

Draft

Patapsco Heritage Area Management Plan

June 2014

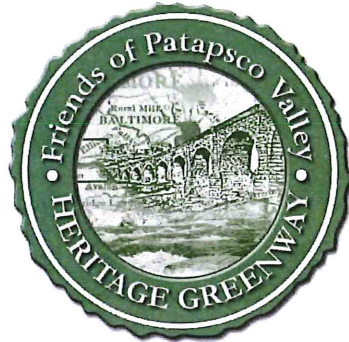


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Patapsco Heritage Area Management Plan

June 23, 2014



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Executive Summary

For over 200 years, the Patapsco Valley has been the focal point for historic events and scientific advances that have transformed Maryland and the nation. Beginning in 1995, the Patapsco Heritage Greenway Committee sought to preserve and interpret the resources of the valley, from Ellicott City and Oella to Elkridge. In 1997, the Patapsco Heritage Greenway Committee acted to create the Patapsco Valley Heritage Greenway and to achieve its status as a recognized state heritage area through the Maryland Heritage Areas Program. In the ensuing years, the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (also operating under the name of the Friends of the Patapsco Valley Heritage Greenway) assumed management responsibility for the recognized heritage area, organizing and hosting projects, programs and special events to celebrate, preserve, protect, and conserve the valley's historic, cultural, archeological, natural, and recreation resources. These activities have involved a wide array of heritage partners and engaged thousands of volunteers in local communities.

What is a Heritage Area?

Heritage Areas are locally designated and state certified regions where public and private partners make commitments to preserving and enhancing historical, cultural and natural resources for sustainable economic development through heritage tourism. The program is intended as a partnership between state agencies and local communities to optimize the appeal of the state's distinctive regions as heritage tourism experiences. At the same time, heritage areas focus community attention on under-appreciated aspects of history, culture, and natural areas to foster a stronger sense of regional pride.

Eleven Core Components of a Successful Heritage Area

- **A strong focus or theme(s).** Strong themes make a place different or distinctive from the areas that surround it or that are nearby.
- **Evidence of the Area's Heritage.** This can be comprised of historic buildings, structures, districts, distinctive cultural and/or natural landscapes, as well as museums and living resources. The evidence should be available in enough abundance to signal the presence of a distinctive place, though there may be signs of modern occupation and enterprise.
- **Enthusiastic and able local leadership, preferably with a significant civic or community based level of involvement.** Leadership should include business, civic, cultural, arts, museum, environmental, tourism, and historic preservation organizations – as well as local government. Public outreach is a priority, especially an effort to involve African Americans and others who may have played important roles in the history of the area, yet who are sometimes overlooked. Finally, the leadership also involves a good working relationship with local media – newspapers, radio, and television – to assure that information about the heritage area is available to the residents of the region.
- **Visitor services, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, shopping, and recreational attractions such as golf, tennis, boating, etc.** Ideally, the accommodations

available to the heritage visitor will have some distinction or local flavor – locally owned/managed businesses, small inns, bed & breakfasts, etc. The restaurants and shopping opportunities for visitors are special, unlike offerings back home.

- **Ease of accessibility.** Successful heritage areas require appropriate transportation facilities. Within the heritage area, visitors are able to move about easily, whether by automobile, bicycle, foot, rail, or boat as appropriate. And, public access is readily available.
- **Interpretive Structure and Programs.** The visitor is easily able to find the major stories of how the area's heritage came to happen and why it is important in Maryland and the nation's development.
- **Environmental Stewardship.** Successful heritage areas need to recognize, protect, and preserve the natural resources within the heritage area.
- **Economic Development.** A successful heritage area needs to have a viable economy which recognizes the value of the area's heritage resources.
- **Leverage.** In creating the Maryland Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas Program, the state is acknowledging the wisdom of investing public dollars to create value, spark private investment, and motivate local leadership. Successful heritage areas are sustainable over time, requiring less and less public support.
- **Vision.** Successful heritage areas capture the imagination and commitment of many people, especially local leaders who have the drive, passion, capabilities, and resources to make it happen. Successful heritage areas also capture a larger share of private investment.
- **Management.** A strong, effective professionally staffed management organization that orchestrates the collaborations involved, actively brokers resources, and otherwise sees to the implementation of the vision embodied in the management plan.

Benefits of Being a Certified Heritage Area

- enhanced stewardship of heritage resources – historic resources, archeological resources, cultural resources, and natural resources
- enhanced quality of life for heritage area residents and enhanced experiences for heritage area visitors
- financial benefits to heritage area partners and owners of heritage resources
- matching grants to support management of the heritage area (for the Patapsco Heritage Greenway), for capital and non-capital heritage tourism projects, and for heritage area marketing activities by PHG, Visit Howard County, and Enjoy Baltimore County)
- expanded eligibility for certain types of state tax credits for owners of historic buildings
- loans to non-profit organizations, local jurisdictions, individuals, and businesses for heritage tourism-related capital projects including acquisition, refinancing, rehabilitation, and predevelopment (projects must address or complete a priority activity outlined in the approved management plan and must be endorsed by the Patapsco Heritage Greenway)

Patapsco Heritage Area Management Plan

There is a two-stage process to become a Maryland Certified Heritage Area. First, communities within the contemplated Heritage Area prepare an application to MHAA to become a Recognized Heritage Area. Following MHAA approval of the application, the Recognized Heritage Area is eligible to apply for matching grant funds to develop a Certified Heritage Area Management Plan. The Patapsco Valley Heritage Area was designated a Recognized Heritage Area by MHAA in 1998 and has received a grant to develop a management plan.

The purpose of the management plan for the heritage area is threefold:

- to provide a strategic action blueprint for coordinating the many collaborative efforts required to develop a successful heritage area
- to enable the key stakeholders to reach consensus on the roles each will play in implementation of the management plan
- to determine the optimum investment of public resources necessary to trigger the significant private commitments of dollars, energy, and programmatic support that will make the heritage area sustainable over time

The plan incorporates all actions required for management entities in the MHAA's new strategic plan (MHAA 2009). Management actions explicitly address stewardship of resources in the four categories identified by the state heritage areas program: historic resources, cultural resources, archeological resources, and natural resources. Management actions also explicitly address state requirements for heritage area planning and evaluation.

A Certified Heritage Area Management Plan may be updated after approval if necessary or desirable to reflect proposed boundary changes or other significant changes to principal required components of the management plan such as themes, goals and objectives, Heritage Area management structure, etc.

The Patapsco Heritage Area

The Patapsco Heritage Area includes approximately 24.6 square miles along the Patapsco River from just below Elkridge to just above Daniels. The primary components of the Patapsco Heritage Area are the places in the Patapsco Valley along the Patapsco River where its natural resources supported industrial development in the 18th and 19th centuries, the communities that developed as a result of industrial development, the adjoining rural lands that supported those communities, and the travel routes that connected the Patapsco Valley to Baltimore and its port.

- the Patapsco River gorge, extending from below Elkridge to upstream of the historic community of Daniels and encompassing the remains of the many industrial enterprises that flourished during the heritage area's period of significance
- the Patapsco River's tributary stream valleys draining into the Patapsco Valley gorge

PATAPSCO HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

- the historic communities of Elkridge, Ellicott City, Oella, Relay, Avalon, and Daniels, including the places where the valley's business owners, workers, and their families lived
- the historic communities of Catonsville and Lawyer's Hill, including the places settled early in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as people moved west from the city of Baltimore along the National Road and the US 1 corridor
- the Historic National Road (All American Road) corridor, including the historic travel route along which raw materials needed for production were transported to the valley's manufacturing facilities and along which its finished products were taken to Baltimore for sale and shipment around the world
- other connecting travel route corridors including the roads connecting historic communities with one another and to the river, and the historic B&O Railroad rail line
- Patapsco Valley State Park and other adjoining lands of conservation interest

Within these places, are significantly high concentrations of historical, cultural, and/or natural resources, which contribute to the historic significance of the heritage area. These resources already offer many heritage experiences to residents and visitors and have the potential to offer more and higher quality heritage experiences.

Vision for the Heritage Area

The vision for the Patapsco Heritage Area is composed of an overview and six supporting statements describing desired conditions related to natural resources, historic resources, scenic resources, visitor experience, economic benefits to the heritage area, and partnerships. The overarching vision is:

In 2025, the Patapsco Heritage Area lies at the heart of a network of protected lands along the Patapsco River representative of Maryland's Piedmont forest and industrial heritage. Natural processes, natural beauty, and history combine to create a unique opportunity for neighboring residents and visitors from across the state and beyond, to understand and enjoy Maryland's most dramatic river valley. Through the efforts of many partners, the public appreciates the significance of the valley's heritage, understands its history, and enjoys the experiences it has to offer.

Mission of the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc.

"The Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (PHG) is dedicated to preserving, protecting, interpreting and restoring the environment, history and culture of the Patapsco Valley between Daniels and Elkridge, Maryland."

Goals and Objectives for the Heritage Area

Five strategic goals frame the management actions that will accomplish the vision for the heritage area:

Stewardship – *Promote and facilitate stewardship of heritage resources to support interpretation and appreciation of the history of the Patapsco Valley, protect the natural environment, enhance the quality of life for residents, and ensure a high quality visitor experience.*

Interpretation – *Provide heritage experiences for visitors focused on interpreting the Patapsco Valley vital importance in Maryland's industrial revolution and its role in Maryland's evolving resource stewardship ethic.*

Heritage Tourism – *Increase the economic benefits of heritage tourism in the Patapsco Valley.*

Recreation – *Offer residents and visitors opportunities to explore and learn about the heritage area through a variety of quality recreation experiences.*

Management – *Assure a strong, sustainable organization for Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc.*

Significance of the Heritage Area

The heritage area's significance statements express why, within a national, statewide, and regional context, the heritage area's resources and values are important enough to warrant heritage area certification.

Overarching Statement of Significance

The Patapsco Valley's overarching significance is associated with its vital importance in Maryland's Industrial Revolution, followed by its role in the region's evolving consciousness towards resource stewardship and regional planning to serve present and future generations.

Related Statements of Significance

- **The Valley as an Iconic Landscape of an Emerging Nation**

The Patapsco Valley portrays the early history of an emerging nation. It serves as a reminder of conditions, opportunities, and hardships encountered when America began seeking its economic independence.

- **The Valley as a Center for Innovation**

During much of the 18th and 19th centuries, the Patapsco Valley distinguished itself as a center for innovation in entrepreneurship, technology, and progressive social change. Its early economic history was associated with enterprises that took advantage of the valley's resources to produce products that could be shipped to markets at home and abroad.

- **The Valley as a Forerunner of the Conservation Movement**

The Patapsco Valley is a noteworthy milestone of the transition that occurred at the turn of the 20th century when Marylanders and the nation began to understand the need to conserve natural resources and provide for the recreation and open space needs of future generations.

Interpreting the Heritage Area

The heritage area's *interpretive framework* provides a means for organizing interpretive experiences that reflect the area's significance, as summarized above. That framework consists of the following "primary themes" or main topics used as the basis for designing interpretive experiences:

The Valley's Natural Resources and Their Values

In 1608, John Smith briefly explored the Patapsco River and noted its iron deposits. By the end of the 17th century, early settlers had discovered the valley's other resources which provided the foundation for the valley's development as one of Maryland's early industrial centers. Contrary to the Native American perspective, Europeans regarded those resources as consumable and by using them for production risked increasing the valley's susceptibility to damaging floods.

Chronicles of Industries and Their Communities

The Patapsco offers a window for learning about the chronicles of Maryland's early industries and the communities that provided their labor and supporting services. Its stories range from a bird's eye view of the valley's development to those associated with individual industries and their businesses. Rather than occurring in isolation, the valley's history is best understood in a larger regional and national political, economic, and social context.

Connectivity as a Key to Prosperity

Connectivity with the outside world was a key to the valley's economic prosperity. Establishment of Elk Ridge Landing in the 1730s, the National Road in the 1790s, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the 1820s successively offered the means for transporting the valley's products to regional, national, and international markets. The valley's network of roads, waterworks, and river crossings also provided the internal infrastructure that enabled the movement of raw material, products, and local labor.

Towards a New Identity

In the early 1900s, the valley's declining economic advantages, combined with emerging views towards natural resource values, prompted its slow transition towards a new identity as a major recreation and conservation area in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. The renaissance of several of its historic communities such as Ellicott City and Oella, which began in the 1950s, reinforced the valley's distinctiveness.

Building on the Past – Visions for the 21st Century

The valley's transformation from an early industrial center to a regional park with adjacent neighborhoods was largely completed by the end of the 20th century. It has entered a new era emphasizing the concept of sustainability and its interwoven components of environment, economy and communities. The valley offers unusual opportunities, particularly for state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, to collaborate in achieving their respective visions for the 21st century.

Heritage Area Management Actions

Through the management planning process, the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (PHG) has developed a management framework that will guide its actions over the next ten years. The management actions that PHG will implement as the heritage area's management entity – in collaboration with its heritage partners – will collectively seek to accomplish PHG's mission and the vision for the Patapsco Heritage Area. Management actions fall into categories that correspond to PHG's goals.

Stewardship Management Actions

Stewardship actions will strengthen public appreciation and stewardship of the heritage area's historic, cultural, archeological, and natural resources. Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (PHG) will coordinate these efforts working with its heritage partners. Its collaborative efforts will focus on:

- increasing public appreciation of the Patapsco's heritage resources and the needs and benefits of preserving those resources
- promoting and facilitating preservation of the historic resources that are fundamental or otherwise important to the heritage area
- promoting and facilitating protection of cultural resources important to sustaining the heritage area's regional identity
- promoting and facilitating conservation of archeological resources
- protecting and conserving natural resources

Interpretation Management Actions

PHG will foster a unified image and understanding of the Patapsco's stories through coordinated interpretive messaging and materials by PHG and its partners. PHG will lead collaborative efforts to provide a heritage experience for visitors designed to interpret the Patapsco Valley as a cradle of Maryland's industrial revolution, inviting engagement by residents and visitors, and raising the Patapsco's profile as a place of state and national significance. Collaborations will focus on:

- facilitating comprehensive interpretive planning
- fostering a unified presentation of the Patapsco's stories
- conveying the stories through a variety of interpretive media, programming, and events
- using the Patapsco's heritage resources to teach American history
- using the Patapsco's natural resources to foster environmental awareness
- enhancing interpretive efforts through scholarly research

Heritage Tourism Management Actions

PHG will collaborate with its heritage partners to enhance visibility, grow audiences, and offer a quality visitor experience in the Patapsco Valley. Enhancing the overall appeal and enjoyment of the Patapsco's history, culture, natural environment, and scenic beauty will result in overall economic benefits of heritage tourism to the Patapsco Valley by creating opportunities for small business development in heritage communities, job growth, and a stronger tax base. Collaborations will focus on:

- building the Patapsco's visibility and growing audiences
- providing consistent orientation and wayfinding via signage, printed materials, web-based information, and social media
- providing services and experiences in heritage communities that attract visitors and residents, encouraging them to spend time in the area

Heritage Recreation Management Actions

PHG will collaborate with its heritage partners to enhance opportunities for residents and visitors to appreciate the valley's heritage while enjoying a variety of quality recreation experiences. Residents and visitors to the heritage area will have opportunities to learn about the Patapsco's history while enjoying a variety of recreation experiences. The Patapsco Heritage Greenway (PHG) will support efforts led by its heritage partners to make these quality recreation experiences available, providing technical assistance, facilitating applications for grant funding, and nurturing public support for proposed investments in park management, preservation of open space, and development of recreation experiences of the type and intensity suitable for the valley. Actions will be focused in three areas:

- working with management entities for public parks to enhance opportunities for quality heritage recreation experiences while respecting significant ecological resources of the heritage area

- working with management entities for public trails to address chronic trail management issues where they currently exist and provide new trail links that will enhance connectivity and the general recreation experience throughout the valley
- supporting state funding for land acquisition by MD DNR in Patapsco Valley State Park with emphasis on properties that have historic significance

Heritage Area Management Entity's Business Plan

The business plan for heritage area outlines how PHG, Inc. – as the heritage area's management entity – will govern itself, operate sustainably, collaborate with partners, and interface with the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority to accomplish the vision for the heritage area. By definition a heritage area assumes a network of partners collaborating to realize a shared vision, with the knowledge that by working with one another they can accomplish far more than when acting alone. PHG, Inc. will lead the effort, providing the framework for action through its management plan; offering leadership, incentives, technical assistance, and opportunities for financial support to partners; and fostering programs that stimulate partners to undertake projects and build the heritage area.

Part one of the business plan presents the organizational management goal and related objectives and implementing actions for PHG, Inc. Objectives and implementing actions under the management goal fall into six categories:

- PHG organizational management
- financial and asset management
- funding
- partnerships
- communications
- planning and evaluation

Part two of the business plan presents an implementation plan for all actions identified in the management plan. Implementation of the recommended actions is expected to occur over time, generally within the ten years following plan approval by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority. Management actions are assigned to one of three time periods for implementation:

- short-term (1 to 3 years) – highest priority and/or more readily accomplished
- mid-term (4 to 5 years) – moderate priority
- long-term (6 to 10 years) – lower priority and/or challenges will take longer to plan for and secure funding needed to implement

Management actions are generally described in terms of primary responsibility, collaborating partners, project cost, funding source, and desired outcomes. Some of the major work efforts in FY15, FY16, and FY17 include the following:

Stewardship Priorities

- collaborate with Patapsco Valley State Park (MD DNR) to support sustainable management of park resources, to protect and preserve the natural resources of the park, and to avoid or minimize actions which would promote environmental degradation of the park
- initiate technical support and communications with heritage partners to encourage successful grant applications to the Maryland Heritage Area Program and other grant-making entities that will preserve, protect, and/or conserve heritage resources
- support efforts to permanently protect lands identified as of conservation interest

Interpretation Priorities

- work with the heritage partners, develop and implement a comprehensive interpretive plan for the heritage area that provides a coordinated vision for its interpretive and educational program

Heritage Tourism Priorities

- develop and distribute a new heritage area map and guide
- develop and implement a heritage area identity and branding plan
- create a new website dedicated exclusively to the heritage area
- generally increase collaborations with Enjoy Baltimore County and Visit Howard County to encourage and support events, programs, and activities that enhance the visitor experience within the heritage area

Heritage Recreation Priorities

- collaborate with Patapsco Valley State Park (MD DNR) to secure funding for MD DNR to complete a management plan for the park
- collaborate with partners to develop additional recreational trails

Management Priorities

- develop and implement organizational management actions needed to support and sustain PHG operations related to the heritage area
- develop and implement a long-range development plan that provides secure, stable funding from diverse sources to support PHG as the heritage area's management entity and to support special projects and programs
- cultivate relationships with heritage partners to convey opportunities for collaboration to tell the heritage area's stories, make linkages, and protect heritage resources

Future Plan Implementation

Heritage areas work to engage all interested parties and to leverage resources to accomplish the vision and goals for the heritage area. The heritage area's management plan provides the blueprint for coordinating the many collaborate efforts. It is an advisory document demonstrating awareness of the heritage area's partners and stakeholders, their "buy-in", and general support for management concepts. In the future, implementation of the approved plan will rely on efforts of these partners and stakeholders, coordinated by the Patapsco Heritage Greenway (PHG) as the Patapsco Heritage Area's designated management entity. Participation in plan implementation will be voluntary and will not be required as a result of potential actions identified in the approved management plan.

Full implementation of the management plan could be many years in the future and will depend upon securing funding and support from a variety of sources. Approval of the management plan does not guarantee that funding needed to implement the plan will be forthcoming. The management plan's recommended actions and the potential roles and responsibilities of partners are conceptual and do not obligate any partners to fund or allocate resources. Participation in the program does, however, qualify PHG and its partners and stakeholders – such as Baltimore County, Howard County, and others – for potential state matching grants for actions identified in the plan or that otherwise support accomplishing the goals for the Patapsco Heritage Area.

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Acronyms

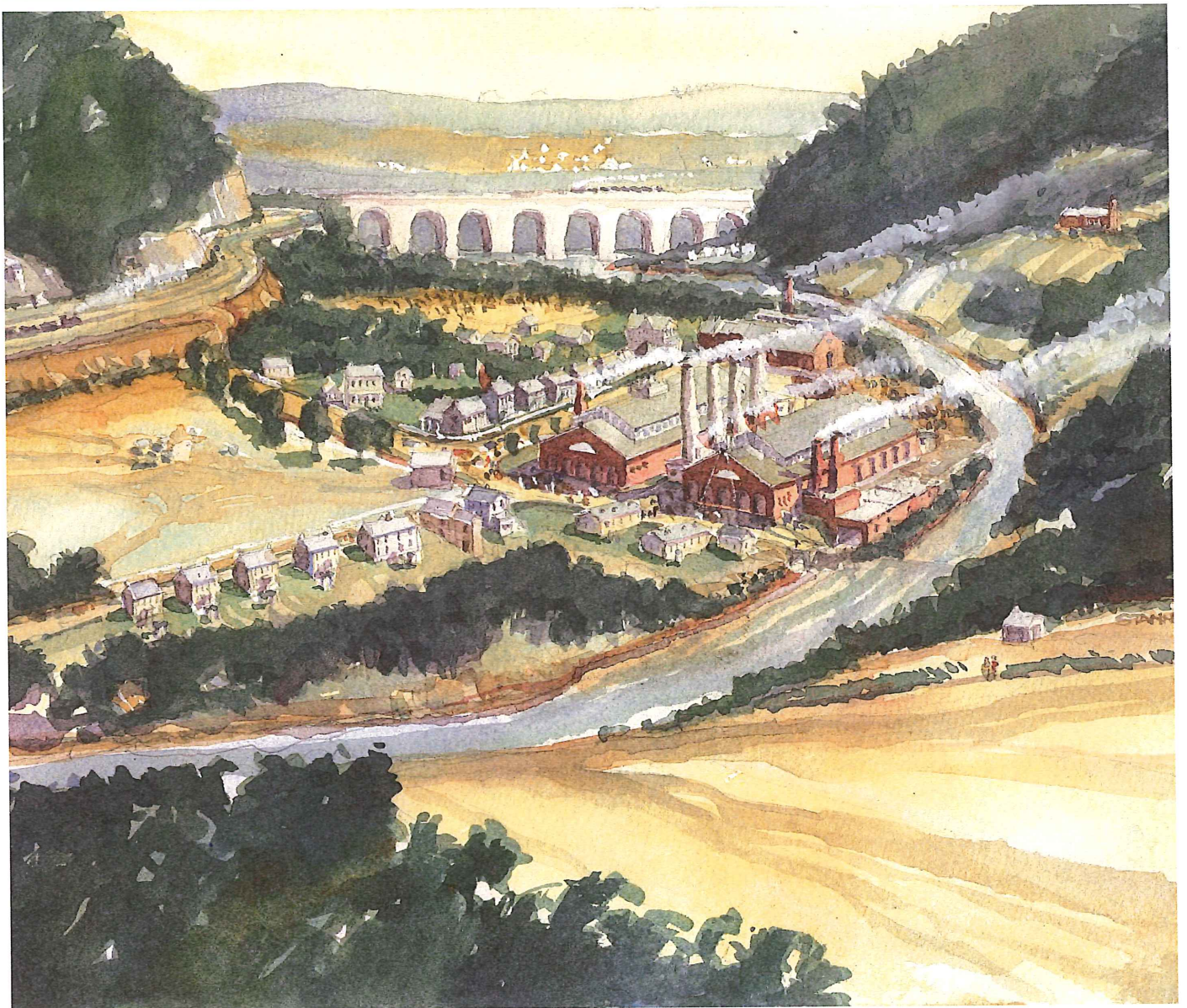
AIP	annual interpretive plan
CADVC	Center for Art, Design and Visual Culture (at CCBC)
CCA	community conservation area (Baltimore County)
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CCBC	Community College of Baltimore County
CEA	community enhancement area (Baltimore County)
CHA	certified heritage area
CIP	comprehensive interpretive plan
CRUSA	Capital Region USA
ECHDP	Ellicott City Historic District Partnership
EPS	Department of Environmental Protection and Sustainability (Baltimore County)
FIP	Façade Improvement Program (Ellicott City)
FPVHG	Friends of Patapsco Valley Heritage Greenway
HCTP	Howard County Office of Tourism and Promotion (Visit Howard County)
HEC	Historic Ellicott City
HES	Historic Environmental Settings
HPC	Historic Preservation Commission (Howard County)
IBA	Important Bird Area
LPC	Landmarks Preservation Commission (Baltimore County)
MBSS	Maryland Biological Stream Survey
MD DHCD	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
MD DNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
MD DOE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MHAA	Maryland Heritage Areas Authority
MHT	Maryland Historical Trust
MIHP	Maryland Inventory of Historic Places
MOTD	Maryland Office of Tourism Development
MTA	Maryland Transit Administration
MTC	Maryland Tourism Council
NPS	National Park Service
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
PAHB	Performing Arts and Humanities Building (PAHB)
PFA	Priority Funding Area
PHA	Patapsco Heritage Area
PHG	Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc.
PVSP	Patapsco Valley State Park
RECONS	Patapsco Stream Reconnaissance Program
RHA	recognized heritage area

PATAPSCO HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN – Acronyms

TMDL	total maximum daily load
UMBC	University of Maryland Baltimore County
URDL	Urban Rural Demarcation Line (Baltimore County)
USCHT	U.S. Cultural and Heritage Tourism Marketing Council
USTA	U.S. Travel Association
WQA	Water Quality Assessment
WSSC	Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

1 Background

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1. Background

1.1 Introduction

For over 200 years, the Patapsco Valley has been the focal point for historic events and scientific advances that have transformed Maryland and the nation. At the heart of the valley's history is a scenic river that in its most constructive form has united communities, commerce, industry, and recreation. The river has also continually challenged the valley's inhabitants to find ways to accommodate its unpredictable, untamed nature. By attempting to adapt the power generated by the river to their advantage, early valley residents created a unique and significant community that has evolved into an extraordinary historical, natural, and recreational area.

Beginning in 1995, the Patapsco Heritage Greenway Committee sought to preserve and interpret the resources of the valley, from Ellicott City and Oella to Elkridge. These resources tell a wide-ranging story that includes the nation's first railroad, numerous mills that harnessed the power of the river, and ravages of floods when that power could not be contained. The area, at one time, embodied the driving force behind the beginning of America's Industrial Revolution. The towns stretching along the valley from Ellicott City to Elkridge are rich with sights and stories of that era.

The valley also has its share of stories related to our country's social history. The area was home to several generations of the prominent Ellicott family, who introduced a wide array of agricultural and industrial innovations to the region. It was also the birthplace of Benjamin Banneker, the first African man of science, who was born in Oella in 1731. Because much of the history of the valley is contained within beautiful natural surroundings, the area offers outstanding recreational opportunities while presenting the challenge of continued environmental protection and stewardship.

For all of these reasons, the Patapsco Heritage Greenway Committee acted in 1997 to create the Patapsco Valley Heritage Greenway and to achieve its status as a recognized state heritage area through the Maryland Heritage Areas Program.

1.2 Maryland Heritage Areas Program

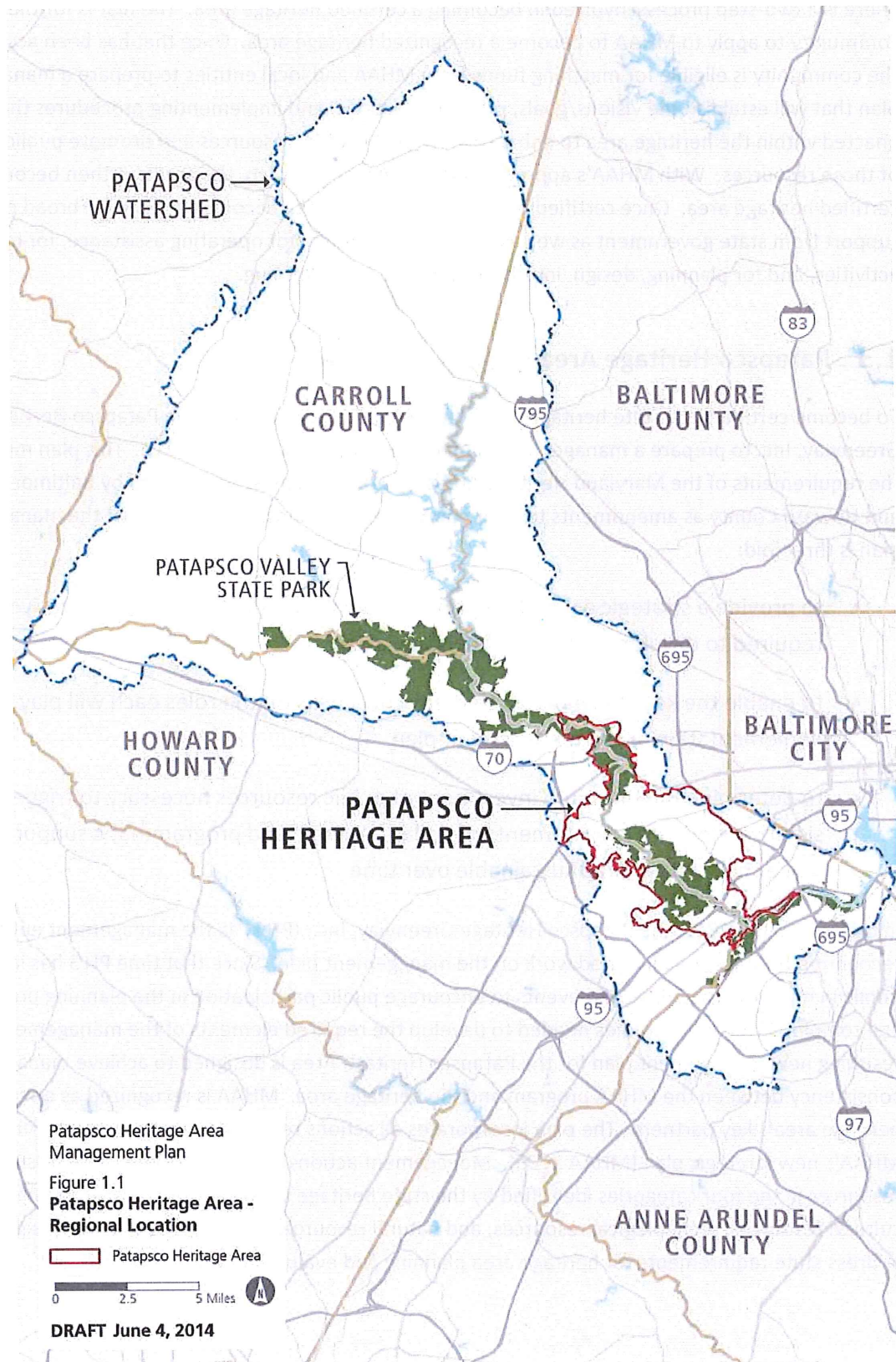
In 1996, with the signing of House Bill I, Maryland launched its heritage areas program. Administered by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, the program is designed as a partnership between state agencies and communities to optimize the appeal of the state's distinctive regions as heritage tourism experiences. The Maryland Heritage Areas Program supports heritage-rich communities in their efforts to promote tourism development, economic growth, preservation and conservation. The program has been a pioneer and leader in state heritage areas initiatives, honored in 2006 with a Preserve America Presidential Award. The Maryland Heritage Areas Authority (MHAA) governs the program. It is an independent unit within the executive branch of state government, and is administered by the Maryland Historic Trust, an agency of the Maryland Department of Planning. MHAA includes representatives from

nine state agencies and ten members with expertise in heritage-related fields who are appointed by the governor. A recently completed strategic plan (MHAA 2009) outlines actions designed to more intensely focus the Maryland Heritage Areas Program so that it can better manage and sustain the system of state heritage areas.

Maryland state heritage areas are locally designated and state certified regions where public and private partners make commitments to preserving historic, cultural, and natural resources for sustainable economic development through heritage tourism. They are defined by a distinct focus or theme and exhibit tangible evidence of the area's heritage in historic buildings and districts, archeological sites, cultural traditions, singular natural landscapes, as well as other resources such as museums, parks, and traditional ways of life. Currently, there are 12 certified heritage areas in the state.

Goals of the Maryland Heritage Areas Program *(from the MHAA Strategic Plan 2009)*

To enhance	the visitor appeal and enjoyment of the state's history, culture, natural environment, and scenic beauty by enhancing the overall 'product' – the visitor experience.
To increase	the economic activity associated with tourism, creating opportunities for small business development, job growth, and a stronger tax base.
To encourage	preservation and adaptive re-use of historic buildings, conservation of natural areas important to the state's character and environment, and the continuity and authenticity of cultural arts, heritage attractions and traditions indigenous to the region.
To enable	Marylanders and visitors alike to have greater access to and understanding of the history and traditional cultures of the state and to understand the important events that took place here.
To foster	linkages among and between heritage attractions that encourage visitors to explore, linger, and sample the diverse offerings of the state's distinctive regions.
To balance	the impact of tourism activity with the quality of life enjoyed by residents.
To accomplish	these goals via partnerships among local and regional leaders, non-profit organizations, businesses, and state agencies.



There is a two-step process involved in becoming a certified heritage area. The first is for the community to apply to MHAA to become a recognized heritage area. Once that has been accomplished, the community is eligible for matching funds from MHAA and local entities to prepare a management plan that will establish the visions/goals, programs, actions, and implementing procedures that would be enacted within the heritage area to enhance stewardship of its resources and promote public enjoyment of those resources. With MHAA's approval of the management plan, the area can then become a certified heritage area. Once certified by MHAA, a heritage area becomes eligible for broad program support from state government as well as for matching grants, for operating assistance, for marketing activities, and for planning, design, interpretation, and programming.

1.3 Patapsco Heritage Area Management Plan

To become certified as a state heritage area, the next step required is for the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. to prepare a management plan for the recognized heritage area. This plan must meet the requirements of the Maryland Heritage Areas Program and must be adopted by Baltimore County and Howard County as amendments to their comprehensive plans. The purpose of the management plan is threefold:

- to provide a strategic action blueprint for coordinating the many collaborative efforts required to develop a successful heritage area
- to enable the key stakeholders to reach consensus on the roles each will play in implementation of the management plan
- to determine the optimum investment of public resources necessary to trigger the significant private commitments of dollars, energy, and programmatic support that will make the heritage area sustainable over time

In the summer of 2013, the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc., (PHG) as the management entity for the recognized heritage area initiated work on the management plan. Since that time PHG has involved the public in numerous activities and events to encourage public participation in the planning process and has completed technical studies needed to develop the required elements of the management plan. The resulting new management plan for the Patapsco Heritage Area is designed to achieve management consistency between the MHAA program and the heritage area. MHAA is recognized as one of the heritage area's key partners. The plan incorporates all actions required for management entities in the MHAA's new strategic plan (MHAA 2009). Management actions explicitly address stewardship of resources in the four categories identified by the state heritage areas program: historic resources, cultural resources, archeological resources, and natural resources. Management actions explicitly address state requirements for heritage area planning and evaluation.

Eleven Core Components of a Successful Heritage Area

1. a strong focus or theme(s) that makes the heritage area different or distinctive from the areas that surround it or that are nearby
2. evidence of the area's heritage – its historic buildings, structures, districts, distinctive cultural and/or natural landscapes, as well as museums and living resources
3. enthusiastic and able local leadership – preferably with a significant civic or community based level of involvement, priority placed on public outreach, and a good working relationship with the local media
4. visitor services – accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, shopping, and recreational attractions such as golf, tennis, boating, etc.
5. ease of accessibility – visitors are able to move about easily, whether by automobile, bicycle, foot, rail, or boat as appropriate
6. interpretive structure and programs – visitors are easily able to find the major stories of how the area's heritage came to happen and why it is important in Maryland and the nation's development
7. **Environmental Stewardship.** Successful heritage areas need to recognize, protect, and preserve the natural resources within the heritage area.
8. economic development – a viable economy which recognizes the value of the area's heritage resources
9. sustainability – made possible by leveraging public dollars to create value, spark private investment and motivate local leadership
10. vision – that captures the imagination and commitment of many people, especially local leaders who have the drive, passion, capabilities, and resources to make it happen
11. management – a strong , effective professionally staff management organization that orchestrates the collaborations involved, actively brokers resources, and otherwise sees to the implementation of the vision embodied in the management plan

Following approval of this new heritage area management plan, it will become the approved management action plan (MAP) for the state certified Patapsco Heritage Area (previously called the Patapsco Heritage Greenway).

1.4 Patapsco Heritage Area Boundary

The Patapsco Heritage Area includes approximately 24.6 square miles (figure 1.2). The heritage area boundary reflects the five boundary definition criteria recommended for consideration by the Maryland Heritage Areas Program (see appendix B).

The primary components of the Patapsco Heritage Area are the places in the Patapsco Valley where its natural resources supported industrial development along the Patapsco River in the 18th and 19th centuries, the communities that developed as a result of industrial development, the adjoining rural lands that supported those communities, and the travel routes that connected the Patapsco Valley to Baltimore and its port.

- the **Patapsco River gorge**, extending from below Elkridge to upstream of the historic community of Daniels and encompassing the remains of the many industrial enterprises that flourished during the heritage area's period of significance
- the **Patapsco River's tributary stream valleys** draining into the Patapsco Valley gorge
- the historic communities of **Elkridge, Ellicott City, Oella, Relay, Avalon, Thistle, Ilchester, and Daniels**, including the places where the valley's business owners, workers, and their families lived
- the historic communities of **Catonsville and Lawyer's Hill**, including the places settled early in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as people moved west from the city of Baltimore along the National Road and the US 1 corridor
- the **Historic National Road (All American Road) corridor**, including the historic travel route along which raw materials needed for production were transported to the valley's manufacturing facilities and along which its finished products were taken to Baltimore for sale and shipment around the world
- **other connecting travel route corridors** including the roads connecting historic communities with one another and to the river, and the historic B&O Railroad rail line

INTERNATIONAL THURGOOD
MARSHALL AIRPORT

- **adjoining lands of conservation interest**, including:
 - the remaining farmlands and forestlands that once supported the valley's industrial enterprise and its historic communities, supplying needed food, timber, and other goods
 - areas of interest as additions to Patapsco Stream Valley Park representing a modern extension of early 20th century plans to establish a recreation and demonstration area for the Patapsco River Valley
 - areas recognized today as important natural resource lands that should be preserved for present and future generations, reflecting the contemporary evolution of the conservation tradition in the Patapsco Valley

Within these places, are significantly high concentrations of historical, cultural, and/or natural resources, which contribute to the historic significance of the heritage area. These resources already offer many heritage experiences to residents and visitors and have the potential to offer more and higher quality heritage experiences.

Through heritage area management, in collaboration with the heritage area's partners, these experiences and the additional visitors they attract have the potential to beneficially impact the local quality of life for heritage area residents. Future stewardship investments made possible through the heritage areas program will support needed preservation and conservation throughout the heritage area, consistent with the goals of local governments as expressed in existing community plans.

Most of the historic communities are the focus of revitalization efforts by Howard County, Baltimore County, and/or the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. All have designated (or pending) historic districts at their core where existing preservation efforts by local government and/or private landowners are concentrated.

Outside of the historic communities, most of the lands in the gorge and along the tributary stream valleys are already protected. The state of Maryland recognized the natural resource value of the Patapsco River gorge in 1905 when it began acquiring land along the river and its tributaries to create what today is Patapsco Valley State Park. MD DNR has supported designation of the park as part of the recognized heritage area, and views participation in the heritage area program as a means of enhancing stewardship of the park's natural and cultural resources while providing enhanced opportunities for visitors to experience those resources.

Other lands on the plateau above the gorge, outside of historic communities, generally include lands designated by Baltimore County, Howard County, and the state of Maryland as lands of conservation interest in local government plans and in state resource conservation programs.

Patapsco Heritage Area Management Plan

Figure 1.3

Existing Land Use

-  Residential
-  Commercial/Office
-  Industrial
-  Institutional
-  Government & Institutional (Government)
-  Government & Institutional (Schools)
-  Recreational/Environmental/Open Space
-  Rural
-  Transportation/Utility
-  Undeveloped
-  Water

--- Patapsco Valley State Park

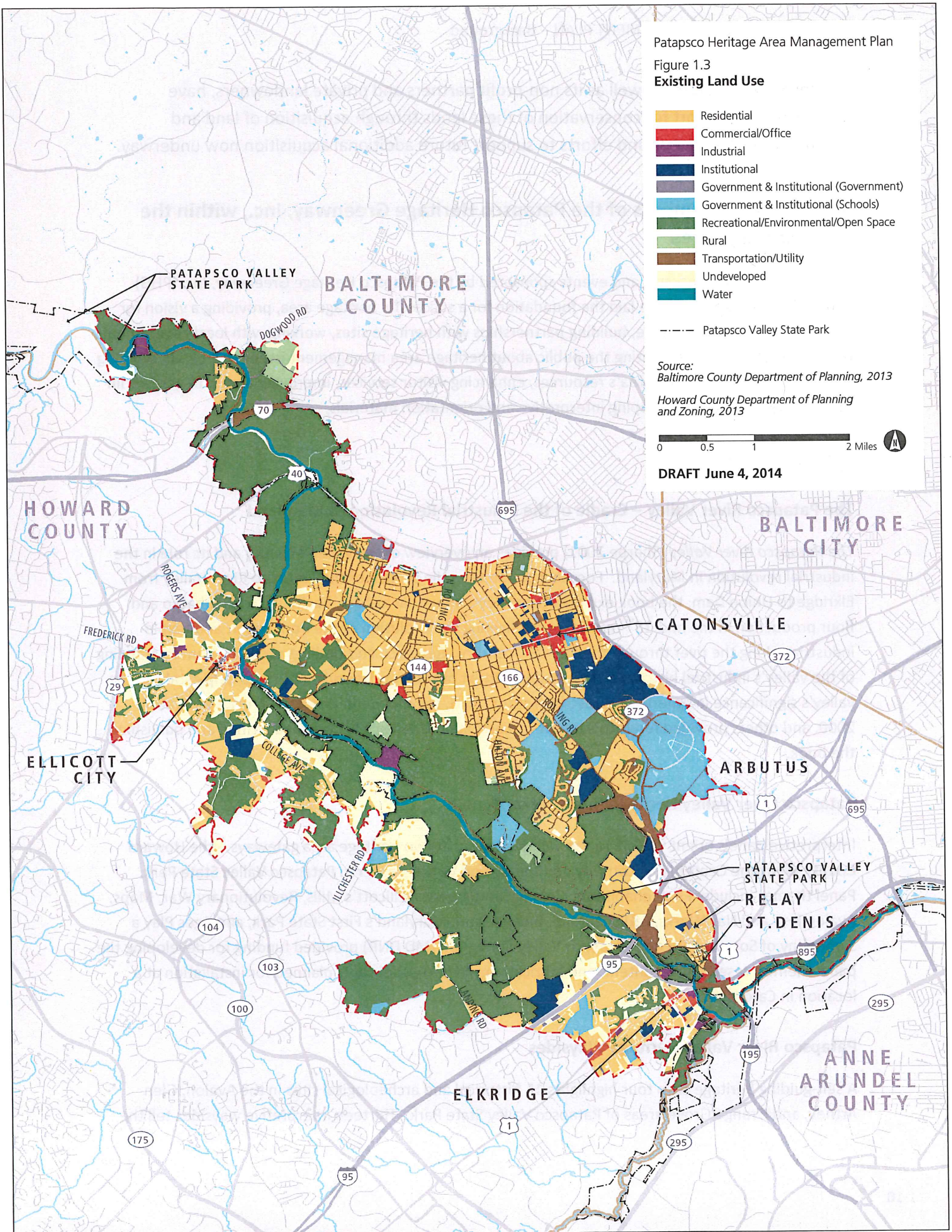
Source:

Baltimore County Department of Planning, 2013

Howard County Department of Planning
and Zoning, 2013

0 0.5 1 2 Miles 

DRAFT June 4, 2014



The counties and state, as well as its non-profit partners and private landowners, have demonstrated support for conservation of these lands through acquisition of land and easements in these areas and efforts to support future additional acquisition now underway.

1.5 Accomplishments of the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc., within the Heritage Area

In recent years the programs and events sponsored by the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (PHG) within the heritage area have laid the foundation for a successful heritage area, providing a vision for what the heritage area can be, building partnerships with heritage sites, working with local governments on stewardship issues, educating the public about heritage area management issues and needs, working as stewards of the heritage area's resources, enhancing visitor services, improving access to and within the heritage area, and developing interpretive and orientation materials,

Telling the Story

The Patapsco River Valley – Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland

The Patapsco River Valley (Sharpe 2001) provides an overview of the valley's history and its role in the industrial revolution in Maryland. Focusing on the ten-mile stretch of the Patapsco River Valley from Elkridge to Union Dam, the book explores the valley's industrial history, beginning with tobacco and flour production in the mid-18th century and following the evolution of the iron, paper, and textile industries along the river through the mid-19th century. Research and findings provide an understanding of the valley's industrial history in the broader context of state and world events and help establish the valley's significance in America's industrial history. PHG, the Maryland Historical Trust, Celebration 2000, and others provided funds to support researching the valley's history, and writing and publishing the book.

Patapsco River Valley Heritage Interpretive Panels

Interpretive panels orient visitors to the valley's history at two heritage area gateways – the Howard County Welcome Center in Ellicott City and the Avalon Visitor Center in Patapsco Valley State Park. Panel themes include: First Inhabitants, Colonial Settlements, Ellicott's Mills, Revolutionary War, Maps, Avalon Iron and Nail Works, B&O Railroad, Bloede Dam, Maryland's First State Park, and Ages Play a Symphony of Sound. PHG and Patapsco Valley State Park (MD DNR) provided funding for developing the panel themes, researching content, and fabrication. A third panel set is planned for installation at a location in Catonsville.

Patapsco River Valley Heritage Waysides

A self-guiding heritage auto tour highlights 15 historical and archeological sites in the Avalon, Glen Artney, and Orange Grove areas of Patapsco Valley State Park. Thirteen interpretive waysides tell the

valley's stories at sites along the Grist Mill Trail within the park, near the Thomas Isaac Log Cabin, the Howard County Welcome Center, the Catonsville Library, and the Furnace Inn in Elkridge. PHG worked closely with Patapsco Valley State Park and the Friends of Patapsco Valley State Park to develop and install the waysides.

National Road Interpretive Waysides

Heritage travelers interested in transportation can follow the Historic National Road (an All-America Road) through the heritage area along Frederick Road (MD 144). Five interpretive waysides tell the National Road story, located at the Catonsville Fire Station, Frederick Road and Montrose Avenue, Frederick Road and Oella (at the Patapsco River), Ellicott Station (B&O Railroad Museum), and Thomas Isaac Log Cabin. PHG assisted the Maryland National Road Association with developing the panels.

Civil War Trails Interpretive Waysides

Another way to tour the heritage area is to follow the Maryland Civil War Trail. This historic wayside program in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina identifies and interprets the great campaigns of the Civil War, as well as lesser-known Civil War places. The trail includes interpretive waysides and an online statewide driving tour. PHG assisted the National Park Service with developing Civil War waysides for seven Civil War sites in the Patapsco River Valley: Ellicott City Station (B&O Railroad Museum), Patapsco Female Institute, Thomas Isaac Log Cabin, Ellicott City Colored School, Elkridge Furnace Inn, Thomas Viaduct, and Catonsville Library.

Library of Congress Local Legacy Project

With assistance from PHG and the Maryland Historical Trust, folklorist Alison Kahn and photographer Peggy Fox completed an oral history project that recorded the cultural history of the Patapsco River Valley before the arrival of electricity, automobiles, and modern water and sewer facilities. The project involved interviews and portraits featuring 55 residents in four towns: Elkridge, Ellicott City, Oella, and Relay, documented in *Patapsco: Life along Maryland's Historic River Valley* (Kahn 2008). The Library of Congress accepted the oral history project as a Local Legacy for inclusion in its Bicentennial Collection.

Local Legacy Story-Telling, Traveling Exhibit, and Story Circles

FPVHG and PHG has organized and hosted events to share with local communities the stories and portraits of the Library of Congress Local Legacy Project. Some interviewees told their stories publicly in Oella, Ellicott City, and Elkridge. A traveling exhibit of the "Portraits of the Patapsco" was developed and shown in various local and regional venues. In 2000, with funding from the Maryland Commission for Celebration 2000, the FPVHG and PHG began story circles, using volunteers who were trained by the Roadside Theatre, an entity known nationally for its work in helping communities collect their stories and create performances to enact those stories. Story circles were held in Elkridge, Dorsey, Catonsville, and Daniels. Since the initial work in 2000, PHG has continued to collect oral histories and to host local legacy story-telling at various events within the heritage area, such as Discover Daniels Day (see below).

Guided Walking Tours – Ellicott City

Periodically, PHG hosts guided walking tours. Visitors and residents learn about the history of Ellicott City and its watershed on Main Street guided tours.

Guided Nature and History Walks in Patapsco Valley State Park

PHG has sponsored “Greenway Guides”, a volunteer program of nature and history guided walks, and a partnership with the Mid Atlantic Hiking Group, a variety of guided hikes in Patapsco Valley State Park. PHG has also offered guided bird-watching hikes along the Grist Mill Trail. These guided walks are free for PHG members and educators from local colleges and public schools.

History Talks and Other Lectures

Lectures by historians, naturalists, and others provide opportunities for visitors and residents to understand the valley’s historic significance, its natural history, and the places where people have lived and worked. Recent lectures have featured Henry Sharp, speaking about the “Patapsco River Valley and the Industrial Revolution”, Charles Wagandt speaking about “Oella’s Renaissance Required Vision, Creativity, Patience and Determination”, PHG Board members speaking about “Why have a Greenway?”, and a presentation entitled, “Flood of 1972: A 40-Year Retrospective on Tropical Storm Agnes’ Deadly Impact on the Patapsco River Valley.” More informal history talks have occurred at Relay and the B&O Railroad Station in Ellicott City.

Traveling Exhibit

PHG frequently exhibits at special events in the valley, providing information about its mission, the valley’s heritage resources, and PHG’s historic preservation initiatives, interpretive programming, and environmental restoration programs. A set of panels and various brochures have been developed for this purpose. Typical events at which PHG exhibits include student learning fairs at Howard County Community College, the Howard County Greenfest, community service fairs at the University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC), and at school environmental fairs. In 2013 PHG exhibited at ten events in the watershed.

Benjamin Banneker Historical Park and Museum

Banneker Park highlights the contributions of Benjamin Banneker, the first African American man of science. PHG provided support and encouragement to Baltimore County Recreation and Parks and the Maryland Historic Trust to research and locate the archeological ruins of the Banneker homestead, followed by land acquisition and the development of a master plan and eventually the design and construction of the park and museum.

Special Event – Thomas Viaduct 175th Anniversary Celebration

(see following section)

Special Event – Discover Daniels Day

On Saturday, November 3, 2012, PHG hosted “Discover Daniels Day”, an event organized to share the Daniels town heritage with the community on the fortieth anniversary of the devastating flood of Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972. Approximately 400 people attended, participating in a full day of activities in multiple venues, for adults, families, and children, such as history talks, oral history storytelling, interpretive panels, ranger talks, live music, crafts, “old-fashioned” games, guided hikes, food, and water quality testing.

Special Event – Envision the Valley Public Forums

During 2013 PHG hosted several community events to provide the public with information about the heritage area and to seek public input regarding its future management. Discussions highlighted the valley’s historic significance, heritage resources, and stories. These events also sought public input regarding a vision for the valley – how local community residents felt about management issues related to historic preservation, land conservation, natural resource management, and tourism.

Special Event – Winter Feast

From 2001 through 2007, PHG sponsored “A Winter Feast”, to tell the stories of the Patapsco Valley and to connect people to its history. On a winter afternoon in Patapsco Valley State Park, volunteers cooked a feast over an open fire and visitors shared in the meal. The event began with the feast, followed by story-telling by older members of the community who recalled their winters in the valley. As a “talking stick” was passed, audience members also shared their own short oral histories.

Historic National Road All-American Road – Corridor Partnership Plan

PHG assisted with development of the 2001 management plan for the Historic National Road in Maryland. PHG attended meetings and wrote letters of support to establish the Historic National Road that traverses the Patapsco Valley connecting Baltimore to Ohio.

Protecting the Valley – Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources Inventory

PHG has assisted with documenting and presenting information and programs relating to the historic mill town of Daniels, B&O Railroad Station in Ellicott City, the Thomas Viaduct, the Relay House, and the historic homes of Lawyers Hill.

Historic Preservation

In recent years, PHG has advocated for the preservation of numerous historic structures in the heritage area, including the Thomas Viaduct, Bloede Dam, Thistle Mill, Union Dam, Patapsco Female Institute, Benjamin Banneker archeological sites, and granite walls in Ellicott City. Typically this was done by testifying and writing letters of support to Baltimore County or Howard County and to MD DNR. PHG's participation in a special task force addressing the proposed demolition of the Bloede Dam may result in at least partial preservation of the dam. PHG will continue to work with Patapsco Valley State Park (MD DNR) to encourage adequate interpretation of these historic sites.

Thomas Viaduct

PHG has recently coordinated efforts to support interpretation and rehabilitation of the Thomas Viaduct, a historic structure of national significance (listed on the *National Register of Historic Places*). In July 2010, PHG hosted an event at Patapsco Valley State Park to celebrate the viaduct's 175th anniversary, as a kick-off for a fundraising campaign for restoring the historic structure. A video was developed to show the step-by-step process used to build the viaduct.

PHG is currently partnering with Patapsco Valley State Park (MD DNR) to create a viewing area from which visitors can see the viaduct and read about its history.

Protecting the Valley – Natural Resources

For over ten years PHG has worked to protect natural resources in the Patapsco River watershed. Working with Baltimore County, Howard County, the state of Maryland, and various land conservation and environmental organizations, PHG has implemented several environmental programs focused on water quality management, forest management, and environmental education.

Lower Patapsco River Small Watershed Action Plan

The *Lower Patapsco River Small Watershed Action Plan* (Baltimore County 2012c) provides guidance on the restoration of the lower Patapsco watershed to assist Baltimore County and other organizations such as PHG and the Friends of Patapsco Valley State Park in moving forward with watershed restoration projects. The plan outlines a series of strategies for watershed restoration, describes management strategies for each of the sixteen subwatersheds with the lower Patapsco watershed, and identifies priority projects for implementation. PHG served on the project steering committee as a watershed partner to help develop the plan, assisting with conducting assessments, identifying restoration opportunities, and engaging the public.

Tiber Hudson Subwatershed Restoration Action Plan

The *Tiber Hudson Subwatershed Restoration Action Plan* (Center for Watershed Protection 2013) identifies and prioritizes specific projects to accomplish watershed and restoration objectives for the

Tiber Hudson subwatershed, one of five major tributaries to the Lower Patapsco. PHG secured funding for the plan from the Chesapeake Bay Trust. PHG volunteers, along with volunteers from Howard County Watershed Stewards Academy and other organizations, assisted with field assessments for implementing management or restoration practices at approximately 100 locations in the watershed.

Patapsco/Back River Tributary Team

The Patapsco/Back River Tributary Team, the state of Maryland, local government, and watershed groups, focused on the Patapsco River watershed, collaborated to form the Patapsco/Back River Tributary Team. The team's purpose is to provide a forum for groups interested in water resource management to meet with state and county water resource management agencies to identify water resource management issues and to devise appropriate responses. PHG is a team participant.

Patapsco Stream Reconnaissance Program (RECONS)

PHG conducts routine reconnaissance of the Patapsco River tributaries. These "recons" provide the basis for prioritizing PHG's stream restoration work. In Baltimore County the focus is on subwatersheds from Relay/Arbutus to just above Interstate 70 (Daniels). In Howard County the focus is on the Race Road area in Elkridge.

Stream Watch Program

Through PHG's Stream Watch Program, volunteers have adopted over 90 river sections and/or streams flowing into the Patapsco River. Volunteers regularly walk their section to collect and record information on the condition of the stream and stream bank, pollution, and/or potential restoration opportunities. Volunteers also remove trash from their adopted section on a quarterly basis, on an individual basis or through a PHG group stream clean-up (see below). PHG provides training and supplies in support of the program, collects and maintains the database, and uses information gained to prioritize and plan PHG stream cleanups, invasive plant removal, tree plantings, and other restoration projects, as appropriate.

Stream Cleanup Program

Since 2006, PHG has organized and conducted 244 group stream clean-ups throughout the Patapsco Valley. Approximately 8,447 volunteers have contributed 24,944 hours to collect and remove approximately 388 tons of trash from streams and floodplain areas along the Patapsco River and its tributaries in Baltimore County and Howard County. PHG routinely conducts on-the-job training for potential stream captain team members who assist with management of the events. Volunteers include the general public, PHG's stream watchers, school groups, business groups, prison crews from the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release Program, etc. School groups frequently are middle schoolers and community college students participating in a student service learning watershed project.

**Table 1.1 PHG Environmental Program
Accomplishments (2006 – 2013)**

Stream Clean Ups	
Events	244
Volunteers	8,847
Volunteer Hours	22,480
Trash Removed	388 tons
Tree Plantings	
Volunteers	711
Volunteer Hours	2,391 hours
Trees Planted	463
Tree Maintenance	
Volunteers	364
Volunteer Hours	1,070 hours
Invasive Plant Removal	
Volunteers	970
Area Treated	5.51 ac
Plants Removed	18,104 lbs
Environmental Education Talks	
Talks	85
Participants	2,565
PHG Exhibits at Local Events	
Exhibits	59

Patapsco Heritage Greenway Mapping Project

PHG makes available to the public an easy to read, easy to use on-line mapping system, hosted on Google, to locate sites where PHG has sponsored stream clean ups, tree plantings, and tree maintenance. PHG secured funding for the mapping project from the Chesapeake Bay Trust.

Storm Drain Stenciling

Dumping into storm drains is a chronic source of contamination of the Patapsco River and its tributaries. PHG has launched a public education program to inform homeowners about storm drain dumping impacts, targeting areas identified in the *Tiber Hudson Subwatershed Restoration Action Plan* (Center for Watershed Protection 2013), the *Lower Patapsco River Small Watershed Action Plan* (Baltimore County 2012c), and other water resource management studies. The program consists of providing printed educational materials to households in targeted neighborhoods along with stenciling pavement at storm drains warning people not to dump wastewater into them. A program coordinator trains and supervises volunteers (many of whom are Eagle Scouts) who implement fieldwork. In 2013 approximately 20 volunteers stenciled 50 storm drains and distributed materials to 320 households.

Tree Plantings and Tree Maintenance

PHG is supporting various counties and the state of Maryland by planting trees as buffers along streams and river banks to reduce soil erosion and reduce nitrogen and phosphorous loads to the river. The very popular tree planting events have occurred along the Grist Mill Trail and in riparian areas, generally within 100 feet of the Patapsco River and its tributaries, on both public and private land. Approximately 500 trees have been planted by 700 volunteers who have contributed 2,400 hours of labor.

Maintenance of planted trees occurs routinely for three years following planting, to date involving almost 400 volunteers who have contributed approximately 1,100 hours of labor.

Invasive Species Removal – Garlic Mustard

Since 2004 PHG has focused on removing the invasive garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) from the Patapsco Valley, coordinating the efforts of volunteers to remove approximately 11 tons of the invasive plant from 393 sites within the valley. Much of this was accomplished through “the Garlic Mustard Challenge,” an annual event hosted by PHG from 2004 through 2012, which brought together volunteers for a work day in Patapsco Valley State Park. Approximately 70 to 100 volunteers enjoyed a day outdoors challenging one another to remove as much of the invasive garlic mustard as possible from areas of the park. Music, old fashioned games, and food using garlic mustard, prepared by chefs from local restaurants, created a festive atmosphere. Howard County provided environmental education programming. So popular was the event that it has become increasingly difficult to find large enough patches of the invasive plant to support a day’s work by so many volunteers. The event did not occur in 2013, but will be brought back if needed to remove new patches of garlic mustard if and when they develop. Because of the event’s popularity, PHG is considering hosting the same type of event for removal of other invasives.

Garlic mustard removal continues in association with many of PHG’s stream cleanups. Volunteers – typically elementary school age children – compete to remove the greatest weight of garlic mustard from areas along the river and its tributaries during stream cleanup events.

Invasive Species Removal – Other Initiatives

In partnership with Treesavers of Catonsville, PHG has coordinated volunteers to assist with removal of English Ivy from trees in the Catonsville area.

Environmental Education – Creek Scene Investigation

PHG recently initiated a creek scene investigation (CSI) program as a tool for gathering baseline water quality data and monitoring water quality trends for the Patapsco River’s tributary streams. Adults participating in the stream watch program (see above) receive training in identifying macro invertebrates and performing chemical testing for chlorine, copper, iron, hardness, nitrate, pH, phosphates, and temperature. Other interested members of the public can also receive training.

Training is free and limited to committed volunteers who agree to conduct at least two creek scene investigations in the lower Patapsco River watershed and to submit a report of their findings to PHG. Over time the data base will be used to monitor baseline conditions in tributary streams. If changes occur, PHG will further investigate with stream watch volunteers to identify possible sources of pollution, take action to restore unhealthy areas, or report pollution to the appropriate government authorities for action, as appropriate.

Environmental Education – Other Programs

Watershed Scavenger Hunts. PHG organizes and hosts watershed scavenger hunts for groups of all ages, held at schools and suitable sites within the Patapsco River watershed. The popular events encourage participants to think about natural resources in their community and heighten awareness of environmental issues in the community. PHG hosted six scavenger hunts in 2013.

Coloring Book. A coloring book – in both English and Spanish – encourages children to “become a Patapsco River watcher.” PHG designed and printed the coloring book for distribution to children participating in its environmental programs. PHG also occasionally hands out the coloring book to children visiting Patapsco Valley State Park during summer months.

Rain Barrel and Rain Garden Workshops. In cooperation with the Master Gardener State Program (sponsored by the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Service), PHG offers educational workshops for the public providing information about using rain barrels to collect and reuse water flowing from rooftops, to reduce runoff and keep pollutants from entering streams.

Enjoying the valley – Recreation Experiences

Grist Mill Trail Improvements

In 2003, improvements to the Grist Mill Trail have included enhancements to make the trail accessible to residents and visitors with handicaps in the section from the swinging bridge (in the Avalon area) to Lost Lake. PHG assisted Patapsco Valley State Park (MD DNR) with the enhancement.

In 2006, a new pedestrian bridge was built over the Patapsco River, completing the 1.25 mile Grist Mill Trail Extension. PHG assisted Patapsco Valley State Park (MD DNR) with the enhancement.

Patapsco Heritage Trail Map

PHG makes available for residents and visitors a map of the Patapsco Heritage Trail for biking and hiking from Ellicott City to the BWI Trail. Design services for the 2008 map update were provided by students at the UMBC Department of Geography and Environmental Systems.

Guided Bike Tours

PHG volunteers frequently offer guided bike tours along the Patapsco Heritage Trail in Patapsco Valley State Park. Guided walks are free for PHG members.

Guided Kayak Tours

Occasionally PHG volunteers offer guided kayak tours on the Patapsco River. Guided kayak tours are free for PHG members.

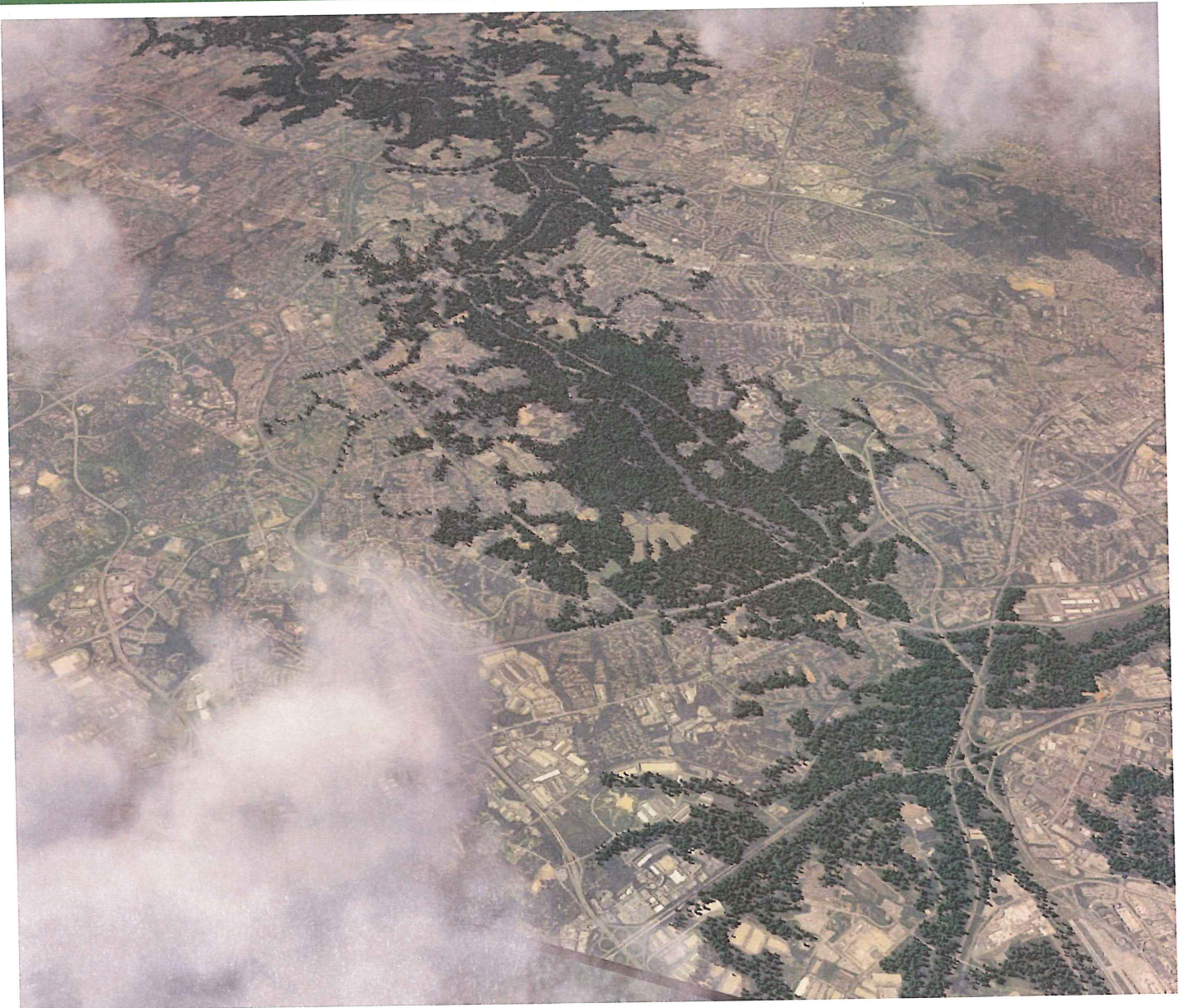
Frederick Road Bike Lanes

PHG successfully advocated for development of safe bike lanes along both sides of Frederick Road, extending from River Road in Catonsville to the Patapsco River Bridge in Ellicott City. PHG also assisted the Maryland Department of Transportation with planning and design of the bike lanes.

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2 Vision, Mission Goals and Objectives

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2. Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives

2.1 Vision

Visioning is a process by which a heritage area envisions its desired future and plans how to achieve it. A vision is the overall image of what the heritage area wants to be and how it wants to look at some point in the future. A vision statement is the formal expression of that vision; it depicts in words and images what the heritage area is striving to achieve. The vision statement is the starting point for the creation and implementation of a heritage area management plan.

The vision statement for the Patapsco Heritage Area is:

Overview

In 2025, the Patapsco Heritage Area lies at the heart of a network of protected lands along the Patapsco River representative of Maryland's Piedmont forest and industrial heritage. Natural processes, natural beauty, and history combine to create a unique opportunity for neighboring residents and visitors from across the state and beyond, to understand and enjoy Maryland's most dramatic river valley. Through the efforts of many partners, the public appreciates the significance of the valley's heritage, understands its history, and enjoys the experiences it has to offer.

Natural Resources

The valley's natural resources – once exploited during the industrialization of America – are recovering. The valley is an oasis of forest in central Maryland, returning to a more natural state following years of industrial uses. Within the valley, the forest supports diverse plants and wildlife native to the Maryland Piedmont and Coastal Plain. The Patapsco River, once harnessed for its power by over two dozen dams, runs largely free-flowing. Its waters and tributaries are unimpaired by man-induced pollutants and support a productive aquatic ecosystem. Resources are available to support restoration and sustain management of natural resources within the Patapsco Valley State Park, which lies at the heart of the valley.

Historic Resources

Reminders of the past tell the stories of former life in the Patapsco Valley. A wealth of hidden, historically significant, abandoned places – some in ruins and some stabilized and rehabilitated—evoke a feeling for where people worked and lived during the late 18th and 19th centuries, supplying finished goods – iron, textiles, paper, and flour – to the growing nation and to the world. Within the heritage communities that adjoin the valley, are historic neighborhoods and places once home to businesses, institutions, and workers that supported the valley's

industrial enterprise. Creative partnerships have made it possible to stabilize, rehabilitate, or restore the most significant of these historic resources.

Scenic Resources

The heritage area's setting inspires visitors in many ways. From overlooks, trails, and the river's edge there are wonderful views of natural lands. The lack of modern intrusions adds to the drama of the Patapsco Valley's scenery and creates an out-of-time experience and appreciation for the unique natural beauty.

Visitor Experience

Visitors to the heritage area, from both nearby local communities and faraway places, enjoy the many quality experiences it has to offer. They explore history in the valley and its surrounding heritage communities. They enjoy the outdoors through a variety of recreation experiences, and spend time with family and friends in a peaceful setting. Welcoming, yet unobtrusive, facilities and services enhance visitors' experiences. Their design and location are of minimal impact to the valley's natural and historic resources. Integrated visitor programs and interpretive media, made possible through the collaborative efforts of heritage partners, ensure that the Patapsco Valley's stories are presented in a unified fashion. The materials provide an understanding of the significance the valley holds as a cradle of America's industrial revolution for both the State and the nation. As visitors stop at various heritage attractions they learn about other places of interest and programs available throughout the heritage area.

Economic Benefits to the Heritage Area

Visitors bring a boost to the local economy, creating opportunities for small business development, job growth, and a stronger tax base. Tourism marketing efforts showcase the significant heritage resources of the Patapsco Heritage Area and position it as a viable destination. A unified heritage tourism experience encourages residents to vacation at home, entices visitors to stay longer, and motivates all to return more often.

Partnerships

The collaboration of many heritage partners enables the vision for the valley to flourish and succeed. With coordination from the Patapsco Heritage Greenway providing the "glue," a unified and viable heritage tourism product is in place. Support from a diverse set of partners – public, private, and non-profit-- furnish the financial resources and technical assistance critical to accomplishing the shared mission.

Local government growth management policies, revitalization programs, natural resource conservation, and historic preservation policies and programs lend support to heritage area goals.

Local residents understand and appreciate the significance of the Patapsco Valley's certification as a Maryland heritage. They are proud to live within or near it and help showcase its stories. Heritage area partners organize and sponsor popular volunteer programs and all ages participate in meaningful way to benefit resources and visitors.

2.2 Mission

A **mission statement** is an expression of an organization's purpose. It provides a guiding set of ideas that is articulated, understood, and supported by all individuals upon which an organization depends for its success.

The mission of the Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (PHG) is:

"The Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (PHG) is dedicated to preserving, protecting, interpreting and restoring the environment, history and culture of the Patapsco Valley between Daniels and Elkridge, Maryland."

2.3 Goals and Objectives

Goals are high level-planning targets that a plan is intended to achieve. The management plan includes five strategic goals intended to frame management actions that will accomplish the vision for the heritage area:

1. **Stewardship** – *Promote and facilitate stewardship of heritage resources to support interpretation and appreciation of the history of the Patapsco Valley, protect the natural environment, enhance the quality of life for residents, ensure a high quality visitor experience, and foster environmental awareness.*
2. **Interpretation** – *Provide heritage experiences for visitors focused on interpreting the Patapsco Valley vital importance in Maryland's industrial revolution and its role in Maryland's evolving resource stewardship ethic.*
3. **Heritage Tourism** – *Increase the economic benefits of heritage tourism in the Patapsco Valley.*
4. **Recreation** – *Offer residents and visitors opportunities to explore and learn about the heritage area through a variety of quality recreation experiences.*
5. **Management** – *Assure a strong, sustainable organization for Patapsco Heritage Greenway, Inc. (PHG).*

Objectives are the measurable results that combine to achieve a goal. These are usually concrete and trackable and have associated actions with specific timelines. Each of the five heritage area goals has a set of related actions, as follows:

1. Stewardship

Promote and facilitate stewardship of heritage resources to support interpretation and appreciation of the history of the Patapsco Valley, protect the natural environment, enhance the quality of life for residents, ensure a high quality visitor experience, and foster environmental awareness.

Objective 1.1 Public Appreciation of Heritage Resources

Increase public appreciation of the valley's heritage resources and the needs and benefits of preserving historic, cultural, archeological, and natural resources, and foster environmental awareness.

Objective 1.2 Historic Preservation

Promote and facilitate preservation of the historic resources that are fundamental or otherwise important to the heritage area.

Objective 1.3 Cultural Resource Preservation

Promote and facilitate preservation of cultural resources that are important to sustaining the heritage area's regional identity.

Objective 1.4 Archeological Resource Conservation and Stewardship

Promote and facilitate conservation of the heritage area's archeological resources.

Objective 1.5 Natural Resource Protection and Conservation

Promote and facilitate conservation of the heritage area's natural resources.

2. Interpretation

Provide heritage experiences for visitors focused on interpreting the Patapsco Valley vital importance in Maryland's industrial revolution and its role in Maryland's evolving resource stewardship ethic.

Objective 2.1 Comprehensive Interpretive Planning

Implement an interpretive planning process that provides a framework for telling the heritage area's story. Involve the public on an on-going basis, including subject-matter experts to incorporate new scholarship, and heritage partners and stakeholders as important participants.

Objective 2.2 Unified Presentation of the Patapsco Valley's Stories

Lead collaborative efforts to present the stories of the Patapsco Valley's contributions to national history in ways that invite engagement and raise the valley's profile as a place of state and national significance.

Objective 2.3 Interpretive Messaging and Materials

Convey the Patapsco Valley's stories through a variety of interpretive media.

Objective 2.4 Programs and Events

Provide visitor experiences and interpretive programming that assist residents and visitors with understanding the heritage area's significance and stories within the context of its interpretive framework.

Objective 2.5 Education

Promote teaching American history and environmental stewardship to residents and visitors of all ages using the Patapsco Valley's cultural heritage resources.

Objective 2.6 Research

Broaden the scope of subjects available for interpretation and generally enhance the heritage area's interpretive effort through data collection and new historic and environmental research.

3. Heritage Tourism Development

Increase the economic benefits of heritage tourism in the Patapsco Valley.

Objective 3.1 Building Visibility and Growing Audiences

Attract residents and visitors to experience the Patapsco Valley's heritage by marketing the heritage area as a destination that showcases its unique and significant historical, cultural, and natural resources.

Objective 3.2 Orientation and Wayfinding

Guide visitors and residents as they explore the heritage area using orientation, wayfinding, and interpretive media that provide consistent messaging and branding.

Objective 3.3 Heritage Experiences in Heritage Communities

Enhance visitor services throughout the heritage area that support positive experiences for visitors structured around the interpretive framework.

4. Heritage Recreation

Offer residents and visitors opportunities to explore and learn about the heritage area through a variety of quality recreation experiences.

Objective 4.1 Heritage Recreation Experiences at Public Parks

Collaborate with heritage partners to enhance opportunities for quality heritage recreation experiences in public parks.

Objective 4.2 Trail-Based Heritage Recreation Experiences

Collaborate with heritage partners to develop trails linking interpretive sites in the Patapsco Valley and its heritage communities.

5. Organizational Management

Assure a strong sustainable organization for the Patapsco Heritage Area.

Objective 5.1 Patapsco Heritage Greenway Organizational Management

Manage the Patapsco Heritage Greenway to effectively and sustainably support its mission.

Objective 5.2 Financial and Asset Management

Manage the finances and assets of the Patapsco Heritage Greenway in a responsible and accountable manner.

Objective 5.3 Funding

Develop a sustainable diversified range of financial resources for the Patapsco Heritage Greenway.

Objective 5.4 Partnerships

Work collaboratively with heritage partners to preserve heritage resources and strengthen local and regional economies through heritage-based initiatives.

Objective 5.5 Communications

Reach out to the heritage area's partners, stakeholders, residents, and visitors using a variety of media and techniques, broadening the scope of communications as programs grow.

Objective 5.6 Planning and Evaluation

Manage and routinely evaluate programs and activities in accordance with a long-term management framework designed to accomplish the Patapsco Heritage Greenways's mission.

3 Heritage Area Significance

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3. Heritage Area Significance

3.1 Overarching Significance Statement

The heritage area's significance statements express why, within a national, statewide, and regional context, the heritage area's resources and values are important enough to warrant heritage area certification. The overarching significance statement for the heritage area is as follows:

The Patapsco Valley's overarching significance is associated with its vital importance in Maryland's Industrial Revolution, followed by its role in the region's evolving consciousness towards resource stewardship and regional planning to serve present and future generations.

3.2 The Valley as an Iconic Landscape of an Emerging Nation

The Patapsco Valley portrays the early history of an emerging nation. It serves as a reminder of conditions, opportunities, and hardships encountered when America began seeking its economic independence. Founded in 1733, Elk Ridge Landing initially linked the valley with Baltimore's harbor and the Chesapeake Bay, from which products were shipped to destinations in Great Britain, Europe, and the southern hemisphere. Colonial plantations initially established along the banks of the Patapsco River, and subsequently on the river's surrounding "high grounds," produced tobacco – the valley's early export crop. Farmers used a network of "rolling roads" to deliver tobacco in hogsheads to the river landing at Elk Ridge.

By the 1760s, the valley's charcoal iron furnaces began producing iron. By the 1770s, grain crops, along with iron, began to replace tobacco exports. Grain processing required small water-powered grist mills along the Patapsco and its tributaries, whose locations gave shape to a growing network of roads, river crossings, and settlements. By the end of the 18th century, industrial enterprises were taking full advantage of the valley's resources – its iron ore, granite, woodlands, and water power – and the valley's evolving transportation network, to produce iron, paper and textiles.

Research by architectural historian Henry Sharp summarizes Ellicotts' Mills and its potential national significance in stimulating what he calls "linked factory villages that pioneered a form of urban development" different than the more isolated factory towns associated with the early textile industry in New England.

"...Wheat cultivation and the large-scale production and international marketing of flour wrought a regional agricultural and architectural transformation, and fostered the change in mentality that produced America's first factories and factory towns. The Quaker Ellicott brothers, who established such a flour-milling industrial village on the Patapsco outside of Baltimore, beginning in 1771, brought this regional transformation

to maturity, and developed the linkages between producers, support services, and shippers that provided a tremendous impetus for urban development. Furthermore, the urbanizing incentives inherent in their own project led to further industrial development at Ellicotts' Mills and ultimately produced a series of linked factory villages that together constituted a viable and expansive industrial town. The Maryland narrative indicates that American industrialization began earlier and with a greater variety of forms and processes than the classic story of New England textiles has heretofore acknowledged, and that scholarly attention to the larger context of development – instead of centering on the factory form in isolation, or on the New England region – offers a more complete understanding of the architecture of American industrialization.” [Sharp PhD dissertation]

Today, the Patapsco Valley continues to reflect its early industrial history as well as the transportation routes upon which it depended. Although altered by more recent residential, commercial, and other development, the valley contains recognizable elements of a *historic vernacular landscape* that provides one of the foundations for its designation as a heritage area.¹ The valley's natural setting that prompted its early settlement and development remains today. Also remaining are representative natural resources once prized for their economic value, namely water, geologic formations, and woodlands. Some of the valley's most important historic communities remain intact, such as Ellicott City, Oella, and parts of Elkridge. Other nearby communities having associations with the valley's past also have historic sites and valley-related stories that contribute to the heritage area. Although the majority of its historic roads are now improved to serve contemporary needs, many historic travel routes continue to function much as they did in the past, connecting places within the valley. The valley's legendary B&O Railroad – today owned and operated by the CSX Corporation – continues to be a vital transportation link in the East Coast's rail network. Still in place are some of the railroad's significant historic resources, such as the Thomas Viaduct and Ellicott City Station. Although many of the valley's historic industrial sites are in ruins, many sites remain, particularly those within Patapsco Valley State Park. The valley contains an abundance of historic residences, commercial buildings, and institutional buildings that have been adapted for contemporary residential, commercial, and other purposes.

By the turn of the 20th century, the valley's legacy of early industries, communities, and transportation benefited from pioneering regional open space planning for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. The valley was also very much a part of Maryland's early conservation movement and a focus of “scientific forestry.” The Patapsco Forest Preserve which began modestly with a landowner's 43-acre donation

¹ *Historic vernacular landscapes are a type of cultural landscape in which cultural and natural characteristics are strongly associated with its history. It is one of four types of cultural landscapes recognized by the National Park Service: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Historic vernacular landscapes are defined as “a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in the physical features and materials and their interrelationship, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; and in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.”* Source: NPS 2003.

ultimately became one of the catalysts for establishing Patapsco Valley State Park, Maryland's first state park. The park has been largely responsible for protecting the valley's integrity.

In short, the Patapsco Valley is an icon of an emerging region and nation as it evolved from colonial America into the 20th century. It is a portrait of an American landscape that provides unusual opportunities for present and future generations to explore its past and, in so doing, to gain a better understanding and appreciation of the present.

3.3 The Valley as a Center for Innovation

"The object of this Association is for encouraging manufactories of all the useful and necessary articles, which have heretofore been imported from foreign countries. The establishment of cotton and wool manufactories by means of the latest improved labor-saving machines, to be put in motion by water, is to be the first and immediate object..."
William Patterson, Union Manufacturing Company [Sharp 2001, p 42]

During much of the 18th and 19th centuries, the Patapsco Valley distinguished itself as a center for innovation in entrepreneurship, technology, and progressive social change. Its early economic history was associated with enterprises that took advantage of the valley's resources to produce products that could be shipped to markets at home and abroad.

The valley's history was tied to advances in manufacturing technology, organizational management, and transportation systems, as the region moved from a relatively simple dispersed tobacco plantation culture to a more complex economic system requiring manufacturing facilities, credit, and coordinated actions of wholesalers, retailers, bankers, and insurers (Sharp 2001, p 8).

The emergence of new technology enabled larger operations and enhanced efficiencies to produce flour, iron, paper, and textiles. Examples include new drying mechanisms for flour, water-driven looms, and furnaces that replaced open fireplaces in iron-making. Some innovations were unique to the Patapsco Valley, whereas others were adaptations of techniques used elsewhere.

The success of the valley's industries required ongoing advances in their design, construction, and operation. Needs for water power transformed the Patapsco River and its tributaries by introducing a system of dams, impoundments, raceways, and canals that supported water-driven machinery and, in later years, generation of hydroelectricity.

Adapting to changing market conditions both locally and abroad shaped entrepreneurial ambitions. Early examples include the Ellicotts' efforts to grow grains and produce flour to move away from the tobacco market controlled by the British. In the 1830s, the Thistle Company's production of cotton duck for sails relieved American shippers from reliance on imported sources.

Advances in transportation were a driver for economic success. By the end of the 18th century, with silting of Elk Ridge Landing's shipping channel, Ellicotts' Lower Mills had surpassed the former port

community as a regional center of trade. Siting of manufacturing plants required access to local sources of granite, lumber, and other materials for constructing larger and more complicated structures. Road construction made that transformation possible (Sharp 2001, p 51).

Some of the valley's entrepreneurs brought new management styles that "became a personal expression of their ideals and skills" (Sharp 2001, p 59). Their hands-on approach included living onsite or nearby to become fully engaged in their enterprises. The Patapsco Valley also benefited from a system developed by Samuel Slater who organized the nation's first "modern" textile mill in New England in 1790. In that and other respects, the valley is an integral part of a larger national story of early industrial development in America.

The valley is associated with progressive thinking towards labor. Colonial tobacco cultivation and the iron industry relied partly on slaves. The Ellicotts eliminated that practice after purchasing Dorsey's forge in 1815, as did apparently the Union Manufacturing Company. William Patterson believed that industry could "help eradicate poverty and improve public morals." By providing regular employment and technical training at a large-scale operation, "he could improve the indigent population of the entire region" (Sharp 2001, p 43). The Union Manufacturing Company built a community for its mill workers and called it Oella, named for the first woman known to spin cotton in America.¹

Founded in 1808, the Union Manufacturing Company was the first textile company chartered by the state of Maryland, and it became one of the earliest and largest cotton factories in the United States. It used water-powered looms as early as 1819. When constructed, its 1.75-mile mill race was the longest race powering a single mill in America.

Having experienced both good and bad times, the Union Company's mill, village, and surrounding land was purchased by William J. Dickey in 1887. The mill burned in 1918 but was rebuilt and became America's foremost producer of fancy menswear woolens. It used hydropower until it closed in 1972 as a result of Hurricane Agnes and changing demands for fabrics such as synthetics. After Hurricane Agnes, Charles Wagandt, a great grandson of William J. Dickey, purchased Oella whose buildings included a mix of vernacular architectural styles that include pre-Civil War Victorian frame homes and cottage style kit homes sold after World War I. During the past 40 years, Wagandt's Oella Company brought the community back to life while preserving its integrity as an historic mill town.

Innovation was also associated with collaboration among public and private interests. At critical times, support from political leaders and financial institutions were essential to the valley's economic prosperity. For example, in 1719, the Maryland General Assembly passed an act enabling the condemnation of private lands to create iron works. In 1787, John and Andrew Ellicott convinced the state to build a new turnpike from Baltimore to Frederick, via their Lower Mills. In 1808, the federal

¹ *The first factory workers to spin yarn from Patterson's Union Company were mostly children. Some improvements to labor conditions were associated with innovations to improve efficiency. For example, Edward Gray installed an experimental soapstone furnace at his Patapsco Mill to improve energy efficiency over open fire places, which also improved working conditions.*

Efforts to deal with certain environmental issues began as early as 1750, when Maryland's General Assembly passed legislation to protect the river channel from Baltimore to Elk Ridge Landing, because strip mining for iron ore was threatening to fill the Patapsco's shipping lanes with silt. During that period, the Ellicotts were experimenting with fertilizer to restore agricultural lands whose nutrients had been depleted by tobacco crops.

Perhaps influenced by growing national interests, it was not until near the turn of the 20th century that concerns regarding natural resource depletion began to receive serious recognition in Maryland and the Baltimore region. In 1897, such concerns were raised in the *Baltimore News* about the city's "wastefulness, neglect and bad management," and the need for a park system to "benefit all people – not a particular class" (Buckley et al 2006, p 88).

What followed was a coalition of conservationists, civic organizations, and government officials to consider what could be done to improve Baltimore's park system. In 1902, the city hired the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm to survey park resources and to identify potential expansion sites. In addition to promoting parks within the city, the Olmsteds proposed that the city purchase "a belt of outlying property" to ensure that "the inevitable growth into the suburbs might be properly directed" and that "certain tracts of land in the path of this expansion might be retained for parks" (Buckley et al 2006). They proposed that the Patapsco Valley be part of that concept, with the understanding that it would require a successful appeal to a broad spectrum of constituencies, and cooperation from multiple layers of government (Buckley et al 2006, p 88).

A growing interest in public parks and planning was also seen in a City Beautiful Movement that was taking shape in Baltimore and other large cities at the turn of the 20th century. In addition to providing for the recreational and aesthetic demands of the general public, it recognized that *nature* needed help in recovering from the brutalizing effects of industrial exploitation. At the same time, some of Baltimore's middle and upper class residents were moving away from the city's center into more pristine areas in Baltimore County. An example is Lawyer's Hill in the ElkrIDGE Area, which developed in the 19th century for wealthy Baltimoreans. It was probably the state's first "railroad commuter suburb" (Buckley et al 2006, p 95).

The Olmsted Brothers recommended that the city purchase lands – or reservations – beyond its boundaries in anticipation of future growth. To be called *reservations*, such lands would retain their rural character and serve the city's water supply needs. They would not be developed for recreation purposes until needed by suburban expansion. The concept was not intended to obstruct development but enhance it. Specifically, it stated that "if land along streams could be purchased in advance of development, not only would acquisition costs be low, but bringing them under public control would prevent unwise private uses and save the city expensive infrastructure costs" (Buckley et al 2006, p 92). The Patapsco Valley was designated as one of Baltimore's proposed reservation areas.

Maryland was also beginning to address a serious statewide deforestation problem. In 1906, Robert and John Garrett donated approximately 2,000 acres of cutover mountain forest land in Garrett County. The gift was conditioned by a requirement that the state establish a professional program to promote

government began constructing the National Road. Ellicotts' Mills was able to connect to the National Road via the Baltimore to Frederick Turnpike.

In 1827, Baltimore merchants and political leaders envisioned the B&O Railroad as a means of competing with the nation's developing canal system. The B&O became the first "common carrier" of goods and people in the United States. It was constructed through the Patapsco Valley because of the valley's suitable topography and the railroad's benefits to the valley's industries. Its cost was largely underwritten by the state of Maryland and the city of Baltimore. Nathaniel Ellicott provided land and quarrying rights for the railroad, in exchange for a direct connection to the family's mill which may have been the first switching apparatus.

3.4 The Valley as a Forerunner of the Conservation Movement

To the west, along the Patapsco River for a long distance above and below Ellicott City, there is a splendid example of the picturesqueness of a river gorge on a large scale, the rocky bluffs rising boldly to a height of 400 feet above the rushing stream. The time will certainly come, long before the end of the present century, when the beauty of this landscape will have a greatly enhanced value through the more general occupation of the adjacent upland, and, while no human operations are apt greatly to alter its rough framework even by extensive quarrying, yet the proper laying out of the roads and railways, which may be needed within the valley, the limitation of buildings to those sites naturally adapted to them, and the protection of the woods and other vegetation on those areas which cannot be otherwise used more profitably, will make all the difference between the wise utilization of one of the natural resources of the country tributary to Baltimore and its wasteful neglect.... Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., 1903

Although preceded by visionary projects such as the establishment of Central Park in New York City in 1852, a growing national awareness of the need to conserve natural resources began sometime in the 1870s. In 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park, the nation's first national park. By the turn of the 20th century, a national conservation movement was underway with new environmental organizations such as the Sierra Club (1892), the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests (1901), the National Association of Audubon Societies (1905), and others. The movement gained significant momentum during Theodore Roosevelt's administration (1901 to 1909). In addition to creating an expanded network of national forest reserves under the newly created U.S. Forest Service, his administration established five new national parks, 18 national monuments, and 51 federal bird sanctuaries.

Interests in resource conservation were also growing in Maryland and the Baltimore region. The consequences of a philosophy that natural resources were inexhaustible and exploitable were evident in the Patapsco Valley and elsewhere in the state, as evidenced by extensive timber harvesting and development that resulted in erosion, sedimentation, and increased flooding. Today most of the Patapsco's Great Falls remain buried under silt that began to wash downstream in the 18th century.

“scientific forestry” on Maryland’s public and private lands. That led to Maryland’s Forestry Conservation Act in 1906 and the appointment of Fred Besley, a Yale School of Forestry alumnus who had studied under Gifford Pinchot. As an advocate for scientific forest management practices, Besley recognized the value of managing forests for watershed protection, public water supplies, and recreational opportunities. That set the stage for the state’s acceptance of a gift from John Glen, who donated 40 acres from his “Hilton Estate” in the Patapsco Valley near Catonsville. The State Board of Forestry designated Glen’s land as a demonstration forest in 1907. According to the board’s 1910-1911 Report, “the work at the Patapsco Reserve was strictly an improvement cutting” (Buckley et al 2006 p 94). But the board also recognized its potential as a public park.

In 1910, William Ellicott, an architect and member of Baltimore’s Municipal Art Society, expressed concerns that the Patapsco Valley’s forests were at risk of logging operations, stating that “the valley “offers an alluring opportunity for a ramble in the woods or a walk by the river, and has become a favorite sylvan resort of large numbers of our people” (Buckley et al 2006 p 93). In 1912, Besley assembled supporters to testify before the Maryland General Assembly, to support the acquisition of additional lands along the Patapsco. He requested a \$25,000 appropriation. In 1913, the Assembly authorized \$50,000, two times the amount requested, for expanding the Patapsco Forest Preserve, one parcel at a time.

Between 1907 and 1941, the state acquired 31 parcels mostly from private landowners, totaling 1,582 acres. During that period, the Patapsco Forest Reserve became increasingly important as a public park to provide opportunities for “city dwellers to rejuvenate themselves in a non-urban setting” (Dorrance quote, Buckley et al 2006 p 100). As reported in newspaper accounts, “the State Board of Forestry was interested in developing the resources of the forest reserves for recreational purposes, especially camping... providing middle-class suburbanites with an opportunity to blend rugged outdoor living with intellectual contemplation – or, at the very least, a chance for greater aesthetic appreciation.” By 1916, there were 200 campsites available “for the use of the visitors who cared to use the park’s advantages” (Buckley et al 2006 p 100).

However, it was not until 1933, that the Patapsco Valley Reserve became Maryland’s first state park. One explanation for the delay was that Fred Besley was wary of creating a park system that might lead to a separate agency and competition for funding and land with the State Board of Forestry.

In 1946, the Maryland General Assembly requested the State Planning Commission to prepare a comprehensive development plan for the Patapsco River Valley as a recreation and demonstration area. One of the commission’s recommendations was the acquisition of additional lands to create a 15,000-acre recreation area to serve the region’s long-term needs.

The valley’s future as a state park was firmly set in 1950 with the completion of a *Development Plan for Patapsco River Valley Park for Long-Range Recreation and Conservation Uses*, prepared by the Maryland State Planning Commission. An Advisory Committee that included representatives from state agencies as well as Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Howard County, Anne Arundel County, and Carroll County, participated in its preparation. Its recommendations, which included an acquisition program to add

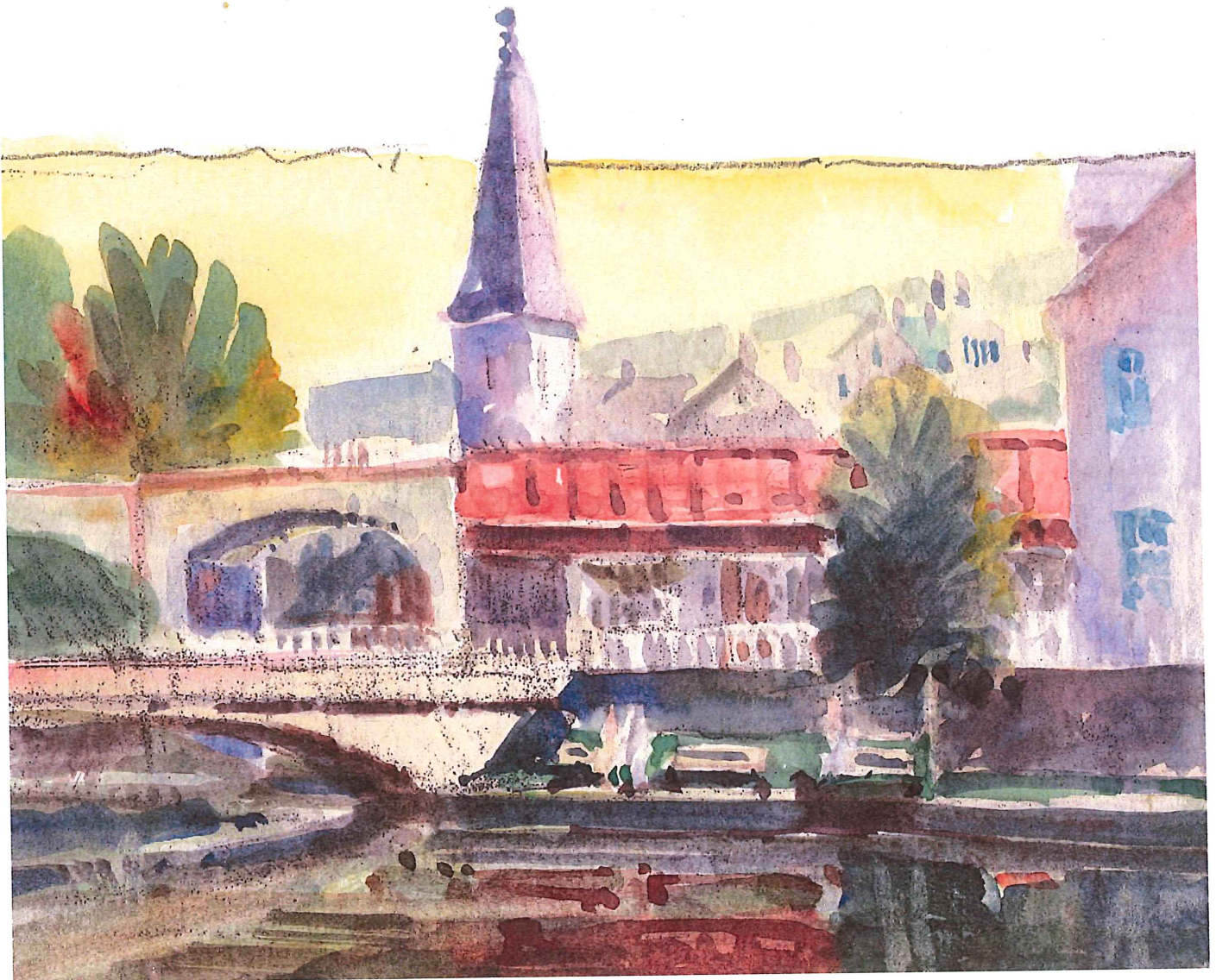
6,971 acres to the park's 1,564 acres, envisioned a 26-mile long park with an average width of one-half mile. Although focusing on conservation and recreational goals, the plan also incorporated historic sites as attractions within the park.

In retrospect, the Patapsco Valley is a noteworthy milestone of the transition that occurred at the turn of the 20th century when Marylanders and the nation began to understand the need to conserve natural resources and provide for the recreation and open space needs of future generations. Henry Sharp cites the observations of Francois-Alexandre Frederick (le Duc de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt) who visited the Patapsco Valley in the mid-1790s.

“Rochefoucault was part of a generation of writers who attempted to discover what was truly American. In his notes on the Patapsco reside two fundamental themes of the American experience: nature and commerce. The Patapsco was both a source of emotional appreciation of untamed natural beauty and a source for the intellectual comprehension of economic opportunity. Those features are not uniquely American but what is unique is the scale and potential they possessed on this continent above all others. How much newer and how limitless the American landscape seemed, when compared to old and crowded Europe.” [Sharp 2001, p 1]

4 Interpretive Framework

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4. Interpretive Framework

4.1 Introduction

As used in this plan, interpretation is an educational activity which aims to reveal meaning and relationships through the use of original objects, by firsthand experience, and by illustrative media, rather than communicating factual information” (adapted from Tilden 1967). Interpretive experiences are ideally “place-based” at locations where visitors can obtain a vivid understanding of an interpretive story.

Interpretive objectives for the Patapsco Heritage Area are:

- to assist visitors in developing a keener awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the area and to help make the visit a rich and enjoyable experience
- to promote the heritage area’s vision and management goals and encourage visitors to thoughtfully respect its resources
- to promote the visitor’s understanding of those organizations and agencies whose programs are connected in various ways to the heritage area

The heritage area’s *interpretive framework* provides a means for organizing interpretive experiences that reflect the area’s significance (as described in section 3). That framework consists of the following “*primary themes*” or main topics used as the basis for designing interpretive experiences:

1. The Valley’s Natural Resources and Their Values
2. Chronicles of Industries and Their Communities
3. Connectivity as a Key to Prosperity
4. Towards a New Identity
5. Building on the Past – Visions for the 21st Century

Primary themes are divided into “*subthemes*.” For example, the B&O Railroad is a subtheme of the primary theme, “Connectivity as a Key to Prosperity.” Subthemes are representative of their primary themes and are not intended to be a complete list. Both primary themes and subthemes can be edited or added to over time.

For illustrative purposes, this interpretive framework provides some examples of places where stories might be told. For a number of subthemes, such as those associated with “Visions for the 21st Century”, the heritage area’s partners will need to determine the most appropriate sites to tell the stories associated with a particular subtheme. For example, the Maryland Forest Service should advise on places that can tell the story of managing resilient and healthy forests. Similarly, the Catonsville Historical Society should advise on sites suitable for telling the stories associated with the Catonsville community.

A number of subthemes will present challenges in finding places having particular meaning to their subject matter. For example, the subtheme “towards a more complex economic system” may not readily lend itself to a particular site. Ellicott City may be the most likely location to address that subtheme. Their challenges notwithstanding, such subthemes have been included because of their potential contribution to a visitor’s understanding of the Patapsco Valley.

Another consideration is the “*visitor-readiness*” of places where the stories can be told, also referred to as *interpretive sites*. In addition to their public accessibility and the need to develop appropriate interpretive content, such sites must have adequate signage, parking (unless on a trail), adequate visitor safety, and the commitment of an entity that will assume maintenance and other management responsibilities. The Patapsco Heritage Area is fortunate in having many attractions owned by public agencies and nonprofit organizations. However, not all of them are necessarily visitor-ready in terms of functioning as heritage area interpretive sites.

The interpretive framework is not intended to be followed rigidly. Presentation of primary themes may be useful at orientation sites that provide visitors with the big picture of places to visit. But individual interpretive sites are likely to incorporate a mix of interpretive themes and subthemes. For example, a woodland site may present multiple stories that include: making charcoal in the 18th century, creating the Patapsco Forest Reserve in 1904, and current initiatives to address the challenges of maintaining healthy forests.

Finally, the interpretive framework is meant to serve as a building block for preparing a *comprehensive interpretive plan* for the heritage area, which is listed as an implementation action in section 8.3 (action 2.1.1a).

4.2 The Valley’s Natural Resources and Their Values

“We passed many shallow creeks, but the first we found navigable for a ship, we called Bolus, for the clay in many places under the cliffs by the high water mark did grow up in red and white knots as gum out of trees, and in some places so participated together as though they were all of one nature, excepting the color – the rest of the earth on both sides being hard sandy gravel, which made us think it bole armoniac and terra sigillata.” [medicinal clays]. John Smith’s notes on exploring the Patapsco River June, 1608 [from Thompson 2007, p. 56]

Primary Theme

In 1608, John Smith briefly explored the Patapsco River and noted its iron deposits. By the end of the 17th century, early settlers had discovered the valley’s other resources which provided the foundation for the valley’s development as one of Maryland’s early industrial centers. Contrary to the Native American perspective, Europeans regarded those resources as consumable and by using them for production risked increasing the valley’s susceptibility to damaging floods.

Representative Subthemes

1. Abundance of Valley Resources

By cutting across the Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces, the valley offered diverse and abundant natural resources that made it attractive for early industry.

2. Dams, Waterpower, and Mill Sites

The valley's topography and elevation changes provided sites for dams and their waterworks, thereby offering opportunities for waterpower and hydroelectricity, as well as impoundments and constructed waterways to transport material. Dams and their related structures changed the ecology of the once free-flowing river.

3. Raw Material for Manufacturing and Construction

Construction of buildings, bridges, tunnels, and other structures took advantage of the valley's local granite and other geologic deposits. Local forests provided lumber and fuel and wood for making charcoal to supply early iron furnaces.

4. Resource Depletion – Deforestation, Erosion, and Siltation

Extensive cutting of the valley's forests resulted in unstable soils that were washed downstream, which filled the Patapsco's "Great Falls" and silted in its tidal navigation channel so that it became unusable. Such cutting also resulted in severely eroded hillsides and loss of aquatic habitats.

5. Major Floods and Their Impacts

Many valley locations chosen for industry and communities were in the Patapsco's floodplain, making them susceptible to damaging floods.

Examples of Places where the Stories can be Told

- sites once used for tobacco, grain, and other crops, whose soils and other natural characteristics made them suited for such purposes
- high elevation sites providing vistas of the diverse resources associated with the valley's Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain sections
- historic mill sites along the Patapsco River and its tributaries, where stream gradients and topography were conducive to waterpower
- quarry sites where granite and other rocks were excavated for building construction
- sites used to excavate iron ore for iron furnaces and limestone to produce plaster of Paris for agricultural and other uses
- forested sites with tree species used historically for saw timber and other purposes, and pits used for making charcoal

- sites such as the Patapsco's former "Great Falls," eroded hillsides, and silted stream channels that illustrate the consequences of historic vegetation disturbance
- sites associated with floodplains and record flood stage elevations, and historic loss of property and life
- sites enabling comparison of differing American Indian and European perspectives towards the valley's natural resources

4.3 Chronicles of Industries and Their Communities

"In 1772, Joseph, John, and Andrew Ellicott purchased land in two separate areas of the Patapsco Valley. They were all brothers from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They floated mill equipment down the Chesapeake Bay to Elk Ridge Landing. From that point they cut a new wilderness road six miles upstream on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco River to a point where they established a saw mill, a granite quarry, a grist mill, various farms, and a small community. The community became known as the "lower" Ellicott Mills. After the great flood of 1868, lower Ellicott Mills was rebuilt and it became known as Ellicott City."
[from PHG website]

Primary Theme

The Patapsco offers a window for learning about the chronicles of Maryland's early industries and the communities that provided their labor and supporting services. Its stories range from a bird's eye view of the valley's development to those associated with individual industries and their businesses. Rather than occurring in isolation, the valley's history is best understood in a larger regional and national political, economic, and social context.

Representative Subthemes

1. Ambition for Economic Independence

The valley's agricultural diversification and manufacturing of finished goods were initially driven by ambitions to gain economic independence primarily from the United Kingdom, and to engage in trade on the world market.

2. Innovation and Growth

For more than 150 years, the valley accommodated a succession of enterprises that produced tobacco, flour, iron, paper, textiles, and other products, employing technology and processes invented locally or adapted from others.

3. Collaboration Between Civic and Private Interests

Extraordinary moments occurred during the Patapsco's history when political and civic leaders provided essential support to private enterprise.

4. Towards a More Complex Economic System

Subsequent to the British tobacco mercantile system, the valley's enterprises required a more complex economic system involving business relationships among suppliers, producers, wholesalers, retailers, bankers, and others.

5. Building Communities that Sustained Industry

The valley was home to small settlements and larger communities that housed the labor force for its industries, some of which perished as a result of economic decline, fires, and floods, whereas others remain today.

6. Leaders Who Pursued Their Ideals for a Better Society

Accompanying the valley's industrial revolution were ideas and initiatives that challenged society's views on matters such as the treatment of African Americans and women, and industry's relationships with labor. The valley was home to leaders such as the Ellicott brothers, Benjamin Banneker, and William Patterson, all of whom successfully pursued their ideals for a better society.

Examples of Places where the Stories can be Told

- historic industrial sites providing opportunities to visualize their structures and operations
- historic industrial sites used by current businesses, providing opportunities to compare the past with the present
- sites such as quarries, whose current operations are producing products having an historic association with the valley
- Ellicott City, Oella, Elkridge, and other communities whose history is closely tied with the valley's history
- sites of historic settlements no longer existing but once important to the valley's history
- sites associated with innovative leaders and ideas that had an impact on their times, such as the Ellicott City Colored School, and residences owned by Benjamin Banneker and George Ellicott

4.4 Connectivity as a Key to Prosperity

"Second only to the power of the river itself, access to transportation, or connection to distant markets, has been the single most important factor in the development of the Patapsco River Valley" [Sharp 2001, p 61]

Primary Theme

Connectivity with the outside world was a key to the valley's economic prosperity. Establishment of Elk Ridge Landing in the 1730s, the National Road in the 1790s, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the 1820s successively offered the means for transporting the valley's products to regional, national, and international markets. The valley's network of roads, waterworks, and river crossings also provided the internal infrastructure that enabled the movement of raw material, products, and local labor.

Representative Subthemes

1. The River as a Gateway

Elk Ridge Landing was the farthest navigable site up the Patapsco and near land used for growing tobacco. In the early 18th century, it provided the primary means for shipping tobacco and other products to nearby ports and more distant markets, until several decades later when silt deposition made it unusable.

2. Rolling Roads Connecting Tobacco Crops to River Landings

Rough country roads provided the essential means by which tobacco "hogsheads" (barreled tobacco) were rolled to Elk Ridge and other river landings. Historic road traces and remnants of those early routes remain today.

3. A Local Road Network Connecting Mills to Markets

The valley's early local road network provided access to mill sites on the Patapsco and its tributaries, and the means by which flour and other mill products were delivered to local and regional markets.

4. Connectivity Provided by Early Turnpikes and the National Road

The Ellicotts' Lower Mills became the valley's trade center due largely to their success in persuading the state to construct a new road from Baltimore to Frederick via the Lower Mills site. This road subsequently connected to the National Road, built between 1811 and 1834 to reach western settlements. The National Road was the first federally funded road in U.S. history.

5. The B&O Railroad – Its Importance to the Valley

The B&O Railroad, which opened in 1828 and became the nation's first long-distance common carrier, was instrumental in sustaining many of the valley's industries until the emergence of the national highway system in the 1920s.

Examples of Places where the Stories can be Told

- remnant historic road traces, such as those associated with river crossings and grist mills
- contemporary roads associated with the valley's history
- sites associated with the B&O Railroad

4.5 Towards a New Identity

"To the west, along the Patapsco River for a long distance above and below Ellicott City, there is a splendid example of the picturesqueness of a river gorge on a large scale, the rocky bluffs rising boldly to a height of 400 feet above the rushing stream. The time will certainly come, long before the end of the present century, when the beauty of this landscape will have a greatly enhanced value through the more general occupation of the adjacent upland..." [Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. 1903]

Primary Theme

In the early 1900s, the valley's declining economic advantages, combined with emerging views towards natural resource values, prompted its slow transition towards a new identity as a major recreation and conservation area in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. The renaissance of several of its historic communities such as Ellicott City and Oella, which began in the 1950s, reinforced the valley's distinctiveness.

Representative Subthemes

1. Winds of Change

In the early 20th century, major floods, new transportation systems, and the movement of industry elsewhere were the "winds of change" that swept away the valley's historic economic advantages.

2. Birth of the Conservation Movement

In the late 19th century, a growing national concern over the despoliation of natural resources led to the birth of America's conservation movement which gained momentum and recognition in Maryland and other states during Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

3. Baltimore's City Beautiful and the Olmsted Plan

At the turn of the 20th century, the City Beautiful movement emerged in response to discontent over the appearance and living conditions of industrial cities. In 1903, the movement took hold in Baltimore when the Olmsted Brothers were retained to produce a plan for city parks, which included recognition of the Patapsco Valley as a conservation area.

4. Establishment of the State Board of Forestry and the Patapsco Forest Reserve

Maryland's Board of Forestry was established in 1906 "to provide timber, protect timber, and provide for scenic beauty." The Board proposed forest reserves to practice "scientific forestry," the first of which was created in Garrett County. The Patapsco Forest Reserve became the state's second reserve, inspired by John Glen's gift of 42 acres from his Hilton Estate in 1904. Continued state funding for acquisitions one parcel at a time, enabled the Patapsco Reserve to expand to 1,200 acres by 1933.

5. Creation of Maryland's First State Park

In 1933, Maryland established Patapsco Valley State Park as its first state park. In 1946, the Patapsco River Valley Commission, comprised of state, county, and Baltimore City representatives, recommended a long-range plan for developing the park as a 15,000 acre recreation and conservation area to serve the region.

6. Renaissance of Historic Communities

Towards the latter part of the 20th century, historic communities such as Ellicott City and Oella were rediscovered as desirable places to live and work. It required a reinvestment in historic structures to adapt them to contemporary uses.

7. The Patapsco Valley as an Oasis in a Suburban Landscape

By the close of the 20th century, rapidly expanding suburban growth in the Baltimore metropolitan region reinforced the importance of the Patapsco Valley as a regional park and conservation area. Among the new communities were some of the region's earliest African American suburban communities.

8. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Patapsco Valley State Park

During the Depression years of the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's CCC planted trees and built trails, picnic areas, campsites, and cut-stone pavilions to improve what had by then become "Patapsco Valley State Park".

Examples of Places where the Stories can be Told

- designated historic districts
- historic buildings adapted for contemporary uses
- initial acquisitions for the Patapsco Forest Reserve
- historic campgrounds and other facilities in Patapsco Valley State Park

4.6 Building on the Past – Visions for the 21st Century

“In Heritage Areas individuals, businesses, non-profits and governments form partnerships to preserve the best of Maryland's historic sites and towns, unspoiled natural landscapes and enduring traditions. These tangible links to both place and the past encourage residents to recognize they have a special piece of the American story to treasure and share with others, and that in doing so they create more livable and economically sustainable communities.” [Maryland Heritage Areas - Report to the Governor and General Assembly 2012. p 4]

Primary Theme

The valley's transformation from an early industrial center to a regional park with adjacent neighborhoods was largely completed by the end of the 20th century. It has entered a new era emphasizing the concept of *sustainability* and its interwoven components of environment, economy and communities. The valley offers unusual opportunities, particularly for state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, to collaborate in achieving their respective visions for the 21st century.

Representative Subthemes

1. Towards a Healthy Natural Watershed

Higher water quality standards, state and county regulations, watershed management programs, dam removals, and volunteer clean-up initiatives are enhancing the health of the Patapsco River and its tributaries.

2. Statewide Vision for Green Infrastructure

Maryland's *Green Infrastructure* program seeks to expand protected lands in the Patapsco River Valley and throughout the state with a network of conserved hubs and corridors serving as refuges for biodiversity.

3. Protecting Historic Resources

PreserveMaryland, the state's preservation plan, envisions public and private efforts to identify, document and protect places of historic and cultural significance to all Marylanders. Howard and Baltimore Counties have made similar commitments to historic preservation.

4. Managing Resilient and Healthy Forests

The Maryland Forest Service has adopted a vision that Maryland's future forests will be resilient and protected from major harm, and that forest ecosystems will be healthy, diverse, and capable of renewing themselves.

5. Vision for Maryland's State Parks

The Maryland Park Service's *Strategic Plan* envisions Maryland's state parks as unique and iconic public assets, representing "a legacy by current and prior generations, which are essential to advancing and promoting the health, well-being, and quality of life for present and future generations of Marylanders."

6. County Visions for a Sustainable Future

Reflecting statewide guidelines, Baltimore County's *Master Plan 2020* (adopted in 2010) and Howard County's *PlanHoward 2030* (adopted in 2013) are each organized around the concept of sustainability, the major components of which are: health of the environment, a prosperous economy, and community quality of life.

7. Valley Communities and Their Volunteers

Patapsco Heritage Greenway Inc. and other nonprofit organizations are actively engaged in conserving and restoring the valley's natural and historic resources. Education and involvement of community volunteers are an essential part of their work.

Places Where the Stories Could be Told

This primary theme and its subthemes offer many potential places where their stories can be told. They will be identified by the heritage area's partners in developing the comprehensive interpretive plan for the Patapsco Heritage Area (section 5.3).

5 Heritage Resources

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5. Heritage Resources

5.1 Historic Resources

Introduction

The Patapsco Heritage Area's significance is focused in three areas (section 3.0):

- the Patapsco Valley as an Iconic Landscape of an emerging nation
- the Patapsco Valley as a center for innovation
- the Patapsco Valley as a forerunner of the conservation movement

Approximately 20 historic districts and 500 historic properties (including 27 historic landmarks) within the heritage area are listed on federal, state, and county inventories of historic sites. Most of these properties are likely related to the significance of the heritage area in one of its three areas of significance. In general, historic properties in the following categories contribute to the heritage area's significance:

- historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (table 5.1)
- historic landmarks (table 5.2)
- in historic districts (table 5.3), properties that are recognized on nomination or inventory forms as contributing to the significance of designated national, state, and local historic districts
- Patapsco Valley Mill Sites (table 5.5)

The remainder of the inventoried sites within the heritage area that are listed by Maryland, Baltimore County, and Howard County also likely contribute to the significance of the heritage area. However, a specific determination for each property has not yet been made. These determinations will be made by PHG, Inc. in the future (section 5.2, action 1.2.1e).

Historic Properties

Sites Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Within the Patapsco Heritage area there are 12 individual properties (table 5.1) and 9 historic districts (table 5.2 and figure 5.1) listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The national register is the official federal list of the districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National register properties have significance to the history the nation. Nominations for listing come from federal agencies, state historic preservation officers, tribal historic preservation officers, local governments, private individuals, and organizations. A professional review board in each state considers each property proposed for listing and makes a recommendation on its eligibility. Listing imposes no restrictions on what property owners may do with a property. However, listing provides protection to historic properties from potentially adverse effects

Table 5.1 Patapsco Heritage Area – Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Property Name	Location	Ownership	Historic Significance
Baltimore County			
Hilton (1828) (MIHP BA-5)	Catonsville	Baltimore County	- significant as representative of early 20 th century taste; it was constructed from the best available materials, all specified in detail in its original construction documents and most still identifiable today
Mt. Gilboa Chapel (1859) (MIHP BA-637)	Oella	Church of St. Timothy's	- significant as an achievement on the part of free black people who built a substantial stone church of about the same size and quality as the places of worship used by other small congregations of the dominant majority
Old Catonsville High School (1898) (MIHP BA-2306)	Catonsville	Mosaic Community Services, Inc.	- important for its association with the development of Catonsville; represents the beginning and intermediate stage of advanced education in Catonsville at the turn of the century
Bloede (1893) (MIHP BA-1587)	Catonsville	private	- a distinctive example of African-American vernacular architecture
The Wilderness (1921) (MIHP BA-2227)	Ellicott City	private	- significant for its architecture, as an example of a large country house embodying the distinctive characteristics of the turn-of-the-20 th century eclecticism in its combination of elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles
Thomas Viaduct, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1835) (MIHP BA-2542)	Elkridge	CSX Corporation	- the world's oldest multiple stone arched railroad bridge as well as America's earliest notable example of railroad bridge construction
Howard County			
Ellicott City Station (1829 - 1830) (MIHP HO-71)	Ellicott City	Howard County	- oldest surviving railroad station in America
Toomey House (Elkridge Furnace Complex) (MIHP HO-273)	Elkridge	MD DNR	- significant for its architectural character and its association with the iron industry in 19 th century Maryland
Elkridge Furnace (Elkridge Furnace Complex) (MIHP HO-273)	Elkridge	MD DNR	- significant for its association with the iron industry in 19 th century Maryland
Dixon House (Elkridge Furnace Complex) (MIHP HO-503)	Elkridge	MD DNR	- significant for its architectural character and its association with the iron industry in 19 th century Maryland
The Lawn (c. 1842, 1845, 1860) (MIHP HO-141)	Elkridge	private	- significance derives primarily from association with George Washington Dobbins, a lawyer for whom the house was erected; further significance is derived from its architectural character
Patterson Viaduct Ruins (MIHP HO-63)	Ilchester	MD DNR	- significant as part of the original main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
Thomas Viaduct, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1835) (MIHP BA-2542)	Halethorpe	CSX Corporation	- the world's oldest multiple stone arched railroad bridge as well as America's earliest notable example of railroad bridge construction

associated with federally-funded projects through provisions of Section 106 of the National Preservation Act of 1966. Listing also may enable owners of properties to be eligible for investment tax credits and to qualify for federal grants for historic preservation. The National Park Service (NPS) administers the National Register program.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), Maryland Department of Planning, is the agency responsible for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. The MIHP is a research and documentation instrument that serves as an archive of information to further the understanding of the state's architectural, archeological, and cultural resources. To be listed requires at a minimum that a property be at least 50-years-old. Inclusion on the MIHP does not indicate that a property is historically significant. A MIHP inventory form

Patapsco Heritage Area Management Plan

Figure 5.1

Historic Resources

Historic Sites and Structures

- Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- Listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in Baltimore County
- Listed on the Howard County Inventory of Historic Properties
- Patapsco Valley State Park (listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties)

Survey Districts

- ▨ Listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Historic Districts

- ▨ National Register Historic Districts
- County-Designated Historic Districts

Historic Landmarks

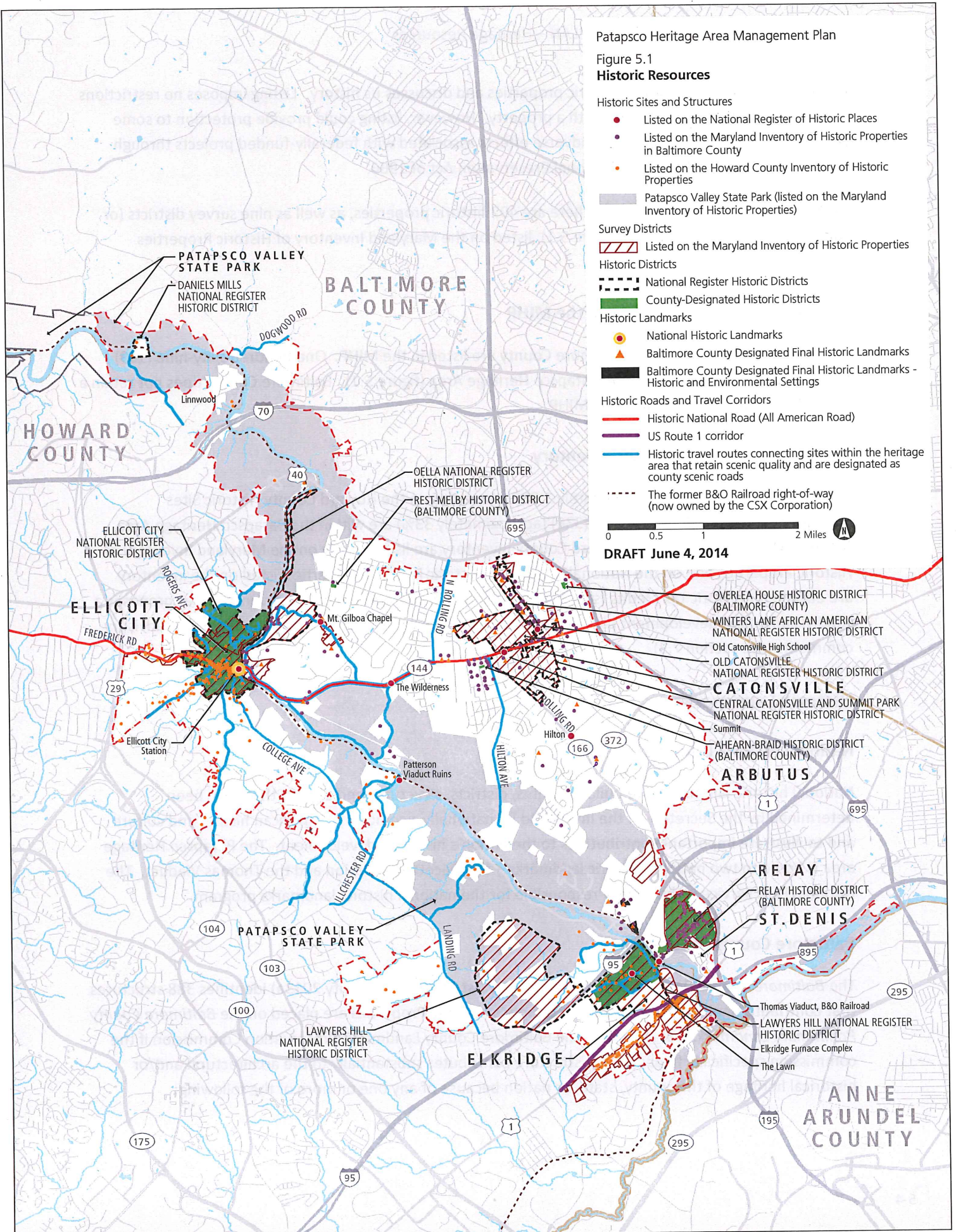
- National Historic Landmarks
- ▲ Baltimore County Designated Final Historic Landmarks
- Baltimore County Designated Final Historic Landmarks - Historic and Environmental Settings

Historic Roads and Travel Corridors

- Historic National Road (All American Road)
- US Route 1 corridor
- Historic travel routes connecting sites within the heritage area that retain scenic quality and are designated as county scenic roads
- The former B&O Railroad right-of-way (now owned by the CSX Corporation)

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

DRAFT June 4, 2014



provides a description of listed historic properties and discusses its history. Listing imposes no restrictions on what property owners may do with a property. However, listing could provide protection to some historic properties from potentially adverse effects associated with federally-funded projects through provisions of Section 106 of the National Preservation Act of 1966.

Within the Patapsco Heritage Area, there are 497 historic properties, as well as nine survey districts (or survey areas) (see table 5.3 and figure 5.1), listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP).

Baltimore County Sites Listed on the MIHP

More than 3,000 properties in Baltimore County are listed in the MIHP. One hundred sixty-nine (169) (approximately 5%) are within the Patapsco Heritage Area (figure 5.1). Baltimore County does not retain a separate inventory from that of the MIHP.

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

Howard County has listed approximately 1,000 properties on the Howard County Historic Sites Inventory. Three hundred thirty-six (336) (approximately 33%) are within the Patapsco Heritage Area (figure 5.1). Properties on the Howard County inventory are listed jointly on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and on the National Register of Historic Places. Properties listed on the inventory are eligible for historic tax credits (see section 7.3). Any property listed on the inventory that proposes a subdivision or site development plan must present the plan to Historic District Commission for advisory comments (see section 7.3).

Historic Landmarks

National Historic Landmarks

National historic landmarks are buildings, sites, districts, structures and objects that have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be nationally significant in American history and culture and to illustrate important contributions to the nation's historical development. The Patapsco Heritage area is home to two national historic landmarks – the Ellicott City Station and the Thomas Viaduct. The National Park Service is the agency responsible for the national historic landmarks program.

Baltimore County Landmarks

The *Baltimore County Designated Final Landmarks List* (Baltimore County 2013a) identifies 388 structures that contribute significantly to Baltimore County's history. Properties are placed on the *Baltimore County Preliminary Landmarks List* by vote of the Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission if the commission specifically finds that the structure contributes substantially to the architectural and/or historical heritage of the county, state, or nation because of any one or more of the following:

- it is associated with a personality, group, event, or series of events of historical importance
- it is a distinctive example of a particular architectural style or period
- it is a good example of the work of a noted architect or master builder
- it is a work of notable artistic merit or an object of singular natural beauty
- it has yielding or may be likely to yield information or materials important in pre-history or history

If approved by the Baltimore County Council, the properties are included on the Baltimore County Designated Final Landmarks List.

Landmark structures also include a historic environmental setting (HES). A HES is defined as the property or lot or portion thereof, as delineated by the Baltimore County Landmarks Commission, which is historically, architecturally, archeologically, or culturally connected to the historic significance of a landmark structure.

There are 25 landmarks on the designated final landmarks list within the Patapsco Heritage Area (table 5.2 and figure 5.1). Designation means that any exterior modification or addition, as well as any excavation, building, or demolition permit, is subject to approval by the LPC (see section 7.3).

Howard County Landmarks

Howard County does not maintain a historic landmarks list.

Historic Districts

The National Park Service defines a historic district as a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, landscapes, structures, or objects, united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments (NPS 2002). A district may also be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

National Register Historic Districts

The National Park Service (NPS) designates nationally significant historic districts throughout the country by listing them on the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for listing come from federal agencies, state historic preservation officers, local governments, private individuals, and organizations. A professional review board in each state considers each district proposed for listing and makes a recommendation on its eligibility. Listing imposes no restrictions on what property owners within a district may do with a property. However, listing does provide protection to historic districts from potentially adverse effects associated with federally-funded projects through provisions of Section 106 of the National Preservation Act of 1966.

Within the Patapsco Heritage Area, the NPS has listed eight historic districts on the national register (table 5.3 and figure 5.1).

Table 5.2 Patapasco Heritage Area – Historic Landmarks

Landmark Name	Location	Landmark Designation		Historic Significance*
		National Historic Landmark	Baltimore County Designated Final	
Howard County				
Ellicott City Station (MIHP HO-71)	Ellicott City	X		- oldest surviving railroad station in America
Thomas Viaduct (MIHP BA-2542)	Elkridge	X		- the world’s oldest multiple stone arched railroad bridge as well as America’s earliest notable example of railroad bridge construction
Baltimore County				
Thomas Viaduct (MIHP BA-2542)	Halethorpe	X		- the world’s oldest multiple stone arched railroad bridge as well as America’s earliest notable example of railroad bridge construction
Cowdensville A.M.E. Church (1907) (MIHP BA-1192)	Arbutus		X	- excellent example of frame and shingled church in vernacular style; congregation led by the Williams family down to the present
Avalon (1930) (MIHP BA-261)	Avalon		X	- association with development of the Gun Road community and as a unique example of the re-use of historic building materials into an Arts and Crafts style building
Schnoerr House (MIHP BA-1586)	Avalon		X	- house dating to Avalon Iron Works period; lone surviving building from that time in the Avalon area
Smith, Holt and Johnson House (demolished)	Catonsville		X	- contributes to the Winters Lane National Register District; distinctive example of African-American vernacular architecture
Traver-Barrett House	Catonsville		X	- contributes to the Winters Lane National Register District
Charles C. Woodland House (c. 1874) (MIHP BA-2913)	Catonsville		X	- association with Charles Woodland and the African-American community’s development which he championed
Overlea (1853) (MIHP BA-923)	Catonsville		X	- association with Rev. George W. Eberling, pastor of Old Salem Lutheran Church and his pioneering educational work at the Overlea Home School; high-style Italianate architectural qualities with integrity of setting, design, workmanship and materials
Oakwood Bungalow (1908) (MIHP BA-2138)	Catonsville		X	- possibly the first local dwelling in modern concrete
Farmlands Tenant House (MIHP BA-2427)	Catonsville		X	- surviving structure of the great estate first called Dorsey’s Manor Farm, later the Farmlands, landscaped park of Gustave W. Lurman
Hilton Estate (1828) (MIHP BA-5)	Catonsville		X	- significant as representative of early 20 th century taste; it was constructed from the best available materials, all specified in detail in its original construction documents and most still identifiable today
First National Bank of Catonsville (1901) (MIHP BA-2904)	Catonsville		X	- exceptionally well-preserved example of Romanesque Revival-style commercial building
Shull House (1912)	Catonsville		X	- distinctive example of the American Four-Square design, illustrating the pattern of early 20 th century development of large suburban lots as public roads were extended through former estates
Homewood (c. 1836) (MIHP BA-0925)	Catonsville		X	- distinctive large frame Greek Revival and Victorian house
Robert Townsend House (1941) (MIHP BA-3070)	Catonsville		X	- example of 1940s upper-middle class residential structure built in the wake of the Great Depression
Old Catonsville High School (1898) (MIHP BA-2306)	Catonsville		X	- important for its association with the development of Catonsville; represents the beginning and intermediate stage of advanced education in Catonsville at the turn of the century

Table 5.2 Patapsco Heritage Area – Historic Landmarks

Landmark Name	Location	Landmark Designation		Historic Significance*
		National Historic Landmark	Baltimore County Designated Final	
Ahearn-Braid House (1874) (MIHP BA-2596)	Catonsville		X	- distinctive architectural quality; its contribution, as one of the first homes built in the emerging neighborhood south of Frederick Road, to the history of Catonsville's suburban development
Hause-Phillips House (c. 1804) (MIHP BA-2171)	Catonsville		X	- stone house; probably served as a cooper shop related to the Hause family mill south of Frederick Road
Brinkman House (1894) (MIHP BA-2914)	Catonsville		X	- house sitting on large tract formerly part of the Brinkman Estate
Bloede (1893) (MIHP BA-1587)	Catonsville		X	- contributes to the Winters Lane National Register District; a distinctive example of African-American vernacular architecture
Gray's Manufacturing Co. Tenant House (MIHP BA-3066)	Ellicott City		X	- association with the industrial history of the Patapsco Valley; only known example of the re-use of exceptionally rare early railroad track "stringers" as a building construction material
Alhambra (1859) (MIHP BA-0638)	Oella		X	- built by John Ellicott; superbly maintained house in a mixture of Italianate and Greek Revival elements
Mount Gilboa Chapel and Cemetery (MIHP BA-637)	Oella		X	- significant as an achievement on the part of free black people who built a substantial stone church of about the same size and quality as the places of worship used by other small congregations of the dominant majority
Treuth House-Hynes House (c.1850) (MIHP BA-2075)	Oella (Benjamin Banneker Park)		X	- granite house built in the small square style of the Greek Revival
Valley View Farm (1910) (MIHP BA-3243)	Relay		X	- Victorian house built on land belonging to Avalon Nail Factory
Chilly Hollow (1810) (MIHP BA-2418)	St. Denis		X	- old stone house with small cemetery

* Source for Baltimore County significance statements – Baltimore Co. 2013a and from M

Baltimore County Historic Districts

Baltimore County has designated 17 county historic districts, of which four are within the Patapsco Heritage Area (table 5.3 and figure 5.1). A county historic district is defined as an area within the county designated by the Baltimore County Council in which there are located structures that have historical, cultural, educational, or architectural value, the preservation of which is deemed to be for the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the inhabitants of the county. To be designated a county historic district at least 75 percent of the landowners within the designated area must agree to form an historic district. The Landmarks Preservation Commission reviews petitions to designate a district and after study and a public hearing, may designate the area as a proposed historic district and determine its boundaries for consideration by county council. Designation means that any exterior modification or addition, as well as any excavation, building, or demolition permit, is subject to approval by the LPC (see section 7.3).

Table 5.3 Patapasco Heritage Area – Historic Districts and Maryland Survey Districts

Name	Location	Designation						Historic Significance
		National Register Historic District	Maryland Survey District	Baltimore County Historic District	Howard County Historic District			
Baltimore County								
Ellicott Mills	Ellicott City	X						- significant for its history as the center of the industrial operations begun by the Ellicott family in the 18 th century and as the site of continuous industry from that time to the present
Oella	Oella	X						- includes the Dickey Factory (built in 1918 at the site of the original textile mills developed by the Union Manufacturing Company in 1808) and the surrounding village where millworkers lived in the 19 th century
Oella African American	Oella		X					- historic African-American community where free African-American families began settling by the late 1600s; birthplace of Benjamin Banneker
Old Catonsville	Catonsville	X						- architecturally significant as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period, illuminating the evolution and development of a community from summer homes to year-round suburban living in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries; significant both for its community planning, which did not follow the more traditional and better studied models, and for its architecture, which represents with good integrity the period of its development
Central Catonsville and Bloede Park	Catonsville	X						- same as for Old Catonsville
Winters Lane African American	Catonsville	X						- significant for its association with the development of the African-American community in the Catonsville area; exemplifies a cohesive African-American neighborhood that began to develop immediately following the Civil War
West Catonsville	Catonsville		X					- resources date primarily to the late 19 th century and the early 20 th century; most contributing resources retain a considerable integrity
Relay	Halethorpe		X	X				- significant for the architectural character of its buildings and the rural setting; sufficient integrity remains to convey the sense of the 19 th century
Oblates African American	Halethorpe		X					- Oblate Sisters of Providence boarding school for black children from Haiti in the late 19 th century
Ahearn-Braid (single property)	Catonsville			X				- distinctive architectural quality; its contribution, as one of the first homes built in the emerging neighborhood south of Frederick Road, to the history of Catonsville's suburban development
Overlea House (single property)	Catonsville			X				- association with Rev. George W. Eberling, pastor of Old Salem Lutheran Church and his pioneering educational work at the Overlea Home School; high-style Italianate architectural qualities with integrity of setting, design, workmanship and materials
Rest-Melby House (single property)	Catonsville			X				- plain, rambling, country house c. 1857 – 1875 illustrative of a pre-suburban or non-suburban

Table 5.3 Patapsco Heritage Area – Historic Districts and Maryland Survey Districts

		Designation					
Name	Location	National Register Historic District	Maryland Survey District	Baltimore County Historic District	Howard County Historic District	Historic Significance	
phenomenon							
Howard County							
Ellicott City	Ellicott City	X			X	- an extremely well preserved 19 th century mill town whose sturdy architecture has remained intact and unaltered	
Church Road and Sylvan Lane	Ellicott City		X			- embodies the distinctive characteristics of “suburban” development of the late 19 th century in its respect for the existing topography and vegetation, and in the architectural character of the buildings	
Daniels Mill	Daniels	X				- an important 19 th century textile mill that continued to produce cotton a century after its construction	
Lawyers Hill (delineated differently by the county, state, and NPS)	Elkridge	X			X	- significant for its diverse collection of Victorian-era architecture and for its role as a 19 th century summer community and early suburb for prominent Baltimoreans	
Elkridge Landing	Elkridge		X			- significant for its 18 th century history as a tobacco shipping hub and for its 19 th century development relating to the railroad; it exemplifies the historical process of change encompassing over 200 years of building	
Levering Avenue	Elkridge		X			- significant for its architecture illustrative of three distinct building periods	
Railroad Avenue	Elkridge		X			- significant for its architecture represented by a nineteenth century collection of single and two family units; also significant historically as it is almost entirely composed of a large tract land, owned originally in 1871 by Bernard Boyle, an extensive landowner in Elkridge	
Old Washington Road	Elkridge		X			- significant for its role as a commuter suburb, first dependent on the railroad and later automobiles, and also for its collection of vernacular architecture, mostly residential in nature, exhibiting the trends popular during the 100 years between the middle of the 19 th and 20 th centuries	

Howard County Historic Districts

Howard County has designated two county historic districts, both of which are within the Patapsco Heritage Area – Ellicott City and Lawyers Hill (see figure 5.1). The Ellicott City Historic District corresponds with the Ellicott City National Historic District. The Lawyers Hill Historic District is smaller than the Lawyers Hill National Register District. Changes to exteriors of buildings and landscape site features in these districts are subject to approval by the Howard County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) (see section 7.3).

Maryland Historical Trust Easements

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) holds historic preservation easements on significant historic, archeological, and cultural resources throughout the state. The easements are contractual agreements between a property owner and MHT. Generally, the owners of the easement property agree to relinquish partial development rights, to maintain the property, to provide limited public access, and to obtain prior approval for changes or alterations in exchange. MHT promises to protect the property by ensuring continuous compliance with the terms of the historic preservation easement. MHT also offers advice to owners on the correct and best methods of preserving and using their properties. Nineteen properties within the heritage area are protected through historic preservation easements conveyed to and held by MHT (table 5.4).

Patapsco Valley Mill Sites

Many historic properties that are fundamental to the heritage area and to telling its stories are the industrial sites along the Patapsco River. An inventory of industrial sites in the Patapsco Valley along the river from the Baltimore Harbor to Westminster/Parr Springs is found in *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites* (Peirce 2004) (table 5.5). Many of the inventoried sites in Howard County are included within the MIHP and are on the Howard County Historic Sites Inventory. Only a few sites in Baltimore County are on the MIHP. Additional research is needed to further document the location, condition, and significance of most of the sites.

Table 5.4 Patapsco Heritage Area – Maryland Historical Trust Easements

Name	Address or Location	Date Built	Ownership
Baltimore County			
Benjamin Banneker Park	300 Oella Avenue, Oella	NA	Baltimore County
Cowdensville A.M.E. Church	1100 Sulphur Spring Road, Arbutus	1857	private
George Ellicott House	24 Frederick Road, Oella		private
Hilton Mansion	800 S. Rolling Road		Baltimore County
Howard County			
Belmont Manor	6555 Belmont Woods Road, Elkrige		Howard County
Burleigh Cottage	W. White Rose Drive, Ellicott City		
Burleigh Manor	3950 White Rose Way, Ellicott City		
Burleigh Manor Buffer	White Rose Way, Ellicott City	NA	
Ellicott City Station	2711 Maryland Avenue, Ellicott City	1829-1830	Howard County
Ellicott City Colored School	8683 Frederick Road	1880	Howard County
Ellicott City Post Office	8267 Main Street, Ellicott City		Howard County
Friends Meeting House	3771 Old Columbia Pike, Ellicott City	1795	
Howard County Historical Society, Presbyterian Church	8328 Court Avenue, Ellicott City		
Old National Pike #11 Bridge	Frederick Road, Ellicott City		
Old National Pike Milestone #10	Main Street, Ellicott City		
Patapsco Female Institute	3655 Church Road, Ellicott City	1836	Howard County
Pfeiffer's Corner School	6145 Montgomery Road, Elkrige		
The Lawn	6036 Old Lawyers Hill Road, Elkrige		private
Thomas Isaac Log Cabin	8398 Main Street, Ellicott City	1780 (reconstructed 1988)	Howard County

Table 5.5 Patapsco Heritage Area – Patapsco Valley Mill Sites

Site Name	Patapsco River Stretch						County	Ownership
	Elkridge	Elkridge to Ilchester	Ilchester to Ellicott City	Ellicott City to Hollofield	Hollofield to Daniels			
Dorsey Paper Mill	X						Howard	private
Elkridge Furnace	X						Howard	MD DNR
Elkridge Paper Mill	X						Howard	???
Hockley Grist Mill	X						Howard	private
Viaduct Manufacturing Company	X						Howard	private
Stowe Mahogany Mill		X					Howard	private
Avalon Mills		X					Baltimore	MD DNR
Orange Grove Flour Mill		X					Baltimore	MD DNR
Catonsville Grist and Saw Mill		X					Baltimore	private
Bloede Dam		X					Baltimore, Howard	MD DNR
Patterson Viaduct			X				Baltimore, Howard	MD DNR
Cornthwaite's Grist Mill			X				Howard	MD DNR
Davis Grist and Saw Mill			X				Howard	MD DNR
Bonnie Branch Mill			X				Howard	private
Saint Mary's Grist Mill			X				Howard	private
Thistle Mill			X				Baltimore	private
Gray's Cotton Mill			X				Baltimore	MD DNR
Ellicott's Lower Mill			X				Baltimore	private
Burgess Grist Mill and Wagon Works				X			Howard	private
Atinson Oil and Carding Co.				X			Howard	private
Hawes Grist Mill				X			Howard	private
Smith's Leather Tannery				X			Baltimore	private
Mentzell Paper Mill				X			Howard	private
Ellicott's Iron Mill				X			Baltimore	private
Union Manufacturing Company				X			Baltimore	private
Union Mill Race				X			Baltimore	MD DNR
Union Mill Dam				X			Baltimore, Howard	MD DNR
B&O Union Dam Tunnel				X			Baltimore, Howard	private
Union Saw Mill				X			Baltimore	MD DNR
Ellicotts Upper Mills					X		Baltimore, Howard	MD DNR
Gardner's Mill					X		Baltimore	private
Ely's Grist Mill					X		Baltimore	private
Factory Town of Alberton					X		Baltimore	private
Alberton-Daniels Mill					X		Howard	private

Source: Peirce 2004

5.2 Cultural Resources

Art Centers

Howard County Center for the Arts

The Howard County Center for the Arts in Ellicott City is a multipurpose arts facility offering arts experience to people of all ages, where visitors can take a class, view exhibits, or enjoy a performance. The 27,000 square foot facility features two professional galleries, a black box theatre, three classrooms, meeting and office space, a dance studio, and individual artist studios. The Howard County Arts Council operates the center. The council's mission is to foster the arts in Howard County by nurturing local artists and arts organizations and furthering the public's appreciation of the arts.

Center for Art, Design and Visual Culture at UMBC

The Center for Art, Design and Visual Culture at UMBC in Catonsville is a 4,200 square foot museum space dedicated to the exhibition of art and design, moving images, and material culture. The non-profit organization Center for Art, Design, and Visual Culture (CADVC) operates the museum. The center is dedicated to organizing comprehensive exhibitions; publications of catalogs, CDs, DVDs, and books on the arts; and educational and community outreach projects. Through outreach programming, CADVC encourages public service in response to needs and issues in the surrounding community, collaborating with regional schools, museums, and non-profit organizations through a variety of initiatives.

CCBC Catonsville Center for the Arts

The Catonsville Center for the Arts hosts the performing arts program at the Community College of Baltimore County (CCBC), providing facilities and space needed to support programs in the performing and visual arts.

Albin O. Kuhn Gallery at UMBC

The Albin O. Kuhn Gallery at UMBC serves as one of the principal art galleries in the region. Items from the Special Collections Department, as well as from all over the world are displayed in challenging and informative exhibitions for the university community and the public. Traveling exhibitions are occasionally presented. The gallery also sends some of its exhibits throughout Maryland and the United States.

Theatres and Performing Arts Facilities

Catonsville Lurman Woodland Theatre

The Lurman Woodland Theatre is an outdoor community amphitheater located on the grounds of the Catonsville High School Recreation Center. The theatre dates back to 1958 when it was approved by the Baltimore County Board of Education. The current amphitheater and programming are the result of successful community efforts to revive the theatre that began in 1992. Since then, the Friends of Lurman Woodland Theatre have hosted free concerts featuring diverse music of every style for the public on weekends in June, July and August. Guests sit on the grass or bring lawn chairs and blankets for seating.

Patapsco Female Institute Theatre

Howard County has developed an outdoor amphitheater on the grounds of the Patapsco Female Institute. The facility hosts popular theatrical performances by the Chesapeake Shakespeare Company.

Thomas Rice Auditorium

The Thomas Rice Auditorium, located on the campus of the Spring Grove Mental Health Hospital and Education Center, is a performing arts space with capacity to seat 750 people. Since its opening in 1936, the auditorium has supported a variety of performing arts and educational programs and events. Currently, the Heritage Players, a Catonsville community theatre group, is based at the Thomas Rice Auditorium.

UMBC Theatres

The Performing Arts and Humanities Building (PAHB) provides new, state-of-the-art facilities for arts and humanities departments and programs at UMBC. The PAHB offers programs to enhance public outreach and to heighten the visibility of the arts and humanities in campus and community life. Performing arts halls include the Proscenium Theatre (275 seats), the Black Box Theatre (120 seats), and the Department of Music Concert Hall (300 seats).

The Fine Arts Recital Hall at UMBC hosts events ranging from international contemporary music groups, to solo faculty performances, to classical vocal ensembles. It is also the location of panel discussions, guest lectures, and occasional dance and visual arts performances. Facilities include several performing arts and visual arts spaces, a sound recording and music performance studio, a dance performance space, a small gallery that showcases student work, and the Center for Art, Design and Visual Culture.

CCBC Catonsville Barn Theatre

The Barn Theatre, located on the CCBC campus, hosts the Catonsville Theatre Company. It is a small flexible performance space for small events.

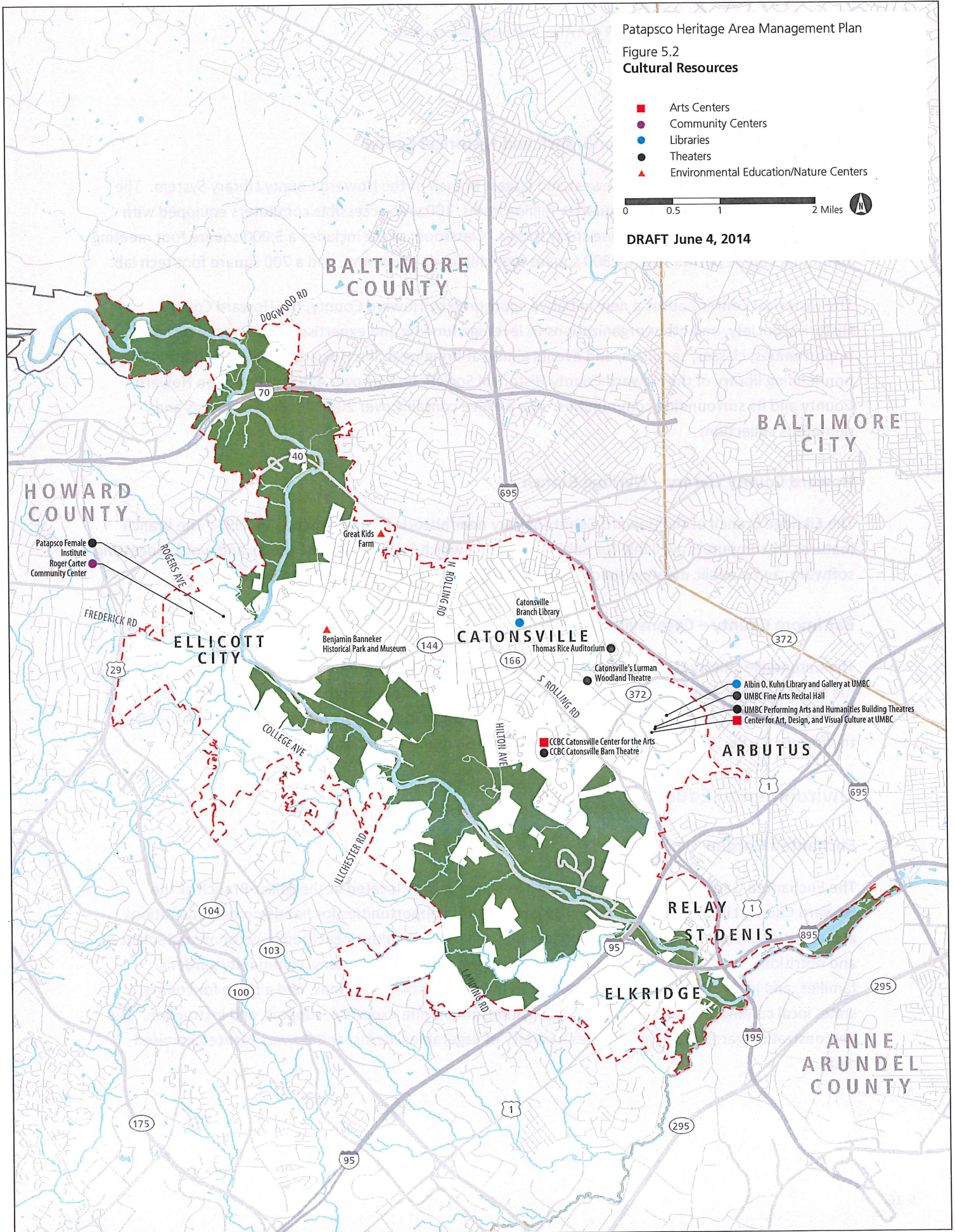
Figure 5.2

Cultural Resources

- Arts Centers
- Community Centers
- Libraries
- Theaters
- ▲ Environmental Education/Nature Centers



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Libraries

Howard County Library – Miller Branch and Historical Center

The Miller Branch Library is the newest and largest branch of the Howard County Library System. The branch features a collection of a quarter million items, 100 web accessible computers equipped with word processing software, and nine study rooms. Classroom space includes a 3,000 square foot meeting room that can be partitioned, an 800 square foot children's classroom, and a 700 square foot tech lab.

The Historical Center houses a new initiative sponsored by Howard County, the Howard County Historical Society, and other organizations to leverage funding and expertise for enhanced research opportunities, classes, seminars, and events aimed at bringing to life Howard County's heritage. The non-lending library of the Howard County Historical Society houses over 4,000 volumes on Howard County and its surrounding communities. The archive contains over 20,000 individual items and numerous collections.

Howard County Library – Elkridge Branch

The Elkridge Branch of the Howard County Library near historic Elkridge opened in 1993. The branch features 44 computers available for public uses, all of which include internet access and word processing software, and a public meeting space. The branch places emphasis on children's classes.

Baltimore County – Catonsville Branch

The Catonsville Library on Frederick Road is a branch of the Baltimore County Library system, featuring a full service library, the Catonsville Historical Room, and a public meeting room (capacity 100+). It is the third busiest branch library in Baltimore County. Dedicated in 1963, the library is located on the site of the former Castle Thunder – home of the Caton family, founders of Catonsville.

Environmental Education Centers

Enchanted Garden

The Enchanted Garden is a community-based teaching garden located at the Miller Branch of the Howard County Library in Ellicott City. The garden offers opportunities for hands-on demonstrations and participation for all ages focusing on growing and eating healthy local food; environmental science and nutrition education classes; a venue for youth gardens, school gardens, community gardens, families, and junior master gardeners using and maintaining planting areas; and a place for county, state, local community and education organizations to provide expertise, support, and instruction. The demonstration gardening area features a variety of vegetables, herbs, and flowers planted in raised beds.

Great Kids Farm (George F. Bragg Nature Study Center)

Great Kids Farm is a living, working farm that educates students of all ages about healthy eating, sustainable agriculture, and the natural sciences. Owned and operated by Baltimore City Public Schools, the 33-acre farm in Catonsville offers opportunities for thousands of the city's school students each year to understand and participate in every aspect of food preparation. During the school year as many as 3,000 students go to the farm to volunteer on the land or take tours. Produce from the farm is sold at the Waverly Farmers Market in Baltimore and to area restaurants. The farm was historically the site of an orphanage for colored children, established in 1912 by Reverend George F. Bragg.

5.3 Natural Resources

Physiography and Geology

The Patapsco Heritage Area lies predominantly within the Maryland Piedmont Plateau. The Patapsco River flows through a characteristic piedmont landscape of rolling hills, low ridges, knobs, and numerous stream valleys. Underlying the Piedmont Plateau are hard crystalline rocks – primarily Baltimore gabbro, Ellicott City Granodiorite, and Lower Pelitic Schist, with smaller areas of Baltimore Gneiss, the Setters Formation, metagabbro and amphibolite. These are the dense rocks quarried to build the industrial buildings and homes of the Patapsco Valley and Ellicott City starting in the late 18th century. Outcrops of these rocks are readily seen in the Patapsco Valley State Park along the main stem of the Patapsco River, just south of Ellicott City near the riverbed along the washed-out section of River Road, and along the eastern side of the river valley approximately one-half mile below Union Dam.

The “Fall Line” crosses the heritage area generally along US 1 in the vicinity of Elkridge. The Fall Line is the geomorphic break between the hard crystalline basement rocks of the Piedmont Plateau and the softer Potomac Group sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain. Downstream of Elkridge, the Patapsco River flows through the Coastal Plain to the Chesapeake Bay. The Coastal Plain topography is rolling upland to relatively flat terrain. Historically, falls on the Patapsco River marked the Fall Line, and formed the upstream limit of water transportation from the Baltimore Harbor. The falls are no longer visible due to sedimentation in the river.

Rivers and Streams

The Patapsco River is the primary natural feature within the heritage area. From above Daniels to below its confluence with Deep Run near Elkridge, the river flows for 15.9 miles, dropping approximately 220 feet from an elevation around 220' to a few feet above sea level. For 14.7 miles the river flows within Patapsco Valley State Park.

Major tributaries in Howard County (along the west shore) include Sucker Branch, Hudson Branch, Tiber Branch, Bonnie Branch, Rockburn Branch, and Deep Run. In Baltimore County (along the east shore),

major tributaries include Brice Run, Bens Run, Dogwood Run, Cedar Branch, Miller Branch, Cooper Branch, Thistle Run, Sawmill Branch, Santee Branch, Bull Branch Soapstone Branch, and Herbert Run.

Maryland's designated uses for surface waters in the heritage area are:

- Patapsco River – Use Class IV: Recreational Trout Waters
- Brice Run – Use Class III: Nontidal Cold Water
- All Other Tributaries – Class I: Water Contact Recreation, and Protection of Nontidal Warmwater Aquatic Life

Designated uses for each use class are shown in table 5.6. Recent water quality assessment data collected and analyzed by MD DOE indicates that water quality in the heritage area has improved over the past decade (Maryland 2012c) (table 5.7).

- The Patapsco River and its tributaries within the heritage area meet most water quality standards for their use class and are classified for most parameters as “Category 2 Clean Streams”.
- Bacterial contamination continues to be a problem for water contact sports in the Patapsco River downstream of US 1; a total maximum daily load (TMDL) was approved in 2009 to address this problem.

Stream channelization due to urban development is a major stressor affecting biological integrity of the river and its tributaries throughout the heritage area.

Table 5.6 Patapsco Heritage Area Streams – Maryland Waters Designated Use Classes

Designated Uses	Use Class IV	Use Class III	Use Class I
	Patapsco River	Brice Run	All Other Tributaries
growth and propagation of fish (not trout), other aquatic life and wildlife	■	■	■
water contact sports	■	■	■
leisure activities involving direct contact with surface water	■	■	■
fishing	■	■	■
agricultural water supply	■	■	■
industrial water supply	■	■	■
propagation and harvesting of shellfish			
seasonal migratory fish spawning and nursery use			
seasonal shallow-water submerged aquatic vegetation use			
open-water fish and shellfish use			
seasonal deep-water fish and shellfish use			
seasonal deep-channel refuge use			
growth and propagation of trout		■	
capable of supporting adult trout for a put and take fishery	■		
public water supply			

Patapsco Heritage Area Management Plan
Figure 5.3
Natural Resources (Green Infrastructure)

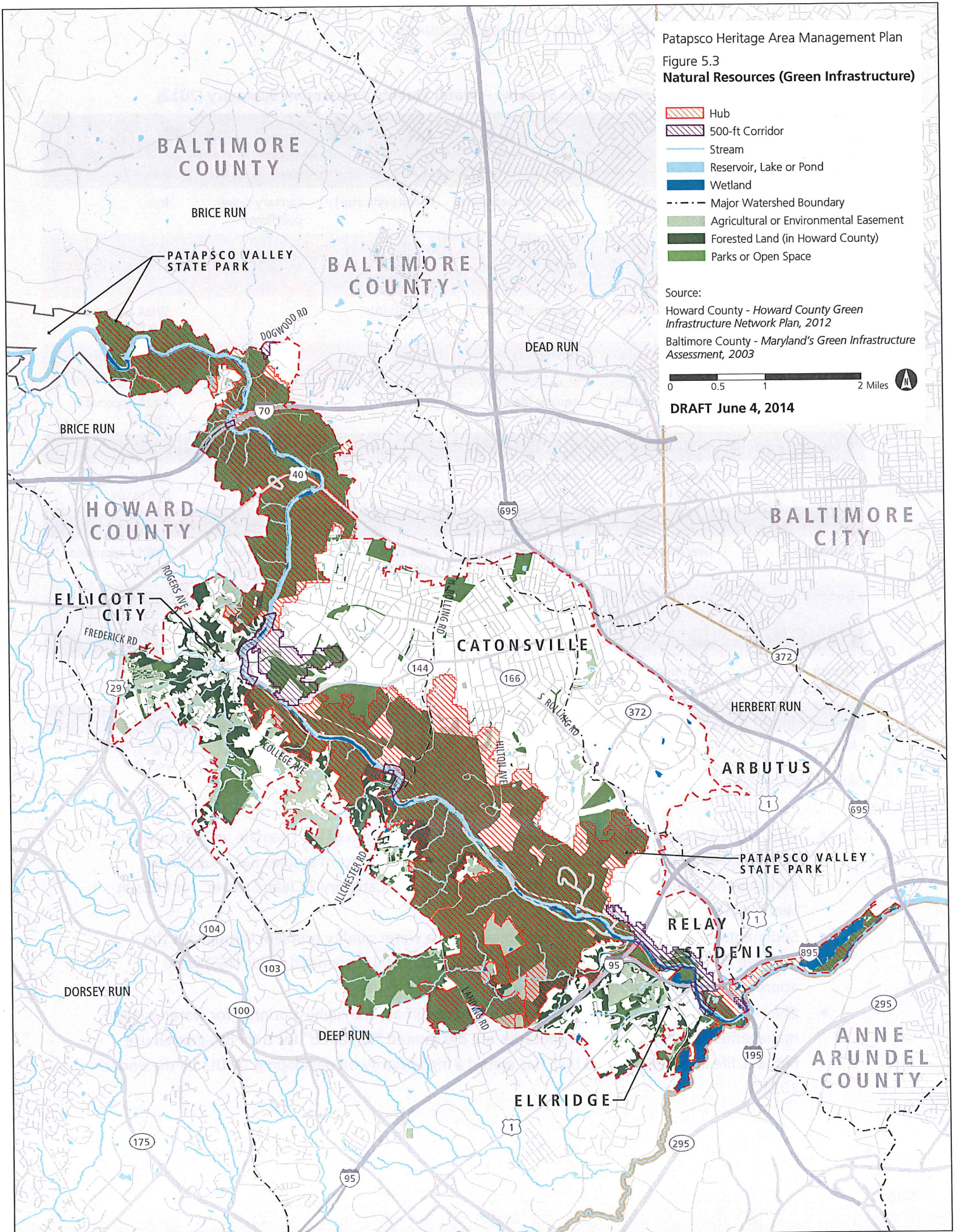


Table 5.7 Patapsco Heritage Area Streams – Water Quality Assessment Summary (2012)

Parameter	Water Body	Designated Use Assessed	Cause	Source	Notes/Priority
Category 2 Clean Streams (meeting water quality standards for which they have been assessed and no use is threatened)					
Bacteria	river/tributaries upstream of US 1	water contact sports	E. coli (indicator)	sanitary sewer overflows	low
Metals	river/tributaries	aquatic life and wildlife	arsenic, mercury, zinc, nickel, lead, copper, chromium, cadmium		WQA approved for some metals (2005)
Nutrients	river/tributaries	aquatic life and wildlife	phosphorus		WQA approved (2009)
PCBs	river main stem above I-70	fishing	PCBs		delisted (not impaired in 2012)
Toxics	river/tributaries	aquatic life and wildlife	selenium		WQA approved (2006)
Category 3 indeterminate (additional data to be collected to determine if any water quality standard is being attained)					
PCBs	river main stem below I-70	aquatic life and wildlife	PCBs		will be collecting fish tissue
Category 4a (impaired but a TMDL has been approved by EPA to establish loading limits to bring into compliance)					
Sediments	river/tributaries	aquatic life and wildlife	total suspended solids (TSS)	urban runoff/storm sewers	TMDLs approved (2011)
Bacteria	river/tributaries downstream of US 1	water contact sports	E. Coli (indicator)	sanitary sewer overflows	TMDL approved (2009)
Category 4c (impaired but impairment is not caused by a conventional pollutant)					
Stream Modifications	1 st through 4 th order streams	aquatic life and wildlife	channelization	urbanized high density areas	
Category 5 (impaired and a TMDL is required to establish pollutant loading limits to bring into compliance)					
Ions	river/tributaries	aquatic life and wildlife	chlorides, sulfates	urban runoff/storm sewers	high (TMDL in 2 years)

Source: Maryland 2012c

- Risks of PCB contamination in the Patapsco River downstream of US 1 remain indeterminate, requiring additional assessment of PCB levels in fish tissue; recent studies have supported delisting the river main stem above US 1, designating it “Category 2 Clean Stream” for PCBs in that basin section.
- Sedimentation from urban runoff continues to be a water quality problem throughout the heritage area; total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for total suspended solids (TSS) were approved in 2011 to address this problem.
- Chloride and sulfate contamination from urban runoff are the highest priority for water quality management; the river and its tributaries are designated “impaired” for their designated use (aquatic life and wildlife); MD DOE has placed a high priority on developing TMDLs by the end of 2014.

Several studies by Baltimore County and Howard County, with assistance from many partners in the community, have focused on identifying water quality issues, devising strategies to address issues, and implementing restoration strategies:

- Tiber Hudson Subwatershed Restoration Action Plan (Center for Watershed Protection 2013)
- Lower Patapsco River Small Watershed Action Plan (Baltimore County 2012)
- Assessing the Rockburn Branch Subwatershed of the Lower Patapsco River for Restoration Opportunities (Howard County 2006a)
- Assessing the Sucker Branch Subwatershed of the Lower Patapsco River for Restoration Opportunities (Howard County 2006b)
- Lower Patapsco River Watershed Restoration Action Strategy (Howard County 2006c)
- Biological Assessment of the Patapsco River Tributary Watersheds, Howard County, Maryland (Howard County 2005)
- Deep Run and Patapsco River Stream Corridor Survey (Maryland 2005b)

PHG, Inc. has participated as a partner in most of these watershed management planning efforts.

Floodplains

Floodplains occur along the Patapsco River and its tributaries and are typically confined and narrow. In the Coastal Plain, floodplains are wider. The largest floodplain area in the heritage area occurs along Deep Run and along the Patapsco River below its confluence with Deep Run.

Hydric soils also prone to flooding are more dispersed in the heritage area, although they are most concentrated within the Tiber Branch, Hudson Branch, Rockburn Branch, and Deep Run subwatersheds in Howard County.

Wetlands

Throughout most of the heritage area, wetlands are uncommon. Man-made freshwater pond wetlands occur in upland depressions on the plateau above the Patapsco River in numerous locations. Narrow riverine wetlands occur in the floodplain of the Patapsco River along most of its length (USDI, FWS). Lacustrine floodplains have formed above Bloede Dam and above the former Ilchester Mill due to reduced currents and ensuing sediment deposition.

In the Coastal Plain portion of the heritage area (south of US 1), freshwater emergent wetlands and freshwater forested/shrub wetlands occur along Deep Run and along the Patapsco River (figure 5.3). These wetlands have formed due to channel morphology changes which slow flow velocity and lead to sediment deposition. Most of these wetlands are forested, dominated by oak, sweetgum, red maple, and in some places willow and alder.

The supporting hydrology of the heritage area's wetlands is primarily groundwater or a combination of groundwater and overbank flooding. At the base of slopes, wetland formation is also supported by seepage from the adjoining hillside.

Soils

Soil type and moisture conditions greatly affect how land may be used and the potential for vegetation and habitat within the heritage area. Soils are also a determining factor for water quality in the Patapsco River and its tributaries. Local soil conditions vary greatly from site to site, and where development has occurred natural soil conditions are typically altered. Within the heritage area prime agricultural soils are generally found on the gently sloping uplands above the Patapsco River, with the greatest area of undisturbed soils in the Rockburn Branch subwatershed. Stony soils and soils that have shallow bedrock are concentrated along the Patapsco River within Patapsco Valley State Park. A large area of soils with shallow bedrock is found outside the park immediately north of Bonnie Branch. Hydric soils – which are generally poorly drained – are scattered within the heritage area, with large concentrations found in the Tiber Branch and Hudson Branch subwatersheds. Elsewhere soils have generally favorable conditions for most uses, although slopes tend to be greater than 8 percent (Maryland 2005).

Vegetation

Five general vegetation communities are found within Patapsco Valley State Park: upland mixed hardwood, bottomland mixed hardwood, freshwater wetland, cultivated fields/pastures, and old field and pine plantation (Maryland 1998). Hardwood forest is the dominant community found in the park's forest (table 5.8). Cultivated fields/pastures in Patapsco Valley State Park include grass playing fields, picnic areas and roadsides as well as agricultural lands. Pine plantations are composed generally of white pine.

Table 5.8 Patapsco Valley State Park – Hardwood Forest Communities

Association	Dominant Canopy Species	Other Canopy and Understory Species	Dominant Shrubs, Herbs and Vines
Upland Mixed Hardwoods	Tulip Poplar, White Oak, Scarlet Oak	Chestnut Oak, Pin Oak, Red Maple, Hickory, Black Oak, Flowering Dogwood, Black Cherry	Huckleberry, Blueberry, Japanese Honeysuckle, Poison Ivy, Virginia Creeper, Mountain Laurel, Autumn Olive
Bottomland Mixed Hardwoods	Sycamore, Tulip Poplar	Red Maple, American Elm, Green Ash, Ironwood	Poison Ivy, Japanese Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Jewelweed, Spicebush, Boxelder

Source: Maryland 1998