

III. EXISTING LANDSCAPE

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND

3 Existing Landscape

Introduction

Organized by landscape district as established in the 2004 *Stories of the Chesapeake Cultural Landscape & Scenic Resource Assessment* prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc., this chapter provides an overview-level description of the landscape of Kent County. Note that landscape descriptions of three districts (Millington, Sassafras, and Upper Chester River) describe conditions for Kent County and portions of Queen Anne's and Cecil Counties. Descriptions of the following landscape districts are included (see figure 3-1: Landscape Districts Map for the location and extent of landscape districts).

The information on the existing landscape of Kent County excerpted from the 2004 *Stories of the Chesapeake Cultural Landscape & Scenic Resource Assessment* is followed by a series of existing conditions mapping prepared for this project by the Washington College Geographic Information System program.

Landscape Descriptions

The following information has been excerpted from the 2004 *Stories of the Chesapeake Cultural Landscape & Scenic Resource Assessment*. Given that the focus of the Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment of Kent County was on analysis and evaluation of the cultural landscape, the scope of the project relied on available information on the existing landscape. The landscape district descriptions in the 2004 *Stories of the Chesapeake Cultural Landscape & Scenic Resource Assessment* were determined to be sufficient to support comparative analysis of current conditions with historic period landscape conditions. Chapter 5, Analysis, provides information on the landscape analysis methodology including utilization of available information on existing conditions, windshield surveys, and review of available aerial photography and mapping. In addition, up-to-date information on historic properties, collected as part of the scope of this project, was utilized to undertake analysis and evaluation of the Kent County cultural landscape. The information regarding historic properties in the descriptions below has not been updated.

Chesterville/Morgan Creek District

The Chesterville/Morgan Creek District is located within Kent County and belongs to the interior farmland physiographic sub-region. It is bounded by Sassafras River to the north and Chester River to the south. It is defined by its flat to slightly rolling upland topography and contains mostly Matapeake soil associations that are good for agriculture.

Scenic resources within this district are defined by the agricultural land use patterns found here. Overall, this district is comprised of very large farms (mostly corn and soybeans, although some dairy farms and large nurseries are established in this district). Farm clusters (which consist of the house and agricultural/domestic outbuildings) are generally set back far from the road in the middle of wide open fields. The farm cluster is

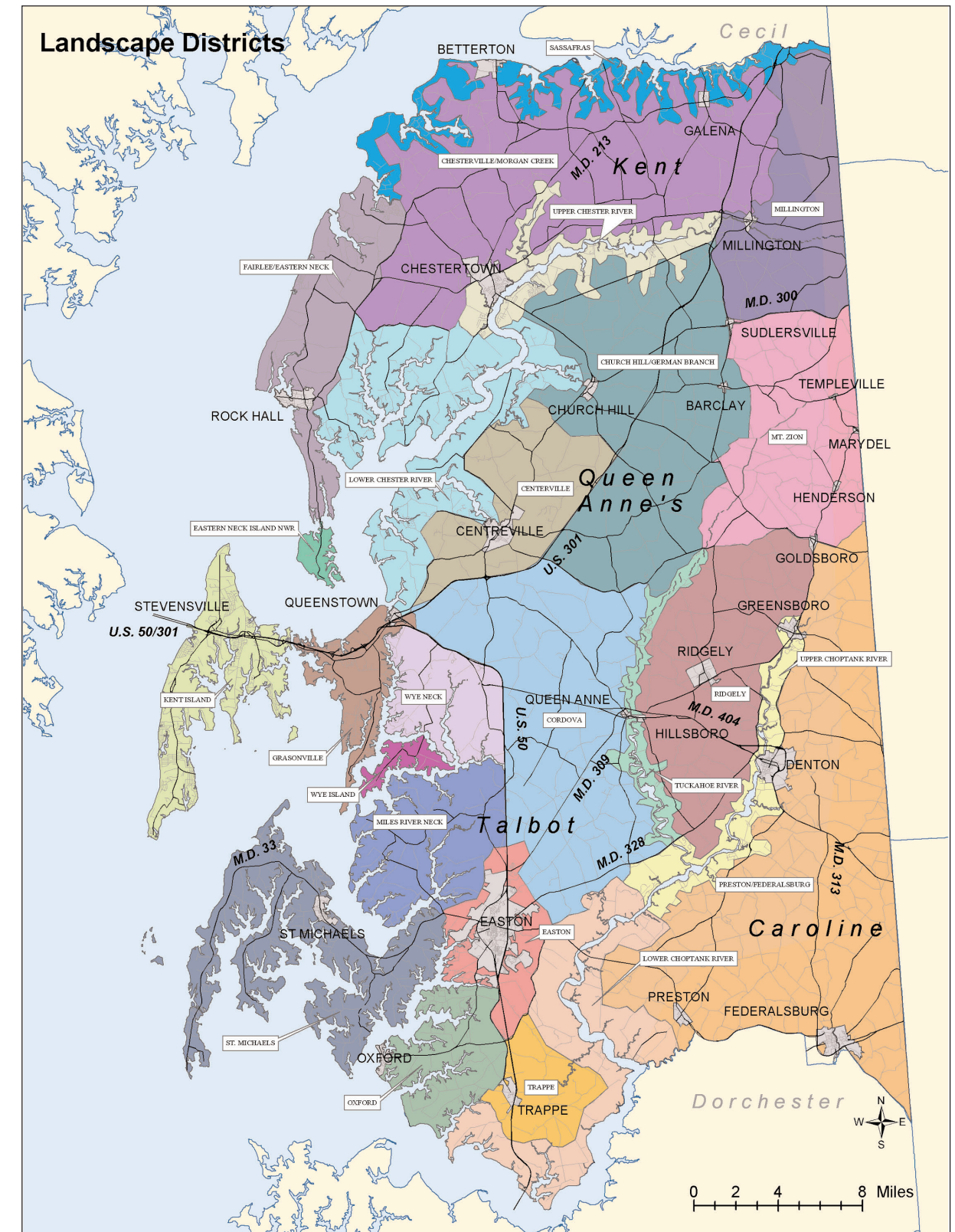


Figure 3-1: Landscape Districts Map from the 2004 *Stories of the Chesapeake Cultural Landscape & Scenic Resource Assessment*

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also typically surrounded by large deciduous trees that define the domestic core. Small patches of forest are generally found along the creek corridors that drain this upland area. Very few fences are found within this district; most boundaries are defined by either roads or forest edges. Views of granaries, large-scale farm machinery, and irrigation equipment are also typical.

Several small towns also define this district. These include cross-road communities, such as Galena and Still Pond, and railroad communities, such as Kennedyville and Massey. The Maryland and Delaware Railroad line travels through the center of this district. M.D. 213 is a national scenic byway that also travels through the center of this district. It has a wide open corridor with wide paved shoulders. U.S. Highway 301 traverses along the district’s eastern boundary; this road is a major highway. Most other roads in this district are secondary with narrow or no shoulders.

Overall, this district’s visual resources are highly intact; particularly through the center of the district and along M.D. 213. There are a few new residential development clusters, but their impact is minor.

This district has 10 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They include:

- George Harper Store
- Hebron
- Shrewsbury Church
- Shepherd’s Delight
- Christ Church, Graveyard and Sexton’s House
- Chesterville Brick House
- Rose Hill
- Brampton
- St. Paul’s Church
- Lauretum

This district also has 231 properties listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). While almost all of these are historic farms, farm estates, houses or outbuildings, the list also includes 23 churches (to include Christ Church I. U. and Sexton’s House (1860), Chesterville Church, Massey Episcopal Church, Quaker Burial, and Shrewsbury Church (1834); one railroad station; five mill sites; and a few other structures associated with small town life. While most historic resources are well distributed throughout the district, higher concentrations of historic properties are found in Galena, Still Pond, Kennedysville, Massey, and Chesterville. Two properties are under preservation easement by the Maryland Historical Trust. African American Heritage is well represented by 14 historic structures, as well as the historic black enclave of Morgnec.

Agricultural heritage is well represented within this district. Approximately 20% of the agricultural land within this district is protected or recognized for the value of its resources. Most of the Sassafras Rural Legacy



Figure 3-2: Shrewsbury Church, ca. 1834

Area is found within this district (more than 10,000 acres). Over 12,000 acres of farmland are classified as Agricultural Preservation Districts or Easements (with a significant concentration south of Locust Grove and in the Rural Legacy Area), and approximately 2,000 acres are conserved by the Maryland Environmental Trust. Approximately 500 acres of land are privately conserved by Chesapeake Farms, and about a third (or 300 acres) of the Sassafras NRMA is contained within this district.

Overall, maritime heritage and natural resources are not well represented within this district. Only three relatively small areas are considered Sensitive Species Areas; one along Morgan Creek headwaters, one along Mills Branch Creek, and one northwest of Butlertown. No Critical Areas are found within this interior farmland district.

Eastern Neck Island NWR District

The Eastern Neck Island NWR is located within Kent County and belongs to the islands physiographic sub-region. It is bounded by Eastern Neck to the north (accessed by a wooden bridge), the Chesapeake Bay to the west, and the Chester River to the east and south.

This entire island is owned by the federal government as a National Wildlife Refuge. Scenic resources within this district are defined by broad flat topography and marshland. Its eastern coastline is primarily marsh and woodland. There is no development within this district.

The interior landscape is characterized by relatively small fields of corn and soybeans, which are defined by forests and hedgerows. A narrow main road with no shoulders provides vehicular access to the island—it terminates at end of the island in an agricultural field. There are some roads that are only accessible to visitors on foot. There is no physical or visual access to the water by vehicle (except along the bridge). An interpretive pedestrian path/footbridge provides access to the marsh.

Overall, this district’s visual resources are highly intact.

Although this district has no properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it does have four sites listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (no standing resources are associated with these). All the land within this district is conserved as a wildlife refuge, and continues to be actively farmed with corn and soybeans. The entire island is also considered sensitive species habitat. As such, it very well represents regional natural resources and stewardship. Although there are no standing historic structures, the region’s early national history, maritime heritage, and agricultural heritage are also moderately represented by the landscape itself with its pattern of farm fields and undeveloped landscape, as well as by the presence of water surrounding the island.



Figure 3-3: Eastern Neck Wildlife Refuge

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Fairlee/Eastern Neck District

The Fairlee/Eastern Neck District is located on the western edge of Kent County and belongs to the maritime lowlands physiographic sub-region. It is bounded by the interior uplands and Lower Chester River to the east, the Sassafras River to the north, and the Chesapeake Bay to the west.

Scenic resources are defined by the broad flat topography, with bluffs along the Chesapeake Bay. There is some topographic change near tributary drainages, but generally not as great as along the Sassafras River to the north. Views and access to the river and bay are fairly limited, as many large farms and private estates do not allow public access to the waterfront. Views of the tidal creeks are more common, as public roads pass along and over these waterbodies. Land is mostly wooded along the water’s edge with some new residential development. Waterfront residential development also contains small marinas and private docks along the broad creeks.

This district is characterized by farm fields ranging in size from large to moderate, depending upon the topography; corn and soybeans comprise the dominant crops. Like the Sassafras River district, farm clusters are typically located along forest and stream edges. Later 20th century roadside development also characterizes this district—more so than its neighboring districts. This is particularly true of the area around Fairlee, Melitota, and the suburbanizing region around Rock Hall. While Rock Hall has an intact historic district, the area surrounding it does not reflect the town’s historic character.

Most roads in this district are also rural in character with narrow or no shoulders, and tend to terminate at the water’s edge or at private farm entrances. The Chesapeake Country Scenic Byway travels through this district along M.D. 20 and 446.

Overall, this district’s scenic resources are considered moderately intact, particularly in the areas surrounding Rock Hall. There is also a moderate degree of new residential development that is comprised of large residential estates along the water, and smaller home roadside residential near Fairlee.



Figure 3-4: Hinchingham Farm, ca. 1774

This district has four properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

- *Carvill Hall*
- *Trumpington*
- *Fairlee Manor Camp House*
- *Hinchingham Farm*

53 properties are listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). As resources within Rock Hall were not individually inventoried, it is assumed that many more can be found here. Those that have been inventoried are mostly historic farms. The list also includes four churches, one store, one school, one gas station, one mill site, and the Rock Hall historic district. There is one site under preservation easement by the Maryland Historical Trust (M.D. line monument). Four African American associated structures (Mt. Pleasant Church, Mt. Pisgah Church, Asbury UM Colored Church, and Sharptown School) are also found here. The Hinchingham Farm (NR property) is also associated with the region’s African American history, although it no longer has standing resources associated with it.

The agricultural heritage of this district is moderately represented by the farms found here. Approximately 12% of the agricultural land within this district is protected or recognized for the value of its resources. This includes almost 1,800 acres of farmland classified as Agricultural Preservation Districts or Easements.

Overall, natural resources and stewardship are very well represented within this district by the significant percentage of coastline found along the western and southern edges of this district, as well as tidal marshes located at its southern tip. While only 7% of the district is conserved under private ownership and MET easements, approximately half of the district (to include the entire coastline) is considered Sensitive Species Area. Two large interior habitat areas are found southeast of Tolchester Beach and along Fairlee Lake. The entire coastline is also considered Sensitive Species Area and Chesapeake Bay Critical Area.

Maritime heritage is also highly represented by this district’s lengthy coastline, Rock Hall, its working harbor, and the Waterman’s Museum. While Tolchester Beach historically represented the region’s historic travel/ tourism industry, this site has no integrity.

Lower Chester River District

The Lower Chester River District is located within both Kent and Queen Anne’s Counties and belongs to the maritime lowlands physiographic sub-region. It is bounded by the interior uplands to the north and south, and the Upper Chester River to the west.

The visual characteristics of this district are defined by a widening of the Chester River, with flatter topography and broader tributary creeks. Tidal influences are greater here than upriver, and marshland is more prevalent. Views over the land and water are much more open and extensive. Unlike the Upper Chester River, this district is characterized by many large farms and private farm estates. Many of these are defined by tree-lined access roads and posts that mark the entry drive. A narrow edge of woodline is typically found along the river’s edge and upper creek corridors, although farm fields and estates generally reach very close to the water’s edge. Little new residential development is found within this district—where new development does occur, it is typically located along the creeks and inlets and is not very visible from major roads.

Although this district is mostly characterized by large farms with few towns, Queenstown, and small villages such as Cliff’s Wharf on Quaker Neck, provide insight into small town life and provide public water access and views to the river. Docks and boats are common to this landscape.

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Overall, this district’s visual resources are highly intact with some exceptions of new residential development along the upper Corsica River near Centreville.

This district has twelve properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Kennersley
- Captain’s Houses
- Captain John H. Ozmon Store
- Clark’s Conveniency
- ISLAND IMAGE (log canoe)
- Godlington Manor
- SILVER HEEL (log canoe)
- Reed’s Creek Farm
- Bowlingly
- The Reward
- St. Paul’s Church
- Readbourne

There are 106 properties listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties within this district. Although some are concentrated in Queenstown, most are very well distributed throughout district. Almost all are historic farms and houses. The inventory also includes seven churches, two boats, three schools, one ferry house, one bridge, and one captain’s house.

There are also four MHT Easements—one is in Queenstown; others are associated with rural properties along river, such as Godlington Manor and Readbourne, which are NR properties. There are four structures associated with African American history. Quaker Neck is also recognized as having a significant history associated with antebellum slave culture. This district is also planned to contain the future site of the Black Civil War Memorial.

A large Rural Legacy Area (Land’s End) is contained within this district and comprises approximately 3,800 acres. Over 2,280 acres are preserved as Agricultural Preservation Districts or Easements, with some concentration northeast of Queenstown. Overall, approximately 15% of the district is conserved as rural farmland.

Approximately 17% of this district is conserved land under private ownership and Maryland Environmental Trust easements (7,000 acres); much of this land is concentrated on Tilghman’s Neck. Almost the entire coastline of the Lower Chester River and its tributaries are considered sensitive species area and Chesapeake Critical Area; there are also several isolated sensitive species sites on upland property, particularly one large area near Meiton Point.



Figure 3-5: Silver Heel Log Canoe

Generally all themes are represented within this district. Early American history and agricultural heritage is well represented by many 18th/early 19th-century structures, as well as by the settlement pattern of historic farms and their relationship to the water. Maritime history is also well represented by the abundance of tidal creeks, the river itself, wharves/landings, historic boats, and captain’s houses.

Millington District

The Millington District is located within Kent County and belongs to the interior farmland physiographic sub-region. It is bounded by the Delaware state line to the east, the Sassafras River to the north, and M.D. 300 to the south. Changes in soil associations define the boundary between it and Chesterville/Morgan Creek district to the west. The topography is characterized by upland flats and depressions, with summits and side slopes along drainage corridors.

Scenic resources within this district are defined by slightly rolling upland topography with flats and depressions. There is an abundance of headwaters and upland streams within this district as it has some of the highest elevations within the study area. It also contains many millponds. This district is more wooded than almost all other districts, and is generally defined by the large forest patches found within the Millington State Wildlife Area.

Farms within this district are typically smaller and less stately than those found within the neighboring Chesterville/Morgan Creek district. Corn and soybeans remain the dominant crops, although some small pastures are also found here. Farm clusters (which consist of the house and agricultural/domestic outbuildings) are generally oriented towards the road with smaller setbacks

This district is also characterized by secondary roads that are rural in character with narrow or no shoulders. Forested road corridors and fields bounded by forest are more common in this district, as are smaller scaled farm machinery and fencing materials (such as barbed wire and post and rail). While granaries are found within this district, they are not as common as they are in the larger farm districts



Figure 3-6: John Embert Farm, ca. 1799

Only a few small towns define this district. These include the mill town of Millington, and the railroad community of Golts. The Maryland and Delaware Railroad line also travels through this district as it makes its way north.

Overall, this district’s visual resources are generally intact. Some newer roadside residential development is interspersed throughout district, but in a manner that responds to traditional development patterns.

This district has one property (John Embert farm) listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It also has 60 properties listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). While most are historic farms or farm

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sites, the list also includes eight churches; four schools, one hotel, three commercial buildings, three mill sites, and one mill. Resources are fairly well distributed with a higher concentration in Millington. There are no properties under preservation easement by the Maryland Historical Trust. Only two structures (one church and one school) represent African American Heritage.

Approximately 12 % of the agricultural land within this district is protected or recognized for the value of its resources. This is attributed to approximately 4,000 acres of farmland classified as Agricultural Preservation Districts or Easements (a significant concentration is located north of Sudlersville). Although there are no Rural Legacy Areas, Maryland Environmental Trust easements, or privately conserved lands within this district, the agricultural heritage of the region is well represented by many mill ponds, mill sites, and Gilpin’s Grist Mill (1762), as well as Millington itself.

Overall, natural resources and stewardship are well represented within this district by the relatively large forested areas of district and the many creeks and ponds found here. Approximately 66% of the district is conserved by the state government. Most of this is comprised of the Millington Wildlife Management Area, while a smaller portion is comprised of the Unicorn Lake Forest Management Area. Approximately 11 % of the district is also considered Sensitive Species area.

Sassafras River District

The Sassafras River District is located within Kent County and belongs to the maritime uplands physiographic sub-region. It is bounded by the bounded by the interior uplands physiographic sub-region to the south, the Sassafras River to the north, and the Chesapeake Bay to the west.

Scenic resources within this district are defined by steep slopes and bluffs along the Sassafras River and its tributaries, as well as rolling topography along the interfluves. Views to the river are available along some public roads, and within the larger towns. Land is mostly wooded along the water’s edge with some residential development, commercial marinas, and private docks.

Moderately sized farms are typically found along the interfluves; corn and soybeans comprise the dominant crops. Farm clusters are typically located along forest edges near drainage tributaries. Fields tend to be smaller and more enclosed than those found in the neighboring Chesterville/Morgan Creek district to the south, which is directly attributed to the steep topography found along the forested drainage corridors.

Most roads in this district are also rural in character with narrow or no shoulders, and tend to terminate at the river’s edge or at private farm entrances. There are some forested road corridors, but not as many as in the Millington District to the east.

River towns, particularly Betterton and Georgetown, and residential communities, such as Kentmore Park, characterize this district. Parks, marinas, and hotels define the river towns, and docks and boats characterize many of the views along the water. Boundaries within this district are generally defined by roads, forest edges, and shorelines, rather than fences.

Overall, this district’s visual resources are highly intact. Some newer residential development is located along the river’s edge, but is generally hidden from public view.

This district has four properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Betterton Historic District
- NELLIE CROCKETT
- Knock’s folly
- Rich Hill farm

It also has 54 properties listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). Most of these are historic houses and farms. The list also includes two churches, four mill sites, three boats, one mine site, three hotels, one store, one river house, and two bridges. Resources are primarily concentrated in Georgetown, Betterton, and near Knock’s Folly along the river. There are three properties under preservation easement by the Maryland Historical Trust (including the Indian Queen Tavern in Georgetown and two sites at Knock’s Folly). Four African American related structures (Olivet Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Sassafras Church, Charley’s House Slave Cabin on Shrewsbury Neck, and Olivet Hill Public School) are also found here, as is the historically African American community of Olivet Hill.



Figure 3-7: Knock's Folly ca. 1753

Since the Sassafras River district is mostly comprised of the river’s edge, this district contains a smaller percentage of agricultural land than most of the other districts. However, the agricultural heritage of the region is represented by several mill ponds and mill sites along the river’s tributaries. The Galena Silver Mine site also represents a unique aspect of the region’s early history. Approximately 11 % of the agricultural land within this district is protected or recognized for the value of its resources. This includes a small portion of the Sassafras River Rural Legacy Area south of Betterton and along the Chesapeake Bay (most of this RLA lies in the neighboring Chesterville/Morgan Creek landscape district), as well as 650 acres of farmland classified as Agricultural Preservation Districts or Easements.

Overall, natural resources and stewardship are very well represented within this district by the Sassafras River itself, as well as the many tributaries that drain into it. Approximately 7% of the district is conserved under MET easements and the Sassafras NRMA. Approximately half of the district is also considered Sensitive Species Area.

Maritime heritage is also highly represented by this district as it provides significant views to the river and its marina, and contains three historic boats and a river house. The Betterton National Register Historic District, to include its public beach, also highly represents the travel and tourism heritage associated with this town.

Upper Chester River District

The Upper Chester River District is located within both Kent and Queen Anne’s Counties and belongs to the maritime uplands physiographic sub-region. It is bounded by the interior uplands to the north, south, and east, and the Lower Chester River district to the west.

Defined by the Chester River, its banks, and associated marshland and tributary creeks, the landscape in this district is diverse in its topography, with rolling hills and steep slopes along the river’s edge. Lands are mostly wooded along the water’s edge. Moderately sized farms are typically found along the interfluves; corn and soybeans comprise the dominant crops.

There is a moderate degree of new residential development in some areas along the Queen Anne’s County edge (Kingston and area east of Forman Branch), although this development is not necessarily seen from the major roads. The Kent County side is mostly all agricultural land and forest. Most roads in this district are also rural in character with narrow or no shoulders and terminate at the river’s edge or at private farm entrances.

Historic river towns, such as Chestertown and Crumpton characterize this district, and provide insight into the evolution of small-town life along the water, as well as the colonial and early national history of the region. The waterfront is also relatively accessible due to the several public wharves/docks found along the river. Views are generally well contained by the vegetation along the corridor, especially along the eastern reaches of the river where it becomes more narrow. Small-scale features characterizing this district include docks and boats.

Overall, this district’s visual resources are highly intact, except in some areas along the river on the Queen Anne’s County side.

This district has seven properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

- White House Farm
- Chester Hall
- Chestertown Historic District
- Chestertown Armory
- MYSTERY (log canoe)
- ELSWORTH (skipjack)
- Airy Hill

There are also 48 MIHP properties within this district (not including historic



Figure 3-8: Kent County Courthouse. ca. 1860

resources within Chestertown, which are not individually listed in the inventory). Most of those listed are houses and buildings, as well as some farms. Outside of Chestertown, this list includes one church, two mill sites, three bridges, one railroad station, two hotels, two commercial buildings, and five ships. There are also 17 MHT easements--all of which are urban sites within Chestertown, including two churches and the Chestertown Railroad Station. There are at least 16 structures associated with African American History—almost all of these are located within Chestertown. Georgetown, a historic neighborhood of Chestertown, is also recognized as a black community.

A small portion of the Chino Farms Rural Legacy Area (approximately 1,500 acres) is contained within this district. Over 1,200 acres are also preserved as Agricultural Preservation Districts or Easements—most are concentrated north of Crumpton on the Kent County side. Overall, approximately 18% of the district is conserved as rural farmland.

Only 3 % of this district is conserved land under MET easements. There is no privately conserved land, nor state-owned properties. However, natural resources are well represented within this district--approximately one third of the district is considered Sensitive Species Area. The entire coastline is also considered Chesapeake Critical Area.

Travel and transportation heritage is well represented by the historic bridges, the Chestertown railroad station, and the Chestertown hotels. M.D. 213 through Chestertown is also a national scenic byway. Maritime history is also represented by the river itself, the landings located along its edge, as well as the historic boats and docks located near Chestertown and Crumpton.

Existing Conditions Mapping

Given this project’s focus on spatial analysis of Kent County’s cultural landscape, a series of existing conditions mapping was undertaken to graphically describe the landscape and to supplement the landscape descriptions excerpted from the 2004 Stories of the Chesapeake Cultural Landscape & Scenic Resource Assessment prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. The maps follow this section.

The existing conditions maps prepared by the Washington College GIS Program office include the following:

Kent County, MD, Existing Conditions (See Map 3-1: Kent County Existing Conditions)

This map includes:

- Federally protected areas
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources lands
- Local parks
- Marinas
- Tree cover
- Municipal boundaries

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- County boundaries
- Railroads
- Major roads

Kent County, MD, Topography (See Map 3-2: Kent County Topography)

This map includes:

- Topographic information depicted as contour lines

Kent County, MD, Historic Sites (See Map 3-4: Kent County MIHP)

This map includes the identification numbers for buildings, structures, and sites listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.

Kent County, MD, African American Communities (See Map 3-5: Kent County's Historic African-American Communities)

This map includes the approximate locations of African American communities by size.

Kent County, MD, Historical Assets (See Map 3-3: Kent County Historical Assets)

This map includes:

- Maryland Historical Trust Preservation Easements
- National Register of Historic Places properties
- National Register of Historic Places historic districts
- Buildings, structures, and sites listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
- Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties historic districts
- Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties rural historic districts
- National Historic Landmark district (Chestertown)
- Archaeological site presence
- Historic mills
- Kent County and Queen Anne's County Railroad listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and determined eligible for the National Register
- Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway



Figure 3-9: Stefan Skipp Farm, spring cornfield after planting



Figure 3-10: Stefan Skipp Farm, fall cornfield after harvest

Kent County, MD Existing Conditions

Legend

- Marinas
- Federally Protected Areas
- DNR Protected Lands
- Local Parks
- Tree Cover
- Municipal Boundaries
- County Boundary
- US Railroads
- Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway
- Rt 301

0 2.5 5 Miles



Map prepared for Barton Ross & Partners LLC
By Washington College's GIS Program for the
Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment
of Kent County, Maryland - January 2019

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Architects

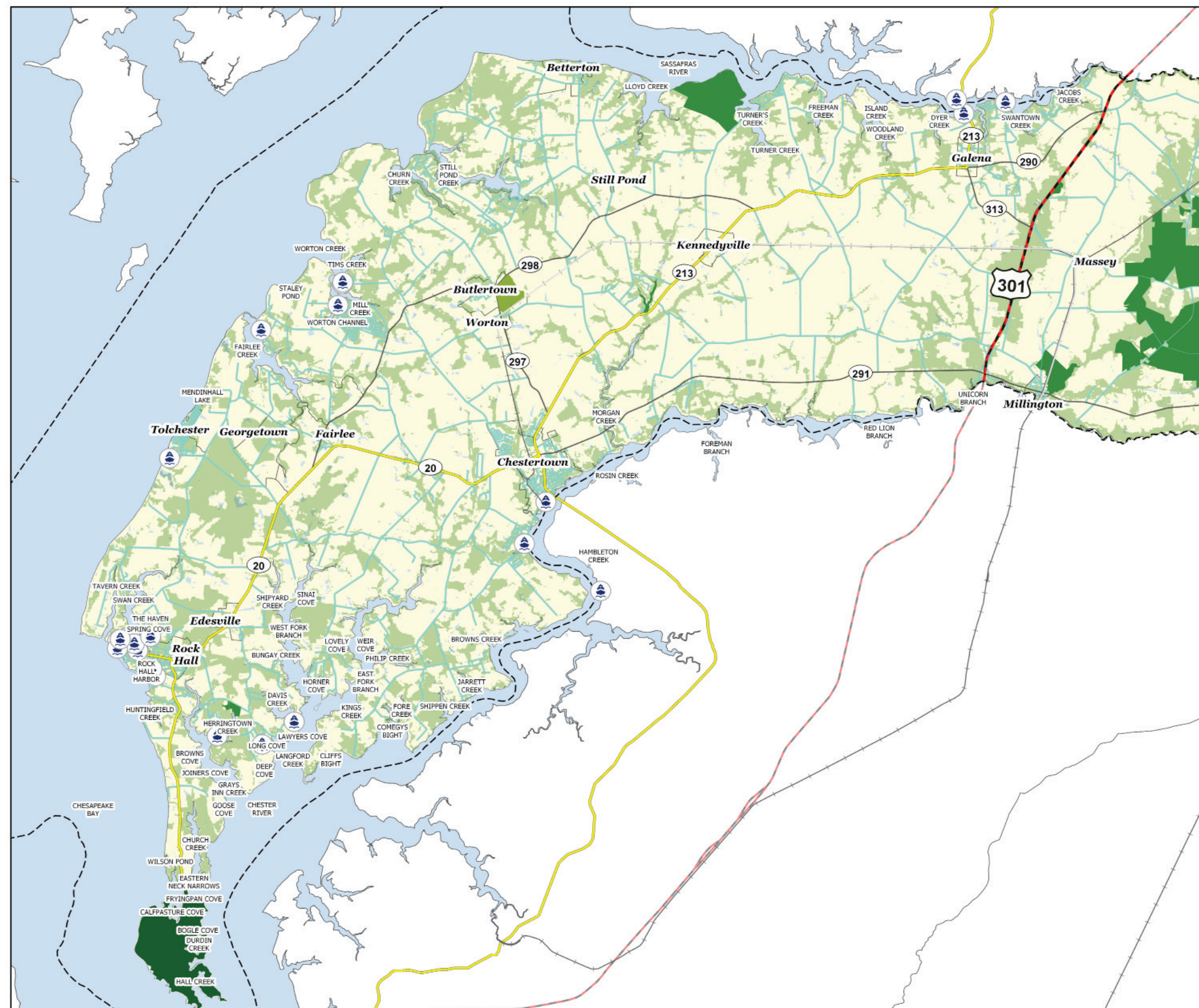
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Map 3-1: Kent County Existing Conditions

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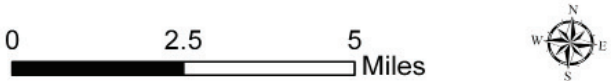
Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment of Kent County, Maryland

Kent Conservation & Preservation Alliance (KCPA)
Chestertown, Maryland

3.08
March 28, 2019

Kent County, MD Topography

- Legend
- Elevation Contours
- ≤ 8 m
 - ≤ 16 m
 - ≤ 22 m
 - ≤ 32 m
- Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway
- Rt 301



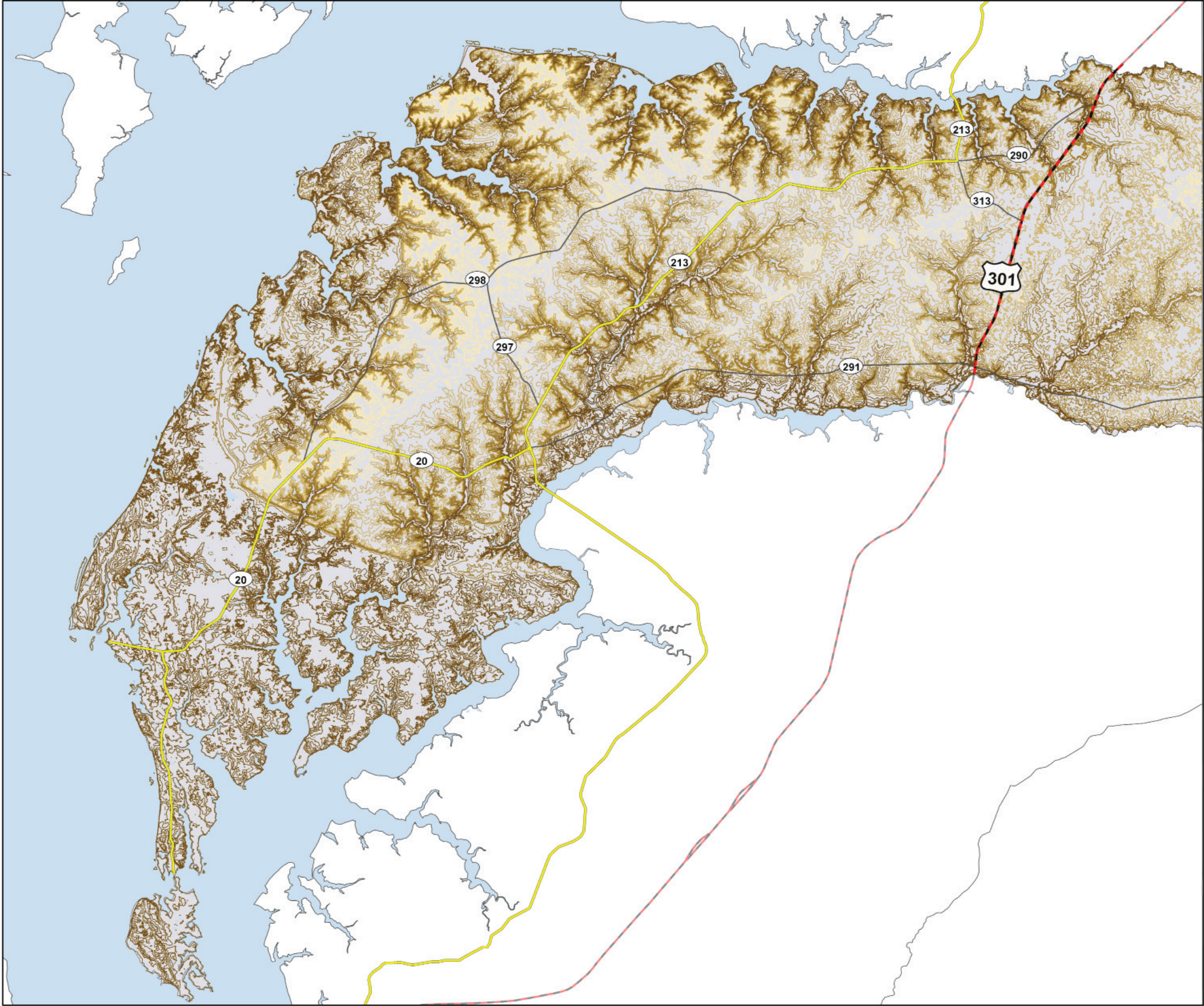
Map prepared for Barton Ross & Partners LLC
By Washington College's GIS Program for the
Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment
of Kent County, Maryland - January 2019

Barton Ross & Partners LLC
Architects

ROBERT MCGINNIS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Landscape Architecture Urban Design + Planning Heritage Conservation

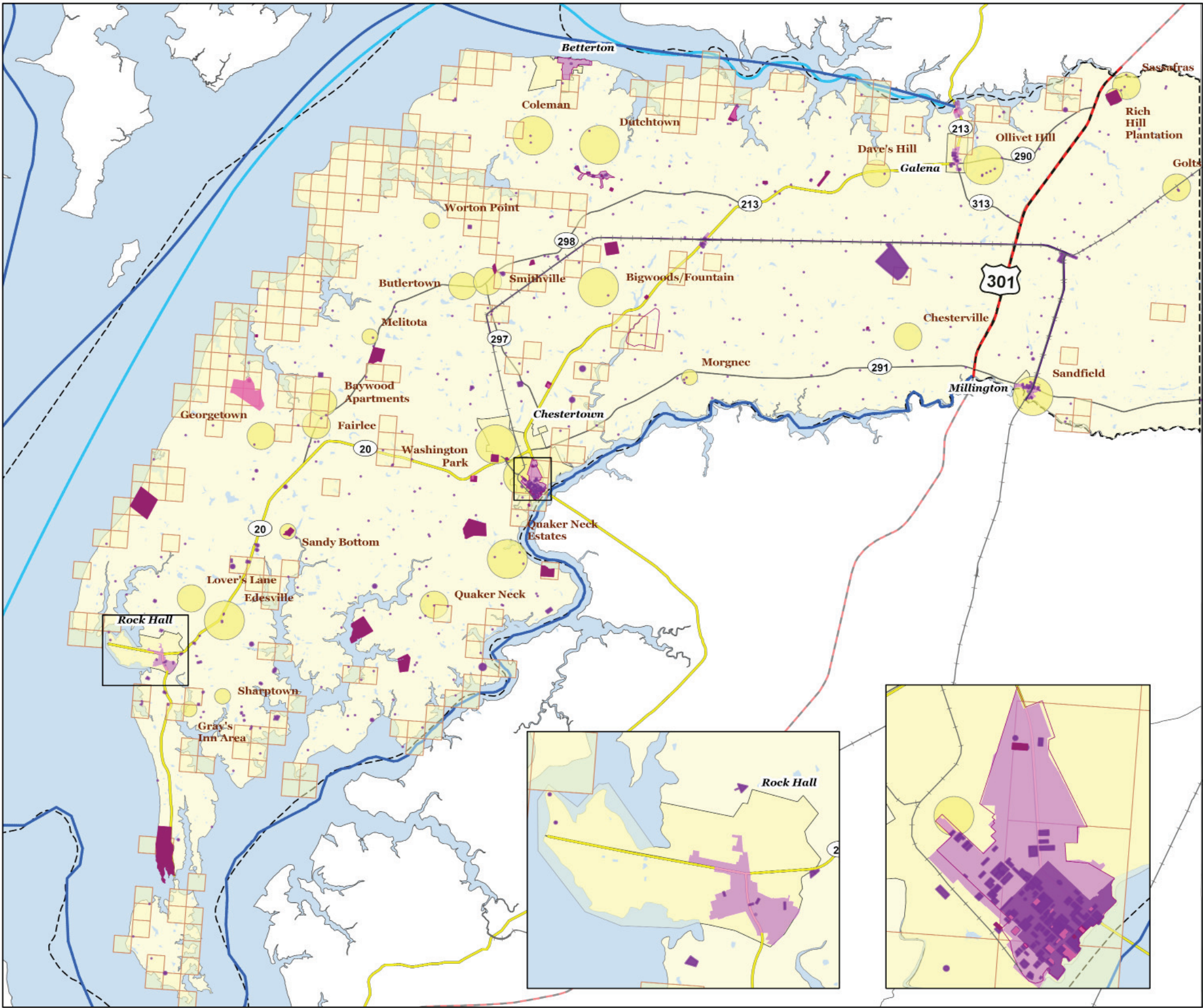


GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS



Map 3-2: Kent County Topography

Kent County, MD Historical Assets



- Legend
- Maryland Historical Trust Preservation Easements (23)
 - Sites on the National Register of Historic Places (32)
 - Districts on the National Register of Historic Places (4)
 - Sites on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) (648)
 - MIHP Historic Districts (8)
 - MIHP Rural Historic Landscape Districts
 - National Historic Landmark District (Chestertown)
 - African American Communities
 - Archaeological Site Presence
 - Rt 301
 - Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway
 - Railroads
 - Municipal Boundaries



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Map 3-3: Kent County Historical Assets

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Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment of Kent County, Maryland

Kent Conservation & Preservation Alliance (KCPA)
Chestertown, Maryland

Kent County, MD Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

- Legend

 -  Historic Mills
 -  Maryland Historical Trust Preservation Easements (23)
 -  Sites on the National Register of Historic Places (32)
 -  Sites on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) (648)
 -  Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway
 -  Route 301

0
 2.5
 5
 Miles
 

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Map 3-4: Kent County MIHP

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Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment of Kent County, Maryland

Kent Conservation & Preservation Alliance (KCPA)
Chestertown, Maryland

EXISTING LANDSCAPE

3.11
March 28, 2019

Kent County, MD African American Historic Communities



Legend

- African American Communities
- US Railroads
- Chesapeake Country
- National Scenic Byway
- Rt 301
- Municipal Boundaries

0 2.5 5 Miles



Map prepared for Barton Ross & Partners LLC
By Washington College's GIS Program for the
Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment
of Kent County, Maryland - January 2019

Barton Ross & Partners LLC
Architects

ROBERT MCGINNIS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Landscape Architecture Urban Design + Planning Heritage Conservation



GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS



Map 3-5: Kent County's Historic African-American Communities

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3.12
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