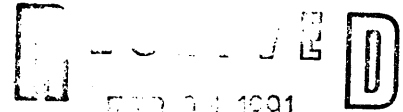


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cedar Hill
other names/site number Long Farm S-195

2. Location

street & number East side of Sign Post Road N/A not for publication
city, town Westover X vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Somerset code 039 zip code 21871

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	3	2 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	4	2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature] STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date: 1/29/91
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 3/14/91
Entered in the National Register stamp

6. Function or Use

S-195

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural
 outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural
 outbuilding

7. Description**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)**

FEDERAL
 GREEK
 LATE VICTORIAN

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
 walls WEATHERBOARD
 roof ASPHALT
 other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Cedar Hill is located on the east side of Sign Post Road (also known as Back Creek Bridge Road) bordering tidal Back Creek in the vicinity of Westover, Somerset County, Maryland. The two-and-a-half story tee-shaped frame dwelling, supported on a raised Flemish and common bond brick foundation, was initially built in 1793 and reworked several times during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Attached to the front and back are projecting two-story pavilions that give the house a late Victorian appearance. Attached to the east gable end is an 1850 story-and-a-half one-room plan kitchen wing sheltered on two sides with a partially enclosed shed roofed porch. Each section is covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. The house currently follows a center hall/single-pile plan with a combination of Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian woodwork. Accompanying the house on the three-acre property are several outbuildings including an 1880 bi-level hay and horse barn with a long shed addition for dairy stalls, a nineteenth century granary, a late nineteenth century corn crib, a rusticated concrete block well house, and a rusticated concrete dairy.

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Section number 7 Page 1GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Cedar Hill is a farm stead with eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century resources. It is located on the south side of Back Creek and on the east side of Sign Post Road, also known as Back Creek Bridge Road, in the vicinity of Westover, Somerset County, on Maryland's lower Eastern Shore. Standing on a 3.31 acre parcel, the complex is surrounded by open farm land, some cultivated, and stands of trees.

Dated by an inscribed brick to 1793, this two-and-a-half story tee-shaped frame house is supported by a raised Flemish and common bond brick foundation. The house is sheathed with a mixture of original beaded and plain weatherboard siding and faces south with the principal gable roof oriented on an east/west axis. The steeply pitched roof is covered with a layer of asphalt shingles. The main two-story, three-bay frame dwelling was erected in 1793, and followed a modified hall/parlor plan. The 1798 tax assessment records that the main house was served by colonnade and kitchen that stretched to the east. However, successive nineteenth and twentieth century alterations due to fires and changes in taste have rendered its current turn of the century appearance.

The first changes to the house were accomplished around 1840 when the exterior door trim was reworked with fluted surrounds and a two-story porch was stretched across the entire south front. In addition a partition was introduced in the hall to create a formal passage. This arrangement lasted until the late nineteenth century when a kitchen fire destroyed the eighteenth century service wing. At that time an old slave quarter or summer kitchen was pushed against the east end of the house and reworked for the main kitchen service. Whitewashed internal framing members, circular sawn lumber, an unfinished loft, and the old opening for an interior end stack indicate the structure's former use. About the same time the original boxed stair was rebuilt with a fancy Victorian balusters and bold newel posts and balusters. The last major changes to the house were made around 1900 when two story pavilions were attached to the front and back giving the present asymmetrical appearance. During the past three years the restoration effort has focused on maintaining the turn of the twentieth century appearance and preserving all eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century materials. The few alterations have included adding four dormers

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to light attic rooms and enclosing the east end of the porch for a bathroom and laundry.

The south (main) elevation of the main house is an uneven three-bay facade with the projecting two-story five-side pavilion. The south face of the old house is the only wall surface that retains the original beaded weatherboards. The centrally located front six-panel door and the fluted, plain corner block surround date from the 1840s, however, the diamond-shaped muntin transom above is an original eighteenth century feature. Another original element is the diamond cross-sectioned foundation grill below the west side windows. A long two-over-two sash window marks the bay to the west of the entrance while the projecting pavilion, pierced by single-pane sash windows, dominates the eastern side. The second floor of the main house is lighted by two-over-two sash windows. Single-pane sash windows illuminate the second floor of the pavilion, and fixed within the gable end pediment is a small two-over-two sash window.

The west gable end is a symmetrical elevation with pairs of two-over-two sash windows on the first and second floors, and small two-over-two attic sash. The second floor window openings retain original cyma-curve backband surrounds and molded sills. The pairs of windows flank an interior end chimney stack that is inscribed "1793" in the fifth brick course from the top. The eaves to the roof are extended and finished with short returns at the base of the roof. Piercing the foundation wall in the southwest corner is another diamond cross-sectioned timber frame grill.

The west side of the house is finished in the similar fashion as the front, however the rear bay is square edged and not topped by a pediment. Two-over-two sash windows light the first and second floors. The rear entrance into the center hall retains a six-panel door and plain surround. A diamond-shaped muntin transom tops the door.

Covering a large part of the east gable end is the story-and-a-half kitchen wing, three bays across by one-room deep. The south and east side of the kitchen is sheltered by a wraparound porch, part of which has been enclosed as a laundry and bathroom. The south side is marked by a partially glazed front door and flanking two-over-two sash windows. Chamfered porch posts have been

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substituted for the odd assortment of plain posts that formerly supported the roof. The eave to the kitchen is trimmed with a bed molding, and the gable end is flush. A two-over-two sash window pierces the upper gable to light the attic.

The interior finishes of the house range from the eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century, however a large percentage of the original fabric has survived. The center hall is dominated by the Victorian stair which replaced an enclosed or boxed stair. A large turned newel post and turned balusters support a molded handrail. The stringer is plain, and the area below is plastered. The western hall partition dates from the 1840 remodeling and the six-panel door is framed by a plain corner block surround. Early nineteenth century chair rail and baseboard trim the wall and abut the late eighteenth century molded surrounds that frame the front and back doors.

The west room or parlor has not been altered significantly since the late eighteenth century. An expertly crafted Federal style mantel highlights the chimney breast with a fluted surround, fluted frieze blocks and a heavily molded and broken mantel shelf. Period chair rail, baseboard, and window moldings remain intact along with the plaster walls.

The east end of the main house with the projecting front and rear bays is currently one large room with a projecting chimney breast fitted with an original late eighteenth century mantel that has less detail than the parlor mantel. Exposed within this room is the original vertical board enclosure that encases the stair. A raised four-panel door framed by a cyma-curve surround opens into a cellar stair. Evidence of the original south wall of this room is found in the ceiling joists.

The second floor is divided in the same manner with a center hall and flanking rooms. The upstairs hall contains a Victorian balustrade that terminates at the attic stair enclosure. Interestingly, the plain eighteenth century newel post fixed against the vertical board wall that encloses the attic stair remains in place. When the main staircase was rebuilt the carpenters sawed off the handrail but left the post. The square shaped post has a slightly molded cap. The attic stair enclosure is also significant for its raised six-panel door hung on wrought

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H-shaped hinges. The walls of the upstairs hall are trimmed with original baseboard and chair rail moldings. Evident on the south wall is a break in the chair rail and baseboard as well as a shift to sawn lath. This center second floor window, originally built as a window, was changed to a door around 1840 for access to the porch, and then it was altered back to a window around 1900 when the porch was removed and the pavilions attached.

The west second floor bedroom is the most original room as far as eighteenth century fabric. Entered through a six-panel door framed by a ovolo molded surround, the bedroom features an original mantel, chair rail, window and door surrounds, and baseboard.

The east side of the second floor retains a molded hearth surround and a few sections of chair rail. During the restoration two bathrooms were placed in the back end of this section, one to serve the main house and the other to serve the east bedroom.

The roof structure of the main house was rebuilt as the result of a chimney fire around 1960 that burned most of the rafters. The large open space will be divided with the west end finished for an additional bedroom. The east end will be left for storage.

The cellar is a large dirt floored space that was formerly divided by a center brick partition. Underpinning each chimney stack is a round arched support. Unusual to the east end chimney structure is a cellar fireplace built on the north side of the arched support. A timber lintel stretches across the firebox.

Adding to the general historic character of the setting are several outbuildings: an 1880 hay and horse barn that was expanded around 1910 for a dairy herd, an 1850 granary, a corn crib, a rusticated concrete block dairy, and a rusticated concrete block well house.

The late nineteenth century barn is a large gable-front timber frame structure sheathed with weatherboard siding and covered by a combination of asphalt shingles and sheet tin. The west (main) elevation is marked by a sliding door opening on the ground floor permitting access to a longitudinal passage with stalls on each side. The second level is a large open space that reaches to the rafters for the storage of hay. Extending to the south is a long

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shed-roofed section part of which has a concrete floor and stanchions for a dairy herd. Attached to the north side of the barn is a more modern structure erected as a combine garage. 1 Contributing Building

Standing immediately north of the hay and horse barn is a mid nineteenth century granary covered by a medium pitched sheet tin roof. Sections of weatherboard siding remain on the gable front structure. Built on large timber posts, the squarish center section is flanked on each side by shed roofed stalls. 1 Contributing Structure

The corn crib stands next to the granary, and this late nineteenth century rectangular building, supported by concrete piers, was converted to a storage building for seed. It was subsequently sheathed with asphalt siding in an effort to secure the interior. 1 Contributing Structure

Standing between the granary and the house is a small rusticated concrete block well house, probably built about 1915, that also served as a small dairy. The small squarish concrete block structure is covered by a medium pitched wood shingle roof that extends forward from the main structure to cover the well. The front corners of the roof extension are supported by concrete posts. 1 Non-contributing Building

The last outbuilding is a single-story rectangular rusticated concrete block dairy built around 1920 to accommodate an expanding dairy herd. The gable front structure is covered by a medium pitched roof sheathed with a combination of sheet tin and wood shingles. The partially glazed door pierces the east end while the other three sides are pierced by six-over-six sash windows. 1 Non-contributing Building

See Continuation Sheet 7.6

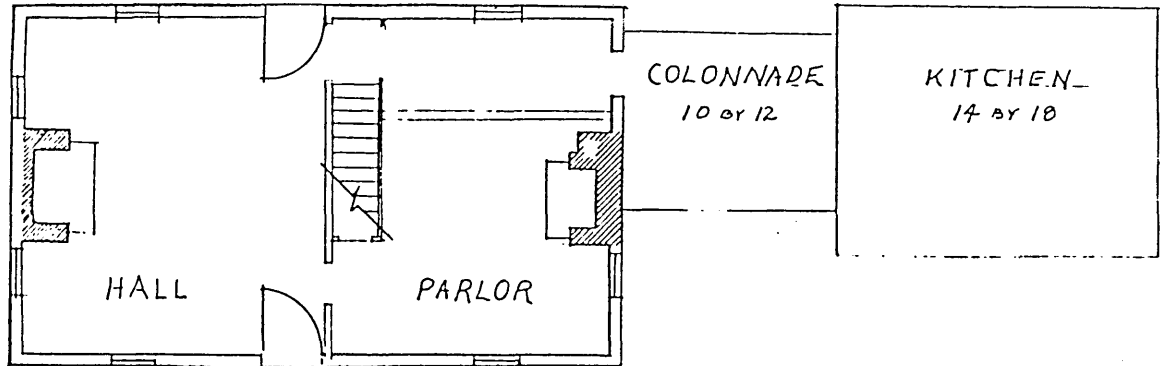
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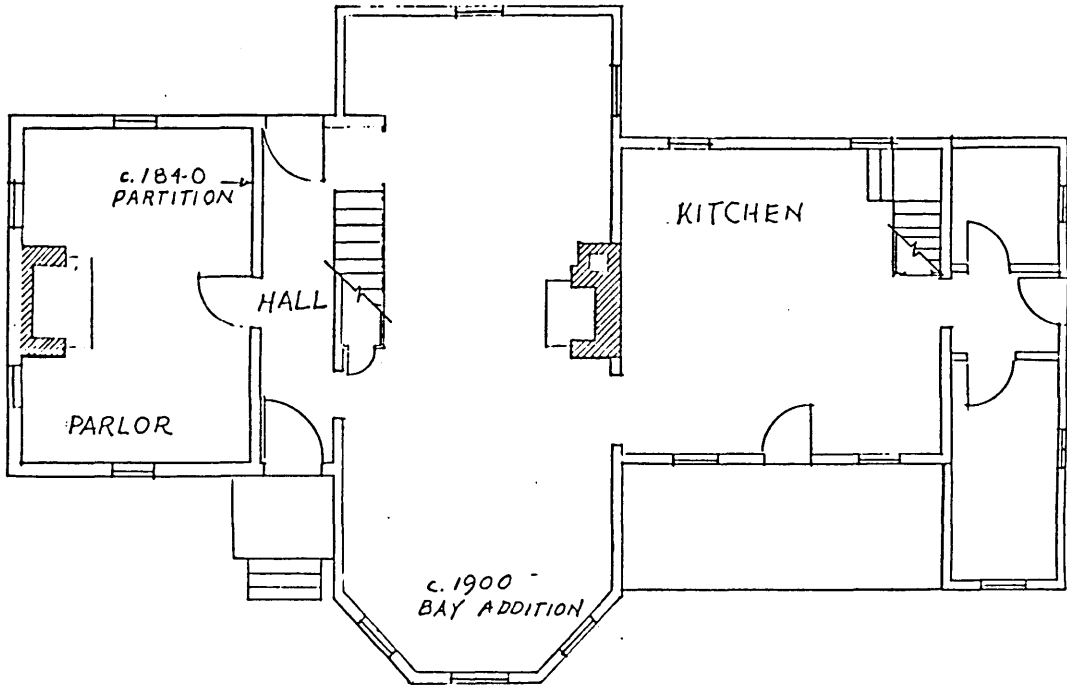
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PERIOD 1 - c. 1793



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1793-c.1900

Significant Dates

1793
c.1840
c.1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Cedar Hill is of significance for its architectural character. Cedar Hill is a dated, 1793, vernacular two and a half story frame house initially built as the principal residence on a 540 acre plantation. Erected atop a raised Flemish bond brick foundation, this well-built timber frame house followed originally the common hall/parlor plan but with the variation of a narrow passage separated from the parlor which provided access between the hall and the east end colonnade and kitchen. Only two examples of this version of the plan exist in Somerset County today. The other extant example is at Almodington, albeit on a grand scale. Although the plan has been changed over time, significant evidence of it remains intact for it to be understood readily. Additional architectural significance is derived from the alterations made in the nineteenth century and about 1900. These changes reflect the architectural trends and history of the county. Although the nineteenth century was characterized by prosperity, the prosperity was never equal to that experienced in the agriculturally rich Piedmont areas. New building in the rural regions of Somerset County was very limited but remodeling was common. Cedar Hill is one of the more dramatic examples of how the population updated their houses. First with a doorway in the Greek Revival manner and a modification to the floor plan, then a bold Victorian staircase, and finally, the most dramatic, about 1900 with two-story-bay additions creating a typical Queen Anne form house which significantly changes the appearance of Cedar Hill on the landscape. Remodelings in general did not usually have such a strong impact. In this sense, Cedar Hill compares with the Adams Farm, listed in the National Register, with its Queen Anne alterations.

See continuation sheet 8.1

9. Major Bibliographical References

1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson Atlas, Bicentennial Edition.

1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Dwelling Houses and Land Schedules, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Land Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Marriage Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Judicial Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Wills, Register of Wills, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Somerset County. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.2 acres
USGS Quad: Princess Anne, Maryland

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	3	7	6	2	0
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4	2	2	0	4	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet 10.1

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet 10.1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian

organization Private Consultant date August 20, 1990

street & number P.O. Box 5 telephone (301) 651-1094

city or town Westover state Maryland zip code 21871

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural/Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
Agriculture

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: None

See Continuation Sheet 8.2

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Cedar Hill, more recently known as the Long Farm, was the country residence of Dr. Matthias Jones and his wife, Milcah Gale Wilson Jones. Milcah Gale Wilson inherited the Back Creek mill property through her father Samuel's will, probated on May 25, 1790.¹ Evidently she then financed the construction of this well-built, two-story frame house, dated to 1793 by an etched brick fixed in the west chimney.

As originally built, the first floor contained two rooms of unequal size, fitted with expertly crafted Federal style woodwork. Entrance through the front door permitted access to a large common room or "hall" that contained an enclosed stair. East of the hall was a smaller parlor or chamber. Partitioned off from the north end of the parlor was a narrow passage that joined the hall with the colonnade and kitchen wing on the east gable end. The 1798 describes the residence as

1 Dwelling House 33 by 20 feet, wood two story, 6 windows 5 feet 8 Inches long 2 feet 4 Inches wide, 10 (windows) 4 feet 10 Inches long 2 feet 4 Inches wide, 2 (windows) 3 feet long 21 Inches wide, New, 1 Cook house 18 by 14, Colonnade, 12 by 10 feet, 1 Smok house 11 feet square, 1 Hen house, 14 feet sq, wood.²

Dr. Matthias Jones married Milcah Gale Wilson on August 5, 1797,³ and in 1803 the couple undertook construction of East Glen, a transverse hall house formerly situated at the east end of Prince William Street in Princess Anne. Although their town dwelling was a more expensively erected and finished structure with a generous

¹Somerset County Register of Wills, EB 17/105, May 25, 1790, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

²1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Dwelling Houses, Manokin Hundred, Dr. Matthias Jones, Somerset County Library, Princess Anne, Maryland.

³Somerset County Marriage Records, Matthias Jones married Milcah Gale Wilson on August 5, 1797.

See Continuation Sheet 8.3

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plan and fine details, the Joneses maintained their agricultural and commercial interests in the 465-acre Back Creek plantation.

Recorded on the Cedar Hill property in 1798 was the old Wilson mill, a twelve-foot square frame structure that, according to the land records, operated best during the winter and spring months. Also included in the tax assessment was a 22' by 8' storehouse and a 14' by 12' doctor's shop.⁴

The property remained under the Joneses control until Matthias Jones's death. As the result of an ensuing chancery court case, John W. Crisfield, trustee, sold the property to Nathaniel Dixon, Sr. in November 1838.⁵ At this time a few changes were made to the house, including new front and rear entrances and a center partition creating a formal hall. From local tradition and structural evidence found in the house while it was being restored, it appears a two-story porch was built across the front of the dwelling around 1840.

Various Dixon family members held title to the Back Creek property until 1851, when Nathaniel Dixon, Jr. sold Cedar Hill to Eleanor Tull, wife of Westover merchant William T. Tull.⁶ The Dixons reacquired the property in 1880.⁷ During either the Tulls' ownership or the Dixons' second period of possession, the original colonnade and kitchen burned and a former slave house with a

⁴1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Land Schedule, Manokin Hundred, Dr. Matthias Jones, Somerset County Library, Princess Anne, Maryland.

⁵Somerset County Land Records, GH 9/523, November 21, 1838, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

⁶Somerset County Land Records, WP 6/418, September 27, 1851, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

⁷Somerset County Chancery Case, 2/235, August 11, 1880, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

See Continuation Sheet 8.4

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whitewashed interior was moved up to the east gable end of the house and converted into a new kitchen. It was also during the late nineteenth century that a new stair was introduced to replace the old boxed stair, and two-over-two sash windows were substituted for the original nine-over-nine and nine-over-six sash.

The last major changes to the house were accomplished around the turn of the century, after Edwin D. Long bought the farm from N. Walter Dixon in 1900.⁸ The Longs pulled down the two-story porch and added projecting two-story pavilions to the front and back, giving the house its present asymmetrical appearance. In the spring of 1987 the house and three acres along the creek were sold from the adjacent farmland and a restoration was initiated by the new owners.

Exterior and interior modifications rendered during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries transformed Cedar Hill in an effort to comply with owner's social needs and the prevailing architectural taste of the time. Apparently by 1840 the informal hall/parlor plan did not suit the social demands of the period, and a plastered partition was introduced creating a center hall, although the original enclosed stair was maintained until the postbellum period. Around 1880 the stair was rebuilt in Victorian taste with mass-produced turned newel posts and balusters. About the same time a fire necessitated rebuilding the service wing. A former slave house was pushed up to the east end of the house and converted to a kitchen. The most significant exterior alterations occurred around 1900 when the two-story projecting pavilions were attached in hopes of creating a Queen Anne style farmhouse. Today Cedar Hill displays a combination of Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian exterior and interior design traditions.

In the process of restoration, the features from these various periods are being maintained in an effort to reflect the historic influences of successive owners and the tastes of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

⁸Somerset County Land Records, OTB 27/347, February 14, 1900, Somerset County Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

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The house is joined on the three acres by an 1880 hay and horse barn, a mid nineteenth century granary, a corn crib, a rusticated concrete block dairy, and a concrete block well house that reflect changing agricultural patterns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Creating dairy herds necessitated an addition to the barn for stanchions and a place to store collected milk. Reflective of the early twentieth century date of the dairy and well house, where milk was also stored, is the use of rusticated concrete block. The other outbuildings, the granary and corn crib, are more common nineteenth century forms.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point (A) (see map on Continuation Sheet 10.2), at the southwest corner of the nominated acreage along Sign Post Road, a point coincident with the northwest corner of lands adjacent owned by Long Bros., Inc., thence in an easterly direction along the property line shared by Cedar Hill Partnership and Long Bros., Inc. for 265' to a concrete post (B), thence by and with a ditch that forms the eastern boundary between Cedar Hill and Long Brothers in a northerly direction for approximately 605' to another concrete post (C), thence by and with the mean high water mark of Back Creek for approximately 315' to a concrete post (D) on the eastern edge of Sign Post Road, thence in a southerly course by and with the eastern edge of said road for approximately 500' to the place of beginning, containing 3.2 acres more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 3.2 acres included in nomination with the resource includes the land immediately surrounding the improvements as well as a meadow between the buildings and Back Creek which forms a strong visual and physical border. Cedar Hill has been historically associated with Back Creek since the late eighteenth century as part of the land Milcah Gale Wilson inherited from her father, Samuel Wilson. The nominated acres provide for a protected and undisturbed landscape along tidal Back Creek and excludes the surrounding areas which do not contain resources historically associated with the house.

See Continuation Sheet 10.2

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, 1990

see Continuation Sheet No. 10.1

