PreserveMaryland II

The Statewide Preservation Plan (2019-2023)

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AIA Baltimore * Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. * Baltimore Museum of Industry * Coalition of Maryland Heritage Areas * Council for Maryland Archeology * Eastern Shore Network for Change * Galesville Community Association * Historic London Town and Gardens * Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions * Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture * Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs * Maryland Museums Association * Morgan State University * Preservation Maryland * Ward Museum of Wildfowl Art * Washington College *

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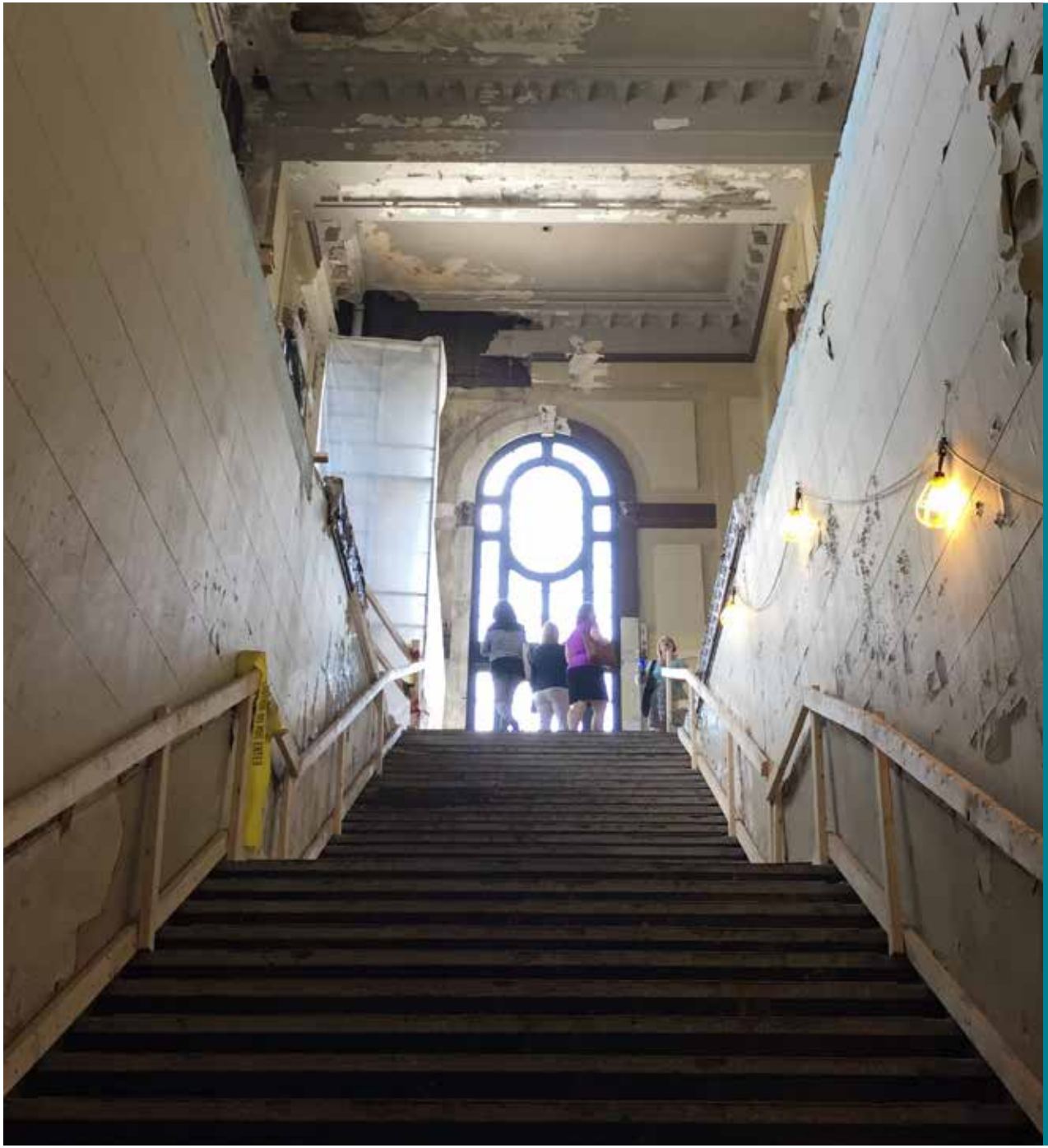
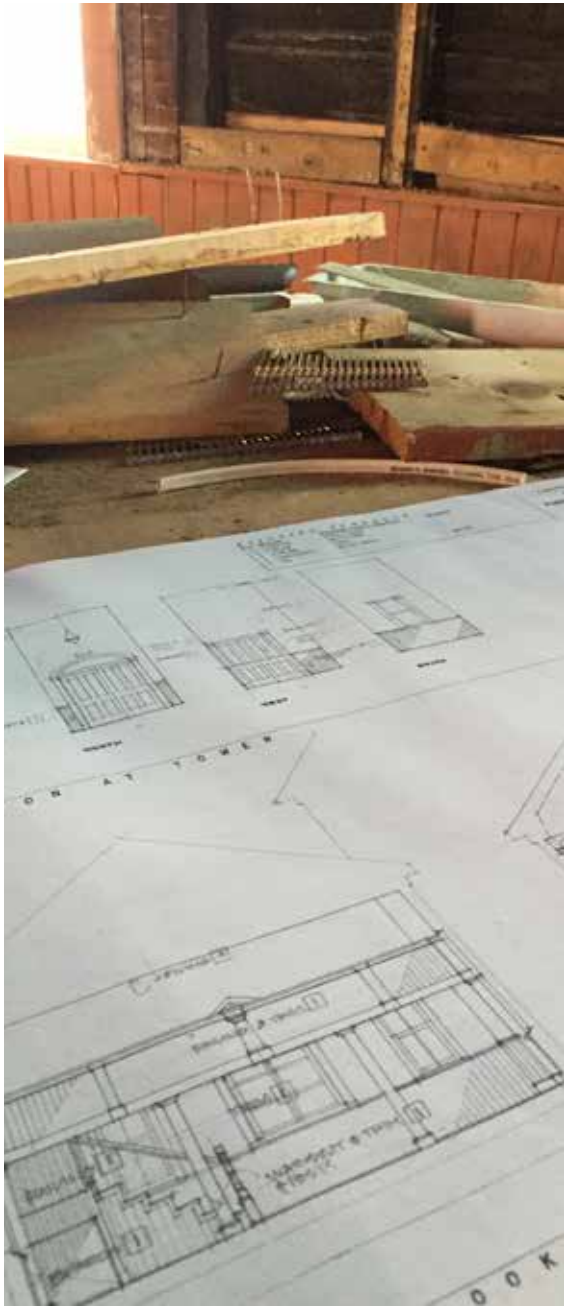


Introduction



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 is headquartered in Crownsville and also includes Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) in Calvert County. JPPM, the State Museum of Archeology, houses the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab).

As Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), MHT is mandated to produce a state 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 archeology and cultural heritage.

MHT updates the plan every five years and the National Park Service (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 also reviewed by the Secretary of Planning and the Governor, and approved by the MHT Board of Trustees prior to public release. Although **PreserveMaryland II** 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 five years. Each year, MHT reports to NPS on its progress toward each of the goals and objectives assigned to the agency.

Plan Partners

Plan Advisory Committee

Sam Parker, MHT Board of Trustees (Committee Chair - Prince George's)
and Member, Preservation Maryland Board of Directors
Sheila Bashiri, City of Rockville (Montgomery)
and Member, Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions Board of Directors
Rob Brennan, Brennan + Company Architects (Baltimore County)
and Member, Preservation Maryland Board of Directors
Auni Gelles, Baltimore Museum of Industry (Baltimore City)
Aaron Marcavitch, Coalition of Maryland Heritage Areas (statewide)
Katie Parks, Eastern Shore Land Conservancy (Eastern Shore)
Kacy Rohn, City of College Park (Prince George's)
Amy Seitz, Main Street Maryland (statewide)
Emily Swain, Council for Maryland Archeology (statewide)
Cathy Thompson, Charles County (Charles)
and Member, Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions Board of Directors
Bill Utley, Maritime Archeological and Historical Society (statewide)
Edie Wallace, Paula S. Reed & Associates (Washington County)
Steve Ziger, Ziger/Snead (Baltimore City)

PreserveMaryland II was guided by an interdisciplinary advisory committee in collaboration with statewide partners, including Preservation Maryland (PM), the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture (MCAAHC), Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs (MCIA), the Archeology Society of Maryland (ASM), Council for Maryland Archeology, Main Street Maryland, Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC), Coalition of Maryland Heritage Areas and Maryland Museums Association (MMA). These committee members and organizations co-hosted outreach meetings, facilitated discussions and helped bring their constituents to the table. (For more information on key agencies and organizations involved in **PreserveMaryland II**, see the directory in Appendix 2.)

The Plan In Context

To ensure compatibility with other state and regional planning efforts, MHT worked with representatives of sister agencies and nonprofits in the region to identify aligned strategies. Planning efforts which dovetailed with **PreserveMaryland II** during the 2018 planning period included:

- *A Better Maryland* (Smart Growth Subcabinet), the new state development plan;
- *Land Preservation and Recreation Plan* (Maryland Department of Natural Resources), a framework for state, county and local outdoor recreation planning; and
- *The Maryland Transportation Plan* (Maryland Department of Transportation), which outlines priorities for transportation planning and investment.

It is important to note that MHT is not the only agency responsible for Maryland's historic and cultural properties. State agencies reflected in **PreserveMaryland II** strategies include the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which oversees state parks and intersects with MHT's work on climate planning and adaptation; Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) and the State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA), which operates the Maryland Scenic Byways program, serves as a partner with MHT on the Historic Markers program and conducts archeology throughout the state; 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 (DGS), 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 (MCCC) and the Smart Growth Coordinating Committee of the Smart Growth Subcabinet allows **PreserveMaryland II** to be integrated into those interagency efforts as well. Where appropriate, these programs and entities are referenced in the plan's strategies. An overview of national and state partners and their programs is included in Appendix 2.

Public Outreach

To help shape **PreserveMaryland II** and the next five years of historic preservation, archeology and cultural heritage activities in Maryland, members of the public provided more than **2,000 comments** through a variety of public outreach opportunities including:

- **Regional public meetings** in Cumberland, Frederick, Salisbury, Chestertown, Havre de Grace, Hyattsville, Baltimore City, and Prince Frederick (approximately 100 attendees)
- Regional meetings in Cambridge, Galesville and Baltimore City on **African American heritage**, cosponsored with MCAAHC (approximately 55 attendees)
- **Focus groups** around the state and organized by topic and profession, including preservation planning, architectural research and survey, archeology, advocacy, designated Main Streets, museums, architects and design professionals (approximately 100 attendees)
- A **general survey** open May to October 2018, advertised online and in meetings (130 responses)
- **Targeted surveys** to constituent groups and via events including the Maryland Municipal League, MCIA, Discovering Archaeology Day, PM's annual Old Line State Summit and the MAHDC's annual Symposium (51 survey responses; some responses recorded on behalf of groups)
- **One-on-one stakeholder interviews** with representatives of over a dozen agencies and organizations, including the University of Maryland, Goucher College, Morgan State University, Maryland Historical Society (MdHS), DHCD, Maryland Traditions, Maryland Humanities, and NPS

Based on feedback from the plan advisory committee, MHT elected to use a three-question, open-ended format for both the general survey and targeted surveys. For the general survey, the questions were:

- What do you feel is the most important benefit of historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage preservation?
- What do you feel is the most important issue or obstacle facing historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage preservation in the next five years?
- What do you feel can be done to improve the practice of historic preservation, archeology and/or cultural heritage preservation?

Public Outreach

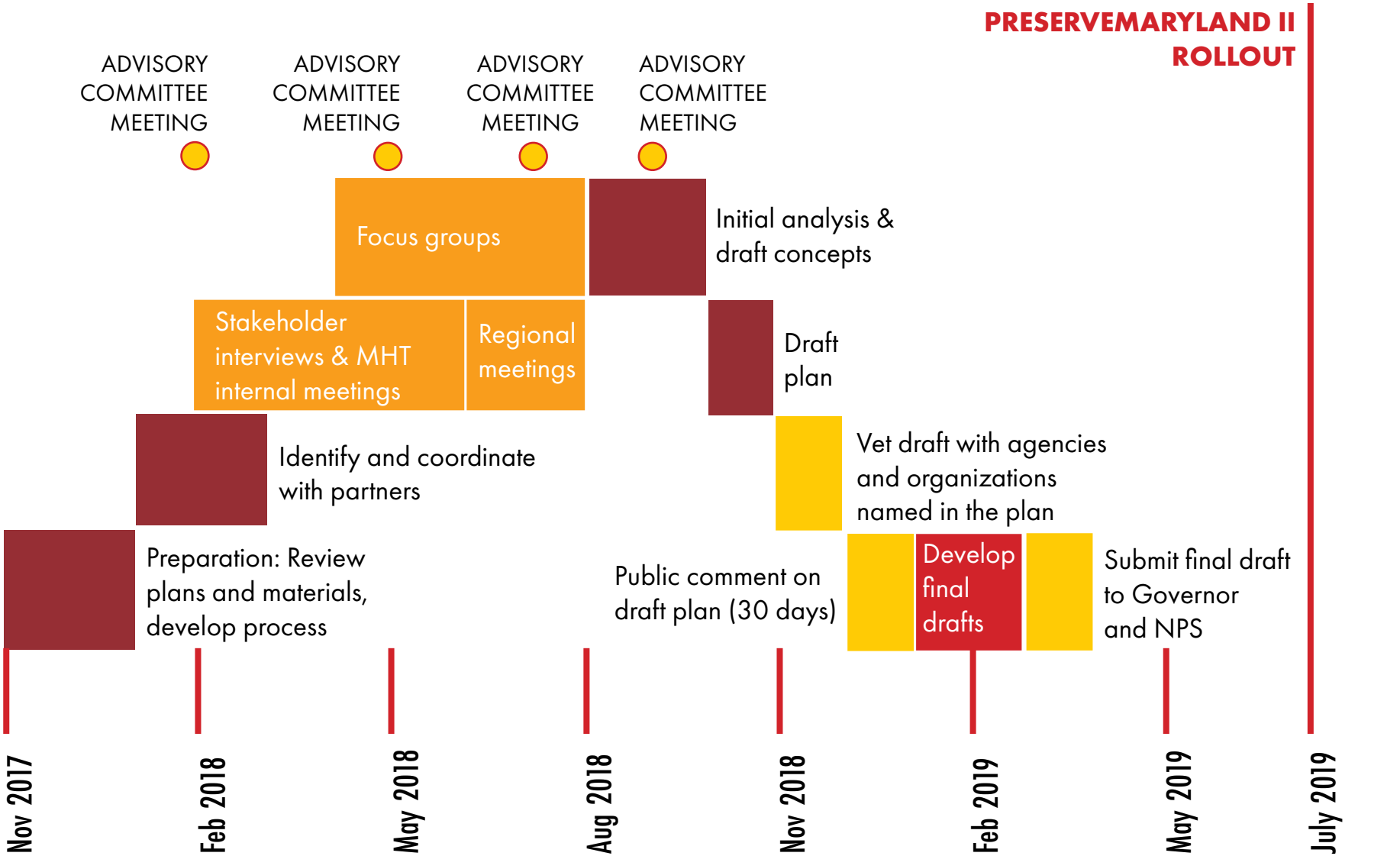
The targeted surveys were structured similarly, with customization based on topic or audience, with the exception of the Old Line State Summit survey (June 15, 2018), which was focused on networking and educational opportunities, since professional preservationists and volunteers make up the core audience for that conference. This approach meant that participants had the ability to register feedback however they wished, but it required more effort to categorize and analyze comments received.

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 the Maryland Historical Trust, 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?

Prior to finalization, the **PreserveMaryland II** draft goals, objectives and strategies were posted online for 30 days of public comment, advertised by email (more than 7,000 recipients), social media (more than 3,500 followers) and plan partner organizations (reach unknown). The draft was also released for comment via the state's information clearinghouse system to ensure that all state agencies had an opportunity to review the plan and affirm its alignment with agency goals.

Timeline


PRESERVEMARYLAND II ROLLOUT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
Focus groups
Initial analysis & draft concepts
Stakeholder interviews & MHT internal meetings
Regional meetings
Draft plan
Identify and coordinate with partners
Vet draft with agencies and organizations named in the plan
Preparation: Review plans and materials, develop process
Public comment on draft plan (30 days)
Develop final drafts
Submit final draft to Governor and NPS
Nov 2017
Feb 2018
May 2018
Aug 2018
Nov 2018
Feb 2019
May 2019
July 2019

PreserveMaryland II Vision:
Preservation, archeology and cultural heritage enrich the lives of Marylanders by helping us:

- *Learn from our past*
- *Strengthen local economies*
- *Revitalize our communities*
- *Connect our past to our future*
- *Tell the stories of all Marylanders*
- *Save the places that make our state vibrant and beautiful*

Preservation, archeology, and cultural heritage help us...

... learn from our past

Since 2009, JPPM has partnered with the Archeology Club at Calvert County's Huntingtown High School to tell stories about Maryland's past. In 2017, students identified and studied artifacts from a mid-19th century privy that was filled with household garbage, after which they turned to land records to discover whose garbage they were studying. In addition to research and lab experience, students learned archeological field work by documenting and testing a postbellum tenant house occupied by African American farmers. Recently, students partnered with JPPM to develop audio tours focus on three different periods in the museum's history.

...strengthen local economies

To help foster the growth of local small businesses, the Town of Bel Air rehabilitated a bank of garages in the town's historic Armory as business incubator suites. The incubators offer a reduced-rate lease while the business owner gains an understanding of finances and operations, with the goal of moving into a Bel Air storefront. Armory Marketplace creates local jobs and will welcome the Harford Artists' Association, the county's premier non-profit arts organization, as an anchor tenant. By repurposing an existing neighborhood resource with economic development initiatives, the project develops Bel Air as a Main Street, Certified Local Government (CLG), Arts & Entertainment District, and a vibrant community to live, work and prosper.

... revitalize our communities

Working with the community, TRF Development Partners established a program to overcome barriers to homeownership for low-to-moderate income households, as part of their long-term initiative for revitalization in the historic Oliver and Broadway East neighborhoods of East Baltimore. TRF Development Partners rehabilitated and constructed nearly 100 rowhouses over eight years in the neighborhoods, frequently using state and federal rehabilitation tax credits combined with federal housing incentives. This sustained effort has resulted in dramatically reduced vacancy rates, substantially increased home values, and expanded high-quality affordable housing.

Preservation, archeology, and cultural heritage help us...

.... connect our past to our future

During the 2015-2016 school year, the City of Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission and staff hosted a Youth Summit for Braddock Middle School students. The project, funded by NPS and MHT through the CLG program, brought local youth, educators, and preservation partners together to investigate and engage with historic places in Cumberland. The summit gave participating students real-world experience with a day focused on hands-on preservation maintenance and intensive sessions on using architecture as artifact, archival research, and place-based interpretation.

... tell the stories of all Marylanders

The Slave Cabin Exhibit at Historic Sotterley Plantation exposes visitors to the harsh realities of slavery in pre-Civil War southern Maryland. Preserved from the 1830's, the cabin provides an unmatched glimpse into the domestic lives of enslaved families via a walk-through exhibit, informational signage and a small garden. Sotterley is one of Maryland's three Middle Passage sites, honoring the two million captive Africans who perished during the trans-Atlantic crossing and the 10 million who survived to build the Americas. The Slave Cabin Exhibit was dedicated to the memory of Agnes Kane Callum, the first African American member of Sotterley's board of trustees and a descendant of Sotterley slaves, who contributed her family's oral history to the project.

... save the places that make our state vibrant and beautiful

Recognizing the importance of revitalizing towns as a strategy for land conservation, the Eastern Shore Land Conservancy (ESLC) rehabilitated the abandoned McCord Laundry Building in Easton into the Eastern Shore Conservation Center, using state and federal rehabilitation tax credits. The LEED-certified complex houses ESLC headquarters in addition to nonprofit partners including the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy, and Town Creek Foundation.

Realizing the Vision: **PreserveMaryland II**'s Goals

Maryland benefits from a strong legacy of investment in historic preservation, archeology and cultural heritage, as well as the sustained efforts of private organizations and thousands of volunteers over decades. From the rich diversity of Heritage Areas to thriving Main Street communities to private citizens who rehabilitate their historic properties: Marylanders value history and culture, and it shows.

To build on this track record and take advantage of existing opportunities, feedback from the **PreserveMaryland II** planning process indicated that agencies and organizations involved in preservation, archeology and cultural heritage needed to continue to enhance communication with the public; clear up misconceptions about the field, including State government programs; and help connect more and more diverse people to heritage-related opportunities. Planning participants noted the substantial increase in public funding and private support for preservation-related activities over the last five years, but stressed the ongoing need for more streamlined and effective services; more documentation of historic and cultural sites, especially history associated with marginalized communities; and greater access to public programs. And although many individual organizations and agencies involved in preservation, archeology, and cultural heritage are stronger than they were five years ago, there are many important opportunities to work together and a need for greater capacity, especially among smaller, local organizations.

Overall, public feedback indicated that the 2014 statewide preservation plan had identified the key issues that need to be addressed to more effectively protect, preserve, and enhance historic sites and cultural heritage in Maryland. To that end, **PreserveMaryland II** builds on PreserveMaryland, the 2013-2018 statewide plan, with new strategies toward the same five statewide goals:

1. Connect with Broader Audiences
2. Improve the Framework for Preservation
3. Expand and Update Documentation
4. Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks
5. Collaborate Toward Shared Objectives

In the following section, each statewide goal includes an assessment of current challenges and opportunities, as well as progress made since the previous plan. Like its predecessor, the goals in **PreserveMaryland II** contain a section on "What We Heard," distilling key feedback from the public outreach process. Each goal includes broad objectives and specific strategies for each objective; each strategy lists the key organizations or agencies responsible.

Realizing the Vision: **PreserveMaryland II**'s Goals

Because Maryland's regions vary so much in development patterns, historic and cultural resources, local land use and local economies, **PreserveMaryland II** includes sections on the various challenges and opportunities to the state's unique heritage by region, along with goals, objectives and strategies (see pages 69-130). For the regional sections, the five statewide goals remain the same, but most objectives and strategies are specific to the region.

MHT anticipates that most of the strategies identified in **PreserveMaryland II** will be pursued within one to three years. To ensure that the plan continues to reflect the work of the broader community, statewide partner organizations and agencies have committed to an annual meeting to discuss progress and new initiatives (Goal 4, Objective 1). MHT will produce a brief report following these meetings each year, which will be posted online on the web page dedicated to the statewide preservation plan.

Statewide Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Report on *PreserveMaryland*

In the past five years, MHT and PM, along with regional partners such as heritage areas and local preservation advocacy groups, made substantial investments in communications and outreach. MHT created an internal committee for communications, which created and deployed a revamped website, new blogs, a relaunched quarterly newsletter, yielding much more public engagement, including a 500% increase in Facebook followers.

PM created a communications director position, overhauled its website and invested heavily in branding, promotions and events. To help local historic preservation commissions connect to their constituents, an issue raised in both *PreserveMaryland* and **PreserveMaryland II**, MAHDC developed a new training on communications to add to their suite of offerings.

What We Heard

Despite the progress achieved in the last five years, participants in the **PreserveMaryland II** planning process continue to highlight the need for better communications and messaging within the preservation, archeology and cultural heritage community and to those outside the community. In particular, we heard:

- Concerns about the perceived relevance and value of historic preservation
- Strong calls for diversity and inclusion in all efforts and audiences
- The importance of local history for local communities and, frequently, the lack of common knowledge about history, along with lack of mechanisms or support for education
- The importance of outreach regarding programs and activities so that constituents can access them easily

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective 1: Expand the reach of state and local preservation, archeology and cultural heritage programs and activities into diverse geographical areas and communities.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop and implement expanded outreach plans for financial and technical assistance programs (MHT)
- Develop and enhance state and local partnerships to extend outreach to diverse communities,especially Native American, African American and immigrant communities (MHT, PM, Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)
- Work with Rural Maryland Council and local partners to expand programming in rural areas (PM, Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)
- Expand the use of traveling exhibits to enhance programming (Smithsonian Institution, National Endowment of the Humanities, Maryland Humanities, local museums)

Highlight: PreserveCast

Each week, PM hosts **PreserveCast**, a podcast featuring topics that intersect technology and preservation efforts throughout Maryland and the nation. Past episodes have touched on museum work, historic recipes, restoration projects, preservation tools and haunted tours. In 2018, the podcast hit a milestone of 100 episodes and continues to attract a national audience, with 26,000 downloads and 70% of listeners outside the state.

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Highlight: Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area GeoTrail

In October 2016, the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area launched a **GeoTrail** for users to explore historic places through geocaching, a real-world outdoor scavenger hunt using GPS-enabled devices, in search of treasures hidden at 16 historic sites across Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties. Geocaching is an effective tool to connect the region's rich heritage with new and more diverse audiences, helping to encourage increased engagement with and stewardship of Maryland's historic places.

Objective 2: Engage younger and more diverse people in education, training and professional development opportunities related to historic preservation and cultural heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Support the training of skilled tradespeople through the Traditional Trades Apprenticeship Program (PM, National Historic Preservation Training Center)
- Explore options for connecting young people from diverse communities to state service (e.g., internship programs) (MHT, MDP)
- Explore creating a site stewardship program to engage volunteers in identifying archeological sites and monitoring condition and integrity (MHT)
- Expand the use of oral history projects to connect younger people to their heritage (Maryland Humanities, local museums and nonprofits)

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective 3: Enhance and foster the ability to learn more about Maryland heritage through public archeology and archeological collections.

Immediate strategies:

- Create and implement communication strategy related to public archeology programs and findings (MHT)
- Expand on free public lectures offered at the Crownsville location, develop new partners and improve publicity (MHT)
- Explore partnerships to make artifacts available for interpretation locally (MAC Lab, local governments and nonprofits)
- Collaborate to conduct and share findings from state-sponsored archeological research (MHT, MDOT SHA, DNR, PM, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Maryland Archaeology Story Map

MDOT also uses story map technology to share the agency's findings from 30 years of archeological research. Before MDOT begins a construction project, archeologists help avoid archeological sites, minimize damage, or mitigate impacts, all of which can involve archeological investigation. Some of the most exciting discoveries are featured in the *Maryland Archaeology Story Map*, produced by MDOT SHA.

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Highlight: Using Story Maps to Illuminate Women's Suffrage in Maryland

Spurred by the upcoming 100-year anniversary of the 19th Amendment, the MHT Board of Trustees funded graduate student Kacy Rohn to research and document the history of women's suffrage in Maryland. This project uncovered more than 50 historic sites around the state where women worked to advance their cause. To share these findings, Kacy developed a **story map**, a product developed by ESRI that allows users to combine authoritative maps with narrative text, images, and multimedia content - to highlight the activism of suffragists and the places where they demonstrated, lobbied, and were jailed in pursuit of the right to vote.

Objective 4: Enhance and foster the ability to learn more about Maryland heritage through public history and new technology.

Immediate strategies:

- Produce and promote online, interactive materials that tell stories and illustrate projects in an engaging way (MHT)
- Develop incentives or recognition programs for heritage tourism projects that utilize innovative technology (MHAA)
- Explore options for interpretive applications and virtual and augmented reality that can connect visitors and the general public to stories (Local museums)
- Utilize drones and laser-scanning to communicate preservation issues and projects (PM, MHT, local governments and nonprofits, private consultants)
- Identify difficult topics relevant to local histories and create opportunities for education and exchange (e.g., racism, gentrification) (Local governments, museums and nonprofits)

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective 5: Celebrate preservation, archeology and cultural heritage achievements statewide.

Immediate strategies:

- Collaborate to produce combined Advocacy Day/Maryland Preservation Awards annually (MHT, PM)
- Expand and enhance blogs, social media and newsletter articles celebrating achievements; post on shared platforms as appropriate (MHT, PM, local governments and nonprofits)
- Expand outreach to media outlets regarding preservation successes (MHT, PM, local governments and nonprofits)
- Develop and produce local awards programs to highlight excellent projects and foster goodwill in communities (Heritage Areas, historic preservation commissions, local nonprofits)
- Seek opportunities to nominate projects for national awards programs and awards beyond the preservation, archeology and cultural heritage community (e.g., planning, museums) (MHT, PM, Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Veterans' Oral History Project

Oral histories offer a wonderful way to connect people to their communities and their past. In Anne Arundel County, Maryland Humanities coordinates a **project** in which students at Southern High School receive training from a professional oral historian and conduct filmed interviews with veterans. The Maryland State Archives (MSA) houses the videos and transcripts, making them available to researchers. Maryland Humanities also oversaw the development of a veterans oral history toolkit for the National Endowment for the Humanities' EDSITEment website, which is being used to expand the program to other Maryland schools.

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Report on *PreserveMaryland*

Federal, state and local laws – implemented through public programs and government agencies – make up the legal and regulatory framework for preservation. This framework supports both preservation regulation, primarily administered through local governments, and preservation incentives, which occur across all levels of government.

Under the Hogan administration, the State of Maryland substantially increased funding opportunities for preservation and related activities, a testament to the strength of preservation advocates, programmatic success and the positive economic impact statewide. The FY18 budget included $200,000 for non-capital grants via the Historic Preservation Grant Program (funded for the first time since 2012), while the FY19 budget doubled funding for the MHAA from $3 million to $6 million. For FY19, the Historic Preservation Grant Program received $600,000 for capital grants and $300,000 for non-capital grants. MHT also improved its processes by migrating its grants programs to a fully online system, which greatly reduced paperwork and streamlined applications and procedures.

Many local jurisdictions undertook similar efforts to improve processes for local preservation review and access to incentive programs. MAHDC added training courses, offered statewide, to enhance the ability of commissions to review projects that include sustainability goals or Mid-Century Modern/Recent Past resources, which frequently have specific preservation challenges. The Museum Assistance Program was not able to be renewed for funding, although MHT completed a needs assessment that could potentially serve as guidance for a future program. Expansion of MHT's staff capacity for local government assistance in 2018 will allow some items, such as guidance documents and toolkits identified in *PreserveMaryland*, to be accomplished as part of **PreserveMaryland II**.

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

What We Heard

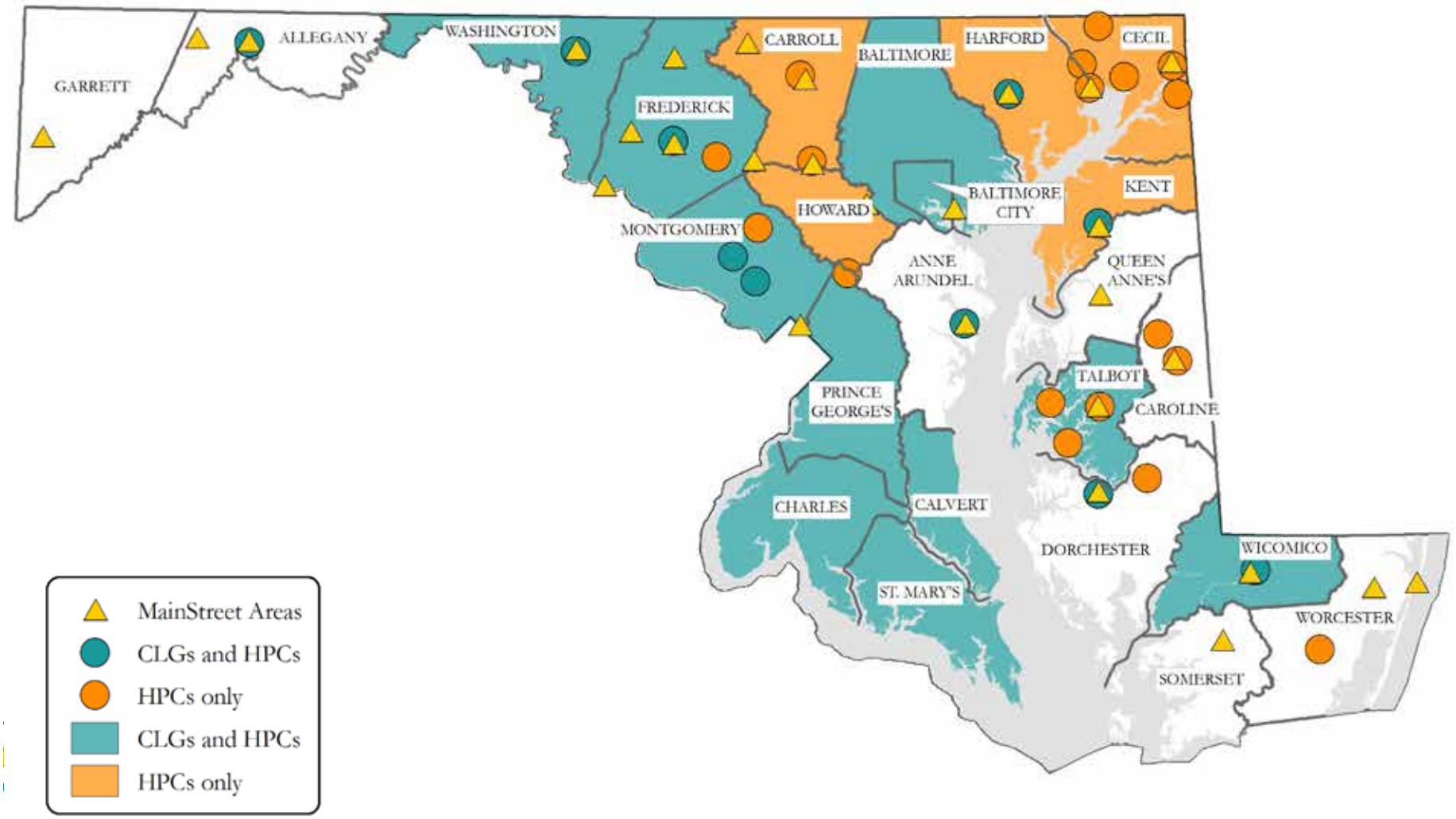
Public feedback related to improving the framework for historic preservation (e.g., preservation incentives and regulation) was almost identical to *PreserveMaryland*. Participants acknowledged progress in program accessibility and ease of use, as well as greater transparency, but indicated more is needed. In addition, we heard:

- Concerns about equality of access to programs and outcomes for diverse and marginalized communities

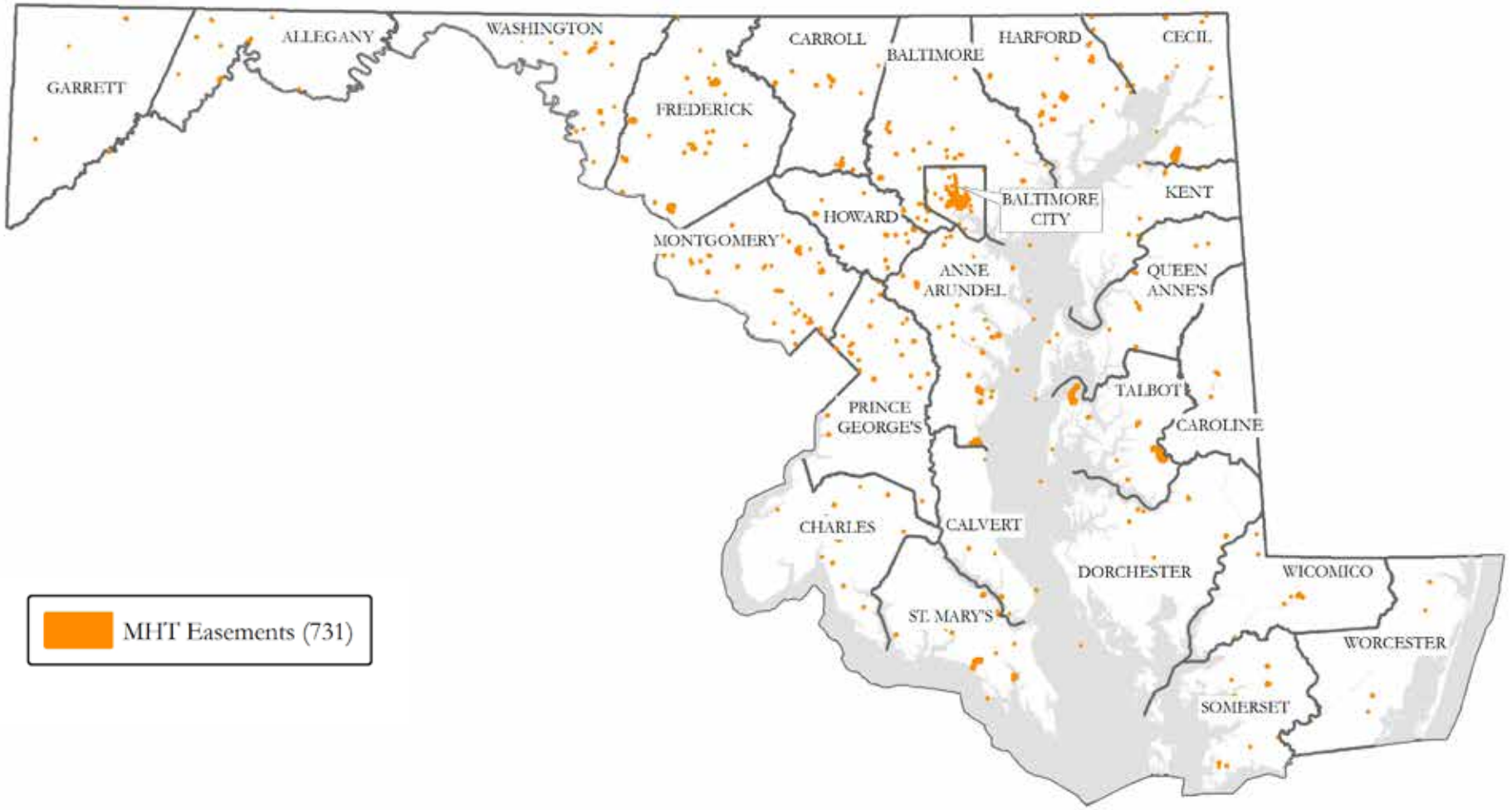
- Questions about the basic practice of preservation and its relationship to community development and place-making. How are the goals the same? Where are they different? Can these be reconciled for better outcomes?

- Interest in technical support for the protection of viewsheds, cultural landscapes, and communities for which traditional preservation approaches may not be appropriate

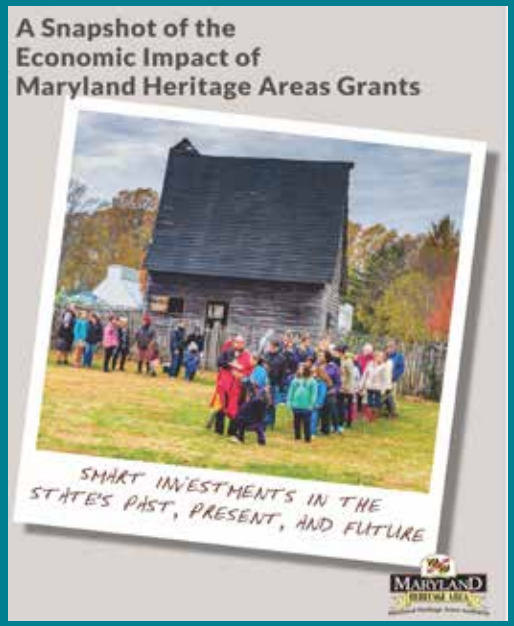
CLGs, HPCs, and Main Streets



MHT Historic Preservation Easements



Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation



Highlight: Maryland Heritage Areas Authority Economic Impact Study

MHAA identified the need to develop a system for documenting program impact in a comprehensive and systematic way as a top priority. In FY2018, the firm Strategic Impact Advisors conducted an economic impact study based on visitation numbers and grant award amounts within the 13 heritage areas. The last time such a report was completed was in 2003, when there were only seven certified heritage areas. The new study's updated methodology was more robust and focused on the direct financial impact of MHAA grants. The results of the study revealed that MHAA grants generate $19.8 million in state and local taxes, have a return on investment of $4.45 for every dollar of state grant funds, and leverage $7.78 for every dollar of state grant funds.

Objective 1: Evaluate the economic impact and performance of existing historic preservation grant and tax credit programs.

Immediate strategies:

- Complete performance evaluation of MHAA program, building on economic impact analysis (MHT)
- Explore options to evaluate the economic impact of preservation tax credits on the state and local level (MHT, PM, local governments and nonprofits)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective 2: Evaluate barriers to access to existing financial incentive programs and improve equity in outcomes.

Immediate strategies:

- Create a working group to identify barriers and evaluate equity in MHAA applications and grants (MHAA, Heritage Areas)
- Identify opportunities for tax credit programs to reach all geographic areas and income levels (MHT, local governments and nonprofits)
- Collaborate to promote tax credit programs in lower-income and marginalized communities; develop combined resource list for funding (MHT, DHCD, local governments and nonprofits)
- Explore options for expanding the AAHPP to include support beyond capital grants (MCAAHC)

Highlight: Replacement Materials Symposium

MAHDC's full-day Replacement Materials Symposium in 2017 tackled the frequently controversial issue of substitute materials in historic places. Interactive sessions by leading practitioners considered: What are the current trends in historic preservation commissions accepting or denying substitute materials? How do commissions and staff best incorporate alternate materials into their design review? Vendor exhibits offered an opportunity for attendees to examine some common alternate materials such as cementitious siding, recycled plastic lumber, fiberglass and vinyl porch columns, synthetic slate, and aluminum-clad and composite windows.

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective 3: Ensure that financial incentives for preservation, archeology and cultural heritage are structured and funded to meet preservation goals and demand.

Immediate strategies:

- Convene a working group to discuss issues and ideas related to state rehabilitation tax credits, including program enhancement and /or options for new programs (MHT)
- Convene a working group to discuss issues and ideas related to preservation easements (MHT Board of Trustees)
- Continue to pursue support for adequate funding for preservation, archeology and cultural heritage activities (PM, Heritage Areas, state and local nonprofits)
- Seek renewed and increased support for museum programs and activities (MMA, MdHS, local museums)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective 4: Ensure that state financial incentives, training programs and technical resources are as accessible and as user-friendly as possible.

Immediate strategies:

- Continue to simplify grant application, administration and review procedures as much as possible, while fostering high-quality projects (MHT, MHAA)
- Study feasibility of electronic application for tax credits, create an online application tracking tool to improve transparency regarding tax credit review process (MHT)
- Expand and enhance program training opportunities across platforms (e.g., online, in-person, materials) (MHT)
- Explore options for funding technical assistance staff dedicated to high-priority audiences who commonly experience barriers (PM, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Archeology Review in Charles County

In 2014 and 2015, Charles County was awarded a total of $40,000 to match local funds to contract with a qualified archeologist to supplement local planning staff and develop procedures for archeological review of development projects, and ultimately to conduct those reviews. The project allowed the County to protect valuable sites and test this approach, which is now fully funded by the County. Funding came from the CLG program, administered by NPS and MHT, which recognizes counties and municipalities that have made a special commitment to preservation. Twenty-one jurisdictions currently participate in the program.

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Highlight: Project Review and Compliance Log

In May 2018, MHT launched an online tool for searching its Project Review and Compliance Log database. The database tracks individual submittal requests and responses for the 6,000-plus submittals reviewed annually. Through the online tool, customers conveniently access current information on their project submittals. Agencies, applicants, consultants and other interested persons may query the log to find out the status of a submittal, generate a list of projects meeting specified criteria, or view a PDF of MHT's response, if available For more information about project review and compliance, please visit the MHT website.

Objective 5: Enhance the ability of federal and state agencies to engage in preservation activities and project review and compliance.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop process for online project submission and implement enhanced Section 106 training for state agencies (MHT)
- Work with other state agencies to identify opportunities to add dedicated preservation officers (MHT)
- Work with National Response Team to enhance its ability to triage cultural resources during natural disasters and emergencies (MHT, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers)
- Complete model state agency statements for compliance with Maryland Heritage Areas Program legislation and statute (MHAA)
- Protect and enhance the natural, historic and cultural environment through avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse impacts related to transportation infrastructure, including support for broader efforts to improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay (MDOT)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

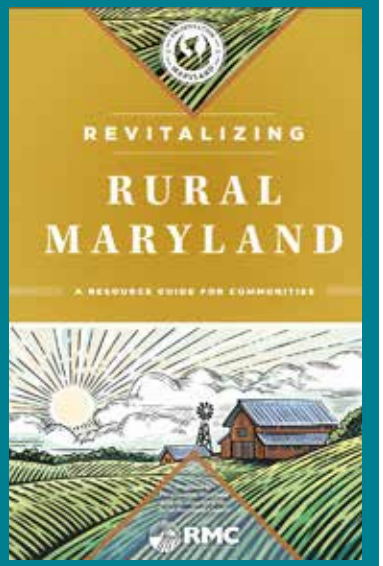
Objective 6: Develop training programs, toolkits and guidance documents to assist local governments and nonprofits in key preservation issues.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop an online toolkit and trainings for local governments interested in planning options beyond traditional preservation regulation, including conservation districts (MAHDC, MHT)
- Develop a suite of model ordinances that reflect current best practices (MHT, MDP Regional Planners, MAHDC)
- Develop an online toolkit and trainings for local governments on how to address demolition by neglect (MAHDC, MHT)
- Develop best practices for local tax credits, add information on local credits to MHT website (MHT, MAHDC, historic preservation commissions)
- Develop guidance on data collection and inventory for local governments and organizations planning for historic properties, including those without resources necessary for intensive survey (MHT, MAHDC)

Highlight: Preservation Maryland's Rural Maryland Booklet

With the support of the Rural Maryland Council, PM published a first-of-its-kind comprehensive guide to resources for rural community revitalization, *Revitalizing Rural Maryland: A Resource Guide for Rural Communities*. Revitalizing communities is complex and challenging work. For rural communities, the work often comes with even greater obstacles and hurdles to overcome. This 50+ page report includes information on resources such as grants and loans, tax credits, technical assistance, county-specific resources and case studies.



Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Report on PreserveMaryland

For over fifty years, MHT has worked to identify and document Maryland's rich architectural and archeological heritage through a field survey program that serves as a model nationally. Survey and documentation forms the basis of all historic preservation work, since it is impossible to protect and preserve historic sites until and unless you gain an understanding of what they are, where they are, and what makes them significant. Until its elimination from the State budget in 2012, MHT's Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grant Program sustained surveys throughout Maryland, providing invaluable data to inform planning decisions and to support community revitalization.

With new appropriations in FY18 and FY19 to support the Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grant Program as well as approval to fill several critical staff vacancies, MHT made significant progress in *PreserveMaryland*'s recommended actions, particularly focusing on customer service initiatives that made the state's data on historic properties more readily available to the public. Outreach priorities shifted from workshops on specific topics to reinstating an annual Architectural Fieldwork Symposium in 2018, which drew approximately 100 participants from Maryland and beyond. The symposium pulled together preservation partners on the federal, state and local levels to discuss projects and research topics, new approaches to research and survey, MHT's goals and priorities and how we might coordinate and share information.

MHT is currently engaged in planning for a new web-based Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) survey form that will include questions as to whether or not the property has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (a federal designation program maintained by NPS). This combined data will help property owners interested in pursuing National Register listing, as well as planners, consultants and state and federal agencies who use National Register eligibility as a threshold for incentive programs or regulatory review.

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

What We Heard

As with Goal 2, participants in **PreserveMaryland II** observed that, while progress has been made, particularly related to the return of Historic Preservation Non-Capital grants and enhancements of Medusa (p. 51), we are just getting started on the backlog of research, survey and documentation in the state. In particular, we heard:

- Strong calls for a continued focus on underrepresented heritage topics
- Interest in the development of and access to information about historic contexts and regional resource themes
- Interest in using new technologies, including laser-scanning, drones and magnetic sensing, to identify and record historic properties and archeological sites
- Interest in documentation beyond buildings and architectural sites, especially oral histories, cemeteries, viewsheds, and cultural landscapes
- Regional variety in areas and topics of interest

This section will focus on statewide priorities for documentation. Regional priorities are listed in the regional section of the plan.

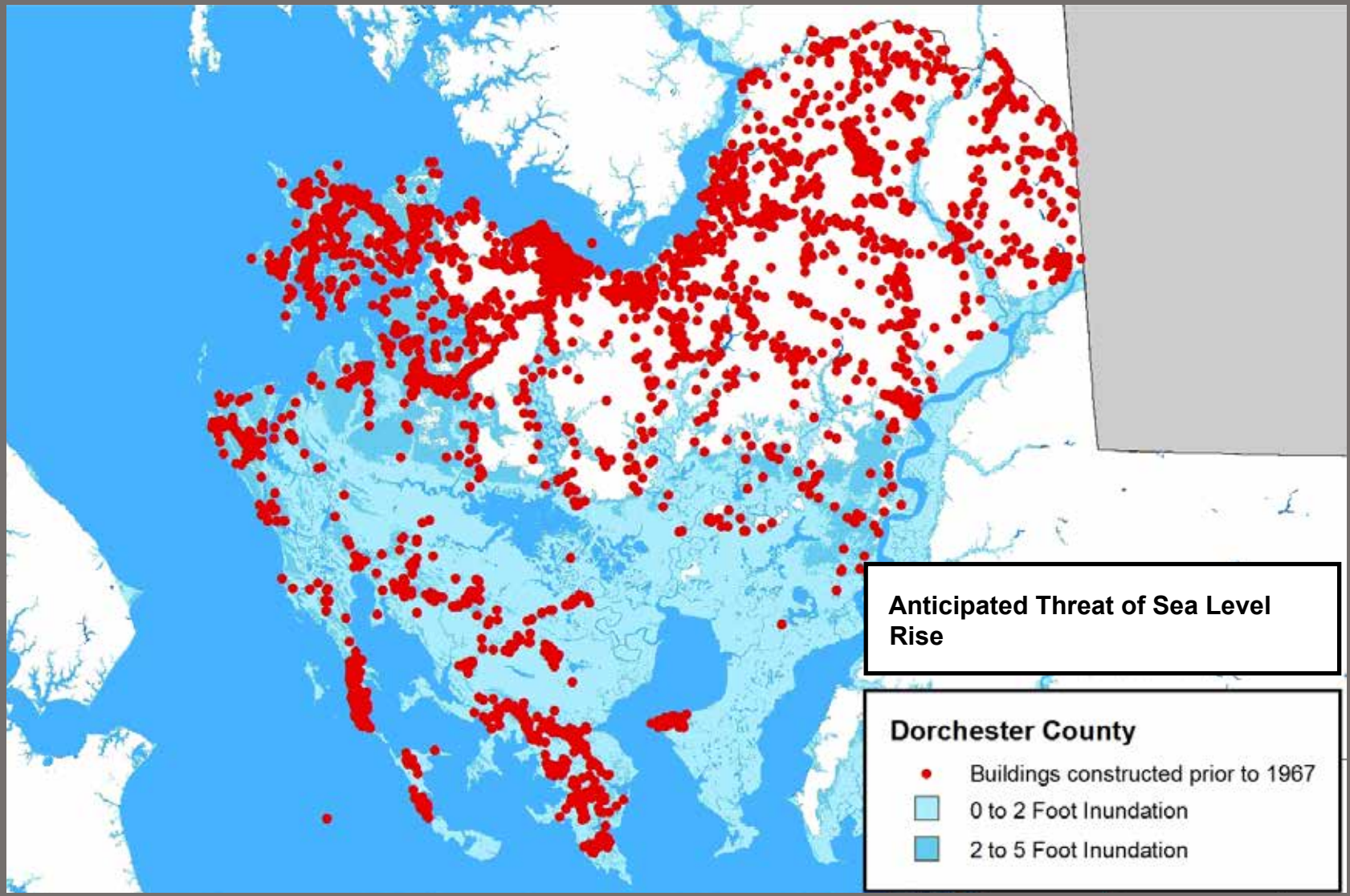
The State of Historic and Cultural Property Documentation in Maryland

According to the Maryland Department of Assessment and Taxation, there were approximately 802,453 buildings in Maryland built prior to 1967. By contrast, documentation exists for approximately 158,000 historic and archeological sites, maintained by MHT in its publicly accessible library and database. With the lapse in funding for the Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grant Program, archeological and architectural survey efforts were driven largely by the needs of private and government developers rather than by setting strategic survey priorities based on resource type, historical or architectural significance, or regional needs for documentation. This has resulted in geographic disparity as well: the areas experiencing the greatest growth and urbanization (e.g., Baltimore City and Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's 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 stressors related to climate change (e.g., sea-level rise and coastal erosion - see map, p. 41).

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. Today, buildings constructed as late as 1969 (50 years ago) may meet the threshold for historic significance for their contributions to our history, architectural heritage, and culture. Whether it is a suburban development constructed to support an expanding governmental workforce following World War II or a Baltimore City building significant to the African American Civil Rights Movement, the public wants these important places to be identified and their stories told.

MHT is currently undertaking a comprehensive study of our MIHP (see Architectural Survey Data Analysis Project highlight, p. 48), which will complement a similar analysis of archeological data (see Archeological Synthesis Project highlight, p. 50). Over the past three years, staff of MHT's Office of Research, Survey and Registration met with many county planning offices to discuss ongoing projects, survey procedures and priorities, and provide guidance. These efforts, combined with public outreach conducted through the **PreserveMaryland II** planning process, led to the identification of architectural and archeological survey priorities listed in this plan.

As of early 2019, the MIHP comprises some 32,500 entries for standing structures and 13,331 for archeological sites. National Register listings number 1,815, and 96 Maryland properties are designated National Historic Landmarks. 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 150,000.

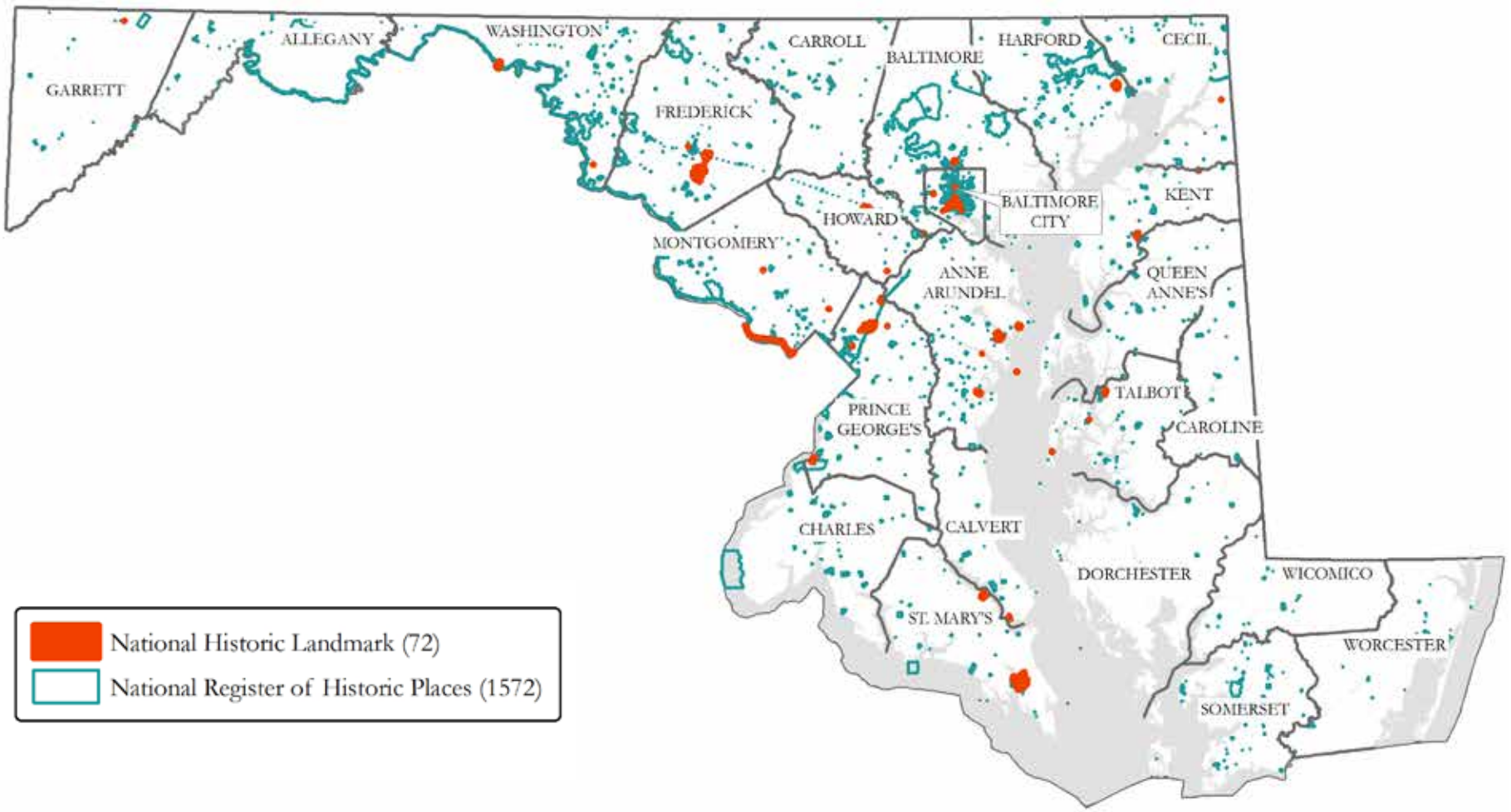

Anticipated Threat of Sea Level Rise
Dorchester County
Buildings constructed prior to 1967
0 to 2 Foot Inundation
2 to 5 Foot Inundation

Resources by County

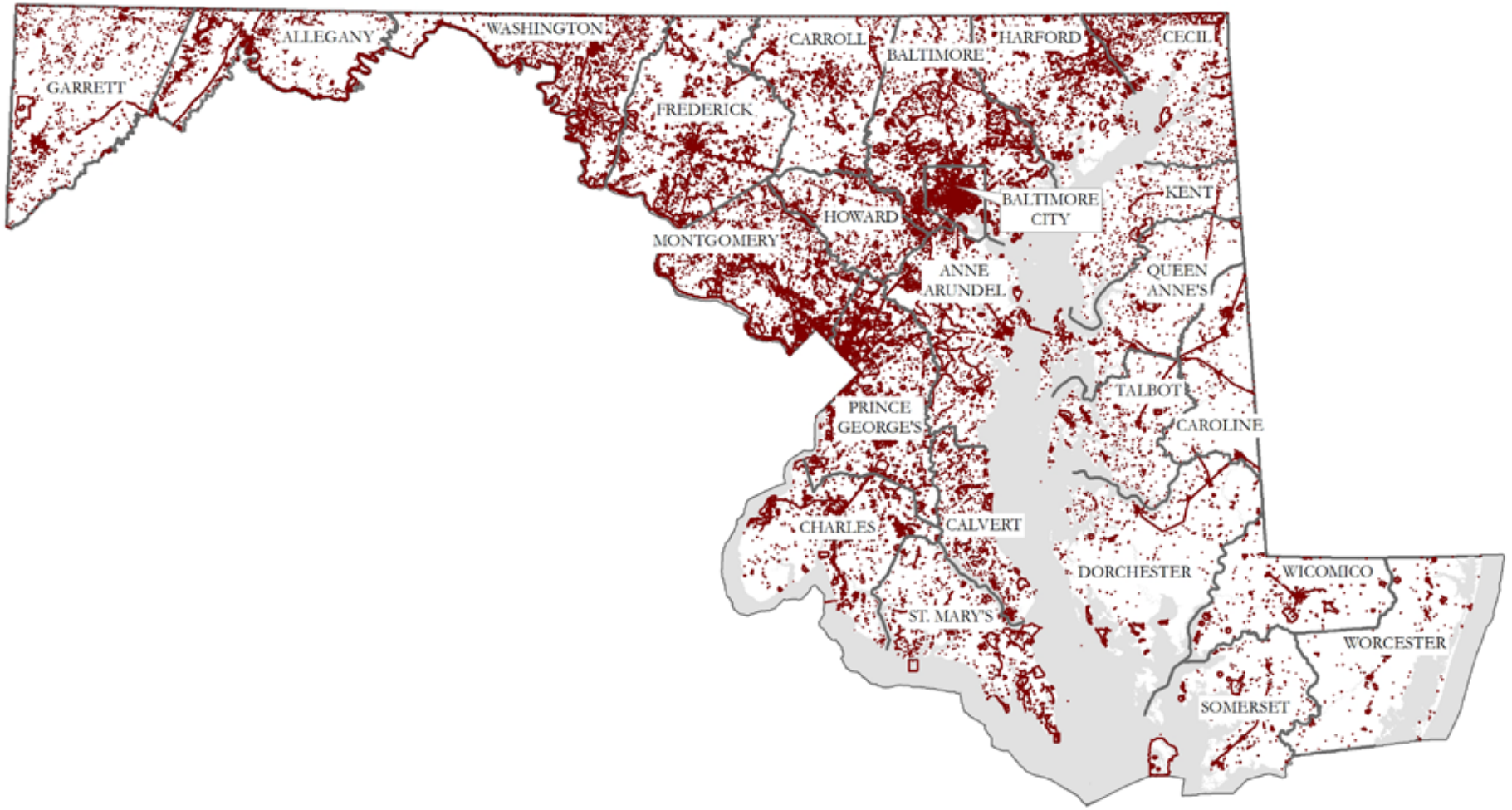
COUNTY	STANDING STRUCTURES BUILT PRIOR TO 1967	% OF PRE-1967 STANDING STRUCTURES SURVEYED	# OF STANDING STRUCTURES INCLUDED IN INVENTORY	# OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES INCLUDED IN INVENTORY	# OF LISTINGS ON NATIONAL REGISTER	# OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
Allegany	19,719	7%	1,420	299	59	0
Anne Arundel	56,004	5%	2,708	1,802	134	24
Baltimore City	185,557	3%	5,409	195	314	25
Baltimore	160,368	2%	3,455	615	100	3
Calvert	4,862	30%	1,454	537	20	2
Caroline	4,840	8%	402	263	23	0
Carroll	14,226	12%	1,750	291	64	3
Cecil	10,566	15%	1,611	407	55	1
Charles	7,343	17%	1,274	823	47	3
Dorchester	7,333	12%	869	536	28	0
Frederick	18,828	15%	2,773	1,113	136	5
Garrett	5,456	26%	1,417	326	26	1

COUNTY	STANDING STRUCTURES BUILT PRIOR TO 1967	% OF PRE-1967 STANDING STRUCTURES SURVEYED	# OF STANDING STRUCTURES INCLUDED IN INVENTORY	# OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES INCLUDED IN INVENTORY	# OF LISTINGS ON NATIONAL REGISTER	# OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
Harford	18,788	12%	2,273	346	96	1
Howard	9,465	12%	1,171	303	64	4
Kent	4,293	17%	713	455	45	3
Montgomery	94,158	3%	2,743	759	83	4
Prince George's	116,875	3%	2,937	1,129	114	7
Queen Anne's	4,139	17%	724	1,062	40	0
St. Mary's	7,623	14%	1,087	376	75	0
Somerset	4,069	14%	562	971	37	3
Talbot	5,910	20%	1,187	445	63	5
Washington	22,529	18%	4,039	624	135	2
Wicomico	13,260	5%	711	204	23	0
Worcester	6,242	10%	593	270	34	0

National Register and National Historic Landmark Designations



Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties



Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Highlight: Documenting Sites at Risk in Calvert County

From 2014 through 2016, Calvert County received three CLG grants totalling more than $35,000 to survey historic and cultural properties threatened by flooding, erosion and sea-level rise. The projects included architectural properties as well as archeological sites along Battle Creek and Hunting Creek. In the course of this work, Calvert County pioneered a tablet-based archeological survey tool that can be used by other communities. The resulting documentation will help land use planners, property owners and others in decision-making about the properties, while also providing valuable information for researchers.

Objective 1: Prioritize the survey and documentation of archeological sites, historic properties and cultural traditions threatened by climate change.

Immediate strategies:

- Include prioritization as selection criteria in funding sources, as appropriate (MHT, PM, state and local funders)
- Pursue funding through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other non-traditional sources for cultural resource documentation in affected areas (MHT, local governments)
- Continue to test and refine combined vulnerability assessment/historic property documentation developed for the Weather It Together program, train potential users (MHT)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective 2: Prioritize the survey and documentation of Maryland's agricultural heritage, including the dairy industry, cultural landscapes related to agriculture and viewsheds significant to the character of agricultural regions.

Immediate strategies:

- Conduct survey and prepare statewide historic context for barns and associated buildings related to dairy farming (MHT)
- Develop a toolkit for the protection of agricultural landscapes (MHT, PM/Smart Growth Maryland, MAHDC)
- Develop a toolkit for the identification, documentation and protection of viewsheds in agricultural areas (MHT, PM/Smart Growth Maryland, MAHDC)

Highlight: Baltimore Civil Rights Heritage Project

The **Baltimore Civil Rights Heritage Project** is a partnership documenting Baltimore's civil rights legacy. The program works with Baltimore City public school teachers to engage students. MHT is working with local partners including Baltimore Heritage, Inc. (BHI) and the Baltimore National Heritage Area (BNHA) (along with funding sponsors NPS, PM, and PNC Bank) to produce a Multiple Property Documentation Form for the National Register of Historic Places, a website that features an interactive map of more than 200 civil rights sites, and tours for school children at the Maryland Historical Society and Lillie Carroll Jackson Civil Rights Museum.

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Highlight: Architectural Survey Data Analysis Project

MHT's new Architectural Survey Data Analysis Project will assess, county by county, the MIHP, historic contexts, and other MHT Library holdings. This comprehensive review will highlight documentation needs and inform and guide future survey efforts across the state. Through this analysis, the project will identify underrepresented historic themes, architectural styles, and building and property types, as well as under-surveyed areas and highly significant resources that need further research. Data collected during the project (e.g. architectural style, building type, historic function, materials, date of construction, etc.) will eventually become searchable data in Medusa (see p. 51).

Objective 3: Prioritize the survey and documentation of understudied and underrepresented themes and contexts statewide, including Women's Suffrage and Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender/Queer (LGBTQ) heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Prepare MIHP forms, National Register nominations and amendments for sites related to the Women's Suffrage Movement (MHT)
- Raise funds to develop a context study and National Register nominations, engage in education and outreach related to LGBTQ heritage statewide (PM, MHT, local governments and nonprofits)
- Seek federal funds (CLG or NPS Underrepresented Communities grants) to document and conduct public outreach related to LGBTQ heritage (PM, CLGs)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective 4: Identify understudied and underrepresented themes, contexts and property types; prioritize for future research.

Immediate strategies:

- Complete project to identify gaps in archeological data, publish regional snapshots, which will make the Archeological Synthesis Database more accessible and inform regional priorities for research (MHT)
- Provide recommendations for future survey work based on the Architectural Survey Data Analysis Project by reviewing county-by-county MIHP records as well as related collections within the MHT Library (MHT)
- With expanded outreach to diverse communities (Goal 1), identify priorities and opportunities to collaborate on documentation (MHT, PM, Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Highlight: Archeological Synthesis Project

Although MHT makes archeological site survey information available to qualified archeologists through its online Medusa application, rich information associated with these sites is spread out in archeological reports, compiled and submitted over time. Through the online Archeological Synthesis Database, users can access synopsis reports and aggregate data tables that can be easily searched and organized as part of background research or to inform recommendations for further research. The database also enables MHT staff to respond to public inquiries and requests in a matter of minutes rather than having to conduct several hours or days of library research. The project has produced a **searchable database** of information on 1,250 archeological sites.

Objective 5: Ensure that data and technical resources related to research, survey and documentation are as up-to-date and accessible as possible.

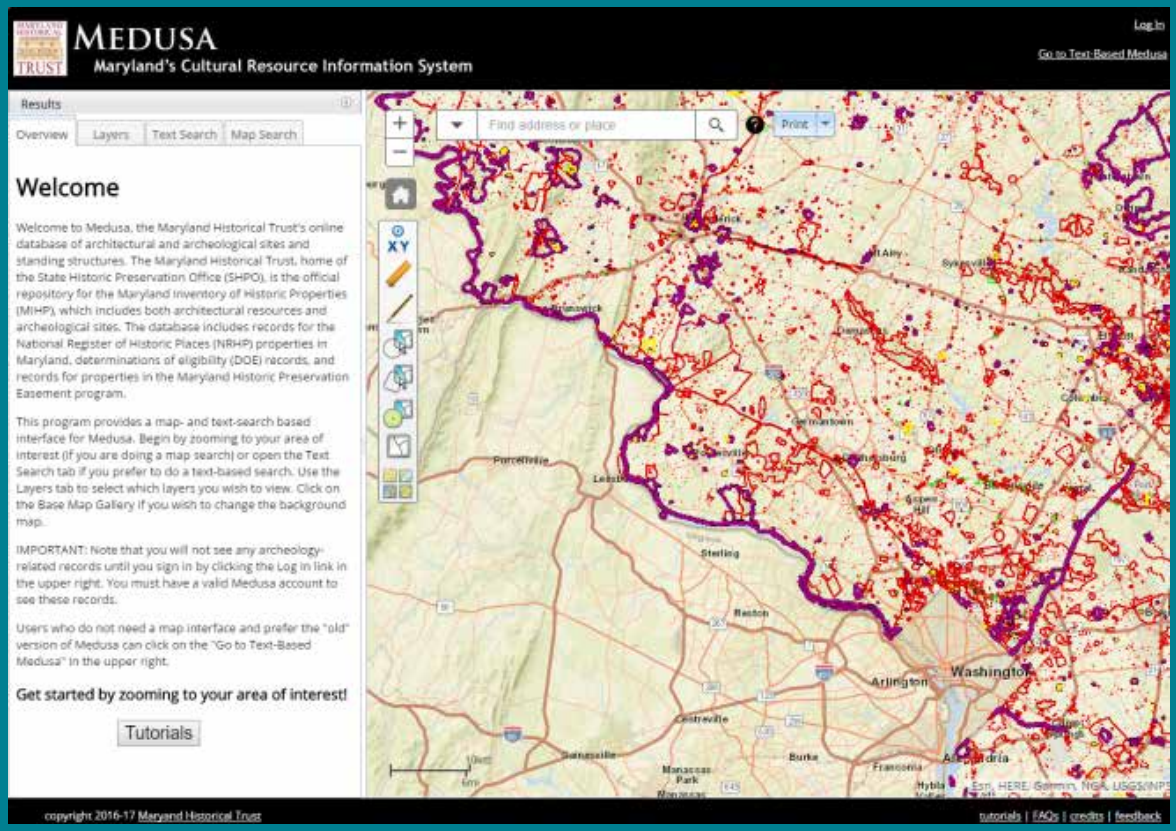
Immediate strategies:

- Enhance Medusa, the State's Cultural Resources Information System web application, with new layers, upgraded search capabilities (MHT)
- Explore opportunities to tie into or link with existing structure databases such as DNR's Asset Inventory Management System (MHT, state agencies)
- Determine National Register eligibility of local historic districts for purposes of eligibility for state incentive programs (MHT)
- Revise Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (MHT)
- Revise Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland (MHT)
- Develop web-based form for MIHP (MHT)
- Catalogue and create finding aids for drawings, photographs, slides and other identified collections in the MHT Library (MHT)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Highlight: Medusa, the State's Cultural Resource Information System

In May 2017, MHT launched an interactive, map-based version of **Medusa**, the State's Cultural Resource Information System, which allows users to explore historic and cultural properties via a map-based interface. By clicking on properties on the map, Medusa provides access to the state's data on more than 45,000 known architectural and 15,000 known archeological resources. With the launch of the interactive map-based tool, the public can now find historic property information quickly and easily, whenever and wherever they want. Anyone can view an area of interest and access MIHP forms, National Register nominations, determinations of National Register eligibility, and detailed property reports. Take a tour of the site on **MHT's website**.



Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Report on *PreserveMaryland*

To boost effectiveness and efficiency, professionals and advocates working in preservation, archeology and cultural heritage must have the ability to share information and resources. Networking and information-sharing becomes even more important when groups are isolated, under-staffed or lacking in financial and organizational capacity. In the planning stages of *PreserveMaryland* in 2013, the Maryland preservation community was still transitioning from the network that reached its peak (in terms of funding support, staff capacity and opportunities) in the 1990s and early 2000s. During *PreserveMaryland* (2014-2018), almost every major organization and agency working with cultural heritage experienced leadership and staffing changes, in some cases leading to changes in direction from *PreserveMaryland* recommended actions (e.g., PM changed course from its Colleagues Program to other training opportunities).

While MHT, PM and MAHDC all expanded and enhanced training offerings statewide, local and regional networks and opportunities still vary, as reflected in public feedback during the **PreserveMaryland II** planning process. PM has continued to follow the model of the day-long professional training workshop, changing the name from "Preservation Summer School" to the "Old Line State Summit." MHT developed a new product called the "MHT Roadshow" and MAHDC renewed its annual symposium (see highlights for details on these programs).

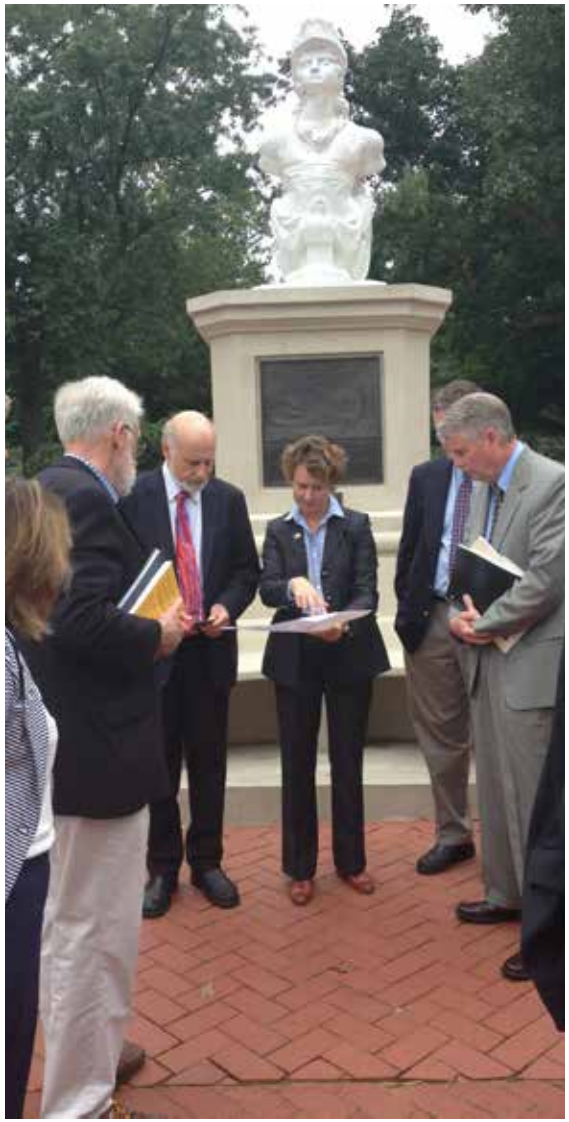
To help foster information exchange, PM created the Maryland Preservation Forum, a Facebook group open to cultural heritage professionals and volunteers. The support system for museums is still in flux; the MHT Museum Assistance Program is no longer staffed and MMA has limited capacity. However, the State of Maryland awarded $250,000 to the MdHS for FY18 to provide support and help build the capacity of local museums around the state.

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

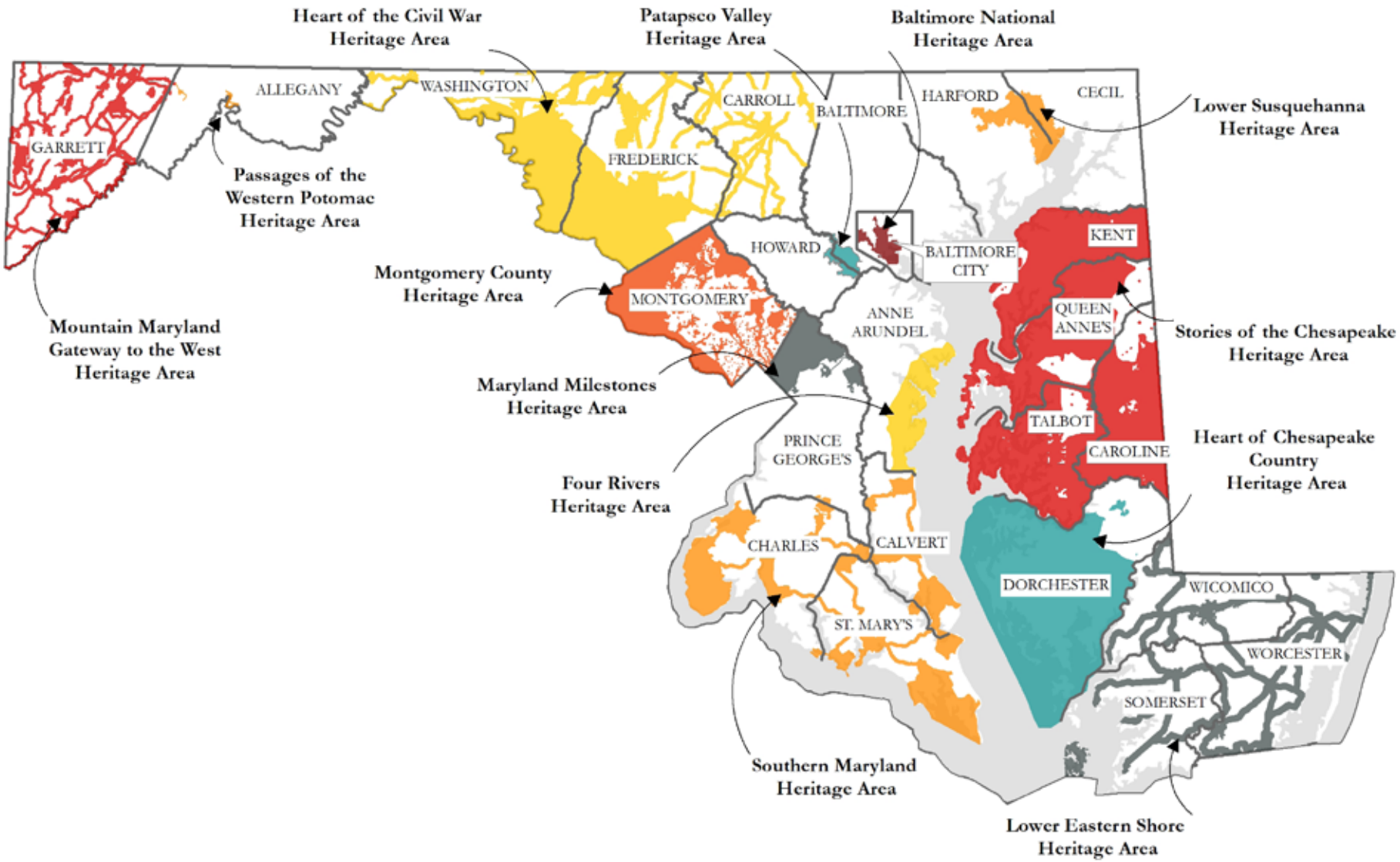
What We Heard

Although the Maryland preservation and cultural heritage community has received increased public and private investment over the past five years, organizational and local government capacity still varies widely by region. (The regional section of the plan outlines objectives and strategies responsive to those variances.) In particular, we heard:

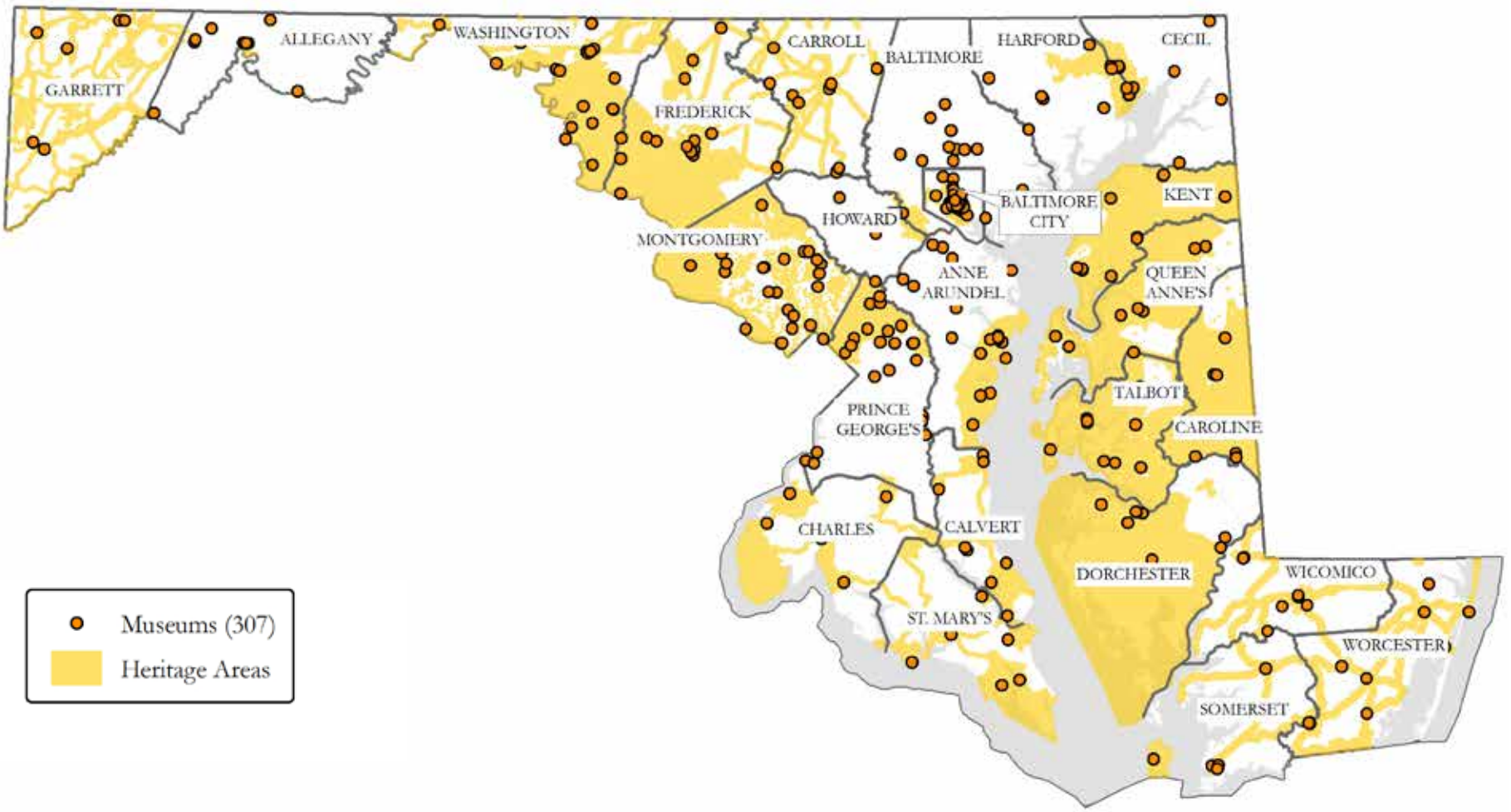
- Small organization capacity is still an issue, especially in volunteer-run organizations, where some volunteers are aging or passing on
- Particular concern about the capacity and opportunities for small organizations focused on underrepresented heritage and/or marginalized communities, stressing the need to network better with African American heritage organizations and Native American tribes (see regional section)
- Concern about ongoing lack of qualified preservation architects, surveyors, contractors and planners
- MHT's capacity makes it hard to provide the needed training and technical support, because staff is stretched



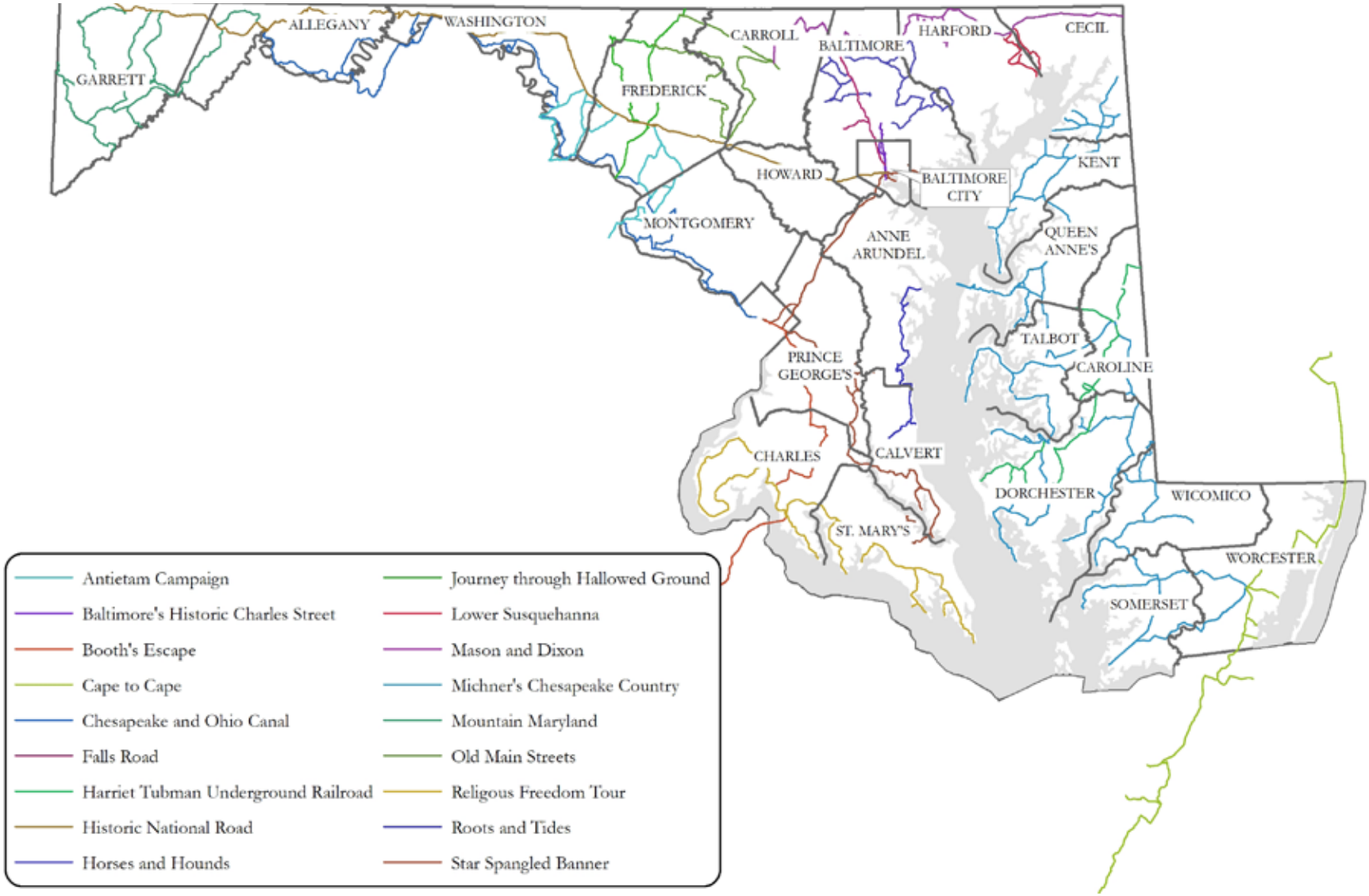
Maryland Heritage Areas



Historical & Cultural Museums (with Heritage Area Boundaries)



Scenic Byways



Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Highlight: MHT Roadshow

In the fall of 2017, the MHT launched a new **outreach program** to help constituents learn more about the agency's work and programs. Working with a host agency or organization, staff offer short presentations on a variety of topics, including MHT grant programs, architectural research and survey, and preservation easements, that are tailored to the audience's needs. Attendees are encouraged to ask questions, network with each other, and participate in the conversation. To learn more or schedule a roadshow in your community, visit **MHT's website**.

Objective 1: Develop a regular annual cycle of training and networking opportunities for cultural heritage professionals and volunteers.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop and share a calendar of annual offerings and opportunities (MHT, PM, MAHDC, local governments and nonprofits), including the following:
  - Archeological Symposium, Workshop in Archeology, Field Session, Discovering Archaeology Day (MHT, ASM, JPPM)
  - Old Line State Summit, Best of Maryland Awards (PM)
  - Annual Symposium (MAHDC)
  - Maryland Preservation Awards (with PM and American Institute of Architects), Architectural Fieldwork Symposium (MHT)
  - Bmore Historic, Small Museum Association, Historic Sites Consortia, Certified Tourism Ambassador Training (Heritage Areas, local and regional nonprofits, museums)

- Annual check-in meeting for preservation plan progress, new objectives and strategies (MHT)

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective 2: Add new, specialized training and networking opportunities for professionals and volunteers working with historic or cultural properties.

Immediate strategies:

- Enhance outreach to architects, engineers and consultants, develop training and opportunities for information exchange (MHT)
- Work with local partners to produce three MHT roadshows in different regions each year (MHT)
- Promote information-sharing among design professionals via continuing education credits and/or participate in trainings and conferences related to, but not specifically focused on, cultural heritage (MHT, PM, MAHDC, local governments and nonprofits)
- Develop workshop on MIHP form and Standards and Guidelines (MHT)
- Conduct outreach and promote MHT programs to and through local historic preservation commissions (MHT, MAHDC, local governments)
- Develop training opportunities for planning for flood-prone historic properties and archeological sites via the Weather It Together program (MHT)

Highlight: PM Pop-Up Field Offices

Thanks to a grant from the Rural Maryland Council, in the summer of 2018, PM hosted temporary field offices in Oakland, Hagerstown, Cambridge, Hughesville, and New Windsor, increasing PM's presence in rural parts of the state. Working with partner organizations, staff set up shop and worked remotely from the pop-up space. Members of the public dropped in to learn more about the work of the organization and to talk to professional staff about preservation issues in their community. Representatives of other non-profit organizations and governmental units attended and helped answer questions. Building on the success of the pop-ups, PM plans to conduct another round in 2019.

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Highlight: Frederick Historic Sites Consortium

Founded in 1991, the **Frederick Historic Sites Consortium** supports, promotes and develops the historic sites and museums of Frederick County, raising visibility and awareness. In addition to providing opportunities for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, the Consortium creates innovative programming like the Master Docent Series, offering opportunities throughout the year for docent training and recruitment. The series, which has certified hundreds of docents, is open to the public. Historic sites consortia also operate in **Queen Anne's County**, **Southern Maryland**, and in **Baltimore City**, via the GBHA.

Objective 3: Provide enhanced technical assistance and support for smaller and lower-capacity organizations engaged in preservation, archeology and cultural heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Explore options for retaining a circuit rider to assist organizations in fundraising and program development and implementation (PM, MdHS, MMA, local governments and nonprofits)
- Continue to utilize mini-grant programs to help build capacity and foster partnerships among groups (Heritage Areas, museums, local governments and nonprofits)
- Collaborate to develop a plan for enhancing the capacity of smaller museums and building the network statewide (MdHS, MMA)

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective 4: Ensure that practitioners and volunteers can easily access information on networks and designation programs that might benefit them.

Immediate strategies:

- Help provide information on state designation and investment programs through the *A Better Maryland* plan and implementation (MDP)
- Finalize CLG program procedures and make them available online (MHT, NPS)
- Explore options for better networking CLGs and historic preservation commissions (MHT, MAHDC)
- Participate in Small Museum Association annual conference (MMA, MHAA, MHT, PM, local museums)

Highlight: Annual Summits in Heritage Areas

Within Maryland's 13 certified Heritage Areas, individuals, businesses, nonprofits and governments form partnerships to preserve historic sites and towns, unspoiled natural landscapes, and enduring cultural traditions. Heritage Areas touch every part of the state and often play an important role in networking. Since 2004, Four Rivers Heritage Area has hosted annual summits to connect sites and organizations, exchange information about new programs and products, learn about potential funding sources, and discuss ideas for the future. In partnership with Baltimore and Howard counties, the Patapsco Valley Heritage Area also hosts annual summits to identify partnerships and enhance tourism and recreation.

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Report on PreserveMaryland

Like networking and information-sharing, collaboration helps partner organizations and agencies make the most of limited resources. *PreserveMaryland* targeted advocacy as a core objective and PM, the Coalition of Maryland Heritage Areas and local advocates achieved broader success than in previous years. Although PM shifted strategy away from the Maryland Heritage Council (which no longer exists), the organization joined the Executive Committee of the Partners for Open Space, the principal advocacy group dedicated to defending Program Open Space, which is administered by DNR.

Several of the other strategies identified in *PreserveMaryland* were not pursued due to changes in agency and organizational direction, but new projects (some of which are highlighted below) emerged. **PreserveMaryland II** identifies new and expanded areas for collaboration among agencies, as well as state and local nonprofits.

What We Heard

Preservation does not exist in a vacuum, and participants in the **PreserveMaryland II** process pointed out opportunities on the statewide and regional levels for increased collaboration among agencies, organizations and professional disciplines. (See the regional section of the plan for regional objectives and strategies.) In particular, we heard:

- Ensure that state plans and statewide activities are connected and complement each other
- Preservation needs to become integrated into other disciplines and practices (Smart Growth, climate adaptation, public health, transportation)
- Partnerships among state agencies could be improved with increased in-house capacity for historic preservation

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective 1: Research, document and develop preservation strategies for historic properties and archeological sites in state ownership.

Immediate strategies:

- Conduct systematic architectural and archeological surveys and site evaluation on lands controlled by DNR, including areas threatened by climate change (MHT, DNR)
- Continue to collaborate on projects relating to the DNR curatorship program (MHT, DNR)
- Continue collaboration on maintenance and restoration of state-owned buildings (MHT, DGS)
- Continue collaboration on cyclical maintenance of military monuments (MHT, Governor's Commission on Maryland Military Monuments, local governments, property owners)
- Provide for consistency in project approach by working with MDOT MTA and potentially other transportation business units within MDOT (MDOT SHA)

Highlight:
Preservation Maryland Town Halls

Before the beginning of the Maryland General Assembly in 2018, PM and the Maryland League of Conservation Voters Education Fund, with local partners, hosted a series of legislative preview meetings across the state to share their legislative priorities and encourage citizen participation throughout the year. At these town hall-style meetings, attendees met and networked with other preservation advocates, learned about state preservation and environmental programs, observed how to make the case for preservation and learned about opportunities to get involved.

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Highlight: Preservation Officer, Housing and Community Development

To help fulfill its historic preservation responsibilities under federal and state law, DHCD established a qualified Historic Preservation Officer position in its Neighborhood Revitalization unit. Benefits of the Preservation Officer position include improved timeliness and quality of the project review process, consistent review processes, generating greater certainty for agencies and recipients, single point of contact for historic preservation matters within DHCD, enhanced collaborative working relationship among DHCD, its program constituents and MHT, and improved delivery of services for both DHCD and MHT.

Objective 2: Develop and implement statewide strategies for the documentation, preservation and stewardship of cemeteries.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop a pilot project to document cemeteries in the state right-of-way (MDOT SHA, PM, local governments and nonprofits)
- Identify opportunities to partner on cemetery stewardship projects, enhance opportunities for information exchange (Coalition to Protect Maryland Burial Sites, local governments and nonprofits)
- Develop guidance materials for local governments that wish to include cemeteries in local planning and land use regulation (MHT, MAHDC)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective 3: Enhance the ability of historic preservation and heritage tourism to promote public health and education.

Immediate strategies:

- Support and develop walking and biking tours that support heritage education and health (MHAA, Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)
- Support and develop water trails and paddling tours that support heritage education and health (MHAA, Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)
- Continue to create and enhance a statewide trail system on land and water that connects communities, parks, cultural resources, waterways and schools (DNR, MHAA, Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: "Reflections on Pine"

In the summer of 2017, the **Eastern Shore Network for Change** (ESNC) hosted a series of events titled "Reflections on Pine," marking the 50th anniversary of civil unrest in Cambridge, Maryland, following decades of economic and educational segregation. In addition to speaking engagements, exhibits and other programs that enabled residents to come together and discuss difficult history, ESNC produced a walking tour designed to promote health while learning about local civil rights heritage.

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Highlight: Preservation Maryland - 1000 Friends of Maryland Merger

After months of preparation and planning, PM announced it would launch a new campaign, **Smart Growth Maryland**. Preservation is smart growth and for the past several years PM has been broadening its message to make the case for the critical role historic places can play in creating healthy, sustainable and livable communities across the state. 1000 Friends of Maryland, at the forefront of this work for more than 20 years, ended its independent operations in 2018 to merge with PM, resulting in increased efficiencies, bigger impacts and more donor dollars put towards the critical work of helping save historic places and grow smarter.

SMART GROWTH MARYLAND

Objective 4: Ensure that historic preservation is integrated into state and local planning efforts, including climate change and Smart Growth.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop and disseminate training and guidance materials related to historic communities and climate change (MHT, MCCC Adaptation and Resiliency Working Group, Maryland Climate Leadership Academy)
- Continue to enhance and implement statewide Weather It Together program (MHT, state agencies, local governments)
- Develop and disseminate guidance materials to help communities achieve Smart Growth and preservation objectives (MDP, MHT, PM/Smart Growth Maryland)
- Provide state design charrette team that includes historic preservation when requested by local jurisdictions (MDP, MHT)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective 5: Ensure that historic preservation and cultural heritage are integrated into State and local tourism and commemoration efforts.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop a working group to create and implement a cohesive plan for signage, which may include interpretation and /or wayfinding (MDOT SHA, MHAA, Tourism, Main Street, local governments and nonprofits)
- Showcase Maryland's Native American and African American cultural heritage using trails and interpretive signage (DNR, MCIA, MCAAHC, local governments and nonprofits)
- Collaborate to research and commemorate the centennial of the 19th Amendment in 2020 (MSA, PM, MdHS, MHT, local governments and nonprofits)
- Collaborate to research and commemorate the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution in 2026 (MSA, MdHS, MHT, MCAAHC, local governments and nonprofits)
- Collaborate to research and commemorate Maryland's 400th anniversary, ensuring a special focus on Native American perspectives, in 2032 (MSA, MdHS, MHT, MCIA, MCAAHC, Maryland Humanities, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Weather It Together Program

Supported by a grant through the NPS Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Fund, the statewide **Weather It Together** program is aimed at protecting historic places, archeological sites and cultural landscapes from the effects of natural hazards, such as flooding, wind and coastal erosion. This multi-year program has produced training, model guidance and educational materials to assist local governments, based on a planning framework promoted by FEMA. With funding from the program, Talbot County, Dorchester County, the Town of Port Deposit and the Town of Elkton completed planning projects to enhance their communities' resilience to natural hazards.

Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Marylanders identify the state's regions in many different ways. In *PreserveMaryland*, MHT used regions defined by MDP. In **PreserveMaryland II**, the regions are more conceptual, based on historic development patterns and contexts, as well as current threats.

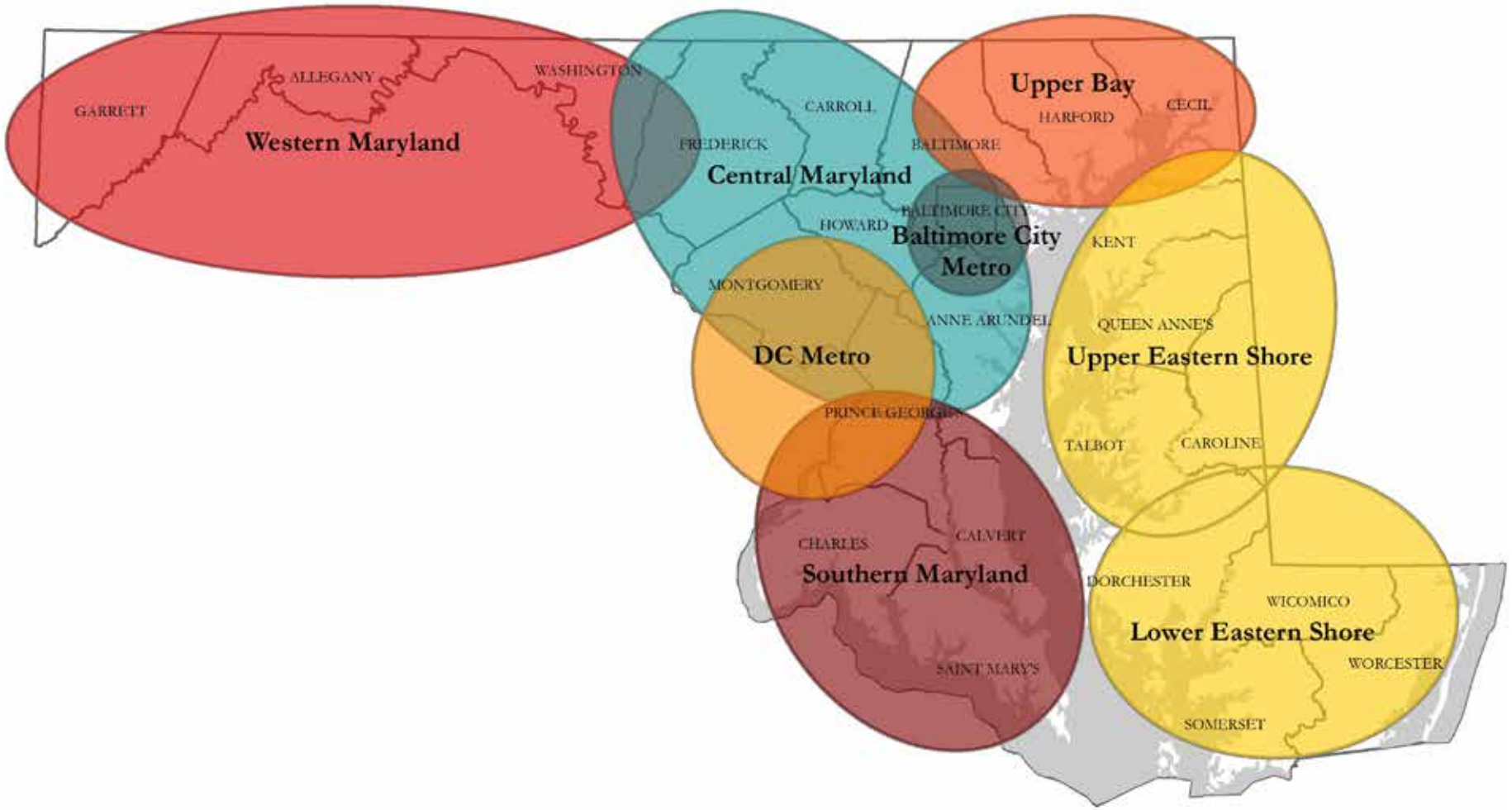
For each region in this section, the plan provides:

- an overview of some of the distinctive aspects of the region's history, architecture, and landscape;
- local issues and concerns ("What We Heard"), which combines outstanding items from *PreserveMaryland* and new items from **PreserveMaryland II**;
- local and regional organizations and networks; and
- recommended objectives and strategies within the statewide goals.

While the defined regions provide a basis for discussion, the themes included in the plan often overlap regional boundaries. In consultation with partners and the public, MHT selected the snapshot highlights to help convey each region's unique sense of place and to set the stage for future action. 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.

In the cases where regional objectives overlap with statewide objectives, the strategies listed are specific to the region. In some cases, regional objectives and strategies are included in multiple regions, but were not consistent enough to be included as a statewide objective. Based on feedback received, some regions do not have objectives for every statewide goal.

Diagram of Regions Used in **PreserveMaryland II**



Western Maryland: Snapshot

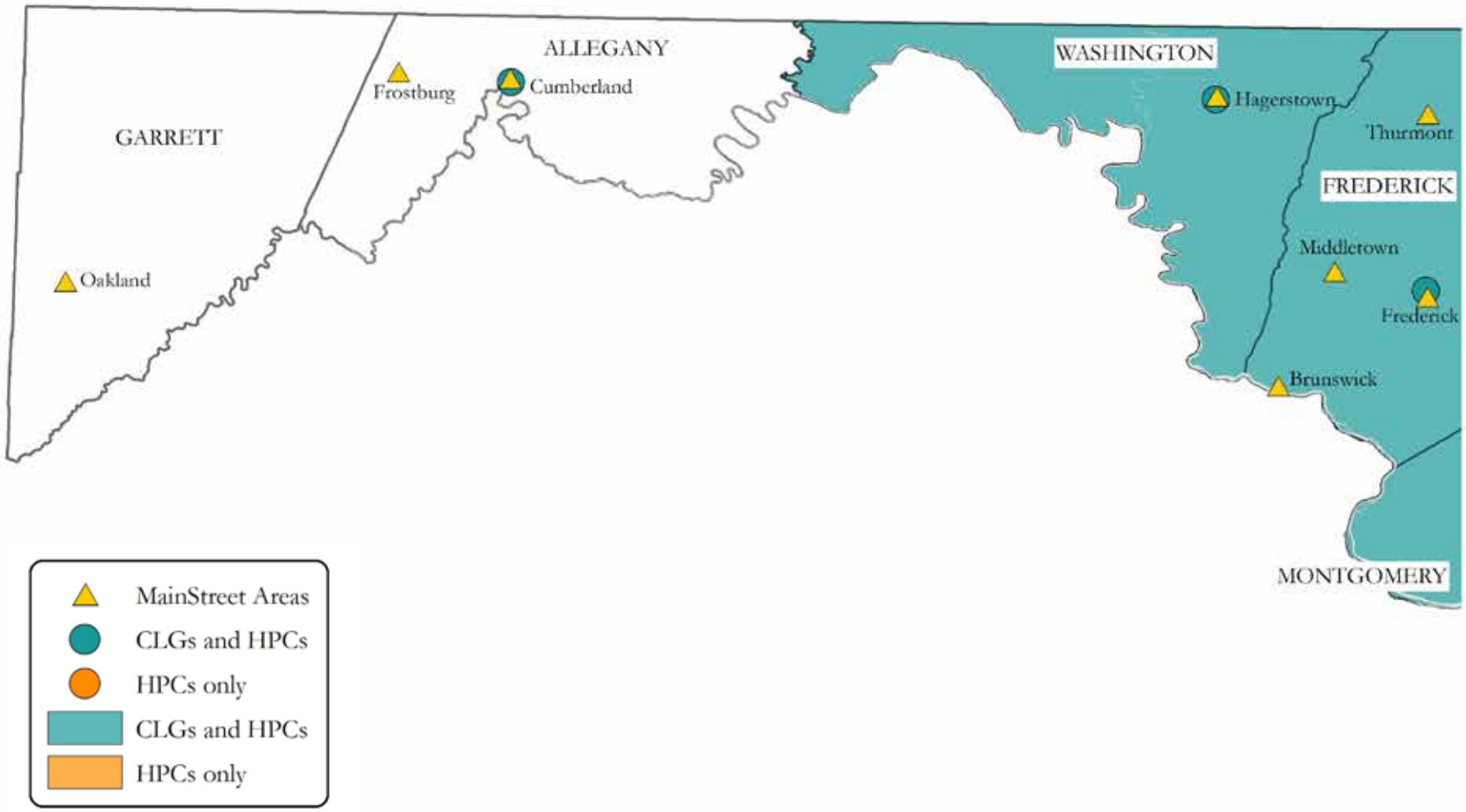
Transportation and trade routes were key to the development of western Maryland, promising access to the region's resources and beyond. Native American trails, followed by the C&O Canal and railroads (Western Maryland and B&O railroads), opened the region to development and commerce. In 1811, construction began on the Cumberland Road westward to the Ohio Country, providing a route for western settlement and the first segment of what would become the National Road. The region's numerous historic towns are often linked to these transportation networks.

Western Maryland frequently served as an arena for conflict, from the arrival of European settlers to the Civil War. Fort Cumberland, a mid-18th century frontier outpost, played a significant role during the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and later became the site of the major city that bears its name; from there, General Edward Braddock launched his unsuccessful attack on Fort Duquesne. Washington County's Fort Frederick, built as a defense during the French and Indian War, served as a prison for British soldiers during the American Revolution and as a guard of the area's transportation routes during the Civil War. For all of these conflicts, social and economic effects on the region are often not as well-interpreted as the military engagements themselves.

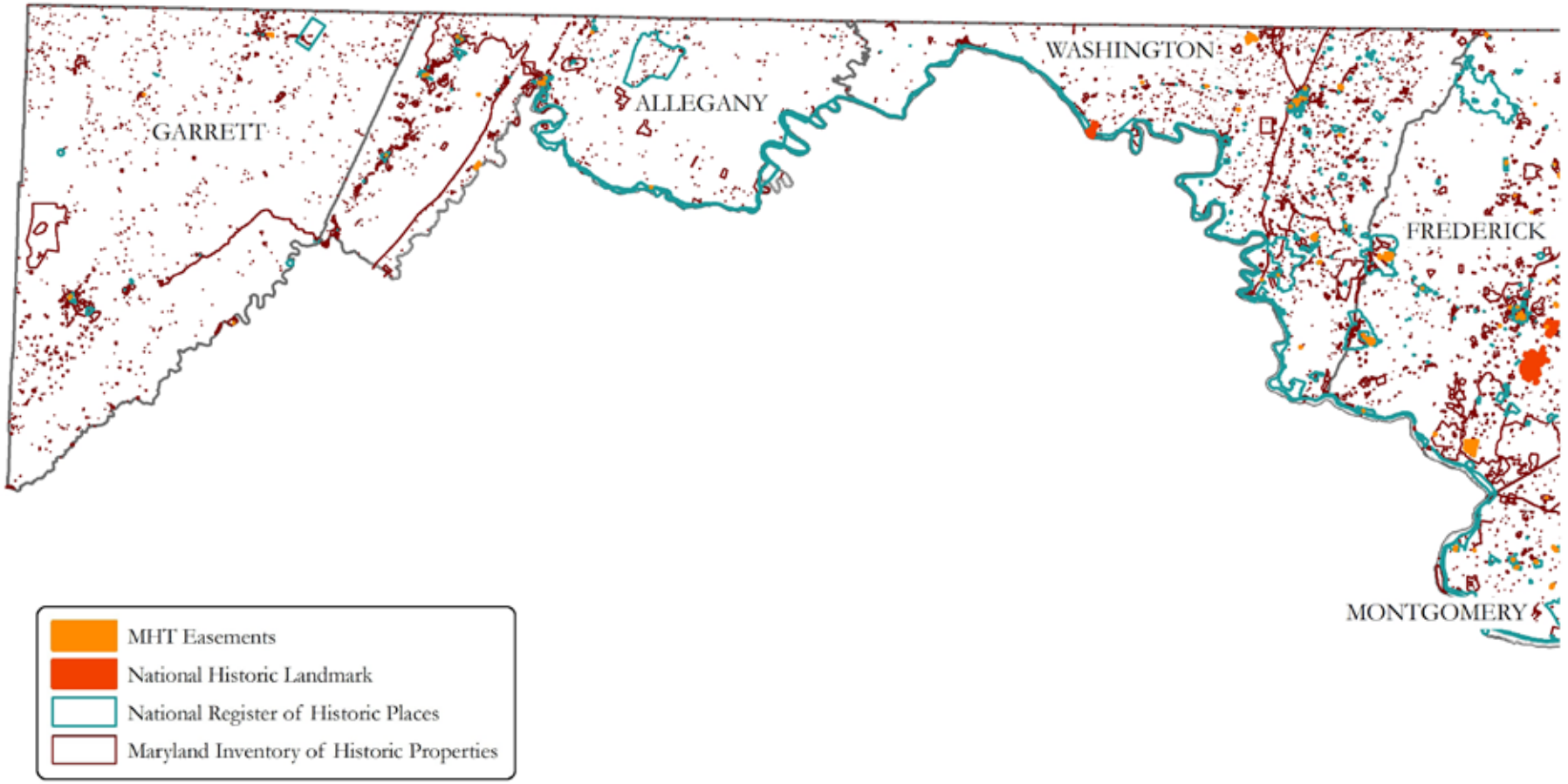
Abundant resources and ready transport by canal and rail supported a booming coal industry, primarily associated with western Allegany and Garrett counties, beginning in the 1830s into the early 20th century. Deposits of fire clay, suitable for making bricks to line furnaces and fireplaces, were discovered in 1839, and by 1907 the brickworks at Mount Savage were producing 12,000 bricks a day. Footer's Dye Works (p. 77), a major textile processing plant, represents one of the many diverse industrial resources of Cumberland.

Recreation and tourism are important to the region's historical development and current identity. The Victorian resorts of Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park, largely developed as destinations for the late 19th century railroads, retain their character. Deep Creek Lake began as part of a hydroelectric project in the 1920s and evolved into one of Maryland's most popular vacation spots. Early state and federal parks embraced the rustic mountainous landscape and the influence of the Civilian Conservation Corps is evident in the buildings and infrastructure.

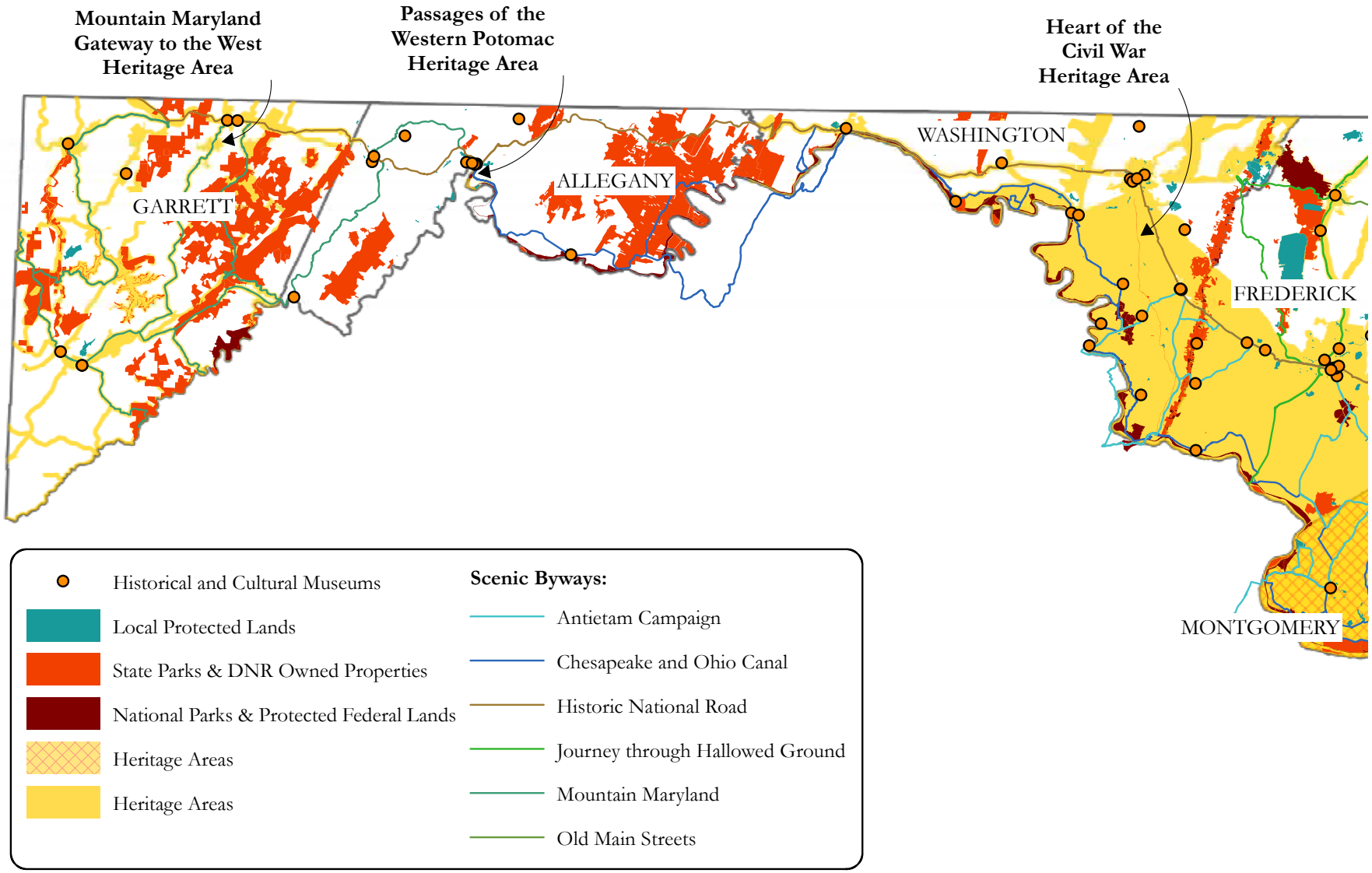
Western Maryland: Regional Map



Western Maryland: Regional Map



Western Maryland: Regional Map



Western Maryland: What We Heard

- Despite an MHT study of coal basin resources, the region's mining heritage is not adequately documented and interpreted, especially as it connects western Maryland to the surrounding region, particularly West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.
- Western Maryland and West Virginia were considered prime locations for Cold War facilities. Although documentation varies and some are still in operation (yielding security concerns about access), this story has not been adequately researched and interpreted.
- Economic struggles make preservation efforts uneven across the region. Participants voiced concerns about equity, inclusion and access.
- Scenic vistas, viewsheds and gateways to small towns need to be identified, enhanced and protected.
- Towns and cities are experiencing routine demolition and neglect, especially the loss of modest, vernacular structures, including working class housing. More rural areas are experiencing the loss of historic roads, bridges and other resources related to transportation heritage.
- Many preservation and heritage organizations have little or low capacity. More outreach, training and resources are needed to enhance preservation efforts.
- Development has led to the loss of archeological sites; there is a need to raise awareness and conduct research (example: the eastern Appalachians were along several Native American trade routes).

Western Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Enhance opportunities for local residents, particularly youth, to experience and learn local heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Work with individual schools and teachers to identify ways to include local heritage in curriculum (Local nonprofits and museums)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Expand outreach and training programs to increase participation in and knowledge of preservation.

Immediate strategies:

- Increase outreach efforts for existing programs (e.g., tax credits, commission trainings) (MHT, MAHDC)
- Enhance access to resources in rural communities through collaborative outreach (PM, Rural Maryland Council, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Footer's Dye Works

Footer's Dye Works, built in 1906, is an important remnant of Cumberland's industrial heritage and the last of a large complex of industrial buildings constructed in the early 20th century. Throughout the 1920s, Footer's Dye Works was one of the dominant cleaning and dyeing establishments in the mid-Atlantic region, with major branch offices located in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. At its peak, Footer's employed as many as 500 people and named the White House among its many clients. Following a restoration begun in 2015, the Footer Building has become a mixed-use facility that includes a brewpub, restaurant space and luxury loft apartments.

Western Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Highlight: C&O Canal Explorer App

The C&O Canal Trust launched the **C&O Canal Explorer mobile app** in the summer of 2017 as a navigation and interpretation tool to assist visitors in exploring the 184.5 mile-long C&O Canal National Historical Park. It includes more than 600 points of interest mapped in a searchable format, allowing users to find at a glance hiking trails, historic sites, parking, and more. The app also calculates the distance from a user's location to nearby amenities. Funded in part through grants from the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, Cermak Technology handled the app design and programming, and volunteer photographers and GPS rangers gathered photos and coordinates. The technology could be adapted for use in other parks, heritage areas, main streets, and museums. www.canaltrust.org/app

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to agricultural heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate on research, survey and documentation of dairy industry (MHT, Frostburg State University, local governments)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic resources related to the Cold War era.

Immediate strategy:

- Develop a survey and documentation plan for statewide resources related to the Cold War (MHT, federal agencies, local governments and nonprofits)

Western Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Expand training in the region for professionals and volunteers interested in protecting and enhancing the rural character of the region.

Immediate strategies:

- Continue to offer discounted registrations, host field offices and webinars and provide targeted online content (PM)
- Develop workshop on existing tools for protecting and enhancing historic roads and bridges (MHT, MAHDC)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Identify and pursue opportunities to protect and enhance the rural character of the region.

Immediate strategies:

- Pursue local advocacy campaigns to develop preservation-focused plans (PM/Smart Growth Maryland, local governments and nonprofits)
- Develop technical assistance (e.g., case studies, guidance documents) for documenting and protecting viewsheds (MHT, MDP, MAHDC)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Explore opportunities to develop and enhance the interpretation of mining heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for interpretation and investment (MHAA, Heritage Areas, local governments)
- Explore opportunities to make existing information about mining heritage and resources more accessible (MHT, local governments and nonprofits)

Central Maryland: Snapshot

Of the regions addressed in **PreserveMaryland II**, central Maryland is the most heavily populated, as it encompasses parts of the Baltimore and Washington D.C. metropolitan regions, touching on the western, southern and upper Chesapeake Bay regions. This section describes characteristic aspects of the region not covered in other sections of the plan, although the development trends and characteristics highlighted may also be found in the adjacent regions.

In central Maryland, surviving buildings from the mid-18th century reflect the European roots of the region's first settlers. Schifferstadt (1758) (see p. 89) in Frederick and the Jonathan Hager House (c. 1740) embody architectural concepts and elements directly traceable to Germany. Many other early houses and outbuildings in Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties exhibit similar ancestral ties. These elements recall the migration of Germanic immigrants from southeastern Pennsylvania through central Maryland and into the Valley of Virginia, which link the region with neighboring areas.

Central Maryland is characterized by a history of diverse agriculture and 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 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 as a result of development.

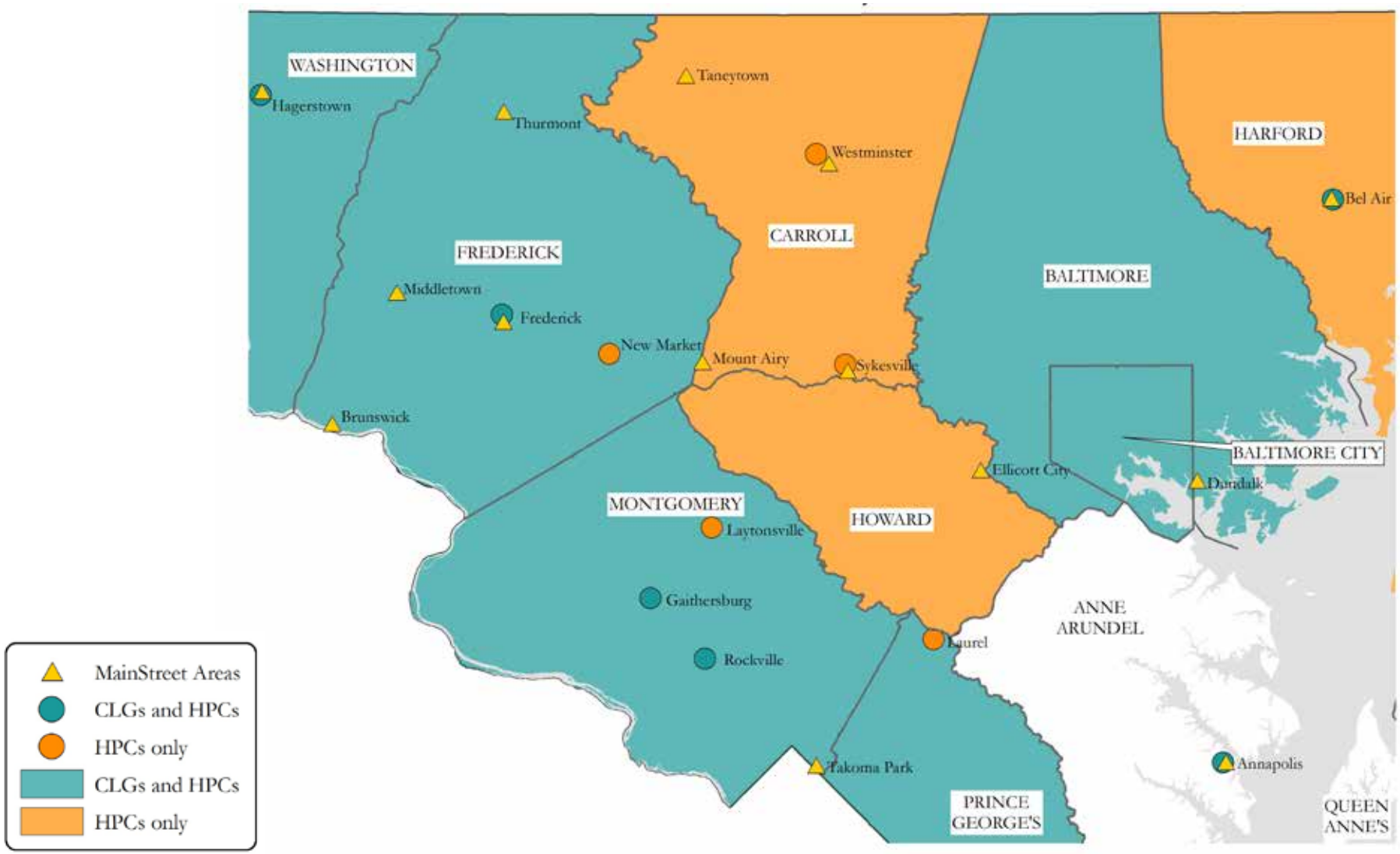
Central Maryland: Snapshot

The region's rivers and streams offered abundant water power, 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.

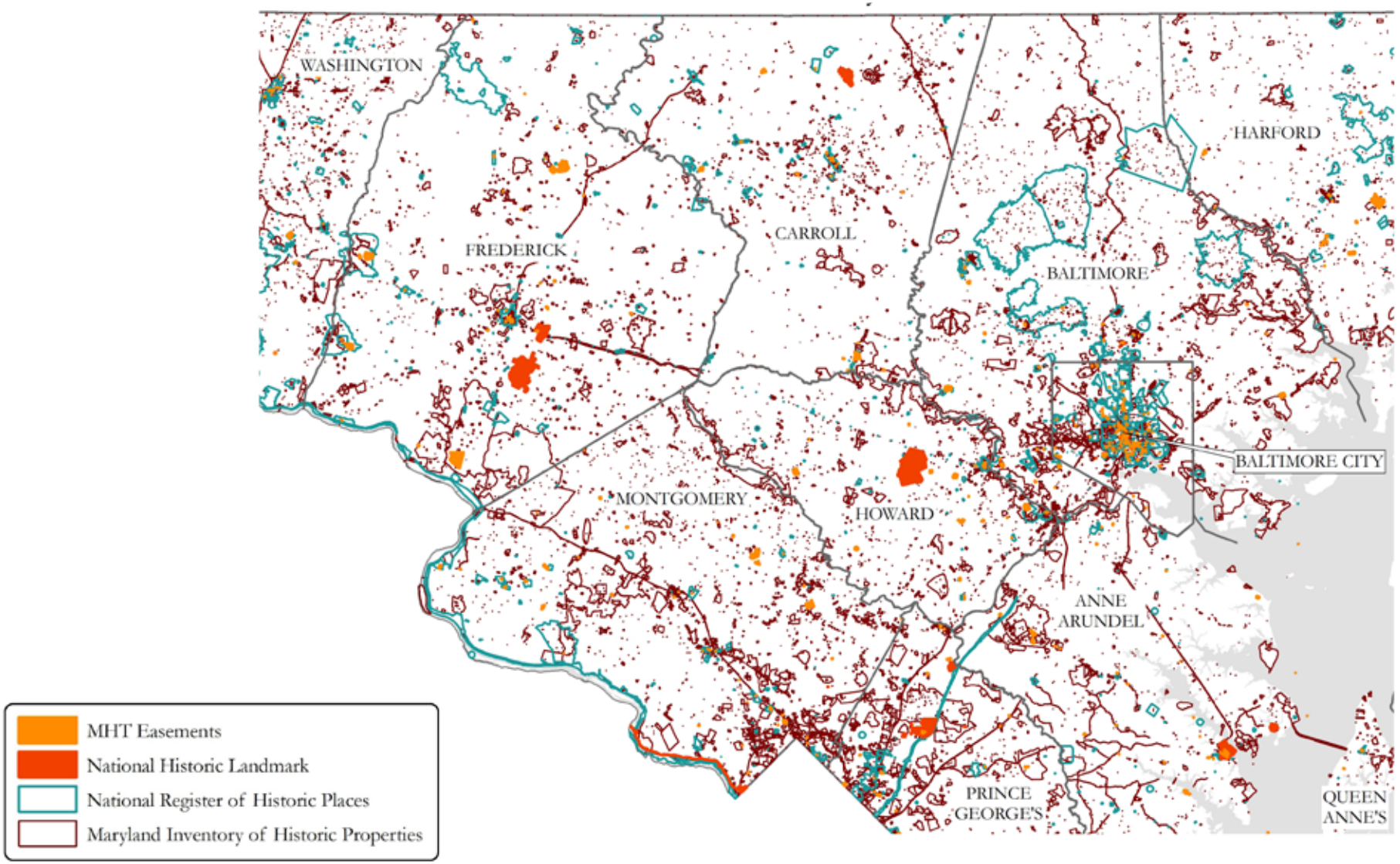
Like western Maryland, the region is nationally recognized for its significance in the history of transportation. The opening of the Cumberland Road to the Ohio River in 1811 inspired the Maryland General Assembly to create a turnpike linking Baltimore and Cumberland; many cities and towns across the region, such as Catonsville, Ellicott City, Frederick, Middletown, Hagerstown and Hancock, grew along the Old National Pike in the early 19th century. The first section of the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad was opened between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills (now Ellicott City) in 1830; the line was extended westward, reaching Wheeling, West Virginia in 1853. Original rail structures such as the Carrollton (1829) and Thomas (1835) viaducts remain in use today.

Civil War heritage tourism is a prime driver of interpretive programs and economic development in the western part of the central region. Major battlefields, such as Monocacy in Frederick County, have been protected and interpreted by NPS. South Mountain Battlefield is currently administered as a state park.

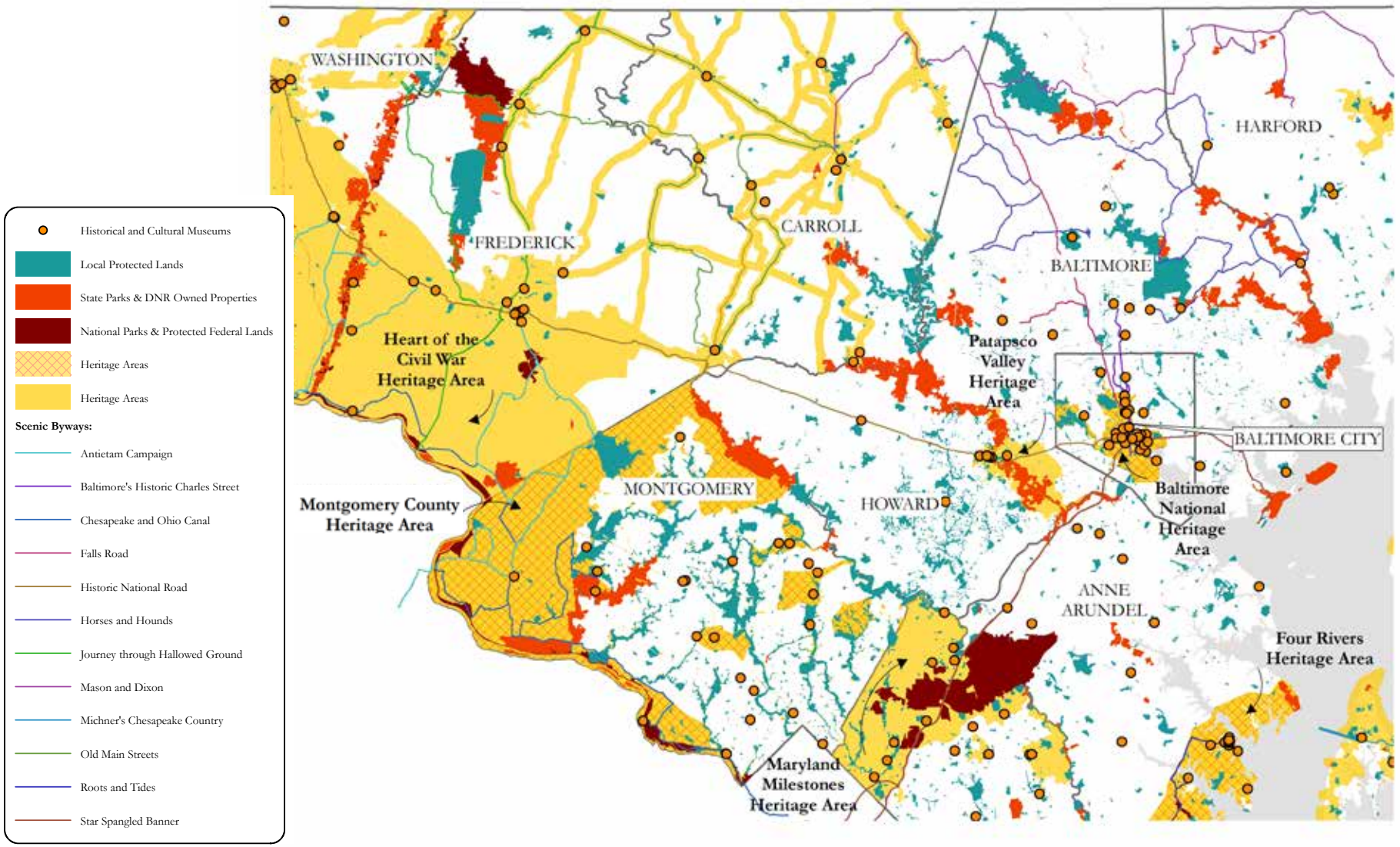
Central Maryland: Regional Map



Central Maryland: Regional Map



Central Maryland: Regional Map



Central Maryland: What We Heard

- Immigrant heritage, particularly Asian American communities and neighborhoods, should be better researched, documented and interpreted. Substantial Asian American communities are concentrated in the central Maryland/Washington D.C. metro cities of Rockville, Gaithersburg, College Park, Greenbelt, Laurel, Frederick and Takoma Park.

- African American communities and neighborhoods in the region are frequently overlooked and should be researched, preserved and interpreted. Gentrification and displacement is a particular threat.

- Development pressure from Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, coupled with a lack of protective planning, has contributed to unchecked development throughout the region, threatening agricultural areas and forests.

- The variety of issues and regulatory approaches by jurisdiction means that it may be difficult to create successful regional strategies.

- Participants expressed concern about riverine flooding, especially as precipitation and flooding increases due to climate change and insufficient stormwater management.

- There is a lack of a strong regional network – local networks work better. However, networks tend to be racially segregated and stronger partnerships among groups would be welcome.

- Support for preservation seems to be diminishing in high-market areas like Annapolis and Frederick where it has previously been strong.

Central Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Highlight:
Wiley H. Bates Legacy Center

Part of a $27 million complex called the Wiley H. Bates Heritage Park, the Wiley H. Bates Legacy Center is dedicated to preserving and presenting the history of Wiley H. Bates High School, formerly the only high school for African Americans in Anne Arundel County (1932 to 1966). This historical, cultural and educational center collects, preserves, interprets and makes available for research its holdings, providing insight and perspective on the roles of education, economic opportunity and service for African Americans in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County. Located in what was once a segregated community, this nonprofit institution serves as a touchstone for understanding and renewal for the community.

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Enhance opportunities for local residents, particularly youth, to experience and learn local heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Work with individual schools and teachers to identify ways to include local heritage in curriculum (Local nonprofits and museums)
- Develop oral history programs partnering with younger people, particularly related to African American heritage (MCAAHC, local nonprofits and museums)

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Reach out to stakeholders in historic communities to make the case for preservation.

Immediate strategies:

- Work together to determine audiences and best messaging (Local governments and nonprofits, historic preservation commissions, Main Streets, MAHDC)
- Work together to evaluate options for improving communication with the public (Local governments and nonprofits, historic preservation commissions, Main Streets, MAHDC)

Central Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Strengthen preservation regulation and incentives region-wide, especially at the county level.

Immediate strategy:

- Work with the CLG administrator to become certified and access resources (MHT, potential CLGs)
- Enact and/or enhance ordinances to protect archeological sites (Local governments)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic neighborhoods and communities significant to African American heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (MHT, local governments)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to agricultural heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Participate in statewide documentation of dairy industry (MHT, local governments)

Central Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Highlight: Schifferstadt

Constructed circa 1758, Schifferstadt is nationally significant as an excellent example of a Colonial era, German-Georgian house type. The original large stone house combines exterior elements of the Georgian style with many Germanic features on the interior, including the five-plate stove, central wishbone chimney, vaulted cellar and distinctive timber framing and roof truss system. These architectural features are both unusual and intact, making Schifferstadt an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of early American building practices and the influence of German traditions within a pioneering environment. Frederick County Landmarks Foundation operates Schifferstadt as a museum for the public to experience and enjoy this important part of Maryland's history. In 2016, the property was named a National Historic Landmark, the highest level of designation offered by NPS.

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Explore opportunities to create regional networks and enhance existing networks.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop historic sites consortium, starting with Anne Arundel County (MMA, Four Rivers Heritage Area, local governments and nonprofits)
- Coordinate opportunities, information-sharing and marketing (Heritage Areas, Main Streets, local governments and nonprofits)

Central Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Ensure consideration of preservation goals in transportation planning.

Immediate strategy:

- Monitor transportation investment and advocate for preservation-friendly approaches while addressing growing congestion (PM/ Smart Growth Maryland, state and local organizations)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Enhance the visitation to and preservation of South Mountain Battlefield.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop a plan to increase protection, tourism and accessibility of the site, including enhanced interpretation (PM, MHAA, DNR, NPS, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Annapolis Preservation Roundtable

Organized by Historic Annapolis, the Annapolis Preservation Roundtable is a periodic networking event open to professionals and volunteers interested in preservation and cultural heritage. In exchange for a flat fee for lunch, usually at the historic Reynold's Tavern, participants have the opportunity to learn from guest speakers and from each other. Modelled on a similar effort in Washington, DC, the Roundtable helps establish relationships among the community, share best practices, and reinforce the importance of preservation efforts in a collegial setting.

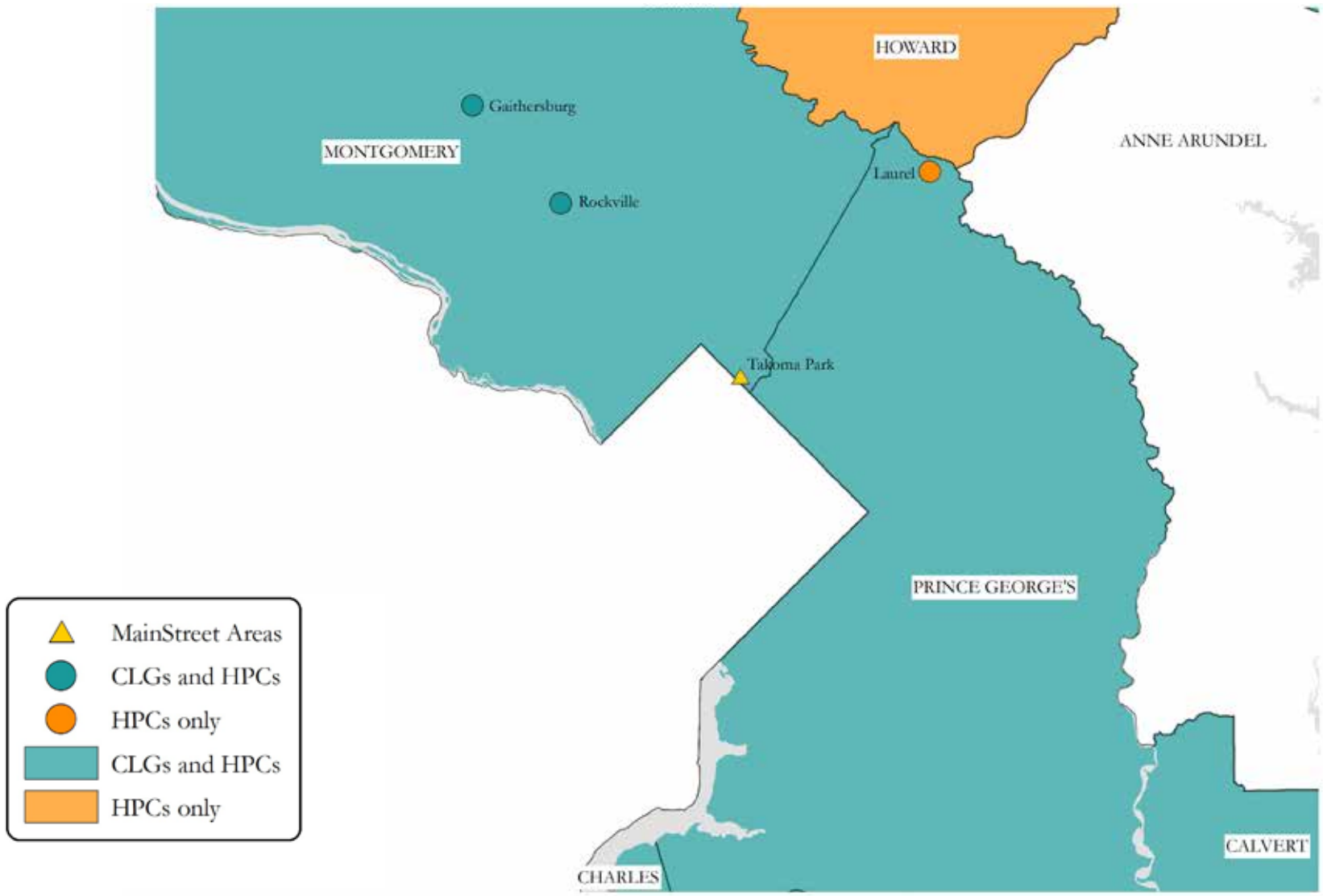
DC Metro: Snapshot

The region's early history reflects the agrarian landscape seen throughout much of Maryland during the 18th and early 19th centuries. With the development of Washington, D.C. and better transportation routes to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, new towns and development thrived, replacing much of the agricultural landscape by the end of the 19th century.

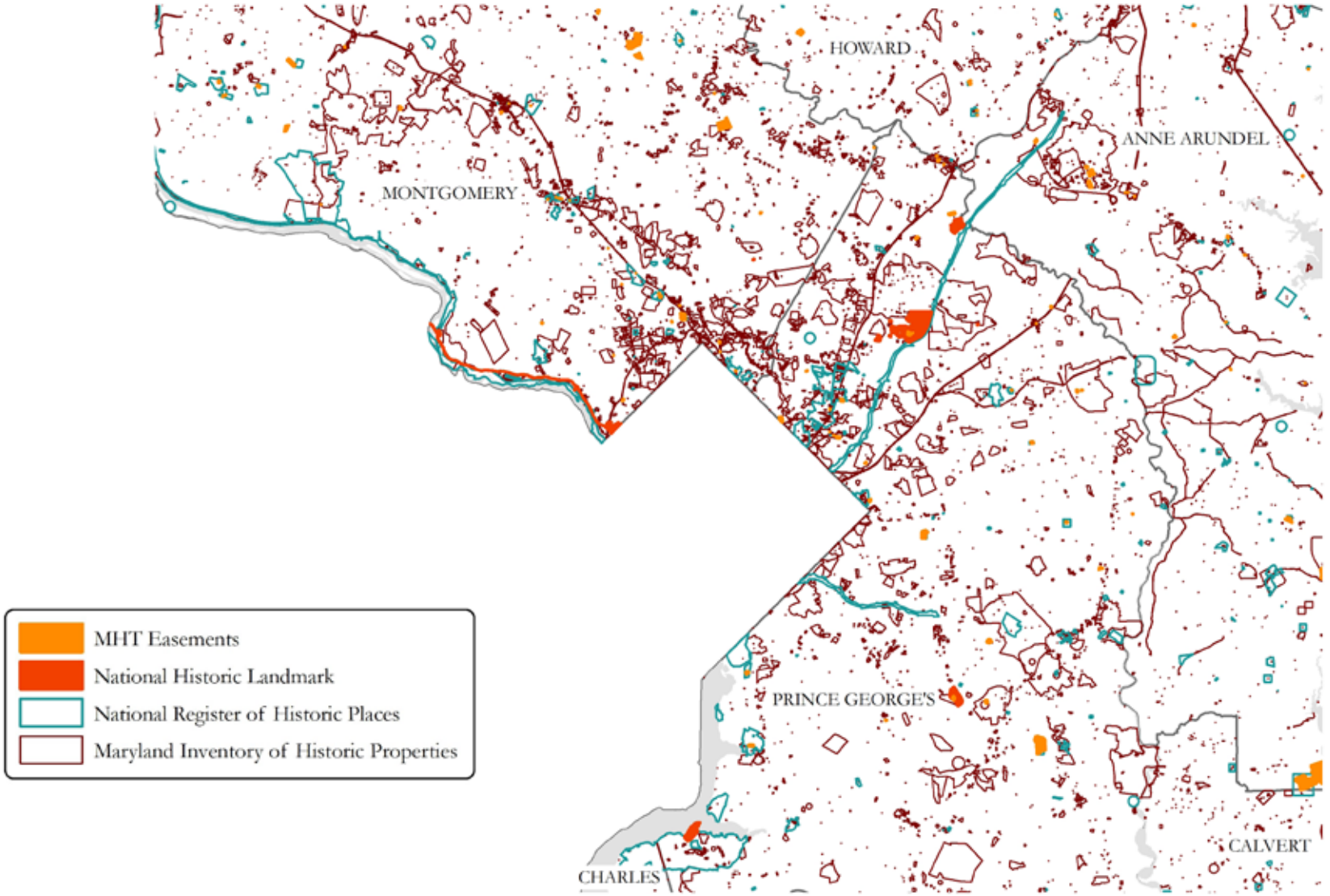
The region is particularly characterized by 19th and early 20th century suburban development, representing the influence of railroad, streetcar and automobile transportation. It is also home to planned communities, including Greenbelt, a product of the New Deal in the mid-1930s, and the iconic postwar subdivision Belair at Bowie, a project of the Levitt corporation in the 1960s. In Montgomery County, Mid-Century subdivisions like Hammond Wood (1949-51) and Rock Creek Woods (1958-61) offered contemporary houses in a naturalistic landscape. Carderock Springs (1962-66) and New Mark Commons (1967-1973) exemplify situated Modernism, taking full advantage of the existing landscape and topography, with curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs serving wooded, sloping lots.

Numerous federal institutions and facilities, which incorporate and administer a wide variety of cultural resources, are located in the Washington, D.C. metro area. MHT consults with these agencies in meeting their responsibilities under federal and state historic preservation regulations. Many have architect-designed buildings and significant campuses and their siting and expansions have spurred the overall development of the region.

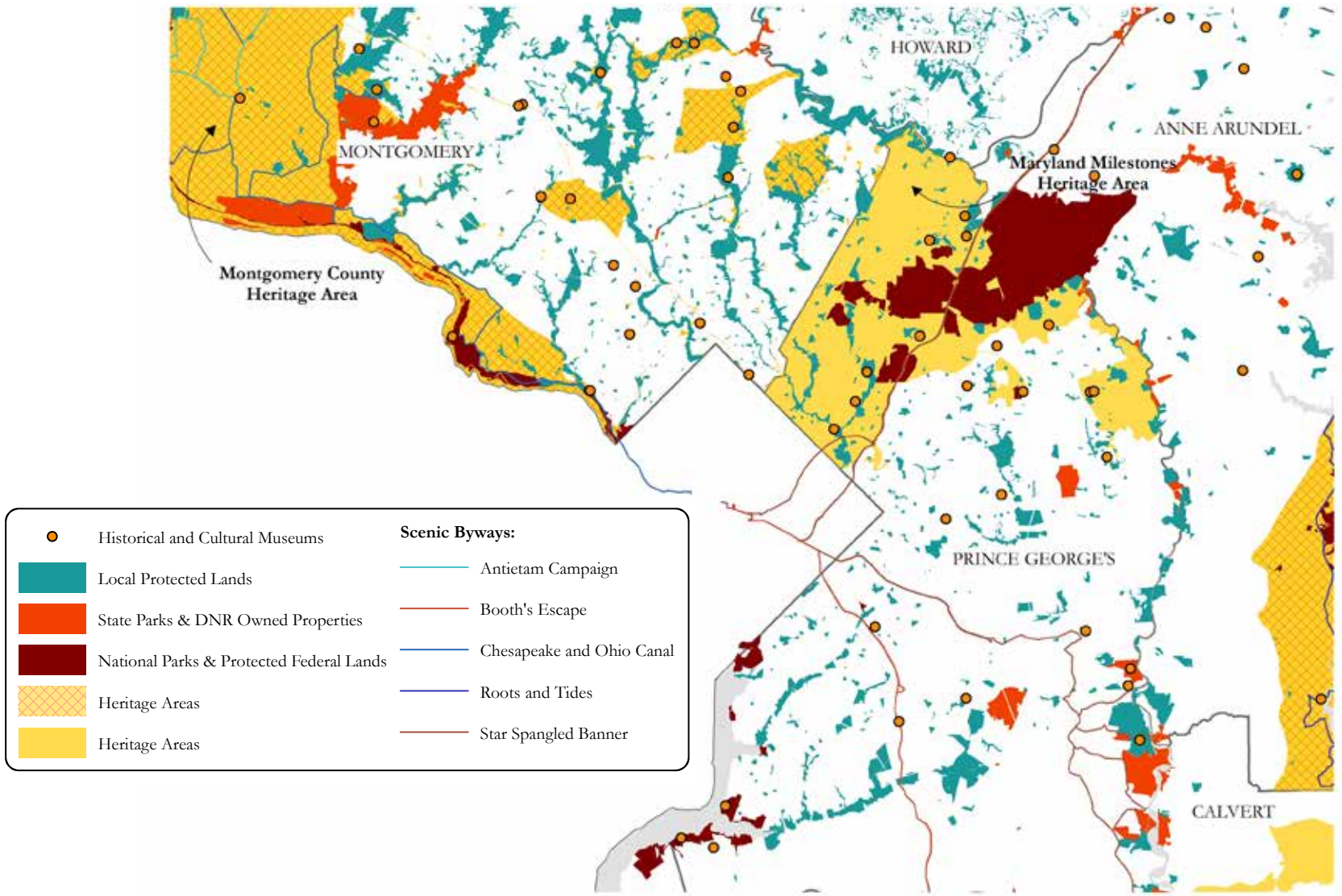
DC Metro: Regional Map



DC Metro: Regional Map



DC Metro: Regional Map



DC Metro: What We Heard

- The legacy of Jim Crow segregation and African American civil rights in the region is frequently overlooked and should be researched, preserved and interpreted.
- Transportation-related architecture and historic context is being lost along U.S. Route 1, which needs more documentation and preservation planning.
- Modest post-World War II neighborhoods and former agricultural land remain under threat from large-scale residential development.
- Big differences exist between the organizational capacity for preservation and development pressures in Montgomery and Prince George's counties.
- Although appreciation of high-style, architect-designed mid-century modern architecture has increased, architecture of the recent past (especially from the 1970s onward) is chronically threatened by redevelopment.
- Given the strong development pressure from Washington, D.C. and associated infrastructure connecting the region to the city, balancing preservation and density (concentrated development) remains a concern.
- The historical evolution and development context of the region are not well understood or appreciated by residents.
- MHT and statewide partners should tap into national organizations headquartered in the region for projects, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

DC Metro: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Enhance opportunities for local residents to experience and learn local heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to develop events and activities that will draw local residents (perhaps related to the recent past and collecting oral histories) (Heritage Areas, local governments and nonprofits)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Expand participation in the CLG program.

Immediate strategies:

- Work with the CLG administrator to develop competitive project applications (MHT, current CLGs)
- Work with the CLG administrator to become certified and access resources (MHT, potential CLGs)

Highlight: Regional Planning

Stemming out of the City Beautiful Movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the **Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC)** was founded in 1927 as a partner to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (now National Capital Planning Commission), which oversees all elements of city and regional planning, including land use, major thoroughfares, systems of parks, parkways, and recreation, mass transportation, and community facilities in Washington, DC. In the ensuing decades, these agencies worked together on planning initiatives that shaped the development and aesthetics of the region. M-NCPPC also stewards multiple historic and cultural properties within its parks in Montgomery and Prince George's counties.

DC Metro: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to 20th century African American heritage, including segregation and civil rights.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (MHT, local governments and nonprofits)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Continue to research and document Mid-Century Modern buildings and landscapes.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (MHT, local governments and nonprofits)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Prioritize research and documentation of post-War and suburban development via planning and mitigation activities.

Immediate strategy:

- Update suburbanization context as part of project planning for the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (MDOT SHA)

DC Metro: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Enhance existing networks to improve preservation education and outcomes across the region or by county.

Immediate strategies:

- Identify opportunities to expand and diversify existing networks (by region or county) (Heritage Areas, MMA, MAHDC, Main Streets, local governments and nonprofits)
- Explore options to blend and/or create new networks (by region or county) (Heritage Areas, MMA, MAHDC, Main Streets, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Brewing in Hyattsville

Located on U.S. Route 1, Hyattsville was once a dry town. Today, that legacy has flipped and brewing has become part of the town's economic redevelopment, beginning with the addition of a brew pub onto Franklin's historic and well-loved Hyattsville Hardware Store. Across the street from Franklin's, in an early 1900s building used as a diner from the 1950s-70s, Sangfroid Distillery is creating alcohol from heritage breed apples. Streetcar 82 Brewing Company, named for the former streetcar line, opened south of Franklin's in a renovated repair shop by majority deaf owners. Pizzeria Paradiso offers a lineup of taps in a renovated floral shop and Maryland Meadworks opened in a former ice house turned carpentry shop. All of these innovative brewing operations showcase the adaptive use of older and historic buildings within the Anacostia Trails Heritage Area.

Baltimore Metro: Snapshot

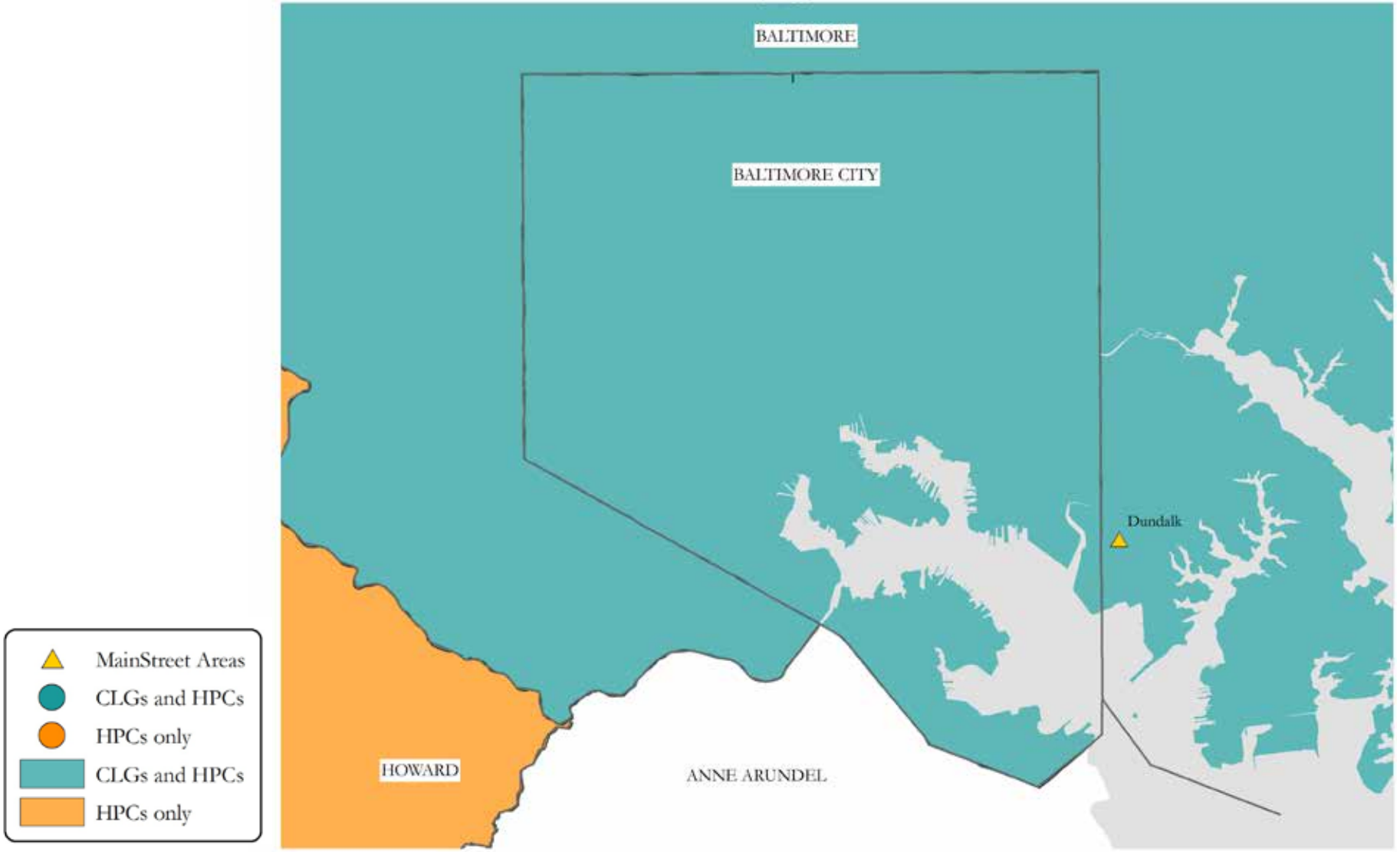
Baltimore City's history is intimately tied to the Patapsco River and the Chesapeake Bay. By the late 18th century, the city emerged as a critical port along the East Coast, setting the stage for an evolving roster of industries in the areas surrounding the harbor. The shipyards of Fell's Point led the nation in the 1790s. The development of the Canton area began in 1828, coinciding with the founding of the B&O Railroad. Over the ensuing decades, major industrial operations located in Baltimore, and job opportunities drew new immigrant communities to the city's neighborhoods.

Beginning in 1810, the Jones Falls was harnessed to power a series of textile mills and, by the latter half of the century, nearly a dozen mills in the Jones Falls valley produced three-quarters of the nation's cotton duck and sailcloth. As industrial development pressed beyond the city limits, Sparrows Point, a rural area in Baltimore County just east of the city, became a steel works in 1887. Bethlehem Steel acquired the plant in 1916 and expanded to become the world's largest steel mill by the mid-20th century. The Glenn L. Martin Company located an 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.

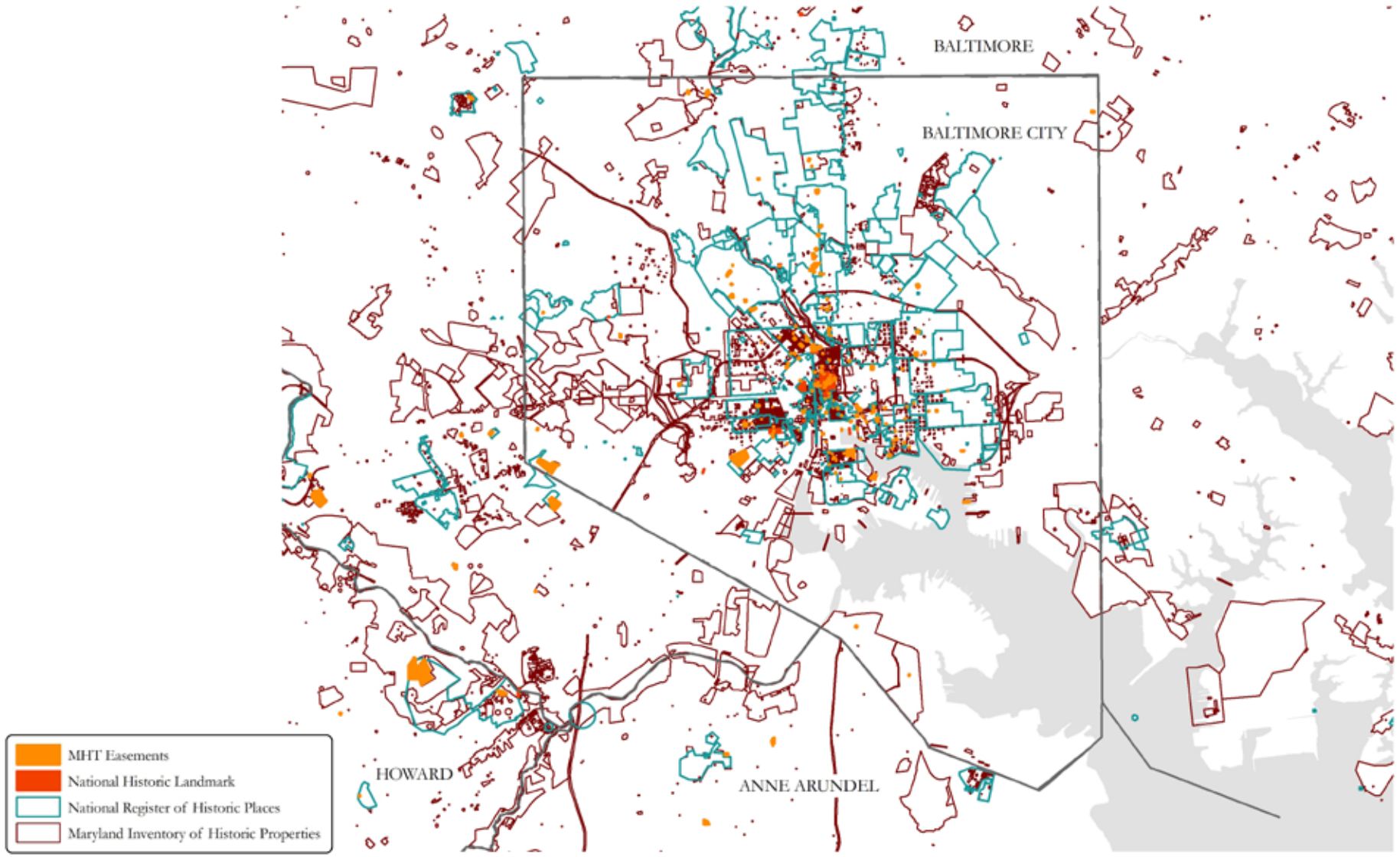
Baltimore's iconic rowhouses, reputedly the largest concentration of the type in the nation, reflect the city's economic growth from the mid-19th century into the first decades of the 20th century. Baltimore's diversity fostered now-famous local cultural traditions, including painted screens (found primarily on row houses in the formerly Bohemian neighborhoods of Northeast Baltimore) and arabbers, street vendors (primarily African American following the Civil War) who sell fruits and vegetables from colorful, horse-drawn carts.

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 still affect life in the city today. The renewal of Charles Center in the late 1950s and 1960s drew the attention of urban planners nationwide. A subsequent expansion of that initiative transformed the Inner Harbor from a defunct former port to a major tourist attraction.

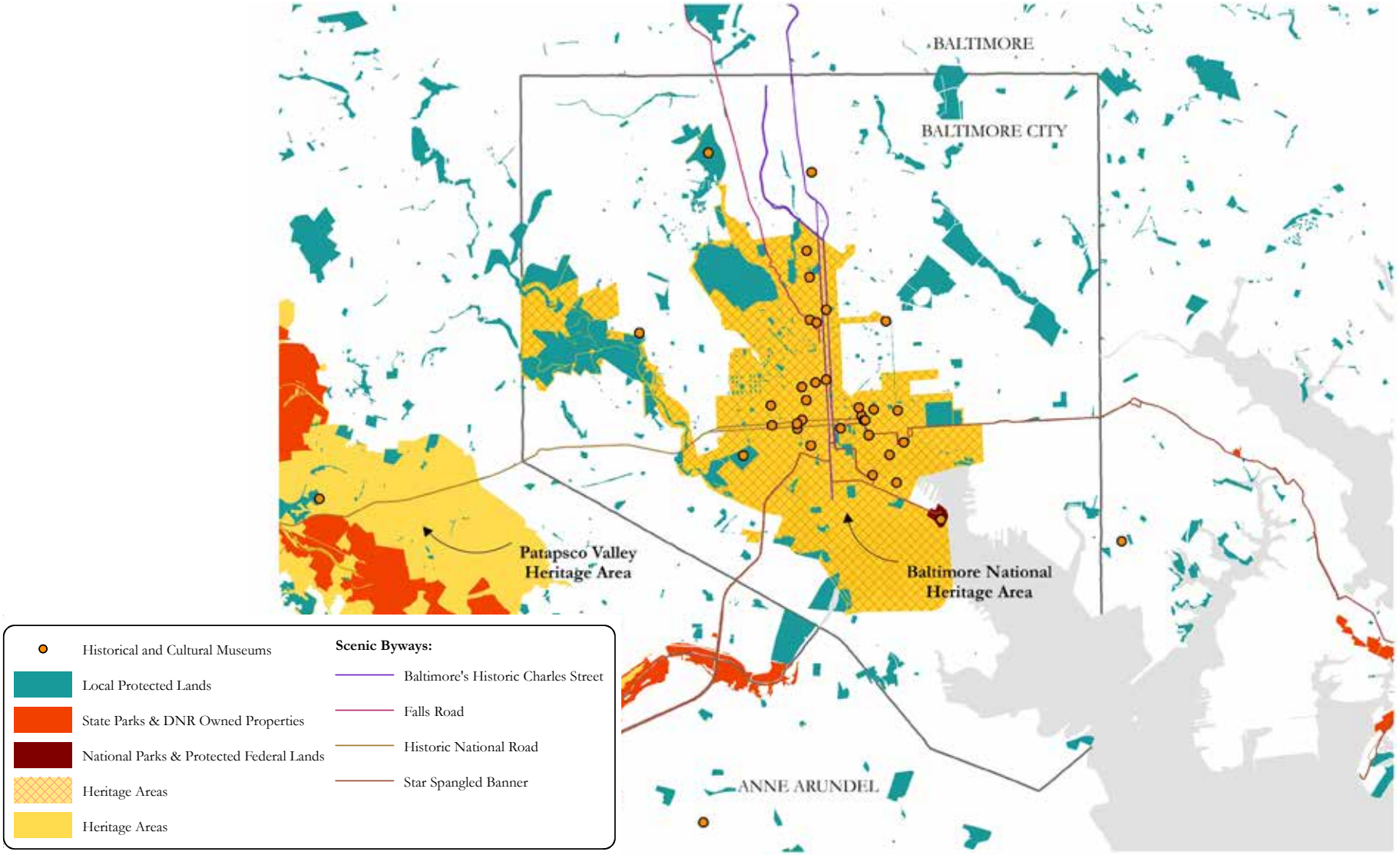
Baltimore Metro: Regional Map



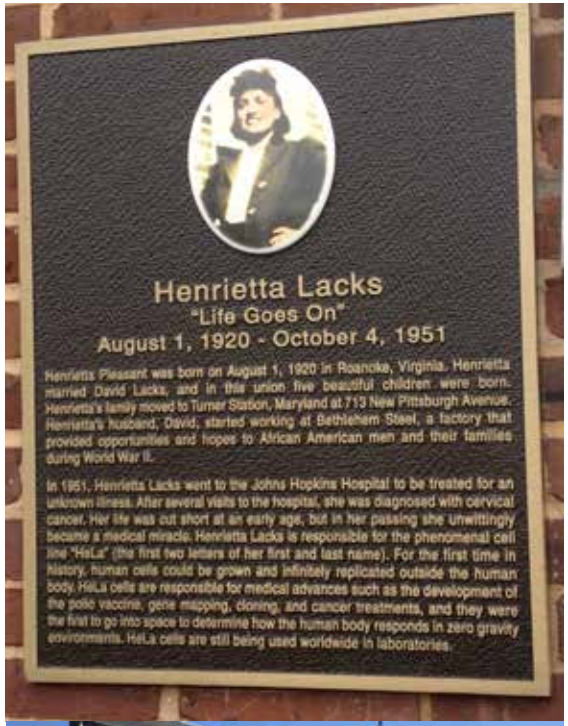
Baltimore Metro: Regional Map



Baltimore Metro: Regional Map



Baltimore Metro: What We Heard



- Baltimore has done more work than many other jurisdictions in documenting and interpreting LGBTQ heritage. There is still more to be done but efforts should be coordinated with statewide objectives and strategies (Goal 3).
- Post-World War II neighborhoods developed in the same way by the same people in the city and Baltimore County would benefit from collaborative effort in documentation. Most lack protections.
- Several participants submitted comments regarding Confederate monuments, representing varying perspectives on a plan for handling Baltimore City's (currently absent) monuments and the conversation going forward.
- Active demolition of vacant properties remains a concern. If large-scale demolition continues, preservation advocates, local governments and state agencies should work together to ensure a better process and meaningful preservation outcomes.
- Participants raised major concerns about equity and access to historic preservation programs, particularly financial incentives. Misunderstandings about the programs are widespread and real barriers exist (e.g., the need or perceived need to hire a consultant to complete applications).
- City stewardship of historic properties is a problem. There should be a clear plan to return vacant properties to use, with protections.
- Cultural heritage networks tend to be racially segregated. Stronger partnerships and collaboration would yield better results.
- There is a need for more coordinated preservation planning for the city and its immediate surrounding communities.

Baltimore Metro: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Continue to connect people to place through public archeology projects.

Immediate strategy:

- Work together to identify opportunities for public archeology and outreach strategies to enhance community participation (BHI, BNHA, MHT, local nonprofits)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Expand outreach and training programs to increase participation in and knowledge of preservation.

Immediate strategies:

- Explore partnership opportunities for more effective outreach in lower-income and marginalized communities (e.g. tax credits) (MHT, Baltimore Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (CHAP), local nonprofits)
- Develop guidance and assistance for property owners who wish to pursue flood mitigation for historic properties (CHAP, MHT, MEMA, local nonprofits)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Assess the state of preservation in Baltimore City and make recommendations for new and expanded designations, tools and programs.

Immediate strategy:

- Develop a preservation plan for Baltimore City (CHAP, local stake-holders including nonprofits and private citizens)

Baltimore Metro: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Highlight: Pennsylvania Avenue Black Arts & Entertainment District

With the support of the city and numerous local partners, Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle organized the launch of the first Black Arts & Entertainment District, centered on Pennsylvania Avenue. The area's history includes the Royal Theatre (a marquee now marks where the building once stood); the Metropolitan Theatre, the first Black-owned movie house; and the Arch Social Club, the first Black male social club; as well as portions of Marble Hill and Upton neighborhoods. The designated district currently has five anchor institutions; thirteen artistic, cultural and entertainment enterprises; and myriad arts and cultural events each year.

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document Baltimore County's post-War neighborhoods, with a focus on potential National Register nominations.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (Baltimore County, MHT)

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Explore opportunities to create regional networks and enhance existing networks.

Immediate strategies:

- Explore opportunities for an African American heritage network in Baltimore City and Baltimore County to help exchange knowledge and support (MCAAHC, BNHA, local organizations)
- Expand participation in and visibility of the GBHA (BNHA, GBHA, local nonprofits)

Baltimore Metro: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Improve preservation outcomes in large-scale redevelopment and demolition projects.

Immediate strategy:

- Work together, with state agencies as appropriate, to develop potential mitigation strategies for large-scale demolitions in advance (PM, BHI, local nonprofits)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Integrate preservation into local planning advocacy around quality-of-life issues.

Immediate strategy:

- Explore options to enhance collaboration and mutual support (BHI, Bikemore, PM/Smart Growth Maryland, Main Streets, local nonprofits)

Highlight:
The Greater Baltimore History Alliance

GBHA is a consortium of Baltimore area history museums that shares resources and provides professional development opportunities to member institutions, works collaboratively on educational, interpretive and promotional programs, articulates public policy positions that positively impact local history museums and encourages the interpretation of Baltimore's multi-cultural heritage. Monthly meetings provide museum administrators and their staff an opportunity to exchange information and make connections. The alliance also operates a reciprocal pass program among participating museums.

Upper Bay: Snapshot

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. Quaker settlement is represented in the East Nottingham Friends Meetinghouse (c. 1725, 1744). The Mercer Brown House (1746) reveals Pennsylvania traditions in its pent roof and datestone. Other 18th century houses in the region retain distinctive plan features that recall William Penn's instructions to Quaker settlers.

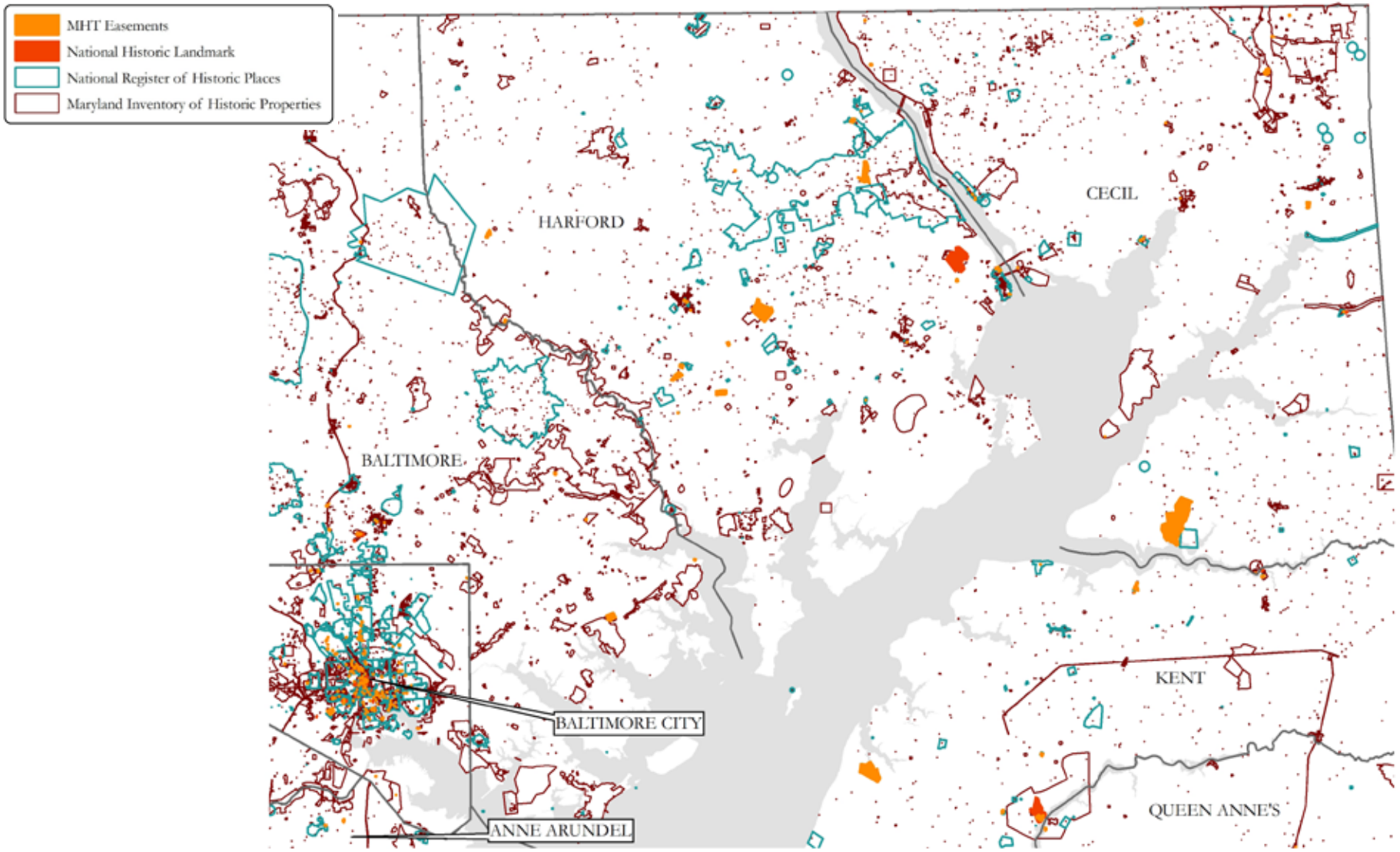
The town of Joppa was established in 1712, at the confluence of the Gunpowder River and the Chesapeake Bay, and became a hub of commerce and transportation. Founded in 1742, the first town near the head of the Bay in Cecil County was Charlestown (originally styled Charles Town), which also became an important center of trade and administration.

Themes involving transportation, industry and natural resources revolve around the Susquehanna River. Principio Furnace, one of Maryland's earliest iron works, was established near the confluence of the river and bay in 1719. Granite was quarried and shipped in Port Deposit before its incorporation in 1824. The town's architecture (and even sidewalks) reflect the prevalence of the material. Havre de Grace has rich associations with transportation, including canal operations and bay navigation. The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal opened in 1840. Two of the bay's oldest lighthouses survive at Concord Point (1827) and Turkey Point (1833). The river provides power for one of the largest non-federal hydroelectric plants in the nation at Conowingo Dam, which began operation in 1928.

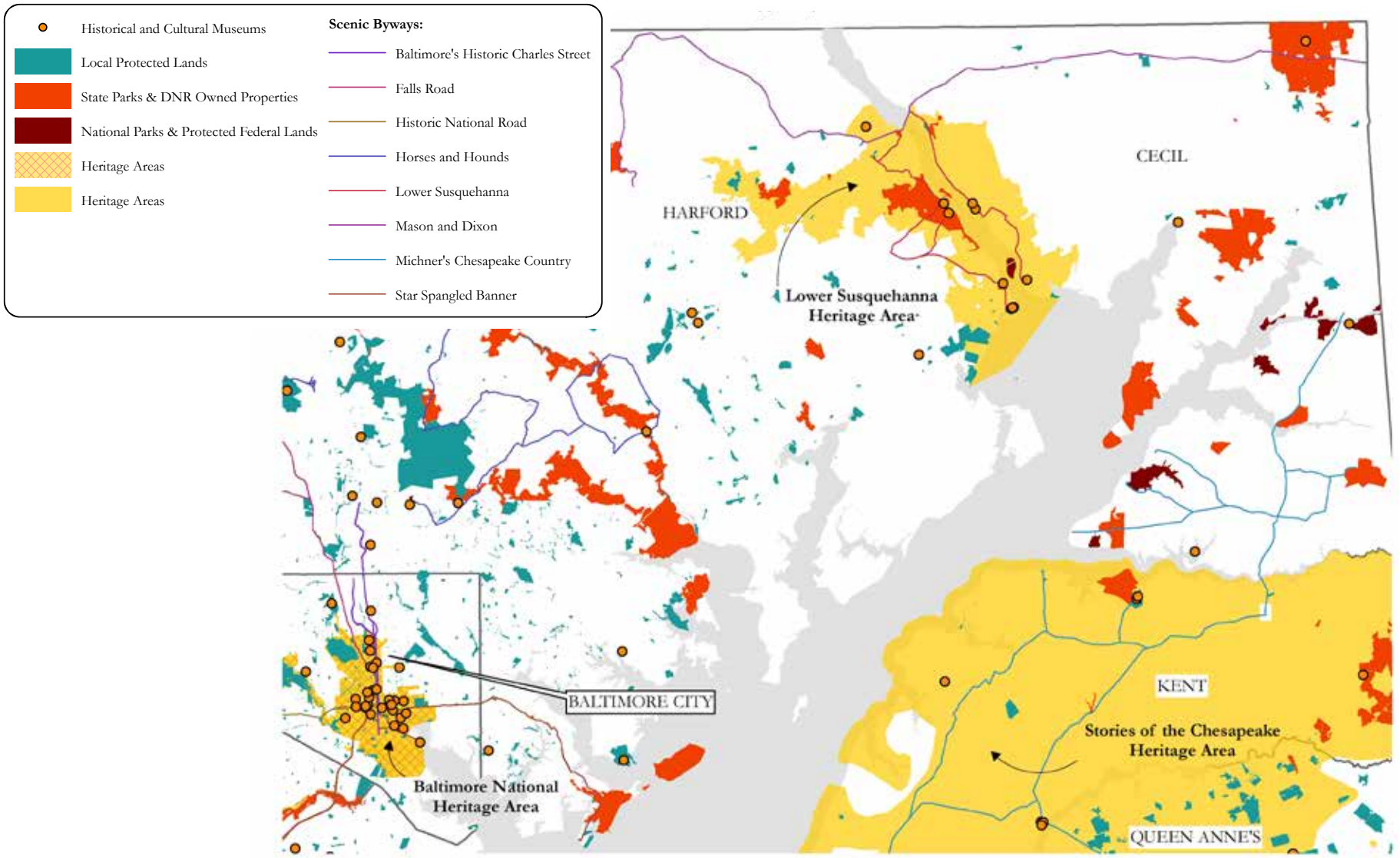
The Upper Bay's farmers embraced the development of scientific farming techniques in the 1840s. Produce of the region's peach orchards and vegetable gardens supported the development of canneries later in the century.

Upper Bay: Regional Map

Upper Bay: Regional Map



Upper Bay: Regional Map



Upper Bay: What We Heard

- African American heritage in the region is frequently overlooked and should be researched, preserved and interpreted (participants specifically mentioned fraternal organizations).
- Rivers beyond the Susquehanna (e.g., Jones Falls and Gunpowder) encouraged human habitation and settlement and could serve as a focus for expanded recreational and interpretive efforts.
- The lack of knowledge about local history makes it difficult to connect residents to place despite wonderful historic gems throughout the region.
- Land use protections for historic properties vary by jurisdiction. Many areas do not have sufficient protection. There's a need for careful planning to protect what makes the region's character special.
- With development pressures on agricultural landscape around small towns, the sense of place valued by residents is under threat.
- Active demolition and neglect are pervasive, especially threatening modest, vernacular structures.
- Lots of stand-alone small museums need capacity building, networking and a broader volunteer pool. Many have difficulty reaching younger audiences.

Upper Bay: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Enhance opportunities for local residents, particularly youth, to experience and learn local heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Work with individual schools and teachers to identify ways to include local heritage in curriculum (Local museums and nonprofits)
- Collaborate to develop events and activities that will draw local residents to experience historic sites (Local governments, museums and nonprofits)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Expand participation in the CLG program.

Immediate strategies:

- Work with the CLG administrator to develop competitive project applications (MHT, current CLGs)
- Work with the CLG administrator to become certified and access resources (MHT, potential CLGs)

Highlight: Elkton, the "Marriage Capital"

The Historic Little Wedding Chapel on Main Street in downtown Elkton opened in the 1920s. In the first few decades of its existence, couples from numerous states flocked here because Maryland had comparatively lax marriage license rules and because Elkton is both a county seat and close to several neighboring states. Elkton had more than 15 wedding chapels in its heyday and, according to lore, taxi drivers would line up at the train station to shuttle brides and grooms to marrying parsons. More than 100,000 couples are believed to have tied the knot there. Although the Little Wedding Chapel recently shut its doors, the building still stands.

Upper Bay: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Highlight:
Havre de Grace Opera House

Built in 1870, the Opera House filled a need for entertainment, dances, children's activities and social engagements in Havre de Grace. The restored Cultural Center at the Havre de Grace Opera House is an anchor of the town's historic Arts and Entertainment District. While the building has served various roles over the centuries, the top floor has always remained a theater. Today, visitors can enjoy an array of performances such as children's theatre, music, touring companies, local performances, films and business conferences.

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to African American heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (MHT, local governments)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to agricultural heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Participate in documentation of dairy industry (MHT, local governments)

Upper Bay: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Explore opportunities to create regional networks and enhance existing networks.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop a local or regional historic sites consortium (MMA, local governments and nonprofits, Heritage Area)
- Coordinate opportunities, information-sharing and marketing as much as possible (Heritage Area, local

Eastern Shore: Snapshot

Maryland's Eastern Shore is particularly rich in Native American heritage, including indigenous cultural landscapes and archeological sites, as well as existing communities and cultural traditions. For example, the Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, comprised of about 300 Nanticoke descendants, established a longhouse near Cambridge in a former African Methodist Episcopal Chapel, which was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

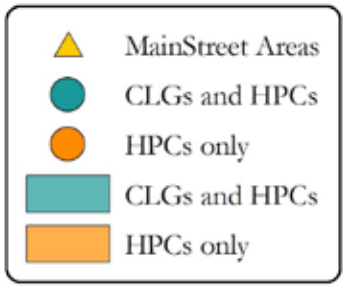
The region is rich in outstanding 18th- and early 19th century buildings, such as Almodington in Somerset County (ca. 1750) and the Custom House in Chestertown (ca. 1746),which reflects that city's importance as a center of Chesapeake Bay maritime trade prior to the Revolutionary War. The Victorian period is well represented in small towns throughout the Shore, for example in the Newtown Historic District in Salisbury and the Whitehaven Hotel.

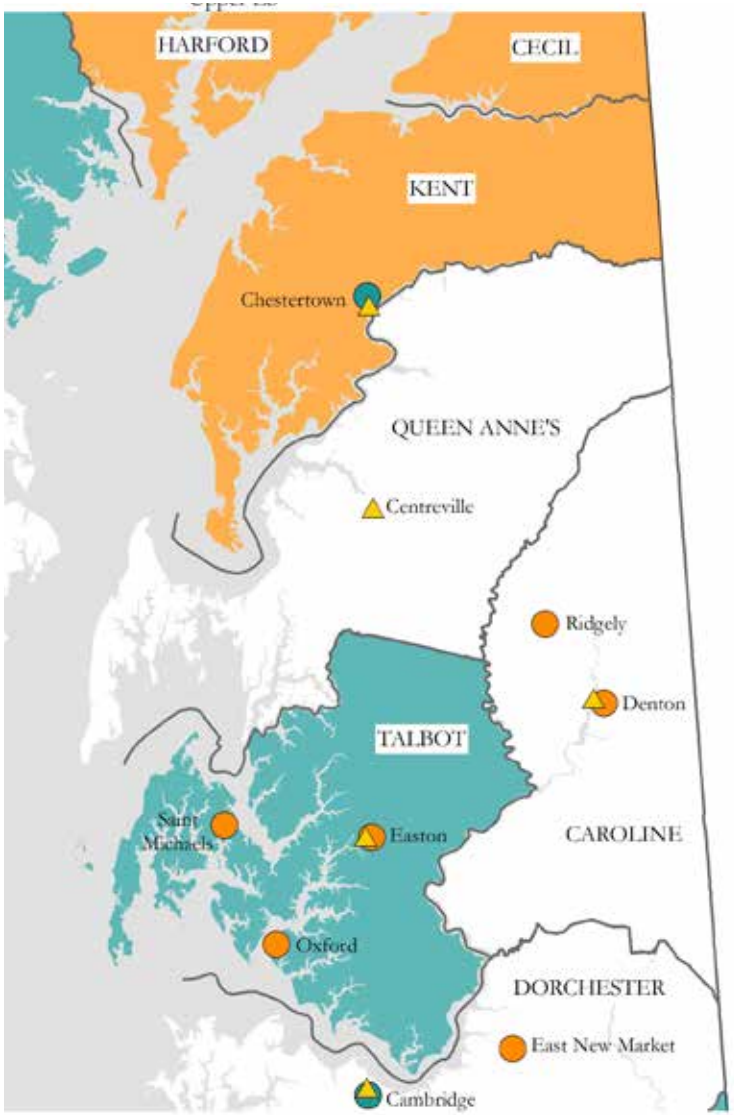
The Eastern Shore has internationally significant stories of African American enslavement and liberation, from the Dorchester County cultural landscapes connected to Harriet Tubman to Frederick Douglass's birthplace in Talbot County. Free Black communities developed early, such as "The Hill" neighborhood in Easton, and continued to flourish following the Civil War (for example, the village of Unionville, founded by returning veterans of the U.S. Colored Troops).

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 seafood industry remains an important part of the identity of communities on both sides of the Bay, despite increasingly problematic economic and environmental issues.

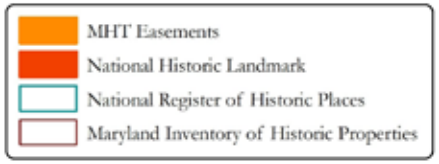
The ample waterfront on both sides of the Eastern Shore peninsula offers unique recreational opportunities. Beginning in the 19th century, Betterton and Tolchester offered sandy Bay beaches and resort amenities to tourists arriving by steamboat from Baltimore. The Atlantic Ocean lured beachgoers as early as the 1830s; hotel development in Ocean City began in the early 1870s.

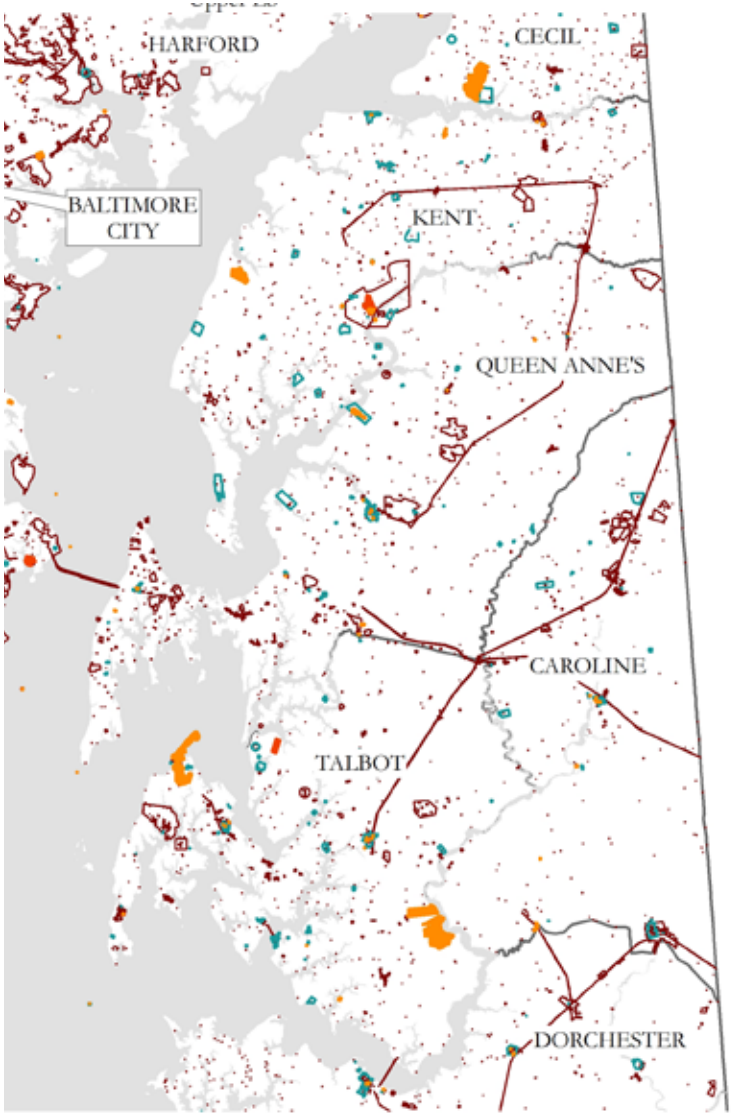
Upper Eastern Shore: Regional Map



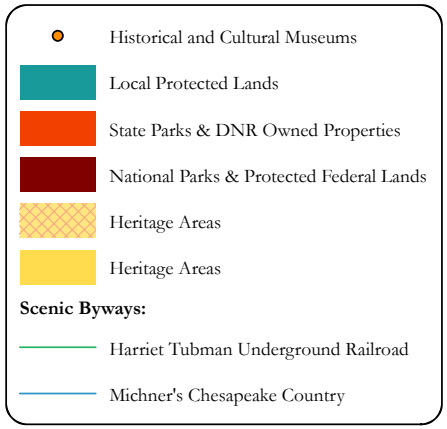


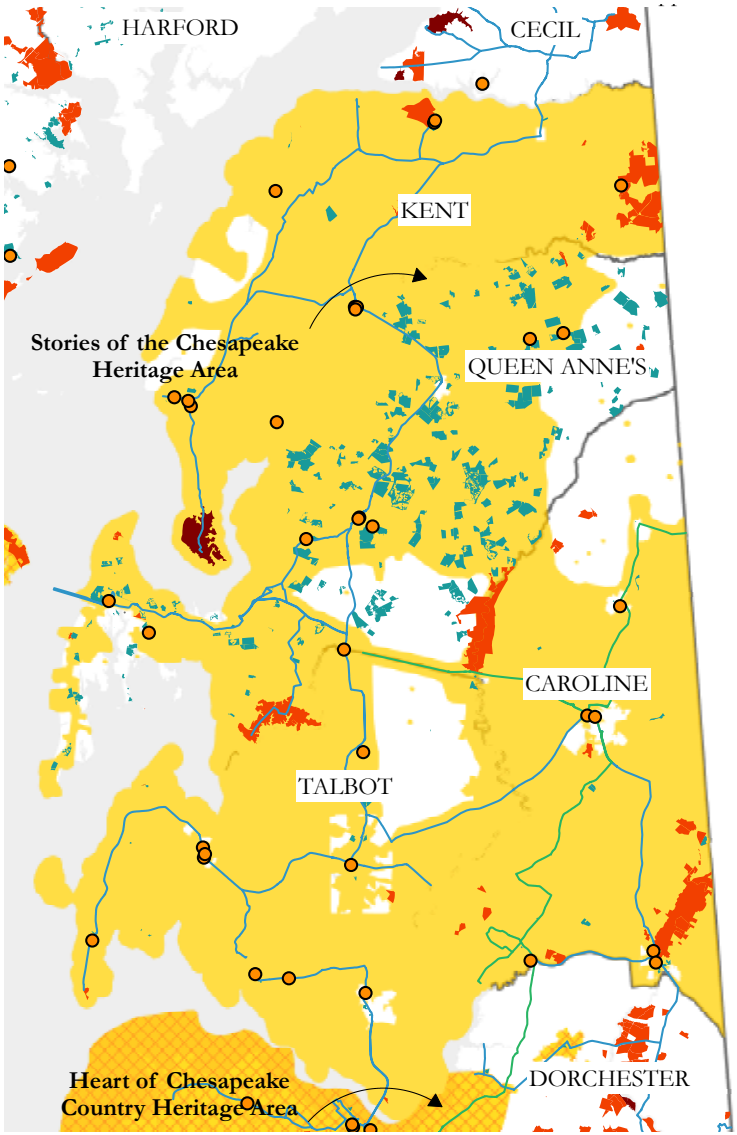
Upper Eastern Shore: Regional Map



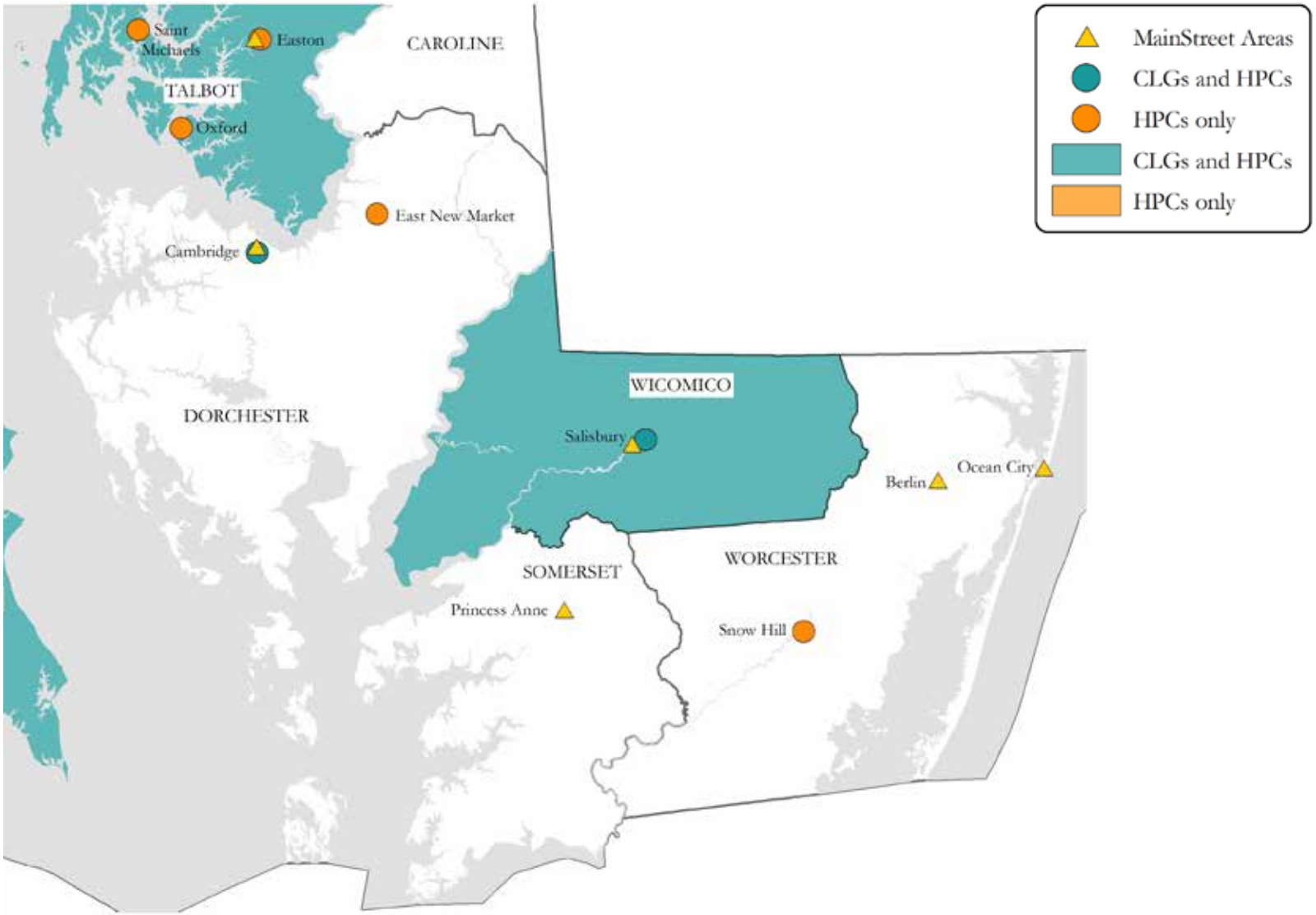


Upper Eastern Shore: Regional Map

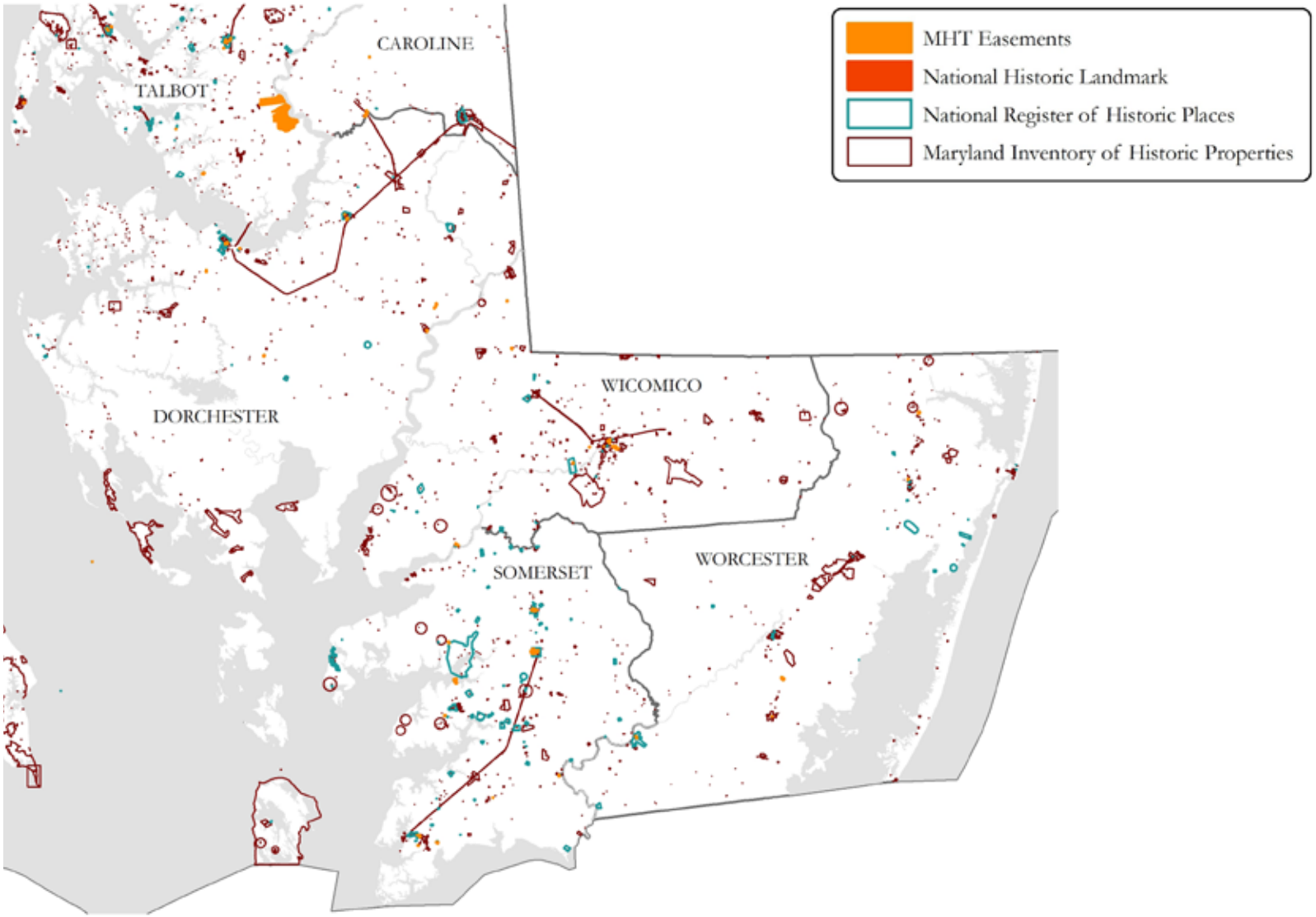




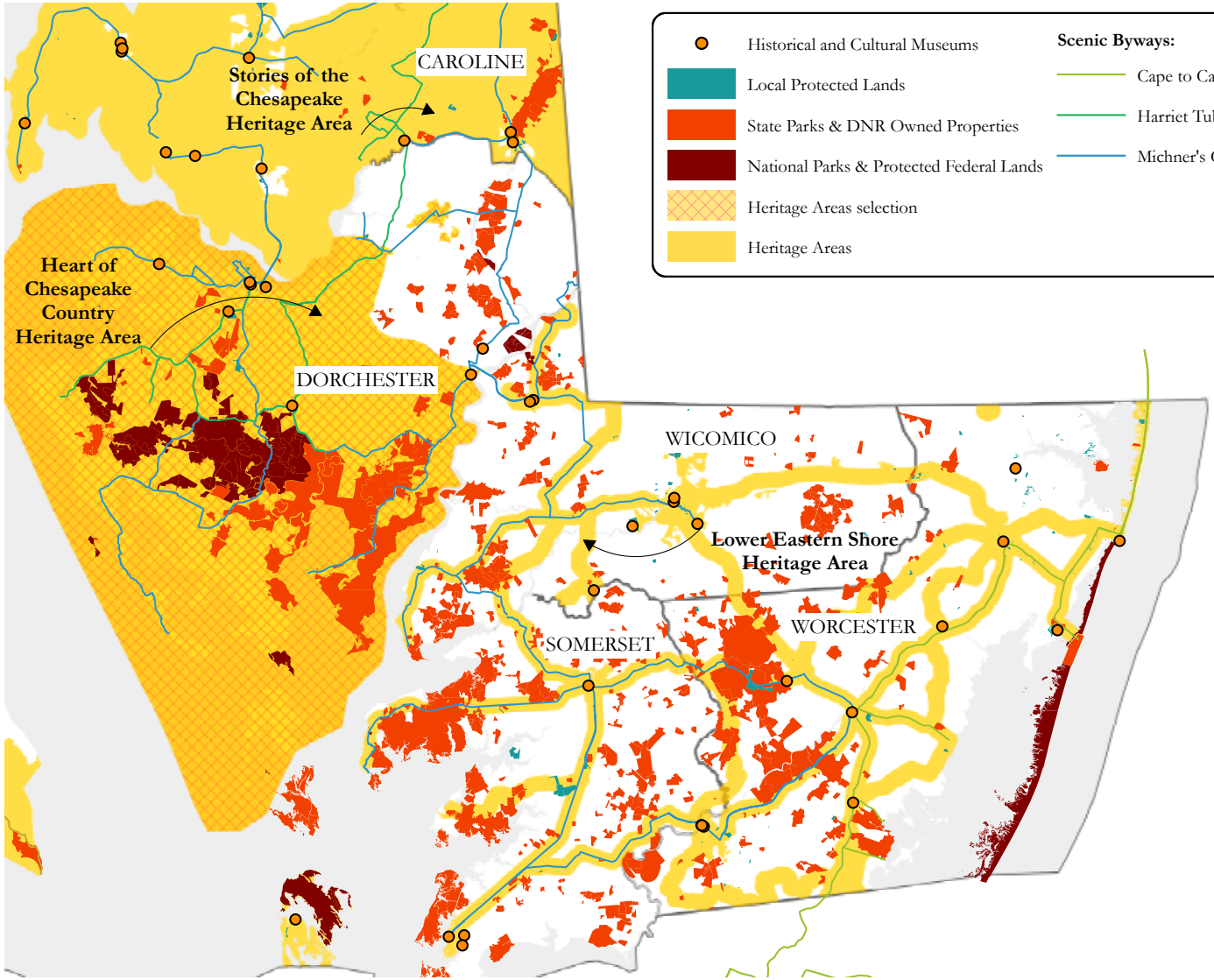
Lower Eastern Shore: Regional Map



Lower Eastern Shore: Regional Map



Lower Eastern Shore: Regional Map



Eastern Shore: What We Heard

- Post-Civil War African American heritage should be better researched, preserved and interpreted, including histories of conflict and struggle (e.g., lynchings, segregation and civil rights).
- Cultural traditions (e.g., Native American, African American, watermen) are under threat from changing economies, land/water use and demographics, as well as fragmentation of communities.
- Preservation is a luxury for those who can afford it. Rural areas in particular are experiencing the loss of modest, vernacular architecture, especially in lower-income areas.
- Opportunities for greater partnerships exist, especially among African American heritage groups.
- Participants expressed a desire for better planning to preserve regional character and improve the visitor experience, including a coherent strategy for wayfinding and community gateways.
- Rising seas and coastal erosion are endangering coastal properties and archeological sites. Native American landscapes and sites on the lower shore are particularly threatened by climate change as well as unchecked development.
- Despite a wealth of resources and institutions, the regional network does not adequately support heritage education and tourism, especially as regards smaller organizations on the Lower Shore.
- The region's agricultural heritage, particularly on the Upper Shore, is threatened by the loss of agricultural landscapes. Several participants mentioned the encroachment of clean and renewable energy facilities like solar.

Eastern Shore: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Highlight:
Eastern Shore Network for Change

Most recognized for its "Reflections on Pine" series (p. 65) commemorating the Cambridge civil rights movement, the ESNC 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. ESNC provides networking opportunities among groups and serves as a resource for existing community-based programs, local government, social service institutions, public schools, higher learning institutions, the department of corrections and local courts.

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Enhance opportunities for local residents, particularly youth, to experience and learn local heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Develop oral history programs partnering with younger people, particularly related to African American heritage (Local museums and nonprofits)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Expand outreach and training programs to increase participation in and knowledge of preservation.

Immediate strategies:

- Increase outreach efforts for existing programs (e.g., tax credits, commission trainings) (MHT, MAHDC)
- Build on existing partnerships to enhance access to resources in rural communities (PM)
- Develop local training opportunities for flood mitigation and planning (MHT, MEMA, local governments and nonprofits)

Eastern Shore: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document communities, historic properties and cultural sites significant to post-Civil War African American heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (MHT, local governments)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to agricultural heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Participate in documentation of large-scale landscapes, particularly those threatened by development (MHT, local governments)

Highlight: Indigenous Cultural Landscapes

Indigenous Cultural Landscapes 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."

Eastern Shore: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Explore opportunities to create regional networks and enhance existing networks.

Immediate strategies:

- Create a regional network for African American heritage preservation and interpretation (ESNC, local museums and nonprofits)
- Coordinate opportunities, information-sharing and marketing with smaller organizations (Lower Eastern Shore Heritage Area)

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Ensure inclusion of Native American interests in networks and preservation strategies.

Immediate strategy:

- Host at least one regional meeting to define ways to improve partnership and collaboration (MHT, MHAA, MCIA, Heritage Areas, local nonprofits)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Protect and enhance regional character by revitalizing historic towns and incentivizing new development within already-developed areas.

Immediate strategies:

- Expand investment in historic properties via the Center for Towns (ESLC)
- Develop technical assistance (case studies, guidance documents) for protecting and enhancing gateways (MDP, MHT)
- Develop technical assistance (case studies, guidance documents) for documenting and protecting viewsheds (MHT, MDP, MAHDC)

Southern Maryland: Snapshot

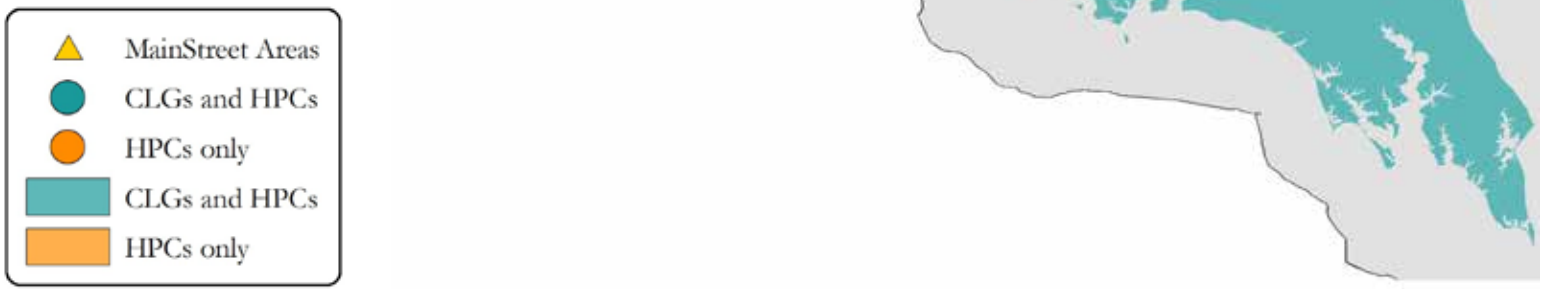
In 1634, English settlers arrived at what is now St. Mary's City and established the first permanent European settlement and the first capital of the new Maryland colony, whose mandate specified religious tolerance. The landing site was occupied by members of the Yaocomico Branch of the Piscataway Indian Nation, from whom the new colonists purchased 30 acres. Extensive archeological investigations have informed the reconstruction of several iconic buildings, including the 1667 church. Existing buildings, such as Morgan Hill Farm and Ocean Hall, represent vernacular architecture of the turn of the 18th century.

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. The heritage of tobacco culture remains evident on the landscape in a declining number of distinctive barns, constructed for curing and storing the leaves. Other remnants of the tobacco industry, such as the warehouses where tobacco was brought to market, are similarly vanishing.

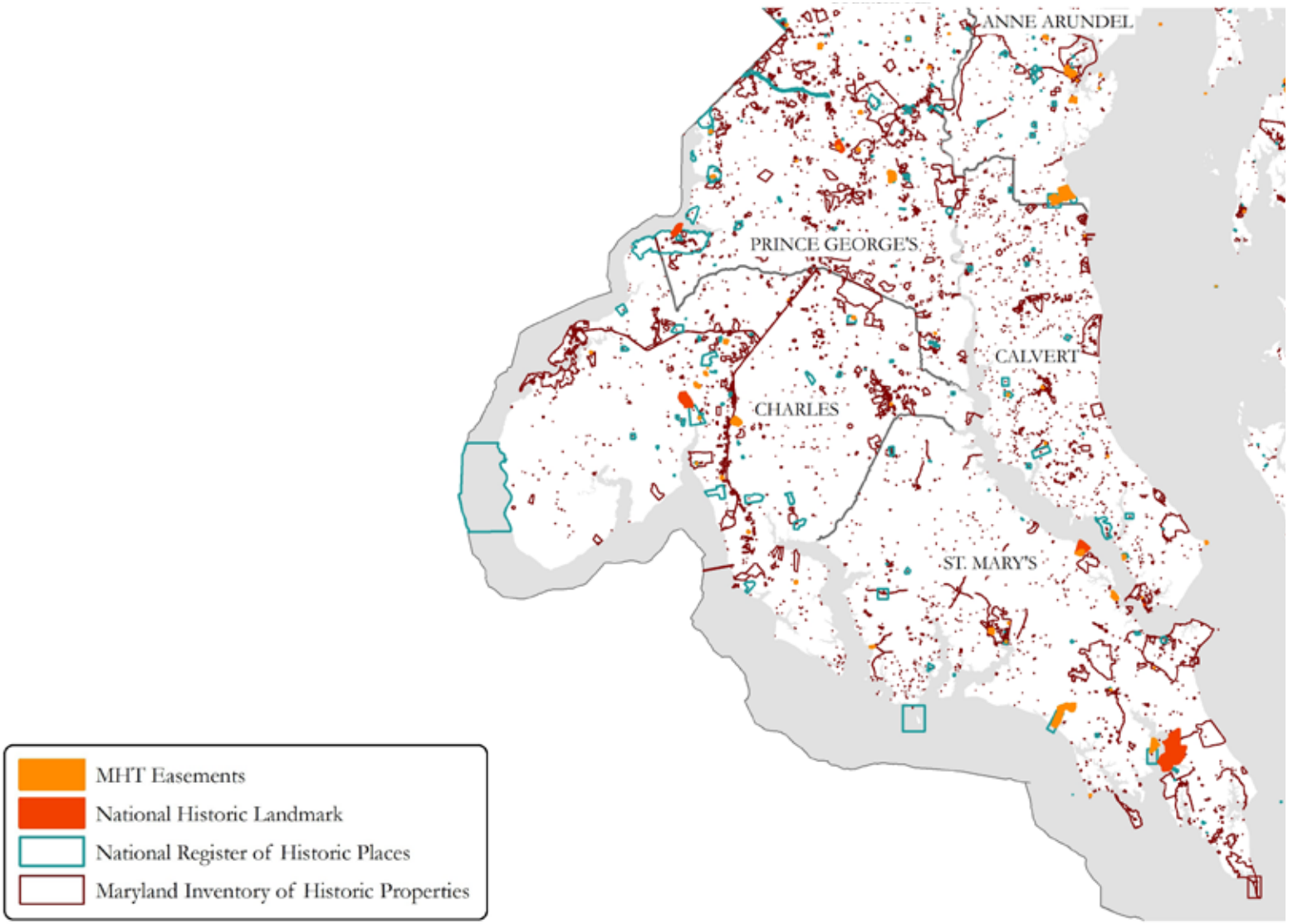
Southern Maryland shares in the maritime heritage of the Chesapeake Bay; the seafood industry is also important to the history and economy of the Potomac and Patuxent river regions. Boatbuilding, crabbing, and oystering traditions persist in St. Mary's, Calvert, and Charles counties. The J. C. Lore Oyster House in Solomons is designated a National Historic Landmark for its exceptional preservation as a seafood processing facility during the period from its construction in 1934 to its closing in 1978.

As in other parts of the state, the proximity of Washington, D.C. led to the development of federal installations and facilities that contributed significantly to the heritage and economy of southern Maryland. Commissioned in 1937 in an effort to consolidate aviation test programs, the Patuxent Naval Air Station at Leonardtown figures prominently in the history of World War II and the Cold War era. The Navy Recreation Center at Solomons operated during World War II as a naval ordnance test facility. In 1890, Naval Support Facility Indian Head was founded as a gun test facility on the Potomac River, and has since evolved and expanded to provide research and development and operational support for all branches of the military.

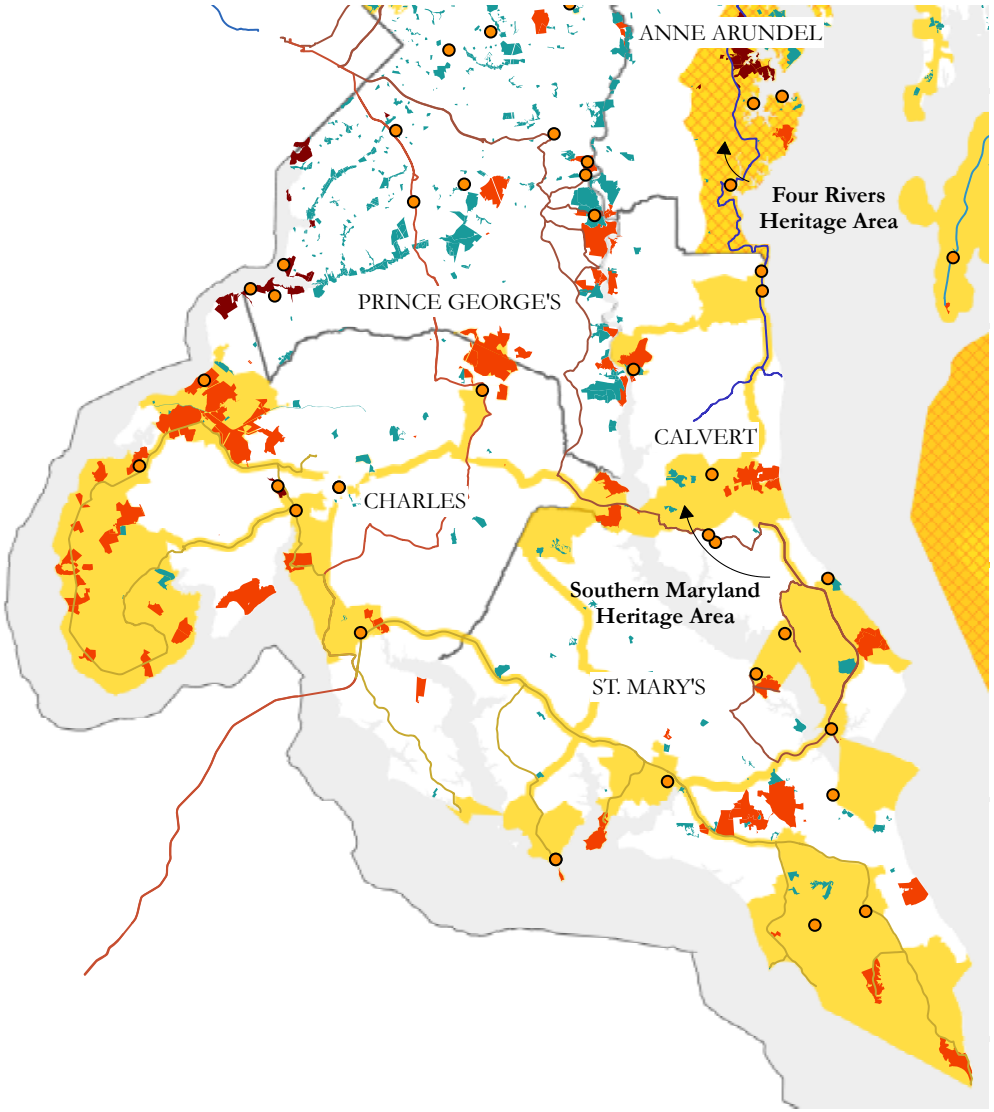
Southern Maryland: Regional Map



Southern Maryland: Regional Map



Southern Maryland: Regional Map



- Historical and Cultural Museums
- Local Protected Lands
- State Parks & DNR Owned Properties
- National Parks & Protected Federal Lands
- Heritage Areas
- Heritage Areas

Scenic Byways:

- Booth's Escape
- Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
- Religous Freedom Tour
- Roots and Tides
- Star Spangled Banner

Southern Maryland: What We Heard

- African American agricultural heritage and waterfront communities in the region should be researched, preserved and interpreted. (e.g., George Rice House (p. 130), Highland Beach).
- Recreational heritage (e.g., summer camps and Bay beach resorts) could serve as a focus for expanded recreational and interpretative efforts.
- Participants expressed a desire for careful planning and development review to protect what makes the region's character special, including archeological sites.
- Rising seas and coastal erosion endanger archeological sites and communities along the Bay and associated waterways.
- Development pressures on the agricultural landscape around small towns has led to a loss of rural character. Alterations to historic and rural roads, as well as loss of viewsheds and vistas (from land and water), are changing the sense of place.
- There is concern about water access and the gentrification of waterfront communities, especially former African American beaches, particularly in southern Anne Arundel County.
- Active demolition and by neglect are common, especially contributing to the loss of modest, vernacular structures.

Southern Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 1: Connect with Broader Audiences

Objective: Enhance opportunities for local residents, particularly youth, to experience and learn local heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop oral history programs utilizing younger people, particularly related to African American heritage (Local museums and nonprofits
- Produce online interpretation and paddling maps to enhance the visitor experience of Mallows Bay (MHT, MHAA, Chesapeake Conservancy)

Goal 2: Improve the Framework for Preservation

Objective: Expand outreach and training programs to increase participation in and knowledge of preservation.

Immediate strategies:

- Increase outreach efforts for existing programs (e.g., tax credits, commission trainings) (MHT, MAHDC)
- Build on existing partnerships to enhance access to resources in rural communities (PM)
- Develop local training opportunities for flood mitigation and planning (MHT, MEMA, local governments and nonprofits)

Highlight: Through Piscataway Eyes

Southern Maryland has been the ancestral home of the Piscataway Indian people for more than 10,000 years. Under the leadership of Maryland's two state-recognized Indian tribes (the Piscataway-Conoy Tribe and the Piscataway Indian Nation), MHT, and the Southern Maryland Heritage Area, a broad-based public-private partnership was formed in 2014 to create a multi-county Piscataway Indian Heritage Trail. The **Trail Master Plan** will guide the development of a regional tourism experience at multiple locations, telling the stories of the Piscataway Indians through oral history and traditional knowledge combined with current scholarly research.

Photo credit: Julie King

Southern Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties, archeological sites and cultural heritage threatened by climate change.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (MHT, local governments)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to recreational heritage.

Immediate strategies:

- Develop multi-county project to document summer camps (MHT, local governments)
- Collaborate on documentation of Bay beach resorts and waterfront communities (MHT, local governments)
- Conduct surveys and complete documentation in state parks (MHT, DNR)

Goal 3: Expand and Update Documentation

Objective: Research and document historic properties and cultural sites significant to agricultural heritage.

Immediate strategy:

- Collaborate to prioritize areas for research and seek funding for documentation (MHT, local governments)

Goal 4: Build Capacity and Strengthen Networks

Objective: Ensure inclusion of Native American interests in networks and preservation strategies.

Immediate strategies:

- Host at least one regional meeting to define ways to improve partnership and collaboration, including the interpretation of Fort Zekiah (MHT, MHAA, MCIA, Heritage Areas, local nonprofits)
- Promote the implementation of *Through Piscataway Eyes* (MHT, MHAA, MCIA, Heritage Areas, local nonprofits)

Highlight: Mallows Bay

Along the Potomac River, the Mallows Bay Historic District includes more than 100 wooden steamships known as the Ghost Fleet, remnants of the civilian U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation established on April 2, 1917 to carry men, arms and equipment when America entered World War I. In 2014, the state submitted a nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for Mallows Bay to become a national marine sanctuary. The ships' remains and related infrastructure serve as habitat to populations of fish, bald eagles and other marine species. To help raise awareness of the effort, MHT staff have participated in television programming, organized and participated in guided paddling tours and joined Charles County in developing educational programs for students.

Southern Maryland: Regional Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Enhance the ability of historic preservation and heritage tourism to promote public health and education.

Immediate strategies:

- Partner to encourage visitation and to develop an effective management strategy for Mallows Bay (MHT, NOAA, Charles County, local and regional nonprofits)
- Collaborate on the development and implementation of nature-based recreational activities at JPPM (MHT, DNR, JPPM)

Goal 5: Collaborate toward Shared Objectives

Objective: Identify and pursue opportunities to protect and enhance the rural character of the region.

Immediate strategies:

- Evaluate options for a barn rehabilitation and restoration program (PM, local governments and nonprofits)
- Develop technical assistance (e.g., case studies, guidance documents) for protecting and enhancing historic roads (MHT, MDOT SHA, MDP)
- Develop technical assistance (e.g., case studies, guidance documents) for documenting and protecting viewsheds (MHT, MDP, MAHDC)

Highlight: George Rice House

Managed by the Calvert County Natural Resources Division, Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm is an approximately 200-acre park that interprets the site's many layers of human history and habitation from prehistoric times through the 20th century. With assistance from the AAHPP, the county began stabilization of a house and outbuildings constructed between 1915 and 1938 by George Rice, an African American farmer whose story is an important part of the park's agricultural history. Funds from MHAA supported improvements to public access and interpretive signage. Ultimately, the house is intended to serve as a residence for a caretaker, who will further the interpretation of the site as a working farm.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Federal and State Legislation Related to Preservation, Archeology, and Cultural Heritage

Federal	AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906, as amended (54 U.S.C. §§ 320301—320303; 18 U.S.C. § 1866)	Imposes criminal penalties with a maximum fine of $5,000 and/or 90 days in jail for disturbing archeological remains on federal lands; stipulates that only qualified individuals or institutions can excavate sites within the federal government's jurisdiction upon obtaining a permit; provision for U.S. President to obtain land to establish national monuments.
	HISTORIC SITES, BUILDINGS AND ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1935, as amended (54 U.S.C. §§ 102303—102304; 309101; 320101—320106)	Gave NPS authority to identify and collect data for evaluation from heritage resources around the country; established Historic Sites Survey, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Building Survey (HABS); stated policy of preserving heritage resources; gave Department of Interior authorization to acquire land for public benefit.
	FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID ACT OF 1956, as amended (23 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*; § 305)	Legislation included requirement for consideration of archeological resources and provided for the use of highway funds for "archeological and paleontological salvage," during the massive road expansion and new public facilities construction of post-World War II; encouraged quick excavations of threatened sites.
	RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT OF 1960, as amended (54 U.S.C. §§ 312501—312508)	Expanded Historic Sites Act by promoting protection of threatened heritage resources and data during construction of dams; authorized the Department of the Interior to conduct surveys and excavations at project locations; introduced process of notification between government agencies; allotted one percent of federal agency's construction project for use in investigating endangered archeological sites.
	NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, as amended (54 USC § 300101, *et seq.*)	This highly significant act established the national preservation program; created the National Register of Historic Places; authorized implementation of Section 106 review of federal undertakings; established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; contained language for the identification and protection of historic sites either privately or publicly owned; created the federal Historic Preservation Fund, the CLG Program, and State Historic Preservation Offices throughout the U.S. and its territories.
	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C §§ 4321; 4331-4335)	Declared impact of any federally funded project on heritage and environmental resources was to be assessed, requiring complete analysis of a project's impact on natural and cultural resources within and around a proposed construction site.
	EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593 (1971), Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment	Proclaimed that federal agencies must survey all significant historical areas situated on public lands for which they are held responsible; impact determination must be issued by Secretary of Interior if site is to be threatened; if damage determined unavoidable, measurement from HABS or HAER required.

	ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION ACT OF 1974, as amended (54 USC §§ 312501-312508)	Expanded Reservoir Salvage Act; ensured that federal agencies became aware of possible impact of federal, federally-assisted or licensed projects on heritage resources; permitted one percent appropriation for archeological activities to be transferred to NPS from the responsible agency; dictated that NHPA, NEPA, and Ex. Order 11593 be coordinated when agencies began their compliance procedures; imposed stronger penalties for looting and/or damaging archeological sites on federal land; stipulated artifacts recovered on federal lands to go to a "suitable institution" for preservation; included list of definitions.
	SECTION 170(h) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE (Charitable Contributions) (26 U.S.C. § 170(h))	Establishes an income tax deduction for charitable contributions made in the form conservation of a "qualified real property interests," which includes an interest in historic property.
	ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT OF 1987, as amended (43 U.S.C. §§ 2101—2106)	Provides for permit programs to allow public reasonable access to shipwrecks by State holding title to wreck; allows appropriate recovery of shipwrecks; encourages creation of State underwater parks; states time frame for developing guidelines.
	NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT of 1990 (NAGPRA), as amended (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001—3013)	Provides for protection of Native American graves; presents definitions of associated terms; defines ownership of Native American human remains recovered on federal or tribal lands (after November 1990); allows for removal of human remains and objects under certain circumstances; sets forth penalties for illegal trafficking of Native American human remains and associated artifacts; requires museums with such remains and artifacts to prepare inventory and notify affected tribes; presents guidelines for repatriation of remains and artifacts; establishes review committee to oversee implementation.
	SECTION 47 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE (REHABILITATION CREDIT) (26 U.S.C. § 47)	Allows application of 20% income tax credit to qualified rehabilitation expenditures on certified historic structures; sets time limitations; defines "qualified rehabilitated building" and "certified historic structure;" discusses phased rehabilitations and progress expenditures; presents language regarding straight-line depreciation.
	INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT (ISTEA) of 1991	Amended the Federal Highway Aid Act of 1959 (cited above) to restructure nations' highways into one system; give funds to states in block grants; ten percent of appropriation set aside for ten types of transportation enhancement activities (six are preservation-related); acts as conduit for funding projects that benefit historic towns and properties.

State (all statutory references are to the Annotated Code of Maryland)	CANAL PLACE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARTICLE, TITLE 13. SUBTITLE 10	Creates Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority and Canal Place Preservation District in Cumberland, MD; outlines power to develop and preserve the District.
	DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS, STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, TITLE 5A, SUBTITLE 1	Established the Division of Historical and Cultural Programs within the Maryland Department of Planning.
	ECONOMIC GROWTH, RESOURCE PROTECTION, AND PLANNING ACT OF 1992: STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 7A.	Requires local jurisdictions to consider twelve visions and certain sensitive areas in developing comprehensive plans; directs that local comprehensive plans must be supported by zoning maps to implement plan.
	MARYLAND MAIN STREET DESIGNATION PROGRAM, EXECUTIVE ORDER 1.01.1990.13	Establishes program in the Department of Housing and Community Development, with cooperation of Departments of Transportation, Commerce, and Natural Resources.
	MARYLAND HERITAGE AREAS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARTICLE, TITLE 13, SUBTITLE 11	Establishes MHAA; creates a Maryland System of Certified Heritage Areas; creates financial assistance programs for recognized and certified heritage areas.
	MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST, STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, TITLE 5A, SUBTITLE 3	Establishes MHT and its duties and responsibilities with respect to preservation of the State historic and cultural resources.
	HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MUSEUM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, TITLE 5A, SUBTITLE 3, PART V	Establishes the Historical and Cultural Museum Assistance Program within MHT and the Maryland Department of Planning; mandates that grants be made available for local jurisdictions and nonprofits for use by museums; requires surveys to determine location, resources, and needs of museums.

	ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORIC PROPERTY, STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, TITLE 5A, SUBTITLE 3, PART IV	Establishes the State's Office of Archaeology within MHT; provides for educational programs; sets conditions for permits for excavation of State-controlled terrestrial sites and caves; provides that submerged archeological properties belong to State where the State has sovereignty; sets conditions for permits for excavation of submerged sites.
	TRANSFER OF HUMAN REMAINS HELD BY MHT: STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, SECTION 339	Authorizes compliance with NAGPRA standards; extends certain NAGPRA protections to State-recognized Native American groups for repatriation of remains and certain artifacts held by MHT.
	AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE PRESERVATION PROGRAM, STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT ARTICLE, SECTION 5A-330	Provides capital grants for the acquisition and preservation of buildings, communities, and sites of significance to the African American experience in Maryland.
	OTHER STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES	Historic Structure Rehabilitation Tax Credit: State Finance & Procurement Article, Sections 5A-303. Property Tax Relief: Tax Property Article, Sections 9-204.1; 9-302; 9-308; 9-309; 9-312; 9-323 State Review and Compliance: State Finance & Procurement Article, Sections 5A-319; 5A-325; 5A-326 State Funded Grant/Loan Programs for Historic Preservation: State Finance & Procurement Article, Sections 5A-327 and 5A-328 State Register Program for Historic Properties: State Finance & Procurement Article, Sections 5A-322—5A-324 Historic Marker Program: State Finance & Procurement Article, Section 5A-329 Enabling Legislation for the Creation of Local Historic Preservation Zoning and Local Historic Preservation Commissions: Land Use Article, Title 8

Appendix 2: Directory of Key Agencies and Organizations in PreserveMaryland II

Preservation Maryland

Preservation Maryland (PM) has had the same mission and fight since 1931 – preserving Maryland's heritage. To make measurable impacts, their work has been divided into three specific, targeted and strategic efforts: Advocacy, Outreach and Education and Funding. Two of their marquee programs, Six-to-Fix and the Heritage Fund (a joint program with MHT), help to support and empower preservation efforts statewide through coordination, training and direct engagement as well as directly investing in preservation projects. Recently, PM added Smart Growth Maryland as a campaign to more broadly serve historic communities. PM consistently works to be a resource for individuals and grassroots organizations working to save places that matter to communities.

Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions

The Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC) provides advocacy, training and program support for historic preservation commissions and local governments across the state. Formed in 1979, MAHDC serves 47 commissions, representing both urban and local historic districts, local governments, commissioners, residents and owners of historic properties. Their basic philosophy is that by working together, Maryland's historic district commissions can help one another become more effective protectors of the historic resources in each of their own communities.

Maryland Coalition of Heritage Areas

The Maryland Coalition of Heritage Areas consists of Maryland's thirteen Certified Heritage Areas, each defined by a distinct focus or theme that makes that place or region different from other areas in the state. These distinctive places exhibit tangible evidence of the area's heritage in historic buildings and districts, cultural traditions and natural landscapes, as well as other resources such as museums, parks and traditional ways of life as revealed in food, music and art. By investing public dollars to create tourism-related products, spark matching private investment and motivate local leadership, the coalition seeks to promote a balanced, sustainable level of heritage tourism that strengthens communities and improves the state's quality of life.

Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development

The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) is proud to be at the forefront in implementing housing policy that promotes and preserves homeownership and creates innovative community development initiatives to meet the challenges of a growing Maryland. Through various designation and incentive programs such as Main Street Maryland, Community Legacy, Sustainable Communities and Maryland Mortgage, DHCD has invested millions of dollars in historic communities and has empowered thousands of Marylanders to realize the American dream of homeownership.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

In a sustainable Maryland, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recognizes that the health of our society and our economy are dependent on the health of our environment. DNR acts both collectively and individually to preserve, protect, restore and enhance our environment for this and future generations. In addition to direct stewardship of historic properties and archeological sites (including its Resident Curatorship Program), DNR's programs that most impact cultural resources include the Maryland Park Service, the Rural Legacy Program, American Battlefields, Working Waterfronts and coastal programs.

Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture

The Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture (MCAAHC) is committed to discovering, documenting, preserving, collecting and promoting Maryland's African American heritage. The commission also provides technical assistance to institutions and groups with similar objectives. Through the accomplishment of this mission, the commission seeks to educate Maryland citizens and visitors to our state about the significance of the African American experience in Maryland. The AAHPP, which provides funding for capital projects throughout the state, is a joint program of MHT and the commission.

Maryland Commission on Climate Change

The Maryland Commission on Climate Change (MCCC) consists of 26 members representing state agencies and legislature, local government, business, environmental nonprofit organizations, organized labor, philanthropic interests and the state university system. The work of the commission is supported by a steering committee and four working groups, which embody both public and private interests in climate change. MDP (including MHT) serves on the Adaptation and Resiliency Working Group and collaborates with members to ensure that historic properties and cultural resources are considered in planning and decision-making.

Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs

The 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. The MCIA promotes awareness and better understanding of the historic and contemporary contributions of Native Americans to Maryland and assists state, local and private agencies in providing resources to address the educational, social and economic needs of Native American communities in Maryland.

Maryland Environmental Trust

The Maryland Environmental Trust (MET), a unit of DNR, works with landowners, local communities and citizen land trusts to protect Maryland's most treasured landscapes and natural resources as a legacy for future generations. They accomplish this work by providing direct assistance, information and innovative tools to ensure the ongoing stewardship and public concern for the natural, historic and scenic resources of the state. As one of the oldest and most successful land trusts in the country, MET holds more than 1,080 conservation easements preserving more than 130,000 acres statewide, some of which are held in partnership with MHT.

Maryland Historical Society

Since its founding in 1844, the Maryland Historical Society (MdHS) is the state's oldest continuously operating cultural institution, serving upward of 100,000 people through its museum, library, press and educational programs. Through books and the quarterly Maryland Historical Magazine, MdHS publications provide a forum for Maryland topics of scholarly and general interest. MdHS sponsors a dynamic schedule of educational programs and special events to make Maryland's history come alive for visitors of all ages. School-based programming provides Maryland teachers and their students with important supplemental materials and experiential learning opportunities to augment classroom teaching on Maryland and United States social studies topics.

Maryland Historical Trust

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

Maryland Humanities

Maryland Humanities creates and supports educational experiences in the humanities that inspire all Marylanders to embrace lifelong learning, exchange ideas openly and enrich their communities. They envision a Maryland where the humanities are understood as central to everyday life because they help us reflect on the past, understand the present and shape the future. The result will be a state where thoughtful and informed Marylanders are committed to a lifetime of learning that invigorates and strengthens our democracy through an open-minded exchange of ideas. 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 State Archives

The Maryland State Archives (MSA) serves as the central depository for government records of permanent value. Its holdings date from Maryland's founding in 1634 and include colonial and state 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

With a celebrated history of commitment to innovation, collaboration and leadership in the arts spanning four decades, the Maryland State Arts Council (MSAC) was founded to encourage and invest in the arts for all Marylanders. MSAC sponsors Arts and Entertainment Districts, which are frequently located in historic communities, as a way to stimulate the economy and improve the quality of life. MSAC is also home to Maryland Traditions, the state's folklife program. Since 1974, state-employed folklorists have worked to identify, document, support and present Maryland folklife through grants, awards, festivals and other programming.

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. NPS cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. NPS does this through several programs such as the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program and their State, Tribal and Local Plans & Grants division, which manages several grant programs. NPS units in Maryland include the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Antietam National Battlefield and the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park. The agency also maintains interpretive programs like the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

With headquarters in Washington, D.C., the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a privately funded nonprofit organization, works to save America's historic places. Their mission is to protect significant places representing our 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.

Rural Maryland Council

The Rural Maryland Council (RMC) brings together citizens, community-based organizations, federal, state, county and municipal government officials as well as representatives of the for-profit and nonprofit sectors to collectively address the needs of rural Maryland communities. They provide a venue for members of agriculture and natural resource-based industries, health care facilities, educational institutions, economic and community development organizations, for-profit and nonprofit corporations and government agencies to cross traditional boundaries, share information and address in a more holistic way the special needs and opportunities in rural Maryland. RMC funding has supported historic preservation, agricultural preservation and related technical assistance.

Appendix 3: Acronyms

Acronym	Agency/Organization/Program
AAHPP	African American Heritage Preservation Program
ASM	Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
BHI	Baltimore Heritage, Inc.
BNHA	Baltimore National Heritage Area
CLG	Certified Local Government
DGS	Maryland Department of General Services
DHCD	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
DNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
ESLC	Eastern Shore Land Conservancy
ESNC	Eastern Shore Network for Change
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GBHA	Greater Baltimore History Alliance
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
MCCC	Maryland Commission on Climate Change

Acronym	Agency/Organization/Program
MCIA	Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs
MDOT	Maryland Department of Transportation
MDOT SHA	State Highway Administration
MDP	Maryland Department of Planning
MEMA	Maryland Emergency Management Agency
MHAA	Maryland Heritage Areas Authority
MdHS	Maryland Historical Society
MHT	Maryland Historical Trust
MMA	Maryland Museums Association
MSA	Maryland State Archives
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service

Maryland Historical Trust

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