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Civilian Conservation Corps – Built Resources

The Office (MIHP # PG:85B-7) was constructed as a cottage for the CCC camp ca. 1934. The building is located on Cedarville State Forest Road, north of the maintenance shop area. The one-story, wood-frame building occupies a rectangular ground plan and faces south. The building is four bays long by two bays wide. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete slab above a crawlspace. An off-center, off-ridge chimney is located at the rear (north) of the building. Cladding materials include asbestos and vinyl siding. Windows consist of six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash units. The primary entrance to the building is from a single, off-center wood door with one light and aluminum screen. A porch provides access to the primary entrance. Wood posts support the porch. The floor consists of a concrete slab. Porch steps are made of concrete block. A one-story addition was constructed to the right (east) of the principal block. The addition rests on a concrete block foundation and has a shed roof. The addition is clad in plywood and wood clapboards. The building is in poor condition. Paint failure on wood elements has led to the deterioration of those features. The foundation is sagging towards the middle and

parts of the roof have collapsed, exposing the building's interior to the elements. The former office no longer possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The CCC constructed fourteen unpaved trails throughout Cedarville State Forest in ca. 1934. Original CCC trails included: Y, Left Y, Right Y, Plantation, Cross Roads, Southern, Hidden Springs, Wolf, Western, Sunset, Panhandle, Prospect Road, Mistletoe, and Loop. The trails were built to support forestry efforts and to provide access to most parts of the forest. The existing recreational trail system, particularly the Blue, Green, and Brown, incorporate elements of the CCC-built trails. They generally follow the trails created by the CCC and the trails that appear on the 1956 U.S.G.S. map photo revised in 1985. Some trails have been paved and become major access roads to the property. The unpaved trails also have shifted over time due to changing uses and intensity of use.

The CCC implemented channelization and drainage efforts ca. 1934 at Cedarville State Forest. The CCC is credited with building culverts, drainage spillways, and ditches, in addition to the cellar holes and the concrete footers for trail bridges (Bob Canton, personal communication 23 January 2003). These efforts primarily were located in the southern section of the park, along Forest Road and in the vicinity of the Zekiah Swamp Run and the Cedarville Pond. The archival record is unclear on the number of channelization and drainage efforts completed or how many remain.

MdDNR – Built Resources

The ca. 1952 Shop is located off Cedarville State Forest Road, in the park's maintenance shop complex (Maryland Department of Natural Resources [MdDNR] Detailed Maintenance Inventory [DMI] 2003). The one-story building was constructed on a concrete slab. The building is two bays by two bays and faces north. The building is clad in asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A flush, gable-end, off-center, brick chimney is located on the southeast corner of the east elevation. Windows consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash and four-light, wood sash units.

Two entrances are located on the north elevation. The entrance that provides pedestrian access consists of double wood doors with two panels per door. The original garage door opening has been altered and consists of a pedestrian entrance with two wood doors. A four-light, wood-sash window is located in the gable. Two, double-hung, six-over-six-light, wood-sash windows are found on the building's east, west, and south elevations. The building is in fair condition. Missing and loose asbestos shingles and failing paint were noted.

The Shop/Office, constructed ca. 1952 (MdDNR DMI 2003), is located in the park's maintenance shop complex off Cedarville State Forest Road. The one-story building is seven bays long by three bays wide. The painted, concrete block building rests on a concrete slab. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Wood clapboard siding is found in the gable ends. An off-center, off-ridge, concrete-block chimney is found at the rear (east) of the building. Multi-light metal sash units and one-over-one-light, double-hung, metal-sash windows characterize the elevations. Doors consist of rolling metal garage doors and double metal doors.

The west elevation provides primary access to the building. Two rolling metal garage doors are roughly centered in the elevation. Double metal doors to the right (south) of the garage doors and a single metal door with one light to the left (north) of the double doors provide pedestrian access to the building. Six-light, metal-sash windows flank the double doors located at the south end of the west elevation. A similar window is located in the northern-most bay of the west elevation. Concrete slabs extend in front of the entrances.

The rear (east) elevation is four bays. A metal door with single light is located in the southern-most, center bay of the east

elevation. Twelve-light metal sash windows are found in the two northern bays and a multi-light metal sash unit is located in the southern most bay.

The south elevation is three bays and is defined by three windows. The two western-most openings consist of one-over-one-light, double-hung, metal sash units. The eastern bay is defined by a six-light, metal-sash unit.

An addition was constructed to the rear (east). The addition employs the same materials and windows as those found on the principal block. The building is in good condition, with the gable end wood siding in need of paint.

The Bathhouse was constructed ca. 1956 and is located off an access road that leads from Cedarville State Forest Road. The one-story building terminates in a shallow-pitched gable roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. Exposed wood rafters characterize the roof. The bathhouse rests on a concrete slab foundation and is constructed of concrete block. A band of windows are located under the eaves on the south, east, and west elevations. Wire mesh screens enclose the window openings.

The entrances to the men's and women's lavatories are located on the south elevation of the building. A shallow porch with a concrete-block privacy wall screens the entrances. Sinks are located in a recess centered in the north elevation. The building is in fair condition. Peeling paint, mildew, cracks in the walls, and rusting metal were noted.

Pavilion 1 was constructed ca. 1956 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1956:95). The structure is accessible from Cedarville State Forest Road by way of an access drive that leads to the campgrounds. The wood and concrete block, one-story structure has an open floor plan. The structure was constructed on a concrete slab that extends approximately four feet beyond the entries. The structure is four bays long and one bay wide. The pavilion terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Horizontal wood siding is found in the gable ends. A gable-end, exterior, concrete-block chimney is located on the north elevation. The chimney has a brick mantel. Concrete piers define the bays. A low concrete-block wall extends between the end piers and frames the entrances. Access to the structure's interior is from the east, south, and west elevations. The rafters are exposed on the structure's interior. The pavilion is in fair condition. Cracks in the mortar around the chimney and along the exterior walls were noted. Insect damage also was noted on wood elements.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

The Charcoal Kiln (MIHP # PG:85B-8) was constructed ca. 1952 (MdDNR DMI 2003). The structure is located on the west side of Cedarville State Forest Road, between the campgrounds and Zekiah Swamp. The stucco over concrete-block, one-story structure occupies a rectangular footprint and faces east. The structure has a flat roof that is clad in corrugated metal. Piers are found at each corner. Brick is used in a portion of the structure's interior. An unprotected opening provides access to the interior. The building is in poor condition. Polls support the walls on the north and south elevations. The structure's roof is sagging. Brick and mortar failure were noted.

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST

MHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		MHT Concurrence	Notes
PG:85 B-6		Cedarville Farmhouse		Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1892	Demolished	site-1			Archeological site
PG:85 B-7		CCC Cottages	Office	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Recreation and Culture	camp	house	ca. 1934	Poor	building-1			
PG:85 B-7		CCC Cottages	Old Manager's House	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Recreation and Culture	camp	house	ca. 1934	Demolished	site-1			Archeological site
	005		Bunk House	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	multiple dwelling	Dormitory	1933	Demolished	site-1			Archeological site
			14 CCC Trails	Prince George's and Charles	Brandywine and Hughesville	N/A	Agriculture/Subsistence	N/A	trails	ca. 1934	Good	site -1			CCC constructed approximately fourteen trails. The existing trail system incorporates portions of the original CCC trails.
			CCC Channelization and drainage efforts	Prince George's and Charles	Brandywine and Hughesville	N/A	Agriculture/Subsistence	irrigation facility	channelization	ca. 1934	N/A	site-1			The archival record is unclear on the number of channelization and drainage efforts were completed or how many remain.
	004		Shop	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Storage	ca. 1952	Fair	building-1			
	004		Shop/Office	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Storage	ca. 1952	Good	building-1			

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		MHT Concurrence	Notes
	013		Bathhouse (Shower Building 5)	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road (vicinity)	Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shower Building	ca. 1956	Fair	building-1			
	007		Pavilion 1	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road (vicinity)	Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shelter	ca. 1956	Fair	stucture-1			
PG:85 B-8	017	Charcoal Kiln	Charcoal Kiln	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Industry-Processing-Extraction	processing site	charcoal kiln	ca. 1952	Poor	stucture-1			
	006		Long Shop	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shop	1962	Good				
	003		Oil House	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Storage	1962	Good				
	003		Charcoal Shed	Prince George's	Brandywine	Cedarville State Forest Road	Industry-Processing-Extraction	processing site	charcoal shed	ca. 1952	Good				
	018		Comfort Station	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Comfort Station	1988	Good				
	005		Gas Shed	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Storage	1973	Poor				
	002		Manager's Residence	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Residence-In Kind	1972	Good				
	016		New Pump House		Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Pump House	1966	Good				
	001		Park Office		Brandywine	Bee Oak Road	Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Office	1980	Good				
	019		Park Office Storage Shed		Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Storage	1992	Fair				

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MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		MHT Concurrence	Notes
	014		Pavilion 2	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shelter	1978	Good				
	015		Radio Shack	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Storage	1966	Good				
	009		Shower Building 1	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shower Building	1967	Good				
	010		Shower Building 2	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shower Building	1967	Good				
	011		Shower Building 3	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shower Building	1967	Good				
	012		Shower Building 4	Prince George's	Brandywine		Recreation and Culture	outdoor recreation	Shower Building	1967	Good				
			Cedarville Hatchery	Charles	Brandywine	Panhandle Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	fishing facility	hatchery	ca. 1979					
			Joseph Manning Hatchery	Charles	Brandywine	Panhandle Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	fishing facility	hatchery	ca. 1979					

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8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1930 **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates N/A

Evaluation for:

X National Register X Maryland Register ____ not evaluated

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

SUMMARY

Cedarville State Forest contains approximately 3,698 acres, 3,441 acres of which are classified as state forest, located along the border of Prince George's and Charles counties (MdDNR Acquisition List n.d., MdDNR April 2002:6). Approximately 2,449 acres of the forest fall within Charles County and approximately 992 acres are located in Prince George's County (MdDNR April 2002:12, 15). Two fish hatcheries occupy approximately 257 acres within Cedarville State Forest (MdDNR April 2002:8). State forests were created as economic development tools. The State of Maryland acquired under-productive forested property as one approach in the effort at improving the quality of the state's timber and to ensure a continuous source of raw materials for the state's timber industry. The property was acquired by the state of Maryland as a demonstration area to educate farmers and the public on the benefits of efficient forest management. Three non-contiguous parcels are located east, south, and west of the main body of the forest. Since its creation in 1930, the land has been used for a variety of purposes, including forestry, passive recreation, and conservation activities.

The park's topography consists of a rolling wooded landscape forested by a variety of tree species, with loblolly and white pines dominating. Bottomland is located between the rolling, upland knolls. Small, sometimes-intermittent drainages leading into Zekiah Swamp Run flow through the corridors that comprise the bottomland.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Cedarville State Forest as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B Title 5). National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes provides guidance for evaluation. Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites.

Eleven built resources, consisting of four buildings, two structures, and five sites constructed before 1960 are located in Cedarville State Forest.

HISTORY OF STATE FORESTS IN MARYLAND

By 1900, the quality of timber and the number of timber stands decreased and one of the state's natural resources was slowly being depleted. Efforts to improve the quality of Maryland's forest products and to preserve the timber industry were spearheaded when the Garrett brothers from Baltimore donated 1,900 acres of land in Garrett County to the State of Maryland in 1906. The donation was made with the provision that the state establish "an agency to administer timber resources on public land and to advise landowners on the management of private woodlands" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1955:89). Early efforts undertaken

at state forests focused on reforestation and fire suppression. Improvement of the stand by scientific management came later (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1955:96).

The Department of State Forests and Parks served an education function for private landowners. Many property owners knew little about forestry and market conditions (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1946:41). The department provided necessary education, practical, and technical expertise on efficient forestry management to private property owners and sawmill operators. The department created a three-tier approach: improving timber production, suppressing fires, and undertaking public outreach campaigns. One tool to accomplish the objectives was the creation of state forests. Other tools included the establishment of state nurseries and providing de facto consulting services for private property owners. The purpose of these efforts was to make Maryland's timber more productive and improve the economic viability of the timber industry. To achieve this goal, F.W. Besley, who served as state forester between 1906 and 1942, suggested that the state acquire 400,000 acres for state forests to be located in all regions of the state (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1946:44).

Public officials recognized that private property owners were not going to make the investments necessary to improve the state's timber. The reasons were twofold. The amount of time for cut-over timber land to produce another crop was lengthy, ranging from 25, 50, or 75 years (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:68). Private property owners were often unwilling to invest in such land, or unwilling to effectively manage young timber stands (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:68). The state had the financial resources available to make the necessary long-term investments. The state was financially capable of purchasing low-cost, cut-over land, and the ability and expertise to manage and improve the land (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:68). The Department of Forests and Parks articulated this reasoning as the only purpose for "purchasing large timber tracts, commonly known as State Forests" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:68).

The Department of Forests and Parks outlined two primary reasons for creating state forests. The state forests provided long-term investment. Young timber increased in value as trees matured to serve as "a dependable source of raw material which will stabilize the wood using industries of the State" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:68). Scientific management of state forests improved the quality of young forests. The state generated revenue through the sale of timber products such as posts, pulpwood, and mine props, 15 per cent of which was returned to the counties containing a state forest (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:68,69).

The secondary purpose for establishing state forests also served for environmental and recreational purposes. A well-managed forest prevented flooding, runoff, and soil erosion; decreased the amount of siltation in streams; and increased the supply of ground water (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:69). In addition to environmental benefits, state forests also provided "an ideal location for picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:69).

The postwar years brought an increase in family incomes, and a resulting increase in the participation in leisure activities. Improving the quality of the state's forests and forested watersheds was the initial reason why the state embarked on a campaign of acquiring land for the public good. The public's increasing demand for outdoor recreation and its interest in using the recreation areas in state forests led to the establishment of recreation areas in state forests to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1960:87). As highlighted in the 1950 Annual Report for the Board of Natural Resources, the department's primary objectives included forest management, fire suppression, and recreation (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1950:93). Attendance at state forests increased nearly 30 per cent between 1951 and 1952 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:107). The Department of Forests and Parks advocated maintaining facilities such as picnic shelters, potable water supplies, and comfort stations (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:107).

While the Department of Forests and Parks responded to increased demands for recreational opportunities, the department remained

committed to improving the quality of the state's timber resources. In general, management of state forests consisted of forest protection (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1953:72). Yet, state forests also afforded the Department of Forests and Parks the opportunity to experiment with different forestry procedures and to "demonstrate practices which can be profitably followed by the private landowner" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:109).

Management of state forests had always focused on reforestation (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1955:97). The Department of Forests and Parks sought to turn waste land into productive forest land (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1955:97). Trees were planted to improve watersheds, for future crops of timber, and experimental purposes (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1955:97). In 1954, the department began detailing in annual reports research activities undertaken at state forests. Areas of research included insect and disease control, blister rust, summer tree planting, spoil bank planting, loblolly seed source study, hardwood poisoning demonstrations, plantation thinning for fence posts, thinning to increase growth, rabbit damage to seedlings, chemical debarking studies, fence post plot, and growth study. One or more of the research projects occurred in at least one of the state forests. The primary activities at state forests remained timber sales, timber stand improvements, reforestation, wildlife habitat improvement, forest protection, and recreation.

In 1958, the department's stated functions were to develop the state's timber resources; to advise private property owners on the management of privately-owned timber stands; to provide technical assistance to operators of sawmills; to prevent forest fires; to enforce regulations enacted for the improvement and protection of the state's forest resources; and, to provide and maintain recreational amenities in forests and parks (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1959:63).

The use of state forests by the public for recreational purposes increased during the 1960s. Income generated from recreational use ($53,643) was greater than that generated from timber sales ($48,044) in 1963 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1964:93). This trend continued in 1964. By 2002, Maryland's public and private forests lands of 2.6 million acres generated $26.2 million worth of products including lumber, pulpwood, and piling.

CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST HISTORY

Cedarville's history as a state forest dates from 1930, when the state acquired 2,631 acres in three tracts in Prince George's and Charles counties for a forest (MdDNR 2001). The forest was named for Cedarville, the nearest post office at the time (MdDNR n.d.). One of the tracts was the 271-acre Edward Mudd tract, probably owned by a son of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd (MdDNR n.d.; Dr. Samuel A. Mudd Society 2003). Dr. Mudd, whose property bordered the present day forest, set the broken leg of Lincoln assassin John Wilkes Booth (MdDNR 1994). The state bought 12 other tracts throughout the 1930s, including several from other Mudd descendants, boosting the forest's size to 3,522 acres by 1938 (MdDNR Acquisition List n.d.).

Since Cedarville State Forest was created in 1930, a number of different uses have been incorporated into the land unit. Uses included forest management, charcoal production, and the recreation, preservation, enhancement, and development of fishery resources. The forest was briefly designated a Natural Resources Management Area during the mid-1970s. As of 2002, Cedarville is classified as a state forest (MdDNR April 2002:6). Cedarville State Forest comprises approximately 3,441 acres in Charles and Prince George's counties managed by the State Forest and Park Service, and approximately 257 acres managed by the Fisheries Service.

Early work in the forest area was completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). In March 1933, President Roosevelt signed into law the Emergency Conservation Work Act. Workers employed under the act were popularly referred to as the Civilian Conservation Corps. The legislation was enacted to help stimulate the economy and to promote the conservation of the nation's forests and farmlands. The CCC managed and improved state and federal lands. The CCC completed projects in national parks in

addition to national forests, wildlife reserves, and state parks and forests (McClelland 1998:336). Work completed by the CCC included forest improvement projects such as tree planting and reforestation, the construction and maintenance of firebreaks, forest fire suppression, eradication of exotic or disease-causing plants, tree disease control in addition campground construction, clearing of campgrounds and trails, and general landscape work (McClelland 1998:338). Reforestation, forest protection, and fire control were seen as the primary focus of the CCC (McClelland 1998:338). Originally, CCC work camps consisted of tents placed on platforms. Later in the program, more permanent, wood buildings arranged around a parade ground became common (McClelland 1998:338). The Army-style barracks could be quickly and efficiently constructed and dismantled, and moved to new sites after completion of the camp's work (McClelland 1998:509). The temporary nature of the buildings meant that few of the buildings with associations with the camp remain in tact (McClelland 1998:509).

Because Maryland had 55,000 acres of state forests and parks, the state qualified to receive ten camps housing up to 200 men each. Cedarville State Forest was one area selected as the site of a CCC work camp. The CCC work completed in Cedarville was financed through federal funds; the state maintained improvements after the CCC relinquished the projects (Warren 1956:26).

The CCC work at Cedarville comprised forest management activities, primarily tree planting and timbering. At the time of state forester Fred Besley's survey of Charles and Prince George's counties forested areas in 1915, the primary forest cover in the areas that would be acquired in the 1930s for the state forest were merchantable hardwood, mixed hardwoods, and loblolly pine. Approximately one-third of the property was not forested (Besley 1915).

The CCC "developed Cedarville's roads and trails for fire protection" (MdDNR 2001). The "Cedarville Forest CCC Camp S-54 State of Maryland Department of Forestry Project Map" produced in 1934 depicted the CCC work. The forest was bisected north to south by Forest Road, a county road that accessed Cedarville Road, a county road in Prince George's County. Forest Road provided the only access to the state property. Sunset Trail branched westward off Forest Road and was the principal east-west road in the forest. Twelve additional "trails" provided access to all parts of the forest owned by the state at that time. The trails were utilitarian, unpaved tracks wide enough to permit either horse drawn teams or motorized vehicles for timbering or fire suppression activities. Sections of most of these trails are incorporated into the current recreational trails, particularly the White, Green, and Brown Trails, and service roads throughout the forest. The only bridges identified on the 1934 map were located on Forest Road; the bridges on Forest Road were replaced by arched metal culverts in early 1960s (MdDNR Drawing List).

Drainage spillways and ditches and spoil mounds from stream channelization may also be evidence of CCC activities (Bob Canton personal communication 23 January 2003).

The CCC work camp was located in the northern part of the forest near the entry of Forest Road onto state property. The CCC work camp as depicted on the 1934 map contained fourteen buildings laid out in rows along a grid (Maryland Department of Forestry 1934). The camp housed 160 men, mostly African-Americans from Baltimore and Washington, D.C., who worked for $30.00 per month. The work camp contained five barracks, and two cottages (Deale 1979). The current office is the only building remaining from the CCC work camp.

The 1934 CCC map also planned for two proposed public campgrounds in the forest. One proposed campground was located east of the CCC work camp. The second was proposed along Sunset Trail, west of Forest Road. In general, campgrounds in forests were drive-in tent camps that required the provision of few amenities (McClelland 1998:278). No archival evidence suggests that the CCC built amenities in the forest, such as recreational cabins, to accommodate public recreation.

In 1938, public visitation to Cedarville State Forest was reported at 381 visitors. In 1941, visitation reached 716 persons. Tent camping and picnicking were the primary recreational activities at Cedarville State Forest (Maryland State Planning Commission

1952:46). World War II mobilization projects suspended CCC funding. The program came to an end in July 1942 when Congress failed to appropriate funds for CCC projects (Anonymous 2003).

According to the 1944 Board of Natural Resources Annual Report, Cedarville was one of eight state forests. The eight state forests consisted of Potomac, Savage River, Swallow Falls, Green Ridge, Cedarville, Doncaster, Pocomoke, and Elk Neck comprising a total of 117,416.66 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1944:70). By 1950, two more forests, Mt. Nebo and Seth Demonstration, had been added to the state forest inventory. The addition of the two state forests increased the amount of forest in public ownership to 119,511 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1959:115).

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Cedarville State Forest's history is marked by several improvement plans that rarely were fully implemented. In fiscal year 1951, the state General Assembly authorized $2,000 for unspecified improvements at Cedarville (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1951:185).

In 1952, the Maryland State Planning Commission developed a master plan for Maryland state parks and recreation areas. The plan recognized that recreation had become secondary uses in state forests. According to the plan, state forests "usually comprise lands better suited for raising of timber than for cultivated or grazing crops… In Maryland, as generally elsewhere, public forests recognize multiple uses: timber cropping and management for sustained yield; water and soil conservation; mitigation of floods; game conservation; and recreation" (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:28). The plan went on to state that "By their very nature, State Forests, with recreation as only one of several functions, tend to be much less intensively used than is the case with State Parks, where recreation is of primary importance" (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:28).

The state attempted to balance the needs of the public demand for improved recreational opportunities while improving the quality of the state's forest resources. Recreation opportunities in state forests focused on "small tracts of concentrated use" including picnicking, fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, and horseback riding (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:28). The 1952 plan directed that large tracks of state forest developed for recreational uses should be separated from the state forest and designated a state park or recreational reserve.

The 1952 master plan inventoried existing public non-urban areas and identified Cedarville State Forest as having an incidental recreational status, although visitation had risen to over 11,300 persons by 1950; recreational use focused on day use activities and tent camping (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:29, 46). The Cedarville Recreation Reserve comprised approximately 50 acres in the state forest (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:120-121; Cedarville State Forest 1952). The 1952 master plan identified five miles of roads, five picnic areas, twenty-two picnic tables, a comfort station, ten miles of hiking trails, camping and hunting areas, wildlife reserves, and three streams. The 1952 master plan proposed the acquisition of 30 acres for a half-mile right-of-way to the forest, construction of a picnic pavilion, and improvements to the water supply. According the MdDNR land acquisition list, it appears that the thirty acres were not purchased (MdDNR Acquisition Lists n.d.).

Annotations to the 1934 CCC map indicated the locations of proposed recreational improvements and reforestation initiatives planned for the 1950s. Recreation areas included proposed loops, camping areas, and a section of the forest to be set aside for African-American campers. Government experimental plots were identified on the map. White pine and loblolly pine were to be planted in designated areas of the forest.

The "Cedarville State Forest Loop Trail Recreation Area" map created in 1952 illustrated that most of the Civilian Conservation Corps buildings were removed some time between 1934 and 1952. Two CCC cabins that were located southeast of Forest Road are labeled on the map as the "Office" and "Superintendents Residence" (Cedarville State Forest 1952; Deale 1979). The former "Office" cabin is the only building still standing. An elevated water tank, that was possibly constructed by the CCC, was located

southeast of the "Office" on the 1952 map, but all that currently remains is a concrete pad with protruding metal bolts (Cedarville State Forest 1952; Bob Canton, personal communication, 25 February 2003).

In 1952, as part of a series of improvement plans, amenities were proposed for the Loop Trail Recreation Area. A 25-capacity car tenting area, a water line, and a fountain were proposed. Two picnic areas with shelters, a game area, and a campfire circle were included on the map, suggesting that they might have been some of the amenities described in the 1952 master plan. Generally, the proposed and existing improvements were located within what the 1952 plan identified as the Loop Trail, which partially ran parallel to the Wolf Den Branch Trail and connected with the Cedarville Forest Road (Cedarville State Forest 1952). The Loop Trail Recreation Area might be the area of Cedarville State Forest designated as a recreation area in the Board of Natural Resources annual reports and the 1952 master plan. Based on the archival record, it appears that the proposed improvements for the Loop Trail Recreation Area were not fully implemented.

Activities at Cedarville State Forest centered on forest thinning and charcoal production during the 1950s. Cedarville generated $1,386 in revenue from timber sales in 1951 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:109). Revenues were generated by cutting 22.60 acres; cut timber produced 251 pound poles and 410 cords of pulpwood (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:109). A tulip poplar project was undertaken in 1951. Under the experimental project, the non-valuable and defective oak, gum, pine, beech, and hickory trees were removed. Tulip poplar trees were all that remained. The trees that were removed were used for charcoal production (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:110). The goal was to convert the unproductive stand to one that consisted entirely of tulip poplar (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1952:109).

According to the 1953 annual report of the Board of Natural Resources, research and demonstration in the management of Virginia pine and charcoal production continued in Cedarville State Forest (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1953:74). Management activities for 1952 included clear cutting 17 strips of Virginia pine stands and prescribed burns in three acres. Twenty-six and-a-half cords of charcoal from wood taken from salvage operations and thinnings were undertaken in 1952. An experimental three-fourths of an acre of white spruce, Scotch pine, and Norway spruce also was planted in 1953. A total of 4,500 trees were planted in Cedarville in 1953 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1954:82). A forest thinning experimentation project on Virginia pine was started in 1953 on land previously timbered by the CCC in 1936. Chemical debarking studies and fence post demonstration areas also were completed in 1953 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1954:90).

Charcoal production began as a demonstration project for tobacco farmers in 1950 and continued throughout the decade (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1955:100). The purpose of the charcoal production was to demonstrate to tobacco farmers that it was cost effective for them to produce their own charcoal using "worthless" trees on their land (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1953:75). By 1953, charcoal production for experimental use in curing tobacco had become an important activity (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1954:83). Three charcoal kilns operated at Cedarville, producing up to 3,600 pounds of charcoal each week using wood in the forest (MdDNR 2001).

In 1956, additional picnic facilities were built and a large, concrete-block picnic pavilion, which was proposed in 1952, was constructed. In addition, the water supply system was improved and new sanitary facilities were completed (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1956:95). Two, concrete-block maintenance buildings constructed near the site of the former CCC work camp also were constructed. Forestry activities consisted of management, research, and demonstration projects on Virginia pine (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1957:96). Pulpwood was the main product harvested (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1957:95).

The forest generated $2,908 from 22 acres in 1958 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1959:69). As part of continuing reforestation efforts at state forests, 2,000 miscellaneous species of trees were planted at Cedarville in 1959 (Maryland Board of

Natural Resources 1960:89). In 1959, Cedarville recreation area was one of six recreation areas in the state forest system. The Department of Forests and Parks defined a recreation area as "small tracts which are part of large State forests and which are provided with picnic tables, cabins, campsites, and other recreation facilities" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1960:98). All of the recreation areas located in state forests had comfort stations, and amenities for picnicking, camping, and hiking. Areas within state forests that were scenic or had historic sites were set aside for family recreation, according to the 1959 Board of Natural Resources Annual Report (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1959:70).

Two public demonstrations occurred at Cedarville during the 1950s. In 1952, Forestry Day was celebrated. Activities, including a tour of demonstration forestry projects, were held in addition to lectures, contests, and exhibits (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1953:94). Cedarville State Forest also hosted the national meeting of the American Forestry Association in October 1956. A tour of the forest highlighted forestry practices and exhibits on the uses of Maryland woods were displayed (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1957:96).

During the 1960s, the demand for more recreation facilities at state forests resulted in a change in the management of state forests. Historically, efforts focused on forest management and fire protection. Management objectives for state forests included: timber production, erosion control, watershed protection, wildlife conservation, and recreation (Warren 1956:62). Management activities at state forests stressed reforestation. Reforestation was used to restore "the forests and to test species best adapted to specific sites and soils" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1955:97). Land used for recreation could be located in limited areas of state forests, if portions of the state forest were conducive to recreational activities due to mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and other features (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1950:116). The Board of Natural Resources identified public land set aside specifically for recreational purposes as state parks. By 1964, a portion of Cedarville became a designated state park. By the late 1960s, the department turned its attention towards acquiring, planning, and developing camping areas and recreational facilities (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1968:68).

A half-acre of experimental planting of poplar was planted in 1960-1961. The General Assembly appropriated $24,000 for road and bridge improvements for fiscal year 1961 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1961:77). Reforestation efforts in Cedarville included planting 450 loblolly pine and 50 European alder seedlings in 1961-1962 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1962:83). For fiscal year 1962, the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for a shop and storage building, and $25,000 for camping facilities (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1962:98).

Legislative action by the Maryland General Assembly in 1964 affected the Department of Forests and Parks. The General Assembly repealed and re-enacted with amendments Sections 343 and 344 of Article 66C of the Annotated Code of Maryland (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1964:90). The modifications, which became effective 1 June 1964, made the Commission of Forest and Parks an advisory committee to the director of the Department of Forests and Parks. The amendments also placed the director in charge of the Department and created two divisions within the Department, a Division of Forestry and a Division of State Parks (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1964:90).

Research activities at Cedarville included the management of Virginia pine undertaken in conjunction with Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service. Cedarville State Forest was identified as an "undesignated state park" by the Maryland Board of Natural Resources. An undesignated state park included land located within the boundaries of and administered as a state forest, but without the state park designation (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1964:121). A tulip poplar regeneration study was undertaken at Cedarville State Forest in 1965. Cedarville was managed as a multiple use area, with uses including timber production, watershed protection, wildlife habitat improvement, research, and demonstration in addition to providing recreation in designated areas (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1964:95).

In 1966, ten state forests, comprising approximately 125,000 acres, were administered by the Department of Forests and Park (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1966:91). Revenue from timber sales helped to pay for other activities undertaken at state forests (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1966:102). A yellow poplar regeneration study and a chestnut rehabilitation project were undertaken at Cedarville State Forest (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1966:106).

Improvements were planned for Cedarville during the late 1960s. Projects in the design phase included the expansion of camping facilities to include four shower buildings, a water storage reservoir, a well, and a pump. Construction began on camp roads and campsites (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1967:119). Drawings were developed for a water distribution system and a preliminary planning study was undertaken to determine the location of a man-made lake and new entrance. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of additional land needed for the new entrance (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1967:120). In 1968, four camping loops and access roads were completed, complementing shower buildings constructed in 1967 to make available a full camping unit (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1968:88).

Land acquisition resumed in 1971 in an effort to assemble land for an inland recreational lake (MdDNR n.d.; MdDNR 1994:3). For fiscal year 1974, the state authorized spending $800,000 to design and construct an access road within Cedarville (MdDNR 1974).

Also at this time, shifts in the state's recreation management structure affected the management of Cedarville. The Department of Forests and Parks, the agency that oversaw Cedarville, was abolished in 1971, shortly after the Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) was created. This agency was divided into two separate agencies, the Maryland Forest Service and the Maryland Park Service, and Cedarville was divided into separate jurisdictions. In 1974, Cedarville was designated a Natural Resources Management Area. As a result, according to the 1975 Management and Operational Plan for Cedarville, the state forest "suffered from an absence of effective resource planning and management" (Maryland Forest Service 1975:1). The plan outlined the MdDNR's intention to have the agencies manage Cedarville cooperatively by dividing it into land-use zones. These five zones were Travel Influence, Water Influence, Recreation and Administration, Special Use, and General Use. The Maryland Park Service was assigned to handle overall management. Other involved agencies, such as the Forest Service, the Wildlife Administration, and the Fisheries Administration, were be primarily responsible for managing resources within their areas of expertise. A committee of representatives from those agencies was to review "management procedures and practices" before they were implemented (Maryland Forest Service 1975:1, 4-5).

Other management objectives for Cedarville included providing "improved wildlife habitat for both game and non-game species," providing more fishing opportunities at Cedarville Community Pond and existing streams, designating certain areas as natural environmental areas, protecting and improving the watershed, and growing and harvesting wood fiber (Maryland Forest Service 1975:2).

The 1975 plan asserted that Cedarville's recreational facilities were inadequate to serve the area's growing population and proposed several new amenities. They included: a swimming pool at the camping area, more camping areas as needed, an additional office and contact station, more group picnic facilities, more youth group camping areas, a day-use playground, an integrated system of trails for hiking, horseback riding, and biking, and a trap and rifle range (Maryland Forest Service 1975:4-6). As of 2003, the swimming pool and the trap and rifle range were not constructed. The office and contact station were constructed during the early 1980s.

In addition to those recommended in the 1975 plan, construction of more amenities was proposed in the late 1970s. Proposed improvements included baseball fields, a campers' contact station, group picnicking, and family and rally camping (Cedarville State Forest ca. 1975).

The management of the trails was included under the travel influence zone of the 1975 management plan. The trails were managed in three tiers. The main access road had a buffer strip of 165 feet on either side, while unimproved forest roads had buffers of 99 feet and designated trails had buffers of 66 feet. The purpose of the various tiers of trail management was to provide aesthetically pleasing travel routes for the visitor (Maryland Forest Service 1975).

In 1977, approximately 200 acres were transferred from the Forest Administration to the Fisheries Service for the Cedarville and Manning hatcheries (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002). By 1978, Cedarville reached its present size of 3,698 acres, with 3,441 containing the state forest.

Cedarville State Forest was surveyed by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1979. Three resources were identified in the survey: the Cedarville Farmhouse (MIHP # PG:85B-6), the two CCC cottages (MIHP # PG:85B-7), and the charcoal kiln (MIHP # PG:85B-8) (Deale 1979).

Projects completed during the 1980s and 1990s included the construction of a comfort station, park office, and a storage building. New access roads were constructed during this period, including access roads to the fish hatchery and the recreation areas.

As of 1994, it was the largest land unit in the southern region of the Department of Natural Resources, as well as "the largest area of protected wildlife habitat in Charles County and southern Prince George's County" (MdDNR 1994:3). Its resources included Manning and Cedarville fish hatcheries, the headwaters of Zekiah Swamp, and tributaries of the Wicomico River (MdDNR 1994:3). Cedarville's offerings were classified as resource-based unimproved, including hunting, wildlife observation, fishing, education, hiking, and horseback riding; and resource-based improved, including a visitor center, two fish hatcheries, camping, archery, and group picnicking (MdDNR 1994:4). By 1994, Cedarville was re-designated a state forest. Forestry demonstration areas provide members of the public with an opportunity to observe current forestry practices. Currently, Cedarville is classified as one of seven state forests in Maryland.

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Cedarville State Forest as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Article 83B Title 5 of the Annotated Code of Maryland). Under this task, it is appropriate to discuss the forest as a cultural landscape applying National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1999) and guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites. Buildings and structures constructed prior to 1960 were evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. No archeological sites or ruins were evaluated applying the National Register criteria as part of this investigation.

Cedarville State Forest was assembled between 1930 and 1978. The primary purpose of the forest was to reclaim submarginal, under-productive agricultural land and forest to productive use, to grow trees to support Maryland's timber industry, and to demonstrate sound and effective forestry practices for private owners of forest lands. The Maryland state forester advocated a program to expand forest resources into all regions of the state. The acquisition of the land comprising Cedarville State Forest is the realization of those efforts. Property acquisition to locate a forest in southern Maryland was part of the Maryland state forester's program to expand forest resources into all regions of the state.

Throughout its history, Cedarville State Forest has been managed for multiple uses and the land use patterns in the forest have changed over time. The land unit has been managed as a state forest (1930-present), recreational reserve on approximately 50 acres in the northern section of the forest (late 1930s-1950s), an undesignated state park (during the 1960s), and a natural resources management area (during the 1970s). The property currently is classified as a state forest and fish management area denoting the fish hatcheries constructed in 1979, which occupy the west portion of the forest. The majority of the forest is a contiguous block of land comprising approximately 2,803 acres (exclusive of the fish hatcheries). Three discontiguous, forested parcels are included in the land unit, but they do not include any trails or built amenities.

The primary use of the property has been as a working forest. Trees have been continuously planted, timbered, replanted, and thinned with diseased timber removed. Research and demonstration projects also have been conducted in the forest. Archival evidence from the 1950s indicated that timbering revenues were generated from cutting small areas in the forest and replanting areas with species such as Virginia pine, loblolly pine, white spruce, Scotch pine, and Norway spruce. Forest products in the 1950s were identified as poles, pulpwood, and charcoal. Management techniques included strip cutting, and removal of non-valuable trees (such as defective oak, gum, pine, beech, and hickory trees) to allow a stand of tulip poplar trees to be planted.

No master plan of the forest that detailed the locations of these activities during the period 1930-1960 was identified during the course of these investigations, which focused on the MdDNR-owned built resources located in the forest and did not document the locations or relative ages of specific tree types. No evaluation of the forest as a historic landscape was undertaken as part of this investigation. In order to properly evaluate the forest as a historic landscape, data on tree species, location, size, age, and planting plan would be necessary. No master plan for tree management was developed for the period 1930 to 1960. The compilation of such data would require additional expertise that was outside the scope of this investigation.

The oldest built resources located in the forest are the circulation network comprising CCC-built trails, one CCC-built cabin that currently is vacant, and reported channelization and drainage ditches. The "trails" and the CCC work camp, but not the ditches, were illustrated on a 1934 map of Cedarville State Forest. The trails were constructed over relatively low-lying topography of between 140 to 200 feet above mean sea level and they crossed several small streams and wet areas. The CCC constructed fourteen trails including Y, Left Y, Right Y, Plantation, Cross Roads, Southern, Hidden Springs, Wolf, Western, Sunset (road), Panhandle, Prospect Road, Mistletoe, and Loop. The trails were utilitarian unpaved service roads constructed to support forestry activities and provided access to all parts of the main block of forested property. The trails were not constructed to highlight scenic or natural features. Features that visitors would expect to see in a CCC-built landscapes and circulation systems are not present in Cedarville State Forest (McClelland 1998). No naturalistic design principles, such as curving roads to highlight scenery, paving, guardrails, rusticated bridges, or rock-faced culverts or bridges over streams, were incorporated into the trails at Cedarville State Forest. Nor does evidence of contouring and sloping and plantings and naturalization of road banks appear to be associated with the trails. The trails and roads were used to enter and exit the forest efficiently; no efforts were made to beautify the roads at the time of construction. Portions of many of the 1930s trails have been incorporated into the current recreational trail system. These include sections of the White Trail (portions of the former Wolf Trail), Brown Trail (portions of the Left Y and Plantation Trails), Orange Trail (portion of the Loop Trail). A portion of Sunset Road has been incorporated into the main road to the fish hatchery, while another portion remains as a service road. Cross Road Trail and Mistletoe Road remain in use as service roads. The unpaved recreational trails have been continuously modified and reconfigured to accommodate the shifting paths of streams and tributaries, changing users (such as biking, hiking, and equestrian), and intensity of use. The major changes noted were in the configuration of the trail system that reshaped the trails into self-contained loops located in distinct areas of the forest. Modifications to the trails over time have resulted in a loss of integrity. The trails, then, do not possess the qualities of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The former cabin built for the CCC work camp is located in the northern portion of the forest on the fifty acres that was

subsequently developed as a recreation reserve. The building was not constructed as a recreational cabin, but as housing for a CCC camp supervisor. The house is a simply-constructed, utilitarian building with minimal architectural detailing that originally was meant to be temporary construction for as long as the camp was in existence. It does not exhibit significant physical design properties to qualify under National Register Criterion C. As an isolated element of a camp that once contained fourteen buildings, the lone cabin no longer has integrity of setting, feeling, or association. It does not exhibit a strong association with broad patterns of history or specific events under National Register Criterion A. As a temporary building for a work camp, it is unlikely that the cabin has any associations with lives of persons significant in the past (National Register Criterion B). A typical CCC work camp may have contained a parade ground, headquarters building, dining hall, barracks, workshops, garages, shower house, recreational building, and utilities (McClelland 1998:509). If these elements were present at Cedarville State Forest, they are part of an archeological site, which was not evaluated as part of this investigation.

The buildings constructed during the 1950s are also located in the 50-acre recreation reserve located in the northern portion of the forest. These resources include a picnic pavilion (1956), a shop/office (ca. 1952), a shop (ca. 1952), a bathhouse (ca. 1956), and a charcoal kiln (1952). These built resources are utilitarian, concrete-block buildings and structures. No elements of naturalistic design principles, such as rustic construction using elements from the landscape including wood and stone, are exhibited in their construction techniques or overall design. Individually these buildings do not possess significance under National Register Criterion C for significant physical design qualities. They are not associated with specific historical events or with broad patterns of history (National Register Criterion A). The buildings are not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (National Register Criterion B). These buildings are dispersed over the fifty acres and separated from each other by tree cover. The shop/office and shop are located west of Forest Road in a maintenance area that was expanded during the 1960s. The charcoal kiln is located near the southern end of the public recreation area. The picnic pavilion and the bathhouse are located in the camping and picnicking area. The 1950s buildings and structures do not form a concentration of buildings and structures that are associated historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to qualify as an historic district.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The historic contexts relevant to Charles and Prince George's counties and Cedarville State Forest have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000). No archeological resources have been identified in Cedarville State Forest.

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

In 1632, Cecil Calvert inherited a charter for a new English colony in the northern Chesapeake from his father, George Calvert, who had secured the Maryland grant from Charles I. In 1634, approximately 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City along the eastern shore of the St. Mary's River estuary. The Virginia Colony's success with tobacco cultivation encouraged early Maryland colonists to adopt a similar agricultural economy. Small plantations planted in tobacco dominated Maryland's economy during the seventeenth century (Menard et al. 1988:185).

The population grew steadily, although settlement occurred primarily within what is now St. Mary's County. In 1658, Charles County was established. The county originally included all the land between the Wicomico River and the Potomac River. Charles County's early population grew steadily. In 1660, the population numbered approximately 900 persons. By 1670, the population numbered approximately 1,884 (Hardy 2002). However, settlement was sparse by modern standards (Walsh 1977:1-6). Maryland's extensive number of waterways encouraged a dispersed settlement pattern. The Patuxent and Potomac Rivers and their tributaries served as the most important transportation routes during the seventeenth century. By the end of the seventeenth century, settlements extended beyond the navigable portions of the rivers.

In response to the expanded settlement, the Maryland Assembly created Prince George's County in 1695 from portions of Charles and Calvert Counties. Its name honored both Saint George and Prince George of Denmark, husband to Princess Anne. The number of taxable persons in the new county numbered 658; 514 were from Calvert County and 144 from Charles County. Approximately 500 patents existed in the new county by 1696 (Virta 1991:55-57; Hienton 1972:4; Wesler et al. 1981).

The colonial legislature tried to encourage the growth of towns throughout the colony through the establishment of ports. In 1684, the legislature established tobacco inspection ports at Port Tobacco and Nanjemoy Creek (Klapthor and Brown 1958:33). River towns in Prince George's County served as tobacco inspection ports and as locations for ship builders.

During the seventeenth century, the Pamunkey tribe of Native Americans maintained a village in the Charles County region (Walsh 1977:4). The Pamunkey tribe was friendly to the white settlers, and the proprietary officials used them as a barrier to the more hostile Seneca tribe. In 1665, the Provincial Council instructed the Pamunkeys to remain at their village near the headwaters of Mattawoman Creek, and the Council further forbade white settlers from living within three miles of the Pamunkey town. In 1689 the Pamunkeys left Maryland for what is now Fairfax County, Virginia (Semmes 1937:464-474, 719).

The increasing European population of Prince George's County also pressured the indigenous tribes, such as the Piscataway, to move out of the colony. When white settlements surrounded the Piscataways' reserved lands during the late seventeenth century, minor skirmishes developed. Although the Maryland Assembly tried to intercede, the Piscataway withdrew from the colony and moved into Pennsylvania by 1738. After that date, Europeans completely dominated southern Maryland (Hienton 1972:27-36).

Lord Baltimore envisioned a stratified society for his Maryland colony dominated by gentry with large manor holdings. During the second half of the seventeenth century, freeholders farming a few acres came to dominate the colony. The new colonists usually were young, single men who found the opportunities for advancement better in Maryland than in England (Menard 1975:57-153, 161, 213-277 & passim). The typical freeholder of this time period entered the colony as an indentured servant. Upon completion of his indenture, he could expect to acquire a small freehold. However, the mortality rate for the Chesapeake region was extremely high. Because comparatively few immigrants were women, the population was not self-sustaining during these years. Instead, Maryland remained primarily a land of immigrant men (Menard 1975:213-278; Walsh 1977:7-15).

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)

By the close of the seventeenth century, significant changes in Maryland's demographic and economic conditions resulted in the transformation of Maryland society. Maryland's population became more diverse. A self-sustaining, native-born white population began to develop and, as a result, the Chesapeake Bay region began to undergo social and economic stratification. Families formed networks, and successful families accumulated sufficient wealth to found economic dynasties. During the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a socially and politically dominant gentry class emerged. Late-arriving immigrants, lacking the upward mobility of their seventeenth century counterparts, emigrated westward in search of greater opportunity (Kulikoff 1986:261-313; *passim*).

Maryland colonists readily adopted the tobacco culture of Virginia. Tobacco was the chief export of southern Maryland, as well as the major form of currency in the colony. The rich soils, cheap labor, and higher prices for tobacco on the Western Shore insured the continuation of tobacco production in southern Maryland. Prince George's County became the leading producer of tobacco in Maryland (Watson 1962:23; Wesler et al. 1981). Tobacco production required large amounts of land and labor. The extensive land patents issued by the colony suited the planter who wished to produce a yearly tobacco crop.

During the eighteenth century, the average tobacco planter earned a modest annual income of approximately £100. Mid-sized land holdings of between 50 and 249 acres were more common due to land speculation and to increased land purchases by former indentured servants (Wesler et al. 1981). Settlements in Charles County were widely dispersed, and urban areas developed slowly. Port Tobacco served as the main social, political, and economic center of Charles County from its establishment as the county seat in 1727 until the latter half of the nineteenth century (Klapthor and Brown 1958:46).

The government supported the establishment of towns throughout the region during the eighteenth century. In Prince George's County, Charles Town was re-established and the port towns of Queen Anne, Nottingham, Mill Town, Marlborough (renamed Upper Marlboro), and Aire at Broad Creek were established. In 1707, the Town of Piscataway was established on approximately 50 acres of land on the south side of Piscataway Creek. Upper Marlboro grew the most rapidly. The County Court was moved to Upper Marlboro in 1721(Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission [M-NCPPC] 1992:50). In Charles County, Port Tobacco remained a important center during the eighteenth century.

Labor was provided by indentured servants and slaves. At first, those who completed their terms of indenture purchased their own farms. However, by the late eighteenth century, land had become both expensive and scarce. Newly freed indentured servants moved to new lands opening in the west. Declining numbers of white indentured servants forced farmers to search elsewhere for a cheap, reliable labor force to cultivate their crops. The African-American population was of utmost importance to agriculture during this period. Planters relied ever more heavily upon African-American slaves. Slavery was introduced into Charles County during the early seventeenth century. By 1712, the number of enslaved persons was 724. The 1790 census listed a slave population of 10,085 in Charles County; slaves comprised 44.5 per cent of the total population (Klapthor and Brown 1958:68). In Prince George's county, slaves comprised 52 per cent of the county's population by 1790 (Wesler et al. 1981).

The economy of Charles County stabilized during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Tobacco continued to provide the major source of county revenue; however, concern over soil depletion forced farmers to diversify crops. Many planters, especially those in the Wicomico and Port Tobacco river valleys, grew wheat and corn as the market for cereal grains expanded both at home and abroad. Although grain cultivation increased, tobacco remained the staple crop in Charles County (Rivoire 1990:20). The shift to wheat was influenced by the decline in tobacco prices, soil exhaustion, and the inferior type of tobacco raised along the Potomac River.

The Potomac River served as a primary waterway that provided access to Charles County. The Potomac River was considered a common highway for the purposes of navigation and commerce. Citizens owning property along the shores were allowed to build wharves and other improvements that did not disrupt navigation or fisheries (LeCompte 1924). The first of 15 ferries chartered by the Virginia colony also was established during the eighteenth century to provide service between Maryland and Virginia (Brown et al. 1976:19).

Transportation systems dictated settlement patterns in the region during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Rivers remained the primary transportation routes, but interior roads were constructed. New hamlets were established at the intersections of interior transportation systems, but they remained small and widely dispersed (Wesler et al. 1981:126). The first major road in Charles County, a section of the inter-colonial post road that linked the Potomac River and the town of Benedict, was built at the turn of the eighteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981:125). Griffith's Map of Maryland (1794) depicted an arterial road system that radiated from Port Tobacco. Many of these roads led to warehouses and landings on the Potomac and Patuxent rivers. The roads were considered good for that time period. The roads were reported as passable since the soil was not excessively sandy (Lee 1994).

During the Revolutionary War, Charles and Prince George's countians supported the independence movement. Citizens created and maintained a defensive local militia and instructed their delegates to vote for separation from Britain. As a result of these activities, British raiding parties destroyed property and alarmed local residents, who were particularly fearful of British-inspired slave insurrections. Properties along the Potomac and the Patuxent rivers were especially susceptible to British attacks, as English warships regularly patrolled those waters (Klapthor and Brown 1958:50-57; Lee 1984:285).

The growth of the Charles County was disrupted temporarily by the War of 1812, because most of the properties along the lower Potomac were plundered by British troops. The infamous British raid that resulted in the burning of Washington, D.C., was launched from Benedict, a town situated along the Patuxent River. British forces raided this town before marching on Washington through Prince George's County (Klapthor and Brown 1958:101-104). Bladensburg became the site of a battle when American troops attempted to divert the British march to Washington, D.C. The American forces were untrained and lacked organized leadership. In spite of their initially brave show of force and the comparatively heavy losses on the British side, the American troops panicked and fled (Lawrence 1878:9). The British marched into Washington and burned many federal buildings. Concerns for the safety of the nation's capital prompted the rebuilding of nearby Fort Washington (1814-1824) after the 1808 fort was destroyed by fire in 1814.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

Agricultural diversification stimulated a period of economic stability during the early nineteenth century. Nineteenth-century settlement patterns were dictated by the basically agricultural economy and limited transportation options. A "public fording place" over Mattawoman Creek was located on the road between Port Tobacco and Piscataway around 1805 (Klapthor and Brown 1958:109). Some new hamlets developed at intersections of interior transportation systems, providing services to local farming communities; however, these villages were small and towns remained widely dispersed (Rivoire 1990:20; Klapthor and Brown 1958:99). A gazetteer for 1807 listed only five towns in Charles County.

Travel to Washington or Baltimore was accomplished by steamboat or stagecoach. Steamboat transportation provided the principal link between Charles County and the larger urban centers, although improvements were made in overland transportation. By 1815, a steam ferry that operated between Washington, D.C. and Potomac Creek, Virginia, made regular stops at several communities in Charles County. By 1854, the county also was serviced regularly by two steamboat lines (Klapthor and Brown 1958:118; Brown et al. 1976:39). A daily mail stagecoach for Charles County was in operation by 1855 (Klapthor and Brown 1958:117).

Development of adequate transportation systems also was critical to Prince George's County's continued economic success. The Patuxent, Anacostia, and Potomac Rivers served as important routes for shipping products. Steamboat service, inaugurated in the early nineteenth century, facilitated passenger transportation and linked the region to Baltimore (Watson 1962:31).

Tobacco remained the dominant crop of both counties throughout this period. In 1840, Charles County produced 3.25 million pounds of tobacco, an amount that comprised 13.2 per cent of the state's total output. By 1860, Charles County's output had increased to 4.5 million pounds, or 12.2 per cent of Maryland's production (Wesler et al. 1981:124). During this period of increasing productivity, much of Charles County retained its dependence on slave labor. The local fishing industry also was particularly productive in the years prior to the Civil War (Hardy 2002). In 1840, Prince George's County farmers produced 37 per cent of the tobacco grown in the state of Maryland (Wesler et al. 1981:141). By 1860, county farmers produced over 13 million pounds of tobacco, a quantity larger than that produced in any other county in the Union (Lawrence 1878:8). Corn, rye, wheat, and oats also became staple crops. The sale of sheep and swine also constituted major components of the county's agricultural output (Wesler et al. 1981:147, 149).

By 1850, African-Americans accounted for approximately 65 per cent of Charles County's total population. Although slavery was on the decline by mid-century, over 90 per cent of the African-Americans in Charles County were slaves (Fields 1985:10-13). By mid-century the white population of Charles County declined; between 1790 and 1850, the number of whites in the county fell from 10,124 to 5,665 (Fields 1985:13). The decline in the white population can be traced primarily to the unstable or falling tobacco prices that encouraged white emigration to cheaper, more fertile western lands (Wesler et al. 1981:126). In Prince George's County, slaves provided the labor force, and the county's black population continued to outnumber the white population.

The continuing need for good overland transportation prompted turnpike construction in northern Prince George's County during the first half of the nineteenth century (Greene 1946:9). The development of railroad lines followed

within a few years. By 1832, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad reached Bladensburg and was later extended into Washington (Watson 1962:34). The Baltimore and Potomac (B&P) Railroad crossed the eastern and southern sections of the county by the 1850s (Lawrence 1878:8; Watson 1962:34). Though villages and towns developed at crossings of county roads and along the railroad lines, these transportation improvements did not alter the essentially rural character of the southern portion of the county.

The period between 1854 and 1868 was tumultuous for both Maryland and the nation as the sectional confrontation over slavery mounted. Although the state remained in the Union, questions of loyalty and emancipation became divisive issues during the war years (Walsh and Fox 1974: 309). The Civil War profoundly altered the social and economic fabric of southern Maryland. Most residents of Prince George's County strongly supported the Southern cause. An important line of Southern communication ran through Upper Marlboro and along the Potomac River (Watson 1962:42). Charles County's dependence upon tobacco, as well as its sizeable slave labor force, also resulted in strong Confederate sympathies. County voters went solidly Democratic in the election of 1860; in 1861 a county convention voted to "oppose Federal coercion." When the Civil War began, Charles County's white citizens overwhelmingly favored the Confederacy; they enlisted in the Confederate army and illegally transported mail to the troops further south. As a result, both counties were occupied throughout the war by Union forces (Hardy 2002).

Although no major battles were fought in Charles or Prince George's counties during the Civil War, the conflict indirectly curtailed the economic well-being of their residents. The war altered previously established economic patterns. Traditionally, much of the state's trade activity had been oriented to the South; however, by 1860, the majority of trade activity shifted North (Walsh and Fox 1974: 333). The Civil War also brought drastic changes to the tobacco-based economy. The emancipation of slaves led to a severe labor shortage that markedly increased the cost of producing tobacco (Scharf 1892:113). In 1870, Prince George's tobacco production reached only 3.5 million pounds, approximately one-quarter of the 1860 crop production level (Wesler et al. 1981:142). Impoverished landowners were forced to sell portions of their real and personal property in order to survive financially. Many former slaves migrated from Prince George's County to the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington, D.C.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

From the close of the Civil War to the early twentieth century, Charles County experienced minimal economic or population growth. From 1870 to 1930, the population fluctuated between 15,000 and 18,500. Many large landowners sold their estates and large landholdings were divided into smaller farms. In 1880, 83.5 per cent of the land in Charles County was in agriculture; by 1930, 69 per cent of the acreage was in agriculture. Tobacco remained the primary crop with over 5 million pounds of tobacco raised in 1880 to over 4 million pounds raised in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981). Although some African-Americans moved into cities following emancipation, it was not unusual for freed slaves to remain on territory familiar to them from the time of slavery. The number of African-Americans in Charles County remained virtually unchanged between 1860 and 1880. In 1880, African-Americans still comprised 58 per cent of Charles County's total population (Fields 1985:176).

Statistics for Prince George's County were similar. Between the Civil War and 1900, the number of farms in Prince George's County doubled, but their size decreased markedly (Virta 1991:60). Throughout the late nineteenth and early

twentieth centuries, Prince George's County remained primarily rural. The southern portion of the county remained primarily devoted to tobacco production. Tobacco production never reached the 1860 peak, but remained between 3.5 and 5.5 million pounds per year between 1890 and 1920. In 1930, tobacco production reached nearly 6 million pounds. Prince George's County remained the state's major producer of tobacco during this time period (Wesler et al. 1981:142). Although tobacco remained an important crop, farmers began diversifying their crops. The production of orchard and potato crops increased. Dairy crops also increased from $8,181 worth to $253,824 during the time period (Wesler et al. 1981:143, 148).

Two new approaches to farming developed as a result of emancipation: tenancy and truck-farming. In the most common form of tenancy, landowners furnished land, a dwelling, a horse team, and all necessary implements for working crops. In exchange, the landowners received two-thirds of the crop produced (Scharf 1892:124). Truck or truck-patch farming became common, particularly in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and along railroad lines. Farmers with small acreage produced fruit, wheat, corn, rye, and, later, dairy products for nearby urban markets (Scharf 1892:124, 141).

During the 1920s and 1930s, the state of Maryland made concerted efforts to improve its road network. In 1920, there were 103,000 motorists in Maryland; the number had risen to 320,000 by 1929. In 1927, the first section of Crain Highway (U.S. 301) was constructed. Intended to connect Baltimore with southern Maryland, the first road section stretched from Dorr's Corner near Upper Marlboro to the town of TB, a total of 31 miles (State Roads Commission 1958:70, 72; Bowie 1947:xii). The county's population grew during this time period. Between 1900 and 1930, the population of Prince George's County doubled (http://home.princegeorges.com).

There were some efforts at economic diversification in Charles County during this period. Many owners of large estates on the Potomac River resumed commercial fishing. The U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries noted in 1876 that the Chapman's Point fishery produced shad and two kinds of herring, as well as rockfish, white perch, catfish, and mullet sucker. By 1897, the Potomac River supported more commercial fisheries than any other river on the East Coast. The U.S. Fish Commission established a substation at Chapman's Landing during the late nineteenth century to maintain supplies (Tilp 1978:17-19).

In some cases, land use shifted from a reliance on tobacco farming to timber harvesting. Soil that had been exhausted by tobacco monoculture was reforested with pine and gum trees that could tolerate poor soil conditions. Landowners began to utilize their holdings for commercial timbering. The Gladfelter Pulp Company owned over fifty acres of land in what became part of Cedarville State Forest. Timbering efforts continued to expand in Charles County over the next decade. Charles County ranked third to Garrett and Allegany counties in forestation; 61 per cent of the land was forested in 1948 (Pfeiffer 1948:203). Reforested former farm lands consisted primarily of Virginia pine. Loblolly pine was found in the east and south. Two types of hardwood could be found in the Charles County: upland, which consisted of oaks, hickory, and mixed pines, and lowland, which consisted of oaks, gums, and yellow poplar (Pfeiffer 1948:203). However, unlike the western counties, the forests in Charles County consisted of land previously used for crops, but subsequently abandoned (Pfeiffer 1948:203). By 1958, 70 per cent of the land area of Charles County was timbered, and timber products ranked second to tobacco for farm incomes (Klapthor and Brown 1958:161).

The value of forest products increased in both Charles and Prince George's counties between 1900 and 1930. Charles County's forest products were valued at $11,528 in 1870, $27,932 in 1900, and $154,179 in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:135). A similar trend occurred in Prince George's County during the same time period. Forest products were valued at $25,189 in 1870, $21,977 in 1900, and $106,744 in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:148). Timber products played a more important role in the Charles County economy than that of Prince George's. By 1930, the value of forest products in Charles County was more than the value of dairy products ($36,571) and orchard products ($24,812) combined (Wesler et al. 1981:135). Dairy products were valued at $253,874 and orchard products were valued at $111,960 in Prince George's County in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:148).

A corresponding decrease in the number of farms occurred at the same time as the reforestation of Charles County. The 1920 census recorded 1,985 farms in Charles County. That number dropped to 1,592 in 1930 (University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 1998). This decline represented a loss of 393 farms between 1920 and 1930. Prince George's County also experienced a decline in the number of farms during the same time period. There were 2,457 farms recorded in the 1920 census and 2,291 in the 1930 census, representing a loss of 166 farms between 1920 and 1930 (University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 1998).

Unlike Prince George's County to the north, Charles County remained rural well into the twentieth century. A review of the 1892 U.S.G.S. quad map revealed no buildings in the area comprising Cedarville State Forest. Development in the Cedarville vicinity was limited to small towns, which remained sparsely populated. Little had changed when the 1913 U.S.G.S. map was reprinted in 1932. Aside from a very small number of buildings, the area remained marginally populated. The swampy conditions and presence of pulp companies and stock farm industries discouraged farming and development.

The first major non-agricultural facility to be located in Charles County was a naval station that was constructed on Mattawoman Neck between 1890 and 1918. The Indian Head Ordnance Station grew to contain a naval powder factory, an ordnance proving ground, an acid plant, and a facility for manufacturing torpedo explosives (Klapthor and Brown 1958:144). Private manufacturing enterprises geared primarily towards food processing also grew steadily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The county's first cannery opened at La Plata in 1883; by 1920, 29 manufacturing facilities operated in Charles County (Wesler et al. 1981:129), including the prominent Morgan Monroe Caviar Factory, which processed sturgeon roe (Brown et al. 1976:30).

The first railroad service arrived in the county in 1872, when the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad constructed a line between Bowie in Prince George's County and Popes Creek in Charles County. The new railroad line stimulated the creation of several new hamlets and post offices in the county, including La Plata, Waldorf, and White Plains. The arrival of the railroad also sounded the death knell for river towns like Port Tobacco, which lost its designation as county seat to La Plata in 1895 (Klapthor and Brown 1958:138; Wesler et al. 1981:129).

Existing roads within Charles County were improved during the first decades of the twentieth century to accommodate automobile traffic. The first all-weather road in the county, the Old Livingston Road, extended from the Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head to Washington, D.C. This road was not paved until after World War I (Camp 1977:44). The state extended its highway system into Charles County in 1910, and the Crain Highway (the present Route 301) was extended

to the Potomac River in 1922 (Wesler et al. 1981:129). Although road conditions improved, steam boats and ferries continued to provide the primary means of transportation within the Charles County as late as 1920.

Modern Period (1930 - Present)

Twentieth century transportation improvements encouraged economic changes in southern Maryland. New transportation networks established a north-south corridor of commercial traffic (Camp 1977:44). The opening of the Potomac River Bridge in the early 1940s facilitated north-south traffic through the county on U.S. 301 and helped spur residential and industrial development (www.charlescounty.org/pgm/planning/census/default.htm). Between 1950 and 1980, the population of Charles County rose dramatically from 23,415 to 72,751 (Baltimore Sun 1988:19). The dualization of Indian Head Highway during the 1970s made the northwestern portion of the county more accessible to those who worked in the Washington metropolitan area and stimulated an influx of suburban commuters (Camp 1977:62).

In 1942, the U.S. Naval Propellant Plant, currently named U.S. Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, expanded from Cornwallis Neck to Stump Neck. By 1942, the Explosives Investigation Laboratory was established on 1,500 acres of Stump Neck (Maymon et al. 1996). The expansion of the naval installation required the rerouting of county roads, since the former county road followed the south shore of the Mattawoman Creek through naval property. MD Route 224 was completed during the 1940s.

Currently, Charles and Prince George's counties are changing rapidly from rural to suburban environments. Farmers comprise only a small minority of the counties' populations, and relatively few late nineteenth or early twentieth century family farmsteads remain intact in the region. Although the number of residents earning their income from agriculture dropped from 32 per cent in 1940 to 3 per cent in 1970 (Camp 1977:49), Charles County remained the second highest tobacco-producing county behind Prince George's County in the state during the 1970s and 1980s (Baltimore Sun 1988:19). The U.S. Naval Ordnance Station at Indian Head continues to serve as a major employer of the region, and stimulates area commercial development and housing construction. In addition, the improved transportation routes and proximity to Washington, D.C. have increased the appeal to locate residential subdivisions in southern Prince George's County and northern Charles County. In Charles County, the population is expected to grow at a rate of two per cent a year, reaching 182,000 persons by 2020 (www.charlescounty.org/pgm/planning/census/default.htm). In Prince George's County, the population reached over 800,000 residents according to the 2000 census (http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us).

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	3,698		
Acreage of historical setting	3,698		
Quadrangle name	Brandywine, Hughesville	Quadrangle scale	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey are comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Cedarville State Forest as of January 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kirsten Peeler, Katherine Grandine, Arch. Hists.		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	6/15/04
street and number	241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state MD	zip code 21701

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

CH-769

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:85B-14

Name Cedarville State Forest (PG:85B-14, CH-769)
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Number 9 Page 1

Anonymous
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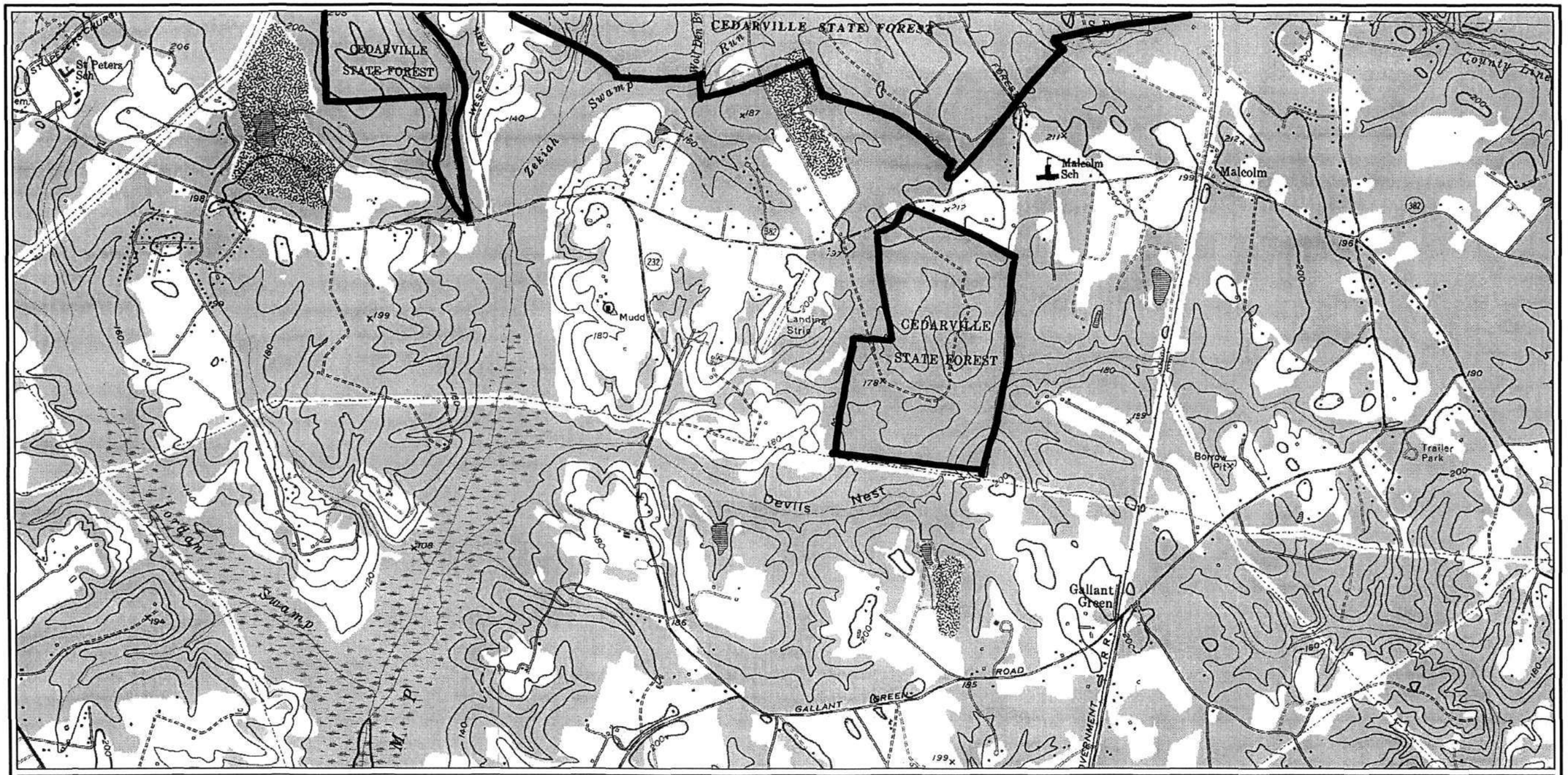
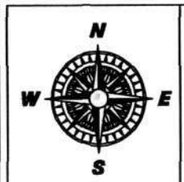




CEDARVILLE BUILT RESOURCES

CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST

0 1000 2000 4000 Feet

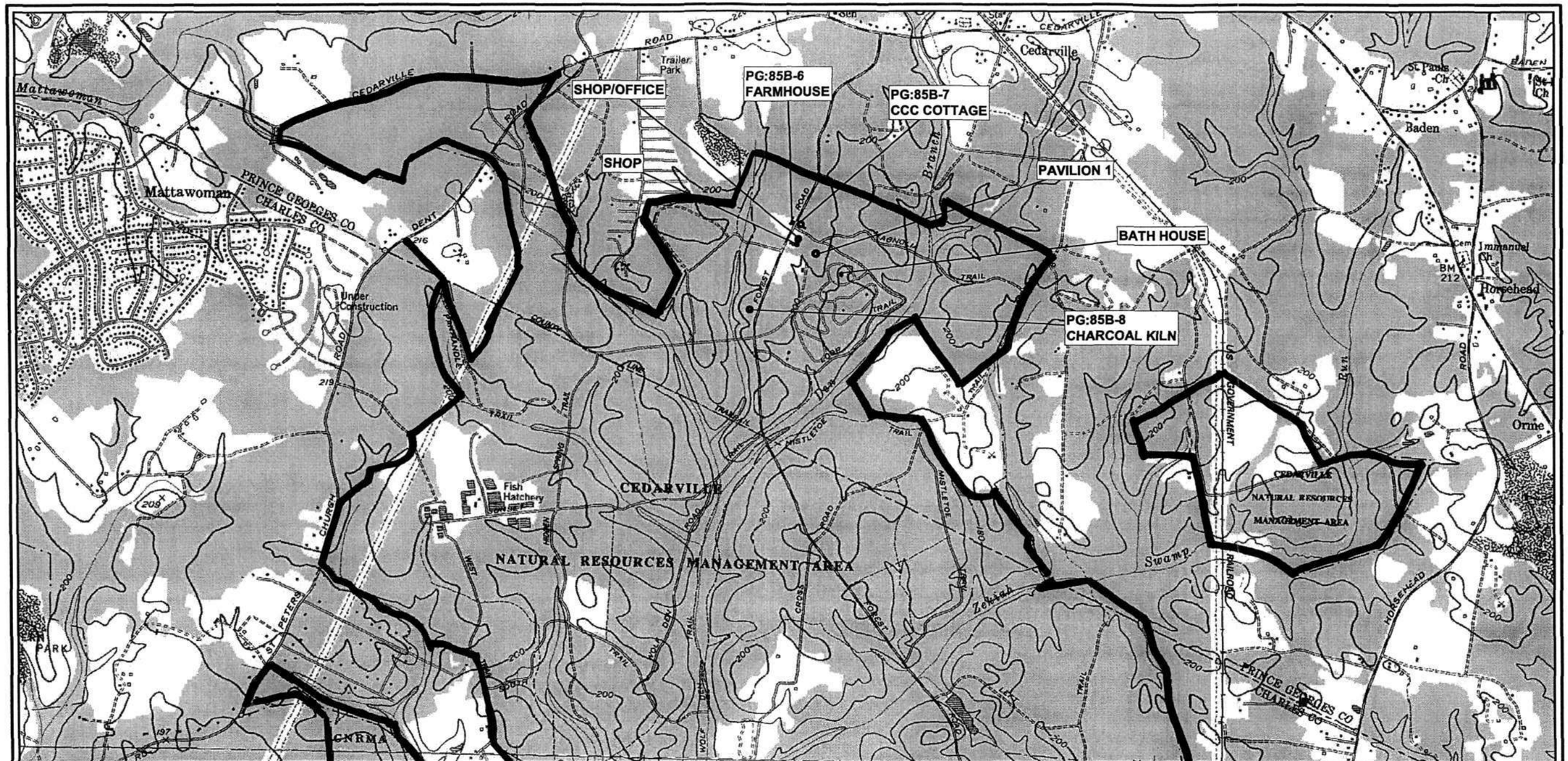
Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

SOURCE: USGS HUGHESVILLE, MD. 1956 (PHOTOREVISED 1985) 7.5' QUADRANGLE; MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST 2002.

CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST (PG:85B-14 and CH-769)
Cedarville, Prince George's and Charles Counties

DATE: 07/28/04	PREPARED BY: TAG

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



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CEDARVILLE BUILT RESOURCES

CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST

0 1000 2000 4000 Feet

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SOURCE: USGS BRANDYWINE, MD. 1956 (PHOTOREVISED 1985) 7.5' QUADRANGLE; MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST 2002.

CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST (PG:85B-14 and CH-769)
Cedarville, Prince George's and Charles Counties

DATE: 07/28/04	PREPARED BY: TAG

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

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CH-769/PG:85B-14

Cedarville State Forest, Charles and Prince George's Counties, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # CH-769/PG:85B-14
2. Cedarville State Forest
3. Charles and Prince George's Counties, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. January 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Wolf Den Trail through forest, looking south.
2. Office, looking north.
3. Shop, looking southeast.
4. Shop/office, looking east.
5. Pavilion 1, looking northeast.
6. Charcoal kiln, looking west.

MHP # CH-769/PG-25B-4
CEDARMERE STATE FOREST, WOLF-DEN TRAIL THROUGH FOREST,
LOOKING SOUTH
CHARLES AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, MARYLAND
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.
JANUARY 2003
MD SHPO
WOLF DEN TRAILING LOOKING SOUTH
1 OF 6

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MIHP # CH-769 / PG-85B-14
OFFICE, CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST
CHARLES AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, MARYLAND
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN AND ASSOC., INC.
JANUARY 2003
MD SHPO
OFFICE, LOOKING NORTH
2 OF 6

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RETOUCH3.

MHT# CH-769 / PG-85B-14
SHOP, CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST
CHARLES AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES MARYLAND
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.
JANUARY 2003
MD SHPO
SHOP, LOOKING SOUTHEAST
3 OF 6

ROTOLUCHS,
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MHHP # CH-769 | Reg. 85 B-14
SHOP/OFFICE, CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST
CHARLES AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, MARYLAND
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN AND ASSOC., INC.
JANUARY 1983
MD SHPO
SHOP/OFFICE LOOKING EAST
4 OF 6

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MHP #CH-769 / PG 85B-14
PAVILION 1, CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST
CHARLES & PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, MARYLAND
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.
JANUARY 2003
MD SHPO
PAVILION 1, LOOKING NORTHEAST
5 OF 6

0-31012 N-Order005 0000-5000 U-1

MHT # CH-769 / PG-85B-14
CHARCOAL KILN, CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST
CHARLES & PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, MARYLAND
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.
JANUARY 2003
MD SHPO
CHARCOAL KILN, LOOKING WEST
6 OF 6

REDUCED.
0-319192 N-Order004-0090 U-1