

## IV. SIGNIFICANCE

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND

# 4 Significance

Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne’s, and Talbot Counties are a significant part of the nation’s last great Colonial landscape. The views, the farms, the communities, the buildings, and even much of the population—those whose roots extend beyond the opening of the Chesapeake Bay bridge in 1953—still evoke the nation’s Colonial and early American past to a remarkable degree. Beneath current roads and bridges lie original American Indian trails and river crossings. Plantation homes and property lines still mark the countryside. Country churches offer the timeless rhythms of worship. Small towns and villages reflect transportation and settlement patterns laid down from the beginning of European settlement. And many buildings built in the 18th and 19th centuries survive—a few even date to the 17th century. This is a landscape that reflects centuries of a thriving regional economy fueled by the riches of land and water, accessible by boat nearly everywhere and with level lands readily traversed and easily plowed.<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

This section includes information on previous assessments and evaluations of the significance of large-scale landscapes and extended-length linear landscapes within Kent County, and Kent County as a component of a larger analyzed landscape.

## Existing Recognition and Significance Status

This section includes significant statements excerpted from the following documents:

- *Final Chesapeake Bay Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Statement* 2004
- *Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail* 2004
- *Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement* 2004
- *Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area Draft Management Plan* 2004
- *The Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan* 2001
- Kent County Railroad Corridor Determination of Eligibility Form 2008

### Final Chesapeake Bay Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Statement 2004

Following is the significance statement included in the *Final Chesapeake Bay Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Statement*.

#### The Bay as a Historical and Cultural Resource

Chesapeake Bay history encompasses thousands of years of human settlement from indigenous peoples and early colonists to new immigrants. The history of the Chesapeake is inextricably linked to this nation’s founding, growth, development, and perseverance. The Chesapeake landscape reflects settlement patterns that responded to the evolution of transportation technology, from canoe to sail to steam to railroads and highways. The Bay’s abundance, diversity of habitats, and commercially valuable species led to hundreds of human settlements along its shores, and the development of local cultures and industries. Indigenous Native Americans lived along the Bay’s main and tidal river shorelines, leaving evidence of a rich diversity of cultures and adaptations to the estuary’s abundance. The early European settlements along its shores, such as Jamestown and St. Mary’s City, were among the first successful English colonial developments along the northern and mid-Atlantic coast. The Chesapeake Bay had a major influence on colonial



Figure 4-1: Caulk's Field, intact battle site during the War of 1812

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development, the Declaration of Independence, the revolutionary period, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Today, the Bay continues to influence 21st-century living.<sup>2</sup>

The Chesapeake Bay is **nationally significant** in part because it possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the themes of our nation’s natural and cultural heritage. The Bay provides an exceptional opportunity for interpreting the interdependence of cultural and natural resources, both in its modern condition and its nearly 300-year history. Over that period, the Bay has exerted an extraordinary influence on the course of United States history and development.<sup>3</sup>

**Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail 2004**

This section includes significance statements excerpted from the National Park Service’s Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.<sup>4</sup>

Significance Statement 1

Exploratory Voyages of Captain Smith on the Chesapeake Bay and Its Tributaries in 1607-1609

John Smith’s explorations of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries formed the basis of his published writings and maps. Those publications, in turn, encouraged English settlement of Virginia, the Bay area, and the Eastern Seaboard. They also suggested a policy of private land ownership that the Virginia Company and the Crown eventually adopted. This policy, and the success of the English colonization, significantly altered the environment of the Bay and the lifeways of the native peoples. Smith’s publications were unique for the time because he wrote at length from his own experience (albeit sometimes exaggerated), his own observations, and his attempts to understand what he had done and seen and describe it for a distant audience. His maps were so accurate the colonists found them useful for most of the rest of the 17th century, and modern archeologists have employed them to locate Indian towns. Smith’s accounts have profoundly influenced our assumptions about the early colonial experience, and certain aspects – such as the story of Pocahontas – have even entered the popular culture.

Associated Resources and Values

- places cited by Smith in his journals and on his map
- places described by Smith in his writings
- the route of Smith’s voyages
- locations of crosses claiming land for England
- maps and journals by Smith and others in his crew
- names of rivers and other places named by Smith
- places of seminal events of Smith’s voyages and his exploration

Significance Statement 2

American Indian Societies and Cultures of the 17th century

The Chesapeake Bay region of 1608 was home to thousands of native people who lived along its shores and tributaries in large and small towns. They belonged to a complex society consisting of tribes, clans, chiefdoms, and other polities. The Chesapeake Bay Indians hunted, fished, and farmed, both preserving

and altering their environment. They used the natural world for their subsistence in a manner that sustained over the long-term the bounty on which they depended for survival. They also maintained an elaborate trading and communication network that extended for hundreds of miles, even to the Great Lakes. The English newcomers consistently underestimated the sophistication of the native world they were invading. John Smith’s writings offer an insightful (though biased) glimpse into this world. His writings reveal that the success of his Bay journey, as well as the survival of the English colony itself, depended largely on the goodwill and assistance of the American Indians. Comparing Smith’s writings to his maps, it is also apparent that he relied on the native people for information about rivers and lands he had neither the time nor the means to explore. Our present understanding of the native world of Smith’s time comes not only from Smith’s writings but the subsequent work of archeologists and anthropologists. A host of publications, many of them issued in the last dozen years, have in some cases confirmed and in other cases contradicted what Smith thought he understood about the native peoples, their leaders, and their lives. More importantly, many descendants of the American Indians still live in their ancestral homeland, enriching modern Americans’ experience with the Bay and its environment. Although the Bay’s native inhabitants were largely displaced by the newcomers to America, their continued presence through their descendants offers an opportunity for visitors to understand their role in utilizing, altering, and preserving the Bay and its resources.

Associated Resources and Values

- sites of American Indian towns of the 17th century
- natural resources harvested by Indians of the time (e.g., tuckahoe, bald cypress, etc.)
- fossils from exposed cliffs used in decoration
- landforms that suggest an Indian encampment or settlement
- archeological sites with known associations with American Indian cultures of the early 17th century
- established trade routes

Significance Statement 3

Natural History of the Bay of the 17th century

When Smith explored the Bay and its tributaries in the summer of 1608, he found an abundance of natural resources, including fish, birds, mammals and plant life. Smith had harvested deer, turkeys and fish while in Jamestown. He had also observed oyster beds in that area, but it wasn’t until he explored the Bay that he discovered the extent of the vast domain these beds occupied. The Bay’s natural resources, as Smith reported them in his published works, helped attract English settlement. The wildlife provided a base of sustenance for European colonists, the trees were used to construct their houses and vessels, and the land was transformed into farmsteads. Until recent times, when pollution and overuse reduced the Bay’s resources, the harvesting of fish and oysters constituted a major industry for Bay area residents. Efforts to improve the Bay’s environment and restore its natural resources have been underway for years with limited success. Although the Bay will never again look like it did in Smith’s time or contain the vast array of floral and faunal life he observed, portions of it still convey some sense of what he saw and experienced.

Associated Resources and Values

- “unspoiled” landscapes and viewsheds evocative of the 17th century
- stands of submerged aquatic vegetation
- wooded or forested marshlands
- highly brachiated shorelines



- areas of little or no outside noise or intrusive light pollution
- vegetative stands associated with high salinity areas and freshwater areas
- patterns of native forestation illustrating tidewater versus upland areas
- substantial wildlife migrations

**Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement 2004**

Following below is the statement of significance excerpted from the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and EIS.

Evaluation of National Significance, Feasibility, and Suitability

Based on Criterion One for National Historic Trails, six of the eight studied trail segments are found to retain integrity sufficient to result in a recommendation for their designation as a national historic trail. The proposed trail had a historic use and is significant as a result of that use. The proposed trail would include both the water and terrestrial routes that were strategically chosen by the British military as a means of reaching the nation's capital and the City of Baltimore. The 1814 route segments survive and are widely known and documented as the route of the Chesapeake Campaign. The impacts of this invasion were long lasting and the effects on American culture are still evident and meaningful.

Based on Criterion Two, all segments of the proposed NHT are found to be nationally significant. The War of 1812 in general and the Chesapeake Campaign of 1814 had long-lasting and far-reaching effects on the United States. Several themes emerged that had broad and lasting impacts on American culture, including the test of democracy, the role of slaves and civilians, the formation of a national identity, and the importance of a military defense...

Based on Criterion Three, the proposed NHT has significant potential for public recreational use and historical interpretation, as well as aesthetic appeal and patriotic appreciation. This study concludes that five of the trail segments that meet Criterion One also present high potential for public use and enjoyment. These trail segments cross many natural and cultural landscapes that retain integrity, including the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. There is an opportunity for interpretation both from the water and from the scenic, and substantially protected, shoreline. A number of museums, parks, and historic sites protect resources and provide public access and interpretation of the War of 1812 and related historic themes.

The NPS finds that five of the eight studied trail segments fully meet the criteria for National Historic Trails and recommends designation.<sup>5</sup>

Caulk's Field: Site of battle during the Chesapeake feint that resulted in the death of Peter Parker, a promising young British officer, and boosted the American spirit before the Battle of Baltimore. The most intact 1812 battlefield in Maryland, this site is privately owned and not protected.<sup>6</sup>

National Historic Landmark Criteria

While the proposed national historic trail is not nominated to be a National Historic Landmark (NHL), it satisfies the three NHL criteria.

Criterion 1: The proposed trail is associated with events, the Chesapeake Campaign of 1814 during the War of 1812, that made a significant contribution to broad patterns of U.S. history. Although the route is directly related to historic military events, the national significance of the proposed trail is further derived from the far-reaching effects of the campaign on the development of the United States. The British withdrawal at Baltimore that ended the campaign contributed to the American identity and inspired a surging nationalism that had not previously existed. This includes the recognition of the importance of the national flag and the writing of the poem that later became the National Anthem. In addition, the campaign resulted in the recognition that the nation needed strong coastal defenses and a strong standing military. It also proved that the young Republic and its multi-party democracy could survive the challenge of a foreign invasion, thus enhancing its international standing.

Criterion 2: The invasion and defensive routes are associated with the lives of nationally significant persons, in particular President James Madison and First Lady Dolley Madison, Francis Scott Key, and American Commodore Joshua Barney.



Figure 4-2: Caulk's Field House, ca. 1743

Criterion 3: The route and associated properties represent great American ideals related to a sense of patriotism and nationalism. Associated properties include Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, the U.S. Capitol, the White House, and a total of five National Historic Landmarks, four NPS sites, and 37 National Register properties.

No other trail commemorates the 1814 Chesapeake Campaign or the War of 1812. Fort McHenry NMHS interprets the War of 1812 and the Battle for Baltimore. The proposed trail complements Fort McHenry NMHS by putting the fort in the context of the overall campaign and linking it to associated sites throughout the Chesapeake region and the rest of the United States.<sup>7</sup>

**Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area Draft Management Plan 2004**

The *Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area Draft Management Plan* provides the following statement of the significance and five criteria for the four county area, which includes Kent County.

Statement of Significance

Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne’s, and Talbot Counties today are linked by the process of 17th and 18th century geopolitical boundary-carving and a shared history dating from European settlement, a remarkable range of natural environments, and a host of shared cultural traditions—many of which demonstrate the indelible links among life, land, work, and water that characterize life in this region. It is water, however, that makes all the difference here—and not just any water body, but the splendid Chesapeake Bay, one of

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the world’s most significant estuaries. Without Chesapeake Bay—central to the region’s accessibility, with its bounty of fish, crabs, shellfish, mammals, and waterfowl, and even its influence on climate—and the especially numerous waterways and harbors here, this might be an otherwise unremarkable rural setting. The Bay made this place easy to settle, and after the height of the Age of Sail, contributed to its relative isolation and thus the development of the unique culture here. Today, this culture descends from almost exclusively English and African American traditions rooted in the 17th and 18th centuries and is the result of the influence of maritime industries and agricultural traditions developed continuously over time here. This rich culture is layered over a mute record of vanished occupants, what is considered a highly significant archeological record. Some of the oldest known or suspected sites are covered in a deep layer of aeolian (wind-blown) sands and silt that preserve the layered deposition of artifacts and even rare organic remains. These include Paw Paw Cove in Talbot County, where human occupation has been dated to the “deep time” of 13,000 years—making it one of the earliest known sites in eastern North America. Other significant sites in the Heritage Area are associated with subsequent indigenous (i.e., American Indian) cultures, including evidence of far-flung trade routes and other cultural exchange and a record distinctly at variance with that of western shore cultures.

The Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area is nationally significant in five ways:

- Its landscape is unmatched in its ability to portray the colonial and early American landscape.
- Its reliance on both land and water in roughly equal measure as a source of wealth is unique to the Chesapeake Bay’s Eastern Shore. The working landscape is now 350 years old, one of North America’s oldest surviving landscapes from European colonization.
- Its archeological resources—both earthbound and maritime—reflect human occupation since 15,000 years ago, are rich in every era, and are relatively undisturbed, offering a superb opportunity for science.
- It holds a wealth of African-American heritage sites, particularly as a location of the Underground Railroad, which was profoundly influenced in this region by the maritime employment of slaves and free blacks and the geography of the landscape—the Mason-Dixon line, the waterways, and the wetlands.
- It is a place where four different religious denominations evolved their early American expression. The American Episcopal Church was named here, and Methodism sank early and deep roots here. The mix of Quakers, Catholics, and even Puritans at one point, averted the sole Anglican stamp of other southern colonial landscapes, and makes the early story of religion here a particularly rich one.<sup>8</sup>

**The Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan 2001**

The *Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan* provides the following statement of the significance of the National Scenic Byway. Segments of this National Scenic Byway run through Kent County.

... Chesapeake Country’s significance lies primarily in its historic and cultural qualities... These conclusions are based on research conducted for this Plan as well as recent work completed in support of the area’s designation as a Maryland Heritage Area.

The most important factors contributing to this finding of significance relate to the following factors:

- The Byway’s position as the principal linkage between resources recognized as regionally and nationally significant...Serving as the region’s Main Street and farm-to-market road, the Byway links traditional settlements and cultural landscapes, and provides direct access to nationally significant historic sites and districts, scenic farmland and working waterfronts, as well as numerous water-based recreation sites and natural areas.<sup>9</sup>

**Kent County Railroad Corridor Determination of Eligibility Form 2008**

The former Kent County Railroad Corridor was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust in 2009. The statement of significance from the *Determination of Eligibility Form* is excerpted below.

The former Kent County Railroad Corridor is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the economic and social development of Kent County and under Criterion C as a substantially intact example of a mid-19th century rail line which, despite modification to reflect changes in rail transpiration technology, significantly retains its rural character and functions for the purpose for which it was constructed. Those portions of the corridor which no longer serve their intended function and which can no longer convey the rail associated use due to abandonment and/or deterioration are excluded from this eligibility determination. One standing resource, the Chestertown Passenger Railroad Station, is located near the terminus of the now-abandoned section of the rail corridor; the Chestertown Passenger Railroad Station is individually listed in the National Register.

*Preliminary Statement of Significance of the Cultural Landscape of Kent County*

This section addresses the significance of the cultural landscape of Kent County and includes information on the project team's methodology and evaluation process.

**Previously Prepared Historic Context Information**

The report entitled *Maryland’s Eastern Shore, Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area, Cultural Landscape & Scenic Assessment* prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) in 2004 includes information on the historic contexts for the Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area including Kent County. This information was provided as a framework for understanding the events, traditions, and environments that define the heritage of the region and to support identification of preliminary boundaries of the heritage area. The source of this framework is Julie H. Earnstein’s report entitled *Life, Land, and Water: Linking People and Place on Maryland’s Central and Upper Eastern Shore*. Earnstein’s context statement included six contexts<sup>10</sup>:

- Changes in the land;
- Peopling the land;
- Working the land and water;
- Colony and nation-building;
- Religion and belief; and
- Travel and transportation.





The 2004 *Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area, Cultural Landscape & Scenic Assessment* included the following historic interpretive themes described in Ernstein’s historic context statement:

- **Changes in Land: Where Land and Water Meet on Maryland’s Eastern Shore.** This interpretive theme encompasses the natural features, systems, and processes that define the character of the region and which serve as the context for human events, activities, and stewardship;
- **Peopling the Land: Change and Continuity on Maryland’s Eastern Shore.** This interpretive theme embodies the tradition and evolution of settlement within the study region, as well as the architectural and material artifacts associated with small-town life;
- **Colony and Nation-Building on Maryland’s Eastern Shore.** This theme interprets the early history of the region, to include initial European settlement and colonial development. African American history, to include periods of slavery, civil war, and reconstruction are also included within this theme;
- **Feeding the Body and Fueling the Local Economy.** This interpretive theme encompasses the evolution of agricultural development within the region, to include farming, milling, canning, and livestock production. This theme also interprets the maritime heritage of the region and includes fishing, shipbuilding, and watermen culture;
- **Food for the Soul: Religion and Belief on Maryland’s Eastern Shore.** Religious history is interpreted within this theme, which is represented by churches and meeting houses, as well as cemeteries and graveyards;
- **Destination Maryland’s Eastern Shore!: Travel and Transportation Past and Present.** This interpretive theme embodies the evolution of transportation systems within the region, such as steamboats, ferries, railways, roads, and bridges. It also interprets the tourism heritage of Maryland’s Eastern Shore, and recognizes the region’s history in attracting visitors and tourists seeking recreation and amusement.<sup>11</sup>

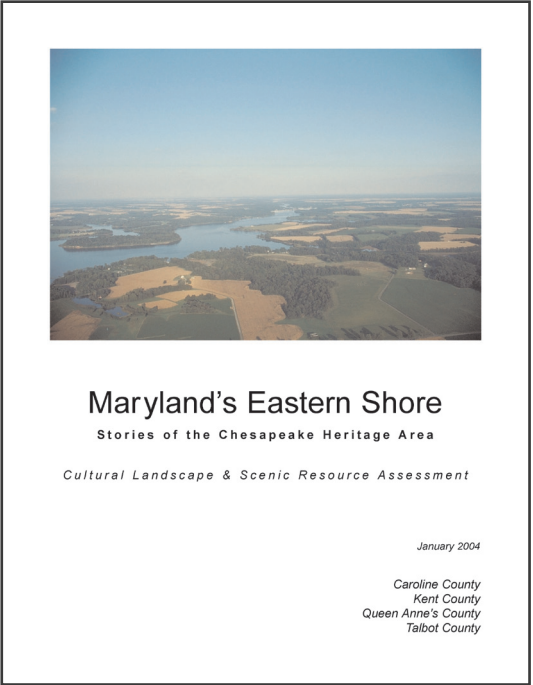


Figure 4-3: 2004 Heritage Area Assessment Report

The authors of the 2004 report modified Ernstein’s six themes to support their assessment of which *cultural landscapes within Maryland’s Eastern Shore would best interpret the various aspects of the region’s heritage*. Colony and Nation-Building on Maryland’s Eastern Shore was subdivided into colonial and early national heritage and African American heritage. Likewise, *Feeding the Body and Fueling the Local Economy* was sub-divided into agricultural heritage and maritime heritage.<sup>12</sup>

**State of Maryland Historic Contexts**

Though the Maryland Historic Trust has not developed a standard historic context framework, the following relevant historic context information has been developed based on recent historic contexts for historical documentations for historic districts in Maryland and Virginia:

- Geographic Region
  - o Eastern Shore
- Developmental Periods
  - o Contact and Settlement: 1570-1750
  - o Rural Agrarian Intensification: 1680-1815
  - o Agricultural-Industrial Transition: 1815-1870
  - o Industrial/Urban Dominance: 1870-1930
  - o Modern Period: 1930-Present

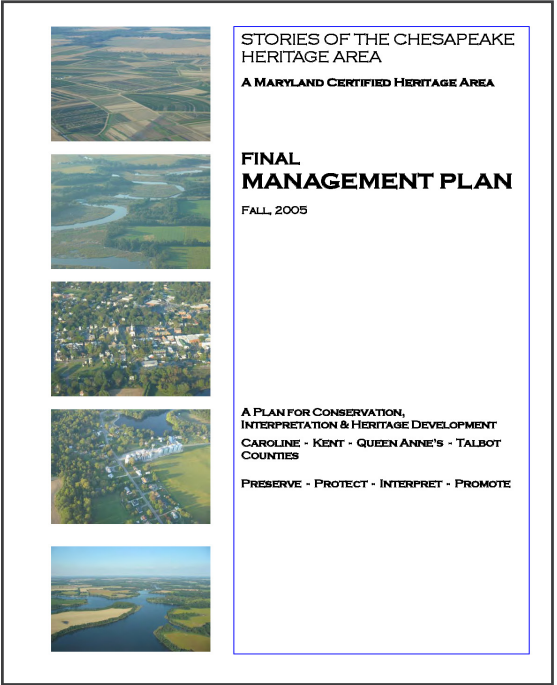


Figure 4-4: 2004 final Management Plan Report

- Historic Period Themes
  - o Agriculture
  - o Commerce/Trade
  - o Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
  - o Ethnicity
  - o Government/Law/Political
  - o Industry/Processing/Extraction
  - o Military/Defense
  - o Recreation/Arts
  - o Religion
  - o Settlement Patterns
  - o Social/Educational/Cultural
  - o Technology/Engineering
  - o Transportation
  - o Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and City Planning

The historic context statement developed by Ernstein in *Life, Land, and Water: Linking People and Place on Maryland’s Central and Upper Eastern Shore* and further developed by John Milner Associates, Inc., for the 2004 *Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area, Cultural Landscape & Scenic Assessment*, aligns with the

historic context framework outlined above. Consequently, the preliminary statement of significance for the cultural landscape of Kent County relied on Ernstein and JMA’s historic context thematic framework.

**National Register of Historic Places Significance Criteria**

The evaluation criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are outlined below.

- “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
  - B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

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C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.<sup>13</sup>

The evaluation of significance guidance included in *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Districts* was reviewed and consulted to support the development of the evaluation and subsequent landscape analysis process. Also, the definitions of cultural landscape and rural historic landscape were reviewed prior to completing the evaluation of significance and landscape analysis.<sup>14</sup>

Defining Cultural Landscapes

The National Park Service defines cultural landscapes as follows (Preservation Brief 36):

A cultural landscape is defined as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes....

Historic landscapes include residential gardens and community parks, scenic highways, rural communities, institutional grounds, cemeteries, battlefields and zoological gardens. They are composed of a number of character-defining features which, individually or collectively contribute to the landscape’s physical appearance as they have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes may include water features, such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features, such as roads, paths,

steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences, benches, lights and sculptural objects.

Most historic properties have a cultural landscape component that is integral to the significance of the resource. Imagine a residential district without sidewalks, lawns and trees or a plantation with buildings but no adjacent lands. A historic property consists of all its cultural resources— landscapes, buildings, archeological sites and collections.<sup>15</sup>



Figure 4-5: Chesterville Brick House, ca. 1773

Defining a Rural Historic Landscape

The National Register of Historic Places defines a rural historic landscape as follows (National Register Bulletin 30):

The rural historic landscape is one of the categories of property qualifying for listing in the National Register as a historic site or district. For the purposes of the National Register, a rural historic landscape is defined as a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

Rural landscapes commonly reflect the day-to-day occupational activities of people engaged in traditional work such as mining, fishing, and various types of agriculture. Often, they have developed and evolved in response to both the forces of nature and the pragmatic need to make a living. Landscapes small in size and having no buildings or structures, such as an experimental orchard, are classified as sites. Most, however, being extensive in acreage and containing a number of buildings, sites, and structures—such as a ranch or farming community—are classified as historic districts. Large acreage and a proportionately small number of buildings and structures differentiate rural historic landscapes from other kinds of historic properties...

An understanding of historic contexts is essential for identifying the significant properties of a rural area and determining the eligibility of any particular property.

Primary is significance, ascribed by specific criteria and weighed within the framework of a community, region, or state’s historic contexts. Historic contexts provide background information about the patterns of history and development that shaped a particular geographical area. This information links a rural

property with important historic trends or themes, such as dairy farming or cattle grazing, indicating whether the property is unique or representative of its time and place. Contextual information also allows the grouping of properties having similar patterns of historic development, making it possible to weigh their relative importance.

Historic integrity, a measure of a property’s evolution and current condition, is also necessary. A comparison of the changes experienced by a group of properties related by common historic contexts helps define the historic characteristics and qualities of integrity that qualify a rural property for listing. Recent changes that have erased historic characteristics, and do not have exceptional importance, make a property ineligible, even if scenic qualities are still present.

Spatial organization, concentration of historic characteristics, and evidence of the historic period of development distinguish a rural historic landscape from its immediate surroundings. In most instances, the natural environment has influenced the character and composition of a rural area, as well as the ways that people have used the land. In turn, people, through traditions, tastes, technologies,

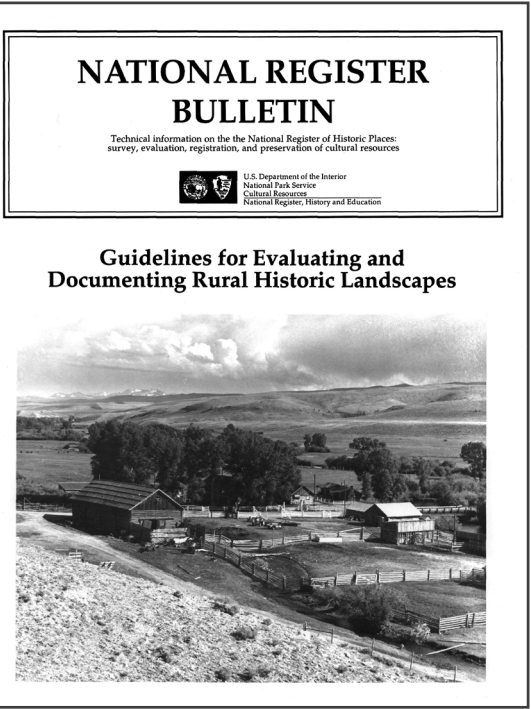


Figure 4-6: NR Register Bulletin 30



and activities, have consciously and unconsciously modified the natural environment. Politics, social customs, ownership, economics, and natural resources have determined the organization of rural communities and the historic properties they contain.<sup>16</sup>

Synopsis<sup>17</sup>

A rural historic landscape is:  
...a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

The evidence of human use or activity is examined through eleven landscape characteristics:

- \* land uses and activities;
- \* patterns of spatial organization;
- \* response to the natural environment;
- \* cultural traditions;
- \* circulation networks;
- \* boundary demarcations;
- \* vegetation related to land use;
- \* buildings, structures, and objects;
- \* clusters;
- \* archeological sites; and
- \* small-scale elements.

Indigenous Cultural Landscapes Criteria

Though the project scope of work limited the investigation to focusing on the cultural landscape of Kent County starting with European contact, it is critically important to acknowledge the impacts of indigenous peoples on the landscape prior to, at, and after European contact. The following information provides a brief overview of the concept of indigenous landscapes including the types of landscape features, systems, and characteristics that define indigenous landscapes in the Eastern Woodlands region at the time of first contact with Europeans. This information was excerpted from a document entitled “The Indigenous Cultural Landscapes of the Eastern Woodlands: A Model for Conservation, Interpretation, and Tourism” prepared by Deanna Beacham.<sup>18</sup> This document was created to assist in efforts regarding the identification and mapping of indigenous cultural landscapes.

The concept of the Indigenous Cultural Landscape, first introduced to the public as part of the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, is intended to represent large landscapes from the perspective of American Indian nations at the time of their first contact with Europeans. These landscapes comprise the cultural and natural resources that would have supported the historic lifestyles and settlement patterns of an Indian group in their totality. The concept attempts to demonstrate that American Indian places were not confined to the sites of houses, towns, or settlements, and that the concept of the American Indian view of one’s homeland is holistic rather than compartmentalized into the discrete site elements typically used in our language today such as “hunting grounds, villages, or sacred sites.

The initial implementation activities of the Indigenous Cultural Landscape focused on its role as a conservation priority in the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, as indicated in the Trail’s Comprehensive Management Plan. A team was formed to decide on criteria and plan additional activities such as identifying indigenous cultural landscapes in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Outreach to conservation and interpretive education practitioners was also planned.

Criteria for indigenous cultural landscapes in the Chesapeake Bay watershed have been determined as follows:

- Good agricultural soil (fine sandy loam, 1-2% grade)
- Fresh water source (because river or creek water may be brackish)
- Transportation tributary adjacent
- Landing place (confluence of tributaries optimal)
- Marshes nearby (for waterfowl, shellfish, reeds, tubes, muskrat)
- Brushy areas (for small game, berries)
- Primary or mixed deciduous forest (can be restored or restorable, for larger game, nuts, bark, firewood)
- Uplands that could support hunting activities (are supporting a variety of wildlife)



Figure 4-7: Aerial photo of Kent County



Additional desirable attributes:

- Proximity to known American Indian community (documented through ethnohistory or archaeology; may be Contact era or later)
- Protection from wind
- High terrace landform

Criteria for smaller or connective parcels:

- Areas of recurrent use for food or medicine acquisition (shell middens, plant gathering sites)
- Areas of recurrent use for tool acquisition (quarries)
- Places with high probability for ceremonial or spiritual use (even if not documented), or known by a descendant community to have been used for ceremony
- Trails used as footpaths (usually became Colonial roads, sometimes are today’s highways and local roads)
- Parcels that can be interpreted as supporting activities of Indian community sustainability, such as trading places or meeting places
- Places associated with ancestors, or part of a descendent community’s past known through tribal history, ethnohistory, or archaeology

**Preliminary Statement of Significance**

Kent County is a valuable cultural landscape comprising not only the 700-plus historic resources individually identified in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) but also, and significantly, a substantially intact working landscape representing agricultural practices extending for over 300 years. The natural qualities of that landscape (geology, soils, topography, hydrology, climate) and its location within the Chesapeake Bay region governed the evolution of the cultural landscape and those historic resources and remain important to this day in conveying Kent County’s identity and historical significance. The prime agricultural soils that extend across much of the county in particular make this landscape nearly unique and have contributed to the establishment of a vast fully integrated spatial matrix of historic sites and districts; road, rail, and maritime transportation systems; farmlands; and water and terrestrial natural systems found in Kent County.

This is a cultural landscape that was occupied by American Indians for thousands of years before European contact and has continuously evolved as an agricultural and maritime landscape since European exploration in the early 1600s. It is among the earliest landscapes settled in eastern North America by English colonists and African Americans. Maryland was pioneered on a site not far away by water from Kent County in 1634, Jamestown in 1606, Plymouth in 1620, and the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

The economic conditions that favored the agricultural and maritime settlements of the county since the early 1600s have remained virtually unchanged. This agricultural county and its small towns and villages have prospered through the good times and the hard times of American history while responding to evolving technological and architectural changes. It is possible to read that history in the individual historic resources as well as the larger landscape patterns associated with the matrix of highly connected landscape systems and features that survive.



Figure 4-8: Aerial view of Galena, MD

A large agricultural landscape on the East Coast that has a high level of continuity of land use and surviving physical characteristics is among the rarest of the rare, especially one that was densely settled so early in the history of the nation and which has so many identified historic resources. Without taking account of the entire landscape of the county, it is impossible to truly understand the individual sites in the MIHP, the 23 districts and buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and other discrete historically significant resources.

Kent County has been home to numerous persons significant in the history of the United States. The brick home of Joseph Hopper Nicholson still stands in Chestertown. Nicholson was a politician, attorney and federal judge responsible for casting the deciding vote in the House of Representatives for Thomas Jefferson's Presidency in 1800 and later produced the Star Spangled Banner for his cousin, Francis Scott Key. U.S. Senator James Alfred Pearce (1805–1862) lived in the Custom House and was a member of Congress who worked to keep the Union together at the outset of the Civil War and later helped create the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. Colonel Isaac Perkins, known as the “Flaming Patriot” of the Revolution, was one of the commissioners appointed by Maryland Council of Safety to raise supplies for the Continental Army. Much of the flour provided during the war from the Eastern Shore was ground in the mills of his property.

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Kent County's cultural landscape is defined by the intact Bay, river, and creek shorelines and associated shoreline towns, the intact system of early roads, villages and crossroad communities, railroad and railroad-related communities, large-scale agricultural areas and associated former plantations and middling farm clusters. The county's archeological resources—both terrestrial and maritime—reflect human occupation since 15,000 years ago, are rich in every era, and are relatively undisturbed, offering a superb opportunity for science.

The broad patterns of extensive agricultural land use evident throughout Kent County represents a spatial organization of purposely integrated systems of fields, roads, plantation and farm clusters, and undeveloped natural features, spanning one of the longest periods of continuous agricultural use in the history of the United States. Its reliance on both land and water in roughly equal measure as a source of wealth is unique to the Chesapeake Bay's Eastern Shore. The working landscape is now 350 years old, one of North America's oldest surviving landscapes from European colonization.

The overall matrix of Kent County's agricultural and maritime landscapes represents one of the largest surviving areas associated with early settlement and historical development of Maryland's Eastern Shore. Though initial European settlement was driven by large-scale land patents, fertile soil, water access, and a slave-driven agricultural economy based on tobacco cultivation, these established settlement patterns are still evident in part to evolving agricultural conservation practices and land use protections.

Many of Kent County's roads and road corridors and riverine and Chesapeake Bay waterways represent some of the oldest surviving transportation routes in the United States, some surviving over 300 years. Continued settlement patterns are tied strongly to early transportation routes that included the Bay, and the Chester and Sassafras rivers and associated creeks, and an early network of roads. This primarily intact system of early roads shaped its agricultural, social, technological, and commercial development.

Kent County's undeveloped natural shorelines and maritime villages and towns define the margins of the nationally significant Chesapeake Bay including the Sassafras and Chester rivers. Kent County's shorelines have supported and witnessed Native American occupation for centuries, early 17th-century exploration including the voyages of Captain John Smith, war-time actions and transportation during the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War, the development of maritime transportation systems and networks, and maritime commerce, industry, and recreation. Shorelines and villages of Kent County were the locations of the 1814 Battle of Caulk's Field and the Raid on Georgetown and Fredericktown during the War of 1812.

Kent County has been continually inhabited and farmed since the late 1640s, and remains one of the oldest working, intact colonial landscapes in North America. Many surviving historic buildings, farm structures, old churches, marinas, agricultural warehouses, and early towns and villages all served as an architectural backdrop to the burgeoning county. The County's historic sites were almost entirely made of traditional, locally derived materials including wood and brick, while some fieldstones were incorporated into basement or foundation walls. Abundant trees used by colonists in early construction methods included long leaf yellow pine, with walnut, white pine, oak, and poplar also being utilized. The

use of early nails (forged and supplied by blacksmiths), hinges, and other iron hardware are reflective of what was architecturally consistent with the early Chesapeake vernacular buildings.

Architecturally, the 18th century period of building in Kent County was a time of great development and significance. The county seat, Chestertown, was established on the Chester River in 1706 and by 1750 was the largest town and most important port of entry on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Chestertown was a frequent overnight stop for George Washington and other founding fathers traveling to Philadelphia from the south. Nationally important examples of brick Georgian architecture still survive in the downtown core including the Hynson-Ringgold House on Water Street (now home to the President of Washington College), the Custom House (originally used in colonial times by British inspectors), and the White Swan Tavern (a shoemaker's tannery from before 1733). Chestertown is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; in 1970, the town was among the earliest historic districts in the United States to be designated a National Historic Landmark under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.<sup>19</sup> In Maryland, Chestertown is second only to the state capital of Annapolis in the number of buildings surviving from the Colonial era.

Kent County's past is reflected not only in the urban architecture of individual buildings in and around Chestertown, but throughout the equally impressive working landscapes of towns, villages, farms and waterways. Also present are the man-made ruins, foundations, drainage ditches, archeological sites, and cemeteries that dot the countryside. Because of the county's geographic location, agricultural value and other factors, much of the county's rural architecture has been spared from wholesale development and investment. Many of the original hamlets with their Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and other vernacular houses remain in a nearly unaltered and high state of repair, still able to be read and interpreted as small historic villages from a different era surrounded by valuable farm-tilled fields. The historic farms and farmhouses are mostly still intact as well. Designed originally as large

plantations, many of these multi-generational farms still function well in the mechanized 21st century and serve as preserved places of pride thanks to the continuity of ownership. For more information on the county's architectural history, see Michael Bourne's *Historic Houses of Kent County*, 1998.

Kent County is religiously significant and home to a number of historical significant churches and cemeteries, including St. Paul's Church built in 1713 near Fairlee, which is the oldest continually used Episcopal church building in the State of Maryland. St. Paul's was one of the original thirty parishes that were laid out across the Province of Maryland in accordance with the Colonial



Figure 4-9: Team members touring the Shrewsbury Church cemetery in 2018

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Assembly in 1692 for the dissemination of the Church of England throughout the province. St. Paul's and Shrewsbury covered all the territory within the present geographical bounds of the county. Kent County retains two other colonial churches, including Christ Church IU Parish in Worton (1765) and the “Chestertown Chapel” (now Emmanuel Episcopal) constructed in 1767 on the Chestertown courthouse square. It was in this building in November 1780, during a meeting of Anglican clergy and members of vestries from local parishes, that the pre-independence Church of England came to eventually be known as the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the United States. All four churches are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The town of Chestertown is home to a total of seven historic churches, including Janes United Methodist Church (1914), a historic African-American congregation whose building facade is made of an extremely rare sand-lime fireproof brick.

Along with the churches, many of Kent County’s historic cemeteries are remarkably well preserved. St. Paul’s Episcopal Church Cemetery has headstones that date to 1692 and are neatly arranged on its 19-acre site. General John Cadwalader, commander of the Pennsylvania troops during the Revolutionary War under George Washington, is buried at Shrewsbury Church’s expansive cemetery. Other historic cemeteries in the county include St. John’s Catholic Church Cemetery and the Wesley Chapel United Methodist Cemetery in Rock Hall, the Asbury United Methodist Church Cemetery in Georgetown, the Holy Trinity AME Church’s Edesville Church Cemetery near the center of Edesville, and Mount Pleasant Cemetery, just north of the village of Fairlee.

A wealth of African-American heritage sites are found in Kent County, particularly locations and routes of the Underground Railroad, which was profoundly influenced in this region by the maritime employment of slaves and free blacks and the geography of the landscape. Evidence and sites associated with Reconstruction-era African-American community development, as well as the evolution of agricultural, educational and industrial practices throughout the Jim Crow era (1876-1964), are surviving in Kent County.

Many places, sites, and facilities supporting and offering recreational hunting, fishing, boating, birding, and youth camp activities represent nearly two centuries of recreational use of Kent County’s landscapes and waterways. Evidence of the development of hotels, beaches, and amusement facilities survive in small maritime towns and villages.

The landscape character of Kent County has been influenced by governmental and institutional programs focusing on land conservation including programs developed by the State of Maryland through its Program Open Space, established in 1969 as a dedicated funding source for land conservation, and the Maryland Environmental Trust’s easement program beginning in 1972.

Evidence of hundreds of years of cultural traditions associated with fishing and oyster and crab harvesting are found in maritime villages and shoreline water access points in the form of boat-building, boats, and the facilities supporting the processing of caught and harvested seafood.

The overall cultural landscape of Kent County likely meets criteria for significance established by the National Park Service for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the

broad patterns of our history (A) and its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (C). Though Kent County’s history and landscape were shaped in part by significant persons, the limitations of the scope of this project precluded an in-depth documentation of this aspect of significance. Similarly, the significance of Kent County’s archaeological resources was not addressed in-depth.

*National Register of Historic Places Areas of Significance:*

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Archaeology: Historic-Aboriginal
- Archaeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
- Commerce
- Community Planning and Development
- Conservation
- Education
- Engineering
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Ethnic Heritage: Black
- Exploration/Settlement
- Industry
- Maritime History
- Military
- Politics/Government
- Social History
- Transportation



Figure 4-10: Downrigging weekend on the Chester River, 2018

*Preliminary Period of Significance*

1608 -1968

The beginning date is when Captain John Smith explores the Sassafras River including landing at a Tockwogh village near present-day Rock Hall.

The ending date is the 50-year cutoff established by the National Register of Historic Places.

Owing to limitations on the scope or work undertaken for this project, archaeological resources and indigenous cultural landscapes have been addressed to a very limited level. Given the significance statements provided by the National Park Service in the 2004 *Final Chesapeake Bay Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Statement* as well as many other studies of the larger bay landscape, the beginning date of the preliminary period of significance does not reflect the significance of Kent County’s cultural landscape prior to European contact.

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Consideration should be given to a continuum of significance versus establishing an ending date. This approach is particularly appropriate when the significance of the landscape is, in part, associated with land use. The World Heritage Convention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has established a definition for an organically evolved landscape and, more specifically, a continuing landscape. The cultural landscape of Kent County can be defined as a continuing landscape. UNESCO defines a continuing landscape as “one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with a traditional way of life. It is continuing to evolve while, at the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its historic evolution.”<sup>20</sup>

*Significant Dates*<sup>21</sup>

- 1608 Capt. John Smith explores the Sassafras River, landing at a Tockwogh village near present-day Rock Hall.
- 1642 Kent County was officially founded in 1642, and the earliest land patents were granted on Eastern Neck, Grays Inn Creek and Langford Creek, to men such as Thomas Ringgold, Thomas South, Thomas Hynson, and Joseph Wickes.
- 1650s Thomas Ringgold, Thomas South, Thomas Hynson, and Joseph Wickes were the first to move across the Kent Narrows and up the Chester River. Patents were granted on Eastern Neck, Grays Inn Creek, and Langford Creek. Henry Morgan, a former indentured servant who had been named county sheriff, received land north to Morgans Creek (now Morgnec). The formation of present day Kent County had begun.
- 1675 The town of New Yarmouth was established by Samuel Tovey and James Ringgold at the mouth of Gray’s Inn Creek. A courthouse was erected, along with mills, a church, and taverns and, in response to pressure from the Maryland Assembly, a port. The Maryland Assembly wanted to establish central shipping points where the Assembly could control trade and levy duties.
- 1670s Roads, including ferries and bridges, began to replace water routes between plantations in the county.
- 1679 First court was held in the home of Joseph Wickes on Eastern Neck, and the first courthouse erected in the town of New Yarmouth.
- 1706 Chestertown was founded under the Act for the Advancement of Trade and the Erection of Ports and Towns. The “New Town” was laid out along the Chester River on land belonging to Thomas Joyce, once part of Simon Wilmer's “Stepny.”
- 1723 Kent County Free School established.
- 1774 Six months after the Boston tea party, a number of prominent Kent County men gathered at a local tavern to respond to the Tea Act. In an anonymous report to the Maryland Gazette, the gathering condemned Great Britain. At a second meeting the participants approved the Chestertown Resolves, which acknowledged their allegiance to King George III, but registered their sworn enmity to taxation without representation.
- 1777 Galley Chester built in Thomas Smyth’s shipyard in Lankford Bay became part of the Maryland State Navy.

- 1782 Maryland State Assembly charters a seminary of universal learning. George Washington was to sit on its board. Washington College became the 10th college in America, and the first to be founded in the newly independent and unified states. Washington, who contributed 50 guineas to the College, joined the College’s Board of Governors in May of 1784. Other members included Maryland Governor William Paca and wealthy planter-merchant Thomas Smyth.
- 1813 A British blockade had nearly closed the Bay and British ships constantly threatened farms and towns. British ships were positioned at the mouth of the Sassafras River and sent a detachment of about 500 men to burn Georgetown and Fredericktown.
- 1814 Battle of Caulk’s Field. The 21st Maryland Militia under Colonel Phillip Reed was encamped near Fairlee when news reached them that a British frigate and two smaller vessels were headed toward them. British captain Sir Peter Parker had been ordered to prevent the militias from crossing the Bay to defend Baltimore. On August 28th, Parker landed 100 men near the mouth of Fairlee Creek and burned every building on the farm of John Waltham, the wheat in his granary and the stacks in his field. Two days later, they burned Richard Frisby’s farm and made plans to capture Colonel Reed and his men. Instead Colonel Reed learned of the surprise attack and was waiting when they arrived. The two sides met in a field belonging to Isaac Caulk. Despite being outnumbered and running out of ammunition, the Americans pushed back Parker’s men until they retreated. Over forty British were killed or wounded, with Parker among the dead.
- 1850s Underground Railroad functioning in Kent County.
- 1850s Crew’s Landing becomes a destination vacation location served by steamboats.
- 1860 Henry B. Slaughter offers daily steamboat service along the Chester River.
- 1865 Chester River Steamboat Company was formed in 1865 when Col. B.S. Ford purchased the line of Henry B. Slaughter.
- 1872 Kent County Railroad Company was chartered in 1856. However, the railroad operations were delayed by the Civil War and a lack of investors. The first train pulled into Chestertown on February 20, 1872.
- 1877 Tolchester Line Steamboat Company is formed and operating and serving the Tolchester resort.
- 1889 Kent County’s first cannery opens in Still Pond.
- 1906 Rock Hall incorporated and serving as one of the major centers of the Chesapeake fish and seafood industry.
- 1908 Still Pond incorporated as a town and the Act of Incorporation provided that women were permitted to vote in town elections. In 1908, three of 14 women registered to vote, cast their ballots, 38 years after women were allowed to vote in Wyoming in 1870, but 12 years before the ratification of the 19th Amendment, which enabled women to vote nationwide.
- 1962 Tolchester resort closes.

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NOTES

<sup>1</sup> <http://storiesofthechesapeake.org/about-us/>

<sup>2</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Chesapeake Bay Program Office, Northeast Region. *Final Chesapeake Bay Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Statement* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2004), 7.

<sup>3</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Chesapeake Bay Program Office, Northeast Region. *Final Chesapeake Bay Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Statement* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2004), 8.

<sup>4</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2011), 1-24-1-25.

<sup>5</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. *Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Assessment* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2004), iii.

<sup>6</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. *Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Assessment* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2004), 23.

<sup>7</sup> National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. *Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Assessment* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2004), 38.

<sup>8</sup> Eastern Shore Heritage, Inc. *Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area Draft Management Plan*, 2004, 2-4 – 2-5.

<sup>9</sup> Mary Means & Associates, Inc. with URS Corporation and Economic Research Associates. *The Chesapeake Country Scenic Byway, Celebrating Life on Maryland’s Upper Eastern Shore, Corridor Management Plan*, 2001, 6.

<sup>10</sup> Eastern Shore Heritage, Inc. *Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area Draft Management Plan*, 2004, 2-3. Unfortunately, a copy of Earnstein’s report was not found after a thorough search, including contacting Earnstein.

<sup>11</sup> John Milner Associates, Inc. Maryland’s Eastern Shore, *Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area, Cultural Landscape & Scenic Assessment*, 2004, 1-20 – 1-21. For a more detailed understanding of the historic contexts developed by Julie H. Earnstein in her report entitled *Life, Land, and Water: Linking People and Place on Maryland’s Central and Upper Eastern Shore*, see Chapter 2: The Significance & History of the Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area in the 2004 draft of the Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area Management Plan.

<sup>12</sup> John Milner Associates, Inc. *Maryland’s Eastern Shore, Stories of the Chesapeake Heritage Area, Cultural Landscape & Scenic Assessment*, 2004, 1-21.

<sup>13</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 1990, revised for the Internet 1995, 2.

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 1989, revised 1999.

<sup>15</sup> Birnbaum, Charles A., ASLA. “Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes.” Preservation Brief 36. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services (undated). <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm> (printed version <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/preservedocs/preservation-briefs/36Preserve-Brief-Landscapes.pdf>, September 1994)

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 30: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 1989, revised 1999, 1-2.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 30: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 1989, revised 1999, 3.

<sup>18</sup> Beacham, Deanna. “The Indigenous Cultural Landscapes of the Eastern Woodlands: A Model for Conservation, Interpretation, and Tourism.” n.d. Published in George Wright Society 2011 Conference Papers.

<sup>19</sup> The NHPA established the National Register with NHLs at the apex of the system. The 47 pre-existing National Historic Landmark historic districts established under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 were added at the time of NHPA’s passage. There are just 166 historic districts among the nation’s 2547 landmarks as of May 2018.

<sup>20</sup> UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape Definitions. <http://www.iflalc.org/definitions.html> (accessed October 3, 2018)

<sup>21</sup> Historical Society of Kent County. “The Key to Kent County History.” <http://www.kentcountyhistory.org/key/exploration.php> (accessed May 14, 2018). This online document provided information on significant dates.