

# Chapter 2

## Resource Protection

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## 2. Resource Protection

### 2.1 Introduction

The Star-Spangled Banner Trail connects the places, people, and events that led to the birth of our National Anthem during the War of 1812. Events of national significance occurred along the 560 miles of land and water routes of the trail in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, following the paths along which the British armies and American defenders traveled and fought during the War of 1812. Designation as a national historic trail evidences the significance of the travel route to the nation and its potential for public recreational use in combination with historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation. Designation of the trail as a scenic byway in the state of Maryland further confirms the significance of the historic and other intrinsic qualities associated with the travel route.

Traveling the trail visitors will enjoy a variety of learning and recreation experiences in diverse settings rich in history and natural beauty. To make these experiences possible and to protect and enhance the resources upon which they depend over time, the NPS and its partners will develop and manage the trail in accordance with this CMP. The National Trails System Act requires that the CMP document the trail's significant resources that are to be preserved. It also requires the CMP to identify high potential historic sites related to the route provide opportunities to interpret the historic significance of the trail during the War of 1812. And, it requires the CMP to identify high potential route segments. These afford high quality recreation experiences in a part of the trail having greater than average scenic values or affording an opportunity to vicariously share the experiences of the British and American armies as they traveled and fought, as well as the experiences of local residents whose lives were disrupted and threatened during the war.

As a plan for the scenic byway for which national scenic byway and All-American Road designation is sought, the CMP complies with procedures of the National Scenic Byways

Program; these require the CMP to document the byway's six intrinsic qualities. These are its historic, archeological, cultural, natural, scenic, and recreation features that are considered representative, unique, irreplaceable, or distinctly characteristic. To achieve designation as a National Scenic Byway, at least one of the byway's intrinsic qualities must be regionally significant. To achieve designation as an All-American Road, two qualities must be nationally significant. Intrinsic qualities are considered regionally significant when the characteristics are representative of a geographic area encompassing two or more states; when they are representative of a geographic area encompassing the United States they are considered nationally significant.

Two qualities of the trail and byway – its historic resources and its recreation opportunities – meet criteria for potential nomination as a National Scenic Byway and an All-American Road. The significance of the features contributing to the distinctive characteristics of the historic resources and recreation opportunities is recognized throughout the region and nationally. These characteristics in combination with the thematically-related attractions along the travel route or in proximity to it provide an exceptional traveling experience for visitors and make the byway a destination unto itself.

The following section of the CMP provides an overview of the trail's historic and archeological resources. Additional information is provided in Appendix K, including a description of the existing opportunities for learning about the War of 1812 at nationally significant historic sites along the trail.

Recreation opportunities are described below in visitor experience section 3.2 and in more detail in Appendix K.

The scenic features and natural resources of the Chesapeake region provide the dramatic setting for the trail and that enhance the overall experience for visitors as they travel the trail's land and water routes. Appendix K are also includes an overview of these intrinsic qualities.

## 2.2 Historic and Archeological Resources

Several special studies document historic and archeological resources related to the War of 1812, including the *Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and EIS* (NPS 2004b) and *Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States* (NPS 2007), and recent efforts undertaken in preparation for upcoming bicentennial commemoration of the war (Eshelman et al. 2010; Lyman et al. 2009; and MD Bicentennial Commission 2009).

Six categories of historic resources are present along the trail (figures 2.1a through 2.1d) (NPS 2011e):

- battlefields
- cultural landscapes
- historic structures
- archeological sites
- museum collections and objects
- commemorative sites

Historic resources – with the exception of some cultural landscapes (evocative landscapes) – are considered to have historic integrity and significance to the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake region.

In addition, many locations significant to the war offer opportunities for interpretation that tells the stories about the causes, events, and outcomes of the war. These sites lack integrity due to destruction, replacement, modern development, or intrusion. These locations therefore have interpretive value but are not the focus of preservation efforts.

### 2.2.1 BATTLEFIELDS

Battlefields include the historic landscapes upon which a battle, raid, fight or skirmish was fought between forces during the War of 1812. Battlefields are considered separately from other cultural landscapes for their military significance. Battlefield boundaries are based upon existing survey and documentation and documentation by the NPS American Battlefields Protection Program (ABPP), following the “study area” and “core area” definitions used for potential and existing National Register boundaries (NPS



North Point State Battlefield was the site of the Battle of North Point where American forces successfully delayed British General Ross’s larger forces until better preparations could be made by Baltimore’s defenders.

2007). Examples of battlefields along the trail include Fort McHenry in Baltimore, MD and North Point State Battlefield in Baltimore County, MD.

In addition to the battlefield area, “associated historic properties” determined by the ABPP in its Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites (NPS 2007) are recognized within one of the other categories of historic and archeological resources in sections 2.2.2 through 2.2.7 below.

### 2.2.2 CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Cultural landscapes include forested and agricultural landscapes, waterscapes and viewsheds that express an aesthetic or historic experience associated with the period of the War of 1812, enabling visitors to mentally travel back in time to form an understanding of what life might have been like at the time. This feeling results from the presence of natural and historic features that, taken together, convey a landscape’s historic character. Trail-related cultural landscapes fall within three categories.

#### ■ War of 1812-Associated Landscapes

War of 1812-associated landscapes are associated with specific War of 1812 military events (not otherwise identified as battlefields), such as encampments or landing sites. Resources identified as War of 1812-associated landscapes



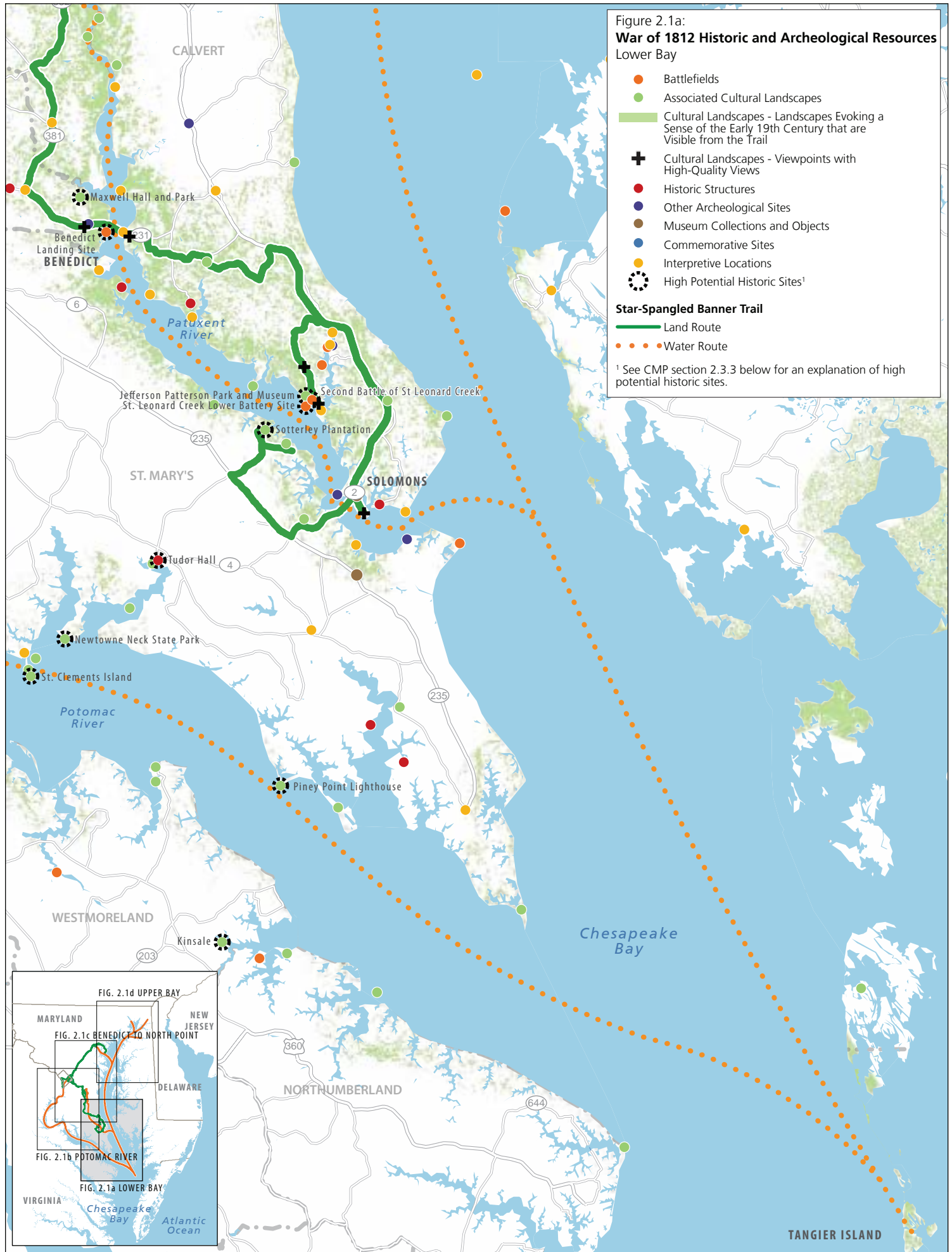


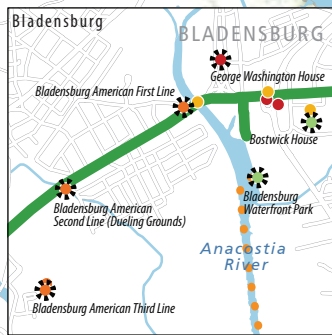
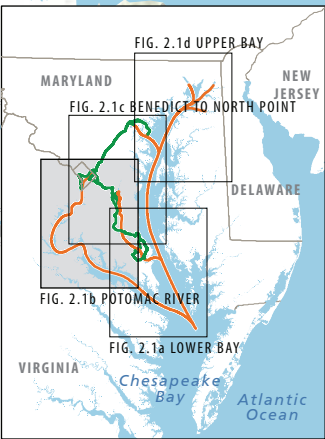
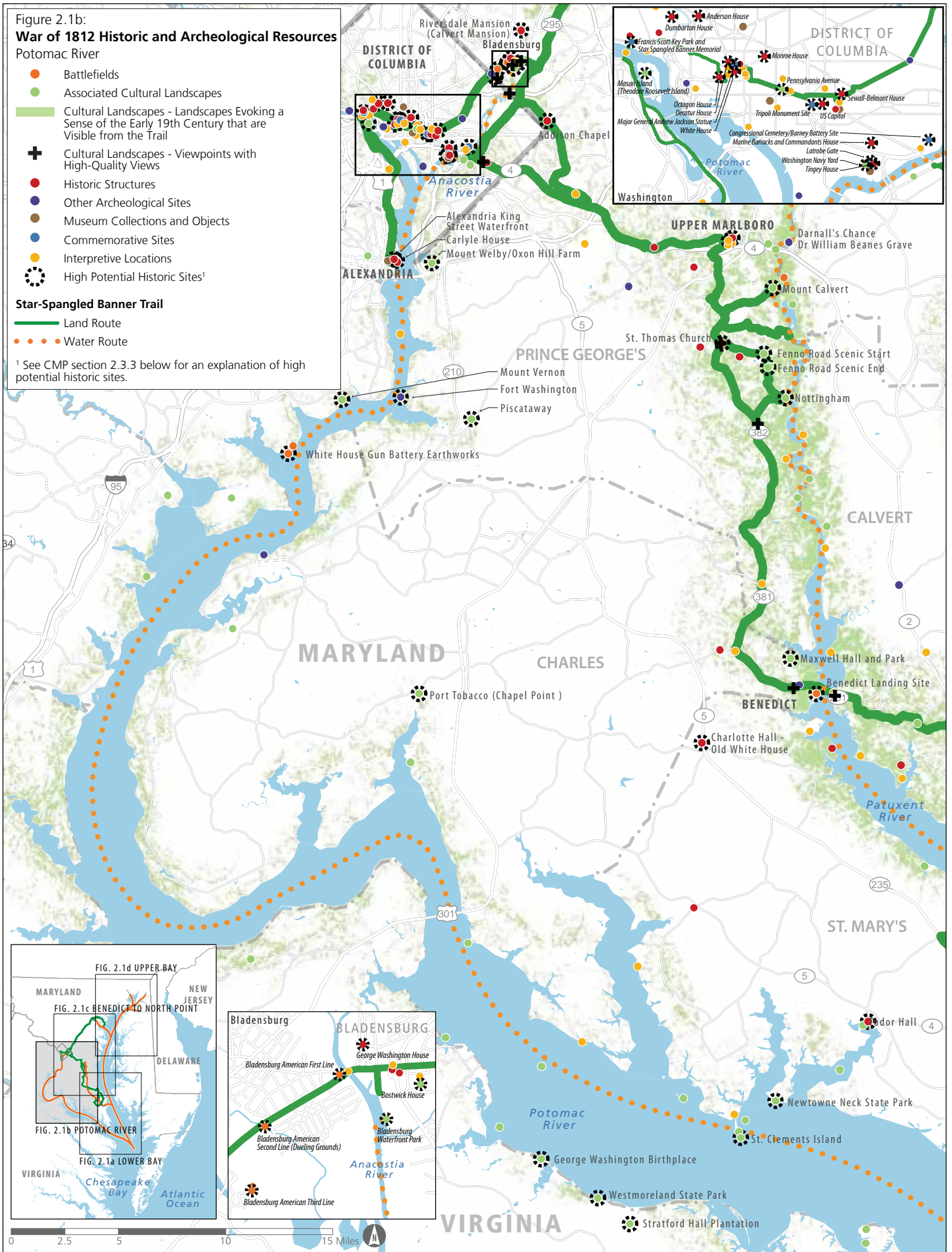
Figure 2.1b:  
**War of 1812 Historic and Archeological Resources**  
 Potomac River

- Battlefields
- Associated Cultural Landscapes
- Cultural Landscapes - Landscapes Evoking a Sense of the Early 19th Century that are Visible from the Trail
- ⊕ Cultural Landscapes - Viewpoints with High-Quality Views
- Historic Structures
- Other Archeological Sites
- Museum Collections and Objects
- Commemorative Sites
- Interpretive Locations
- ⊙ High Potential Historic Sites<sup>1</sup>











**Star-Spangled Banner Trail**

- Land Route
- Water Route

<sup>1</sup> See CMP section 2.3.3 below for an explanation of high potential historic sites.





-  Battlefields
-  Associated Cultural Landscapes
-  Cultural Landscapes - Landscapes Evoking a Sense of the Early 19th Century that are Visible from the Trail
-  Cultural Landscapes - Viewpoints with High-Quality Views
-  Historic Structures
-  Other Archeological Sites
-  Museum Collections and Objects
-  Commemorative Sites
-  Interpretive Locations
-  High Potential Historic Sites<sup>1</sup>

 Land Route  
 Water Route

Figure 2.1c: War of 1812 Historic and Archeological Resources Benedict to North Point

Benedict to North Point

- Battlefields
- Associated Cultural Landscapes
- Cultural Landscapes - Landscapes Evoking a Sense of the Early 19th Century that are Visible from the Trail
- ✚ Cultural Landscapes - Viewpoints with High-Quality Views
- Historic Structures
- Other Archeological Sites
- Museum Collections and Objects
- Commemorative Sites
- Interpretive Locations
- High Potential Historic Sites<sup>1</sup>

Star-Spangled Banner Trail

- Land Route
- Water Route

<sup>1</sup> See CMP section 2.3.3 below for an explanation of high potential historic sites.

The map illustrates the Star-Spangled Banner Trail, a route connecting Benedict, Maryland, to North Point, Maryland. The trail is depicted with a green line for land routes and a blue line for water routes. The map covers a large area, including the Potomac River, the Annapolis area, Bladensburg, and the District of Columbia. Key landmarks and resources are marked with various symbols: orange dots for battlefields, green dots for associated cultural landscapes, green lines for cultural landscapes evoking a sense of the early 19th century, black crosses for cultural landscapes with high-quality views, red dots for historic structures, purple dots for other archeological sites, brown dots for museum collections and objects, blue dots for commemorative sites, yellow dots for interpretive locations, and black dots with a white outline for high potential historic sites. The map also shows the surrounding states of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, and the nearby cities of Washington, D.C., and Baltimore. The trail starts at Benedict, Maryland, and ends at North Point, Maryland, passing through Bladensburg and the District of Columbia. The map includes several inset maps: a small map of the Potomac River area, a map of the Annapolis area, a map of the Bladensburg area, and a map of the District of Columbia area. The map also includes a legend and a title block.

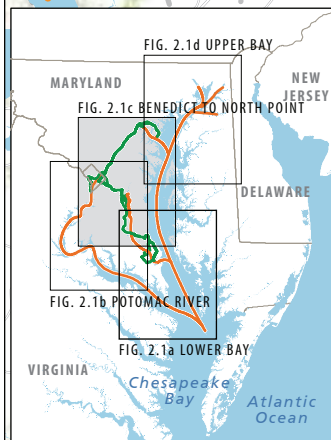


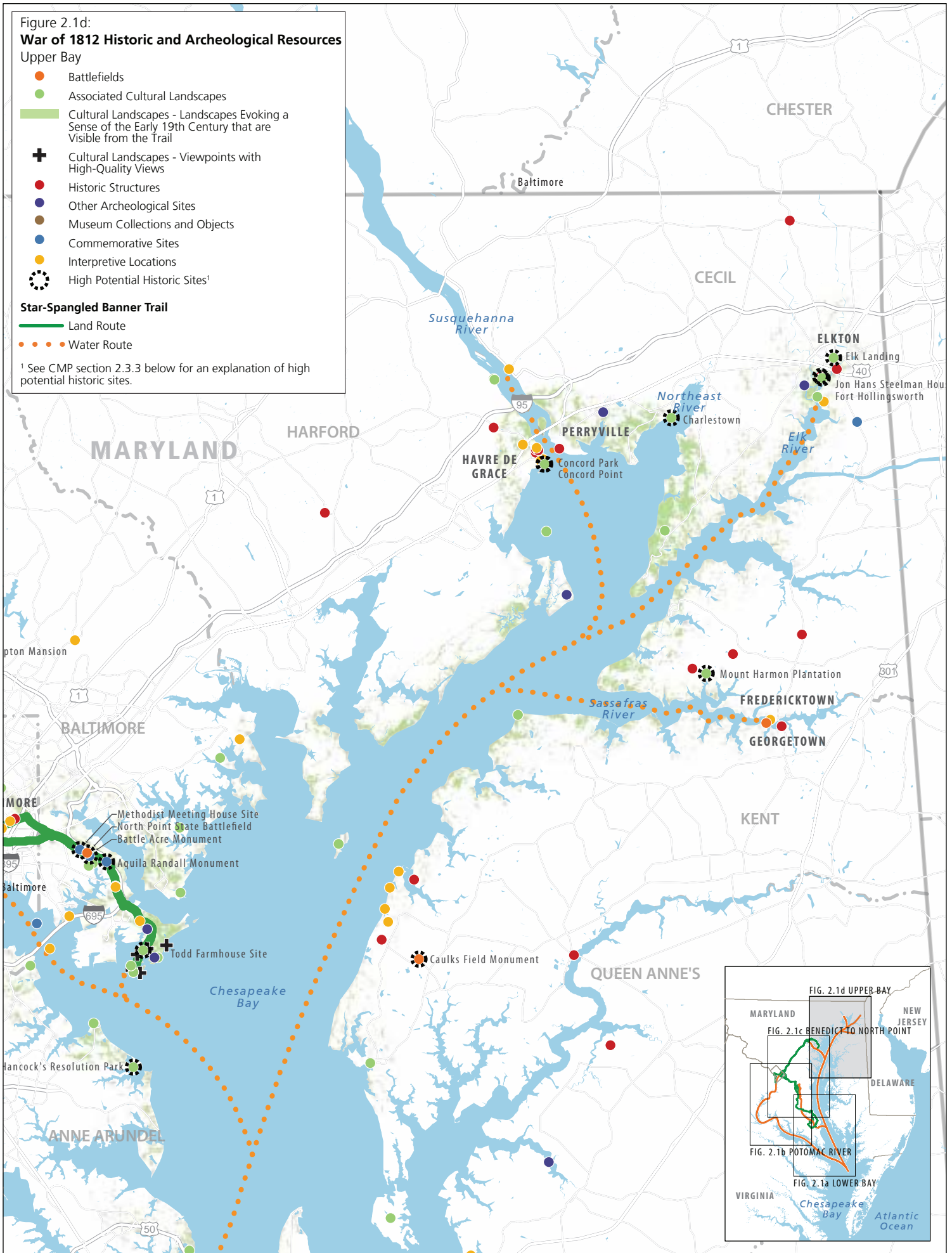
Figure 2.1d:  
**War of 1812 Historic and Archeological Resources**  
 Upper Bay

- Battlefields
- Associated Cultural Landscapes
- Cultural Landscapes - Landscapes Evoking a Sense of the Early 19th Century that are Visible from the Trail
- + Cultural Landscapes - Viewpoints with High-Quality Views
- Historic Structures
- Other Archeological Sites
- Museum Collections and Objects
- Commemorative Sites
- Interpretive Locations
- High Potential Historic Sites<sup>1</sup>

**Star-Spangled Banner Trail**

- Land Route
- ● ● Water Route

<sup>1</sup> See CMP section 2.3.3 below for an explanation of high potential historic sites.





were identified by the Resource Stewardship and Visitor Experience (RSVE) Committee of the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, historians, and other stakeholders, as documented sites or landscapes substantially contributing to the nationally significant military events of the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake. Examples of War of 1812-associated landscapes associated with the trail include the British landing sites at Benedict, Maryland, or Fort Howard, Maryland.

#### ■ **Non-Military Early 19th Century Landscapes**

Non-military Early 19th century landscapes lack specific War of 1812 military associations that enable interpretation of and reflection on civilian life, commerce, politics, society, and the events that form a backdrop to the war itself. While some of these landscapes have changed since the early 19th century, or contain modest modern intrusions, enough integrity remains for visitors to imagine what might have happened there during 1812-1815. Examples include semi-developed waterfront vistas, historic plantations and agricultural landscapes that provide sweeping views or historically evocative settings.

Historic districts with concentrations of extant historic structures dating to the early 19th century are also included in this resource category. Resources identified as non-military early 19th century landscapes have documented association to the early 19th century and are verified by the RSVE Committee of the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, historians, and other stakeholders, as resources contributing to the significance of culture and society associated with the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake. Examples of a non-military early 19th century landscapes associated with the trail include Fell's Point in Baltimore, Maryland, and Mount Harmon Plantation in Earleville, Maryland.

#### ■ **Scenic Qualities including Landscapes, Settings, and High Quality Views**

These cultural landscapes include landscapes, settings, and high quality views that lack a direct historical connection to specific events or activities occurring from 1812 to 1815 but offer qualities that evoke a sense of the early 19th century. Forests, wetlands and natural areas, such as parklands and



Fort Howard is the site of the British landing on the North Point Peninsula on September 12, 1814 and represents an example of a war of 1812-associated landscape.



Mount Harmon Plantation is an example of a non-military 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape that includes historic buildings and a historically evocative setting in the Upper Bay.



Patuxent River Park provides opportunities for the public to view evocative landscapes nature trails and from wildlife viewing platforms.



The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House and Museum includes the 1793 structure where Mary Pickersgill made the Star-Spangled Banner.



The site of the *U.S.S. Scorpion* is a submerged archaeological resource in the Patuxent River that is currently under excavation.

protected areas along waterways are such cultural landscapes. Similarly, forested and natural landscapes and vistas along winding rural roads, wooded parkways, and off-road bicycle paths – in spite of modern road safety improvements and periodic intrusions of modern development – provide viewsheds that evoke a connection with an earlier time period. Examples of scenic viewsheds or evocative landscapes associated with the trail include Westmoreland State Park in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and Patuxent Wetlands Park in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

### 2.2.3 HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Many structures located along the routes that British and Americans travelled were witness to various war activities, contributed to events of the war, provided commercial or military goods, or today offer a window into the domestic lives and times of civilians. Those that are listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for significance during the first quarter of the 19th century are identified as trail resources. In general these structures have material integrity, although their setting may not be historically intact. This category includes several historic house museums, some of which house collections, artifacts, and objects from the War of 1812 period. Examples of historic structures associated with the trail include the Sewall-Belmont House in Washington, DC, and the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore, Maryland.

### 2.2.4 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

State Historic Preservation Offices in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia have assisted with identification of 38 sites along the trail that preserve data and may contain artifacts from the early 19th century period. Phase II archaeological investigations conducted at an additional 5 sites have revealed the presence of early 19th century artifacts. Of these archeological sites, those identified as trail resources include sites that are listed on or determined eligible for the National Register or that have archaeological evidence, documentation, and/or landscape features that evidence the likely presence of early 19th century archaeological material (as determined by a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)). Examples of archeological sites along the trail include the submerged USS *Scorpion* wreck site in Prince George's County, MD and the Barney Battery site in Washington, DC.

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in Calvert County is the Maryland State Museum of Archeology and home of the Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab). Many items from the War of 1812 period are archived at the MAC Lab. The facility is and will continue to have a wealth of information for historians on the War of 1812.

### 2.2.5 MUSEUM COLLECTIONS AND OBJECTS

Events of national significance occurred along the nearly 560 miles of land and water routes of the trail in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, following the paths along which the British armies and American defenders traveled and fought during the War of 1812. Museum collections and objects include cannons, flags, weaponry, and ephemera of all types with a documented connection to the War of 1812 time period. These resources are included in the collections of small and large museums alike throughout the Chesapeake region. They provide opportunities for visitors to witness firsthand actual artifacts historic to the time period. The existing locations of museum collections and objects have been mapped, with locations subject to change as artifacts move. While the museum within which objects or collections are housed is frequently used as an identifier for the resource, the objects or collections within the museum are considered the actual trail resources. (Objects from the time period that are the focal point of commemorative sites are included within the commemorative site listing.)

For collections and objects to be included as trail-related resources, the collections or artifacts have documented connection to significant events of the War of 1812 or the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner, as identified and verified by the RSVE Committee of the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, historians, and other stakeholders. Examples of museum collections or objects associated with the trail include the National Museum of American History in Washington, DC and The Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, MD.

### 2.2.6 COMMEMORATIVE SITES

Commemorative sites provide opportunities for visitors to reflect on the events and outcomes of the War of 1812 as well as the contributions of individuals to the war effort. Along the trail, dozens of documented monuments, memorials, markers and cemetery headstones mark, are dedicated to, or exist in memory of War of 1812 troops or civilian leader. Commemorative sites also include objects (e.g., cannons) from the War of 1812 time period that are the focus of a commemorative plaque or sign. Commemorative



The Calvert Marine Museum curates and exhibits a diverse collection of War of 1812 artifacts, including artifacts from Commodore Joshua Barney's flagship, the *U.S.S. Scorpion*.

sites with minimal historic integrity or significance are identified as interpretive locations (see section 2.2.7).

Cemeteries and church graveyards throughout the Chesapeake contain War of 1812 veteran (or other significant persons connected to the war) headstones, tombs and memorials. While comprehensive inventories of War of 1812 veteran graves exist, because of the large number of cemeteries containing veterans, cemeteries and graveyards included in the inventory of trail resources have been limited to those with at least five documented burials. Further research may lead to the addition of sites that are currently known to contain less than five documented burials. Gravesites of individuals are listed on an individual basis according to the significance of the individual's role in the events of the War of 1812.

Examples of commemorative sites associated with the trail include the Battle Monument in Baltimore, MD and the Francis Scott Key Park and Star-Spangled Banner Memorial in Washington, DC.

### 2.2.7 INTERPRETIVE LOCATIONS

Many locations of historic places and events along the trail present opportunities to interpret the causes, events and outcomes of the War of 1812 even though they lack historic integrity due to destruction, replacement, modern development or intrusions. Due to their developed nature, these locations are documented separately from other trail





The Battle Monument in Baltimore, MD was the first substantial war monument erected in the United States and for many years was the primary site for the commemoration of Defenders Day.



While the Bladensburg Bridge is no longer extant, the Bladensburg Waterfront Park provides an opportunity to interpret the role of the Bladensburg Bridge and events at the Battle of Bladensburg.

resources and are not considered a priority for preservation efforts. Interpretive locations include:

- permanently altered sites of historic events and structures as well as minimally significant commemorative or historic sites where new interpretation would enable an opportunity for reflection (due to modern development, the presence of archaeological features associated with the War of 1812 is unlikely; examples include sites of buildings burned by the British, bridges that have been replaced with modern construction, and encampment and landing sites in developed areas)
- minimally-significant military encampments and landings
- historic districts, structures and sites that have been significantly altered or modernized since the War of 1812 but that provide opportunities to interpret the events of the period

## 2.3 High Potential Route Segments and High Potential Historic Sites

### 2.3.1 INTRODUCTION

#### ■ Requirements for Designation

The National Trails System Act (NTSA), as amended, requires that the comprehensive management plan (CMP) identify high potential route segments and high potential historic sites along the Star-Spangled Banner Trail. From Section 12 of NTSA, as amended:

*The term “high potential route segments” means those segments of a trail which would afford high quality recreation experience in a portion of the route having greater than average scenic values or affording an opportunity to vicariously share the experience of the original users of a historic route.*

*The term “high potential historic sites” means those historic sites related to the route or sites in close proximity thereto, which provide opportunity to interpret the historic significance of the trail during the period of its major use. Criteria for consideration as high*



*potential sites include historic significance, presence of visible historic remnants, scenic quality, and relative freedom from intrusion.*

The following CMP sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 set forth the specific criteria, consistent with the NTSA definitions, for identifying high potential route segments and high potential historic sites. As part of the CMP planning process, the NPS has applied the criteria in consultation with the advisory council for the trail, the planning team, and the trail partners to identify an initial list of high potential route segments and high potential historic sites (see table 2.1 and figures 2.2a, b, c, and d). Further research or changing resource conditions along the trail could support decisions by the NPS to designate additional high potential route segments or high potential historic sites.

#### ■ What It Means to be Designated

Route segments or sites along the trail that meet criteria for designation as high potential historic sites and high potential route segments offer exceptional opportunities for visitors to vicariously share what people were feeling and experiencing the lives of British and American soldiers and civilians during the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake Bay region. Because these sites and segments are exceptional, trail management actions would place priority on protecting their associated resources and values fundamental to the trail and on enhancing the opportunities for visitors to experience those resources and values.

Pursuant to Section 7(g) of the NTSA, as amended, future potential direct federal acquisition (i.e., purchase by the United States) for trail purposes would be limited to those areas designated as high potential historic sites and high potential route segments.

High potential historic sites and high potential route segments would be higher priorities for trail development, including:

- regional planning
- public access and recreation
- interpretive media and programming
- resource protection

### 2.3.2 CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING HIGH POTENTIAL ROUTE SEGMENTS

High potential route segments include trail segments that meet all of the following criteria:

#### ■ War of 1812 Historic and Archeological Resources

A high potential route segment must have a much greater than average aggregation of War of 1812 historic and archeological resources within the route corridor. There are six categories of resources as described above in section 2.2 and illustrated in figures 2.1a through 2.1d, including:

- battlefields
- structures
- archeological sites
- collections and objects
- cultural landscapes
- commemorative sites

#### ■ Capacity to Support a High Quality Visitor Experience

A high potential route segment must have a greater than average number of sites that are ready for visitors and that offer high quality interpretation and learning experiences.

#### ■ Presence of Protected Lands

A high potential route segment must have greater than average adjoining land that is protected through public or non-profit ownership and that may or may not be open for public recreation. Protected lands must generally include federal lands (such as national wildlife refuges), state and local parks, and private conservation lands.

#### ■ Proximity to Trail Partner Sites with Visitor Services

A high potential route segment should have close proximity to one or more partner sites with visitor services, including trail orientation information and interpretive media. These would generally include visitor contact facilities, existing visitor centers, and CBGN partner sites.

#### ■ Scenic Byway Designation (for the land route)

For the land route, a high potential route segment must be a designated state or national byway. By definition, designated byways provide high quality recreation experiences. The designation recognizes the scenic and historic qualities of a

contiguous, marked travel route, and encourages wayfinding, information, and visitor amenities that support a rewarding travel experience. Byways also meet minimum safety and user facilities standards.

■ **Public Access Sites (for the water route)**

For the water route, a high potential route segment must have public access to the water. Public access sites provide opportunities to view the waterways along which the British or Americans travelled, to recreate along the water's edge, or to physically access the water to trace travel routes by boat. These locations can be either publicly-owned or privately-owned (provided that the landowner has granted public access to the property).

**2.3.3 CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING HIGH POTENTIAL HISTORIC SITES**

To qualify as a high potential historic site, a site must meet criteria summarized as follows.

■ **Battlefields, Structures, Archeological Sites, Cultural Landscapes (exclusive of scenic resources), and Commemorative Sites**

War of 1812 historic and archeological resources identified as battlefields, structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes (exclusive of evocative landscapes), and commemorative sites in the *Star-Spangled Banner Trail – Inventory of War of 1812 Cultural Resources* (NPS 2011e) are candidate high potential historic sites along the trail. In order to be designated a high potential historic site, a resource must meet all of the following criteria:

**Important Historic Associations.** The resource must have important and documented historic associations with the War of 1812 and/or the 1812-1815 time period.

**Historic Significance.** The resource must be a national historic landmark and/or listed on the National Register of Historic Places or officially determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Battlefields, structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes (exclusive of evocative natural landscapes), and commemorative sites are also considered if they have a

combined significance and integrity ranking of five or six in the *Star-Spangled Banner Trail – Inventory of War of 1812 Cultural Resources* (NPS 2011e),

**Opportunity to Interpret Trail Themes.** The resource must provide opportunities to tell stories that relate the resource to the War of 1812 time period. As described in the *Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Interpretive Plan* (NPS 2011c), these stories fall into four categories that reflect the ideas and concepts critical to understanding and appreciating the significance of and resources associated with the War of 1812:

- military events in the Chesapeake Bay region during the War of 1812
- individuals residing in the Chesapeake Bay region who were affected by the events of the War of 1812
- the natural resources of the Chesapeake Bay region and the hubs for trade, industry, and government in the early 19th century that evolved and were sustained by those resources
- the United States flag, “The Star-Spangled Banner” anthem, and the continuum of citizen efforts over time to memorialize and preserve events, people, battlefields, buildings, and other icons related to the War of 1812

**Accessibility to the Public.** The site must be publicly accessible. It can be either publicly-owned or privately-owned. If the site is privately-owned then the landowner must have granted permanent or regular access to the site.

■ **Cultural Landscapes along the Trail Routes that are Highly Evocative of the Early 19th Century<sup>1</sup>**

Cultural landscapes along the trail route whose settings are highly evocative of the early 19th century are candidate high potential historic sites. To be designated a high potential historic site such a cultural landscape must meet the following criteria:

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<sup>1</sup> *Cultural landscapes that qualify as evocative landscapes are places possessing a feeling that expresses the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey a landscape's historic character.*

**Scenic Quality and Relative Freedom from Intrusion.** A site along the trail route that is highly evocative of the early 19th century must have a setting that is generally free from intrusion by modern development, offering visitors an opportunity to vicariously share what Americans and British experienced during the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake Bay region. Distant areas along the horizon and shoreline areas should be generally evocative of the early 19th century, primarily composed of wetland or forest vegetation, agricultural land, and/or historic structures with only minor alterations. New development, such as piers and docks or modern structures, can be minimally present, but must not significantly diminish the ability of visitors to vicariously experience a setting reminiscent of what people in the early 19th century might have experienced. It is possible that a site could satisfy this criterion if it is suitable for management actions that would restore its evocative character.

- 10 battlefields
- 23 associated cultural landscapes
- 17 evocative landscapes
- 28 historic structures
- 1 archeological site
- 16 commemorative sites

Future research and field study, changing environmental conditions, new public access sites, new land and water recreation trails, additional land protection, and/or new partnerships could support designation of additional high potential historic sites, particularly additional cultural landscapes that are evocative of the early 19th century.

#### **2.3.4 DESIGNATION OF HIGH POTENTIAL HISTORIC ROUTE SEGMENTS AND HIGH POTENTIAL HISTORIC SITES**

##### **■ High Potential Route Segments**

As part of the CMP planning process, the NPS planning team has applied the above-described criteria to identify which trail segments qualify as high potential route segments. During this process the planning team consulted with the trail's advisory council and the byway's advisory committee. Application of the criteria revealed that two trail land route segments and five water route segments currently qualify as high potential route segments (table 2.1 and figures 2.2a, 2.2b, 2.2c, and 2.2d). Future research and field study, changing environmental conditions, addition of public access sites and recreation trails, additional land protection, new partnerships and increased public awareness could support designation of additional high potential route segments.

##### **■ High Potential Historic Sites**

As part of the CMP planning process the NPS has applied the above-described criteria to the trail and identified high potential historic sites that meet the criteria at this time (table 2.1 and figures 2.2a, 2.2b, 2.2c, and 2.2d). These include:

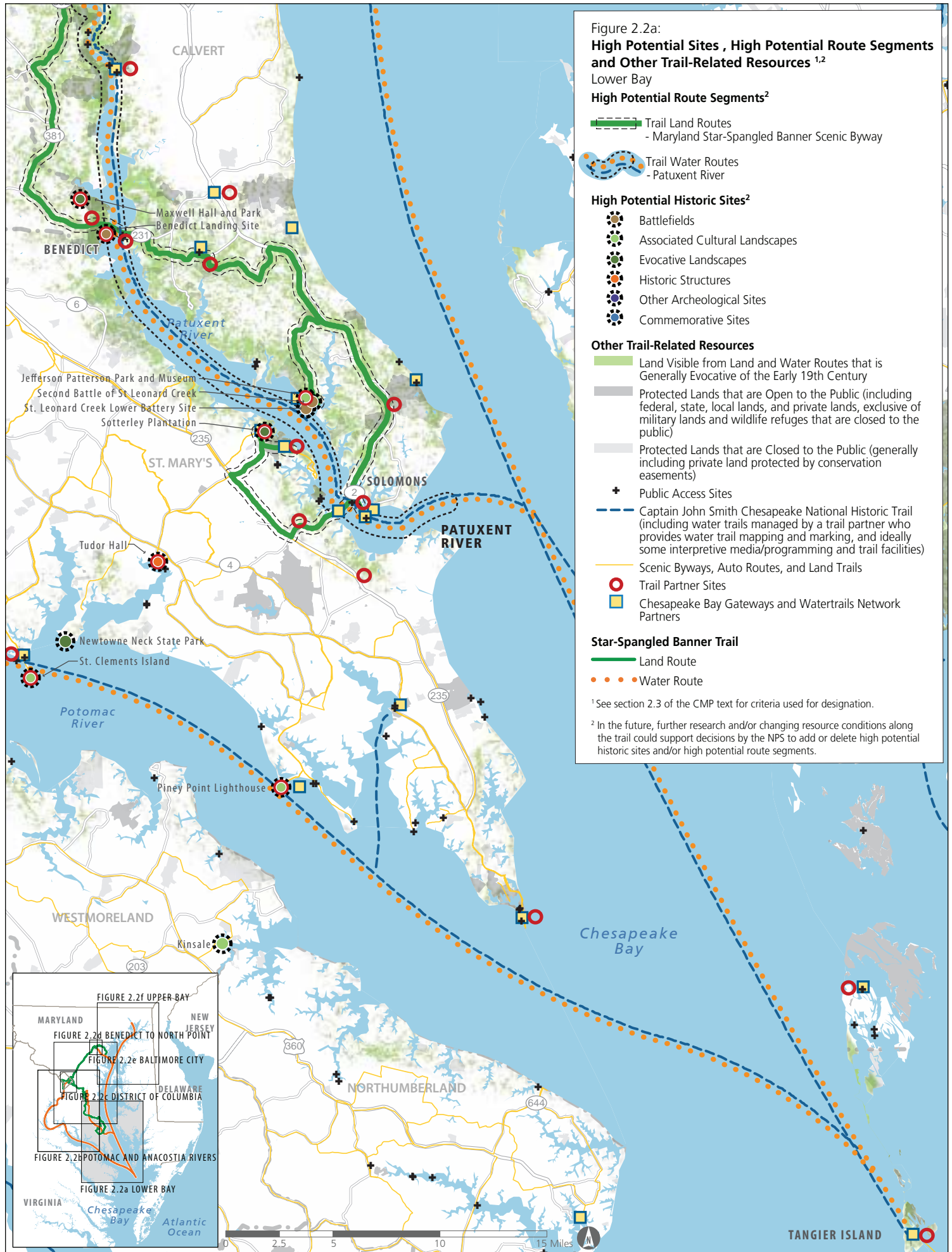
**Table 2.1 High Potential Route Segments and High Potential Historic Sites**

High Potential Route Segments		
■ Maryland Star-Spangled Banner Byway Route (see figure 1.4)	■ Patapsco River (from Fort McHenry to Fort Howard)	
■ George Washington Memorial Parkway National Scenic Byway	■ Patuxent River (from south of MD 50 at the Governor Bridge canoe launch to the Chesapeake Bay)	
■ Middle Potomac River (from the Anacostia River to Leesylvania State Park (VA) and Smallwood State Park (MD))	■ Susquehanna River (Port Deposit to Perryville and Havre de Grace) and Susquehanna Flats (in the Upper Bay east of Havre de Grace)	
High Potential Historic Sites		
<b>Battlefields</b>		
■ Benedict Landing Site	■ Caulk's Field Monument	■ St. Leonard Creek Lower Battery Site
■ Bladensburg American First Line	■ Fort McHenry	■ Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek
■ Bladensburg American Second Line (Dueling Grounds)	■ Hampstead Hill Fortification/Rogers Bastion Site	White House Gun Battery Earthworks
■ Bladensburg American Third Line	■ North Point State Battlefield	
<b>Associated Cultural Landscapes</b>		
■ Alexandria King Street Waterfront	■ Federal Hill	■ Nottingham
■ Annapolis Historic District	■ Fell's Point Historic District	■ Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
■ Bostwick House	■ Fort Hollingsworth	■ Piney Point Lighthouse
■ Charlestown	■ Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	■ Port Tobacco (Chapel Point)
■ Claude Moore Park	■ Kinsale	■ St. Clements Island
■ Concord Park	■ Mason Island (Theodore Roosevelt Island)	■ Todd Farmhouse Site
■ Conn's Ferry	■ Mount Calvert	■ Washington Navy Yard
■ Elk Landing	■ Mount Welby/Oxon Hill Farm	
<b>Evocative Landscapes</b>		
■ Bladensburg Waterfront Park	■ Historic London Town and Garden	■ Piscataway
■ Fenno Road Scenic end	■ Maxwell Hall and Park	■ Sotterley Plantation

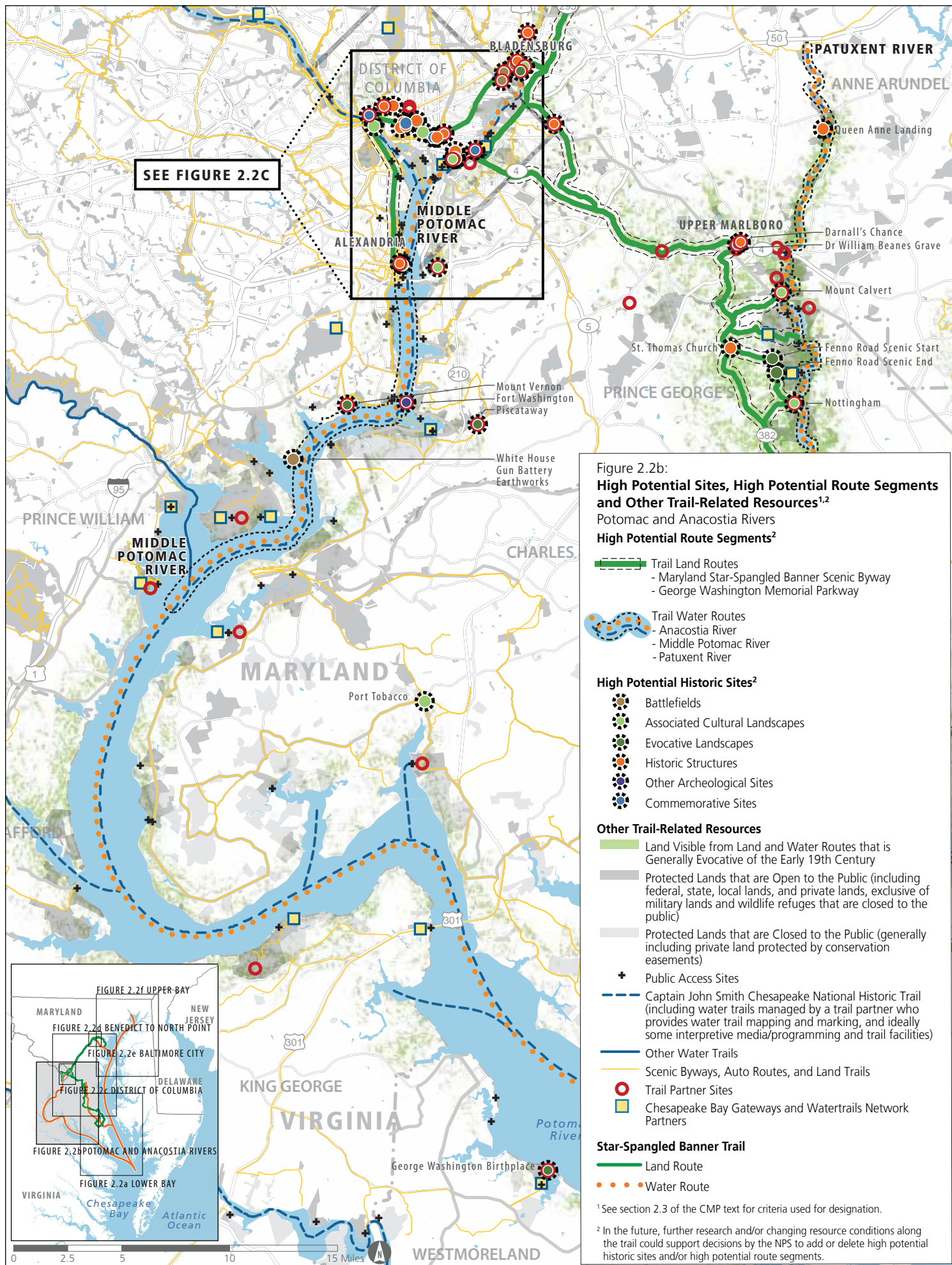


**Table 2.1 High Potential Route Segments and High Potential Historic Sites (continued)**

High Potential Historic Sites (continued)		
■ Fenno Road Scenic start	■ Mount Clare	■ Stratford Hall Plantation
■ George Washington Birthplace	■ Mount Harmon Plantation	■ Sully Plantation
■ Hampton Mansion	■ Mount Vernon	■ Westmoreland State Park
■ Hancock's Resolution Park	■ Newtown Neck State Park	
<b>Historic Structures</b>		
■ Addison Chapel	■ Dumbarton House	■ Riversdale Mansion (Calvert Mansion)
■ Anderson House	■ George Washington House	■ St. Thomas Church
■ Basilica of the Assumption	■ John Street House	■ Sewall-Belmont House
■ Beall-Dawson House	■ Jon Hans Steelman House	■ Star-Spangled Banner Flag House and Museum
■ Carlyle House	■ Marine Barracks and Commandant's House	■ Tingey House
■ Charlotte Hall – Old White House	■ Maryland State House	■ Tudor Hall
■ Chase-Lloyd House	■ Monroe House	■ U.S. Capitol
■ Commodore Joshua Barney House	■ Octagon House	■ White House
■ Darnall's Chance	■ Otterbein in UMC	
■ Decatur House	■ Queen Anne (Hazelwood)	
<b>Other Archeological Sites</b>		
■ Fort Washington		
<b>Commemorative Sites</b>		
■ Aquila Randall Monument	■ Dr. William Beanes Grave	■ Methodist Meeting House Site
■ Armistead Monument at Federal Hill Park	■ Francis Scott Key Park and Star-Spangled Banner Memorial	■ Tipoli Monument Site
■ Battle Acre Monument	■ Green Mount Cemetery	■ USNA <i>Confiance</i> canon
■ Battle Monument	■ HM Frigate <i>Cyane</i> 32-pound carronades	■ Wellsa and McComas Monument
■ Concord Point	■ Latrobe Gate	
■ Congressional Cemetery/Barney Battery Site	■ Major General Andrew Jackson Statue	









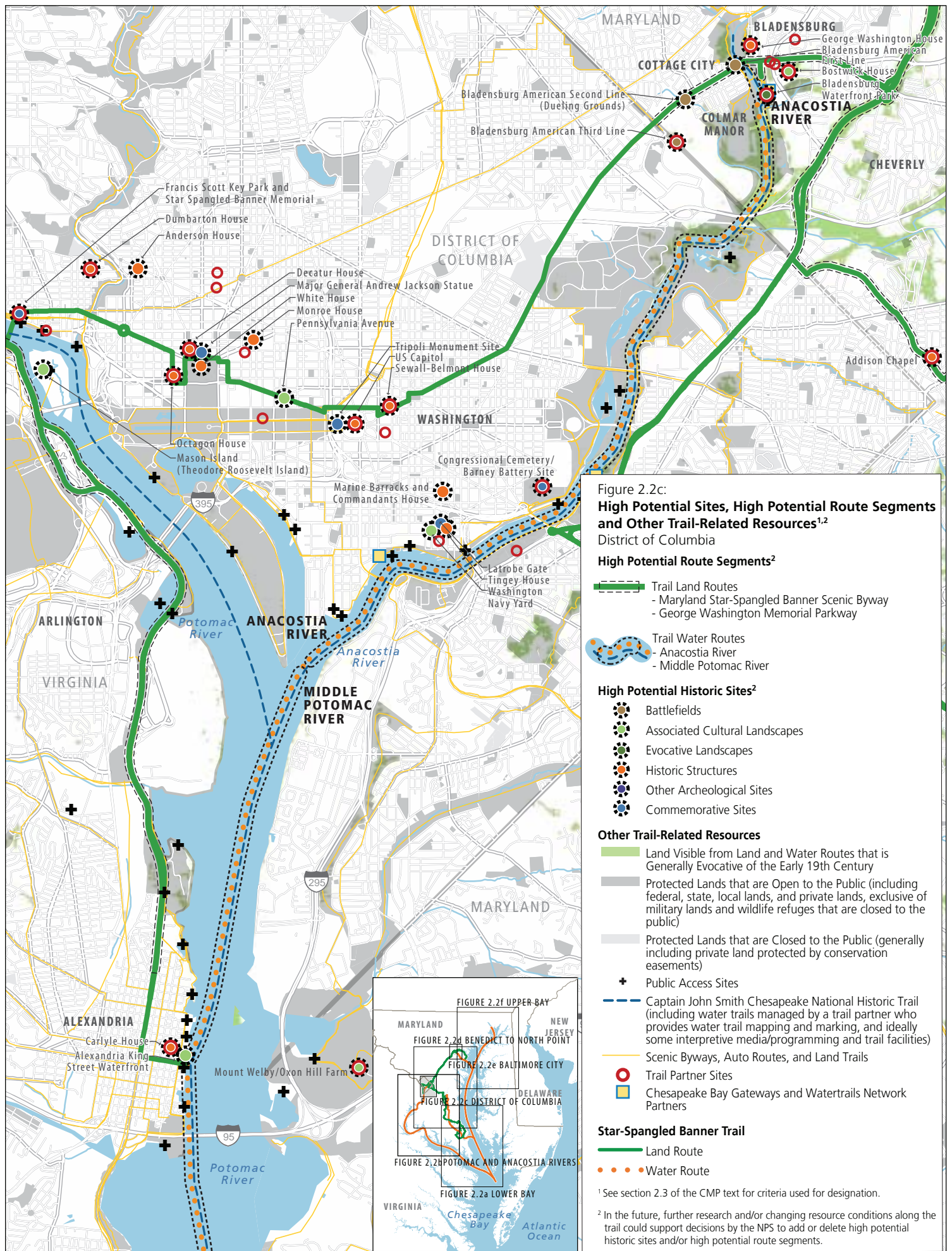




Figure 2.2d:  
**High Potential Sites, High Potential Route Segments  
 and Other Trail-Related Resources<sup>1,2</sup>**  
 Benedict to North Point

**High Potential Route Segments<sup>2</sup>**

- Trail Land Routes
  - Maryland Star-Spangled Banner Scenic Byway

- Trail Water Routes
  - Patapsco River
  - Middle Potomac River
  - Patuxent River

**High Potential Historic Sites<sup>2</sup>**

- Battlefields
- Associated Cultural Landscapes
- Evocative Landscapes
- Historic Structures
- Other Archeological Sites
- Commemorative Sites

**Other Trail-Related Resources**

- Land Visible from Land and Water Routes that is Generally Evocative of the Early 19th Century
- Protected Lands that are Open to the Public (including federal, state, local lands, and private lands, exclusive of military lands and wildlife refuges that are closed to the public)
- Protected Lands that are Closed to the Public (generally including private land protected by conservation easements)
- Public Access Sites
- Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (including water trails managed by a trail partner who provides water trail mapping and marking, and ideally some interpretive media/programming and trail facilities)
- Scenic Byways, Auto Routes, and Land Trails
- Trail Partner Sites
- Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Partners

**Star-Spangled Banner Trail**

- Land Route
- Water Route

<sup>1</sup> See section 2.3 of the CMP text for criteria used for designation.

<sup>2</sup> In the future, further research and/or changing resource conditions along the trail could support decisions by the NPS to add or delete high potential historic sites and/or high potential route segments.

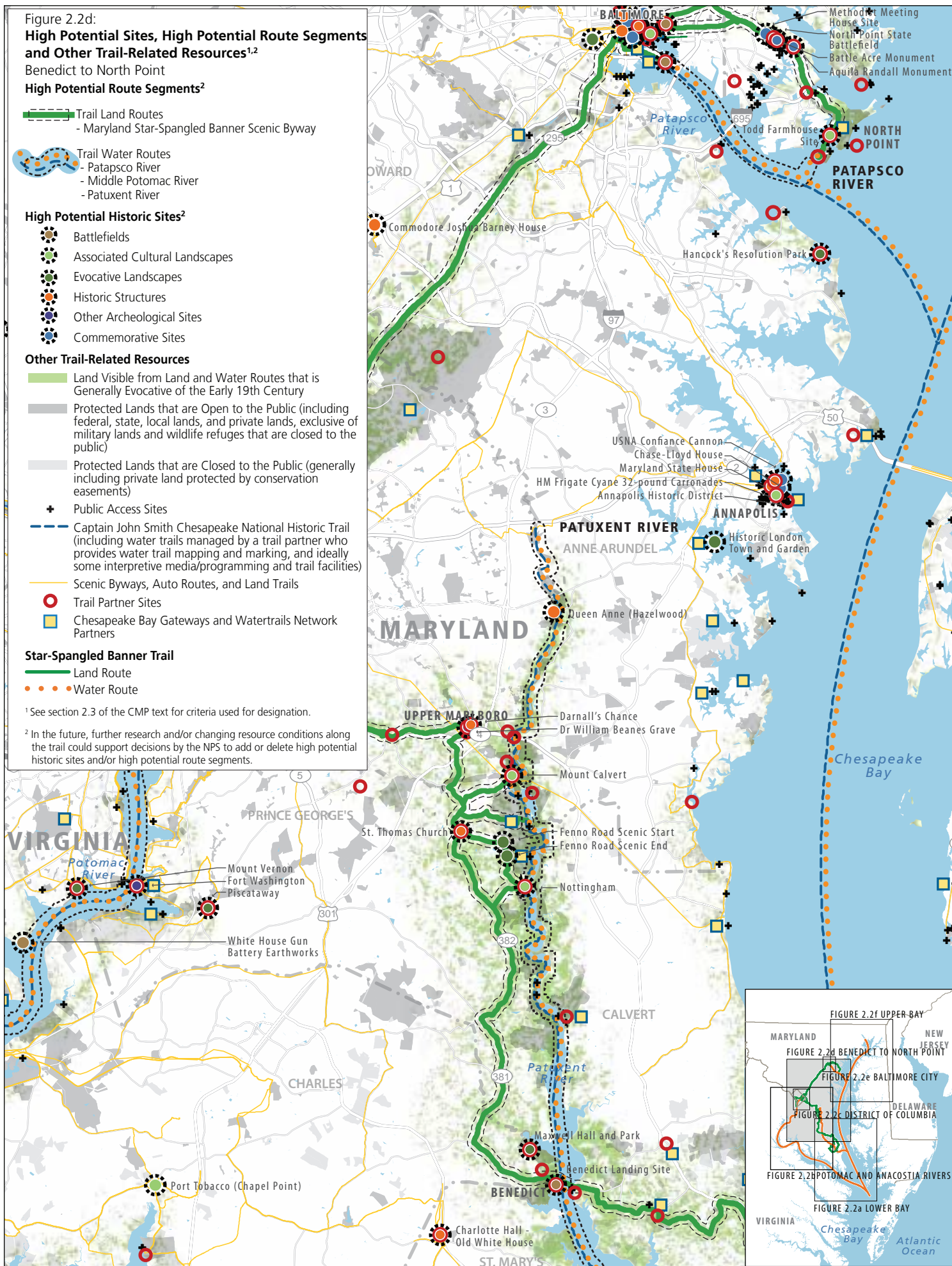




Figure 2.2e:  
**High Potential Sites, High Potential Route  
 Segments and Other Trail-Related Resources<sup>1,2</sup>**  
 Baltimore City









**High Potential Route Segments<sup>2</sup>**

-  Trail Land Routes  
 - Maryland Star-Spangled Banner Scenic Byway
-  Trail Water Routes  
 - Patapsco River

**High Potential Historic Sites<sup>2</sup>**

-  Battlefields
-  Associated Cultural Landscapes
-  Evocative Landscapes
-  Historic Structures
-  Commemorative Sites

**Other Trail-Related Resources**

-  Land Visible from Land and Water Routes that is Generally Evocative of the Early 19th Century
-  Protected Lands that are Open to the Public (including federal, state, local lands, and private lands, exclusive of military lands and wildlife refuges that are closed to the public)
-  Protected Lands that are Closed to the Public (generally including private land protected by conservation easements)
-  Public Access Sites
-  Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (including water trails managed by a trail partner who provides water trail mapping and marking, and ideally some interpretive media/programming and trail facilities)
-  Scenic Byways, Auto Routes, and Land Trails
-  Trail Partner Sites
-  Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Partners

**Star-Spangled Banner Trail**

-  Land Route
-  Water Route

<sup>1</sup> See section 2.3 of the CMP text for criteria used for designation.

<sup>2</sup> In the future, further research and/or changing resource conditions along the trail could support decisions by the NPS to add or delete high potential historic sites and/or high potential route segments.

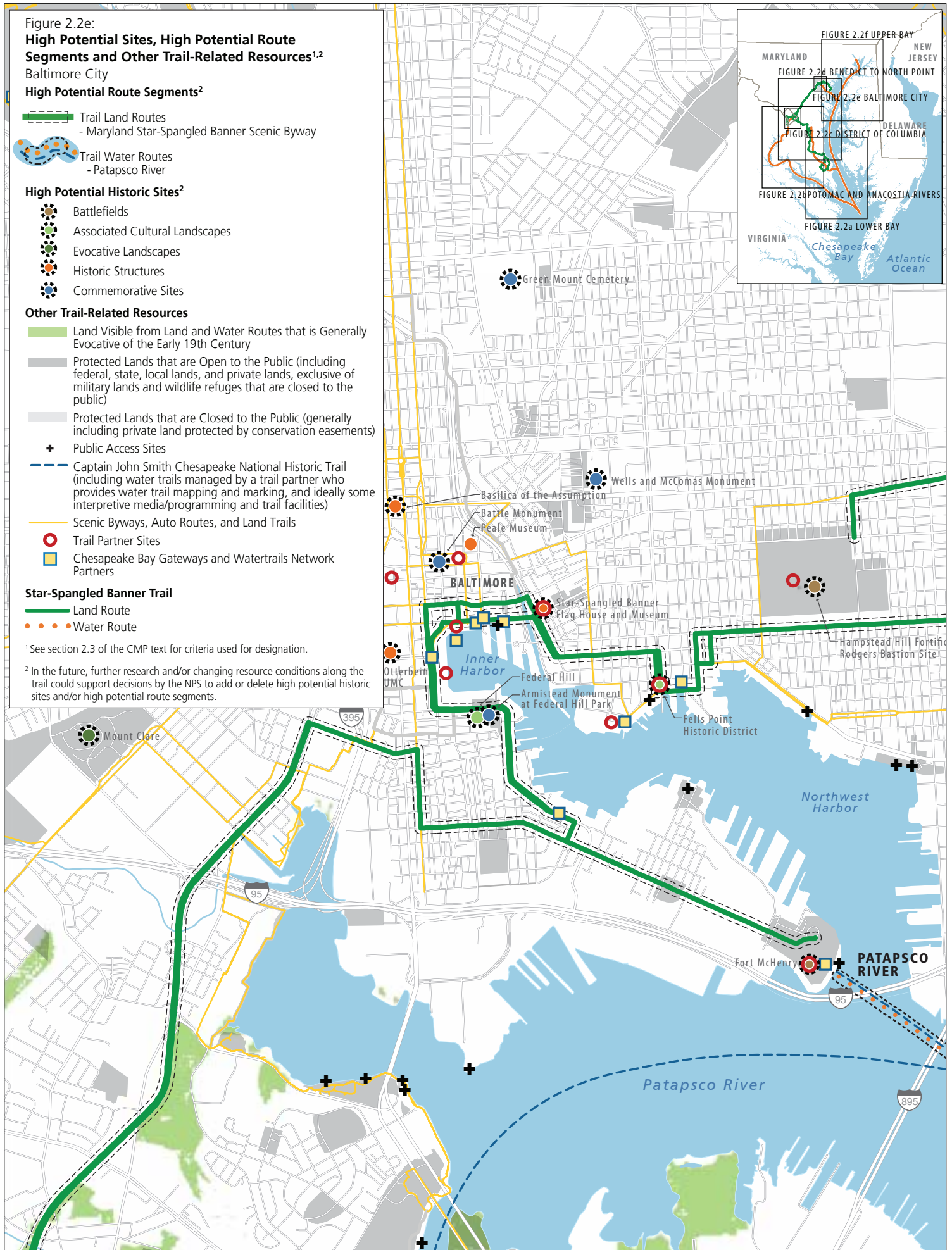






Figure 2.2f:  
**High Potential Sites, High Potential Route Segments  
 and Other Trail-Related Resources<sup>1,2</sup>**

Upper Bay










**High Potential Route Segments<sup>2</sup>**

-  Trail Land Routes
  - Maryland Star-Spangled Banner Scenic Byway
-  Trail Water Routes
  - Susquehanna River and Susquehanna Flats

**High Potential Historic Sites<sup>2</sup>**

-  Battlefields
-  Associated Cultural Landscapes
-  Evocative Landscapes
-  Historic Structures
-  Other Archeological Sites
-  Commemorative Sites

**Other Trail-Related Resources**

-  Land Visible from Land and Water Routes that is Generally Evocative of the Early 19th Century
-  Protected Lands that are Open to the Public (including federal, state, local lands, and private lands, exclusive of military lands and wildlife refuges that are closed to the public)
-  Protected Lands that are Closed to the Public (generally including private land protected by conservation easements)
-  Public Access Sites
-  Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (including water trails managed by a trail partner who provides water trail mapping and marking, and ideally some interpretive media/programming and trail facilities)
-  Other Water Trails
-  Scenic Byways, Auto Routes, and Land Trails
-  Trail Partner Sites
-  Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Partners

**Star-Spangled Banner Trail**

-  Land Route
-  Water Route

<sup>1</sup> See section 2.3 of the CMP text for criteria used for designation.

<sup>2</sup> In the future, further research and/or changing resource conditions along the trail could support decisions by the NPS to add or delete high potential historic sites and/or high potential route segments.



## 2.4 Resource Protection

### 2.4.1 RESOURCE PROTECTION AT PARTNER SITES

Partner sites would agree to protect trail resources and to promote and interpret conservation stewardship of related resources through site management, programming, marketing, and citizen involvement. An MOU developed for purposes of protecting resources and enhancing the visitor experience between the NPS and each partner would outline how partners would collaborate with respect to resource protection and stewardship (appendix O). Each partner site would generally agree to the following:

- to the maximum extent practicable, manage its site in ways that improve watershed health through practices such as green building design and construction, environmentally sensitive design, low impact development, recycling, and/or conservation landscaping
- to ensure low impact on natural, cultural, and historical resources, educational, and a green approach to educational, interpretive, and marketing initiatives and materials
- to identify and develop opportunities for involving volunteers in ongoing resource restoration or conservation activities in order to broaden involvement in conservation of the Chesapeake Bay

### 2.4.2 LAND PROTECTION

Long-term protection of trail resources would require cooperative efforts by the NPS and its partners using a variety of land protection strategies. These strategies could generally fall into the following categories:

- promoting awareness of the protection needs for the trail
- recognizing trail land protection as public policy
- strategic conservation planning
- land use regulations
- technical assistance to landowners regarding conservation options and incentives
- conservation easements
- land acquisition

Many partners currently use these land protection strategies to protect trail resources. Appendix N provides an overview

of each type of strategy along with examples of programs in the Chesapeake region that offer opportunities for using the strategies to protect trail resources. Appendix M provides an overview of the strategies currently in place to protect resources within the counties along the trail in Maryland, with a focus on land use regulations. In addition, findings on the assessment of the condition, integrity, and threats to resources identified by the ABPP “Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites in the United States” (NPS 2007) would be used to inform the prioritization of land protection interests.

Funding and partner capacity to execute transactions would not likely be adequate to support protection of all lands identified as of conservation interest. Investment by the NPS and its partners to protect trail-related resources through fee simple acquisition or purchase of conservation easements could occur only when protection could not be accomplished by other means, as described in appendix M and N. Pursuant to the National Trails System Act, Section 7g “direct federal acquisition for trail purposes shall be limited to those areas indicated by the study report or by the comprehensive plans as high potential route segments and high potential historic sites.”

### 2.4.3 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The NPS and its partners would collaborate with state historic preservation officers (SHPOs) to identify trail-related historic and archeological resources, to complete studies as needed to document the significance of resources, and to identify protection needs. Findings on the assessment of the condition, integrity, and threats to resources identified by ABPP “Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States” (NPS 2007) would be used to inform the prioritization of historic preservation interests. In addition, the NPS would work with the SHPOs on a variety of other preservation efforts briefly summarized below.

#### ■ Recognition of Significant Resources

Technical assistance could be provided to owners of trail historic and archeological resources and could include assistance with nominating resources to the National

Register of Historic Places or preparing determinations of eligibility for the National Register.

#### ■ **Section 106 Consultation**

NPS would consult with the appropriate SHPO in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to specifically protect trail historic and archeological resources from potential adverse impacts of development actions when they occur on federal property or are affected by federal funds.

#### ■ **Private Preservation Actions**

Private owners of sites that encompass War of 1812 historic and archeological resources could be encouraged to address preservation needs for their property. The NPS and its partners could meet with landowners to assess the need for and interest in preservation. As appropriate, actions could be implemented for each site, taking advantage of existing preservation programs in place in the specific community where the property is located. Preservation actions on private property could only occur in situations with the property owner's consent.

#### ■ **Local Government Preservation Actions**

The NPS and local governments could collaborate to protect and preserve the historic and archeological resources associated with the trail. Collaboration could address the following:

- promoting local government awareness of the preservation needs for specific historic and archeological sites along the trail

- implementing procedures and/or local ordinances that would protect cultural resources from loss and impact during the land development process
- encouraging private owners of historic properties to preserve resources through landowner education to increase awareness and by providing incentives for historic preservation, such as tax incentives and grants
- becoming a Certified Local Government in order to be eligible for grants and technical assistance to support historic preservation activities
- becoming a Preserve America Community in order to be eligible for promotional benefits, technical assistance, and grants to protect and celebrate community heritage (the District of Columbia, Alexandria, Annapolis, Baltimore, Calvert County, Charles County, Dorchester County, and St. Mary's County are already Preserve America communities)
- developing and implementing management plans for sites owned by the community that encompass trail resources

Appendix M provides information regarding the communities in Maryland that have already implemented procedures and ordinances to protect cultural resources and that are taking advantage of various historic preservation programs. Future collaboration among the trail partners could build on the existing preservation accomplishments of each community, identifying ways to specifically enhance preservation of trail historic and archeological resources.

