



HERITAGE2031

MARYLAND'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

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Section 1: *Heritage2031*

The Statewide Preservation Plan

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), a division of the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP) is the state agency dedicated to preserving and interpreting the legacy of Maryland's past. Governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees, MHT offers an array of state and federal programs that support historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage protection and interpretation. MHT has administrative headquarters in Crownsville and operates Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) in Calvert County, which in turn houses the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab).

As Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), MHT is mandated to "prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan," pursuant to Section 101(b)(3)(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Regulations require a plan "that provides guidance for effective decision making about historic property preservation throughout the state." In this way, the plan serves the broader preservation community, not just MHT. In addition to historic preservation, which typically refers to architecture, the plan includes archaeology and cultural heritage more broadly.

In recent years, MHT has updated the statewide preservation plan at five-year intervals. However, in soliciting feedback for the last iteration of the statewide plan, it became clear that the goals identified remained relevant for a much longer period. For this reason, the last plan update was presented as a sequel to the previous one (*PreserveMaryland* and *PreserveMaryland II*, respectively) and retained the same goals. For the current planning process, MHT made the decision to extend the timeframe to eight years (2024-2031), with a midterm update in 2028. Rather than repeat the full public engagement of a typical planning cycle at the midterm, MHT will work with partner agencies and organizations to update the objectives and strategies within the goals identified in *Heritage2031* and reissue the plan.

Once the plan is completed, NPS reviews the final document to ensure that it:

- includes significant and meaningful public participation;
- identifies significant issues affecting historic resources; and
- proposes realistic solutions and sets priorities for preservation action.

The final plan is approved by the MHT Board of Trustees prior to public release. Although the plan is intended to serve as a roadmap for the broader preservation community, and MHT encourages participation in the implementation, there is no mandate or requirement for individuals or organizations to adhere to the plan. MHT will use the plan to inform its agency's work over the next eight years and report annually to NPS on its progress.



Partners & Process

Heritage2031 is the result of collaborative work among many partners engaged in historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage, including Preservation Maryland (PM), the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture (MCAAHC), the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM), the Council for Maryland Archeology, the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC), the Maryland Heritage Areas Coalition, the Maryland Museums Association (MMA), Maryland Humanities, the Maryland Center for History and Culture (MCHC), and the NPS Chesapeake Bay Office. MHT Trustee Samuel J. Parker, Jr. served as the chair of the planning process. These partners gave feedback on planning strategies, helped develop questions for public input, advertised public meetings and surveys, co-hosted focus groups, facilitated discussions, and helped bring their constituents to the table. (For more information on the key agencies and organizations involved in the planning effort, see the directory in Appendix III.)

It is important to note that MHT is not the only agency responsible for Maryland's historic and cultural properties. State agencies that participated in the planning process include the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which oversees state parks and intersects with MHT's work on climate planning and adaptation; the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) and the State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA), which operates the Maryland Scenic Byways program and the Historic Markers program and conducts archaeology throughout the state; the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), which houses the Maryland Main Street program and financial incentive programs including Community Legacy grants, which often support preservation and rehabilitation; and the Maryland Department of General Services, which maintains historic properties in state ownership. MHT staffs the inter-agency Maryland Heritage Areas Authority (MHAA) and the African American Heritage Preservation Program (AAHPP), a joint program of MHT and MCAAHC, which provide substantial financial support to historic preservation and cultural heritage efforts throughout the state. MHT's participation in the Adaptation and Resiliency Working Group of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change and the Smart Growth Coordinating Committee of the Smart Growth Subcabinet allows *Heritage2031* to be integrated into those interagency efforts as well.

In preparation for *Heritage2031*, MHT reviewed relevant strategic plans from partner organizations, as well as planning documents from agencies that intersect with historic and cultural resources. Where appropriate, these programs and entities are referenced in the plan's strategies. MHAA and JPPM are embarking on strategic planning processes that will use this document to inform their future efforts and ensure consistency.



MHT received feedback from participants around the state, including (but not limited to) representatives of state agencies and local governments, public officials, community advocates, consultants, developers, historic preservation commissioners and planners, stewards of historic properties and cultural sites, members of indigenous communities and state-recognized tribes, and nonprofit staff and volunteers. Opportunities for public participation included:

- Regional public meetings in Hagerstown, Havre de Grace, Owings, Baltimore City, Frederick, and Cambridge (approximately 75 attendees)
- Regional in-person meetings in Hagerstown and Columbia on African American heritage, co-sponsored with MCAAHC (approximately 20 attendees)
- A virtual town hall meeting (approximately 30 attendees)
- Virtual focus groups organized by topic and profession (approximately 240 attendees)
 - Preservation Planners (with MAHDC)
 - Culture, Climate, and Resiliency
 - Documenting Underrepresented Communities (with NPS Chesapeake Bay Office and Maryland Humanities)
 - Archaeologists (with ASM)
 - Architects and Developers Roundtable (with Ann Powell, PlanB and Vice Chair, PM)
 - Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) / National Register of Historic Places (National Register) Priorities and Issues
 - Museums and Cultural Institutions (with MMA and MCHC, two focus groups)
 - AAHPP Priorities (with MCAAHC, two focus groups)
- A general survey open April to August 2023 (398 responses)
- Targeted surveys to constituent groups (81 responses)
 - General public survey: pushed out through social media, email distribution, public meetings, Maryland Association of Counties conference
 - Archaeology survey: distributed via Discovering Archaeology Day at JPPM, Council for Maryland Archaeology, Maryland Advisory Committee on Archaeology, ASM, people who have self-selected for MHT's archaeological email distribution list
 - Student survey: developed with University of Maryland (UMD) graduate student Elizabeth Mekonnen, outreach to preservation-related disciplines at the UMD, Goucher College, Morgan State University, University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC)
 - Cultural/historical institutions survey: developed and circulated in partnership with MMA and MCHC
 - MDP regional planners survey: combined with meeting to solicit feedback on overall planning issues by region related to preservation

For the general survey, the questions were:

- What aspects of cultural heritage are most important to you?
- What do you think is most critical to protect the heritage that matters to you?
- What do you feel is the largest obstacle facing historic preservation, archeology, and/or cultural heritage preservation?
- What do you feel is the most important benefit of historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage preservation?
- What do you feel can be done to improve the practice of historic preservation, archaeology and/or cultural heritage preservation in Maryland?

The targeted surveys were structured similarly, with customization based on topic or audience.

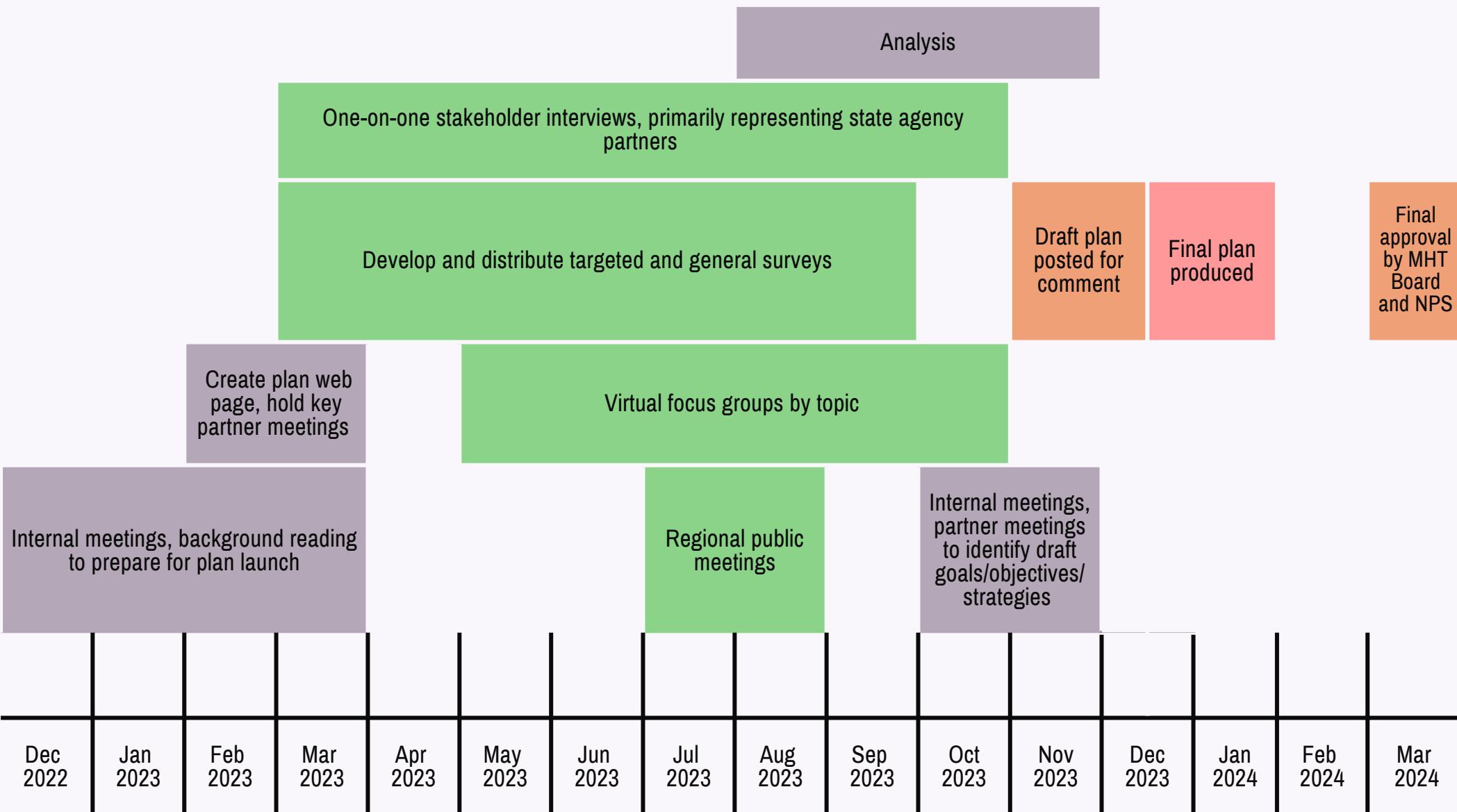
The public regional meetings were also structured around a set of open-ended questions, although all feedback was welcome and recorded. The questions were:

- What are your top goals for historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage in your region?
- What are some of the key obstacles or threats to historic properties, archeological sites and/ or cultural heritage in your region?
- Are there property types or local histories (historic contexts) that are particularly threatened or under-documented in your region?
- What can MHT, other agencies or partner organizations do to better support your preservation efforts?
- Is there anything more that you'd like to share with us today?

All public engagement opportunities were advertised by email (more than 17,000 recipients), social media (more than 7,600 followers) and plan partner organizations (reach unknown). Prior to finalization, *Heritage2031*'s summary of public feedback and the draft goals and objectives were posted online for 30 days of public comment. MHT staff also followed up directly with relevant state agencies to ensure that they had an opportunity to review the plan and affirm its alignment with agency goals. In response to the draft, MHT received dozens of comments through MarkUp, an online application that allowed for collaborative feedback, as well as a Google Form set up for this purpose. Staff also directly solicited input on the draft from the MHT Board and project partners, including PM, MCAAHC, DNR, DHCD, Maryland State Archives (MSA), MMA, the Maryland Coalition of Heritage Areas, and the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs (MCIA). Feedback on the public draft was very positive and, in response to comments, we have added strategies and clarifying language to finalize these portions of the plan.



Planning Timeline



Public Outreach: Summary of Feedback & Issues Raised

Through surveys, public meetings, and focus groups, members of the public provided more than 2,200 comments for the 2024-2031 planning process. MHT staff individually coded and analyzed all comments received to help identify broad themes and issues, presented below.

Changes from *PreserveMaryland* to *Heritage2031*

In one public meeting, a participant suggested that we could just continue to use the same set of goals from the *PreserveMaryland* plans (2014-2023), given how broad they are and that so much feedback could be categorized within those umbrellas. While the general observation is true, the nature and type of feedback we received indicated that circumstances were markedly different than in the previous planning processes. Many of *PreserveMaryland II*'s objectives had been accomplished or seen substantial progress; however, many of the recommended actions to improve networking and collaboration (Goals 4 and 5) were disrupted by the pandemic. Public meetings in 2023 showed a fragmented community, substantial staff turnover at the local and state levels, diminished volunteer capacity, and a lack of information about resources available. For these reasons, *Heritage2031* includes more information intended to help orient people to existing resources and networks, in addition to recommended strategies to address these needs.

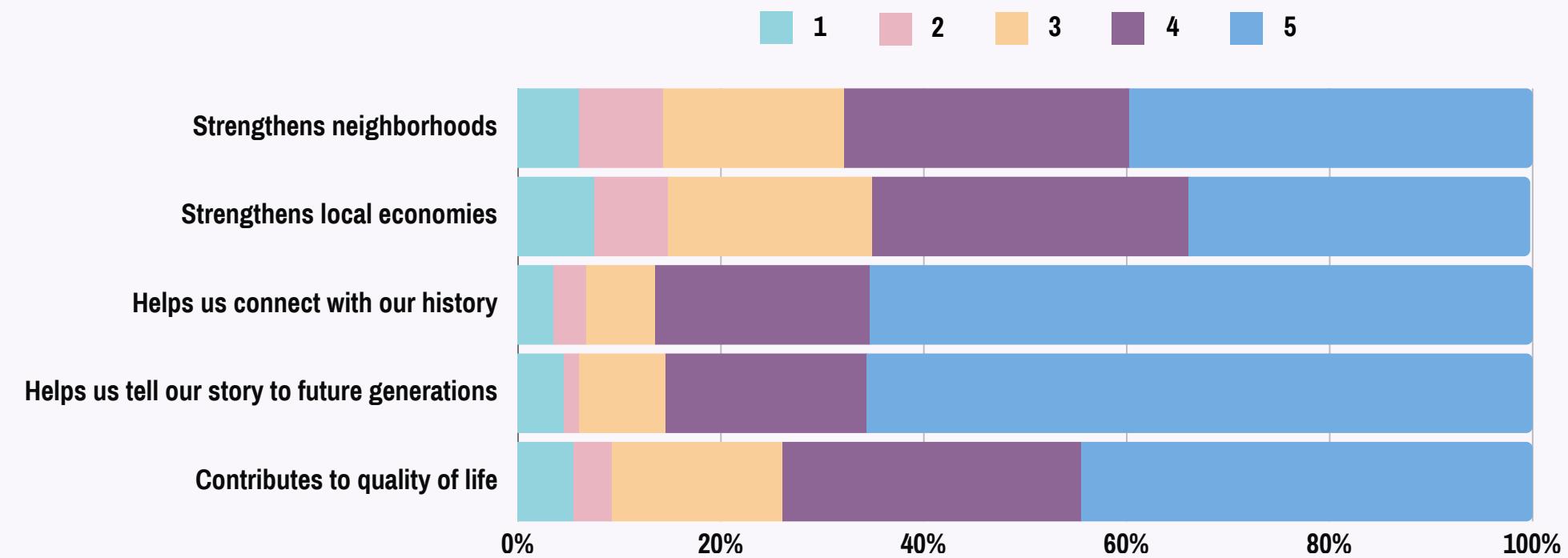
Public participation also differed in significant ways – for example, fewer people participated in in-person meetings, but more people participated in surveys and virtual offerings. We also received less feedback about regional needs and challenges – likely due to these changes in modes of participation – than in the *PreserveMaryland* planning efforts. As a result, we did not have enough feedback to inform separate sets of regional objectives as in previous plans and have instead focused on statewide recommendations. As in previous years, however, entities operating on a local and/or regional level are encouraged to use these goals and objectives to guide their activities as well.



Importance of Preservation in Revitalization, Identity, & Quality of Life

Overwhelmingly, from the general public, we heard that historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage play important and underappreciated roles in understanding Maryland communities and their histories. Participants in the general survey, for example, prioritized the most important benefit(s) of cultural heritage as “helps us connect with our history” and “helps us tell our story to future generations,” with 65% of respondents ranking each of these choices as a “5” (see graph below). Related feedback included a widespread concern about lack of history/related instruction in schools and a need for educational and interpretive programs to engage youth.

Ranking for “What do you feel is the most important benefit of historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage preservation?”



Notably, the focus on community identity and learning from the past seem to have often connected to current cultural concerns including racial justice, challenging and changing historical narratives, diversifying perspectives within history to include marginalized peoples, and an appreciation of the role that history plays in helping us understand the present. We believe this context offers an important opportunity for people involved in heritage preservation and interpretation to make meaningful contributions to these local, state, and national conversations; indeed, many organizations and entities have already stepped up to do so. While we received a range of comments, overwhelmingly participants favored a focus on justice, equity, access, and inclusion to help Marylanders better understand their own histories and engage together for future progress.



Practitioners working within preservation and related fields were more likely to identify the importance of preservation and cultural heritage in economic revitalization and quality of life. They also shared a widespread concern about a lack of advocates for historic preservation (on the state and local levels), a lack of common messaging points, and insufficient data to persuade decision-makers about these benefits. Respondents of all types noted a widespread perceived loss of cultural resources due to development pressure and neglect, and several noted heritage tourism and interpretive programming, using place-based approaches, as important ways to meet educational and economic revitalization goals.

Changing Practice and Needs of Historic Preservation

Through all avenues for public input, participants noted the high – and rising – costs of historic preservation, coupled with the challenges of finding appropriate tradespeople and contractors and (to a lesser extent) materials. Incentive programs can be difficult to access, and many participants noted that current federal, state, and local incentives are not sufficient to subsidize the cost of preservation relative to new construction. While participants widely understood the value and benefits of rehabilitating and restoring historic properties, property stewards and developers, in particular, voiced concerns about strict interpretations of the Secretary of the Interior's [Standards for Rehabilitation](#) – the federal standards for what constitutes the appropriate treatment of historic properties – for local regulatory purposes and incentive programs at all levels. (Some practitioners felt that the interpretation of the *Standards*, in response to this kind of pushback, have already become too watered down; these comments were, however, in the minority.) Several participants commented that historic preservation should help meet skyrocketing needs for affordable housing or, at the very least, not hinder efforts.

There is an ongoing concern about a lack of diversity among practitioners, along with calls – including from current students – for more engagement, like paid internships, for young people who may be interested in pursuing historic preservation and related fields professionally. One commenter noted referenced [The Relevancy Guidebook](#), a new publication from Landmarks Illinois, which examines historical preservation's current challenges from a nonprofit perspective. Several participants flagged concerns about professional qualifications in the practice, which can severely impact who can participate in cultural heritage fields and carry out grant-funded activities. (NPS has indicated that the Secretary of the Interior's [Professional Qualifications Standards](#) are outdated and revisions are planned, but they remain the professional standards for historians, architectural historians, archaeologists, architects, and experts in historic architecture.)

As noted in previous plans, Maryland's cultural resources data can be outdated and has significant gaps, especially related to marginalized and underrepresented communities and more recent historic buildings. (Properties built in 1973 now meet the 50-year threshold for consideration as potentially "historic.") It is

also expensive for individuals and local governments to participate in traditional architectural documentation programs, including the [MIHP](#), maintained by MHT, and the [National Register](#), maintained by NPS. Participants expressed an urgent and ongoing need for state and local agencies to invest in data collection, make systems easier to use, and share data related to cultural resources. Without access to good data, it is difficult to make good planning decisions, and more historic and cultural sites will be lost. Many participants also expressed an interest in using different kinds of data – for example, oral histories – to capture the experiences and histories of marginalized and underrepresented communities. Some expressed a desire to document and protect places of cultural significance that do not meet the criteria for the National Register and noted that there is no easy way to do this, at least within traditional documentation and preservation programs.

In many ways, this feedback received during the planning process mirrors national conversations about historic preservation standards, policies, and programs. For example, the documentation discussions dovetail with a recent [report](#) released by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) that examines how we recognize our historic places, with particular attention to the National Register. Many local historic preservation commissions (HPCs) allow greater flexibility in alterations than state and federal incentive programs; this can help meet local community needs but also creates confusion for developers and property owners. NPS has responded in part by recently issuing [new guidance](#) about the use of substitute materials on historic properties. The federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation issued a [recent policy statement](#) on climate change and historic and cultural properties and released [new draft guidance](#) on affordable housing and historic preservation, both of which promote expanded guidance and flexibility in federal preservation standards to meet goals in these areas. Conversations about these preservation policy issues are continuing to evolve.

Federal and state agencies also acknowledge that outdated systems can create barriers to use and access. Over the course of the last statewide preservation plan, both NPS and MHT have introduced online submissions for tax credit programs, MHT has created a digital process for project review submissions called "e106," and NPS has introduced electronic National Register submissions. Over the course of the last statewide preservation plan, both NPS and MHT have introduced online submissions for tax credit programs, and NPS has introduced electronic National Register submissions. Through the NCSHPO, MHT is participating in these broader conversations, and we expect that policy changes will continue to be proposed and discussed within the timeframe of this plan; however, it is difficult to anticipate how far-reaching these proposals might be.





Historic Cemeteries

Throughout the planning process, participants voiced concerns about the lack of data and resources available to help preserve and protect Maryland's historic cemeteries. This issue also connects to historic preservation policies, in that cemeteries are typically not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, which can limit their protection and eligibility for incentives. They exist in a gray area between historic properties, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes, despite being important places of cultural memory. As such, documentation of historic cemeteries is uneven throughout Maryland; there is no standard for documentation or single repository of information. Development pressures throughout the state and climate change, particularly sea-level rise on the Eastern Shore, imminently threaten some of these cherished sites. In 2022, MHT and MCAAHC collaborated on a [report](#) to the Chairmen of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and House Appropriations Committee of the Maryland General Assembly, which outlined challenges facing Maryland's historic African American cemeteries and proposed recommendations. Issues outlined in the report, which overlapped heavily with feedback received during the planning process, included:

- lack of maintenance and missing grave markers;
- missing and deteriorated burial records;
- unknown or inaccurate cemetery boundaries and grave locations;
- best practice guidance needed for locating unmarked cemeteries;
- unknown or contested ownership;
- cemetery locational data unknown or inaccessible;
- statutory and regulatory weaknesses in cemetery protection;
- desecration and disturbance are rarely prosecuted; and
- issues of public interest and engagement, including public access, lack of funding for interpretation and memorialization, and lack of education, training, and networking.

While African American cemeteries are among the most vulnerable of Maryland's historic cemeteries and need special attention, the issues and recommendations made in the report are applicable to all historic cemeteries. For these reasons, we have proposed that this plan's key objectives for cemeteries should be consistent with the 2022 report.

Urgent Need for Expanded Technical Assistance, Capacity Building, & Collaboration

As mentioned previously, many participants in the planning process indicated a breakdown of network and connections through pandemic and its aftermath. The need for networking, capacity building, and collaboration – which had been raised in previous statewide preservation plans – had only become exacerbated in the last few years. While staff turnover at some organizations provided fresh energy, it often came with a loss of institutional

knowledge and established relationships. As a result, we received many requests for public and private sector partners to make more technical assistance, training, and networking opportunities available both locally and at the statewide level. Many participants expressed that they need help to understand the resources available, especially from different agencies and programs for funding and research related to cultural heritage. Some noted that time and transportation costs for travel from the Eastern Shore, Southern Maryland, and Western Maryland to the central part of the state, where more resources are located, can be insurmountable for smaller and community-led organizations.

In particular, participants noted that local advocacy nonprofits, which campaign to preserve historic places, seemed to have disappeared from the landscape, and those that remained did not know where to turn for support. Community-led organizations, which sometimes engage in specific cultural heritage projects, often rely heavily or exclusively on volunteers. In some cases, Maryland's heritage areas have developed the capacity to serve as regional umbrellas for various groups engaged in preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage, but this service is uneven across the state. Groups of practitioners – including the staff of museums and cultural institutions, local preservation planners, and lay advocates for preservation – expressed a desire for both regional and statewide information exchange, among peers. Participants requested a mix of virtual and in-person opportunities to support accessibility needs, as well as special support for all-volunteer organizations and organizations led by and serving Black, Indigenous, and marginalized communities.

Climate Change and Sustainability

In comparison to previous planning years, participants seemed much more attuned to concerns about climate change and its impacts on historic and cultural properties, especially participants working and living on the Eastern Shore. In particular, participants raised concerns about cemeteries and archaeological sites, as well as vulnerable sites connected to Black and Indigenous communities that are imminently threatened by sea-level rise. Participants also noted that heritage-related events and educational programming, as well as the fundraising events needed to sustain organizations, are increasingly threatened by severe weather events.

This feedback dovetails with MHT's observation that requests from local governments have also increased over the last three-five years, asking for more assistance in hazard mitigation and climate adaptation, and we expect this to continue. Unfortunately, MHT no longer has funding to support dedicated assistance to local governments and partners on this issue.

MARYLAND CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK RECOMMENDATIONS 2021-2030

In 2020, the Maryland Commission on Climate Change's Commission's Adaptation and Resiliency Working Group was charged with updating the state's adaptation plan and developing a framework for action on climate change over the next 10 years, specifically in vulnerable and under-served communities. The [Maryland Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework Recommendations: 2021-2030](#) establishes the vision, goals, strategies, and activities that will guide the next decade of adaptation implementation across the state. Although historic properties are not called out for specific action, the Framework reinforces the importance of cultural heritage in considering climate impacts, the role of arts and culture in climate communications and resilience, and the relationship of natural and cultural systems threatened by climate change.

GUIDELINES ON FLOOD ADAPTATION FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

In 2021, in response to the challenge of meeting both climate adaptation and historic preservation goals, NPS issued [Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#), to in an effort to help project managers and planners make historic properties more resilient to flooding risk while meeting the Secretary of the Interior's [Standards for Rehabilitation](#). Practitioners in Maryland may also wish to consult MHT's 2018 [Flood Mitigation Guide: Maryland's Historic Buildings](#) and [Planning for Maryland's Flood-Prone Archeological Resources](#), released in 2019, which together give an overview of the threats presented by sea-level rise, riverine flooding, and increased precipitation, while presenting different planning approaches and opportunities.

A DECADE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

The period covered by *PreserveMaryland* and *PreserveMaryland II* (2013-2023) saw important increases to state investment in historic preservation and cultural heritage, including funding increases for the Maryland Heritage Areas Program (from \$3 million to \$6 million annually) and the African American Heritage Preservation Program (\$1 million to \$5 million annually), the creation of a new small commercial tax credit (\$2 million annually), and increased appropriations for competitive commercial tax credit (up to \$20 million).

During this time, MHT also improved its financial incentive programs to make it easier for applicants by:

- migrating its grants programs to a fully online system;
- accepting tax credit applications digitally;
- streamlining applications and procedures;
- streamlining financial requirements and reporting;
- reducing match requirements, where possible;
- implementing a process for e-signatures; and
- streamlining grant agreements and processes.

These changes have greatly reduced the turnaround time from award notification to receipt of funds and alleviated burdens on funding recipients. For *Heritage2031*, MHT will continue to improve efficiency and accessibility (Goal 4) to the extent possible, working within available resources and the guiding legislation and statutory requirements of each program.

The Moore-Miller Administration has flagged climate change as an urgent priority to be addressed and has created new capacity at the state level to pursue the administration's aggressive climate goals. Over the next eight years, it is possible that more assistance may become available for communities grappling with cultural heritage and climate change.

We heard a broad recognition of the value of historic preservation in sustainable development, particularly in fostering walkable communities, promoting investment in existing communities over sprawl, and keeping materials out of landfills. However, some participants voiced concerns about the ability of historic preservation to support the energy infrastructure needed to meet state and federal climate goals (e.g., solar panel installation on homes, the development of large-scale renewable facilities on the landscape, and electric vehicle infrastructure). We anticipate that this conversation and approaches will continue to evolve on the federal, state, and local levels, and MHT and its partners will need to track developments and help communicate best practices throughout the state.

Accessibility of Public and Private Programs

As in previous statewide preservation plans, participants challenged federal, state, and local programs to do everything possible to increase ease of use and accessibility, especially to sources of funding for historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage. They noted capacity limitations for many groups in even applying for funding and incentives, much less administration of those funds to state (and to a lesser extent, federal) standards. Several participants requested a quick turnaround to receive funds, once approved, and that state agencies be more open to making funds available upfront versus dispensing funding as reimbursements, both of which (slower processing and reimbursements) privilege higher-capacity organizations with more access to cash. Similarly, tax credits, which are received following a project's completion, privilege property owners and developers who can absorb the initial outlay. In a few cases, participants noted that funding requirements to convey historic preservation easements remain a concern, despite positive policy changes since the last statewide plan. Participants identified the following gaps in public and private funding programs:

- Operational support;
- Communications and marketing support;
- More support for research and documentation, including but not limited to architectural documentation;
- Increased and more flexible emergency funding;
- Museums that are not in heritage areas; and
- Museum-specific needs, such as collections.

MHT, its sister agencies, and partner nonprofits widely recognize the need to increase program accessibility, particularly to be responsive to the needs of underrepresented and marginalized communities. In practice, this will require new and substantial investment in outreach, personnel, systems for implementation (for example, staff liaisons to develop relationships, training in cultural competencies, new software and software training, dedicated staff to assist applicants who need more help). MHT has embarked on a Board-led Justice/Equity/Diversity/Inclusion effort to examine its own programs and impacts; over the course of the last plan, MHAA completed phase one of an equity assessment to improve equitable grantmaking. Some measures can and will be undertaken with existing resources; however, in many cases, additional investment will be necessary to respond to the needs identified. In other cases, existing regulations and policies exist that create barriers to access.



Vision

TO PROTECT AND SHARE MARYLAND'S DIVERSE CULTURAL HERITAGE, FOSTERING A SENSE OF PRIDE, AWARENESS, BELONGING, AND STEWARDSHIP AMONG OUR COMMUNITIES, WHILE PROMOTING:

- ECONOMIC VITALITY,
- EQUITY AND ACCESSIBILITY,
- SUSTAINABILITY,
- EDUCATIONAL ENRICHMENT, AND
- CLIMATE RESILIENCE.

To achieve this vision, in 2031....

- Communities and places underrepresented in the historical record are prioritized in documentation, protection, and interpretation. (Goal 1)
- Professionals and the public involved in historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage efforts have the training, education, and support they need. (Goal 2)
- Climate adaptation, local planning, and economic development efforts use cultural heritage to maximize effectiveness and benefits. (Goal 3)
- Data and financial programs related to cultural heritage are efficient, easy to use, and easy to access. (Goal 4)
- Decision-makers, property owners, and the general public understand the value of historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage protection. (Goal 5)





Goal 1: Prioritize
community histories
and places
underrepresented in the
historical record

Goal 1: Prioritize Underrepresented Communities

Objective 1: Document, protect, and share the histories and existing culture of Native American peoples in Maryland, in partnership with tribal communities.

STRATEGIES

- Continue offering archival consultation and/or training for tribal communities' preservation needs. – MSA and tribal communities.
- Provide links to publicly-available tribal resources on the [Mayis: Indigenous Records](#) webpage. – MSA
- Develop Paleoindian fluted point sequence for archaeological surveys to better place finds in context relative to other regions. – MHT, ASM
- Ensure that Piscataway history and culture is central to the management and interpretation plans for the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area. – Southern Maryland National Heritage Area, NPS, Piscataway Conoy Tribe and Tribal Council, Piscataway Indian Nation
- Lead the preparation of National Register documentation on American Indian heritage in Baltimore City. – MHT
- Develop a historic context study or report showing the relationship between Maryland road development and Native American paths. – MDOT SHA
- Partner with Piscataway Indian Nation and Piscataway Conoy Tribe for programming that focuses on recreated Woodland Indian Village and Piscataway culture. – JPPM
- Partner with the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs and tribal leaders and communities to share stories, historic sites, and events on the [MD TWOFIFTY website](#) and social media. - Maryland 250 Commission
- Include Native American communities and perspectives in developing programming for the 250th. - Maryland 250 Commission, state agencies, tribal communities

LAND AND RIVER SERIES

The [Land and River](#) series, a conversation hosted by the Accokeek Foundation [link], offers an example of a program focused on exploring race and culture, in this case through relationships with the natural world. This included discussions on the connectedness of Native Americans and African Americans to Southern Maryland's landscapes, in addition to non-traditional perspectives on landscape conservation, culture, and history. Panelists and presenters, who shared a diverse range of experiences and expertise, included: Dr. Wilton Corkern, Chris Newman, Dr. Julie King, Dr. Gabrielle Tayac, Cryz Proctor, Tara Morrison, and Shemika Berry.



Goal 1: Prioritize Underrepresented Communities

Objective 2: Explore and interpret post-Civil War African American stories in Maryland.

SITES OF CONSCIENCE

The [International Coalition of Sites of Conscience](#) is a global network of historic sites, museums, and memory initiatives connecting past struggles to today's movements for human rights and social justice. Sites of Conscience provide safe spaces to remember and preserve even the most traumatic memories, enabling their visitors to make connections between the past and present. The [Maryland Lynching Memorial Project](#), the [Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park](#), and the [National Museum of Civil War Medicine](#) are all Maryland-based coalition members.

Text from the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience website.

STRATEGIES

- Produce a statewide African American Civil Rights Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) form for inclusion in the National Register. – MCAAHC, MHT, nonprofits dedicated to Black history throughout Maryland
- Facilitate the development of National Register nomination forms for at least three Rosenwald schools. – MHT
- Update the Chestertown Historic District National Register nomination to document the city's diverse history. – MHT, Town of Chestertown
- Commemorate the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Rights Act through the "Year of Civil Rights" (2024). – MCAAHC, Association of African American Museums, NPS African American Civil Rights Network
- Complete historical and archaeological study of the rural community of Wallville (Calvert County), in partnership with descendant communities. – JPPM, MHT
- Document segregation-era resort towns of Eagle Harbor, Cedar Haven, and Columbia Beach for inclusion in the MIHP and National Register. – MHT, local communities
- Establish the Freedman's State Historical Park, the former home of George Enoch Howard (Montgomery County), and develop a master plan for the site. – DNR, PM
- Develop a historic context study for African American archaeological sites. - MDOT SHA, MHT
- Identify, examine, preserve, and present an inclusive variety of documentation and commemoration of sites of racialized conflict, trauma, and survival, primarily, but not exclusively, those associated with racial terror lynchings. – Maryland Lynching Truth and Reconciliation Commission, local governments, community organizations
- Partner with the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and other partners to share stories, historic sites, and events on the MD TWOFIFTY website and social media. - Maryland 250 Commission
- Include African American communities and perspectives in developing programming for the 250th. - Maryland 250 Commission, state agencies, local communities

Goal 1: Prioritize Underrepresented Communities

Objective 3: Increase the quality and quantity of data in the MIHP for places associated with underrepresented communities.

STRATEGIES

- Expand the documentation of Asian American heritage in Baltimore City and the DC Metro area. – MHT, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
- Based on the existing statewide historic context study, continue to identify and document LGBTQ sites to the MIHP and National Register. – MHT, local governments, PM, nonprofit organizations
- Work with community partners to develop a course to identify, document, and designate places of significance to underrepresented communities for preservation and interpretation. – MAHDC, MHT
- Document cultural and designed landscapes in the MIHP (for example, industrial landscapes in Western Maryland). - MHT

INDIGENOUS CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Indigenous Cultural Landscapes (ICLs) evoke the natural and cultural resources supporting Native American lifeways and settlement patterns in the early 17th century. Important to descendant communities today, and to conservation strategies in the Chesapeake, these landscapes comprise the flora, fauna, ecosystems, topography, waterways and other natural features that sustained an Indian group in its totality. The concept attempts to demonstrate that the Native American view of homeland is holistic, rather than compartmentalized into discrete site elements such as “hunting grounds,” “villages,” or “sacred sites.” Now part of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historical Trail, ICL documentation was developed with participation from tribes in the Chesapeake Bay region and can be used for planning and interpretive efforts. To date, researchers have documented ICLs in Maryland on the Nanticoke River, the Lower Susquehanna River, and the Nanjemoy and Mattawoman watersheds.



LGBTQ+ CONTEXT STUDY

In partnership with MHT, PM helped develop an historic context study in 2020 on LGBTQ history in Maryland and, in 2022, produced a pamphlet about LGBTQ resources with the UMD, Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (CHAP), Montgomery County Planning, and Baltimore Heritage. Covering nearly 400 sites in each of Maryland's counties, this work illuminates Maryland LGBTQ+ history in rural, suburban, and urban locations, including sites associated with non-binary historical figures, “out” elected officials, community groups, and advocacy for AIDS treatment and marriage equality.

Goal 1: Prioritize Underrepresented Communities

Objective 4: Secure support for and begin to implement the recommendations in the June 2022 [Historic African American Cemeteries report](#) to the Joint Chairmen of the Maryland General Assembly by MCAAHC and MHT.

AFRICAN AMERICAN BURIAL GROUNDS

In 2022, Congress passed the African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program, which authorizes NPS to create a grant program to research, identify, document, preserve, and interpret historic African American burial grounds. Provisions allow NPS to distribute this funding, estimated at \$3 million annually, to other federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, educational institutions, historic preservation groups, and private nonprofits.



STRATEGIES

- Provide funding to support historic African American cemetery maintenance, rehabilitation, and restoration activities. – MCAAHC
- Explore creation of a historic African American cemetery collection to serve as the central repository for research. – MCAAHC
- Create and disseminate best practice guidance on how to use archaeological investigations, land survey techniques and archival research approaches for identifying historic African American burial sites. – MCAAHC, MHT, Coalition to Protect Maryland Burial Sites
- Support development of a publicly accessible, map-based data layer dedicated to historic cemeteries throughout Maryland. - MHT, Office of Cemetery Oversight (OCO), Banneker-Douglass Museum, MDOT SHA, DNR, local governments
- Create burial sites preservation boards responsible for maintaining inventories and information related to cemetery maintenance and preservation at the local level. – county governments, OCO, MCAAHC (consultation on issues African American cemeteries)

Goal 1: Prioritize Underrepresented Communities

Objective 5: Increase and stabilize funding for the research and documentation of historic and cultural properties, with a focus on underrepresented resources and communities.

STRATEGIES

- Pursue expanded Historic Preservation Non-Capital grant funding. – MHT, PM, local advocates
- Pursue federal funding to support research and documentation, particularly for the National Register. – MHT, CLGs, nonprofit organizations
- Expand MCAAHC funding to include research and documentation for African American heritage. – MCAAHC, Banneker-Douglass Museum, local advocates
- Collaborate annually to identify research topics and funding/partnership opportunities. – MHT, PM
- Increase support for the collection of oral histories at the local and state level, including training, resources, funding, and data collection programs. – MSA, MHAA, MSAC, MCHC, Maryland Humanities

MARYLAND 250 COMMISSION

The [Maryland 250 Commission](#) will develop, encourage, and execute an inclusive, statewide, yearlong observance of the 250th anniversary of our nation's founding, recognizing all Marylanders' struggle for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, before, during, and after the Revolutionary War. Semiquincentennial events, programs, and opportunities are expected to begin in 2024 and last through 2027. The Maryland 250 Commission goals, which intersect with *Heritage2031*, are to:

- Acknowledge that the confiscation of Indigenous land and displacement of Indigenous people is central to the United States' origin story and recognize the persistence and contributions of these communities today.
- Honor the legacy of both free and enslaved African Americans in the making of Maryland and the nation, whose untold stories of heroism and perseverance are critical to the understanding of our shared past and present.
- Support the identification and enhancement of cultural assets that tell the story of who we are as Marylanders and promote place-based visitor experiences for residents and visitors alike.
- Engage youth, new Americans, and lifelong learners in programs designed to encourage the search for meaning behind America and deepen engagement in civic life.
- Celebrate service to country and community, and create opportunities that promote social responsibility, compassion and understanding that will unite and strengthen Maryland's diverse communities for the benefit of all.



On the [Maryland 250 Commission](#) website, you can sign up for the email list, share an idea, find resources to create your own event, and learn more about the Commission's initiatives.

A large white ship, possibly a U.S. Coast Guard vessel, is docked at a pier. In the background, a modern building with a curved glass facade and green roofs is visible. The sky is clear and blue.

Goal 2: Support professionals and the public in historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage efforts

Goal 2: Support Professionals & the Public

Objective 1: Develop and communicate improved strategies for Native American participation in planning, development, research, and interpretive projects.

STRATEGIES

- Explore models for engagement in planning and interpretive projects at the state, local, and private/non-profit level – MCIA, MHT, tribal communities, state agencies, local governments, Heritage Areas, nonprofit organizations

MAYIS

Working in partnership with Indigenous communities, MSA is building on the success of its Indigenous records website called [Mayis](#), named for a Renape word for “a path; to go on.” Using an FY 2023 multi-heritage area grant from MHAA, the agency developed an Indigenous Archive Project for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, recording oral histories, increasing online access to archival materials, offering outreach to K-12 teachers, and hosting educational workshops. The project’s strategy is to amplify the voices of 21st-century Indigenous communities and to expand access to existing resources about those living in the region before European contact.



Goal 2: Support Professionals & the Public

Objective 2: Increase preservation and heritage-related technical assistance and support for individuals, community organizations, and nonprofits.

LOCAL NETWORKS FOR HISTORIC SITES AND MUSEUMS

There are several museum consortia in Maryland, which share resources and provide professional development opportunities. Some examples are:

- The [Greater Baltimore History Alliance](#) that encourages the interpretation of Baltimore's multi-cultural heritage,
- The Frederick Historic Sites Consortium that, in addition to their public programming, runs the [Master Docent Series](#),
- The [Historic Sites Consortium of Queen Anne's County](#) that supports the preservation and stewardship of the region's cultural heritage, and
- The [Historic House Museum Consortium](#) that has a diverse collection of sites in Maryland.



STRATEGIES

- Create regional networks of support for organizations and individuals with marginalized access to resources. – MCAAHC, PM, Heritage Areas
- Facilitate peer-to-peer networking opportunities and information exchange for museums and cultural sites. – MMA, MCHC, Heritage Areas, local museums and institutions
- Increase access to qualified historic preservation contractors and tradespeople by updating and enhancing existing databases. – PM, MAHDC
- Collaborate with Maryland universities to increase capacity for historic preservation planning and cultural heritage research, documentation, and protection. – PM, nonprofit organizations, community organizations

Goal 2: Support Professionals & the Public

Objective 3: Produce new and improved opportunities for professional training and support in historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage protection.

STRATEGIES

- Facilitate a roundtable discussion and networking opportunity for preservation planners twice a year. – MHT, MDP, MAHDC
- Continue review of cultural resource documentation challenges and potential updates to recordation strategies. – MHT
- Build collaborative relationships with and conduct outreach to state and federal agencies involved in Section 106 review. – MHT, state and federal agencies
- Explore statewide education and training opportunities every other year. - PM
- Continue to expand access to training opportunities in historic preservation trades and building arts. – PM
- Collaborate with Maryland's Historically Black Colleges and Universities to develop programs focused on creating a pipeline of new Maryland Park Service rangers and other full-time staff from among volunteers, the state foster youth system, and historically underserved communities. – DNR, PM
- Continue hosting annual Architectural Fieldwork Symposium focusing on updated policies, new and inventive technologies, current interest topics, and relevant projects. - MHT

MARYLAND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

The Maryland Department of Labor recently approved an [apprenticeship program](#) sponsored by the Campaign for Historic Trades, a national workforce development program administered by PM. The first-of-its-kind apprenticeship program focuses on expanding and strengthening careers in the historic trades and sets standards – including on-the-job learning, related instruction, and core competencies – that provide a clear process for entering the workforce in roles like deconstruction technician, historic window technician, and preservation carpenter. If you are an employer who wants to hire apprentices or an individual who wants to become an apprentice, visit www.historictrades.org or email info@historictrades.org.



Goal 2: Support Professionals & the Public

Objective 4: Enhance educational opportunities for the public, particularly youth, to learn about the practice of historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage protection, as well as existing programs and resources.

STRATEGIES

- Continue Scouts BSA merit badge training in archaeology. – MHT
- Establish programs and training to encourage K-12 teachers to develop STEM curriculum that includes archaeology. – MHT, ASM, local teachers
- Continue to build on public programs that focus on archaeology and cultural heritage protection. – JPPM
- Host the MHT Roadshow four times a year. – MHT
- Produce approximately one training or educational program per quarter. – PM





Goal 3: Use cultural heritage to enhance climate adaptation, local planning, and economic development activities

Goal 3: Enhance Climate Adaptation, Local Planning, and Economic Development

Objective 1: Invest in and provide technical support for climate resilience and adaptation efforts in historic communities.

STRATEGIES

- Secure funding and staffing necessary to relaunch Weather It Together Program. – MHT
- Create an educational program for preservation planners about projected climate impacts in Maryland. - MHT, MDP, Maryland Resiliency Partnership
- Collaborate as invited with frontline communities to provide assistance for cultural heritage documentation, mitigation, and adaptation. – MHT, DNR, Maryland
- Resiliency Partnership, local governments, nonprofit organizations, community organizations
- Support the inclusion of historic and cultural resources in the development of local hazard mitigation plans. – Maryland Department of Emergency Management, MHT, local governments
- Strengthen existing ties to Sustainable Maryland Program at UMD to ensure cross-collaboration and knowledge exchange. – MAHDC
- Integrate current climate resilience and adaptation practices into Sustainability and Modernism courses for HPCs. – MAHDC, MHT
- Develop case studies to demonstrate adaptation strategies of historic buildings and communities. – MAHDC, MHT
- Analyze and communicate climate impacts predicted for Maryland, as they relate to historic and cultural properties. - MHT, MDP, Maryland Department of the Environment



EASTERN SHORE CLIMATE ADAPTATION PARTNERSHIP

The Eastern Shore Climate Adaptation Partnership (ESCAP) was established in 2016 to help vulnerable communities prepare for climate change impacts. The partnership – an informal regional collaboration of staff from local governments, state agencies, academic institutions, and nonprofit organizations – promotes learning and collaboration among mid and upper Eastern Shore communities to prepare for changes in weather patterns, flooding, and other environmental conditions. ESCAP is a venue for partners, including MHT, to provide support, education, technical assistance, and resources to help member communities build resilience. For more information or to join the partnership, contact Eric Buehl (ebuehl@umd.edu) or Kayle Krieg (kayle@umd.edu).

Goal 3: Enhance Climate Adaptation, Local Planning, and Economic Development

Objective 2: Improve the capacity of local governments to engage in planning for cultural resources.



STRATEGIES

- Increase participation in the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program. - MHT, local governments
- Develop new course for HPCs about preservation economics to provide up-to-date information on funding access and applicable standards. - MAHDC
- Proactively document Mid-Century resources to support local planning efforts, redevelopment, and compliance review, especially in western Maryland and the DC metro area. - MHT, local governments
- Distribute guidance on archaeology review for local governments. - MHT
- Develop and share guidance to help meet energy efficiency and preservation goals at the state and local level. - MHT, MAHDC

Goal 3: Enhance Climate Adaptation, Local Planning, and Economic Development

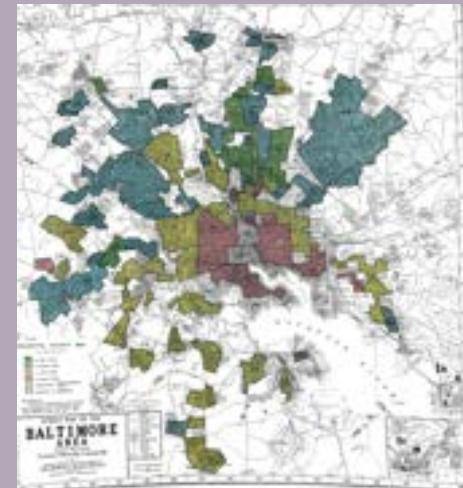
Objective 3: Enhance the ability of historic preservation to support housing redevelopment and affordable housing needs.

STRATEGIES

- Advocate for preservation through new and existing affordable housing programs while balancing the need to keep construction costs low. – DHCD, PM
- Seek opportunities to collaborate with other state agencies when funding sources are layered and streamline applications and reviews if possible. - DHCD

UPLIFT

Maryland's [UPLIFT](#) (Utilizing Progressive Lending Investments to Finance Transformation) program was recently created to increase homeownership opportunities, one of the most powerful drivers of the racial wealth gap, in chronically underinvested communities impacted by legacies of discrimination and redlining. Many of these communities are historic or contain historic properties. Administered through DHCD, the program will address homes impacted by appraisal gaps by accelerating the pace of new construction and rehabilitation of quality affordable housing. In its first phase, UPLIFT, which builds on the department's Homeownership Works pilot program, will invest \$10 million into new construction and rehabilitation projects in two neighborhoods, Johnston Square in Baltimore and Pine Street in Cambridge.



Goal 3: Enhance Climate Adaptation, Local Planning, and Economic Development

Objective 4: Increase investment in place-based projects prioritized by local historic communities that have been chronically marginalized or underserved.

BALTIMORE HERITAGE MICRO-GRANT PROGRAM

Baltimore's local preservation advocacy group, Baltimore Heritage, Inc. offers micro-grants (\$500-\$1000) annually to help fund preservation work in the city. The kinds of projects funded reach far beyond traditional preservation work – all types of projects are eligible, as long as they relate to Baltimore's history, heritage, historic buildings or historic neighborhoods. The goal is to help spark new and support existing neighborhood-level preservation work, and individuals and all kinds of groups – not just formal nonprofits – are eligible to apply. To learn more, visit Baltimore Heritage's [website](#).



STRATEGIES

- Reduce barriers for redevelopment of historically disinvested communities and encourage adaptive reuse, infill development, and density in historic districts. – DHCD
- Use capital, non-capital, and local mini grants to support enhancements that may not qualify as traditional “historic preservation” projects but still contribute to vitality, quality of life, and economic potential. – Heritage Areas, local nonprofits
- Connect Marylanders to historically and culturally significant waterways for educational and recreational opportunities. – DNR, PM, Heritage Areas, local nonprofits, local governments

Goal 3: Enhance Climate Adaptation, Local Planning, and Economic Development

Objective 5: Foster the appropriate treatment (documentation, preservation, rehabilitation, redevelopment, and interpretation) of state-owned historic properties and cultural resources.

STRATEGIES

- Conduct a systemwide survey of historic and cultural resources under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Park Service, including estimated restoration and maintenance costs. – DNR, PM
- Enhance tools to support redevelopment of historic state-owned properties including local density bonuses and access to New Markets Tax Credits. - DHCD





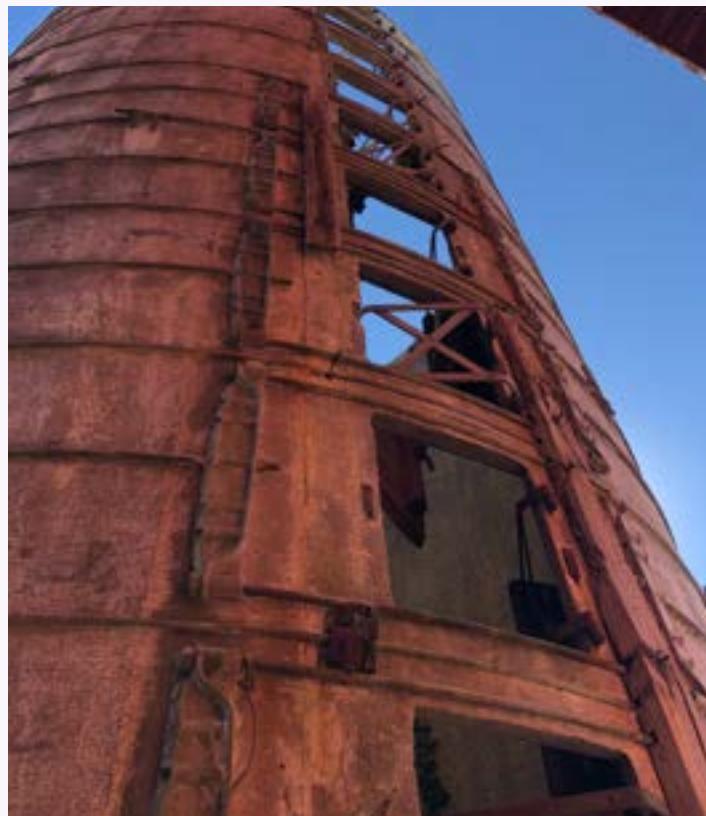
Goal 4: Improve efficiency and accessibility of cultural heritage data and financial programs

Goal 4: Improve Efficiency & Accessibility

Objective 1: Continue to analyze the impacts of state programs and make improvements to maximize equitable benefits.

STRATEGIES

- Formalize MHT Justice/Equity/Diversity/Inclusion Working Group and workplan. – MHT, MHT Board of Trustees
- Analyze gaps in capital investments by overlaying Census tracts and project locations. – MHT
- Update the Maryland Heritage Areas Program Strategic Plan, including additional evaluation of the program structures and processes to ensure equitable grantmaking. – MHAA

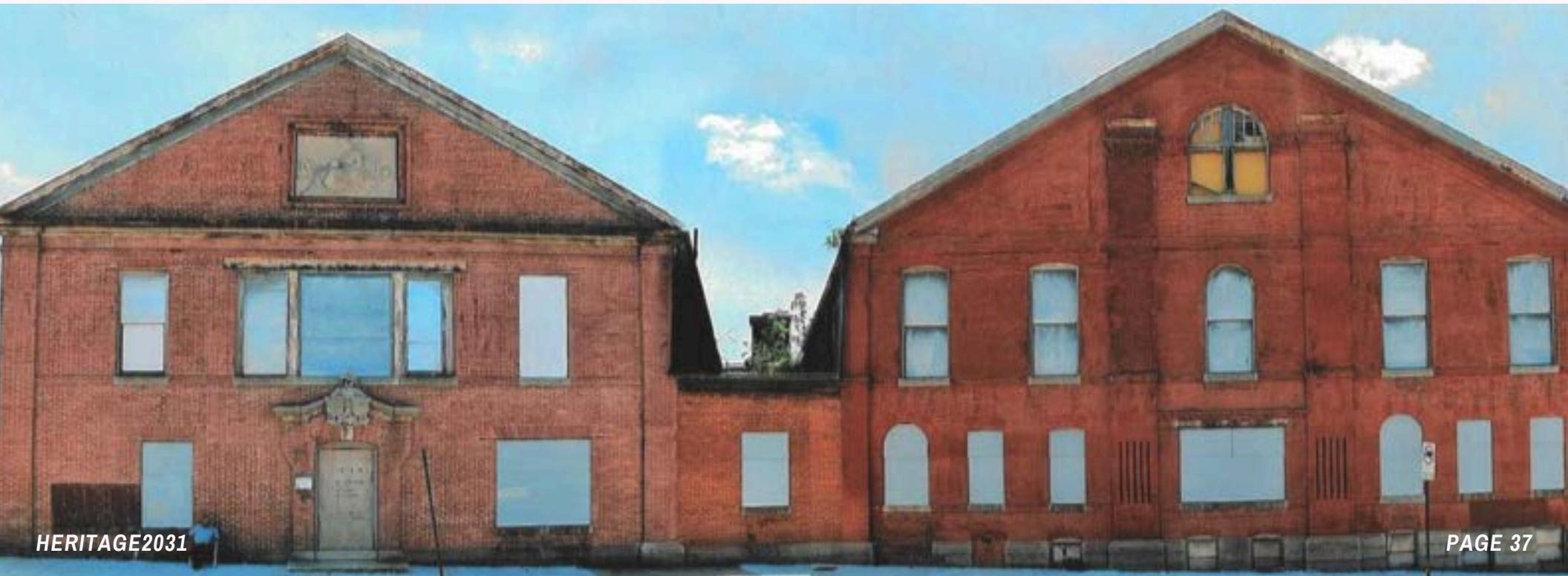


Goal 4: Improve Efficiency & Accessibility

Objective 2: Maximize the ability of the Historic Revitalization Tax Credit Program to leverage investment and redevelopment in communities.

STRATEGIES

- Advocate for the increased annual appropriation for large commercial and small commercial tax credit projects. - PM
- Identify existing communities that could benefit from tax credits – but have not done so in the past - and work proactively with partners to improve access to funding and other resources. – MHT, PM
- Launch pilot project to compare the use of Baltimore City historic preservation tax credits and state historic preservation tax credits to create better coordination and a more significant impact on revitalizing communities. - MHT, CHAP



Goal 4: Improve Efficiency & Accessibility

Objective 3: Provide new financial and technical support for museums and cultural sites.

STRATEGIES

- Advocate for the reinstatement of the Historical and Cultural Museum Assistance Program. – MMA, MCHC, PM, Maryland Humanities, historical and cultural museums
- Explore opportunities to develop capacity-building assistance for museums and cultural sites dedicated to African American heritage. – MCAAHC



Goal 4: Improve Efficiency & Accessibility

Objective 4: Improve user experience through online portals offered by the state.

MDFIND

Isolated archaeological finds, like arrowheads or pottery sherds, are often the first clues that lead to the discovery of new sites. MHT's [mdFIND](#) app is a tool for hobbyists, "citizen scientists," beachcombers, hikers, and other members of the public to report artifacts found in Maryland's fields, forests, and coastal areas, making them a part of archaeological discovery and documentation. This crowdsourcing app

records unanticipated artifact discoveries in the field, and reports those findings to MHT archaeologists. The app allows you to upload or capture up to five images of the object(s), report the location using your phone's GPS, specify the broad artifact type or the diagnostic artifact name (if you know it), and (optionally) report your name and contact info for any follow-up. Easy-to-use drop-down menus and links to external webpages (such as JPPM's [Diagnostic Artifacts Page](#)) make filling out the form simple.



STRATEGIES

- Develop a system for the electronic submission of MIHP forms and Determination of Eligibility forms. – MHT
- Evaluate current grants software and options for improvement, including exploring the possible use of phone apps. – MHT, MHAA

Goal 4: Improve Efficiency & Accessibility

Objective 5: Improve data sharing among state agencies and with local planners.

STRATEGIES

- Launch a survey to understand the gaps in cultural heritage data collection at the state and local levels. – MHT, MAHDC
- Complete evaluation of National Register eligibility of locally designated historic districts, allowing for more transparent assessment of properties for financial incentives as well as planning efforts. – MHT
- Continue to identify data gaps in the MIHP and develop a plan to address them in the long-term. – MHT
- Produce regular trainings for users of Medusa, the state's cultural resources information system. – MHT

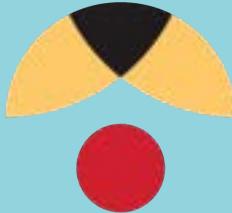


Goal 4: Improve Efficiency & Accessibility

Objective 6: Increase access to documentation and archives held by the state.

DID YOU KNOW?

MSAC's Maryland Traditions program hosts a resource of documentary short films on its [YouTube channel](#). Program staff also provide oversight of the [Maryland Traditions Archives](#), housed at Special Collections at UMBC. The Maryland Traditions Archives contain institutional records, folklorist papers, and materials documenting and/or donated by practitioners of living cultural traditions, including copious fieldwork materials. [Finding aids](#) are available online for the processed collections, which were once scattered throughout the state. MSAC will host programming in 2024 to mark the 10th anniversary of the archives and to help highlight this invaluable resource.



MARYLAND TRADITIONS

STRATEGIES

- Continue to develop finding aids for collections held in the MHT Library and create new trainings for users. – MHT
- Continue to identify and to expand access to colonial government records relating to Indigenous communities on the [Mayis: Indigenous Records](#) webpage. – MSA
- Provide educators with resources and trainings relating to local Indigenous communities in partnership with other state agencies and tribal communities – MSA with state agencies, nonprofit organizations, tribal communities



Goal 5: Make the case for preservation

Goal 5: Make the Case for Preservation

Objective 1: Continue to expand social media outreach and other communications.

STRATEGIES

- Increase audience for social media platforms and email distribution by one third. – MHT, MHAA
- Update course on communication for HPCs to provide information on the use of social media. – MAHDC
- Add capacity for social media, highlight preservation successes. – Local governments, Heritage Areas, nonprofit organizations



Goal 5: Make the Case for Preservation

Objective 2: Develop case studies for use by local advocates, developers, governments, and decision-makers.



STRATEGIES

- Produce case studies for historic tax credits and grant projects – MHT, MHAA
- Create a communications toolkit available online and in print that includes case studies. – PM
- Produce short videos highlighting successful grant projects. – MHT, MHAA
- Use Story Map software to share news and case studies from HPCs across the state. – MAHDC
- Explore opportunities to create economic impact studies that demonstrate the value of historic preservation and cultural heritage. – MHT, PM, MHAA

Goal 5: Make the Case for Preservation

Objective 3: Increase the capacity of local organizations to protect & advocate for historic properties.

STRATEGIES

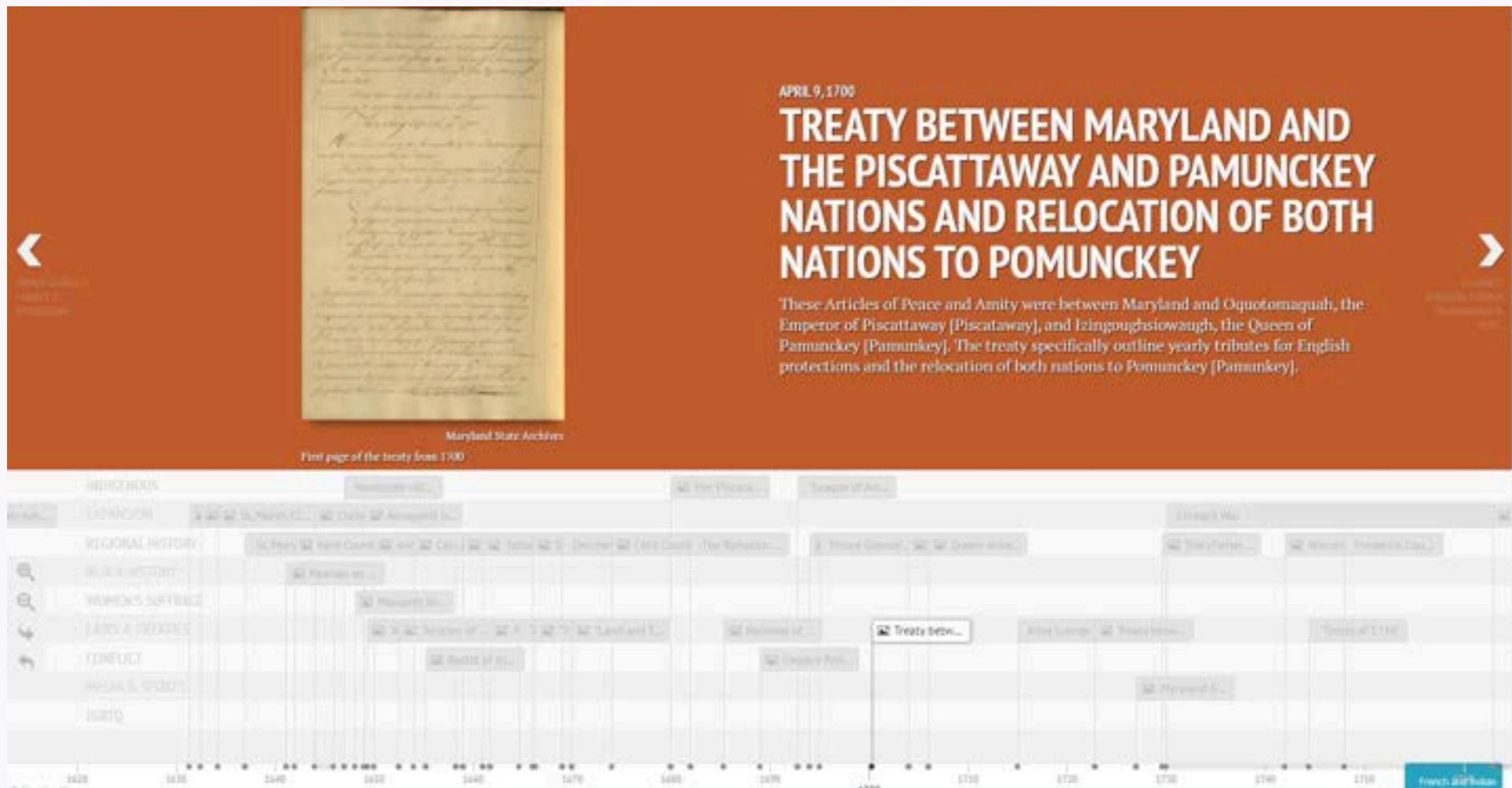
- Engage people across the state through awareness, events, education and technical assistance programs. – PM
- Create workshops for advocates to provide up-to-date information on local historic preservation programs across the state. – MAHDC



Section 2: Supporting Materials

State Timeline

This timeline was put together by MHT to provide a sense of the state's development and changes. We recognize that timelines are not static and can never be complete. As new context studies are performed and additional information discovered, this timeline will be updated. We invite you to explore the [full timeline](#) and [let us know](#) if you feel that something should be added.



The screenshot shows a historical document from the Maryland State Archives, specifically the 'First page of the treaty from 1700'. The document is a handwritten manuscript on aged paper. To the right of the image, the text 'APRIL 9, 1700' is displayed above the title 'TREATY BETWEEN MARYLAND AND THE PISCATTAWAY AND PAMUNKEY NATIONS AND RELOCATION OF BOTH NATIONS TO POMUNKEY'. A detailed description follows: 'These Articles of Peace and Amity were between Maryland and Oquotomaquah, the Emperor of Piscataway [Piscataway], and Izengoughsiowaugh, the Queen of Pamunkey [Pamunkey]. The treaty specifically outline yearly tributes for English protections and the relocation of both nations to Pamunkey [Pamunkey].'

MARYLAND

- Indigenous
- Colonial
- Regional History
- Slavery and Abolition
- Women's Suffrage
- Law & Orders
- Treaties
- Political Party
- Statehood

Timeline

1620 1630 1640 1650 1660 1670 1680 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730 1740 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

French & Indian War

Regional Snapshots & Maps

Maryland's history, development patterns, built environment, and threats to historic and cultural places vary widely by region. Although we recognize that Marylanders identify the state's regions in many different ways, for the purposes of Heritage2031, we have opted to use the regions identified in the previous statewide preservation plan, which have proven useful in illustrating differences and similarities across the state (see map on page 49).

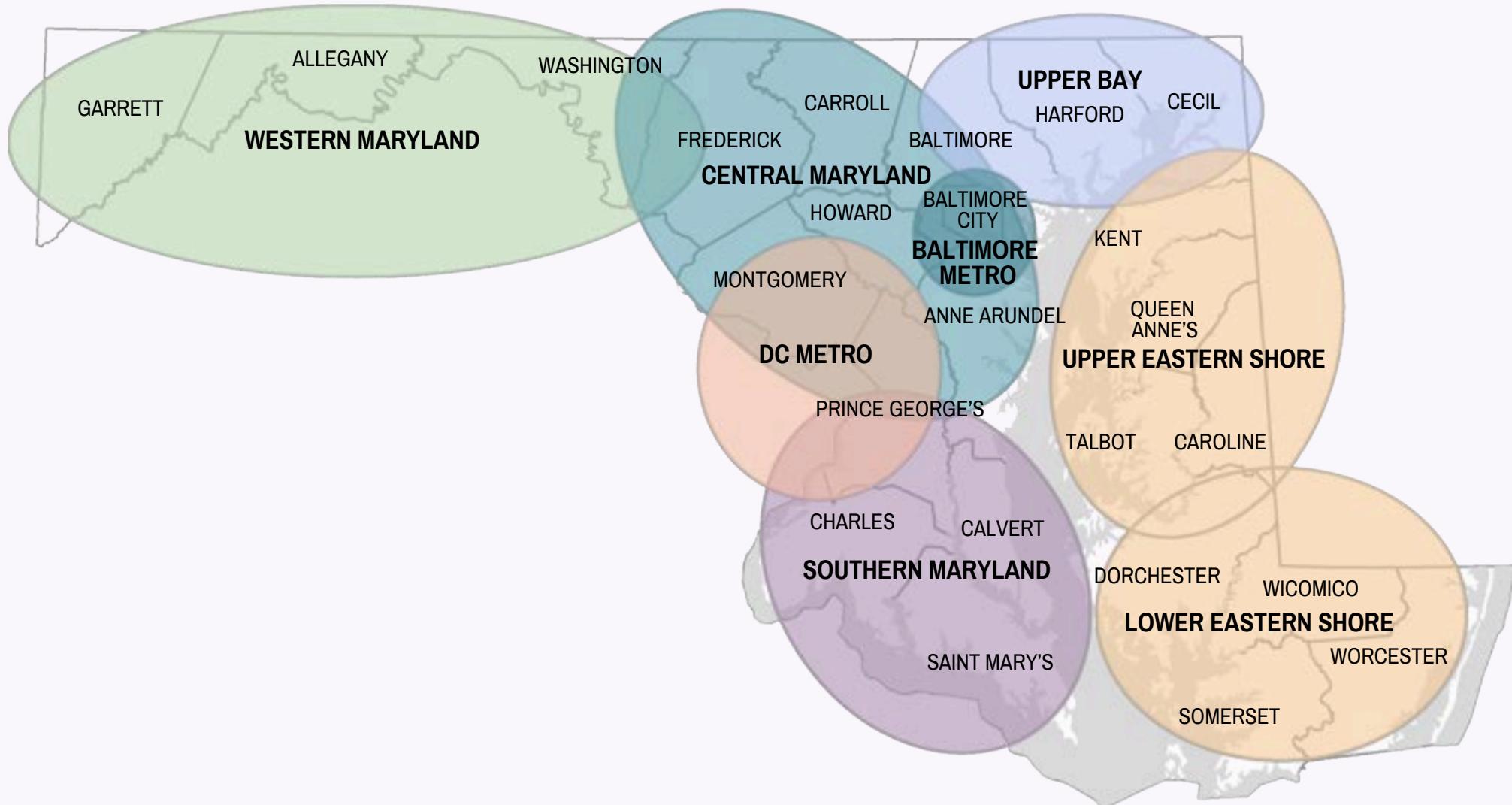
The following snapshots provide an overview of some of the distinctive aspects of the region's history, architecture, and landscape. These snapshots are intended to provide context for the goals, objectives, and strategies in Section 1 of the plan, with the recognition that strategies for each region may differ in the course of plan implementation. The highlights selected do not mean that the places, periods and property types mentioned are the only matters of significance or interest in each region.

The maps for each region are split into three categories:

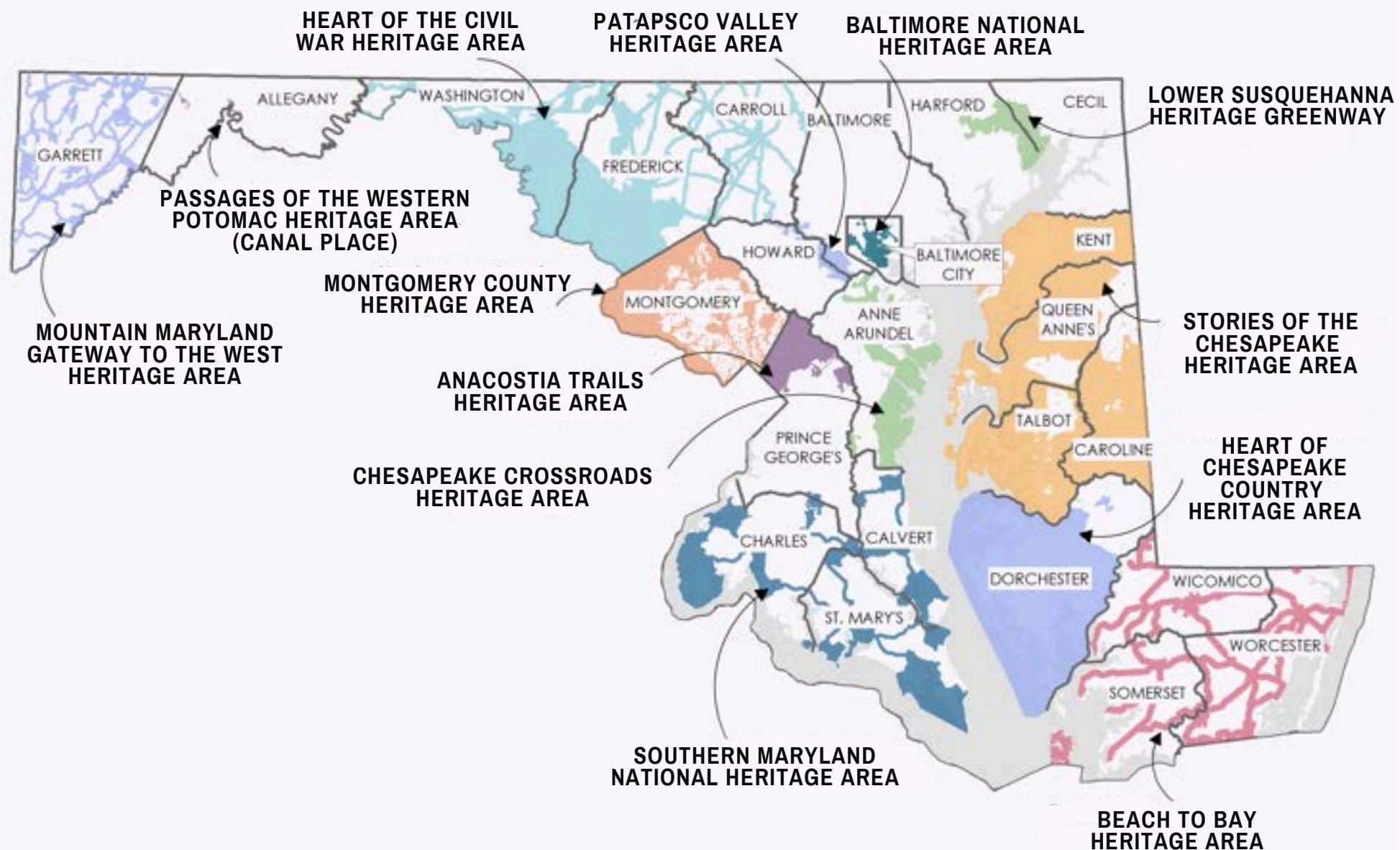
- MHT Easement Sites, National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), National Register Sites, and MIHP sites;
- Main Street Areas, CLGs, and HPCs; and
- Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, and Scenic Byways



Regional Map



Heritage Areas Map

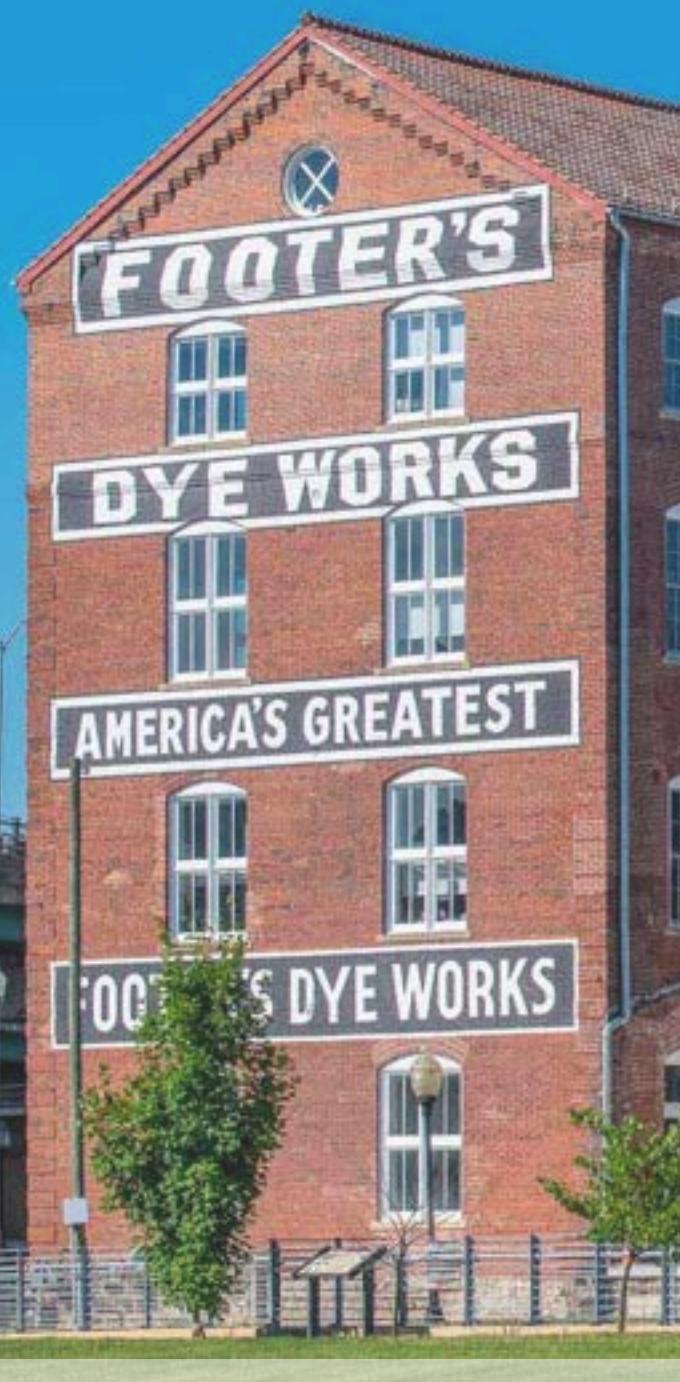


Western Maryland Snapshot

Western Maryland is known for its history in transportation, industry, conflict, and recreational tourism. Transportation and trade routes were key to the development of western Maryland, promising access to the region's resources and beyond. Massawomeck and Susquehannock trails, followed by the Cumberland Road and the National Road, the C&O Canal, and the Western and B&O railroads, opened the region to development and commerce. The region's numerous historic towns are often linked to these transportation networks. The ready transport and abundant natural resources supported several industries including coal and fire clay for brick making.

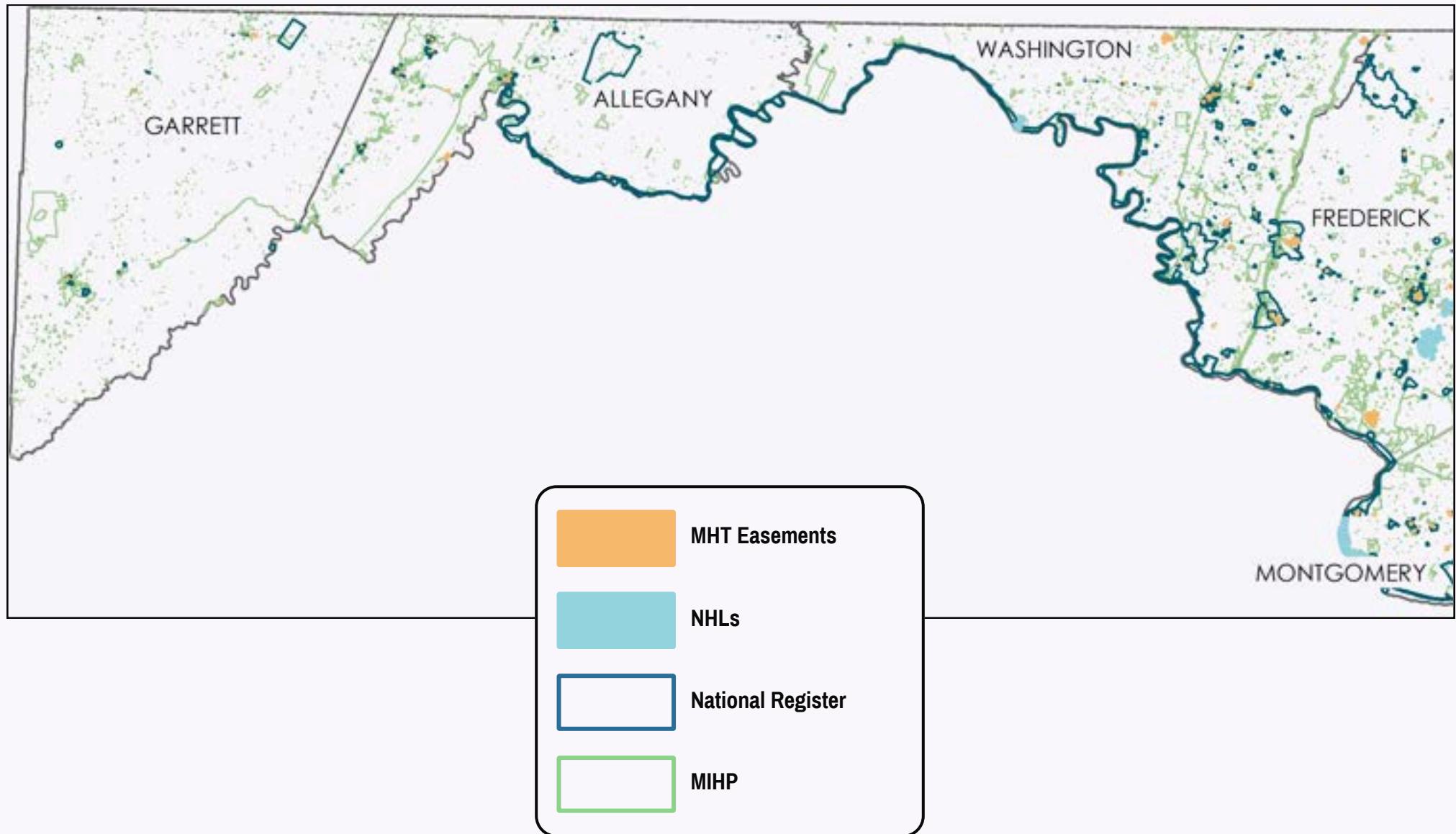
The region frequently served as an arena for conflict, from the arrival of European settlers to the Civil War. This is likely due to its position on western trade routes, its relationship with the Potomac River, and its proximity to Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Both Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick played significant roles in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), with the latter also serving as a prison for British soldiers during the American Revolution and as a guard of the area's transportation routes during the Civil War.

Recreation and tourism are important to the region's historical development and current identity. Tourism history begins with the Victorian railroad resorts of Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park and includes more recent recreational parks like Deep Creek Lake State Park, which began as a part of a hydroelectric project in the 1920s. Seeing these travel trends, early state and federal authorities also took advantage of the rustic mountainous landscape for recreation and tourism opportunities, often using Civilian Conservation Corps labor to construct infrastructure. Like other parks, New Germany State Park, formerly New Germany Recreation Area, retains these features today. The Appalachian Trail, built between 1921 and 1937, travels through this region of Maryland, promoting tourism among state residents and out of state visitors alike.

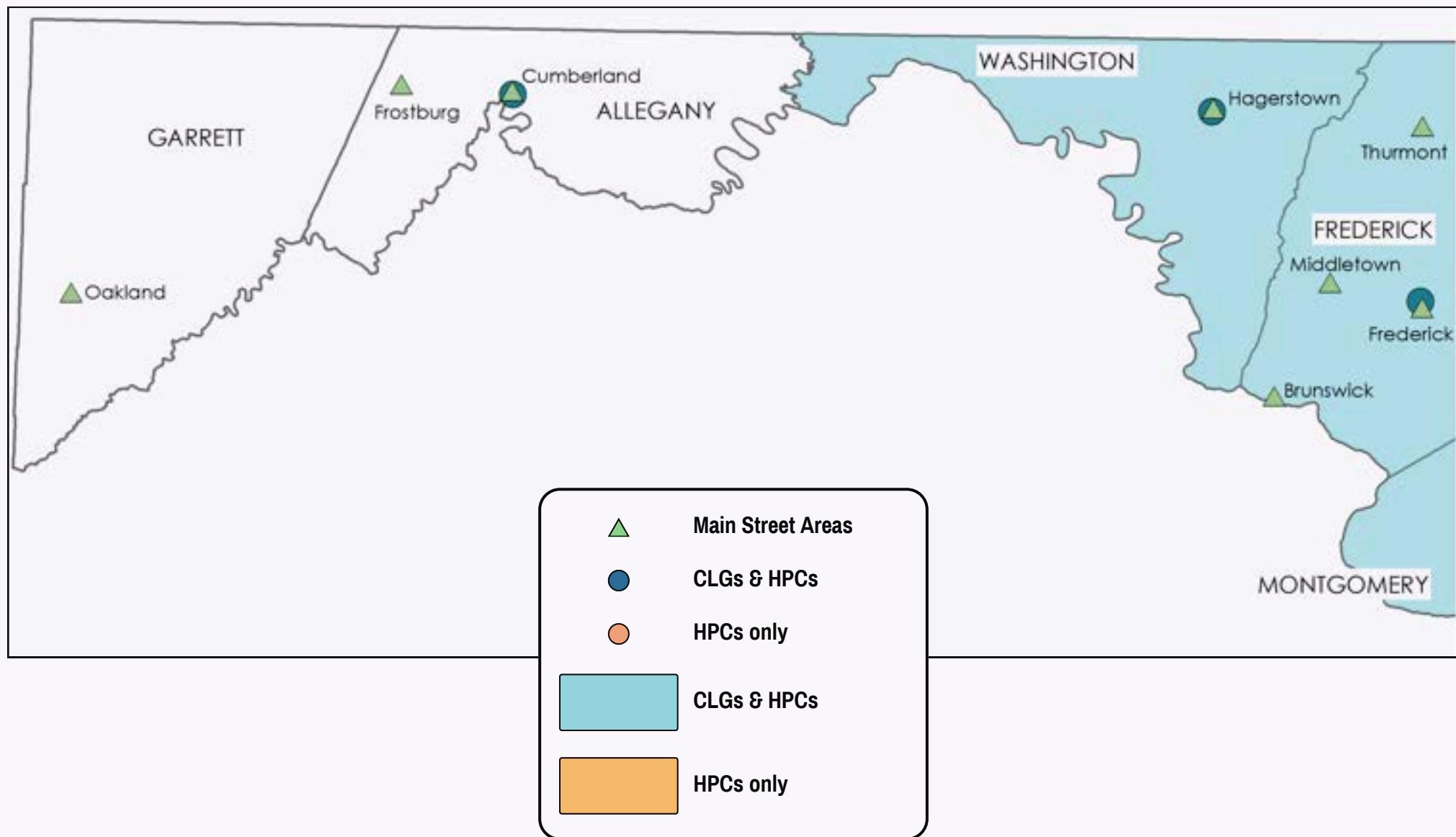


Footer's Dye Works, a major textile plant, represents one of the many industrial resources of Cumberland.

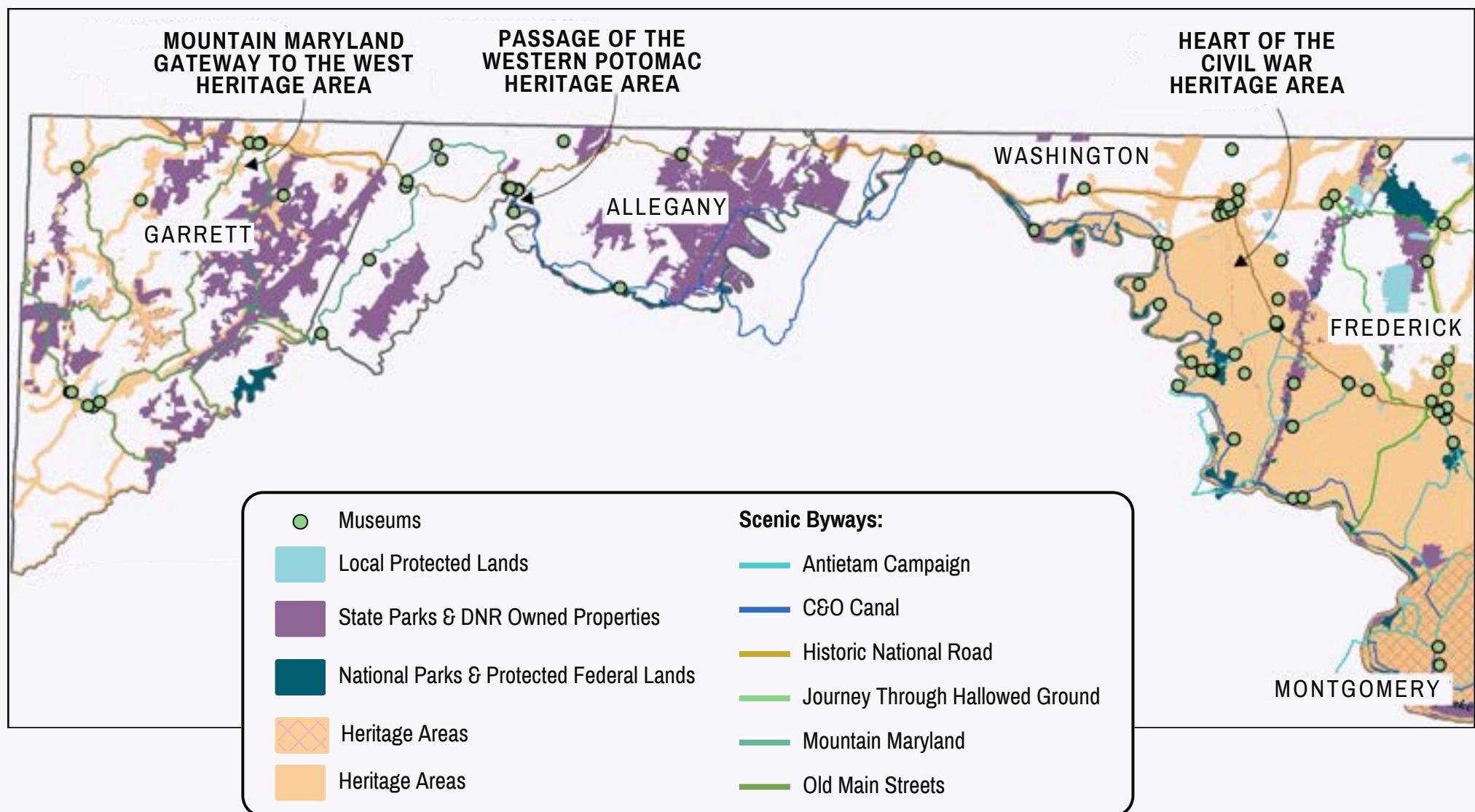
Western Maryland MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings



Western Maryland Main Street Areas, Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



Western Maryland Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways





Central Maryland Snapshot

Central Maryland is characterized by its history in German immigration, transportation, diverse agriculture, waterpower, and Civil War heritage.

The migration of Germanic immigrants from southeastern Pennsylvania through central Maryland and into the Virginia valley link the region with neighboring areas. Many surviving buildings from the mid-18th century reflect these European roots of the region's first settlers. Like western Maryland, the region is nationally recognized for its significance in the history of transportation. Inspired by the opening of the Cumberland Road in the early 19th century, the Maryland General Assembly created a turnpike called the National Road that connected Baltimore and Cumberland, spurring the development of many towns including Catonsville, Ellicott City, Frederick, Middletown, Hagerstown, and Hancock. Likewise, the first section of the B&O Railroad was opened between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills (now Ellicott City) in 1830 and reached Wheeling, West Virginia in 1853.

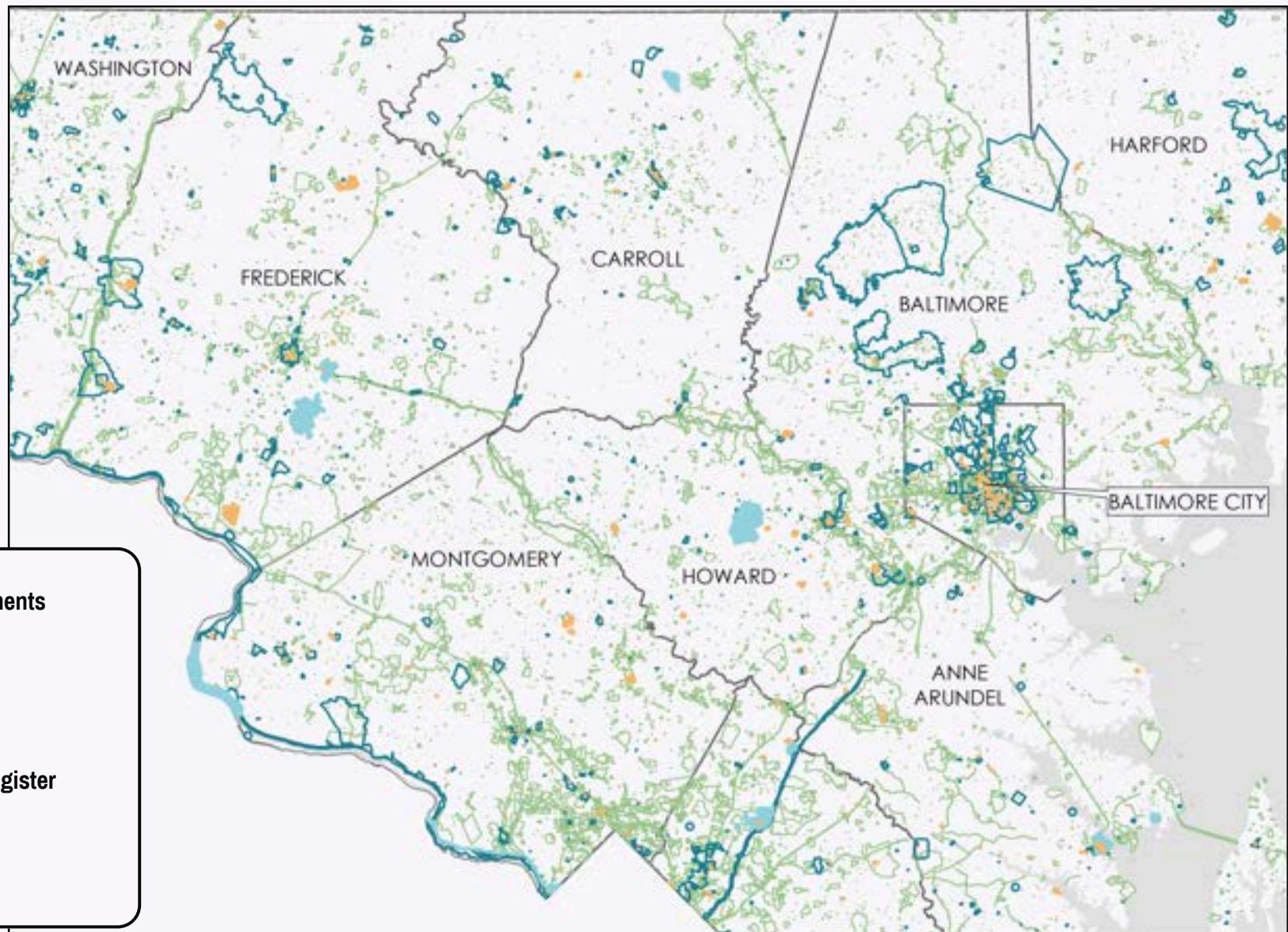
Central Maryland is characterized by a history of diverse agriculture; farming remains an important aspect of the region's economy and culture. Grain, particularly wheat, was the predominant crop in the region through the mid-19th century, and many surviving farmsteads and grist mills attest to its significance. By the Civil War, however, technological advances and demographic shifts led to a decline in grain production and an increase in orcharding and dairy farming. Dairy production became the principal agricultural pursuit in central Maryland through the early 20th century. However, dairy barns and supporting structures, such as milking parlors and silos, are vanishing in lieu of modern development.

The region's rivers and streams offered abundant waterpower, supporting the establishment of numerous mills and factories. Small-scale grist and sawmills on creeks and tributaries served local customers while larger rivers like the Patapsco powered major operations, such as the 18th century flour mills in Ellicott City and the early 19th century textile factories in Oella and Daniels.

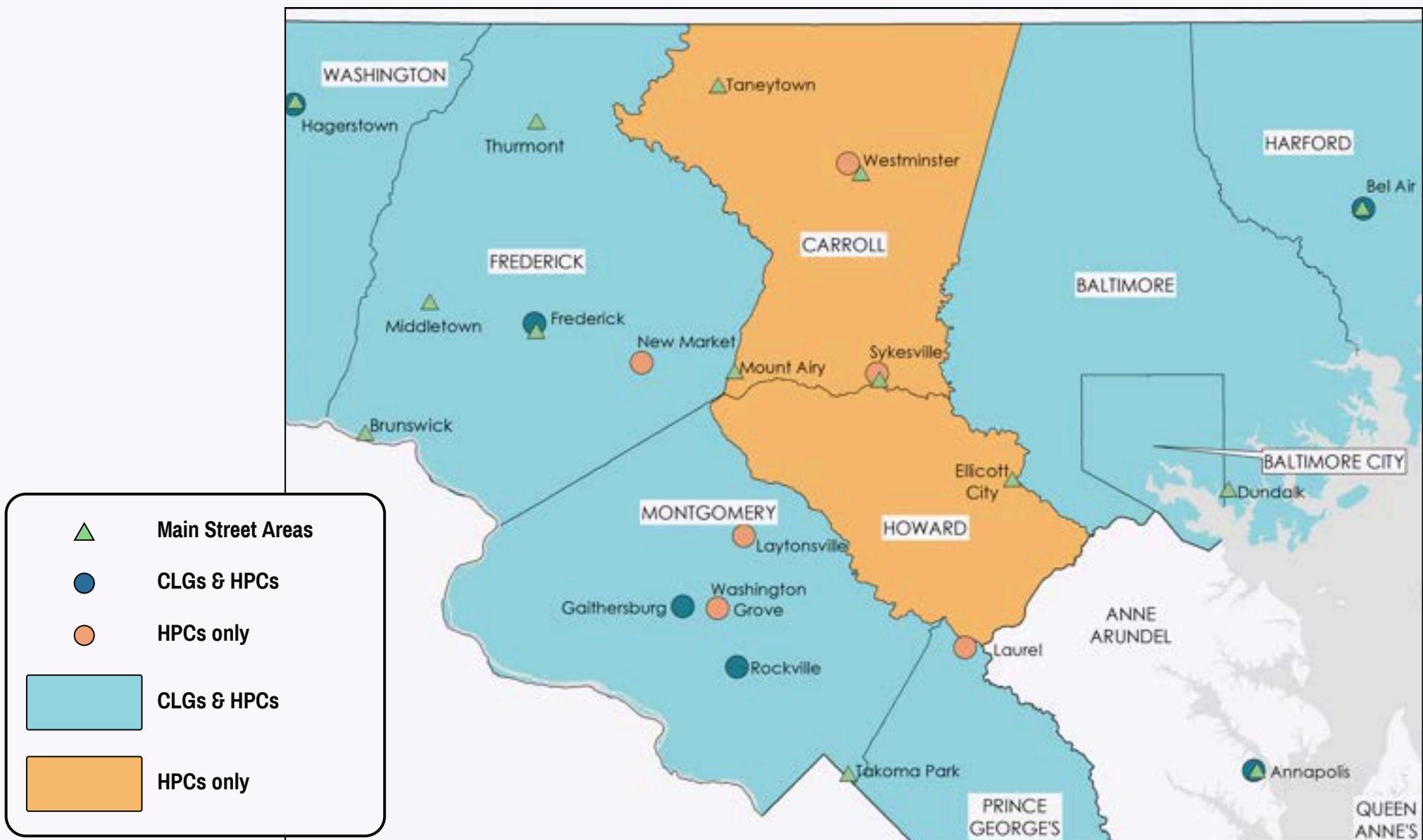
During the Civil War, Maryland was a slaveholding state, yet it did not secede from the Union. Civil War heritage tourism is a prime driver of interpretive programs and economic development in Maryland. Battlefields in the western part of the central region, such as Monocacy Battlefield and South Mountain Battlefield, have been protected and interpreted by NPS and the Maryland Park Service respectively.

Schifferstadt (1758, top) and the Jonathan Hager House (c. 1740, bottom) embody architectural concepts and elements directly traceable to Germany.

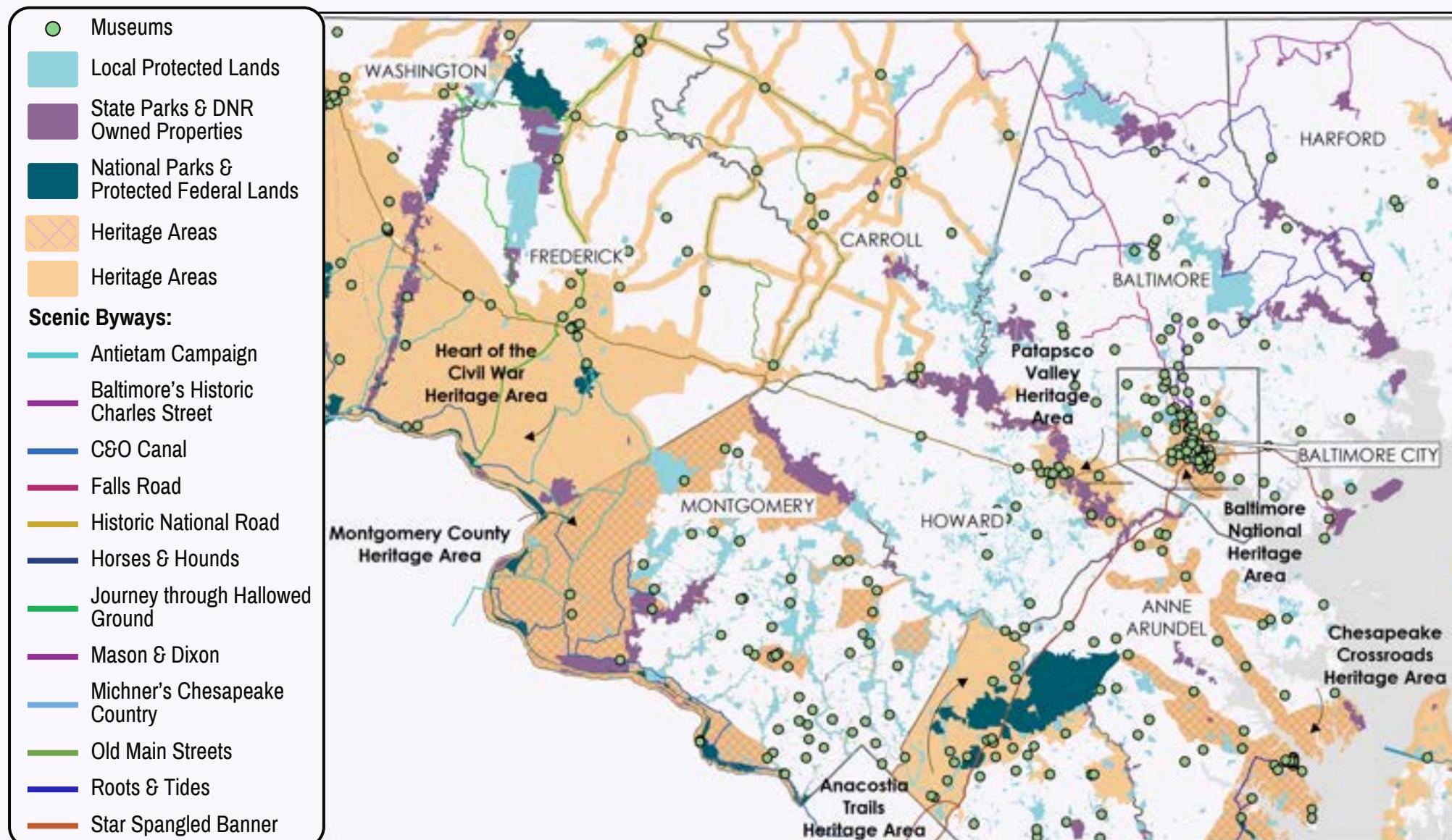
Central Maryland MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings



Central Maryland Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



Central Maryland Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways



DC Metro Area Snapshot

The DC Metro region is known for its association with federal institutional development and its suburbanization, including planned communities, mid-century subdivisions, and situated Modernism communities.

Early agrarian landscapes in the DC Metro area have been heavily developed, creating better transportation routes to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, which had replaced much of the agricultural landscape by the end of the 19th century.

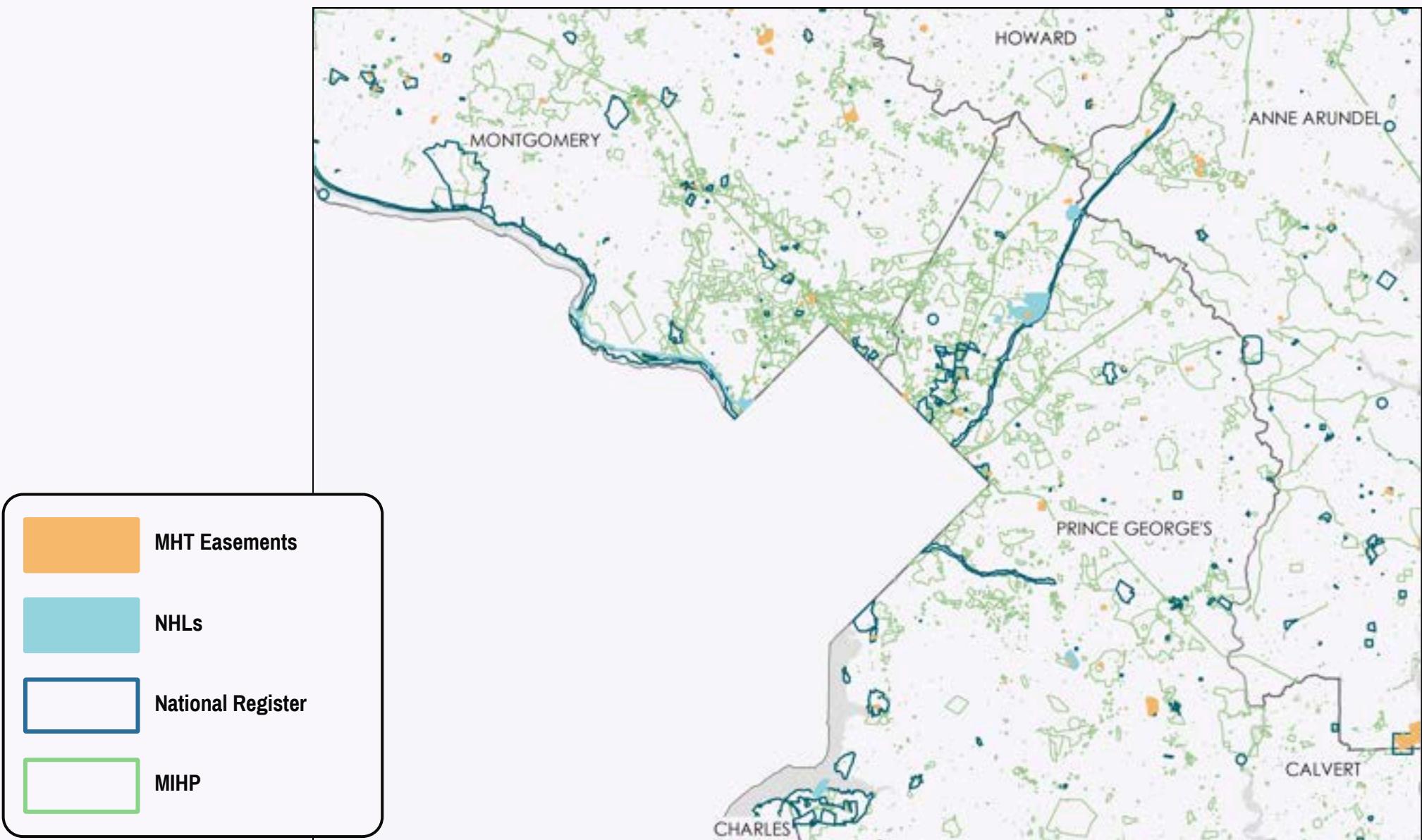
Numerous federal institutions and facilities, which incorporate and administer a variety of parks and museums, are located in the Washington, DC metro area. Many have architect-designed buildings and significant campuses and their siting and expansions have spurred the overall development of the region. Proximity to the federal government also drove housing and commercial expansion throughout the region.

The DC Metro area is predominantly characterized by 19th and 20th century suburban development, representing the influence of railroad, streetcar, and automobile transportation. It is also home to planned communities like Greenbelt and Belair at Bowie in Prince George's County, mid-century subdivisions like Hammond Wood and Rock Creek Woods in Montgomery County, and situated Modernism communities, like Carderock Springs and New Mark Commons, also in Montgomery County.

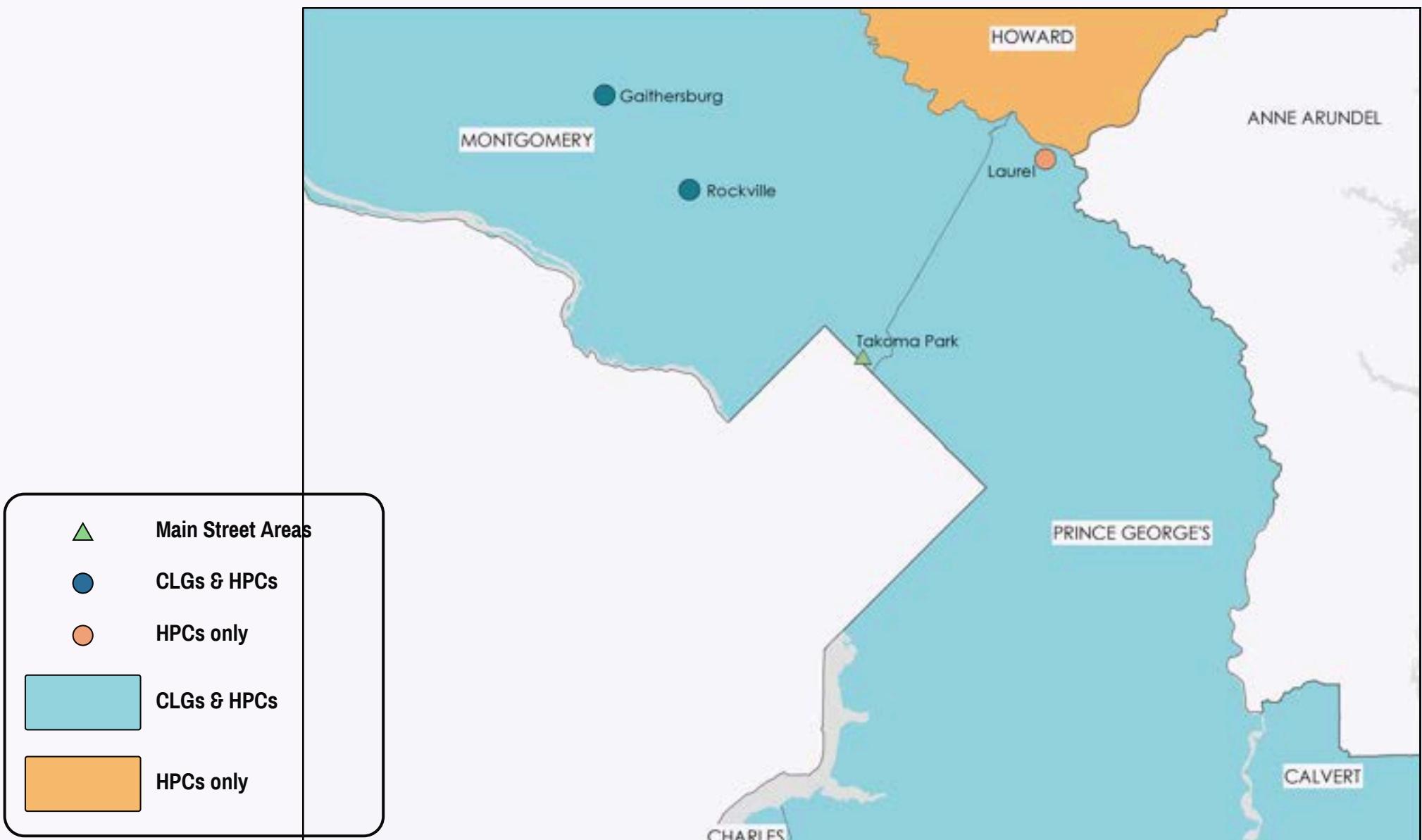


Once an important part of the region's industry, the DC Metro area no longer reflects its early agrarian landscape except for some parks, like Oxon Hill Farm (top) and new planning around Crown Farm Corn Crib (bottom).

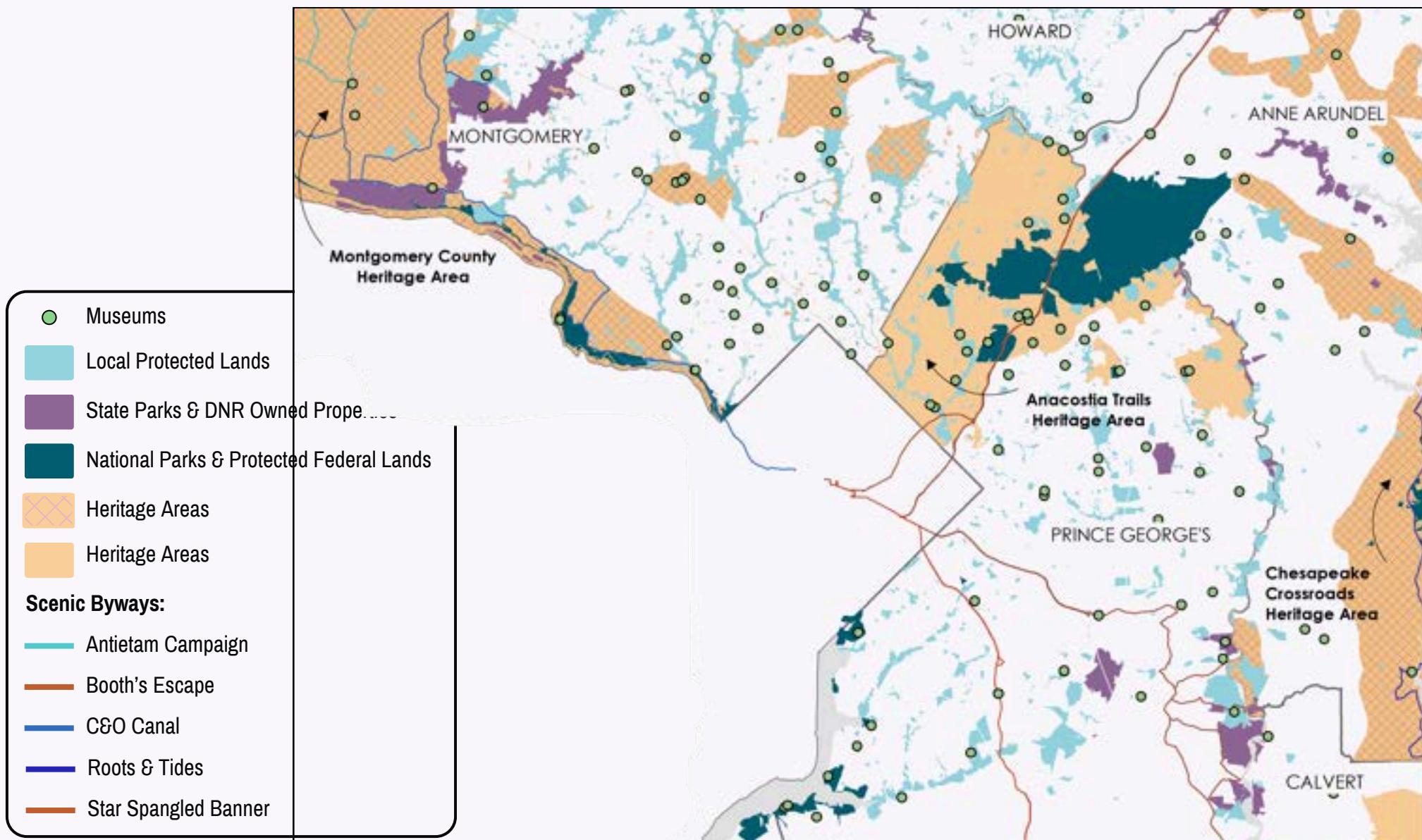
DC Metro Area MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings



DC Metro Area Main Street Areas, Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



DC Metro Area Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways





Baltimore Metro Area Snapshot

The Baltimore Metro region is characterized by its waterfront location and resulting history of industry, rowhouse development, immigrant communities and cultures, and a history of discriminatory zoning practices.

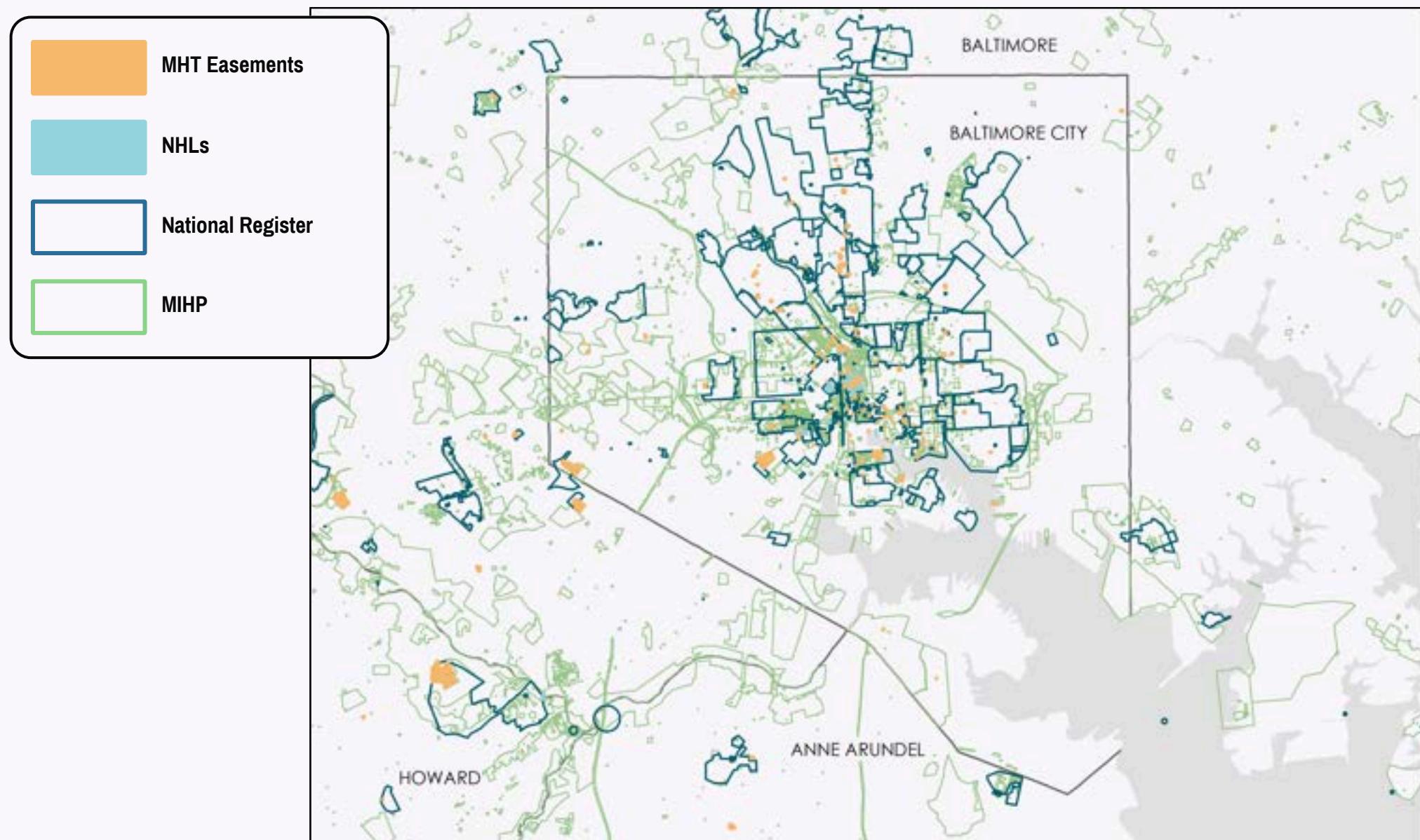
Baltimore City's history is directly tied to the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay. Fort Whetstone, now Fort McHenry, was built at the end of the peninsula that led the Patapsco River to the entrance of the Baltimore harbor prior to meeting the Bay. By the late 18th century, the city emerged as a critical port along the East Coast, setting the stage for an evolving roster of industries in the areas surrounding the harbor. Development areas included the shipyards of Fell's Point (1790s), the Canton area (1828), and mills in the Jones Falls valley (beginning in 1810). Industrial development pressed beyond the city limits and Sparrows Point, a rural area in Baltimore County, became a steel works in 1887. Bethlehem Steel acquired the plant in 1916 and expanded it to become the world's largest steel mill by the mid-20th century. The Glenn L. Martin Company built an expansive aircraft manufacturing facility in Middle River in 1929. The plant produced military aircraft during World War II and transitioned to aerospace manufacturing during the Cold War period.

Baltimore's iconic rowhouses, reputedly the largest concentration of the type in the nation, reflect the city's economic growth from the mid-19th century into the first decades of the 20th century. The major industrial operations in Baltimore brought job opportunities and drew new European immigrant communities to the city's neighborhoods. Baltimore's diversity fostered now-famous local cultural traditions, including painted window and door screens (begun by a Czech grocer in northeast Baltimore) and arabbers, African American street vendors who sell fruits and vegetables from colorful, horse-drawn carts. Towards the end of the 19th century, Baltimore's first was established by the Chinese immigrant community.

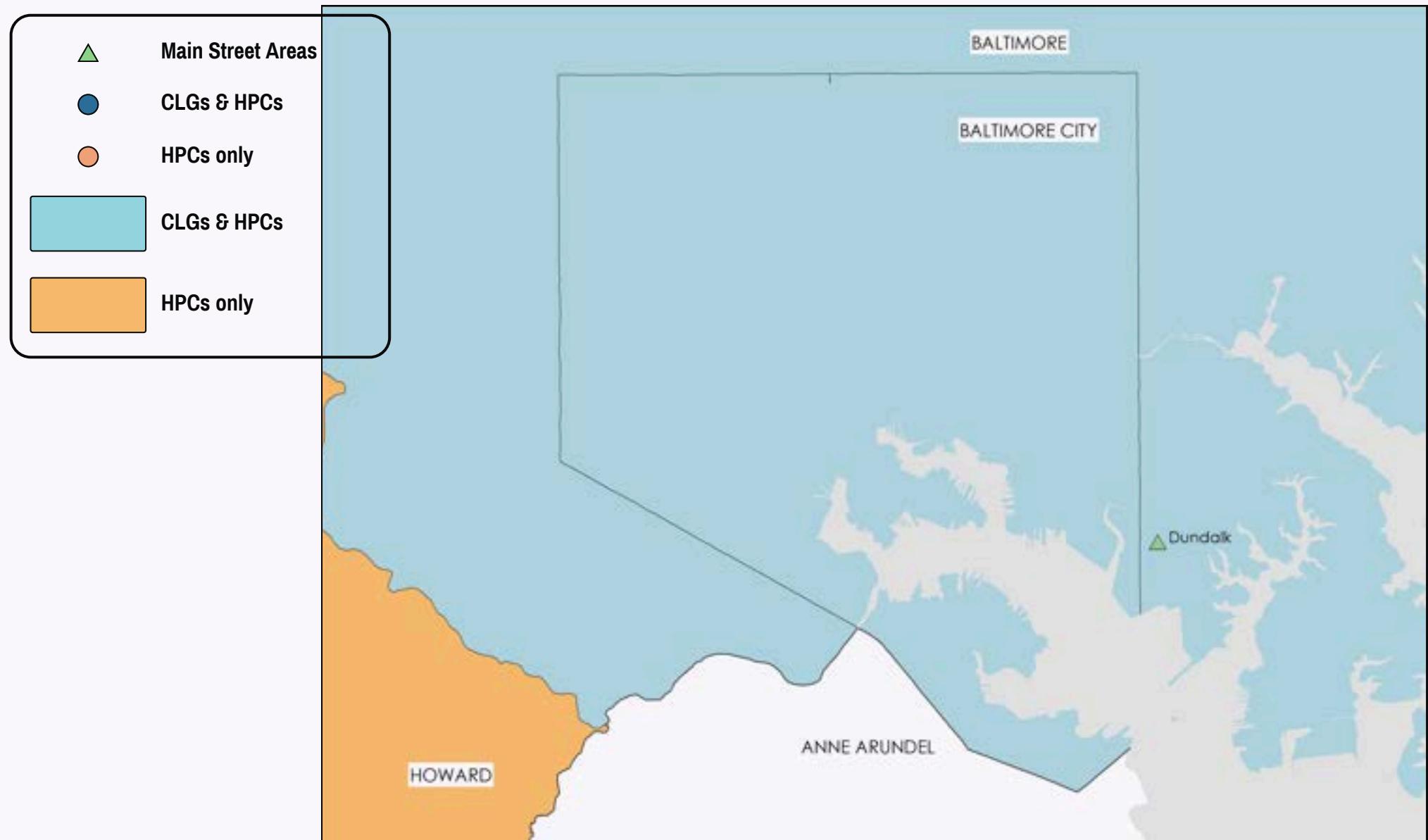
The 20th century brought major redevelopment and policy initiatives that continue to shape the city. Baltimore's legacy of redlining, coupled with the displacement of African American communities by urban renewal, led to disparities and segregation that continue to affect the lives of residents. Pennsylvania Avenue, a historic hotbed of Black art and entertainment venues, fell victim to this racially led disenfranchisement. Renewed efforts to recreate a cultural district were successful, and in 2019, the Pennsylvania Avenue Black Arts and Entertainment District was officially designated by the Maryland State Department of Commerce. The renewal of Charles Center in the late 1950s and 1960s drew the attention of urban planners nationwide. An expansion of that initiative transformed the Inner Harbor from a defunct former port to a major tourist attraction.

The Congressman Parren J. Mitchell House (top) and the Lillie Carroll Jackson House (bottom) were both nominated to the National Register under the "Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland, 1831-1976" MPD Form.

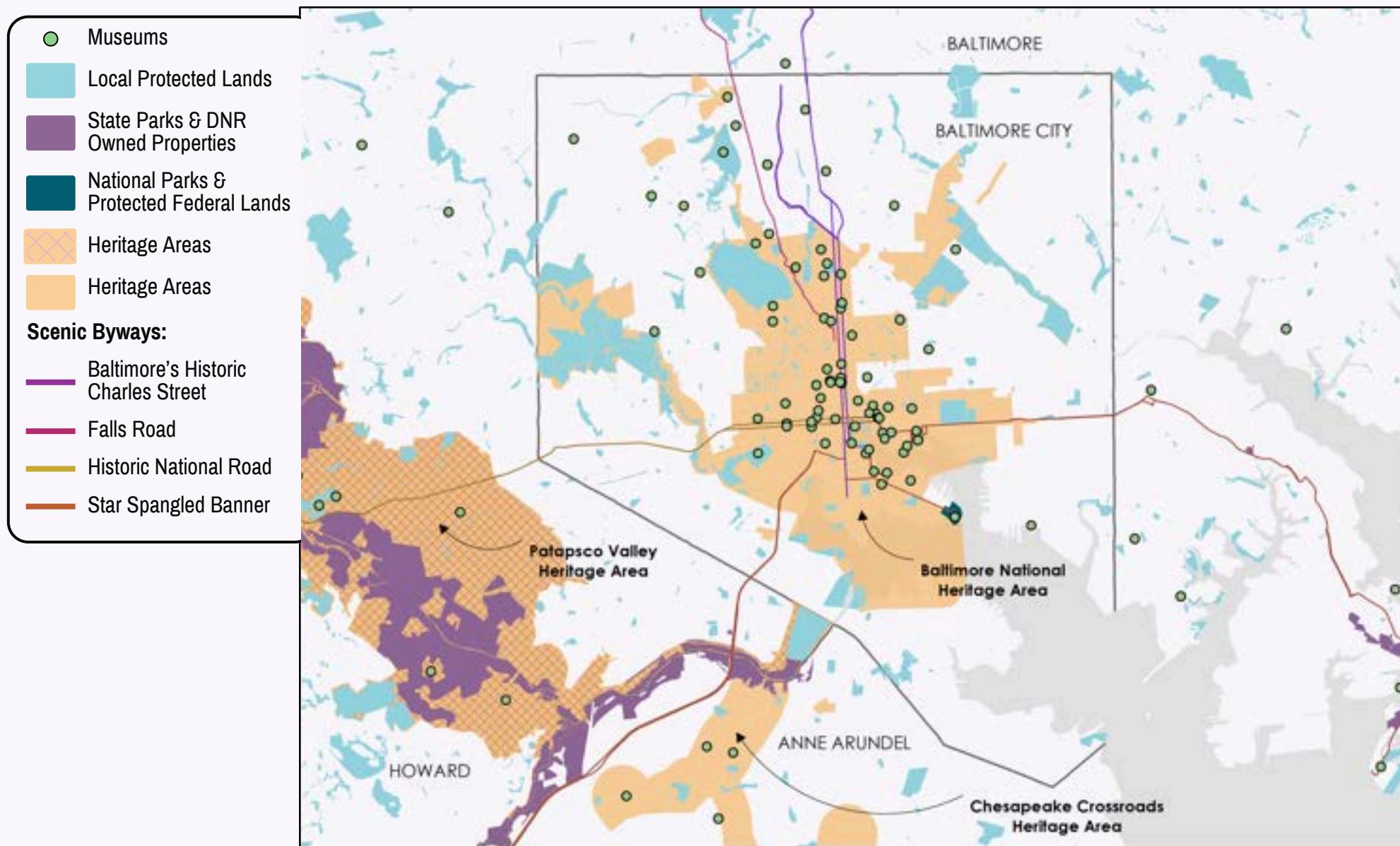
Baltimore Metro Area MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings



Baltimore Metro Area Main Street Areas, Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



Baltimore Metro Area Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways



Upper Bay Snapshot

The Upper Bay region was historically occupied by Susquehannock settlement prior to European colonization. After colonization, the region became known for its ties to southeastern Pennsylvania, and themes such as industry and natural resources relating to the Susquehanna River.

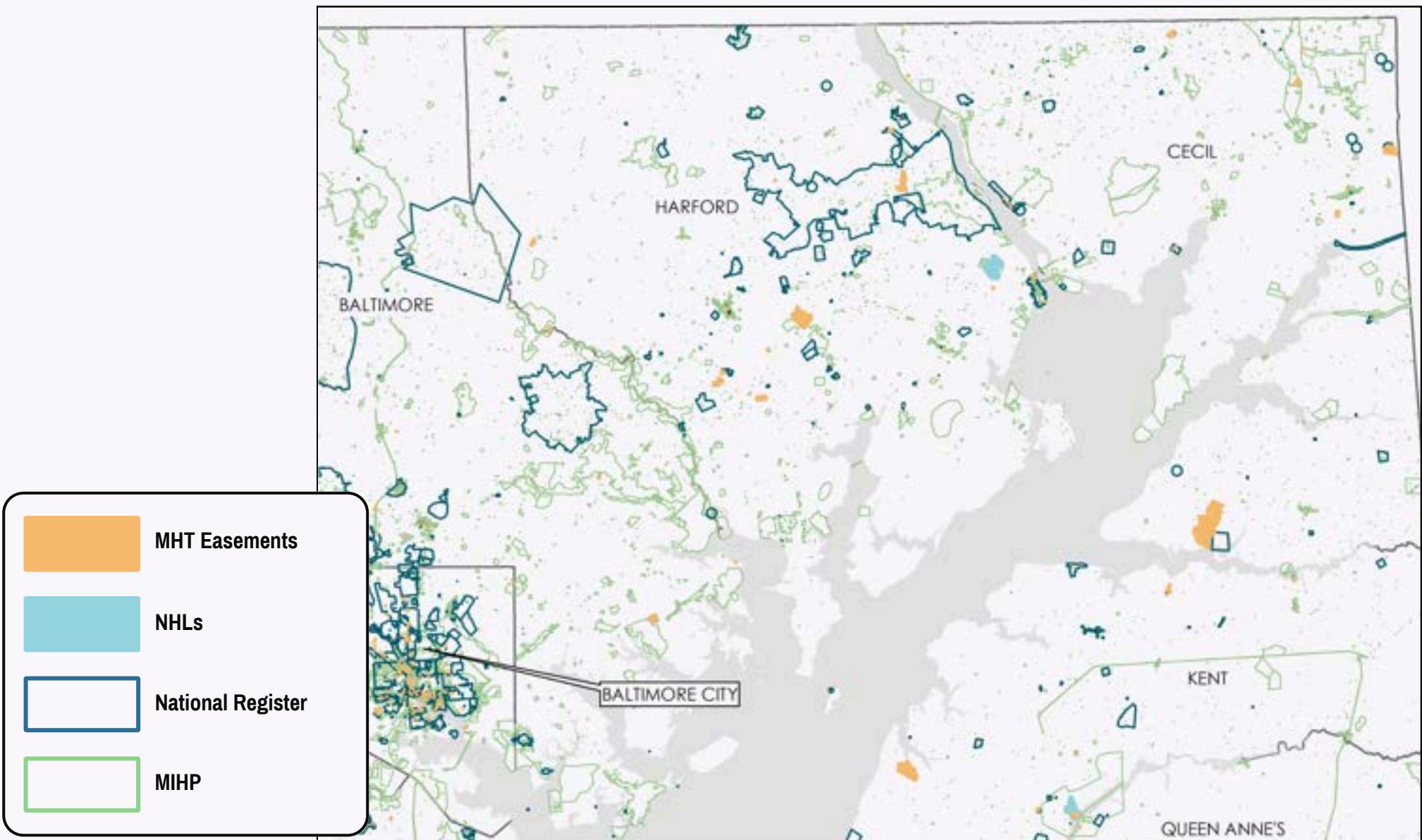
The region around the head of the Chesapeake Bay had strong ties to southeastern Pennsylvania, as shown in its early to mid-18th century architecture. Eighteenth-century houses in the region retain distinctive plan features that recall William Penn's instructions to Quaker settlers. Early towns of Joppa (est. 1712) and Charlestown (est. 1742, originally styled Charles Town) became early centers of commerce and transportation.

The Susquehanna River provided a natural transportation route that facilitated industry. The Principio Furnace was established near the confluence of the river and the Bay in 1719. In Port Deposit, granite was quarried and shipped before the town's incorporation in 1824. The town's architecture (and even sidewalks) reflects the prevalence of the material. The nearby town of Havre de Grace also has rich associations with transportation, including the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal (opened 1840) and two of the bay's oldest lighthouses (Concord Point, 1827, and Turkey Point, 1833). The Susquehanna River also provides power for one of the largest non-federal hydroelectric plants in the nation at Conowingo Dam, which began operation in 1928.

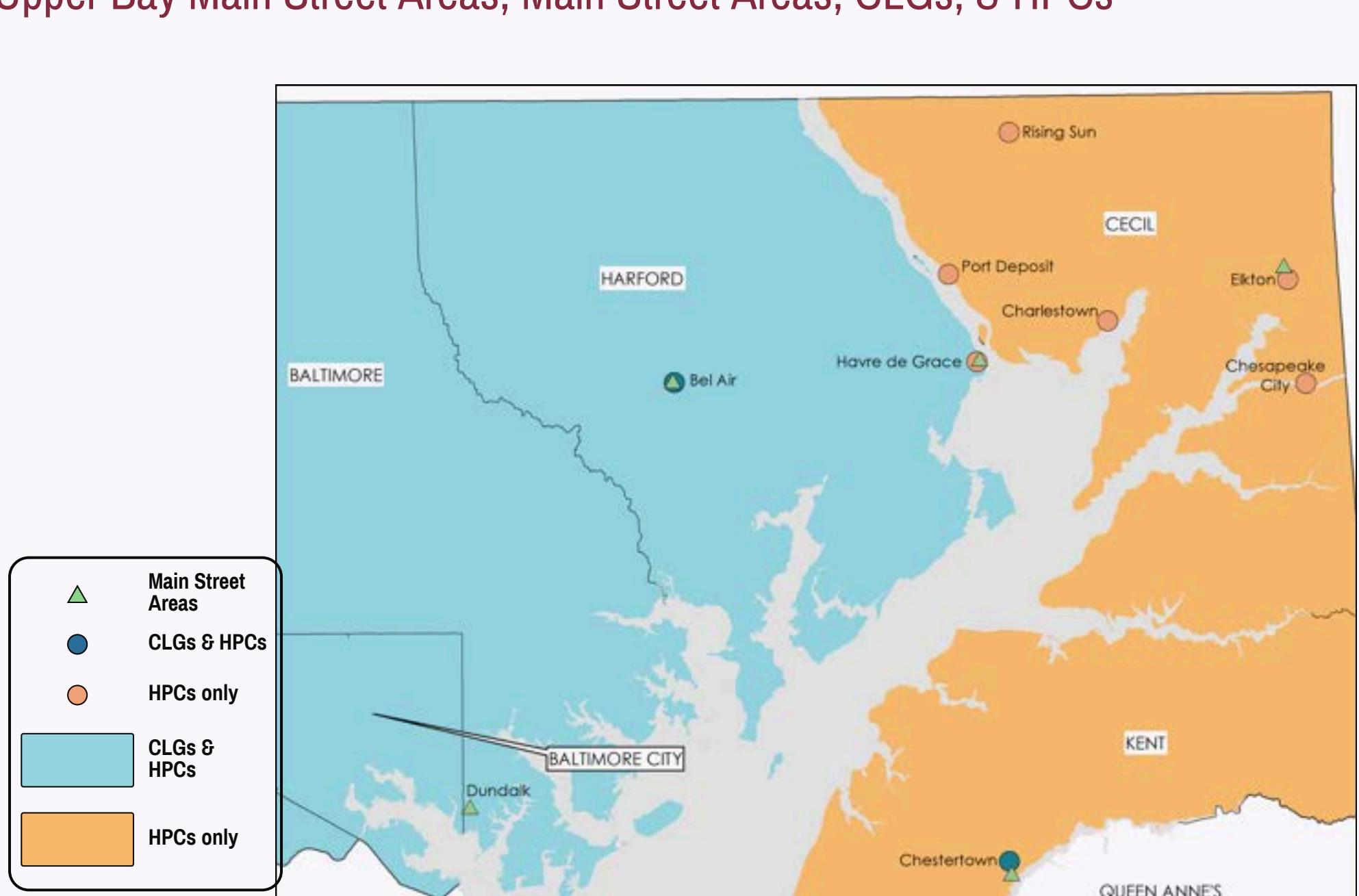


*Top: Port Deposit's architecture (and even sidewalks) reflects the prevalence of granite.
Bottom: A recent addition in the National Register, the Poldi Hirsch residence in Havre de Grace was designed by an early woman architect and was nominated to the National Register under the "Women in Maryland Architecture, 1920-1970" MPD Form.*

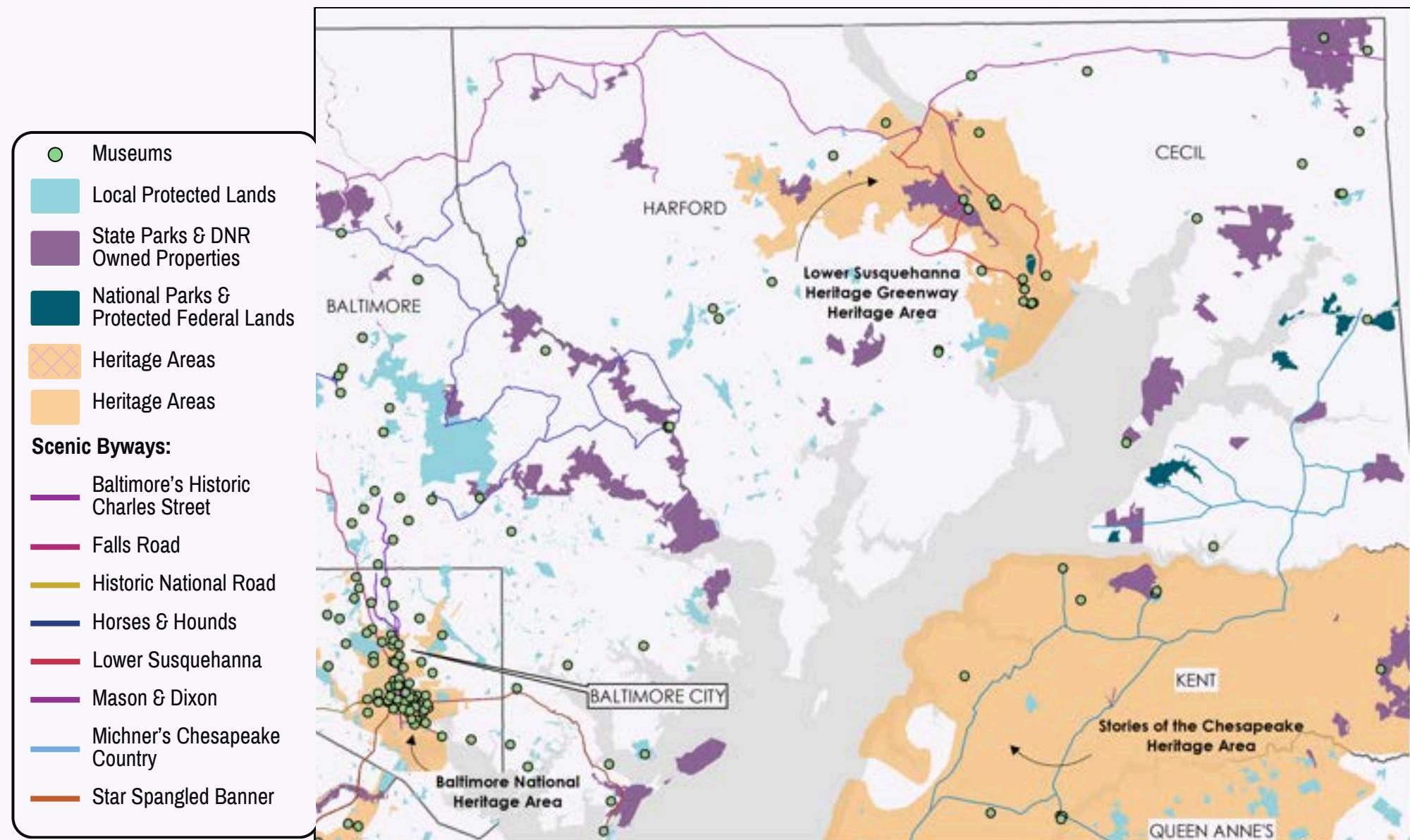
Upper Bay MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings



Upper Bay Main Street Areas, Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



Upper Bay Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways



Eastern Shore Snapshot

The Eastern Shore region is characterized by Native American cultural landscapes, an antebellum plantation economy, its seafood industry, and unique recreational opportunities.

Maryland's Eastern Shore is rich in Native American, African American, and English settler landscapes. Native American heritage includes cultural landscapes and archeological sites, as well as existing communities and cultural traditions (see ICL highlight, p. 20). Internationally significant stories of African American enslavement and liberation include the cultural landscapes connected to Harriet Tubman and modern sites of Civil Rights activism in Dorchester County and Frederick Douglass's birthplace in Talbot County. Free Black communities include "The Hill" neighborhood in Easton, which developed early, and the village of Unionville, which was founded by returning veterans of the U.S. Colored Troops. Several Rosenwald Schools, such as the San Domingo School and the Germantown School dot the landscape. The region is also rich in 18th and early 19th century buildings that reflect English settlement, such as Almodington in Somerset County (ca. 1750) and the Custom House in Chestertown (ca. 1746).

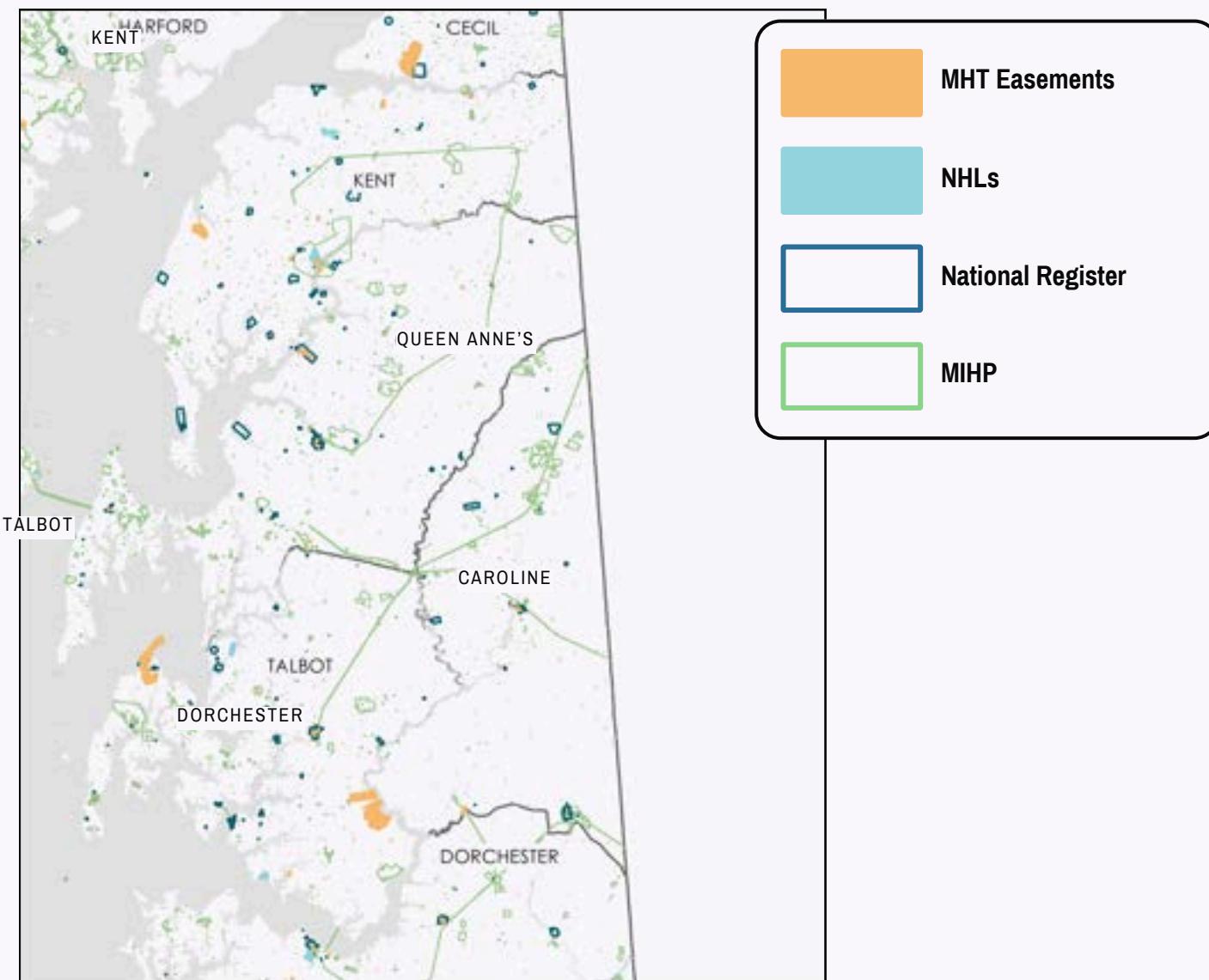
The seafood industry remains an important part of the identity of communities on both sides of the Bay, despite increasingly problematic economic and environmental issues. Crisfield's role as the hub of the Chesapeake Bay oyster, crab, and fishing industry in the late 19th century earned it the title "Seafood Capital of the World." Only accessible by boat, Smith Island boasts unique cultural traditions, including the multi-layered Smith Island cake. Further north, Tilghman Island in Talbot County is prominently associated with the Bay's iconic fleet of working skipjacks. The ample waterfront on both sides of the Eastern Shore peninsula offers unique recreational opportunities.

Beginning in the 19th century, Betterton and Tolchester offered sandy Bay beaches and resort amenities to white tourists arriving by steamboat from Baltimore. The Atlantic Ocean lured beachgoers as early as the 1830s; hotel development in Ocean City began in the early 1870s. Given its land subsidence and geographic location between two bodies of water, Maryland's Eastern Shore is particularly threatened by sea level rise.

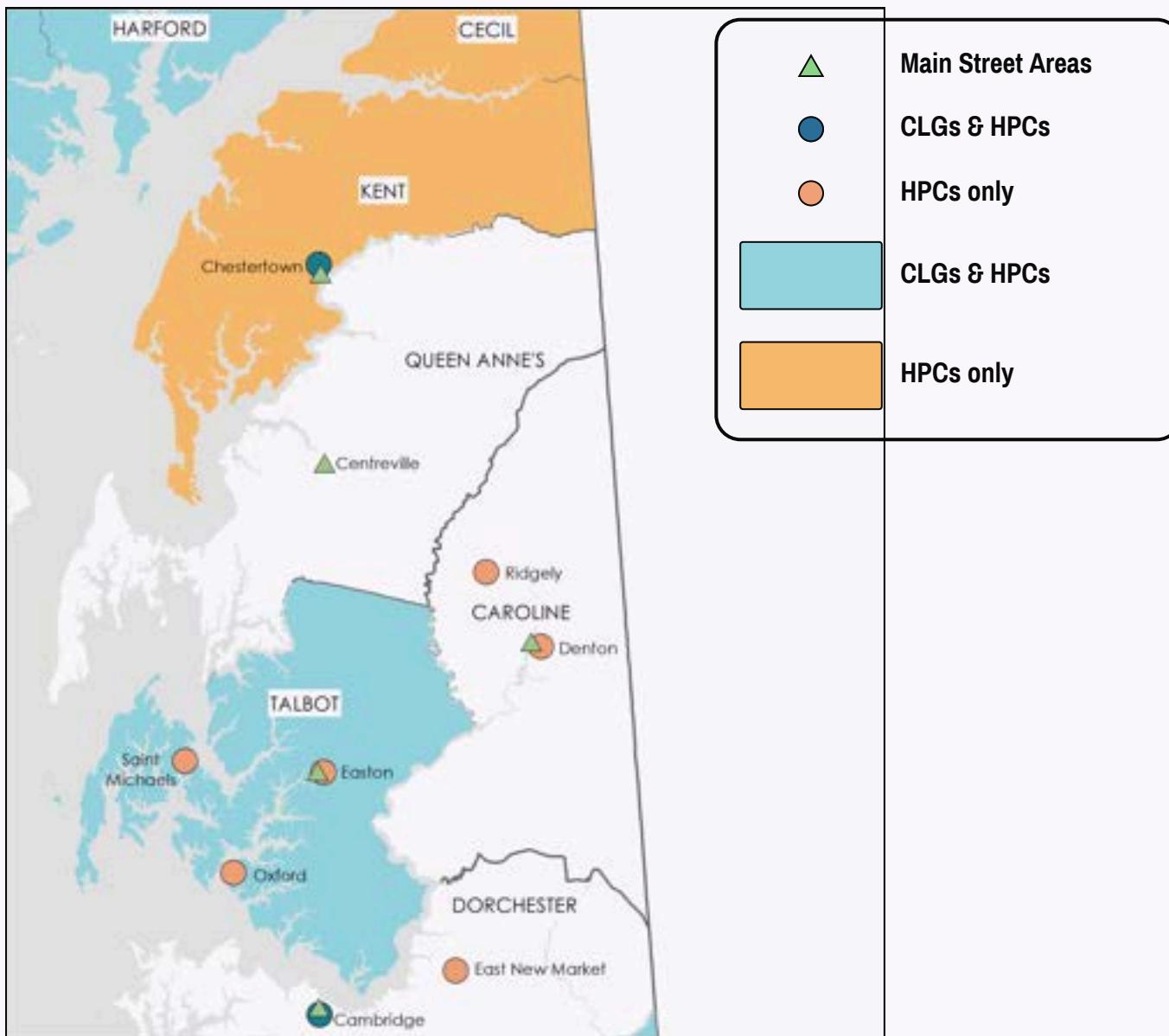


The Phillips Packing Company began in Cambridge with a single plant and would go on to become the largest employer in Dorchester County. Factory F (pictured) was the largest fruit cannery in the U.S. and Factory B on Hoopers Island helped the company become one of the most recognized names in seafood.

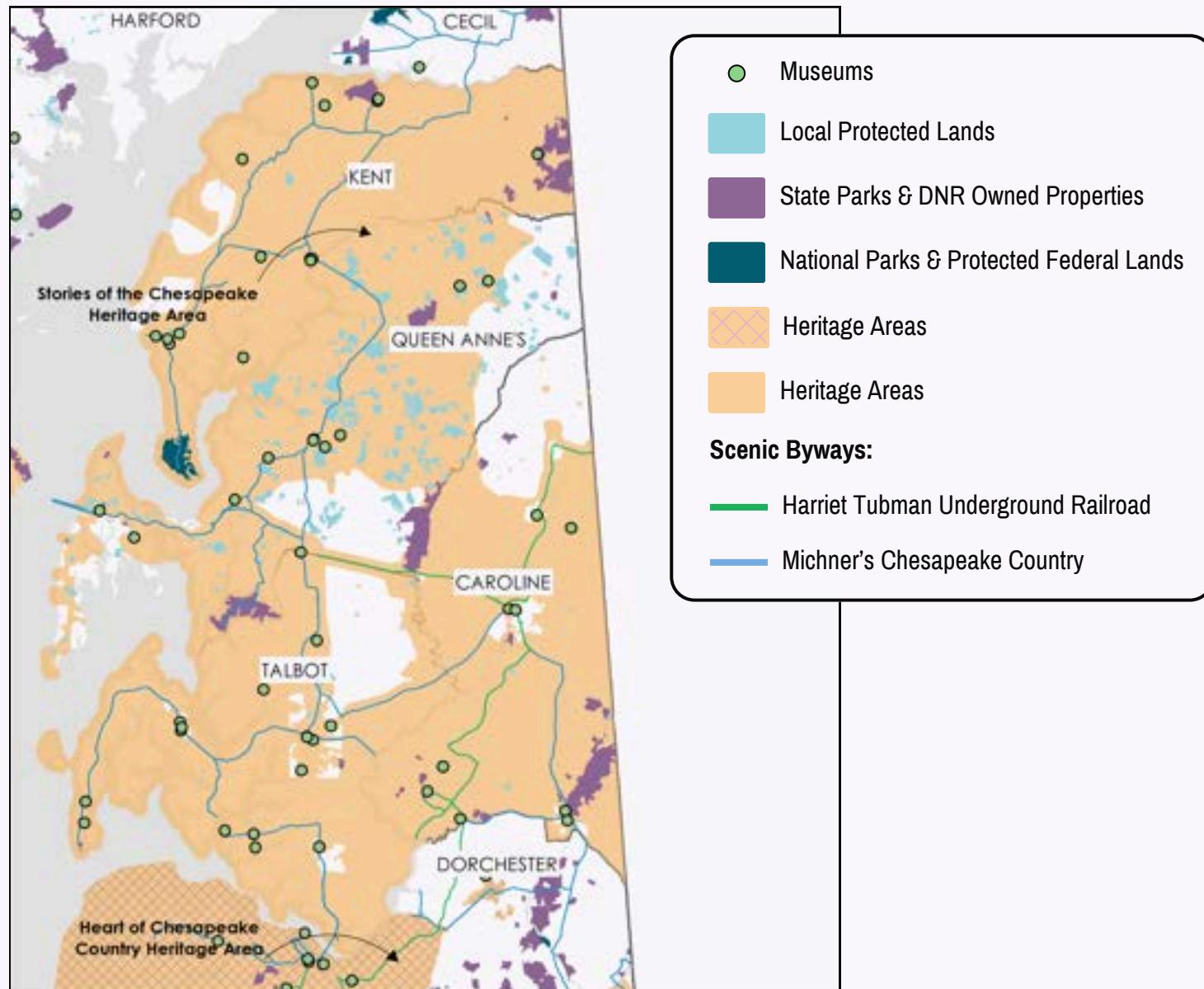
Upper Eastern Shore MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings



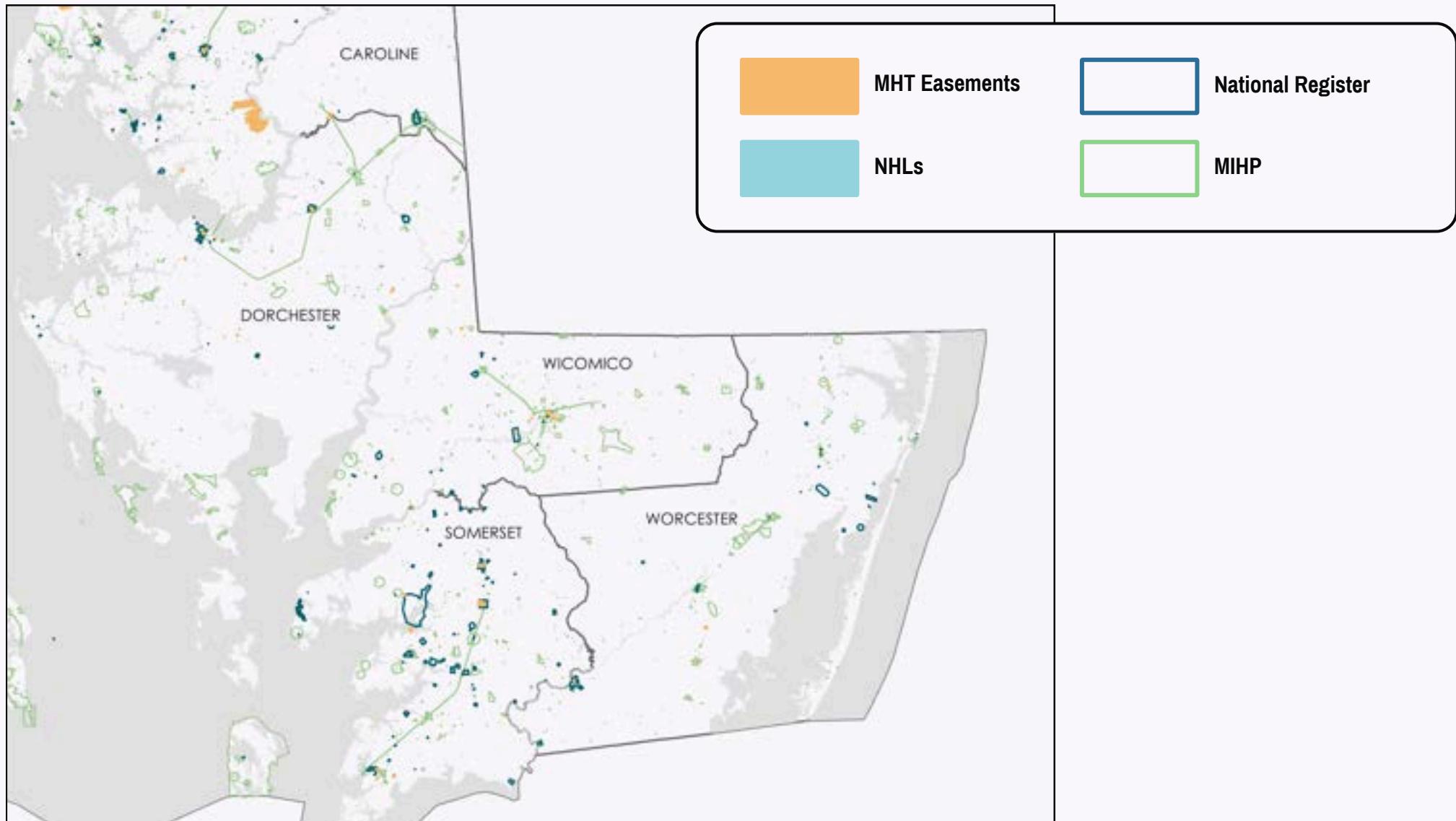
Upper Eastern Shore Main Street Areas, Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



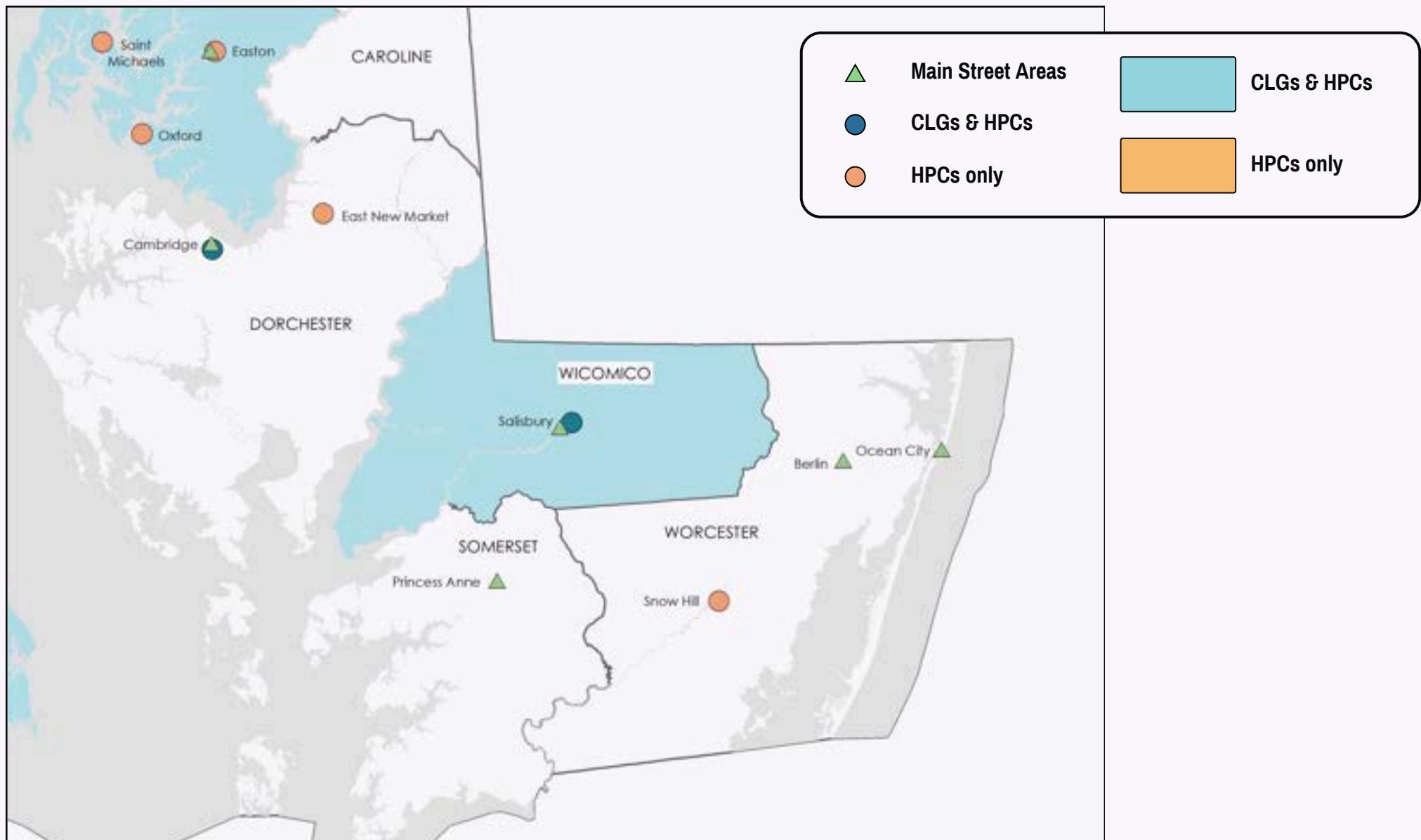
Upper Eastern Shore Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways



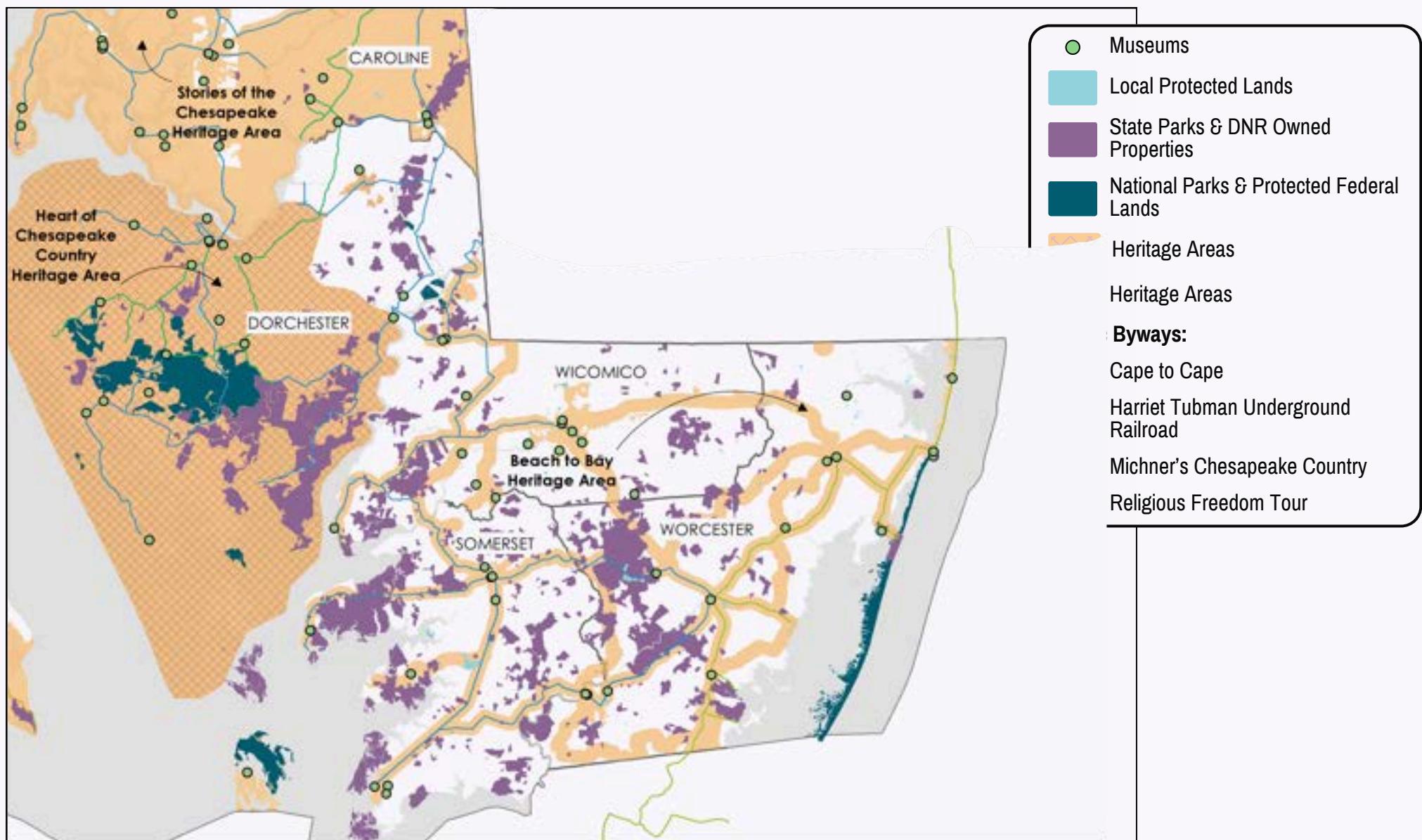
Lower Eastern Shore MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings

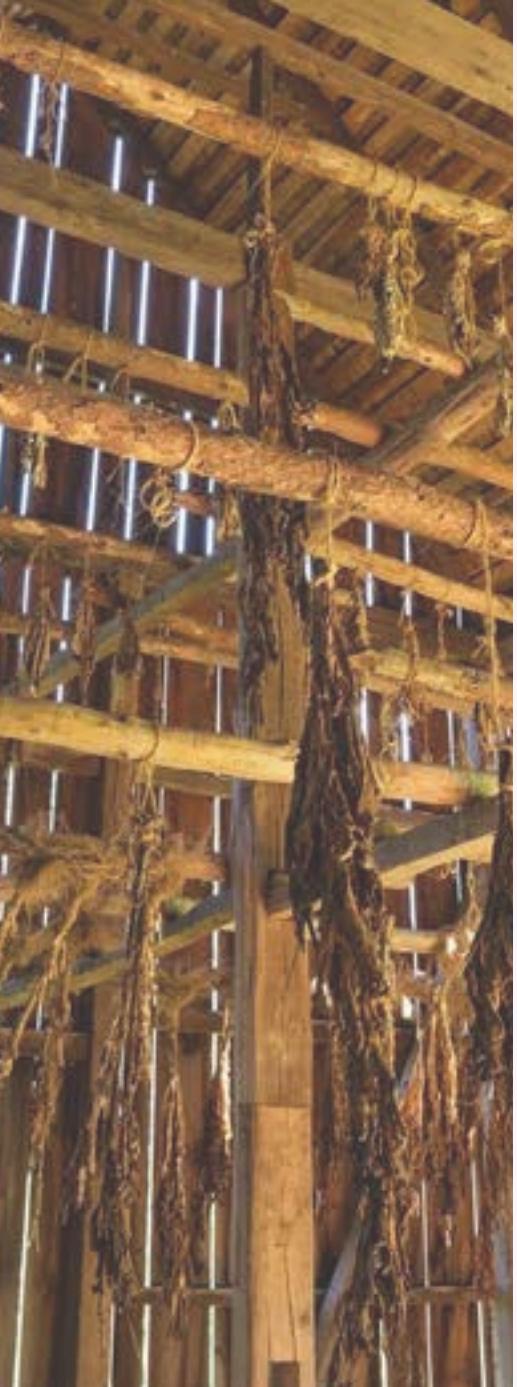


Lower Eastern Shore Main Street Areas, Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



Lower Eastern Shore Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways





Southern Maryland Snapshot

The Southern Maryland region is associated with English settlement history, tobacco agriculture, maritime heritage, and federal installations.

In 1634, English settlers arrived at what is now St. Mary's City. They purchased 30 acres from the Yaocomico Branch of the Piscataway Indian Nation and established both the first permanent European settlement and the first capital of the new Maryland colony, widely known for its mandate for religious tolerance. Through European colonization of the Piscataway's ancestral lands, the community members were forced to relocate, some to Canada, and some to North Carolina. A small number remained, although they were no longer unified. It was not until the 1970s when Pan-Indian movement inspired Native American groups all over the nation to reclaim their rights and identities. Out of this, Piscataway descendants saw an opportunity to recover their traditional way of life and started the long process of tribal recognition by the state. Finally, in January 2012 at a ceremony in Annapolis, representatives and leaders were officially recognized by executive order.

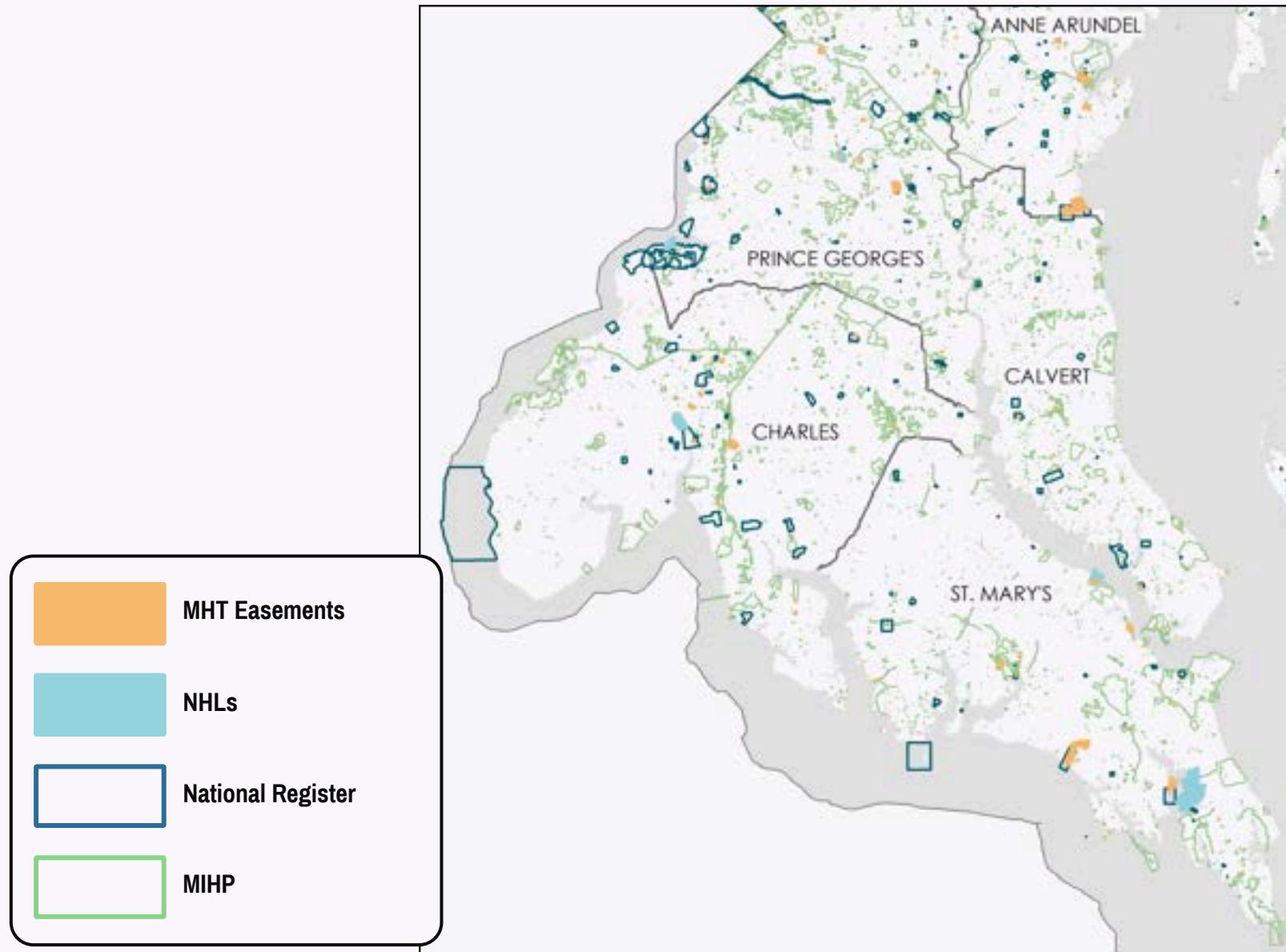
Cultivated through enslaved labor, tobacco was the mainstay of Southern Maryland's agricultural economy from the 1600s to the turn of the 21st century, when the state initiated a buyout program to discourage its cultivation. Buildings connected to tobacco farming are quickly vanishing from the landscape due to neglect, obsolescence, and development pressures. Areas like Hughesville still retain some of this architectural heritage.

Southern Maryland's history can also be characterized by its Black history. It is the home of the first person of African descent to serve in a legislature in America: Mathias de Sousa, who was one of the original colonists to arrive on the Ark in 1634. Southern Maryland is also the place where Josiah Henson was enslaved, and the place of brutality he wrote about in his later autobiography, which became the basis for Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The region also features Eagle Harbor and Cedar Haven, two of Maryland's historically African American summer resort communities that became popular during segregation.

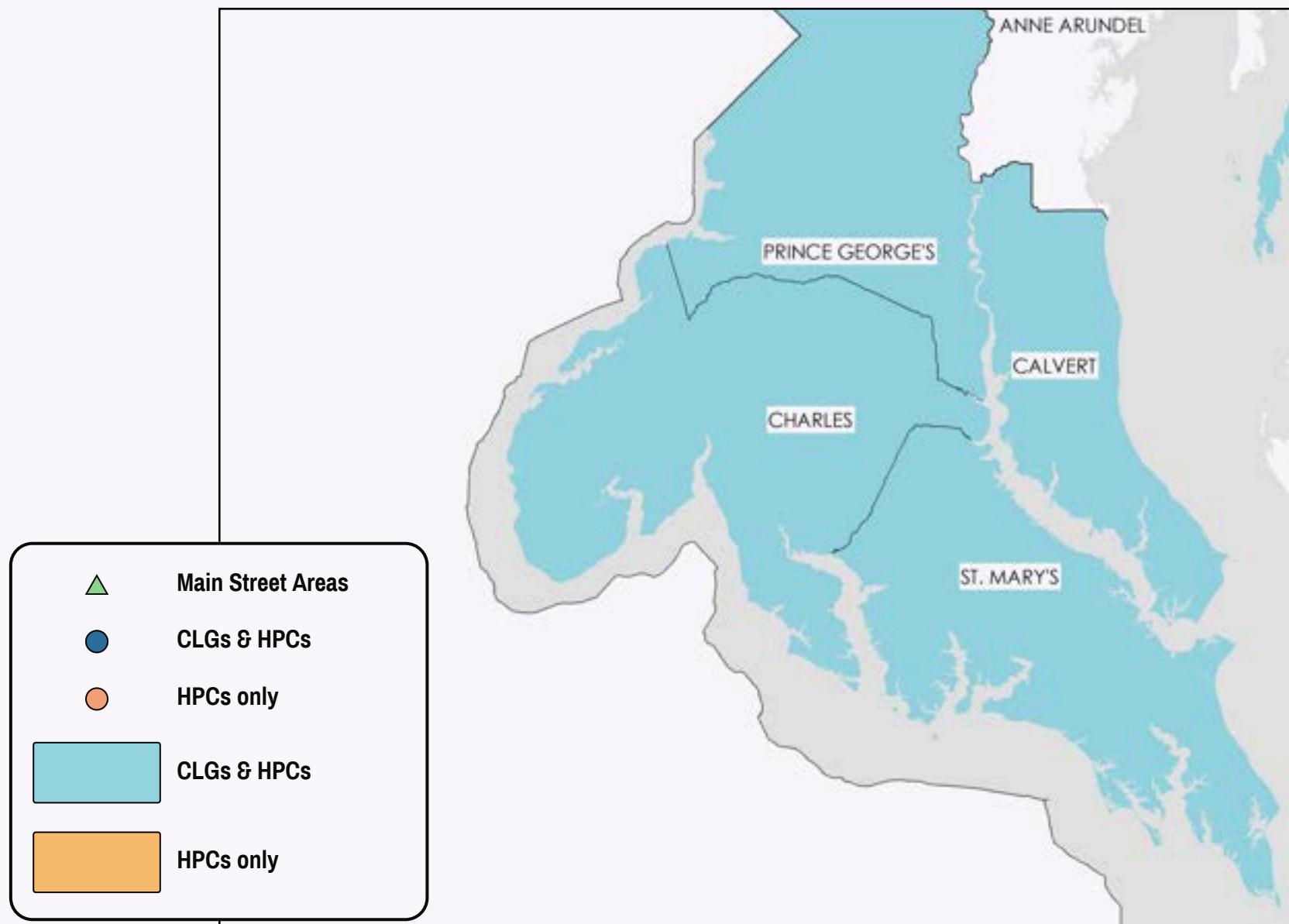
Southern Maryland contributes to the maritime heritage of the Chesapeake Bay through the seafood industry, boatbuilding, crabbing, and oyster traditions that continue to spur the economy. As in other parts of the state, the proximity of Washington, DC led to the development of federal installations and facilities such as the Patuxent Naval Air Station at Leonardtown, the Navy Recreation Center at Solomons, and the Naval Support Facility Indian Head that contributed significantly to the heritage and economy of Southern Maryland.

The heritage of tobacco culture remains evident on the landscape through tobacco barns, where leaves were often air cured.

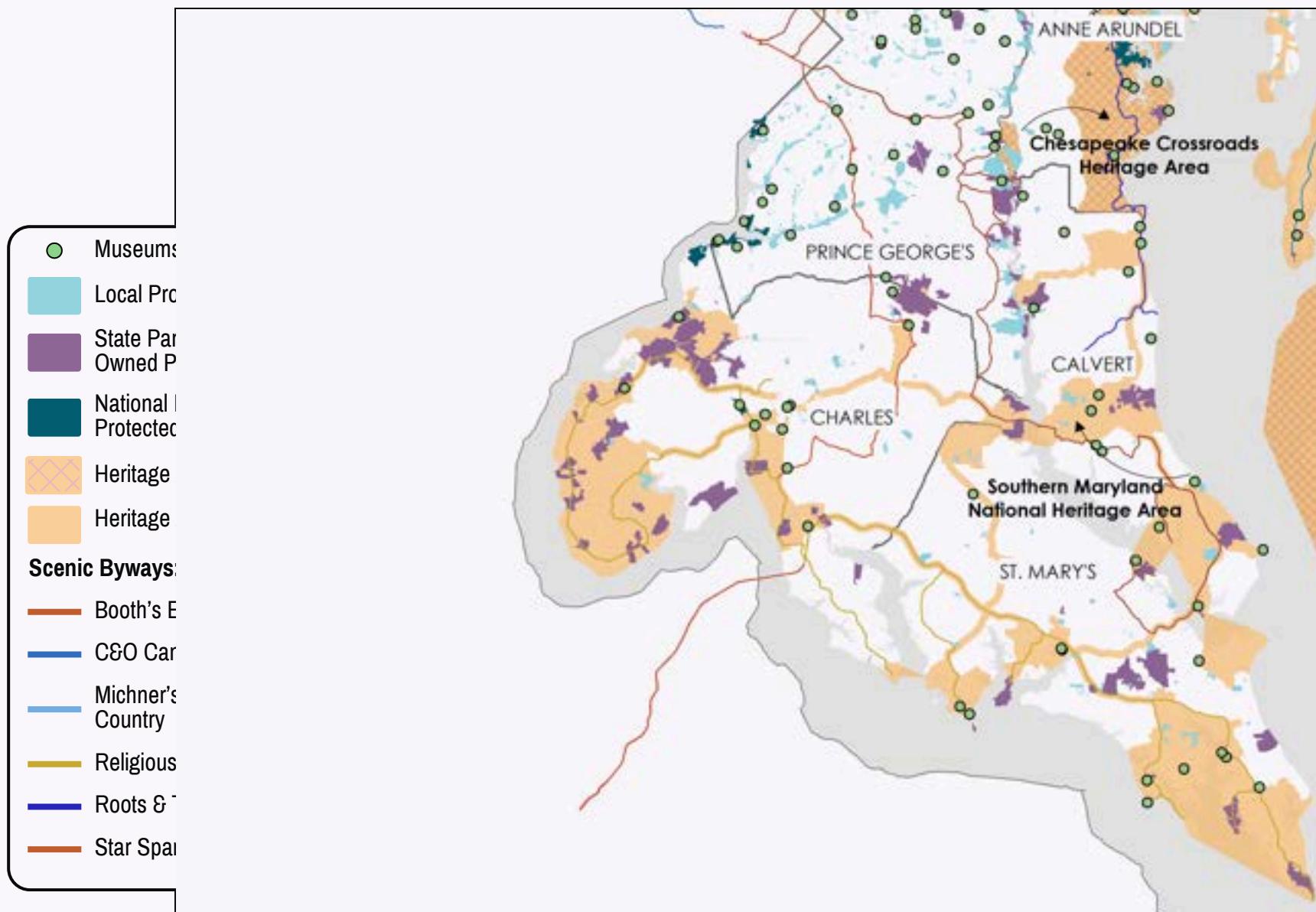
Southern Maryland MHT Easement Sites, NHLs, National Register Sites, and MIHP Listings



Southern Maryland Main Street Areas, Main Street Areas, CLGs, & HPCs



Southern Maryland Museums, Protected Lands, State-owned Properties, Heritage Areas, & Scenic Byways



The State of Historical & Cultural Documentation



According to the Maryland Department of Assessment and Taxation, there are approximately 802,453 standing structures in Maryland built prior to 1967. By contrast, documentation exists for approximately 175,000 historic and archaeological sites, maintained by MHT in its publicly accessible library and database. The return of the Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grant Program in FY 2018 has funded new archaeological and architectural documentation based on strategic survey priorities including: threatened resource types (such as dairy farms), historical or architectural significance (such as the remains of the original fort at St. Mary's City), and regional needs (such as the Eastern Shore where stressors related to climate change threaten historic resources). However, despite the funding increase, the majority of archaeological and architectural survey efforts continue to be driven largely by the needs of private and government developers. This has resulted in increasing geographic disparity: the areas experiencing the greatest growth and urbanization (e.g., Baltimore City, Montgomery, Prince George's, Howard, and Anne Arundel Counties) have received most of the survey work. In contrast, western and southern Maryland as well as the Eastern Shore have received significantly less attention and documentation of their historic resources – even though these areas are affected by other challenges such as changing land use (e.g., from agricultural to residential, with the loss of associated buildings and landscapes), disinvestment leading to property neglect, or impacts of climate change (e.g., sea-level rise and coastal erosion).

Although Maryland adopted an aggressive approach to the identification and documentation of historic properties early in the history of the national historic preservation program, the aging of this survey data presents challenges today. For many of Maryland's counties, the majority of survey work was conducted in the 1970s and 1980s, when professional standards allowed less documentation than required today. Often, early surveys focused on the elite, oldest and most significant resources, leaving many historic sites associated with marginalized communities undocumented and the historical record incomplete. To

address this disparity, MHT has been assertive in seeking federal grants to study places associated with underrepresented communities. Funding has been awarded to document topics ranging from the Civil Rights movement in Baltimore, the women's suffrage movement, Asian American and American Indian heritage, Rosenwald schools, and the full, diverse history of Chestertown on the Eastern Shore. While this progress is encouraging, MHT will continue to document historic places associated with diverse and untold stories. MHT is currently undertaking a comprehensive study of our Architectural resources within the MIHP. Additionally, staff of MHT's Office of Research, Survey and Registration strive to maintain communication with municipal and county planning offices to discuss ongoing projects, survey procedures and priorities, and provide guidance. These efforts, combined with public outreach conducted through the *Heritage2031* planning process, led to the identification of architectural and archaeological survey priorities listed in this plan.

As of early 2024, there are 43,789 standing structures and 14,888 archaeological sites in the MIHP, 97 Maryland properties designated as NHLs, and 1,834 Maryland sites listed in the National Register. It should be noted that these listings include both individual resources and historic districts, which may encompass hundreds of contributing resources. The total number of resources documented by MHT's programs exceeds 175,000.



Historical & Cultural Resources by County

County	Pre-1967 Standing Structures	% of Pre-1967 Standing Structures Surveyed	# of Standing Structures Included in Inventory	# of Archaeological Sites Included in Inventory	# of Listings in National Register	# of National Historic Landmarks
Allegany	19,719	7%	1,407	303	59	0
Anne Arundel	56,004	5%	2,808	1901	135	24
Baltimore City	185,557	3%	5,360	222	320	25
Baltimore	160,368	2%	3,477	629	103	3
Calvert	4,862	29%	1,422	553	20	2
Caroline	4,840	10%	481	274	23	0
Carroll	14,226	12%	1,748	298	65	3
Cecil	10,566	15%	1,615	419	56	1
Charles	7,343	18%	1,319	1008	45	3
Dorchester	7,333	12%	875	566	30	0
Frederick	18,828	15%	2,857	1201	136	5
Garrett	5,456	26%	1,392	326	26	1

County	Pre-1967 Standing Structures	% of Pre-1967 Standing Structures Surveyed	# of Standing Structures Included in Inventory	# of Archaeological Sites Included in Inventory	# of Listings in National Register	# of National Historic Landmarks
Harford	18,788	12%	2,255	352	97	1
Howard	9,465	13%	1,208	308	65	4
Kent	4,293	16%	706	456	47	3
Montgomery	94,158	3%	2,954	790	86	5
Prince George's	116,875	3%	3,030	1254	115	7
Queen Anne's	4,139	18%	740	1071	40	0
St. Mary's	7,623	14%	1,083	1005	36	3
Somerset	4,069	14%	581	377	74	0
Talbot	5,910	20%	1,179	450	63	5
Washington	22,529	18%	4,015	639	136	2
Wicomico	13,260	5%	677	210	23	0
Worcester	6,242	10%	600	276	34	0
TOTAL	802,453	5%	43,789	14,888	1,834	97

A photograph of a traditional log cabin with a steep gabled roof and a large, tall brick chimney. The cabin is surrounded by a dense forest of tall, thin trees. A wooden ladder leans against the side of the cabin. The image is slightly faded, giving it a historical feel.

Appendix I: Resources for Underrepresented Communities

In the course of developing *Heritage2031*, participants requested information about contacts and resources to support work by, with, about, and for marginalized communities and communities underrepresented in the historic record. While we have compiled following charts to respond to this request, resources such as these may be helpful to all kinds of projects.

Please note: these are not exhaustive lists. They are accurate as of March 2024 and will continue to be updated on MHT's website with new [resources](#) and [funding opportunities](#). If you wish to be included or know another resource please [let us know](#).



Western Maryland Underrepresented Communities Resources

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area		Logan Smith Executive Director afnha@afnha.org	Conserves, interprets and promotes forest heritage to enhance landscapes and communities in the highlands of West Virginia and Maryland.
Garrett College	Indigenous Peoples of Garrett County		Includes resources and materials detailing the history and culture of the Indian Tribes native to Garrett County.
Mountain Maryland Gateway to the West Heritage Area		Amber Sanders Executive Director Contact	Current primary focus is on Garret County's relationship to the opening and development of America's western frontier in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. They do this through a focus on themes like Transportation; Man and Nature; Historic Recreation; and Cultural Uniqueness.
Passages of the Western Potomac Heritage Area		Deidra Ritchie Executive Director Contact	Passages of the Western Potomac Heritage Area's primary focus is on Transportation.
Western Maryland Historical Library	Allegany County African American History	whilbr@wmrl.info	An overview of people, sites, events, and history pertaining to Allegany County's African American history.
Western Maryland Historical Library	Allegany County Women's History	whilbr@wmrl.info	A resources of on over 40 women from Allegany County.

Central Maryland Underrepresented Communities Resources

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society	Central Maryland Chapter	LaJoy Mosby Chapter President centralmd@aahgs.org	Promotes scholarly research, professional presentations on research methodologies, and networking with other genealogists.
Anacostia Trails Heritage Area		Meagan Baco Executive Director info@anacostiatrails.org	Major overarching theme is Experience the Evolution of our Nation, with individual themes of Linking the Nation: Transportation and Communication Firsts; Settlement, Development, and Growth of Communities; The Bladensburg Races: The War of 1812; and The Natural Environment.
Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning, Cultural Resources Division	A Diverse Melting Pot: Ethnic Origins, National Influences, and Immigration		Addresses the broad topic of migration and immigration for the entire history of Anne Arundel County, beginning with the earliest inhabitants and extending to the most recent arrivals.
Anne Arundel County Planning & Zoning	African American Voices, Memories and Places: A Four Rivers Heritage Trail		Highlights publicly accessible historic sites that provide a tangible place to visit, explore, and contemplate important African American individuals, families, people, historic places, events, struggles, and accomplishments.
Chesapeake Crossroads Heritage Area		Carol Benson, PhD Executive Director heritage_area@aacounty.org	Individual themes are Waterways; Living with the Past; and America's Roots. This heritage area has an African American Preservation Committee.
Frederick Community College	Global Studies	Dr. Lauren Lippiello Asst. Professor llippiello@frederick.edu	Has worked on archaeological projects like the Biggs Ford Archaeological Exhibit and Partial Collection
Harriet Tubman Cultural Center			Commemorates the history and significance of the Harriet Tubman High School legacy, and the impact of African Americans in Howard County and beyond.
Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area		Elizabeth Shatto Executive Director info@heartofthecivilwar.org	Current themes are An Era of Change; Maryland as a Boarderland; Maryland as a War Zone; Reunion and Reconciliation; Aftermath; Shadows of the Civil War.

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
Howard County Center of African American Culture			An educational organization dedicated to the collection, preservation and interpretation of African American history and culture of Howard County.
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission	Black History Program	blackhistory@pgparks.com	Promotes and preserves Black history throughout the year with a variety of programs and initiatives
National Register MPD Form	Prehistoric Human Adaptation to the Coastal Plain Environment of Anne Arundel County, Maryland		Discussion of Native American prehistoric cultural contexts within Anne Arundel County.
National Register MPD Form	Rosenwald Schools of Anne Arundel County, Maryland (1921-1932)		Examines the impact of the Julius Rosenwald Fund's School Building Program on African American education in Anne Arundel County during the period 1921-1932.
Patapsco Valley Heritage Area		Aaron Shapiro Executive Director info@patapsco.org	Focuses on the themes of The Valley's Natural Resources and Their Values; Chronicles of Industries and Their Communities; Connectivity as a Key to Prosperity; Towards a New Identity; and Building on the Past – Visions for the 21st Century.
The Lost Towns Project	Native American Archaeology in Anne Arundel County StoryMap		Explore the region's rich Native American history, archaeology, and heritage through this virtual toolbox.
UMD	Anthropology	Dr. Stephen Brighton Assc. Professor & Assc. Chair sbrighto@umd.edu	Focus on cultural identity, archaeology, and community collaboration.
UMD	Historic Preservation Program	Dr. Michelle Magalang Professor magalong@umd.edu	Focuses on race and ethnicity, as well as examining issues around context and the National Register.
UMD	Historic Preservation Program	Dr. Susan Kern Director skern@umd.edu	Historic preservation, archaeology/anthropology, and architecture, as well as landscape architecture (can be a dual degree with Historic Preservation)
UMBC	Public History	Melissa Blair Senior Lecturer & Chair mfblair@umbc.edu	Public history, architectural history, and historic preservation.

DC Metro Area Underrepresented Communities Resources

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society	Montgomery County Chapter	Chiquita Sorrels Chapter President moctymd@aahgs.org	Promotes scholarly research, professional presentations on research methodologies, and networking with other genealogists.
Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society	Prince George's County Chapter	Jane Taylor Thomas Chapter President pgcm@aahgs.org	Promotes scholarly research, professional presentations on research methodologies, and networking with other genealogists.
Montgomery County Heritage Area		Sarah Rogers Executive Director info@heritagemontgomery.org	Current themes are Quakers and the Underground Railroad; and Technological Innovation.
Montgomery County Historical Society	A Century of One- and Two- Room Schools: Teaching Yet Today		An article by Ralph Bugless about one- and two-room schools in Montgomery County, including Rosenwald schools.
National Register MPD Form	African-American Historic Resources of Prince George's County, Maryland		Prince George's County boasts a wealth of historic resources, which range from the stabilized ruins of slave quarters at Northampton, to more modern properties such as the town of Greenbelt. Within this universe of cultural resources, properties associated with African American history possess overarching significance to the County.
Sandy Spring Museum	Equity in Metadata		An institutional effort to redress racially-skewed community storytelling by making Black history recorded in the Museum's archives just as accessible as white history. To date, 450 Black men and women previously unrecognized are represented in the museum's archives.
Sugarloaf Regional Trails	Reflections of Black Heritage: An Architectural & Social History of Black Communities in Montgomery County		This study was derived from a historical survey of thirteen historical black communities in Montgomery County, Maryland, located north of Washington, D.C. in the piedmont region. The survey area was the upper western portion of the county, the principal area of research and operation of Sugarloaf Regional Trails, the local historical preservation and planning organization.

Baltimore Metro & Upper Bay Underrepresented Communities Resources

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
<u>Baltimore Speaks Out</u>		info@wideanglemedia.org	Collaborates with and amplifies the voices of Baltimore youth to engage audiences across social divides through media arts education.
National Register MPD Form	<u>Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland, 1831-1976</u>		This report includes the periods 1831-1884 (Abolition and Emancipation), 1885-1929 (Segregation and the Fourteenth Amendment), 1930-1965 (The Great Depression and World War II), and 1966-1976 (After the Unrest).
Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society	<u>Baltimore City Chapter</u>	Roland Mills, Chapter President baltimore@aahgs.org	The Agnes Kane Callum Chapter (Baltimore) of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to encouraging study and research in history and genealogy. Membership is open to Americans of all ethnic groups and focuses on those with particular interest in African-Americans.
<u>Baltimore American Indian Center & Museum</u>		info@baltimoreamericanindiancenter.org	Prioritizes cultural heritage preservation and education programs, with health, housing and employment-related services provided on an ad hoc basis.
<u>Baltimore Heritage</u>		info@baltimoreheritage.org	Baltimore Heritage has many different resources for underrepresented communities, including their <u>"Five Minute Histories"</u> that highlight the multifaceted stories of Baltimore City. They also have many topic-specific <u>timelines</u> .

Organization	Program	Contact	
Baltimore National Heritage Area		Shauntee Daniels, Executive Director info@baltimoreheritagearea.org	An overarching theme of American Identity, with individual themes of Upholding Independence; Seeking Prosperity; Shaping a Monumental City; and Gaining Freedom for All.
Black Arts District		info@blackartsdistrict.org	Empowers Black creatives and continues the community-based revitalization efforts in West Baltimore through culture, arts, and entertainment through an anti-displacement framework.
Coppin State University	Social Sciences & Anthropology	Dr. Elgin Klugh Coordinator klugh@coppin.edu	His research interests include: heritage, cultural landscapes, ethnography, genealogy, and oral histories.
Goucher College	MA in Cultural Sustainability	Amy Skillman Academic Director Amy.Skillman@goucher.edu	This program is dedicated to fostering the professional development and capacity of students to work effectively in recognizing and supporting the cultural gifts of communities.
Goucher College	MA in Historic Preservation	Melanie Lytle Academic Director Melanie.Lytle@goucher.edu	Her <u>students</u> have a wide range of research interests, but most center their work around preservation policy and revised practices that can lead to more democratic and equitable outcomes.
Lower Susquehanna Heritage Greenway		Brigitte Carty Executive Director info@upperbaytrails.com	Currently has the themes of The Greenway Landscape; Waters in Motion; and The Lower Susquehanna Community.
Morgan State University	Architecture & Environmental Design	Dale Glenwood Green Professor dale.green@morgan.edu	Research interests include historic preservation, challenged communities of color, Black architects, and HBCU heritage.
Towson University	Anthropology	Dr. Kat Sterner Asst. Professor ksterner@towson.edu	Sites (historic or pre-contact) in the greater Baltimore area, particularly those that involve geophysical survey and lithic analysis.

Eastern Shore Underrepresented Communities Resources

Organization	Contact	Notes
Beach to Bay Heritage Area	info@beachesbayswaterways.org	The individual themes include A Watery World: The Living, Natural Bays and Rivers of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic; The Land of Plenty: Peoples and Settlement on the Lower Eastern Shore; Lifelines and Livelihoods: Commerce, Productivity, and Transportation; Military and Naval Heritage on the Lower Eastern Shore; Great Escapes: Recreation and Renewal; and Land, Water, and Action: Stewardship and Sustainability.
Blacks of the Chesapeake	blacksofthechesapeake@gmail.com	Supports the Chesapeake Bay community with a broad range of historical, cultural, and educational activities about the maritime and seafood processing industries.
Chesapeake Heartland	chesapeakeheartland@washcoll.edu	Preserves, digitizes, interprets, and makes accessible materials related to African American history and culture in Kent County and beyond. In collaboration with the National Museum of African American History and Culture, Washington College's Starr Center for the Study of the American Experience, and a diverse array of local organizations.
Delmarva Alliance of Adaptation Practitioners	Darlene Finch darlene.finch@noaa.gov	Supports and connects professionals to better prepare for climate change.
<u>Delmarva Restoration & Conservation Network</u>	delmarvarcn@gmail.com	Restores and conserves Delmarva's landscapes, waterways, and shorelines that are special to its people, fundamental to its economy, and vital for its native fish, wildlife, and plants.
<u>Eastern Shore Network for Change</u>		Raises awareness of issues in Dorchester County and creatively works with the community to inform, educate, and foster change that leads to social and economic empowerment.
<u>Heart of the Chesapeake Heritage Area</u>	Holly Gilpin, Executive Director info@visitdorchester.org	Currently, the individual themes are Harriet Tubman and Eastern Short African American History; Chesapeake Landscapes and Outdoor Adventure; Working Waterfront Villages; Agricultural Life; Dorchester Families and Traditions; American Indian Heritage; and Dorchester History, Architecture and Artifacts.

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
Nature Conservancy		Liz Van Dolah, Environmental Anthropologist e.r.vandolah@tnc.org	Tackles the dual threats of accelerated climate change and biodiversity loss through local on-the-ground experience to bring together real-world solutions, policy expertise, sustainable financing, and collaborative partnerships.
Salisbury University	Archaeology & History	Dr. Beth Regan Assoc. Professor earagan@salisbury.edu	Many students in the Anthropology program are focused on archaeology and are often looking for internships and chances to volunteer. Current research is on the 17th-century Thornton Site in Somerset County.
Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area		Gail Owings Executive Director info@storiesofthechesapeake.org	An overarching theme of Living within an Estuary—An Inseparable Influence with individual themes of Changes in the Land; Peopling the Land: Change and Continuity; Colony and Nation-building; Food for the Soul – Religion and Belief; Working the Land and Water; and Destination Eastern Shore! Travel and Transportation Past and Present.
Talbot County HPC	Talbot County 20th Century Agricultural Context & Historic Resource Survey		A county-wide thematic context for agricultural buildings and structures dating from 1900 to 1955 and a survey of fifteen (15) related historic resources was conducted by URS Corporation (URS) on behalf of the Talbot County HPC and the Talbot County Council in 2003.
Washington College	Anthropology & Archaeology	Dr. Julie Markin Assoc. Professor jmarkin2@washcoll.edu	Focus on enhancing our understanding of the Native American history of the Eastern Shore, working with current landowners to develop research plans, identifying descendant communities, and developing public-facing programs with these communities.
Washington College	Cultural & Natural Resources Initiatives	Dr. Michael Chiarappa Director mchiarappa2@washcoll.edu	A member of the Vernacular Architecture Forum; focus on Maryland's historic built environments (e.g., of maritime communities or maritime cultural landscapes)
Washington College's Starr Center		Darius Johnson Digital Justice Fellow djohnson6@washcoll.edu	Research interests include foodways, schools in Kent County and Queen Anne's County , vernacular architecture in Black communities, agriculture and Black cultural heritage, Black tradesmen and watermen, oral histories , intersectional Black history (e.g., industrial , music/arts), and Black veterans through history. The Starr Center works closely with Chesapeake Heartland.

Southern Maryland Underrepresented Communities Resources

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
Accokeek Foundation			Provides programs and services to enhance the park visitor experience and steward 200 acres of Piscataway Park. shares with people and communities through nature, agriculture, cultural history, and foodways, the value that this land and soil hold, including evolving stories about different communities' reliance on it for sustenance.
The Big Conversation	Southern Maryland Equity in History Coalition	Hugh Davies, Chair daviesh@comcast.net	Elevate underrepresented groups across Southern Maryland via an educational and searchable website, programs and workshops.
National Register MPD Form	Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland		Concerns tobacco barns located in the five Southern Maryland counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's. Together, these five counties define a unique tobacco-growing region in the United States.
Southern Maryland National Heritage Area		Lucille Walker, Executive Director info@destinationsouthernmaryland.com	Currently, themes are Colonial Settlement: Maryland's Beginnings; Native American Heritage; Agriculture/Tobacco Culture; War and Conflict; Maritime Culture; Religion; Nature and Eco-Tourism; and African American Heritage.
St. Mary's College	Anthropology	Dr. Julie King, Chair jking@smcm.edu	Focus on Indigenous history and colonialism in the Chesapeake region.

Statewide Underrepresented Communities Resources

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
	Universities Studying Slavery		A consortium of over one hundred institutions of higher learning focused on sharing best practices and guiding principles as they engage in truth-telling educational projects focused on slavery and the legacies of racism in their histories. Maryland Institutions are: Allegany College of Maryland, Community College of Baltimore County, Goucher College, Johns Hopkins University, Loyola University of Maryland, Morgan State University, Towson University, and UMD.
Association of African American Museums		info@blackmuseums.org	Supports African and African American focused museums nationally and internationally, as well as the professionals who protect, preserve and interpret African and African American art, history and culture.
Banneker-Douglass Museum			Serves to document, to interpret, and to promote African American history and culture through exhibitions, programs, and projects in order to improve the understanding and appreciation of America's rich cultural diversity for all.
Black Heritage Resources Task Force	Recommendations for Raising the Visibility of Black Heritage Resources and Engaging with Black Stakeholders		Contains data on a range of SHPO practices—including the identification and management of Black cultural resources and their implementation of diversity initiatives—and provides recommendations on ways to strengthen and improve their objectives, practices, and endeavors related to racial diversity and inclusion.
Coalition to Protect Maryland Burial Sites		mail@cpmb.org	Protects and preserves historic Maryland cemeteries that have too often been neglected, not maintained, unprotected, and the victims of expediency and exploitation by persons seeking a short-term economic or personal goal.
Digital Library on American Slavery	Race & Slavery Petitions		Contains detailed information on enslaved people, free Black people, and whites, extracted from legislative and county court petitions, wills, inventories, deeds, bills of sale, depositions, court proceedings, amended petitions, among others. Maryland is among the states represented in these petitions.
Fisk University	Julius Rosenwald Fund Archives		Contains approximately 150,000 items, primarily reflecting Fund activities from 1928-48.
Fisk University	Women of Rosenwald (1928-1948)		Celebrates important historical moments and accomplishments in the careers of black female artists who were recipients of the Rosenwald fellowship.

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
Georgetown University	GU272 Project		Use this site to search for an ancestor and to hear the stories of the descendants.
HistoryPin	Maryland LGBTQ Map		As a part of a larger LGBTQ context study , this HistoryPin map was created as a visual tool for the identification of LGBTQ sites across the state. This allows for an exploration of how these sites fit together spatially, including where historically-LGBTQ neighborhoods might be located.
JPPM	Witnesses of Wallville StoryMap Collection		Witnesses of Wallville is a project undertaken by JPPM and MHT, working with members of the Wallville community. This project combines outreach, oral histories, historical records, and archaeology to document the late 19th- and early 20th-century history of the community from a once predominantly Black rural landscape to the exurban landscape it has become into the present day.
Jewish Museum of Maryland			A resource to learn about and connect to the state's Jewish history through discourse, documentation, programming, reserach, and more.
Making Gay History	The Podcast: Maryland voices		Brings LGBTQ+ history to life through the voices of the people who lived it.
Mapping the Freeman's Bureau	Maryland Resources		Mapping the Freedman's Bureau is devoted to helping researchers put their ancestors back on the historical landscape where they lived. The site is devoted to mapping the many places that affected the newly freed survivors of slavery. Research guidance also is available on using Freedman's Bureau records, including for Maryland.
MCHC		info@mdhistory.org	MCHC has several collections focused on LGBTQ history and culture, including photographs. The Mark Procopio Collection contains materials related to various LGBTQ+ activist organizations in Maryland. The Wilson-Welihindha Marriage Papers focus on the first same-sex marriage in Maryland.
MCHC	Guide to Women's History Resources		The H. Furlong Baldwin Library at MCHC possesses a number of published works about specific women and women's lives in general. The works listed include books about women and education, work, health and medicine, war, religion and charity, politics, etc.
MCHC	Guide to African American Sources		A guide to resources in the H. Furlong Baldwin Library at MCHC for those researching African Americans or their history, including books, photographs, oral histories, manuscripts, and various records and directories. The collection is strongest in materials from the 19th and 20th centuries.
MCAAHC		mcaahc@gmail.com	Committed to discovering, documenting, preserving, collecting, and promoting Maryland's African American heritage, and providing technical assistance to institutions and groups with similar objectives.
MCIA			Works to develop new partnerships and strengthen existing ones in order to promote awareness and better understanding of both historical and contemporary American Indian contributions and issues moving forward.

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
DNR	A Guide to Planning for Climate Change on Maryland's Public Lands		Provides recommendations and guidelines for future climate change adaptation planning.
MHT	Maryland Women's Fight for the Vote StoryMap		This map tour highlights the people and places of the Maryland women's suffrage movement.
MHT	Maryland's African-American Historical Markers StoryMap		This map tour highlights the markers commemorating subjects important in Maryland's African-American history.
MHT Library		Lara Westwood Librarian lara.westwood@maryland.gov	All resources available at the MHT Library can be searched for online . Field and research reports can be located by searching "FRR" in the Call Number field.
MHT Library	African American History & Culture Resources at the MHT Library		A brief overview of some of the resources available at the MHT Library related to African American history and culture in Maryland, to serve as a starting point for researchers.
MHT Library	The Civil Rights Movement, Segregation, & Slavery in Maryland: A (Brief) Reading List		A short reading list on the civil rights movement, segregation, and slavery in Maryland.
MHT Library	Women's History Resources at the MHT Library		This guide provides an overview of some of the resources available at the MHT Library related to women's history, to serve as a starting point for researchers.
Maryland Humanities		info@mdhumanities.org	Creates and supports bold experiences that explore and elevate our shared stories to connect people, enhance lives, and enrich communities.
MSA	Legacy of Slavery in Maryland		Seeks to preserve and promote the vast universe of experiences that have shaped the lives of Maryland's African American population. A tool for researchers to explore these elements and more with a database of documents, exhibits, and online presentations.
MSA	Maryland at a Glance: Native Americans		A summary of the different Indigenous groups that lived in Maryland.
MSA	Researching African American Families at the Maryland State Archives		An illustrated guide offers advice on researching African American families and the sources for doing so at the Maryland State Archives. It includes a timeline of significant laws and events relating to African American history in Maryland.
NPS	Indigenous Cultural Landscapes		Cultural landscapes reveal our relationship with place and strengthen our understanding of historic events, significant people, and patterns in American history. ICLs are places where uniquely Indigenous perspectives can be understood and applied in land-management decisions.

Organization	Program	Contact	Notes
NPS	Rosenwald Schools of Maryland		This report covers a study of the Rosenwald schools of the state of Maryland.
National Register MPD Form	Women in Maryland Architecture, 1920-1970		This MPD form examines the careers of women designers including architects, landscape architects, and artists in Maryland who were active between 1920-1970 and situates their stories within a broader national context.
PM		info@presmd.org	Dedicated to preserving Maryland's rich and diverse heritage of buildings, landscapes, and archeological sites.
PM	Maryland's Education History and Architecture		This historic context documents Maryland's public school history from 1825 to 1979. Schools constructed after 1945 are a particular focus as most of the state's extant schools were built in the decades following World War II.
PM	Planting the Rainbow Flag		Based on the LGBTQ+ context study written by Dr. Susan Ferentinos for MHT and PM, <i>Planting the Rainbow Flag</i> illuminates Maryland LGBTQ+ history in rural, suburban, and urban locations, including sites associated with non-binary historical figures, leading "out" elected officials, strong community groups and popular gay bars, advocacy for AIDS treatment and marriage equality, and many other important sites.
PM	Revitalizing Rural Maryland		Revitalizes and reinvests in communities, advocates, and builds the historic trades workforce for the benefit of all Marylanders.
Reclaim the Records	The "Maryland Motherlode"		Discovered after a Maryland Public Information Act request in 2022, with over 5 million birth, marriage, death and naturalization documents spanning over 100 years of Maryland history digitized.
Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History & Culture			Collects, preserves, interprets, documents, and exhibits the rich contributions of African Americans from the state's earliest history to the present and the future.
UMD	Native Americans in Maryland: A Resource Guide		This guide is a selective list of resources on Native Americans in Maryland. It is intended as a starting point to research and not as an exhaustive list of sources.
UMBC	Maryland Traditions Archives		A partnership between Maryland Traditions and UMBC. Staff collaborates with members of the communities represented within the collections to share curatorial authority.
Volunteer Maryland		Nathan Cabrera, Outreach Manager nathan.cabrera@maryland.gov	Volunteer Maryland helps place AmeriCorps members to serve as Volunteer Maryland Coordinators who will help build capacity through volunteer recruitment. There is some cost associated with this, but these costs can be offset with grants (e.g., MHAA, Rural Maryland Council)

Funding Opportunities for Underrepresented Communities

Source	Organization	Program	Notes
Federal	National Endowment for the Arts	Challenge America	Supports projects that bring the arts to underserved populations.
Federal	National Endowment for the Arts	Our Town	Supports projects that support the livability of communities with a concentration on the arts.
Federal	National Endowment for the Humanities	Sustaining Cultural Heritage Collections	Assists institutions in preserving large and/or diverse humanities collections; and supports institutional resilience to preserve collections for future generations.
Federal	NPS	African American Civil Rights	Documents, interprets, and preserves sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens.
Federal	NPS	Chesapeake Bay Gateways & Water Trails Initiative	Provides assistance to projects that enhance education and interpretation of the Chesapeake Bay, increase public access, and conserve natural and cultural resource sites.
Federal	NPS	Grants for Cultural Resources, Consultation, & Repatriation	Focused on areas like maritime heritage, disaster recovery tribal heritage, and Civil Rights.
Federal	NPS	Historically Black Colleges & Universities	Established to identify and restore historic structures on Historically Black Colleges' & Universities' campuses considered the most historically significant and physically threatened.
Federal	NPS	History of Equal Rights	Preserves sites related to the struggle for any or all people to achieve equal rights in America.
Federal	NPS	Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants Program	Fosters economic development in rural communities through the rehabilitation of historic buildings in those communities.
Federal	NPS	Save America's Treasures Grants	Celebrates America's nationally significant historic properties and collections that convey our nation's rich heritage to future generations.
Federal	NPS	Tribal Heritage	Assists Federally-recognized Indian Tribes, Alaskan Native Villages/Corporations, and Native Hawaiian Organizations in protecting and promoting their unique cultural heritage and traditions.
Federal	NPS	Underrepresented Communities Grants	Works towards diversifying nominations submitted to the National Register. Projects include historic properties in communities underrepresented in the National Register, as well as National Register nomination development.

Source	Organization	Program	Notes
Non-profit (National)	African American Heritage Preservation Foundation	African American Endangered Sites Matching Grants Program	Supports eligible non-profit organizations to complete restoration and maintenance projects for historic sites.
Non-profit (National)	National Trust for Historic Preservation	African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund Grants	Works to advance the broader preservation movement towards a more diverse and equitable representation of American history. Grants showcase the beauty and complexity of Black history and culture in America, while underscoring the urgent need to protect, preserve and interpret these invaluable American assets.
Non-profit (National)	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Bartus Trew Providence Preservation Fund	Awards grants for the acquisition, maintenance and preservation of historic landmarks and memorials on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
Non-profit (National)	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Preserving Black Churches	Preserves historic Black houses of worship and advances ongoing preservation activities, strengthening capacity for historic congregations to steward, manage, and better utilize their historic structures.
Non-profit (National)	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Telling the Full History Preservation Fund	Helps interpret and preserve historic places of importance to underrepresented communities across the country. As of February 2024, this program is not currently accepting applications; please check their website for updated information.
Non-profit (State)	Coalition to Protect Maryland Burial Sites	Trader Foundation for Maryland Burial Sites	Prevents further desecration of endangered historic cemeteries.
Non-profit (State)	Maryland Humanities	Marilyn Hatza Memorial SHINE Grant Program	Champions the humanities across the state through collaboration. The goal of the SHINE Grant Program is Strengthening the Humanities Investment in Nonprofits for Equity.
Non-profit (State)	PM	Heritage Fund	A cooperative effort of PM and MHT, which provides direct assistance for the protection of historical and cultural resources and promotes innovative demonstration projects that can be successfully replicated to meet Maryland's historic preservation needs.
State	DNR	Maryland's Rural Legacy Program	Provides funding to preserve large, contiguous tracts of land and to enhance natural resource, agricultural, forestry and environmental protection while supporting a sustainable land base for natural resource based industries.
State	MHAA	Maryland Heritage Areas Grant Program	Maryland's 13 heritage areas support the economic well-being of Maryland's communities. This program is administered by MHT and governed by MHAA to provide targeted financial and technical assistance to these regions.

Source	Organization	Program	Notes
State	MHT	AAHPP	Administered as a partnership between MHT and MCAAHC, the grant provides support for the acquisition, construction, and capital improvement of buildings, sites, or communities of historical and cultural importance to the African American experience in Maryland.
State	MHT	CLG Program	Supports a variety of projects such as historic site research and survey work, National Register nomination development, archeological investigations, community planning, and public education. This federal pass-through matching grant is available only to local jurisdictions that have achieved CLG status
State	MHT	Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Program	Administered by MHT and enables the owners or long-term lease holders of income-producing certified historic structures (those listed in the National Register, or a contributing element within the boundaries of a historic district listed in the National Register), to receive a federal tax credit towards the cost of a rehabilitation that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
State	MHT	Historic Preservation Capital Grants Program	Promotes the acquisition, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic properties in Maryland that are listed in or determined eligible for the National Register, either individually or as a contributing structure within a district.
State	MHT	Historic Preservation Loan Program	Provides loans to nonprofit organizations, local jurisdictions, businesses, and individuals to assist in the protection of historic properties. Loan funds can be used to acquire, rehabilitate, or restore historic property listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register. Can also be used for short-term financing for studies, surveys, plans and specifications, and services directly related to preconstruction work.
State	MHT	Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grants Program	Available to non-profit organizations and local governments for research, survey, planning, and educational activities involving architectural, archeological, or cultural resources. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, the development of preservation plans, architectural, archeological, or cultural surveys, educational outreach programs, and National Register nominations.
State	MHT	Maryland Historic Revitalization Tax Credit Program	Provides Maryland income tax credits towards the qualified capital costs expended in the rehabilitation of a "certified historic structure." The credit is available for owner-occupied residential properties as well as income-producing properties. The rehabilitation must conform with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
State	MSAC & National Endowment of the Arts	Maryland Traditions	Seeks to develop statewide infrastructure for folk arts and folk life. Maryland Traditions partners with organizations to develop folk arts and folklife programs and projects.
State	Rural Maryland Council	Maryland Agricultural Education and Rural Development Assistance Fund	Offers financial support to rural-serving nonprofit organizations that promote statewide and regional planning, economic and community development, and agricultural and forestry education efforts.
State	Rural Maryland Council	Rural Development Assistance Fund	Used for targeted investment to promote economic prosperity in Maryland's traditionally disadvantaged and underserved rural communities.



Appendix II: Survey Questions

General Survey

1) On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), what aspects of cultural heritage are most important to you?

- a. Ethnic heritage/ancestry/genealogy
- b. Religious heritage and architecture
- c. Lifeways and folk traditions
- d. Historical and cultural museums
- e. Cultural landscapes/waterways
- f. Cemeteries
- g. Archaeological sites
- h. Historic homes and neighborhoods
- i. Historic downtowns/businesses
- j. Historical parks

2) Please explain your answer. Would you add anything to the list above? If so, why?

3) What do you think is most critical to protect the heritage that matters to you? Select all that apply.

- a. State funding and financial incentives
- b. Local funding and financial incentives
- c. State/local planning
- d. Regulatory programs (e.g., local historic preservation commissions)
- e. Preservation easements
- f. Strong statewide advocates (nonprofits or private individuals)
- g. Strong local advocates (nonprofits or private individuals)

4) Please explain your answer.

5) What do you feel is the largest obstacle facing historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage preservation?

- a. Climate change/environmental risks
- b. Conflicts around new development
- c. Legislative barriers
- d. Promoting awareness of preservation efforts
- e. Funding
- f. Lack of diversity in the preservation community
- g. Educating the next generation of preservationists

6) Please explain your answer.

7) On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), what do you feel is the most important benefit of historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage preservation?

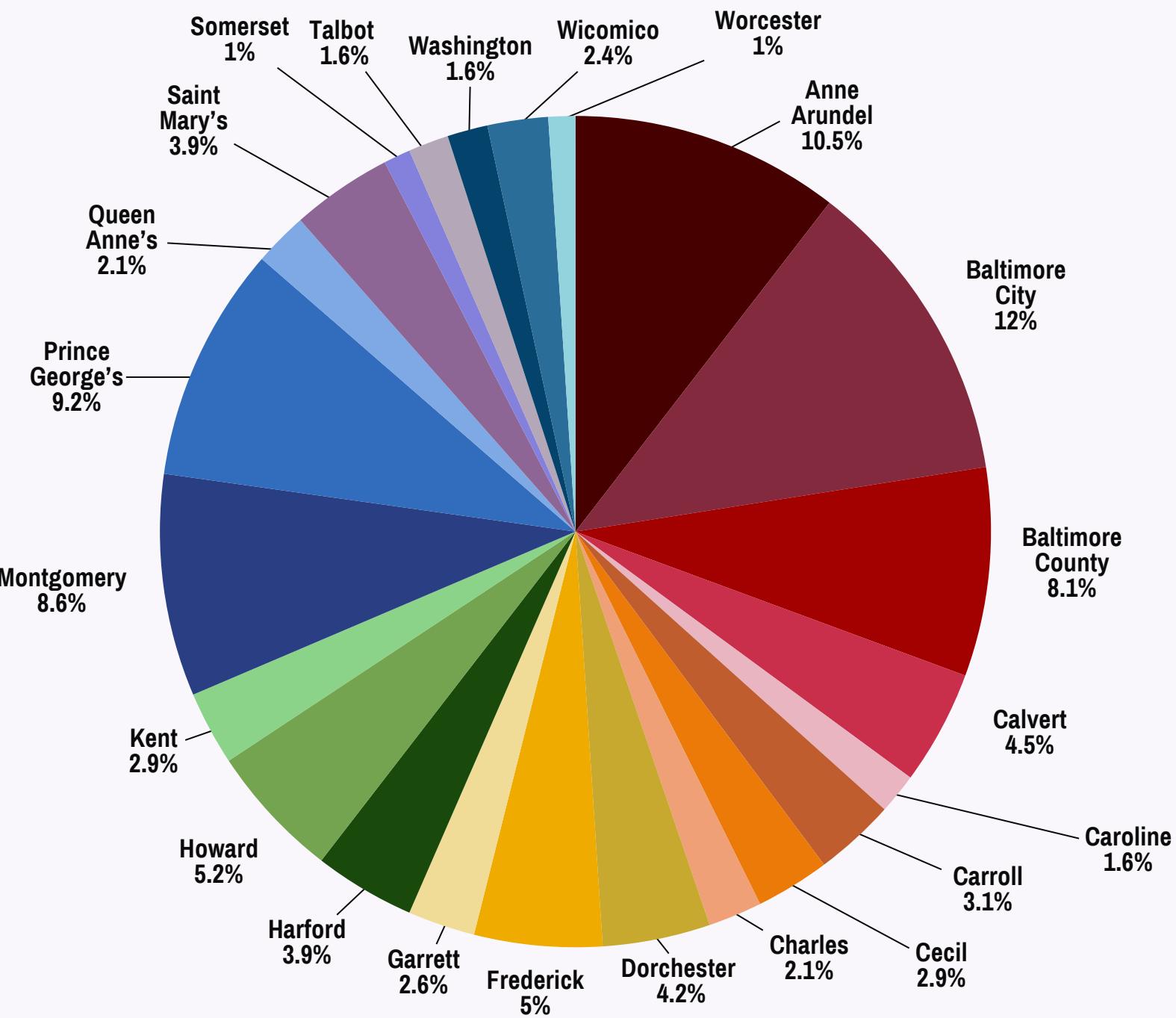
- a. Strengthens neighborhoods
- b. Strengthens local economies
- c. Helps us connect with our history
- d. Helps us tell our story to future generations
- e. Contributes to quality of life

8) Please explain your answer. Would you add anything to the list above? If so, why?

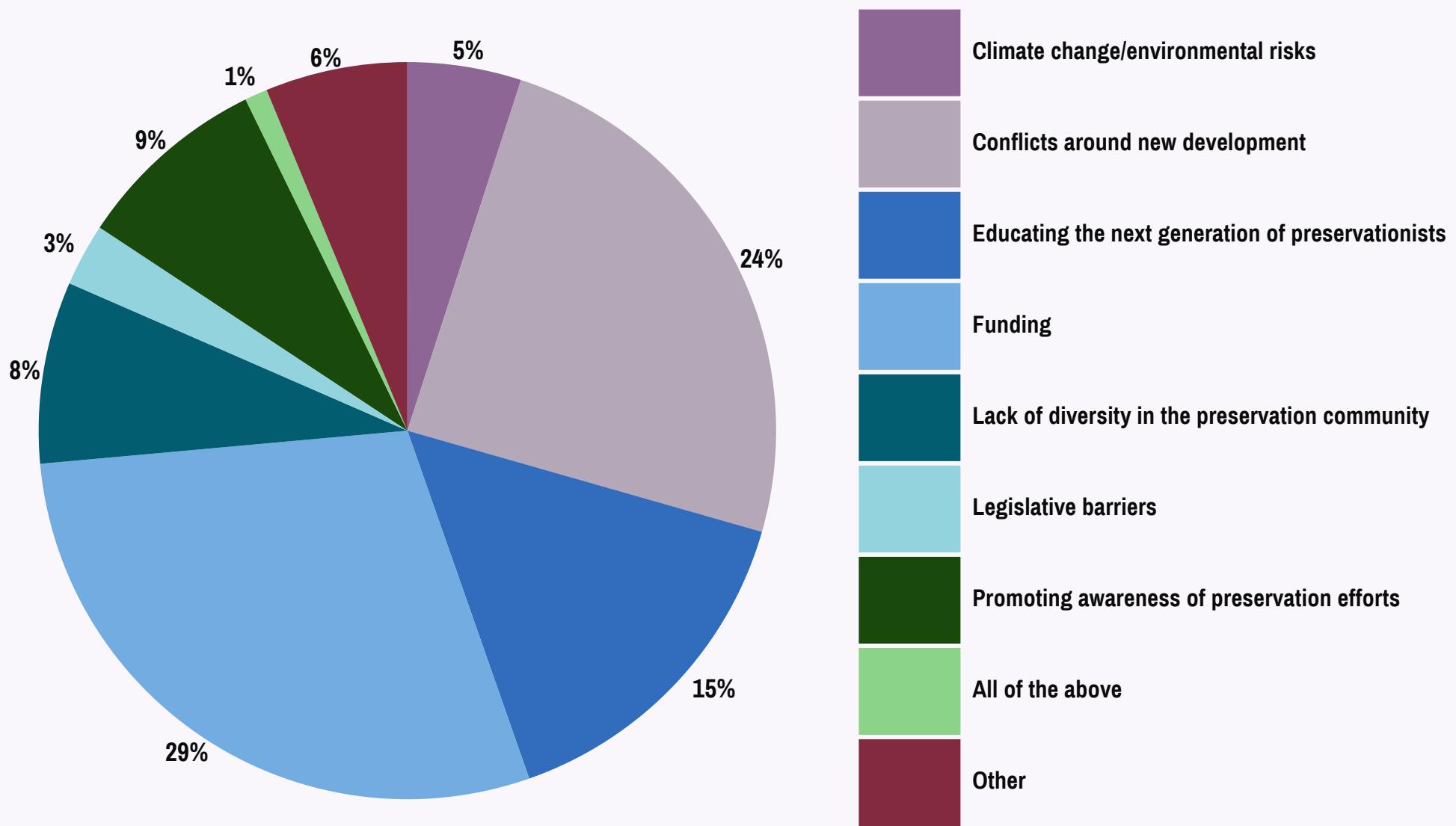
9) What do you feel can be done to improve the practice of historic preservation, archaeology and/or cultural heritage preservation in Maryland?

10) Is there anything else you'd like to share with us?

County Representation



What do you feel is the largest obstacle facing historic preservation, archeology, and/or cultural heritage preservation?



What aspects of cultural heritage are most important to you?

2000

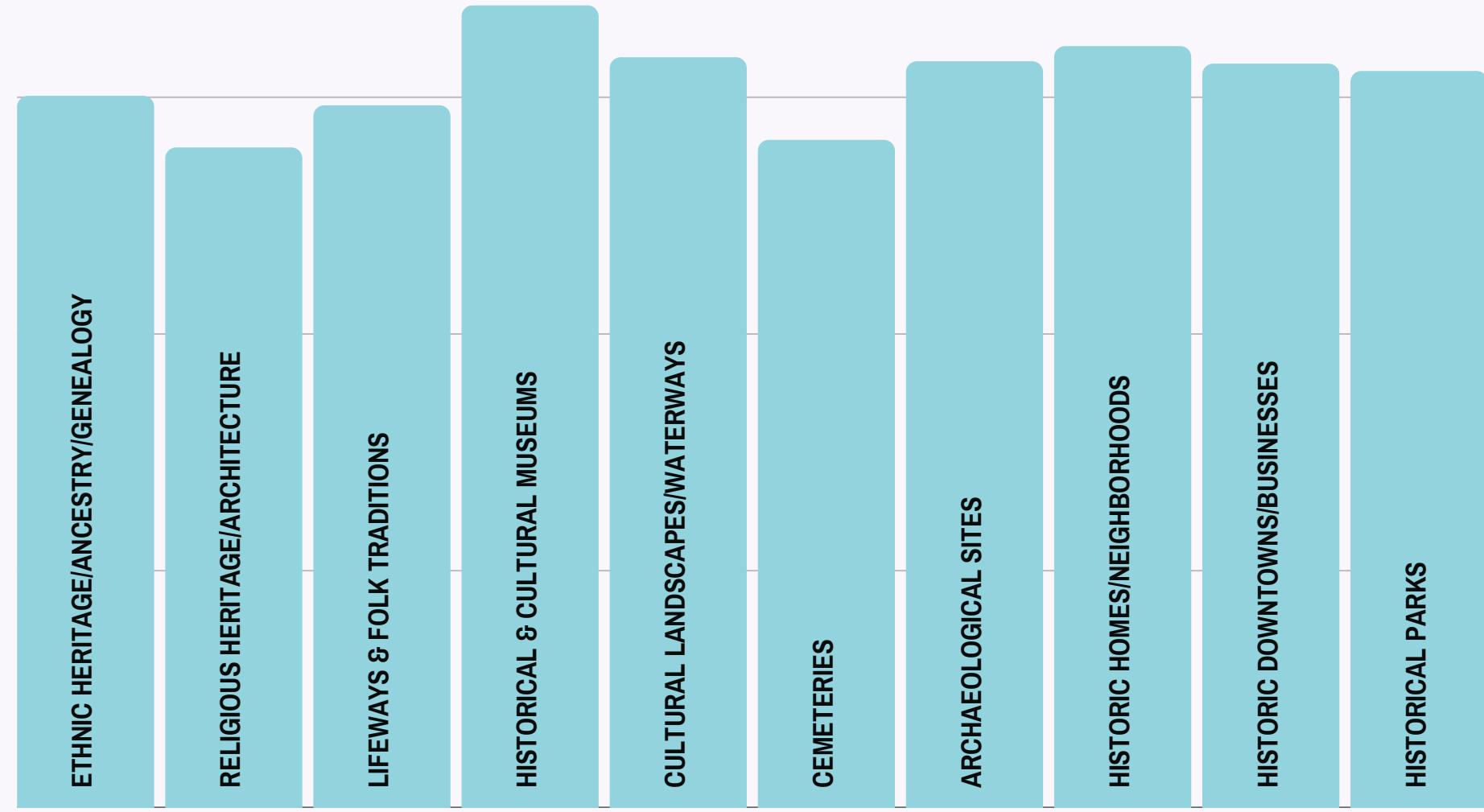
TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS

1500

1000

500

0



What do you feel is the most important benefit of historic preservation, archeology, and/or cultural heritage preservation?

2000

TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS

1500

1000

500

0

STRENGTHENS NEIGHBORHOODS

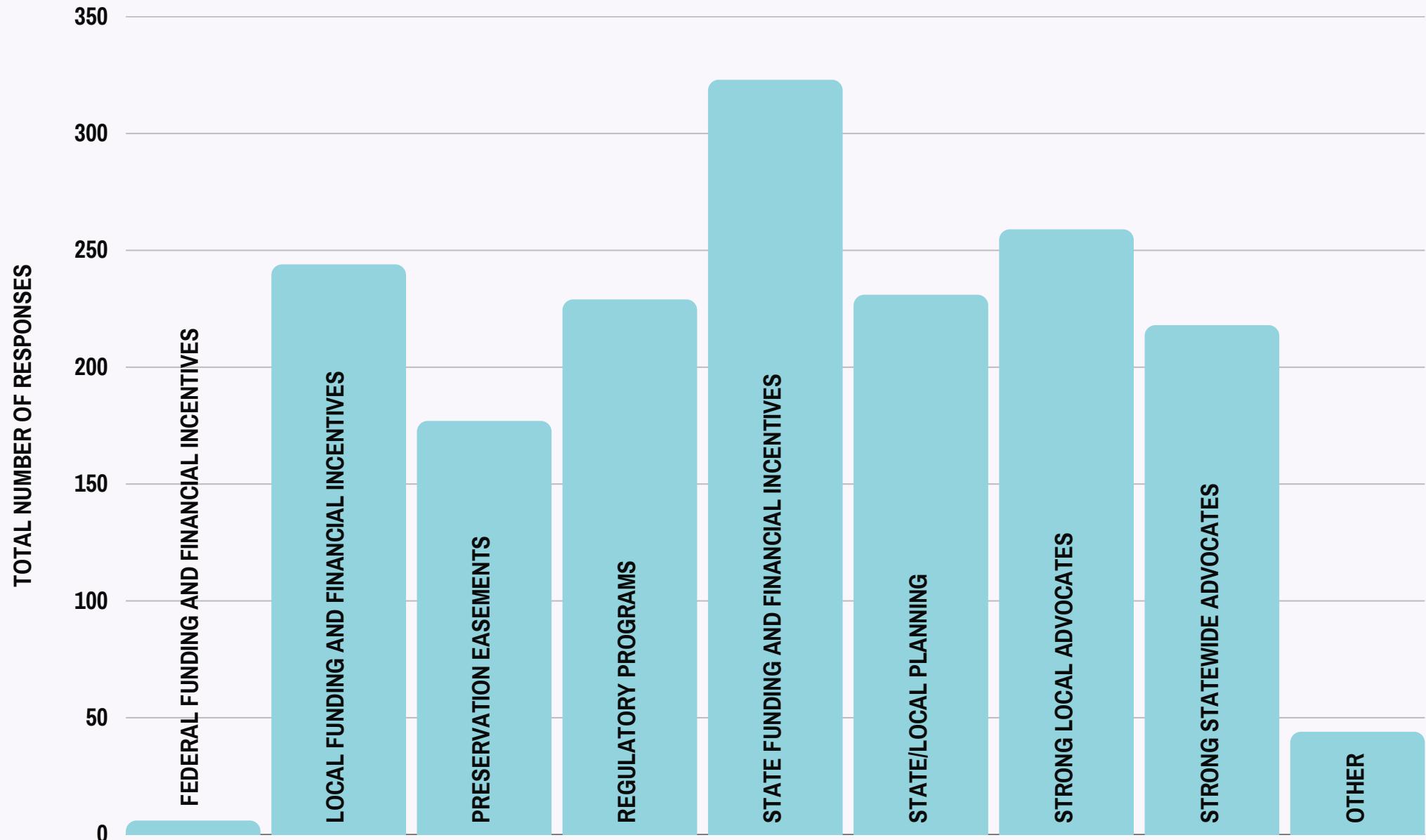
STRENGTHENS LOCAL ECONOMIES

HELPS US CONNECT WITH OUR HISTORY

HELPS US TELL OUR STORY TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

CONTRIBUTES TO QUALITY OF LIFE

What do you think is most critical to protect the heritage that matters to you?



Archaeology Survey

1) On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), what archaeological research topics would you like to learn more about?

- a. Colonial Era
- b. History/Cultures of Indigenous Peoples
- c. Industrial Era
- d. African American Heritage
- e. Maritime/Underwater
- f. Farmsteads/Agricultural Heritage
- g. Military History (battlefields, fortifications, etc.)
- h. Transportation Networks (railroads, canals, taverns, etc.)

2) Please explain your answer. Would you add anything to the list above? If so, why?

3) What types of archaeology public programming would you like to see provided by MHT or JPPM?

- a. Youth Programs
- b. Workshops
- c. Volunteer Training
- d. Public Excavations
- e. Lectures
- f. Public Laboratory

4) Please explain your answer.

5) What do you feel is the most important issue or obstacle facing Maryland archaeology and/or archaeological sites?

- a. Funding for a wide range of projects
- b. Climate change/environmental risks
- c. Lack of diversity in the archaeological community
- d. Development pressure
- e. Communicating information to the public
- f. Finding the next generation of archaeologists
- g. Artifact hunting

6) Please explain your answer.

7) On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), what do you feel is the most important benefit of archaeology in Maryland?

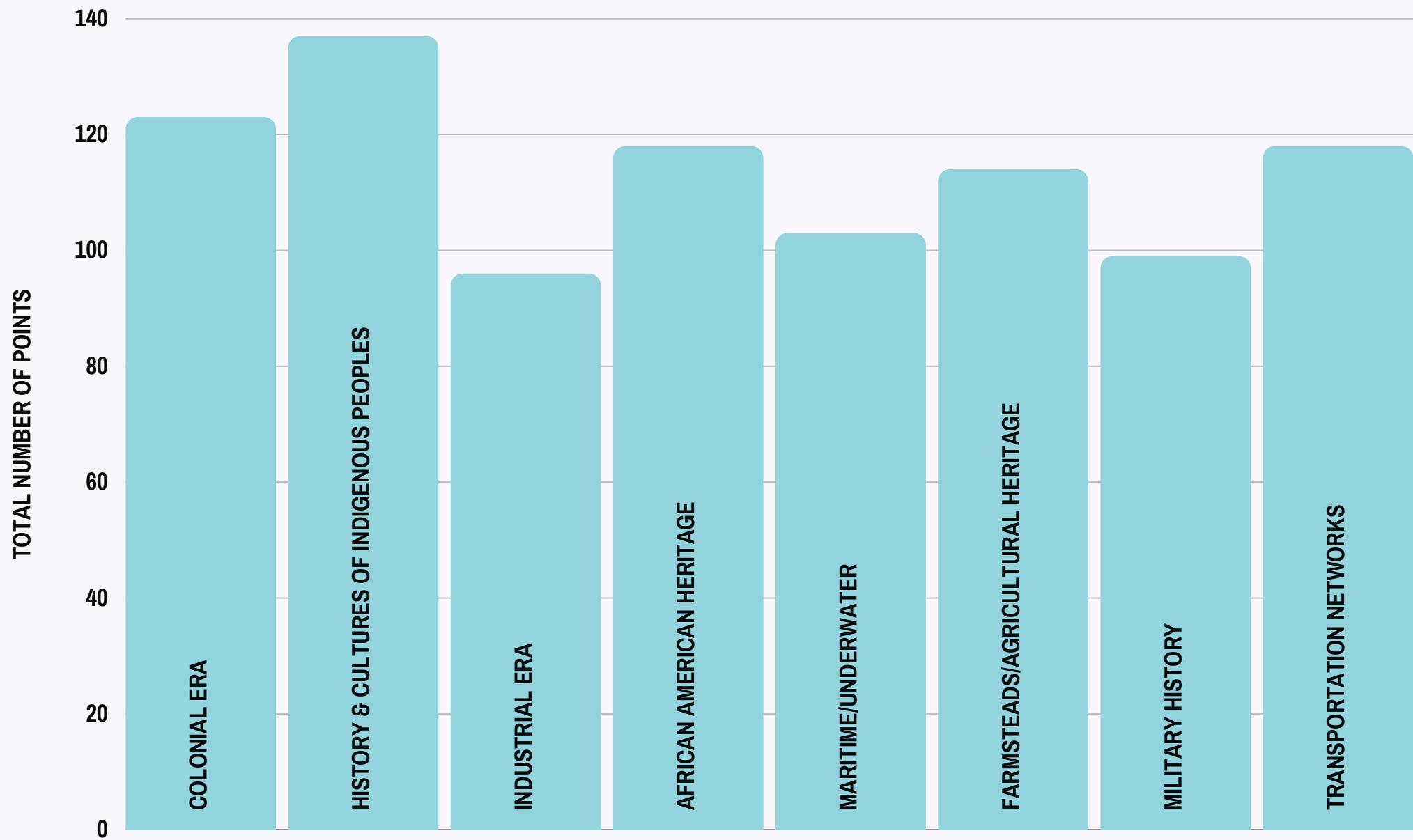
- a. Provides information about people without historical records
- b. Shows changes in environment
- c. Link between present and past
- d. Records our stories for the future
- e. Strengthens ties to social/local heritage
- f. Local economy/tourism
- g. Supplements/tests historical knowledge

8) Please explain your answer.

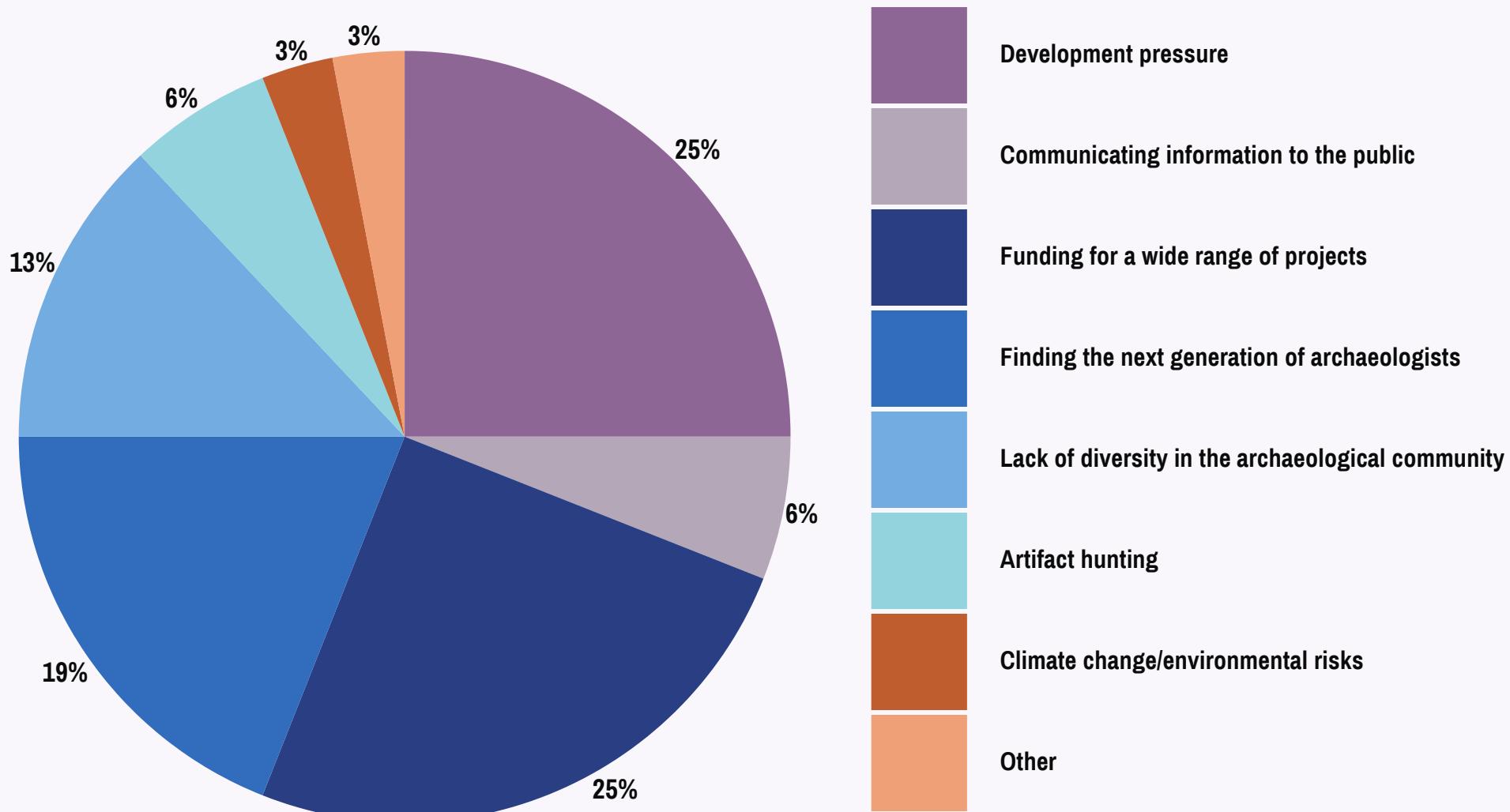
9) What do you feel can be done to improve the practice of archaeology in Maryland?

10) Is there anything else you'd like to share with us?

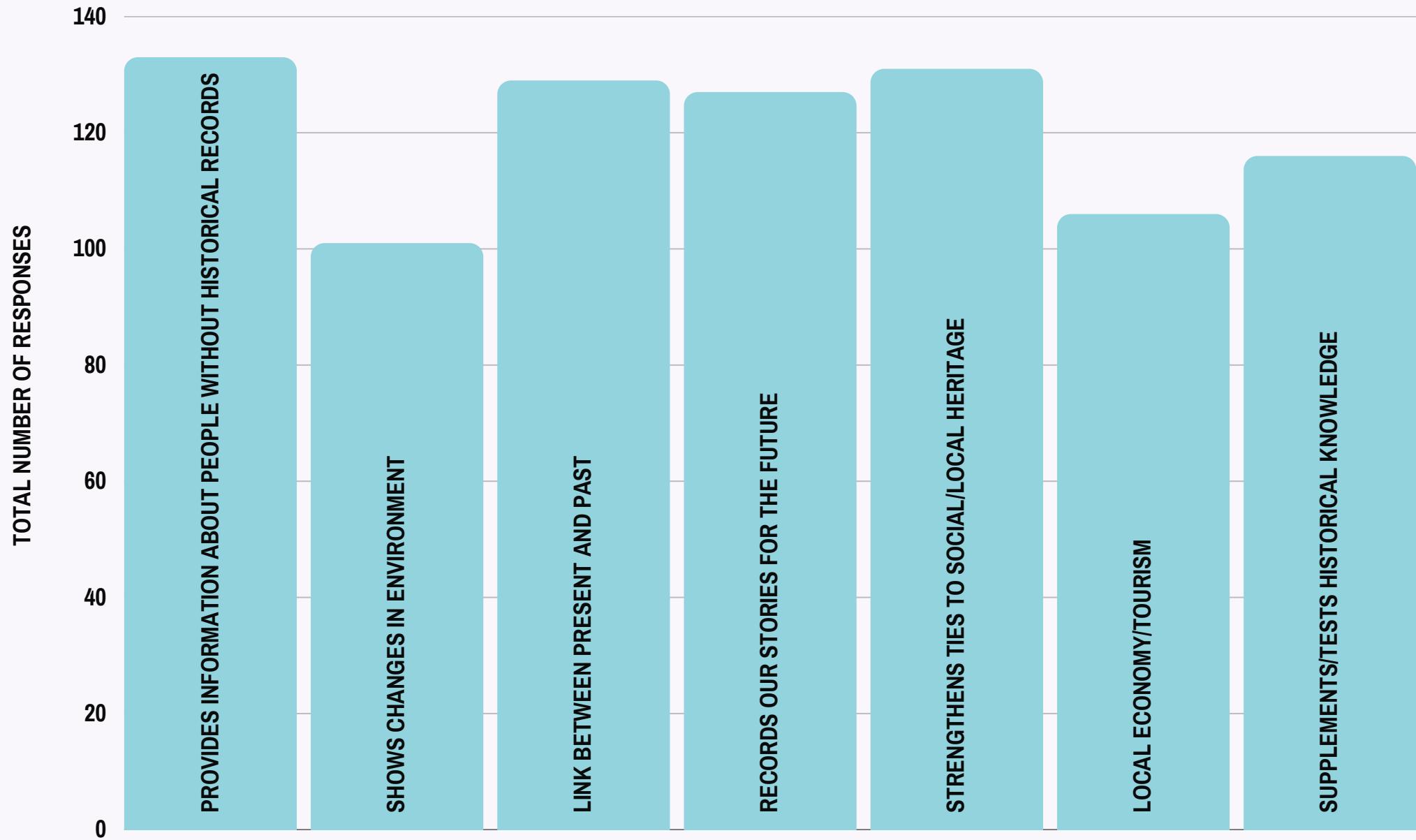
What archaeological research topics would you like to learn more about?



What do you feel is the most important issue or obstacle facing Maryland archaeology and/or archaeological sites?



What do you feel is the most important benefit of archaeology in Maryland?



Student Survey

1) What school do you attend?

- a. University of Maryland College Park
- c. Morgan State University
- b. University of Maryland Baltimore County
- d. Goucher College
- e. Other

2) Are you an undergraduate or graduate student?

- a. Undergraduate
- b. Graduate

3) What values or priorities do you believe are most important in preservation and cultural heritage fields?

4) Are these values or priorities reflected in current practice?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5) If your answer to the previous question was "no," please share any strategies or insights for improvement.

6) What kind of work do you hope to pursue once you graduate?

- a. Architectural survey
- c. Project Review/Compliance
- b. Archaeology
- d. Preservation Planning

7) What would help you achieve your goals?

8) What changes would you recommend to make historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage more accessible, inclusive, and equitable for all?

9) Do you feel satisfied with the training and networking opportunities available for cultural heritage professionals in Maryland?

- a. Yes
- b. No

10) What kinds of training and opportunities should be added?

11) If you could wave a magic wand, what would you like to see happen in preservation, archaeology, and/or cultural heritage in Maryland in the next 5-10 years?

12) Is there anything else you'd like to share with us?

Preservation Planners Survey

1) On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), what aspects of cultural heritage are most significant in your region?

- a. Ethnic heritage/ancestry/genealogy
- b. Religious heritage and architecture
- c. Lifeways and folk traditions
- d. Historical and cultural museums
- e. Cultural landscapes/waterways
- f. Cemeteries
- g. Archaeological sites
- h. Historic homes and neighborhoods
- i. Historic downtowns/ businesses
- j. Historical parks

2) Please explain your answer. Would you add anything to the list above? If so, why?

3) What do you feel is going well for historic preservation, archaeology, and/or cultural heritage preservation in your region?

4) On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), what do you feel would help advance historic preservation, archaeology, and/or cultural heritage preservation in your region?

- a. Higher commitment to preservation goals by local jurisdictions
- b. More qualified local preservation planning staff/commissions
- c. More citizen interest in regulation vs property rights
- d. More/better educational opportunities for property owners
- e. Stronger local regulation
- f. More/better educational and interpretive programs on local history
- g. More funding support from the state
- h. More technical assistance from the state
- i. Aligning preservation & energy efficiency goals
- j. Aligning preservation & climate adaptation goals

7) What would help you achieve your goals?

8) What changes would you recommend to make historic preservation, archaeology, and cultural heritage more accessible, inclusive, and equitable for all?

9) Do you feel satisfied with the training and networking opportunities available for cultural heritage professionals in Maryland?

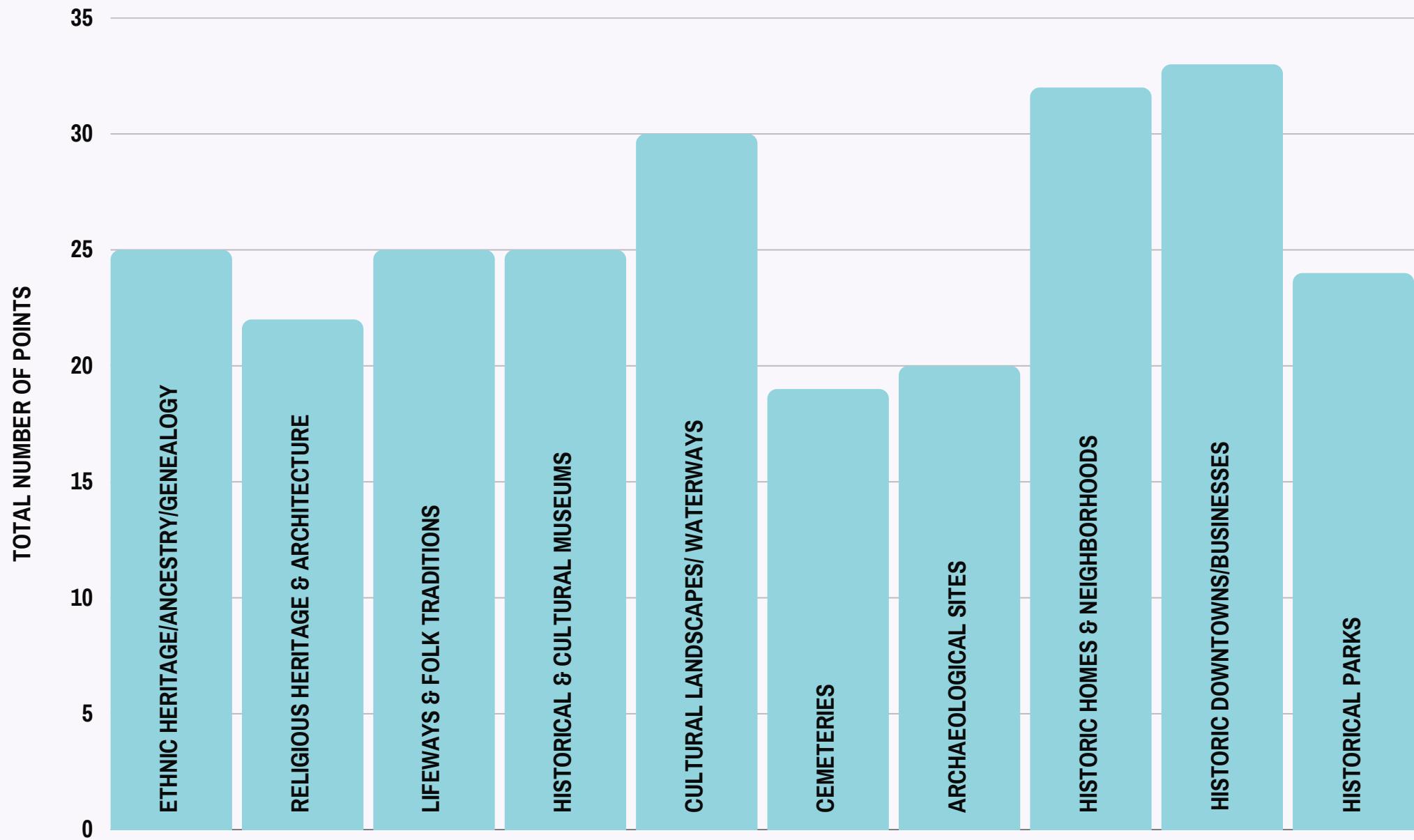
- a. Yes
- b. No

10) What kinds of training and opportunities should be added?

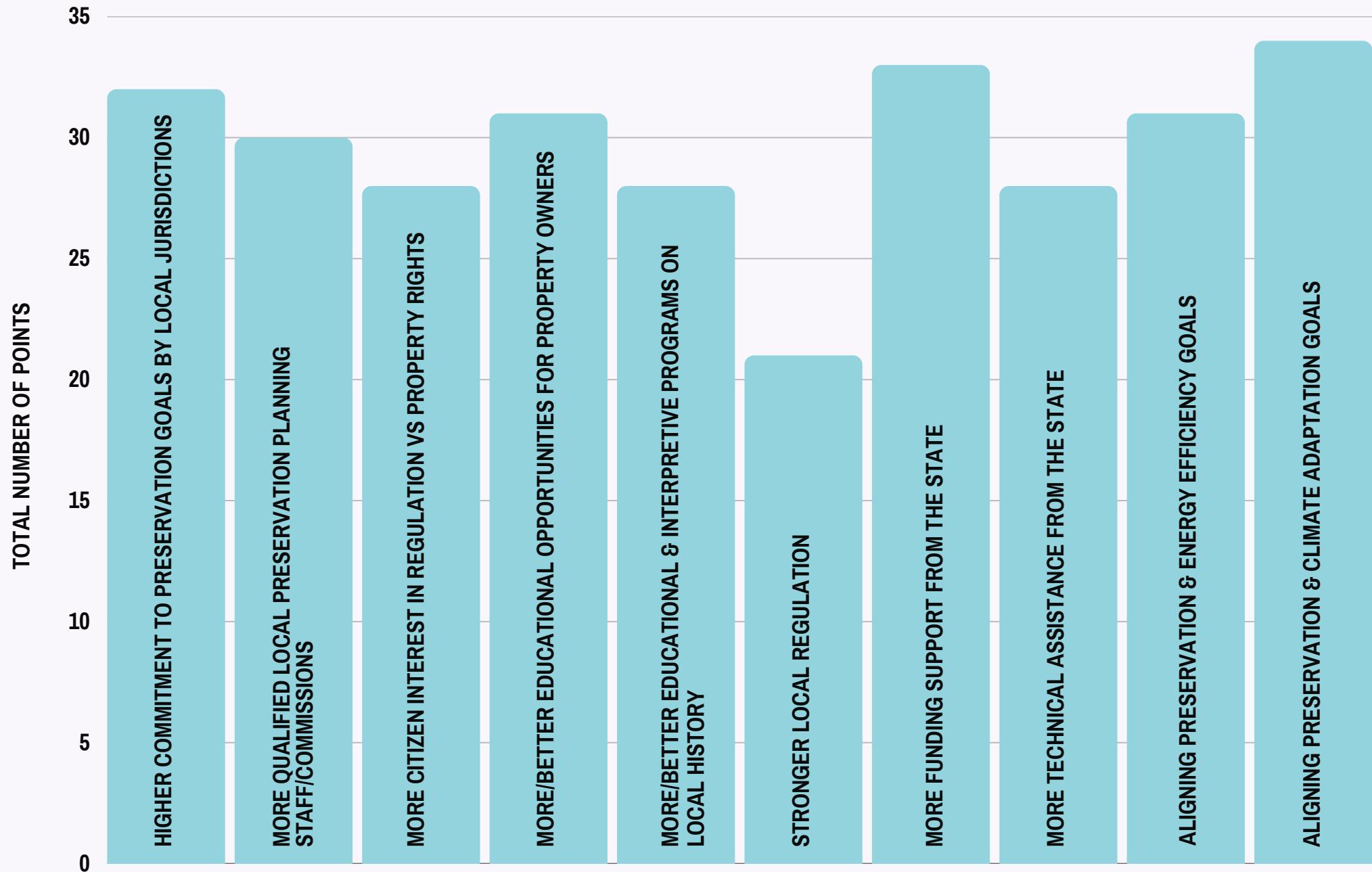
11) If you could wave a magic wand, what would you like to see happen in preservation, archaeology, and/or cultural heritage in Maryland in the next 5-10 years?

12) Is there anything else you'd like to share with us?

What aspects of cultural heritage are most significant in your region?



What do you feel would help advance historic preservation, archaeology, and/or cultural heritage preservation in your region?



Maryland Museums Association Survey

1) Do you own or lease your museum's primary location? Please select the option(s) that best describes your status.

- a. Own property
- b. Owned by Town/City/County
- c. Lease/rent
- d. Looking for a property
- e. No physical location (digital only)

2) Is the building that houses your museum's primary exhibit and/or majority of collection historic (50 years or older, 1973 or older):

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know

3) My organization primarily stewards...

None Some Many

Artworks

Historic collections and material culture

Architectural heritage

Natural heritage

4) My organization's annual operating budget is:

- a. \$0-\$25k
- b. \$26k- \$50k
- c. \$51k - \$100k
- d. \$101k - \$250k
- e. \$251k - \$500k
- f. \$501k - \$1M
- g. Greater than \$1M
- h. Greater than \$3M

5) How many professional paid staff do you have (including part-time, seasonal)?

- a. None
- b. 1-5
- c. 6-10
- d. 11-24
- e. 25-50
- f. More than 50

6) The racial background of my organization's staff and/or volunteers is predominantly:

- a. Black or African American
- b. Hispanic or Latino
- c. American Indian or Alaskan Native
- d. Asian or Pacific Islander
- e. White
- f. No majority

7) The make-up of my museum's budget is:

1 Largest Part of Budget	2	3	4	5	6 Least Part of Budget
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Government Grants

Private Grants (Nonprofits/Foundations)

Sponsorships (Exhibits/Events)

Admissions

Individual Donations

Rentals (Private Events)

8) How many days per year is your museum open to the public?

- a. 0-52 (~once a week)
- b. 52-104 (~just the weekends)

- c. 105-208 (~3-4 days per week)
- d. 209-365 (~5-7 days per week)

9) Please give your best estimate of annual visitation

10) Who visits your museum?

1 Majority of Visitors	2	3	4 Smallest Group of Visitors
------------------------	---	---	------------------------------

K-12 Student (fieldtrips)

Families (people of different ages travelling together)

Adults

Seniors

11) How far do people travel to visit your museum?

1 Majority of Visitors	2	3	4 Smallest Group of Visitors
------------------------	---	---	------------------------------

Local

Regional

Tourists (Traveled ~50 Miles)

National/International

12) Does your museum have an online museum collection management and/or digital asset management system for your collection (ie. Omeka, PastPerfect, etc)?

a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

13) If yes, please share program/software being used

14) Does your museum have a collection care policy? (ie. a standard document that is followed by museum staff and volunteers to meet the legal, ethical, fiduciary, and professional responsibilities for stewardship).

a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

15) Does your museum have a disaster (ie. flood, fire, etc) plan for the structure and/or collections?

a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

16) Does your museum, especially if it is historic, have an historic structures report?

a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

17) Have you ever applied to the following Maryland Historical Trust programs for funding?

Yes and received funding

Yes but not funded

No

Museums Assistance Program

Non-Capital Grant Program

Capital Grant Program

African American Heritage Preservation Program

Historic Preservation Loan Program for Capital Projects

Maryland Historic Revitalization Tax Credit Program

Maryland Heritage Areas Authority

Certified Heritage Area Mini-Grant Program

18) Has your museum applied for financial support from the following other entities?

Yes and received funding

Yes but not funded

No

Maryland State Arts Council

Maryland Humanities

Preservation Maryland

Maryland Center for Historic and Culture

Maryland Museums Association

American Alliance of Museums

National Trust for Historic Preservation

19) Please share funding sources outside of those above that have been particularly helpful to your museum (i.e., other state programs or national programs).

20) Closing thoughts

1 Strongly Agree

2

3

4

5 Strongly Disagree

Museums are well-supported by Maryland state programs.

There are sufficient technical assistance programs and funding sources for Maryland museums:

21) My museum's biggest challenges are:

1 Biggest Challenge

2

3

4

5

6 Not a Major Concern

Funding for operations/staffing

Increased cost of materials

Caring for the collection(s)

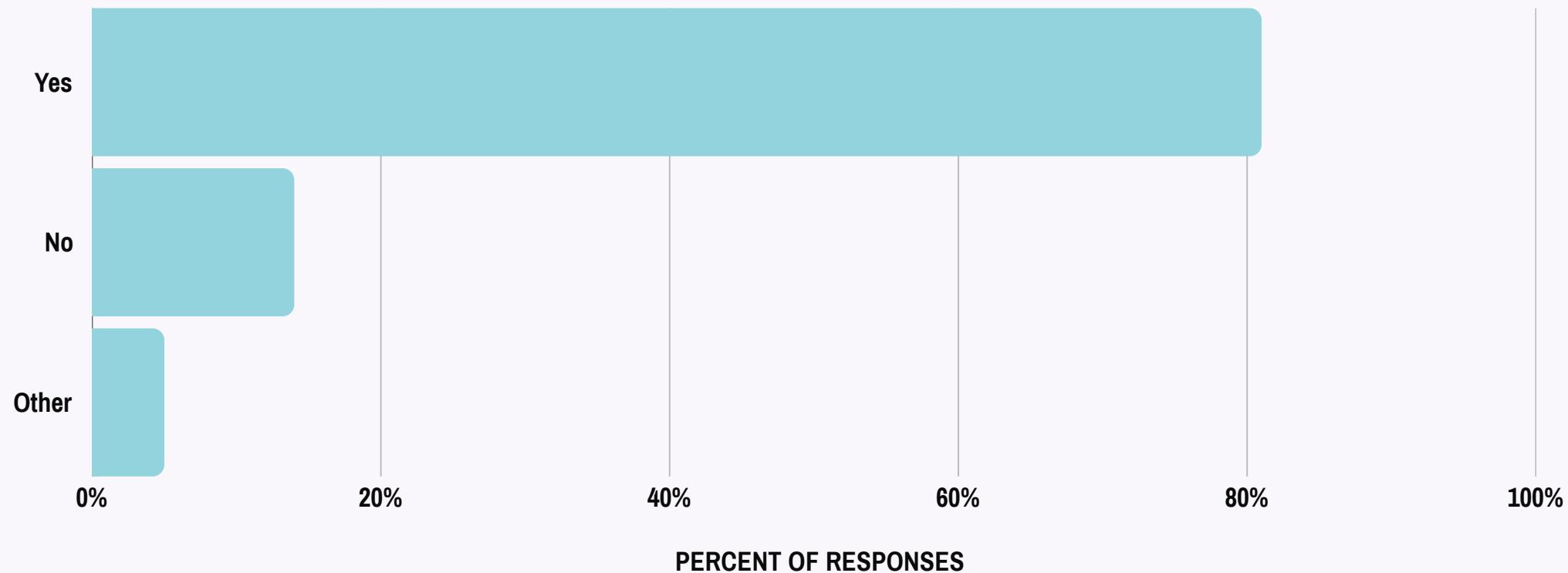
Marketing and visitation

Building maintenance

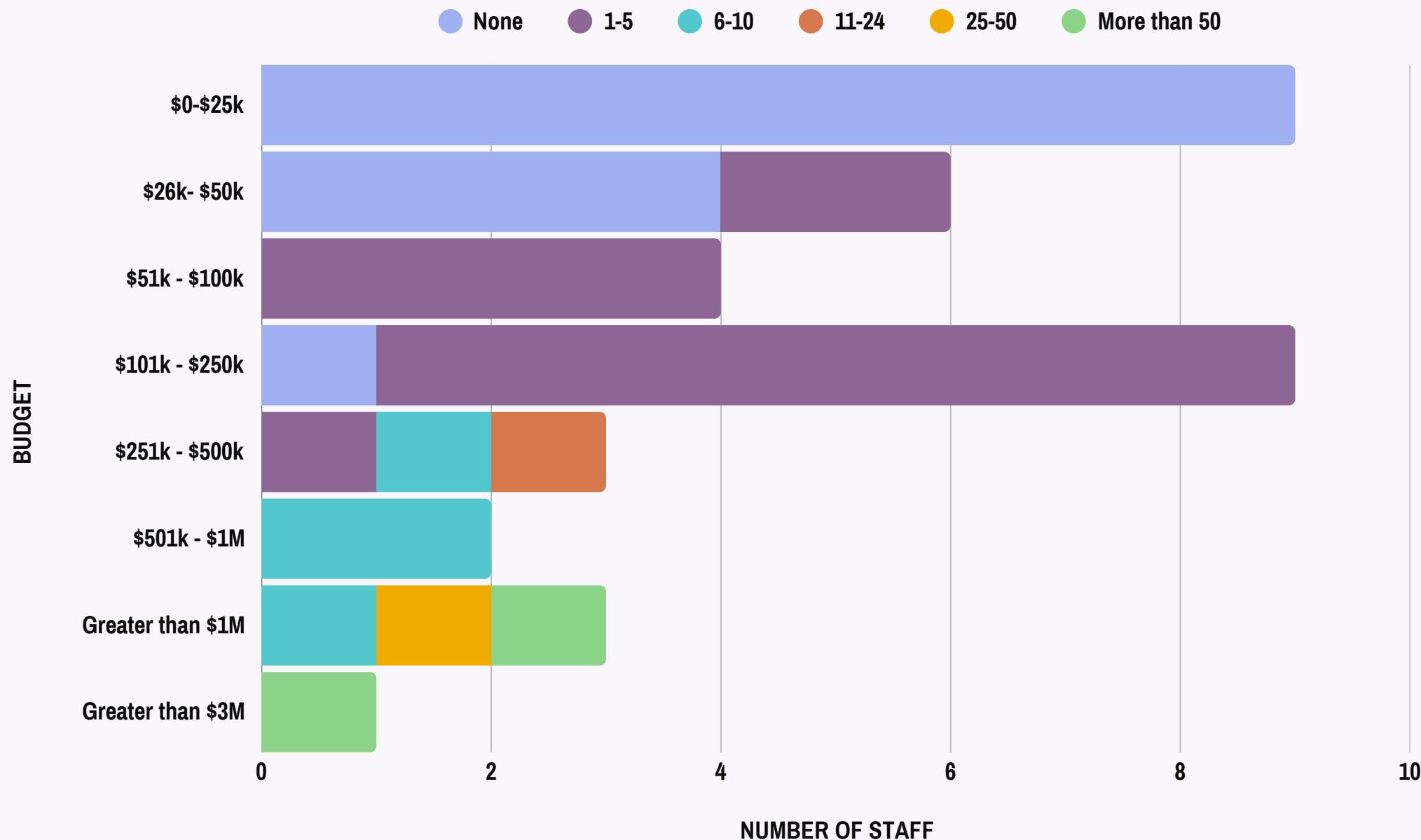
Board engagement & diversity

22) Please share additional thoughts here.

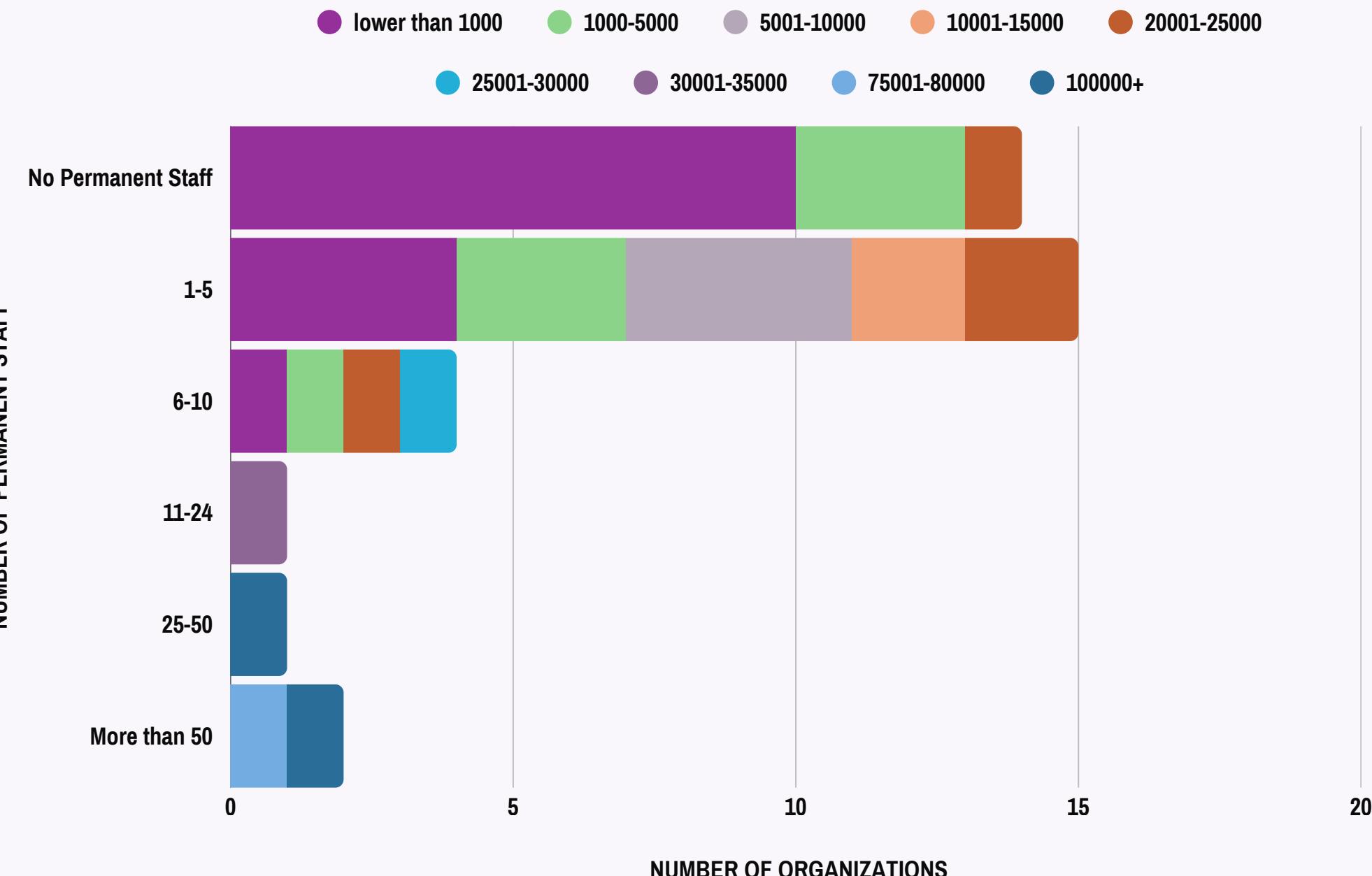
Is the building that houses your museum's primary exhibit and/or majority of collection historic (50+ years)?



Annual Operation Budget vs Professional Paid Staff



Professional Permanent Staff vs Estimated Annual Visitors





Appendix III: Directory of Key Statewide and Regional Agencies and Organizations

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND

ASM conserves and records Maryland's archeological resources and fosters bonds between avocational and professional archeologists. ASM's chapters include: Anne Arundel, Central, Charles County, Eastern Shore, Mid-Potomac, Monocacy, Northern Chesapeake Archaeological Society, St. Mary's, and Western Maryland.

CHESAPEAKE CONSERVANCY

Chesapeake Conservancy is a nonprofit that ensures the Chesapeake Bay is accessible for all and is somewhere wildlife can thrive. They serve as a catalyst for change, driving innovation, and empowering the conservation community with access to the latest data and technology.

COUNCIL FOR MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Maryland Archeology, an organization for professional archeologists working in or interested in archeology in Maryland, fosters public awareness, concern, and responsibility for the conservation of Maryland's archeological resources.

HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY FORT TO 400 COMMISSION

The Commission coordinates programming for the 400th anniversary of Maryland's founding.

EASTERN SHORE LAND CONSERVANCY

The Eastern Shore Land Conservancy is a nonprofit within the charitable division of the office of the Secretary of State of Maryland. Currently, the staff and Board of Directors manage the Conservancy with five committees. They also have a large corps of volunteers through the Volunteer Land Steward program, who also help with outreach, trail maintenance, and more.

MARYLAND 250 COMMISSION

The Commission will develop an inclusive observance of the 250th anniversary of our nation's founding, recognizing Marylanders' struggle for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Programming is expected to begin in 2024 and last through 2027.

MARYLAND ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGY

The Committee advises and assists the MHT archaeology program and reviews policies, plans, rules, and regulations concerned with archaeological matters. The Committee's members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION LAB

The MAC Lab is an archaeological facility located at JPPM, holding archaeological collections recovered from land-based and underwater projects throughout Maryland. The MAC Lab also has a number of major collections given by private donations to MHT, which are available for research, education, and exhibit purposes to students, scholars, museum curators, and educators.

MARYLAND ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSIONS

MAHDC provides advocacy, training, and program support for historic districts, local governments, commissioners, and historic property owners. By working together, they feel that Maryland's historic district commissions can help one another become more effective protectors of historic resources.

MARYLAND CENTER FOR HISTORY AND CULTURE

Previously the Maryland Historical Society, MCHC is the state's oldest continuously operating cultural institution, with 350,000 objects and 7 million books, documents, manuscripts, and photographs on site. MCHC serves as a leader for history education for all ages, with educational programming like Virtual Field Trips, workshops, and professional development all with the goal of inspiring critical thinking, creativity, and community.

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

MCAAHC educates Maryland citizens and visitors about the significance of the African American experience in the state by discovering, documenting, preserving, collecting, and promoting Maryland's African American heritage. They also provide technical assistance to institutions and groups with similar objectives and co-administer the AAHPP, which provides funding for capital projects.

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The Maryland Commission on Climate Change has members representing state agencies and legislature, local government, business, environmental non-profits, organized labor, philanthropic interests, and the state university system. Their work is supported by eight working groups, one of which, the Adaptation and Resiliency Working Group, MDP (including MHT) serves on.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DHCD promotes and preserves homeownership, creating innovative community development initiatives. Through various designation and incentive programs such as Main Street Maryland, Community Legacy, Sustainable Communities, and the Maryland Homeowner Assistance Fund, DHCD has invested millions of dollars in historic communities and has empowered thousands to become homeowners.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DNR leads Maryland in securing a sustainable future by preserving, protecting, restoring, and enhancing the state's natural resources. In addition to direct stewardship of historic and archeological sites (including its Resident Curatorship Program), DNR's programs that most impact cultural resources include their coastal programs, the Maryland Park Service, the Rural Legacy Program, and Working Waterfronts.

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

MCIA serves the interests of Native American communities in Maryland by aiding in the process of obtaining state and/or federal recognition. They promote awareness and better understanding of the historic and contemporary contributions of Native Americans and assist state, local, and private agencies in providing resources to address the educational, social, and economic needs of Maryland's Native American communities.

MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL TRUST

The Maryland Environmental Trust, a unit of DNR, works with landowners, local communities, and citizen land trusts to protect Maryland's landscapes and natural resources by providing direct assistance, information, and innovative tools to ensure the ongoing stewardship of these resources. As one of the oldest and most successful land trusts in the country, they hold more than 1,100 conservation easements preserving more than 140,000 acres statewide, some of which are held in partnership with MHT.

MARYLAND HERITAGE AREAS COALITION

The Coalition consists of 13 heritage areas in Maryland, each defined by a distinct focus or theme. These distinctive places bring together individuals, businesses, non-profits, and governments to form partnerships to preserve Maryland's historic sites and towns, natural landscapes, and enduring traditions by supporting the economic well-being of the state's communities.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MHT is the state agency dedicated to preserving and interpreting the legacy of Maryland's past. Through research, conservation, and education, MHT assists the people of Maryland in understanding their historical and cultural heritage. Part of MDP, MHT serves as Maryland's SHPO pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In addition to its administrative office in Crownsville, MHT includes JPPM in St. Leonard, which houses the MAC Lab.

MARYLAND HUMANITIES

Maryland Humanities creates and supports bold experiences that explore and elevate shared stories, connecting people, enhancing lives, and enriching communities.

Maryland Humanities intersects with cultural heritage in a number of ways, most notably through oral history projects, Maryland History Day, and the Museum on Main Street program (a collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution).

MARYLAND MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

MMA is an alliance of institutions that collect, hold, interpret, and protect the material and cultural heritage of the Free State. They advocate for state museum funding, equity in the profession, and authentic interpretation of our shared histories in service of increased cultural understanding.

MARYLAND RESILIENCY PARTNERSHIP

The Maryland Resiliency Partnership collaborates with public and private partners to leverage funding, personnel, and projects to support efforts that integrate hazard mitigation, floodplain management, and coastal and climate resiliency.

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES

The Maryland State Archives serves as the central depository for government records of permanent value. Its holdings date from Maryland's founding in 1634, and include executive, legislative, and judicial records; county probate, land, and court records; church records; business records; state publications and reports; and special collections of private papers, maps, photographs, and newspapers.

MARYLAND STATE ARTS COUNCIL

The Maryland State Arts Council ensures everyone has access to the transformative power of the arts by sponsoring Arts and Entertainment Districts, which are frequently located in historic communities. They are also home to Maryland Traditions, the state's folklife program working to identify, document, support, and present Maryland folklife through grants, awards, and programming.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NPS preserves natural and cultural resources through several programs such as the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program and their State, Tribal and Local Plans & Grants division, which manages multiple grant programs. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Antietam National Battlefield, and the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park are some of the over 20 NPS sites in Maryland. The agency also maintains interpretive programs like the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail and Chesapeake Gateways.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a nonprofit that works to protect significant places representing the U.S.'s diverse cultural experience by taking direct action and inspiring broad public support. National Trust programs and funds that impact Maryland's historic and cultural properties include America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places, the Bartus Trew Providence Preservation Fund (dedicated to Maryland's Eastern Shore), and the African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund.

PRESERVATION MARYLAND

PM is Maryland's oldest non-profit preservation organization, which revitalizes and reinvests in communities, advocates, and builds the historic trades workforce. One of their marquee programs, the Heritage Fund (a joint program with MHT), helps to support and empower preservation efforts statewide through investment, coordination, training, and direct engagement.

RURAL MARYLAND COUNCIL

The Rural Maryland Council brings together citizens, community organizations, and government officials, as well as the for-profit and non-profit sectors, to collectively address the needs of rural Maryland communities. They provide a venue to cross traditional boundaries, share information, and address in a more holistic way the special needs and opportunities in rural Maryland. Their funding has supported historic preservation, agricultural preservation, and related technical assistance.

AAHPP African American Heritage Preservation Program
ASM Archeological Society of Maryland
CHAP Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
CLG Certified Local Government
DHCD Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
DNR Maryland Department of Natural Resources
DOI U.S. Department of the Interior
ESCAP Eastern Shore Climate Adaptation Partnership
HPC Historic Preservation Commission
ICL Indigenous Cultural Landscape
JPPM Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
MAC Lab Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory
MAHDC Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions
MCAAHC Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture
MCIA Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs
MCHC Maryland Center for History and Culture
MDOT Maryland Department of Transportation
MDOT SHA State Highway Administration
MDP Maryland Department of Planning
MHAA Maryland Heritage Areas Authority
MHT Maryland Historical Trust
MIHP Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
MMA Maryland Museums Association
MPD Multiple Property Documentation
MSA Maryland State Archives
National Register National Register of Historic Places
NCSHPO National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NHL National Historic Landmark
NPS National Park Service
OCO Office of Cemetery Oversight
PM Preservation Maryland
SHPO State Historic Preservation Office
UMBC University of Maryland Baltimore County
UMD University of Maryland



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