

V. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND

5 Landscape Analysis

Introduction

This chapter includes background information on rural historic landscape characteristics, landscape analysis methodology, analysis findings, and preliminary recommendations regarding future initiatives to document.

Rural Historic Landscape Characteristics

The National Park Service, in *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, defines a rural historic landscape 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.¹

Following are the landscape characteristics that are typically addressed when undertaking analysis and documentation of rural historic landscapes:

- 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
- small-scale elements

Landscape characteristics are defined by the National Park Service in Bulletin 30²:

Processes

Land Uses and Activities

Land uses are the major human forces that shape and organize rural communities. Human activities, such as farming, mining, ranching, recreation, social events, commerce, or industry, have left an imprint on the landscape. An examination of changing and continuing land uses may lead to a general understanding of how people have interacted with their environment and provide clues about the kinds of physical features and historic properties that should be present.

Topographic variations, availability of transportation, the abundance or scarcity of natural resources (especially water), cultural traditions, and economic factors influenced the ways people use the land. Changing land uses may have resulted from improved technology, exhausted soils or mineral deposits, climatic changes, and new economic conditions, as well as previous successes or failures. Activities visible today may reflect traditional practices or be innovative, yet compatible, adaptations of historic ones.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The organization of land on a large scale depends on the relationship among major physical components, predominant landforms, and natural features. Politics, economics, and technology, as well as the natural



Figure 5-1: Planting winter wheat after soybean harvest

environment, have influenced the organization of communities by determining settlement patterns, proximity to markets, and the availability of transportation.

Organization is reflected in road systems, field patterns, distance between farmsteads, proximity to water sources, and orientation of structures to sun and wind.

Large-scale patterns characterizing the settlement and early history of a rural area may remain constant, while individual features, such as buildings and vegetation, change over time. Changes in technology, for example, may have altered plowing practices, although the location of plowed fields, and, therefore, the overall historic pattern may remain the same.

Response to the Natural Environment

Major natural features, such as mountains, prairies, rivers, lakes, forests, and grasslands, influenced both the location and organization of rural communities. Climate, similarly, influenced the siting of buildings, construction materials, and the location of clusters of buildings and structures. Traditions in land use, construction methods, and social customs commonly evolved as people responded to the physiography and ecological systems of the area where they settled.

Early settlements frequently depended upon available natural resources, such as water for transportation, irrigation, or mechanical power. Mineral or soil deposits, likewise, determined the suitability of a region for particular activities. Available materials, such as stone or wood, commonly influenced the construction of houses, barns, fences, bridges, roads, and community buildings.

Cultural Traditions

Cultural traditions affect the ways that land is used, occupied, and shaped. Religious beliefs, social customs, ethnic identity, and trades and skills may be evident today in both physical features and uses of the land. Ethnic customs, predating the origins of a community, were often transmitted by early settlers and perpetuated by successive generations. Others originated during a community's early development and evolution. Cultural groups have interacted with the natural environment, manipulating and perhaps altering it, and sometimes modifying their traditions in response to it.

Cultural traditions determined the structure of communities by influencing the diversity of buildings, location of roads and village centers, and ways the land was worked. Social customs dictated the crops planted or livestock raised. Traditional building forms, methods of construction, stylistic finishes, and functional solutions evolved in the work of local artisans.

Components

Circulation Networks

Circulation networks are systems for transporting people, goods, and raw materials from one point to another. They range in scale from livestock trails and footpaths, to roads, canals, major highways, and even airstrips. Some, such as farm or lumbering roads, internally served a rural community, while others, such as railroads and waterways, connected it to the surrounding region.

Boundary Demarcations

Boundary demarcations delineate areas of ownership and land use, such as an entire farmstead or open range. They also separate smaller areas having special functions, such as a fenced field or enclosed corral. Fences, walls, tree lines, hedge rows, drainage or irrigation ditches, roadways, creeks, and rivers commonly marked historic boundaries.

Vegetation Related to Land Use

Various types of vegetation bear a direct relationship to long-established patterns of land use. Vegetation includes not only crops, trees, or shrubs planted for agricultural and ornamental purposes, but also trees that have grown up incidentally along fence lines, beside roads, or in abandoned fields. Vegetation may include indigenous, naturalized, and introduced species.

While many features change over time, vegetation is, perhaps, the most dynamic. It grows and changes with time, whether or not people care for it. Certain functional or ornamental plantings, such as wheat or peonies, may be evident only during selected seasons. Each species has a unique pattern of growth and life span, making the presence of historic specimens questionable or unlikely in many cases. Current vegetation may differ from historic vegetation, suggesting past uses of the land. For example, Eastern red cedars or aspens indicate the natural succession of abandoned farmland in the Midwest.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Various types of buildings, structures, and objects serve human needs related to the occupation and use of the land. Their function, materials, date, condition, construction methods, and location reflect the historic activities, customs, tastes, and skills of the people who built and used them.

Buildings—designed to shelter human activity—include residences, schools, churches, outbuildings, barns, stores, community halls, and train depots. Structures—designed for functions other than shelter—include dams, canals, systems of fencing, systems of irrigation, tunnels, mining shafts, grain elevators, silos, bridges, earthworks, ships, and highways. Objects—relatively small but important stationary or movable constructions—include markers and monuments, small boats, machinery, and equipment.

Rural buildings and structures often exhibit patterns of vernacular design that may be common in their region or unique to their community. Residences may suggest family size and relationships, population densities, and economic fluctuations. The repeated use of methods, forms, and materials of construction may indicate successful solutions to building needs or demonstrate the unique skills, workmanship, or talent of a local artisan.

Clusters

Groupings of buildings, fences, and other features, as seen in a farmstead, ranch, or mining complex, result from function, social tradition, climate, or other influences, cultural or natural. The arrangement of clusters may reveal information about historical and continuing activities, as well as the impact of varying technologies and the preferences of particular generations. The repetition of similar clusters throughout a landscape may indicate vernacular patterns of siting, spatial organization, and land use. Also, the location of clusters, such as the market towns that emerged at the crossroads of early highways, may reflect broad patterns of a regional cultural geography.

Archeological Sites

The sites of prehistoric or historic activities or occupation, may be marked by foundations, ruins, changes in vegetation, and surface remains. They may provide valuable information about the ways the land has been used, patterns of social history, or the methods and extent of activities such as shipping, milling, lumbering, or quarrying. The ruins of mills, charcoal kilns, canals, outbuildings, piers, quarries, and mines commonly indicate previous uses of the land. Changes in vegetation may indicate abandoned roadways, homesites, and fields. The spatial distribution of features, surface disturbances, subsurface remains, patterns of soil erosion and deposition, and soil composition may also yield information about the evolution and past uses of the land.

Small-scale Elements

Small-scale elements, such as a foot bridge or road sign, add to the historic setting of a rural landscape. These features may be characteristic of a region and occur repeatedly throughout an area, such as limestone fence posts in Kansas or cattle gates in the Buffalo River Valley of Arkansas. While most small-scale elements are long-lasting, some, such as bales of hay, are temporal or seasonal. Collectively, they often form larger components, such as circulation networks or boundary demarcations. Small-scale elements also include minor remnants—such as canal stones, road traces, mill stones, individual fruit trees, abandoned machinery, or fence posts—that mark the location of historic activities, but lack significance or integrity as archeological sites.

Characteristics Essential for Defining Rural Historic Landscapes

Bulletin 30 also outlines the essential characteristics that should be addressed in an analysis of a rural historic landscape (emphasis added):

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, 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.³

The project study area includes the entire area of Kent County including land and water areas. Given the scale of Kent County’s landscape, the landscape analysis process was shaped in part by guidance provided in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Bulletin 15 characterizes a large landscape as a district that “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development” (emphasis added).⁴

Bulletin 15 provides guidance on what defines a historically significant district:

Concentration, Linkage, & Continuity of Features

A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which

can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. For example, a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects. A district can also be a grouping of archeological sites related primarily by their common components; these types of districts often will not visually represent a specific historic environment.⁵

Analysis Methodology

Cultural landscape standards and guidelines developed by the National Park Service provided the framework for the approach to cultural landscape documentation, and analysis for Kent County. These standards include *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, Contents, Process, and Techniques* and the US Department of Interior's *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. The project team also consulted recent case studies focusing on large-scale rural landscape assessments and large-scale rural landscape districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, though the final deliverable of this project is not a formal Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the project team did consult the Maryland Historical Trust’s (MHT) Guidelines for Compliance-Generated Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) and other relevant MHT guidelines for undertaking cultural landscape analyses.

The level of investigation for research was limited in accordance with standard established by the National Park Service in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, Contents, Process, and Techniques, Landscape Lines 2: Levels of Investigation*, a technical guide for preparing cultural landscape reports. Consequently, the project team utilized available, selected, and published secondary sources and primary sources (maps).

The focus of this landscape investigation was on the comparative analysis of the existing and historic period landscapes. This analysis was primarily spatial involving the comparison of historic period maps and existing conditions maps. The existing landscape was compared with the landscape extant during the period of significance to determine and identify landscape features and systems that survive from the period of significance. Based on the guidance provided in Bulletins 15 and 30, the preliminary-level investigation of the Kent County cultural landscape focused on the analysis of the following landscape characteristics regarding their concentrations, linkages, and continuity:

- surface water
- topography and land forms
- patterns of spatial organization
- circulation networks
- buildings and structures
- clusters
- land use
- archaeological sites



Existing Conditions Mapping

A team of professional staff at Washington College Geographic Information Systems developed GIS-based existing conditions mapping using various sources including data from MERLIN (Maryland’s Environmental Resource and Land Information Network).

Historic Map Research

The project team undertook research and collected available maps representing various dates spanning nearly 300 years of Kent County.

Field Investigations

After review of historic maps and existing conditions mapping and aerial photography, the project team undertook three extensive windshield surveys of the entire county including driving nearly every public road in the county. Private property was not accessed except in the case where the property owner invited the project team to access their property. Field observations focused on the landscape characteristics listed in the section above. Color digital photographs were taken to document representative and typological features and systems.

Landscape Analysis

Based on the existing conditions documentation and the preliminary statement of significance, the existing landscape was compared with the landscape extant during the preliminary period of significance to determine landscape features and systems that survive from the period of significance and that likely contribute to the significance of Kent County’s cultural landscape. The comparative analysis focused on the broad patterns of topography and landform; spatial organization; vehicular circulation systems; notable individual buildings and clusters of buildings and structures; and surface water.

Terms frequently encountered in the documentation of the analysis of the cultural landscape are *contributing* and *character-defining*. These are related, but distinct, terms. The National Park Services defines the terms *contributing* and *non-contributing* as specific, quantifiable items intended for field identification of features for the purpose of National Register of Historic Places evaluations.

The National Park Service defines a contributing feature is “a biotic or abiotic feature associated with a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape.”

Similarly, a *contributing* resource, according to the National Register, is “a building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic significance of a property. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historical architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because of the following: it was present during the period of significance; it relates to the documented significance of the property; it possesses historic integrity or is capable of revealing information about the period; or it independently meets the National Register criteria.”

Character-defining features as defined by the National Park Service are within the set of contributing landscape features; they are those features that represent the essential historic qualities that lend the

MERLIN Maryland's Environmental Resources and Land Information Network

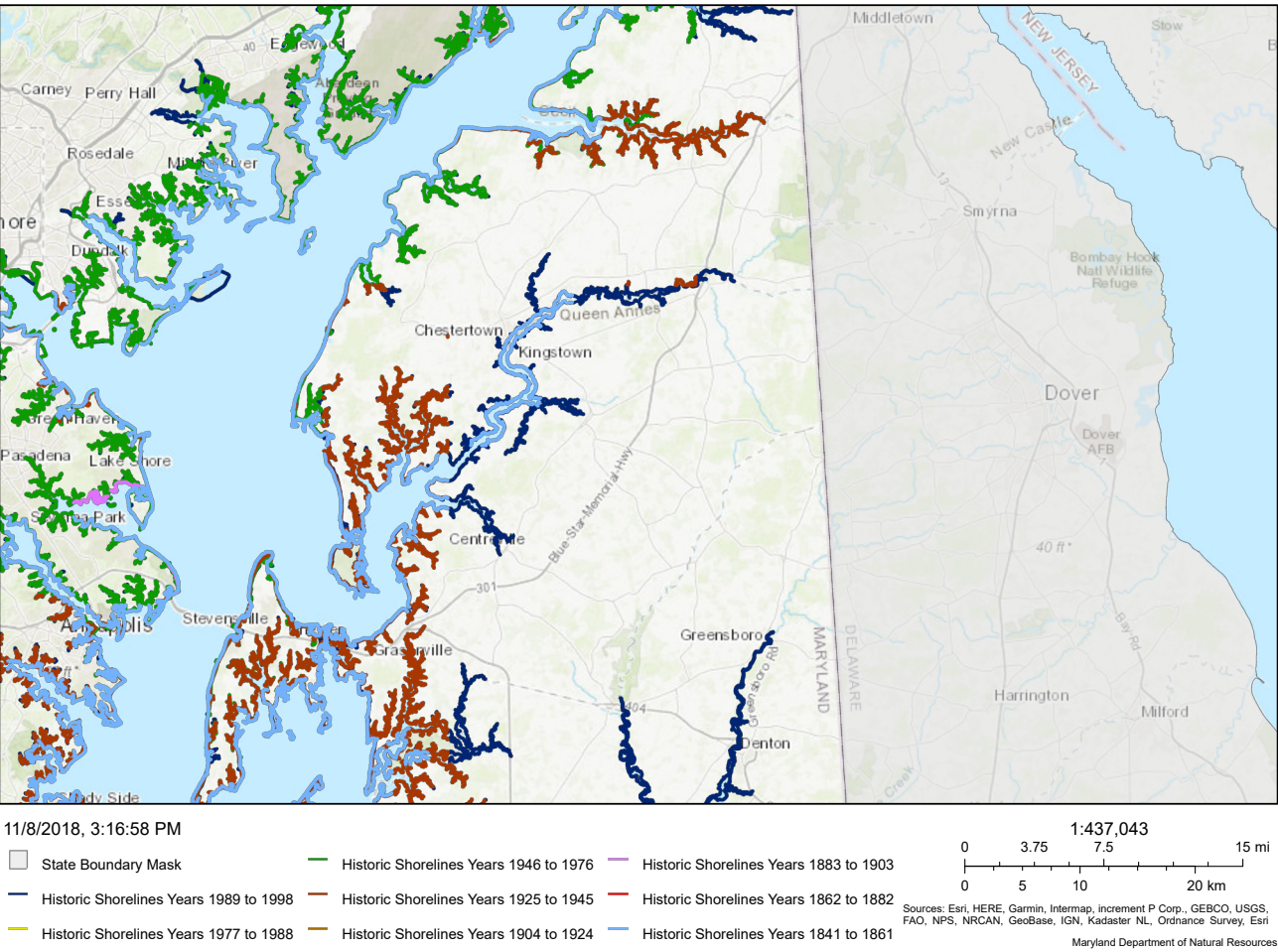


Figure 5-2: Historic Shorelines from MERLIN

landscape its significance. Character-defining features represent the most prominent or distinctive aspect(s), quality(ies), or characteristic(s) of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, and views may be such features. According to the National Park Service’s guide for preparing cultural landscape reports “the term ‘character-defining feature’ was conceived to guide the appropriate treatment and management of historic structures (and later of cultural landscapes), so that features conveying historic character would be retained by treatment activities.”

Analysis Findings

Surface Water

Analysis of surface water focused on the Chesapeake Bay, Sassafras River, Chester River, and the larger network of stream systems (see Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis). This analysis also addressed shoreline configurations.

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MERLIN provides spatial data on historic shorelines for Kent County that can be compared with existing shorelines. See Figure 5-2: Historic Shorelines from MERLIN, for mapped shoreline comparison. The MERLIN map clearly shows that the vast majority of Kent County’s Chesapeake Bay, Sassafras River, and Chester River shorelines remain little changed over time. Given the natural storm events and other naturally-occurring forces that affect shorelines, there are likely many areas of shoreline that periodically change over time. However, those changes are relatively small in scale compared to the overall shorelines of the Bay and rivers. In addition, over time sediment has likely filled some areas of tidal creeks owing to sediment run-off resulting from agricultural land use particularly during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Many historic period maps include major non-tidal streams. When comparing the named and unnamed mapped non-tidal streams on historic period maps to existing mapped non-tidal streams, it is clear that many of the existing non-tidal streams survive from the earliest historic periods.

The vast and extensive surface water systems of the Chesapeake Bay, Sassafras River, Chester River, non-tidal streams, and the shorelines of the County survive mostly intact from the historic period and continue to convey the maritime and natural resource significance of the County.

Topography and Landforms

Natural topographic and landform conditions as well as human-made topographic modifications were analyzed at the county scale. Though a majority of historic period maps do not include contour lines depicting topography and landforms, field observations confirmed that the vast majority of the county’s topographic and landform conditions remaining substantially unchanged from the later part of the 19th century. See Map 3-2: Kent County Topography for mapping of existing topographic conditions. Major modern period topographic modifications include grading associated with road and highway improvements required to accommodate evolving road safety requirements and higher-speed vehicles. These modifications including cutting and filling of the road corridors in locations.

The majority of topographic conditions across the entire county survive mostly intact from the historic period and continue to convey the significance of historic land use, in particular agriculture, as well as much of the network of non-major roads.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The analysis of the organization of Kent County’s overall land areas focused on the relationship between major physical components, predominant landforms, natural features, road systems, field patterns, distance between farmsteads, and proximity to water sources. The spatial organization of the Chester and Sassafras rivers and the margins of the Chesapeake Bay were addressed given they have functioned and continue to function as maritime transportation routes, support the continuity of recreational water activities including but not limited to sport fishing and pleasure boating, and support the commercial harvesting of oysters and blue crabs.

The large-scale patterns characterizing the settlement and early history of Kent County have remained remarkably constant. See Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis for the mapping of landscape analysis

finding regarding identification of features and system that define the historic period surviving patterns of spatial organization including towns and villages (clusters); farm/estate/plantation dwellings and related agricultural structures (clusters) and associated landscape contexts (land use); and roads, road corridors, and rail lines (circulation).

The patterns of spatial organization of nearly the entire county survive mostly intact from the historic period and continue to convey the historical significance of agricultural land use, water and land transportation systems, and the extensive recreational and functional use of the rivers and bay.

Circulation Networks

The major circulation networks that were analyzed included roads, railroads, and water routes. See Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis for the mapping of surviving historic period roads and road corridors.

Roads and road corridors surviving from the historic periods were identified through the comparison of historic maps and existing conditions mapping. The initial comparison of historic road networks and existing networks was undertaken by Washington College Geographic Information System staff using the Ersi online Story Map platform. Roads on historic maps were traced and then inserted within Story Map as layers that allowed for the overlaying of the historic road networks on existing conditions mapping and aerial photography. In addition, the Story Map allowed for the overlaying of historic period maps on existing conditions mapping and aerial photography. The Story Map allowed for adjusting the transparency of the historic period maps which was useful in identifying coincidence of roads drawn on historic period maps with existing conditions mapping of roads. The analysis of the horizontal alignments of historic road networks with existing road networks was further developed by detailed segment-by-segment comparative analysis. With an understanding that individual features, such as paving materials and roadway structures, change over time, the large-scale road network patterns characterizing the settlement and early history have remained mostly intact across the entire county. The major roads accessing the county have been widened and horizontal curves added to meet contemporary road safety requirements. However, despite these improvements, the improved roads follow much of the alignments established during the historic periods. In some cases, road segments have been added to create more continuous road alignments. Most importantly, the vast majority of the less traveled roads appear to follow their historic alignments. This investigation did not address private roads, drives, and internal farm roads. However, a large number of buildings and structures listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) are linked to public roads via small drives or internal roads. A review of a selected sample of these private roads and drives found on mid and late 18th century maps, when compared to current aerial photography, indicate that many of these smaller-scale drives and internal road systems likely survive from the late-18th century and earlier.

The MIHP includes documentation of the Kent County and Queen Anne’s County Railroad. This documentation indicates that this railroad is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The line from Worton to Nicholson Station is not surviving. Similarly, the Bombay Hook Branch Railroad extending from Massey into Delaware is not surviving. The rail line from Worton to Chestertown survives, though only as a corridor given its redevelopment as a bicycle and pedestrian trail.

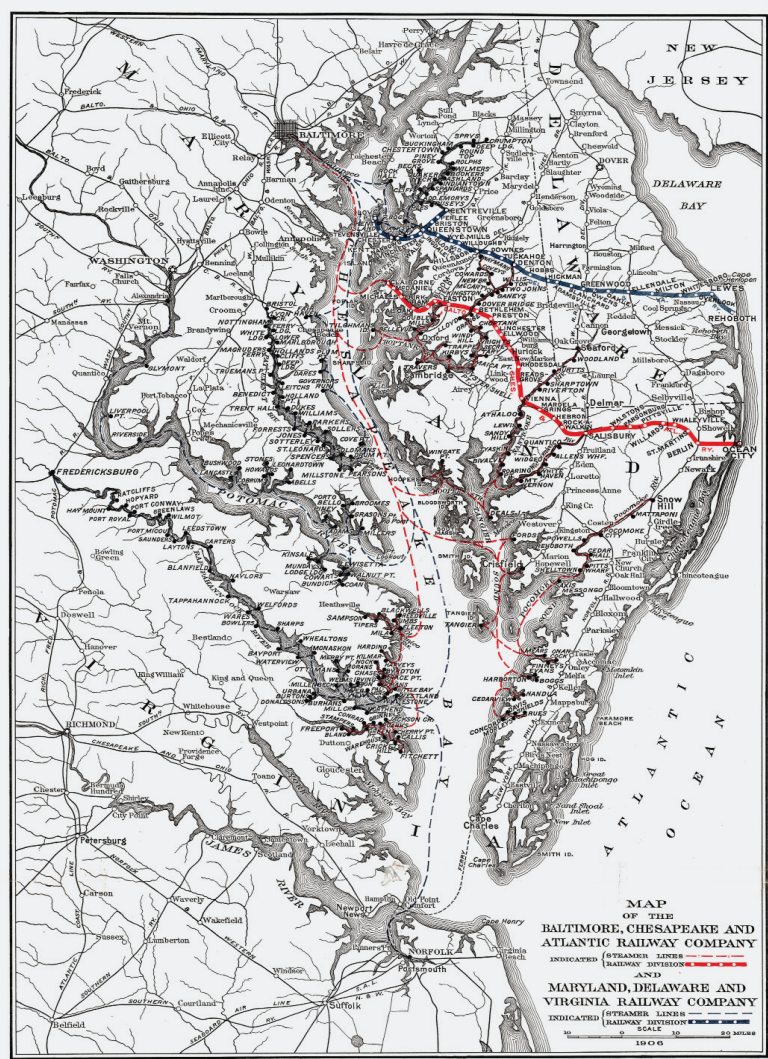


Figure 5-3: 1906 Regional Railway Map

Park Service as part of the *Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (see Figure 5-4: High Potential Historic Sites, High Potential Segments, and Other Trail Related Resources for the mapped voyage routes and significant and important voyage stops). The sites are associated with Captain John Smith's second voyage and include significant voyage stops near Betterton and in the Sassafras River. Two other voyage stops are located within Kent County on the Sassafras River and another voyage stop at a location near Rock Hall.

Two locations within Kent County saw combat action during the War of 1812 (see Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis for the locations of the battle engagements). The Battle of Caulk's Field in 1814 involved the landing of British navy seaman and marines via the frigate *Menelaus*. The Raids on Georgetown and Fredericktown in 1813 involved British navy boats accessing the Sassafras River and attacking Georgetown and Fredericktown with landing parties.

Buildings and Structures

Nearly 700 hundred buildings, structures, and sites are included on the Maryland inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) for Kent County. The vast majority of these have been mapped to investigate the

The Townsend Branch Railroad extending from Massey to Golts and into Delaware survives but was not included in the MIHP documentation. In addition to the historic rail line surviving, historic period small villages and towns survive along the Kent County and Queen Anne's Railroad as do various structures including bridges and culverts. It is important to note that the historic viewsheds from and landscape settings of the historic rail lines remain highly intact.

The waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Chester and Sassafras rivers have continued to serve as maritime transportation routes initially serving American Indians and later explorers, colonists, and Americans for hundreds of years. In addition to serving small watercraft and fishermen, these waters served as commercial shipping and ferry routes. A 1906 map (see Figure 5-3: Map of the Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia Railway Company) shows the steamer routes and landings of the Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia Railway Company along the Chester River. Also, steamers and ferries accessed Rock Hall, Tolchester Beach, and Betterton.

The important Kent County locations in the Bay and the Sassafras River accessed by Captain John Smith have been documented by the National

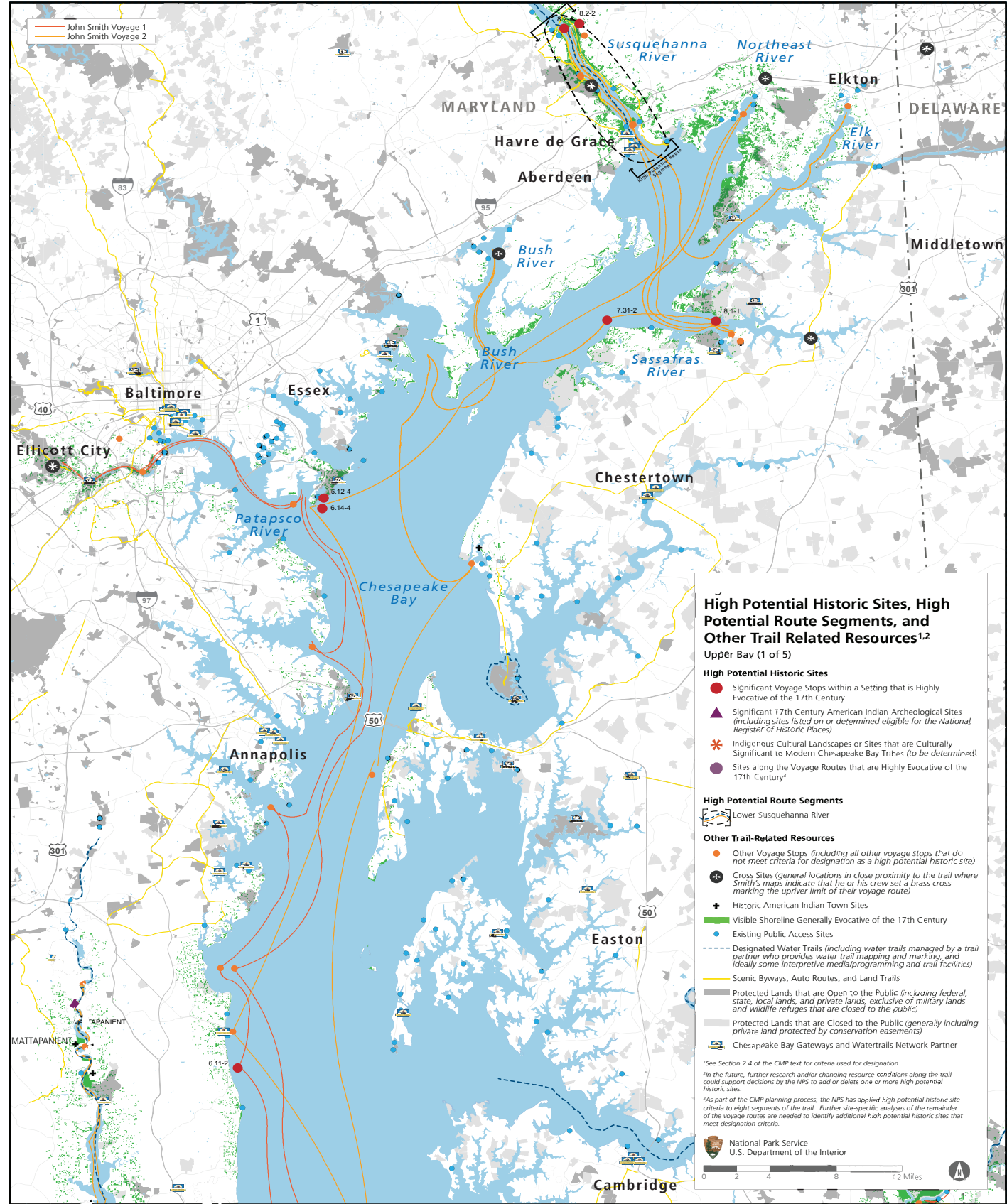


Figure 5-4: Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail map from the National Park Service



spatial organization, concentration of historic characteristics, and evidence of the historic period of development of Kent County’s cultural landscape. The focus of the mapping and analysis was on the role of buildings and structures in the interrelationship of landscape characteristics (see Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis). The spatial analysis included the mapping of parcels of each MIHP property as well as abutting large open and undeveloped parcels to better understand the landscape setting and content of historic period buildings and structures (see Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis).

MIHP rural areas buildings and structures are nearly evenly distributed across the entire county. And, there are high concentrations of MIHP buildings and structures located within National Register of Historic Places districts and MIHP historic districts within virtually all of Kent County’s larger towns and villages.

It is important to note that though many of the MIHP properties may not be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, eligibility for listing is not required. These buildings, structures, and sites surviving from the historic period do in fact contribute to the historic character of the landscape and the ability of the landscape to convey historical significance. Furthermore, even buildings and structures that are in very poor condition or are ruins contribute to the surviving spatial qualities of the landscape (see Clusters below).

The several hundred rural and town and village buildings, structures, and sites survive from the historic period—as documented in the MIHP—and serve as further evidence that the patterns of spatial organization of nearly the entire county survive mostly intact from the historic period and continue to convey the historical significance of the County’s architectural, agricultural, industrial, commercial, religious, and recreational heritage.

Clusters

The cultural landscape of Kent County is defined in part by rural groupings of farm buildings, crossroad hamlets, maritime landings, villages, and towns located throughout the County (see Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis).

The historically significant towns and villages include one National Historic Landmark district, two National Register of Historic Places districts, and six MIHP districts. In addition, over twenty small towns and villages survive from the historic period. Map 3-5: Kent County, MD, African American Communities shows the mapped locations of African American communities.

Hundreds of farm complexes, many including MIHP buildings, structures, or sites, survive from the historic period and are distributed throughout the County.

Maritime clusters include waterfront communities, marinas, landings, and boatyards.

Clusters associated with the mid-twentieth-century development of second or vacation homes are found in the County located near the Bay and Sassafras River.

Other cluster organizations include recreational camps, government facilities, and industrial facilities associated with the Kent County and Queen Anne’s County Railroad and larger towns.

All of the clusters and groupings outlined above result from function, social tradition, climate, or other influences, cultural or natural, and convey the historical significance of the cultural landscape. The arrangement and distribution of clusters in the County reveal information about historical and continuing activities, as well as the impact of varying technologies and the preferences established during the historic period. And, the repetition of farm-related clusters throughout the County indicate vernacular patterns of siting, spatial organization, and land use.

Land Use

The continuity of land uses over time in Kent County is important to conveying the significance of the cultural landscape. In particular, hundreds of years of evolving agriculture use and function have been sustained by some of the most important agriculture soils in Maryland. The significance of agriculture can be understood through a reading of the mapped agricultural resources of Kent County. Map 5-1: Agricultural Resources in Kent County is a map of prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, Rural Legacy Properties, Maryland Environmental Trust easements, private conservation easements, Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Easements, and Kent County Agricultural Preservation Districts. This map shows a high concentration of land areas of agricultural importance distributed across nearly the entire County.

Water-related commercial fishing and recreational use has survived and evolved as evidenced by numerous marinas, wharfs, and landings as well as boatyards.

Kent County’s agriculture and commercial and recreational use of the Bay and Sassafras and Chester rivers reflect traditional practices as well as innovative compatible adaptations of historic practices. The general continuity of these uses support an understanding of how people have interacted with the soils and water resources of Kent County.

Archaeological Sites

This study acknowledges the likely significance of the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Kent County. However, owing to the limitations of the project scope of work, archaeological sites are addressed to a limited degree. The spatial distribution of known and likely archaeological sites has been documented (see Map 3-3: Kent County Historical Assets). This map shows the extensive number of sites that are located throughout Kent County, principally located along the shorelines of the Bay and Chester and Sassafras rivers as well as creeks and streams and some upland sites. It is also likely that there are sites of archaeological importance associated with farm complexes and within towns and villages.

Kent County, MD Agricultural Resources

Legend

- Prime Farmland
- Farmland of Statewide Importance
- Not Prime Farmland
- Conditional Prime Farmland
- Rural Legacy Properties
- MD Environmental Trust Easements
- Private Conservation Lands
- MD Agricultural Land Foundation Easements
- Kent County Agriculture Preservation Districts
- Chesapeake Country Scenic Byway
- State Route Centerlines

0 2.5 5 Miles



Map prepared for KCPA
By Washington College's GIS Program
of Kent County, Maryland - January 2019



GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

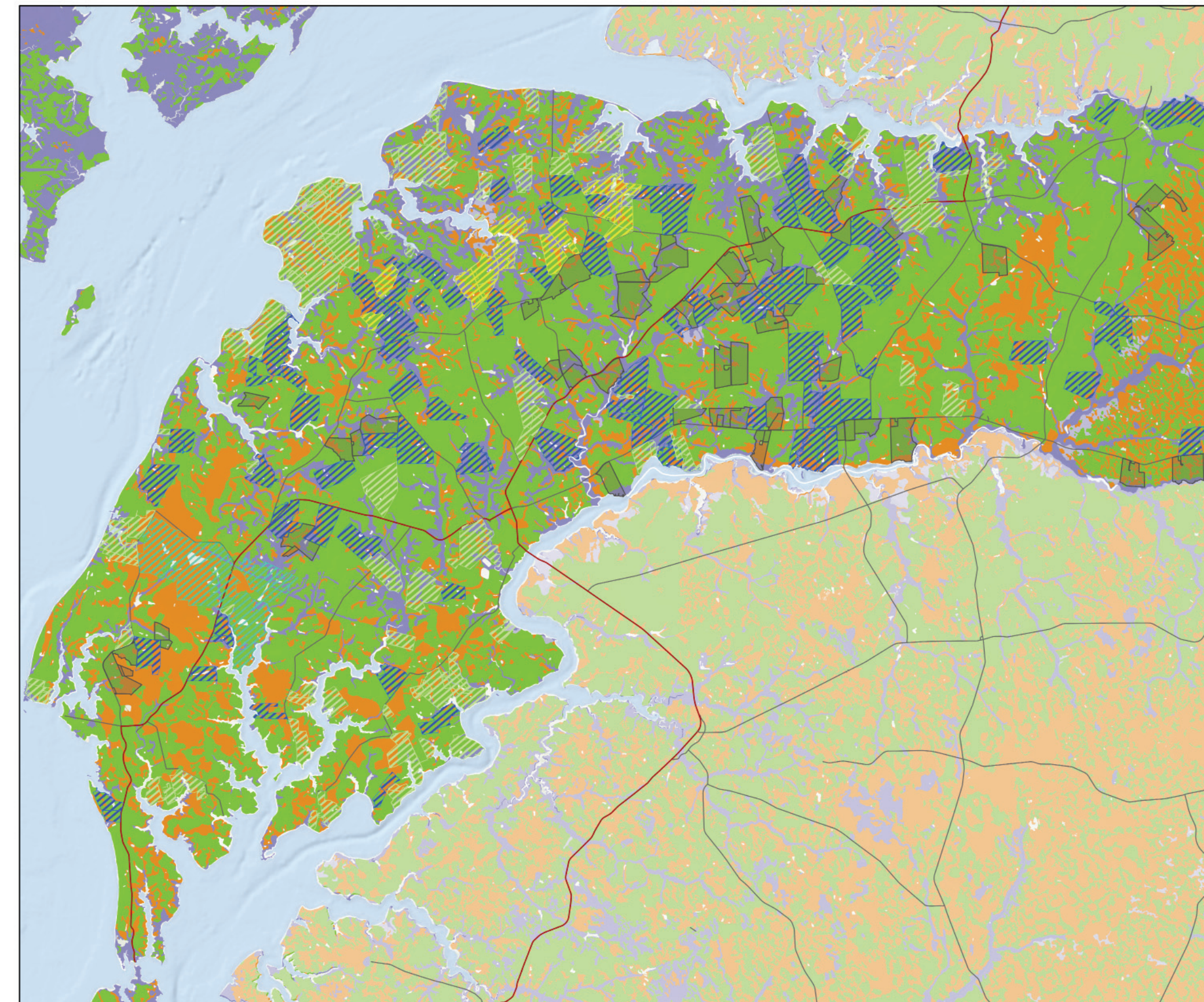


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5.08

March 28, 2019



Map 5-1: Kent County Agricultural Resources

Conclusion

It is important to recognize that efforts to protect, conserve, and interpret Kent County’s heritage, including its cultural landscape, have been sustained over many years by both private organizations and the County government and their partners. It is these very initiatives that have, in part, resulted in the larger landscape’s ability to convey the historical significance of the County. The information presented in this preliminary cultural landscape assessment, including the landscape analysis findings, should not be viewed as new information. The preliminary statement of significance and landscape analysis confirms what the residents, conservation organizations, and local government already know and understand—that the overall matrix of Kent County’s agricultural and maritime landscapes represents one of the largest surviving combined land and water surface areas associated with early settlement and historical development of Maryland’s Eastern Shore.

NOTES

- ¹ 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.
- ² Ibid, 4-6.
- ³ Ibid, 2.
- ⁴ Ibid, 5.
- ⁵ Ibid, 5.



Figure 5-5: Aerial View of King's Prevention Farm, ca. 1779

Legend:

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Historic Districts, Buildings, and Sites
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- 

Historic Buildings, Structures, and Sites
Listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
- 

Historic Districts (Towns)
Listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
- 

Landscape Context (Parcels) of Historic Buildings, Structures, and Sites
Listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
- 

Continuity of Agriculture, Woodlands, and/or Open Space
Large parcels
- 

Historic Roads and Road Corridors
Based on comparing existing roads with roads mapped on 1860 and 1870 county maps
- 

Historic Kent & Queen Anne's Railroad Corridor
Listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
- 

War of 1812 Battlefields & Naval Engagements
Core areas (combat)
- 

War of 1812 Battlefields & Naval Engagements
Secondary areas (avenues of approach and retreat; maneuvering)
- 

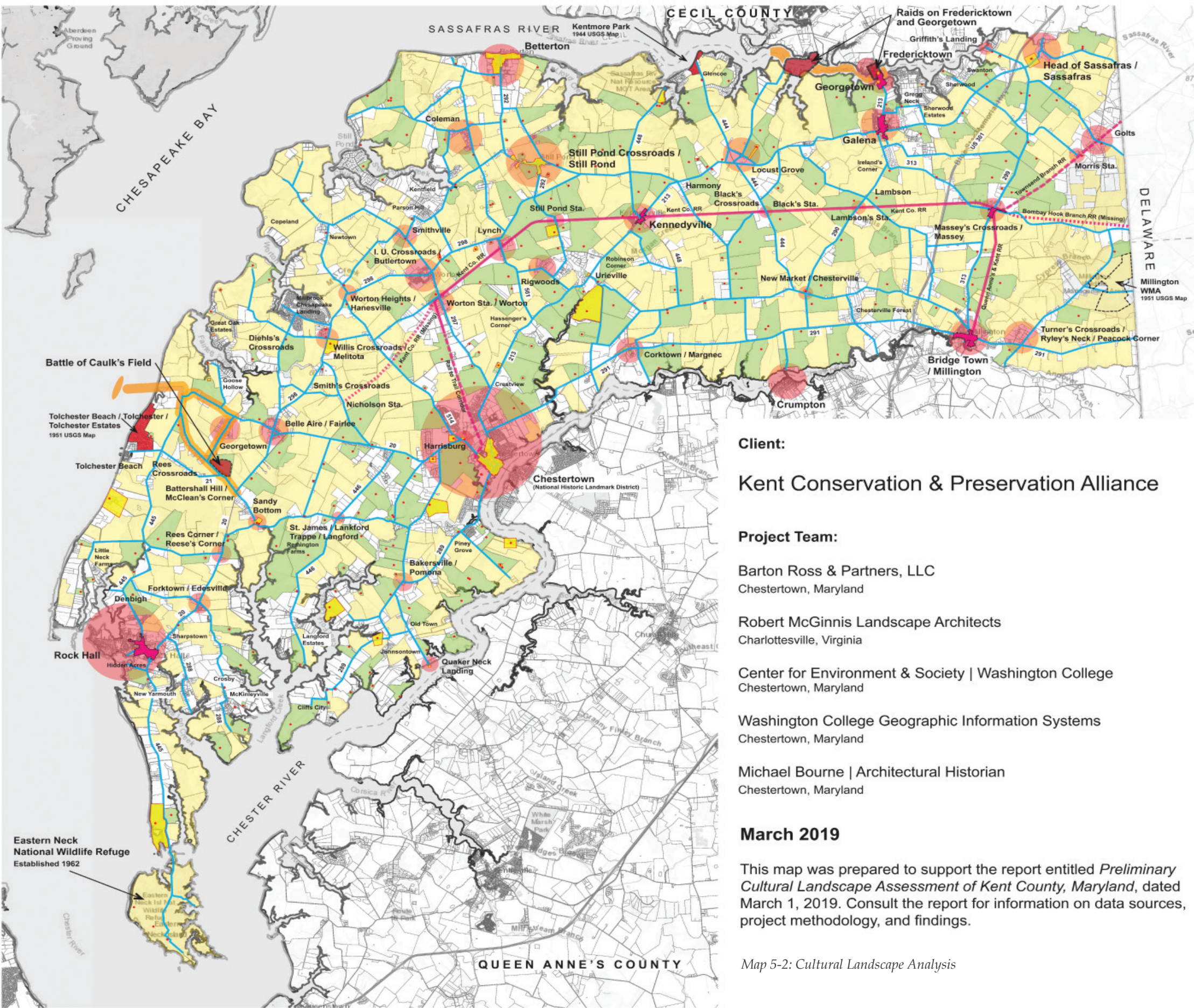
Mid-20th-Century Residential Communities
Found on USGS maps
- 

Historic Towns, Villages, Railroad Stops
Named communities on 1860 and 1870 maps

NORTH



NOT TO SCALE



Client:
Kent Conservation & Preservation Alliance

Project Team:
Barton Ross & Partners, LLC
Chestertown, Maryland
Robert McGinnis Landscape Architects
Charlottesville, Virginia
Center for Environment & Society | Washington College
Chestertown, Maryland
Washington College Geographic Information Systems
Chestertown, Maryland
Michael Bourne | Architectural Historian
Chestertown, Maryland

March 2019

This map was prepared to support the report entitled *Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment of Kent County, Maryland*, dated March 1, 2019. Consult the report for information on data sources, project methodology, and findings.

Map 5-2: Cultural Landscape Analysis