

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

INTERPRETIVE SIGNS: GENERAL INFORMATION & COST

Recommended Panel Materials -

- CHPL (Custom High Pressure Laminate)
- UV Printed with Protective Overlamine
- Gelcoated Laminate for additional UV and graffiti protection

COMMON SIZES

The following examples are common panel sizes as used in the NPS guidelines*. Choose panel sizes based on graphic and written content, and location.

Wayside Low-Profile

The low-profile angle is 45 degrees



42 x 24

\$1,750



36 x 24

\$1,500



24 x 24

\$1,250

Wayside Upright



36 x 48

\$2,000



24 x 36

\$1,500

*National Park Service Wayside Exhibits Oct 2009



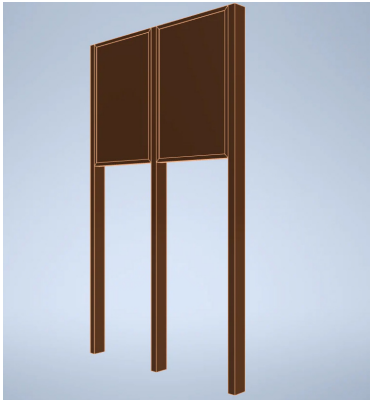
Single Upright Mounts (Aluminum/Steel)

Size: 3' x 4' - \$2,000

Size: 2' x 3' - \$1,500

Material: Steel

Steel Roof \$1,200



Double Upright Mounts (Aluminum/Steel)

Size: 3' x 4' - \$2,750

Size: 2' x 3' - \$2,250

Material: Steel

Steel Roof \$1,500



Double Upright Mounts (Wood with Roof)

Size: 2' x 3' - \$6,000

Material: Cedar

Graphic Panel Replacements (1/8" Exterior Panel Single Sided)

Size: 2' x 3' - \$250

Size: 3' x 4' - \$400

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A Descriptive Glossary of the Surveys

The Mason-Dixon Line and Arc Boundary presented surveying challenges that make the actual survey work that was done as interesting and important as the boundary disputes that led to them. The term surveying tends to call up images of surveyors placing stakes on property lines after having determined the stake's locations using measuring chains and a theodolite on a tripod. Or perhaps a more modern surveyor using a modern optical-electronic theodolite with an assistant standing in the distance with a reflector.

The work that Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon did was significantly different. Nearly all of the boundary lines they marked were not directly surveyed by them using traditional surveyors chains. Instead, they were forced, by the ultimately agreed-upon definitions of the boundaries between the Penn and Calvert lands, to chain in straight lines across the countryside, which was often forested and had to have a pathway cleared through it, and then, after making mathematical calculations (often based on multiple painstaking astronomical observations), determine the true boundary's distance from their straight line and mark it (see [Boundary markers](#), below).

The work done in marking the Arc Boundary in 1701 and 1892 could not, in fact, mark the Arc Boundary. It is impossible to chain across the countryside along a curved line to mark the course of this boundary, and so the Arc Boundary surveyors were forced to mark equidistant points on an arc (two arcs in 1892) whose location had been determined by other means. The means by which this boundary was marked in 1701 and 1892 were quite different, due to changes in surveying practices and technologies, and are discussed in the [Arc Boundary](#) entry.

The following descriptive glossary explains terms associated with the Mason-Dixon Line and Arc Boundary that are used in the plan or, in some cases, used in definitions in this glossary. Details that clarify the survey work or otherwise may be of interest to a reader of this plan are included. [Cross-references](#) to entries within this glossary are indicated by underlining.

Arc Boundary, also called the **Delaware Arc**, **Twelve-Mile Arc**, etc., is the term used in this plan for the curved boundary between Delaware and Pennsylvania. It was the result of the exclusion of the land within a circular boundary at a distance of 12 miles from the town of New Castle from the land given to William Penn in his grant.

In **1701** this boundary was marked as a single **Circular Line** (an arc) by surveyors Isaac Taylor and Thomas Pierson, using the end of the horse dike (located at the north end of New Castle, Del.) as its center. They were overseen by commissioners from Chester and New Castle counties. Measuring 12 miles north from New Castle, they arrived at a white oak tree on the west side of the Brandywine, and marked that tree by cutting three notches in its bark on each side, for 12 notches in all. They then surveyed eastward at a right angle to the radius line they had just surveyed to the distance of a chord of 1 degree of the 12-mile circle, which is almost 0.21 miles. After the end of the first chord was marked with 12 notches, they repositioned their instruments so that their new heading eastward would be one degree further to the south. They repeated this process until they reached the Delaware River, then returned to the white oak and reversed the process to the west and south. In all they marked 121 trees with 12 notches at equal intervals along the curve.

The loss of these trees over time led in **1892** to a resurvey of the Arc Boundary headed by W. C. Hodgkins of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The inability of the bi-state commission (est. 1889) overseeing the 1892 resurvey to agree on reference points for reestablishing the western portion of the Arc Boundary as surveyed in 1701, led to the creation of the compound modern Arc Boundary, which reconstructed the eastern section from agreed-on reference points from 1701 and created a new arc, **Hodgkin's Arc**, in the west that links the end of the recovered eastern section of the **Circular Line** with a point on an extension of the Mason-Dixon Line that is 12 miles from the New Castle Court House (which was built after 1701 and could not have been used as the boundary's center then). As a result, the modern Arc Boundary is a curved boundary defined by two arcs. The western arc lies to the east (by some 1,200 ft. at its southern end) of the 1701 **Circular Line**, and the land to its west that was between the 1701 and 1892 boundaries, the [Horn](#), was given to Pennsylvania. This survey also gave the Wedge to Delaware and established the [Top of the Wedge Line](#) as the westernmost section of the Pennsylvania-Delaware Boundary.

Hodgkins used more elaborate survey techniques than were used in 1701, including towers and poles to sight long distances. Triangulation was used to mark the Arc Boundary every half mile, except for the easternmost six miles of the boundary, where a transit and telemeter were used to mark the half-mile chords.

The legal, political, and constitutional issues associated with the creation of the new western section of the Arc Boundary delayed the adoption of the modern boundary until 1921. Mason and Dixon had nothing to do with the marking of the Arc Boundary, but they did mark the separate but related Arc Line between Delaware and Maryland.

Arc Line – A 1,452-ft. section of the north-south Delaware-Maryland boundary, the middle and shortest section of that boundary. It extends from the Tangent Point north to the southern endpoint of the North Line, and is the portion (arc) of a 12-mile circle that, using the New Castle Court House as its center, extends beyond a line running due north from the Tangent Point. It was marked using mathematically determined offsets from the southern section of the roughly 5-mile line Mason and Dixon surveyed due north from the Tangent Point to the West Line. The longer, northern section of that due-north line is the North Line. The choice of the Court House as the center of this 12-mile circle was the result of the decisions in the 1700s that led to the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Penns and Calverts. This new center ultimately influenced the modern Arc Boundary (see also Arc Corner Monument).

Arc Corner Monument – Called the Initial Stone by the 1892 resurvey of the Arc Boundary, it is the southwest endpoint of the modern Arc Boundary and is located at the boundary's intersection with the Top of the Wedge Line, an eastward extension of Mason and Dixon's West Line (sense 2). This point is located 12 miles from the New Castle Court House, and is the only point on the modern Arc Boundary that is that close to the Court House.

Boundary markers – (1) Mason-Dixon Line: The Calverts and Penns had four-sided mile markers with M on the Calvert (or Maryland) side and P on the Penn side (Pennsylvania or Delaware, then the Three Lower Counties) placed by Mason and Dixon in most mile locations; **crownstones**, with the Calvert and Penn shields from their coats of arms instead of M and P, were placed every 5 miles. **Double crownstones**, which had Calvert shields on the south and west sides and Penn shields on the other two, were placed at the corner points of the survey – the southwest corner of Delaware (also known as the Middle Point) and the northeast corner of Maryland (now the location of the Tri-State Marker). The one surviving double crownstone is located at the Middle Point.

Temporary markers were placed as the boundaries were surveyed and marked, and the permanent markers were placed later by the survey. The double crownstones were placed in Nov. 1768, after Mason and Dixon had left for England. The stones were carved in England from Portland limestone, and are said to be the only U.S. state boundary markers that are made of imported stone. The weight of the markers is unclear. Most sources place the weight of a stone marker at more than 400 lb., though some sources say 500 or 600 lb. The West Line (sense 2) was marked some 230 miles from the northeast corner of Maryland, and temporary markers (wooden posts surrounded by a mounded cairn) remained in place westward from the 133 milepoint (Sideling Hill), where mountainous terrain hindered the transportation of the heavy boundary stones. (During surveying, temporary, apparently interpolated half-mile markers were also set on this line.)

The only exception to the above is the Arc Line and North Line. The Tangent Point was marked by a stone similar to those used in the Transpeninsular Line; the three offsets and the northern terminus of the Arc Line were marked by plain unmarked stones, as were a location on the North Line and the northeast corner of Maryland. All these were placed in 1765 almost immediately after the Arc and North lines were marked. Three mile markers were placed on the North Line in 1766, and one mile marker was placed on the Arc Line. The four original unmarked stones from 1765 were left on the Arc Line. The stone at the northeast corner was replaced with a double crownstone in 1768.

In all, 219 (possibly 220) imported stones (including the double crownstones, not including the Tangent Point and Arc Line stones) were placed, from the Middle Point north to the West Line and then west to milepoint 132. (1 at the Middle Point, 81 on the Tangent Line, possibly a crownstone at the Tangent Point, 1 on the Arc Line, 3 on the North Line, 1 at the Tri-State Marker location, and 132 on the West Line. The commissioners' minutes as quoted

by Lt. Col. J. D. Graham imply that a Mason-Dixon crownstone was placed at the Tangent Point in addition to the Transpeninsular Line—style marker placed in 1765, but Graham (see [Wedge](#)) found one stone in that location in 1849, and only one stone, the 1765 monument, is currently there.) Mason-Dixon mile markers are most typically numbered on the Tangent, Arc, and North lines beginning with the first mile marker north of the Middle Point, and on the West Line beginning with the first mile marker west what is now the Tri-State Marker. (This system effectively numbers the Middle Point and Tri-State Marker as zero.)

(2) Arc Boundary: The modern Arc Boundary is marked at its western end by the [Arc Corner Monument](#), near its eastern end at the Delaware River by the Terminal Monument, and at half-mile intervals between the two. At the 22 milepoints, the letters P and D are inscribed on the boundary marker on the Pennsylvania and Delaware sides respectively, the number of miles from the Arc Corner is on the side toward the Arc Corner, and 1892 is on the fourth side. At the 22 half-milepoints, “1/2” is inscribed instead of the number of miles, and nothing else is marked on the other sides. The 1701 survey of the Arc Boundary used 121 equally spaced blazed trees as boundary markers, cutting three blazes on each of the four sides of a tree.

(3) Top of the Wedge Line: There are no boundary markers on this line. Less than a mile long, its western end is marked by the Tri-State Marker and its eastern end is marked by the Arc Corner Monument.

Crownstone and double crownstone – see [Boundary markers](#).

East Line – The east-west line on the same latitude as the [West Line](#) that was surveyed by Mason and Dixon starting at the Post mark’d West and ending the Delaware River, near which they placed a post marked with the letter E. The length of this line, plus measurements along the West Line, would have allowed Mason and Dixon to determine the western extent of Pennsylvania (defined by William Penn’s charter to be 5 degrees of longitude from the Delaware River) if they had been able to complete the West Line survey. The line is not a boundary line, and the former location of the post marked E is not commemorated by any monument.

Harlan Farm – Farm belonging John Harlan, located about 31 miles to the west of the [southernmost point of Philadelphia](#), near the Forks of the Brandywine and Embreeville, Pa. Here Mason and Dixon relocated their observatory after the latitude of the southernmost point had been determined. The surveyors moved here because surveying 15 miles due south of the southernmost point would have put them across the Delaware River in New Jersey. They determined the latitude of the location of the observatory at the farm, which allowed them to know where it was located with respect to the southernmost point (it was a little south of the point’s latitude). They then surveyed due south into New Castle County to a location that, as a result of more than one survey and calculations to account for the difference in location between the southernmost point and the farm observatory, lay 15 miles south of the southernmost point, and there erected the [Post mark’d West](#). Before their survey south, they erected the [Stargazers’ Stone](#) on the Harlan Farm north of the observatory.

Horn – A narrow, curving, elongated horn-shaped piece of land of about 530 acres that was east of the 1701 [Arc Boundary](#) but west of the 1892 Arc Boundary, assigned to Pennsylvania by the commission overseeing the 1892 survey. Its base was roughly 1,200 ft. long (not quite the eastern third of the [Top of the Wedge Line](#)), and its two sides curved toward an apex roughly halfway up the modern Arc Boundary. The commission also assigned the [Wedge](#) to Delaware.

Mason-Dixon Line – (1) Perhaps best thought of as the Mason-Dixon “Lines,” the Mason-Dixon Line in this sense is comprised of the Penn-Calvert boundary lines surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. With respect to the present-day states, the lines they surveyed form the north-south boundary of Delaware and Maryland and the east-west boundary of Pennsylvania and Maryland and part of the east-west boundary of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. (West Virginia, part of Virginia at the time of the survey, was not Calvert land, but the proprietors agreed to survey the entire southern boundary of Pennsylvania. The threat of native conflict ended the survey prematurely.)

Starting from the southwest corner of Delaware, Mason and Dixon marked the northward [Tangent Line](#) (from

the Middle Point [southwest corner] to the Tangent Point), the Arc Line, and the North Line, which ends at what is now the Tri-State Marker, the northeast corner of Maryland. West from that marker, on a line of latitude, they marked the West Line (sense 2), which they extended some 230 miles into the wilderness, not quite to the end of Pennsylvania's southern boundary. (The surveying and initial, temporary marking of the West Line [sense 1] began from the Post mark'd West, not quite 3 miles east of the Tri-State Marker and the beginning of the Pennsylvania-Maryland line.)

The existing boundary lines were surveyed as follows: The Tangent Line (1764; monumented with the imported boundary markers in 1765 to 50 miles, 1766 completed), the West Line (to the Susquehanna, 1765; monumented 1766), the North Line with the Arc Line marked as offsets (1765; monumented, 1766), and then the rest of the West Line (1765 to 117 temporary [114 monumented], 1766 to 165 [162], 1767 to 233 [230]; monumented 1766 to 65 miles [except 64], 1767 64 and from 66 to 132, the rest left unmonumented). The East Line, which was not a boundary line, was surveyed in 1766 after the West Line. The Middle Point and the intersection of the North and West lines (now the Tri-State Marker's location) were monumented in 1768 after Mason and Dixon had left for England.

(2) The term Mason-Dixon Line came to be used for a sociopolitical "line" that divided those states where the ownership of human beings was legal from those where it was not. In this sense, it traditionally is the southern boundary of Pennsylvania extended eastward along the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary and westward along the Pennsylvania-Virginia east-west and north-south boundaries (now shared by Pennsylvania–West Virginia) and the Ohio River, and then across the Mississippi along an extension of the main southern boundary of Missouri (with the exception of Missouri itself).

This line was a product of the gradual end of legal human enslavement in Pennsylvania and other states to its north and east, a process that began with Pennsylvania's aptly named Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery (passed in 1780, it ended the last vestiges of slavery in the state only after 1840). The line was extended west to the Mississippi by the Northwest Ordinance (1787), which forbade slavery in the Northwest Territory (located north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi), and later west of the Mississippi by the Missouri Compromise (1820), which allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine to do so as a free state while also forbidding slavery in U.S. territories north of Missouri's southern boundary (latitude 36°30'N, which lies about 33 miles south of the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi). The Missouri Compromise, however, was effectively repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), and declared unconstitutional by the Dred Scot decision (1857).

Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region – From west to east, Elk, Franklin, London Britain, and New Garden townships, four southeast-corner boundary townships of Pennsylvania, situated where Mason and Dixon's West Line (the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary), the Top of the Wedge Line (the east-west Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary on the same latitude as the West Line), and the Arc Boundary (the Pennsylvania-Delaware curved boundary) form the southern boundary of Pennsylvania.

Middle Point or Transpeninsular Middle Point, the halfway point between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay on the Transpeninsular Line. Not determined by Mason and Dixon, but used as the starting point for their work on the Tangent Line, it is marked by a double crownstone (see Boundary markers), the only surviving such marker from the Mason-Dixon survey; it was placed in Nov. 1768 after the surveyors had left for England.

North Line – The northernmost section of the Delaware-Maryland boundary surveyed by Mason and Dixon. It runs due north from the north end of the Arc Line for 3.568 miles to the West Line, a point now marked by the Tri-State Marker, but was surveyed due north from the Tangent Point, a distance of about 5 miles. It was the only boundary line surveyed by Mason and Dixon that could be marked on the ground as it was surveyed (that is, without the need for mathematical calculations to determine the location of the true boundary).

Post mark'd West or Post Mark'd West – Wooden post with the word West on its west side, placed by Mason and Dixon at the location of the line of latitude, 39°43'18.2"N, that was 15 miles south of the southernmost point of Philadelphia. The location on Bryan's Farm in New Castle County, now within Delaware's White Clay Creek State

Park, was determined by surveying and calculation, and its latitude was determined by multiple painstaking astronomical observations. It was the reference point for the surveying of the West Line and for the temporary (but not the permanent) mile markers they placed on that line. See also Harlan Farm.

Southernmost point of Philadelphia – The boundary settlement between the Penns and Calverts specified that the southern boundary of Pennsylvania would run along a line of latitude lying 15 miles south of the southernmost point of Philadelphia. The commissioners overseeing Mason and Dixon’s survey agreed in December 1763 that the north wall of a house on the south side of Cedar Street was the southernmost point of Philadelphia (this location, the Plumstead-Huddle House, would now be on South Street, except that it lies under the northbound lanes of I-95), and thus at the latitude from which the surveyors were to measure 15 miles southward. They set up an observatory 37.15 yards northward of this point, and determined (finishing the work in January 1764) that the latitude of the north wall was 39°56'29.1"N. Knowing the latitude would enable them to confirm that the Post mark'd West lay 15 miles south of the southernmost point when they moved some 31 miles west to the Harlan Farm.

Stargazers’ Stone or Star-Gazers’ Stone – Stone placed by Mason and Dixon prior to their survey due south that established the Post mark'd West, which was located 15 miles south of the southernmost point of Philadelphia. The stone was set in the longitude of the location of their observatory at the Harlan Farm, and they surveyed south along that line of longitude. Located some 745 ft. or so due north of the observatory, it has been called a reference point, but the use the survey made of it is unclear.

Tangent Line – The line that Mason and Dixon marked between the Middle Point and the Tangent Point. The surveyors did not attempt to survey across the countryside from the Middle Point to the Tangent Point, a distance of nearly 82 miles. Instead, using astronomical observations to keep their line extremely straight, they surveyed from the Middle Point to a location near the Tangent Point, and then, after mathematical calculations and additional surveying, corrected the placement of markers that earlier colonial surveyors had set during two failed attempts to mark the Tangent Line. The failure of colonial surveyors to mark this boundary line during 1761–1763 was what led to Mason and Dixon’s hiring.

Tangent Point – The point on a circle 12 miles from New Castle, Del., that the boundary north from the middle of the Transpeninsular Line (the Tangent Line) touches at a right angle to the radius of that circle. For the purposes of the boundaries between the Penn and Calvert lands, this circle was to be drawn at 12 miles from the New Castle Court House. This was a different center from that used by the Arc Boundary surveyed in 1701, and the location of the Tangent Point was determined in 1761, before Mason and Dixon were hired. Marked by the Tangent Stone (see Boundary markers), it is considered to be the location of Mile Marker 82 on the Tangent, Arc, and North line (the three south-to-north Delaware-Maryland boundary lines surveyed by Mason and Dixon), as it is nearly that distance from the Middle Point.

Top of the Wedge Line – The section of the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary that lies between the Tri-State Marker and Arc Corner Monument, it marks the northern boundary of the Wedge (as determined by Lt. Col. J. D. Graham). An extension eastward of the West Line (sense 2), Pennsylvania’s boundary with Maryland and a part of its boundary with West Virginia that was marked by Mason and Dixon in the 1760s, it was established by the 1892 Arc Boundary resurvey led by W. C. Hodgkins, but it, along with the modern Arc Boundary, was not officially adopted as the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary until 1921.

Transpeninsular Line or Transpeninsula Line – An east-west line surveyed across the Delmarva Peninsula, from Fenwick Island to Taylors Island during 1750–1751. From Fenwick Island to the Middle Point of the line it forms the southern boundary of Delaware. It was not surveyed by Mason and Dixon, but the Middle Point is the southern end of the Tangent Line they did survey.

Tri-State Marker – The Tri-State Marker replaced (1849) what was originally a double crownstone (placed Nov. 1768; see [Boundary markers](#)). The marker was placed by Lt. Col. J. D. Graham's survey, but the location was not legally established as the tristate intersection until 1921. Lieutenant Colonel Graham, of the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, was hired by Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania to locate the position of the lost double crownstone at the northeast corner of Maryland and place a new marker there. He also decided that the tristate intersection was at the north end of the Arc Line (and placed a triangular tristate marker there, now called the Prism Stone), which is why the Tri-State Marker has no D for Delaware. His decision, had the three states accepted it, would have doubled the size of the [Wedge](#).

Wedge – A roughly triangular piece of land between Maryland and the Arc Boundary, south of the latitude of the [West Line](#). The charter for Pennsylvania called for the exclusion from the colony of the land within a circle at 12 miles distance from New Castle. Taylor and Pierson surveyed a third of that circle, the Circular Line, from the Delaware River west into what is now Maryland, in 1701 (see [Arc Boundary](#)), at a time when William Penn controlled both Pennsylvania and what is now Delaware and when he also was claiming land farther south in what is now Maryland. When Mason and Dixon established the [North Line](#) as part of the eastern boundary of Maryland, that line intersected the 1701 Arc Boundary south of the northeast corner of Maryland, creating a triangular region of about 310 acres that lay between the 1701 Arc, the North Line, and what is now somewhat more than the western two thirds of the [Top of the Wedge Line](#). This Wedge was claimed by both Pennsylvania and Delaware after Independence. Generally mapped as part of Pennsylvania, it was administered by Delaware.

Lt. Col. J. D. Graham, in his report on his survey (1849) to restore the missing boundary marker at the northeast corner of Maryland, mapped (but did not survey) the southern portion of a new Arc Boundary that was 12 miles from the New Castle Court House (not the horse dike used in 1701); this more than doubled the size of the Wedge, and exceeded his commission, but did not end Delaware's administration of the parcel. The commission overseeing the Arc Boundary survey of 1892 assigned the Wedge to Delaware and established the Top of the Wedge Line as the westernmost section of the Pennsylvania-Delaware line. The Arc Boundary established in 1892 also gave the land that was east of the 1701 Arc Boundary but west of the 1892 Arc (see [Arc Boundary](#)), the [Horn](#), to Pennsylvania.

West Line – A term with two different senses, for slightly different distances of the same line surveyed and marked by Mason and Dixon. The West Line was to lie along latitude 39°43'18.2"N, which the surveyors determined was 15 miles south of the [southernmost point of Philadelphia](#). The locations where permanent markers were placed diverge from that latitude by no more than 680 ft., a remarkable achievement for the time. The line was to run a full 5 degrees of longitude west from the Delaware River according to William Penn's charter, but the threat of conflict with Shawnees and Delawares led them to stop at what is now Brown's Hill, some 233 miles west of the Post mark'd West and more than 20 miles short of what is now the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.

(1) The West Line in the first sense is the entire length that Mason and Dixon surveyed westward from the [Post mark'd West](#). When referring to distances in their journal as they surveyed west, Mason and Dixon noted the distance from the Post mark'd West. They placed temporary wood-post mile markers along its entire length (and temporary half-mile markers as well), which were set based on the distance from the Post mark'd West.

(2) In its second sense, the West Line is the east-west colonial boundary line that was marked by Mason and Dixon, which now comprises the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary and part of the east-west Pennsylvania–West Virginia (originally Pennsylvania-Virginia) boundary. Although it was surveyed westward from the Post mark'd West, the West Line in the sense of the boundary of Pennsylvania begins at the northeast corner of Maryland, the location now of the [Tri-State Marker](#), 2.991 miles west of the Post mark'd West. The permanent stone mile markers that Mason and Dixon placed on Pennsylvania's southern boundary needed to be set 47.5 feet east of the temporary wood posts. Thus, the stone monument that is Mile Marker 1 is 47.5 feet east of the temporary marker that was 4 miles from the Post mark'd West. The numbering of the mile markers along the West Line is determined from the Tri-State Marker's location, with Mile Marker 1 placed at the endpoint of the first mile west of the Tri-State Marker, Mile Marker 2 at the endpoint of the second mile, etc. Permanent stone mile markers were only placed on first 132 miles of the boundary; in the mountains beyond that, wood posts with cairns of stone and dirt mounded around them were used.

APPENDIX C

SITE ASSESSMENTS

NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP SITE ASSESSMENTS

Airport Trail, 87
Landenberg Junction Trail, 89
Landenberg Village, 91
 Landenberg Store
 Landenberg United Methodist Church
 Chester County Bridge #53
Laurel Woods Trail, 94
Mill Race Trail, 96
New Garden Meeting House and Cemetery, 98
New Garden Township Park and Lyceum, 100

LONDON BRITAIN TOWNSHIP SITE ASSESSMENTS

Arc Corner Trail, 102
London Britain Friends Meeting and Burial Grounds, 104
Mason-Dixon Greenway South, 106
White Clay Creek Preserve, 109
 Sexton's House
 London Tract Meeting House and Cemetery
 John Evans' House Ruins
 Evans/Yeatman's Mill and Mill Race
 Pomeroy & Newark Railroad Abutments
 Arc Corner Monument
 Tri-State Marker
 Arc Boundary Markers

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SITE ASSESSMENTS

Banffshire Preserve, 113
Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve, 115
Flint Hill Methodist Church and Cemetery, 117
Geoghegan Trail, 119
Kemblesville, 121
 Kemblesville United Methodist Church and Cemetery
 1723 Winery
 Franklin Township Municipal Complex
Peacedale Preserve, 124

ELK TOWNSHIP SITE ASSESSMENTS

Big Elk Creek State Park, 126
Chrome Serpentine Barrens, 128
Glen Hope Covered Bridge, 130
Linton Stevens Covered Bridge, 132
Little Elk Creek Preserve, 134
Little Elk Meeting House, 136
Old Stone Cemetery, 138
Old Stone Cider, 140
Springlawn Trail, 142



AIRPORT TRAIL

LOCATION	1235 Newark Road, Toughkenamon, PA
MUNICIPALITY	New Garden Township
OWNERS	New Garden Flying Field; trail coordinated with Friends of the New Garden Trails
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	An approximately one-mile trail that offers a range of unique features complementing the community's desire for fitness, hiking, and birding. Tall oak, beech, sycamore, and tulip poplar trees provide shade with minimum undergrowth. Hawks, warblers and other songbirds populate the woods. Ferns cover the understory. A combination of hard surface and packed earth trails provide for an easy hike that can end with a picnic in the large pavilion along the woods' edge overlooking the airfield.
THEMES	1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Geology and Landforms (the hills); (b) Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems – Wooded Uplands
STORIES	1. The geology of the granitic gneiss hills including the landform and how it shaped settlement patterns – a natural northern edge to the Township. Uses of the land over time – quarries and woodlands, not agriculture. 2. Piedmont plant communities of trees, shrubs, ground cover, and wildlife that prosper on the hills.
PARKING	Yes, paved lot near pavilion and trail.
ADA ACCESSIBLE	No

RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes, sporadically along trail.
PICNIC TABLES	Yes, under the pavilion.
VISITOR ORIENTATION	There is an orientation station at the trailhead that has exhibit signage with a trail map.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>The airport has excellent signage directing people where to go, whether it be to the trail or to a hangar. At the airport entrance, there is a small gravel parking lot where people can stop and overlook the airport – to watch planes take off and land.</p> <p>Signs direct you to the trail. The trailhead can be found at the edge of the woods near a large picnic pavilion. The Friends of New Garden Trails website indicates that visitors are welcome to use the pavilion (it's owned by the airport). The trailhead has an orientation sign and trail map. The trail itself is unpaved and in the woods.</p>



LANDENBERG JUNCTION TRAIL

LOCATION	102 Landenberg Road, Landenberg, PA
MUNICIPALITY	New Garden Township
OWNERS	New Garden Township, Friends of the New Garden Trails
HOURS	Daily, dawn to dusk.
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>Historic trail encompassing both the Pomeroy & Newark and Wilmington & Western railroad beds along the beautiful White Clay Creek. Very short (less than one mile) trail leading from Landenberg Road over to the edge of the creek where a “picnic area” is located. Landenberg Village can be seen from the creek. There is a garage (for maintenance) at the picnic area. Another trail leads upward to a higher elevation for better viewing of the village, though the village is obscured by foliage. The trail dead ends at a fence that seems to be the property line.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Crossroad Villages; (b) The Central Role of Mills; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development2. The Natural Landscape: (a) Geology and Landforms (the creek valley); (b) Rivers and Watersheds – White Clay Creek; (c) Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems – Wooded Uplands
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. History and roles of the Pomeroy & Newark and Wilmington & Western Railroads in Landenberg. Continuation of stories interpreting the village.2. The creek valley and woodland plant communities, coordinating with interpretation of the Laurel Woods Trail and Mill Race Trail.
PARKING	Gravel parking lot -- approximately 3 spaces

ADA ACCESSIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes
PICNIC TABLES	Yes
VISITOR ORIENTATION	There is an orientation station at the trailhead that has exhibit signage with a description of Landenberg and a map of the trail. The brochure box was empty. The exhibit signage was interesting but could use a refresh. There was also a “sign base” across the street from the trail parking lot - near the bridge. Any exhibit signage was no longer there.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>Photos on the Friends of New Garden Trails website must have been taken when the trail was first built (both the stairs and the surfacing look new in the photos). The park does not seem to have been maintained in a while; there are a couple old picnic tables and benches that are not clean and in some disrepair.</p> <p>On the day of visit, it was clear that the trail had experienced some tree damage over the course of the summer that had not been cleaned up. Unsafe conditions with trees hung up in other trees over the trail. No visitors were seen on the trail or in the picnic area.</p>



LANDENBERG VILLAGE

LOCATION	100 Landenberg Road, Landenberg, PA
MUNICIPALITY	New Garden Township
RESOURCES	Landenberg Store, Landenberg United Methodist Church (c. 1899), Chester County Bridge #53, and Landenberg Junction Trail
OWNERS	Various: Private (businesses and church) and Township (Trail)
HOURS	Various; Store is open daily 7am to 4pm, until 6pm in the summer (Fri-Sat); Church exterior viewable daily with Worship Services on Sunday morning
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>Landenberg Village is the remnant of a distinctive historic Chester County crossroads mill village that grew around its water-powered milling industry on White Clay Creek in the late 1800s. Today, the mill buildings are gone but the village's rural character is preserved. Surviving historic resources include the Landenberg Store, Landenberg Hotel (not currently open), Landenberg United Methodist Church, Chester County Bridge #53 (c.1899), built with materials from the Schuylkill Bridge Company of Phoenixville, and a private home. Additional surviving historic structures associated with the village are located uphill from the store and hotel, especially to the east, but are now mainly private residences. The large mill buildings were located uphill to the west and served by a mill race conducting water from upstream. The beds of the former historic railroads parallel the east side of the creek.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Crossroad Villages; (b) The Central Role of Mills; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development2. The Natural Landscape: (a) Geology and Landforms (the creek valley); (b) Rivers and Watersheds – White Clay Creek; (c) Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems – Wooded Uplands

STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of the historic village of Landenberg, its milling industry, railroad development, and peoples. 2. The village's historic relationship to the White Clay Creek and its natural resources before, during and after the decline of the milling industry.
PARKING	There are a few parking spaces in front of the Landenberg Store for customers and a private parking area behind. There is a large parking area across from the United Methodist Church which would be more appropriate for visitors, with participation of and permission from the church.
ADA ACCESIBLE	The store appears to be wheelchair accessible.
RESTROOMS	No public restrooms
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	Tables are located adjacent to the store for patrons.
OTHER AMENITIES	The Landenberg Store has a coffee shop and breakfast/lunch shop. No indoor seating. It also sells art and craft items made by local artists and artisans.
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>Landenberg Store The Landenberg Store has operated as a deli, grocery, and coffee shop over the past several decades and currently serves as a coffee shop and takeout café (breakfast and lunch). It also sells art and craft items made by local artists and artisans. The store and adjacent hotel were purchased and renovated by the Fenix Capital Group in summer 2023 and are currently up for sale at the time this plan was being developed. They are subjects for village interpretation and locations for potential exhibits. The store provides services for visitors and would be supported economically through interpretation and marketing.</p> <p>Landenberg Hotel The Landenberg Hotel was constructed c.1872 by Chandler Philips with a kitchen and twenty rooms. It is currently privately owned by the Fenix Capital Group but is for sale. The owners have renovated the buildings and had plans to reopen the building as a boutique inn, which would further establish the village as a destination. Marketing of the village as an interpretive site would support the hotel and store economically. It is hoped that new owners will continue with the project.</p> <p>Landenberg United Methodist Church The original Landenberg United Methodist Church was constructed at this site c.1843. Today, the church property stretches south to the intersection of Penn Green and Landenberg Roads and is enclosed with a white wood fence. The grass area at the corner extending to the bridge was once the location of</p>

tenement housing built c. 1870.

The Landenberg Methodist Church is an important potential partner for interpretation of the village. It has an ample and easily accessible parking lot across from the church building, which could serve as the primary parking and orientation site for visitors to the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region. A welcome and orientation exhibit adjacent to the parking area (south side) could also tell the story of the historic church and its congregation over time.

Wool House

This privately owned stone residence at the corner of Penn Green and Mercer Mill Roads (across Penn Green from the church) is a significant historic resource that could be interpreted from a distance along with other village buildings, but the privacy of the property needs to be protected from potential visitors. The current owners will need to be engaged, and their interests supported. It needs to be clear that the yards and private parking are off limits for visitors.

Landenberg Bridge

Chester County Bridge #53 was fabricated at the Schuylkill Bridgeworks in Phoenixville and erected c.1899 to replace the earlier c.1871 bow bridge. The current bridge is accessible for pedestrians and is an important structure for interpretation. Safety measures that separate pedestrians from automobile traffic need to be in place.

Former Mill Sites

Substantial mill buildings were located in the village during the 19th century and were served by the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad railroad opened in 1873. The buildings and railroad are now gone, but their sites are important resources for interpretation. The Chandler Mill (c.1825), which became the Landenberger Mill by 1871, was at the corner of Mercer Mill and Penn Green Roads, across the street from the store and the Wool House.

Pomeroy & Newark Railroad

Completed in 1873, the “Pommie Doodle” connected Pomeroy, PA with Newark, DE, where it connected with the Newark & Delaware City Railroad. The two lines were one, the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railway, from 1873 to 1880.

The Wilmington & Western Railroad

This railroad was chartered in 1867 to move goods from the mills along the Red Clay Creek to the port at Wilmington and officially opened for freight and passenger service on October 19, 1872. Three passenger trains and a mixed freight train operated six days a week on some 20 miles of track between downtown Wilmington, DE, and Landenberg, PA.

Landenberg Junction Trail

Landenberg Junction Trail is located on east side of the bridge and follows White Clay Creek. The trail may be used for interpretation of the village as well as the natural resources of the creek valley. See a separate site report for additional details.



LAUREL WOODS TRAIL

LOCATION	Laurel Heights Road, Landenberg, 19350
MUNICIPALITY	New Garden Township
OWNERS	New Garden Township, Friends of the New Garden Trails
HOURS	Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	One-mile winding loop trail through the wooded hillside of the White Clay Creek Valley with patches of Mountain Laurel – the PA State flower – and an observation platform overlooking the abandoned Pomeroy & Newark Railroad Cut.
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Geology and Landforms (the creek valley); (b) Rivers and Watersheds – White Clay Creek; (c) Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems- Wooded Uplands2. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The creek valley and woodland plant communities, coordinating with interpretation of the Landenberg Junction Trail and Mill Race Trail.2. The role of the railroad in the development of agriculture, mills, and villages within the region. Discussion of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad and the railroad cut specifically, coordinating with interpretation at the Landenberg Junction Trail and Mill Race Trail.
PARKING	Small gravel parking lot, approximately four spaces
ADA ACCESSIBLE	No

RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes, sporadically along trail
PICNIC TABLES	Yes, two
VISITOR ORIENTATION	There is an orientation station at the trailhead that has exhibit signage with a trail map.
PROGRAMMING	There is an exhibit panel at the overlook that explains the cut's history – "The Pommie Doodle" – and shows a map of the railroad.
NOTES	<p>The trail leads you along a hillside adjacent to Penn Green Road, and up to the top of the railroad cut. While intended to be an overlook, enough vegetation has been allowed to grow up that the view is obscured. Note – you can see the overlook and railroad cut as you pass by on Penn Green Road, but there is no place to stop and view it (no place to establish a parking spot – it's a busy road). The trail brings you back to an open field adjacent to private residences.</p> <p>No visitors were seen on the trail on day of visit, but it was evident from the flattened leaves that people have been using the trail.</p>



MILL RACE TRAIL

LOCATION	115 Lavender Hill Ln, Landenberg, PA 19350
MUNICIPALITY	New Garden Township
OWNERS	New Garden Township, Friends of the New Garden Trails
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>The trail is a 1.2-mile path along the abandoned Pomeroy & Newark Railroad bed and the banks of the White Clay Creek. Interpretive signage is present. The trail's brochure highlights that one can see rocky remnants of the 18th-century dam that powered the mill located one-half-mile downstream. (The dam remnants were not readily apparent.) Also mentioned are the concrete abutments from Bridge 42 where a Pomeroy & Newark passenger train crashed into the icy, flooded White Clay Creek in 1904. The brochure mentions trout fishing.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Geology and Landforms (the creek valley); (b) Rivers and Watersheds – White Clay Creek; (c) Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems-Wooded Uplands2. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The creek valley and woodland plant communities, coordinating with interpretation of the Landenberg Junction Trail and Laurel Woods Trail.2. The role of the railroad in the development of agriculture, mills, and villages within the region. Discussion of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad and mill dam, specifically interpreting the bridge abutments and crash presented in the brochure. Coordinate with interpretation at the Landenberg Junction Trail and Laurel Woods Trail.

PARKING	Small paved parking lot, approximately three spaces.
ADA ACCESSIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes, at intervals along the trail.
PICNIC TABLES	Yes, but overgrown around it.
VISITOR ORIENTATION	There is an orientation station at the trailhead that has exhibit signage – see notes. The brochure box was empty. The exhibit signage was interesting but could use a refresh.
PROGRAMMING	None beyond the info at the orientation station.
NOTES	<p>Trail parking and trailhead are located in the middle of an upscale residential development. Visitors walk down a steep, mowed grass hill (between two large houses) to reach the orientation station and trailhead. The orientation board features a trail map with some basic information about the mill that once stood on the property, the railroad, and birdlife. The mill information is too general and hard to visualize in the context of the site. The same could be said for the railroad.</p> <p>The trail is well-maintained. There had been recent tree damage that was cleaned up. Benches are located at strategic points along the trail. The trail follows the railroad bed and then veers over to follow along the White Clay Creek. One end of the trail ends at the creek where the railroad bridge abutments (ruins) are located. The other end comes out next to a private farm residence – in theory ending at the road, but the private residence/barn is rather forbidding. There are off-shoots from the trail to the creek in several places to allow creek access. The trail runs behind an upscale housing development. Curious whether residents are active users and/or helpers in the maintenance of the trail. No visitors were seen on the trail at time of visit (mid-week).</p>



NEW GARDEN MEETING HOUSE & CEMETERY

LOCATION	875 Newark Road, Toughkenemon, PA 19374
MUNICIPALITY	New Garden Township
OWNER	New Garden Monthly Meeting
HOURS	Exterior can be viewed daily; Worship Services held on Sundays at 10 am
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>The New Garden Meeting was established by Friends from County Carlow, Ireland, who settled in the Township. They built the first meetinghouse here in 1715 of hewn logs. A second one was constructed of bricks in 1743 and forms the south end of the present structure. The north end was added in 1790 and the entire building remodeled in 1902. An addition was built in 1926. The cemetery is located to the rear of the property, near the parking area.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Colonial Settlement Patterns; (c) Farm Landscapes; (d) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Quaker settlers – who they were, where they settled in the township, their lives, families, and farms over time2. The Quaker Perspective – uniqueness of Quaker beliefs and practices, history of the Monthly Meeting.
PARKING	Paved, ADA accessible parking.
ADA ACCESIBLE	Yes, but limited.
RESTROOMS	Yes, not publicly accessible.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	N/A
PICNIC TABLES	N/A
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>The building is well-maintained and clean. The exterior is in excellent condition and is an important historic landscape feature for the Township. There are humid conditions in the basement, which are likely affecting the whole structure – these would need to be addressed.</p> <p>The congregation of the New Garden Meeting is currently in discussion about “laying down” the meeting, which means dissolving the meeting and disposing of the property within the next year or so. Their membership has been dwindling. The Meeting House building will be separated from the cemetery to facilitate the sale. The cemetery will be maintained by the Yearly Meeting.</p>



NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP PARK & LYCEUM

LOCATION	8938 Gap Newport Pike, Landenberg, PA 19350
MUNICIPALITY	New Garden Township
OWNER	New Garden Township
HOURS	Park - Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk Lyceum - Open on special occasions
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>The New Garden Lyceum (c. 1849) served as a place for civic meetings at its original location on Route 41. It was one of three lyceums in the Township and was used for student showcases, antislavery meetings, and other community events in the 19th century, and for prohibition meetings in the 20th century. The Lyceum was deeded to New Garden Township as early as 1887 and continued as a school and civic meeting space. The building was moved to its current location in the Township Park in 2012 to preserve the building when a PennDOT road widening project threatened demolition.</p> <p>The Lyceum building now sits on a new concrete basement foundation on a sloping site. The primary floor, with its historic entrance, has current exhibits on Township history, including of Landenberg. Direct access to the basement is at the rear of the building. The basement is used as a small multi-purpose room.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Orientation to the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner presentation and the history of New Garden Township2. The Arc Boundary 1701-19213. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement – New Garden; (b) Colonial Settlement Patterns; (c) Farm Landscapes; (d) Crossroad Villages; (e) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development

STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary location for presentation of the Arc Boundary story 2. The settlement of New Garden Township; People – who they were and how they fared; The layout and character of the farm landscape; Periods of change in New Garden’s agricultural economy – grains and mixed farming, late 19th century dairy and livestock, hobby farms, specialty farming, equestrians, mushrooms
PARKING	Paved, ADA accessible parking.
ADA ACCESIBLE	Yes, paths throughout the park and the basement level of the Lyceum, which is used as a meeting space, are accesible. The upper, primary floor of the Lyceum is not accessible.
RESTROOMS	Yes, in park.
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes, throughout the park along pathways.
PICNIC TABLES	Yes, including directly in front of the Lyceum.
VISITOR ORIENTATION	There is highly visible community information board adjacent to the parking area.
PROGRAMMING	The Township Park has a “reading walk” or “story walk” for children to follow as they walk the pathways (not related to history themes). It should also be noted that the Story Walk is bilingual for the enjoyment of local residents.
NOTES	The Lyceum is only open to the public on special occasions. While the park is adjacent to the Township municipal building, it does not seem possible to have the building open daily for visitors to walk inside. The Lyceum is not heated or air conditioned – conditions for displaying artifacts or using technology are not ideal. The primary floor of the Lyceum where exhibits are currently located is not ADA accessible.



ARC CORNER TRAIL

LOCATION	Arc Corner Road, Landenberg, PA 19350
MUNICIPALITY	London Britain Township
OWNER	PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	Approximately 3/8-mile trail through the woodland of White Clay Creek Preserve from the parking lot at the southern end of Arc Corner Road to the Arc Corner Monument. (On the way, the trail intersects the Tri-State Marker Trail, and that boundary marker can be accessed as well.) Near the monument, the trail crosses Hopkins Road, which can be busy and negatively impacts the experience.
THEMES	
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Arc Boundary 1701-1921.1. Primary field location for presentation of the Arc Boundary story following the introduction and orientation in New Garden Township Park.
PARKING	Small gravel parking lot.
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	Located at the Park Office but none at the trailhead.
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes, at Arc Corner Monument.

PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	There is a bulletin case kiosk located at the trailhead with a trail map. Maps are also located at the Preserve Office.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>The Arc Corner Monument is a short walk along the Arc Corner Trail from the parking area at the southern end of Arc Corner Road. The trail tracks downhill through a patch of woodland bordered by open fields to the east and west. The Arc Corner Trail intersects the northern east-west segment of the Tri-State Marker Trail and then intersects the southern east-west portion of the trail, joining that trail southward toward the monument. As a result the Tri-State Marker can be accessed from the Arc Corner Trail trailhead, and can be interpreted there.</p> <p>The Hopkins Road enters then exits Pennsylvania near the monument, and as mentioned above, must be crossed to access it. The road has two lanes and can be busy. It negatively impacts the trail experience. Hopkins Road is mostly in Delaware and crosses only briefly through Pennsylvania. The road has no place to stop or pull over. Alternative parking and access to the trail is available at Delaware State Park's Nature Center nearby to the east. The Tri-State Marker Trail from the Nature Center area connects with the Arc Corner Trail. The Hopkins Road problem exists no matter which parking area is used.</p>



LONDON BRITAIN FRIENDS MEETING & BURIAL GROUND

LOCATION	1415 New London Road, Landenberg, PA 19350
MUNICIPALITY	London Britain Township
OWNER	Western Quarterly Meeting; Newark Monthly Meeting
HOURS	Meetings Sundays, June through Labor Day
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>The London Britain Meeting House is used by the Newark Monthly Meeting during the summer months, for Meeting for Worship at 10:30 am, from the first Sunday in June through Labor Day weekend. The property consists of the historic brick Meeting House and a historic cemetery. There is no clearly defined parking area. The property is unoccupied and unmonitored except during meeting.</p> <p>The meetinghouse was built in 1834 on land sold by Evan and Sarah Garrett to Daniel London and deeded to George Sharpless, Daniel Thompson, and Charles Paxson of London Britain. The meeting was founded by Orthodox Friends who previously received permission from the West Grove Meeting to meet in a house nearby in Delaware. At one period the meeting seems to have as many as 100 members, but membership declined by 1905. The burial ground appears to have been used only by Friends.</p> <p>Today, the London Britain Meeting is owned by the Western Quarterly Meeting, a group of eleven Meetings in Chester County and Delaware. The property is maintained by the Newark Monthly Meeting.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development

STORIES	History of the Friends Meeting; Quaker perspectives; Families who are buried here – Who were they? Where did they live? What do we know about them?
PARKING	Gravel entrance drive with parking in an undefined grass area.
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	None
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	The London Britain Friends Meeting is a compelling interpretive site, with its historic brick meetinghouse and historic cemetery. The Western Quarterly Meeting and Newark Monthly Meeting should be contacted to see if they would engage in an interpretive presentation at the site.

Vehicular entrance to and exit from the site on New London Road is somewhat dangerous due to restricted sightlines and the speed of traffic. Additional warning signage is advised. The entrance drive is partially graveled, but the area where parking occurs in front of the meetinghouse is grass and could be damaged if overused. Parking area definition is needed for safety and to prevent damage. Because the property is unmonitored most of the time, some level of video security is advised to prevent abuse of the site. These matters should be discussed with the Western Quarterly Meeting and Newark Monthly Meeting.



London Britain Friends Meeting House (right) and a tombstone from the burial ground (left).



MASON-DIXON GREENWAY SOUTH

LOCATION 1363 Flint Hill Rd, Landenberg, PA 19350

MUNICIPALITY London Britain Township

OWNER London Britain Township

HOURS Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk

SITE OVERVIEW The Mason-Dixon Greenway South is a 92-acre property located 1.4 miles southeast of Kemblesville, .9 mile west of Strickersville, and within 500 feet of the Maryland border. The property was acquired by London Britain Township and the London Britain Land Trust in 1999—using funding from the Chester County Open Space Program and the Township — in order to establish the first link in the Mason-Dixon Greenway, which is planned to connect White Clay Creek Preserve with Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area, and to provide a recreation venue for township residents. The property surrounds but is mostly west of the Sienna Drive/ Talbot Drive housing development that was constructed at the same time the land was conserved.

The Christina River flows north to south through the southwestern portion of the property, and the East Branch of the Christina River flows north to south on the east side of the housing development. Both are fed by on-site headwater seeps and streams. There is a 1.83-mile loop trail with both paved and unpaved trails that extend around the perimeter of the development.

The primary Greenway Trail extends south from the parking area off Flint Hill Road, and the surrounding park is intended primarily to be a one-mile wildlife and biodiversity corridor along the Christina River that connects to

the Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area in Maryland. Part of the Greenway effort involves the reforestation of an existing field area, including the planting of native grasses. In 2010, 437 native specimen trees and 42 shrubs were planted.

THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mason-Dixon Line/Arc Boundary: (a) The Penn-Calvert Dispute 1682-1763; (b) The Mason-Dixon Survey; (c) National Significance. 2. The Natural Landscape: (a) Regional Context – The Piedmont Uplands; (b) Geology and Landforms; (c) Plant Communities and Ecosystems; (d) Successional Growth – meadows to woodlands 3. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Farm Landscapes; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development; (d) Suburban Transformation
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reference the Heritage Center exhibits in White Clay Creek Preserve; Mason and Dixon Survey; stone markers along the boundary 2. The Piedmont context; Geology and plant communities along trails within park; Plant succession from farmland to woodlands; Environmental challenges – forest fragmentation, invasives, etc.; The role of land conservation in protecting open spaces 3. The historic farms from which the park and preserve were created; History of the farms and farm families as part of the regional agricultural landscape; Farm layouts, land use, crops, changes in the economy over time; Suburban development
PARKING	Yes, combination of paved and gravel parking with ADA accessible parking available.
ADA ACCESIBLE	Yes
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes, plentiful throughout park and trail.
PICNIC TABLES	Yes, plentiful, including ADA accessible tables.
VISITOR ORIENTATION	No. There is an excellent community information pavilion but it is damaged, outdated, and does not include a trail map.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>This trail is quite lovely and well-maintained – it takes you through a wildflower meadow and wooded area. There is a trail loop that is paved and includes an ADA accessible viewing platform over the creek. There is a definite commitment at this trail to make it ADA accessible. A dirt trail continues on from the paved loop to the edge of the township property and then ends at a residential development. Not clear whether the neighborhood uses it. Did not encounter other visitors on day of visit.</p>

The park was evidently dedicated in 2012, and has been beautifully maintained since, with the exception of the community bulletin board – it

NOTES CONTINUED

still had event information on it from the dedication year. It could potentially be incorporated into new interpretive exhibit signage, as long as it meets ADA guidelines.

There was no entrance sign for this park – the GPS took you to the driveway, and while it seemed obvious that it was a park entrance, no identifying signage could be found until after you pulled into the parking lot.

Information regarding the Greenway Trail that connects Mason-Dixon Greenway South to Fair Hill is not posted at the trailhead. There is a trail marker along the trail that states “Fair Hill Connector” and has an arrow. A “Trails of London Britain” map online that shows the Greenway Trail linking with Fair Hill. It also shows other trails within the White Clay Creek area.

Mason-Dixon Greenway South is a high-quality open space that provides the foundation for future development of the full Mason-Dixon Greenway Trail connecting White Clay Creek Preserve with the Fair Hills Natural Resource Management Area. In the short term, the property is a high-quality local park used by residents and can offer interpretation in addition to passive recreation.

Historically, like Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve and Peacedale Preserve, Mason-Dixon Greenway South was farmland and part of London Britain and Franklin Township’s broader agricultural community and landscape. The 1883 Breou map shows the property as part of the Thomas Stark and A. Nevin Woodland properties. The Stark farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings were located on the property but have been demolished. The farm landscape is managed as meadow with native grasses and elsewhere has been allowed to succeed into woodlands. The 1937 aerial photograph of the property shows woodlands along the two river corridors.



WHITE CLAY CREEK

LOCATION	<p>Sexton House is located at 531 South Bank Rd, Landenberg, PA 19350</p> <p>White Clay Creek Park Office Address: 405 Sharpless Rd, Landenberg, 19350</p>
MUNICIPALITY	London Britain Township
OWNER	PA Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>The 1,388-acre White Clay Creek Preserve is in southern Chester County, three miles north of Newark, Delaware. The White Clay Creek Valley, which forms the core of the preserve, varies from steep to more gently sloping terrain with some flat bottomlands, all drained by the creek. The Preserve shares a boundary with White Clay Creek State Park of Delaware. White Clay Creek has been designated by Congress as a National Wild and Scenic River because of its outstanding scenic, wildlife, recreational, and cultural value and is being preserved in free-flowing condition for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Preserve is divided into two portions. Because of its location at Pennsylvania's southeast corner, the southern portion of White Clay Creek Preserve is an ideal location for interpreting the history of the Mason-Dixon Line and related boundary markers, including the Tri-State Marker, and the Arc Corner Monument and other Arc Boundary monuments. In addition to its natural landscape associated with the creek, the northern portion of the Preserve stewards a number of significant historic resources pertaining to early agricultural settlement within the area. These include the c.1830 Sexton's House (proposed Heritage Center), c.1729 London Tract Meeting House and Cemetery, c.1715 Evans/Yeatman House and Mill and mill race, Pomeroy-</p>

Newark Railroad Bridge Abutments, potential Native American sites, and other resources.

THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Mason-Dixon Line/Arc Boundary: (a) The Penn-Calvert Dispute 1682-1763; (b) The Mason-Dixon Survey; (c) National Significance.2. The Natural Landscape: (a) Geology & Landforms; (b) Rivers & Watersheds; (c) Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems; (d) Land Conservation.3. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement – The London Tract; (b) Colonial Settlement Patterns; (c) Farm Landscapes; (d) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Primary location for presentation of the Mason-Dixon story. Context of the dispute; People, details, and techniques of the survey; North/South cultural symbolism.2. The natural history and ecosystems of White Clay Creek, with its steep-sided wooded valley, floodplains, and associated woodlands; Conservation as a preserve.3. The settlement of the London Tract; People – who they were and how they fared; The layout and character of the farm landscape; Periods of change in the area’s agricultural economy – grains and mixed farming, late 19th-century dairy and livestock, gentlemen’s farms.
PARKING	Primary parking is located at the Preserve Office. Additionally, there are approximately four parking spots adjacent to the Sexton’s House.
ADA ACCESSIBLE	The Preserve Office and attached restroom are ADA accessible.
RESTROOMS	Yes, located at Preserve Office.
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	Trail maps are available at Preserve Office and online.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	White Clay Creek Preserve is the heart of the river corridor and the location where the creek's East Branch and Middle Branch join. The Chester County Natural Heritage Inventory designates the Preserve a Natural Heritage Area of state level significance where a number of plant species of concern have been documented. The East Branch of the river flows south from Landenberg Village within a steep-sided valley of distinctive woodland character. As the East Branch and Middle Branch approach their juncture, their valleys widen out into broad lowlands that historically have been used agriculturally. Several open lowland meadows remain within the Preserve. Historic farmsteads within the preserve have been let go into successional growth, establishing developing plant communities and new woodland habitat. The interplay between ecological character and historic use may be a topic of interpretation.

Sexton's House (c. 1829)

The Sexton's House is a two-story, two-bay brick dwelling that once served as the residence of the sexton for the London Tract Meeting House. The Sexton's House is located across from the London Tract Meeting House (C. 1729) and cemetery, which served a Welsh Baptist congregation. The house is the proposed location for a Heritage Center for the Mason-Dixon Line theme, with connections to the Arc Boundary theme, which is presented at New Garden Township Park. The Sexton's House will also orient audiences to the region's natural landscape themes related to White Clay Creek and the region's ecosystems.

London Tract Meeting House and Cemetery (c. 1729)

John Evans donated land to establish the London Tract Meeting House as the second "daughter church" of the Welsh Tract congregation in Delaware. Their establishment was part of the rapid growth of Welsh Baptists in southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware in the early 1700s. Welsh Baptists were originally attracted to nearby Delaware due to its reputation for successful farming and the discovery of iron ore there (particularly in the Iron Hill area), and their settlement spread northward into Pennsylvania.

The cemetery occupies a large open area adjacent to the Meeting House and is enclosed by a rubblestone wall. Many of the earliest settlers in the area are buried here. Markers vary from the small limestone tombstones of the eighteenth century to the larger tombstones with arched heads and/or scrollwork from the nineteenth century. The earliest gravestone dates from 1729. It is also home to the legendary "Ticking Tomb." The story goes that in 1764 Mason & Dixon were camped nearby, where Mason was working on developing a highly accurate timepiece. A small boy wandered into their campsite and swallowed the watch. The boy grew up to become an itinerant clock repairman and when he passed, was buried in this cemetery. If you put your ear to his tomb, you can still hear Mason's watch ticking

John Evans House Ruin (c. 1715)

The Evans House has a complex construction history that is poorly documented and therefore difficult to date precisely. It is possible that the earliest part was a log house built around 1715 by John Evans Sr. while the adjacent mill was being built, but there are only faint hints of this log structure remaining today. The southernmost brick section is thought to date from the mid-1720s when John Evans Jr moved here from Newark with his new bride, Jane Howell, to manage the mill. The middle stone section was probably built after his death in 1738, possibly by his son John Evans Esq. The northernmost stone section may have been added in the early nineteenth century, and there was also another addition behind it added at an unknown date.

Later, several generations of the Yeatman family occupied this house, starting around 1830. The house was inhabited up until the mid-1990s when it was abandoned and allowed to deteriorate, falling victim to arson in 2017. Due to the historical importance of the building, DCNR is seeking to stabilize the ruins and preserve them for posterity.

Evans/Yeatman's Mill & Mill Race

Yeatman's Mill was located just south of the John Evans House on

the southeast side of Sharpless Road. Today, the mill foundations are below grade and not visible. The mill was located at a bend in the creek downstream from the confluence the Middle Branch and East Branch. The mill remained in operation until the 1950s. A mill race brought water from the Middle Branch just upstream of the Middle Branch–East Branch confluence to fill a mill pond on the opposite side of Sharpless Road from the Evans House and mill. The tail race fed water to the mill machinery and a spillway regulated overflow from the pond. The spillway and tail race are still visible from Sharpless Rd.

Pomeroy & Newark Railroad Abutments

The Pomeroy & Newark Railroad crossed White Clay Creek at four different locations from near Good Hope Road and to the PA-DE state line. This same railroad that can be traced through Landenberg Junction, Laurel Woods Trail and the Mill Race Trail in New Garden Township. The original railbed serves as a large portion of the trail between London Tract Road and the bridge furthest upstream, where a fiberglass-and-wood walking bridge was installed around 2014. Two other sets of bridge abutments can be found between there and the confluence of the Middle and East Branches of the creek. The park trail downstream from the Yeatmans Road Bridge also follows the railbed down to a set of bridge abutments and columns just upstream from the PA-DE state line.

Arc Corner Monument

The Arc Corner Monument marks the corner of Pennsylvania where the Arc Boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware meets the Top of the Wedge Line. The marker was placed in 1892 as part of an effort to resurvey and monument the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary. The engraving in the top of the marker shows the exact location and orientation where the Arc Boundary meets the Mason-Dixon Line. The Monument is located just south of Hopkins Road and may be accessed from the Arc Corner Trail within White Clay Creek Preserve. (See the Arc Corner Trail description)

Tri-State Marker

The Tr-State Marker locates the intersection of the borders of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. This stone marker was placed in 1849 resulting from a resurvey done to replace the missing original marker from the 1763-67 Mason-Dixon Survey. The marker may be access using the Tri-State Marker Trail from where it intersects the Arc Corner Trail in the Preserve or from the White Clay Creek State Park (DE) Nature Center.

Arc Boundary Markers

A series of stone markers locate the Arc Boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware. The original boundary line between Chester County and New Castle County, defined in a 1701 survey, was an arc of 12 miles radius with the center in the city of New Castle. Those boundary markers were trees that were lost or unidentifiable by the late 1800s. The present boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware has truncated pyramidal stone markers installed at every half mile along the Arc Boundary starting from the Arc Corner.



BANFFSHIRE PRESERVE

LOCATION	Chesterville Road, Landenberg, PA
MUNICIPALITY	Franklin Township
OWNER	Franklin Township
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	Acquired by Franklin Township in 2009, this 61-acre preserve is located north of Chesterville Road and west of Creek Road. The preserve is largely made up of old farm land that has been unused (and reforested naturally) since the mid 1900s. The township purchased the property with the intent to create passive recreation for its residents. There are five trails ranging from one-half mile to one mile.
THEMES	1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Regional Context – The Piedmont Uplands; (b) Geology and Landforms; (c) White Clay Creek; (d) Plant Communities and Ecosystems
STORIES	1. The Piedmont context; Geology and plant communities along trails within the park and preserve
PARKING	Yes – approximately 5 spaces, gravel.
ADA ACCESSIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Yes

PICNIC TABLES	Yes
VISITOR ORIENTATION	Single sign with trail map. Trail loops well marked.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	Thickly wooded trails with decking and bridges. Well-maintained. Note signage warning of hunting season closures at various time roughly Sept 21 –end of January. Trout fishing in creek. No other visitors on day of visit.



CROSSAN PARK/ FRANKLIN PRESERVE

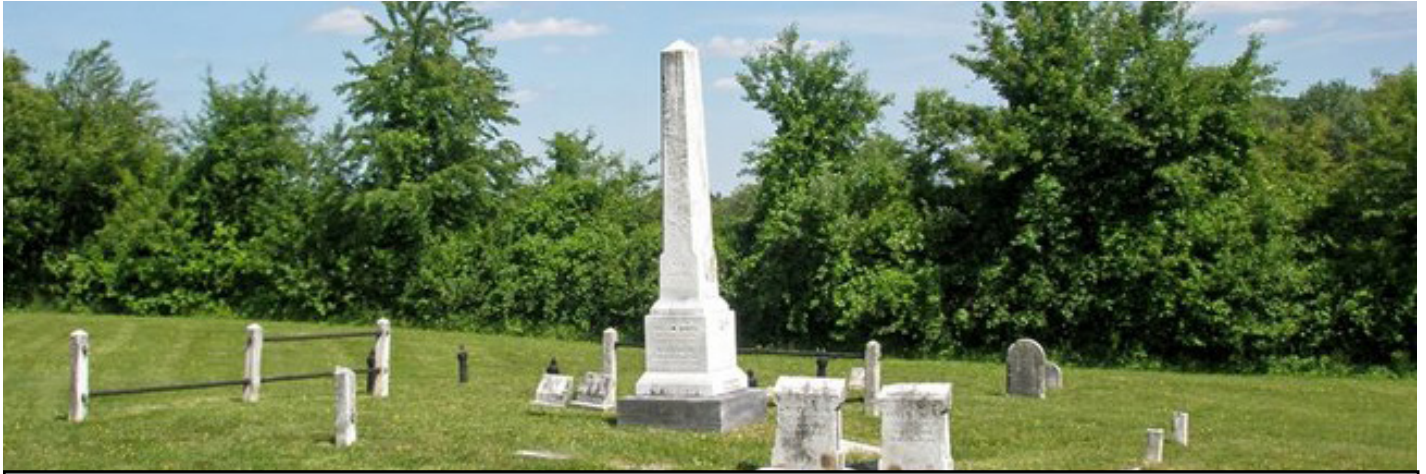
LOCATION	91 Parsons Rd, Landenberg, PA 19350
MUNICIPALITY	Franklin Township
OWNER	Franklin Township
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>Elwood L. Crossan Park is 130.5 acres in area and comprised of fields and woods in the vicinity of the West Branch of White Clay Creek, which runs through the park. The park provides active and passive recreation with a variety of amenities that are available to the public, including all-purpose fields, baseball and softball field, tennis courts, and playground equipment. The park is a popular destination for families in the community. An extensive network of paved and unpaved trails loop throughout the property.</p> <p>Franklin Preserve is a 92-acre site located adjacent to Crossan Park along the park's west side. Previously owned by the Miller family, the land was conserved in 2009 to save it from suburban development. It is an important Township natural resource because it creates a larger greenway and biodiversity corridor in the area. The Preserve has Franklin Township's largest tract of beech and maple woodlands and the West Branch of the White Clay Creek is just to its north. There are four trail loops: the shortest is 1.3 miles; the longest 3.1 miles.</p> <p>The thickly wooded trails are suited as walking trails and for mountain biking. The property and trails are well-maintained, and trail markers are clear. Mountain bike racing is held there in August. Notice re: Hunting season is between Sept 21 – Jan 25. Visitors are encouraged to wear bright colors if hiking here during this period.</p>

Trails connections to other areas of the Township, including Kemblesville, along the West Branch, and to the preserves along Middle Branch are proposed in both the 2009 and 2022 Comprehensive Plans.

The Franklin Township Newsletter (Volume 4 Issue 1) from February 2010 describes the preservation of Franklin Preserve in detail and can be found on the township website.

THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Regional Context – The Piedmont Uplands; (b) Geology and Landforms; (c) White Clay Creek; (d) Plant Communities and Ecosystems 2. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Farm Landscapes; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Piedmont context; Geology and plant communities along trails within the park and preserve; Plant succession from farmland to woodlands; environmental challenges – forest fragmentation, invasives, etc. 2. The historic farms from which the park and preserve were created; History of the farms and farm families as part of the regional agricultural landscape. Farm layouts, land use, crops, changes in the economy over time.
PARKING	Yes – paved parking lots at Crossan Park.
ADA ACCESSIBLE	Crossan Park is ADA accessible, but its woodland trails and Franklin Preserve are not.
RESTROOMS	Yes. Near the Crossan Park entrance at the upper parking lot.
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	Unknown
BENCHES	Yes
PICNIC TABLES	Yes
VISITOR ORIENTATION	An orientation station is located near the parking area at the trailhead to the preserve with a trail map and little additional information. A second structure is currently under construction near trailhead.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>Together, Crossan Park and Franklin Preserve provide an opportunity to engage residents with interpretation about township history and natural resources. The extensive trail system is superb and well maintained.</p>

Historically, the park and preserve were farmland. The 1883 map of Franklin Township shows the properties, with the park owned by James Wilson (136 acres) and to a lesser degree by Samuel Spencer (345 acres, of which the area around the White Clay's West Branch in the park formed the extreme southeast corner). Most of the preserve was owned by Thomas Hall (135 acres). Small streams, now in woodlands, flow north to the West Branch of White Clay Creek. The historic farmstead of the Wilson property still exists but is not within the park/preserve boundaries.

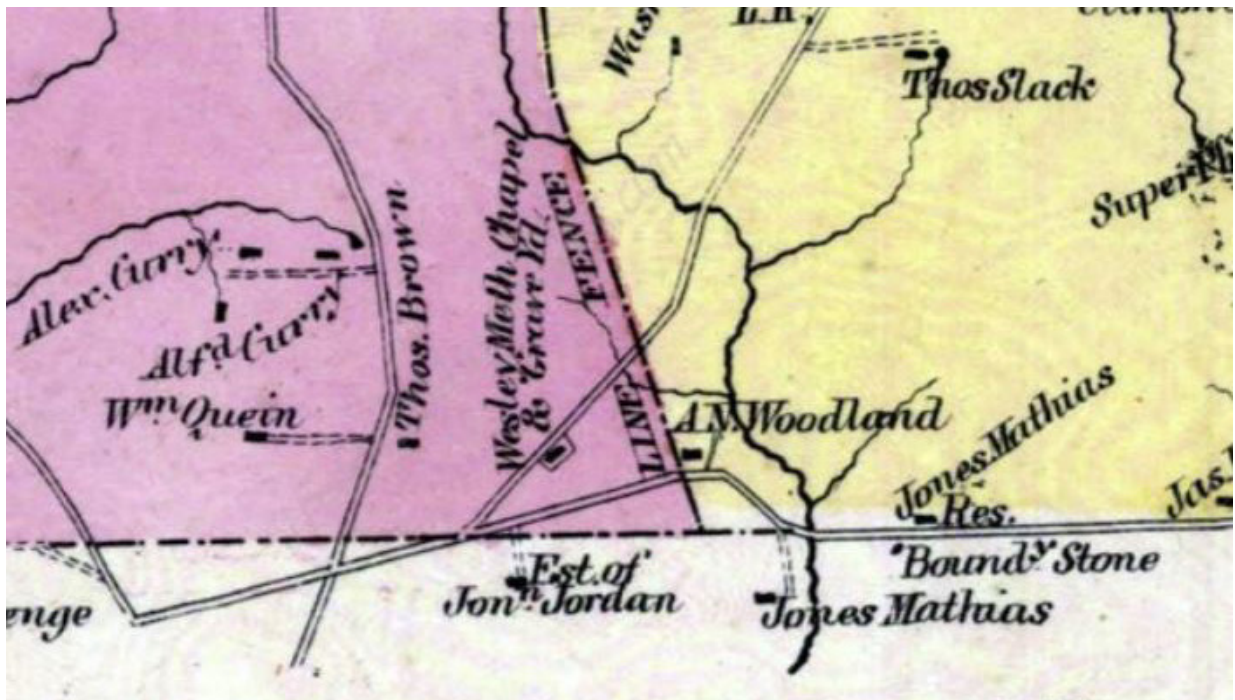


FLINT HILL METHODIST CHURCH & CEMETERY

LOCATION	1309 Flint Hill Road, Landenberg, PA 19350
MUNICIPALITY	Franklin Township
OWNER	Flint Hill Methodist Episcopal Church/Kemblesville United Methodist Church
HOURS	Unknown
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>The Flint Hill Methodist Church was established in 1829 with a church and cemetery on Flint Hill Road near Pennsylvania's border with Maryland. In 1868, the congregation was given permission to hold services in the Kemblesville Presbyterian Church and, as the congregation became stronger, they purchased the Presbyterian Church in 1899. Methodists continue to worship there today, though the church is no longer the original one (which burned) and the building is now owned by Christ Church at the Grove. The ruins of the Flint Hill Methodist Church and the original cemetery on Flint Hill Road near Elbow Lane remain.</p> <p>The existing .9-acre property is well defined by a surrounding hedgerow, which separates it from the cultivated farmland around it. The Flint Hill Methodist Episcopal Church has been listed as the property owner since 1921, but the owner is most likely the Kemblesville United Methodist Church.</p>
THEMES	1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Farm Landscapes (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	1. History of the early Flint Hill Methodist Church; Surrounding farmland; Families who are buried here – Who were they? Where did they live? What do we know about them?

PARKING	No formal lot but parking along the side of the road should be possible.
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	The potential for interpretation at the Flint Hill Methodist Church property should be discussed with its owner, which likely is the Kemblesville United Methodist Church. The site is evocative and has the potential to interpret the church ruins, church members buried in the cemetery, and surrounding agricultural landscape.

Flint Hill Road is not a busy road, and parking may be accommodated along the shoulder in front of the property. The property is clearly defined by the vegetation along its boundaries, which separates it from the surrounding farmland. The church ruins and cemetery headstones are visible. This could also be included as a viewing corridor on any driving tours.



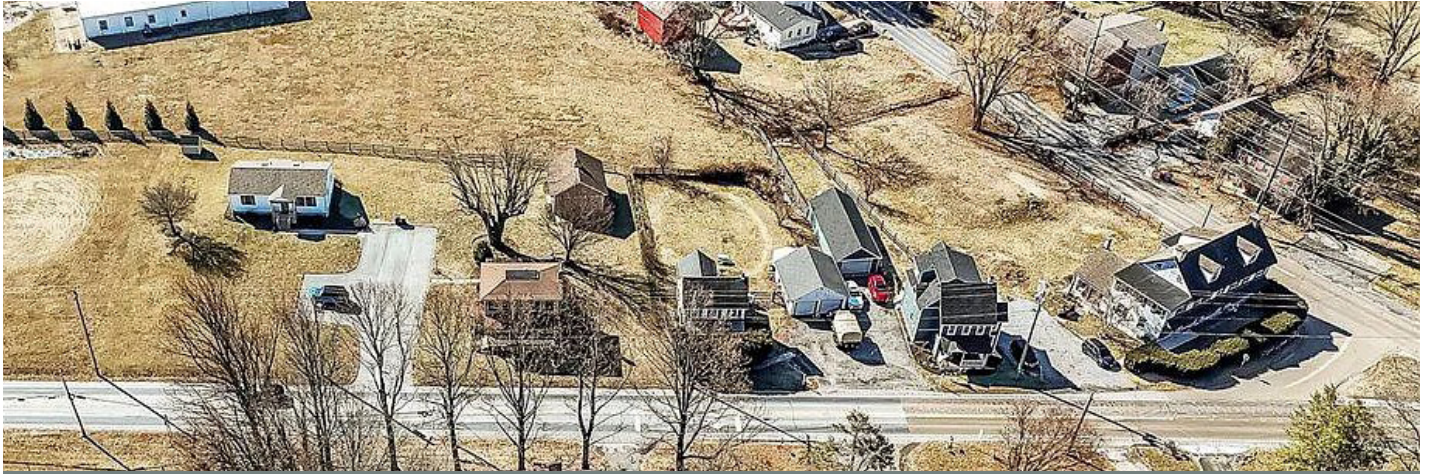
The Flint Hill Methodist Church and Cemetery are labeled in the 1873 Witmer map as the Wesley Methodist Chapel and Grave Yard.



GEOGHEGAN TRAIL

LOCATION	3 Municipal Lane, Landenberg, PA 19350 (parking address)
MUNICIPALITY	Franklin Township
OWNERS	Franklin Township
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	2-mile walking, biking and equestrian trail with views of local farms. The trail follows the perimeter of the property of the Fox Chase Farm, with corn fields in the center, and also passes on the perimeter of an Amish farm, allowing visitors to view agricultural use and experience the community's rural character, which played and continues to play an important role community's identity and history.
THEMES	1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Farm Landscapes; (b) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	1. Agriculture: History of Fox Chase Farm; farming patterns and practices, changing markets, crops, and land use over time, farmland in preservation today
PARKING	Gravel parking lot at 3 Municipal Lane in the Franklin Township Municipal Complex – across Appleton Road from the trailhead.
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No

BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	Minimal signage
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>Parking for the Geoghegan Trail is located in the municipal parking lot on the east side of Appleton Road, a short walk from the trail. A small sign in the parking lot directs visitors to the trail, but it's confusing if you are unfamiliar with the area. From the municipal lot, one walks by the post office to reach the trail, which has signs posted warning that parking is for customers only. There is minimal signage at the trailhead. The Township website features drone footage of the trail.</p> <p>Additional and improved wayfinding signage is needed to lead visitors to the trail from the municipal parking lot.</p>



KEMBLESVILLE

LOCATION	1735 New London Road, Kemblesville, PA
MUNICIPALITY	Franklin Township
OWNERS	Private residences and businesses; Township Municipal Office
HOURS	Daily

SITE OVERVIEW Kemblesville Village is a crossroads village that developed in Franklin Township in the early 1800s. It is the largest village in the township and has served as a community center for two hundred years. The village is comprised of about twenty historic buildings clustered at the intersection of New London Road and Appleton Road. It developed as the location of an early tavern/hotel with the addition of residences, stores, blacksmith shop, and a post office over time. The village has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated as a local historic district by the Township.

At the northern end of the village, development since the mid-20th century has included an elementary school (now the Early Learning Center), medical building, gas station mart, and restaurant. The historic Kemblesville United Methodist Church at the north end of the village burned in 1991, and a new, larger building, now Christ Church in the Grove, was constructed. The historic cemetery remains. The Franklin Township Municipal Complex is located on the southeast side of the village, behind the historic homes lining New London and Appleton Roads. 1723 Vineyards, a regional visitor attraction, is located behind the historic homes on the northeast side of the village.

Suburban subdivisions have been constructed throughout the former agricultural landscape surrounding the village. Some farms, largely on

preserved land, remain near the village and maintain aspects of the village's historic rural setting. These farms are also important both economically and in preserving the surrounding township's rural suburban character.

The development of New London Road (PA Route 896) as a regional transportation connector has increased traffic volume and speeds with an unfortunate impact on Kemblesville. Historic residences within the village are close to the road and the speeding traffic is unsafe for pedestrians. There are no sidewalks, and no efforts have yet been taken to implement traffic calming measures. Franklin Township's 2022 Comprehensive Plan calls for a master plan with traffic calming, sidewalks, and other amenities to be installed. Though very desirable, such improvements are likely to take time to achieve due to costs and limited space beside the roads.

THEMES	1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Farm Landscapes; (c) Crossroads Villages; (d) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	2. Settlement of the London Tract; Development of the historic village; Relationships between the village and surrounding farms; Peoples.
PARKING	There is very limited parking except at the few operating businesses and private homes. Some parking is available at the Municipal Building, Early Learning Center, and Christ Church at the Grove.
ADA ACCESIBLE	Pedestrian access is very limited in general, per discussion above.
RESTROOMS	No. No public restrooms are available except for patrons of the restaurant.
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	No
OTHER AMENITITES	Daddy O's Restaurant, a small gas station mart, and 1723 Vineyards are located at the north end of the historic portion of the village.
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	The 2022 Franklin Township Comprehensive Plan calls for development of a Village Master Plan to include traffic calming measures and sidewalks to be installed, implementation of such improvements is not likely in the near future. Key will be obtaining PennDOT's participation in traffic calming measures to help make Kemblesville a viable livable village again. Nonetheless, this plan's approach for interpretation is to support the Village Master Plan concept and to propose that when master planning is undertaken and improvements are installed, they include comprehensive interpretive exhibits and enhancements

Kemblesville United Methodist Church Cemetery

The Kemblesville Presbyterian Church was constructed at the far northern end of the village in 1852 on an acre of land purchased from Samuel Kemble. The church can be seen on the 1883 Breou map. In the late 1860s, the congregation of the Flint Hill Methodist Church was given permission to hold services in the church on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The Flint Hill congregation grew, and in 1899 it acquired the church property. The historic church burned in 1991. A new church building was constructed. Now Christ Church at the Grove, it continues to host the Methodist congregation as well.

1723 Vineyards

1723 Vineyards is located on the northeast side of the village immediately behind the historic houses, a location similar to that of the Municipal Complex. Access is from McMaster Boulevard, which connects to New London Road at the north end of the village. The vineyard was established in 2014 on 36 acres of the historic McMaster Farm, which was saved from high-density development and placed in the Chester County Agricultural Land Preservation Program.

1723 Vineyards produces craft wines and is open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays from 12pm to 5pm. Interior seating is available in the Tasting Room and Production Room, and outdoor seating is available on the Patio. Reservations are recommended. Additional unreserved outdoor seating is available at shaded picnic tables in the yard adjacent to the vineyard. A small parking area is located onsite, and parking might be established at the end of McMaster Boulevard.

Franklin Township Municipal Complex

The Franklin Township Municipal Complex is comprised of the Township Office and Public Works Facilities, which are accessed from Appleton Road. The complex is located within the village just behind the historic homes along New London Road to the north and Appleton Road to the west. The 1883 Breou map shows this as the vicinity of the residence of Dr. J.G. West.

The Municipal Complex is not a particularly friendly environment for visitors to potential exhibits. There is little available parking, and the Public Works sheds and activity are complicating. The parking area has designated parking space for access to the nearby Geoghegan Trail (across Appleton Road and owned by the Township), which follows the perimeter of Fox Chase Farm, a working farm.



PEACEDALE PRESERVE

LOCATION Peacedale Road, Landenberg, PA

MUNICIPALITY Franklin Township

OWNERS Natural Lands

HOURS Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk

SITE OVERVIEW Peacedale Preserve is a 222-acre preserve managed by Natural Lands that includes two streams that flow south into Big Elk Creek. The preserve has five trail loops, each up to one mile long, and that connect together. The property contains expanses of woodlands and hayfields, some of which are being restored to native grass meadows.

Peacedale Preserve is comprised of several parcels of land that were acquired over several decades. In 1973, Natural Lands received a donation of land from the estate of Charles Foote, a southern Chester County farmer who had intended that his farm should remain open space forever. Due to limited access and funding, the property remained an isolated parcel with no trails for over three decades.

In 2009, Natural Lands purchased an adjoining 133 acres from a developer that had received approval for subdivision but—due to the economic downturn—decided to sell the land instead. Later that same year, and again in 2011, Natural Lands acquired additional neighboring properties, bringing the preserve to its present size.

THEMES

1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Regional Context – The Piedmont Uplands; (b) Geology and Landforms; (c) Plant Communities and Ecosystems; (d) Successional Growth – meadows to woodlands

	2. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Farm Landscapes; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	<p>1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Regional Context – The Piedmont Uplands; (b) Geology and Landforms; (c) Plant Communities and Ecosystems; (d) Successional Growth – meadows to woodlands</p> <p>2. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Farm Landscapes; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development</p>
PARKING	Gravel parking lot – approximately 10 spaces.
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Along trail
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	An orientation exhibit is located near the parking area with a trail map, trail guidelines, information about nearby Natural Lands’ sites (ChesLen and Stroud), and information about Natural Lands and how to support the organization. Also provided are printed materials including trail maps and information on upcoming events.
PROGRAMMING	The orientation exhibit features information about Natural Lands’ upcoming programs and events at its various sites. Exhibit signage along the trails features information on birdlife and meadows.
NOTES	<p>Posted signs note that the trail is within an active hunting/deer management area (Archery: Sept 21-Nov 29; muzzleloader: Oct 19-26; shotgun Nov 30-Dec 14; shotgun/flintlock/archery: Dec 26- Jan 25).</p> <p>Peacedale Preserve is a high-quality conservation area that is professionally managed and is an excellent visitor destination. The trails are well maintained and provided with trail markers and several wayside exhibits focused on natural elements. Benches are strategically placed along trail. Trail directional markers are somewhat confusing.</p> <p>Historically, like the Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve, the properties were farms and part of the Township’s broader agricultural community and landscape. The 1883 Breou map shows the preserve comprised of lands that were part of three historic farms, those of Charles and John Farra, Joseph Good (Foote’s property), and Amos Kimble. The historic farmsteads associated with the Good and Farra farms are outside of the preserve’s boundaries. The historic farmstead associated with the Kimble farm off of Peacedale Road have been demolished. The location of the former Kimble farmstead south of the preserve parking lot is marked by the canopy trees that surrounded it and have survived.</p>



BIG ELK CREEK STATE PARK

LOCATION	344 Stricklersville Road, Landenberg, PA 19350
MUNICIPALITY	Elk, Franklin, and New London Townships
OWNERS	PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>The 1,800-acre Big Elk Creek State Park in southern Chester County lies less than 10 miles northwest of Newark, Delaware. The majority of the park consists of farmlands and forest lands. The park acts as a wildlife corridor and provides refuge for an array of threatened and endangered species. The park's namesake, Big Elk Creek, traverses the park and is a high-quality stream. Visitors currently enjoy passive recreational activities, including trail hiking, bird watching, horseback riding, fishing, and hunting.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Natural Landscape2. Agricultural Landscape
STORIES	Roles of watersheds, agricultural settlement patterns, role of natural resources shaping settlement
PARKING	Gravel parking lot at entrance
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	Wheelchair accessible portajohn at entrance
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No

BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	There is a picnic table near the trees by the parking area. Trash can at trailhead.
VISITOR ORIENTATION	Large state entrance sign at road; smaller (rather dated) orientation board at trailhead – mostly state information and regulations. Printed trail map in box.
PROGRAMMING	Occassional nature hikes guided by DCNR staff.
NOTES	<p>Nicely mowed trail through meadow and woods. Thousands of trees have been planted on hillsides – likely within the last year. No visitors at time of visit, but work (chain saws) could be heard further down the trail.</p> <p>Along roadsides throughout Elk, Franklin, and New London Townships, there are yard signs “Save Big Elk Creek” with the website: https://www.savebigelkcreek.org/. The minutes from the task force for the master plan task force can be found on the state’s website.</p> <p>Pennsylvania’s Department of Conservation and Natural Resources seerated the Big Elk Section from the White Clay Creek Preserve in 2022, and made it a state park. Subsequently, there was pushback over a proposal for a campground, which it has since withdrawn, and a visitor center. DCNR continues its progress on the development of a Master Plan, but it is too early to make specific recommendations for coordination. Coordination with proposed interpretation at Springlawn Trail will be important as Big Elk Creek State Park establishes its trail systems.</p>



CHROME BARRENS PRESERVE

LOCATION State Rd, Oxford, PA 19363

MUNICIPALITY Elk Township

OWNERS Elk Township (Upper), The Nature Conservancy (Lower)

HOURS Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk

SITE OVERVIEW Approximately 500 acres, Chrome Barrens Preserve is part of the State-Line Serpentine Barrens, the largest occurrence of serpentine barrens (extremely rare areas characterized by thin soil and bare, light green rock) in the eastern United States. Even the most casual visitor to the Preserve will notice the striking difference between the two primary serpentine grassland communities and the surrounding deciduous forests. You can step from one plant community to another and find very few species common to both areas.

The Barrens used to be known as the State Line Mining District due to the chromium, feldspar, and magnesite mining that took place at various sites, mainly in the 19th century. For many years the Chrome Barrens have been protected as conservation lands and public green space under the ownership of Elk Township and the management of The Nature Conservancy. Farmlands within the preserve are protected by agricultural easements and managed by The Nature Conservancy. In 2012, Elk Township and Chester County, with the cooperation of adjacent private property owners and the collaboration of Brandywine Conservancy, protected adjoining forested property from future development and provided a trail easement to extend the trail system into these private lands

1. The Natural Landscape: (a) Regional Context – The Piedmont Uplands;

THEMES	(b) Geology and Landforms; (c) Plant Communities and Ecosystems;
STORIES	1. Natural Landscape – geology, plant and animal life, mining.
PARKING	Gravel parking lot
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	None
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None
PROGRAMMING	
NOTES	<p>The entrance to this trail is rather off-putting. While the trail map seems robust, when you reach the site, there is no orientation beyond a simple sign indicating the “Chrome Serpentine Barrens Trail.” The trail entrance is quite remote, and it seems as though they have had issues with vandalism and parties after hours (evidenced by empty beer cans and trash). They have a sign that warns that the trail is monitored by camera (no camera is evident), and there are large concrete barriers – presumably to prevent access to the trail by ATV’s or other vehicles. The website also warns that rattlesnakes can be found on the trail in warm weather. This visitor did not want to hike the trail alone!</p> <p>Upon a return stop at the entrance, there was a new sign on the trailhead reporting that the trail was closed for hunting season.</p> <p>More information should be sought from the Township about this trail and its conditions/use/obstacles. It has the potential to be a great trail, but concerns regarding safe access preclude discussion on interpretive strategies.</p>



GLEN HOPE COVERED BRIDGE

LOCATION	Hickory Hill Rd, Oxford, PA 19363
MUNICIPALITY	Elk Township
OWNERS	
HOURS	N/A
SITE OVERVIEW	The Glen Hope Bridge is 65-feet in length and was built in 1889 by Menander Wood and George E. Jones with a Burr-like arch truss. The bridge was burned by vandals in the late 1980s and was restored by 1994.
THEMES	1. The Natural Landscape
STORIES	1. Natural Landscape
PARKING	No
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None

PROGRAMMING

None

NOTES

Not readily apparently place to pull off for parking. Best experienced as a highlight of a driving tour or as landscape feature between interpretive sites.

The Glen Hope Bridge is “right around the corner” from the Little Elk Creek Preserve and could be incorporated into day trip/driving tour recommendations for hikers.



LINTON STEVENS COVERED BRIDGE

LOCATION	1051 Kings Row Rd, Oxford, PA 19363
MUNICIPALITY	Elk Township
OWNERS	N/A
HOURS	N/A
SITE OVERVIEW	Bridge is in the northernmost of the township, bordering on New London Township. This bridge was built in 1886, also with a Burr truss, by J. Denithorne and Son. It is 102-feet in length, and while a car may cross it, the road beyond is open to vehicles with permits only.
THEMES	1. The Natural Landscape
STORIES	1. Natural Landscape
PARKING	No
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	None

PROGRAMMING

None

NOTES

Not readily apparently place to pull off for parking. Best experienced as a highlight of a driving tour or as landscape feature between interpretive sites.



LITTLE ELK CREEK PRESERVE

LOCATION	Elk Mills Road, between State Road and Hickory Hill Road
MUNICIPALITY	Elk Township
OWNERS	Brandywine Red Clay Alliance
HOURS	Sunrise to Sunset
SITE OVERVIEW	This 180-acre parcel was conserved in 2018 by the Land Conservancy of Southern Chester County. This organization merged with the Brandywine Red Clay Creek Alliance in 2022. The property contains historic ruins of the old Rogers Road settlement, woodlands, meadows, and is traversed by the little Elk Creek and its tributaries.
THEMES	1. The Natural Landscape
STORIES	1. Natural Landscape
PARKING	No
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	No

VISITOR ORIENTATION	This preserve is not currently listed on Google Maps, nor on the Brandywine Red Clay Creek Alliance website. There is a sign for the Preserve on the side of Elk Mills Road. There is an orientation station with a trail map. There is a box on the side of the station with printed info about Brandywine Red Clay Alliance, but nothing about the trail.
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	The trail is nicely maintained/mowed—takes you through a lovely native wildflower meadow down to the Little Elk Creek. It follows the creek and then back through the woods to the meadow. No hunting on the property—according to the sign. However, there was a tree stand along the trail down near the creek.



LITTLE ELK MEETING HOUSE & CEMETERY

LOCATION	92 Media Rd, Oxford, PA 19363
MUNICIPALITY	Elk Township
OWNERS	Nottingham Monthly Meeting; Oxford Meeting
HOURS	Not open to public. The Friends meet at the Elk Meeting House in June and July.
SITE OVERVIEW	c. 1826 Meeting House that continues to operate under the Nottingham Friends Monthly Meeting. Meeting House and cemetery.
THEMES	1. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement; (b) Colonial Settlement Patterns; (c) Farm Landscapes; (d) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	1. Quaker settlers – who they were, where they settled in the township, their lives, families, and farms over time 2. The Quaker Perspective – uniqueness of Quaker beliefs and practices, history of the Monthly Meeting.
PARKING	No
ADA ACCESSIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	No

PICNIC TABLES No

VISITOR ORIENTATION No

PROGRAMMING None

NOTES The Meeting House and Cemetery are behind closed and locked gates along Media Road in Oxford. Parked temporarily along road to take photos. Private residences adjacent. The meetinghouse could be incorporated into a driving tour of the area, as a highlight between trails, but with a warning that it is private property with no parking to stop to visit.



OLD STONE CEMETERY

LOCATION	959 Chesterville Rd, Lewisville, PA 19351
MUNICIPALITY	Elk Township
OWNERS	Private business
HOURS	No established hours
SITE OVERVIEW	Site of the original Head of Elk Presbyterian Church and cemetery; the church later became Rock Presbyterian church, just over the Maryland-Pennsylvania line in Cecil County. The cemetery is located east of Lewisville some 1000' from Strickersville Rd. An eased right of way provides pedestrian access to the site from Strickersville Road.
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Mason-Dixon Line/Arc Boundary: (b) The Mason-Dixon Survey2. The Agricultural Landscape: (a) Early European Settlement
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. History of the Maffitt family: Revolutionary War ties, member of the Mason-Dixon Line Survey party, Dr. John Maffitt served as surgeon on the USS <i>Reprisal</i>2. History of Indentured servitude in colonial America
PARKING	No, might be possible to park along Schoolhouse Lane, a low traffic road
ADA ACCESIBLE	No
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No

BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	No
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	Each gravestone has been transcribed by local resident, Evan Gruber, and georeferenced on a map. This information can be accessed online through the website for Sharp's Cemetery, Elkton, Maryland.



OLD STONE CIDER

LOCATION	959 Chesterville Rd, Lewisville, PA 19351
MUNICIPALITY	Elk Township
OWNERS	Private business
HOURS	Thursdays & Fridays, 4 -9 pm; Saturdays and Sundays, 12-9 pm
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>A family-run orchard nestled in the rolling hills of southeastern Pennsylvania. After tearing down and rebuilding a Pennsylvania bank barn, Old Stone Cider opened a tasting room and sales floor in the building in 2016. The cidery committed to carrying on the agricultural heritage of the region and proud to be growing heirloom apple varieties, some hundreds of years old. The Old Stone Graveyard of the Head of the Elk Presbyterian Church is on the property. Mile Marker 4 of the Mason-Dixon West Line can be reached from southeast corner of Old Stone Cider's property.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Mason-Dixon/ LineArc Boundary: (a) The Penn-Calvert Dispute 1682-1763; (b) The Mason-Dixon Survey; (c) National Significance.2. The Agricultural Landscape: (b) Farm Landscapes; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agricultural heritage and Pennsylvania bank barns2. Mason-Dixon Line
PARKING	Accommodates 150 cars
ADA ACCESIBLE	The business is ADA accessible. The walk to the #4 Mason-Dixon Line marker is not.

RESTROOMS	Yes, during business hours
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	Water available during business hours
BENCHES	No
PICNIC TABLES	Yes
VISITOR ORIENTATION	No
PROGRAMMING	None specific to this plan. Cidery hosts live music and other events.
NOTES	<p>There are plans for an interpretive sign at the Old Stone Cider site through the Oxford Area Historical Association/Oxford Region Planning Commission. Interpretive content for this sign and any interpretive exhibit proposed through the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Interpretation Plan should be coordinated to avoid duplication and to support consistency/continuity throughout Chester County's Heritage Interpretive Network.</p> <p>Old Stone Cider is part of working farm. The taproom is open Thursdays – Sundays at specified times. There are plans for walking paths to the Old Stone Graveyard and Mason-Dixon West Line Mile Marker 4 with parking available in Old Stone Cider's lot. Timing for the pathways will be based on Old Stone Cider's ability to design and erect directional signs. Old Stone Cider is working on creating QR codes to put on posts with information online to make the trail more informative.</p>



SPRINGLAWN TRAIL

LOCATION	1000 Chesterville Road, Lincoln University, 19352
MUNICIPALITY	Elk Township
OWNERS	PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; Elk Township Trail Easement
HOURS	Open Daily, Dawn to Dusk
SITE OVERVIEW	<p>2¼-mile recreational trail along the Big Elk Creek between Chesterville Road (Rt. 841) and Strickersville Road. There are stone foundations of homes and a paper mill, native trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. Several of Mr. William duPont, Jr.'s farm underpasses are still in place. In June 2012 Natural Lands prepared a Natural Areas Stewardship Report for the Springlawn Trail. (From Elk Township website).</p> <p>The trail crosses the portion of the Big Elk Creek State Park north of Strickersville Road. Elk Township has an easement on the trail from DCNR to manage the trail and is responsible for trail maintenance.</p>
THEMES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Agricultural Landscape: (b) The Central Role of Mills; (c) Three Centuries of Agricultural Development2. The Natural Landscape: (a) Geology and Landforms (the hills); (b) Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems – Wooded Uplands
STORIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Settlement patterns, and the role of mills in communities as influenced by the Elk Creek Watershed. How mills harnessed power for industry, and how mills influenced changes in the natural landscape (mill dams, races) over time. Community settlement as influenced by the establishment of mills.

PARKING	Dirt parking lot at entrance. There is enough parking to accommodate ten vehicles at the trailhead.
ADA ACCESSIBLE	Not officially, but portions of the trail could be traversable with certain types of wheelchairs. The width of the trail entrance would need to accommodate the width of wheelchairs while continuing to deter motorized vehicles.
RESTROOMS	No
DRINKING FOUNTAIN	No
BENCHES	Three benches available on 2.25-mile trail.
PICNIC TABLES	No
VISITOR ORIENTATION	No
PROGRAMMING	None
NOTES	<p>Springlawn Trail is a gem within Elk Township with a well-maintained trail, beautiful views of Big Elk Creek, a variety of bird and animal life (including bald eagles and pileated woodpeckers), the archaeological ruins of the paper mill and associated homes, as well as the mill dams and races that harnessed the power of the watershed. This interpretive site should be leveraged to interpret the interplay of the Agricultural Landscape theme and Natural Landscape theme, particularly the role of the watershed in settlement patterns and the establishment of mills, as well as how mills influenced the development of communities.</p> <p>During visit, saw multiple people enjoying trail. On first visit in 11/2024, before rain ended fieldwork that day, I ran into Estes Walters, who is one of the Township Supervisors. He saw me taking pictures and introduced himself. He confirmed that the trail crosses part of Big Elk Creek State Park, and that they still were not sure what would happen with the park. The campground issue is apparently still a great cause for concern. When asked about who uses the Springlawn Trail, he felt was that it was used by both locals and folks from outside the area. He thought the introduction of interpretive signage on Springlawn Trail would add a lot of benefit.</p> <p>It's a lovely trail with a fair amount of visitor traffic. It would be a good location to include information about other interpretive sites/trails and themes within the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region including Elk Township trails and viewing corridors such as the covered bridges in the township, as well as Big Elk Creek State Park (as plans develop and trails are established). A highly visual map that identifies individual sites/trails and ties Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region sites together would help orient visitors and encourage them to visit other locations.</p>

APPENDIX D

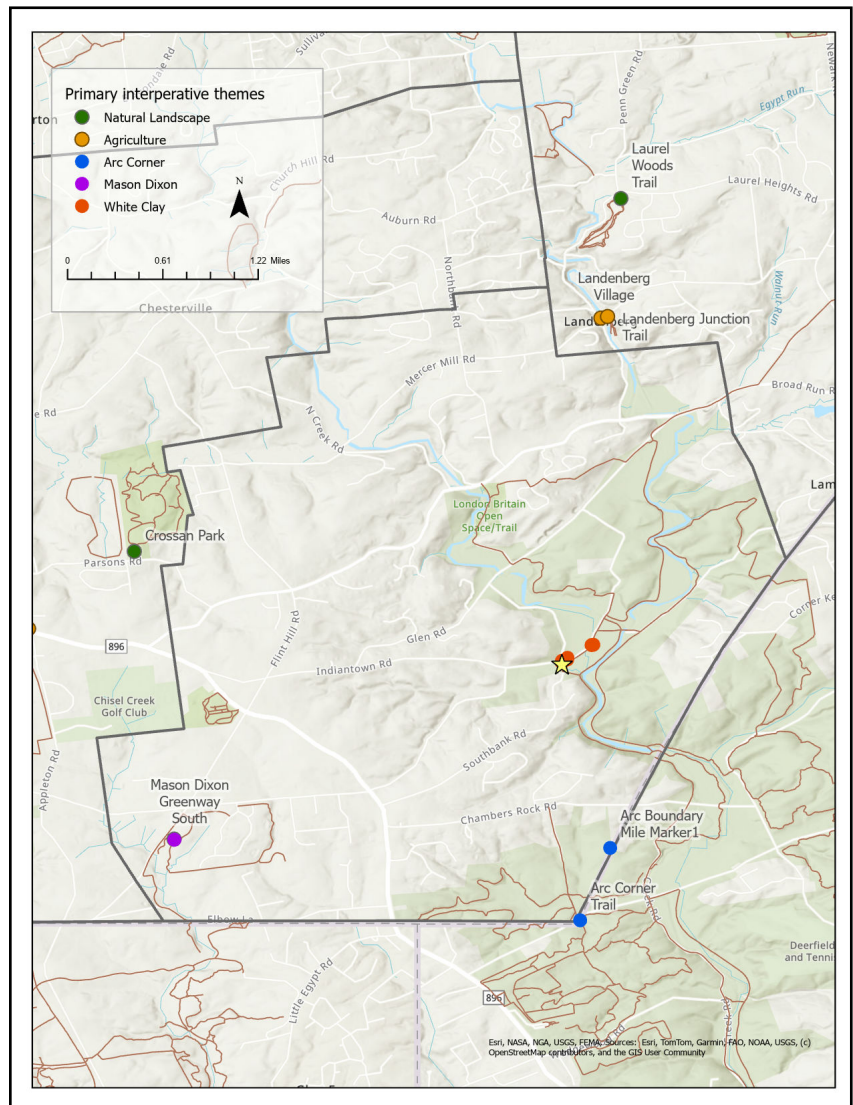
SITES ORGANIZED BY TOWNSHIP CLUSTER

LONDON BRITAIN CLUSTER

The London Britain Cluster is centered on White Clay Creek in London Britain Township and shares borders with Delaware along the Arc Boundary and Mason-Dixon Line. It is a primary location for interpretation of both border stories and is also a primary location for interpretation of White Clay Creek through The Natural Landscape theme.

The London Britain Cluster is largely made up of landscapes, sites, and trails within White Clay Creek Preserve, owned and stewarded by Pennsylvania's Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR). The proposed cluster extends northward up White Clay Creek to the Landenberg vicinity to coordinate with interpretation of the natural landscape of the creek valley along the Landenberg Junction Trail, Laurel Woods Trail, and Mill Race Trail within the New Garden Cluster. The London Britain Cluster also shares early settlement and agricultural themes and features of the New Garden Cluster through interpretation of remnant historic sites within the Preserve.

The northern portion of White Clay Creek Preserve is centered on the creek in the vicinity of the historic buildings and landscape around the London Tract Meeting House and Evans/Yeatman House and Mill. The southern portion of White Clay Creek Preserve borders the state of Delaware along the Arc Boundary to the east and along the Top of the Wedge Line to the south, and includes the locations of both the Arc Corner Monument and the Tri-State Marker for the PA-MD-DE boundary.



Sites in London Britain Township. The star indicates the location of the proposed Heritage Center

Landscapes, trails, and historic resources within White Clay Creek Preserve extend southeast into White Clay Creek State Park in Delaware. This connection across the Delaware line provides opportunities for coordinated interpretation between the Preserve and the Park. It is interpretively significant not only because of the natural landscape of the creek valley, but also in light of the impact of the early boundary disputes and surveys, culminating in the establishment of the Mason-Dixon Line and Arc Boundary, on the development of this region and the nation.

Because of these connections, it is proposed that White Clay Creek Preserve be the primary location for interpretation of the Mason-Dixon story with the c.1830 Sexton's House within the preserve serving as a Heritage Center for that purpose.

The Heritage Center will introduce the boundary disputes that shaped early settlement including the Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute of 1681-1760, the Arc Boundary survey, and ultimately the Mason-Dixon Survey of 1763-1768,

which had a lasting influence on America's national story up until the Civil War. The Mason-Dixon story will be the primary focus of this presentation, with the primary focus of the Arc Boundary story being within the New Garden Cluster.

The Heritage Center will also introduce The Natural Resource story of White Clay Creek, which can be further explored through interpretation along trails within the preserve and related sites, and the Early European Settlement and Agricultural Landscape stories, which are represented by historic sites within the preserve. The presentation will review three centuries of agricultural development, farm landscapes, and the role of mills within the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner vicinity with particular emphasis on the Welsh Baptist settlers of the London Tract. The Sexton's House, c. 1729 London Tract Meeting House and Cemetery, Evans House Ruin, Evans/Yeatman Mill Site and mill race, Pomeroy-Newark Railroad bed, and other nearby historic resource are subjects for interpretation.

WHITE CLAY CREEK PRESERVE INTERPRETIVE SITE

White Clay Creek Preserve is an excellent location to create a meaningful interpretive experience within the Mason- Dixon/Arc Corner initiative. As a state property, any interpretive proposal must be undertaken in full partnership with and approval by Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR). To date, initial informal conversations have been conducted with local Preserve staff, but the proposed interpretive presentation outlined below has not been discussed with either local or state level DCNR staff. This is a key next step.

Should the concepts outlined here be acceptable to DCNR, further development in conceptual design by the townships' Historical Commissions or an established Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Friends Group should be undertaken in close cooperation with DCNR staff. In addition to helping with interpretive content, processes for design, fabrication, and installation must be outlined and approved by DCNR. While possible, it seems unlikely that funding for the phased implementation of the project outlined here could be provided by DCNR and would likely have to be raised from other sources. To some extent, the use of outside funding in lieu of state funding might help simplify the implementation process.

The key idea here is to create a meaningful interpretive experience within the historic core of the Preserve featuring a series of self-guided exhibits that are close enough together that they felt to be a coordinated whole but that do not impinge upon the visual character of the natural and historic landscape. The presentation is focused on three themes: (1) Mason-Dixon/Arc Boundary, with a primary presentation on the Mason-Dixon Survey; (2) The Natural Landscape, focused on White Clay Creek; and (3) The Agricultural Landscape, interpreting historic resources in the vicinity.

ASSOCIATED SITES

With respect to interpretation of the Mason-Dixon story, two sites located beyond the area of the current project should be included in interpretation and referenced for visitors. First, in Newlin Township, is the Harlan Farm with the Stargazers' Stone, where Mason and Dixon established their observatory and began their survey due south to establish the Post mark'd West. The Stargazers' Stone is their historic reference point and is an isolated feature associated with the adjacent ChesLen Preserve, managed by Natural Lands. The ChesLen Preserve is located south of Embreeville Road (Route 162) while the Stargazers' Stone is an isolated feature north of Embreeville Road on Stargazers Road. The Harlan Farmhouse is located at the intersection of the two roads but is a private residence.

Access to the Stargazers' Stone is via a defined walkway from a parking area at the entrance to the preserve on Embreeville Road. It is recommended that Natural Lands be a partner in the Mason-Dixon interpretation with installation of a Trail Orientation Exhibit at the parking area with a trail map, historic map of the Harlan Farm, and introduction to the Mason-Dixon story. The Trail Orientation Exhibit should coordinate with and reference the Mason-Dixon presentation at White Clay Creek Preserve.

It is suggested that three Interpretive Exhibits be installed summarizing the story with specific detail on Mason and Dixon's activities on the Harlan Farm. A graphic depiction of their observatory is recommended. Two of the exhibits could be placed along the trail with the third at the Stargazers' Stone. This installation should be considered part of this project.

Second, within White Clay Creek State Park in Delaware is the Post mark'd West to which Mason and Dixon surveyed a line 14.8 miles south of their observatory at Harlan Farm to a latitude 15 miles below the previously determined southernmost point in Philadelphia. They marked this reference point with the "Post mark'd West." The original wood marker no longer exists and a stone monument now marks the location. The marker is located on the park's Bryan Field Trail, is enclosed by a low pipe fence, has a bench, and is interpreted by a wayside exhibit. The Mason-Dixon interpretive presentation in White Clay Creek Preserve should coordinate with and reference The Post Mark's West. No additional interpretation is necessary within the State Park.

INTERPRETIVE PRESENTATION

The interpretive presentation within White Clay Creek Preserve is proposed to be experienced on foot after parking in the vicinity of the Preserve Office or Sexton's House. The current Orientation Exhibit at the primary parking area adjacent to the Preserve Office should be repaired, refreshed, and updated. A portion of the exhibit area should be devoted to the interpretive presentation. The exhibit should feature a highly visible map showing interpretive locations with an introduction of the primary themes: The Mason-Dixon Survey, The Natural Landscape, and The Agricultural Landscape, relating the themes to the resources interpreted. A brochure rack with brochures of the interpreted area should be provided along with the standard brochure with the Preserve's trail map.

To the west of the parking area, within easy walking distance, two Interpretive Exhibits should be positioned beside each other outside of the stone wall and facing the London Tract Meeting House and Cemetery. One of the exhibits should interpret the early settlement of the London Tract and the London Tract Meeting House. The other exhibit should interpret selected families buried in the cemetery, showing their farmsteads on a historic map and telling their stories in relation with The Agricultural Landscape theme.

An Interpretive Exhibit should be located in the grass area outside of the stone wall to the south of the Meeting House in the vicinity of the existing 1924 Minguannan Indian Town historical marker. The exhibit should



London Tract Meeting House and Cemetery.

update the information provided on the plaque with current information as established by archaeologists and the Delaware Tribes. With the Tribes' participation, the exhibit should present the Lenape in accordance with the desires and beliefs of the Tribes.

An Interpretive Exhibit should be located in the grass area on south side of London Tract Road near its intersection with Southbank Road and Sharpless Road, facing the Sexton's House. The exhibit should interpret the Sexton's House in association with the Meeting House.

The Sexton's House is proposed to be rehabilitated and adaptively reused as a Heritage Center in accordance with Chester County Heritage Interpretive Network standards. The Heritage Center would house high-quality interpretive exhibits focused primarily on the Mason-Dixon Survey story, with subordinate exhibits on The Natural Landscape and The Agricultural Landscape within White Clay Creek Preserve.

Exterior rehabilitation of the Sexton's House windows, doors, masonry, and roof will be required to place the building in good condition. Primary entrance to the building would be from the small parking area along Southbank Road. Installation of a small, fenced garden at the back of the house is proposed, in order to establish an appropriate residentially scaled landscape context. A brick walkway will lead from the parking area to the west side of the house where a wood ramp will provide ADA approved access up along the side of the building to the front porch. Entrance to the inside would be through the front door at the porch.

The Front Room of the Sexton's House will present the Mason-Dixon Survey story. A large graphic timeline along an Orientation Wall is proposed to introduce the boundary dispute, related events, and key figures. The introduction will help visitors understand the Mason-Dixon Line theme, context, and national significance.

The Main Theme Wall will go into the Mason-Dixon Survey in detail, with maps, descriptions, and depictions of the survey process, conditions, methods, real-life challenges, and results. The journey west from Philadelphia, observatory at the Harlan Farm, survey south to the Post mark'd West, and the surveys that established the Mason-Dixon Line will be illustrated. A potential multimedia area is proposed along with an augmented reality scan display area depicting boundary markers.

The Exit Wall will encourage visitors to explore related sites and area trails, including places where the boundary markers may be accessed. The wall will include a map and brochure rack and QR downloads for driving maps.



Indian Town Historical Marker at the Meeting House across London Tract Road from the Sexton's House.



Sexton's House



Illustration of proposed Sexton's House parking area and entrance garden. (Miller Designworks)

The Back Room of the Sexton's House will address other themes associated with the White Clay Creek Preserve presentation, including The Natural Landscape of White Clay Creek – its geology, landforms, ecology, and plant communities – and The Agricultural Landscape – the early settlement of the London Tract in the vicinity of the creek and the preserve.

Continuing with outdoor exhibits, two Interpretive Exhibits will be located in the vicinity of the Evans House Ruin and Mill Site. The first exhibit will present the establishment and development of the Evans Farm with maps and illustrations. The story and role of the Evans family in local life will be described.

The second exhibit will present the history and workings of the Evans/Yeatman Mill with maps and illustrations from its establishment until its closing in the 1950s. The location of the former mill should be laid out on the ground with markers. The mill race and connection with the Middle Branch upstream should be shown on historic maps and aerial photos. The presentation of the farm, mill, and families will exemplify key points associated with The Agricultural Landscape theme.

Five additional Interpretive Exhibits are proposed for locations along trails within the vicinity of the Preserve Office and the interpretive sites discussed above. These exhibits will focus on The Natural Landscape theme associated with White Clay Creek and its natural context, ecology, and plant communities. Locations for these exhibits will be

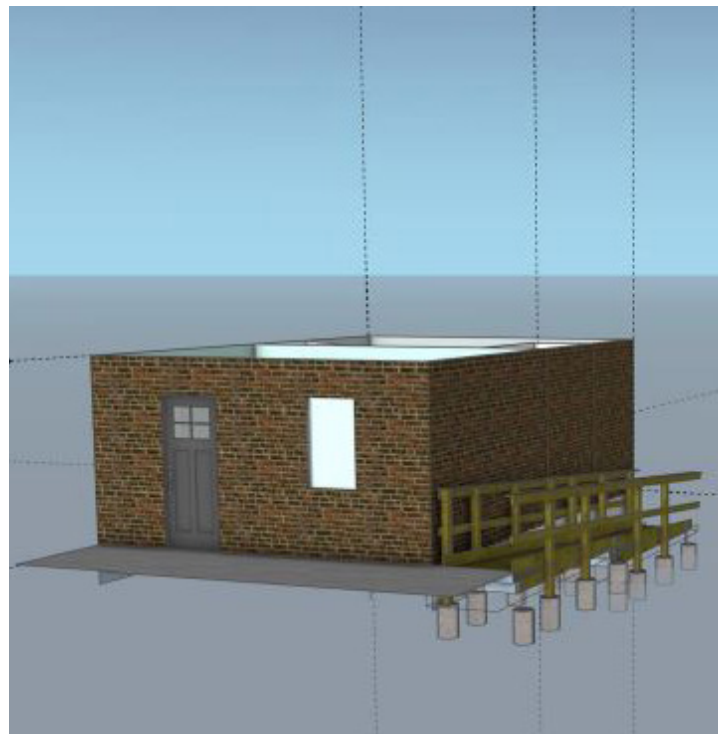


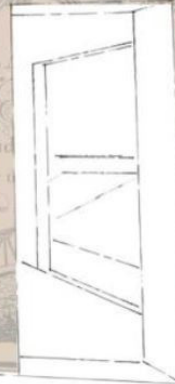
Illustration of proposed Sexton's House ADA accessible ramp. (Miller Designworks)

Intro/Orientation Walls

Timeline of boundary dispute, survey, related events and key figures



Charles Mason & Jeremiah Dixon PUSHING BOUNDARIES



Intro/Orientation Walls

Help visitor begin to understand the themes and the people and place

Artifacts (reproduction) or 3D pieces can help bring story alive

Conceptual depiction of the Introduction/Orientation of the Mason-Dixon presentation (Miller Designworks)



Main Theme Wall

Help visitors understand the main theme in context. Iconic exhibition idea - 3D carved relief of terrain M&D surveyed through. Potential multimedia area. Augmented reality scan display area of Arc Corner, Tri-State & mile marker monuments from QR code.

Exit Wall

Guide visitor to go explore related sites and area trails, include map and brochure rack. QR driving map download.

Conceptual depiction of the Main Theme and Exit Walls of the Mason-Dixon presentation (Miller Designworks)

established in discussion with Preserve staff, selecting sites that illustrate and highlight features of interest. The PennDel Trail and Charles Bailey Trail along the creek are the most likely locations for exhibits. Historic features such as the railroad, mill race, former roads, and former building sites may be included in the interpretation.

ARC CORNER TRAIL INTERPRETIVE SITE

Interpretation of the Arc Corner Trail within White Clay Creek Preserve is discussed in conjunction with the New Garden Cluster, where interpretation of the Arc Boundary is featured. The background and context for the Arc Corner Trail should be included in the interpretive materials for White Clay Creek Preserve as well, including the Orientation Exhibit, Sexton's House Heritage Center, maps, and brochures. Though primary introduction of the Arc Boundary story will be in New Garden, interpretive exhibits along the trail will independently present the overall the Arc Boundary story.

NEW GARDEN CLUSTER

New Garden Township is located within the heart of the Piedmont Uplands of Southern Chester County and is characterized by low, rolling topography well-suited for farming. The northern edge of the township has steep, wooded hills of granitic gneiss that separate the township from communities to the north. The steep valley of White Clay Creek in the southeast corner of the township drains much of the landscape via small tributaries.

The growth and settlement of the region making up the New Garden Cluster has been influenced by two vital historic roadways. Established in the early 1700s, Baltimore Pike (Business Route 1) runs east to west across New Garden Township along the base of the northern hills and connects Kennett Square with Avondale and West Grove. The mid-19th-century village of Toughkenamon is located in the center of the township along this route. Gap-Newport Pike (PA Route 41), completed in 1818, runs diagonally southeast to northwest across the township, connecting Wilmington with Lancaster. Early farm property lines are mostly set out in a north-south and east-west grid across the landscape, as are many of the historic roadways. The former Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad paralleled the Baltimore Pike across the township, with a stop in Toughkenamon. The Pomeroy & Newark Railroad, completed in 1873, once ran north-south along the valley of White Clay Creek at the township's western edge. The Wilmington & Western Railroad ran east and then south from Landenberg to Wilmington, Delaware.

The New Garden Cluster of interpretive sites includes township parks, trails, sites, and villages where different aspects of New Garden history can be presented. New Garden Township Park, located near the center of the township, is proposed as a primary orientation site for the cluster. Here, township residents and visitors can be engaged and provided with information about other interpretive sites within the cluster. New Garden Township Park is notable for its size and facilities, including the Township Municipal Building, recreational fields, walking paths, and parking areas. New Garden's historic Lyceum building has been relocated to the park and is proposed as the vicinity for orientation and interpretive exhibits.

It is also proposed that the park be the primary location for interpretation of the Arc Corner story within the four-township Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner regional presentation. The southern boundary of New Garden Township is the Arc Boundary, and the park provides an opportunity for a major interpretive installation focused on that story, including exterior exhibits and additional

detailed interior exhibits in the Lyceum. This proposal is intended to introduce the Arc Boundary story in a location where it is likely to be seen by a large number of the general public, who can then be directed to other places for further exploration, such as Arc Corner Road within White Clay Creek Preserve with its trailhead that provides access to the Arc Corner Monument. It is also intended to give the Arc Boundary an emphasis equal to that of the Mason-Dixon Line story presented at the Sexton's House in White Clay Creek Preserve.

Another important focus of the New Garden Cluster is the story of the mills in the historic village of Landenberg and their relationship to agriculture in the township. Landenberg Village has the potential for a variety of site-appropriate interpretive exhibits at the locations of historic buildings, within available open space, and along trails in partnership with local stakeholders. Interpretation of milling, the railroads serving them, and the historic mill village overlap with interpretation of the White Clay Creek Valley's natural landscape, which is also tied to the London Britain Cluster to the south.

At the north end of New Garden Township, the Airport Trail at the New Garden Airport, located along the ridgeline overlooking Baltimore Pike, provides sweeping views of the landscape to the south and opportunities to interpret the context of the township's agricultural landscape as well as specifics of the natural landscape of the granitic gneiss hills. New Garden Monthly Meeting and Cemetery, located south of Toughkenamon, can feature the stories of farm families and the subjects of early settlement and religious diversity.

Potential Additional Interpretive Sites

Additional interpretive sites could be added to the cluster presentation. The historic village of Toughkenamon provides the opportunity to tell the story of the village, its peoples, and the transportation ties east to Philadelphia and west to Lancaster. The historic village of Kaolin along the southeast edge of the township and the Arc

Boundary has a history of mining that can be presented. However, we have been unable to identify specific publicly accessible locations within the two villages appropriate for interpretive installations. Conversations between the M-D/AC Task Force and stakeholders within the two villages is necessary to determine if and how the villages may participate in the interpretive program.

Other township parks used primarily for their recreational facilities could also be used to tell landscape stories, however they do not have onsite historic stories to convey.

The potential to enlist local agricultural (ag) tourism sites within the cluster has not yet been explored. Each ag tourism site needs to be assessed, and business owners would need to be contacted to see if they are interested in participating. Ag tourism sites have limited availability in terms of when visitors can visit – they are not publicly accessible all the time. However, they have the potential to weave their own stories into presentation of the overall landscape’s historical development. Potential ag tourism sites currently identified include:

- Brandywine Polo Club
- Mother Earth Organic Mushrooms
- To-Jo Mushrooms
- Va La Vineyards

NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP PARK HERITAGE CENTER

New Garden Township Park provides an excellent location for orientation exhibits providing information on the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner interpretive presentation because of the available space, amenities, and the opportunity to attract and engage Township residents who may be there for recreational or other purposes. Amenities include ample parking and rest rooms. The primary goal of this installation is to (a) engage the general public, (b) introduce the Arc Boundary story, and (c) direct the public to other locations where details of the Arc Boundary story can be told, such as the Arc Corner Monument, where the Arc Boundary and Top of the Wedge Line meet.

The vicinity of the historic Lyceum, which was moved to this site, is an excellent location for a major Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner installation. The Lyceum, however, is not able to serve as a bona fide Heritage Center for the initiative because of its small size, , lack of services and amenities, and lack of accessibility. Therefore, it is proposed that a major outdoor installation be constructed with the Lyceum as a supporting historic feature. The proposed self-guided installation would be available to visitors seven days a week, year round, while the Lyceum could be opened periodically on a regular basis to provide additional interpretation.

It is proposed that a 400-sq. ft. Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Interpretive Plaza be constructed in the grass area in the vicinity in front of the Lyceum near the existing parking area (see aerial photo and photos below). The front facade of the Lyceum would be visible from the plaza.

The Interpretive Plaza would be paved in brick or stone and be about 20 feet



Bulletin cases at the parking lot in New Garden Township Park.

square (400 sq. ft.) – capable of accommodating a group of visitors. In the center of the plaza would be a replica of the Arc Corner Monument, located at the intersection of the Top of the Wedge Line and Arc Boundary in White Clay Creek Preserve. A short walkway (assume 50 sq. ft.) would extend from the plaza to the existing sidewalk beside the parking area (see photos below).

Covered Orientation Pavilions would be located along two sides of the plaza, each 10 x 15 feet in area, with brick or stone paving extending from the plaza beneath the pavilions. Each Orientation Pavilion would have four double-sided 3-ft. wide x 4-ft. high exhibit panels with shared posts/legs set in a slight arc beneath the pavilions.



Lyceum building in New Garden Township Park.

The first Orientation Pavilion would present an introduction to the entire Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner interpretive network on one side of the exhibit panels along with a detailed presentation of the New Garden Cluster's interpretive sites. The three primary themes would be presented along with context for the New Garden Cluster. The other side of the exhibit panels would interpret the theme The Agricultural Landscape as it applies to New Garden, including discussion of Early European Settlement, Colonial Settlement Patterns, Farm Landscapes, Crossroad Villages, The Central Role of Mills, and Three Centuries of Agricultural Development. Specific reference would be made to places in New Garden Township for illustrative detail. The story of the Lyceum would be included in the presentation.

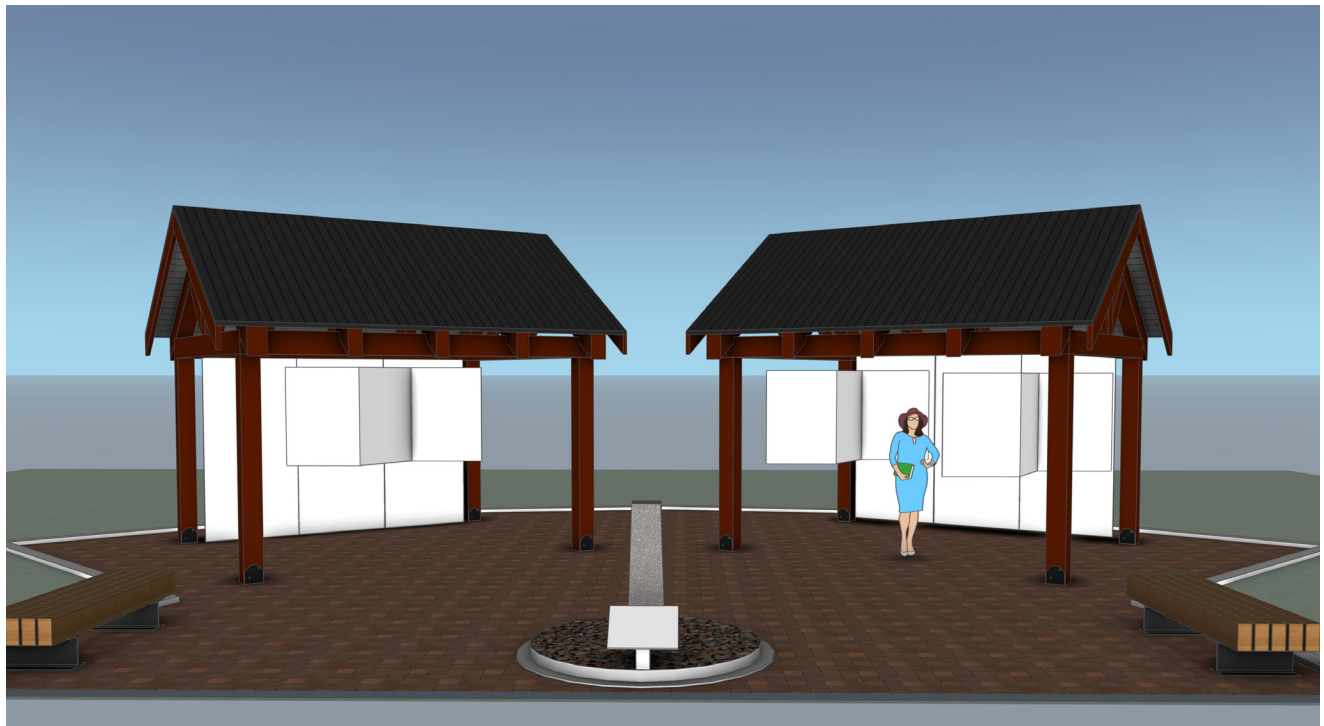


Illustration of proposed Interpretive Plaza in New Garden Township Park. (Miller Designworks)



Plan of the New Garden Township Park in the vicinity of the Lyceum. The parking area is at the upper left. A primary walkway extends from the parking area to an existing hexagonal pavilion at bottom right. A narrower walkway leads to the entrance at the rear, basement level of the Lyceum at center left. A suggested location for the proposed M-D/Arc Corner Interpretive Plaza is in the grass area in front of the Lyceum near the parking area. (Image: ChesCo Views 2020)

The second Orientation Pavilion would have the primary presentation of the Arc Boundary story on both sides of its exhibit panels. The presentation would be highly visual and of comparable quality and detail as the presentation of the Mason-Dixon Line story at the Sexton's House in White Clay Creek Preserve.

The exhibit would encourage people to explore the Arc Boundary story as presented at other locations. Most important would be the parking lot at the end of Arc Corner Road in White Clay Creek Preserve, where an exhibit at the trailhead to the Arc Corner Monument would be located.

The upper floor of the Lyceum would have exhibits on the Arc Corner story that provide additional detail in support of the presentation in the pavilion. The interior exhibits at the Lyceum would be opened to the public on the weekends during the spring, summer, and fall as well as on special occasions.

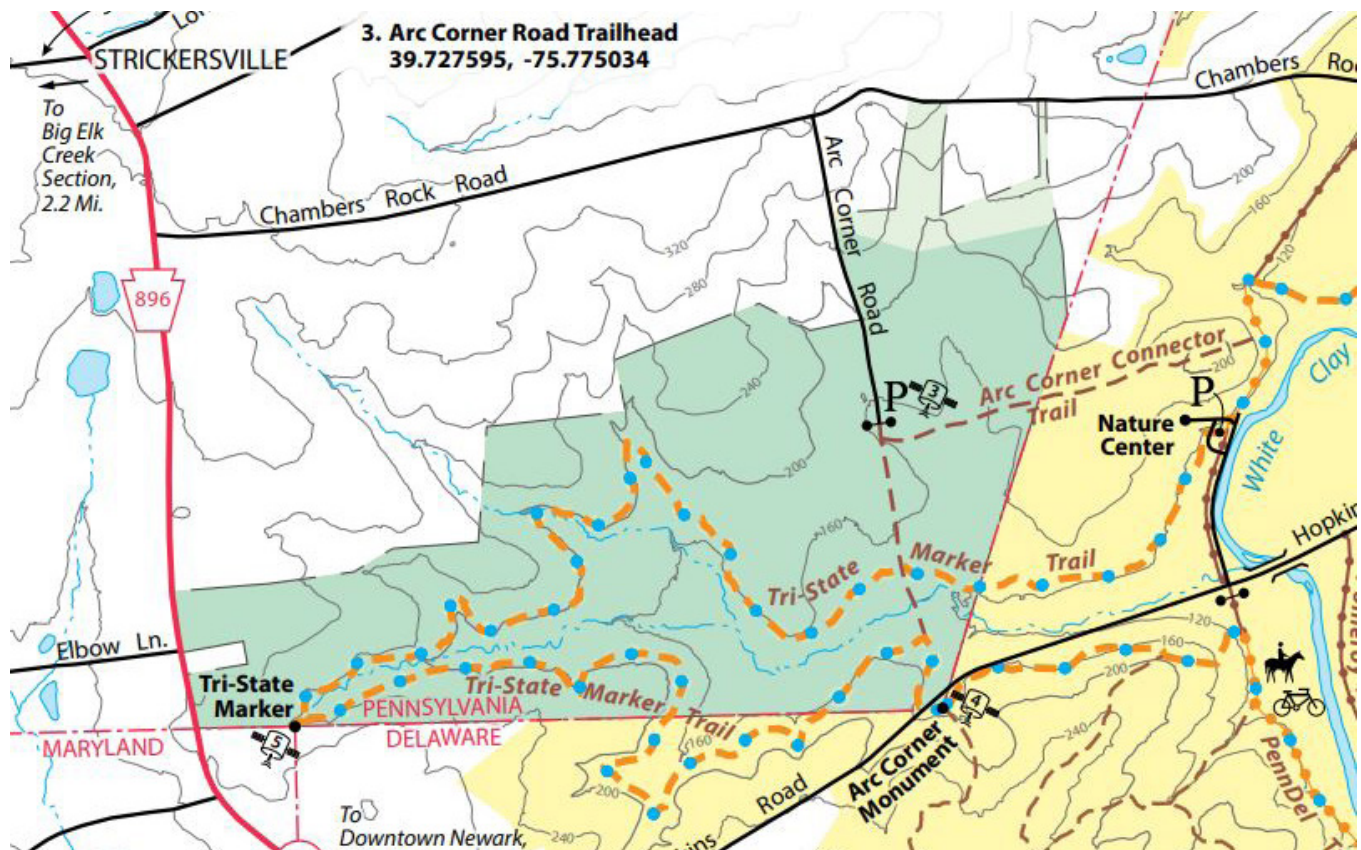
ARC CORNER TRAIL INTERPRETIVE SITE

The Arc Corner Monument is a short walk along the Arc Corner Trail from the parking area at the southern end of Arc Corner Road. The trail tracks downhill through a patch of woodland bordered by open fields to the east and west. The Arc Corner Trail intersects the northern east-west segment of the Tri-State Marker Trail and then intersects the southern east-west portion of the trail, joining that trail southward toward the monument. A longer hike will bring individuals to the Tri-State Marker.

Hopkins Road enters then exits Pennsylvania near the monument, and as mentioned above, must be crossed to access it. The road has two lanes and can be busy. It negatively impacts the trail experience. Hopkins Road is mostly in Delaware and crosses only briefly through Pennsylvania. The road has no place to stop or pull over. Alternative parking and access to the trail is available at Delaware State Park's Nature Center nearby to the east. The Tri-State Marker Trail from the Nature center area connects with the Arc Corner Trail. The Hopkins Road problem exists no matter which parking area is used.

Interpretation at the Arc Corner Trail should be closely coordinated with the primary exhibit on the Arc Boundary located in New Garden Township Park. The presentation in the park is intended to promote the Arc Boundary story and encourage people to visit the trail and the monument. With trail access to the Tri-State Marker from this trailhead, information on this marker should also be incorporated into interpretive material.

The current Trail Orientation Exhibit at the trailhead adjacent to the parking area at the end of Arc Corner Road should be repaired and updated with a highly visual trail map as well as orientation and interpretive content about the Arc Boundary and Arc Corner Monument. The orientation and interpretive content in the Trail Orientation Exhibit may replicate and should refer to the larger exhibit in the Township Park. It should introduce and summarize the Arc Boundary story and encourage people to follow the trail to the monument.



Detail of White Clay Creek Preserve's map showing the parking lot at the end of Arc Corner Road and the trail system to the Arc Corner Monument as well as the Tri-State Marker.

Three Interpretive Exhibits are proposed to be placed along the trail to tell the Arc Boundary story in more detail. The story may be divided into three parts based on the historical era spanning between 1701 and final adoption of the boundary in 1921. The three parts may be divided into (a) background context and the Taylor-Pierson Survey (late 17th and early 18th century), (b) the Wedge and the 1893 Hodgkins Survey (19th century), and (c) final adoption (1895-1921).

A final Interpretive Exhibit is proposed for the vicinity of the monument south of Hopkins Road. This exhibit should describe the landscape context (where are the boundary lines?) and the monument itself.

A highly visible pedestrian crossing should be installed across Hopkins Road at the trail, including yellow pedestrian crossing signs facing each approaching lane and white painted diagonal pavement markings. Additional safety signage may be desirable such as “Slow, Pedestrian Crossing Ahead” at a distance from the crossing on each side.

AIRPORT TRAIL INTERPRETIVE SITE

Because of its location at the north end of the Township near Business Route 1, there is an opportunity to use the New Garden Airport as an entry point for orienting visitors to interpretation in the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region. The gravel parking lot overlooking the airport attracts people who seem to stop by to view the airplanes. A General Orientation Exhibit here could acquaint visitors with the themes and stories of the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region (four townships) and show them how they can experience them at other locations. A conversation should be initiated with the New Garden Flying Field and the Friends of New Garden Trails about potential steps to establish the proposed Orientation Exhibit.

The current Trail Orientation Exhibit should be repaired and updated with a new trail map and expanded information on both sides. The theme The Natural Landscape should be introduced with content on the geology and use of the hills.

Four Interpretive Exhibits should be located at various points along the trail to interpret the Piedmont Plant Communities and Ecosystems. The first exhibit should introduce the concept of plant communities and outline how they vary in different locations, in this case upon a rocky hilltop. Note that these are second growth woodlands that have probably been cut many times before being let go.

The other three exhibits should take advantage of specific locations to illustrate visible trees, shrubs, and wildlife as component of the plant communities. A new bench should be located along the trail in the vicinity of one of the proposed exhibits.

ENGAGING INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES

As noted on the Mill Race Trail site assessment form, a scavenger hunt, passport program, or alternative activity could be developed to engage students and interested visitors and broaden the interpretive experience by encouraging them to find natural elements and historic features in the landscape.

New Garden Township’s Friends of New Garden Trail website should be updated to reflect new interpretive experience, branding, maps and other information.

NEW GARDEN MEETING HOUSE INTERPRETIVE SITE

The New Garden Meeting is historically significant in New Garden Township, a witness to early Quaker settlement in the area, the American Revolution, and community life over three centuries. Hopefully, the Township will do what it can to work with the Meeting to preserve the building, if not acquire the building to serve community functions. An historic preservation easement and design review of needed changes for adaptive reuse would be desirable.

If the Meeting House is preserved and may continue to be viewed from a distance, and if the owners are agreeable, it is proposed that a set of interpretive exhibits be installed in a new sitting area to be constructed adjacent to the historic cemetery, west of the building. A new area of brick or stone pavers (assume 10 ft x 15 ft) may be constructed in the lawn area near the parking lot and beside the historic portion of the cemetery. A bench should be provided.

Three Interpretive Exhibits are proposed and may be installed around the edges of the paved area. The first Interpretive Exhibit would build on the Agricultural Landscape theme and tell the story of Early European Settlement and Farm Landscapes in New Garden. The second Interpretive Exhibit would have a view of the Meeting House and outline the history of the Monthly Meeting (there were two related Meetings within the vicinity) and the Quaker perspective and heritage.

The third Interpretive Exhibit would face the cemetery, outline its history, and discuss several of the local farm families buried there. Where the farm families lived should be shown on a historic map of the Township included in Interpretive Exhibit 1.



LANDENBERG VILLAGE INTERPRETIVE SITE

Detailed interpretation of Landenberg Village should be developed in partnership with local property owners, as mentioned above. Interpretation and marketing should support the businesses of the store and the interests of the church in providing outreach to the community and general public. The Landenberg Store will serve as an excellent focus point for visitors exploring the history of the village and the village's arts and artisans community, as well as a place providing refreshments. The store's current (and future) owners, as well as the congregation of the Methodist Church should be contacted to pursue the feasibility of their participation in the implementation and marketing of an interpretive program.

ORIENTATION EXHIBIT

Pending discussions and approvals from property owners, an introductory Orientation Exhibit is proposed to be installed in the village; with the south side of the United Methodist Church parking area being a preferred location, assuming the permission and participation of the church. With permission, this large parking area would be a safe and appropriate place for visitors to park when the church is not holding services.

Other possible locations for an orientation exhibit are at a proposed sitting area at the historic Tenement House Site or at the Landenberg Store. Use of the small parking area at the store for interpretive visitors, however, would conflict with parking for patrons and is not a preferred location for visitors.

A large, upright exhibit panel is suggested, which could be a standard NPS upright panel or a customized panel with a small, cantilevered roof protecting the panels and echoing the character of the outdoor pavilions at other key sites.

The Orientation Exhibit should introduce visitors to The Agricultural Landscape theme and subthemes listed above. It should include a plan of the village showing the locations of other Interpretive Sites. The exhibit should present an overview of the village's history and provide context for the other exhibits.

An upright Interpretive Exhibit adjacent to the Orientation Exhibit is suggested; it would provide detailed interpretation of the history of the United Methodist Church and its parishioners.

A folding brochure holder should be provided with a village map showing exhibit sites and including photos and explanatory text. A QR code on the panel (and other exhibit panels as well) should link to more detailed interpretive content available at the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner presentation online.

INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITS

After the initial orientation to Landenberg's history, visitors would explore specific elements of the village's historic landscape by foot through a series of smaller interpretive exhibits installed at the store, hotel, mill and tenement house sites, at the bridge, and at locations along the Landenberg Junction Trail. Working with property owners, locations should be identified that are accessible, safe, and unobtrusive.

The use of standard NPS exhibit panels and carriers of appropriate sizes for their specific locations is suggested. They could be freestanding in selected locations and could, if appropriate, be wall mounted at the store and hotel. The grassy area behind the store and hotel is a potential location for freestanding exhibits. The historic Tenement House Site at the fenced grass area south of the church and across the street from the hotel could be modified to provide an excellent sitting area from which to view the village as well as freestanding exhibits.

Proposed exhibits should be highly visual and use available photos from the 1870s, preferably positioned to view the locations depicted in the historic photos. They should be located strategically in context with the landscape so that visitors can envision what the village would have looked like. Interpretation of the mills should also include discussion of the milling process and product and who used the product.

Exhibits located between the store, bridge, and the trail can further enhance the visitor experience while exploring

the village, and lead visitors to the trail. The Landenberg Junction Trail's picnic area offers a view back towards the village and is an excellent location for an interpretive exhibit showing that area of the village. See the Landenberg Junction Trail site assessment form.

NEW GARDEN CLUSTER SITES

The interpretive experience at Landenberg related to industry, the railroad, and agriculture should relate to interpretation at the Laurel Woods Trail, Mill Race Trail, and New Garden Township Park/Lyceum. See the site summaries provided for those locations. Exhibit panel colors, fonts and maps should be consistent and easily identifiable as part of the larger themes and stories at each location. Existing orientation installations should be replaced with new updated and highly visual exhibit panels with the trail maps and an introduction to the interpretive themes.

ENGAGING INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES – “FOLLOW THE POMMIE DOODLE!”

As noted on the Mill Race Trail site assessment form, a scavenger hunt, passport program, or alternative activity could be developed to engage students and interested visitors to find elements of the railroads and other historical features in the landscape, thus broadening the interpretive experience.

New Garden Township's Friends of New Garden Trail website should be updated to reflect the new interpretive experience, branding, maps and other information.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXHIBITS:

The following list of potential exhibit types is provided for consideration. The actual number of exhibits will depend upon conversations with village stakeholders and property owners. This list does not include those suggested in association with the Landenberg Junction Trail.

- One Orientation Exhibit – National Park Service (NPS) Upright Exhibit Carrier
- One Large Interpretive Exhibit – NPS Upright Exhibit Carrier
- Three Full-Sized Interpretive Exhibits – NPS Wayside Exhibit Carriers
- Three Small Interpretive Exhibits – NPS 18 x 24 Wall-mounted or Wayside Exhibit Carriers

LANDENBERG TRAIL JUNCTION INTERPRETIVE SITE

The Landenberg Junction Trail should be updated in terms of trail maintenance and safety. Unsafe conditions, specifically tree damage overhanging the trail, should be addressed. Benches and picnic tables should be cleaned and repaired or replaced. The picnic area, which extends to the creek, should be mowed more regularly.

Interpretive exhibits on the Landenberg Junction Trail should continue the narrative interpreting Landenberg Village and its mill story that is initiated at the orientation/introductory exhibit panels at the Landenberg Methodist Church parking lot and presented at other locations within the village.

Natural history and railroad stories at the Landenberg Junction Trail should be coordinated with interpretation of the Laurel Woods Trail and Mill Race Trail. All three trails follow the course of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad and White Clay Creek. Interpretive exhibits between the three trails should complement each other on both the railroad and creek valley stories and, together, build a full picture of these subjects.

A new small Interpretive Exhibit (1) should be installed at the Landenberg Bridge to describe the role of the bridge, the creek, and the community. A second small Interpretive Exhibit (2) should be installed along Landenberg Road heading towards the Landenberg Bridge and Landenberg Junction Trail trailhead to interpret where the Wilmington & Western/ and Pomeroy & Newark railroad bridges once crossed over the road at the trailhead.

The current Trail Orientation Exhibit at the trailhead should be repaired and updated with a highly visual trail map that shows features of the historic landscape. The Trail Orientation Exhibit should include an introduction to the history of the railroad lines, with a highly visual map showing the railroad routes in relation to the Laurel Woods Trail and Mill Race Trail. The introductions to the railroad in orientation exhibits at the three trails should be similar but may differ or be customized as appropriate to the sites. Two small new Wayfinding Signs should be installed to mark the start of the trail loop and the trail to picnic area terminating at the creek.

The picnic area offers an important opportunity to look back towards the village of Landenberg and to illustrate the locations of various existing and former historic structures – the store, the former mill, and other features. A new full-size Interpretive Exhibit (3) should be installed near the creek to interpret the village using historic photos and an illustrative map.

The trail loop follows the railroad beds, though it is difficult to discern this currently. Two new full-size Interpretive Exhibits (4,5) should be installed. One exhibit should interpret more about the railroad lines and the other exhibit should interpret the natural landscape in the vicinity. Locations will have to be determined once the trail has been cleaned up (the best vantage points were not clear during site visits due to poor trail conditions). The exhibits should connect interpretation on both topics here with the interpretation at the Laurel Woods Trail, where visitors can view the creek and the railroad cut, and the Mill Race Trail, where visitors can view the creek, more of the railroad bed, and a bridge abutment at White Clay Creek.

ENGAGING INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES – “FOLLOW THE POMMIE DOODLE!”

As noted on the Mill Race Trail site assessment form, a scavenger hunt, passport program, or alternative activity could be developed to engage students and interested visitors to find elements of the railroads and other historical features in the landscape to broaden the interpretive experience.

New Garden Township’s Friends of New Garden Trail website should be updated to reflect the new interpretive experience, branding, maps and other information.

LAUREL WOODS TRAIL INTERPRETIVE SITE

The Laurel Woods Trail should be designed with coordinated interpretation with the Landenberg Junction Trail and Mill Race Trail. All three trails follow the course of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad and White Clay Creek. Interpretive exhibits between the three trails should complement each other on both the railroad and creek valley stories and, together, build a full picture of these subjects.

The current Trail Orientation Exhibit at the trailhead should be repaired and updated with a highly visual trail map that shows features of the historic landscape. The orientation at the trailhead exhibit should include an introduction to the history of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad with a map showing the railroad route in relation to the Landenberg Village/Landenberg Junction Trail and Mill Race Trail. The introductions to the railroad in orientation exhibits at the three trails should be similar but may differ or be customized as appropriate to the sites.

Three new Interpretive Exhibits are proposed to be added along the trail, specifically where the trail overlooks the road below – to orient visitors as to where they are in relation to the railroad cut, the distant White Clay Creek, and where the railroad route continues past the cut. The exhibits should provide additional content on the history of the railroad and the role of mills in the agricultural economy.

The proposed new exhibits would replace the existing Pommie Doodle exhibit at the overlook of the cut with new visuals and interpretive connections to the rest of the trail. Interpretation of the cut should include how it was constructed, what was the railroad used for (freight vs. passengers). Some of the information on the history of the railroad provided in the existing exhibit should be presented in earlier exhibits along the trail.

A series of two or three additional Interpretive Exhibits are proposed to be located at points along the trail exploring the creek valley’s natural history. Information should relate to and build upon natural history exhibits at

the Landenberg Junction Trail and Mill Race Trail. The natural resource exhibits should (a) introduce the types of plant/tree communities that are found on the trail. They should (b) provide more detail on the plant life and bird life within these plant communities, building off the botanical survey conducted by New Garden Township in 2010.

Trees from the tree survey should be identified with either tags or inconspicuous markers along the trail – similar to what are used at arboretums. The Interpretive exhibits should discuss these trees or groupings of tree in more detail. There's an opportunity to create more interpretation of local birdlife, fish/wildlife – explore scavenger hunts and geocaching – to engage younger audiences. The woods were full of deer, birds and native plants, including PA's state flower – Mountain Laurel – which grows on cool north-facing slopes and is unusual in this southern portion of the Piedmont Uplands.

Vegetation near the viewing platform should be thinned and invasives removed to restore the view, and a regular maintenance schedule for the trail should be established.

ENGAGING INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES – “FOLLOW THE POMMIE DOODLE!”

As noted on the Mill Race Trail site assessment form, a scavenger hunt, passport program, or alternative activity could be developed to engage students and interested visitors to find elements of the railroads and other historical features in the landscape to broaden the interpretive experience.

New Garden Township's Friends of New Garden Trail website should be updated to reflect the new interpretive experience, branding, maps and other information.

MILL RACE TRAIL INTERPRETIVE SITE

The Mill Race Trail should be designed so that its interpretation is coordinated with the Laurel Woods Trail and Landenberg Junction Trail. All three trails follow or parallel the course of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad and White Clay Creek. Interpretive exhibits on the three trails should complement each other on both the railroad and creek valley stories and, together, build a full picture of these subjects.

The current Trail Orientation Exhibit at the trailhead should be repaired and updated with a highly visual trail map that shows features of the historic landscape. The orientation at this trailhead should include an introduction to the history of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad with a map that shows the railroad route in relation to the Landenberg Village/Landenber Junction Trail and the Laurel Woods Trail. Information on the mill that was here should be introduced, and the location of the mill dam should be indicated more specifically on the trail map.

An Interpretive Exhibit (1) should be installed at the location where you reach the railroad bed on the trail. It should include a trail map that shows features of the historic landscape and include an expanded history of the Pomeroy & Newark Railroad – that is coordinated with railroad interpretation along the Laurel Woods Trail and Landenberg Junction Trail. An Interpretive Exhibit (2) should be installed at the #42 bridge abutment – interpreting the construction of the bridge and the c.1904 train wreck.

An Interpretive Exhibit (3) should be added to mark the location of the mill dam and provide more detailed information on the mill and mill race. At the east end of the trail, the trail should be terminated before it reaches the private property using attractive wooden fencing – for the privacy of the homeowner. An Interpretive Exhibit (4) should be installed here to explain and show where the railroad continued to from this point to Landenberg.

A series of two or three Interpretive Exhibits (5,6,7) are proposed for points along White Clay Creek where the creek valley's natural history can be interpreted. The natural resource exhibits should (a) introduce the types of plant/tree communities that are found on the trail. They should (b) provide more detail on the plant life and bird life within these plant communities, building off the current tree survey. Trees from the survey should be identified with either tags or inconspicuous markers along the trail – similar to those used at arboretums. The woods are full of deer, birds and native plants, including PA's state flower – mountain laurel. It might be noted that mountain laurel is not normally part of the Piedmont plant community in Chester County as it prefers the colder

temperatures that are typical of the Ridge and Valley province to the north. When present here, it is usually located on cooler north-facing slopes.

There is an opportunity to create additional interpretation that focuses on local bird, fish, and other wildlife as well as programming to engage younger audiences. Scavenger hunts and geocaching could be possible strategies for engaging younger audiences. There could be an interpretive exhibit on the impact of Hurricane Ida in 2011.

ENGAGING INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES - “FOLLOW THE POMMIE DOODLE!”

A scavenger hunt, passport program, or alternative activity should be developed to engage students and interested visitors in finding elements of the railroads and other historical features in the landscape to broaden the interpretive experience. The Friends of New Garden Trails’ website indicates that they conducted a children’s scavenger hunt in 2012 at the Mill Race Trail and Laurel Woods Trail – where students could find the mill dam, bridge, etc. Building on this initiative, create a passport-type scavenger hunt where students collect rubbings from plates installed near different historic features (perhaps incorporated into exhibit signage). See Malvern Library/Willistown Township’s “Go Wilma” program for an example of this.

FRANKLIN CLUSTER

The proposed Franklin Cluster focuses on New London Road (PA Route 896) and surrounding farmland in the vicinity of Kemblesville and Strickersville with interpretation of the Agricultural Landscape theme. Because of their close proximity, Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve to the north, Peacedale Preserve to the west, and Mason-Dixon Greenway South to the south have been included in the cluster presentation. The three preserves are located on former farmland where native plant communities have been reestablished, allowing for the potential interpretation of the Natural Landscape theme.

The Franklin Cluster is located in the heart of Franklin Township, with historic New London Road (Route 896) serving as its center line from northwest to southeast. Franklin Township was originally part of New London Township (chartered in 1723) but separated and was established as its own township in 1852 as a result of a petition from its residents.

Franklin Township borders New London Township to the northwest, London Grove Township to the north, London Britain Township to the east, and Elk Township to the west. Like London Britain and Elk Townships, it borders Maryland to the south, and its history is deeply connected to the eighteenth-century boundary disputes and the subsequent Mason-Dixon Line survey that established the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary locally in 1765 (permanently marked in 1766). The Franklin Cluster extends southeast into London Britain Township along New London Road to include Strickersville and surrounding farmland.

Constructed in c.1750, New London Road connects Lancaster to the northwest to Newark, Delaware to the southeast and served as a vital transportation route, facilitating the transportation of agricultural products from southern Chester County to the markets and ports in Delaware. Kemblesville developed in the early 1800s, becoming an important crossroads village that served surrounding farms. The smaller crossroads village of Chesterville is located in the northern part of the township along PA Route 841, roughly halfway between Kemblesville and the borough of West Grove in adjacent London Grove Township.

The Franklin Cluster is predominantly upland landscape that was converted to farmland upon settlement by Europeans, which largely occurred after c. 1720. It generally retains its rural agricultural character despite suburbanization over the past fifty years. The cluster is well-positioned to present themes related to the Agricultural Landscape of southern Chester County, including the three preserves where native plant communities have been reestablished on former farmland. Interpretation may focus on peoples, settlement patterns, farm landscapes, the role of crossroads villages in the agricultural community, three centuries of agricultural development, and suburban transformation.

Kemblesville is central to the cluster and is a highly significant interpretive site, suited to exploring the role of a crossroads village in serving surrounding farms as well as the character of the farmland and its peoples. Kemblesville, however, is not accessible to pedestrians, with fast-moving traffic, no sidewalks, and no stores or public facilities in the historic portion of the village. The 2022 Franklin Township Comprehensive Plan calls for development of a Village Master Plan with traffic calming measures and sidewalks to be installed in the future.

Kemblesville is a township-designated, National Register-eligible historic district and is primarily residential in character, with historic homes close to sometimes busy roads. The Franklin Township Municipal Building and the Kemblesville Post Office are located in the village behind the historic homes. The Municipal Building complex provides parking and access to the nearby Geoghegan Trail, owned by the township, which follows the perimeter of Fox Chase Farm, a working farm.

Other public places adjacent to the village include Daddy O's Restaurant, the Avon Grove Charter School, doctors' offices, a daycare center, the 1723 Winery, and Christ Church at the Grove. The 1723 Winery and nearby Paradox Winery (near Chesterville) could play a role in an interpretive presentation as agritourism sites. The Katt & Mathy Beef Angus Farm is also located near the village, but does not currently offer public access (online-only business).

Strickersville is also an important crossroads village within the cluster but does not offer publicly accessible sites or destinations and does not have a place to stop. Strickersville's history and local significance could be

incorporated into the interpretation of the region's Agricultural Landscape at the park and trailhead at nearby Mason-Dixon Greenway South.

The London Britain Friends Meeting and Burial Ground is located on New London Road just north of Strickersville and is an excellent interpretive site. The property is managed by the Newark Friends Meeting and is only used during the summer months. It can interpret the Meeting, Quaker perspectives, and families buried here.

The Flint Hill Methodist Church site is located on Flint Hill Road in southern Franklin Township. It was established in c.1829 with a church and cemetery. In 1868, the congregation was given permission to hold services in the Kemblesville Presbyterian Church. As the Methodist congregation became stronger, they purchased the Kemblesville church in 1899. The congregation still worships there, but the church building (rebuilt after a fire) is now owned by Christ Church at the Grove. The ruins of the church (also destroyed by fire) and the cemetery on Flint Hill Road near Elbow Lane remain. The Flint Hill church ruins and cemetery may offer a place to interpret settlement patterns, stories and community life of the members buried in the cemetery as part of the Agricultural Landscape theme.

Crossan Park and Franklin Preserve, owned by Franklin Township, are located north of Kemblesville on the West Branch of White Clay Creek and have an extensive trail network along with amenities that include ample parking, restrooms, playgrounds, playing fields and tennis courts. Interpretation may be offered in the public areas and along the trails. Peacedale Preserve, located west of Kemblesville, is owned and stewarded by Natural Lands and offers multiple trails through woodlands and meadows. Mason-Dixon Greenway South is a park located west of Strickersville at the intersection of Strickersville and Flint Hill Roads. It is owned and maintained by London Britain Township.

Crossan Park, the Franklin Preserve, Peacedale Preserve and Mason-Dixon Greenway South are on former farmland where the planting of native meadow plants, invasive plant control and reforestation have allowed these lands to develop into native meadows and woodlands. They are positioned to interpret both the changing Agricultural Landscape and efforts to reclaim it as Natural Landscape through the establishment of native grass meadows and reforestation. As noted in Franklin Township's 2022 Comprehensive Plan, there are opportunities to interpret environmental challenges at these sites through environmental education and community sustainability demonstration projects that encourage environmental stewardship among residents.

The Mason-Dixon Greenway South connects to trails within the Fair Hill Natural Resource Area in Maryland. This Resource Area extends westward along the length of Franklin Township's southern border into Elk Township and is bordered in Franklin and Elk for much of that distance by Pennsylvania's Big Elk Creek State Park. In the future, London Britain Township's Mason-Dixon Greenway South Trail is proposed to connect Fair Hill and the Greenway South northeast through the township to White Clay Creek Preserve.

The 2022 Franklin Township Comprehensive Plan calls for additional study and efforts to acquire easements to create connections between its current trails and others maintained by adjacent municipalities and other entities. The following site discussions indicate recommendations on future trail connectivity for each individual site, largely based on the Comprehensive Plan's recommendations.

KEMBLESVILLE INTERPRETIVE SITE

As Franklin Township's largest historic village and with its strategic location at New London and Appleton Roads, Kemblesville is an important interpretive location for addressing the Township's historic agricultural landscape and the role of a crossroads village serving surrounding farms. However, Kemblesville is not accessible to pedestrians, with fast moving traffic, no sidewalks, and no stores or public facilities in the historic portion of the village. While the 2022 Franklin Township Comprehensive Plan calls for development of a Village Master Plan to include traffic-calming measures and the installation of sidewalks, implementation of such improvements is not likely in the near future. Key will be obtaining PennDOT's participation in traffic calming measures to help make Kemblesville a walkable village again.

Nonetheless, this plan's approach for interpretation is to support the Village Master Plan concept and to propose that when master planning is undertaken and improvements are installed, they include comprehensive interpretive exhibits and enhancements.

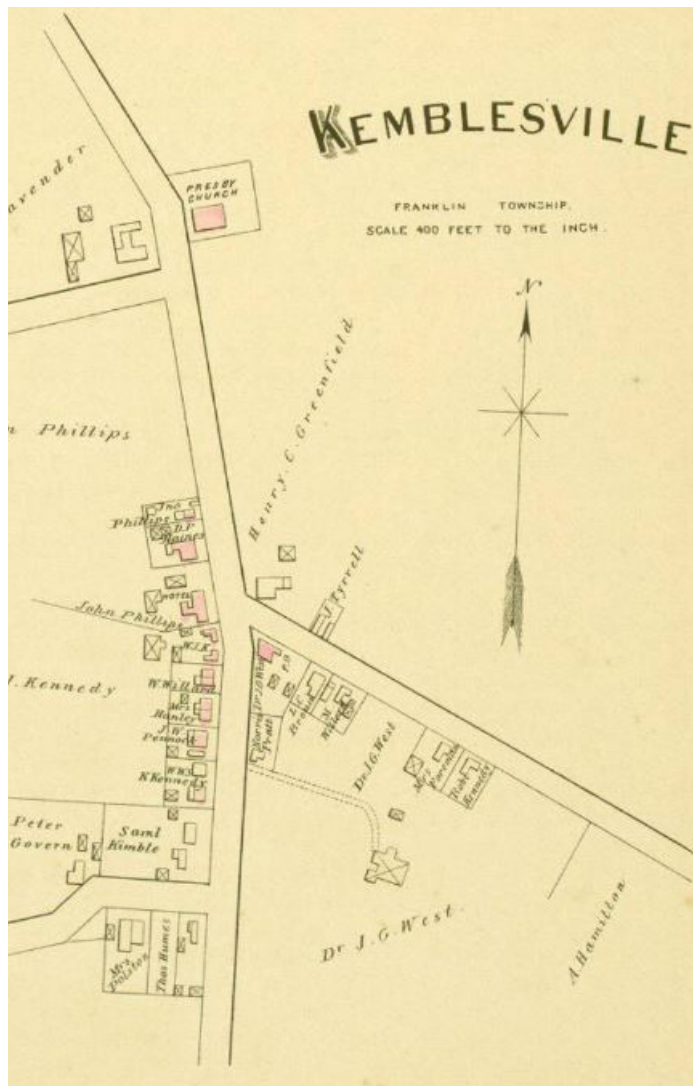
In the meantime, the plan proposes that we do what we can in the implementation of interpretive exhibits in available locations with the expectation that the exhibits will help raise public awareness and lead to a more comprehensive and pedestrian-friendly set of exhibits in the future.

The implementation of interpretive exhibits in Kemblesville must be undertaken with the participation and approval of residents and property owners in the village. Such conversations have not yet been initiated, even with sites where exhibits are proposed. The first step in implementation will be to have those conversations to enlist the owners of potential sites in the planning, design, and installation.

Three sites are suggested for coordinated interpretation of Kemblesville in the near future: Franklin Township's Municipal Complex, 1723 Vineyards, and Christ Church at the Grove.

Franklin Township Municipal Complex

The Franklin Township Municipal Complex is comprised of the Township Office and Public Works Facilities, which are accessed from Appleton Road. The complex is located within the village just behind the historic homes along



A map of Kemblesville from the 1883 Breou's Atlas of Chester County (Right) compared to a satellite image of Kemblesville in 2020 (left).

New London Road to the north and Appleton Road to the west. The 1883 Breou map shows this as the vicinity of the residence of Dr. J.G. West.

The Municipal Complex is not a particularly friendly environment for visitors to potential exhibits. There is little available parking, and the Public Works sheds and activity are complicating. The parking area has designated parking space for access to the nearby Geoghegan Trail (across Appleton Road and owned by the Township), which follows the perimeter of Fox Chase Farm, a working farm.

Behind the Township Building, however, is a large lawn area from which the layout and character of the historic village can be appreciated. While this lawn area is not directly visible from the parking area, signage and a walkway could be used to guide visitors. The lawn area appears to be a good location for exhibits interpreting Kemblesville.

It is suggested that this lawn area be established as a small park, with signage and a walkway from the parking area, landscaping, a small paved area, seating, and interpretive exhibits. In the future, internal pedestrian connections could be made from the park to the sidewalks planned along New London and Appleton Roads.

A medium sized Orientation Exhibit and two Wayside Interpretive Exhibits are proposed. The Orientation Exhibit would introduce early settlement of the London Tract, provide an overview of the history of the village, outline the relationship of the village to the broader agricultural landscape, and map key buildings and the other proposed interpretive sites in Kemblesville. The region's other nearby historic villages - Chesterville, Strickersville, Lewisville and New London - could be mentioned in the context and significance of crossroads villages to community life. The two Wayside Interpretive Exhibits would relate details of the village's layout, resources, and history.

1723 Vineyards

1723 Vineyards is located on the north side of the village immediately behind the historic houses, a location similar to that of the Municipal Complex. Access is from McMaster Boulevard, which connects to New London Road at the north end of the village. The vineyard was established in 2014 on 36 acres of the historic McMaster Farm, which was saved from high-density development and placed in the Chester County Agricultural Land Preservation Program.

1723 Vineyards produces craft wines and is open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays from 12pm to 5pm. Interior seating is available in the Tasting Room and Production Room, and outdoor seating is available on the Patio. Reservations are recommended. Additional unreserved outdoor seating is available at shaded picnic tables in the yard adjacent to the vineyard. A small parking area is located onsite.

It is suggested that the Vineyard be engaged to propose installation of a pair of Wayside Interpretive Exhibits at an acceptable location where they can be viewed by both patrons and other visitors. The north end of the entrance drive might be a suitable location, with exhibit visitors parking outside at the end of McMaster Boulevard. The exhibits could interpret the historic McMaster Farm, related agricultural topics, and the northern portion of the village, some of which lies on lands once owned by Benjamin Franklin, the township's namesake.

Kemblesville United Methodist Church Cemetery

The Kemblesville Presbyterian Church was constructed at the far northern end of the village in 1852 on an acre of land purchased from Samuel Kemble. The church can be seen on the 1883 Breou map. In the late 1860s, the congregation of the Flint Hill Methodist Church was given permission to hold services in the church on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The Flint Hill congregation grew, and in 1899 it acquired the church property. The historic church burned in 1991. A new church building was constructed. Now owned by Christ Church at the Grove, it continues to host the Methodist congregation as well.

It is suggested that the historic cemetery related to the church be a third interpretive site for Kemblesville. A pair of Wayside Interpretive Exhibits are proposed adjacent to the cemetery interpreting the former Presbyterian Church, the Kemblesville Methodist Church, and key historic families in the cemetery from the village and surrounding farms. Interpretation of families should include where they lived, whether in the village or on farms, and an overview of their stories.

GEOGHEGAN TRAIL INTERPRETIVE SITE

The 2-mile walking, biking and equestrian trail follows the perimeter of the property of the Fox Chase Farm, with agricultural fields in the center, and also passes on the perimeter of an Amish farm, allowing visitors to view agricultural use and experience the community's rural character, which played and continues to play an important role in the community's identity and history.

A Trail Orientation Exhibit should be installed at the trailhead on Walker Road to provide an introduction to the trail and to Fox Chase Farm and to display a trail map. The Trail Orientation Exhibit should introduce The Agricultural Landscape theme. Install up to four Wayside Interpretive Exhibits along the 2-mile trail to interpret the history of Fox Chase Farm, historic and changing farming practices in the region, farmland preservation efforts, and responsible land stewardship through sustainable farming practices.

Additional and improved wayfinding signage is needed to lead visitors to the trail from the municipal parking lot.

LONDON BRITAIN FRIENDS MEETING AND BURIAL GROUND INTERPRETIVE SITE

The London Britain Friends Meeting is a compelling interpretive site, with its historic brick meetinghouse and historic cemetery. The Western Quarterly Meeting and Newark Monthly Meeting should be contacted to see if they will engage in an interpretive presentation at the site.

Vehicular entrance to and exit from the site on New London Road is somewhat dangerous due to restricted sightlines and the speed of traffic. Additional warning signage is advised. The entrance drive is partially graveled, but the area where parking occurs in front of the meetinghouse is grass and could be damaged if overused. Parking area definition is needed for safety and to prevent damage. Because the property is unmonitored most of the time, some level of video security is advised to prevent abuse of the site. These matters should be discussed with the Western Quarterly Meeting and Newark Monthly Meeting.

With respect to interpretation, an upright Orientation Exhibit is suggested at the parking area to provide background on the current ownership and use of the site – Western Quarterly Meeting and Newark Monthly Meeting. The Orientation Exhibit could also provide information on Quaker perspectives and practice. Two Wayside Interpretive Exhibits are proposed in the vicinity of the burial ground, one on the history of the London Britain Friends Meeting and the other on people buried there.

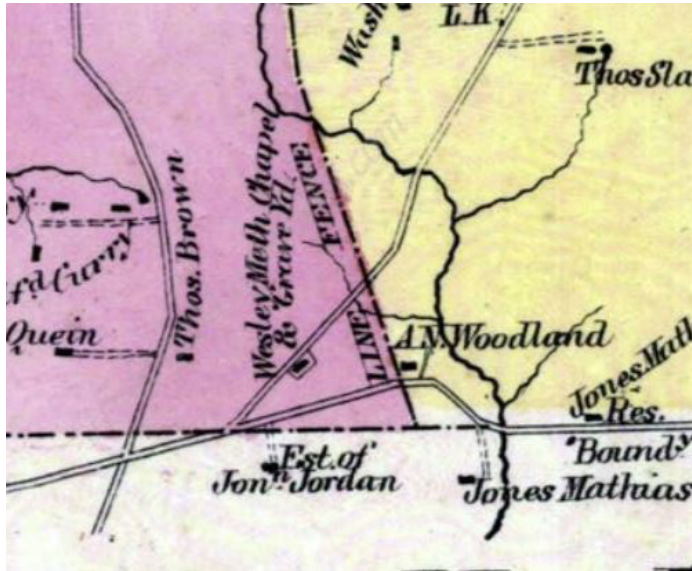


London Britain Friends Meeting House (right) and a tombstone from the burial ground (left).

FLINT HILL METHODIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY INTERPRETIVE SITE

The potential for interpretation at the Flint Hill Methodist Church property should be discussed with its owner, which likely is the Kemblesville United Methodist Church. The site is evocative and has the potential to interpret the church ruins, church members buried in the cemetery, and surrounding agricultural landscape.

Flint Hill Road is not a busy road, and parking may be accommodated along the shoulder in front of the property. The property is clearly defined by the vegetation along its boundaries, which separates it from the surrounding farmland. The church ruins and cemetery headstones are visible.



The Flint Hill Methodist Church and Cemetery are labeled in the 1873 Witmer map as the Wesley Methodist Chapel and Grave Yard.

A new Site Identification Sign is suggested along with an Orientation Exhibit with background information about the property, including a summary of the history of the early church, its significance, and current ownership and care. Two Wayside Interpretive Exhibits are recommended within the property to tell the stories of selected families buried in the cemetery and their farms and/or vocations. The history and development of farms, farmland, and farm families within the vicinity may also be related.

CROSSAN PARK/FRANKLIN PRESERVE INTERPRETIVE SITE

Together, Crossan Park and Franklin Preserve provide an opportunity to engage residents and visitors with interpretation about township history and natural resources. The extensive trail system is superb and well maintained.

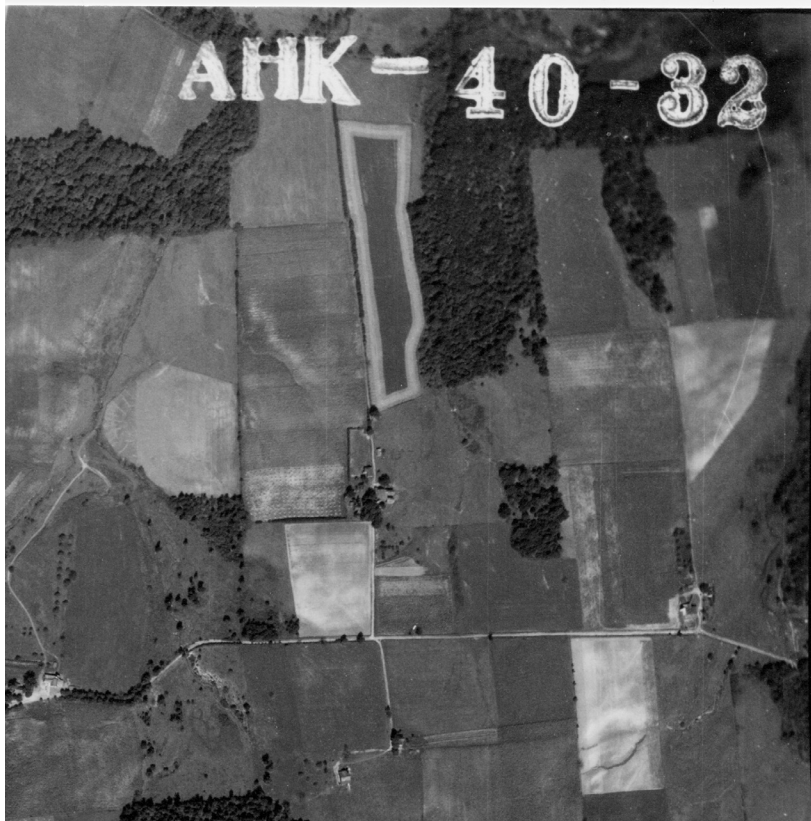
Historically, the park and preserve were farmland. The 1883 map of Franklin Township shows the properties, with the park owned by James Wilson (136 acres) and to a lesser degree by Samuel Spencer (345 acres, of which the area around the White Clay's West Branch in the park was the extreme southeast corner). Most of the preserve was owned by Thomas Hall (135 acres). Small streams, now in woodlands, flow north to the West Branch of White Clay Creek. The historic farmstead of the Wilson property still exists but is not within the park/preserve boundaries.

Maps in the township's 2009 Comprehensive Plan indicate that igneous dikes cross the park property, roughly north to south. Severe erosion of both properties is suggested due to farm uses. Aerial photographs from 1937 show that woodlands existed at that time but have significantly expanded, especially along stream corridors, due to field abandonment.

The park and preserve are an excellent location to engage residents about the natural history of the area, beginning with its natural context within the Piedmont Uplands, introducing early settlement history and the history of the two farms, and extending to the abandonment of farming and the development of successional plant communities that have created the fields and woods present today.

A substantial Orientation Exhibit is suggested for installation at the upper, northwest parking area in Crossan Park in the vicinity of the trail connections there. Two large, upright exhibit carriers are suggested with a trail map and information on each trail, introductory interpretation of The Piedmont Context, introductory interpretation of the two historic farms, and an overview of how the landscape has changed to its present character. Benches and perhaps a small gravel paved area should be provided.

As many as five Small Trail Orientation Exhibits should be installed at locations entrances to woodland trails from the park's open space. Install eight to ten Wayside Interpretive Exhibits along selected trail loops that explore



1937 aerial photograph showing the location of Franklin Preserve and Crossan Park. Woodland areas have expanded.

stories about particular plant communities and ecological areas of interest within the woodlands and along the creeks and the story of the former road in northern Crossan that now forms part of the trail network. Interpretive sites would be selected for their natural interest and ability to tell connected stories from site to site. Plant succession creating the meadows and woodlands today as opposed to those present in the 1937 aerial photos can be a primary topic of interest. Consider other strategies such as tree identifications that support appreciation of the woodlands' biodiversity.

PEACEDALE PRESERVE INTERPRETIVE SITE

Peacedale Preserve is a high-quality conservation area that is professionally managed and is an excellent visitor destination. The trails are well maintained and provided with trail markers and several wayside exhibits focused on natural elements. Benches are strategically placed along trails. Trail directional markers are somewhat confusing.

Historically, like Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve, the properties that form the preserve were farms and part of the Township's broader agricultural community and landscape. The 1883 Breou map shows the land was part of three historic farms, those of Charles and John Farra, Joseph Good, and Amos Kimble. The historic farmsteads associated with the Good and Farra farms are outside of the preserve's boundaries. The historic farmstead associated with the Kimble farm off of Peacedale Road has been demolished. The location of the former Kimble farmstead, south of the preserve parking lot, is marked by the canopy trees that surrounded it and have survived.

Aerial photographs from 1937 show some woodlands present at that time, but the area of woodland has greatly expanded, especially along the stream corridors.

As at Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve, Peacedale Preserve can be used to interpret both the natural and historic agricultural landscapes. Natural Lands should be approached about considering the installation of additional interpretive exhibits that take a broader perspective with regard to landscape interpretation. The interpretation could continue to focus on how the natural areas have been preserved for the future, and place them in the broader context of the preserve's evolution from the property's past as an agricultural landscape.

The existing Orientation Exhibit at the preserve's parking area is informative and well-maintained, with good information. In addition to the existing exhibit, it is suggested that a Large Upright Interpretive Exhibit be installed that provides detailed context on the Piedmont Uplands of southern Chester County including its geology, landforms, watersheds, and plant communities. The preserve's location within that context should be shown.

As noted above, the site of the former Kimble farmstead – farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings – is located a short distance south of the parking area and is still defined by the canopy trees that survive. It is proposed that a substantial exhibit of four Wayside Interpretive Exhibits be located there to interpret the regional agricultural landscape that developed after European settlement and evolved over three centuries. Part of the presentation should focus on the histories of the three farms from which the preserve was created, including both the people/

families and the changes to the farm landscapes over time – using the three farms as examples of the changes within the larger regional context. The presentation can also outline Natural Lands’ planned management of the landscape and show the evolution to ecologically appropriate natural areas. A pair of benches and a gravel paved area are suggested as placemaking for the four wayside exhibits.

It is then suggested that additional Wayside Interpretive Exhibits, discussing the natural contexts, ecology, and plant communities of different areas, be installed in different locations along the five trail loops. Plant succession that has created the meadows and woodlands today as opposed to those present in the 1937 aerial photos can be a primary topic of interest. Interpretation provides opportunities to discuss environmental challenges – fragmentation, invasive species, and the environmental impacts of climate change.

Consideration should be given to other strategies such as tree identifications that would enhance appreciation of woodlands’ biodiversity. Trails in Peacedale Preserve should be connected to trails other locations. The Township’s Comprehensive Plan, for example, envisions long-term trail connections to Kemblesville.

MASON-DIXON GREENWAY SOUTH INTERPRETIVE SITE

Mason-Dixon Greenway South is a high-quality open space that provides the foundation for future development of the full Mason-Dixon Greenway Trail connecting White Clay Creek Preserve with the Fair Hills Natural Resources Management Area. In the short term, the property is a high-quality local park used by residents and can offer interpretation in addition to passive recreation.

Historically, like Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve and Peacedale Preserve, Mason-Dixon Greenway South was farmland and part of London Britain

Township’s broader agricultural community and landscape. The 1883 Breou map shows the property as part of the Thomas Stark and A. Nevin Woodland properties. The Stark farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings were located on the property but have been demolished. The farm landscape is managed as meadow with native grasses and elsewhere has been allowed to succeed into woodlands. The 1937 aerial photograph of the property shows woodlands along the corridors of the Chritina River and its East Branch.

Like Crossan Park/Franklin Preserve and Peacedale Preserve, Mason-Dixon Greenway South can be used to interpret both the natural and historic agricultural landscapes. The interpretation could focus on how the natural areas have been preserved for the future, and place it in the broader context of the park’s evolution from the property’s past as an agricultural landscape. The property may also be used to interpret the Village of Strickersville within the agricultural landscape, as the village itself has no place for interpretation.

Orientation exhibit at the Peacedale Preserve parking area.



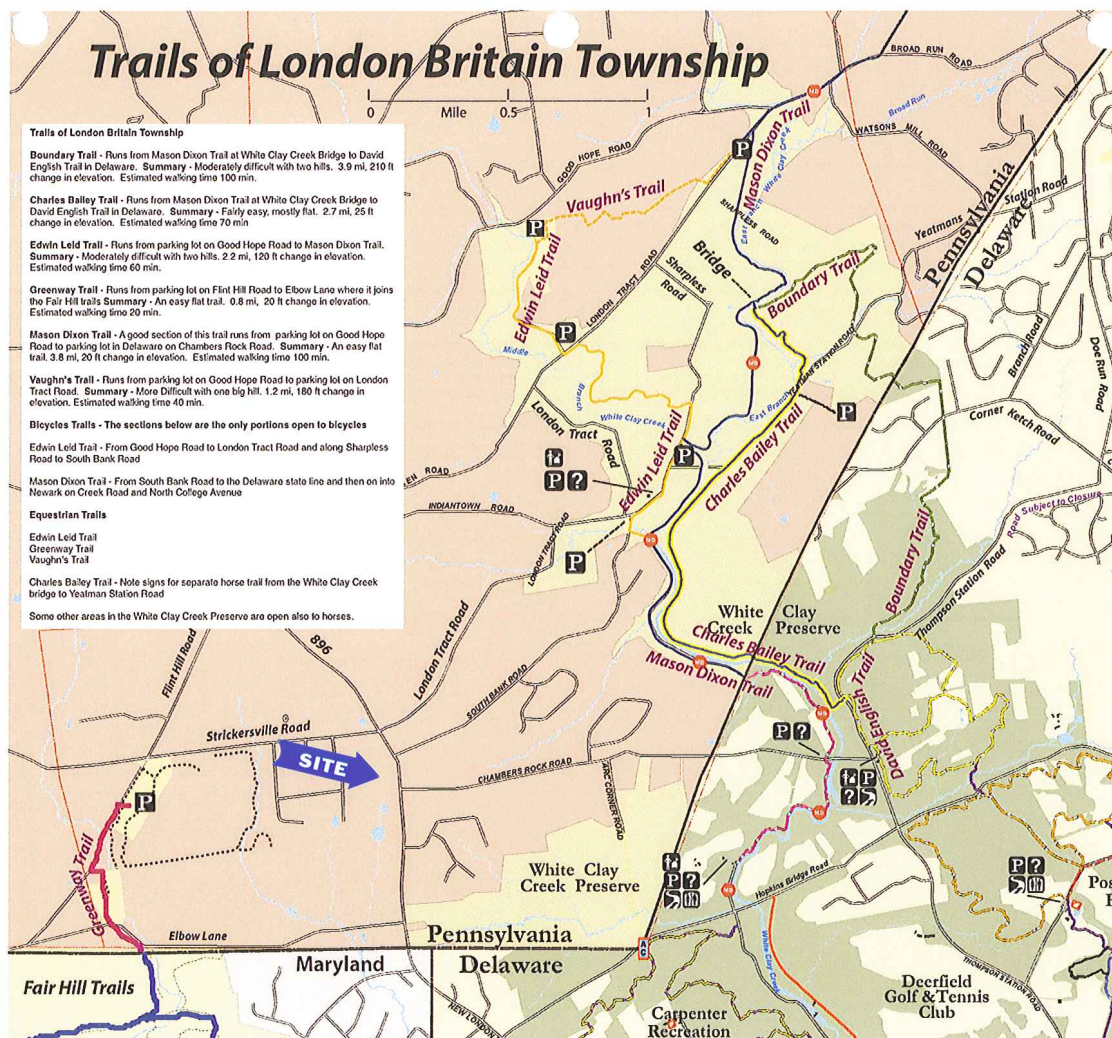
It is suggested that an Entrance Sign be installed identifying the property. The existing Orientation Exhibit should be updated with a trail map and background information on the property's conservation, existing trails, connection to Fair Hill, and future full Mason-Dixon Greenway Trail.

Additionally, it is proposed that a Large Upright Interpretive Exhibit be installed near the existing Orientation Exhibit providing detailed context on the Piedmont Uplands of southern Chester County, including its geology, landforms, watersheds, and plant communities. The property's location within that context should be shown. The Christina River watershed should be a particular focus. The Natural Landscape and Agricultural Landscape themes should be introduced.

Two Wayside Interpretive Exhibits are proposed to interpret the agricultural landscape within in the vicinity of the property, with a focus on the farms that comprised the properties. It is suggested that the Village of Strickersville be interpreted here as well, with a description of the role of crossroads villages in the agricultural landscape.

Four Wayside Interpretive Exhibits are proposed to be installed along the trails to interpret meadow and habitat restoration, bird life and plant life, the woodlands, waterway connections/headwaters of the Christina River and East Branch of Christina River (near the ADA accessible overlook), and the role of land conservation in suburban development.

Additional Wayfinding Signage and Trail Markers should be installed to direct people to the Greenway Trail/Fair Hill



A "Trails of London Britain" map online that shows the Greenway Trail linking with Fair Hill (indicated in red at the bottom left corner). It also shows other trails within the White Clay Creek area.

Connector leading to Fair Hill Natural Resource Area. Other strategies such as tree identifications, which would enhance understanding of the woodlands' biodiversity, should be considered. The Township should work with the Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area to cross-promote trail connections and direct Fair Hill visitors toward the Mason-Dixon Greenway South.

ELK CLUSTER

The Elk Cluster encompasses Elk Township and connections with the section of Big Elk Creek State Park in Franklin Township, and with Nottingham County Park in Nottingham Township (outside the study area). Elk Township, like the other townships and clusters in the Interpretation & Connectivity Plan, is part of the Piedmont Uplands. The geology of the western part of the township can be distinguished by the occurrence of dark crystalline gneiss metamorphic rock, with chrome soils that are high in magnesium, chromium and nickel that make up serpentine barrens. Serpentine barrens support a specialized ecosystem composed of dry oak and pine forests, prairie grasses and other vegetation that are rare and sometimes threatened in Pennsylvania. There are two serpentine barrens in Elk Township: Chrome Barrens Preserve and Lower Chrome Serpentine Barrens Preserve.

Elk Township's landscape is further characterized by its location in the Little Elk Creek Watershed (west) and the Big Elk Creek Watershed (east), with its eastern border along the Big Elk Creek. Big Elk Creek State Park, established in 2022, is located predominantly in Elk and Franklin Townships. In Elk Township, it can be accessed by the Springlawn Trail.

Elk Township borders East Nottingham Township to the north and west, New London Township to the northeast and Franklin Township to the east. Significantly, the township borders the state of Maryland along the Mason-Dixon Line to the south. Elk Township is bisected northwest to southeast by PA State Route 472 (Hickory Hill Road), and crossed north to south by PA State Route 841 (which turns into MD State Route 213 at the Maryland border) in the eastern part of the township. Local roads including Mt. Olivet Road, Chrome Road, Barren Road, State Road, Lewisville Road and Strickersville Road make up the rest of the township's connections.

It is important to note that Nottingham County Park, although outside the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Interpretation and Connectivity Plan study area, could play an important role in orienting visitors to the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner interpretive region and particularly could play an important role in interpreting the significance of Chester County's serpentine barrens, both regionally and countywide.

The Elk Cluster can be divided thematically into two "mini-clusters": the Elk Watershed Mini-Cluster and the Chrome Mini-Cluster.

ELK WATERSHED MINI-CLUSTER

The Elk Watershed Mini-Cluster is centered on the historic village of Lewisville, with its potential to interpret the Agricultural Landscape and the role of crossroads villages, and to draw visitors to the Springlawn Trail, where visitors can currently access part of the Big Elk Creek State Park. Springlawn Trail is

well-positioned to interpret the Agricultural Landscape theme, and its interplay with the Natural Landscape theme, through a focus on how the natural resources of the Elk Creek Watershed have shaped the region's history and development of its agricultural landscape, particularly the establishment of mills, and their impact on settlement patterns. Little Elk Creek Preserve, managed by the Brandywine Red Clay Alliance is similarly positioned to interpret the impact of the Elk Creek Watershed through the interplay of these themes.

Potential Orientation Location: Elk Township Municipal Building

Interpretive Sites:

- Old Stone Cider
- Springlawn Trail
- Big Elk Creek State Park (long-term)
- Little Elk Creek Preserve

Supporting Viewing Corridors

- Little Elk Meeting House
- Glen Hope Bridge

- Linton Stephens Bridge
- Rudolph and Arthur Covered Bridge (currently being reconstructed)

The village of Lewisville, though it does not have sidewalks and does not lend itself to a pedestrian interpretive experience, offers locations that may be used for interpretation and are accessible by car. Both the Elk Township Municipal Building and Old Stone Cider, a local farm and agritourism destination, could serve as a vital entry point for visitors traveling north on MD State Rt 213 from Maryland, which becomes Route 841 in Pennsylvania, providing connections to Big Elk State Park and to points north and east in the Franklin Cluster. They would also serve as an initial access point for those traveling to points west including the Chrome Mini-Cluster and Nottingham County Park.

An introductory interpretive panel (the size of an introductory trailhead panel) in the grass area behind the Elk Township Municipal Building would be ideal because of the building's prominence along the route. The panel should introduce visitors to the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region and provide introductory information on the Elk Watershed Mini-Cluster, including a map of the region, associated themes and specific interpretive sites, and Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner branding. It should also connect visitors to other clusters and themes, particularly to sites in the Chrome Mini-Cluster. The panel's location on municipal property would ensure its longevity as an exhibit location; it not being as threatened by a change of property ownership. Additional interpretive exhibit panels could be installed at Old Stone Cider and St. John's Lewisville Church and Cemetery just south of the border with Maryland to interpret settlement patterns and agricultural community life.

Springlawn Trail offers an opportunity to explore both the Agricultural Landscape theme and Natural Landscapes theme through wayside interpretive panels that focus on the history and archaeological remains of the paper mill along the Big Elk Creek, and that illustrate how the watershed and its resources shaped area settlement patterns. Similarly, Little Elk Creek Preserve, managed by Brandywine Red Clay Alliance, offers opportunities to explore the evolution of land use from early agricultural settlement patterns to how the land and watershed is stewarded today.

Discussion with Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Task Force members from Elk Township, Elk Township Supervisors and associated private property owners should be undertaken to determine how interpretation might be implemented. The Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Task Force should coordinate with the Oxford Region Planning Commission, which is working on a broader development of the agriculture theme in Chester County, to support a coordinated implementation of the agricultural theme at interpretive sites in Elk Township.

CHROME MINI-CLUSTER

The Chrome Mini-Cluster encompasses the Chrome Barrens Preserve and the Lower Chrome Serpentine Barrens Preserve in Elk Township and can be connected interpretively with Nottingham County Park, the location of one of the largest serpentine barrens on the east coast. These three interpretive sites are positioned to interpret the significance and role of the unique geology of serpentine metamorphic rock, with its signature green hue, and the associated rare plant communities and ecosystems in both the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region and Chester County as a whole. Serpentine stone can be found in buildings throughout Chester County, and chromite ore was quarried and shipped from Chester County, both domestically and internationally for other industries. It is important to note that neither the significance of this industry, nor the rare plant communities and ecosystems of serpentine barrens in Chester County are actively interpreted on an ongoing basis through outdoor exhibits or daily programs at any serpentine barrens location.

Potential Orientation Location/Heritage Center: Nottingham County Park

Supporting Orientation Location: Elk Township Municipal Building

Interpretive Sites:

- Nottingham County Park
- Chrome Barrens Preserve
- Lower Chrome Barrens Serpentine Preserve

Supporting Viewing Corridors Sites

- Little Elk Meeting House
- Glen Hope Bridge
- Linton Stephens Bridge
- Rudolph and Arthur Covered Bridge (currently being reconstructed)

The location with the most potential for introducing visitors to the serpentine barrens story is Nottingham County Park/Serpentine Barrens. It is an established county park and the Nottingham Serpentine Barrens is recognized as a “National Natural Landmark” by the National Park Service. While the Nottingham County Park trail map indicates a “Serpentine Grassland Demonstration Area” at the park, it is unclear what interpretation exists on location beyond periodic public events or programs. Conversations should be initiated with the county regarding the feasibility of establishing an interpretive exhibit at the park to introduce the serpentine barrens theme and connect it to other barrens in the region.

Chrome Barrens Preserve, within the Stateline Serpentine Barrens, is owned by Elk Township and has a management agreement with the Nature Conservancy. It may offer the first opportunity for interpretation regarding the serpentine barrens within the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region. Currently, its location on Barren Road is a rather remote setting, and it seems as though it is prone to vandalism. Conversations should be initiated with Elk Township to determine the feasibility of on-site interpretive exhibits at this location. Lower Chrome Barrens Serpentine Preserve does not have parking or public access at this time but could be included in the future.

It should be noted that other serpentine barrens exist in Chester County, including the Unionville Barrens, part of Natural Lands’ ChesLen Preserve, Marshallton Barrens, part of Natural Lands’ Stroud Preserve, and the Sugartown Barrens, part of the Natural Lands’ Willisbrook Preserve. There might be an opportunity to highlight these locations to broaden the interpretation of the significance of serpentine barrens in Chester County.

SPRINGLAWN TRAIL INTERPRETIVE SITE

Springlawn Trail is a gem within the Elk Watershed Mini-Cluster, with a well-maintained trail, beautiful views of Big Elk Creek, a variety of bird and animal life (including bald eagles and pileated woodpeckers), and the archaeological ruins of a paper mill and its associated homes and the mill dams and races that harnessed the power of the watershed. This interpretive site should be leveraged to interpret the interplay of the Agricultural Landscape theme and Natural Landscape theme, particularly the role of the watershed in settlement patterns and the establishment of mills, as well as how mills influenced the development of communities.

The Springlawn Trail offers the opportunity to interpret the region’s milling history by highlighting the mills that once operated along the Big Elk Creek, producing flour, paper, and other products for both the local community and larger markets. Interpretation of the paper mill and dam ruins along the trail can show how people used the creek and land to harness water power to run the mills, creating an industry that allowed them to make a living and helped form communities. Topics could include water power and milling technology, mill products and how mills served the local community, both economically and socially. The interpretation on this trail can highlight both the paper mill located along the trail, as well as mills in other nearby locations including Tweed’s mills which consisted of a saw mill, bark mill and grist mill.

Springlawn Trail’s trailhead is located on Chesterville Road and extends 2.25 miles to where it meets up with Strickersville Road. There is a gate at Strickersville Road with no parking. At the trailhead at Chesterville Road, there is an opportunity to install a larger interpretive panel with a highly visual trail map and an introduction to the themes and stories. It could be installed either where the current one is located, or inside the gate to the left (it was difficult to know the location of the property line or easement right-of-way to determine feasibility of this).

As you begin your walk along the trail from Chesterville Road, you enjoy a view of the Big Elk Creek to your left, and fields on a hillside to your right. The first half of the trail, approximately one mile, offers views of the ruins of the structures, mill races and dams that served the Spring Lawn/Megargee Paper Mill. The remaining 1.25-mile walk is

largely made up of scenic views of the Big Elk Creek, including a side trail that takes you closer to the creek. Below are potential locations for interpretive wayside exhibits. A more thorough study, including an exhibit content study, should be undertaken to determine specific locations for identifying signage and interpretive waysides, as well as to develop specific content and identify photos, drawings and maps for the exhibits.

1. Trailhead: Install a larger interpretive panel to introduce themes and the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Region, with a highly visual map of the region with site locations. A second panel or wayside should introduce Springlawn Trail with a highly visual trail map that shows where features can be found. Introduce The Agricultural Landscape theme, focusing on the establishment of mills. Introduce The Natural Landscape theme, showing how the watershed shaped settlement patterns.

2. Dam Abutment – Install wayside signage to identify the abutment and show how mills were located to take advantage of the water source, employing dams and mill races to direct the water to the mill. This location offers a good place to identify the locations of both the earlier dam and the later dam. While the dam and remains of the mill race are on private property, there is opportunity here to highlight them. There are likely other features that could be highlighted with low-impact signage. A highly visual artistic rendering of the mill, the creek, the mill race and other features should be created to show their locations and how they supported mill operations. This rendering could be incorporated into each wayside exhibit sign to help interpret each location.

3. Spur Trail to Creek. A wayside/direction finding sign currently directs visitors down this trail. A new sign should include a map showing features that can be seen from the creek's edge, including the lower dam, a likely settling pond and the remains of part of the paper mill to the south (when leaves are off the trees). A giant pondlike earthwork, almost certainly the remains of the paper mill's settling pond, is located south of the dam. A sign at the creek is not practical due to flooding. Incorporate a highly visual artistic rendering of the mill, the creek, the mill race and other features into the waysides to interpret mill operations.

4. Location of Paper Mill site and Nearby Houses. The Elk Township history dates the first mill to c. 1830. In 1846, the mill property was called the Springlawn Mill by a new owner. Megargee Bros. acquired the mill property in 1875 or 1879. The Megargee Paper Mill operated into the end of the century; the company moved its equipment out in 1902. The building then served as a rug mill for a couple years before it burned in 1908. One or two interpretive wayside exhibits should be installed to show what the site looked like, using artistic renderings, the Insurance Plan drawings for the mill and any photographs of the site that might be appropriate. Additional low-key identifying markers could be added to identify the location of specific features. The ruins should be secured somehow to prevent vandalism. Consider archaeological excavation.

5. "Paper Mill Office" and Potential Viewing Area. The ruin of what may have been the paper mill office is at a bend in the creek. The ruins are excellent. They should be better secured to prevent vandalism or injury to visitors. A viewing area could be created adjacent to the office ruin. It is fairly level there and it is already fairly clear in terms of vegetation. Minimal clearing could take place. Add wayside interpretive signage at this spot that identifies features that can be seen along the creek, including the dam. Use a highly visual map and artistic renderings to show locations of mill features, the insurance plan drawings for the mill, and any photographs of the site that might be appropriate.

6. & 7. Entrances to the side trail to Big Elk Creek. Big Elk Creek State Park is in the process of reforesting large swaths of the former farmland within the park. At the beginning of Springlawn Trail – approximately ¼-mile from the trailhead, there is a large field that is being reforested to the right. Further down the trail, there is a side trail loop that takes visitors down into a floodplain area near the creek where additional reforestation is taking place. There may be an opportunity to include an interpretive wayside sign at both these locations to interpret the strategies and goals of reforestation. This interpretation should be coordinated with PA DCNR.

8. Termination at Stricklersville Road. Install interpretive wayside sign inside gate to introduce Springlawn Trail. Use a wayside sign instead of larger interpretive panel since parking is discouraged here. This would at least offer an introduction and tie the interpretation back to the other end of the trail.

OLD STONE CIDER INTERPRETIVE SITE

A family-run orchard nestled in the rolling hills of southeastern Pennsylvania. After tearing down and rebuilding a Pennsylvania bank barn, Old Stone Cider opened first tasting room and sales floor in the building in 2016. The family is committed to carrying on the agricultural heritage of the region and proud to be growing heirloom apple varieties, some hundreds of years old. The Old Stone Graveyard of the Head of the Elk Presbyterian Church is on the property. Mile Marker 4 of Mason and Dixon's West Line (the Maryland-Pennsylvania line) can be reached from southeast corner of Stone Cider's property.

There are plans for an interpretive sign at the Old Stone Cider site through the Oxford Area Historical Association/Oxford Region Planning Commission. Interpretive content for this sign and any interpretive exhibit proposed through the Mason-Dixon/Arc Corner Heritage Interpretation Plan should be coordinated to avoid duplication and to maintain consistency/continuity throughout Chester County's Heritage Interpretive Network.

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

A Public Meeting was held on May 21, 2024. It was held virtually and advertised through Township websites and social media pages. During the meeting, polls were used to determine participant interest in topics, what sites should be included, and what sites they frequent.

What public sites do you frequent in your community? (Responses provided by participants below)
White Clay Creek Preserve, Landenberg Store, London Britain Township Building, Nichol Park, Mason-Dixon Greenway South (Flint Hill and Strickersville Road.
villages, wineries, polo field, like driving by ag sites and visit ones to the public, where historic sites intersect these is a big plus
Landenberg store, Lyceum in NG park
1723 Vineyards, Old Stone Cider, Springlawn Tr, Big Elk Franklin, WCCP,
White Clay, Nichol Park. (Township office)
Banfshire Preserve, Franklin Preserve.
B.E.C. state park, Springlawn Trail, Old Stione Cider Barn, Serpentine Barrens,
Nichol Park, White Clay Creek Preserve, London Britain Twp Bldg
WCCSP, BESP, Paradox Vineyard, Landenberg village (store)

What locations should be included as interpretive sites? (Responses provided by participants below)
Sexton's House in White Clay Creek Preserve.
I think heritage centers should be determined first and see what other sites could be interpretive sites
boundary markers
Will answer later
Can't think of any more right now...
Mills and Ruins. Historic properties.
Historic cemeteries?
Welsh Baptist Historic District, Chrome Barrens

1. Which Natural Landscape subthemes are priorities for you? (Multiple choice)

12/12 (100)% answered



2. Which Mason Dixon/Arc Corner subthemes are priorities for you? (Multiple choice)

11/12 (92)% answered



3. Which Agricultural Landscape Subthemes are priorities for you? (Multiple choice)

11/12 (92)% answered

