

PRESERVATION

Vision 2000

The Maryland Plan

Maryland Historical Trust Press
Crownsville, Maryland
1998

The Maryland Historical Trust is dedicated to preserving and interpreting the legacy of Maryland's past. Through research, conservation, and education, the Maryland Historical Trust assists the people of Maryland in understanding their historical and cultural heritage.

The Maryland Historical Trust is an agency of the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). DHCD works with partners to revitalize communities, encourage home ownership, expand affordable housing opportunities and enhance Maryland's historic sites and traditions by providing resources not available in the private sector.

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ISBN #1-878399-69-1

Cover photo is courtesy of Tom Darden, Governor's Press Office, 1996.

HABS illustration is the east elevation of Ocean Hall, St. Mary's County, done by Cary Carson and Chinh Hoang in 1976.

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The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

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As an agency of the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, we pledge to foster the letter and spirit of the law for achieving equal housing opportunity in Maryland.

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Acknowledgments

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) thanks all those who helped bring this plan to completion. MHT is especially indebted to the many participants in the Preservation Vision 2000 workshops held throughout 1991-1992 in Baltimore City, Chestertown, College Park, Grantsville, Hagerstown, Perryville, Prince Frederick, Salisbury, and Westminster. Recognition is also due to those preservation partners who served as co-sponsors of these workshops, including the Maryland Association of Historic District Commission (MAHDC), the Maryland Environmental Trust (MET), the Maryland Office of Planning, the Maryland Chapter of the American Planning Association, Preservation Maryland, and MHT's County Advisory Committees. Technical assistance provided by Sue Henry Renaud, Preservation Planning Program Coordinator for the National Park Service's Office of Heritage Preservation Services, was essential to the successful completion of the plan.

Executive Summary

Maryland is rich in heritage resources, boasting 65 National Historic Landmarks and 1193 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These properties range from the U.S. Naval Academy, the USS Constellation, the City of Annapolis, and the Civil War's Monocacy Battlefield to the 17th century Historic St. Mary's City complex, lighthouses on the Chesapeake Bay, and a quartzite quarry site from the Late Archaic period. Citizens throughout Maryland are fascinated with the less well-known but still important historic buildings, local scenic landmarks, and cultural traditions in their hometowns, as well as with the active farmlands and forested hills found across the state. Marylanders, both past and present, have shaped the landscape as it appears today. We are all responsible for changes to it in the future.

Individuals concerned about the effect of change on both natural and built environments have formed organizations, joined local planning commissions, learned the language of land use law, and coordinated with others who share their interests. These citizens recognize that sprawling development will not solve the problems caused by burgeoning population and increasing growth pressures in Maryland. They are concerned that insensitive and mismanaged growth will destroy or alter beyond recognition the historic and natural resources of their own time and their ancestors' pasts.

Preservation Vision 2000: The Maryland Plan has been prepared to assist citizens who wish to preserve the state's heritage resources and to influence the direction of growth in their communities. In addition, this plan will guide the programs and activities of the state historic preservation office, known as the Maryland Historical Trust, from now through the year 2000.

Preservation Vision 2000 contains planning priorities, major goals and objectives, and suggestions for how people at all levels of interest and involvement



The William Brown House at London Town is a National Historic Landmark on the South River. This property is part of the Annapolis and London Town Heritage Area.



Preservation Vision 2000: The Maryland Plan

can contribute to achieving a balanced, pleasant living environment where Maryland's past is prominent.

The major priorities identified during this plan's development are related to the prominent issues of growth management, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, heritage tourism, heritage resource education and heritage resource protection. The following goals have been developed to address these priorities:

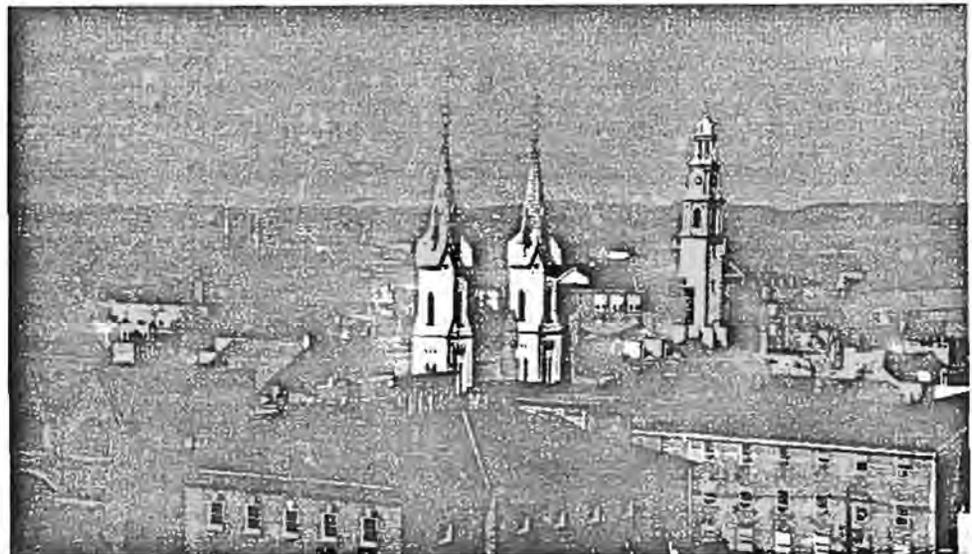
**GOAL 1 EFFECTIVELY MANAGE GROWTH BY ENCOURAGING
 NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION.**

**GOAL 2 STIMULATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
 HERITAGE TOURISM.**

**GOAL 3 INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION OF
 MARYLAND'S HERITAGE RESOURCES.**

**GOAL 4 ENCOURAGE HERITAGE RESOURCE PROTECTION IN
 COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.**

By working to achieve these four goals, preservationists across the state will assist in the identification, evaluation, interpretation, and protection of Maryland's historic, archeological, and cultural resources for the benefit of future generations.



The City of Frederick is widely recognized for its exceptional 19th century urban landscape. Like many communities around the state, the city is working to revitalize its downtown neighborhoods and manage growth in its outlying areas.



I. Preparing the Maryland Preservation Plan

The major heritage conservation goals, strategies, and recommendations presented in this plan are intended to guide heritage conservation in Maryland for the next five years. This plan updates *Planning the Future of Maryland's Past*, the 1986 Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan.

A. Public Participation

Preservation Vision 2000 evolved through open dialogue and continuous input by the general public and by partners of the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). Beginning in the summer of 1991, MHT held a series of regional workshops to determine the most pressing heritage conservation issues in the state and to identify how to address them. A questionnaire was developed specifically for the 1991-92 planning workshops to gauge participants' involvement and interest in heritage resource conservation and to understand their concerns about preservation activities in their communities. Various state and local preservation organizations were workshop cosponsors, frequently providing assistance with meeting arrangements, workshop announcements, and media contacts. In addition to representatives from cosponsoring groups, workshop participants included representatives of both private and public organizations and agencies, as well as interested citizens. The wealth of information gained from this outreach effort, documented in the National Park Service publication *Reaching Out, Reaching In: A Guide to Creating Effective Public Participation in State Historic Preservation Planning*, was crucial in guiding development of this plan's goals and objectives.

Other heritage conservation concerns and suggestions were received during MHT's annual conferences, at regional and local training seminars, and at various planning retreats. Regular visits and telephone conversations between MHT staff and subgrantees, local planners, preservation professionals and advocates also provided insights into statewide preservation needs. Information about state population and growth trends was collected from the 1990 U.S. Census reports for Maryland, various planning documents, and discussions with planners both within the state and the mid-Atlantic region.

B. 2001 And Beyond

The process for developing the next comprehensive plan is expected to start in 1999. Again, the Maryland Historical Trust, as the State Historic Preservation Office, will have the primary responsibility for ensuring that plan preparation involves various participants representing both the public and private sectors as well as any interested individuals. Planning revisions will occur every five years, so that the next plan should be ready for review and adoption by 2001.



The LeGore Stone Arch Bridge in Frederick County is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Maryland State Highway Administration, in cooperation with the Maryland Historical Trust, is preparing a comprehensive inventory of the many historic bridges which still carry highway traffic in the state.



C. How to Use this Plan

The goals and objectives outlined in Section II of this plan have been developed for use by planners, local, regional, and state officials, consultants, nonprofit organizations, and interested citizens in the preparation of local comprehensive plans, growth management initiatives, statewide reinvestment ventures, and any other project or document that may impact the state's historical, archeological, and cultural resources. These goals and objectives provide a common framework for preservation action in Maryland, underscoring the state's preservation planning priorities for the next five years. In addition to guiding preservation policy development at the state and local level, the Plan is designed to outline heritage conservation tools, programs, activities, and partnerships that may be used to achieve the stated goals.



II. Statewide Priorities for Heritage Resource Conservation in Maryland

The major priorities identified during this plan's development are related to the prominent issues of growth management, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, heritage tourism, heritage resource education and heritage resource protection. These issues have become cause for concern due to the state's projected increase in population and the anticipated rise in demand for services which may negatively impact Maryland's significant historic, archeological, and cultural resources.

Four goals have been developed to address these priorities. Although all are interrelated, they are important enough to stand alone. The four goals and their associated objectives are broadly defined so that they may be implemented at all levels of government and in all communities around the state.

GOAL 1: EFFECTIVELY MANAGE GROWTH BY ENCOURAGING NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION

Objective 1: Implement programs designed to revitalize older neighborhoods and commercial centers.

Objective 2: Develop local, regional, and state comprehensive plans in which growth policies are compatible with heritage resource protection.

GOAL 2: STIMULATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HERITAGE TOURISM

Objective 1: Implement the Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas

Program to identify, interpret, and promote areas that exhibit a cohesive group of significant historic, cultural, archeological, and natural resources.

Objective 2: Strengthen the interpretive and tourism potential of Maryland's communities.

Objective 3: Develop interjurisdictional, intergovernmental, and interdisciplinary partnerships.

GOAL 3: INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION OF MARYLAND'S HERITAGE RESOURCES

Objective 1: Offer educational programs for all ages that focus on Maryland's history and its significant heritage resources.

Objective 2: Utilize a variety of communication options to provide efficient educational and liaison services.

Objective 3: Strengthen working partnerships and linkages with government agencies, preservation organizations, and individuals who support heritage conservation.



The Ocean City Lifesaving Museum, Worcester County, is one of Maryland's 220 historical and cultural museums.



GOAL 4: ENCOURAGE HERITAGE RESOURCE PROTECTION IN COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE

Objective 1: Promote the identification, evaluation, and protection of Maryland's significant heritage resources.

Objective 2: Utilize land use strategies and protection programs that assist in the preservation of important architectural and archeological resources.

A. Growth Management and Neighborhood Revitalization

Effective growth management is one of the most important priorities in Maryland today. This issue is being addressed throughout the state under the requirements of the Planning Act of 1992 and has become the major focus of current Governor Parris N. Glendening's administration. With the overall population predicted to rise from 4,780,753 in 1990 to 6,073,050 in 2020, all state agencies have begun to prepare for the anticipated increase in demand for more infrastructure, better schools, more housing options, and adequate transportation routes. In the past, such quality of life requirements have contributed to sprawl development, overtaxed road systems, piecemeal residential development in rural areas, and over-extended and under-funded infrastructure systems. Today, the state is working towards mitigating the impact of such undesirable effects of growth by directing development towards already established communities.

One of the ways in which the state is implementing this directed growth policy is by focusing state dollars on "Smart Growth" areas. By giving priority funding to those areas within local jurisdictions that have existing or planned development infrastructure, the state is supporting efficient and economical growth while combating sprawl and its resultant consequences - the loss of fields, farms, and neighborhoods. Through the local zoning and capital planning process, local jurisdictions determine which areas qualify as priority funding areas or "designated revitalization areas." These areas then receive priority when vying for state funding for roads and highways, business development

**MARYLAND'S POPULATION GROWTH
1970 - 2020**

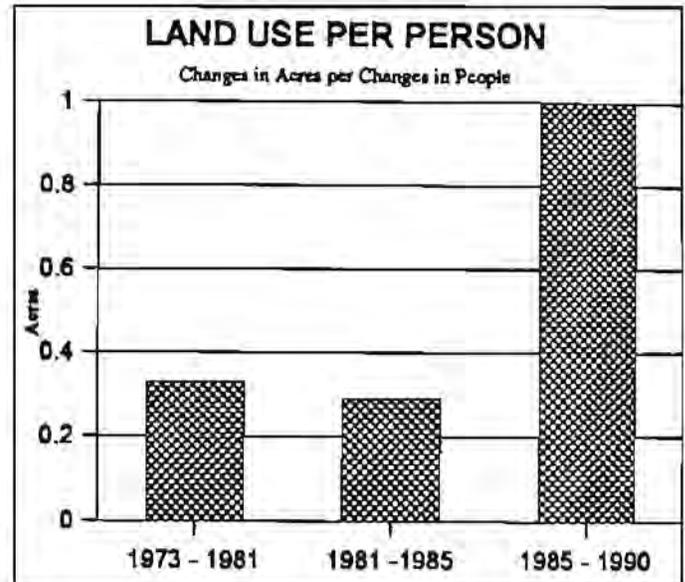
Maryland's population has increased steadily and rapidly in recent decades, and this rate of increase is projected to continue.

	1970	1990	2010	2020
MARYLAND	3,923,897	4,780,753	5,719,900	6,073,050
Baltimore	2,071,016	2,348,219	2,616,100	2,704,500
Lower Eastern Shore	127,007	163,043	197,050	208,950
Southern Maryland	115,748	228,500	350,400	424,700
Upper Eastern Shore	131,322	180,726	229,250	246,250
Washington Suburban	1,269,455	1,635,788	2,077,300	2,234,500
Western Maryland	209,349	224,477	247,800	254,150



financing and economic development, and most housing programs.

Neighborhood revitalization provides a sensible solution to mis- and unmanaged growth. Almost all of Maryland's many historic communities contain under- or unutilized historic buildings that may be renovated to provide housing and business locations for new residents and business-owners. In fact, 85% of Maryland's inventoried historic properties are located in the state's incorporated cities and towns. Notably, the repair and improvement of infrastructure in these areas is less costly than the construction or extension of new infrastructure to scattered rural developments. By directing growth back to established communities that provide both a variety of housing options and an adequate infrastructure investment, important agricultural and scenic properties will be protected for the enjoyment of future generations.



From *Update of Maryland Growth Indicators*, Maryland Office of Planning, 1994.

B. Economic Development and Heritage Tourism

Essential to the state's well-being in the 21st century is its sustained economic vitality. While some communities are currently facing a rise in population and an increased demand for employment opportunities and services, others must address the result of decreasing investment and out migration. Baltimore City, possessed of the state's most concentrated collection of historic resources, is one of those communities most threatened by such a decline in economic activity.

Economic development is a priority shared by both public agencies and private organizations. Both have developed programs to assist commercial enterprise. The Maryland Downtown Development Association (MDDA), comprised of members representing towns and businesses across the state, provides mentoring and community networking opportunities on economic development issues. The Main Street Maryland Program, operated out of the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, offers technical assistance aimed at improving the economy, appearance, and image of traditional downtown business districts. The Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED) and its Office of Tourism Development work to attract new businesses and visitors to the state. In addition, Governor Glendening is requiring that all state agencies coordinate their technical and financial assistance efforts towards targeted locations around the state to achieve a greater return on the state's investment.

One of the methods by which the state hopes to increase revenues is through the development of heritage tourism. Currently, greater numbers of visitors are trekking into states surrounding Maryland, particularly Virginia and Pennsylvania, than into Maryland itself. The wide array of historic communities, historical and cultural museums, and scenic and natural resources that abound in Maryland are assets that have been both under appreciated and under marketed. The Maryland Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Program,



created in 1996 when House Bill 1 was signed into law, is designed to change that. Administered by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, the heritage areas program will foster partnerships between state agencies and local communities aimed at optimizing the appeal of the state's distinctive regions as heritage tourism experiences.

C. Heritage Resource Education

Heritage resource education is important to everyone. People do not value what they don't understand, and do not protect what they don't value. Members of private and public organizations and agencies can be both teachers and students when deciding what significant properties deserve special attention, require immediate rehabilitation, or would benefit from better interpretation. Publications, exhibits, workshops, and the electronic media can all be used to educate the public about the benefits of heritage resource protection, about the affect of increasing population demands, and about strategies available to protect heritage resources.



School trips to historic sites, like Riversdale Mansion in Prince George's County, are good ways to educate children about the value of their past.

D. Heritage Resource Protection

Heritage resource protection continues to be a major priority of preservationists across the state. The number of evaluated properties is small compared to the number of potentially significant properties that have not yet been identified. Increased growth and tourism development will require an assessment of what heritage resources exist in those areas undergoing such changes. Once standing structures, archeological sites, and cultural traditions are identified and evaluated, appropriate protective measures may be applied.

E. Financial Assistance Programs

A variety of financial assistance programs exist which assist and encourage a wide range of heritage resource activities. These programs include grants, loans, and tax incentives available at the federal, state, and local level. Grants and loans are available from nonprofit organizations as well.

1. Tax Credits

Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits

A wide range of severely deteriorated buildings have been brought back to life using federal rehabilitation tax credits. Abandoned schools converted into senior housing; mill complexes utilized for housing or retail; even a church rehabilitated as an artist's studio: these are just some examples of projects resulting from this program. The program enables owners or long-term lease holders of income-producing certified historic structures to receive a federal tax credit. Structures are certified if they are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or considered to be a contributing element within the boundaries of an historic district. The credit amounts to 20% of the cost of a certified rehabilitation meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Applications for this program contain three parts and are available through the Maryland Historical Trust.



The owners of the Atlantic Hotel in Berlin, Worcester County, utilized the Federal Income Tax Credit to complete the building's rehabilitation. It now serves as the cornerstone for Berlin's revitalization efforts.



State Rehabilitation Tax Credits

This tax credit program was created as part of the Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Act of 1996 and provides a new incentive for the revitalization and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Effective January 1, 1997, this program provides Maryland income tax credits equal to 10% (to be increased to 15% as of January 1, 1998) of the qualified capital costs expended in the rehabilitation of a "certified heritage structure." The program replaces the Maryland rehabilitation tax subtraction for the rehabilitation of owner-occupied residential historic property.

The credit is available for owner-occupied residential property as well as income-producing property. The rehabilitation expenditure in a 24-month period must be substantial, exceeding \$5,000 for owner-occupied residential property, and the greater of the adjusted basis of the structure for all other property. The rehabilitation must conform with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and must be certified by the Maryland Historical Trust.

Neighborhood Partnership Program Tax Credits

The Neighborhood Partnership Program, administered by the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development's Division of Neighborhood Revitalization, offers state tax credits as an incentive to Maryland corporations to contribute to nonprofit organizations addressing critical needs in Maryland's communities. Under this program, nonprofit organizations that sponsor community activities (for example, development of affordable housing or job training and placement programs) in designated revitalization areas are allocated tax credits by the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. Business entities that make donations directly to these nonprofits for approved projects will then receive tax credits equal to 50% of the value of their donation. These corporate tax credits are claimed in addition to State and Federal deductions for charitable contributions, making the average cost for each dollar donated only 27-cents. Using this program, businesses can tailor their corporate giving to invest in selected communities and projects that are important to them.

Local Government Property Tax Credits

State enabling legislation exists for two local property tax incentive programs available to owners of income-producing and owner-occupied residential properties. Property-owners have the ability to apply for either a 10% rehabilitation property tax credit or a property tax freeze if their jurisdiction participates in the programs. Eligibility for the program is based on the criteria developed by the local jurisdictions or historic district commissions. The legal basis for the 10% property tax credit is Article 81, Section 9-204 and for the property tax freeze in Article 81, Section 9-308, both of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.



2. Grants and Loans

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, centered in Natchitoches, Louisiana on the campus of Northwestern State University, awards Preservation Technology and Training grants to support work in archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects, and materials conservation and interpretation. These grants are for work that focuses on technical issues in preservation and conservation, including training in technical issues. Eligible applicants include Federal and non-Federal laboratories, accredited museums, universities, nonprofit organizations, units and Cooperative park Study Units of the National Park System, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation offices, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation administers two loan programs and two grant programs. The National Preservation Loan Fund provides below-market rate loans to nonprofit organizations and government agencies for the acquisition and rehabilitation of historic properties or for the creation or expansion of revolving loan funds. The Inner-City Ventures Fund helps community-based nonprofit organizations to initiate historic rehabilitation projects for the benefit of low and moderate income residents. Awards include loans, lines of credit, and occasional grants. The Preservation Services Fund provides matching grants to nonprofit organizations, universities and public agencies to initiate preservation projects. Funds may be used to support professional services in architecture, law, planning, and economics, conferences, and educational programs that address subjects of particular importance to historic preservation. The Johanna Favrot Fund offers grants ranging from \$2,000 to \$25,000 to nonprofit organizations, government agencies, for-profit businesses, and individuals for projects that contribute to the preservation of or the recapture of an authentic sense of place. Funds may be used to obtain professional expertise in areas such as architecture, planning, archeology, or media relations; sponsorship of preservation conferences and workshops; and design and implementation of innovative preservation education programs.



St. James Methodist Church in Orle, Somerset County, before (top) and after (bottom) it received a capital grant from MHT for exterior rehabilitation.

Maryland Historical Trust Grant Fund

The Maryland Historical Trust Grant Fund includes both the Capital and Non-Capital Historic Preservation Grant Program and the Historical and Cultural Museum Assistance Grant Program. The MHT Grant Fund is a continuing, nonlapsing, special fund consisting of monies appropriated by the State annually.

Nonprofit organizations, local jurisdictions, business entities and individuals may apply for grants to fund capital projects, including the acquisition, rehabilitation, or restoration of historic property in Maryland. Only nonprofit organizations and local jurisdictions are eligible to apply for non-capital grants. Non-capital projects may include a wide array of preservation activities ranging from research and survey work to the development of educational programs and planning documents. A 50/50 match is required of all local jurisdictions for



capital and non-capital projects. Nonprofit organizations are not required to provide a match; however, those that do so will be more competitive in the grant selection process. The maximum grant award is \$40,000.

Heritage Museum Development Grants, Heritage Museum Mini Grants, and Heritage Museum Consultant Grants are all administered through the Historical and Cultural Museum Assistance Program. Heritage Museum Development Grants range from \$5,000 to \$40,000 and are designed to strengthen heritage museums as tourism destinations and to strengthen museum consortia. Heritage Museum Mini Grants range from \$500 to \$5,000 and are designed to help strengthen the professionalism of Maryland's heritage museums. Heritage Museum Consultant Grants are available for up to \$525 for professional technical assistance. Available to nonprofit organizations and local jurisdictions, these grants do not require matching funds although applicants who provide at least a 50/50 match will be more competitive in the grant selection process.

Maryland Humanities Council

The Maryland Humanities Council exists solely to promote the public's participation in and appreciation of the humanities throughout the state. It grants funds through a competitive application process to nonprofit organizations to present humanities programs for public audiences in Maryland. The Council makes grants and mini grants available for educational programs, interpretive exhibits, and publications in the humanities, including history and archeology-related projects. The Council does not fund construction or renovation projects.

Certified Local Government Subgrants

Eligibility to compete for Certified Local Government (CLG) subgrant funds is one of the benefits provided to local governments who participate in the Certified Local Government Program — a federal/state/local preservation partnership. In order to become certified, local governments must enforce state or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties, establish and maintain a qualified historic preservation commission, maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties in coordination with the state historic preservation office, provide for public participation in its activities, and perform other agreed upon functions delegated to it by the state historic preservation officer. Benefits of becoming certified include eligibility to compete for CLG subgrants, formal participation in the National Register nomination process, annual performance evaluations, and priority technical assistance.

The CLG Subgrant Program is federally funded through the Maryland Historical Trust's annual appropriation from the National Park Service. A minimum of 10% of that appropriation is used for pass-through grants to jurisdictions as part of the CLG program. Like the Maryland Non-Capital Grant Program, CLG funds may be used for a wide variety of projects such as historic site research and survey work, National Register nomination development, community planning, public education, and archeology. CLG subgrants



The City of Hagerstown used a CLG grant to fund research, writing and production of *Railroad Ties: Industry and Culture in Hagerstown, Maryland*.



are available to local governments on a 60/40 matching basis, requiring the applicant to cover only 40% of the total project cost.

Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Grants

The Maryland Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Program includes a financial assistance program for both Recognized and Certified Heritage Areas. Once a community is granted "Recognized Heritage Area (RHA)" status by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority (MHAA), the RHA is eligible for a matching grant to prepare a management plan setting forth the strategies, projects, programs, actions and partnerships that will be involved in achieving its goals. With an approved management plan, RHAs become Certified Heritage Areas. By statute, the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority may bestow on only two RHAs the status of Certified Heritage Area (CHA) each year.

CHAs are eligible for a number of financial benefits, including:

1. Matching grants of up to 50% and loans to local jurisdictions or other appropriate entities for planning, design, property acquisition, development, preservation, restoration, interpretation, marketing, and programming. Grants for acquisition and development may be made within five years of the date of Management Plan approval by MHAA unless the MHAA determines that the project is essential for the success of the area.
2. Loans for economic development projects from the proceeds of revenue bonds sold by the MHAA.
3. State income tax credits for the rehabilitation of certified heritage structures and the authority to provide local property tax credits for such rehabilitation.
4. Broad program support from State government.



The Western Maryland Railway Station is a major anchor in the Canal Place Certified Heritage Area in Cumberland, Allegany County. It serves as the visitor's center for both Allegany County and the C&O Canal National Historical Park as well as the terminus of the Western Maryland Scenic Railroad.



Mount Vernon Place, a National Historic Landmark District, is an important asset in the Baltimore City Recognized Heritage Area.
Photo courtesy of J. Brough Schamp.

Historic Preservation Revolving Loan Fund

The MHT Historic Preservation Revolving Loan Fund provides loans to nonprofit organizations, local jurisdictions, business entities, and individuals to assist in the protection of historic property. Loan funds can be used to acquire, rehabilitate, or restore historic property listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places. They may also be used for short-term financing of studies, surveys, plans and specifications, and architectural, engineering, or other special services directly related to pre-construction work required or recommended by the Trust or the State Historic Preservation Officer on projects being funded with federal or state monies. The average loan has been in the amount of \$100,000, with loans as large as \$300,000 having been settled. The low interest loans are available on a first-come, first-served basis throughout the year. Successful applicants must convey a perpetual historic preservation easement to the Trust.



Neighborhood Business Development Program Grants and Loans

The Neighborhood Business Development Program (NBDP), located in Maryland's Department of Housing and Community Development, provides flexible, gap financing (up to 50% of total project cost) for small businesses starting up or expanding in urban, suburban, or rural revitalization areas throughout Maryland. Maryland-based small businesses and nonprofit organizations whose activities contribute to a broader revitalization effort are eligible to apply. Approval for NBDP assistance depends upon the location of the business in a designated revitalization area, the potential of the business, and the impact of the business on its neighborhood. Projects involving historic properties are often reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust. One of the program's earliest successes was the opening of a crab processing building on Smith Island for local crab pickers.

Preservation Maryland Grant and Loan Programs

Preservation Maryland, founded in 1931 as the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, is the state's oldest preservation organization. Beginning in the late 1980s, PM formalized and substantially expanded its grant and loan programs. Currently, PM provides grants of up to \$5,000 and low-interest loans of up to \$50,000 to nonprofit organizations for various preservation projects throughout Maryland. Applications are accepted at any time, and are generally reviewed on a monthly basis.

PM also administers the "PM/MHT Special Grant Fund" which provides grants up to \$5,000 and is intended to meet significant historic preservation needs unlikely to be met through existing Preservation Maryland and Maryland Historical Trust grant programs. Each year, one or more special needs are identified as priority areas for funding by this program. Heritage tourism development and legal services engaged to protect endangered historic resources were chosen as priority funding areas in 1997.

Local Government and Nonprofit Grant Programs

Grant programs supporting historic preservation efforts are also available at the local level. The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission, for example, is an entity of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission that awards small Historic Preservation Grants to nonprofit organizations annually. Examples of private, nonprofit organizations that maintain grant funds for distribution locally include the Anne Arundel County Trust for Historic Preservation, the Baltimore County Historical Trust, Inc., and the Washington County Historical and Fine Arts Trust (better known as the Bowman Board). Contact the Maryland Historical Trust for information about potential local funding sources in your area.



The Clear Spring District Historical Association received grant funds from the Bowman Board to rehabilitate the Nesblitt-Warner House (Plumb Grove). The purpose of the Bowman Board Grant Fund is, in part, to grant funds to projects that preserve and maintain historical, aesthetic and cultural property in Washington County.



III. The Status of Heritage Resources in Maryland

The heritage conservation movement has been active in Maryland for most of this century. It formally began in 1931 with the creation of The Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, now known as Preservation Maryland. In 1961, the Maryland Historical Trust was established and in 1963 state enabling legislation was created to empower local governments to designate local historic districts throughout the state. This enabling legislation received a major revision in 1995. Legislation calling for a state "106 Review" process was passed in 1985 and in 1996 the Maryland Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Program was created by the state legislature. These are only some of the many important milestones that preservation professionals and advocates have accomplished in Maryland in the 20th century. Heritage conservation activities continue to be sponsored by grassroots organizations, interested citizens, elected officials, local jurisdictions, nonprofit preservation organizations, state and regional agencies, and the state historic preservation office.

A. State Historic Preservation Office

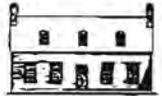
The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) was formed in 1961 to assist the people of Maryland in identifying, studying, evaluating, preserving, protecting, and interpreting the state's significant prehistoric and historic districts, sites, structures, cultural landscapes, heritage areas, cultural objects, and artifacts, as well as less tangible human and community traditions. The Trust is the principal operating unit within the Division of Historical and Cultural Programs, which is an agency within the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. The MHT Board of Trustees is composed of 15 members, including the Governor, the Senate President, the Speaker of the House of Delegates and 12 others appointed by the Governor to serve four year terms.

The Maryland Historical Trust was named the State Historic Preservation Office in 1968 in response to regulations established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Trust continued to serve as a quasi-governmental entity until 1978, when it became part of the Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development. The department was reorganized in 1987 and the Trust became a unit within the Department of Housing and Community Development where it remains today. Initially, Trust staff reported to two people: the Director of the Maryland Historical Trust, appointed by the MHT Board of Trustees; and the State Historic Preservation Officer, appointed by the Governor. Since 1980, both of these positions have been held by the same person.

As the State Historic Preservation Office, the Maryland Historical Trust receives funding from the federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). This money is distributed by the National Park Service through an annual grant program to the states and U.S. territories which requires a 60/40 match from recipients. Maryland matches the HPF grant through its annual appropriation



The Thomas Point Shoal screwpile lighthouse is one of the many aids to navigation featured in the MHT Press publication, *Maryland Lighthouses of the Chesapeake Bay* by F. Ross Holland.



from the General Assembly for its operating and capital budgets. Due to federal budget cuts, Maryland's portion of the National Park Service allocation equaled \$711,885 in federal fiscal year 1996 - a 5% decrease from the previous year. Predictions of decreasing Congressional appropriations for selected National Park Service programs suggest that future federal funding for MHT activities will continue to decrease.

1. Resources at the Maryland Historical Trust

The Trust offers a wide variety of heritage preservation assistance services, all of which are described in detail on the MHT Homepage located on the internet World Wide Web at {<http://www2.ari.net/mdshpo>}. First developed in 1995, the Homepage allows users to access information related to research, survey, and registration projects; terrestrial and underwater archeology; available grants and loans; easements and tax incentives; outreach programs; and MHT publications and library holdings. Certain documents, such as grant applications and the MHT *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*, are available for downloading from the Homepage site. For those who do not have internet access, the Trust also produces a quarterly newsletter and an annual report.

The MHT library contains resources for assisting staff, outside professionals, students, and the general public. Books, professional journals, historic maps, slides, folklife documentation, audio and video cassettes, planning documents, and microfilm are available for use. Printed materials range from city, county, and state histories and inventories to documents about traditional lifestyles of Maryland and underwater archeology around the world. Among the more significant holdings on microfilm are the 1798 Federal Direct Tax for Maryland, a complete series of the *Maryland Gazette* from 1737 to 1840, selected U.S. Census records from 1800, and the Historic American Building Survey for Maryland. Microfilm also exists for the architectural component of the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and is updated twice a year.

Geographic Information System (GIS) data files are also available from the Trust. Information on Trust-owned easements, National Register historic districts, and inventoried architectural and archeological properties is contained within the GIS, and can be plotted in various ways on maps of the state or individual counties. Work continues on creating new electronic databases for historic maps, architectural drawings and slides, and state tax assessment maps.

B. Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation

In order for the preservation of heritage resources to be successful, it is necessary first to identify, document, and evaluate for historic significance the standing structures, archeological sites, and cultural components within a community. Since 1961, when MHT began keeping inventory records on historic properties, MHT staff, independent consultants, and private citizens have identified and evaluated over 40,000 architectural properties and contributing resources and over 9,000 historic and prehistoric archeological sites. These properties include, but are not limited to: churches, 19th century farmsteads, 18th century houses, bridges, residences of important ethnic personali-



Under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the Maryland Historical Trust produced this CD which demonstrates how GIS can be used as an effective research tool.



ties, factories, main street commercial buildings, cemeteries, railroad stations, archeological sites of once-thriving 17th century port towns, prehistoric sites of Woodland Indian villages, and an underwater German submarine in the Potomac River. In addition, MHT maintains oral history tapes and transcripts, videotapes, and photographs documenting the state's varied cultural traditions.

Today, the majority of heritage resource surveys in Maryland are conducted by consultants who are on contract with local, state, and federal agencies or who are hired by nonprofit organizations or local governments with funding assistance from MHT. Surveys are also produced as a result of state or federal Section 106 reviews. The need for such surveys in Maryland is rising as the continued existence of more and more standing structures and archeological sites are threatened by increasing population growth and resulting new development. Other threats include abandonment due to urban disinvestment and out migration, demolition due to insensitive development techniques in both established communities and in rural areas, and damage due to certain types of agricultural practices. As lifestyles change, cultural traditions are threatened too. Changes in the tobacco and oyster industries, for example, have led to the subdivision of family farmsteads, the sale of artifacts, and the disappearance of traditional crafts and folkways.

1. Architectural Resources

The number of buildings in Maryland that have not been surveyed and are in need of evaluation can be determined through the 1990 Census Profile Series for housing units in Maryland. According to the 1990 housing census



This map shows the geographic distribution of documented heritage resources throughout the state as of 1995.

figures, the state has approximately 1,891,917 units, of which 292,652 or 15.5% were built before 1940. In addition, 181,332 or 9.6% units were built between 1940 and 1949. Approximately 2% of Maryland's total building population in 1990, have been identified and added to the state's inventory. Many of these buildings meet only the basic qualification of being 50 years old or older and a large percentage are in need of further research and evaluation to determine their historical significance to the state. Consequently, over 85% of Maryland's historic, and soon to be historic, building stock has yet to be identified and assessed for significance.



2. Archeological Resources

The current inventory of 9,411 prehistoric and historic upland and underwater archeological sites may include half of the most important archeological properties in the state, but less than 10% of those with secondary importance. The percentage of known sites in the potential universe is higher in the urban central areas of the state, but lower in the rural eastern and western areas where there has been less exploration and compliance activity.

The number of upland sites newly recorded each year has escalated since a modest beginning in the early 1950s. While early attention focused on selected, large, late prehistoric sites, the trend since the 1970s has been to include a representative range of prehistoric and historic sites of all sizes and periods.

Organized surveys to locate underwater sites did not begin until 1980 and it is estimated that less than 2% of Maryland waters have been examined to date. Various studies located records of from 900 to 1500 ship sinkings in Maryland waters. To date, only 64 of these have been archeologically located and examined. In addition to shipwrecks, other submerged archeological remains such as wharves, docks, inundated colonial towns and prehistoric Indian sites lie beneath Maryland waters and along coast and shore lines. As of late 1997, 465 sites of this type have been inventoried. A majority of these sites were surveyed following the creation of a state underwater archeology program within the Trust in 1990.

Archeologists prefer to minimize disturbances, whether by construction, erosion, or archeological excavation, of significant archeological sites. This conserves the archeological resource for future study with improved techniques, and directs archeologists' energies to situations where the resource can not be preserved. Excavation is usually preferred only where site destruction is unavoidable.

3. Cultural Resources

It is unknown how many cultural traditions and folkways are slowly being forgotten or are threatened with extinction in Maryland. The Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Humanities Council, and other organizations have folklorists on staff or on contract who assist individuals and groups to conduct oral histories, to identify and record threatened cultural traditions, and to develop and implement cultural resource surveys. Much of the information that exists about Maryland lifeways and traditions has been gathered by citizens interested in documenting their community's cultural heritage. Other material has been gathered by local governments and nonprofit organizations through projects financially assisted by state and federal funding programs. The wide array of significant cultural traditions that have been studied in Maryland include: Baltimore screenpainters, Eastern Shore watermen, African American quilts and quilters, the tobacco culture of Calvert County, Chesapeake Bay lighthouse keepers, Western Maryland's mining culture, and the Baltimore Arabbers.

The survival of some of the state's historic occupations and traditions is threatened by declining demand for products such as tobacco, by diminishing natural resources such as coal and shellfish, by advancing technologies such as



Archeologists from MHT joined with members of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission at the Mt. Calvert Site, Prince George's County, to search for the lost settlement of "Charles Town," the first county seat of Prince George's County, during the 1997 Annual Archeological Field Session.



Archeological artifacts excavated at the Friendsville site, Garrett County, were made c. AD 1400-1550 by people associated with what archeologists call the "Monongahela" culture. Pictured are: partial bird's beak (top); a decorated clay smoking pipe, drilled canine tooth, and two complete and one broken triangular stone projectile points or "arrowheads" (bottom, l. to r.).



Underwater archeologists from MHT's Office of Archeology and volunteers explore the remains of the 18th century Stephen Steward shipyard in Anne Arundel County. The shipyard was burned by the British during the Revolutionary War because of its important role in supplying ships to the Americans.



lighthouse automation, and by lifestyle changes. The primary sources for cultural information remain the people who experience and still carry on these traditions. Such resources are limited however, as many of those who may remember important events, songs and practices are themselves dying. The study and recording of the memories and traditions of these people is imperative before they are lost forever.

C. Registration of Historic Properties

Registration or listing of historic properties can occur at both the federal and state levels. Listing as a National Historic Landmark or on the National Register of Historic Places confers both a minimal level of protection from state and federal actions and eligibility for some state and federal rehabilitation tax incentive, grant, and loan programs. Listing on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties provides neither these benefits nor these protections, but is frequently the first step towards National Register or Landmark status.



Traditional lifeways, like those of Smith Island watermen in Somerset County, are part of Maryland's rich cultural heritage.

1. Federal Programs

National Historic Landmarks Program

The National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program, carried out by the National Park Service, recognizes properties of national significance which are considered to possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States, and which possess a high degree of integrity. Properties considered for designation as NHLs are identified primarily through systematic "theme studies" encompassing the major aspects of American history, and are evaluated by an Advisory Board of professionals in several disciplines who are familiar with the broad range of the nation's resources and historical themes. The program is intended to encourage the long term preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States.

A total of 63 NHLs have been designated in Maryland, including the historic district of the City of Annapolis, the U.S. Naval Academy, the Monocacy Battlefield, and a variety of skipjacks, lighthouses, and archeological sites. Nominations for NHL status are submitted to the National Park Service through the Maryland Historical Trust.



The James Brice House is an individually listed National Historic Landmark in the Annapolis historic district.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NR) recognizes districts, buildings, structures, objects, and sites for their significance in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and identifies them as worthy of preservation. Established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is a program of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and is administered at the state level by the Maryland Historical Trust. Listing in the National Register honors the property by recognizing its importance to its community, State, or to the Nation, and confers a measure of protection from harm by Federal activities. Federal agencies whose projects affect a property listed in or determined eligible for the National Register must give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property.



National Register designation does not restrict the rights of private property owners to do anything they wish with their property, provided that no Federal funding, permit, or license is involved. Owners have no obligation to restore or maintain their properties, or to open them to the public. Owners of properties listed in the National Register may be eligible for financial assistance for historic preservation projects, including federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation.

In Maryland, National Register nominations are submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust for review by the governor-appointed Governor's Consulting Committee (GCC), which meets three times a year. The GCC is comprised of experts in prehistoric and historic terrestrial archeology, underwater archeology, architectural history, landscape architecture, Maryland history, and cultural conservation. Nominations approved by the GCC are forwarded to the National Park Service for final approval and listing on the National Register. The National Register currently comprises 1,178 listings in Maryland, including 136 historic districts. Entries included residences, hotels, archeological sites, churches, cemeteries, historic districts, skipjacks, and bridges.

2. State Programs

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties is a broad based repository of information on districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of known or potential value to the prehistory, history, upland and underwater archeology, architecture, engineering, or culture of Maryland. The inventory was created shortly after the Maryland Historical Trust was founded in 1961, and now includes data on approximately 9,411 archeological sites and 40,000 historic and architectural resources. Inclusion in the Inventory of Historic Properties involves no regulatory restrictions or controls. Materials included in the inventory are maintained by the MHT Library and Archives.

D. Protection

As the population increases in Maryland, so does the demand for new residential, commercial, and industrial development. Although Maryland's Planning Act of 1992 directs growth towards communities already containing adequate infrastructure, new housing developments continue to appear on farmland once shopping and employment centers are built nearby. In addition to threats caused by such sprawl, historic and cultural resources are impacted by new development in those historic communities designated as Maryland's growth areas. Mechanisms which are successful at curbing or minimizing actions that endanger the state's heritage resources include the use of Historic Preservation Easements, Project Review and Compliance, and local preservation plans.

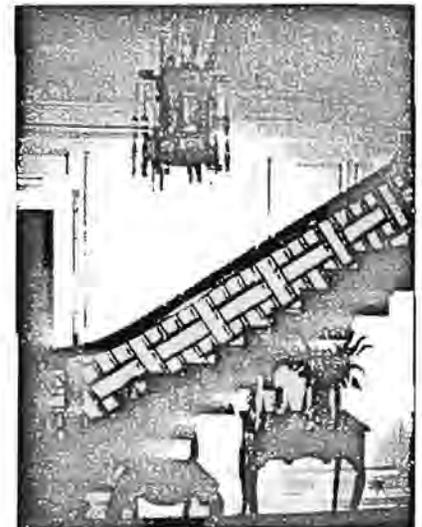
1. Protective and Conservation Easements

Protective and conservation easements are used throughout Maryland to preserve its historic, archeological, natural, and scenic properties. The state's major holders of easements are the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Environmental Trust, the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation,

National Register Criteria

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



Sotterley, in St. Mary's County, is one of Maryland's most important National Register properties.



and local land trusts. An easement does not seek to freeze a property in time, but rather to sensitively manage future changes that may occur.

Historic Preservation Easements

MHT Easements are acquired through donations and as a condition of Trust grants, loans, and state bond funds. Gift easements are accepted on properties listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places or located within a locally certified or Register-listed historic district. Gift easement donations provide property owners with financial incentives and form an important part of estate planning. The Trust currently holds perpetual easements on over 400 significant architectural and archeological properties encompassing approximately 9,000 acres. Easement properties include a 17th century meeting house, 18th, 19th, and 20th century dwellings, schools, mills, farms and archeological sites.

Conservation Easements

The Maryland Environmental Trust (MET), an agency of the Department of Natural Resources, works in conjunction with other state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, the State Highway Administration, and the Department of Natural Resource's Program Open Space, with national organizations such as The Nature Conservancy and The Trust for Public Land, and with the state's 40 local land trusts to protect natural landscapes and community character through the acceptance of donated conservation easements. Like MHT's Historic Preservation Easements, these easements allow landowners to continue to own their land, sell it, or leave it to their children, but the land is always subject to development restrictions in the easement deed. In return, landowners typically receive income, estate, and property tax benefits. MET currently has over 50,000 acres under easement. Traditionally most popular in Baltimore, Talbot, Dorchester, and Kent Counties, landowner interest has lately increased in Calvert, Carroll, and Howard Counties.

Maryland's local land trusts both partner with local and state agencies and work independently to conserve land of local and statewide importance. Many of these groups are capable of accepting easements and purchasing land on their own. Others assist landowners with preserving their land through other programs - such as the State's agricultural preservation program. Local land trusts may also apply to MET's Land Trust Grant Fund for zero-interest loans for the acquisition of land or conservation easements in situations where the property is for sale and the owner is not donating an easement.

2. Project Review and Compliance

Modifying a highway alignment to avoid an historic house; excavating an archeological site; marketing a bridge for reuse: these are just a few examples of the creative solutions that emerge from the consultative process commonly known as "Section 106" review. Authorized by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Article 83B Section 5-617 and 5-618 of the Maryland Code, respectively, the federal and state preservation laws require responsible governmental agencies to examine the impact of their undertakings



In 1975, MHT accepted its first gift easement – Friendship Hall (circa 1790) in East New Market, Dorchester County. The easement was donated by Dr. M. Fred Tidwell.



on significant cultural resources and to take steps to avoid, reduce or mitigate any adverse effects. On over 4,000 projects a year, ranging from the rehabilitation of a single family house to large scale transportation projects, Project Review and Compliance staff, in conjunction with Archeological Services staff, help to ensure that cultural resources are given full consideration in the planning of projects licensed, permitted, or funded by state and federal agencies.

If it is determined by Trust staff that a project may negatively affect historic properties, MHT and the project sponsor work together to identify alternatives for avoiding those adverse affects. If no alternative can be identified, or if the project sponsor disagrees with the determination by MHT, the case may be appealed. Section 106 appeals are directed towards the Advisory Council on Historical Preservation, an independent agency to which members are appointed by the U.S. President. State appeals are referred to the Maryland Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, members of which are appointed by the Governor.

The development of Programmatic Agreements and Memoranda of Agreement between MHT and federal, state, and local government agencies can often streamline the project review process. These agreements define areas of concern and outline corresponding action steps at the front end of a project. By identifying statutory requirements and recommended treatments at the outset, clients are more informed and able to proceed at their own pace.

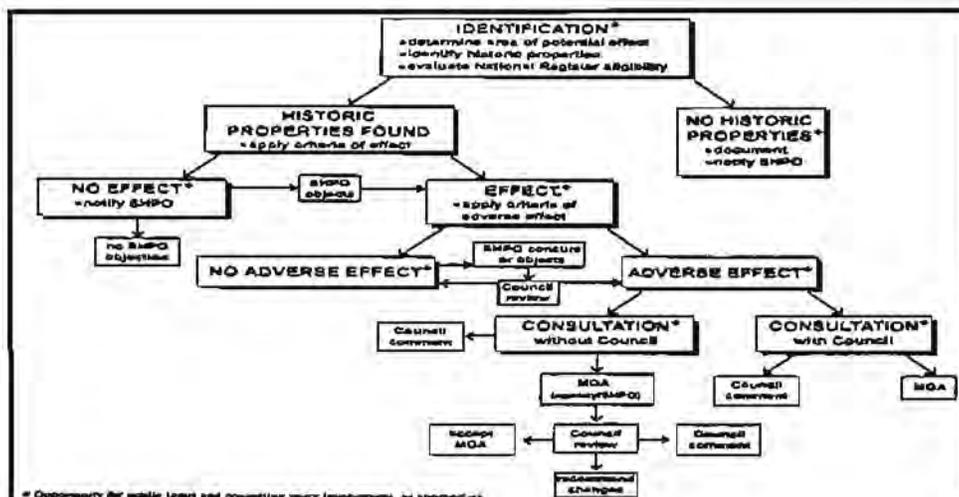
3. Special State Programs

Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Program

The newest program for promoting, protecting, and interpreting heritage resources in Maryland is the Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Program created by an act of the General Assembly in 1996. The intent of the program is to build upon Maryland's potential for heritage tourism, which promotes historic preservation and areas of natural beauty to stimulate the creation of new businesses and generate sales, income, and property tax revenues for the State and local jurisdictions. The program will be overseen by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, established as an independent government unit operating in the Department of Housing and Community Development.



The decision to retain the Camden Warehouse at Camden Yards resulted from consultations undertaken during the State Section 106 Review Process (above). It is now an integral part of Oriole Park at Camden Yards (below).



This flow chart of the federal Section 106 Review process is provided courtesy of the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.



The program is designed to:

- * Enhance the visitor appeal and enjoyment of the state's history, culture, natural environment and scenic beauty by enhancing the overall product — the visitor experience.
- * Increase the economic activity associated with tourism, creating opportunities for small business development, job growth, and a stronger tax base.
- * Encourage preservation and adaptive re-use of historic buildings, conservation of natural areas important to the state's character and environment, and the continuity of cultural arts, attractions, and traditions indigenous to the region.
- * Enable Marylanders and visitors alike to have greater access to the history and traditional cultures of the state and to understand the important events that took place here.
- * Foster among and between heritage attractions linkages that encourage visitors to explore, linger, and sample the diverse offerings of the state's distinctive regions.
- * Balance the impact of tourism activity with the quality of life enjoyed by residents.

Accomplish these goals via partnerships among local and regional leaders, non-profit organizations, businesses, and state agencies.

The process of becoming a heritage area involves two stages. First, communities prepare an application to the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority to become a "Recognized Heritage Area (RHA)." Once granted this status by the Authority, the RHA is eligible for a matching grant to prepare a management plan setting forth the strategies, projects, programs, actions and partnerships that will be involved in achieving its goals. With an approved management plan, RHAs become Certified Heritage Areas. Certified Heritage Areas are eligible for a number of financial benefits described elsewhere in this plan.

Main Street Maryland Program

Main Street Maryland is a downtown revitalization program administered by the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development's Division of Neighborhood Revitalization. Its goal is to strengthen the economic potential of Maryland's traditional main streets and neighborhoods through a comprehensive approach to revitalization. Using a competitive process, Main Street Maryland selects and assists communities who have made a commitment to succeed.

Main Street Maryland assists communities in improving the economy, appearance, and image of their traditional downtown business districts. By utilizing a program manager and a blend of public and private sector participation, the program provides guidance and technical assistance in all areas of downtown revitalization through on-site visits and consultations with professionals in the field. The program encourages retention and reuse of existing resources while incorporating new, compatible development.

Rural Historic Village Protection Program

Since 1988, the Rural Historic Village Protection Program has helped citizens to conserve the rural and natural character of Maryland's historic



Both the Concord Point Lighthouse (above) in Havre de Grace and Rock Run Mill (below) in Susquehanna State Park are key sites in the Lower Susquehanna Heritage Greenway.



villages. Using voluntary conservation options, this program assists property owners in protecting farmland, forests, wetlands, and historic open space surrounding rural communities. The Program is a cooperative effort with MET's conservation easement program, county and state agricultural preservation programs, and local land trusts. During the past six years, the Rural Village Program has worked with citizens and local environmental groups in nineteen villages.

Rural Legacy Program

The Rural Legacy Program redirects existing state funds into a focused and dedicated land preservation program specifically designed to limit the adverse impacts of sprawl on agricultural lands and natural resources. This program reallocates state funds to purchase conservation easements for large contiguous tracts of agricultural, forest, and natural areas subject to development pressure, and fee interests in open space where public access and use is needed. Local governments and private land trusts are encouraged to identify Rural Legacy Areas and to competitively apply for funds to complement existing land conservation efforts or create new ones.

4. Planning at the Local Level

Protection of heritage resources throughout the state is assisted through the development and implementation of both heritage conservation elements embedded within local comprehensive land use plans and free-standing historic preservation plans. Stand alone preservation plans are most effective when adopted as an element of the comprehensive plan. Resource-specific planning may also take place at the local level. Historic and scenic road protection programs are one example of this type of planning.

Preservation Elements Within Comprehensive Plans

With the passage of the Maryland Economic Growth, Resource Protection, and Planning Act of 1992, planners were given a unique opportunity to include heritage resource protection in newly amended comprehensive plans. This legislation, designed to curb the negative effects of growth and development, presented a set of policies, or "visions", that demonstrate Maryland's commitment to the protection of its historic, cultural, and natural resources.

The seven visions are:

- * Development is concentrated in suitable areas;
- * Sensitive areas are protected;
- * In rural areas, growth is directed to existing population centers and resource areas are protected;
- * Stewardship of the Chesapeake Bay and the land is a universal ethic;
- * Conservation of resources, including a reduction in resource consumption, is practiced;
- * To assure the achievement of 1 through 5 above, economic growth is encouraged and regulatory mechanisms are streamlined; and,
- * Funding mechanisms are addressed to achieve these visions.



Easton, Talbot County, was designated as a Main Street community in November 1997.



The Rural Legacy Program seeks to protect agricultural land like the Jericho farm near Ellicott City in Howard County.



Preservation Vision 2000: The Maryland Plan

The Planning Act requires all counties and municipalities with planning and zoning powers to include a Sensitive Areas Element in their comprehensive plans by July 1, 1997, with compatible zoning and development regulations to be adopted by July 1, 1998. By law, the four sensitive areas to be addressed in this element are streams and stream buffers, the 100-year floodplain endangered species habitats and steep slopes. However, remarks to not have to be limited to the four sensitive areas identified in the Act, and may include other sensitive resources which the community considers to be worthy of protection. Using the sensitive areas framework, many heritage and natural conservation groups have been successful in encouraging local jurisdictions to address the protection of historic, archeological, and cultural resources when preparing new or revised comprehensive plans.

Local Preservation Plans

Local preservation plans can assist communities by establishing a preservation program where non exists, strengthening and refining existing preservation policies and programs, and heading-off future conflicts between competing land-use goals. Such plans may be comprehensive in scope, may target individual neighborhoods, or may address special topics - such as resource types. The essential elements of historic preservation plans, as described in Bradford J. White and Richard J. Roddewig's *Preparing a Historic Preservation Plan*, include: a statement of goals, a description of communities' historic context and extant resources, a summary of past preservation efforts, an explanation of the legal basis for historic preservation, the identification of land use management tools available to achieve preservation goals, a definition of public sector responsibilities, a listing of incentives for historic preservation, a description of the role of education in preservation efforts, and an agenda for future action.

Both MHT Non-Capital Historic Preservation Grants and CLG Subgrants have been used by local governments to fund the development of such plans. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning* and the statewide preservation plan should assist communities to craft their preservation goals and priorities. Ultimately, however, the efficacy of any plan will depend upon the degree to which the local public has been invited to participate in the planning process and to create the final policy document.

Historic Area Zoning Ordinances

The designation of local historic districts and historic sites is another method local governments can employ to protect their important heritage resources. Historic sites and districts are created through a local ordinance that specifies, among other things, the creation, authority, composition, and procedures of the historic district or preservation commission; authority to recommend designation of historic sites and districts; authority to review and render decisions on applications for alterations, demolition, or new construction within designated districts; and time limits within which the historic district commission must act. The state enabling legislation that provides for the creation of such an historic area zoning ordinance by non-charter counties and municipalities



The inclusion of a heritage resource protection element in local comprehensive plans can help preserve rural historic villages such as Lineboro in Carroll County.

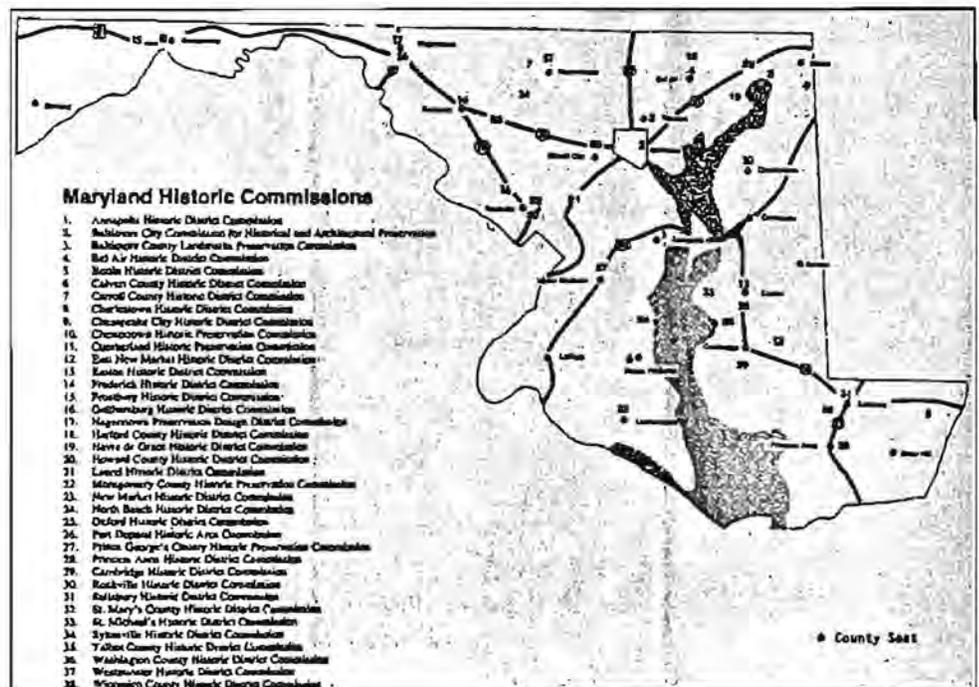


(except Baltimore City) is found in Article 66B, Section 8.01-8.17 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The enabling clause for charter counties (except Montgomery and Prince George's) is Article 25A, Section (BB), for Montgomery and Prince George's County is Article 28, Section 101(c), and for Baltimore City is Article 66B, Section 2.12. Notably, certain tax benefits are available to owners of locally designated historic sites and of contributing resources within locally designated historic districts.

Historic and Scenic Roads

Historic and scenic roads are significant heritage resources both as key elements of local landscapes and as tourism assets connecting cultural, historic, and natural attractions. Rural and scenic road protection programs have become increasingly popular in Maryland as communities have recognized the important role historic transportation networks play in defining our sense of place. Among those local governments currently developing or implementing road preservation programs are Anne Arundel County, Calvert County, Charles County, Frederick County, Howard County, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County.

State and National Scenic Byways Programs, administered by the State Highway Administration (SHA), can enhance local scenic road protection programs. Developed by SHA in conjunction with local tourism offices, state scenic routes are then printed in booklet and map form for distribution. All established state scenic routes are eligible to receive grant funds to produce a corridor management plan which must be developed in conjunction with local planners, officials and residents. Local involvement is key to the national program, because there must be a provision in the county masterplan to maintain and protect the character of the route. Once the scenic route management plan is approved, the route sponsor may apply for designation as a National Scenic Byway. This designation makes the corridor eligible to apply for grant funds to improve and promote the road.



There are currently 38 local historic district commissions in Maryland. Map courtesy of the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions.



IV. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING STATEWIDE GOALS FOR HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSERVATION



Historic and scenic roads provide attractive and interesting connections between cultural, historic and natural landmarks.

The following strategies are presented as suggestions for how state and local government officials, members of nonprofit organizations, and individuals can work to protect heritage resources throughout the state. These are **suggestions only** and are not intended to mandate or dictate heritage resource conservation practice.

GOAL 1: EFFECTIVELY MANAGE GROWTH BY ENCOURAGING NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION

All:

- * Recycle old buildings for commercial or residential uses.

State agencies:

- * Send staff to visit one or two communities a month and talk with merchants, other businesspeople, and residents to determine their concerns, successes, and ideas about growth and how they feel it will affect their neighborhood or community.
- * Ensure that the implementation of projects in "Designated Growth Areas" and neighborhood revitalization "Targeted Growth Areas" are coordinated with MHT, the DHCD's Division of Neighborhood Revitalization, and other state agencies.
- * Provide financial incentives for the preparation of growth management plans to communities that are facing increasing development pressure.
- * Offer technical assistance and GIS data to communities that do not have advanced computer capabilities.

Local governments:

- * Work with local merchants and other businesspeople to prepare and implement a marketing plan for the resources in your community.
- * Offer educational information and technical assistance about: facade improvements, interior renovation/rehabilitation, financing and marketing strategies, business retention and recruitment, above-store residential use, establishing a successful new business, and supporting incubator business programs.
- * Find new uses for old buildings: identify unused or underutilized buildings, prepare feasibility studies and marketing plans, determine housing and commercial needs of community, identify outside influences (e.g., college expansion, new industry, etc.) that have or will increase demand for residential and commercial units.
- * Provide incentive programs for rehabilitating historic structures through: property tax abatement or income tax credit programs, bartering, bonus heights or densities, focused technical assistance, and grant and loan programs.
- * Include residents, businesspeople, preservationists, environmentalists, and local officials as primary partners in developing your community's comprehensive plans.
- * Ensure that plans for growth areas include design guidelines or standards for new construction that are sympathetic to the environmental settings and characteristics of surrounding historic properties.

Nonprofit organizations:

- * Organize community clean-up days that will focus on dilapidated or trash-strewn areas.
- * Adopt a family who needs assistance with rehabilitating their home, and organize a group of volunteers that will provide free labor and supplies for completing the work.
- * Keep a directory of local vendors, contractors, and craftsmen who provide rehabilitation



and maintenance services to historic buildings, and share the information with residential and commercial property owners in your community.

- * Ensure that your organization has a voice in the local planning process by volunteering to be a member of your jurisdiction's community planning committee.
- * For local land trusts, initiate work with local and regional planners to ensure that properties targeted for protective easement solicitation and properties designated for growth (development) are not the same.

Individuals:

- * Become part of the local planning process by attending public meetings designed to solicit input for future comprehensive plans.
- * Volunteer to sit on a planning committee or subcommittee established for local plan preparation.

GOAL 2: STIMULATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HERITAGE TOURISM

State agencies:

- * Provide financial and technical assistance to museums, parks, and other tourist destinations for help with rehabilitation, maintenance, interpretation, and marketing of those resources.
- * Develop public and private alliances to focus projects and technical assistance in state Certified Heritage Areas.

Local governments:

- * Create a program of reciprocity between neighboring communities for parking costs, business purchases, or use of community services.
- * Offer informational exchange meetings for employees or consultants within different discipline

Nonprofit organizations:

- * Work with local merchants, historic/scenic property owners, park superintendents, local officials, and others to create a unique annual event that has the potential to draw many visitors to the community.
- * For those nonprofits that support or run a historic property, organize a candlelight tour of town and/or regional historic residences.

Individuals:

- * Provide courteous and knowledgeable assistance to visitors in your community.

GOAL 3: INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION OF MARYLAND'S HERITAGE RESOURCES

All:

- * Make more use of Internet/e-mail sharing of information. Provide and update information on current projects.
- * Become knowledgeable about what heritage and natural resource conservation initiatives, programs, and incentives are offered throughout the state.

State agencies:

- * Cosponsor seminars, workshops, and conferences with MHT and other preservation-related organizations to maintain contacts with the heritage conservation constituency. This enables your staff to provide information to the participants regarding current projects, the heritage conservation issues and concerns recognized within your agency, and what steps your office is taking to address them.



Thames Street in the Fell's Point National Register Historic District, Baltimore City, has been successfully revitalized due to historic preservation efforts.



The town of Emmitsburg, Frederick County, sponsored a community day to celebrate the grand opening of "New Main Street," the culmination of a five year main street rehabilitation project.



Historic markers, like this one in Roland Park, Baltimore City, identify historic sites and events.

- * Provide flyers or booklets to describe how your agency has considered heritage resources when planning state projects. Describe successful partnerships with other local, state, and federal agencies, as well as with private non- and for-profit organizations.
- * Provide liaison services to preservation groups, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies to assist community residents and businesspeople in understanding how your agency prepares and implements Memorandums of Agreement and Programmatic Agreements in partnership with MHT.
- * Maintain regular contact with staff and volunteers of the Maryland Historical Trust, the Department of Natural Resources, the Maryland Environmental Trust, and the local land trusts to strengthen your office's efforts to protect scenic areas and rural historic villages.

Local governments:

- * Sponsor talks on how your office or community is dealing with public buildings that are historic and vacant or underutilized.
- * Offer walking tours of your historic community to visitors or work with the preservation community to create one.
- * With input from the local HDC or the MHT, provide workshops for property-owners who are interested in renovating their buildings for residential or commercial uses.

Nonprofit organizations:

- * Cosponsor and participate in grant workshops around the state to better understand what funds are available, how to apply for them, and what projects are funded through which programs.
- * Develop phone trees for spreading important news quickly and for gathering support for "hot" issues.
- * Create and maintain records of interested citizens who can be enlisted for special preservation projects and/or emergency issues.
- * Continue contact with pertinent state and local agencies whose decisions affect your organization's area of interest so that your members can be apprised of any pending changes or opportunities for action.
- * Keep abreast of legislation that affects your organization's work, prepare and discuss up-to-date summaries of each, and define how your group will respond or act on the proposed or enacted bill.
- * Develop a history badge program with the local girl/boy scout organizations.
- * Conduct living history programs.
- * Prepare interpretation plans to enhance your collections and share them with the public (particularly important for museums).

Individuals:

- * Attend workshops to learn more about what programs are available to protect significant architectural, archeological, or cultural resources in your community.
- * Participate in activities offered by nonprofit organizations, downtown businesses, or your local government that benefit heritage resources in some way.
- * Submit articles to the newspaper that tell an exciting event in the history of your community.

GOAL 4: ENCOURAGE HERITAGE RESOURCE PROTECTION IN COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE

State agencies:

- * Compile current inventory of historic properties and sites owned by your agency, and develop short- and long-term recommendations and plans for their treatment.
- * Involve the state historic preservation office (MHT) in initial planning stages of all state- and federally-funded projects, as they may impact (positively or negatively) government or privately owned heritage resources.
- * Enter into Memorandums of Agreement (usually tied to a specific project) and Program-



matic Agreements (used for specific programs) with MHT and other state agencies to reduce compliance review time and to facilitate interagency cooperation. By agreeing to a PA, an agency can obtain the ability to conduct some specified internal reviews (provided the agency has appropriate staff to complete the reviews) and to proceed on specified projects or activities that have very little or no impact on heritage resources.

Local governments:

- * Develop heritage conservation plans that identify and offer recommendations for protecting architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources in your jurisdiction.
- * Pass legislation that establishes land use techniques that assist in protecting heritage resources, i.e., down-zoning, clustering requirements with open space protection, reduced densities in some areas and increased densities in others, creative design of residential/commercial/industrial spaces, zones allowing a greater variety of mixed uses, bonus densities or heights, transfer or purchase of development rights, etc.
- * In areas with mining reclamation, delineate boundaries of historic areas and identify threatened properties in order to apply protection strategies.

Nonprofit organizations:

- * Encourage the donation of easements in your community.
- * Identify threatened heritage resources in your area and find funding to survey, acquire, and/or rehabilitate an historic structure or archeological site.
- * Develop a basic understanding of legal processes in your community and utilize them as tools to protect historic and archeological resources.
- * Interview citizens in your community that have information about or represent a cultural tradition that may be diminishing in importance or dying out.
- * Prepare a management plan for the conservation and preservation of any collections your organization may own.

Individuals:

- * Consider protecting your historic and/or scenic property through the donated easement program at MHT, the conservation easement program with local land trust or with MET, or the agricultural conservation easement program through your county government.
- * Join or establish a local land trust in your community or region.
- * Discuss the possibility of establishing an historic district in your community if it does not have one or expand the boundaries of an existing district to protect additional resources. Talk with neighbors, local businesspeople, and local officials to determine the attitude towards having an historic district -- then educate the community regarding benefits and opportunities available with such a designation.
- * Learn about the local planning process and become involved in developing the general, comprehensive, or master plans for your community.



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CLG workshop participants take a walking tour of Brookeville, Montgomery County.



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APPENDIX I STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

- I. Geographic Organization:
 - 1. Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil County)
 - 2. Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's and Prince George's counties)
 - 3. Piedmont (Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard and Montgomery counties, Baltimore City)
 - 4. Western Maryland (Washington, Allegany, and Garrett counties)
- II. Chronological/Development Periods:
 - 1. Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
 - 2. Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
 - 3. Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
 - 4. Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
 - 5. Early Woodland/Archaic 2000-500 B.C.
 - 6. Middle Woodland 500 B.C.-A.D. 900
 - 7. Late Woodland A.D. 900-1600
 - 8. Contact and Settlement Period A.D. 1570-1750
 - 9. Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
 - 10. Agricultural/Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
 - 11. Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
 - 12. Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- III. Prehistoric Period Themes:
 - 1. Subsistence
 - 2. Settlement
 - 3. Political
 - 4. Demographic
 - 5. Religion
 - 6. Technology
 - 7. Environmental Adaptation
- IV. Historic Period Themes
 - 1. Agriculture
 - 2. Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
 - 3. Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
 - 4. Government/Law
 - 5. Military
 - 6. Religion
 - 7. Social/Education/Cultural
 - 8. Transportation

HISTORIC CONTEXT ORGANIZATION

Historic contexts in *Preservation Vision 2000: The Maryland Plan* are organized first by geographic region, then by time/developmental period, and then by theme (field of activity or area of significance) and the types of cultural resources associated with each theme. This organizational system provides a necessary framework for the description and analysis of all known or expected cultural resource types, and the basis for evaluating the significance of those resources.

The four geographic regions of the state are generally recognized physiographic provinces which also have distinctive cultural histories. The four regions are as follows:

- I. **EASTERN SHORE** (Eastern Shore, including Cecil County)
- II. **WESTERN SHORE**, (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, and Prince George's counties)
- III. **PIEDMONT** (Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery counties and Baltimore City)
- IV. **WESTERN MARYLAND** (Washington, Allegany, and Garrett counties)



Each of the above geographic regions will then be divided into the following time/developmental periods:

A. PALEO-INDIAN 10000-7500 B.C.

Evidence indicates that territorial semi-nomadic bands, dependent primarily on hunting but also utilizing a variety of other resources, exploited a much colder, late glacial environment in which big game animals such as mastodon and mammoth roamed extensive grasslands.

B. EARLY ARCHAIC 7500-6000 B.C.

General social organization remained much the same as the band-level societies of the Paleo-Indian period. However, a warming climate with an attendant replacement of grassland areas and associated big game animals with boreal forests and smaller animals such as deer, resulted in gradual cultural change.

C. MIDDLE ARCHAIC 6000-4000 B.C.

More modern environmental conditions led to a probable rise in population due to more available food resources. Increasing emphasis was placed on exploiting a diversity of varied resources.

D. LATE ARCHAIC 4000-2000 B.C.

Increased sedentism arises by the end of this period. Although the social system is still at a band level, seasonal population aggregation is occurring at larger camps where seasonally available food resources such as nuts and fish are harvested.

E. EARLY WOODLAND/ARCHAIC 2000-500 B.C.

Increasingly sedentary lifestyle. Wide-ranging trade network established. Ceramics appear. Increasingly complex social systems.

F. MIDDLE WOODLAND 500 B.C. - 900 A.D.

Continued increase in social system complexity with bands organized into hamlets. Probably first beginnings of horticulture but still main emphasis on hunting and gathering. Continued trade networks.

G. LATE WOODLAND 900-1600 A.D.

Tribal level societies emerge, dependent on agriculture for main source of food. Hostility increased between groups as evidenced by fortified villages. The groups formed during this period formed the basis for the tribes encountered by Europeans when first settled.

H. CONTACT AND SETTLEMENT PERIOD 1570-1750 A.D.

This phase is first characterized by contact between the native Indian tribes and the newly arrived Europeans, and includes the interplay between the two cultures and the development of trading posts, missions, forts and Indian reservations. During the period, the native tribes were gradually replaced by European settlers who established capitals at St. Mary's City and Annapolis, and established an economy based on tobacco production in the Chesapeake region. Settlement occurred first near the Chesapeake, expanding along the bay and rivers, and gradually moving into western lands as road networks were established.

I. RURAL AGRARIAN INTENSIFICATION 1680-1815 A.D.

This period saw the lessening of frontier conditions in most parts of the state, and the establishment of a stable agricultural society, with tobacco replaced by agricultural diversity. Increased trade and shipping led to the founding of port towns and trading centers. Expansion into central and western Maryland was virtually completed, and the arrival of German settlers from Pennsylvania created a distinct cultural region. Several changes in the system of government occurred, from proprietary to provincial to state government. Religious, social, cultural, and educational institutions were established in most of the state, and small local industries began to appear.

J. AGRICULTURAL-INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION 1815-1870 A.D.

During the period following the War of 1812, commerce and industry became increasingly important in the state's economy, until development in these fields was interrupted by the Civil War. The impacts of the Industrial Revolution were seen, such as the growth of manufacturing technology and radical innovations in transportation systems (canals, railroads, turnpikes). These improved transportation techniques led to the development of Western Maryland and aided in the growth of the mining industry in that region. At the same time, Baltimore City became a major port and industrial and cultural center.

K. INDUSTRIAL/URBAN DOMINANCE 1870-1930 A.D.

In Maryland, the period following the Civil War saw a shift from a primarily agricultural economy to one which was dominated by industry and commerce. This trend was accompanied by the increasing dominance of towns and cities over rural areas, and the growing separation of urban and rural culture. Cities such as Baltimore, Cumberland, and Hagerstown experienced great growth, partly due to the arrival of many immigrants. The state became part of national economic and transportation networks, and with World War I, entered the international scene. Planned communities and suburban developments began to surround the major cities, which were becoming metropolitan centers.



L. MODERN PERIOD 1930 - Present

The effects of the Depression, and then the prosperity and growth after World War II, were seen in Maryland, as the state was increasingly influenced by national and international events, due to rapid advances in technology and mass communications. The dominance of urban and industrial culture became clearly established, although rural agricultural areas still comprised a large portion of the state. Baltimore and Washington, D.C. especially, were centers of commerce, industry, and culture, although later in the period these cities experienced a decline, reflecting a national trend. As many residents and businesses moved from the inner cities to the suburbs, suburban areas developed as a new center of influence in the state, with the greatest growth in the Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis area.

Within each of the above time/developmental periods, information is then organized under **themes**. These themes reflect broad areas of human activity, and can be used as areas of significance for all types of cultural resources. Each theme will then be divided by function into the **resource types** associated with the theme. The themes, and examples of the types of resources to be included under each theme, follow below. The themes used for the prehistoric time periods (A-G above) vary slightly from those used for historic time periods (H-L).

PREHISTORIC PERIOD THEMES

During the 10,000 years of prehistoric Indian occupation in Maryland, a variety of cultures developed, changed, and became extinct, leaving behind but a small portion of their material remains. But through the scientific study of these remains and associated environmental data, researchers can determine the significant variables of the cultural systems which existed. The variables are interpolated so that a change in one variable causes changes in other variables. By taking a culture systems approach and developing themes which correspond to the variables of all culture systems, the state plan provides a mechanism to promote research and preservation of the variety of sites which can contribute to our understanding of past cultures.

- 1. SUBSISTENCE THEME:** This theme seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures developed to procure, process, and store food. Beyond the basic studies of site function based on the analysis of a site location, the tool types from the site, and the food remains recovered, this theme also explores the reconstruction of past habitats, study of the energy required to procure and process food, functional analysis of tools to determine what resources were being procured and processed, and the evolution of subsistence strategies over time and between different regions of the state. Site types represent the entire range of prehistoric sites.
- 2. SETTLEMENT THEME:** The settlement theme seeks explanations of different prehistoric utilization of a region in response to subsistence, political, demographic, and religious aspects of the culture system. While these studies primarily explore the subsistence-induced aspects of settlement patterns, studies of house types, village plans, and regional distributions are also combined with an analysis of the social and political aspects of settlement. Site types again reflect the entire range of sites.
- 3. POLITICAL THEME:** This theme explores the inter-relationships of contemporaneous cultures and group interaction within cultures. Thus, research questions focus on the nature of the different levels of social organization, kinship systems which contribute to social integration, the intensification of production, fortification, resource redistribution, or migration in response to culture conflict or contact. The type of sites for this theme include fortified village sites, cemetery sites, and hamlet sites.
- 4. DEMOGRAPHIC THEME:** The evaluation of population trends through time as well as the factors affecting the health, mortality, and distribution of populations is the subject of this theme. Research issues include the study of adaptive responses to overpopulation or underpopulation, population composition and population control. Grave sites provide the physical anthropological data to study stress, mortality, composition, and health of prehistoric cultures while site and artifact types and interrelationships change through time. Site types include cemeteries but can also include a range of sites and chronological diagnostic artifact types.
- 5. RELIGIOUS THEME:** The religious theme explores the world view of various cultures and the material manifestations of spiritual beliefs. Research issues include the analysis of mortuary sites for evidence of the development of a religious elite and the study of burial practices, artifact analysis to reveal regional trends and influences in religious beliefs and study of technological aspects of religious beliefs. Site types include burial mounds, cemeteries, and sites containing features or objects associated with religious activities.
- 6. TECHNOLOGY THEME:** Although the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the study of mechanisms developed to transform the social and cultural environment. Research issues include the identification of changing tool type styles, the identification of different functions of tools, replication, experimental and living archaeology, as well as studies of storage, transportation, and housing technologies. All sites containing artifacts or features can contribute to this theme.



7. ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATION THEME: The environmental adaptation theme seeks geological and other data to reconstruct environmental changes and explores prehistoric adaptive responses to those changes. Research studies include analysis of changes in sea level, forest and animal compositions and the resultant changes in carrying capacity, the energy efficiency of various procurement and feeding strategies, and the culture processes which explain the perceived responses to the changing environmental conditions. All site types are included in this theme.

HISTORIC PERIOD THEMES

NOTE: The activities and resource types listed under each theme are not comprehensive; others may be identified as relevant.

1. AGRICULTURE: The agriculture theme relates to crop and livestock production and includes the following resource types: small family farmsteads, plantations, tobacco farms, grain producing farms, livestock/dairy farms, orchards and agribusiness.

2. ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNITY PLANNING: These themes encompass the history of design and construction in architecture, landscape architecture, and the planning of towns and cities. Resource types include impermanent structures, rural vernacular, urban vernacular, great architectural landmarks, national styles, parks, gardens and landscaped cemeteries, town and village plans, urban design, planned communities and company towns.

3. ECONOMIC (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL): Commercial activities include trade, finance, business, and commercial services. Examples of resource types are banks, other financial areas (real estate, insurance, etc.), trading posts, stores, market buildings, restaurants, hotels, taverns, gas stations, and other services. Industrial activities relate to the extraction, production and processing of materials, such as quarrying, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, technology, electronics, pottery, textiles, food gathering and processing, brewing and distilling, fuel, building materials, tools, transportation, seafood, and many other industries. Resource types associated with industry are quarries, mills, factories, breweries, floating vessels and shipyards, mines, forges and furnaces, kilns, laboratories, power plants, dams, tanneries, and other small industrial sites. Many forms of communication also are included under commerce and industry, such as telegraph, telephone, radio and television.

4. GOVERNMENT/LAW: This theme studies governmental systems, political activities and events, legal systems, important political/governmental events in history (such as treaty signings), and political leaders. Types of resources which represent this theme are city halls, town halls, courthouses, police departments, jails, post offices, fire departments, public works projects, other types of government buildings, and sites of important governmental events or places associated with governmental leaders.

5. MILITARY: This theme includes military activity, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history. It includes the following resource types: armories, fortifications, battlefields, camps, travel routes, military bases, military prisons, and strategic military points such as crossings and lookouts.

6. RELIGION: This area of study examines places of worship, religious training and education, and administration of religious facilities. Churches, meeting houses, synagogues, mosques, temples, convents, monasteries, missions, shrines, and sacred places are resource types associated with this theme.

7. SOCIAL/EDUCATIONAL/CULTURAL: These themes encompass social, educational, and cultural activities and institutions; human services, welfare, charitable, fraternal, and community organizations; the fine arts and performing arts (painting, sculpture, dance, drama, music); literature; social and recreational gathering facilities; entertainment and leisure activity; and broad social, cultural, or intellectual movements. Resource types include libraries, museums, schools, colleges, hospitals, orphanages, fraternal and social meeting halls, community centers, theaters and concert halls, places associated with writers, artists, performers, resorts, amusement parks, zoos, and sports facilities. Landscaped gardens, parks, and cemeteries are listed under the Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning theme.

8. TRANSPORTATION: This theme relates to transportation networks — road, water, canal, railroad, and air — and the various structures, vehicles, equipment, and technology associated with each mode of transport. Resource types include bridges of all types; boats and other watercraft, piers and wharves, ferries, lighthouses; roads and turnpikes, tollhouses, automobiles, streetcars, and other vehicles; canals, locks, and associated structures; railroads, stations, engine houses, trains; airports, airplanes, landing fields, space vehicles; and research facilities associated with transportation systems.

For each of the resource types listed under historic period themes, several classes of site types can then be analyzed. These site types include:



Preservation Vision 2000: The Maryland Plan

1. Archaeological Sites
2. Standing Structures
3. Landscape Features
4. Town/City Plans
5. Objects
6. Intangibles

For one region (Western Maryland), the following organizational structure illustrates how one theme, within one prehistoric and one historic period, would be examined:

PREHISTORIC PERIOD EXAMPLE:

- REGION:** IV. WESTERN MARYLAND
PERIOD: LATE WOODLAND 900-1600 A.D.
THEME: POLITICAL
RESOURCE TYPE: a. Fortified villages
SITE TYPES:
1. Archaeological Sites
 2. Standing Structures
 3. Landscape Features
 4. Town, Village and City Plans
 5. Objects
 6. Intangibles
- b. Cemeteries
1-6 as above
- c. Hamlets
1-6 as above

HISTORIC PERIOD EXAMPLE:

- REGION:** IV. WESTERN MARYLAND
PERIOD: RURAL AGRARIAN INTENSIFICATION 1680-1815 A.D.
THEME: AGRICULTURE
RESOURCE TYPE: a. Small family farmsteads
1. Archaeological Sites
2. Standing Structure
3. Landscape Features
4. Town, Village and City Plans
5. Objects
6. Intangibles (Folklore)
- b. Plantations
1-6 as above
- c. Tobacco Farms
1-6 as above
- d. Grain Farms
- e. Livestock/Dairy Farms
- f. Fruit Production (Orchards)
- g. Agribusiness
- h. Other



APPENDIX II

PARTNERS IN STATEWIDE HERITAGE CONSERVATION

Heritage resource programs and projects throughout the state are sponsored by various state agencies, local jurisdictions, and both nonprofit and for-profit organizations. Challenged by multi-year budget deficits, subsequent downsizing, and lack of funding for important programs, these groups are forming partnerships in order to use less resources more efficiently to complete projects of mutual interest. Partnering increases available monies for significant projects, improves communication between varied constituencies, and accelerates project completion schedules. The following is a comprehensive, but by no means complete, listing of organizations that have positive impacts on the state's heritage and natural resources. In order to maintain a list that is manageable in scope, preservation organizations that serve populations beyond Maryland - such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation - have not been included here. See the Maryland Historical Trust's *Maryland's Museums and Preservation Organizations* directory for detailed information on local organizations.

Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM)

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., is a nonprofit organization comprised of professional and avocational archaeologists and interested citizens. ASM is a frequent cosponsor of MHT events and educational programs, such as the annual Archeology Month program and the annual spring Archeology Workshop. Each year the organization also cosponsors the two-week Field Session in Archeology, where Trust staff, ASM members and interested individuals excavate potentially significant archeological sites in Maryland.

Coalition for Maryland History and Culture, Inc.

The Coalition for Maryland History and Culture, Inc. is a nonprofit corporation which is dedicated to preserving, promoting, and enhancing the humanities and Maryland's history and culture. The Coalition advances this purpose by partnering with Maryland-based organizations to secure or to seek and provide financial support for such programs and activities.

Coalition to Protect Maryland Burial Sites, Inc.

The Coalition was formed in 1991 to protect human burial sites from unauthorized and unwarranted disturbance, by man or nature. Through advocacy and education, the Coalition hopes to increase public awareness about the historic and cultural significance of burial sites and to organize support for stronger laws to protect these burial sites.

Council for Maryland Archeology, Inc. (CIMA)

The Council for Maryland Archeology was established in the early 1970s as an organization for professional archeologists in Maryland. The group shares information on archeological investigations, discoveries, and analyses, and establishes policies for conducting reliable and credible archeology in Maryland.

Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC)

The Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions, established in 1981, assists historic district commissions (HDC) and local governments by providing training, technical assistance, and information. MAHDC is the statewide leader in HDC resources. Its membership includes almost all of the state's 38 HDCs, many local governments, individual commission members, and residents or property owners of heritage resources in historic districts. Its eight-member Board is comprised of representatives (either current or former commission members or commission staff) from HDCs around the state. MAHDC frequently cosponsors educational programs and projects throughout the state, and supports the state's annual preservation conference.

Maryland Association of History Museums (MAHM)

The Maryland Association of History Museums was organized in 1995 to respond to the growing need for increased professionalism among the history museums in the state. This organization provides a venue for networking, as well as for developing policies and guidelines to assist its member museums.

Maryland Civil War Heritage Commission

Appointed in 1992, the Maryland Civil War Heritage Commission was established in keeping with the American Battlefield Protection Program of the U. S. Department of the Interior. The Commission works to protect Civil War sites and structures in Maryland. The Commission coordinates Maryland's participation in the Program with the federal government and private foundations to secure support and financial resources for protecting



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these sites and structures. The Commission also advises State government agencies on matters relating to Civil War sites and structures.

Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture (MCAAHC)

The Commission was established by state legislation in 1969 to foster the preservation and education of African American heritage throughout Maryland. In its role of promoting and interpreting African American history, the Commission completed its largest undertaking - the Banneker Douglass Museum. The museum, located in the historic Mt. Moriah AME Church in downtown Annapolis, opened its doors in 1984. It is the State's official repository of materials of African American heritage.

Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs (MCIA)

The Commission was created in 1976 by the General Assembly to represent and serve the state's Native American community. In its role as the official statewide agency for Native Americans, the Commission serves Native American groups by promoting awareness of historical and contemporary contributions to life in Maryland by Native Americans and by assisting state, local and private agencies responsible for addressing the educational, social and economic needs of Native American communities in Maryland.

Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)

The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development works with partners to revitalize communities, encourage home-ownership, expand affordable housing opportunities and enhance Maryland's historic sites and traditions by providing resources not available in the private sector.

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) has been a unit of the Department of Housing and Community Development since 1988. Established in 1961, MHT has been Maryland's state historic preservation office since 1968. The Trust offers a wide variety of services and heritage preservation programs, including: terrestrial and underwater archeology, architectural survey and registration, preservation planning, technical research, grant and loan assistance, protective easements, cultural conservation, data management and GIS development, local government preservation assistance, historical and cultural museum assistance, and two state-owned museums.

Located within DHCD's Division of Neighborhood Revitalization is the Main Street Maryland Program. Main Street Maryland is designed to strengthen the economic potential of Maryland's traditional main streets and neighborhoods through a comprehensive approach to revitalization. It assists communities in improving the economy, appearance and image of traditional downtown business districts.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources is the state agency which oversees the management and wise use of the living and natural resources of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

The Maryland Environmental Trust (MET), an agency of DNR, holds conservation easements on natural, agricultural, scenic, and historic properties and is the coholder of 13 easements with the Maryland Historical Trust. MET promotes and assists local land trusts throughout the state and operates Maryland's Rural Historic Village Protection Program. MET also is a frequent cosponsor of many MHT events, including the annual statewide preservation conference and a variety of regional preservation workshops.

DNR's Program Open Space assists local communities and governmental agencies to purchase land for recreation, natural resource conservation, and historic preservation. It has been a major contributor to the purchase of easements for MHT, MET, and various local land trusts. Funds from POS have assisted in the protection of some of the most important sites in Maryland, including properties adjacent to Antietam Battlefield and at Historic St. Mary's City.

DNR's Rural Legacy Program was established in 1997. Part of the State's Smart Growth and Neighborhood Conservation Initiative, it is designed to conserve land by protecting areas rich in farms, forests, and natural and cultural resources. The Program will do this by partnering with local governments, land trusts, and citizens in the purchase of conservation easements.

Maryland Downtown Development Association (MDDA)

The Maryland Downtown Development Association is a statewide organization of professionals aggressively promoting the health and vitality of Maryland's downtowns and traditional commercial business districts through its conferences, newsletter, mentoring, and professional network. Membership includes local governments, city managers, businessowners, consultants, and nonprofit organizations, among others. Recently, MDDA published a study funded by DHCD and several of its member towns on alternatives to undergrounding utilities in downtowns.



Maryland Greenways Commission

Formally established in 1991, the Commission works with State agencies, local governments, land trusts, and citizens to form a system of interconnecting recreational trails and wildlife corridors that link protective buffers along Maryland's waterways. These greenways can be used for recreation and conservation. They may be publicly owned for recreation and parks or privately owned as wildlife habitat or to enhance water quality. The Commission has planned a network of greenways in both urban and rural areas throughout the State.

Maryland Heritage Alliance (MHA)

The Maryland Heritage Alliance was formed in 1991 to insure that the interests of the Maryland preservation community are publicly represented and to provide a cohesive and coherent voice on behalf of issues that affect Maryland's unique historic, archeological, and cultural heritage. To this end, the MHA acts as an advocacy organization, communicating with local, state, and federal agencies and elected officials and maintaining a responsive and effective network for the exchange of information among the Maryland preservation community.

Maryland Heritage Areas Authority

The Maryland Heritage Areas Authority was created in 1996 as an independent government unit operating in the Department of Housing and Community Development. The Authority oversees the Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Program which is designed to assist communities in Maryland to use cultural tourism as a way to build their economies while protecting, developing, and promoting their cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland Historical Society is a private, nonprofit organization that collects, preserves, and studies Maryland's history through exhibitions, programs, and library services. The Society's collection includes a diverse range of artifacts and written materials relating to all aspects of Maryland's past. All of the collections, whether on exhibit or in storage, are available for research or study by appointment.

Maryland Historical Trust County Committees and Affiliated Organizations

In 1976, the Trust established county committees (CC) in each of the state's 23 counties and Baltimore City to assist with promoting, supporting, and identifying heritage resources in those areas. Today, several of the CC's are nonprofits serving their communities and MHT in a liaison capacity. Some, like the Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation, Inc. and Baltimore Heritage, Inc., offer grants to community groups or individuals for small preservation-related projects while undertaking projects such as architectural surveys, educational outreach programs, the rehabilitation of historic structures, or preservation advocacy.

Maryland Humanities Council

The Maryland Humanities Council was formed in 1974 in response to the federal law creating the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Council is a private, nonprofit Maryland corporation funded by the federal government, foundations, corporations, individuals, and by the Division of Historical and Cultural Programs, Department of Housing and Community Development. The Council conducts programs and awards grants to non-profit organizations for public programs in the humanities.

Maryland Military Monuments Commission

The Commission was created in 1989 to inventory, restore and clean Maryland's military monuments, many of which had fallen into disrepair due to vandalism, age or the elements. With funds raised through private and organizational donations as well as Maryland Historical Trust grants and allocations from the Maryland General Assembly, the Commission has completed over sixty projects in all geographic regions of Maryland and several others in the mid-Atlantic region. To encourage public involvement and local sponsorship, the Commission is developing educational and tourism materials relating to the monuments and their history.

Maryland Museum of African American History and Culture Commission

Appointed in 1994, the Governor's Commission on the Maryland Museum of African American History and Culture oversees development of a new African American history and culture museum facility in the City of Baltimore. Planned to complement the Banneker Douglass Museum located in Annapolis, the new museum will preserve and interpret material culture which provides evidence of Maryland's African American life and contributions to the State and nation. The facility is scheduled to open to the public in the year 2000.



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Maryland Office of Planning (OP)

The Maryland Office of Planning is the lead agency for planning in the state. OP administers the implementation of the Planning Act of 1992, analyzes and prepares reports on U.S. census information for Maryland, and coordinates statewide agency review of local comprehensive plans and preservation plans for properties requiring state and federal Section 106 review.

Maryland Office of Tourism Development

The Maryland Office of Tourism Development, located within the Department of Business and Economic Development, develops marketing, sales, and promotion programs which market Maryland's numerous and diverse scenic, historic, cultural and natural attributes as well as Maryland's tourism industry components. In 1996, this Office worked in coordination with the Maryland Historical Trust to publish and distribute *Maryland Celebrates History: A Guide to Maryland's Historical Attractions*, an illustrated booklet listing heritage tourism sites alphabetically by town, county, and region.

Maryland State Archives

The Maryland State Archives is the historical agency for Maryland and serves as the central depository for government records of permanent value. Records date from the founding of the colony in 1634 to the 1990s. The Archives' search room is open to the public five days a week. There, professional archivists are on duty to assist researchers.

Preservation Maryland (PM)

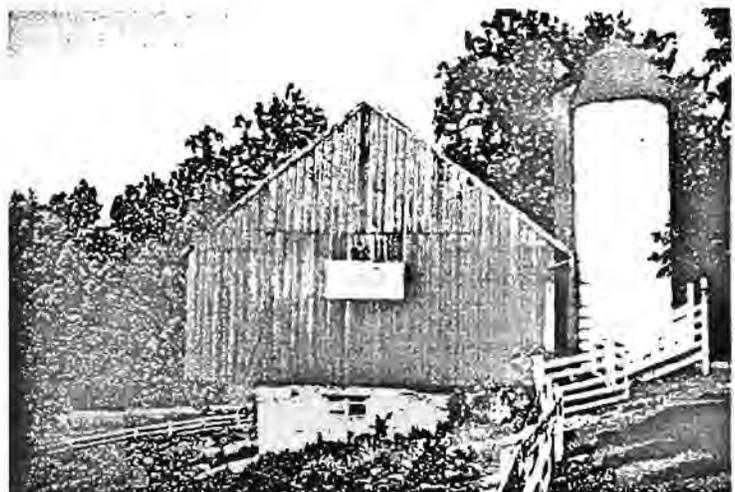
Preservation Maryland is a statewide preservation organization that is committed to engaging in and facilitating efforts to preserve, restore, rehabilitate and stabilize historic properties statewide, while promoting their future preservation. PM also works to expand, educate, and strengthen the Maryland preservation community. These activities are conducted through grant and loan programs, an ongoing outreach program, and strong advocacy. Founded in 1931 as The Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, PM is a major player in development and support of preservation-related legislation and statewide heritage conservation policies. PM strongly supports managed growth and will assist MHT in its new heritage areas initiative.

State Highway Administration

Maryland's State Highway Administration (SHA) administers federal grant funds authorized by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act. Heritage conservation projects assisted through this program include the purchase of protective easements at Historic St. Mary's City and the construction of a boardwalk along the Chesapeake Bay at historic North Beach in southern Anne Arundel County.

The 1,000 Friends of Maryland, Inc.

The 1,000 Friends of Maryland, Inc. is a nonprofit corporation which exists to mobilize a broadbased constituency representing the diversity of interests effected by growth and development in Maryland. The 1,000 Friends support, advocate and promote revitalization and directed growth throughout Maryland and act to coordinate, expand and strengthen those efforts in all communities.



Historic farmsteads, such as this one outside of Middletown, Frederick County, have been preserved due to the efforts of Maryland's many preservation partners.



APPENDIX III -- LEGISLATION

FEDERAL

ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906 -- This legislation imposed criminal penalties with a maximum fine of \$5000 and/or ninety days in jail for disturbing archeological remains located on federal lands; stipulated that only qualified individuals or institutions could excavate sites within the federal government's jurisdiction upon obtaining a permit; provision for U.S. president to obtain land to establish national monuments.

HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1935 -- In this act, NPS was given authority to identify and collect data for evaluation from heritage resources around the country; established Historic Sites Survey, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Building Survey (HABS); stated policy of preserving heritage resources; gave Department of Interior authorization to acquire land for benefit of public.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID ACT OF 1956 -- Legislation included requirement for consideration of archeological resources during the massive road expansion and new public facilities construction of post-World War II; encouraged quick excavations of threatened sites.

RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT OF 1960 -- Expanded Historic Sites Act by promoting protection of threatened heritage resources and data during construction of dams; authorized Interior to conduct surveys and excavations at project locations; introduced process of notification between government agencies; allotted one percent of federal agency's construction project for use in investigating endangered archaeological sites.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (NHPA) OF 1966, AS AMENDED -- This highly significant act established the national preservation program; created the National Register of Historic Places; authorized implementation of Section 106 review of federal undertakings; established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; contained language for the identification and protection of historic sites either privately or publicly owned; created the federal Historic Preservation Fund, the Certified Local Government Program, and state historic preservation offices throughout the US and its territories.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (NEPA) OF 1969 -- Declared impact of any federally funded project on heritage and environmental resources was to be assessed, requiring complete analysis of a project's impact on natural and cultural resources within and around a proposed construction site.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593 (1971) -- Proclaimed that federal agencies must survey all significant historical areas situated on public lands for which they are held responsible; impact determination must be issued by Secretary of Interior if site was to be threatened; if damage determined unavoidable, measurement from HABS or HAER required.

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION ACT (AHPA) OF 1974 -- Expanded Reservoir Salvage Act; ensured that federal agencies became aware of possible impact of federal, federally-assisted or licensed projects on heritage resources; permitted one percent appropriation for archeological activities to be transferred to NPS from the responsible agency; dictated that NHPA, NEPA, and Ex. Order 11593 be coordinated when agencies began their compliance procedures; imposed stronger penalties for looting and/or damaging archeological sites on federal land; stipulated artifacts recovered on federal lands to go to a "suitable institution" for preservation; included list of definitions.

SECTION 170(h) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 (QUALIFIED CONSERVATION CONTRIBUTIONS) -- Establishes income tax credit for rehabilitation of historic properties; presented definitions of "qualified real property interests" and conservation purposes"; contained language to convey property in perpetuity for conservation purposes to an appropriate group.

ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT OF 1987 -- Provides for permit programs to allow public reasonable access to shipwrecks by state holding title to wreck; allows appropriate recovery of shipwrecks; encourages creation of state underwater parks; states time frame for developing guidelines.

NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT (1990) -- Provides for protection of Native American graves; presents definitions of associated terms; defines ownership of Native American human remains recovered on federal or tribal lands (after November 1990); allows for removal of human remains and objects under certain circumstances; sets forth penalties for illegal trafficking of Native American human remains and associated artifacts; requires museums with such remains and artifacts to prepare inventory and notify affected tribe(s); presents guidelines for repatriation of remains and artifacts; establishes review committee to oversee implementation of act.

SECTION 47 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE (REHABILITATION CREDIT) (November 1990) -- Allows application of 20 % income tax credit to qualified rehabilitation expenditures on certified historic structures; sets time limitations; defines "qualified rehabilitated building" and "certified historic structure"; discusses phased rehabilitations and progress expenditures; presents language regarding straight-line depreciation;



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INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT (ISTEA) (1991) - Restructures nations highways into one system; gives funds to states in block grants; ten percent of appropriation set aside for ten types of transportation enhancement activities (six are preservation-related); acts as conduit for funding projects that benefit historic towns and properties; Maryland has used to purchase protective easements, to fund capital improvement projects in historic communities, and to pay for projects that will enhance the appearance of an historic community.

STATE

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE WITHIN: ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND: Annotated Code of Maryland and 1997 Cumulative Supplement. Charlottesville: Michie, 1997

CANAL PLACE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARTICLE, TITLE 13, SUBTITLE 10 – creates Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority; creates Canal Place Preservation District; outlines power to develop and preserve the District.

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS. ARTICLE 83B, TITLE 5 – established within Department of Housing and Community Development; Commission on African American History and Culture, and Commission on Indian Affairs established.

ECONOMIC GROWTH, RESOURCE PROTECTION, AND PLANNING ACT OF 1992: STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 7 – Requires local jurisdictions to consider seven visions and four sensitive areas in developing comprehensive plans; directs that local comprehensive plans must be supported by zoning maps to implement plan.

ESTABLISHING THE "MARYLAND MAIN STREET DESIGNATION" PROGRAM: EXECUTIVE ORDER 1.0 1. 1990.13 – in the Department of Housing and Community Development, with cooperation of Departments of Transportation, Economic and Employment Development (now Business and Economic Development), and Natural Resources.

HERITAGE PRESERVATION AND TOURISM AREAS PROGRAM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARTICLE, TITLE 13, SUBTITLE 11 – establishes Heritage Areas Authority; creates a Maryland System of Heritage Areas program; creates financial assistance program for recognized and certified heritage areas, outlines requirements for recognition and certification.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MUSEUM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: ARTICLE 83B, TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 7 – establishes program in Department of Housing and Community Development; mandates grants be made available for local jurisdictions and nonprofits for use by museums; requires surveys to determine location, resources, and needs of museums throughout state.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST. ARTICLE 83B. TITLE 5. SUBTITLE 6 – creates Maryland Historical Trust; states duties of the Trust.

PROTECTION OF SUBMERGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTY: ARTICLE 83B, SECTIONS 5-61 1. 1, 5-620, and 5-630 – submerged archeological properties belong to state where it has sovereignty; sets conditions for permits for excavation of submerged sites.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTY: ARTICLE 83B. SECTIONS 5-621 - 5-630 – establishes Archaeology Office in MHT educational programs; sets conditions for permits for excavation of state-controlled terrestrial sites and eaves.

TRANSFER OF HUMAN REMAINS HELD BY MHT. ARTICLE 83B. SECTION 5-627 – authorizes compliance with NAGPRA standards; extends certain NAGPRA protections to state-recognized Native American groups for repatriation of remains and certain artifacts held by MHT.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING HERITAGE RESOURCES

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE WITHIN: ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND: Annotated Code of Maryland and 1997 Cumulative Supplement. Charlottesville: Michie, 1997.

Income Tax Article 83B, Section 5-801 Property Tax Relief Tax Property Article, Sections 9-204; 9-204.1; 9-302; 9-308; 9-309; 9-312; 9-323.

State Review and Compliance Article 83B, Sections 5-119; 5-616; 5-617; 5-618.

Historic Preservation Zoning Article 66B, Sections 8.01 through 8.17; Article 25A, Section 5 (BB); Article 28, Section 8-101(c); Article 66B, Section 2.12.

State Funded Grant/Loan Program Article 83B, Sections 5-612 and 5-613.

State Register Program Article 83B, Section 5-615.

Historic Marker Program Article 83B, Section 5-614.



Parris N. Glendening, Governor
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