

Boundary Amendment Application

Annapolis, London Town & South County Heritage Area, Inc.

April 2021



Detail, Vintage Postcard, West Street in Annapolis

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Annapolis, London Town & South County Heritage Area, Inc. (ALTSCHA, Inc.), dba Four Rivers Heritage Area

The Mission of the Four Rivers Heritage Area is to advance, support, and promote the natural, historic, and cultural resources of the region.

Designated as a Certified Heritage Area (CHA) in 2001, the Annapolis, London Town & South County Heritage Area, Inc. (dba Four Rivers: The Heritage Area of Annapolis, London Town & South County or “Four Rivers Heritage Area”) stretches from Sandy Point State Park at the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, extending through southern Anne Arundel County, to Rose Haven at the Calvert County line, encompassing the Severn, South, Rhode, and West Rivers.

From 18th-century buildings, both grand and modest, in the National Historic District of downtown Annapolis, to swaths of pristine landscapes and maritime communities, the Four Rivers Heritage area strives to honor the stories of those who have called it home for centuries. Southern Anne Arundel County heritage tells the story of generations of farmers and watermen whose lives have been shaped by the Chesapeake Bay and the rich farmland that surrounds it.

As home to hundreds of cultural, natural, and historical resources, the Four Rivers Heritage Area plays an integral role in building capacity and connecting the sites together. The creative synergy in its collaborative approach helps to lift up the historic preservation and the organizational insights of professional museum directors. The Four Rivers Heritage area provides opportunities for peer-to-peer interactions and trainings, best practices in upgrading facilities to accessibility standards, and grant-writing training and support needed to access funds, helping partners to attract dollars from state and federal government and foundations.

The present-day interconnectivity between sites operating at different levels would likely never have been realized if not for the Four Rivers Heritage Area, whose multi-faceted operation creates a strong and unique heritage community. The collective goal — to lift up the stories, buildings and places, cultural landscapes, traditions, and quality of life, to last and sustain for years to come — is a powerful model for visitors and residents alike. Source: “Four Rivers Heritage Area Makes an Impact,” Parker Phillips, Commissioned by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, December 2020

Section 1 – Introduction and Process

1.1 -- ALTSCHA: Background

ALTSCHA became fully certified in October 2001, after a process summarized in the Management Plan Summary (pp. i-iii.) MHAA guidance to the original Steering Committee had recommended that the heritage area contain the highest concentration of heritage-related sites and resources in Anne Arundel County, and so, in addition to including Annapolis, Historic London Town, and Sandy Point State Park, the boundary was drawn to include more of the rural area of

southern Anne Arundel County. It was hoped that inclusion of this portion of the county would allow for the interpretation and protection of its rural and scenic character. Although other areas of the county were considered for inclusion, the Steering Committee followed early MHAA advice to focus on a fairly compact area, which in ALTSCHA's case was bounded by major routes: Routes 301/50 between the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Annapolis, and the southern portion (the area below Route 50) of Maryland Route 2, also known as Solomons Island Road. Thus, the MHAA-approved boundary included the waterfront maritime communities of Edgewater, Galesville, Shady Side, and Deale. The boundary line was defined down the middle of Route 2; properties on the east side of this rural state route were within the boundary, and those on the west side were outside of it.

As other Certified Heritage Areas (CHA's) amended their boundaries over the past decade, and organizations outside CHA boundaries in Anne Arundel County sought to access the benefits available through MHAA and from Four Rivers itself, there were calls from these heritage organizations to be included in the heritage area. During years when a boundary amendment was being contemplated but not yet pursued, the Executive Director, Carol Benson, developed a non-comprehensive list of county sites outside the heritage area that were labeled "significant," as a first step. The goal was to acknowledge sites' cultural and historical standing, in a respectful and inclusive way, prior to the expected forthcoming phase of work that would assess their potential for heritage tourism, a prerequisite for the MHAA grant program. To create this list, she consulted colleagues in the field who were active in the county. These included Patricia Barland, Janice Hayes-Williams, Jane Cox, and colleagues at the Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society (NACPS), who included Betty Mack, Lynda Davis, Lily Caldwell, Tony Spencer, and Yolanda Dickerson. After removing from the list those sites that were no longer preserved (a location that might be called "formerly the site of..." in a survey or on a historic marker), Benson attached the list as an Appendix to the Annual Plan submitted that year: "Appendix D," or "Attachment to Annual Plan, FY2017 Appendix D: Preliminary, Non-Comprehensive List of Significant Resources in Anne Arundel County (Sites not in the heritage area that are significant/contributing to our county heritage)" (March 2016). The list was refined and updated the following year, again as an Appendix to the Annual Plan.

As the organization developed its vision for a future amendment of its boundary, it was planned to be based on a county-wide review by an outside party, unlike other boundary amendments sought previously by other CHA's. The goal was to work as equitably as possible with all heritage-related sites and organizations affected, regardless of previous familiarity or relationship. It was the Board's hope to work with Anne Arundel County's Office of Planning & Zoning Cultural Resource Division (CRD) if at all possible, as this Division is itself county-wide, works diligently with heritage resources specifically, and has also been the funding "home" for the County's portion of ALTSCHA's local government support. This Division contains the institutional knowledge to list and review the relevant sites, make recommendations, and provide important background for a project of this nature.

In late 2018, ALTSCHA's Board made the decision to go forward with a boundary amendment. A subcommittee of the Board met to define an RFP with criteria and a scope of work, which was completed in January 2019. In addition to a county-wide review, tasks would include assessment of areas and sites, a recommendations list, and materials to be used in support of a potential boundary amendment application. The Board encouraged CRD to seek funding for their work from MHAA as a grant application project in partnership with ALTSCHA. The CRD team applied to MHAA for a FY2020 MHAA Non-Capital Grant, for a project entitled "Boundary Amendment Study for ALTSCHA," requesting \$50,000, and in July 2019, the grant was awarded.

1.2 -- CRD's Process, "Boundary Amendment Study for ALTSCHA" Project

The CRD team included staff members Jane Cox (Chief of Cultural Resources), Darian Beverungen (Historic Preservation Planner), Anastasia Poulos (Archaeological Sites Planner), and consultant Jason Vaughan. The project extended from August 2019 to September 2020. The team's process included the following activities completed for the project:

1. INITIAL RESEARCH PHASE (Aug –Oct 2019)
- Materials provided by Four Rivers, including approximately 160 sites listed as part of “Appendix D”
- Research and interviews on original boundary
- Expansion of list to approximately 300 assets including MIHP sites, known archaeological sites, historic churches and cemeteries county Rec and parks sites
- Consideration of current Four Rivers major interpretive themes and the potential of additional themes
2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH (Nov 2019 – May 2020)
- Public Stakeholder Meeting on December 11, 2019, including:
o Goals of the boundary amendment project
o Discussion of current and potential themes
o Discussion of underserved communities
o Polling attendees on most significant sites and assets and potential for heritage tourism
- Meeting with Anne Arundel Parks and Recreation staff
- Site visits (Note: Due to limitations of the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of these did not take place in-person, but instead a questionnaire was sent to site managers, followed by a phone conversation. The results are listed in Appendix D of the EBFRA Report.)
3. EVALUATION AND MAPPING OF SITES (May 2020 – Aug 2020)
- Definition of several parameters for evaluation
o Heritage tourism potential
o Functional use, e.g., Museums, performing arts venues, churches, parks, etc.
o Primary heritage sites, private heritage assets, natural assets, community institutions
o Non-extant or insufficient information available
- Creation of Documentation and short narratives for each asset for inclusion in report
- Definition of highest potential sites resulting in approximately 90 sites for further review and documentation
- Mapping and definition geographic considerations
o Concentration of assets (“heat mapping”) and potential for clustering of sites
o Consideration of point sites and spokes
o Definition of geographic location clusters
▪ North County (8 assets)
▪ Glen Burnie and Marley Neck Peninsula (9 assets)
▪ Pasadena, Mountain Road Corridor, and Hog’s Neck Peninsula (15 assets)
▪ Broadneck, Arnold, and Severna Park (7 assets)
▪ Crownsville and Annapolis Vicinity (11 assets)
▪ Odenton, Gambrills, Millersville (13 assets)
▪ West County (10 assets)
▪ Davidsonville and Crofton Area (7 assets)
▪ Jug Bay, Lothian, and the Patuxent River (9 assets)
- Additional analysis and development of Focus Areas, e.g., Railroad history and conversion to trails, The African American Experiences, Native American Heritage along the Patuxent River.
4. RECOMMENDATION OF FOUR BOUNDARY AMENDMENT ALTERNATIVES (Jul –Aug 2020) [EBFRA p. 101]
- ALTERNATIVE 1
o High-value mature sites with existing or imminently pending visitor access and experiences
- ALTERNATIVE 2
o Assets in Alternative 1, combined with high potential sites that need higher level of support or cultivation
- ALTERNATIVE 2A
o Alternative 2 sites with a one-quarter-mile buffer
- ALTERNATIVE 3

○ Assets in Alternatives 1 and 2 with additional connectivity between routes and trails, auxiliary recreational assets, and a small buffer of inclusion around all sites
- ALTERNATIVE 3A
○ Alternative 3 sites with a one-quarter-mile buffer
- ALTERNATIVE 4
○ No significant action; add one-half-mile buffer to existing heritage area boundary
5. REPORT PREPARATION (Jul – Aug 2020)
- Evaluation summaries, asset descriptions, narratives, maps and spatial deliverables
- Recommended Management actions
- Technical Considerations, e.g., inclusion in the General Development Plan and Comprehensive Plan
6. DELIVERY AND FINAL REVIEWS WITH ABAP COMMITTEE AND FOUR RIVERS BOARD (Aug - Sept 2020) -- Final Report, “Expanding the Boundaries of the Four Rivers Heritage Area” (EBFRHA), August 2020; Review by ABAP Committee and Board, September 2020. Amendments to GIS-Based Interactive Map,

1.3 -- ABAP (ALTSCHA Boundary Amendment Project) Committee and Process

Once the CRD team’s report (EBFRHA) was received, the ALTSCHA’s Board formed a Committee for the ALTSCHA Boundary Amendment Project, or ABAP for short, to undertake the review of the report, carefully consider the areas and sites involved, and make a determination of final boundary recommendations to the Board. The ABAP Committee members were Tim Leahy, Barbara Polito, Gertrude Makell, Linnell Bowen, Lily Openshaw, Marcie Taylor-Thoma, and Hope Stewart, and it was staffed by Carol Benson. Tim, Barbara, Gertrude, Linnell, and Lily are members of ALTSCHA’s Board of Directors; Marcie serves on the Coordinating Council and was a former member of MHAA’s Technical Advisory Committee (TAC); Hope is a part-time staff member; and Carol is Executive Director. The Committee’s process, which ran from August 2020 through the finalization of this application document in March 2021, included the following activities:

Perform extensive analysis of the County team deliverables including the report (with static maps), exhibits and spreadsheets
Review asset descriptions in EBFRHA Appendix C to become familiar with each, and share knowledge of sites from previous visits
Identify and consider appropriate assets not included on list
Visit sites (grounds and exteriors only, due to COVID-19) throughout the County
Meet with County mapping team (Jane Cox and Stacey Poulos) to review asset spreadsheets, GIS methods and ongoing use of County staff to update the interactive maps
Review each asset in spreadsheet and assess for conformance with key criterion of heritage tourism potential
Assessment of “OOC” (Out of Consideration) and possible “Phase 2” (Revisit in 5 years) assets
ABAP Boundary Amendment recommendations formulated and refined
Final ABAP recommendations hand-drawn on County map, presented to full Board
Map and map narrative shared with CRD to revise GIS-based interactive map
Prepare materials for Boundary Amendment application

The process was organic; the ABAP Committee met every two weeks without predetermined expectations. The Committee members reviewed maps and lists of sites, shared their collective knowledge of the sites considered by CRD, and then turned to visiting sites on their own, often capturing photographs of the sites, and then discussing their experiences in the meetings. The goal was to have at least one Committee member visit the full list of sites that had been identified as Primary Assets by CRD in the EBFRHA Report and described in “Appendix C, Resource Descriptions.” The decision to start the process with experiencing the sites first-hand, supplemented by the information in the Resource Descriptions, served as the foundation for the Committee’s work. Committee discussions focused on

identifying sites and areas with “heritage tourism potential.” This term is subjective rather than objective, so conversation and debate helped to hone the Committee’s views on this criterion over time.

As reflected in the EBFRA Report, ALTSCHA’s Board had begun the process with several clear directives. The first was to add a half-mile buffer to the existing boundary. The second was to address the inclusion of more diverse stories, especially the African American and Native American heritage stories that were not fully addressed in our documents or the original boundary. The approaches taken by the ABAP Committee differed for these two categories of stories: a focus on African American heritage was added with a specific trail route through North County communities (the North County African American Heritage Trail), although there are other sites that relate to this theme as well. Native American resources were reviewed on a case-by-case basis, and were primarily addressed through the sites in the “Jug Bay Cluster” in the southwest corner, although there are others noted.

African American Heritage -- African American heritage in North County has largely been lost. North County’s contemporary landscape of commercial corridors and dense residential development can mask — but does not hide — its connections to historic communities of color established in the mid-1800s before the Civil War and emancipation. Connecting the communities were influential churches, which served not only spiritual needs, but also social needs. The Black churches “were significant as social centers, cultural conduits, school sponsors, and havens for political expression.” Some North County farmland owned and worked by African Americans was subsumed into BWI Thurgood Marshall International Airport and highway thoroughfares such as I-695 and I-97. (Source: EBFRA)

A different aspect that was not a priority for the ALTSCHA Board or ABAP Committee until the COVID experiences of 2020 was an emphasis on recreational trails, which came to the forefront when our County parks and trails were inundated with visitors wanting to get out and exercise in the fresh air during the pandemic. The Committee now viewed the transformation of the County’s extensive railroad heritage into Rail-to-Trail recreational bike paths in an entirely new and favorable light. In the Boundary Amendment proposal, the trails have an added half-mile buffer on either side, which incorporates the heritage-related resources that grew up along the railroad lines in the communities they served.

Finally, with so many individual sites to consider for their heritage tourism value or potential, the Committee noted sites that become the two Clusters (discussed in section 2), and added twelve additional sites meriting inclusion, identified for their already-established heritage tourism visitation.

1.4 -- Final Boundary Recommendation:

The final Boundary areas proposed for addition fall into five categories:

- Half-mile buffer to existing boundary
- North County African American Trail, consisting of a route through communities, with a half-mile buffer on either side of route, from Pumphrey to Harmans
- Two Clusters: Mid-County Cluster (Crownsville, Bacon Ridge, Annapolis Waterworks Park, and environs), and Jug Bay Cluster (six related parcels)
- Two Recreational Trails (Rail-to-Trail bike paths with extensive railroad heritage), with half-mile buffer on either side of trails, and a third smaller trail, located in North County, the “BWI Trail.”
- Sites with current heritage tourism visitation, contiguous to a buffer or a standalone parcel:
 - Chesapeake Arts Center
 - Kinder Farm Park
 - Fort Smallwood Park
 - Downs Park
 - Hancock’s Resolution
 - Goshen Farm

- National Electronics Museum
- National Cryptological Museum
- Whites Hall
- Linthicum Walks
- Annearrundell County Free School Museum
- Anne Arundel Community College

1.5 -- Acknowledgements: The Board of Directors of ALTSCHA, Inc., would like to acknowledge the work of a large number of contributing individuals, including Executive Director Carol Benson, the members of the ABAP Committee (Tim Leahy, Barbara Polito, Gertrude Makell, Linnell Bowen, Lily Openshaw, Marcie Taylor-Thoma, and Hope Stewart), the CRD team (Jane Cox, Darian Beverungen, Anastasia Poulos, and contractor Jason Vaughan), members of the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning who advised and reviewed the CRD in their work, and the MHAA staff, particularly Jennifer Ruffner. Additional assistance came from the Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society (NACPS), including Betty Mack, Lynda Davis, Lily Caldwell, Tony Spencer, and Yolanda Dickerson. These NACPS members advised an earlier stage of the project, and also shared the details of their copyrighted tour. Additional assistance was provided by Tony Spencer, who clarified the location, significance, and condition of several key assets. Others who have contributed input include Patricia Barland and Janice Hayes-Williams. Board Chair Tim Leahy performed multiple roles in overseeing the project, visiting nearly every site under consideration, and developing a hand-drawn map and narrative that informed the determination of the GIS-based interactive map.

Section 2 – Boundary Amendment Proposed Areas (with Significant Resources)

This application seeks to amend the existing ALTSCHA Boundary with new areas in five categories:

- Half-mile buffer along existing boundary
- North County African American Trail, consisting of a route through communities, with a half-mile buffer on either side of route, from Pumphrey to Harmans
- Two Clusters: Mid-County Cluster (Crownsville Hospital and Cemetery, Bacon Ridge Natural Area, Annapolis Waterworks Park, and environs), and Jug Bay Cluster (six related parcels considered limited-use parks)
- Two Recreational Trails (Rail-Trail bike paths with extensive railroad heritage), with half-mile buffer on either side of trails, with a third minor trail (BWI Trail)
- Sites with current heritage tourism visitation, contiguous to a buffer or a standalone parcel

2.1 -- Half-mile buffer along original boundary

The half-mile buffer along the existing boundary will correct disparities such as the separation of the parcels on the west side of Route 2 in South County (not in the original heritage area) from the east side (included), and add other nearby neighbors who have worked with ALTSCHA in recent years. Heritage-related sites in this buffer include **Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church** in Broadneck, **All Hallows Episcopal Church** (also known as the Brick Church) in Edgewater, and “ag-tourism” farms such as Obligation Farm in Harwood. **Goshen Farm** is adjacent to the buffer.

2.2 -- North County African American Trail, consisting of a route through communities, with a half-mile buffer on either side of the route, from Pumphrey to Harmans.

This Trail is based on a heritage-related bus tour developed by the Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society (NACPS), entitled “The Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society (NACPS) presents a Historical and Educational Tour of African American Enclaves and Sites in Northern Anne Arundel County.” The non-profit organization was founded in 2005 to collect, document, preserve, and share the contributions of African Americans in the history and culture of Northern Anne Arundel County and Maryland. The tour was made possible by a grant from the Arts Council of Anne Arundel County (ACAAC) and Community Foundation of Anne Arundel County (CFAAC). The tour followed a route through seven North County communities. Commencing in **Pumphrey**, on Belle Grove Road, the next stop was **Furnace Branch**, located on Crain Highway and Furnace Branch Road. The third “stop” was **Freetown**, on Freetown Road, followed by **Marley Neck**, located on Solley Road. The fifth “stop” was the community of **Magothy/Pasadena**, located on Artic Drive. This was the furthestmost stop to the east; the tour now headed west, to **Queenstown**, located on

Spotlight On: NORTH COUNTY AND THE AFRICAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

North County's contemporary landscape of commercial corridors and dense residential development can mask — but does not hide -- its connections to historic communities of color established in the mid-1800s before the Civil War and emancipation. The names of these African American communities are still with us today: Freetown, Dorsey, Queenstown, Marley Neck, Pumphrey, Furnace Branch. The contributions of Blacks to the Anne Arundel County's development cannot be understated. These communities farmed the land and sold their produce across the region and built and served on the railroads that tied Washington, Annapolis, and Baltimore. Farmland owned and worked by African Americans would become the state's largest airport: BWI Thurgood Marshall International. Connecting the communities were influential churches, which served not only spiritual needs, but also social needs.

As early as the 1840s, free Blacks began acquiring property in what is now considered northern Anne Arundel County. These purchases were often aided by former slave owners as well as the pro-abolitionist Quaker community. Acquiring land and building communities "became the key to freedom within the oppressive circumstances of the time." Farming was the primary enterprise of the communities, although iron mining, construction, and working in local grain mills provided additional employment opportunities.

The Freetown/Marley Neck area is one of the earliest founded communities and became one of the largest communities of color outside of the Annapolis vicinity. One of the first community buildings erected by former enslaved people and their descendants was a church built on land donated by Black landowner John Hall in the 1880s. Although this original structure no longer stands, today the site is home to Hall United Methodist Church. The church's cemetery dates to its founding in the late-nineteenth century. Also on the site is a stone altar that once served an earlier "bush church," an open-air space for religious services. Adjacent to the church is a Rosenwald School built in 1927 to provide a primary school education for Black children in the segregated county school system.

The African American communities were also connected via rail lines that crossed the region. Communities of color developed around station stops, including Dorsey, Queenstown, Waterbury, Harman, and Severn. The Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line, which began operations in 1887, included the first stop in a primarily African American community: Pumphrey at the very northern edge of Anne Arundel County. Not only did the railroads provide transportation, but also provided opportunities for work, such as porters, track inspectors, and warehouse workers and foremen. Perhaps the region's most visible connection to the past is the network of religious institutions which trace their lineage to the founding of the earliest communities of free Blacks. The congregations of Mount Zion, Hall, John Wesley, and St. John United Methodist church all trace their history back to the 1850s, making them the oldest African American congregations in northern Anne Arundel County. As communities of color grew across the region, new religious institutions formed across the region in Hanover, Pumphrey, Odenton, and Queenstown. These churches continue to connect communities, families, and spirits. Despite modern development in North County, the legacy of entrepreneurship, determination, and faith of these communities is still very much present today.

Queenstown Road, and ended in **Harmans/Dorsey**, located on Dorsey Road. ABAP Committee members drove the tour route to experience the local communities, and decided to adapt it into a North County African American Trail that follows the tour's route, with a half-mile buffer on each side to encompass the communities that the tour was designed to highlight.

Heritage sites found in the communities along the Trail include various sites in the Pumphrey Community such as St. John United Methodist Church; the John Wesley United Methodist Church in Furnace Branch; the Freetown Historic District in Freetown and a marker for the former Rosenwald School at the site; the Marley Neck Rosenwald School, Hall United Methodist Church and a "stone altar" on the site in Marley Neck; the Mt. Zion United Church and former Magothy Rosenwald School in Magothy/Pasadena; the Queenstown Park, former Queenstown Rosenwald School, and

Metropolitan United Methodist Church in Queenstown; and the Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church and a marker for the former Harmans Rosenwald School in Harmans.

2.3 -- Two Clusters: Mid-County Cluster (Crownsville, Bacon Ridge, Annapolis Waterworks Park, and environs), and Jug Bay Cluster (six related parcels of protected land)

Mid-County Cluster – This area is located in the middle of the county, including portions of the historic Generals Highway. This Cluster contains hundreds of acres of park land; it is possible that the steep terrain accounts for the lack of development here, allowing for large natural areas running from north to south, from Bacon Ridge in the north to the Annapolis Waterworks Park in the south. The largest and most notable parcels within this Cluster include **Crownsville State Hospital and Cemetery**, **Bacon Ridge Natural Area** (1,100 acres), **Generals Highway Corridor Park** (100 acres), and **Waterworks Park**, a 600-acre recreational area that surrounds what was once Annapolis’s water reservoir system.



Waterworks Park (Annapolis Waterworks Company)

The **Jug Bay Cluster** is a collection of seven protected wetland sites at the southern end of the Patuxent’s run through Anne Arundel County. The county-owned sites are managed by the Department of Recreation and Parks and are supported by more than 600 volunteers from the non-profit Friends of Jug Bay. The complex sites protect 1,700 acres of unique tidal freshwater marshes, forested wetlands, upland and riparian forest, creeks, meadows, pine and sand barrens, and fields along the Patuxent. This protected land provides a safe haven for a high diversity of plants, insects, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish and microbes. The richness of flora and fauna in this area has attracted foragers, hunters, and settlers over the past 13,000 years. The Mattapanian Indians were the last native people to live at Jug Bay and abandoned their land in the mid-1600s due to increased pressures from English settlement along the Patuxent. Significant Native American archaeological resources have been located within the sanctuary; there are more than 60 recorded archaeological sites and more are found each year. The sites are the subject of robust research and public programming in coordination with the county’s Cultural Resources Division and in partnership with the non-profit Lost Towns Project. Considered limited-use parks, there are an array of amenities in six units of the complex, including natural trails, fishing piers, boat launches, picnic areas, and restrooms. The seven parcels are: **Patuxent Wetlands Park**, **Nature Preserve at Wayson's Corner**, **Glendening Nature Preserve**, **Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary**, **Jug Bay Farm Preserve** and **Shepherd Property**.

2.4 -- Recreational Trails: Two Rail-to-Trail bike paths with extensive railroad heritage (B&A Trail and South Shore Trail), with half-mile buffer on either side of trails, with third minor trail (BWI Trail)

The addition of these trails is an acknowledgment of the county’s commitment to the development of its recreational trail network, which is directly tied to the history of railroad development in the county from 1833 through 1950, now seen through the lens of the thousands of county residents who, during the COVID-19 crisis, turned to parks and

recreational trails for a safe way to exercise and get fresh air outside of their homes. The trails are accompanied by half-mile buffers on each side, incorporating the heritage resources here that grew up along the railroad lines.

Spotlight On: RAILROAD HERITAGE

In 1827, the Maryland General Assembly granted a charter for the construction and operation of the nation's first commercial railroad: the Baltimore and Ohio. The initial success of the B&O spurred the development of railroads across the state. With its proximity to Baltimore and Washington, D.C. — as well as the home of the state capital — Anne Arundel County saw tremendous railroad development from the 1830s through the first decade of the 1900s. A decade after greenlighting the B&O Railroad, the general assembly chartered the optimistically named Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad (A&ERR) to connect the capital with Elkridge in what is now Howard County. When completed on Christmas Day in 1940, the western terminus was not Elkridge but “Annapolis Junction” where the A&ERR connected to the B&O's Washington- Baltimore line near Savage, Maryland. (The B&O's rail line is still in service today operating under the ownership of CSX with MARC Camden Line service.) The Maryland General Assembly granted a charter in 1853 to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to build a rail line connecting Maryland's economic hub to the Potomac River south of Washington. The Civil War caused massive disruptions to the line's construction and the unbuilt railroad was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1867. Pennsylvania Railroad service between Washington and Baltimore started in 1872. The junction of the Pennsylvania Line and Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad was named Odenton in honor of Oden Bowie. Bowie was the president of the original company wishing to build the line (as well as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates and a one-term governor). This rail line is still in operation as part of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor with MARC Penn Line service. The Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad was not immune to the turmoil of the Civil War.

Commandeered by the Union Army, years of wartime use had a detrimental effect on its tracks, locomotives, and railcars. The railroad was sold at foreclosure in 1886 and reincorporated as the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. In 1887, the B&A Short Line Railroad began service connecting the state's political and economic hubs. This steam-powered service ran from Annapolis northwest to a junction with the B&O Railroad near Westport in south Baltimore. In the first decade of the 1900s, dramatic new change came to railroads in Anne Arundel County. In 1908, the WB&A Electric Railway began providing passengers interurban service connecting Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis. The WB&A's main north-south line ran parallel and slightly east of the Pennsylvania Railroad's main line. To provide service to Annapolis, the WB&A purchased what was once the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad and electrified the route. The intersection of these lines was dubbed “Naval Academy Junction,” located in Odenton a short distance from the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

In 1921, the WB&A purchased the B&A Short Line, which had conveniently switched from steam to electric power in 1908. Now three lines formed the WB&A: the main line from Washington to Baltimore, the South Shore Line (the old A&ERR), and the North Shore Line (former Short Line) running from Annapolis's Bladen Street terminal to the main line junction near Linthicum. Like many companies, the WB&A was not immune to the financial turmoil of the Great Depression. The company was put on the auction block in 1935. Other factors were at play: between 1900 and 1920, the number of automobile registrations in Maryland jumped from 8,000 to 8,000,000. The North Shore Line was salvaged and continued operating as the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad until 1950 for passenger service. Freight service ended in 1968. The fate of WB&A's main line and South Shore Line was much starker: everything associated with these lines were sold for scrap to the Boston Iron and Metal Company for \$252,150. (Source: EBFRA)

The B&A Trail and its half-mile buffer: The Baltimore & Annapolis Trail is a 13.3-mile rail trail. The trail runs north-south through communities whose growth and development were intricately tied to the original 1887 steam railroad and its

electric successor which operated from 1908 to 1968. From Dorsey Road near Baltimore Light Rail's Cromwell Station in Glen Burnie, the trail runs through Pasadena, Severna Park, and Arnold. The southern terminus is located just north of Route 50 (Boulters Way). An on-road bike lane connects the southern terminus to the county's **Jonas and Anne Catharine Green Park**. The trail is managed by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks with volunteer support from the non-profit Friends of Anne Arundel County Trails. It opened on Oct 7, 1990 as the second rail trail in Maryland. In June 1996, the Baltimore & Annapolis Trail became part of the East Coast Greenway, from Calais, Maine to Key West, Florida. The trail is part of the American Discovery Trail—a trail from the Atlantic coast of Delaware to San Francisco, California. This trail and its half-mile buffer include **Earleigh Heights Station, Severna Park Station**, and **B&A Electrical Station**, and is adjacent to **Kinder Farm Park** and **Anne Arundel Community College**. The restored Earleigh Heights Railroad Station houses the trail ranger's station and a small railroad museum.

The South Shore Trail is a 11.2-mile long, planned shared-use rail trail that will run from Annapolis to Odenton in Maryland, United States. Two segments totaling 2.96 miles have been built. The Trail primarily utilizes the abandoned roadbed of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad. The planned trail starts in Odenton and travels southeast through the communities of Gambrills, Millersville, and Crownsville. This trail route and its half-mile buffer includes the sites contained within the **Odenton Historic District**, the **Childs Residence (South Shore Trail Headquarters)**, and portions of Generals Highway, along which the **Rising Sun Inn** and **Belvoir (Scott's Plantation)** are situated. The trail is managed by the county's department of parks and recreation; the trail's headquarters are located at the Child's Residence, the 1840s house of Millersville's first postmaster. The trail will connect with the Colonial Annapolis Maritime Trail on the east and the

Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Trail, via the Odenton Bike Path, on the west. When complete, it will be a component of the American Discovery Trail, the East Coast Greenway and the September 11th National Memorial Trail. The South Shore Trail's multi-phase construction will consist of the following -- Phase I: Waterbury Road to MD Route 3 (1.97 miles); Phase II: MD Route 3 to Odenton (2.07 miles); Phase III: Bestgate Road to Eisenhower Golf Course (2.59

Spotlight: ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE TRAIL

In the nineteenth century, western Anne Arundel County began a transformation spurred by the establishment of railroads. The railroads not only connected Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C., but also connected county farmers to these significant metropolitan markets. From the mid-nineteenth century through the 1930s, truck farming was the major industry of Anne Arundel County, with more than 4,000 truck farms at the turn of the twentieth century. The presence of the railroads encouraged additional development in the area, and in the early twentieth century, this western area of the county was again transformed by the establishment of Fort George G. Meade and the U.S. Naval Academy Dairy Farm.

The history of the unincorporated town of Odenton is tied directly to the development of railroads in Anne Arundel County, most notably the 1840 Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, 1872 Pennsylvania Railroad, and the 1908 Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad (WB&A). Much of Odenton's remaining historic fabric is located in close proximity to the Odenton MARC Station (AA-2105), which was built around 1945 to serve the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the crossroads of two WB&A lines. The non-profit Odenton Heritage Society (OHS) is a steward of three historic properties located near the MARC station. The **Old Masonic Hall** at 1367 Odenton Road serves as the OHS Historical Center. The second floor of the 1912 frame structure houses exhibits and displays on Odenton's history and is open to the public one Sunday a month; the ground floor is used as a meeting space. Behind the Masonic hall is the OHS-owned **Old Bethel Church**, a small rusticated concrete block structure built in 1922. OHS also owns the **Citizen's State Bank building**, which is adjacent to the MARC station. Built in 1917, the bank building now houses a coffee shop popular with train commuters. Close by is **Epiphany Episcopal Church**, built in 1918. It is the only known World War I chapel in the United States. The chapel and house were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. (Source: EBFRHA)

miles); Phase IV: Eisenhower Golf Course to Waterbury Road (3.55 miles); Phase V: Bestgate Road to City of Annapolis (3.37 miles).

The **BWI Trail** (also managed by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks) circles BWI Airport, and the section of the trail proposed for the Boundary Amendment runs between **Benson-Hammond House** and the **National Electronics Museum**.

2.5 -- Sites with current heritage tourism visitation, contiguous to a buffer or a standalone parcel

The addition of these sites with current heritage tourism visitation seemed imperative to the ABAP Committee. Many, but not all, of these sites were included by CRD team in the EBFRA report. The list contains three of Anne Arundel County's Regional Parks (the fourth, Quiet Waters Park, is already in the heritage area); two national museums in North County; the Chesapeake Arts Center; and small heritage sites that regularly open to the public for events. In addition, **Anne Arundel Community College** has partnered with ALTSCHA in the past, and we anticipate future collaborations and partnerships, for example for heritage-related events. For Resource Descriptions, see Section 5.

- **Chesapeake Arts Center** (standalone parcel)
- **Kinder Farm Park** (contiguous to B&A Trail buffer)
- **Fort Smallwood Park** (standalone parcel)
- **Downs Park** (standalone parcel)
- **Hancock's Resolution** (standalone parcel)
- **Goshen Farm** (contiguous to original boundary buffer)
- **National Electronics Museum** (contiguous to BWI Trail section)
- **National Cryptological Museum** (standalone parcel)
- **Whites Hall** (standalone parcel)
- **Linthicum Walks** (standalone parcel)
- **Anne Arundell County Free School Museum** (standalone parcel)
- **Anne Arundel Community College** (contiguous to B&A Trail buffer)



Chesapeake Arts Center

Section 3 -- Boundary Amendment Narrative Description

Note: If boundary is defined as a trail or road, the actual boundary will extend ½ mile on each side of the trail or road.

North County/Glen Burnie/ Marley Neck/Pasadena/Hog Neck

DESCRIPTION
Chesapeake Arts Center Parcel (Standalone parcel)
Ft. Smallwood Park Parcel (Standalone parcel)
Hancock's Resolution Parcel (Standalone parcel)
Downs Park Parcel (Standalone parcel)
BWI TRAIL
Pumphrey Recreation Center on Belle Grove Rd, W and S ½ Mi on Belle Grove Rd (MD 170) to N. Camp Meade Rd. ½ mi on N. Camp Meade Rd (MD 170) To W. Maple Ave. ¼ mi west to trailhead of BWI Trail.
BWI Trail to S. Hammonds Ferry BWI Trail to Andover Rd, then NW on Andover Rd to National Electronics Museum
BWI Trail (along Aviation Blvd) S with Bump out for Benson-Hammond grounds (see below), Continue around BWI Trail to Dorsey Rd
<p>Benson-Hammond grounds (from lease): Beginning for the same at point in the southerly right-of-way line of Aviation Boulevard, said point being located 74.83 feet right of station 236+ 85.09 of the baseline of construction and right-of-way of said road and as shown on Maryland State Highway Administration Plats Number 51290 and Number 52438 ; thence departing said point so fixed and binding on said southerly right-of-way line in part thereof with meridian reference to Maryland State Grid North, NAD-27,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) South 67 ° 36' 29" East 207.25 feet; thence 2) South 53° 00' 47" East 24.05 feet; thence 3) South 49° 21' 11" East 134.96 feet; thence 4) South 22° 12' 33" East 63.50 feet; thence 5) South 20° 29' 02" East 135.62 feet; thence 6) South 07 ° 01' 37" East 52.85 feet; thence 7) South 04° 56' 48" East 124.86 feet; thence departing said right-of-way so as to cross and include a portion of the land of the Maryland Aviation Administration, 8) North 62 ° 26' 12" West 564.38 feet; thence 9) North 19° 10' 49" East 299.49 feet to the point and place of beginning <p>Containing 142,448.77 square feet or 3.2702 acres of land more or less. Being a portion of the land of the Maryland Aviation Administration as recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Maryland in Liber 2508 at Folio 252.</p>
West on Dorsey Rd, including only the south side, to Aviation Blvd. Then north and south sides of Dorsey road to MHT Marker
At intersection of Dorsey Rd. and WB&A Blvd, south on WB&A Blvd to Queenstown Rd to Queenstown Community Center parcel

BWI Trail at Friendship Park South on John Overstreet Connector trail to North terminus of B&A trail
B&A TRAIL
South on B&A Trail (adjacent to B&A Blvd) to Crain highway Glen Burnie
Intersection of B&A trail and Crain highway North on Crain Highway to John Wesley Parcel
South on B&A Trail (adjacent to Richie Highway) to Intersection of B&A trail and Mountain Road. East on Mountain Rd to Freetown Road. North on Freetown Rd to Solley Rd. North on Solley Rd to Hall
Intersection Of Freetown Rd and Mountain Rd to Artic Rd, Pasadena

Broadneck/ Arnold/Severna Park

DESCRIPTION
Intersection of Mountain Rd and BWI Trail South (adjacent to Richie Highway) to East West Blvd, bump out to include Kinder Park Parcel, South to College Parkway to Include AACC parcel, then south to the current Four Rivers boundary
North of Rt 50 at Cape St Claire Rd to include Goshen Farm parcel

Annapolis/Crownsville cluster plus selected Standalone parcels

DESCRIPTION
From South shore of the Severn River, along new half-mile buffer of existing boundary to Generals Highway. 5.5 miles to intersection of Generals Highway and Waterbury Road, with bump out to include Belvoir parcel. West on Waterbury Rd to Severn Chapel Rd. Severn Chapel Rd to St. Stephens Church Rd. (South side only). South on St. Stephens Church Rd (East side only) to Chesterfield Rd. (East side only). Chesterfield Rd. east to Defense Highway (North side only). Defense Highway to Generals Highway (North side only).
Whites Hall parcel (standalone parcel)
Linthicum Walks parcel (standalone parcel)
Annearundell Free School parcel (standalone parcel)
New half-mile buffer - South from Rt 50 on Rt to along current Boundary

West County /Odenton / Gambrills/ Millersville

DESCRIPTION
Intersection of Waterbury Rd and South Shore Trail (proposed). South Shore Trail (along Millersville Rd to Annapolis Rd to Odenton Rd). 4.4 miles to Odenton Historic District. Include Epiphany Church Parcel.
Cryptology Museum (standalone parcel)

Jug Bay Complex

DESCRIPTION
Patuxent Wetlands parcel to Glendening Nature Preserve parcel to Jug Bay Wetlands Parcel, with standalone Shepherd parcel

Section 4 -- Interpretive Themes

4.1 -- Interpretive Themes from ALTSCHA Management Plan

The three major Interpretive Themes in ALTSCHA's Management Plan (2000) were Waterways, Living with the Past, and America's Roots. Below, the summaries of these themes and their subthemes are listed, with selected "key resources."

Waterways – *"Throughout its history, the Annapolis, London Town, and South County Heritage Area has been shaped by its relationship to the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries, including the Severn (a state-designated "Scenic River"), South, and West Rivers. Waterways is a term that embraces the region's geography and ecology, its maritime traditions and recreational sailing, its settlement patterns (including those of Native Americans), water-related crafts and traditions, commerce (including the tobacco economy), consumption, and communication on local, regional, national, and global scales. Sites from the Barge House Museum in Eastport to Herrington Harbor (including several County parks) are encompassed within this theme. It speaks to one of the area's most obvious and pervasive attributes – extended shoreline and water views – while embracing the full sweep of regional history as experienced by all kinds of people, black and white and red."*

Subthemes:

- **The Ecology of the Water's Edge.** Key resources: Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Annapolis Recreation and Parks, SERC, Historic London Town and Gardens, City Dock in downtown Annapolis
- **Waterborne Commerce and Communication.** Key resources: The Annapolis Historic District, Captain Avery Museum, Galesville, Deale, Shady Side, Eastport, Historic Annapolis, Historic London Town and Gardens
- **Commerce to Recreation.** Key resources: Galesville, Highland Beach, Bay Ridge, Annapolis Harbor, Eastport, Shady Side, Sandy Point State Park, Annapolis Maritime Museum, Deale
- **Life on the Water.** Key resources: The Naval Academy (guided tours, Visitor's Center, Museum), Maryland State Archives, City Dock, Historic Annapolis, Captain Avery Museum, Galesville, AAACCVB Visitor's Center, Deale, Shady Side

Living with the Past – *"The heritage area is a living landscape, neither fixed in time or meaning. The story of how the presence of the past informs life in the present engages some key ideas, i.e.:*

- *History is a dynamic relationship between past and present (expressed in sites throughout the heritage area).*
- *The relationship between people and place is continuously evolving.*
- *There are many ways to recover, restore, preserve, and celebrate the past.*
- *Scenes of historical significance, such as the Maryland State House, are still important today.*

The theme of living with the past invites area residents as well as tourists and school children to see history as an open-ended story in which people make history and in which many diverse experiences and viewpoints are at play."

Subthemes:

- **Living Landmarks.** Key resources: Historic Annapolis, historic churches within the heritage area, Maryland State House, Historic London Town and Gardens, Hammond-Harwood House, Chase-Lloyd House, Naval Academy, Maryland State Archives
- **Preserving the Past.** Key resources: the Wilson House restoration in Galesville, ongoing archaeological digs and archives, Captain Avery Museum, Charles Carroll House, Historic Annapolis, Hammond-Harwood House, Historic London Town and Gardens

- **The Re-Usable Past.** Key resources: Banneker-Douglass Museum, Historic Annapolis, various properties in Eastport
- **Artists, Architects, and Artisans.** Key resources: Annapolis City Plan, Historic Annapolis (William Paca House), Charles Carroll House, Chase-Lloyd House, Historic London Town and Gardens (William Brown House), National Register properties in the heritage area, Hammond-Harwood House, Naval Academy, Maryland State House

America's Roots – *“The heritage area is, in many ways, a model on which America as a nation has been patterned. From its early colonization the region was committed to a market economy, to global commerce, and to individual enterprise. For European settlers the area was an open society in which individuals could accumulate resources, rise in status, and attain prominence based on merit and achievement, exemplified, for example, in the four major historic house museums in Annapolis and in numerous National Register properties throughout the County. For African-Americans, the region is a case study in adaptation, survival, and cultural resilience as indicated in the Frederick Douglass House, the Maynard-Burgess House, and the Banneker-Douglass Museum. This theme also embraces the important state and national events associated with the American Revolution, the Civil War, and other key events. Most important, the overall theme helps visitors and residents to explore what was distinct and significant about the regional experience, to discover how it was different from other areas, and to understand how the region has changed over time.”*

Subthemes:

- **A Revolutionary Time.** Key resources: Charles Carroll House, Chase-Lloyd House, Hammond Harwood House, Maryland State Archives, Maryland State House, Historic Annapolis (William Paca House), St. John's College
- **War and Peace.** Key resources: Maryland State Archives, Maryland State House, Naval Academy, Galesville, Deale, Eastport (WWII history)
- **African Americans in Anne Arundel.** Key resources: African American Heritage in Annapolis, Annapolis Historic District, Asbury Methodist Church, Banneker-Douglass Museum, Galesville, Historic Annapolis, Charles Carroll House, Hammond-Harwood House, Highland Beach, Kunta Kinte - Alex Haley Memorial Site at City Dock, Maryland State Archives, Maryland State House, Naval Academy

4.2 -- Suggested New Interpretive Themes Related to Boundary Amendment

The new areas that are part of the Boundary Amendment are related to these themes:

- **Rail-to-Trail Recreation:** Both a land-based version (as opposed to the Waterways theme) of **Commerce to Recreation**, and also **The Re-Usable Past** fit the Rail-to-Trail Recreational Trails of the Boundary Amendment. It should be noted that recreational bike trails were specifically called out in the Summary of the original Management Plan of 2000: *“Bicycle Improvements: As the only location where two national trail systems – the East Coast Greenway from Maine to Florida and the American Discovery Trail from California to Delaware – will intersect, the Annapolis, London Town, and South County Heritage Area offers great potential for bicycling to be part of the heritage tourism experience. The highest priority bicycle improvement is to establish continuous on-street bike lanes from the Severn River Bridge to the new Visitors Center. (Bike lanes are currently in place that connect the heavily used Baltimore and Annapolis Hiking and Biking Trail with the Severn River Bridge.) In addition, planning for roadway improvements to Rowe Boulevard should incorporate bike paths as part of a strategy of developing an area-wide bicycle network. Map/guide information regarding bicycle touring should be developed for distribution at the Visitors Center as the bicycle “hub” of the heritage area.”* [Summary, p. vi; note that the “New Visitors Center” was never pursued, due to opposition from the Annapolis City Council. Also, Action Plan, 4.1.4, “Moving About the Heritage Area.”]
- **Native American Heritage:** While Native American heritage was mentioned only in passing in the Management Plan (2000), probably from a motivation to protect that heritage, it has been the intention of ALTSCHA's Board of

Directors for several years to correct what now seems like an insulting omission. A new interpretive theme that is inclusive of this important part of this area's past is a priority, and this will be restated in ALTSCHA's forthcoming Five-Year Plan. The Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary Complex is an ideal place to share the Native American story with heritage visitors, as it is now recognized as a highly significant and rare archaeological asset. Within a surprisingly small area, there are deeply stratified and relatively untouched archaeological sites representing 12,000 years of human occupation. Dozens of unique archaeological sites have been recorded and studied in the sanctuary and its partner properties, including the Glendening Nature Preserve and the Nature Preserve at Wayson's Corner. These sites have yielded stone tools, decorative pottery, finely honed projectile points, and evidence of subsistence, trade, and even ancient social structures. The study of these sites provides a small but highly significant window into the rich Native American presence that dominated this area for millennia before Europeans arrived. While providing an important part of the Native American narrative, sites along the Patuxent River need to be understood in relationship to other Native American sites across the county. The densely packed heritage sites in and around Jug Bay, and along the Patuxent River, provide exciting potential for visitors, students, and citizens to explore the legacy and places where Native Americans lived for some 12,000 years. In cooperation with Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary staff, there are several well-established public-private partnerships with the County's Cultural Resources Division, the non-profit Lost Towns Project, and most recently, with Washington College. Sites such as the Benson-Hammond House and Kuethe Library offer additional public venues for interpretation and exhibition of prehistoric artifacts, adding another means by which visitors can engage with Anne Arundel County's Native American heritage [Source: EBFRA].

A selected list of sites related to Native American Heritage includes:

- Bacon Ridge Natural Area
- Benson-Hammond House
- Fort Smallwood Park
- Glendening Nature Preserve -- Dorr Prehistoric Site, Plummer Farm Complex
- Hancock's Resolution
- Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary
- Kinder Farm Park
- Kuethe Library
- Nature Preserve at Wayson's Corner
- Patuxent Wetlands Park
- Pig Point Archaeological Site
- Jug Bay Farm Preserve (Riggelman Farm)
- Waterworks Park

➤ **Natural Resource Experiences** – Four Rivers Heritage Area defines “heritage” as historical, cultural, and natural resources. This theme has come to be even more important in recent years, and especially now that the burden of living with COVID-19 has driven many people to seek outdoor experiences. This larger theme is consistent with ALTSCHA's original interpretive themes of **The Ecology of the Water's Edge** and **Life on the Water**. A selected list of sites related to Natural Resource Experiences includes:



- Jug Bay Cluster (All)
- Mid-County Cluster (All)
- B&A Trail
- Downs Park

Left: Nature Preserve at Wayson's Corner (Jug Bay Cluster)

- Fort Smallwood Park
- Hancock’s Resolution
- Kinder Farm Park

➤ **Railroad Heritage** – This theme, which was brought to the fore in the Study, is a new emphasis, but it relates to the original themes of **Living Past – Living Landmarks** and **Preserving the Past**, as well as **The Re-Usable Past** and **Commerce to Recreation** (Land based version). A selected list of sites relating to this theme includes:

- B&A Trail
- Bacon Ridge Natural Area
- Belvoir (Scott’s Plantation)
- Benson-Hammond House
- BWI Trail Loop
- Chesapeake Beach Railway Railbed
- Child’s Residence
- South Shore Trail Headquarters
- Citizens State Bank (Odenton)
- Crownsville State Hospital and Cemetery
- Earleigh Heights Station
- Jug Bay Farm Preserve (Riggleman Farm) -- Same parcel as Pindell Station Stationmaster’s House
- Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary
- Kinder Farm Park
- Kuethe Library
- Odenton Historic District
- Odenton MARC Ticket Office - Pennsylvania RR Station Office
- Old Bethel Church (Odenton)
- Old Masonic Hall (Lodge 209)
- Odenton Heritage Center
- Rising Sun Inn
- Severna Park B & A Power Station
- Severna Park Station
- South Shore Trail
- St. Paul’s Anglican Church
- Waterworks Park (Annapolis Water Company)

➤ While not a new theme, the theme of **African American Heritage** is amplified with the addition of many new sites relating to that theme. A selected list includes:

- Bacon Ridge Natural Area
- Belvoir (Scott’s Plantation)
- Benson-Hammond House
- Crownsville State Hospital and Cemetery
- Fort Smallwood Park
- Freetown Historic District
- Freetown Rosenwald School

- Generals Highway Corridor Park
- Goshen Farm
- Hall United Methodist Church, Cemetery, and Stone Altar (Adjacent Marley Neck Rosenwald School)
- Hancock's Resolution
- Harmans Rosenwald School
- Jug Bay Farm Preserve (Riggleman Farm) - Same parcel as Pindell Station Stationmaster's House
- Kuethe Library
- Linthicum Walks
- Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church
- Mt. Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge #59 and Cemetery
- Mount Zion United Methodist Church-Magothy and Cemetery
- Odenton Local Historic District
- Pumphrey Community
- Lloyd Keaser Center and former location of Pumphrey Rosenwald School
- Queenstown Rosenwald School
- Ridge Methodist Church
- Rising Sun Inn
- South Shore Trail
- Whites Hall (Johns Hopkins Birthplace)

Rosenwald Schools

Between 1921 and 1932, twenty-three Rosenwald schools were constructed in Anne Arundel County to serve African American children. These schools were constructed with financial and technical assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, founded by Sears, Roebuck and Company president Julius Rosenwald in 1917. Rosenwald schools were principally built according to plans developed by the fund. The one-story designs were simple and efficient and maximized natural light.

4.3 -- Sites in the Boundary Amendment mentioned in original Management Plan (2000)

Selected sites in Anne Arundel County mentioned in "Interpretive Linkages Beyond the Heritage Area" [pp. 27-30]:

Waterways – The Ecology of the Water's Edge

- Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary

Living Past – Living Landmarks

- B&A Trail Ranger Station
- Kinder Farm Park

Living Past – Re-usable Past

- Rising Sun Inn

Living Past – Preserving the Past

- Anne Arundell County Free School
- Benson-Hammond House
- Hancock's Resolution
- Rising Sun Inn

America's Roots – War and Peace

- Historical Electronics Museum (Now the National Electronics Museum)

Section 5 – Selected Resource Descriptions

[Source: EBFRA, with minor additions.] *The MIHP number, when known, is noted in the resource description (AA-000).*

All Hallows Church (also known as the Brick Church)

3604 Solomon's Island Road, Edgewater

Built in the early 1700s, this small church is the second built at the site. (Anglican Diocese records note a church on this property in 1690.) The one-story church is constructed in brick with a Flemish bond and features a hipped roof. The exterior's architectural features has been carefully restored, and the interior has been reconstructed to reflect its original 18th century character. The church's bell dates to 1727. All Hallows Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969 (AA-150).



All Hallows Church

Andover Equestrian Center and Hamilton House

433 Andover Road, Linthicum Heights

The Andover Equestrian Center is a county-owned facility situated north of BWI Thurgood Marshall Airport. A farmstead composed of five 19th and early 20th century farm buildings is located on the property and is significant as an example of a once common, but increasingly rare, property type. The house is a good example of a vernacular farmhouse of the mid- to late 19th century and reflects the county's heritage of truck (produce) farming. (AA-87)

Annearrundel Free School Museum

1298 Lavall Drive, Davidsonville



Annearrundel Free School Museum

The first Free School of Ann Arrundell County was established by an Act of the General Assembly of colonial Maryland in 1723. From advertisements in the *Maryland Gazette*, it is known that a John Wilmot was teaching at the Free School in Anne Arrundell County in 1746, and remained until 1763 at which time another ad appeared for a new schoolmaster. Archaeological work completed in 1978 indicates that the building was built somewhere between its contractual date of 1724 and 1746. The Free School remained in operation until 1912 when the movement toward consolidation forced the closure of many early school buildings. It is the only surviving schoolhouse erected in Maryland in response to the Maryland Free School Act of 1723. The school was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. (AA-103)

The Retired Teachers Association is the steward of the property, offering tours of the school on Sundays and by appointment. Exhibits, artifacts, and displays (some were installed on a shoestring budget) are effective in sharing the school's history. MHAA funding could further expand or enhance existing interpretation, as well as assist with capital improvements. It is a compelling site that could benefit from additional signage and professional exhibit design.

B&A Trail

Dorsey Road, Glen Burnie to Boulders Way, Annapolis

This 13-mile paved hiker/biker trail follows the route of a railroad that once connected Annapolis with Linthicum and connecting service north to Baltimore on the B&O Railroad. The trail's northern terminus is located near the intersection of Dorsey Road and Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard. The trail runs south through communities whose growth and development were intricately tied to the original 1887 steam railroad and its electric successor which operated from 1908 to 1968. From Glen Burnie the trail runs through Pasadena, Severna Park, and Arnold. The southern terminus is located just north of Route 50. An on-road bike lane connects the southern terminus to the county's Jonas and Anne Green Park. The trail is managed by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks with volunteer support from the non-profit Friends of Anne Arundel County Trails. The restored Earleigh Heights Railroad Station in Severna Park houses the



B&A Trail

Bacon Ridge Natural Area

Crownsville



Bacon Ridge Natural Area

This county-owned natural area consists of more than 1,100 acres of forests and wetlands along portions of the Bacon Ridge Branch Creek (headwaters of the South River). The natural area, managed by the county's Department of Recreation and Parks, is protected with a conservation easement held by the Scenic Rivers Land Trust and the Maryland Environmental Trust. More than seven miles of natural surface trails are open to hikers and mountain bikers. A trailhead was established at Hawkins Road near the Interstate 97 overpass (limited parking available). The natural area also consists of portions of the historic Crownsville State Hospital grounds (see separate listing for historical significance) and is home to more than a dozen archaeological sites listed on the Maryland Archaeological Sites Survey. These sites reflect early Native American activity as well as

multiple ruins from the 18th through 20th centuries. These ruins include a millhouse foundation and earthworks known as the Rawlings/Waters Mill (established in the 1700s), 19th- and 20th-century domestic ruins, and early 20th-century outbuilding ruins of the Crownsville State Hospital. The most recent addition to the Bacon Ridge Natural Area, the Forney Farm, is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (AA-882) and includes a 19th-century farmhouse and two tobacco buildings.

The Scenic Rivers Land Trust holds an annual, day-long event celebrating Bacon Ridge Natural Area's natural and cultural resources. Staff from the county's Cultural Resources Division lead a archeology walking tour and display artifacts. Given the wealth of resources, MHAA funding could be used to support a variety of interpretive projects, including the history of Crownsville State Hospital and those who died there, and Native American history. Funding could also support capital projects, including stabilization and restoration of old farm buildings located throughout the natural area.

Belvoir (also known as Scott's Plantation)

1487 Generals Highway, Crownsville

This early Maryland manor house dates to the 1730s, when John Ross acquired the tract of land on which Belvoir stands. Over the centuries, subsequent owners added brick and wood structures to Ross's original small stone construction, greatly enlarging the house. Belvoir's significance is derived from its association with numerous historical figures. John Ross served as clerk in Maryland's colonial government and was the great-grandfather of Francis Scott Key. (Key visited Belvoir in 1789 while studying at St. John's College in Annapolis.) In 1781, General Rochambeau's troops camped at Belvoir on their way to assist the Continental Army in the Battle of Yorktown. In 2014, an archaeological survey conducted by the state and county unearthed the remains of slave quarters near the house. Atypical of mid-Atlantic slave quarters, this structure was square, built entirely of stone with a single front room used as a kitchen and two back rooms. The survey also uncovered food-related organic material that provided glimpses into the foodways of the enslaved people at Belvoir. Belvoir was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. (AA-183)



Belvoir

The Rockbridge Academy, a private school, acquired the property in 1996 and hosted not only school children and their families, but allowed limited public access and academic/ archaeological research. They had hoped to develop the property as a new campus for their school, but were unable to execute the ambitious capital project. In 2019, the academy moved their operations from the property, relinquishing ownership to the Anne Arundel Medical Center. AAMC has explored a few potential development options for the property. Although there was intense interest from the state and county to acquire the parcel given its historic significance, currently the property is idle, awaiting the plans of AAMC organization. Should the parcel come into public ownership, or AAMC choose to use the site for interpretation, Belvoir could offer incredible heritage tourism potential given its established infrastructure, convenient access from the nearby South Shore Trail, and the richness of its resources that represent every aspect of the Four Rivers Heritage Area's interpretive themes.

Benson-Hammond House

7101 Aviation Boulevard, Linthicum Heights



Benson-Hammond House

The Benson-Hammond House is an unusual and atypical 19th century brick farmhouse in northern Anne Arundel County, an area which was once predominantly farmland. Few 19th century rural structures have survived, making the Benson-Hammond House an important visual and interpretive link with north county's architectural, social, and economic past. The original two-story, center-passage plan dwelling was constructed around 1830 for Thomas Benson. The house was expanded circa 1855 to its present appearance by Thomas's son, Joseph Benson. The Benson farm is significant for its association with truck farming which was the dominant agricultural activity in north Anne Arundel County from the second quarter of the 19th century until after World War II. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. (AA-118)

The Ann Arrundell County Historical Society operates the house as a museum under the auspices of the property owner (the Maryland Aviation Administration). The house is open for visitors on a limited basis from March through

September. Volunteer docents provide guided tours of the house and convey its history and the history of truck farming in northern Anne Arundel County. The historical society partnered with the Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society to interpret local African American history and culture in a dedicated room in the house. The house is also host to educational lectures, workshops, and special events, including a popular June strawberry festival and spring and fall flea markets. The society has identified numerous projects that could be supported through MHAA funding: capital improvements (ADA compliance upgrades, restoration of the house and outbuildings), archaeological investigations, interpretive planning, and upgraded and new exhibits.

BWI Trail Loop

Thurgood Marshall Baltimore-Washington International Airport

The 12.5-mile paved trail follows the perimeter of Maryland's largest airport. A spur connects the loop trail to the B&A Trail at Dorsey Road in Glen Burnie. An additional spur links the equestrian center to the light rail station in Linthicum. Parking for the trail is available at the Thomas Dixon Observation Area on Dorsey Road.

Historic resources along the trail include the Benson-Hammond House and the Andover Equestrian Center. Only a section of the trail (from the equestrian center to the spur to the B&A Trail) is under consideration for inclusion into the heritage area's new boundary.

Chesapeake Arts Center

194 Hammonds Ln, Brooklyn Park

The Chesapeake Arts Center is a 58,000 square-foot multi-discipline arts facility located in northern Anne Arundel County, just inside the Baltimore beltway. Originally Brooklyn Park High School, the facility houses a theater, studio, gallery space, ceramics lab, dance studios, music room, maker-space, and classrooms.

Annually, more than 50,000 visitors attend shows, art classes, and community events. Diverse programming appeals to a variety of audiences and includes performances that educate and engage dialogue about social issues. CAC offers affordable and free arts programs to people of all ages and income levels, and provides arts education classes and workshops for at-risk youth in the greater Brooklyn Park region. The former high school is also home to the North County Recreation Center (188).

Childs Residence (South Shore Trail Headquarters)

1003 Cecil Avenue, Millersville

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, the Child's Residence complex consists of a 1840s frame dwelling and 1852 frame addition, an 1840s frame smokehouse/dairy, and a small 1920s frame store. The dwelling was the home of George Miller, the first postmaster for Millersville. The post office was the first established along the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad (later the WB&A Electric Railroad).

The property is owned by Anne Arundel County and houses the headquarters of the County's Trails Superintendent. It also offers convenient access to the adjacent South Shore Trail, a hiker/biker trail under development along the historic WB&A rail line. The first segment of that trail, which is located just a few hundred feet from the Child's Residence front door, opened to the public in 2019. The county recently launched a renovation project,



Childs Residence (South Shore Trail Headquarters)

engaged a preservation architect, and plans to develop the property for increased public access, including potentially serving as a rest stop on the trail system. MHAA funding could encourage and support the ongoing preservation of the building and development of indoor and outdoor interpretive displays to highlight the dwelling's past to trail users.

Crownsville State Hospital and Cemetery

1520 Crownsville Road, Crownsville



Crownsville State Hospital

In 1910, the Maryland General Assembly passed an act to establish a mental hospital for African Americans. Conditions for those suffering from mental afflictions were horribly substandard, with patients improperly cared for in almshouses or jails. A 566-acre farm north of Annapolis was chosen for the “Hospital for the Negro Insane.” The first patients arrived in the summer of 1911, housed in existing farm buildings. Patients “contributed” their labor to prepare the property for construction and erect the first set of buildings for the hospital campus: residential housing for the patients, administration building, and a central kitchen. The hospital expanded significantly over the years, eventually growing to 676 acres. The campus buildings, dating between 1913 and 1942, reflect a vernacular style with classical elements and were designed by prominent Baltimore firms. The hospital remained segregated until

1963 and was shuttered in 2004. Fifteen buildings on the campus are considered historically and architecturally significant.

African American patients were routinely subjected to experimentation, used as subjects in untested treatments. Standards of care began disintegrating in the 1930s; by 1949, there was only one doctor for every 225 patients. In 1955, deaths outnumbered discharges by nearly two-to-one. Many of those who died were interred in unmarked graves at the hospital’s cemetery located off Farm Road in what is now within the Bacon Ridge Natural Area. Each year the Scenic Rivers Land Trust and the Friends of the Crownsville Patient Cemetery lead a remembrance of those who died at the hospital. (AA-961)

It is difficult to project the fate of the hospital’s campus and buildings. Various proposals have been discussed, including private development options as well as transferring ownership to Anne Arundel County. Challenges for the expansive campus abound; dozens of dilapidated buildings possess extensive hazardous materials. While its future is unclear, it is clear that the property is highly significant to understanding African American history, not just in the county but also on a national stage. The site has the potential to engage visitors with an admittedly difficult historical narrative, but one that could profoundly affect them. Should ownership of the property come into a local jurisdiction or non-profit’s hands, MHAA funding would be imperative for transitioning the site into a heritage tourism destination: both for capital improvements and the development of interpretive materials, exhibits, and programming.



Crownsville Cemetery Marker

Downs Memorial Park – One of Anne Arundel County’s Four Regional Parks

8311 John Downs Loop, Pasadena



Downs Memorial Park

Considered the county's first regional park, the 236-acre Downs Park is situated on the Chesapeake Bay near Bodkin Point. The property was purchased by the County in 1977. In 1982, the park opened and was named after John Downs, a county council member who died in 1976. Park amenities include 2,000 feet of shoreline, five miles of trails, a dog beach, a fishing pier, pavilions and event spaces for rentals, and numerous ballfield and tennis courts. Historically, the property was a truck farm in the 18th and 19th centuries before it became the summer estate of Baltimore tobacco merchant H. R. Mayo Thom in 1913, who named it Rocky Beach Farm (named for the red sandstone that can be seen on the beach). Thom renovated the then-existing 19th-century farmhouse into a 20-room mansion, a historic photo of which can be seen on one of the several signs posted by the Downs Historical Society along the park

waterfront trail. Supporting the parks' staff is the non-profit Friends of Downs Park. (AA-995)

Earleigh Heights Station

51 West Earleigh Heights Road, Severna Park

Built in 1889 for Gustav Hetschel and Henry Frost, the Earleigh Heights Station served travelers along the railroad which linked Annapolis to Linthicum (and connecting service to Baltimore). The structure housed not only the station office but also a post office and a general store known as Frost's Store. It is the oldest of Anne Arundel County's four surviving railroad stations and is a highly intact example of Second Empire- style commercial architecture (popular in the mid- to late 1800s).

In 1988, Anne Arundel County acquired and restored the badly deteriorated structure. A second major rehabilitation project was recently completed in the Spring of 2020 that stabilized the structure, and repaired and upgraded exterior and interior features. Now a ranger station, the building serves walkers, runners, and bikers along the B&A Trail. A small railroad museum also operates out of the station. (AA-1057). There are numerous opportunities for this building to utilize MHAA non-capital funding to improve historic interpretation and to enhance visitors' services and amenities.



Earleigh Heights Station

Fort Smallwood Park – One of Anne Arundel County's Four Regional Parks

9500 Fort Smallwood Road, Pasadena

This 100-acre county-managed park features 5,000 feet of waterfront and views of Baltimore, Sparrow's Point, the Key Bridge, and the Chesapeake Bay. Amenities include a fishing pier, playground, walking trails, and pavilions. A number of historic structures are located on the property, related to its use as a coastal defense station (1896-1927) and its subsequent use as a park by Baltimore City and later Anne Arundel County. The park was an integral component of a Civil Rights legal case in the 1950s; the segregated beaches and swimming facilities were challenged by the NAACP, and in 1954 the courts ordered Maryland's public beaches and pools desegregated (AA-898). The property is a centerpiece



Pavilion at Fort Smallwood Park

for the county's park holdings, and extensive rehabilitation and redevelopment has been ongoing in recent years to improve public accessibility. In 2019, more than 300,000 people visited the park. Though the park has been determined eligible for the National Register and has numerous contributing historic structures, formalized historic interpretation has not been a feature of the park's redevelopment. MHAA non-capital funding could be used to better interpret the site's rich history through public programming and interpretive signage. The historic barracks building is under renovation and will serve as a visitors center upon completion. Park staff have indicated an interest in hosting a small exhibit once renovations are complete. MHAA capital funding could also benefit the historic buildings on the park that have not been slated for

restoration and are in poor shape.

Freetown Historic District and Freetown Rosenwald School

The non-incorporated community of Freetown is a historic African American community established in the mid-1800s by free Blacks (AA-722). In 1914, the first public school in the community opened in 1914, housed in a fraternal lodge. Between 1924 and 1925, the community and the school district constructed a Rosenwald School at 7825 Freetown Road. The school building is a design variant of a two-teacher school plan created by George Fox, the county's school superintendent. Freetown is one of ten Rosenwald Schools to survive in Anne Arundel County. After a new elementary school was built in the 1950s, the Freetown Improvement Association took over the building for use as a community center. The Freetown Rosenwald School was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007 (AA-2369).



Freetown School

Generals Highway Corridor Park

1758 Crownsville Road, Annapolis

Adjacent to the Bacon Ridge Natural Area, directly across from the Maryland Renaissance Festival grounds and just north of Anne Arundel County fairgrounds, this well-situated 100-acre county park has numerous amenities, including a two-mile loop trail, ball fields, a playground, and picnic areas. Generals Highway Corridor Park is also the site of a historic 19th-century farmstead Chesterfield Farm, which belonged to the Duvall family. The Duvall family cemetery still remains as a historic landmark of this past. It is surrounded by a white picket fence, making it clearly noticeable from the parking lot, and located in close proximity to where the Duvall farmhouse once stood. The cemetery (1858-1903) has eleven known individuals, including two Confederate veterans of the Civil War. One of these veterans, Samuel C. Duvall, died in the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, which is noted on his tombstone. His brother, Joseph, also a soldier, died of disease a few months earlier that year in a hospital near Petersburg. Before and during the war, the Duvall plantation was known to have enslaved workers. One of the slave residences, the Hall Brown House, is still extant near the park (AA-2429). The

quarters date to the mid-19th century. Overall, the park has both tremendous archaeological and also interpretive potential to share the Civil War-era history.

Goshen Farm

1420 Cape St. Clare Road, Annapolis



Goshen Farm

Goshen Farm is a historic farmstead located near the Little Magothy River in the Cape Saint Clare neighborhood. An 18th century farmhouse and related outbuildings sit on a mostly wooded 22-acre parcel owned by the Anne Arundel County Board of Education. The land called Goshen Farm originally consisted of 290 acres and was patented as Leonard's Neck in 1663. (AA-339, AA-339A) The non-profit 501(c)(3) Goshen Farm Preservation Society was established in 2006 to safeguard and restore the historic Goshen Farm and its surrounding property for residents of the Broadneck Peninsula and Anne Arundel County. The all-volunteer organization provides a variety of programming, including education programs for youth and adults and a variety of events. The Goshen Farm Sharing Garden provides a place for Goshen Farm members to garden. The community garden exists to educate the public about the history and

importance of Goshen Farm and to revive the working history of Goshen Farm. It also provides an opportunity for kids to plant, grow, and harvest delicious and healthy food while having fun.

Currently general public visitation to the farm is limited to events (members of the preservation society can visit the property at any time). MHAA funding could support contractors and consultants that would prepare the property for more public access. Funding could also support the restoration of the farmhouse, expanded educational programming on African American and natural history, and interpretive signage.

Hall United Methodist Church, Historic Cemetery, Stone Altar, and Marley Neck Rosenwald School

7780 Solley Road, Glen Burnie

The congregation's contemporary church stands on the same ground as its two previous churches (late 1880s and early 1900s). In 1886, William Hall donated four acres in the African American Marley Neck and Freetown community area for the establishment of a church. Before Hall Chapel was built in 1887, many Freetown congregants worshiped 11 miles south at Mount Zion Methodist Church; today the two congregations consider themselves "sister churches." The adjacent cemetery dates to the late 1880s.

In the late 1920s, the church donated part of their property for the construction of the Marley Neck Rosenwald School (Resource 159); today this former school building is used for church functions. Marley Neck is one of ten Rosenwald Schools to survive in Anne Arundel County. Built in 1927-1928, the design is a variant of a two-teacher school plan created by George Fox, the county's school superintendent. Marley Neck was the most expensive Rosenwald school built, and also the only of the county's Rosenwald schools where the



Stone Altar at Hall U.M. Church

African American community contributed more than the Rosenwald Fund. No longer needed after school integration, the county conveyed the school to the adjacent Hall United Methodist Church. The church uses the former school for Sunday school classes and as a meeting space for the congregation. The Marley Neck Rosenwald School was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008 (AA-1000).

Located on the property of the school and church is another feature that tells a compelling story about the development of the African American community in northern Anne Arundel County. A large stone altar was discovered in a nearby development on lands once owned by John Hall (who originally gifted some of his property to the church). The stone had a large cross carved in it, religious artifacts were located nearby, and it was situated at the base of a large natural amphitheater. After outreach to the local community, it was determined that this was once the site of a local outdoor “bush church,” and was likely used as the centerpiece for outdoor revival meetings, a common feature of the Methodist faith. The stone also has the initials JHH carved in the side, likely the initials of John Hall himself. The stone was moved a half-mile north to the Hall United Methodist Church grounds; an interpretive sign was installed next to the stone to explain its significance. The stone, the Church, and the Rosenwald School are featured on the Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society’s tour of African American history.

Hancock’s Resolution

2795 Bayside Beach Road, Pasadena



Hancock’s Resolution

Hancock’s Resolution is a historic farmstead located on the north side of Bodkin Point near the mouth of the Patapsco River. It was originally established as a tobacco plantation in 1665, 31 years after the founding of the Maryland colony. After passing through several owners, the first Hancock purchased most of the farm’s land in 1733. In the mid-1700s, with the growth of Baltimore, the family switched from growing tobacco to farming fruit and vegetables. In the early 1800s the farm was more than 400 acres; the current property now is a 26.5-acre farm/park owned by Anne Arundel County. The existing farm house, built in 1785, is the only restored but unchanged 18th century farmhouse open to the public in Anne Arundel County. With its ties to John Smith’s 1608 voyage and the War of 1812, Hancock’s

Resolution is a resource for both the Captain John Smith Chesapeake and Star-Spangled Banner national historic trails. Hancock’s Resolution was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 (AA-129).

The non-profit 501(c)(3) Friends of Hancock’s Resolution (FOHR) was established in 1997 to preserve and protect the historic property. With an agreement with Anne Arundel County, FOHR operates the site as a park and develops educational programming and events. The Friends interpretation of the site is guided by five major themes: Native American lifeways of the Chesapeake; John Smith’s exploration of the Patapsco River in 1608; life on a tidewater farm at the turn of the nineteenth century; the War of 1812, and commerce and transportation on the Chesapeake. Open to the public on Sundays from April through October, the Friends of Hancock’s Resolution provides a variety of interpretive and educational programming, focusing on agricultural history and the War of 1812.

FOHR also engages with local school systems to bring students to the site to explore Chesapeake lifeways in the late 1700s and early 1800s. In the Spring of 2020, construction was completed on a new 1840s-style barn building to serve as a visitor center at Hancock’s Resolution. This new facility will allow room for a smaller scale, museum-style presentation area for the site’s visitors.

Isaac Cox House – Part of Anne Arundel Community College

101 College Parkway, Arnold

The Isaac Cox House, which dates to the late 1800s, distinctively stands out from the surrounding modern structures on the campus of **Anne Arundel Community College**. The structure is a typical period farmhouse construction: side-gabled frame on a brick foundation featuring a two-story, four-columned portico across the house front. A small brick meathouse lies just south of the house. According to the 1878 county atlas, Cox was a farmer and owner of 160 acres (AA-308).

The Anne Arundel Community College Foundation uses the house for its administrative offices. There is potential for engaging with this historic asset for educational and outreach purposes. The house is adjacent to the Broadneck Trail and could serve as a resource for the interpretive theme of “Americas Roots.”

Jug Bay Complex

Patuxent River Watershed from Wooton’s Landing Wetland Park South to County Line

The Jug Bay Complex is a collection of protected wetland sites along the Patuxent River in southwestern Anne Arundel County. The county-owned sites are managed by the Department of Recreation and Parks and are supported by more than 600 volunteers from the non-profit Friends of Jug Bay. The collected sites protect 1,700 acres of unique tidal freshwater marshes, forested wetlands, upland and riparian forest, creeks, meadows, pine and sand barrens, and fields along the Patuxent. This protected land provides a safe haven for a high diversity of plants, insects, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish and microbes. Significant Native American archaeological resources have been located within the sanctuary, and are the subject of robust research and public programming in coordination with the County’s Cultural



Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary

Resources Division and in partnership with the non-profit Lost Towns Project. Considered limited-use parks, there are an array of amenities in the collected sites, including natural trails, fishing piers, boat launches, picnic areas, and restrooms.

- The **Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary** was established in 1985 and protects 452 acres of Patuxent wetlands and other habitats. Eleven miles of trails and boardwalks wind through Jug Bay’s forests, creeks, and meadows. The sanctuary proper features the McCann Wetlands Center, which serves as a visitor center to the Jug Bay complex (operational days vary by season). Most of the educational and public programming conducted by the county occurs at the sanctuary proper. Youth educational programming (both on shore and on canoe/kayak) encourages students to practice field testing techniques, develop observational skills, and consider the impacts of human activity on nature.
- Located north of the sanctuary proper is the 610-acre **Glendening Nature Preserve**. Visitors can explore unique habitats on four miles of trails and a boardwalk. A restored farmhouse is used for meetings and public programs; a newly restored barn will be used for additional public educational events. Volunteers created and maintain a butterfly garden at the preserve; more than 45 species have been recorded feeding on host and nectar plants.
- Although one of the smallest of complex’s properties, the 43-acre **Patuxent Wetlands Park** is one of the most visited; an estimated 16,000 people visited the park conveniently located off Maryland Route 4. Fishing and paddling are popular activities at the park.
- **Wooton’s Landing Wetland Park** is a less-visited area and is considered one of Jug Bay’s best-kept secrets. Formerly a sand and gravel quarry, this 140-acre parcel is habitat for a wide variety of flora (willow, birch, and sycamore) and fauna, including reptiles, amphibians, and otters. Wooton’s Landing is a gated park due to site conditions and capacity, but provides an easy point for water access for paddlers.

- Adjacent to the Glendening Nature Preserve, the 30-acre **Nature Preserve at Wayson's Corner** opened to the public in 2018. Initially slated for commercial development, the county purchased the property in 2008 to preserve the Patuxent woodlands. A one-mile perimeter trail allows visitors to explore the forest.
- In 2004, Anne Arundel County purchased the 307-acre waterfront Rigglesman Farm and assumed management in April 2019. Now the **Jug Bay Farm Preserve**, the county is working with its partners to bring more public programming to the space, as well as explore archeological history at the farmstead. The site is heavily forested and also features 64 acres of fields, two creeks, a small vineyard, and the Rigglesman farmhouse, which dates to the mid-1800s (AA-340). Two canoe campsites have been established along the river, and a trail links this site to the sanctuary proper. Plans are underway to develop a field station, with bath house and several cottages on this parcel to support visiting researchers exploring both the natural and archaeological history of the land. MHAA funding could support the restoration of the farmhouse and farm buildings. A restored farmstead would provide a unique space to support visitors and visiting scholars conducting natural and cultural history research, and could be a platform to tell the story of Native American and agricultural history. The space could also be used to display a permanent exhibit of the cultural/ archaeological history and artifacts found in the Jug Bay Complex.
- An additional parcel nearby, a recent addition, is the **Shepherd Property**.

Kinder Farm Park – One of Anne Arundel County's Four Regional Parks

1001 Kinder Farm Park Road, Millersville



Kinder Farm Park

The 288-acre Kinder Farm Park contains a historic district of farmstead buildings determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is a working farm and popular recreational site managed by Anne Arundel County Recreation and Parks with extremely active support by a volunteer-run non-profit, Friends of Kinder Farm Park. The park's features include numerous walking and biking trails, a visitor center/museum, the restored 1925 Kinder Family farmhouse (opened up monthly for tours on the weekends by the Friends of Kinder Park's subset, the Kinder Park Historical Society), pavilions, picnic tables, and playgrounds. Additionally, the property contains the ruin of the original farmhouse (constructed ca. 1905), at least three historic family cemeteries dating from the 19th/early-20th century, and maintains several historic outbuildings. The property was gifted to the county

by the Kinder family, which ran a 600-acre produce and livestock operation from the late 1800s to the 1960s. The county's agricultural history is the primary interpretive theme; visitors can tour the historic farm structures and look at a variety of farm animals owned and tended by the Kinder Farm Park 4-H Livestock Club. Additionally, the property provides further interpretive potential for its historically significant connection to the ethnic heritage and social history of German immigration that played a part in the early settlement and development of the county.

The Friends of Kinder Farm, Inc., a 501(c)3 organization, is composed entirely of volunteers dedicated to supporting the preservation, development, and operation of Kinder Farm Park. The primary focus of the organization is to foster education and research programs which increase awareness and appreciation of the park's history and ecology. The Friends assisted in the creation and early planning of the Visitor Center and have provided on-going assistance to the restoration of the historic Henry Kinder Farmhouse. They hold public events regularly to foster visitation to the park and to showcase it as an agricultural farm, including seasonal festivals, a speaker series, and events showcasing the livestock and agricultural activities on the farm. The Friends have a committee dedicated to the farm's history that develops interpretive exhibits in the Kinder Farm House, which is maintained as a public history museum for park visitors. The committee also created and maintain an exhibit on the history of truck farming in the park's visitor center. (AA-2285)

Kuethe Library

5 Crain Highway, S.E., Glen Burnie

The Kuethe Library Building bears the name of William Kuethe who built it in 1932 to serve as a public library for the local community. It operated for many years as a branch of the Anne Arundel County Library system and since 1991 has operated under the auspices of the Kuethe Library Board of Trustees. The research center houses the collections of both the Ann Arrundell County Historical Society (AACHS) and the Anne Arundel Genealogical Society (AAGS) and comprises more than 5,000 books, maps, documents, photographs, local histories, genealogical information, ephemera, and other resources for both professional and amateur historians.



Kuethe Library

The Kuethe Library provides the public with an extensive collection of local historical and genealogical records to facilitate research. Its collection is cataloged in the collections of the Anne Arundel County Public Library System. The library is open to the public Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays and is always working on ways to make the collections more easily accessible. Volunteers help facilitate research for visitors; wi-fi is available and access to the collections is free for members of AACHS and AAGS; non-members are requested to donate a small fee. The Kuethe Library publishes a quarterly journal with articles on local history and hosts speakers at seminars who speak on past life in the County. The AACHS provides stewardship over the building and has identified multiple projects that could benefit from MHAA support: capital improvements (ADA compliance upgrades, upgraded security and IT infrastructure), research workshops and educational programming, and interpretive planning.

Linthicum Walks

2295 Davidsonville Road, Gambrills



Linthicum Walks

Linthicum Walks is a historic property located in the Gambrills/Crofton area of western Anne Arundel County. A frame 19th-century farmhouse (part of which dates to the 1700s) is the primary structure on the property. An outbuilding and the Linthicum Family cemetery date to the mid-1800s. The dwelling and farm buildings at Linthicum Walks are significant for their architecture, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the vernacular architecture of rural Tidewater Maryland of the late 18th through mid-19th centuries.

In 2016, the grounds were accredited as a ArbNet Level 1 arboretum. Tree species include Himalayan and Japanese cedars, magnolias, Chinese and American hollies, and a variety of fruit trees. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

The property is owned by Anne Arundel County and is administered by the county's Department of Recreation and Parks. The non-profit Friends of Historic Linthicum Walks was established in 2013 to preserve, promote, and protect the property, and today serves as the primary steward of the property. The Friends host several groups for meetings, including chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Girl Scouts of America. Seasonal events include a Flag Day celebration and an annual plant sale fundraising event. The friends have also hosted various art exhibitions and receptions. While the house has been rented for private events, such as weddings, current rehabilitation projects

have limited expanding the rental business. The grounds are open to the public from dawn to dusk; the house is open by appointment only due to volunteer staffing limitations. MHAA support could benefit several proposed projects at Linthicum Walks, including interior plaster repair, water abatement solutions, ADA compliance upgrades, fencing and protections for the Linthicum Family Cemetery, archeological investigations, and interpretive planning.

Mount Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge #59 and Cemetery

1407 Saint Stephen's Church Road, Crownsville

Modest in architectural ornamentation, this 1899 two-story wood frame building was built as the home to the United Sons and Daughters of the Levi Beneficial Society, No. 1 of Mount Tabor, an African American benevolent society established in the late 19th century. Before the Civil War, these membership societies were critical backbones to free African Americans. Members paid dues to the society, and in turn the society provided aid and support to members in times of sickness and death. These societies were central to their communities, and often spearheaded efforts to establish churches, building associations, and insurance companies. The Levi Beneficial Society re-organized in 1923 to become the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of Mount Tabor, Lodge #59. The Good Samaritans are active today, using the building's first floor for public and community events. The second floor is reserved for lodge members. The Good Samaritans also care for the adjacent cemetery, in which is buried many of the early residents of the Mount Tabor community. In 1999 and 2000, a series of improvements were made to the lodge; this work was funded by Community Development Block Grants and supported by the Maryland Historical Trust, Preservation Maryland, and Anne Arundel County. The lodge was moved slightly to the south to accommodate the construction of a rear addition. Additional work included structural and electrical improvements. The Mt. Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge #59 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 (AA-775).



Mount Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge

Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church

1421 Saint Stephen's Church Road, Crownsville

Built in 1893, the Mount Tabor United Methodist Church is one of a handful of African American churches in the county to retain its original architectural character and integrity. Its congregation, which formed in 1858, was crucial in the development of the surrounding African American community known as Chesterfield. Churches were instrumental in the development of self-sufficient communities, establishment of educational opportunities, and the betterment of life. Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. (AA-735)

Mount Zion United Methodist Church—Magothy, Rosenwald School, and Cemetery

8178 Artic Drive, Pasadena

This 1883 church is the second home for this congregation established by a number of prominent free African American families. (Their first church was built in 1859 and destroyed in a fire.) The church's design follows traditional patterns common in African American ecclesiastical architecture of the late 1800s. The exterior has been greatly altered over the years; the interior remains highly intact (AA-1044). Adjacent to the church is a heavily modified Rosenwald School that the congregation uses for Sunday school. Mount Zion's is one of ten Rosenwald Schools to survive in Anne Arundel County. Between 1921 and 1932, twenty-three Rosenwald schools were constructed in Anne Arundel County to serve Black children.



Mt Zion Rosenwald School, and Mt Zion U.M. Church

The center is the starting point for a bus tour of historic African American sites presented by the Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society. The non-profit organization was founded in 2005 to collect, document, preserve, and share the contributions of African Americans in the history and culture of Northern Anne Arundel County and Maryland.

National Electronics Museum

1745 W Nursery Rd, Linthicum Heights

"The National Electronics Museum, located in Linthicum, Maryland, displays the history of the United States defense electronics. The museum houses exhibits containing assortments of telegraphs, radios, radars and satellites. Located near the Baltimore Washington International Airport and rail station, the museum displays hands-on electronics. The library serves as a research center open to the public. In addition, an amateur radio station is broadcast live from the museum each week. K3NEM/W3GR includes both antique and updated communication equipment." [Source: Wikipedia].

National Cryptological Museum

8290 Colony Seven Rd, Annapolis Junction

"The National Cryptologic Museum (NCM) is an American museum of cryptologic history that is affiliated with the National Security Agency (NSA). The first public museum in the U.S. Intelligence Community, NCM is located in the former Colony Seven Motel, just two blocks from the NSA headquarters at Fort George G. Meade in Maryland. The motel was purchased, creating a buffer zone between the high security main buildings of the NSA and an adjacent highway. The museum opened to the public on December 16, 1993." [Source: Wikipedia].

Odenton Historic District

Odenton's history is tied directly to the establishment of railroads in Anne Arundel County. The town's first homes were constructed in the vicinity of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad (A&ERR). This early steam railroad, the second for the state of Maryland, began operations in 1840 connecting Annapolis with the B&O Railroad near Savage, Md. In the 1850s, planning began on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to complete with the B&O; its junction with the A&ERR was named Odenton in honor of railroad company president Oden Bowie. In 1900, more railroads came to Odenton: an electric commuter railway connecting Odenton with Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis. Sitting at the confluence of these transit lines, homes and businesses began to grow around the stations. The compact, local historic district centers around a cluster of resources south of Maryland Route 175 and west of Maryland Route 170 (Piney Orchard Parkway). (AA-869)

- Built in 1912, the **Old Masonic Hall** at 1367 Odenton Road is one of the largest structures in the Odenton Historic District. The frame, rectangular structure was acquired by the Odenton Heritage Society (OHS) in the early 2000s; the society has taken on several restoration projects on the building. The society uses the Old Masonic Hall as Odenton's heritage center, with a meeting venue on the first floor and a museum on the second floor. The museum, which features exhibits on Odenton's railroad, industrial, and civic history, is open to the public on the first Sunday of every month. OHS hosts Boy Scout award ceremonies, educational programming, and organizational fundraisers in the first-floor meeting room. OHS has identified a number of projects that could be supported by MHAA funding, including extension of the building's fire suppression system, interior plaster repair, and exterior improvements. Proposed non-capital projects fall on interpretive planning, museum exhibit upgrades, and docent training. OHS is currently working on nominating the building for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (AA-2423)



Odenton Historical Center (Old Masonic Hall)

- The **Odenton MARC Ticket Office** was originally built for the Pennsylvania Railroad in the mid-1940s. While determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places, it does exhibit the design characteristics of the Pennsylvania Railroad's industrial designer Raymond Loewy. The station's location sign is in the style of the other PRR signs and could be original to the building (AA-2105).
- Adjacent to the ticket office is the neo-Classical influenced **Citizens State Bank Building**. Built in 1922, the structure housed Odenton's first bank. In the early 1990s, OHS acquired and restored the bank building. The purchase was made possible by a (now repaid) loan by Arundel Community Development Services (under the Community Development Grant Program). The structure is now home to a coffee shop popular with train commuters. OHS led the effort to have the bank building listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. OHS has identified repair and painting of the exterior as a project that could be supported through MHAA funding (AA-33).
- **Old Bethel Church** (also known as the Old Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church) is a one-story, front-gabled structure consisting of a central block and a shallow projection at the front of the building. Lancet windows and rusticated stonework echo a Gothic Revival style. Built in 1922 at 433 Waco Avenue, the structure contributes to the locally designated historic district. The church building was gifted to the Odenton Heritage Society by the Soroptimist International of Severn Run in the early 2000s. MHAA funding could support exterior improvements to the structure, including the installation of a gutter system and painting wooden trim (AA-2424).

Pumphrey Community

Brooklyn

Pumphrey is a historic African American community, located in northern Anne Arundel County. Local historians trace its establishment to shortly after the Civil War. The **Lloyd Keaser Community Center** at 5757 Belle Grove Road stands as an important resource of the community. Built in the early 1950s to serve as an elementary school, in 1976 this structure was redeveloped into a community center for the Pumphrey neighborhood. It is named after Pumphrey native, Olympic medalist, and world wrestling champion Lloyd "Butch" Keaser. The community center provides a variety of services, including events and exhibits that explore African American heritage in Anne Arundel's North County region.

Located near the community center, **Saint John United Methodist Church** (6019 Belle Grove Road) traces its lineage to before the Civil War. This church's congregation first met in the 1850s, worshipping in a one-room building with dirt floors and backless benches. In 1877 the congregation, then known as the Holly Run Mission Church, built its current home on Bell Grove Road. The structure has been heavily renovated over the years, but some original material exists.

Queenstown Rosenwald School

430 Queenstown Road, Severn



Queenstown Rosenwald School

Queenstown is one of ten Rosenwald Schools to survive in Anne Arundel County. Built in 1932, the design is a variant of a two-teacher school plan (No. 20) with three rooms. Queenstown resident Oscar Gaither donated the property for the school. No longer needed after school integration, the building was expanded and used as a special education facility. In the 1970s, the county board of education began a long-term lease of the school with the Severn Improvement Association. In the 1990s, the association led efforts to restore the building, which was completed in 2001. Today the building serves as a daycare facility and community center. The school was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009 (A-1000).

Rising Sun Inn

1090 Generals Highway, Crownsville

The Rising Sun Inn is an 18th-century farmhouse and tavern. The earliest section of the structure dates to 1753, constructed by Anne Arundel tobacco grower Edwin Baldwin. Around 1784, Baldwin's son Henry expanded the building into its current form. Henry, a Revolutionary War hero, operated it as a tavern from 1785 until his death in 1793. The Rising Sun stands along what was once a major colonial road between Baltimore and Annapolis. This road was used by generals Washington and Rochambeau during the American Revolution, and continued to be an important north-south route into the 20th century. The inn was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 and is considered a significant resource on the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail (AA-179).



Rising Sun Inn

In 1916, the Anne Arundel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution purchased the inn which was in disrepair. While still owned by the DAR chapter, the all-volunteer, non-profit 501(c)(3) Friends of the Rising Sun Inn (established in 1999) manages the day-to-day stewardship and programming at the site.

The Rising Sun Inn is open to the public for a monthly docent-led guided tour (second Sunday of the month from March through November); a modest admission is charged. An architectural tour is also offered on a limited basis. The inn is also open to the public for special events, including historic candlelight ghost stories tours, a spring authors series, and hands-on crafting activities tied with the inn's colonial history. MHAA funding could be used for the restoration of an 18th-century beehive oven, expansion of brick colonial gutters for water mitigation, restoration of the carriage house for expanded program space, and the design and installation of outdoor interpretive signage.

Severna Park B&A Power Station

Baltimore and Annapolis Boulevard and Jones Station Road, Severna Park

Sited along the B&A Trail at Jones Station Road, this structure once served as a step-down transformer for the electric railway that connected Annapolis and Linthicum. After the railroad ceased operations in the 1960s, the Ann Arrudell County Historical Society acquired the building for use as its headquarters. Today it serves as the society's gift shop (AA-310). MHAA funding could be used to enhance historic interpretation at the site, which is right on the heavily-traveled B&A Trail.

Severna Park Station

3 Riggs Avenue, Severna Park



Originally built in 1919 and expanded in 1925, the Severna Park Station served passengers along the WB&A Electric Railway and later the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad until 1950. The structure was built jointly by the railroad and the Severna Park Improvement Association, and housed the Severna Park post office from 1919 until 1951.

It is unique in that it was the only station built of brick and heated. In 1966, the non-profit Severna Park Model Railroad Club began renting the space from the improvement association and constructing a model railroad: the "Chesapeake and Allegheny: From the Mountains to the Bay." The club meets weekly and hosts two open houses each year (AA-302).

Severna Park Station

South Shore Trail

Odenton to Annapolis

Only small portions have been completed of this planned 14-mile hiker/biker trail connecting Odenton with Annapolis. The trail will primarily use an abandoned railroad bed that dates to the 1840s. In 1837, the Maryland General Assembly chartered the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad. This steam-powered railroad began operations in 1840, although only as far as Annapolis Junction station of the B&O Railroad near Savage, Md. The planned trail starts in Odenton and travels southeast through the communities of Gambrills, Millersville, and Crownsville. Numerous historic sites are near or along this route, including the U.S. Naval Academy Dairy Farm, Rising Sun Inn, Crownsville State Hospital, and Belvoir (Scott's Plantation). The trail is managed by the county's department of parks and recreation; the trail's headquarters are located at the **Child's Residence**, the 1840s house of Millersville's first postmaster.



South Shore Trail

St. Paul's Anglican Church (Historic Chapel)

1505 Crownsville Road, Crownsville

This small, board-and-batten frame church was built in the Victorian Gothic style, most likely following patterns created by architect Richard Upjohn. The chapel was built in the mid-1860s by Severn Parish members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (AA182). The chapel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

In 1987, the Anglican Parish of St. Charles the Martyr (later St. Paul's Anglican Church) purchased the chapel and restored the building and grounds. To meet the growing congregation, a new church building was built in 2008. The new construction, directly adjacent to the chapel, followed the proportions and lines of older building but considerably increased the massing.

Waterworks Park (Annapolis Water Company)

260 Defense Highway, Annapolis



Waterworks Park (Annapolis Water Company)

This sprawling, 600-acre recreational area surrounds what was once the city's water reservoir system, which began operations in 1866. Several historic structures are located at the park, including a late 1800s engineer's residence and a 1907 pump house. Today the site is operated by the City of Annapolis Department of Recreation and Parks and features single-file, hard-packed trails for hiking and biking, a picnic pavilion, and places to fish in the old reservoir. Also located on the site is an 80-acre field of solar panels which covers the site of a capped landfill. There is a high probability that archaeological sites exist on the property. (AA-932)

In the past several years, there has been increasing activity on the site. The water company building has been partially rehabilitated and is considered NR-eligible. As this is a key critical infrastructure

for the area's water supplies, the site has limited access. The Engineer's House is privately occupied by a renter, and public access is also restricted. The large parcel of land however has seen an increase in public access, as a local biking group has developed mountain biking trails throughout the property with plans to connect this city-owned land with the county-owned and managed Bacon Ridge Natural Area. This offers an increased potential for public interpretation and accessibility that could complement and enhance the Four Rivers Heritage Area.

Whites Hall (Johns Hopkins Birthplace)

2173 Johns Hopkins Road, Crofton

Whites Hall is perhaps best known as the birthplace of Johns Hopkins, a Quaker merchant and investor. Known for his works in Baltimore, he was born at Whites Hall in 1795 and lived in the house until the age of 17. The estate is also significant for its association with the development of agriculture in the county (mid-1700s through 2005). The dwelling is also a notable example of Colonial Revival-style country house architecture in Maryland.

The 13-acre property still reflects the evolutionary changes in agriculture in central Maryland and Anne Arundel County. As a tobacco plantation in its early history, the once 450-acre farm evolved with the changes in agrarian life. The Quaker beliefs of the Hopkins family also shaped the farm's history, as the family released



Whites Hall

all of its enslaved workers in 1807. The property's meat house was constructed in this era and remains in fair condition.

In 1900s, agriculture shifted from tobacco to produce production. Under the ownership of the Stewart Fruit Company, the farm participated and supported truck farming. The evolution of Whites Hall over these centuries speaks to the history of farming and is reflective of this significant broad pattern in Maryland's history.

The property is privately held by development interests. Several years ago, the developers sought to demolish the dwelling and construct residential structures. A stay from Anne Arundel County has saved it, though it remains under the ownership of the developer. The developer is currently leasing the property to the non-profit Johns Hopkins House, Inc. (johnshopkinshouse.org), formed by a descendant of the Stewart Fruit Company. The non-profit is caring for the house, fundraising to acquire the property, and actively providing public access to the community to raise public awareness. Johns Hopkins House, Inc. is currently developing their long-term plans for the property which they hope will include robust public access to the house and interpretation about the property's history and legacy. MHAA support could benefit Whites Hall through financial support for acquisition, capital improvements, restoration, and the development of comprehensive and interpretive planning.

Section 6 – Selected Potential Projects for MHAA Grant Requests

Source: EBHRHA (with minor edits)

BACON RIDGE NATURAL AREA

LOCATION Crownsville, east of Interstate 97

This county-owned natural area consists of more than 1,100 acres of forests and wetlands along portions of the Bacon Ridge Branch Creek (headwaters of the South River), including a 150-acre recent land acquisition. This new addition, the Forney Property, will enable improved access to more than 10 miles of trails in the natural area and supports forest conservation. Managed by the county's Department of Recreation and Parks, the natural area is protected with a conservation easement held by the Scenic Rivers Land Trust and the Maryland Environmental Trust that recognizes the natural and cultural value of the landscape. Several miles of natural surface trails are open to hikers and mountain bikers. A trailhead was established at Hawkins Road near the Interstate 97 overpass (limited parking available).

The natural area also consists of portions of Crownsville State Hospital grounds, surrounds the historic Crownsville Hospital cemetery, and is home to more than a dozen archaeological sites. The collection of sites in Bacon Ridge demonstrate a long history of settlement in the area, starting thousands of years ago with early Native American activity (evident through numerous lithic scatters and features along the bluffs). Bacon Ridge, bordered by one of the oldest roads in the County, Chesterfield Rd., is also known for its early colonial settlement and was home to an active gristmill, the Rawlings/Charles Waters Mill, in the 18th and 19th centuries that was a known landmark in early maps. Multiple ruins, dating from the 18th through 20th centuries, are still extant in this conservation area, including a millhouse foundation from the Rawlings/Waters Mill and outbuilding ruins from the Crownsville Hospital complex. Additionally, the Forney Property contains an intact farm complex of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Scenic Rivers Land Trust is a non-profit organization managing the conservation easement of Bacon Ridge. It is dedicated to the conservation of forests, wetlands, farmlands, and open spaces in Anne Arundel County and holds more than 65 conservation easements throughout the county. The trust provides one or two public programs a year, but is primarily focused on maintaining the easement for the county property. Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks manages the park and has recently added signs and parking pads at trailheads over the past few years. The Bacon Ridge trail project, identified as the "first natural surface single track in Anne Arundel County" was implemented as a result of a community led effort by the non-profit Mid-Atlantic Off Road Enthusiasts (MORE), which promotes organized bicycle rides on the tracks throughout the year.

FOUR RIVERS INTERPRETIVE THEMES Waterways, Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

In April, the Scenic Rivers Land Trust holds the "Annual Walk for the Woods," a day-long, public celebration of Bacon Ridge. Staff with the county's Cultural Resources Division often participates leading an archaeology walking tour and providing an archaeology table exhibit. About once a year, Sarah Knebel of the Scenic Rivers Land Trust leads a history tour in the natural Area.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements in the existing old farm buildings (in coordination with property owner Anne Arundel County)
- New educational programming highlighting a wide range of themes, including colonial industry, Native American history, African American history, and public health history)
- Public archaeology (under the guidance of Anne Arundel County's Cultural Resources Division)
- Design and development of interpretative signage and self-guided or ranger-led walking tours
- Online story map or on-site exhibit on the history of Bacon Ridge

BENSON-HAMMOND HOUSE

LOCATION 7101 Aviation Boulevard, Linthicum, MD 21090

The Ann Arrundell County Historical Society (AACHS) was founded in 1962. Its original headquarters was a small building at B&A Boulevard and Jones Station Road, leased from Anne Arundel County. (The society continues to occupy the building, which today operates as a shop with sales supporting AACHS).

In 1976, the society entered into an agreement with the Maryland Aviation Authority to take over what was then a dilapidated old house on airport property with the understanding that it would be restored and operate as a museum.

This circa 1830s historic house and farm belonged to the Benson and Hammond families; Joseph Benson is documented owning enslaved African workers. The house is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and since 1982 has operated as a museum of truck farming in northern Anne Arundel County. From 1989 through 1995, various outbuildings were moved from local farms onto the property and today the Benson-Hammond House is furnished and equipped as a late 19th-century truck farm. In 1990, the Benson-Hammond House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Anne Arundel County Historical Society serves people of all ages, ethnicities, and backgrounds. It also partners in many ways with the Northern Arundel Cultural Preservation Society (NACPS). This collaboration includes a dedicated room in the Benson-Hammond House where local African American history and culture is interpreted.

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

AACHS relies on volunteers to staff the Benson-Hammond House. At the Benson-Hammond House, volunteer docents provide guided tours of the house and convey its history and the history of truck farming in northern Anne Arundel County. The AACHS Docent Committee provides training for those working in the Benson-Hammond House. Educational lectures, workshops, and special events are held throughout the year. An annual Strawberry Festival is held in early June and is a much-anticipated event in the local community.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements (in coordination with property owner Maryland Aviation Administration), including:
 - ADA compliance upgrades
 - General repairs to house and historic outbuildings
 - Installation of security system
 - Landscape improvements
- Archaeological investigations
- Educational programming, including exhibit upgrades
- Interpretative planning
- Docent training

CHESAPEAKE ARTSCENTER

LOCATION 194 Hammonds Lane, Brooklyn Park, 21225

The Chesapeake Arts Center (CAC) is a 58,000-square-foot multi-discipline arts facility located in northern Anne

Arundel County. Originally Brooklyn Park High School, the building was renovated in 2000 and now houses CAC, a police substation, a county recreation center, a senior center, and Brooklyn Park Middle School. CAC's facilities include the 752-seat Hammonds Lane Theatre, a 120-seat black box studio, an art gallery/exhibition space, and dance studios, classrooms, a ceramics lab, and a maker space. The non-profit Chesapeake Arts Center operates with a full-time staff of six and more than 20 part-time and contractual employees.

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES

Waterways, Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

Each year, more than 50,000 patrons visit the CAC to see a show or art exhibit or participate in a variety of educational programming. During the 2018-2019 school year, CAC was able to reach over 400 students through free and low-cost arts programs. CAC provides outreach education programs for local low-income students; several after-school programs are offered including an after-school program for Brooklyn Park Middle School. CAC's innovative MakerSpace uses tools and technology to teach students about creating with their hands using tools and technology.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Connecting with the CAC MakerSpace, new educational programming focusing on northern Anne Arundel County's industrial heritage
- Using CAC's 20th anniversary in 2021 as a catalyst for programming on the region's history: Photographic retrospective of the region
- Performance or events showcasing the talents of local musicians, artists, or others
- Educational programming connected with the annual Arts in the Park Community Festival
- Interior and exterior signage
- Outdoor commissioned sculptures, banners, or artwork for our center
- Expansion of MakerSpace education programs to learn trades and serve as workforce development for our region

GOSHEN FARM

LOCATION

1420 Cape St. Clare Road, Annapolis

Goshen Farm is a historic farmstead located near the Little Magothy River in the Cape Saint Clare neighborhood. An 18th century farmhouse and related outbuildings sit on a mostly wooded 22-acre parcel owned by the Anne Arundel County Board of Education. The land called Goshen Farm originally consisted of 290 acres and was patented as Leonard's Neck in 1663.

The non-profit 501(c)(3) Goshen Farm Preservation Society was established in 2006 to safeguard and restore the historic Goshen Farm and its surrounding property for residents of the Broadneck Peninsula and Anne Arundel County.

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES

Waterways, Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

General public visitation to the farm is limited to special events; members of the preservation society can visit the property at any time. The all-volunteer organization provides a variety of programming, including education programs for youth and adults and a variety of events.

The Goshen Farm Sharing Garden provides a place for Goshen Farm members to garden. The community garden exists to educate the public about the history and importance of Goshen Farm and to revive the working history of Goshen Farm. It also provides an opportunity for kids to plant, grow, and harvest delicious and healthy food while

having fun.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements in the existing farm buildings (in coordination with property owner Anne Arundel County Board of Education), including restoration of the farm house for use for interpretative exhibits and educational programming
- Expanded educational programming highlighting African American and natural history
- New interpretative materials, including outdoor signage
- While MHAA funding does not fund staffing, the preservation society is hoping to provide public access for at least 40 hours a week. MHAA funding could support contractors and consultants that would prepare the property for more public access.

HANCOCK'S RESOLUTION

LOCATION 2795 Bayside Beach Road, Pasadena

Hancock's Resolution is a historic farmstead located on the north side of Bodkin Point near the mouth of the Patapsco River. It was originally established as a tobacco plantation in 1665, 31 years after the founding of the Maryland colony. After passing through several owners, the first Hancock purchased most of the farm's land in 1733. In the mid-1700s, with the growth of Baltimore, the family switched from growing tobacco to farming fruit and vegetables. In the early 1800s the farm was more than 400 acres; the current property now is a 26.5-acre farm/park owned by Anne Arundel County. The existing farm house, built in 1785, is the only restored but unchanged 18th century farmhouse open to the public in Anne Arundel County.

The non-profit 501(c)(3) Friends of Hancock's Resolution (FOHR) was established in 1997 to preserve and protect the historic property. With an agreement with Anne Arundel County, the friends to operate the site as a park and develop educational programming and events. Volunteer-based FOHR is supported by one part-time employee from the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation.

FOHR's interpretation is guided by five major program themes:

- American Indian lifeways on the northeastern Chesapeake Bay (a 3,000-year-old camp site has been located on the property);
- The exploration of the Patapsco River by Captain John Smith in 1608 (Smith stopped at Bodkin Creek);
- Life on a Chesapeake "middling planter's" tidewater farm from 1780 to 1860;
- The War of 1812 in the Chesapeake; and
- Commerce and Transportation on the northern Chesapeake Bay from 1780 to 1860.

With its ties to John Smith's voyages and the War of 1812, Hancock's Resolution is a resource for both the Captain John Smith Chesapeake and Star-Spangled Banner national historic trails.

FOUR RIVERS INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Waterways, Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

Open to the public on Sundays from April through October, the Friends of Hancock's Resolution provides a variety of interpretive and educational programming, focusing on agricultural history and the War of 1812. FOHR also engages with local school systems to bring students to the site to explore Chesapeake lifeways in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

In 2020, Hancock's Resolution will be opening a new construction 1840s-style barn to serve as a visitor center. This new facility will allow room for a smaller scale, museum-style presentation area for the site's visitors. es an

opportunity for kids to plant, grow, and harvest delicious and healthy food while having fun.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements in the existing old farm buildings (in coordination with property owner Anne Arundel County)
- New educational programming highlighting the history of African Americans and Hancock's Resolution
- Design and development of interpretative materials and exhibits for the new visitor center
- Creating a self-guiding walking tour guide of Hancock's Resolution using an GIS Story Map application
- Acquisition of facilities and equipment for classroom activities in the visitor center
- Expansion of FOHR's program with Chesapeake High School that brings students studying Maryland history, environmental science, art, and child development to our site. Child development students receive training from FOHR volunteers as docents and then elementary school students to Hancock's Resolution. The new visitor center will allow the program to expand and offer this opportunity to other area high schools.
- Other possible projects include:

Establishment of a 4-H Club livestock management project based out of the barn stalls Establishment of a monthly speakers series

Support for archaeology projects that examine connections to African American and American Indian history

Development of a "woods walking trail"

In partnership with the University of Maryland Extension Service and Anne Arundel County Recreation and Parks, support a master naturalist training program.

JUG BAY WETLANDS SANCTUARY

LOCATION Primary Office: McCann Wetlands Center, 1361 Wrighton Road, Lothian, MD

The Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary is located within the tidal reaches of the Patuxent River in southern Anne Arundel County. It was established in 1985 and is operated by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks. The Sanctuary protects about 1,700 acres of unique tidal freshwater marshes, forested wetlands, upland and riparian forest, creeks, meadows, pine and sand barrens, and fields along the Patuxent River. This protected land provides a safe haven for a high diversity of plants, insects, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish and microbes. Significant Native American archaeological resources have been located within the sanctuary, and are the subject of robust research and public programming in coordination with the County's Cultural Resources Division and in partnership with the non-profit Lost Towns Project.

The sanctuary proper features the McCann Wetlands Center, which serves as a visitor center to the Jug Bay complex. Other sections include the Glendening Nature Preserve, Patuxent Wetlands Park, Wooton's Landing Wetland Park, the Jug Bay Farm Preserve (Riggleman Farm), and the Nature Preserve at Waysons Corner.

Management of the sanctuary falls to three full-time and five part-time county employees. Several staff have extensive public programming and educational backgrounds. Their work is supported by volunteers, including those of the Friends of Jug Bay, a 600+ member, non-profit organization established in 1986. Support from the friends includes research internships, summer camp scholarships, staff development support, and acquisition of research and education equipment and materials.

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES

Waterways, Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

The McCann Wetlands Center and sanctuary proper is open year round on Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays. From March through November, the center is also open on Sundays. The Glendening Nature Preserve is open daily.

In addition to the general recreational activities available in the sanctuary (hiking, boating, paddling, recreational

fishing, birding), this collection of resources is used to educate adults and students about the ecology of the Patuxent. Youth educational programming (both on shore and on canoe/kayak) encourages students to practice field testing techniques, develop observational skills, and consider the impacts of human activity on nature. The River Farm site also hosts the South County Community Garden.

Researchers study the many facets of sanctuary's habitats and wildlife, such as marsh surface elevation, water quality, native bees, amphibians, and birds. Stewardship activities are integral to maintaining sanctuary's unique ecosystems. Volunteers are engaged with most all sanctuary projects; hundreds of volunteers and the general public have the opportunity to be stewards of the environment by participating in plantings, trash removals, invasive species control, and other projects.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements, chiefly the restoration of historic houses and farm buildings on the Riggelman Farm, would provide a unique space to support visitors and visiting scholars that are conducting natural and cultural history research, and could be a platform to tell the story of Native American history, as well as local agricultural and tobacco history. This space could also be used to display a permanent exhibit of the cultural/archaeological history and artifacts found in the Jug Bay Complex.
- Develop an online story map, and provide for more onsite interpretative materials about Jug Bay's cultural/archaeological history, including expanded exhibits and interpretation across the park.
- Other projects include expanding educational programming on natural history and Native American history; community events; community gardens; recreational programming; and interpretive outdoor signage.

KUETHE LIBRARY

LOCATION 5 Crain Highway, S.E., Glen Burnie

The Ann Arrundell County Historical Society (AACHS) was founded in 1962. The Kuethe Library Building bears the name of William Kuethe who built it in 1932 to serve as a public library for the local community. It operated for many years as a branch of the Anne Arundel County Library system and since 1991 has operated under the auspices of the Kuethe Library Board of Trustees. The research center houses the collections of both the Ann Arrundell County Historical Society and the Anne Arundel Genealogical Society (AAGS) and comprises more than 5,000 books, maps, documents, photographs, local histories, genealogical information, ephemera, and other resources for both professional and amateur historians.

The Kuethe Library provides the public with an extensive collection of local historical and genealogical records to facilitate research. Its collection is cataloged in the collections of the Anne Arundel County Public Library System. The library is open to the public Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays and is always working on ways to make the collections more easily accessible. It offers wi-fi access for a nominal charge and access to the collections is free for members of AACHS and AAGS; non-members are requested to donate \$5 per visit.

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES

Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

Volunteers help facilitate research for visitors by providing information and access to the collections. The Kuethe Library publishes a quarterly journal with articles on local history and hosts speakers at seminars who speak on past life in the county. The historical society conducts a used book sale for the public twice a year (May and October).

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements (in coordination with the Kuethe Family who owns the building), including: ADA compliance upgrades
Security system and IT upgrades

- Upgraded computer and computer accessories (printers, scanners, etc.)
- Exhibit displays
- Research workshops and educational programming
- Interpretative planning

LINTHICUM WALKS

LOCATION 2295 Davidsonville Road, Gambrills

Linthicum Walks is a historic property located in the Gambrills/Crofton area of western Anne Arundel County. A frame 19th-century farmhouse (part of which dates to the 1700s) is the primary structure on the property. An outbuilding and the Linthicum Family cemetery date to the mid-1800s. The property is owned by Anne Arundel County and is administered by the county's Department of Recreation and Parks. The non-profit Friends of Historic Linthicum Walks was established in 2013 to preserve, promote, and protect the property, and today serves as the primary steward of the property.

The dwelling and farm buildings at Linthicum Walks are significant for their architecture, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the vernacular architecture of rural Tidewater Maryland of the late 18th through mid 19th centuries. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

In 2016, the grounds were accredited as a ArbNet Level 1 arboretum. Tree species include Himalayan and Japanese cedars, magnolias, Chinese and American hollies, and a variety of fruit trees.

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES

Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

The Friends of Historic Linthicum Walks hosts several groups for meetings, including chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Girl Scouts of America. Seasonal events include a Flag Day celebration and an annual plant sale fundraising event. The friends have also hosted various art exhibitions and receptions. While the house has been rented for private events, such as weddings, current rehabilitation projects have limited expanding the rental business. The grounds are open to the public from dawn to dusk; the house is open by appointment only due to volunteer staffing limitations.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements (in coordination with property owner Anne Arundel County), including:
Refurbishment of historic doors and entryways
- Interior plaster work in upstairs bedrooms
- Water abatement
- ADA compliance upgrades
- Security fencing for perimeter; specialized fencing/protections for Linthicum Family Cemetery
- Archaeological investigations to determine size and composition of historic outbuildings
- Educational programming in partnership with Crofton Middle and High schools: ecology and horticulture, visual and culinary arts
- Landscaping improvements to arboretum
- Interpretative planning

ODENTON HERITAGE SOCIETY HISTORICAL CENTER

LOCATION 1367 Odenton Road, Odenton, MD 21113

The non-profit Odenton Heritage Society was founded in 1989 by a group of residents who sought to preserve Odenton's cultural and architectural history. The society has acquired three properties within the Odenton Local Historic District:

- Old Masonic Hall (1912) – Using funds from the Anne Arundel Scattered Sites and the Historical Odenton Enhancements Capital Projects programs, OHS acquired the hall in the early 2000s. A private bank loan allowed OHS to take on initial restoration projects.
- Old Bethel Church (1917) – The small rusticated concrete block structure was gifted to OHS by the Soroptimist International of Severn Run in the early 2000s.
- Citizens State Bank (1917) – In the early 1990s, OHS purchased and restored Odenton's first bank which is located adjacent to the Odenton MARC ticket office. The purchase was made possible by a loan by Arundel Community Development Services (under the Community Development Grant Program).

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES

Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

OHS uses the Old Masonic Hall as a meeting venue and features a museum on the second floor. The museum is open to the public on the first Sunday of every month and by appointment. The museum spaces has numerous exhibits on Odenton history, including its intimate connections with the railroads. Old Bethel Church is rented out primarily to religious groups, providing a source of income for the society. The former Citizens State Bank has been converted for use as a coffee shop serving MARC commuters.

POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements
- Educational programming, including exhibit upgrades
- Interpretative planning
- Docent training

RISING SUN INN

LOCATION 1090 Generals Highway, Crownsville

The Rising Sun Inn is a 18th-century farmhouse and tavern. The earliest section of the structure dates to 1753, constructed by Anne Arundel tobacco grower Edwin Baldwin. Around 1784, Baldwin's son Henry expanded the building into its current form. Henry, a Revolutionary War hero, operated it as a tavern from 1785 until his death in 1793.

The Rising Sun stands along what was once a major colonial road between Baltimore and Annapolis. This road was used by generals Washington and Rochambeau during the American Revolution, and continued to be an important north-south route into the 20th century. (Today the road is called Generals Highway in recognition of the general's historic march). The inn was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 and is considered a significant resource on the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail.

In 1916, the Anne Arundel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution purchased the inn which was in disrepair. While still owned by the DAR chapter, the all-volunteer, non-profit 501(c)(3) Friends of the Rising Sun Inn (established in 1999) manages the day-to-day stewardship and programming at the site.

FOURRIVERSINTERPRETIVETHEMES

Living Past, America's Roots

CURRENT PROGRAMMING

The Rising Sun Inn is open to the public for a monthly docent-led guided tour (second Sunday of the month from March through November); a modest admission is charged. An architectural tour is also offered on a limited basis. The inn is also open to the public for special events, including historic candlelight ghost stories tours, a spring authors series, and hands-on crafting activities tied with the inn's colonial history.

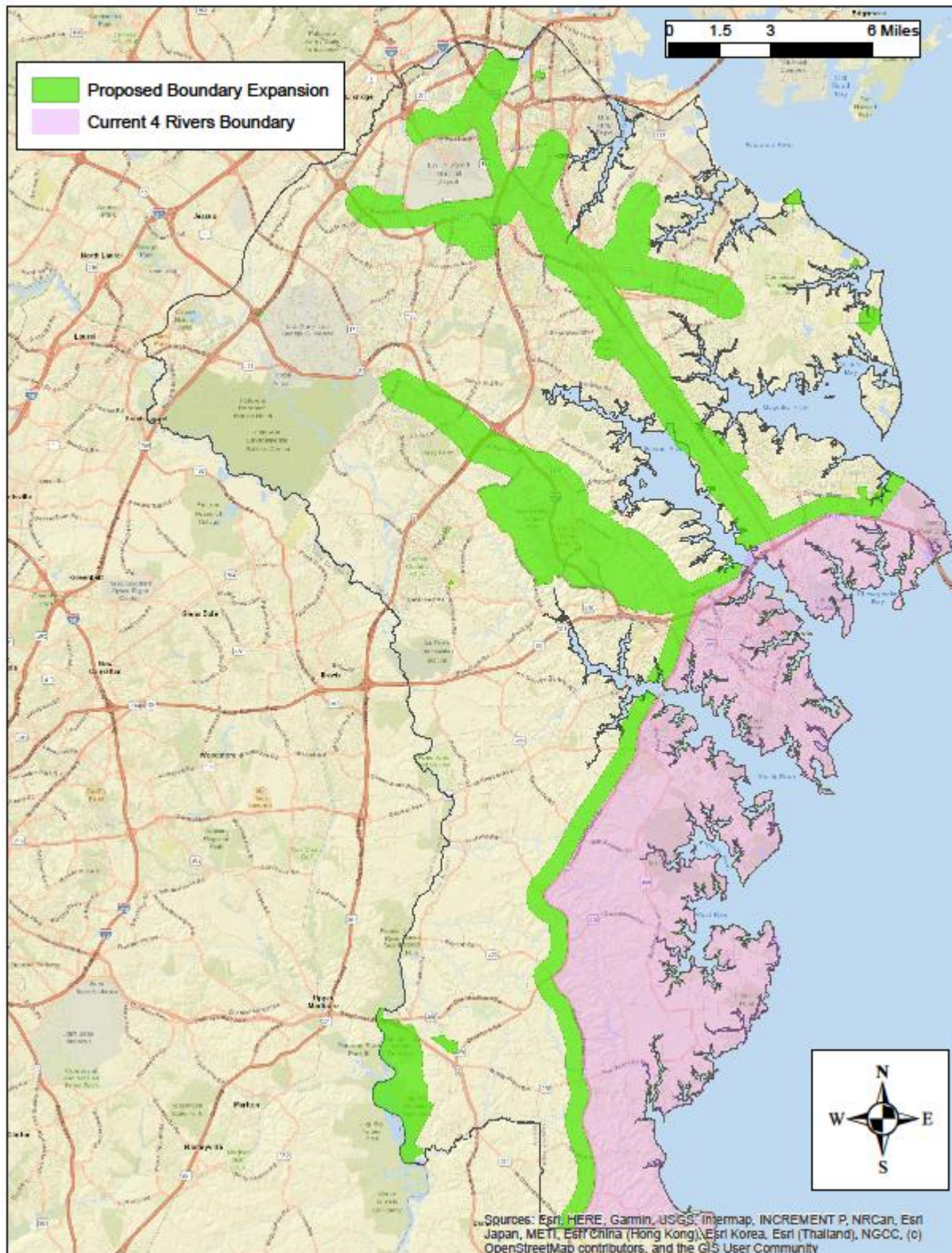
POTENTIAL PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR MHAA FUNDING

- Capital improvements, including the restoration of an 18th-century beehive oven, expansion of brick colonial gutters for water mitigation, and restoration of the carriage house for expanded program space
- Other future projects include the design, fabrication, and installation of outdoor interpretive signage, as well as the creation of more traditional print and digital interpretive products.

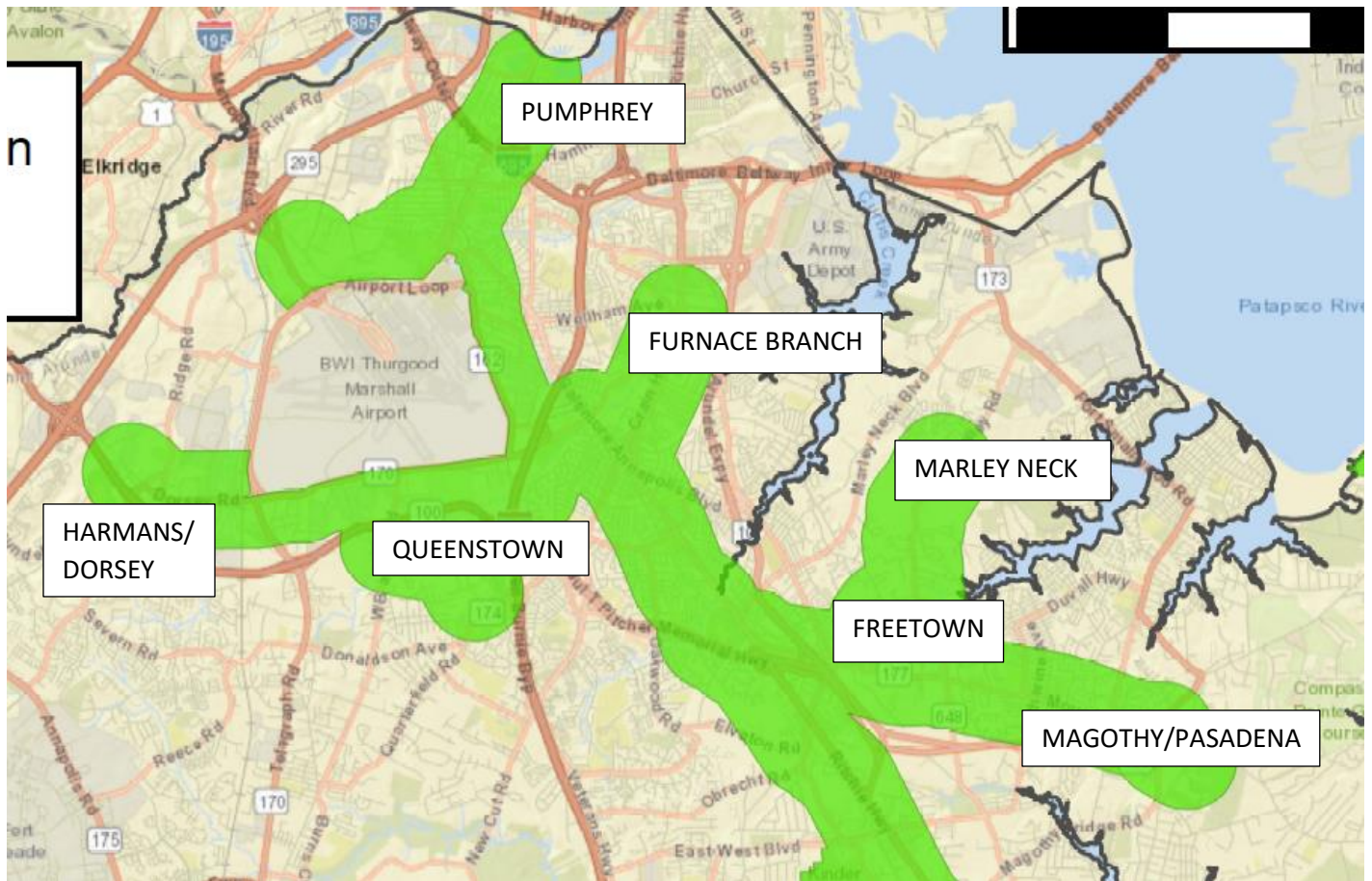
Section 7 – Maps of Proposed Boundary Amendment

Map 1:

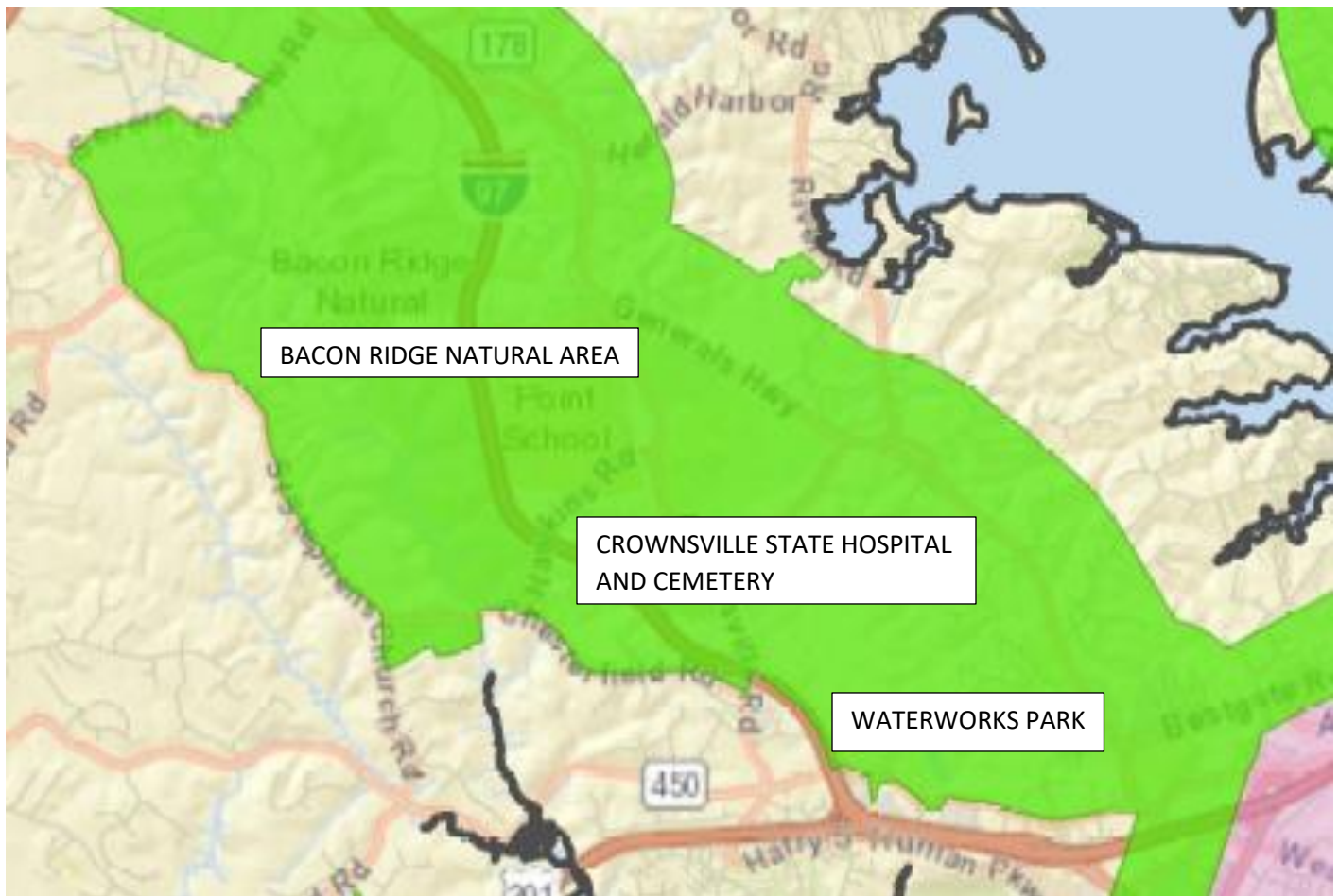
Four Rivers Heritage Area Boundary Expansion



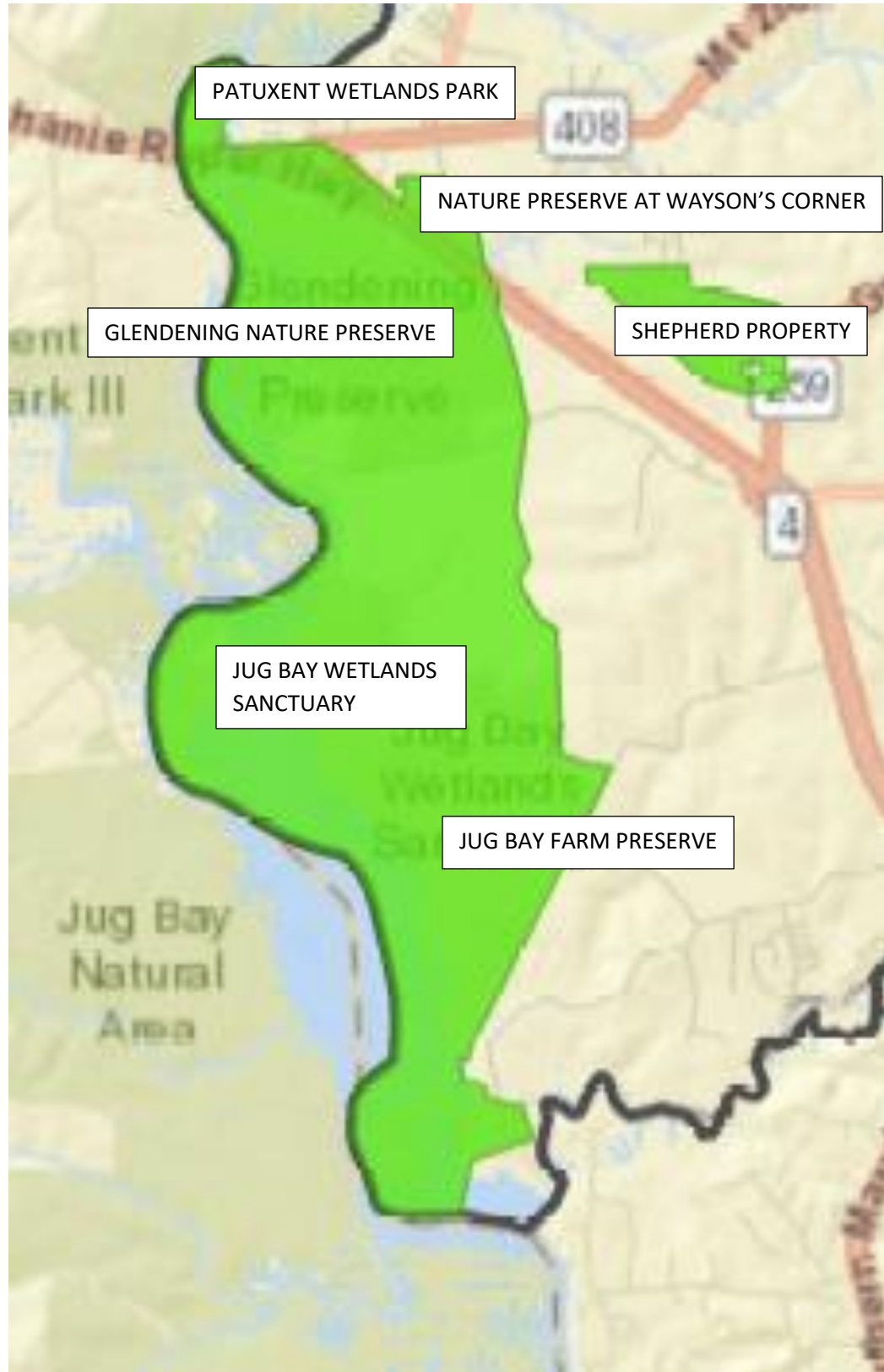
Map 2: North County Detail



Map 3: Mid-County Cluster Detail



Map 4: Jug Bay Cluster Detail



Appendix A: CRD Study, Expanding the Boundary of the Four Rivers Heritage Area (EBFRHA) – August 2020