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The Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
Center for Environmental Resources
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Philadelphia, PA 19107



Prepared by the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership
February, 1997



CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

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The Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan
"Where Time and Tide Meet"

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Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan is to develop a public and private partnership which recognizes the unique assets of Southern Maryland as a heritage area and creates a plan of action which will: 1) balance preservation, conservation, recreation and development; 2) preserve and enhance Southern Maryland's cultural, historical and natural resources; (3) further develop Southern Maryland's economy by creating economic opportunity and jobs; and (4) leverage the resources necessary to accomplish the above.

The Southern Maryland Heritage Area includes Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties. The Area is circumscribed by the Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers (See Figures 1 and 2). It is entirely within the western shore of the coastal plain which descends in tiers from the Piedmont Plateau to the Chesapeake Bay.

The region is rich in resources -- land, water, flora and fauna, history, culture, and people. Southern Maryland's history spans from the arrival of Native Americans to today's developing technology industry.

Nature, history and culture in Southern Maryland are inextricably linked -- just as shore and tide are linked -- each shaping the other over time. Southern Maryland has been shaped, and is still being shaped, by its geography, by its natural resources and by its residents. The interaction of these three factors is what gives the region its cohesiveness making it a special heritage area. The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership developed the theme "Where time and tide meet" to convey the region's rich natural, cultural and historical heritage.

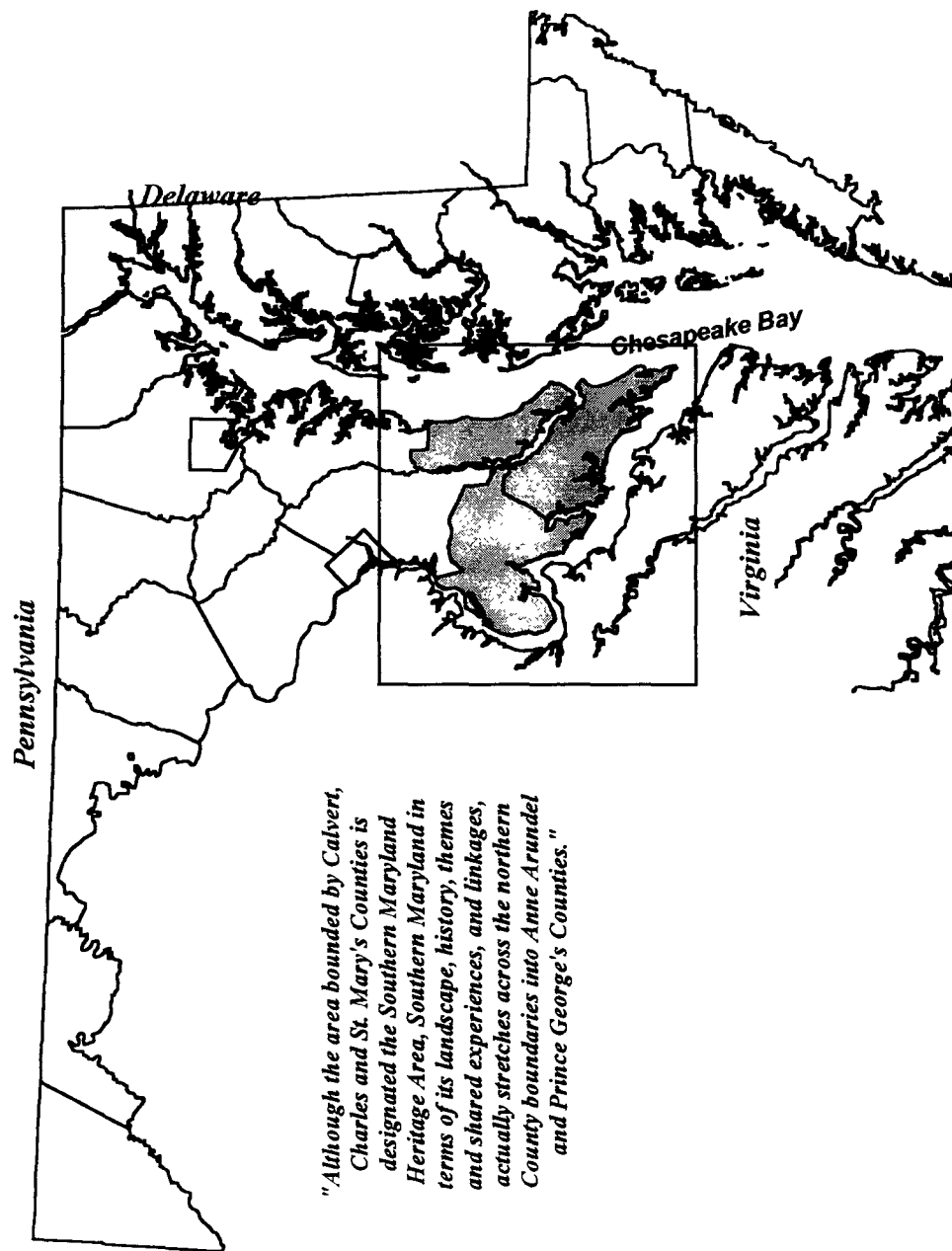
The Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan looks analytically at these shaping factors and recommends policies and actions needed to preserve, enhance, restore and promote an improved quality of life.

"A heritage area is a region or landscape with a distinctive sense of place unified by large scale resources, such as rivers, lakes or bays, canal systems, historic roads, trails or railroads. A heritage area may include both urban and rural settlement, and is a cohesive, dynamic environment where change can be creatively guided to the benefit of the community and place."

*National Coalition of Heritage Areas
Statement of National Need, 1995*

This plan is thus the starting point of a community partnership to ensure in decades to come, the stewardship of the region's heritage resources, and use of them to stimulate the local economy and improve our quality of life.

The Southern Maryland Heritage Area



"Although the area bounded by Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties is designated the Southern Maryland Heritage Area, Southern Maryland in terms of its landscape, history, themes and shared experiences, and linkages, actually stretches across the northern County boundaries into Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties."

Figure 1

*Regional View:
The Southern Maryland
Heritage Area*

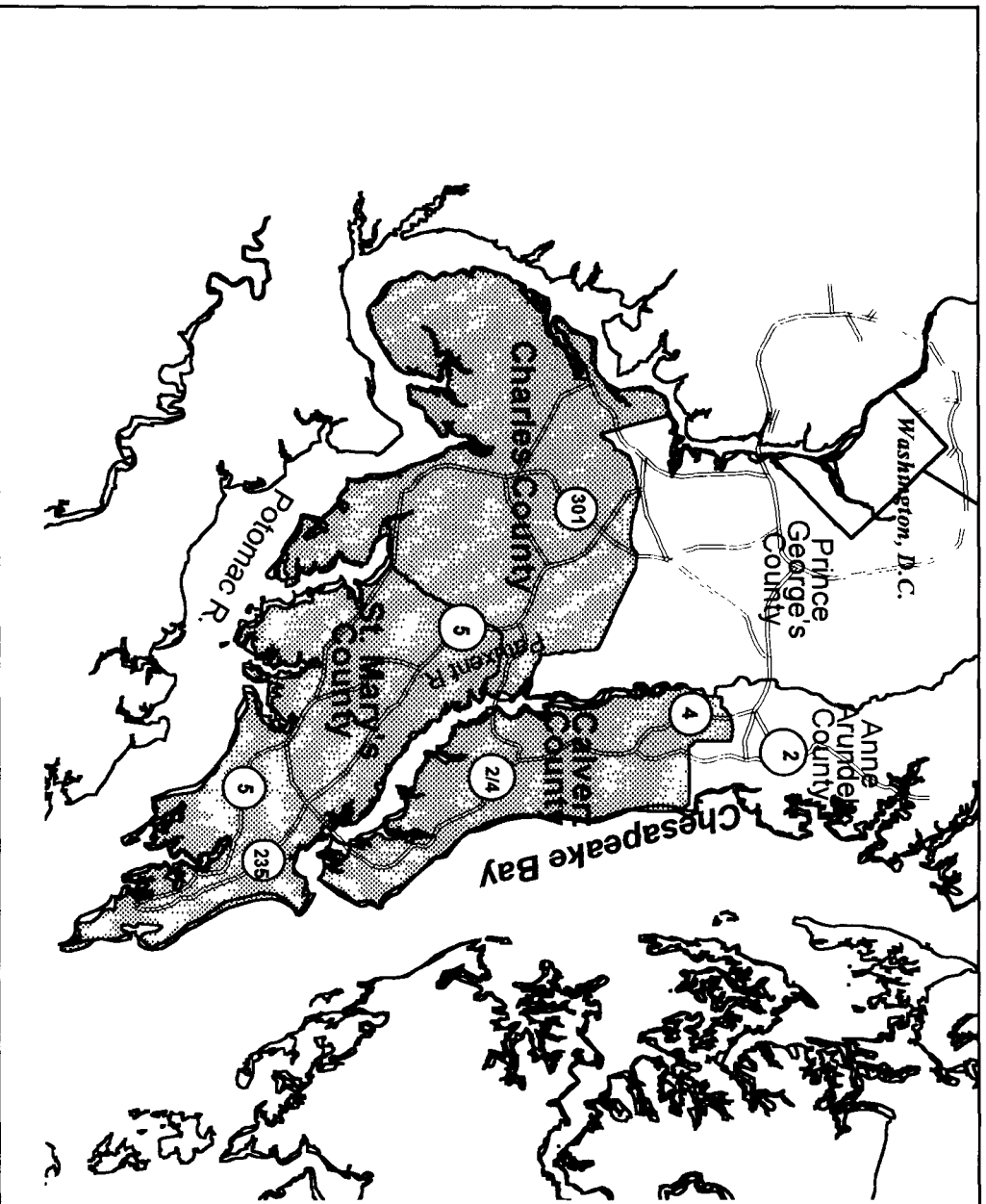
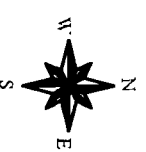


Figure 2



THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP

On May 23, 1994, Senator Paul Sarbanes, Senior Senator from Maryland, and Steny Hoyer, Representative from the 5th Congressional District, called a public workshop at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, to launch the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership (See Appendix A, *Partnership Organization*).

FROM THIS INITIAL WORKSHOP THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES EMERGED:

- Define the region's heritage landscape.
- Develop a plan that will be capable of evolving over time and will address the economic and social needs of the community well into the 21st Century.
- Develop the means of creating, managing and implementing the Southern Maryland Heritage Plan.

TO ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES THE PARTNERSHIP RECOGNIZES THAT:

- There needs to be a strong consensus-producing, structured community process, in order to determine what is best for Southern Maryland.
- The community of Southern Maryland needs to be continually reminded that its heritage, both natural and cultural, is at risk, but at the same time, is an ever contributing economic and social benefit to the community.

- Southern Maryland is under growing pressure to develop the land and the tidewater at the expense of the region's natural and cultural resources. The challenge is to integrate the protection of these heritage resources with economic development to maintain and enhance the community's quality of life.
- Southern Maryland's rural and agrarian character is being gradually transformed by the growing scientific and technological research and support services industry.

In order to develop the **Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan**, the Partnership formed three subcommittees: *Natural Heritage & Recreation, History, Culture & Education and Tourism & Economic Development*. (See Appendix A, *Partnership Organization*). Members of these subcommittees participated on a voluntary basis to prepare a plan and develop recommendations conducive to supporting Southern Maryland as a heritage area. The subcommittees were also charged with delineating, evaluating and inventorying the natural, cultural and recreational resources of Southern Maryland (See Chapter V, *Linkages*).

THE NATURAL HERITAGE & RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE

The aims of this subcommittee's research were:

- Habitat and species restoration and preservation.
- Environmental education.
- Natural Heritage Region promotion and use.
- Identification and evaluation of natural heritage resources.

The Natural Heritage & Recreation Subcommittee's report findings are

included in Chapter II of the Plan. For purposes of organization, the Subcommittee divided the Area into three **Heritage Regions**: the *Potomac Heritage Region*, the *Patuxent Heritage Region* and the *Chesapeake Heritage Region*. Within each Region, the Subcommittee identified and evaluated the natural heritage resources accessible to the public, which are important to the quality of life and economic viability of Southern Maryland (See Figure 3). These regions were also agreed to serve as a framework for the overall recommendations of this plan.

THE HISTORY, CULTURE & EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE

The aims of this Subcommittee's research were:

- Historic and cultural heritage preservation and conservation.
- Historic and cultural interpretation and education.
- Promotion of Southern Maryland's history, themes and shared experiences.
- Identification and evaluation of resources.

The History, Culture & Education Subcommittee's report was developed, by means of a historical time line and themes and shared experiences which classify cultural resources and emphasize their importance to the heritage of Southern Maryland its quality of life and economic viability. (See Chapter III, *Historical and Cultural Resources*).

THE TOURISM & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

The aims of this subcommittee's research were:

- Promotion of Southern Maryland's natural, cultural and historical heritage.
- Promotion and marketing of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.
- Promotion of Southern Maryland as a tourist destination.
- Improvement and expansion of the tourism infrastructure (hotels, restaurants, recreational facilities, town areas etc.).
- Identification and evaluation of resources.

The Tourism & Economic Development chapter of this plan evaluates the economic potential of utilizing Southern Maryland's heritage resources to attract visitors, thereby increasing jobs, building our local economy through tourism visitation expenditures, business development and retention. This Subcommittee has also been responsible for the promotion and marketing of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

Southern Maryland Heritage Regions

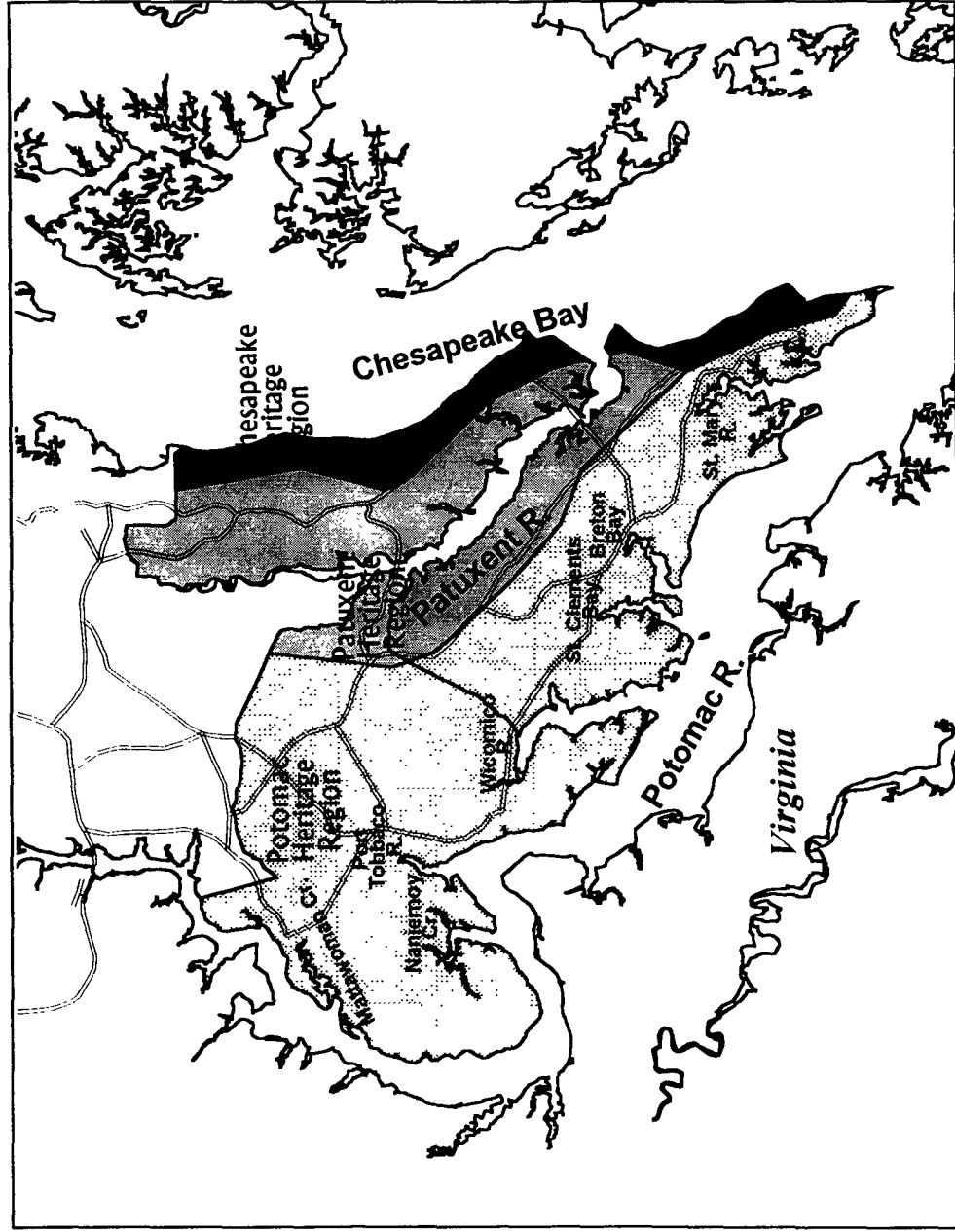


Figure 3

SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE AREA CORE STRATEGIES

SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP'S CORE STRATEGIES

Subsequent to the original workshop and several meetings of the Partnership, a Steering Committee was formed (See Appendix A, *Partnership Organization*). This Steering Committee, in cooperation with the three subcommittees, developed the following core strategies and recommendations approved by the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership. Additional projects and recommendations are listed in Chapter VI, *Framework for Action*.

STRATEGY 1: DEFINE THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE AREA THROUGH PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL LINKAGES; ESTABLISH A RESOURCE INVENTORY AND GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE ADDITIONS TO THE INVENTORY.

Recommendations:

- ◆ Develop and maintain a comprehensive inventory of the natural, recreational, historical and cultural resources of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.
- ◆ Continue to evaluate and update planning guidelines for the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.
- ◆ Develop a map and resource guide of heritage resources, natural, cultural, historical and recreational.

STRATEGY 2: BALANCE THE PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE HERITAGE AREA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF THE AREAS.

Recommendations:

- ◆ Incorporate the "Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan" strategies and recommendations into regional, county and municipal plans; and into other public and private strategies for the region.
- ◆ Seek increased opportunities for conservation, preservation, and maintenance of Southern Maryland heritage resources through official state and federal recognition of Southern Maryland as a "Heritage Area."
- ◆ Support local, regional state and federal heritage programs.
- ◆ Encourage and assist the public and private sectors to evaluate opportunities to implement techniques to protect, enhance and utilize the natural, historical and cultural resources of Southern Maryland.
- ◆ Work with the business community and local officials to revitalize and promote historic districts and towns in the Heritage Area.
- ◆ Promote recognition of and financial investment in heritage resources to increase economic opportunity and revenues for all segments of the economy and the region.
- ◆ Incorporate Chesapeake Bay Region Countryside Stewardship Exchange recommendations for the Wicomico River watershed into a pilot Heritage Region Action Plan

STRATEGY 3: INTERPRET AND PROMOTE SOUTHERN MARYLAND'S HERITAGE RESOURCES THEREBY STIMULATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TOURISM PROGRAMS, RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND OTHER PROJECTS, THEREBY ENRICHING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE AREA.

Recommendations:

- ◆ Develop greenway and open space systems for the Potomac, Patuxent and Chesapeake Heritage regions to provide opportunities for recreation, public access, habitat protection and water quality improvement and to link and interpret the Southern Maryland Heritage Area sites.
- ◆ Develop signage to promote, link and interpret the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.
- ◆ Demonstrate the economic value of heritage tourism, travel and recreation to develop and promote heritage tourism and thematic tours of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.
- ◆ Develop a "Where and Time and Tide Meet" Water Heritage Tour which would link natural and cultural resources in the Heritage Area.

STRATEGY 4: EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT HERITAGE AREA RESOURCES TO ENSURE THE USEFULNESS AND INTEGRITY OF THE AREA FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Recommendations:

- ◆ Produce publications and exhibits to describe and promote, individually and collectively, the natural and cultural resources of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.
- ◆ Expand and promote heritage education, using natural and cultural

resources of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area, to communicate the importance of the resources to the quality of life for residents of Southern Maryland; educate about threats to those resources everyday opportunities for action.

THE VISION

The vision of the Partnership is that this Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan will gain the acceptance necessary to encourage and empower the community of Southern Maryland, for many decades to come, to be good stewards of their landscape and heritage resources. Stewardship of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area and its resources will benefit the community by improving its quality of life and economic viability.

It is also the vision of the Partnership that the management of the Plan will be both flexible and accommodating to changing circumstances for the environmental, economic and social benefit of the Southern Maryland community.

Heritage areas encourage the preservation and conservation of the landscape's natural and cultural resources. They also foster a balance between economic growth and the communities perception of its quality of life; a matrix within which to stimulate and sustain economic growth and educational opportunities which translate into creating partnerships, resource sharing and an ethos within which the community can thrive . . . by definition, a communities quality of life becomes in and by itself an economic stimulus, and one cannot have an improving quality of life without a growing economy, and vice versa.

*The Maryland Association of History Museums Newsletter,
The Old line Bugle, March-April 1996*

II. NATURAL RESOURCES AND RECREATION¹

INTRODUCTION

The natural heritage of Southern Maryland is the landscape in which the historical and cultural heritage take place. This landscape includes the water – tidal and non-tidal; the land – rocks, minerals, and soils; and the past and present inhabitants – plants and animals. The natural resources of this landscape may be characterized by federal, state, locally-owned land and private property.

This chapter of the plan will demonstrate the environmental and economic value of natural heritage to the region, reveal opportunities to preserve and enhance it, promote the public's understanding, use and enjoyment, and identify the inherent connections between natural, historical and cultural heritage sites in Southern Maryland.

Natural heritage is valued for economic, cultural and aesthetic reasons. These resources serve as natural capital for industry, agriculture, timber harvesting, mining, fisheries and tourism. The natural environment attracts development for a leisure and recreational industry (e.g. fishing, boating, sailing) and contributes to a quality of life which attracts increasing numbers of people to live in and visit the area. The lack of understanding and knowledge of what needs to be protected, the impacts of land-consumptive development patterns and overuse and misuse of natural areas are beginning to seriously threaten this natural capital.

To address these issues, the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan seeks

to identify opportunities to continue or expand conservation efforts for currently protected, government owned, natural heritage and recreational lands, and to identify opportunities to encourage the protection of privately-held property.

As Maryland's most rapidly growing region, Southern Maryland must develop new ways of planning and accommodating growth if it is to retain its rural and natural character. By maintaining natural heritage, Southern Maryland can remain an attractive place to visit and a satisfying place to live.



¹

This chapter is based on a report developed by the Natural Resources and Recreation Subcommittee. The full report is available from the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership.

NATURAL FEATURES

Geography. Southern Maryland lies entirely within the Atlantic Coastal Plain and is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay on the east, by the Potomac River on the west and south. The area is bisected by the Patuxent River. The land area covers over eleven hundred square miles, but the political boundaries of the area are further extended by some 150 square miles of water. Charles and St. Mary's Counties are characterized by a well dissected upland plateau fringed by a low flat plain. The Upland Plateau encompasses Charles and Calvert Counties and the central part of St. Mary's County (down to Ridge). The lowland plain runs along Potomac Rivers and its tributaries, and along the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. State Routes 235 and 5 mark approximately the drainage divide in Charles and St. Mary's counties between the Potomac and the Patuxent/Chesapeake Bay drainage systems. The drainage divide between the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake in Calvert County runs relative near the Chesapeake Bay (State Route 2).

In addition to the major waterways, there are smaller rivers and numerous creeks, mostly tidal, of various sizes. One of the largest – the Wicomico – serves as the border between Charles and St. Mary's Counties. The attraction of the St. Mary's River induced early settlers to establish the first state capitol on its upper tidal reaches.

Geological and Geographic Heritage. The foundation of the region begins in the geologic formation of Southern Maryland. By looking back this far, a more comprehensive understanding can be gained by viewing these early beginnings as a progression of events. It took the forces of water many millions of years to construct the land and water bodies of Southern Maryland. First came the laying down of sediment in bay and ocean bottoms as sea levels rose and fell with global climate changes. These events were accompanied by the weathering and sculpting that

formed valleys and ridges by the action of rain and tide in the prehistory of Southern Maryland.

Southern Maryland is situated on the coastal plain. Typically, coastal plains are low areas near the sea where eroded materials have been deposited on the rock shelf when washed down from the hills. These eroded materials are chiefly clay, gravel, and sand, generally soft and uncemented, and are easily eroded further into relatively flat areas. The elevation of the Southern Maryland area varies from sea level to around two hundred feet, with variations caused largely by streams. The rise in sea level over the recent geologic past flooded the creeks and streams making them deep and broad.

Ancient Life in Southern Maryland. Simultaneously with the geologic events came the ebb and flow of millions of species of plants and animals that lived, evolved, and died in Southern Maryland over a 60 million year period. Only a few of these species have left traces of their presence in the rich fossil deposits of Southern Maryland. Of particular interest to scientists and amateur collectors are the Eocene and Miocene fossils that can be found in Southern Maryland. The

flooded Susquehanna River valley left a line of eroded cliffs (up to one hundred feet high) on its western side, visible most dramatically in Calvert County. Other lower cliffs, with fossils, can be found on the shores of the Potomac, Patuxent, and St. Mary's Rivers. Fossils include sharks (teeth are the most common fossil finds), turtles, crocodiles, birds, whales, porpoises, sea cows, and seals, tapirs, camels, rhinoceros, mastodons, peccaries, and horses. Fossils can be found most easily at the Calvert Cliffs State Park, but other sites may be visited with prior arrangements.



Fifteen thousand years ago, when planetary forces had created the veritable Garden of Eden that is called Southern Maryland, the region was brimming with a great wealth of living resources including mature forests stocked to the hilt with timber and game. The waters teamed with all forms of fish and waterfowl. Everything was wild, diverse and wonderful. So vast was the bounty of natural heritage in Southern Maryland that the first persons to see it assumed it to be inexhaustible. But these resources were exhaustible. Therefore, what is seen today is likely less than one tenth of the original bounty. Even so, what remains is still so awe inspiring that it renders imagining its pristine state an impossibility

Life in the Waters. The seventeenth century settlers were told that the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and Maryland's rivers,



"doe abound with fish of several sorts: and many of them have no English names: There are Whales, Sturgeons very large and good, and in great



abundance; Grampuses, Porpuses, Mulletts, Troute, Soules, Place, Mackerell, Perch, Crabs, Oysters, Cockles, and Mussels..."(*Narratives of Early Maryland*, 80. Captain John Smith has an almost identical list in his *The Generall Historie*...vol. I, 57)

Today's marine resources are similar, but do not normally include marine mammals although they are occasional visitors to the Bay.

The waters of Southern Maryland are rich in a great variety of plant and animal life, ranging from microscopic organisms to large stingrays, and are typically acclimated for slightly brackish to moderately salty water. Species range from beach and marsh dwellers to those that inhabit the deepest waters of the Bay.

Southern Maryland's Plants and Wildlife. The upland and wetland flora and fauna of the region are quite diverse.



In the 1500's virgin hardwood forest covered most of the region's land area.

Primary plant communities include: holly, bayberry, laurel, dogwood, beech, sycamore, white and red oak, paw paw, black gum, red maple, Virginia pine, loblolly, lady slipper, winterberry, black eyed Susan, daisy, honeysuckle, trumpet vine, fox grape, indian turnip and pipe.

Currently, primarily secondary growth forest (much of the area has been cultivated at one time) covers much of the land area, with over 50 hardwood species known to occur. The region also hosts a wide variety of wildflowers. Southern Maryland is home

to thousands of species of plants and animals that perform valuable functions and are of general interest.

Primary animal communities include: bear, deer, fox, wolf, beaver, otter, woodchuck, muskrat, rabbit, geese, ducks, swan, bald eagle, osprey, turkey, blue heron, blue bird, cardinal, finches, blue crab, oyster, clams, turtle, bass, shad, dolphin, etc.

These species and the habitats they create are a source of a great attraction to visitors in Southern Maryland as well as a source of great joy to its residents.

Decline of Plant and Wildlife Species in the Region

While the plant and wildlife species of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in Southern Maryland have been an attraction to visitors, and are of great economic importance to the region, many of the living resources mentioned above are in serious decline today. This is largely due to the impacts humans have had on the landscape and the water. For instance, waterfowl in the Bay region, such as black ducks, canvasbacks and redheads, have decreased significantly in population as shallow water habitat and wetlands are lost to deterioration, development, and a loss of food resources such as Submerged Aquatic Vegetation and shellfish.



Commercial fisheries such as striped bass (or Rockfish) and american shad have also experienced a decline in population due to overfishing and stream impediments which block fish passages and spawning grounds.² Sturgeon, once an abundant fish in the Bay, have now almost disappeared. While various conservation efforts, such as habitat restoration and conservation, fish restocking, and fish passage efforts, have assisted in the rebounding of these resources, continued efforts are necessary to prevent further decline.

Oyster harvesting has been a historically and economically important

² "The State of the Chesapeake Bay," 1995, Chesapeake Bay Program, 1995.



industry in the Southern Maryland region. The oyster harvest is today, however, is only 1% of historical levels.³ This decline can be attributed to overharvesting initially, and has been exacerbated by diseases such as MSX and Dermo which have prevented the oyster populations from rebounding. Oyster populations are also important to improving the overall water quality and health of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in Southern Maryland, "The filtering capabilities of the oyster enable it to remove large quantities of sediment from the water column, while its shells provide habitat for a variety of benthic organisms and fish species."⁴

These trends are evident for many other plant and wildlife species in Southern Maryland.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

Southern Maryland is a sanctuary for many species, including a number that are rare, threatened or endangered. Thus it provides researchers an opportunity to study populations of several species with limited local distribution and highly specific habitat preference. Examples of such species include, the bald eagle, the least tern, the

³ "Chesapeake Bay Foundation - 1995 in Review", Chesapeake Bay Foundation, 1996.

⁴ "The State of the Chesapeake Bay," 1995, Chesapeake Bay Program, 1995, p.35.

narrow mouth toad and the dwarf wedge mussel.

Natural resources officials have identified several snake and turtle species as being of concern. The corn snake and coastal plain milk snake are found in very few locations of the area as is the spotted turtle. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources has conducted a study to determine the status of reptile and amphibian populations statewide. Calvert County is participating as one of the four chosen research sites with expectations of continuing and expanding the study in the near future.



NATURAL HERITAGE REGIONS

A Natural Heritage Region (NHR) is generally defined as a broad contiguous area where preservation of most of the natural ecosystem habitat is desirable. It encompasses both land and water and contains valuable and sensitive natural systems and species. A NHR includes open waters, tidal and non-tidal wetlands and uplands with areas of rural, suburban and urban land uses; it may cross political, regulatory and jurisdictional boundaries and contains federal, state, local, and private lands.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND NATURAL HERITAGE REGIONS

The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership has identified three NHRs defined by the three primary watershed boundaries of the Area, the Potomac River, the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake Bay (See Figure 4). Designation of sites in a NHR are not intended to prescribe or preclude any particular county zoning. The regions are recommended as a means of identifying areas of land and water which function as integrated ecological units that exchange materials, energies, plant and animal species and are abundant in related natural heritage assets including both species, geographic features and views. Many of the cultural and historical features and resources of Southern Maryland are outgrowths of the natural resources and geography of these NHRs.

The **Potomac Natural Heritage Region** includes the rivers and streams draining the 731 square mile Lower Potomac watershed south and west of the divide. These rivers, creeks and streams have relatively long courses of low gradient in Charles and St. Mary's Counties. The Lower Potomac River, flowing approximately 100 miles from just south of the Piscataway River to the mouth of the river at the Chesapeake Bay, has seven major tributaries – Mattawoman Creek, Nanjemoy Creek, Port

Tobacco River, Wicomico River, St. Clement Bay, Breton Bay and St. Mary's River – and numerous smaller creeks and inlets. Inland ports, plantations and small towns developed at the headwaters of many of these rivers and creeks.

Because of their especially valuable natural, cultural and historical characteristics, three of these primary tributaries of the Potomac – Mattawoman Creek, Wicomico/Zekiah Swamp and St. Mary's River – have been identified as Natural Heritage Sub-regions within the Potomac Natural Heritage Region:

Mattawoman Creek is one of the most productive fish spawning and nursery areas in the state. It has significant existing protected wildlife habitat managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in an area of rapid growth, with at least 25 species of rare, threatened or endangered species.

Wicomico River is a Maryland designated State Scenic River. It's largest tributary, Zekiah Swamp, is designated as a Non-tidal Wetland of Special State Concern. These designations are in recognition of the outstanding scenic, geologic, ecological, historic, recreational, fish, wildlife, and cultural resources in the area.

Saint Mary's River, rich in historic, cultural and archeological heritage, has significant existing natural protection areas. The importance of these resources has the potential for encouraging the creation of greenway connections among these heritage resources which extend into the heart of the largest development district in St. Mary's County.

The Chesapeake Natural Heritage Region: The Chesapeake Bay shoreline has three primary stream systems in the upland plateau – Fishing Creek, Plum Point Creek, and Parker Creek – and two stream systems in the

Southern Maryland Natural Heritage Regions

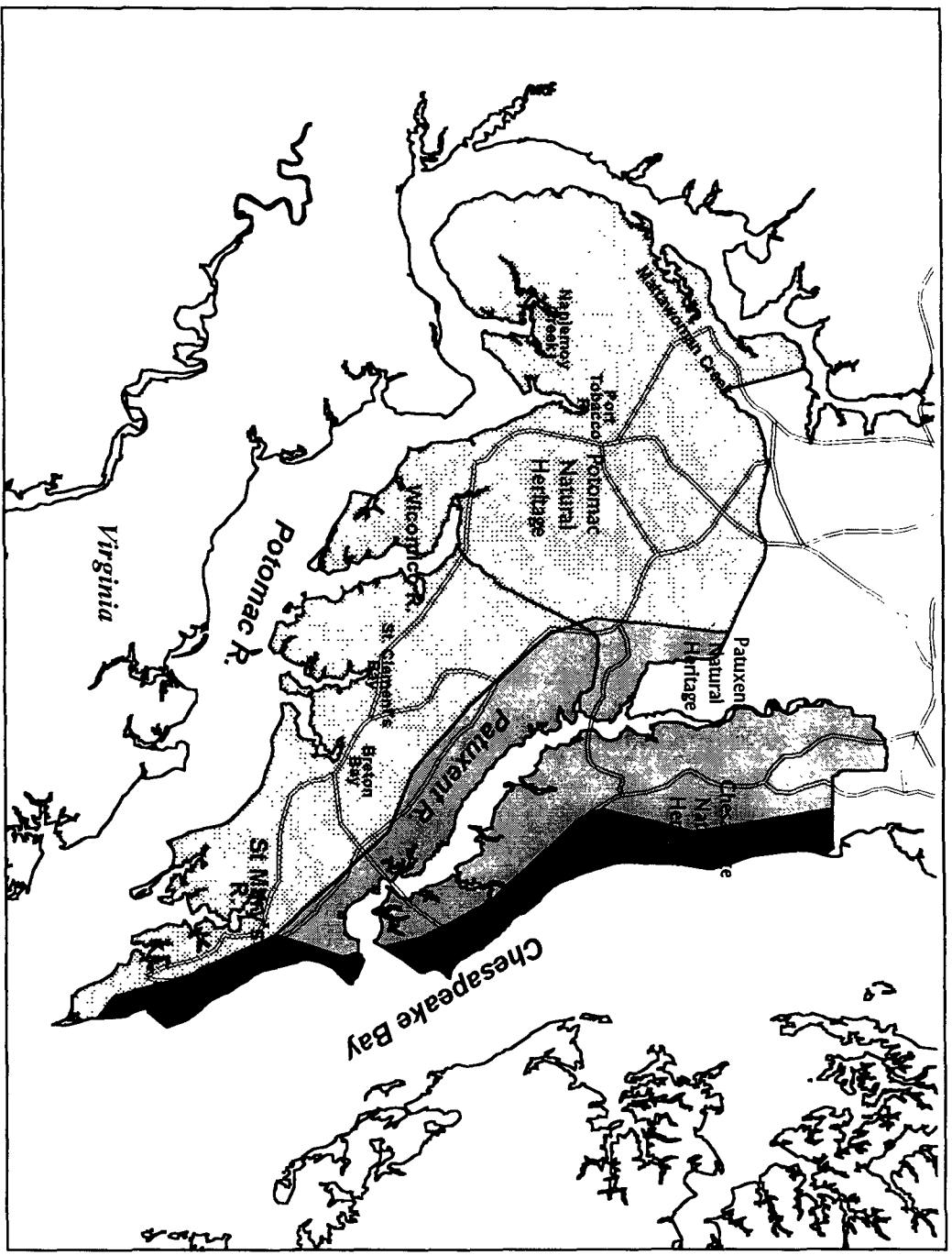


Figure 4



lowland plain areas – Pine Hill Run and St. Jeromes Creek. The Patuxent River flows into the Chesapeake Bay south of Drum Point. The Chesapeake shoreline is characterized by coastal beaches and in Calvert County by *escarpments*; raw eroding cliffs, some as high as 100 feet above the beach and extending from just south of Plum Point to north of Drum Point. Escarpments are also found in a small area along the Patuxent near Broomes Island. The relative inaccessibility of much of this shoreline has provided numerous opportunities for land preservation today.

The Patuxent Natural Heritage Region includes the streams which flow into the Patuxent from Charles and St. Mary's Counties from the west. These streams are relatively short and occupy small valleys of steep gradient. Calvert County's streams entering the Patuxent from the east are similar but have more extensive steep stream valley systems. The strategic location, the unusually deep bay at the mouth of the Patuxent River and the geography of the land nearby, has been recognized by ancient, colonial and modern inhabitants. This recognition has resulted in a long term occupation of the region by 18th century Native Americans, colonial plantations and towns in the 19th century, and as a site for major Federal naval presence on the Chesapeake Bay in the 20th century.

Together, these public and private areas contain natural heritage features worthy of preservation, stewardship, improvement and promotion.

RECREATION

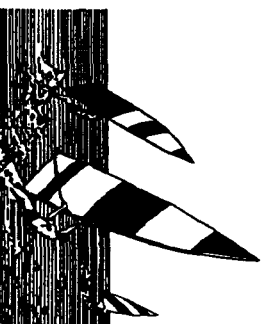
Description of Recreation in Southern Maryland

Southern Maryland offers many recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, boating, camping, hiking and ballpark activities. Providing a wide variety of locations for recreational activities is central to attracting visitors to the region. Recreation and leisure activities promote public health and well-being and serves as a catalyst for social interaction and community involvement. Recreation includes both active recreation, like team sports and bicycling, and passive recreation, such as bird watching and photography. Recreational sites serve different populations: neighborhood, community, county-wide, and regional. Southern Maryland's unique rural landscape includes old towns, historic churches and homes. These landscapes and buildings make up the region's cultural fabric. Some parks provide opportunities for gaining a greater understanding of the region's historic ties to water and land through activities.

Hunting and fishing are important outdoor recreational activities in the region. The Maryland Outdoor Recreation and Leisure Survey was conducted by the Department of State Planning in 1986. Southern Maryland was included in the Tidewater Region (which also included the Eastern Shore). Residents in the Tidewater Region reported higher than average participation in "fishing from



boating, canoeing, rafting, and kayaking. In addition, a high percentage enjoyed sailing, water-skiing and fishing from the shoreline or piers. The



survey showed that 28% of the respondents owned their own boats. This is twice the percentage for Maryland." Passive recreation such as hiking, biking and walking are important recreational activities for both residents and visitors to the Southern Maryland region.



The following description of recreation in Southern Maryland is based primarily on the land preservation and recreation plans of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties. These plans were used to analyze and inventory important natural and recreational sites within Southern Maryland. The Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan recommends the adoption and implementation of these existing County Recreation Plans for expanded natural sites and recreational facilities.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARLES COUNTY RECREATIONAL SITES AND ACTIVITIES

The Charles County's Interim Land Preservation, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, dated May 5, 1995, establishes the policy framework for the county until the stand-alone Charles County Land Preservation, Recreation, and Open Space Plan is developed in 1997. Recreational

planning is important since Charles County's population is expected to increase from 101,154 in 1990 to 162,500 by the year 2010.

Charles County has 2,356 acres of recreational land, including 1,979 acres owned by the County, 175 acres owned by municipalities, and 202 usable acres on Board of Education land. In addition to the local government acreage, there are 11,475 acres of State owned land. Not all of the land is accessible by the public for recreation, however, because of limited access or development. Three federal parks in the County total 957 acres. The county has a total of 8,072 acres available for hunting, including 426 acres in private ownership. There are 10 fishing piers, 6 of which are public/quasi-public and 4 are private.

Based upon the Maryland Program Open Space guideline of 30 acres of county parkland per thousand persons, Charles County currently needs an additional 1,016 acres. By the year 2000, Charles County will need an additional 2,064 acres and 3,027 acres by 2010. The Interim Plan provides an evaluation of the problems, concerns, and implementation policies identified in the recreation and open space section of the 1990 Charles County Comprehensive Plan. The Interim Plan states that the County should examine easement and land use agreement arrangements. The County already uses forest conservation easements to protect sensitive areas.

A network of easements may eventually form the Potomac River Greenway, which could supplement the Piscataway National Park. The County used Program Open Space funds to purchase the Maxwell Hall area to improve waterfront access and protect historic and prehistoric resources. While the County has several local, state and federal sites on the Potomac River, much of the land is not accessible to the public.

The following sites were identified as important for recreation during the

inventory for the Heritage Plan:

- **Gilbert Run Park** includes an extensive trail system and a large pond and lake for recreation, located near the headwaters of Gilbert Run Swamp.
- **Oakridge Park**, located near Gilbert Run, makes a connection possible between two parks.
- **Doncaster State Forest** includes trails for hiking and is open for hunting.
- **Cedarville State Forest** offers fishing, hiking, bicycling, and camping.
- **General Smallwood State Park** includes extensive water access and marina facilities.
- **Allens Fresh and Zekiah Swamp** are beautiful areas that offer opportunities for canoeing, bird watching, and public education.
- **Chapel Point State Park** is open for hunting in some areas and provides a boat launch on a limited basis.

Description of St. Mary's County Recreational Sites and Activities

The current "St. Mary's County Land Preservation & Recreation Plan" was adopted on March 16, 1993. St. Mary's County has about 8,062 acres of recreation and open space land. There are 6,429 acres owned by the state, 1,632 owned by the county, 6721 by private owners, and 300 by quasi-public organizations. St. Mary's County had a total of 4,449 acres for hunting as of 1992. In preparation for the Land Preservation & Recreation Plan, public meetings were held. Major issues raised at those meetings included the need for an indoor gymnastics center, year-round swimming facility, more softball and multi-purpose fields and the installation of lighting for existing fields, designated bicycle trails, hiking trails (particularly in a waterfront setting), another public golf course, improved water access, additional parking for existing boat trailers, and a public

shooting facility.

The following sites were identified as important for recreation during the inventory for the Heritage Plan:

- **Point Lookout State Park** has extensive public facilities and public water access.
- **Greenwell State Park** has trails and a small beach area.
- **St. Clements Island State Park**, accessible only by boat, provides trails and draws thousands of visitors for the annual "Blessing of the Fleet" celebration.
- **St. Mary's River Watershed Park** provides trails and public hunting, and there is potential for trails to connect to St. Mary's Regional Park and the open space areas of the Wildewood Subdivision.
- The railroad right-of-way along Route 235 could be developed as a bicycle path and provide a linkage between Charles and St. Mary's Counties.
- **Chancellor's Run Regional Park** encompassing 80 acres of land and the headwaters of the St. Mary's River, has the potential for hiking trails and bike trails.
- **Elms Beach** natural area park on the Chesapeake Bay has trails, a small beach and a picnicking area.

Description of Calvert County Recreational Sites and Activities

The current Calvert County Land Preservation & Recreation Plan was adopted on June 7, 1994. Calvert County has 4,510 acres in public recreation, 1,480 acres are provided by the county and the municipalities, and the State provides an additional 3030 acres.

The Plan identifies specific priority acquisition and development projects.

Most acquisition projects are one-of-a-kind and represent the last chance the County will ever have to acquire recreational open space of such high quality. These include: addition to Flag Ponds, Neeld Farm, Parker's Creek, Chesapeake Beach Bayfront Park, Fairgrounds, Town Center sites, and two trails, the Chesapeake Beach Rail Trail and the Flag Ponds-Cove Point Park Trail. Priority development projects include canoe launch sites, Parker's Creek Park development/and acquisition plan, Solomons Water-front Park, and King Memorial Park.

The Calvert Plan lists ten designated trails and greenways. Two are identified as priorities, the Chesapeake Beach Railway right-of-way trail and the Flag Ponds to Solomons trail. Other trails include Baltimore-Drum Point Railway Right-of-way Trail, Ferry Landing Road to Hall Creek, Charneyville to Lower Marlboro Bikeway, Prince Frederick Trails, River to the Bay Trail, Broomes Island Bikeway, Battle Creek to Jefferson Patterson Park/Mackall's Wharf Bikeway, and Breezy Point/Neeld Farm-Parkers Creek Trail.

The following sites were identified as important for recreation during the inventory process of the Natural Heritage Plan:

- The American Chestnut Land Trust has been successful in preserving land in the **Parkers Creek watershed** and provides public education and hiking trails.
- The **Battle Creek Cypress Swamp** is a joint venture between the county government and The Nature Conservancy.
- **Breezy Point Beach** is now publicly owned and offers beach access to the Chesapeake Bay.
- **North Beach** has recently completed a boardwalk and bike path along the Bay.
- The **Solomons Island Waterfront Park** provides a boardwalk and play area.

- Jefferson Patterson Park has activities directed primarily toward archaeological research and education; the Park offers walking trails, and there is potential for canoe access

Recreation is one of the most important uses of the Chesapeake Bay River and its tributaries in Southern Maryland. Sailing and boating, fishing and crabbing, swimming, canoeing, wildlife observation, touring, historical sites and nature preserves, and jet skiing and water skiing are all activities that have blossomed in the basin in the past twenty years. Small towns like Solomons, Brookes Island, North Beach, Chesapeake Beach and Benedict are special attractions that draw thousands each year to enjoy the tranquil settings and to observe firsthand the early roots and rich and diverse history of these seaside towns.

Tourism is fast becoming one of the River's most important assets and needs to be nurtured in such a way as to protect the biological resources and to provide access and interpretive areas in a comprehensive approach. It is important to develop a program of opportunities that will foster economic development for the region while ensuring the continued viability of the River's resources and those of adjoining rural land uses.

The Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's County land preservation & recreation plans provide an extensive, although not necessarily complete, inventory of important natural and recreational sites in Southern Maryland. Many sites in the inventory considered primarily for resource preservation, may also be considered for passive recreational activities with little impact on natural resources, e.g., canoeing. Due to the fast regional population growth rate, purchasing and developing recreational facilities is important. This Plan recommends expanding this inventory and supports the adoption and implementation of existing County Recreation Plans for expanded facilities. See Chapter V, *Linkages and Appendix D*,

for a preliminary inventory of natural, cultural and recreational resources in Southern Maryland.

III. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

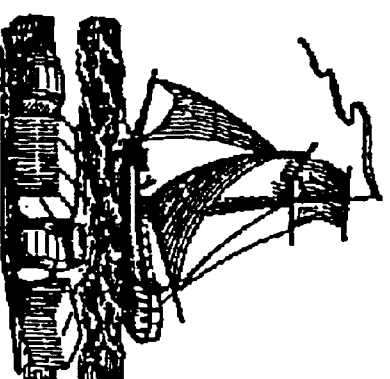
The landscape of Southern Maryland is overlaid by a rich history and culture. Unlike the natural and recreational resources, there are few physical boundaries that define the unique historical and cultural diversity of Southern Maryland. Rather, time defines the historical perspective which unifies and links the region. The shared experiences of the people define the cultural themes that illuminate relationships between individuals, groups of people, and their connection and place. Our history and culture define who we are, where we have been, what we value, and how we are to go forward. The historical perspective and the shared experiences define Southern Maryland's historical and cultural heritage.

Each era of Maryland's history has left special assets which allow the community to view and to interpret the past. These assets include structures, landscape features, archeological sites, towns, objects, and events. Each provides numerous opportunities to study the landscape, archeology, architecture, sociology, anthropology in Southern Maryland. It allows investigation, exploration and interpretation of history, and promotes an appreciation of past and current forces at work in the Southern Maryland Heritage Area. The preservation and protection of these assets educate us and allow knowledge of one generation to be passed on to another. There is both a social and economic value to preserving these resources and making them accessible to the public.

As population increases within the region, it becomes increasingly important to ensure the preservation and protection of our historic and cultural assets. The historical and cultural element of this plan provides recommendations for allowing and encouraging growth which acknowledges and integrates the history and culture of Southern

Maryland. The objectives of this element of the plan are:

- to demonstrate the diversity and the economic value of historical and cultural heritage to the region,
- to preserve and enhance the region's historical and cultural assets,
- to promote the public's understanding, use and enjoyment of the heritage resources, and
- to identify and utilize the inherent connections between natural, historical and cultural heritage sites in Southern Maryland to improve the quality of life for residents and visitors to the region.



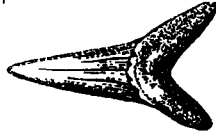
THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Southern Maryland Heritage Plan has adopted a method similar to that of the Maryland Historical Trust as a system for organizing cultural resources and analyzing resource types. The system used in this Plan identifies time/developmental periods to organize the *historical perspective*, cultural themes and resources, and *shared experiences* for Southern Maryland.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Prehistory (prior to 10,000 B.C.)

Geologic activity and global climate changes caused the formation of the Chesapeake Bay over a period of millions of years and allowed for the development of the rich ecological system that has underscored the area's heritage ever since. Evidence for the evolution and development of this ecosystem is readily accessible at many sites of deposits of fossil of flora and fauna present before and during the formation of the Chesapeake Bay. One of the prime sites is in the Calvert Cliffs State Park.



Native American Era (10,000 B.C. to 1634)

Fossil records and archeological traces, dating as far back as 10,000 B.C., provide evidence of the Paleo-Indian, the Early, Middle and Late Archaic periods of human occupation in Southern Maryland. The **Woodland Indian Hamlet at Historic St. Mary's City, Indian Head** and other places along the shores of the tidal waters are archeological sites providing information about the culture and impact of these first inhabitants of

Southern Maryland. Descendants of these early Native Americans continue to reside in Southern Maryland today.

European Contact and Settlement (1634-1690)

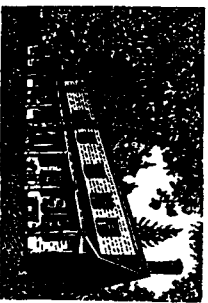
Pursuit of economic opportunity and religious freedom were central reasons for the settlement of Maryland. In 1634, settlers first landed on St. Clements Island and on March 25, the Jesuit priests offered a mass of thanksgiving now celebrated as Maryland Day. Shortly after, the colonists negotiated with the Yaocomaco Indians for a parcel of land and village site on the St. Mary's River establishing what was to become Maryland's first capital at **St. Mary's City**.



As settlement expanded, the tobacco based economy began displacing the Woodland Indian tribes and brought significant changes to the landscape - large areas of forest were cleared for fields resulting in soil erosion and siltation.

Under Lord Baltimore, Maryland became the first permanent English colony to allow all Christians to practice their religion openly. In 1649, this policy was enacted into law by the Act Concerning Religion, ensuring a separation of church and state, allowing men to share power and make decisions without regard to their religious beliefs. But, to Protestants and Catholics alike, toleration was a device for coexistence rather than a moral framework and strife between the two culminated in 1689 with a successful revolution against Lord Baltimore's government. This revolution led to the barring of Catholics from public office and the end of religious toleration until the American Revolution. In 1695, the capital was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis.

The Tobacco Years (1690 to 1776)



Sotterley Plantation

Tobacco was the primary cash crop of Southern Maryland and defined the quality of life of its residents. Tobacco was traded with Britain, European Continent, the West Indies, the Atlantic coast from Boston to Charleston. As plantations, such as **Sotterley**, grew and prospered, enslaved labor became an inextricable part of the tobacco economy as this labor intensive crop required many hands.

The Revolutionary Years (1776 to 1815)

Southern Maryland was greatly affected by the American Revolution and the War of 1812. For almost the entire period, the British Navy controlled the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Trade became high risk and because of Southern Maryland's accessibility, surrounded and intersected by the waters of the Potomac, the Patuxent and the Chesapeake Bay, made it easy prey for British attack. The region contributed both men and supplies for war efforts who acquitted themselves with pride from the Battle of Long Island in 1776 to **St. Leonard's Creek** in the summer of 1814. Difficulties during this time caused an exodus from Southern Maryland thereby further increasing the economic strain on Southern Maryland.



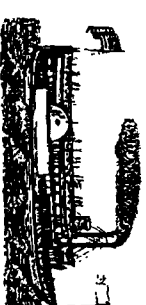
The Fallow Years (1815 to 1861)

Following the War of 1812, foreign direct trade and most coastal trade from Southern Maryland disappeared. Tobacco and other agricultural

products were shipped to Baltimore, Maryland's new center of commerce and industry.

These years also brought greater amounts of soil depletion and erosion due in part to the increasing use of the plow and lack of fertilizers.

In the 1820's, the steamboat became the only connection to the outside world; and at the same time, provided a means for the bounty of the Bay and its tributaries to reach the urban markets of the mid-Atlantic seaboard.



The Civil War (1861 to 1865)

During the Civil War, Southern Maryland landowners sympathized with the Confederate Cause--in large part because the agrarian economy was more closely allied to the economy of the South than that of the increasingly industrial North. In the three counties of Southern Maryland, slave labor constituted more of the population than did the land owners which had voting rights. The political power structure of this era did not allow voting rights for the slave labor. Thus, the three counties in Southern Maryland were the only three in the State that did not vote for President Lincoln.

As a result, the Federal government considered and treated the area as occupied territory. While the Civil War interrupted the growth of commerce and industry in the rest of the state, it completely disrupted the way of life in Southern Maryland.

Economic Transition - The Hardscrabble Years (1865 to 1941)

Following the Civil War, Southern Maryland was beset by social

dislocation, the break-up of the plantation system, and periods of severe economic depression. As the rest of the state moved increasingly to industry and commerce, Southern Maryland continued its primarily rural agrarian economy. This lasted beyond Reconstruction, into the beginning of the 20th Century.

Beginning in the late 1800's, Southern Maryland became a popular resort destination. Tourists in Southern Maryland (many of which were part of the affluence of Washington, D.C.) visited summer resorts such as **Chesapeake Beach** and **Piney Point**.

In the 1930's, automobile and train travel replaced the Steamboat as the primary means of transportation. The construction of state highways for the automobile, and a few short-distance rail spurs, stimulated growth and development in Southern Maryland.

During Prohibition, Southern Maryland became notorious for the bootlegging of spirits.

Electricity arrived in 1934 leading to the arrival of the military in Southern Maryland.

Modern Era (1941 to the present)

The Southern Maryland we see today is very much a product of the Post-World War II period. The military has been an important sector of the economy since the opening of the Patuxent Naval Air Station at Cedar Point in 1942. The refurbishing of the old powder factory, originally opened as a proving ground in 1890, became the **Naval Surface Warfare Center** at Indian Head. Numerous other military installations are scattered throughout the region and there is a strong high technology, research and development industry located in Southern Maryland as a

result.

The region became a popular recreational destination in the 1950's, when slot machines were legalized in Charles County, and nightclubs and hotels along Route 301 featured many well known acts. Slot machines were outlawed in 1967, however, and the popularity of the area again waned, particularly since the Bay Bridge allowed easier access to the ocean for residents in the Washington, D.C. area.

During this period, the transportation and utility system saw improvement; developing suburbs in the Washington-Baltimore Metropolitan area began expanding into Southern Maryland's northern edges; the region experienced a six-fold increase in population; the agricultural and fisheries industries began a gradual shrinking; and Southern Maryland emerged as a recreational destination. All of these factors, occurring in a place which was largely rural backwater for a long period of time, have encapsulated Southern Maryland's heritage.

SHARED EXPERIENCES AND CULTURAL THEMES

The following themes provide a framework for defining the cultural heritage of Southern Maryland. Each theme reflects a broad area of human activity and is intended to provide a foundation for examining the significance of cultural resources in this region.

Native American Life. Through research, a great deal is known about the first human inhabitants of Southern Maryland. Their means of subsistence, settlement patterns, political organization, religions, technology, environmental adaptation and

The Native American Life is interpreted at the Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum in St. Leonard, the Maryland Indian Cultural Museum in Waldorf and at the St. Mary's City Woodland Indian Hamlet and Visitors Center.

demographics are becoming available for research and interpretation. Information gathered about ancient peoples inform us about many aspects of the current region--the ecosystem and impacts of humans on a place. The folklore and folkways of the modern Native Americans in the region provide an important opportunity to explore the interactions between cultures and to appreciate the diversity of the region.

Agriculture. Working the land has remained a central theme for Southern Maryland from the arrival of the European settlers in the mid-17th century to the present. Tobacco is an intrinsic part of the Southern Maryland's heritage. It has shaped the Southern Maryland landscape as we know it today (few village centers, large plantation tracts with water access, the ubiquitous barn) and has had an important

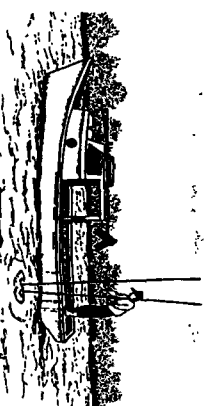


impact on the social heritage of Southern Maryland via the use of slave labor. Agriculture as an industry, however, is declining due to changing demographics, loss of arable farm land to development and changing farm economics. Outside of the Amish community, the small working farm is beginning to disappear.

The Waterman's Life. Working the water for oysters, crabs, clams, and fish became an industry in the nineteenth century when ready markets were found in Baltimore and Washington, D.C.. The industry developed specialized boats to fish the shallow inlets and shoals of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. As the Chesapeake Bay watershed has become

Exemplified by Broome's Island, the Lore Oyster House in Solomons, St. George's Island and the Potomac River Museum.

more urbanized, the health of



the Bay has declined, reducing the abundance of living resources in the Bay. Today there are only 2,400 persons employed in the fisheries industry in Southern Maryland, less than 2% of the region's total employment. The culture of the waterman, and waterman communities such as Broome's Island, Benedict, and Piney Point, have remained a strong presence in the region, and many are taking a leading role in "bringing back the Bay." At the same time, recreational fishing and boating on the Bay have become an important industry in itself.

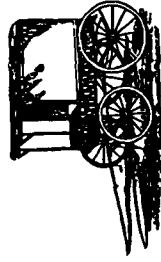
Transportation and Commerce. During the 17th and 18th Centuries, transportation for commerce occurred primarily by water, and on a

limited scale, by wagon or coach on the few existing dirt roads. In a region of numerous peninsulas, few bridges and inefficient land transportation, few traditional towns developed. During the 19th Century and the Early part of the 20th Century, the steamboat became a common mode of transport. Lighthouses such as those at Drum Point, Piney Point and Point Lookout were essential in the relatively shallow waters of the region. Baltimore and Washington packets called on dozens of landings on the Patuxent, Chesapeake and Potomac shores providing a ready connection between Southern Maryland and the urban centers of Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington D.C.

The railroad extended into Southern Maryland in the 1870's. The line between Bowie and Pope's Creek opened in January 1, 1873; the line from Brandywine to Mechanicsville opened in 1881. The **Chesapeake Beach Railway** brought thousands of summer residents and visitors from D.C. to the shores of the Chesapeake from 1900 to 1935.

Ethnic Heritage. European settlers who came to St. Mary's City steadily increased their areas of occupation and, within fifty years of their arrival,

displaced the Native Americans and their culture from the region. With the establishment of the plantation culture in the latter part of the 17th Century, slave labor from Africa was imported into Southern Maryland to work in the tobacco fields. In the early 1900's there was a Slavic migration into St. Mary's County, and an Amish and Mennonite migration into the area in the mid 1930's. In recent years, the ethnic diversity of the region has become more complex with increasing population, the growth of the military and the technology and research industry.



Amish Wagon

War and Conflict. War and conflict have been a part of Southern Maryland's heritage since its European settlement. Early colonists' occupation of the land created conflicts with the Native Americans. Colonists also fought amongst themselves over economics, territory and religion, resulting in the capital of Maryland moving from St. Mary's City to Annapolis.

The Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War are subsequent conflicts which have had a profound effect on the cultural heritage of Southern Maryland.

Later there were conflicts, over more localized issues like the Oyster Wars and bootlegging during Prohibition, which involved the protection of Southern Maryland's right to earn a living.

World War I, World War II, the Korean War and Viet Nam have each had a profound effect on Southern Maryland's demographics and its economy in the 20th Century.

Religious, Educational and Civic Institutions. The shared values of the communities in Southern Maryland are reflected by the past and present religious, educational and civic organizations and institutions.

The *religious experience* has played a particularly important role in the development of the heritage of Southern Maryland, beginning with Lord Baltimore's concept of religious toleration. In 1689, the Protestant Revolution in England led to the overturn of Lord Baltimore's concept of religious government, followed in 1692 by the establishment of the Anglican Church as the official church in the colony.

In 1704 Catholicism became, in practical terms, illegal, which continued for the next seventy years. This religious intolerance continued to

resonate throughout Southern Maryland's history, despite the fact that the region, since the Revolutionary War, has been populated by many different sects--Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Baptist. The religious experience in Southern Maryland has left a legacy of numerous architecturally and historically significant churches and chapels as well as communities in Southern Maryland.

The *educational experience* in Southern Maryland has been dominated by **Charlotte Hall School (Academy)**, which was founded in 1776 and was in operation for 200 years; by the Female Seminary in St. Mary's City, 1884, which became **St. Mary's College** in 1964; and Charles County Community College, now with satellite facilities in each county in the region. Parochial schools were the mainstay of elementary and secondary education throughout the nineteenth and much of the twentieth century. Although public education had existed in Southern Maryland since 1825, its mission during the nineteenth century was narrow and limited, and its full impact on the quality of life has only been felt in the twentieth century.

The *civic experience* is most observable in the network of social, charitable and civic organizations which give local communities strength, purpose and help in times of need. It is also observable in the governmental, political and civic activities, events, and buildings.



Folklore and Folkways. These are the traditions, customs, and ways of doing things unique to Southern Maryland. There is a strong arts and crafts tradition which is displayed at local fairs and festivals. There is the tradition of open air markets, such as the one in **Charlotte Hall**, and roadside stands and shops in the summertime which offer local fresh



produce, flowers, bread, eggs, butter and today's catch, along with other home-made products. There is the tradition of remembrances and celebrations such as Flag Day, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July. There is the tradition of fire hall dances, and church suppers to raise money and bring neighbors and family together. And there is the tradition of extended family gatherings, with special customs and foods (like stuffed ham), for holidays, births, deaths, and weddings.

Leisure and Recreation. This theme is an important element of the landscape of Southern Maryland. In the eighteenth century, leisure included visiting family and occasional Sunday afternoon horse races. In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, communities, such as **Chesapeake Beach**, **North Beach**, **Rock Point**, and **Piney Point**, developed to cater to the urban population seeking a holiday at the shore. Later, Prohibition and the slot machine eras played important role in developing Southern Maryland as a recreation destination. Today, many of the former vacation cottages are again used to get away from the city, and many have become full time homes, as their owners' opt for a more relaxed lifestyle near the water. Softball, soccer, baseball, and other organized league sports are important recreational activities for adults and youth in Southern Maryland.

Much recreation in the county now centers on the water--recreational boating, sailing, fishing, crabbing, are popular for both resident and visitor. Tourism, by car, boat and bicycle, is increasing to the creeks, marinas, historic sites and parks, to art and crafts fairs, local festivals and charitable affairs.

Technology and Industry. During much of the period following the Civil War when the rest of Maryland experienced urbanization and industrialization, technology and industry were



noticeably absent from Southern Maryland. However, they both grew rapidly after the arrival of the Department of Defense, the technology and industry have become an increasingly important component in Southern Maryland's heritage. In the past fifty years, they have greatly altered Southern Maryland economically and demographically--bringing changes to employment, housing, transportation, communications, utilities, education, and ethnic diversity. The technology services industry continues to locate in this area, because of the defense contracts and the rural quality of life. As operations change and expand in the region, the relationships between the community, the Department of Defense, and the technology industry will continue to evolve.

Ecosystems and Environmental Awareness. Southern Maryland has been an important focus of the Chesapeake Bay research, protection and restoration effort. In addition to the **Chesapeake Biological Laboratory at Solomons**, the watershed protection work within the Potomac and Patuxent River watersheds are recognized as some of the finest examples of sustainability and ecosystem-based management in the country. The Patuxent is the tributary where former State Senator Bernie Fowler developed the annual "Sneaker Index" as a way to measure water quality improvements to the Bay and its tributaries. Southern Maryland includes the Nationally recognized **Potomac River Heritage Project**, a unique effort to weave together the wealth of cultural, natural and recreational resources that lie along the 400 miles of the river corridor.



community vitality, quality of life, and economic prosperity, environmental research, protection and restoration have become another part of Southern Maryland's research and development industry.

As Southern Maryland, and the Nation, have increased their understanding of the interrelationships among environmental resources,

IV. TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Southern Maryland is an area rich in history, scenic landscapes and waterways. The natural and cultural heritage resources that contribute to these assets (described in chapters II and III) make Southern Maryland a cohesive area that is both attractive in which to reside *and* visit. Conserving and protecting these resources not only provides the potential for economic development through increasing the amount of dollars spent by in-state and out-of-state tourists that visit Southern Maryland, it also improves quality of life for Southern Maryland's residents.

The total state tax revenue from hotels and restaurants in Southern Maryland was \$ 7,974,645 for fiscal year 1994, and \$ 8,863,904 for fiscal year 1995 (See Appendix B, Economic Data).

This type of economic development can be described as *Heritage Tourism*. Heritage Tourism recognizes the relationship between ecological, community and economic values and strives to achieve all three objectives simultaneously. It benefits heritage resources, most of which are government-owned, and the surrounding private businesses which support these sites with taxes and donations. Public and private sites working to attract tourists offer individual appeal and reap rewards which contribute to the economic well-being of the region.

Tourists are a clean, renewable resource. They spend time and money generously in pursuit of intangibles such as fun, relaxation, recreation and knowledge. Visitors also pay well for creature comforts such as good food, lodging, and the material items that make vacations memorable.

The Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan seeks to balance ecological, community and economic values achieve through *interpreting and promoting the Heritage Area's resources, thereby stimulating the economy through tourism and recreational program activities and other projects.*

This chapter of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area plan evaluates the economic potential of utilizing Southern Maryland's Heritage resources to attract visitors, increase jobs, and build our economy through tourism visitation expenditures, business development and retention. It will examine the following objectives of the Tourism and Economic Development Workgroup: 1) The promotion of Southern Maryland's natural, cultural and historical heritage to attract visitors, 2) The improvement and expansion of Southern Maryland's tourism infrastructure, and 3) The identification and evaluation of these resources through examining strengths, weaknesses and opportunities.

PROMOTION OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND'S NATURAL, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE

Promotion, or the marketing, of the heritage area as a tourist destination by showcasing the region's natural beauty and cultural heritage will make a greater population aware of Southern Maryland as a tourist destination. The Tourism and Economic Development Subcommittee has chosen the phrase, "*Where time and tide meet*" to convey the these heritage assets.

The promotion of Southern Maryland has benefits to both the residents and visitors of Southern Maryland. Some of these benefits include:

- ▶ Pride in the community of Southern Maryland
- ▶ Increased tourism to the region, and therefore more dollars invested in the economy of Southern Maryland
- ▶ Expansion of job opportunities, expansion of tourism infrastructure such as hotels, restaurants and recreational facilities
- ▶ Emphasis on the cohesiveness of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area

The following are several elements which have the potential to contribute to the promotion of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM COMMITTEE

Each of the counties of Southern Maryland has a Division of Tourism with a Tourism Development Coordinator. Each coordinator is a member of the Southern Maryland Regional Travel and Tourism Committee. Southern Maryland is the only region in the State of Maryland that still meets regularly to coordinate a regional tourism effort. The Southern Maryland Regional Travel and Tourism Committee is appropriated funds, through the boards of commissioners in each of the Southern Maryland

counties, to promote the region through activities such as regional tourism shows, sponsoring familiarization tours for travel writers, selling the region via group tours and creating, developing and implementing public relations and other marketing programs throughout the region. The Southern Maryland Regional Travel and Tourism Committee has and will be an important mechanism for promoting heritage tourism in accordance with the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

SIGNAGE

Effective signage is crucial to promoting tourism in Southern Maryland. Signage also contributes to educational goals and expands visitation through linking and interpreting heritage sites. The Tourism and Economic Development Subcommittee has determined that existing signage in Southern Maryland is inadequate. Measures to improve signage include partnering with State and Federal Transportation Agencies, creating new historical markers and developing interpretive wayside exhibits.

THEME TOURS

Development of theme tours for the bus group tourism industry was identified as an area to promote and market Southern Maryland's Heritage. The Tourism and Economic Development Subcommittee have identified ideas for theme tours based on the themes identified in the Cultural and Historical Resources chapter of this Plan. Examples of theme tours which utilize Southern Maryland's natural, cultural and historical heritage resources include; ecotourism, agricultural tours, African-American tours, Civil War trails and historic sites.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP NEWSLETTER

The Partnership has developed a newsletter for the public to educate and

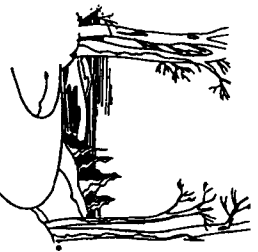
promote heritage resources within the region.

LINKAGES TO ATTRACTIONS OUTSIDE THE HERITAGE AREA

While the Southern Maryland Heritage Area encompasses the three counties--Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's, the Partnership acknowledges that many sites in both Prince Georges County, Anne Arundel County and the northern neck of Virginia can be linked to both the historical and natural heritage of Southern Maryland. These linkages have the potential to bring visitors from these locations to Southern Maryland.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

Southern Maryland's natural resources provide the potential for outdoor and recreational tourism such as mountain biking, hiking, canoe trips, birdwatching, boating, camping, etc. Recreational activities provide tourism opportunities for both visitors and residents within the region. Development of trails and greenways to link these sites with both cultural and natural sites will provide educational, recreational and economic benefits to the region.



IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND'S TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

While Southern Maryland has a vast amount of resources that make it an attractive place to visit, the infrastructure for tourism will need improvement and expansion to accommodate increased visitation.

The following have been identified as elements of Southern Maryland's tourism infrastructure:

- ◆ *Restaurants*
- ◆ *Access to Waterways (Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in Southern Maryland)*
- ◆ *Signage*
- ◆ *Transportation*
- ◆ *Lodging*
- ◆ *Trails*
- ◆ *Greenways*
- ◆ *Revitalizing towns to support and attract visitors as well as protect and conserve heritage sites*
- ◆ *Recreational Facilities*
- ◆ *Attractions*
- ◆ *Museums*
- ◆ *Retail*

The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership is committed to identify resources to improve this infrastructure for the purpose of promoting Heritage Tourism.

IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF RESOURCES

PRIVATE PROPERTY

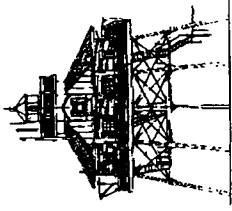
Water Access - While Southern Maryland is surrounded by waterways, there are very few sites where the public has access to the water. The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership can work to identify sites and find ways to acquire them when they become available.

Historic Sites - Many historic sites are also located on private property and are closed to the public. The Partnership can work with and provide guidance to those owners that are interested in preserving these sites and encourage owners to showcase them for visitors.



MUSEUMS IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND

The museums of Southern Maryland should work more closely with the Southern Maryland Regional Travel and Tourism Committee to develop Heritage Tourism initiatives through living history programs, thematic tours, etc. Such a program would work to enhance visits and make the experience more interactive and interesting for visitors to the region.



Calvert Marine Museum

FUNDING

The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership can serve as the vehicle to leverage the funds necessary to promote Southern Maryland as a tourist destination and encourage the public and private development of the necessary tourism infrastructure to accommodate visitors in the region.

LIMITED WINTER ACTIVITIES

Southern Maryland's relatively mild winter climate makes it attractive for visitation for the majority of the year. The museums and historic sites of Southern Maryland should encourage, and where possible, supported in their efforts to extend their visitation and accessibility into the winter months. This can be accomplished by developing special programs and events, and taking advantage of the relatively mild weather climate of Southern Maryland's winter months. Scarcity of funding and volunteers for museums and sites in Southern Maryland has also resulted in limited potential for tourism in winter months and should be addressed by the Partnership.

POTENTIAL FOR MARKETING REVITALIZED/ATTRACTABLE TOWNS AND COMMUNITIES

Community revitalization is important to Southern Maryland as it will not only improve tourism and its infrastructure, but will help to preserve historically significant resource-based industries such as those found in waterman and agricultural communities. The revitalization of urban areas in Southern Maryland will also benefit the region's economy and help preserve its heritage resources.

This effort will assist in the preservation of historical homes, churches and other attractions. For example, the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership could develop a program that encourages developers and property owners to restore abandoned and under utilized buildings and historic homes into Bed and Breakfasts, housing, retail locations, etc..

Revitalized towns in Southern Maryland have the potential to serve as highlights of Southern Maryland which demonstrate and interpret the unique identity and how they fit into the Heritage Area.



V. LINKAGES

Linkages can be defined as the interconnection of the natural and physical features of a landscape with its human themes and shared experiences. These interconnections contribute to the cohesiveness of the landscape and provide a structure for the social and economic growth of the community. Linkages are the central element of a dynamic heritage area.

Southern Maryland's landscape has two defining physical assets, the water and the land, "*Where time and tide meet*." Similarly, the imprint of human activity and experience in Southern Maryland has created assets which define the region. When viewed together, these unique natural and cultural assets define the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.

It must also be remembered that today's heritage area is a perception of the past. What we do with the landscape today will dictate tomorrow's heritage area. The linkages defined in this Plan indicate the economic viability of Southern Maryland's landscape and its resources. Preserving these linkages, given the pressure for change and economic growth, is fundamental to preserving and enhancing the community's well-being and quality of life.

The following Charts are organized to provide a visual matrix of Southern Maryland's linkages. The sites listed in the table below are organized geographically, by the three heritage regions, the Potomac River Heritage Region, the Patuxent River Heritage Region, and the Chesapeake Bay Heritage Region (See Figure 5). The tables include sites in Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, which are culturally or naturally linked to Southern Maryland's heritage, but are outside the geopolitical boundaries of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area (These sites are not shown in Figure 4).

Although there are numerous privately owned historic and culturally significant properties throughout Southern Maryland, those sites listed in the linkages inventory are only those open to the public. Additional historical and natural heritage sites in Southern Maryland are listed in Appendix C, the National Historic Register Sites and Historic Districts and Appendix D, a detailed list of Natural Heritage Sites in Southern Maryland compiled by the Natural Heritage and Recreation Subcommittee.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND LINKAGES: A NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The "Linkages" charts and map encompass the following variables:

- A. *Water and Land*
 - 1. *The Potomac River Heritage Region*
 - 2. *The Patuxent River Heritage Region*
 - 3. *The Chesapeake Bay Heritage Region*
- B. *Themes and Experiences*
 - 1. *The Natural Theme*
 - 2. *Native American Life*
 - 3. *Agriculture*
 - 4. *The Waterman's Life*
 - 5. *War and Conflict*
 - 5. *Religion*
 - 6. *Education*
 - 7. *Civic Institutions*
 - 8. *Folklore and Folkways*
 - 9. *Leisure and Recreation*
 - 10. *Architecture*
- 11. *Technology and Industry*
 - 12. *Transportation and Commerce*
 - 13. *Ethnic Heritage*
 - 14. *Ecosystems and Environmental Awareness*
- C. *Landscape*
 - 1. *Places*
 - a. *Natural Resources*
 - b. *Cultural Sites*
 - c. *Museums*
 - d. *Events*

Linkages - AN INVENTORY OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE AREA

The following chart indicates the three regions and their natural and cultural resources. These regions are based on the same watershed boundaries as the Natural Heritage Regions established in Chapter II: The Potomac River Region; The Patuxent River Region; and The Chesapeake Bay Region. The symbols represent the natural resources, the cultural sites, the museums, and event places of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.

WATERLAND																
THEMES AND EXPERIENCES																
Potomac Heritage Region (St. Mary's County Sites)																
Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Point Lookout	Point Lookout Park Museum	■				■						■				■
	Point Look out Lighthouse				◊									◊		
	Point Lookout Park	●				◊		◊			✕	●				●
	Hammond Hospital					◊										
	Point Lookout Research Center					■										
	Confederate Monument					◊										
Scotland	Camp Brown											●				
Ridge	St. Peter Claver Church						◊									
	St. Michael's Church						◊									
	St. Mary's Chapel						◊			◊						
	Ridge Memorial Park											●				
St. Inigoes	U.S.S. Tulip Monument					◊										
	St. Ignatious Church						◊			◊						
St. Mary's City	Historic St. Mary's City		■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	✕	✕		■	●
	Woodland Indian Hamlet		◊					◊								
	Trinity Church							◊		◊						
	St. Mary's College							◊					◊			◊
	St. George's Church						◊			◊						
Valley Lee	Cecil Park											●				

A = The Natural Theme
B = Native American Life
C = Agriculture
D = The Waterman's Life
E = War and Conflict

F = Religion
G = Education
H = Civic Institutions
I = Architecture
J = Folklore & Folkways

K = Leisure and Recreation
L = Technology and Industry
M = Transportation and Commerce
N = Ethnic Heritage
O = Ecosystems and Environmental Awareness

Natural Resource = ●
 Cultural Site = ◊
 Museum = ■
 Events = ✱
 Research Center = □

Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Drayden	West St. Mary's Manor									△						
Piney Point	St. George's Island				△							△				
	Piney Point Lighthouse Museum				■	■										
	Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship						△							△		
	Piney Point Recreation Area											●				
	Shipwreck Preserve					✱△										
	St. Paul's Church						△			△						
Callaway	St. Mary's River State Park											●				●
Great Mills	Cecil's Mill										△			△		
	Chancellors Run Regional Park										△	●				
California	St. Andrew's Church						△			△						
Leonardtown	Old Jail Museum								■	■	■					
	Tudor Hall								△	△						
	Courthouse								△							
	St. Mary's Court Fairgrounds				✱	✱					✱			✱		
	St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church						△			△						
Colton's Point	St. Clements Island-Potomac River Museum		■		■	■	■	■			■			■	■	
	St. Clements Island Park	●					●					●				●
Bushwood	Bushwood Wharf				●							●				
Loveville	Mennonite Communities			△							△			△		
Morganza	St. Joseph's Church						△			△						
	Old St. Joseph's Church Cemetery										△					
Chaptico	Christ Church				△		△			△						
	Chaptico Wharf				●							●				
Budds Creek	Potomac Speedway											△				

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Natural Resource = ●
 Cultural Site = △
 Museum = ■
 Events = ✱
 Research Center = □

Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Maryland International Raceway											●				
New Market	Ebenezer A.M.E. Church						△			△					△	
Charlotte Hall	The Academy							△		△						
	Ye Cool Springs	△														
	Amish Communities			△												
	Farmer's Market			×							×			×		

Potomac Heritage Region (Charles County Sites)

Hughsville	Tobacco Auction			×							×			×		
	Oak Ridge Park	●										●				
Dentsville	Gilbert Run Park											●				●
Allen's Fresh	Wicomico River/Allen's Fresh	●										●				●
	Zekiah Swamp Environmental Area	●										●				●
Chickmullen	Chickmullen Wildlife Management Area	●						●				●				●
Newburg	Christ Church, Wayside					△				△						
	Mt. Republic									△						
Cobb Island	Cobb Island				△							●				
	Cobb Island Wharf											●				
Indian Head	Naval Surface Warfare Center	●				△				△		●	□ △			●
La Plata	Charles County Fairgrounds			×				△			×		×			
	Tobacco Auction			×							×		×			
	Mt. Carmel Convent					△				△						
	Charles County Community College						△						△			
	Friendship House									△						
	Courthouse								△							
	Laurel Springs Regional Park	●										●				

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Natural Resource = ●
 Cultural Site = △
 Museum = ■
 Events = ×
 Research Center = □

Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<i>Potomac Heritage Region (Southern Prince George's County Sites)</i>																
Accokeek	National Colonial Farm	■	■	■						■	■				■	■
	Piscataway Park	●										●				●
Piscataway	Piscataway Village			△						△				△		
Tippett	L.F. Cosca Regional Park										●					
Clinton	Surratt House Museum				■					■	■			■		
Tartallan	Fort Washington Park				■							■				
Oxon Hill	Oxon Hill Farm			■							■					
<i>Patuxent Heritage Region (St. Mary's County Sites/Calvert County Sites)</i>																
Solomons	Calvert Marine Museum	■				■		■			■			■	■	△
	Lore Oyster House										■			■	△	
	Solomons				△*	△				△		△				*
	Chesapeake Biological Laboratory of the University of Maryland	△						△					△			△△
	Annemarie Garden							△			●	*				●
	Riverwalk/Fishing Pier	△			△							△				
	Our Lady Star of the Sea															
	St. Peters Episcopal Parish															
Hollywood	Greenwell State Park											●				●
	Sotterley Plantation			■	■	■			■					■	■	■
	St. John's Church					△										
St. Leonard	Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	■	■	■		■					■	■		■	■	■
	Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (Estuarine Research Center)	●										*				△●
	St. Leonard Creek	●				●						●				●
Broome's Island	Broome's Island				△					△	△	●		△		

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L - Technology and Industry
M - Transportation and Commerce
N - Ethnic Heritage
O - Ecosystems and Environmental Awareness

Natural Resource = ●
 Cultural Site = △
 Museum = ■
 Events = *
 Research Center = □

Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Port Tobacco	Christ Church						△			△						
	Courthouse			△					△							
	Catside House									△						
	Chapel Point State Park					●	●			△						
	St. Thomas Manor						△			△						
	Thomas Stone National Historic Site									×						
	One Room Schoolhouse							△								
	Old Durham Church						△			△						
Riverside	Nanjemoy Creek Sanctuary	●										●				●
Doncaster	Doncaster Demonstration State Forest	●										●				●
Rison	Smallwood State Park	●						△				●×		△		●
	Smallwood's Retreat Museum									×						
Mason Springs	Mattawoman Natural Environment Area	●										●				●
Portfret	Myrtle Grove Wildlife Management Area	●										●				●
Bryans Road	Ruth B. Swan Memorial Park	●										●				●
White Plains	White Plains Regional Park											●				●
Marshall Hall	Marshall Hall Park									△		●				
Issue	Southern Park	●										●				●
Nanjemoy	Friendship Landing	●										●				●
	Purse State Park	●										●				
Beantown	Dr. Samuel A. Mudd House Museum					■				■	■					●
Cedarville	Cedarville State Forest	●										●				
Waldorf	Maryland Indian Cultural Center		△					△								
	St. Paul's Church						△			△						
Malloys Bay	Shipwreck Preserve					△×						△				

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 Museum = ■
 Events = ✕
 Research Center = □

Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Prince Frederick	Courthouse					△			△	△					△	
	Calvert County Fairgrounds			*							*	*		*		
	St. Paul's Episcopal Church								△							
	Battle Creek Cypress Swamp	●	■	■							■	●	■			●●
Patuxent Heritage Region (Charles County Sites/Calvert County Sites)																
Sunderland	All Saints Church						△			△						
Mount Harmony	Hutchins Pond											●				●
Benedict	Patuxent River Natural Resource Management Area	●										●				●
	Benedict Town			△	△	△				△					△	
	Union Point					●						●				
Barstow	Hallowing Point Park									△		●				●
Patuxent Heritage Region (Prince George's County Sites/Calvert County/Anne Arundel County Sites)																
Eagle Harbor to Croom	Patuxent River Park	●										●				●
Huntington	King's Landing	●										*				●
	Patuxent V.M. Church						△								△	
Lower Marlboro	Lower Marlboro			△		△	△			△	△			△	△	
	Emmanuel United Methodist Church						△			△						
Cheltenham	Cheltenham Wildlife Management Area	●										●				●
Croom	Merkle Wildlife Sanctuary	●										●				●
	W. Henry Duvall Tool Museum			■							■			■		
Dunkirk	Dunkirk Park											●				●
	Smithville United Methodist Church						△			△						
Rosaryville	Rosaryville State Park	●										●				●
Upper Marlboro	Darnall's Chance									■	■					

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Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Courthouse								△							
	Prince George's County Fair Grounds			*							*			*		

Chesapeake Bay Heritage Region (St. Mary's County Sites)

Point Lookout	Point Lookout State Park	●										●				●
Dameron	Point No Point Lighthouse				△									△		
	St. Jerome's Creek				●							●				●
St. James	The Elms Wildlife Management Area	●										●				●
	The Elms Public Beach															
	The Elms Environmental Center						●									□
Lexington Park	Patuxent Air Naval Station				△		△						△			
	St. Nicholas Church					△	△									
	Matapany									△						
	Naval Air Test & Evaluation Museum					■							■			
	Cedar Point Lighthouse				△									△		

Chesapeake Bay Heritage Region (Calvert County Sites)

Breezy Point	Breezy Point Park and Campground	●										●				●
Cove Point	Cove Point Park											●				●
	Cove Point Lighthouse				△					△				△		
Lusby	Calvert Cliffs State Park	●										●				●
	Middleham Chapel					△				△						
	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant												△			
	Calvert Cliffs Visitors Center		■	■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Port Republic	One Room Schoolhouse							■	■	■	■					
	Christ Church						△			△		*				
	American Chestnut Land Trust	●		●								●		△	△	●
St. Leonard	Flag Ponds Nature Park	●			●							●				●

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Natural Resource = ●
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Museum = ■
Events = *
Research Center = □

Site	Landmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Central School						△			△			■	△		
Chesapeake Beach	Chesapeake Beach Railway Museum									■	■	■		■		
	Chesapeake Beach Waterfront Park											●				
North Beach	North Beach Boardwalk and Waterfront											●				
<i>Chesapeake Bay Heritage Region (Anne Arundel County Sites)</i>																
Shady Side	Captain Salem Avery House Museum				■					■	■			■		
Londontown	London Town House & Gardens South River											●				●
	Prince Frederick High School							△		△						
Sunderland	Mt. Hope V.M. Church						△									
	St. Edmunds V.M. Church						△	△								

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Resource Sites in Southern Maryland

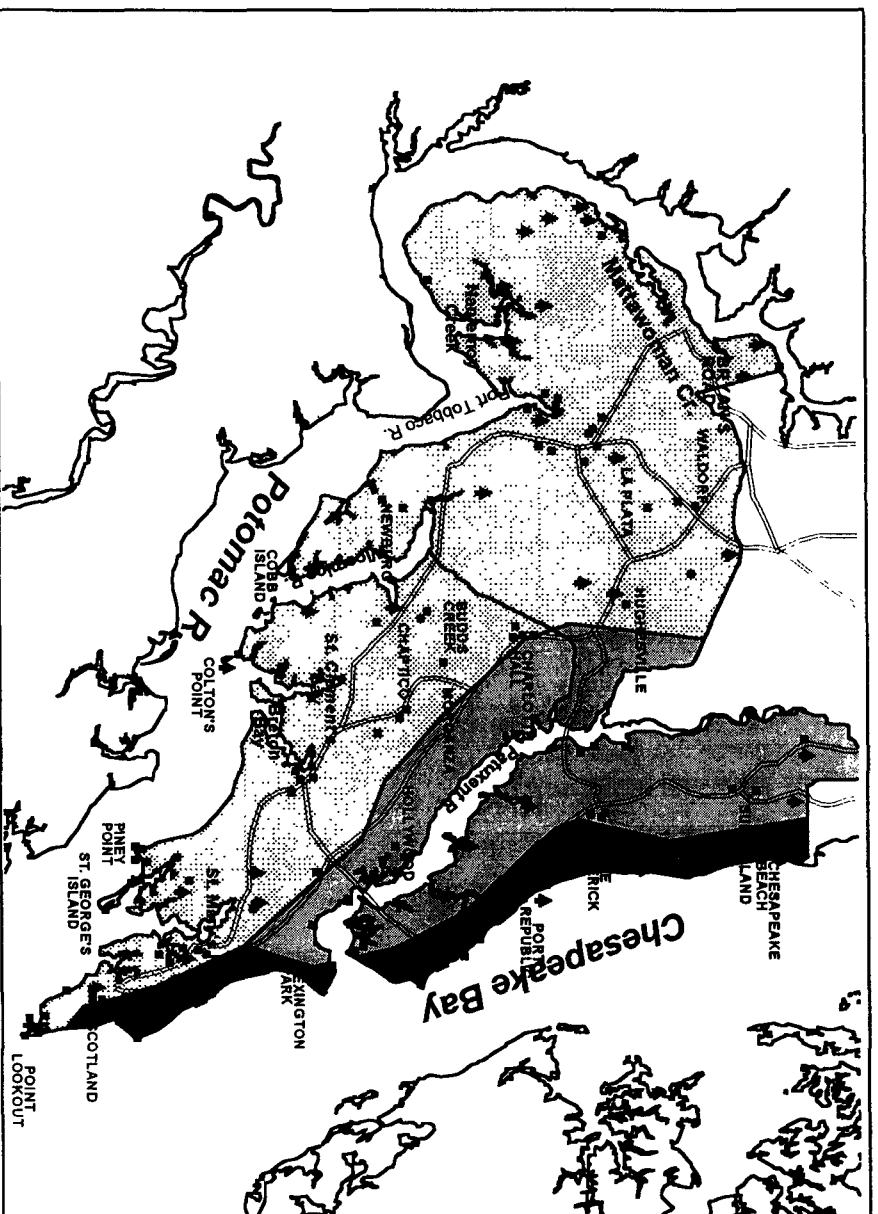


Figure 5



Cultural Sites = ■

Natural Sites = 4

VI. FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

The purpose of the heritage plan is to establish a framework for collaborative action to create a regional, state and federally recognized Southern Maryland Heritage Area and to support existing and proposed community-based heritage projects, programs and activities. The framework illustrates the mechanism for implementing the strategies and recommendations of the Plan.

Next Steps

County Adoption. The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership requests that the County Commissioners, and other elected municipal officials, of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties formally adopt the "Southern Maryland Heritage Plan" as a way to help citizens and local governments preserve and enhance Southern Maryland's culture, historic heritage and natural resources.

The Partnership should distribute copies of the Heritage Plan broadly throughout Southern Maryland community.

Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership as a Management Entity.

The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership is intended to develop the means of creating and implementing the Southern Maryland Heritage Plan. The Partnership, currently represented by a Steering Committee of 20 government and private sector representatives, could be/ will be formally established, through the creation of a private non-profit (or other) entity or a Memorandum of Understanding between various partners.

The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership organizational structure is described in Chapter I and listed in Appendix A. The Southern Maryland Partnership Steering Committee is composed of:

- 3 Members of the Chamber of Commerce
- 3 Destination Marketing Office representatives
- 3 Representatives from the County Planning & Zoning Offices
- 3 Members of the Southern Maryland Museum Association
- 3 At large members
- 1 Representative from the Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland
- 3 County Tourism Advisory Board Members
- 1 Member of the Southern Maryland Regional Tourism Committee (other public and private sector organizations will be added as appropriate to serve as the management entity)

Operations. The Partnership, as a management entity, will be managed by an Administrative Team, led by representatives from County government, and be assisted by a Technical Team of regional, state and federal government agency representatives and private sector organizations. Workgroups will be formed by the Partnership as appropriate and may include other members of the community. All future recommendations of the Partnership will be achieved through a consensus-based process, with broad public outreach, and advisory in nature. Ultimately local elected officials will determine the future of Southern Maryland's heritage within the framework of existing local, state and federal laws.

Funding. Funding for the Partnership is expected to be provided from state and federal government and private sector grants and member contributions. The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership will serve as the mechanism to coordinate the recognition and certification of

"State heritage areas" in order to leverage resources for these efforts within the region. The Partnership will ensure that efforts are coordinated and reflect the strategies and recommendations of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

Authority. The Partnership will derive its authorities from its member organizations.

Relationship to Other Institutions & Agencies. The Partnership is intended to support local home rule and voluntary action by community groups, the private sector and individuals. The intent of the Partnership is to coordinate and collaborate with other regional, state and federal government agencies to achieve local heritage goals and objectives.

Services. The Partnership will provide services contingent upon available staff and financial resources. Initially the Partnership will:

- 1) Convene periodic forums to discuss the heritage of Southern Maryland and its management and use.
- 2) Serve as the vehicle for coordinating all heritage efforts within Southern Maryland that serve to implement the strategies and recommendations of the Plan.
- 3) Eventually, this entity will serve as the mechanism to receive funding and distribute loans or grants for planning, research, preservation, conservation, education, promotion, etc.
- 4) Apply to the State of Maryland and the U.S. Congress for recognition, certification and/ or designation as a federal or state heritage area.
- 5) Serve as a regional liaison for communication with public agencies and private groups on heritage area issues and

opportunities.

- 6) Set priorities for the implementation of the Southern Maryland Heritage Plan.
- 7) Help local governments, private organizations and communities seek and secure funds to implement the Heritage Area Plan.
- 8) Continue to publish and distribute a periodic heritage newsletter.
- 9) Secure Memorandums of Agreement with State and Federal government agencies to support and assist the implementation of the Heritage Plan.
- 10) Be responsible, to the State of Maryland and the National Park Service, for the development of heritage management plans within Southern Maryland.
- 11) Implementing specific multi-county heritage projects and programs.

Maryland Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Act

The Partnership, with the approval of all local governments, should apply to the Maryland Housing and Community Development, Department of the State, and the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority to have Southern Maryland become a "State Recognized Heritage Area" and to request financial assistance to develop management plans for certain priority heritage areas.

The "Maryland Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Act" (House Bill 1) was passed into law in spring of 1996 to "build upon the idea of 'heritage tourism' which promotes historical preservation and areas of natural beauty to generate jobs, stimulate the creation of new businesses, and generate sales, income, and property tax revenues for

the State and local jurisdictions." The law proposes a Maryland System of Recognized and Certified Heritage Areas. Maryland's process calls for two steps: The first step is to have an area become a State Recognized Heritage Area. Recognition allows an area to become eligible for matching grant assistance to develop a management plan(s).

The second step in Maryland's process is to submit the management plan(s) to the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority and request designation as a State Certified Heritage Area. A certified heritage area under House Bill 1 may receive matching grants of up to 50% and loans for local jurisdictions which may be used for planning, design, property acquisition, development, preservation, restoration, interpretation, marketing and programming.

Federal Assistance: National Park Service. The Partnership should meet to determine the type of heritage project assistance to be provided by the National Park Service as a result of recent Congressional action. Congress has provided to the National Park Service \$200,000 for its Chesapeake Bay Initiative, \$100,000 of which is to be used to "continue work with the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership to implement their heritage protection watershed plans."

Federal Assistance: Army Corp of Engineers. The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership should initiate discussions, and cooperative agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to coordinate the recent Congressionally directed federal assistance projects for the lower Potomac River with the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

Federal Designation. Although no formal National System of Heritage Areas exists, Congress has designated certain places as National

Heritage Parks, Corridors or Areas. National Heritage Area designation could be requested using the Southern Maryland Heritage Plan to meet the requirements of the National Park Service. Designation would bring National recognition, technical and financial assistance and a formal partnership with the National Park Service.

The Partnership, with the approval of local governments and in cooperation with the State of Maryland, should work with the Maryland Congressional delegation and the National Park Service to seek federal designation of all or parts of Southern Maryland as a National Heritage Area.

Additional Recommendations and Projects

The following recommendations and projects are an outgrowth of the core strategies of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan. Priority recommendations for the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership are listed on pages five and six of the Executive Summary. The recommendations are organized around the four core strategies and reflect public and resource expert input from:

- Participants at the Inaugural Partnership Meeting held in May 1994 at Thomas Stone National Historic Site.
- The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership Steering Committee; its Natural Resources & Recreation; Historical & Cultural Resources; and Tourism and Economic Development Subcommittees; and its Technical and Administrative Teams.
- Several Partnership Meetings held during the preparation of the Plan.
- Public Meetings held during the summer of 1996 to review and comment on the Draft Heritage Area Plan.
- Recommendations developed for Southern Maryland and the Potomac River as part of the "Potomac River Watershed Visions Project".

These recommendations and projects are those initial pilot projects that the Partnership, and the community feel can be accomplished in a reasonable time frame, at a reasonable cost and that will achieve a reasonable return on investment for Southern Maryland. They represent a first step in creating a framework for success for future projects. Appendix E has an expanded list of projects recommended by the Partnership and citizens of Southern Maryland during public meetings held in June 1996. These projects will facilitate future

implementation of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan. The Partnership encourages public and private groups as well as citizens in Southern Maryland to continue developing ideas for projects which will contribute to the protection of Southern Maryland's heritage.

STRATEGY 1: DEFINE THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE AREA THROUGH PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL LINKAGES; ESTABLISH A RESOURCE INVENTORY AND GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE ADDITIONS TO THE INVENTORY.

- Create an electronic database to made available to the public, as well as public and private organizations that will assist in the Southern Maryland Heritage effort, that describes all of the heritage resources of Southern Maryland, as to location (within the context of the counties and heritage regions), ownership, heritage area importance, and access.
- Establish an identification process for natural and cultural sites within each Natural Heritage Region and continue to improve and maintain the inventory of resources.
- Create an inventory of all current and past heritage demonstration programs and projects in Southern Maryland.

STRATEGY 2: BALANCE PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE HERITAGE AREA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF THE AREA.

- Create Heritage Region Action Plans, physically organized by the geographic divisions of the Heritage Regions, as the key to preserving, enjoying and deriving environmental, community and economic benefit from our heritage. Heritage Region

Action Plans will provide a context for integrated management and intergovernmental cooperation, extended preservation, integrated public use, and maximum long-term public benefit.

- Support citizen and local government environmental and conservation efforts with small grants through existing programs such as the Chesapeake Bay Trust. Involve more businesses in sponsoring restoration activities and provide them with tax incentives and recognitions which encourage them in those efforts.
- Work with communities to ensure that the historic and cultural assets of Southern Maryland are not comprised by the forces of economic growth and/or changes in demographic patterns, but rather recognized as part of the area's emerging character.
- Develop a program that encourage developers and property owners to restore abandoned and underutilized buildings and historic homes of heritage importance into Bed and Breakfasts, housing, retail locations, etc.
- Ensure that the preservation and conservation of historic and cultural assets become an integral part of the development.
- Develop a plan, and the means to establish Land Trusts throughout Southern Maryland to hold conservation easements, and promote preservation, conservation and restoration.
- Develop guidelines, by working with the State, County and the community to ensure that preservation and conservation of natural, historical and cultural resources become an integral part of the economic development strategies of Southern Maryland.

- Analyze and evaluate opportunities to promote the protection of streams and their buffers through a variety of methods including watershed planning and protection efforts and the Tributary Strategies Program.
- Enhance, interpret and develop greenways and open space corridors for the Patuxent River, the Potomac River, the Zekiah Swamp and Wicomico River Valley, the St. Mary's River and the Chesapeake Bay Cliffs.
- Develop improved public access to the tidal waters, in conjunction with improved education about the impacts of development, commercial and recreational activity on the resources of the Bay and its tributaries.
- Evaluate agricultural easements with regard to long-term protection efforts which maintain rural character and viable farms.
- Identify open space requirements for Natural Heritage preservation and recreation needs across the Southern Maryland region. Establish recommendations and mechanisms to preserve open space.
- Identify and conserve/preserve unique natural habitats to maintain ecological diversity, and where possible promote passive recreational uses of these areas.

- Identify the ability of existing under utilized parks and facilities to meet recreational and natural area conservation goals; develop and implement plans to achieve these goals through improvement or expansion of parks and facilities.
 - Support the Potomac River Heritage Project which includes the development of a basin-wide interpretive master plan through the cooperation of all interpretive sites.
 - Develop local watershed plans for all major tributary systems in Southern Maryland. The plans should be coordinated with state and local governments, with full citizen participation, in a collaborative process.
- STRATEGY 3: INTERPRET AND PROMOTE THE HERITAGE AREA'S RESOURCES, THEREBY STIMULATING THE ECONOMY THROUGH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT, RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND OTHER PROJECTS, AND ENRICHING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE HERITAGE AREA.**
- Cooperate with the proposed Potomac River region tourism, promotion and development initiatives.
 - Develop and enhance agri-tourism sites, opportunities and attractions for visitors.
 - Establish connections to Virginia and other Maryland counties through waterway tours.
 - Develop, promote and coordinate existing festivals/events.
 - Develop boat racing opportunities: power, sail and skipjacks.
- Market the Southern Maryland Region in the Washington Metropolitan Area.
 - Promote bus tours that are economical and make use of existing facilities such as college dorms, schools, etc.
 - Support plans for a series of actions to protect, maintain, restore, interpret, promote and enjoy the natural, cultural, historic, recreational, tourism and economic values of the Piney Point Lighthouse and Park area.
 - Promote the visitation of trails (water, rail, and land).
 - Develop a partnership with the museums of Southern Maryland to develop heritage tourism initiatives through living history programs, thematic tours, etc.
 - Develop watermen/guided and chartered fishing tours and programs.
 - Coordinate an annual Heritage Week where courthouses and research facilities are open longer hours, events and tours of Southern Maryland historical attractions are featured and boat tours could be made available.
 - Promote Southern Maryland Boat tours and excursions for recreation, specialized interests--birdwatching, historic siteseeing, sailing, etc.
 - Conduct a continuing market segmentation survey.

- Develop tours based on but not limited to the themes and shared experiences described in the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.
- Support the development of the "Point Lookout Historical Area" and investigate opportunities to link this site with heritage tours emphasizing the Civil War experience.
- Establish elder hostel programs for the region.
- Support plans for a series of actions to protect, maintain, restore, interpret, promote and enjoy the natural, cultural, historic, recreational, tourism and economic values of the Cove Point Lighthouse in Calvert County and the Piney Point Lighthouse and Park area in St. Mary's County.

STRATEGY 4: EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT HERITAGE AREA RESOURCES TO ENSURE THE USEFULNESS AND INTEGRITY OF THE AREA FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

- Develop one-day "fairs" or workshops in which officials from outside agencies and organizations visit specific communities or watersheds within Southern Maryland to hear about local issues and recommendations, and share information about improving programs and resources.
- Create model heritage demonstration projects that integrate agency and nonprofit programs on a community or sub-watershed basis, with mechanisms to assure that what is learned is transferred to on-going programs.
- Create a Southern Maryland Heritage Patch to encourage children to visit natural, cultural and historical sites. Continue to produce the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership

- Newsletter to keep the community of Southern Maryland heritage activities.
- Develop a flexible exhibit that can be used in schools, libraries, museums and other public venues that tells the story of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area and its importance to the community and the State of Maryland.
- Encourage and promote participation in History Fairs and develop a mentor program to assist students in their projects.
- Hold seminars and workshops on problems and opportunities facing Southern Maryland related to the Heritage Area.
- Develop a "Time, Tide, Tobacco, Transportation and Technology" exhibit reflecting how Southern Maryland has developed over time with these five major industries as the pivotal pieces of its economy.
- Develop kiosks with photos and details for Heritage sites open to the public.
- Develop educational components for existing natural and cultural resources to promote their preservation, conservation and enjoyment.
- Encourage the education of the community as to the value and necessity of the resources of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.
- Produce a quarterly newsletter in the local newspapers to inform the public of the latest heritage news.

APPENDIX A: Partnership Organization

The following organizations are members of the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership:

Accokeek Foundation	Chesapeake Beach Railway Museum	Patuxent River Commission
Afro-American Heritage Society	Chesapeake Publishing	Patuxent River Park
American Chestnut Land Trust	Crain Memorial Visitors Center	Point Lookout State Park
Audubon Society	Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, District 2	Port Tobacco Courthouse
Calvert County Chamber of Commerce	Friendship House	Port Tobacco Restoration Society
Calvert County Commissioners	Friends of Mt. Aventine	Prince George's County Historical Society
Calvert County Department of Economic Development	Friends of Point Lookout	Prince George's Centennial Commission
Calvert County Historical Society	Historic St. Mary's City	St. Clements Island/Potomac River Museum
Calvert County Planning Commission	Holiday Inn, Solomon's Island	St. Mary's City Coalition
Calvert County Tourism Office	Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	St. Mary's County Chamber of Commerce
Calvert Marine Museum	Lower Eastern Shore Heritage Area	St. Mary's County Commissioners
Charles County Chamber of Commerce	Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development	St. Mary's County Dept of Economic and Community Development
Charles County Community College	Maryland Greenways Commission	St. Mary's County Historic District Commission
Charles County Commissioners	Maryland Heritage Alliance Maryland Heritage Trust	St. Mary's County Planning and Zoning
Charles County Economic Development Commission	Maryland Historic Trust	St. Mary's County Division of Tourism
Charles County Garden Club	Maryland Dept. of Housing and Community Development	Small Museum Association
Charles County Historical Society	Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources	Sotterley Plantation
Charles County Museum Consortium	Maryland Office of Planning	Southern Maryland Museum Association
Charles County Parks and Recreation	Maryland Tourism Office	Southern Maryland Studies Center
Charles County Planning and Zoning	Dr. Samuel A. Mudd Society	Southern Maryland Regional Tourism Committee
Charles County Public Facilities	National-Capital Park and Planning Commission	Surratt House Museum
Charles County Public Libraries	National Park Service	Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland
Charles County Public Schools	Naval Surface Warfare Center	United States Environmental Protection Agency,
Charles County Tourism Promotion Council	Naval Air Warfare Center	Chesapeake Bay Program
Charles County Tourism Office	Patuxent Inn, California	
Chesapeake Bay Trust		

After the meeting on May 23, 1994, a Steering Committee for the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership was formed, charged with formulating the Partnership's objectives and goals, and with preparing a draft plan for open discussion by the community of Southern Maryland. The Steering Committee is made up as follows:

Henry Bonner, *Southern Maryland Museum Association*
Joan Connel, *Calvert County Chamber of Commerce*
Edward DeBellevue, *Institute of Ecological Economics*
Denise Devoe, *Calvert County Tourism Advisory Committee*
Chuck Ellison, *Charles County Chamber of Commerce*
Robin Finnamcom, *Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland*
Gerry Gateau, *St. Mary's County Tourism Advisory Committee*
Aleck Loker, *St. Mary's County Chamber of Commerce*
Richard Nootbaar, *Charles County Planning and Zoning*
Jenny Plummer, *Calvert County Planning and Zoning*
Joanne Roland, *Charles County Tourism Coordinator*
Herman Schieke, *Calvert County Tourism Coordinator*
Margaret Stewart, *Charles County Planning and Zoning*
Hartet Stout, *Southern Maryland Museum Association*
Susan VanBuren, *Southern Maryland Museum Association*
Sue Veith, *St. Mary's County Planning and Zoning*
Martha Walker, *Thomas Stone National Historic Site*
Sandy White, *Southern Maryland Regional Tourism Committee*
Cindy Woodburn, *St. Mary's County Tourism Coordinator*
Susan Youhn, *Friends of Point Lookout*

ORGANIZATION:

The Administrative Team

Joanne Roland, *Charles County Tourism Coordinator*
Herman Schieke, *Calvert County Tourism Coordinator*
Cindy Woodburn, *St. Mary's County Tourism Coordinator*

The Technical Team

Henry Bonner, *Southern Maryland Museum Association*
Barbara Butler, *Chesapeake Research Consortium, Chesapeake Bay Program Office*
Glenn Eugster, *United States Environmental Protection Agency, Chesapeake Bay Program Office*
Gary Hodge, *Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland*
Herman Schieke, *Calvert County Tourism Coordinator*
Margaret Stewart, *Charles County Planning and Zoning*
Susan VanBuren, *The Accokeek Foundation*

Natural Heritage and Recreation Subcommittee

Paul Berry
Bonnie Bick
Andy Brown
Dave Brownlee
Edward DeBellevue
Erik Jansson
Millie Kriemelmeyer
Vivian Marsh
Mary Owens
Jenny Plummer
Kyle Rambo
Sue Veith
Lori Webb

History, Culture and Education Subcommittee

Sally Barley
Bonnie Bick
Henry Bonner

Mabel Briscoe
Betty Carlson-Jameson
W.C. Dutton
Robin Finnacom
J. Roy Guyther
Mary Hayden
Elizabeth Hughes
Jefferey Jackman
Alice Inlay
Joseph Norris
Catherine Parker
Robert Smith
Harriet Stout
W. Maurice Thomas
Jean Tierney
Charles Wagner
Dorothy Wenzel
Kirsti Unila
Susan Youhn

Tourism and Economic Development Subcommittee

Paulette Clay
Leonard Kohl
Joanne Roland
Bernie Rupprecht
Herman Schieke
Karin Stanford
Tracey Tarr
Charlene Thompson
Martha Walker
Sandra White
Cindy Woodburn

Appendix B: Southern Maryland Travel and Tourism, 1994 and 1995 Economic Data

FY 1994	Hotels State Sales Tax Collected	Restaurants State Sales Tax Collected	County Population
Calvert	\$ 289,396	\$ 1,603,868	62,179
Charles	\$ 388,363	\$ 4,461,568	109,295
St. Mary's	\$ 218,847	\$ 1,909,209	80,323
FY 1994 Total for Southern Maryland	\$ 896,606	\$ 7,974,645	251,797

FY 1995	Hotels State Sales Tax Collected	Restaurants State Sales Tax Collected	County Population
Calvert	\$ 291,880	\$ 1,617,880	64,000
Charles	\$ 396,460	\$ 5,085,159	111,300
St. Mary's	\$ 228,885	\$ 2,160,865	80,900
FY 1995 Total for Southern Maryland	\$ 917,205	\$ 8,863,904	256,200

SOURCE: MARYLAND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

Appendix C: National Register of Historic Places - Listings for Southern Maryland

Calvert County - National Register of Historic Places and Maryland Register of Historic Properties:

♦	All Saint's Episcopal Church	♦	Hampton
♦	Cedar Hill	♦	Harbor Master's House
♦	Chesapeake Beach Railway Museum	♦	Hardesty House
♦	Comehill	♦	Hellen Creek Hemlock Preserve
♦	Cove Point Lighthouse	♦	Highlands
♦	Drum Point Lighthouse	♦	Hinman House
♦	Grahame House (Patuxent Manor)	♦	Huntingfields
♦	J.C. Lore & Sons Oyster House	♦	J.C. Lore Oyster House (<i>National Register Site</i>)
♦	La Veille House	♦	John Gray Jr. House
♦	Maidstone	♦	King Fields
♦	Middleham Episcopal Chapel	♦	LaVeille (<i>National Register Site</i>)
♦	Morgan Hill Farm	♦	Little Cove Farm
♦	Patterson Archeological District	♦	Locust Inn
♦	Preston-On-Patuxent	♦	Lowry's Reserve
♦	Taney Place (Berry)	♦	Maidstone (<i>National Register Site</i>)
♦	William B. Tennon	♦	Middleham Chapel (<i>National Register Site</i>)
♦	Willow Glen	♦	Millenia
	Calvert County Local Register of Historic Sites:	♦	Mills House
♦	Abell House	♦	Nevitt's St. Anne
♦	Arminger House	♦	Old Field Inn
♦	Battle Creek Cypress Swamp	♦	Old Spout Farm
♦	Boyston House	♦	Over the Creek on the Patuxent River (<i>Plummer House</i>)
♦	Calvert Manor	♦	Patuxent Manor
♦	Camp Roosevelt Mess Hall	♦	Red Hall
♦	Carr-Wells House	♦	Reserve Plantation
♦	Cedar Hill (<i>National Register Site</i>)	♦	Ridgeley House
♦	Compton House	♦	Robinson's Rest - site
♦	Comehill (<i>National Register Site</i>)	♦	Silverspoon
♦	Delhi Plantation	♦	Smithville Methodist Church
♦	Drum Point Lighthouse (<i>National Register Site</i>)	♦	St. John's Methodist Church and Cemetery
♦	Drury House	♦	St. Leonard Polling House Strnett Farm
♦	Edmond's Choice Ferguson	♦	Sursum Corda
♦	Gemeny House	♦	T. Rayner Wilson Blacksmith Shop
♦	Groom Log Meat House	♦	White Hall
		♦	Willis Wharf
♦		♦	Wilson-Diggs House

Charles County Sites - National Register of Historic Places and Maryland Register of Historic Properties

- ◆ Habre de Venture
- ◆ Rose Hill
- ◆ Mt. Carmel Monastery
- ◆ Araby
- ◆ Maxwell Hall
- ◆ Sarum
- ◆ Dr. Samuel Mudd House
- ◆ Waverley
- ◆ Rich Hill
- ◆ Marshall Hall
- ◆ Skipack Mary H. Somers
- ◆ La Grange
- ◆ Linden
- ◆ Greens Inheritance
- ◆ Locust Grove
- ◆ Mount Air
- ◆ Cedar Grove
- ◆ Timber Neck Farm
- ◆ Ellerslie
- ◆ Oakland
- ◆ Oak Grove
- ◆ The Exchange
- ◆ McPherson's Purchase
- ◆ Bryantown Historic District
- ◆ Truman's Place
- ◆ Retreat
- ◆ St. Thomas Manor
- ◆ Stag Hall
- ◆ Port Tobacco Historic District
- ◆ Thainston
- ◆ The Lindens
- ◆ Spy Park
- ◆ Widow's Pleasure
- ◆ St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Newport
- ◆ Johnsonstown
- ◆ Acquinsicke
- ◆ Rosemary Lawn
- ◆ Mt. Aventure
- ◆

St. Mary's County Sites - National Register of Historic Places and Maryland Register of Historic Properties

◆	St. Mary's City Historic District
◆	Resurrection Manor
◆	West St. Mary's Manor
◆	St. Clement's Island Historic District
◆	Porto Bello
◆	Bachelor's Hope
◆	St. Francis Xavier Church and Newton Manor House Historic District
◆	Sotterley
◆	Mulberry Fields
◆	St. Andrew's Church
◆	Tudor Hall
◆	St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church
◆	Ocean Hall
◆	Charlotte Hal Historic District
◆	Deep Falls
◆	St. Ignatius Church
◆	River View
◆	Piney Point Coast Guard Light Station
◆	Mary W. Somers Skipjack
◆	Bard's Field
◆	Cecil's Mill Historic District
◆	Sandgates on Cat's Creek
◆	Woodlawn
◆	Mattapanzy - Sewall Archeological Site
◆	St. Richard's Manor
◆	Cross Manor
◆	Christ Episcopal Church

APPENDIX D: DETAILED NATURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY FOR SOUTHERN MARYLAND

Table 2: Southern Maryland Natural Heritage Areas: Table of Uses

Key	Existing (X) and Proposed (P) Uses in Identified Natural Heritage Areas																						
	Nat. Re Mgmt	Habitat Protect'	playing fields	game courts	boating	biking	picnicking	nature study	historical interpret	play- ground	port buffer	walking paths	camping	sight- seeing	swimming	boating	fishing	bicycling	indoor sports	cultural arts	riding	groom- ing	
1																							
2																							
3	X	X	X	X		P		P			X	P										P	
4	X	X				X	X					X		X								P	
5																							
6																							
7																							
8																							
9	X	X						P								P						P	
10	X	X				X	X	X	X			X		X						X		P	
11	X	X				X	X	X				P			X		X				X	P	
12																							
13																							
14																							
15			X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X				
16																							
17	P	P				P			P			P			P	P	P					P	
18																							
19								X	X														
20																							
21																							
22	X	X				X		X															
23	X	X			X	X		X	X														
24																					X	P	
25																							
26																							
27																							
28	X	X			X	X		X	P			X				X	X				X	P	
29					X	X		X	X							X	X						
30																							
31																							
32																							
33																							
34	P	X					P	P	X	P			P	P		X	X					P	
35	P	X					X	P	X				P			X	X					P	
36	X	X				X									X		X						
37			X	X			X																
38	X	X				P	P	P								P	P						
39	X	X			X	X		X	P			X	X		P		X				X	P	
40	P	P				P	P	P	P			X		P	X	P	X					P	
41								X															
42	X	X	X		X	X		X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
43	P	P				X		X				X	X		X		X						
44															X	X	X	X				P	
45	X	X				P	P	P				P				X	X					P	
46		P					P		X					X									
47	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				P		
48		P				X	X		X					X		P	X						
49									X					X		P					X		
50	X	X				X	X	X				X				X	X					P	
51	X	X			X	X	X	X				X						X			X	P	
52	X	X			X			X	X			X				X	X	X		X			
53			X	X		P	P	P	X				P		X	X	X					P	
54																							

APPENDIX E: ENDORSEMENTS FROM LOCAL AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND PARTNERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

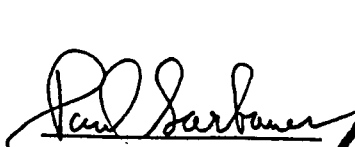
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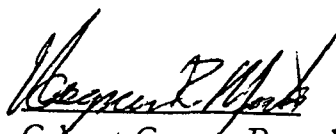
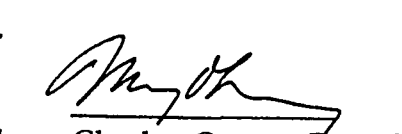
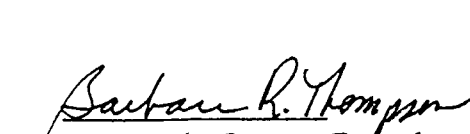
SOUTHERN MARYLAND HERITAGE AREA PLAN

WE, the undersigned, have reviewed the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan Draft, dated October 8, 1996, which was prepared by the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Steering Committee and Partnership.

WE, endorse the plan and are committed to working with public and private organizations and agencies to accomplish the strategies and recommendations of the plan.

WE, encourage the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Partnership to continue its work and to use the plan as a mechanism to promote, conserve, enhance and improve economic development within the Southern Maryland Region.

		
Paul S. Sarbanes United States Senator	Barbara A. Mikulski United States Senator	Steny H. Hoyer United States House of Representatives

		
Calvert County Board of Commissioners	Charles County Board of Commissioners	St. Mary's County Board of Commissioners

October 28, 1996

**CALVERT COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

175 Main Street
Courthouse
Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678
Phone (410) 535-1600 • (301) 855-1243
TDD (410) 535-6355

October 22, 1996

Board of Commissioners
Patrick M. Buehler
Mark R. Frazer, D.D.S.
Linda L. Kelley
Mary M. Krug
Hagner R. Mlster

Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan Steering Committee
c/o Southern Maryland Regional Travel & Tourism Committee
Department of Economic Development
Courthouse
Prince Frederick, MD 20678

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Calvert County Board of Commissioners has reviewed the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan Final Draft, dated October 7, 1996, which was prepared by your Committee.

We have found that the Plan addresses many important natural, historical, cultural, recreational and heritage tourism matters. In addition, we find that the core strategies and recommendations in the Plan are compatible with other Calvert County plans and policies. We further believe that the features and values of the Southern Maryland Area are worthy of conservation and that they can help to enhance economic development within the Southern Maryland Region.

Therefore, subject to the understanding that Calvert County is making no financial commitment or incurring any financial obligations, the Calvert County Board of Commissioners endorses the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

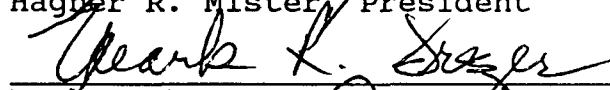
Southern Maryland Heritage Area
Plan Steering Committee
October 22, 1996
Page Two

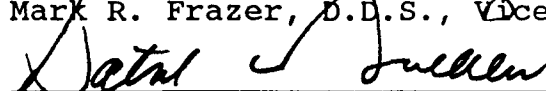
We commend the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Steering Committee for the work accomplished on the development of the Plan. We encourage the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Steering Committee to continue to work and to use the document to secure appropriate financial and technical assistance from State and Federal government agencies, private organizations and State and Federal Congressional leaders.

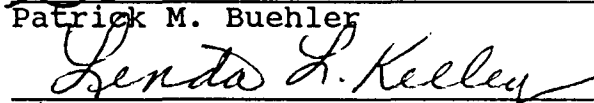
Very truly yours,

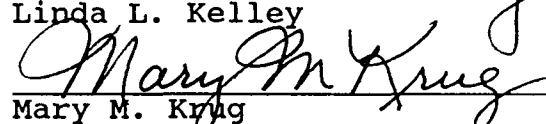
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS


Hagner R. Mister, President


Mark R. Frazer, D.D.S., Vice-President


Patrick M. Buehler


Linda L. Kelley


Mary M. Krug

MURRAY D. LEVY, PRESIDENT
MARLAND DEEN
ROBERT J. FULLER
MARVIN C. KISAMORE
WM. DANIEL MAYER



County Commissioners of Charles County

P.O. BOX B
LA PLATA, MARYLAND 20646
(301) 645-0550 OR Metro 870-3000
TDD 1-800-735-2258

October 28, 1996

Southern Maryland Area Heritage Plan Steering Committee
c/o Southern Maryland Regional Travel & Tourism Committee
Department of Economic Development
Courthouse
Prince Frederick, MD 20678

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the Southern Maryland Area Heritage Plan Final Draft, dated October 8, 1996, which was prepared by your committee.

We have found that the Plan addresses many important natural, historical, cultural, recreational and heritage tourism matters. In addition, we find that the goals and recommendations in the Plan are compatible with other Charles County and Southern Maryland plans and policies. We further believe that the features and values of the Southern Maryland Area are worthy of conservation and that their wise use can help to enhance economic development within the Southern Maryland Region.

Therefore, subject to the understanding that Charles County is making no financial commitment or incurring any financial obligations, we endorse the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

Southern Maryland Area Heritage Plan Steering Committee
October 28, 1996

Page -2-

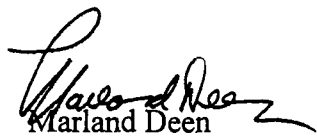
We commend the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan Steering Committee for the work accomplished on the development of the Plan. We encourage the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Steering Committee to continue to work and to use the document to secure appropriate financial and technical assistance from State and Federal government agencies, private organizations and State and Federal Congressional Leaders.

Very truly,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND



Murray Levy, President



Marland Deen



Marvin C. Kisamore



Robert J. Fuller



Wm. Daniel Mayer

CC/JR/sg

File No. 6070

other signatures



BOARD OF
ST. MARY'S COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
P.O. BOX 653 • GOVERNMENTAL CENTER • LEONARDTOWN, MARYLAND 20650
(301) 475-4461

October 15, 1996

Southern Maryland Area Heritage Plan Steering Committee
c/o Southern Maryland Regional Travel & Tourism Committee
Department of Economic Development
Courthouse
Prince Frederick, MD 20678

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The St. Mary's County Board of Commissioners have reviewed the Southern Maryland Area Heritage Plan Final Draft, dated October 7, 1996, which was prepared by your committee.

We have found that the Plan addresses many important natural, historical, cultural, recreational and heritage tourism matters. In addition, we find that the goals and recommendations in the Plan are compatible with other St. Mary's County and Southern Maryland plans and policies. We further believe that the features and values of the Southern Maryland Area are worthy of conservation and that their use can help to enhance economic development within the Southern Maryland Region.

Therefore, subject to the understanding that St. Mary's County is making no financial commitment or incurring any financial obligations, the St. Mary's County Board of Commissioners endorse the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

We commend the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Steering Committee for the work accomplished on the development of the Plan. We encourage the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Steering Committee to continue to work and to use the document to secure appropriate financial and technical assistance from State and Federal government agencies, private organizations and State and Federal Congressional leaders.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

Barbara R. Thompson, President
D. Christian Brugman, Commissioner
Paul W. Chesser, Commissioner
Frances P. Eagan, Commissioner
Lawrence D. Jarboe, Commissioner

TOUR-4366



Charles County Community College

October 10, 1996

The Honorable Murray Levy, President
County Commissioners of Charles County
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

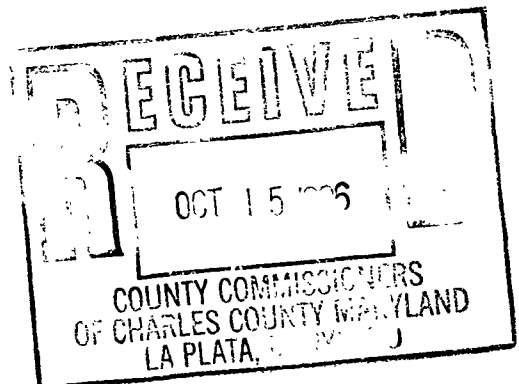
Dear Commissioner Levy:

I am writing in reference to the plan developed by the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership. The Charles County Community College promotes efforts to enhance appreciation of the heritage and culture of Southern Maryland. To that end the college has developed the Southern Maryland Studies Center and related activities. We anticipate continuing these efforts in cooperation with interested citizens working in support of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan.

Sincerely,

Sarah L. Barley, Coordinator
Southern Maryland Studies Center

cc: Joanne Roland



WICOMICO RIVER COMMISSION
SERVING CHARLES AND ST. MARY'S COUNTIES
IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND

REPLY TO: PO BOX 1, ISSUE, MD 20646
fax or phone : (301) 269-2265

May 29, 1996

Ms Joanne Roland, Tourism Development Coordinator
Charles County Department of Community Services
8190 Port Tobacco Road
Port Tobacco, MD 20677

Dear Ms Roland:

In reply to your letter of May 17th, stating the background of the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership, and including a copy of the Plan, The Wicomico River Commission offers its endorsement. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for your invitation to the Wicomico River Commission to support this Plan.

I presented the question to the Commission at its meeting on the 21st. Copies of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan were supplied to the Members by Sue Veith of St. Mary's Planning Department. Because there was no opportunity for review at that meeting, it was the consensus that absent negative response to me by the evening of May 28th, the Plan would receive our endorsement by my letter to you.

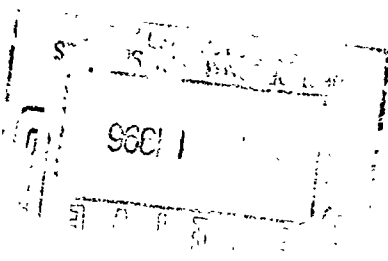
As you may know, we are engaged in the preparations for the International Countryside Stewardship Exchange in the Chesapeake Bay Region and our Meeting time was devoted to those guests who had been scheduled to discuss that question. We do look forward to working with you in the implementation of what appear to be mutually complimentary projects.

Thank you for your interest in our efforts and for the opportunity to join in support of your Plan.

Sincerely,

Joan L. Bowling
Joan L. Bowling, Chair

wrc:hap



RESOLUTION

Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan

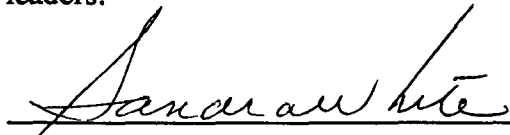
The Southern Maryland Regional Travel & Tourism Committee (SMRTTC) has reviewed the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan Final Draft, dated October 8, 1996, which was prepared by the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Steering Committee and Partnership.

SMRTTC agrees that the Plan addresses many important natural, historical, cultural, recreational and heritage tourism matters that are significant to Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties, to the Southern Maryland community, the State of Maryland, the Potomac, Patuxent and Chesapeake Bay watersheds and the Nation. We further believe that these areas' features and values are worthy of conservation and that they can help to enhance economic development within the Southern Maryland Region.

The objectives and strategies of this plan reflect the opinions, ideas and desires of a broad-based group of public officials, private organization representatives, landowners and other area residents. The recommendations and projects are a product of a cooperative, publicly accessible and open process which involved a wide range of community interests through public meetings, workshops and the outreach activities of the various subcommittees working with the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan Steering Committee. The recommendations allow for voluntary public and private actions to conserve, promote, enhance and improve the region while being sensitive to ecological values, private property rights, economic development needs and the culture and traditions of county residents.

The Southern Maryland Regional Travel & Tourism Committee endorses the "Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan" and is committed to working with other public and private agencies and organizations to carry out the strategies and recommendations.

We encourage the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Partnership to continue its work and to use the document to secure appropriate financial and technical assistance from State and Federal government agencies, private organizations and State and Federal Congressional leaders.



Sandra White
Southern Maryland Regional/Travel & Tourism Committee
Representative to the Southern Maryland Heritage Area
Steering Committee

 1996

Date

**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
CONFERENCE & VISITORS BUREAU, INC.**

9200 BASIL COURT, SUITE 101, LARGO, MD 20774 □ (301) 925-8300 □ FAX (301) 925-2053

June 5, 1996



The Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership

Steering Committee

c/o Ms. Joanne Roland, Tourism/Special Events Coordinator

Charles County Government

8190 Port Tobacco Road

Port Tobacco, MD 20677

Re: The Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan

Dear Ms. Roland:

After reviewing the April 24, 1996 draft of the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan, I must commend you, Cindy Woodburn in St. Mary's County and Herman Schieke in Calvert County for developing a far-sighted document that will advance the case of heritage tourism in Southern Maryland for many years to come.

I particularly want to thank you for including a number of Prince George's County sites in the attractions inventory of the Potomac and Patuxent heritage regions. Natural heritage regions know no arbitrary jurisdictional lines, and certainly Southern Prince George's County residents have always considered themselves to be Southern Marylanders. But most importantly, when travelling south on MD Rte. 210, 5, 4, or US 301, the visitor experiences Southern Maryland well before our borders with Charles and Calvert Counties. I hope that the action plans developed for the heritage areas also recognize the importance of the National Colonial Farm, Fort Washington, Surratt House Museum, Upper Marlboro, and Patuxent River Park, to name but a few, for the visitors to the Southern Maryland region.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the plan and I look forward to working with you to enhance our visitors' experiences of all of Southern Maryland's heritage and culture.

Sincerely,

J. Matthew Neitzey, CTP, CAB
Executive Director

JMN:lp

cc: Cindy Woodburn, St. Mary's County
Herman Schieke, Calvert County