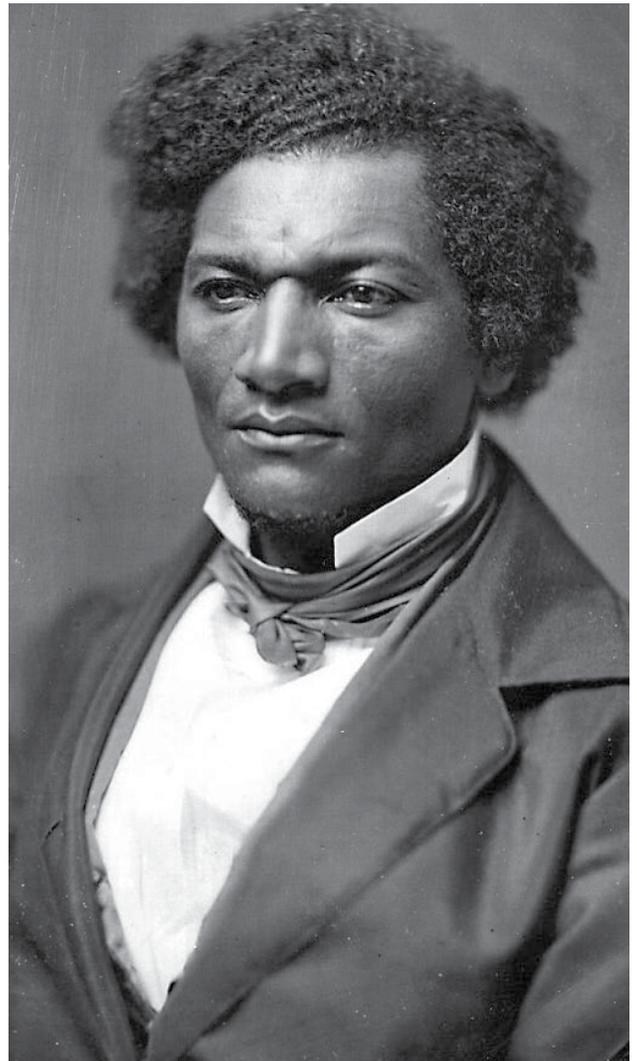


Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Master Park Development Plan | Talbot County, Maryland



Appendix

September 2021





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Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Master Park Development Plan | Talbot County, Maryland



Appendix A

The Design Minds

designminds

DESIGN  +  CONTENT

Interpretive Plan

Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Revised Interpretive Plan
Submitted: December 17, 2020
Revised: March 31, 2021

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Section 1: Foundations of Planning

1.1 Purpose and Significance

Purpose of this Document

Interpretation is the means by which we connect visitors to a story.

The purpose of this plan is to establish a foundation for how the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe (FDPonT) will connect every visitor to the deep, complex, and often emotional stories associated with this unique place. As the only historic park related to Frederick Douglass also uniquely positioned near his birthplace, the park benefits from an abundance of opportunities and resources. This Interpretive Plan includes a range of suggestions utilizing different interpretive medias and programming. It provides the framework needed to execute those ideas over the next five years, including possible partners and sources of support. Park stakeholders, community members, and existing and potential partners informed these recommendations through a series of both in-person and virtual meetings held from 2019–2020.

This Interpretive Plan is also a living document—one that park and committee stakeholders should update and revisit as it completes tasks and evaluates new opportunities and developments.

Significance of Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Significance Statements define that which makes any site worthy of recognition. By drawing on the natural, cultural, historical, and/or recreational resources inherent to the place, they answer the question, “Why does this place matter?” Interpretive planners use these statements to craft interpretive themes and recommend the right visitor experiences.

Frederick Douglass is in the pantheon of American founders. A self-emancipated man turned abolitionist and writer, Douglass used his words and voice to advocate for the freedoms and equality of all Americans. Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe (FDPonT) is uniquely positioned as the only park or historic site dedicated to the life and influence of Frederick Douglass and located in his birth location of Talbot County. It provides a powerful opportunity to connect visitors with the landscape, stories, and society of young Douglass’ formative years. His experiences here influenced his quest for justice.

1.2 Desired Audiences

In order to develop a successful interpretive strategy, planners must first consider who we are interpreting the story for. Pioneering interpreter Freeman Tilden once noted that “interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.” In other words, we must understand WHO our visitors are to best determine HOW to interpret the story for them. Who will visit the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe? Who do we want to visit the park that isn’t already doing so? How can we best serve the interests of the local community, visitors, and school groups?

Planning a new interpretive experience requires aligning the wants and expectations of current and future audiences with the new interpretive media. The following describes the desired future audiences at Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe.

- **Domestic and International Visitors:** The park should attract both domestic and international visitors as the only unique location to tell the story of Douglass’ childhood. Strong interest in Douglass along the East Coast and in Europe and internationally due to his travels will be a valuable asset to tap into.
- **Heritage Travelers:** Targeting heritage travelers, especially people who are looking for Douglass stories and African American and Civil Rights history.
- **Regional Asset:** The park should be a regional asset for the local community, schools, and people looking to be outside.
- **School/Tour Groups:** The site should be able to accommodate 1-3 buses/motor coaches full of people at a time and target tour groups and school groups. As a destination park, this site has the potential to draw in large crowds, such as the nearby Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park.
- **Avoid Thrill Seekers:** This park should attract visitors seeking passive recreation or educational opportunities, not active sports. Many of the stories will elicit emotional responses from visitors and are not appropriate for an active setting.

1.3 Industry Standards and Best Practices

All interpretation and recommendations within this plan will follow national standards of best practices in our field. Narratives in this part of the interpretive plan offer resources and analysis of these standards.

Trends in Interpretive Programming

Long-range trends in interpretation have emphasized—among other things—two key factors: individual perspectives and user-generated content. Incorporating first-person stories throughout exhibits allows connection points for visitors who may relate more to the struggles, successes, and life of a particular individual than to a third-person description of historical events. FDPonT has strong possibilities to interpret and present the stories of traditionally underrepresented historical groups and a key American founder in an impactful way.

Interpreting African American History

Studying and interpreting African American history contributes to our understanding of the American identity in the same way as studying the history of women, immigrants, or Native Americans in this country. African American history does contain difficult, sensitive, and sometimes controversial topics—as does all American history—but they must be addressed. The park has shown a commitment to an inclusive process and must continue to be inclusive in the stories and voices it prioritizes in future interpretation. Providing multiple perspectives and allowing for a journey of discovery with the visitor will be key.

Inclusion in the Planning Process

Top-down approaches to interpretation do not work and often come off as sterile or exclusionary to visitors, especially community members. For this planning process, we have included the input of stakeholders, community members, scholars, subject matter experts, and potential regional partners, in addition to the park planning committee. Stakeholder presentations and public community meetings were conducted to gather this feedback. Meetings were held at FDPonT, the nearby Building African American Minds center in Easton, and virtually in order to provide multiple avenues for participation and inclusion.

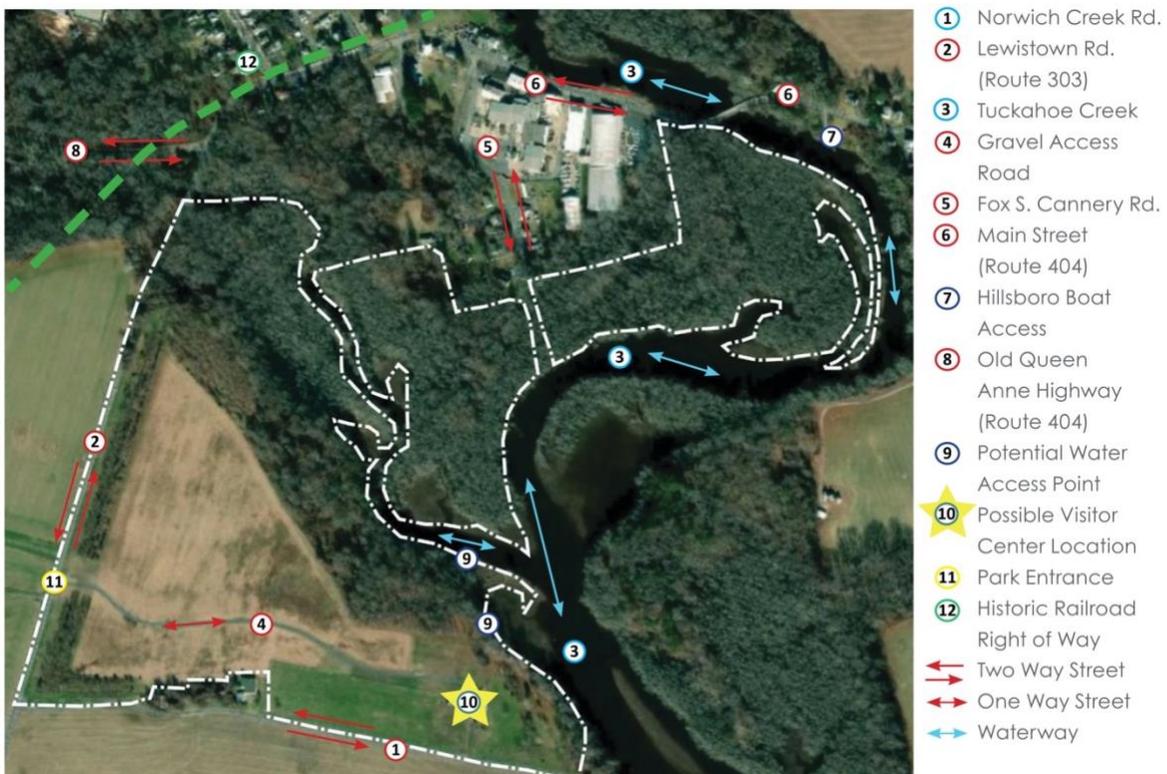


Figure 1- The Design Team on site at the park during the first Public Planning Meeting. Over a dozen local community members came out to tour the site and leave their thoughts on future interpretation and development.

1.4 Site Orientation

The Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe is located in on Lewistown Road in Queen Anne, Maryland in the state's Eastern Shore region. Here, much of the landscape from Douglass' youth, which he wrote extensively about, remain intact. The 107.16 acres park includes meadows, forested areas, and 40.2 acres of wetlands donated by George C. and Naomi H. Moore. The park is strategically located just upstream from Douglass' original birthplace and on the Tuckahoe Creek, which Douglass travelled on.

During the kickoff visit and subsequent follow-up visits, the planning team explored the space on land and by boat to determine the best use of the unique landscape and unaltered viewsheds. The map below notes several of the key locations and opportunities for improvement identified by the planning team.



Section 2: Story Fundamentals

2.1 Key Resources

Interpretation is, at its core, storytelling. So, what's the story at the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe? How do we tell that story?

Interpretive storytelling should create a balance between the thematic elements of the story and the available resources that will help communicate the story to visitors. At the park, the strongest storytelling resource comes from the landscape and natural resources. The site has the unique power to offer strong connections between Douglass' formative years and the landscape that influenced those years and his experiences with slavery. Although no original structures remain at this location, the natural landscape, largely unchanged from Douglass' time, offers substantial opportunities to tell a comprehensive, engaging story.

The goal of this section is to define both the tangible and intangible elements of communicating the story in order to establish a clear, unified, and central theme to guide interpretation.

Tangible Resources

Tangible resources are the aspects of the site that visitors can see, touch, and otherwise physically experience. These resources can be used as physical representations of the stories we would like to teach visitors and should be highlighted as a part of the visitor experience.

- Physical Landscape (marshes, waterways, fields)
- Tuckahoe Creek, including vistas overlooking the water
- Forests/Trees (Green Ash, Red Maple, Sycamore, Bald Cypress, etc.)
- Waterlife (Mussels, incl. Dwarf Wedge, Triangle Floater, Creeper, etc.)
- Wetlands Vegetation (Arrow Arum, Jewelweed, Rice Cutgrass, etc.)
- Meadows
- Wildlife (Various Birds, Deer, etc.)
- Bugs and Insects (Butterflies, Moths, etc.)



Figure 2 - Future interpretation can utilize the natural environment that Douglass remembered.

Intangible Resources

Although intangible resources are not as apparent, they are equally important. These resources are comprised of the feelings we hope to invoke and the connections we hope they are able to make to their own lives as they explore the historic site. As a visitor, what might you feel as you explored the site?

- Community
- Empowerment
- Freedom
- The Past
- Changing Landscape and Experiences (*Ex: Damming the river*)
- Voice/Finding Your Voice
- Empathy
- Sense of Place
- Call to Action
- Community and Family
- Sense of Home and Belonging
- Connection to other regional sites (*Ex: Harriet Tubman National Historical Park, Smithsonian NMAAHC, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site in DC*)



Figure 3 - The house currently located on the property is not historic and the park does not own artifacts, although archaeological work is being conducted. The site's greatest resource is the natural landscape.

2.2 Interpretive Connections

Through the resources outlined in the last section, visitors forge meaningful connections to the story and develop lasting memories and impressions of the site. They forge connections that are both intellectual and emotional to the meanings and significance of the resource. The following outlines possible intellectual and emotional connections with the site's resources.

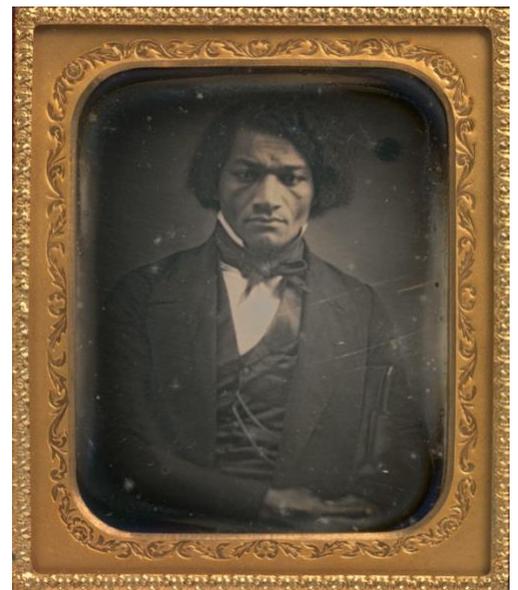
Intellectual Connections

Intellectual connections describe the information that we hope visitors take away from their experience. What should visitors learn? A partial list of outcomes is included below.

- Social justice
- Multiple perspectives of events
- Slavery and economics of Talbot County
- Douglass and how his perspectives grew over time (Shaped by landscape and experiences with slavery)
- Community changes (No longer a Tuckahoe community)
- Stewardship of archaeological and historical resources
- Connection to abolition and Douglass' international travel
- Abolition
- Family ties and separation of Black families in Eastern Shore
- Importance of family to Douglass and how they supported his efforts
- Historical context of site
- Legacy of Douglass
- Conservation and need to continue to preserve environment
- The relevance of Douglass' voice today
- Inequity and perseverance in face of that inequity

"The land of my birth welcomes me to her shores only as a slave, and spurns with contempt the idea of treating me differently; so that I am an outcast from the society of my childhood, and an outlaw in the land of my birth."

- Frederick Douglass, excerpted from *My Bondage and My Freedom*, 1855



Emotional Connections

Figure 4 - Frederick Douglass, ca. 1850

Emotional connections are those that connect visitors personally and memorably to the meaning of the story. What should visitors feel? A partial list of emotional outcomes is included below.

- Call to action
- Individual impact/empowerment
- I can make a difference
- I want to learn more
- Bravery of individuals
- Empathy
- Humanity
- Social responsibility
- Appreciation for the past and Douglass
- Loss
- Hope



Figure 5 - The Tuckahoe was more than a transportation highway, but also a community of people. Imagining their lives and experiences, as shaped by this landscape, helps contemporary visitors to better connect with the historic storyline.

2.3 What's the Big Idea?

The “Big Idea” is a central theme that distills the overall site experience to a single, broad takeaway. It provides a litmus test for all future planning and decision-making. Every program, event, exhibit, brochure, or other interpretive media should support this theme.

A central theme represents the one “big idea” that we hope visitors take away from their visit to Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe. At our first Public Meeting, we asked the team, as well as community members, to brainstorm ideas for a “billboard statement,” or “one thing visitors take away.” That Big Idea statement has been revised over time as the plan developed. The following storytelling approach incorporates all the themes, stories, topics, and resources available. By capturing the story in an overarching theme, we ensure that visitors emerge from the site with a guided meaningful connection to Frederick Douglass and the park.

Inspiration on the Tuckahoe: Frederick Douglass’ Journey from the Eastern Shore

Frederick Douglass was an agent of change and a Founding Father who fought for the rights and freedom of Black Americans. During Douglass’ formative years, the people, experiences, and unique landscape of the interconnected Tuckahoe community in Talbot County helped to shape his worldviews and ignited his lifelong quest for justice.



Figure 6 - This late-19th century print shows the “Heroes of the Colored Race” with Frederick Douglass in the center. Douglass was one of the most well-known Americans in the world during his lifetime, perhaps second only to President Abraham Lincoln.

2.4 Themes

Interpretive themes provide a framework for planning and programming the visitor experience. Themes should embody the foundational framework of the site and address storytelling goals. Furthermore, themes must consider the visitor and convey stories that are relevant to their lives today. Although visitors will not necessarily see these themes written out anywhere on the site, these statements help guide the interpretive planning process and ensure that visitors receive clear and unified messaging. The themes listed below should be present in any future interpretive framework or outline.

Theme Statement: Landscape and Places	
<i>The landscape and power of place influenced young Douglass' formative years, including forced separations, moves, and the forced labor required for the agricultural enterprises.</i>	
Topics and Storylines	Essential Questions
<i>Examples or sample storylines within this theme</i>	<i>Overarching, open-ended questions that give visitors space for co-discovery</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Frederick Douglass's harrowing experiences growing up in slavery along the Tuckahoe River influenced him to seek justice, becoming an internationally admired advocate for social justice and racial equality. He focused the world's attention on the inhumanity of slavery in Talbot County and America. ● The unique landscape of Talbot County, including its rivers and waterways, influenced the formation of communities and kinship networks. ● The waterways of the Eastern Shore facilitated an agricultural economy based on slave labor. ● The waterways also represented freedom and the possibility of escape to the North for the enslaved. They helped Douglass to imagine what freedom might look like and where he could travel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does access to water change the way communities and cities develop? ● How do the resources and environment around me affect my daily life? ● Why do we preserve some areas and not others?

Theme Statement: Community	
<i>The Tuckahoe was more than a physical site and river, but also as a community of people and families of color that also supported Douglass.</i>	
<p>Topics and Storylines</p> <p><i>Examples or sample storylines within this theme</i></p>	<p>Essential Questions</p> <p><i>Overarching, open-ended questions that give visitors space for co-discovery</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the ease of traveling over the water, the Tuckahoe Creek developed its own interconnected community of enslaved people. • Free communities of color also existed in the Eastern Shore and both influenced Douglass and were later influenced by his work. • Douglass' community in the Eastern Shore and elsewhere supported his efforts and influenced his quest for justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are communities defined? Who is in your community? • How do communities help individuals overcome challenges? • Why do some communities thrive while others disappear?

Theme Statement: Natural Resources and Conservation	
<i>The natural environment provided resources for Douglass and others on the Eastern Shore historically, including food and transportation. Today, the largely unchanged landscape is home to several endangered plants and animals and the surrounding areas continue to focus on agriculture.</i>	
<p>Topics and Storylines</p> <p><i>Examples or sample storylines within this theme</i></p>	<p>Essential Questions</p> <p><i>Overarching, open-ended questions that give visitors space for co-discovery</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural environment of the Eastern Shore, with its temperate climate, rich and fertile soils, and access to fresh water, greatly provided the transportation and food needed for the region's agricultural success. The forced labor of enslaved persons made this success possible, but they were not allowed to share the benefits from these natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do the natural resources around me affect my life and how do I impact them? • Why are some natural resources preserved and others lost? • How did some people exploit the natural environment and enslaved people to create

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enslaved persons and others relied on fish, medicinal herbs, and other wildlife of the region for sustenance. ● The Eastern Shore landscape remains largely preserved from Douglass’ time and provides a window into its past agrarian society. ● Climate change and human interaction threaten to destroy some of the flora and wildlife from Douglass’ time. 	<p>wealth? How do some people continue to exploit the natural environment and other people today to create wealth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How do you balance using natural resources while sustaining them?
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<p>Theme Statement: Douglass’ Family and Support</p>	
<p><i>Douglass’ network of support from his family and close confidants helped him while growing to adulthood in Talbot County and Maryland, as well as in his later endeavors and activism around the world.</i></p>	
<p>Topics and Storylines</p> <p><i>Examples or sample storylines within this theme</i></p>	<p>Essential Questions</p> <p><i>Overarching, open-ended questions that give visitors space for co-discovery</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anna Murray Douglass, also part of the Tuckahoe community, aided Frederick Douglass throughout his life. ● Douglass’ family provided financial, emotional, and logistical support for his endeavors and activism. ● Frederick Douglass was the fifth documented generation of Baileys born in Talbot County – a lineage that continues today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does success depend on the support and help of others? ● Douglass and his family faced and overcame barriers based on race, gender, and class. What barriers do you face, and how does Douglass inspire you overcome these challenges?

<p>Theme Statement: Frederick Douglass’ Legacy</p>	
<p><i>Douglass’ experiences in Talbot County influenced his entire life, outlook, and worldview. These experiences shaped the nation and world like a ripple effect by influencing his later writings, advocacy, and activism.</i></p>	
<p>Topics and Storylines</p> <p><i>Examples or sample storylines within this theme</i></p>	<p>Essential Questions</p> <p><i>Overarching, open-ended questions that give visitors space for co-discovery</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Frederick Douglass is an important agent of change in America’s past and an important figure in the overall fight for Civil Rights for Black Americans. ● Douglass is a Founding Father who overcame racism and other systemic barriers to earn a unique distinction and notoriety during his time. ● Frederick Douglass became an advocate for justice around the world and continues to inspire others in Europe and North America. ● Douglass’ quest for justice continued after the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. He continued to advocate for equality and the Black community. ● Douglass’ legacy continues to be debated and inspires people today, including here on Maryland’s Eastern Shore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Which people do we choose to remember from the past? How do we learn about them? ● What can the trials of those from the past teach us today? ● How and why can people feel very differently about the same place or event? ● What actions from the past allow you to make choices today?
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<p>Theme Statement: Sense of Purpose and Possibilities</p>	
<p><i>Douglass’ beginnings in forced enslavement did not stop him from traveling the world and being an agent of change. Visitors can feel a sense of purpose and pride knowing what Douglass accomplished in face of inequity.</i></p>	
<p>Topics and Storylines</p> <p><i>Examples or sample storylines within this theme</i></p>	<p>Essential Questions</p> <p><i>Overarching, open-ended questions that give visitors space for co-discovery</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Frederick Douglass overcame systemic racism, slavery, class barriers, and more to become an effective agent of change. ● Despite being born into slavery, Douglass continued to seek an education, new opportunities, and a better life for himself, his family, and his people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How do people from the past inspire us to act today? ● What can be changed today to make our nation more equitable like Douglass insisted? Have we achieved Douglass’ vision for a more just and equal America?

Section 3: Recommendations

3.1 Recommendations Overview

Effective interpretation uses multiple approaches to reach its diverse audiences. This section outlines recommended interpretive media at FDPonT and organizes them into a three-phase approach over the next 5 years. “Media” includes any approach that communicates the themes to visitors. Some visitors prefer to experience the atmosphere of the site and will require only the highest-level context to align them intellectually and emotionally to our story. Others will seek out and read every line of text that we may provide on-site. Some people, including but not exclusively those with limited reading comprehension (or English language skills), make connections with content through tactile, audio, and other sensory exhibits. Still others seek interpersonal connections, interacting with our story best when they can interact with another person.

The recommendations within take each of these points into consideration and provide a multitude of touchpoints for visitors with different goals and learning styles. As noted previously, this document is a living document that is open to changes and modifications based on new developments and findings. Some of these recommendations may take place in a different order depending on funding, partnership development, and ongoing visitor and community feedback. Estimated costs for these recommendations are also included under a separate cover. Section 4 of this document outlines these recommendations based on location rather than the phased development of the park.

Universal Design

Universal design concepts allow visitors of all ages and abilities to experience the park to its fullest. Using a variety of design approaches, mechanical and tactile interactives, accessible interpretive methods, and assistive technology ensures the identified themes and stories are accessible to any visitor.

Each recommendation in this plan ensures that exhibit components are accessible to all visitors, with accessible routes to each exhibit component. For those areas where full accessibility will be a challenge, e.g. the Nature Preserve trails, we have suggested that the content in those areas be available elsewhere so that certain visitors do not miss vital interpretation and experiences. Methods of interpretive media that utilize sound, touch, taste, and smell should be a focus when developing future interpretation.

A Note on Future Interpretation

The unique landscape and character of Maryland Eastern Shore provides this park with a sense of place not found elsewhere when interpreting Douglass’ life. They are also key components

many community members and stakeholders felt should not be overshadowed or altered. Protecting the views of the landscape and enhancing them with minimally invasive interpretation were proffered over tall, more intrusive interpretation styles. There is also a strong desire that the building materials for future interpretive media and the possible visitor center to be constructed with materials and a design that reflect the natural landscape.

3.2 Phased Recommendations

Phase 1 – Years 1-2

Areas of Focus:

- Connections to Tuckahoe River
- Utilizing Meadow; Trails
- Expanding Parking and Access, Visitor Amenities

Recommendations:

- Construct three overlook or pull-off locations along the water with views looking both up and down the river. Develop moderate trails to connect the three sites with the Parking/Arrival Area.
- Complete minor modifications to the parking lot to enhance parking abilities, signage, and accessibility.
- Develop and install wayside signage near the Parking/Arrival Area to provide immediate interpretation to those arriving on site. (*This has already started at the park.*)
- Replant the meadow area as a pollinator meadow with trails and interpretation to enhance the space. Interpretation located in the meadow should have a minimal impact on the viewshed.
- Update FrederickDouglassBirthplace.org with new driving tours that connect the park and its resources to the other resources of the county and state.
- Develop a new, captivating sign at the park entrance on Lewistown Road.
- Explore obtaining a historical marker/status for the Tuckahoe Creek and/or former Tuckahoe Community. These can be supported through grants from federal, state, and private organizations.
- Consider seeking a designation as a “Bench by the Road” location through the program of the same name ran by the Toni Morrison Society. The program places benches and plaques at sites commemorating significant historical moments, individuals, and locations within the history of the African Diaspora.

Phase 2 – Years 2-4

Areas of Focus:

- Tuckahoe Creek and Water Access

- Re-use of Existing Structures and more Visitor Amenities
- Additional Trails; Wetlands

Recommendations:

- Create direct water and boat access by constructing a switchback style trail down to the water near the memorial. This may be accompanied by the development of a Tuckahoe Creek water tour focused on Douglass' experiences in Talbot County and those of his family and other enslaved persons.
- Moderate trails are developed in the Nature Preserve area of the park, which may require the construction of at least one bridge over a tributary stream.
- The existing building on the site may be developed for reuse as a small visitor center/amenities area. This building could include restrooms, water fountain, storage spaces, and light interpretation through static panels or exhibit space.
- Additional research on Douglass' time in Talbot County should be conducted to support future interpretation. Similarly, new artwork depicting Douglass in his youth will need to be commissioned for future media. Regional universities, scholars, and community members may aid in these efforts.
- Develop a social media presence for the park using the sites/apps deemed most relevant in order to promote park events, new programming, amenities, etc. Partnerships with some creative digital firms, such as TimeLooper, may also be considered.
- Permanent park staff or volunteers may be needed at this stage.

Phase 3 – Years 4-5+

Areas of Focus:

- Visitor Center and Memorial
- Accessibility to Site

Recommendations:

- The Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe Visitor Center and Memorial are fully constructed. The Memorial will be further developed and finalized and styled to match the Visitor Center for a seamless presentation. Focus should also be made to use local materials where possible and to ensure the look and feel match the Eastern Shore landscape.
- The Visitor Center should include an exhibits area, gift shop, small food section, theater/auditorium space, and possibly a small library/educational center for special workshops, scholars, and school programming. Community members and stakeholders strongly felt the importance of Douglass and this site necessitated a visitor center area.
- Redesign the main road turn-off to account for increased visitorship, as well as developing the parking lot to accommodate large buses, school groups, and other large tour groups at one time.

Section 4: Location Plan

Section 4 of this document outlines the recommendations of the previous section and breaks them down based on location rather than the phased development of the park. It also shows the intended layout of themes and subthemes, as well as resources which support those.

This section is included under separate cover in the accompanying document.

Appendix

A.1 Public and Stakeholder Comments

The following represent public comments and feedback received following the presentation of the alternative interpretive plans.

Pete Leshner (Received on 10/28/2020):

Thank you for the well-conducted public meeting on Saturday. I offered some spoken comments at the time, but can offer more refined thoughts now after having time to review the slides in greater depth.

1. While this may be more of a master plan item than an interpretive plan point, the two are so interconnected: because of the interpretive importance of the landscape, I would urge you to re-purpose at least some of the area along the entrance drive designated as "pollinator meadow" to hedgerow-bounded fields cultivated with crops that would have been grown there in Douglass' day - not the modern, hybridized, high yield crops we see in the area today.
2. I generally prefer Alternative A for the interpretive plan, though I like the succinct language of the "big idea" in alternative B. Also from interpretive B, the 2nd visitor outcome of becoming more familiar with Douglass' words and ideas. But the emphasis I see on landscape shaping his worldviews in Alternative A resonate well.
3. For the overlook and pull-off locations, I certainly prefer what I see in Alternative A over B, but I find the 6' signage too obtrusive for the landscape. The rail-mounted slant-top and bench back signs feel much more appropriate in scale. This is the Eastern Shore, where the landscape is generally low. I would prefer to steer us away from interpretation that could be characterized as monumental.
4. For the memorial area / arrival area, think about materials that are reflective of the local landscape, including the built environment: brick, wood (oyster)shell. A simple wood rail farm fence might be more appropriate than granite. There is naturally occurring calcareous sandstone in this area. It is light in color and generally rounded. Granite had to be imported from Port Deposit, so generally the only buildings constructed from that dark gray rock were courthouses, jails, and Episcopal churches (Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists generally built wood frame churches). Most dwellings were wood frame or brick, and locally made brick was often a little more toward salmon than dark red, given the local clays. I think using a native sandstone could be quite appropriate, but it is probably difficult to source in large enough pieces, unless assembled into low masonry piers. Low brick piers might also be quite appropriate.

5. I applaud the phase 2 interpretive focus for the switchback/ water access and the references to universal design principles.

6. Again, it may be more of a master plan item than interpretive plan, but the messages about landscape shaping worldviews will be strengthened if there is an emphasis on removal of invasives and planting of natives and heritage crop species.

Diane Miller (Received on 10/29/2020):

Generally I think this looks great and clearly a lot of thought has gone into it. I tend to prefer the interpretive approach of Alternative A. For the design elements, I liked how Alt A blended in with the landscape, especially for trails and overlooks. I did like, however, some of the bolder designs and silhouettes in Alt B. Perhaps there could be a mix, with some of those elements used near buildings or trail entrance areas?

I would recommend that the project consider incorporating a Toni Morrison "Bench by the Road" <https://www.tonimorrisonociety.org/bench.html> From the website:

The name "Bench by the Road" is taken from Morrison's remarks in a 1989 interview with World Magazine where she spoke of the absences of historical markers that help remember the lives of Africans who were enslaved and of how her fifth novel, *Beloved*, served this symbolic role:

"There is no place you or I can go, to think about or not think about, to summon the presences of, or recollect the absences of slaves . . . There is no suitable memorial, or plaque, or wreath, or wall, or park, or skyscraper lobby. There's no 300-foot tower, there's no small bench by the road. There is not even a tree scored, an initial that I can visit or you can visit in Charleston or Savannah or New York or Providence or better still on the banks of the Mississippi. And because such a place doesn't exist . . . the book had to" (*The World*, 1989).

Because the Toni Morrison Society wanted to be a place where scholars and readers could, through their engagement with Morrison's novels, remember not only slavery but also many of the forgotten moments in African American history, the Society chose, when it was founded in 1993, "A Bench by the Road" as its motto.

The Bench by the Road Project extends the Society's mission. While there have been several notable African American history and slavery museums built since 1989, as well as a number of outstanding state and federal initiatives honoring the stories of the African American past, **the goal of the Bench by the Road Project is to address the lament that Toni Morrison expressed in her interview by placing Benches and plaques at sites commemorating significant moments, individuals, and locations within the history of the African Diaspora.**

I think including a Bench by the Road would be a fitting tribute to Frederick Douglass and tie the literacy theme with a contemporary African American author.

Bill Boicourt (Received on 10/30/2020):

I enjoyed the excellent presentations last Saturday. I'm sorry I couldn't be there, but very happy that the remote method worked well. I'm also sorry that I couldn't stay for the breakout groups. I'm sure that there was a good amount of input.

I just returned from a wet (following Tropical Depression Zeta) visit to the site. Earlier, I had a chance to visit and walk the site with my wife and also see it from the water at another time, So I am pleased to see these designs of the Frederick Douglass Park. The possibility of a Douglass destination complementing the Tubman Museum in Dorchester might enhance visitation to both, as was mentioned during the presentations.

Although I have not attended the earlier meetings, I thought I would offer my impressions and suggestions. Overall, I like your possibilities. I tend to favor the "Alternative A" over "Alternative B" as presented. I liked the proposed signage at the entrance and the proposed visitors-center experience. The primary reason I liked the first alternative was that it has less structure in the landscape than B. To me, concentrating the structured experience up front would leave the trails, views, and riverfront as close to Douglass' remembered aura as possible. That would encourage visitors to use their imagination to envision what it might be like to be there as a young boy. While we may not be able to imagine what it was like to be a slave, we might be able to think about what he saw in the landscape.

I am actually in favor of even less structure than suggested in Alternative A. After visitors leave the initial interpretive displays and/or visitor center near where they park their car, the proposed trails and views and possible kayak dock would provide access to the beautiful landscape that is probably very similar to when Douglass was there. I would argue that displays and signs and interpretive efforts out in the landscape might risk limiting the imagination rather than freeing it. That is not to suggest eliminating all signs and viewing stations, but minimizing them. Less maybe more.

Congratulations on your progress. I eagerly await further developments.

Corey Pack (Received on 10/30/2020):

If I may share my thoughts on the different alternatives. I do like the look of Alternative A Pull Off/ Overlook, it has a more clear simple appeal, and incorporates the natural scenery.

I also like Alternative A of the Memorial Area/Arrival and Parking Lot design, it is bold, and striking, and pulls the visits into the exhibit area from the very first step.

The Meadow and Trail designs are very well conceived, the use of natural woods and the interactive features are ideal for students.

The wide open fields of the Park Entrance, I love. This is the Eastern Shore after all, not an urban area, so using the fields as a way of welcoming the visitors is a nice touch.

The visitor center is wonderfully done, it incorporates so much from relaxation, yet educational, inspirational, yet reflective. The tower and decking allows for a unique look of the park and surrounding landscape. Well done.

And lastly the Tuckahoe River as the main subject, it gives this park something the no other park in the world can lay claim to, the is water body of Douglass's birth and early life. So YES we need to give visitors the opportunity to see and experience the park, from the land, from the sky and from the water.

Thank you for allowing me to share my thoughts.

Anne Kyle (Received on 10/30/2020):

P. 2 Master Plan Development

Is the proposed interpretive signage indoor or outdoor? It doesn't indicate this in the key. Is there a proposed visitor center? It's not shown on the map. Where is it located? How do these plans interface with the existing signage at the park?

There is no parking area indicated on the map.

Some of the colors on the map are so similar, it is difficult to tell them apart and use the key. Make sure that all elements or areas described in the interpretive plan are shown on the map. Kayak and canoe launch: will visitors be able to drive down? That is quite a distance to carry/drag a boat. Access from the other side of the creek at the boat ramp is much closer and easier and less invasive on the landscape.

P. 4 The Big Idea

Central Themes:

Both themes work, but the visitor outcomes and interpretive approaches for Alternative A are preferred as they emphasize the connection to this place. Alternative A emphasizes the sense of place and his deep and influential roots in the Tuckahoe Region, yet contrasts his humble beginnings with possibilities for advancement and the impact these roots had on his life and the world and the consequent achievements he had. This is most relevant to Douglass's story here in Talbot County.

Would like to see Anna Murray Douglass included. Particularly since she and her family were part of the Tuckahoe community and she too was a product of the region. I realize it is the Frederick Douglass Park--but I think leaving Anna Murray Douglass out of the interpretation is not inclusive, a very much a missed opportunity, and will be called out by the public.

Frederick Douglass could not have accomplished what he did as an adult without Anna Murray and his family. This story, which has been very much overlooked, is currently being researched and being brought to light.

How large are you envisioning the “Tuckahoe community” for the purposes of the interpretation --all the way to Wye House? St. Michaels?

Big Idea Alternative A: “During Douglass’s formative years, the people, experiences, and unique landscape of the interconnected Tuckahoe community in Talbot County shaped his lasting worldviews and influenced his quest for justice.” Makes the Tuckahoe community sound like all of Talbot county.

This idea continues with Alternative B: “growing up on the Tuckahoe inspired Frederick Douglass to change the world.”

Yes, the Tuckahoe was important to FD, but the sweeping statement “growing up on the Tuckahoe inspired Frederick Douglass to change the world” is too generalized and encompassing. I could see “growing up in Maryland” and including his life experiences in Talbot Co and Baltimore. It was all of these experiences that inspired him to change the world. If he never left the Tuckahoe, he wouldn’t truly know about slavery. His harsh treatment, his opportunity to see free Blacks in Baltimore and have new opportunities affected the choices he had. Seeing the boats sailing in St. Michaels inspired him to seek his freedom. Learning and educating himself (which wouldn't have happened had he never left Tuckahoe) gave him the strength to better himself and the courage to fight Covey the slave breaker. He escaped from Baltimore. Yet his roots on the Tuckahoe provided the love, nurturing support and a sense of freedom that he drew upon to guide him in his darkest hours. It was here on the Tuckahoe that he knew family, had deep connections with his grandparents, siblings and cousins. These are the stories we need to tell and to incorporate into the overall theme.

The park area and the actual site of FD’s grandmother’s cabin, were safe, idyllic, full of love and family for FD. While there as a young child, he had no idea of the horrors, struggles, encounters, and events that would shape him--he had no idea he was enslaved and what that meant.

As a place--a “park”--a space that is usually for relaxation, reflection and contemplation, I think this idea is really powerful for this space and landscape. I think FD’s return in the 1880s to this space, and the collecting of soil, illustrates how important this place was to him.

Cedar Hill, as his retirement home, is the place to look back at FD’s career and the accomplishments associated with a career. FD Park on the Tuckahoe is a place to reflect upon his freedom and innocence as a child--a time, a place, thoughts, and feelings--I am sure he wished himself back many times throughout his life. While describing his greatness, reflect on his experiences here and use quotes that describe his time here at this place and the meaning he gave it.

Also, the park should be used to introduce and discuss his life in Maryland. It should be used as an orientation point for the Frederick Douglass Driving Tour of Talbot County and for the Douglass sites in Maryland. The focus of the interpretation should be on Douglass’s life in

Maryland and how his experiences shaped his character and choices, ultimately leading to his success as an orator and writer. It should reference the other places in Maryland that were important in Douglass's life in slavery.

Look at the example of the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center. There is some space dedicated to Tubman's legacy and memory and her accomplishments in later life, but the majority of the visitor center space focuses on her life on Maryland's Eastern Shore while enslaved, her escape and her return to rescue others. Topics about her life after slavery are briefly touched upon. This site should do the same. Show how Douglass's connection to and life experiences in Maryland, and especially the Tuckahoe, led him to develop his skills to become a great leader and founding father of the country. This site itself is not the memorial to his accomplishments. It is the foundation of his character, the man he became.

P. 5 Phase 1 Alternative A Overlook / Pull-Off Locations

The interpretive techniques shown here for Alternative A are complementary to the natural landscape and environment and invite visitors to use their imagination while viewing scenes. These techniques are powerful and emphasize the location and Douglass's connection to it. In Alternative A there are shown some samples of interpretive displays that "frame" a view. If this is simply a frame without other overlays or content, this will seem rather odd and ineffective. We all live within the confines of a screen frame too much. FD had a bigger vision and I think we should encourage visitors to see big and not limit their view or their thoughts.

However, the frame could include plexiglass inserts with scenes etched in them to overlay the present view and depict a scene that Douglass could have had during his life. For example, a view of the river could have children playing in the water and fishing, with skiffs taking goods to Hillsboro. A view of a field could show agricultural workers picking vegetables. His grandmother could be growing sweet potatoes for example. A view of the woods could show the simple cabins in which the enslaved lived. (Be careful that you don't imply that Douglass's grandmother's cabin was on this property. It was nearby but not here.)

These renderings that show scenes at places within the natural landscape could help visitors visualize this place as it was in the past by looking at overlays that place historic scenes and people in the landscape they see today.

P. 6 Alternative B Overlook / Pull-Off Locations

The interpretive techniques shown here for Alternative B are less complementary with the natural landscape and environment. Instead, they are large, more imposing and contrast with the landscape by using dark iron cut-outs to show people that are oversized rather than part of the natural environment. These sculptures are placed upon the land and could block views. They don't show Douglass's connection to the environment well. The interpretive elements provide information at particular trail locations, but don't provide opportunities to interact with the environment or imagine how the area looked in the past. For the pull-off and overlook locations, these delivery methods are less preferred.

P. 7 Alternative A Memorial Area/ Arrival Area/ Parking Lot

Delivery methods are attractive and desirable. A gathering place for reflection is important. Make sure to include that in final plans. The quotes with light words shown through metal are unusual and have metaphorical significance of being transitory and yet shining through and

illuminating our lives today. What happens during cloudy days? Will this work? These techniques are appropriate for a memorial area.

P. 8 Alternative B Memorial Area/ Arrival Area/ Parking Lot

Most delivery methods are attractive and desirable. The floor map is an effective way to orient visitors and interpret the landscape, especially this area and his sites in Talbot County. It can be used to show relative distance and metaphorically demonstrate the remoteness of this place and the distances he had to travel on foot that people drive today.

Sculptures and the quotes used to make the shape of a body are compelling. This alternative uses techniques that are unusual or unexpected to provide a memorial to Douglass. The unexpected grabs attention, such as showing outlines of people important in Douglass's life, rather than realistic sculpture. These interpretive delivery methods could be powerful and are appropriate for a memorial area. The images used here should be ones that represent him as a boy, teen and young man during his time here in Maryland. The sculptures should represent his family life in these places and depict those who were influential. Douglass's later years and full adult life and accomplishments should be depicted elsewhere, for example, there is a full adult statue of him at the Talbot County Courthouse and at the Maryland State House.

P. 9 Alternative A + B Meadow/Moderate Trails

These techniques are effective for this application, as they are multi-sensory and interactive. This will work well to interpret meadows/fields and natural elements. Include historical interpretation to depict scenes that could have occurred here during Douglass's time.

P. 10 Alternative A + B Park Entrance/Website/Driving Tour

For the park sign and the website, original artwork is needed to depict Douglass as a young man. Images of him don't exist from that time period. Depicting Douglass in these settings as a boy would be compelling. We need fresh images or renderings.

P. 13 Alternative A + B Visitor Center

As a cost-saving measure, encourage the multi-use of space for special events, lecture series, programming and the Oratory and Writing Center. The park may not be the best location to serve the local community as an Oratory and Writing Center, since it is remote and not in the center of the community. Oratory and Writing could be done as special programming onsite or as outreach to local schools by park staff. Having a separate center for this may not be the best use of resources or space. Would resources really exist to support staff dedicated entirely to managing and operating a special space as an Oratory and Writing Center?

Other Notes - Plans for interpreting Douglass as a child and young man will need original artwork or sculpture to depict his early life. Photos or images from the time period being interpreted do not exist. This should be mentioned in this plan.

These plans should be noted as conceptual, rather than actual elements that will be developed. This is especially true for phase 3 concepts for visitor center architecture. Any architectural renderings or buildings developed should complement the rural environment and reflect its design elements rather than compete with it, such as was done for the Harriet Tubman UGRR Visitor Center. The design of the park, space and center should encourage people to explore the landscape rather than simply stay in a building or visit a memorial. The building should not compete with or detract from the beauty of the natural landscape, which is the real attraction here. Visitors need to get a sense of place here and the building should enhance or reflect that too.

John H. Muller (Received on 11/13/2020):

Thanks for taking my call last week. I want to further reiterate and reinforce comments I offered at the public event / meeting Saturday, October 24, 2020 that were, in part, reported as part of the public record in the pages of the *Star Democrat*.

As I understand, it is your responsibility to capture these comments for your report:

1) There is **NO** connection at all between the National Park Service Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (FDNHS) in Washington, D.C. and the park for Frederick Douglass in Talbot County. None. That would seem to be one of the most glaring shortcomings of all of this -- the planning process and the work of anyone and everyone involved with this.

2) The current signs do not reflect the history of the area -- from Revolutionary War soldiers to the growth of Methodism to the free Black communities of the areas to the leading families of the Shore to fellow area freedom seekers who influenced FBD and/or freedom seekers FBD influenced , etc. The current signages is a copy & paste of what was first produced nearly 20 years ago by the Talbot County Historical Society for the first iteration of the "Frederick Douglass Driving Tour."

3) As quoted / reported by the *Star Democrat*:

<https://thelionofanacostia.wordpress.com/2020/10/30/star-democrat-community-discusses-long-term-vision-for-frederick-douglass-park-front-page-october-28-2020/>

Local scholar John Muller, who has written books about Frederick Douglass including *The Lion of Anacostia*, said more of Frederick Douglass' personal history should be told, not a "nursery rhyme history."

"A complete story cannot be told when the complete story is not known," he said. "There are not efforts to reach out to subject matter experts who have the expertise and knowledge of Douglass here on the Eastern Shore."

Muller said there should be a direct connection from the park to Cedar Hill, Douglass' estate in Anacostia in his later years. In the panels, the park notes other historical sites, including Cedar Hill, and connects them on the map.

Carlisle Hashim (Received on 11/01/2020):

Frederick Douglass Park in Talbot County

A Park for Talbot Countians and Fellow Travelers

Submitted by The Design Minds, Inc.

To be included:

1. work of Dr. Mark Leone and his team of archeologists who have uncovered religious artifacts both on the Hill in Easton and at the Wye House - both significant places in Frederick Douglass' life.

2. Several years ago, the Tilghman family funded a show at the Academy Art Museum about the significance of the greenhouse on their property. This greenhouse is the oldest one of its kind still in existence in the United States. It is where Dr. Leone's team did excavations. It can be the basis of learning about how modern day farmers use wind tunnels to grow crops throughout the winter. George Washington modeled his greenhouse at Mount Vernon on the greenhouse that Tench Tilghman's cousin had built at Mount Claire in Baltimore (no longer in existence.)

3. How has the landscape changed: the Eastern Shore was built with slave labor which was very important for landowners who needed the manpower to till the soil and tend to the tobacco crops. Once the land became depleted from tobacco growing and the need to feed our troops for the American Revolution grew, wheat and corn were grown, not as labor intensive as tobacco. This led to the freeing of some slaves.

4. Methodism was brought to the United States and became the religion that Christianized and educated African Americans. Circuit riders went up and down the Delmarva peninsula bringing faith which empowered men and women. Church camps took place on the Shore, like Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard where Frederick Douglass spoke for the first time for William Lloyd Garrison, the leading white American abolitionist. Islands in the Chesapeake and elsewhere were scenes of revival camps.

5. Anna Murray, Frederick's wife grew up right across the Tuckahoe. She requested manumission papers from Caroline County, "Certificates of Freedom" before moving to Baltimore where she met her future husband. Anna's freed stature helped her husband, Frederick, to move north and seek his freedom. I have heard that Betsy Bailey, Frederick's grandmother was renown for her birthing of babies and growing of sweet potatoes. She may of birthed both Frederick and Anna.

6. How has the landscape changed in 200 years? How has it stayed the same? Certainly you can highlight the use of rivers for transportation. The Tuckahoe was probably much more navigable then now. How does silting up a river come about? What are its effects? Can you use log canoes (indigenous to the Eastern Shore) to show what products were transported? Certainly some mention should be given to the spawning of rockfish in this area with an explanation of the chain of food below rockfish to explain their precarious state at the present time (i.e. the dearth of menhaden fish.)

7. The evolution of chicken farming would be fascinating. While this phenomenon did not occur til after Frederick Douglass' life, you would find a great amount of interested/spirited debate about this subject which is so important to the local and national economy.

8. The deer population is a timely topic. Again, controversial but could illustrate the use of guns in a setting that helps mankind.

Lots to learn in Talbot County, so rich.

Thank you for letting me share.

Paul Wysocki (Received on 10/29/2020):

Your presentation at the park last week was well delivered and showed how much thought you have put into planning for the park's future development.

- Consider adding signage on Md Rt 309 to announce the park.
- Adding to the interpretive signage at the park please consider including a sign that lists all of the various parks, streets, recreation centers and other public buildings named for FD across the USA - to show the extent of the nationwide civic expressions of appreciation for FD. And perhaps another sign that draws attention to the fact that FD was the most photographed person in history during the time that he lived.
- Understanding the scope and complexity of the adjacent RR right of way's potential to be developed into a Rails to Trails project, I think that the right of way between the Village of Cordova and Hillsboro, with a connecting spur to the park, could be a freestanding R2T project, and completed with minimum expense. I believe that this walking / biking access to the park would create a sense of community ownership of the park within the residents of Cordova and Hillsboro. I believe that this built-in, natural park access would have an immediate effect on the awareness and appreciation of our native son Frederick Douglass among the local residents, creating a new and enthusiastic group of park stakeholders.

Thanks for all that you are doing to make this park a significant contribution to the memory and appreciation of Frederick Douglass!

Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Master Park Development Plan | Talbot County, Maryland



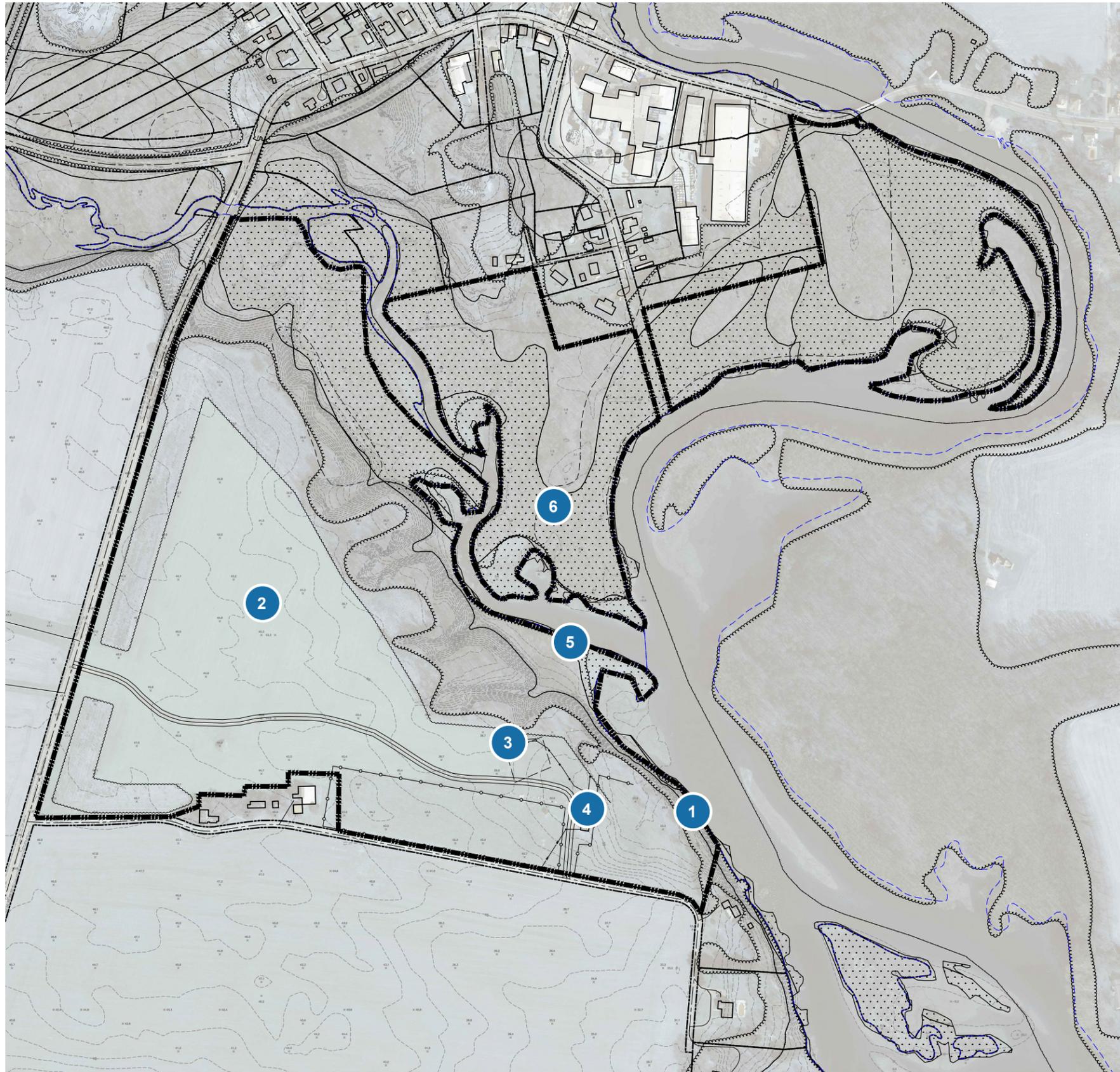
Appendix A

The Design Minds

designminds

DESIGN  +  CONTENT

Location Plan



This document supplements the materials found in the main Interpretive Planning document and should not be considered a stand alone piece.

Please see the map on the following page for proposed trail development and potential sites for water overlooks.

#	Location	Key Approaches
1	Proposed Lookout Points Providing viewsheds of the river	Interpretive signage Encourage water exploration
2	Meadow Replanted as a pollinator meadow	Pollinator meadow Interpretive signage Key connections to landscape Trails
3	Arrival/Memorial Area Space for parking, access to visitor center, and memorial area	Douglass memorial Parking Bus drop-off
4	Visitor Center (Existing Structure + New Component) Interpretive exhibits, auditorium/theater, store, oratory/research center	Visitor Center Exhibits space Shop View/Observatory point Interpretive programming
5	Proposed Water Access Modifications for small kayaks/canoes to access water directly at the site	Interpretive signage Boat launch
6	Marshland and Nature Preserve Protected nature area with limited trails	Interpretive signage Trails Key connections to landscape

LEGEND

- EXISTING BUILDING
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- EXISTING WOODS
- EXISTING TREE PLANTINGS
- EXISTING WETLANDS
- EXISTING WATER
- EXISTING FLOOD HAZARD ZONE



**PROGRAM ELEMENTS
EXISTING**

- ENTRANCE
- STEEP SLOPES
- 100' BUFFER
- EMERGENT WETLANDS
- FORESTED WETLANDS
- FALLOW FIELD
- POLE STOCKED HARDWOODS
- PARKING
- TUCKAHOE CREEK WATERWAY
- WATER ACCESS
- EXISTING BUILDING

PROPOSED

- POLLINATOR MEADOW
- INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE
- PHASE I TRAIL
- LOOKOUT TERRACE
- PHASE II
- KAYAK/CANOE LAUNCH AND LANDING
- ADDITIONAL LOOKOUT LOCATION
- BRIDGE OVER NORWICH CREEK
- PHASE III
- RAIL TRAIL PROJECT

OVERVIEW

Currently, there are not clear views of the river during the spring/summer. These pull-out locations will give visitors a viewshed of the water and provide additional connection points with the landscape and Douglass. These locations should be accessible to all visitors.

INTERPRETIVE FOCUS:

- Down river View Overlook: Freedom, Douglass as an International Abolitionist, Sense of Possibilities and “Where can I go from here?”
- Upriver View Overlook: Tuckahoe as an interconnected community, slave labor based economy, trade and commerce on Tuckahoe in Douglass’ time
- Other Overlook: Natural Resources noted by Douglass still present, unchanged aspects of landscape, how the places we are born affect our lives

DELIVERY METHOD:

- Engaging waysides and interpretive panels utilizing tactile elements and viewscapes to evoke the landscape and natural beauty of the Tuckahoe. Design blends items with the landscapes and allows the tangible resources to help carry interpretation.
- Smaller panels may be located on the trails leading to each of the overlooks to connect them.
- Benches or more scenic seating allow for visitors to enjoy the views, take pictures, and rest. These could possibly carry interpretation.

TANGIBLE/INTANGIBLE RESOURCES:

- Tuckahoe Creek, including vistas overlooking the water; forests/trees; waterlife; wetlands vegetation
- Freedom; empowerment; the past; sense of place; changing landscapes and experiences

EMOTIONAL/INTELLECTUAL CONNECTIONS:

- Empowerment; I can make a difference; Appreciation for the past and Douglass; I want to learn more
- Slavery and Economics of Talbot County; Conservation and need to preserve; Historical context



LOOKOUT POINTS INSPIRATION

1



OVERVIEW

The meadow provides a unique access point for visitors to connect with the natural environment as Douglass did. The meadow should be replanted as a pollinator meadow, keeping in line with the theme of conservation, and include interpretive media.

INTERPRETIVE FOCUS:

- Meadow: Habitat succession; Natural vs human imprint on the landscape; Agriculture in Talbot County today and in the past; Today's habitat and meadow; Douglass' appreciation for the natural environment

DELIVERY METHOD:

- Strategically placed waysides and interpretive stations carry the content. Tactile elements and other components supporting the sights, sounds, and smells of nature are used.
- Some areas focused on Douglass might be stylized to resemble large books that can carry additional information and reinforce the importance of Douglass' written legacy.
- Elements must be designed to merge with the surrounding environment and not seek to overpower it or disrupt the viewsheds.

TANGIBLE/INTANGIBLE RESOURCES:

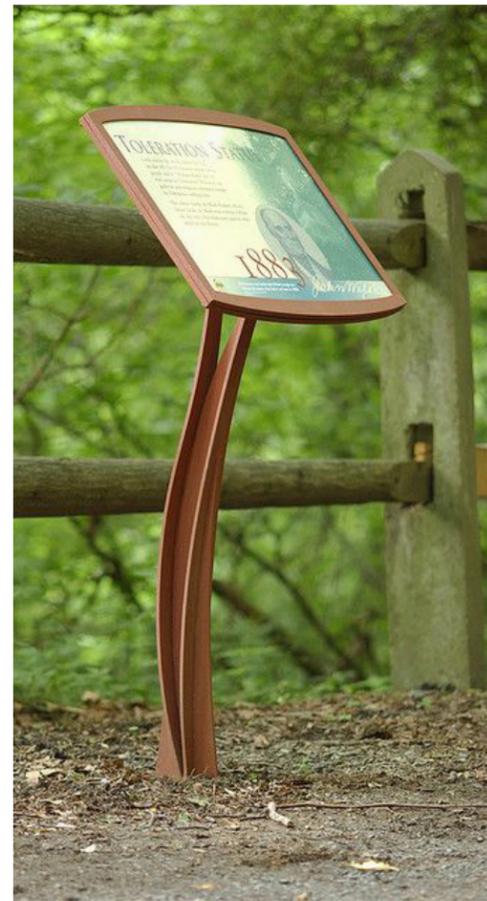
- Physical landscape; Forests/trees; Meadow; Wildlife; Bugs and insects
- Changing landscape and experiences; Sense of place; Call to action

EMOTIONAL/INTELLECTUAL CONNECTIONS:

- Individual impact; I want to learn more; social responsibility; I can make a difference
- Economics of Talbot County; Stewardship; Community changes; Conservation and need to continue to preserve the environment



MEADOW INSPIRATION



OVERVIEW

The Arrival/Memorial Area provides for a powerful and immediate connection to Douglass and his legacy. Visitors should feel they are at a site of significance to American history.

INTERPRETIVE FOCUS:

- Memorial Area: Douglass’s life and lasting legacy; family and support; sense of possibilities and what can be accomplished; admiration for a great American
- Arrival Area/ Parking Lot: Wayfinding for Visitors; “What’s Next” in Park planning and design; information for driving tours and online resources; Connection to other regional and state sites

DELIVERY METHOD:

- The Memorial Area will feature Douglass, his words, and the his lasting legacy on the nation and Talbot. A large, central memorial piece will highlight Douglass as a young man, possibly with supporting figures, and will blend with the landscape.
- Key quotes from Douglass’s plethora of writings will be displayed, possibly on large stone or metal slabs, or in more creative ways such as through light and metal work.
- A central gathering place allows for Descendants and families to have a meeting area, as well as serving as an area for quiet reflection.

TANGIBLE/INTANGIBLE RESOURCES:

- Empowerment; Finding Your Voice; Sense of Place and Accomplishment; Community and Family; A Call to Action

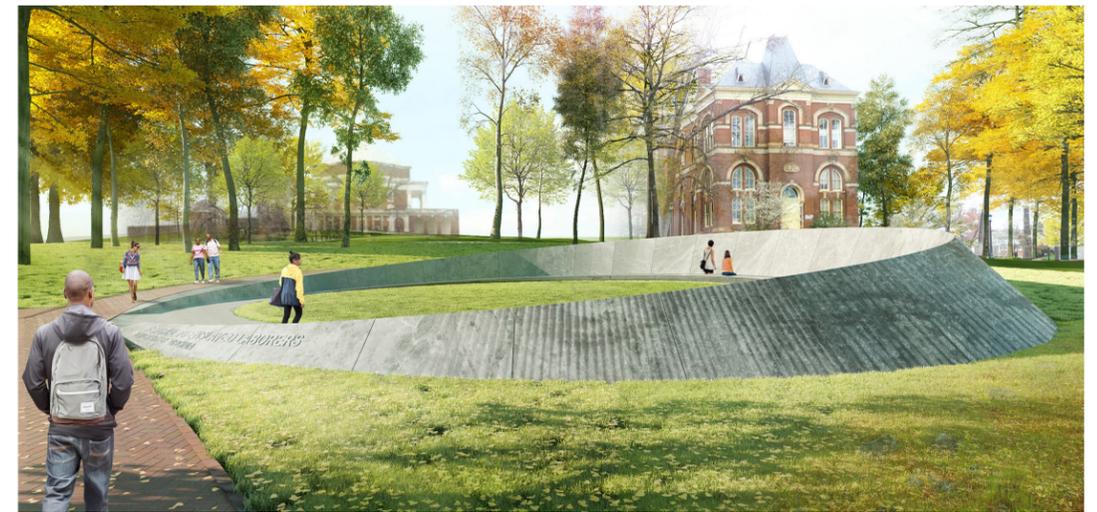
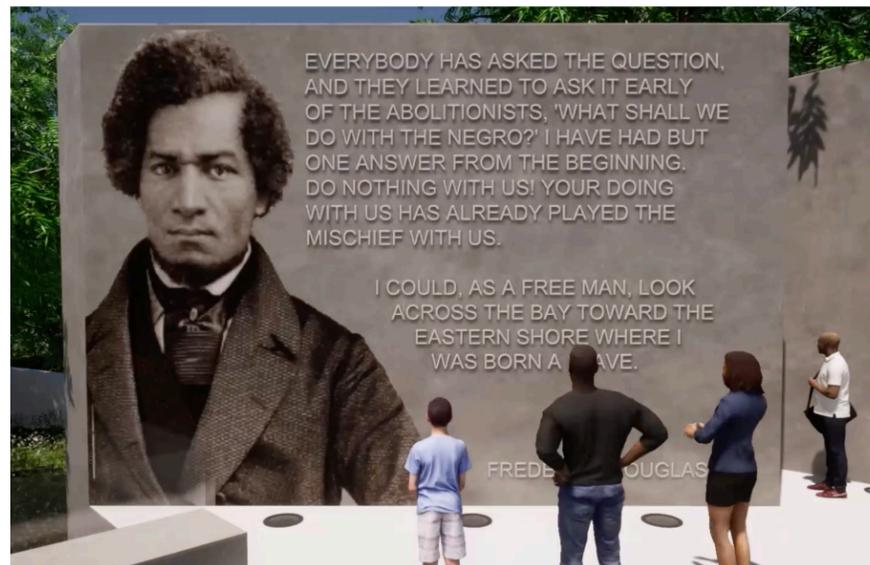
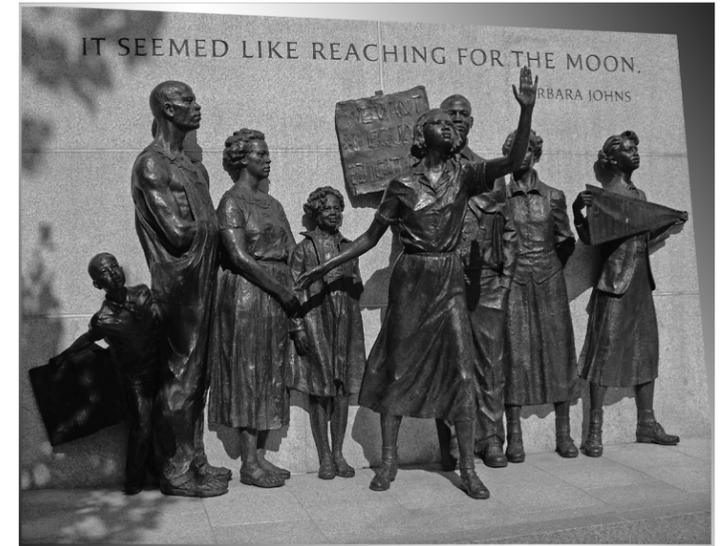
EMOTIONAL/INTELLECTUAL CONNECTIONS:

- Call to Action; Hope; Social Responsibility
- Multiple Perspectives; Douglass and how his perspectives grew over time; Abolition; Family ties



Recently installed waysides and a walkway currently greet visitors after arriving on site.

ARRIVAL/MEMORIAL AREA INSPIRATION



OVERVIEW

The Visitor Center will be the central gathering location of the park and provide the bulk of interpretation, as well as visitor amenities. We have proposed a two-phased approach, first utilizing the existing structure until the more permanent Visitor Center can be constructed.

INTERPRETIVE FOCUS:

- Douglass’ life is interpreted with a focus on his Talbot beginnings and experiences. Exhibits should highlight the impact of the environment and place on his life and the park’s unique connection to that past.
- Douglass’ oratory and writing skills are explored; visitors, especially young visitors, understand their own abilities to impact the world and their community and seek change.
- Viewscape Area: Interprets the landscape and its impact on Douglass. This area may repeat interpretation found at the water access, nature trails, and overlooks, which some visitors may not see or are unable to see due to accessibility.

DELIVERY METHOD:

- Permanent exhibit space that utilizes audiovisual components, interactives, and visitor participation in dynamic and memorable exhibits.
- Space for changing exhibits focused on related topics such as Civil Rights, abolition, Douglass abroad, etc.
- An auditorium/theater spaces allows for family reunions, small conferences, lecture series, and other special events and programming.

TANGIBLE/INTANGIBLE RESOURCES:

- Community; Freedom; The Past; Empathy; Sense of place; Connection to Other Regional Sites
- Empowerment; Finding Your Voice; Sense of Accomplishment; Community and Family; A Call to Action;

EMOTIONAL/INTELLECTUAL CONNECTIONS:

- I want to learn more; Hope; Loss; Appreciation for the Past and Douglass; Empathy; Bravery of individuals; Social Responsibility; Trauma; Adaptation; Resiliency in the face of Oppression
- Social justice; Slavery and economics of Talbot County; Connection to abolition and international travel; historical context; Impact of Douglass today; Inequity and perseverance in the face of that inequity; Multiple Perspectives; Douglass and how his perspectives grew over time, shaped by Talbot



The current building on-site may be temporarily repurposed for exhibits and visitor amenities. The future Visitor Center should be located in this same general area, acting as the central gathering point for the park.

VISITOR CENTER INSPIRATION

4



PROJECT:

Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

PHASE:

Location Plan -
Interpretive Planning

SCALE:

N/A

DRAWINGS:

OVERVIEW

The Tuckahoe River is a vital resource of the park and allowing visitors access to explore will be key. We propose adding a direct water connection for small boat launches, as well as viewsheds overlooking the river.

INTERPRETIVE FOCUS:

- How water provided new opportunities for freedom and access to other parts of the state, in addition to its use as a trade way.
- Natural resources with a focus on climate change, sustainability, and how individuals can take action.
- The interconnections of the Tuckahoe community and role of Douglass’s family in his formative years.

DELIVERY METHOD:

- Develop a trail/access point to allow visitors to connect directly with the water and launch a small kayak or canoe if desired.
- Strategically located waysides, interpretive panels, and interactives located along the increased trails of the Nature Preserve and along the water’s edge at the new boat access area and switchback trail.
- A newly developed water tour will allow visitors in kayaks, canoes, and other small boats to explore the importance of the Tuckahoe and Douglass’s life from the water. This will allow for new, unique ways to interact with the content and access the site’s key resources.

TANGIBLE/INTANGIBLE RESOURCES:

- Tuckahoe Creek; Wildlife; Wetlands vegetation; Waterlife

EMOTIONAL/INTELLECTUAL CONNECTIONS:

- Individual impact; Social responsibility; I can make a difference; Appreciation for the past and Douglass
- Conservation and need to continue to preserve the landscape; Community changes; Stewardship



Providing visitors with access to the Tuckahoe River, a key resource of the park, will be critical. Future programming and tours can be developed that focus on the water connections and their importance in Douglass’ time.

WATER ACCESS INSPIRATION



OVERVIEW

To retain the natural landscape and protect the marshlands, only trails with limited interpretation are proposed for this area. Trails may need additional support for river crossings. Interpretation along the trails will not be accessible to all visitors.

INTERPRETIVE FOCUS:

- Habitat succession; Natural vs human imprint on the landscape; Douglass' appreciation for the natural environment; Conservation and protecting the natural environment

DELIVERY METHOD:

- Strategically placed waysides and interpretive stations carry the content. Tactile elements and other components supporting the sights, sounds, and smells of nature are used.
- Elements should be designed to merge with into the surrounding environment.
- Any interpretation located on the trails will not be accessible to all visitors. Interpretation here should be repeated or made available in different context elsewhere throughout the park, possibly relying on the pull-off locations or the arrival/meadow areas.

TANGIBLE/INTANGIBLE RESOURCES:

- Physical landscape; Forests/trees; Wildlife; Bugs and insects
- Changing landscape and experiences; Sense of place; Call to action

EMOTIONAL/INTELLECTUAL CONNECTIONS:

- Individual impact; I want to learn more; social responsibility; I can make a difference
- Economics of Talbot County; Stewardship; Community changes; Conservation and need to continue to preserve the environment



The George Moore family donated 40.2 acres of wetlands to the park.

MARSHLAND AND NATURE PRESERVE INSPIRATION

6



Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Master Park Development Plan | Talbot County, Maryland



Appendix B

Environmental Systems Analysis



Natural Resource Inventory

Natural Resource Inventory of Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe and George C. and Naomi H. Moore Nature Preserve

The park is made up of two parcels. The larger parcel of 66.96-acres is Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe, consisting of lawn, meadow, forested steep slopes and the Tuckahoe and Norwich Creek waterfront. An abutting 40.2-acre parcel, known as the George C. and Naomi H. Moore Nature Preserve is primarily forested wetlands, located on the fresh-tidal Tuckahoe Creek. Both properties physically abut each other, sharing the Norwich Creek, internal boundary in common. The park in-total consists of 107.16-acres of undeveloped natural area and fallow agricultural fields.

The Talbot County park has a street address of 13211 Lewistown Road, Queen Anne, MD 21657. The park is managed by the Talbot County Department of Parks and Recreation. The park is accessed from Lewistown Road and is bounded by Lewistown Road (Route 303) on the west, the town of Queen Anne and Route 404 on the north, Tuckahoe Creek on the east, and Norwich Creek Drive on the south.

Soils

Three zones of soils comprise the park. All the upland fields, meadows, lawn and fallow agriculture ground nearest Lewistown Road, the park entrance, access service road, horse pasture and outbuilding are made-up of Hambrook Sandy Loam (HbA) and Hambrook-Sassafras Complex (HfA and HfB). These soils are designated as “*prime agricultural farmlands*,” having the best combination of chemical and physical properties to produce crops, pasture or forest. The State of Maryland has gone on to identify Sassafras Soil as the “*Maryland State Soil*.” The designation of “*prime farmlands*” is the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) highest designation for quality of soils. The Hambrook Sandy Loam and Hambrook-Sassafras Complex occur on fluviomarine terraces, flats or low hills of 0 to 2-percent slopes. They are comprised of sandy loam and loam, are well-drained, do not flood or pond, and with a depth to water table at between 42 and 72-inches. Ingleside Sandy Loam (IgA) from 0 to 2-percent is also a prime soil, of which a small, peninsula-shaped patch is mapped near the dead-end of Cannery Road at Moore Nature Preserve. Extending from this peninsula to the northwest are mapped Ingleside soils (IgC) on steeper slopes of 5 to 10-percent that are considered to be of statewide importance. The designation of statewide importance means that the soils can become quite fertile if appropriately managed, manipulated (i.e. terracing), or treated. Ingleside soils are generally located on knolls or terraces.

The second soil zone is the forested steep slopes of Tuckahoe Creek, which is also mapped as Hambrook-Sassafras Complex, but with 5 to 10-percent slopes or steeper. ESA documented most of these slopes as being 15-to 25-percent, and with a few areas reaching 25-percent slopes and greater. Reference the ESA soils map for visual details. This designation of soil has a landscape position as occurring on side slopes, hills, knolls and drop-offs. They are well-drained and do not flood or pond. Due to the severity of slope and sandy loam composition, these soils are predisposed to slope failure if disturbed, especially if the soil profile contains any impeding or impermeable clay lenses where seasonal groundwater can weep or slide from the sand over-top of the confining clay. It is common for this soil type to contain bench seeps at the toe of slope, and which was observed within the Park at a few locations.

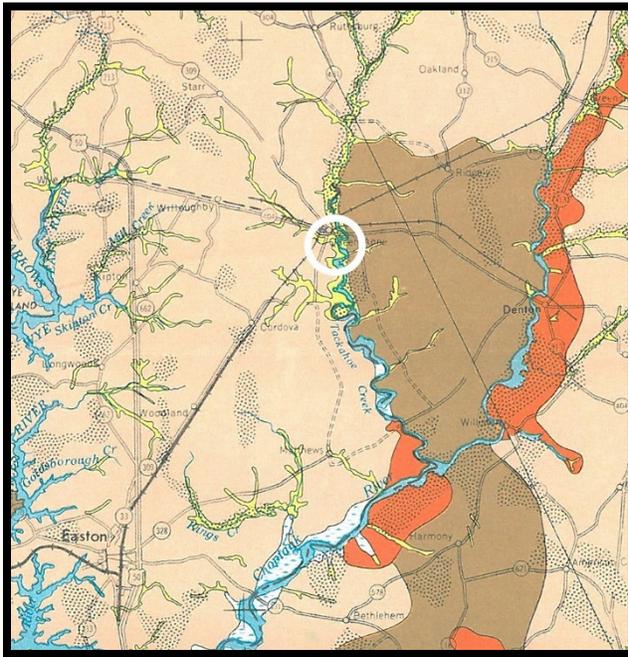
The third and final soil type from west to east across the park is full-hydric, wetland soils comprising the Tuckahoe Creek stream valley bottomlands, floodplain and creek. All the Moore Nature Preserve area is

mapped as having Nanticoke and Mannington Soils (NM) that are subject to twice-daily tidal flooding and Puckum Muck (Pk), which frequently flood. The Nanticoke and Mannington soils occur on floodplains, tidal flats and mud flats, and are very poorly drained silt loam. The Puckum Muck soils occur in swamps, depressions and floodplains, and are very poorly drained muck. All the mapped hydric soils are considered nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm).

Forestry – General

According to the *Vegetation Map of Maryland: The Existing Natural Forests, 1976*, Grace Brush, Cecilia Lenk and Joanne Smith, Johns Hopkins University, and *The Natural Forests of Maryland: An Explanation of the Vegetation Map of Maryland, 1977*, Grace Brush, Cecilia Lenk and Joanne Smith, Johns Hopkins University, all of Frederick Douglass Park resides within the *Swamp Chestnut Oak – Loblolly Pine Forest Association*. This is the largest forest type on the Maryland eastern shore and is characterized by the presence of swamp chestnut oak or willow oak (in the absence of swamp chestnut oak) and loblolly pine often occurring in the forest overstory. Common associate species include red maple, sweetgum, holly,

black gum, white oak, sweetbay magnolia, sweet pepperbush and highbush blueberry.



Two other major forest types occur near the Park and influence the overall species richness, as the Tuckahoe Creek riparian corridor acts as a genetic movement corridor. Within and immediately north of the park and along the river, is the mapped *River Birch – Sycamore Forest Association*, the most common forest type of all of Maryland’s western and eastern shore coastal plain waterways. This bottomland and floodplain association is typical of Maryland’s larger third-order, coastal plain, named stream valleys, consisting of the signature sycamore, occasional river birch and red maple, green ash, white oak, sweetgum, tulip poplar, holly, slippery elm, sassafras, ironwood, spicebush and arrowwood viburnum.

Vegetation Map of Maryland: The Existing Natural Forests

Immediately to the east on the other side of Tuckahoe Creek in Caroline County, is the mapped *Willow Oak – Loblolly Pine Forest Association*, which is characterized by loblolly pine and willow oak, and with swamp chestnut oak being absent (to differentiate from the *Swamp Chestnut – Loblolly Association*). Common associate species include red maple, sweetgum, black gum, holly, white oak, sassafras and pepperbush. This association may also contain Virginia pine in the uplands.

The subtle differences between these forest types have a lot to do with landscape position, hydrology and levels of historic disturbance, both from many iterations of harvesting and composition changes from the loss of American chestnut and now green ash. American beech has been considered occasional on the Maryland eastern shore. It is not a preferred lumber tree and typically left behind

during oak and hardwood high-grading or softwood removal for paper pulp and building lumber. Beech is now more commonly seen compared to historically.

Forestry – Site Specific

Pole-Stocked Hardwood Planting (6.3-acres) - Three forest types were documented at Frederick Douglass Park. From west to east, beginning at Lewistown Road is an area of planted trees dominated by sycamore and river birch. The sycamore averages about 6 to 7-inches in diameter. This hedgerow along Lewistown Road includes tulip poplar, sweetgum, black cherry, black locust, mulberry, eastern red cedar, sumac, multiflora rose, eastern baccharis and callery pear (Bradford pear) seedlings and saplings competing with the planted sycamore and river birch. Herbaceous species observed under the trees included poison ivy, Asiatic bittersweet, trumpet creeper, aster, blackberry, purple-top grass, Virginia jumpseed, curled dock, wingstem, white vervain, senna, pink smartweed and *Lespedeza* (bush clover).

Mature Steep Slope Hardwoods (11.0-acres) - The second zone of trees is associated with the forested steep slopes overlooking Tuckahoe Creek. The slope is characterized by mature hardwoods, primarily oak, along with a few larger loblolly pines. Because of the severity of slope, landowners have been reluctant to perform lumbering operations (high-grading) within the slope. It is an agricultural best management practice to retain all tree cover on steep slopes, to best protect them from slope erosion.

Observed species within the steep slopes included tulip poplar, southern red oak, white oak, black walnut, American beech, sweetgum, American holly, black locust, sycamore, loblolly pine, paw paw, green ash, red maple, black gum, hickory, willow oak and northern red oak. Groundcover included common greenbriar, bristly dewberry, Christmas fern and grape.

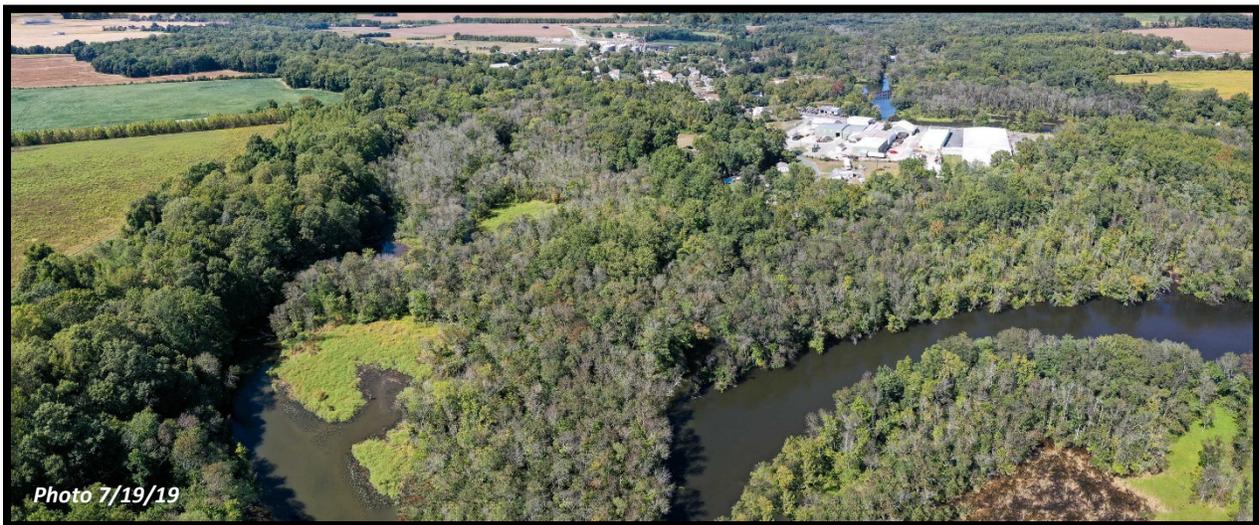
The steep slope stand has approximately 460 trees per acre, with an average mean of 6-inches diameter, and with a slightly overstocked basal area of 155. The most dominant species was tulip poplar, averaging 21-inches diameter and with 31 poplar per acre (15% frequency of occurrence).

Using Google Earth Pro the Park site has not changed since 1992 (27-years ago), which was the oldest aerial photos that we could obtain. The steep slope mixed hardwoods already look full-crowned and mature. The slope does have evidence of former high-grading, where selective hardwoods were removed from the slope, as evidenced by dozens of multi-trunked poplars observed. The age of the trees on the slope are estimated at between 75 (poplar fast growing) and 125-years old (beech slow growing). The slope does emulate some characteristics of old growth forest, having very large diameter trees, broad, open crowns, pit and mound topography and lack of invasives.

Forested Wetlands (42.6-acres) - The third zone of trees and forest type is the forested wetlands, which is the vast majority of the Moore Nature Preserve portion of the parkland tract. This portion of woodlands is primarily mapped as a full-hydric soil type. Tuckahoe Creek is fresh tidal and subject to the twice a day, high and low tide. At high tide much of the forested wetlands are near saturated, with groundwater at or near the surface. Portions of woodlands nearest the river may become periodically inundated. Tree and shrub species observed within the forested wetland included green ash, sycamore, red maple, slippery elm, sweetgum, black gum, black willow, silver maple, persimmon, sweetbay magnolia, white fringetree, winterberry, buttonbush, mulberry, paw paw, silky dogwood, devil's walkingstick, hibiscus, swamp rose, buttonbush, sumac, privet, spicebush, blackhaw viburnum and arrowwood viburnum. We may have seen pumpkin ash and swamp tupelo but did not take leaf, terminal bud, bark or seed samples for confirmation.

Groundcover species included broad-leaved and narrow-leaved cattail, water hemp, mistletoe, halberd-leaved tearthumb, arrow-leaved tearthumb, jewelweed, arrowhead (duck potato), wild rice, New England aster, false nettle, lady's thumb, pickerelweed, three-way sedge, blue iris, Virginia dayflower, climbing hempweed, jack-in-the-pulpit, Virginia creeper, Virginia whitegrass, New York ironweed, woolgrass, clearweed, hog peanut, grape fern, sweet cicely, common greenbriar, wood reedgrass, avens and rice cutgrass.

The forested wetlands contain approximately 613 trees per acre, with an average diameter of 6-inches and a modestly overstocked basal area of 145. Green ash is the most dominant species, at about 120 green ash per acre, averaging 9-inches diameter and a frequency of occurrence at nearly 25-percent of forest cover.



The trees devoid of leaves are the recently dead green ash trees that have succumbed to the emerald ash borer.

Green ash is a common bottomland, floodplain and forested wetland tree species at Frederick Douglass Park. Note the recent and extensive die-off of canopy crown in the photo above, which are all green ash that have died from the emerald ash borer (EAB).

The emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) is an Asian beetle that targets ash tree species. The adult female lays its eggs on the tree's bark. After hatching, the larvae bore into the tree and begin feeding on tissues that transport water and sugar within the tree. The destruction of these tissues ultimately kills the tree. In areas of Maryland where the beetle has been present since the early 2000s, EAB has been fatal to nearly 100% of ash trees.

- The non-native, invasive emerald ash borer (EAB) infests ash trees and is nearly 100% fatal.
- EAB is present throughout the eastern shore and is causing the death of thousands of ash trees.
- The loss of ash trees will have cascading effects on forest ecosystems and the plants and animals that live within them.
- Parks are managing damaged or dead ash trees that pose a threat to structures, trails, and roadways.

We are now more than ten years into the EAB invasion within Maryland forests, and ash tree density continues to decline. As more trees die, the density of standing dead trees (snags) has increased. It is expected that the number of ash snags will peak in the next year or two and then decline as standing dead trees ultimately fall to the forest floor. The scene in the photograph is typical up and down the Tuckahoe riparian corridor.

In natural areas, the loss of ash from the forest canopy will increase light availability in interior forests, which may have cascading ecological effects ranging from increased tree growth rates to invasion by early successional native and nonnative plant species. Another effect of the loss of ash may be changes to or loss of ash-dependent insects. Ash trees host upwards of 150 species of native moth and butterfly larva. Birds and other wildlife depend on these caterpillars for food. Ash seeds are also a food resource for a variety of birds and small mammals.

A mature bald cypress was observed growing along the bank of the Moore Nature Preserve on the Tuckahoe. If this tree was not planted, it would be significant in expanding the range of the cypress beyond the Pocomoke watershed in Worcester County and Battle Creek Cypress Swamp in Calvert County. Bald Cypress is only native to the southern coastal plain. Any populations north of Dorchester County or the Battle Creek Cypress Swamp in Calvert County should be considered non-native. Most non-native populations of Bald Cypress do not reproduce and should not be considered established populations unless there is proof of reproduction.



Rare Threatened and Endangered Species

ESA submitted an environmental review request to the Annapolis Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (federal species) and Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program (state species) requesting documentation of any known rare, threatened and/or endangered (RTE) plant or animal species occurring on-site at Frederick Douglass Park or nearby of similar habitat. The FWS has no records of federal RTE on-site or nearby, but in correspondence from DNR, dated October 23, 2019, they do have recent records.

Portions of the Park woodlands provide habitat for Forest Interior Dwelling (FID's) Birds. Based on applying Critical Areas Commission protocols for FID analysis, ESA has prepared a map graphic that does document areas that meet the criteria as FID habitat. DNR and CAC provide specific recommendations that are relatively consistent with park design, where they ask that we consider:

- Restrict development to non-forested areas
- Maximize the amount of forest interior (300-feet from forest edge)
- Minimize forest isolation
- Limit forest removal

- Minimize the number, length and width of driveways and roads
- Maintain forest canopy closure over roads and driveways
- Minimize lawn areas
- Maintain or create wildlife corridors
- Do not disturb forest habitat during breeding season (April-August)
- Use native species for all plantings
- Keep cats indoors
- Control whitetail deer to reduce browse and invasives
- Afforestation should target the ability to close-in gap openings

According to DNR, Norwich Creek is known to support three species of freshwater mussels, including:

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
Creeper	<i>Strophitus undulates</i>	In Need of Conservation
Triangle Floater	<i>Alasmidonta undulata</i>	Endangered
Dwarf Wedge Mussel	<i>Alasmidonta heterdon</i>	Endangered (also federally endangered)

The **Creeper** is a yellow-brown to greenish colored mussel with a thin and fragile shell. The species is distinctly averse to large rivers, and characteristic of smaller streams, with muddy bottoms and quiet water. They avoid riffles, and prefer protected pools and eddies with deposits of fine gravel and sand.

The **Triangle Floater** has a smooth and shiny yellowish shell with green rays that transition to black with age and maturity. It inhabits moderate to smaller sized streams often in mud or silted pools. This mussel can become locally abundant, going far up towards the headwaters. It does not favor riffles or rough water, but is usually found in the quieter parts but with some current. It lives mostly in a mixture of coarse or finer gravel with sand and mud and will also embed in mud between larger stones.

The **Dwarf Wedge Mussel** has a hump-backed shell that is yellowish, olive brown to blackish, with variable reddish-brown rays. It is typically found in shallow runs with sand and gravel substrate, often on the outside meander bend of a stream channel as it transitions into a pool. All of the identified mussels have a life span not exceeding 10-years and range from 2 to 4-inches in length.



Creeper



Triangle Floater



Dwarf Wedge

The only possible impact to Norwich Creek and any population of stream substrate mussels would be through the installation of a pedestrian bridge crossing over Norwich Creek to other useable parklands within the Moore Nature Preserve, boardwalk, small pier or boat launch, where only the vertical piers made out of pressure-treated wood or helical screw piers would be utilized. The installation of vertical

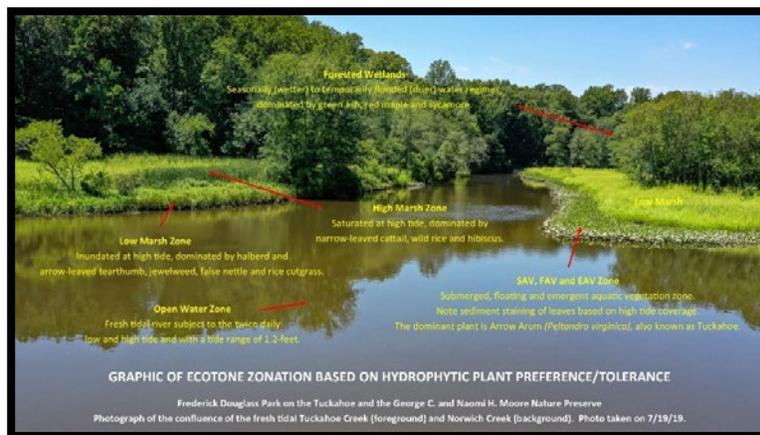
piers into Norwich Creek proper should not constitute a deleterious impact to mussel habitat, that being the soil bottom stream invert of the creek.

Jurisdictional Wetlands & Waters

Jurisdictional wetlands and waters are protected and regulated through the federal Clean Water Act and as administered through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). A *wetland* must meet three positive criteria of having wetland hydrology, wetland hydric soil and a preponderance of wetland hydrophytic vegetation. *Waters* are defined as a stream confined to bed and bank, and having a persistent base flow (perennial) or seasonal base flow (intermittent). A channel that flows only in response to direct precipitation (ephemeral) is considered upland drainage and not regulated.

One of the most significant attributes of Frederick Douglass Park is that it has direct water front access to the fresh tidal Tuckahoe and Norwich Creek's. This report includes ground-truthed mapping of the wetlands and waters observed within the Park. Reference the accompanying mapping for details. The Tuckahoe and Norwich Creek are classified as riverine perennial tidal, with an unconsolidated bottom, and with a water regime of being permanently flooded tidal water (R1UBV).

Tuckahoe and Norwich Creeks have an expansive area of active floodplain and bottomland habitat, most of which is classified as either emergent or forested wetlands. The emergent herbaceous wetlands, closer to the open, in-channel waterways, are classified as riverine, tidal, emergent, non-persistent and regularly flooded (R1EM2Q), which means that in-channel tidal flats, mud flats and/or sand bars grow annual and perennial grasses and forbs during the growing season, but die-back and may be covered by seasonal higher tidal stream water during the winter months (very specific and very wet hydro-period). These wetlands often include submerged, floating and emergent, obligate herbaceous vegetation such as arrow arum (tuckahoe), fragrant water lily, spatterdock, pickerelweed, arrowhead (duck potato) and water plantain, and which where arrow arum is the case at Frederick Douglass Park. Slightly drier emergent wetlands occur on-site, along the sides-of-channel, and are distinguished as being winter persistent rather than winter non-persistent (high marsh and some portions of the low marsh).



A 7/19/19 photograph showing the unique complexity of fresh tidal hydrology and vegetative response.

The bulk of the Moore Nature Preserve portion of the Park is classified as palustrine, forested wetlands with a seasonally flooded, tidal water regime (PFO1R). Along the interface with uplands, the wetland line may transition into drier, temporarily flooded ground (PFO1S), and where the capillary fringe of wetness succumbs to the upland edge (PFO1A).

The steep slopes which contain mature woodlands and overlook the Tuckahoe have four forested channels within the woods. The southernmost channel begins as ephemeral, but had seasonal base flow as observed in September of 2019 during a droughty period. The lowest portion of this channel is classified as riverine, intermittent, confined to a stream bed (R4SB). The other three more northerly forested swales are all considered upland drainage. Evidence of bench seepage at the base of the steep slopes was noted at a few locations and is a different primary water source of the forested wetlands that are otherwise associated with saturation from the Tuckahoe or Norwich Creek's. Reference the wetlands/waters mapping for details.

Pollinator Meadows

As you enter Frederick Douglass Park from Lewistown Road, the driveway entrance passes through a 21.6-acre fallow field that was formerly and recently used in agriculture. Being fallow for a few years now, the fields are taking on a meadow appearance. Dominant species observed included at least three species of goldenrod, foxtail millet, purpletop grass, tall fescue, horseweed, several species of aster, ryegrass, fennel, broomsedge, wingstem, switchgrass, Allegheny blackberry, annual ragweed, dogbane, crabgrass, three varieties of thistle, pink smartweed, fireweed, thoroughwort, pokeweed, sumac, poison ivy and seedlings of sweetgum, pear, tulip poplar, sycamore and black locust.

Interest has been expressed to manage the 20+ acre field as a pollinator meadow. Successional and modified herbaceous vegetation natural communities do exist throughout the Maryland coastal plain and are typically broomsedge dominated grasslands or ryegrass, Indian grass, bluestem and ruderal (weeds) cultivated meadows. The definition of a pollinator meadow is that it has a blend of a dozen plus species of nectar-rich flowering plants, with overlapping bloom times from March through November, then complimented with a selection of warm and cool season grasses. A pollinator meadow would promote habitat diversity for insects, butterflies, small mammals such as mole, vole, shrew, mice, rabbit, and ground nesting and old-field bird species, possibly even quail.

An effective meadow program starts with the need to prepare the soil. All perennial weeds or unwanted foliage must be removed from the site. These weeds will compete with desired vegetation for nutrients, sunlight and moisture. First, mow the fields as low as possible, running tractors over the ground several times to finely chop all above-ground growth. The success of the planting will depend on eradicating weeds before seeding. Glyphosate herbicide (i.e. Round-Up Pro with tracer dye, surfactant sticker/spreader) is sufficient and should be started in early spring, with multiple repeat applications throughout spring, summer and early fall. There is no need to till or disturb the soil. With a minimum of three separate applications of non-selective systemic herbicide through one growing season, should be adequate to effectively sterilize the surface soil of viable weed seed. Now you have a clean palate for the desired meadow seeding.

No-till drill seeding using a drill seeder is the preferred method to get the seed into the ground, inserted at approximately ¼-inch deep. Two companies that produce high quality pollinator meadow mixes include Ernst Seeds of Meadville, PA (800-873-3321, <https://www.ernstseed.com/>), and Pinelands

Nursery & Native Seed, Columbus NJ (609-291-9486, <http://www.pinelandsnursery.com/p/native-seed.html>).

The best time of year to seed is autumn, from September through October, with the second-best time being spring, from April through May. Maintenance in the form of mowing will be required after establishment. With 20+ acres available, it would be recommended that portions of the meadow be mowed in rotation (quarters, thirds or halves), whereby sections of un-mowed meadow are available to ensure that beneficial insects still have protected areas to provide them shelter and forage. A single section should be mowed once every two years, and no shorter than 8-to 10-inches. Spot treatments with herbicide may occasionally be necessary to eliminate undesired aggregates.

ESA has extensive experience with the design and build of pollinator meadows. We are aware of particular mixes that sustain seasonal color and interest, using native and local seed species. Installation should be performed via aggregation rather than by homogeneous coverage. Seeding should be complimented with flats of pint or quart-sized specialty aggregate plantings along trails, trail heads, trail intersections and exterior viewpoints.

Retention Prioritization and Recommendations

The forest type described as being the mature mixed hardwood stand on steep slopes is considered a retention prioritization, as the steep slopes are vulnerable to erosion failure if disturbed. Any trails that would descend off of the steep slopes, and down to the waterfront should include the same type of compliance standards as that issued by the Critical Areas Commission (CAC), and as afforded to any waterfront landowner. CAC standards include minimal slope clearing and the installation of wooden steps with landings or ADA compliant ramps with switchbacks.

An overriding lure of Frederick Douglass Park, is that it has public, fresh tidal, waterfront accessibility. Selective clearing and thinning to promote views to the river are highly desired. Based on slope sensitivity, vista overlooks should be built as wooden observation decks with safety rails. An elevated platform that would rise above the tree line could provide a commanding view of the river.

Ephemeral and upland drainage is not regulated. Significant portions of Frederick Douglass Park and Moore Nature Preserve contain regulated wetlands and waters that are considered area for priority retention. If any of these wetlands/waters should be disturbed, wetland permitting will likely be required through the Baltimore District of ACOE, and also through MDE. An example of activities that may require permitting would include the installation of shoreline treatments such as bulkheading or riprap, or the introduction of culvert drainage pipes or fill for trails over streams or wetlands, then also boardwalks, vista overlooks, bird blinds, piers or a boat launch along the tidal Tuckahoe.

Trails & Access to the Waterfront

A series of discussions, field walks, e-mails, tentative alignment flagging, and concept designs have been shared with the design team, with mapping and concept plans available under separate cover.

Interpretive Themes

A series of cultural and natural resource themes have been shared by the team members, with expansion of educational and interpretive displays and themes being considered, and available under separate cover.

Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Master Park Development Plan | Talbot County, Maryland



Appendix C

The Ottery Group



Archeological Assessment



Archeological Assessment for the
Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe,
Lewistown Road, Town of Queen Anne, Maryland

December 17, 2019

Prepared By:
Matthew Cochran, Lyle Torp, and Karl Franz

The Ottery Group has prepared this technical memorandum detailing the results of an archeological assessment conducted at the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe. The project area contains two parcels owned by Talbot County that encompass approximately 107.173 acres. The Ottery Group conducted the archeological assessment on behalf of the Talbot County Department of Parks and Recreation.

The objective of the assessment is to provide recommendations on whether archeological resources may be present in the project area in order to assist consulting parties in determining whether an identification (Phase I) survey is warranted. The assessment is intended to facilitate the ability of all parties to make informed decisions about the potential of the planned park development and their potential direct affects to archeological resources. Limited archival research was conducted to identify previously recorded archeological resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the impact area and to compile a partial tract history that would highlight any dwellings that may have been located on the tract. A site visit, including a walk over, was conducted on September 26, 2019.

The location of the project area is illustrated in Attachment 1. As this assessment is being conducted early in the planning process, no Area of Potential Effect (APE) has been established. For the purposes of the study, the entire property was assessed. The subject property consists of Parcels 4 and 14, located on Tax Map 6. Parcel 4 has been under county ownership since 2007, while Parcel 14 was acquired in 2009.

Environmental Setting

The project area is located within the Denton Plain district of the Coastal Plain physiographic province. This zone is characterized as an area of low topographic relief that serves as a drainage divide between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays (Reger and Cleaves 2008). The project area is located within the Tuckahoe Creek watershed (MDE 2019). The closest water source is Tuckahoe Creek, which essentially borders the project area. Topography within the project area generally consists of a broad upland terrace, with well-defined step banks leading to Tuckahoe Creek. The northeast portion of the project area is mapped as a wetland area associated with Tuckahoe Creek. The upland terrace located within the western portion of the project varies in elevation from 30 to 44 feet (AMSL). Wetlands located within the northeastern portion of the project vary in elevation from 2 to 5 feet (AMSL).

The Natural Resources Conservation Service maps 13 different soils within the project area. These soils can generally be divided between well-drained upland soils, located at the west of the project area and frequently flooded wetland soils located at the north and east of the project area. Well-drained upland soils account for approximately 44.8 percent of the total project area. These soils consist largely of Hambrook Sandy Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (HbA) and Hambrook-Sassafrass Complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes (HfA). Wetland soils, largely consisting of Puckum muck, frequently flooded (Pk), account for approximately 41.5 percent of the project area. The remaining soils mapped within the project area, accounting for approximately 13.7 percent of

the total area, are mapped as having significant slopes, ranging in steepness from 5 to 10 percent. Approximately 40 percent of the property is in open field while the rest is wooded or overgrown. Photographs of the project area are included as Attachment 2.

Methodology

The archeological assessment consisted of limited documentary research and a site reconnaissance walk over. Documentary research was conducted using the following online archives and collections: Medusa, the State of Maryland's cultural resources GIS portal, The Library of Congress American Memory Collection, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) The National Map. A review of previously identified archeological sites and previous archeological surveys was also conducted. The research was used to locate previously identified sites, archeological surveys and historic maps of the vicinity of the project area.

A site walk over was conducted to confirm the conditions of the project area and to photographically document the property. No excavation was conducted as part of the assessment.

Archeological Potential

An archeological predictive model uses environmental factors from the locations of previously identified archeological sites to extrapolate the likely locations of sites that have yet to be found. The results of the model evaluate archeological potential, the likelihood of archeological sites to be present in a given location. Potential is identified in a scale of high, medium, and low. Modern or historical disturbance to an area can lessen the integrity of archeological sites, but does not affect the archeological potential for sites to exist in a given location. Based on generally accepted predictive models, the most likely location for prehistoric period habitation sites is on relatively level, well-drained soils within 150 meters of fresh water, particularly at stream confluences and headwaters. Specialized activity sites do not necessarily conform to this predictive model.

Historic period archeological sites are more accurately defined through cultural rather than environmental variables. Means of transportation are keys to the presence of domestic and industrial sites. These sites are usually situated within 100 meters of a historic roadway or navigable waterways. Historic maps and aerial photographs are effective in documenting changes in the development of towns since the mid-nineteenth century.

Probability is a measure of the likelihood that an archeological deposit exists at the time of survey. The presence of modern or historic disturbances can lower the chances of encountering intact deposits. It is possible for a given area to have a high potential for the presence of archeological sites based upon environmental factors, and a low probability encountering intact archeological resources based on prior development, access to testable land surfaces, or various types of soil disturbances. Because the likelihood of encountering intact resources would be low, the overall potential to yield potentially significant data is lowered.

The absence of previously recorded archeological sites in the project vicinity does not necessarily increase or diminish the probability of encountering archeological sites in the project area, unless a previously identified archeological site is known to exist within or immediately adjacent to the study area. The absence or low quantity of previously identified archeological sites is typically a result of the lack of systematic professional survey and is not considered a reason to discount the likelihood for archeological sites to be present within the project area bounds.

Previous Investigations

The review of archeological survey data utilizing the MHT's Maryland Cultural Resources Information System (Medusa) indicates that no previously recorded archeological sites are present within the park boundaries and that the tract has not been the subject of any previous archeological investigation.

Nine previous archeological surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. The majority of these surveys were conducted to the north of the project area and were associated with varying road and highway construction projects (Barse 1990; Lee et al. 2007; Lee et al. 2014; Lee et al. 2015). Additional archeological surveys conducted within the vicinity of the project area include a survey of Tuckahoe State Park (Handsman and Borstel 1974); a survey associated with Delmarva Power (Simons et al. 1994); a terrestrial-based research project (Lowery 1995); and two underwater archeology surveys (Cox 2015; Thompson 2000).

A total of eight archeological sites have been identified within one-mile of the project area (Table 1). All eight of these sites were identified as the result of professional archeological surveys. Identified archeological resources include both prehistoric and historic period contexts. Prehistoric resources include a single Early and Middle Woodland base camp and two non-diagnostic lithic scatters. Historic-period archeological sites include nineteenth and twentieth century artifact scatters, an eighteenth-century farmstead, and the seventeenth through twentieth century town of Hillsboro. Identified archeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area are generally found on well-drained ground consisting of upland flat areas and terraces in relatively close proximity to Tuckahoe Creek or its tributaries.

There are twenty-eight previously-identified architectural resources within one mile of the subject property. Of these, one is listed on the National Register. The NR-listed St. Paul's Episcopal Church (CAR-6), constructed c.1858, is a board-and-batten Gothic Revival style church located in Hillsboro, Caroline County, and is located 0.5 miles from the project area. The Hillsboro Survey District (CAR-350), surrounding St. Paul's Episcopal Church and located adjacent to the eastern bank of Tuckahoe Creek, consists of approximately fifty-seven contributing elements dating from c.1784-1920. Contributing elements to the Hillsboro Survey District primarily consist of residential structures demarcating a linear town plan that extends from Tuckahoe Creek to Ridgely Road (MD 480). The Hillsboro Survey District abuts the project area. The closest listed historical property to the western part of the project area is Knotts Farm (T-74), a nineteenth century frame Italianate farm house, located to the immediate west of Frederick Douglass Park on the western side of Lewistown Road (MD 303). The historic residential structure, located to the south of the project area, along Norwich Creek Road, is not currently listed and has not been surveyed to be listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP).

Table 1: Recorded Archeological Sites within One Mile of the Project Area.

Site Number (Name)	Survey Level	Landform	Description	Report Reference
18CA86 (Quarry)	Phase I	Interior Flat	Multicomponent: prehistoric lithic quarry reduction station, 19th-20th century field scatter	Barse 1990
18CA87 (Tuckahoe)	Phase I/II	Interior Flat/High Terrace	Multicomponent: Early & Middle Woodland base camp, Late Woodland scatter; 19th & 20th century scatter, Mid 20th C. refuse	Barse 1990; Lee et al. 2007; Lee et al. 2014
18CA229 (Brown)	Phase I	High Terrace	Multicomponent: 18th century farmstead; prehistoric isolate	Lee et al. 2007
18CA243 (Hillsboro Town)	Phase I	Floodplain/Terrace	Historic: 17th to 20th century town site, streetscape	Lee et al. 2015
18CA244 (Luther Short)	Phase I	Terrace	Historic: Late 19th-early 20th century domestic artifact concentration	Lee et al. 2015

18QU1033 (Cordova Road)	Phase I	Upland Flat	Historic: 19th-20th century redeposited field/road debris scatter	Lee et al. 2014
18QU1034 (Mountaire Farms)	Phase I	Upland Flat	Historic: 19th-20th century low-density rural artifact scatter	Lee et al. 2014
18QU1035 (Delmarva Power & Light)	Phase I	Upland Flat	Historic: 19th-20th century low-density, rural domestic scatter	Lee et al. 2014

Prehistoric Context

There are three general prehistoric cultural traditions recognized in the Mid-Atlantic region: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. Originally developed as cultural historical units primarily intended to classify temporal and spatial site attributes, these traditions are defined by diagnostic artifact forms and assemblages. In more recent years, this scheme has been modified to emphasize cultural adaptations to changing ecological conditions. While the various terms continue to be used, their use is now as much behavioral as classificatory.

Table 2: Prehistoric Complexes and Phases (MAC, 2002).

Cultural Period	Description
Paleoindian 13,000 BP - 11,500 BP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold and dry climate; open spruce and pine forests • Populations are small family bands of approximately 15 individuals • Tools consist of spears, hide scrapers, woodworking scrapers, knives, and choppers; cherts and jaspers are preferred over other stone materials due to more durable edges • Hunters and gatherers travel over large territories of 75-250 miles exploiting the most easily gathered foods
Archaic 11,500 BP – 3,250 BP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm and wet climate; broad leaved nut-bearing trees filled the forests • Populations steadily increased • Tools consist of spears, spear throwers, axes for woodworking, net sinkers for fishing, and grinding stones for processing seeds and nuts • Hunters and gatherers travel over smaller territories of 50-100 miles
Transitional 4,850 BP – 2,800 BP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm and dry climate; less predictable food resources • Hunting, gathering, fishing, and gardening; travel in territories of 25-75 miles • Extensive trade network in the Mid-Atlantic develop • Population pressure results in significant technological changes including steatite bowls used as cooking containers and large, broad-bladed points and knives (Broadspear technology)
Early Woodland 3,250 BP – 2,050 BP Middle Woodland 2,050 BP – 950 BP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm and wet climate • Possible decrease in populations, but data is poor • Fewer base camp movements and more permanent settlements • Fired clay pottery is introduced to the tool assemblage • Hunting and fishing continues, evidence of flour production from gathered seeds • Gardening intensifies using a variety of plants such as maygrass, knotweed, chenopodium, squash, and little barley
Late Woodland 950 BP – 1550 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of the Medieval Warming and beginning of the Little Ice Age • Native American populations reach their maximum size • The bow and arrow becomes the dominant tool for hunting; pottery becomes progressively thinner, more durable, and culturally distinctive; ornamental items appear, stone and earthenware pipes become common

Cultural Period	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting, fishing, and gathering of wild foods continues along with and increasing dependence on domesticated plants such as corn, beans, and squash • Settlements increase in size from a few houses to villages with a circular plan and up to fifty family-size houses surrounding a central plaza; some villages consist of longhouses that include large extended families
Contact 1550 AD – 1750 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Ice Age; generally cool or cold with periodic warm periods • A time of cultural transition • Native American tools are replaced with European equivalents • Significant cultural boundaries exist between Europeans and Native Americans and at times they exploit each other for mutual gain • By the end of the mid-18th century, tribal life by Native Americans ends by a combination of warfare and disease

Historic Context

European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay and Eastern Shore first occurred in the late sixteenth century, when Giovanni Verrazano mapped the eastern seaboard and John Smith's mapping of the Chesapeake Bay. Smith in particular created a detailed and relatively accurate map that documented several native settlements, although he failed to identify Tuckahoe Creek. By 1631, William Claiborne, expanding out from the English colony at Jamestown, instituted a trading post in the Chesapeake in the vicinity of or on Kent Island. This was followed by the settlements of St. Mary's (1634) and Providence (1649) on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake. The pattern of English settlement worked from the confluence of the Chesapeake Bay and various rivers proceeding upstream to interior lands. Land patents were issued for tracts in what would become Talbot County beginning in the 1650s. Those that were located in the northeast corner of the county, including the project area, were patented in the last quarter of the seventeenth century (Preston 1983). During the next 100 years, as the settler population grew, native tribes became marginalized, and by the end of the seventeenth century, only the Nanticoke and Choptank tribes were present on the Eastern Shore. The Treaty of Lancaster in 1744 further curtailed the rights of Native Americans in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, who by that time were relegated to three reservations.

During the earliest period of settlement, the economy was based upon trade with the native population, primarily in beaver pelts. As settlement spread and tracts of land were patented and tenanted, the cultivation of crops, primarily tobacco, became the focus of the regional economy. The prominence of tobacco was not to be overtaken until the mid-nineteenth century (Preston 1983). The changeover was mandated by the successively smaller yields gained from the soils depleted by tobacco cultivation. With the decline of tobacco cultivation, the number of enslaved individuals declined dramatically, and the size of land parcels began to shrink. Breakthroughs in food preservation technology, transportation, and factory production led to the development of the canning industry, which prospered in Talbot County in the second half of the nineteenth century (Burton 1986).

The reliance on tobacco informed the development of towns across the Eastern Shore, with small town cores surrounded by large agricultural holdings. An Anglican chapel-of-ease is documented in historical records in the vicinity of Hillsboro, located on the eastern bank of Tuckahoe Creek by 1694. Although Hillsboro, as a formally recognized town, did not exist until the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the location of an Anglican chapel in its vicinity suggests notable colonial occupation of the area as early as the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Further, this suggests that Tuckahoe Creek was navigable as far north as the project area, but not to deep-water vessels, a fact that limited economic development in Talbot County prior to the introduction of the railroad (Zug-Gilbert 2001a). Contemporary nautical charts depicting the course of Tuckahoe Creek (NOAA 2018) indicate depths varying from 8 to 30 feet near the confluence with the Choptank

River, decreasing to two feet past Griffin and the inlet of Deep Branch. Depths within approximately 1.5 miles south of Queen Anne and Hillsboro are no more than 1 to 4 feet, navigable only for smaller watercraft. Surviving examples of bugeye and skipjack vessel construction have drafts of 2 to 3 feet and were designed with flatter hulls for versatility. Historically, Tuckahoe Creek may have been deeper, but even barring this, most of the creek would have been accessible to small, shallow-draft vessels such as skiffs and dugouts. Additional indications of early eighteenth century colonial occupation in the vicinity of the project area is evidenced c.1709, with the construction of the first bridge crossing Tuckahoe Creek. As previously stated, town development in the area was formalized c.1784, with the establishment of residential and commercial lots in Hillsboro.

During the nineteenth century, the population of the area rose steadily. Maps and land records dating to the first and second quarter of the nineteenth century indicate that by that time the entire western bank of Tuckahoe Creek was divided amongst large landholdings used principally for agrarian purposes. Town development on the western side of Tuckahoe Creek did not occur until the 1850s, with the creation of Morganville, later known as Queen Anne (Zug-Gilbert 2001b). Located to the immediate north of the project area, the settling and development of Queen Anne coincided with the laying of the north-to-south Maryland and Delaware Railroad line (Hayman 1979).

The existence of Tuckahoe as a named place derives in part from Frederick Douglass's 1855 autobiography, where he describes his upbringing there in the home of his grandmother Betsey Baily during the 1820s. There is a Tuckahoe Church on Dennis Griffith's 1795 map of Maryland, north of the current study area opposite Hillsborough (Hillsboro) on the west side of Tuckahoe Creek, but Hillsborough was the place name associated with this church while Tuckahoe Creek is more so a geographical marker. Douglass does not describe Tuckahoe as an African American community, but as a backwater district adjacent to Tuckahoe Creek and the productive fishing waters of the Choptank River (Douglass 1855). Douglass is likely referring to the dispersed community of farms clustering along the west side of Tuckahoe Creek as "Tuckahoe." In his GIS-based reconstruction of the geography of Douglass's early life, Skolnik (2019:301) depicts Tuckahoe enclosing the farm that had belonged to Aaron Anthony, Douglass's former owner, so that the slaveholding of Anthony and those of adjacent slaveowning farmers comprise the community of which Douglass's grandparents were a part. This community may well have cohered beyond the end of slavery. Further historical research is necessary to characterize the African American community that Douglass was born into, which would have been connected with farms and plantations in Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Anne's counties by extended family relationships among enslaved people who were moved around against their will, as Douglass was moved onto the Lloyd family's plantation at Wye House (Leone, et al. 2018). Additional research including oral history is necessary to adequately address the persistence of this community after emancipation.

During the early twentieth century, a statewide effort was initiated to make roads passable to automobile traffic, including the construction of hundreds of bridges and the improvement of roads. The second quarter of the century saw the push for rural electrification and telephone service. The opening of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in 1952 opened the Eastern Shore to beach tourism and provided a greater connection with the rest of the state.

A review of historical maps provides additional evidence of historic period development within the vicinity of the project area. The earliest maps of Maryland were based on the John Smith map that did not include Tuckahoe Creek and accordingly do not depict the project area. The 1673 Augustine Hermann map indicates colonial settlement within the vicinity of the project area and clearly identifies Tuckahoe Creek (Attachment 2). The 1795 Dennis Griffith map of Maryland is the earliest to show significant detail of the region. This map indicates the ancestral route of MD 303, located to the immediate west of the project, as well as a Tuckahoe Church, located to the north of what is now MD 404 (Attachment 3). The town of Hillsborough (Hillsboro) is depicted as a primary transportation hub with six roads leading into it. These roads are also indicated on an 1834 soils map of Maryland (Attachment 4). The earliest indication of land use and ownership on a historic

map is seen on an 1858 map of Talbot County depicting farm boundaries (Attachment 5). The vicinity of the project area is fully settled by this time. This map indicates that the western portion of the project area was owned by J. Knotts, while J. Morgan owned the northeastern portion of the project area. A descendant of Aaron Anthony, the owner of Frederick Douglass prior to his escape from Maryland to New York, is also depicted on the map as J.P. Anthony, whose property is located to the south of Mill Creek approximately one mile to the south of the project area. In addition to farm ownership and boundaries, the 1858 map of Talbot County also shows the earliest representation of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, located to the west of the project area. Additional late nineteenth century development within the vicinity of the project area can be seen in the 1875 map of Talbot County (Attachment 6). In particular, this map denotes train stations associated within the Maryland and Delaware Railroad as well increased town development in Queen Anne and Hillsboro. Interestingly, development does not appear on any portions of the subject property; indicating that it was likely still used for agricultural purposes. This pattern of agrarian use is also depicted on early twentieth century USGS topographic survey maps and is common on the Eastern Shore, where consolidated small lots within towns are surrounded by widely spaced large agricultural tracts that remain in families for successive generations (Attachment 7 and Attachment 8). One notable exception is the depiction of the early twentieth century farmhouse located to the immediate south of the project area.

Results of Archeological Assessment

In addition to background research, a walkover of portions of the subject property was conducted on September 26, 2019, to verify land conditions and to determine whether any noticeable surface conditions were indicative of the potential presence of cultural resources. Much of the western portion of the project area is in recently overgrown fields, which generally provided good vistas to assess landforms (Attachment 9). The upland terrace landform on the west side of the project area was nearly level and ended at a bluff overlooking Tuckahoe Creek. The bluff was interrupted by intermittent steep-sided drainages, leaving peninsular areas that are optimal for hunting blinds. The drainages lead to a narrow flood plain (Attachment 10), covered in woodland or scrub overgrowth. Because of the presence of wetlands, the eastern portion of the project area was surveyed from a boat on Tuckahoe Creek.

The walk over confirmed that the western half of the project area had been used for agricultural purposes and that a limited amount of modern infrastructure (i.e. a residential house and modern fences) were located on the tract (Attachment 11). In addition, the walk over confirmed the presence of the c.1900 historic house and outbuildings, located to the immediate south of the project area and documented on USGS topographic maps (Attachment 12). The eastern portion of the project area appears to be covered in secondary regrowth, suggesting that it was formerly cleared and likely used for agriculture. Aerial photographs and publicly available Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery of the project area show that there are potentially manmade features within the eastern portion of the project area, including what may be a horse track and road traces.

A review of cultural resources surveys within one mile of the project area, combined with historic background research and a limited walk over of the subject property, indicates that portions of Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe have the potential to contain both pre-contact Native American as well as historic period archeological resources (Attachment 13).

The previously identified archeological sites indicate that the immediate vicinity of the project area was occupied during the Woodland Period, but there are sites within the wider area of Talbot County that may range from Paleoindian occupations through the period of European Contact. The seventeenth century Herrmann map indicates the presence of Native American habitation along the length of Tuckahoe Creek. In general, Pre-contact Native American archeological resources may be located in upland well-drained portions of the subject property that are within approximately 150-meters of the Tuckahoe Creek. In

particular, several flat well-drained upland bluff areas protruding out into the Tuckahoe Creek floodplain are considered to have a high potential to contain Native American archeological resources, most likely short-duration hunting camps that would be revisited over a long duration. In addition, well-drained upland areas located to the west of Tuckahoe Creek may have a medium potential to have prehistoric archeological resources. Portions of the property area with slopes greater than 5 percent, as well as lowland wet portions of the property principally located to the north and east of the project area, have a low potential to contain prehistoric archeological resources.

A review of previous archeological surveys within one mile of the project area and a review of historic documents and maps, indicates that historic archeological resources, dating from the late seventeenth through the early twentieth centuries, may be found within portions of the project area (Attachment 13). In general, historic period archeological sites are most typically found within 100 meters of a historic roadway or navigable waterway. The upland western portion of the project area is bounded by a historic road, the ancestral route of MD 303, located to the west; and is bound to the east by Tuckahoe Creek. Historic maps indicate early colonial occupation within the vicinity of the project area as early as c.1673 and continue to document historical development within the vicinity of the project area through the early twentieth century. At present, evidence suggests that the subject property has been principally used for agricultural purposes throughout this time period. The use of the property for agricultural purposes may imply the potential for the property to contain domestic structures, agricultural out buildings, and slave quarters dating from the late seventeenth century through the nineteenth century.

In addition to areas adjacent to the historic road and the general vicinity of the c.1900 house located immediately south of the project area, flat well-drained areas protruding out into the Tuckahoe Creek floodplain appear to have a high potential to contain historic archeological resources. Portions of the property area with slopes greater than 5 percent, as well as wet, lowland portions of the property, principally located to the north and east of the project area, have a low potential to contain historic archeological resources. However, it is worth noting that a review of LiDAR data appears to indicate two anomalies located within the northeastern wetland portion of the project area. The first appears as a small circular landform potentially adjacent to a road trace. The second appears as a large oval, reminiscent of a horse track. Interestingly this anomaly does not show on historic USGS topographic maps but does appear as less dense forest cover in aerial photographs (Appendix 14). The presence of these historic period land features probably date to the nineteenth century and are indicative of the rising water levels that increasingly threaten shoreline archeological sites on the Eastern Shore.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This assessment provides baseline archeological data that is a valuable tool in developing master plans for public projects such as the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe. Talbot County has a long history that is preserved to a significant degree in surrounding towns and farms dispersed across the landscape. In addition to the array of above-ground historic architectural resources that convey the county's past, there is a relatively untapped and unexplored archeological past that encompasses the thousands of years of Native American history, as well as the history of the county from the seventeenth through the twentieth century.

The consideration of cultural resources is necessary for the proposed development of the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe, during both the current master planning and later permitting stages of the project. At the master plan stage, the knowledge of the cultural history of the tract may be used to inform the development and selection of plan components and identify potential stakeholder interest. In addition, there are numerous ways that cultural history and archeology can be actively or passively promoted to the public within the park itself. Continued development of interpretive themes, such as the stewardship of archeological and historical resources, may be one potential avenue of park interpretation.

At the permitting stage, as the project plan components are being implemented on the park, the use of state or federal funds for the project may result in regulatory requirements in order to comply with federal laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), or similar state-level regulations such as the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985. Regulatory reviews for cultural resources may be triggered by the use of federal funds, or for federal permitting, for projects requiring wetland permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or Maryland Department of the Environment. Under state and federal laws, both entities and the project sponsor must consult with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT, also State Historic Preservation Office/SHPO) to determine whether proposed development of the tract into the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe will adversely affect significant archeological or historical resources on the property. The determination of effects, whether adverse or not, is predicated upon the completion of progressive investigations on the property to identify and evaluate archeological sites on the property, and then consult to mitigate adverse impacts to these site(s). Identification surveys involve reconnaissance or systematic shovel testing or surface collection while evaluation typically involves more intensive and targeted excavations. Mitigation is the final stage of archeological investigation and may involve additional excavations, some level of public outreach, and preparation of technical reports, but may also include measures for site protection and interpretation.

It is imperative that County officials undertake consultations with federal and/or state regulatory entities early in the permitting process to determine the most efficient strategies and approach for satisfying the regulatory requirements. Cultural resource compliance efforts can be staged, depending upon the schedule for build-out, and may focus on one segment of the master plan at a time. However, staging the completion of archeological studies to the various incremental phases of the master plan, may result in higher overall costs to complete the studies and will add additional time to future project schedules. The implementation of an archeological survey may be timed to coincide with other land-use developments of the property, particularly any meadow construction plan that would involve plowing, which would allow for a controlled surface collection of large swaths of the project area. Generally, it is more efficient from a cost and planning perspective to do a complete archeological survey of a property to identify all archeological sites that exist on the tract. In this way, planners and County officials can know potential constraints related to the presence of archeological sites on the property and can more effectively use that information to navigate compliance requirements that might arise during permitting. If archeological survey is delayed until incremental project components are proposed for implementation, considerable time is added to the process in order to complete consultation with SHPO and project proponents for individual elements of park development. Subsequent stages of archeological study following identification efforts may be reasonably postponed to accommodate appropriate planning and consultation to avoid or mitigate impacts. The early completion of archeological survey also enhances the ability to integrate cultural resources into park interpretive efforts.

Curation of artifacts will also be an essential part of any archeological work on the property. The County will assume ownership and responsibility for any artifacts and records that are part of this project. The County may seek to curate all archeological collections at the Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard (Calvert County), Maryland, or at a suitable repository within the county.

Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Current Aerial Photograph of the Project Area
- Attachment 2: Approximate Location of the Project Area on the 1673 Augustine Hermann *Virginia and Maryland*
- Attachment 3: Approximate Location of the Project Area on the 1795 Dennis Griffith *Map of the State of Maryland*
- Attachment 4: Approximate Location of the Project Area on the 1834 J.H. Alexander *Report on the New Map of Maryland*
- Attachment 5: Approximate Location of the Project Area on the 1858 Dilworth and Smith *Map of Talbot County with Farm Limits*
- Attachment 6: Approximate Location of the Project Area on the 1875 A. Hoen and Co. *Map of Talbot County, Maryland*
- Attachment 7: Location of the Project Area on the 1905 USGS Denton, MD Quadrangle
- Attachment 8: Location of the Project Area on the 1944 USGS Ridgely, MD Quadrangle
- Attachment 9: Photographs of the Project Area
- Attachment 10: Photographs of the Project Area
- Attachment 11: Photographs of the Project Area
- Attachment 12: Photographs of the Project Area
- Attachment 13: Areas of High, Medium, and Low Potential to Contain Archeological Resources
- Attachment 14: LiDAR Imagery Showing Historic Period Cultural Anomalies

Qualifications of Investigators:

MATTHEW COCHRAN - Archeologist - Field Supervisor

University of Maryland at College Park, M.A.A, Anthropology, 2001
George Mason University, B.A., Anthropology, 1998

Mr. Cochran has over twenty years of experience in archeology and cultural resources management in the Mid-Atlantic region. He has directed and managed Phase I surveys, Phase II evaluations and Phase III mitigation projects of both historic and prehistoric archeological sites. In addition, he has experience in conducting NEPA documentation, Phase I ESAs and internal cultural resources reviews for the MD Department of Transportation, State Highways Administration. Mr. Cochran currently serves as an archeological field director, in which he is responsible for the implementation of scopes of work for cultural resources management projects. His duties include: liaise with clients and regulatory agency staff; overseeing field investigations; laboratory analyses and the production of technical reports. He is qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for archeology (36 CFR 61), and regularly publishes and presents professional papers on the archeology of the Mid-Atlantic region.

LYLE C. TORP, RPA - Principal Investigator

University of Maryland at College Park, PhD-ABD, Anthropology
University of South Florida, MA, Anthropology (Public Archeology), 1992
Wake Forest University, BA, Anthropology, 1988

Lyle Torp has over 25 years of experience in Cultural Resource Management. Since 1998, he has directed the technical and business operations of The Ottery Group. He regularly consults on issues related to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), conducts environmental assessments under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and performs a variety of services related to archeological and historical assessments and historic preservation planning. He has extensive experience planning and performing Phase I, Phase II and Phase III cultural resource investigations, and has served as Principal Investigator on numerous research and compliance-related projects. Mr. Torp is fully-qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 61, and is certified in archeology by ROPA.

KARL FRANZ- Archeologist - Field Supervisor

Saint Mary's College of Maryland, B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, 1991

Karl Franz has a broad experience in cultural resource management with a specialization in archeology. He has over twenty-five years of archeological experience and has managed archeological fieldwork in 14 states in the eastern half of the country, with a focus in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Regions of the United States. He has directed archeological excavations for a variety of public, private, and government clients for purposes that range from compliance-driven to research studies. In addition to project management and laboratory direction, Mr. Franz has authored over 100 cultural resources technical reports and several hundred telecommunications assessments and letter reports.

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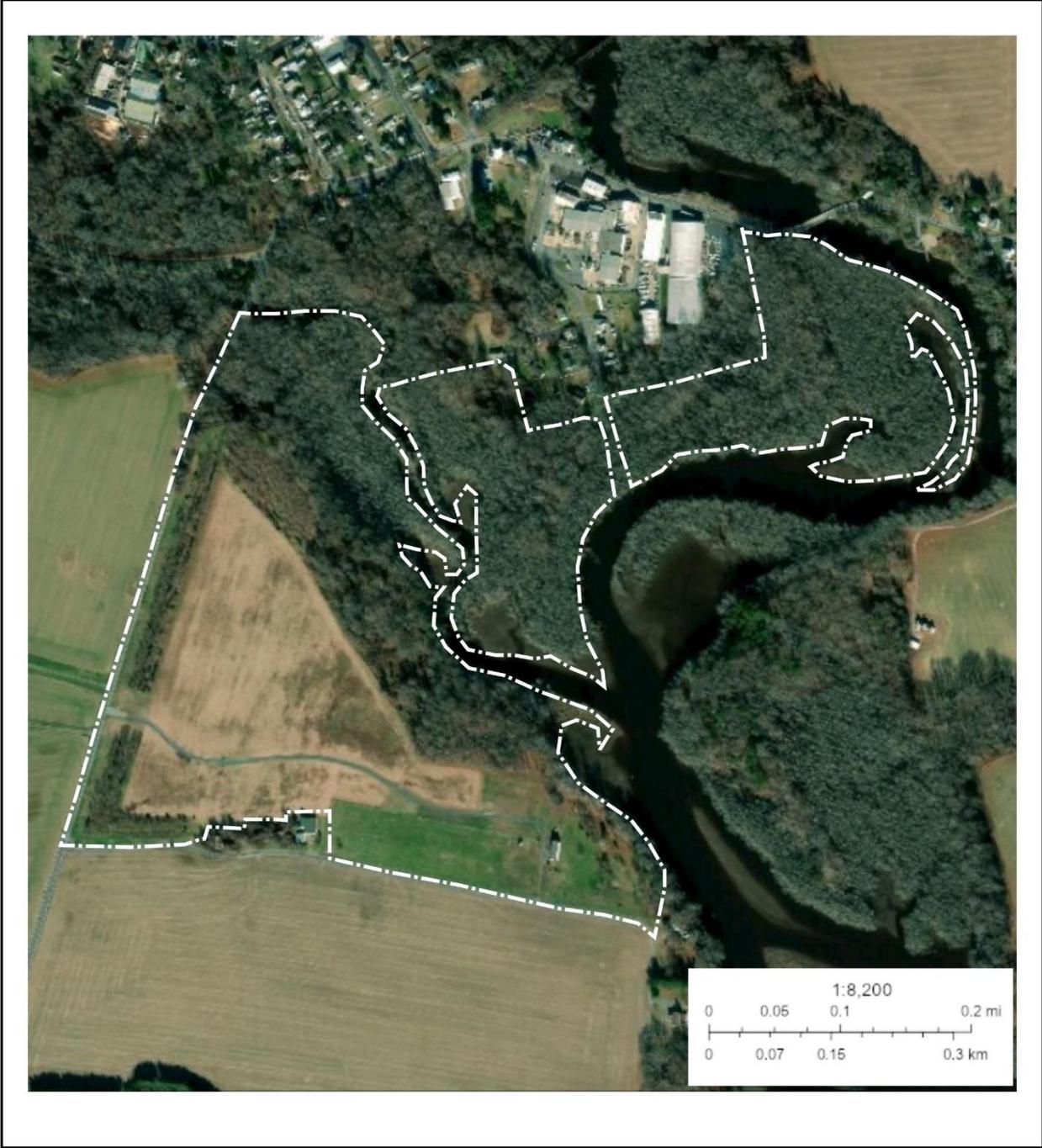
1905 Denton, MD 7.5-Minute Series. Available at USGS, Reston, VA.

1944 Ridgely, MD 7.5-Minute Series. Available at USGS, Reston, VA.

Zug-Gilbert, Wendy

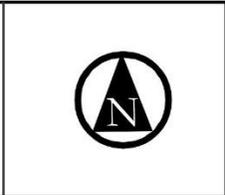
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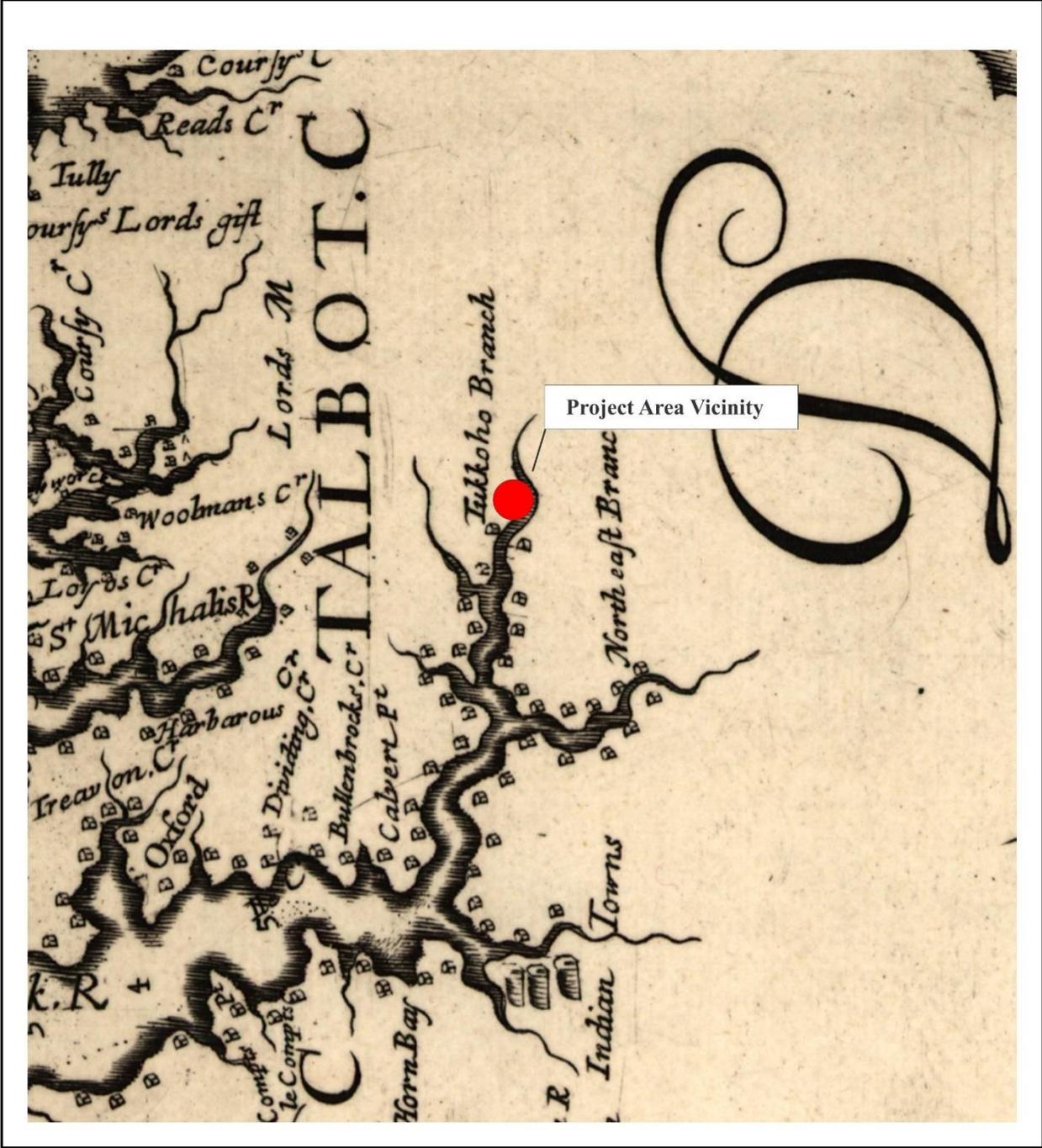



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Current Aerial Photograph of the Project Area



Attachment 1

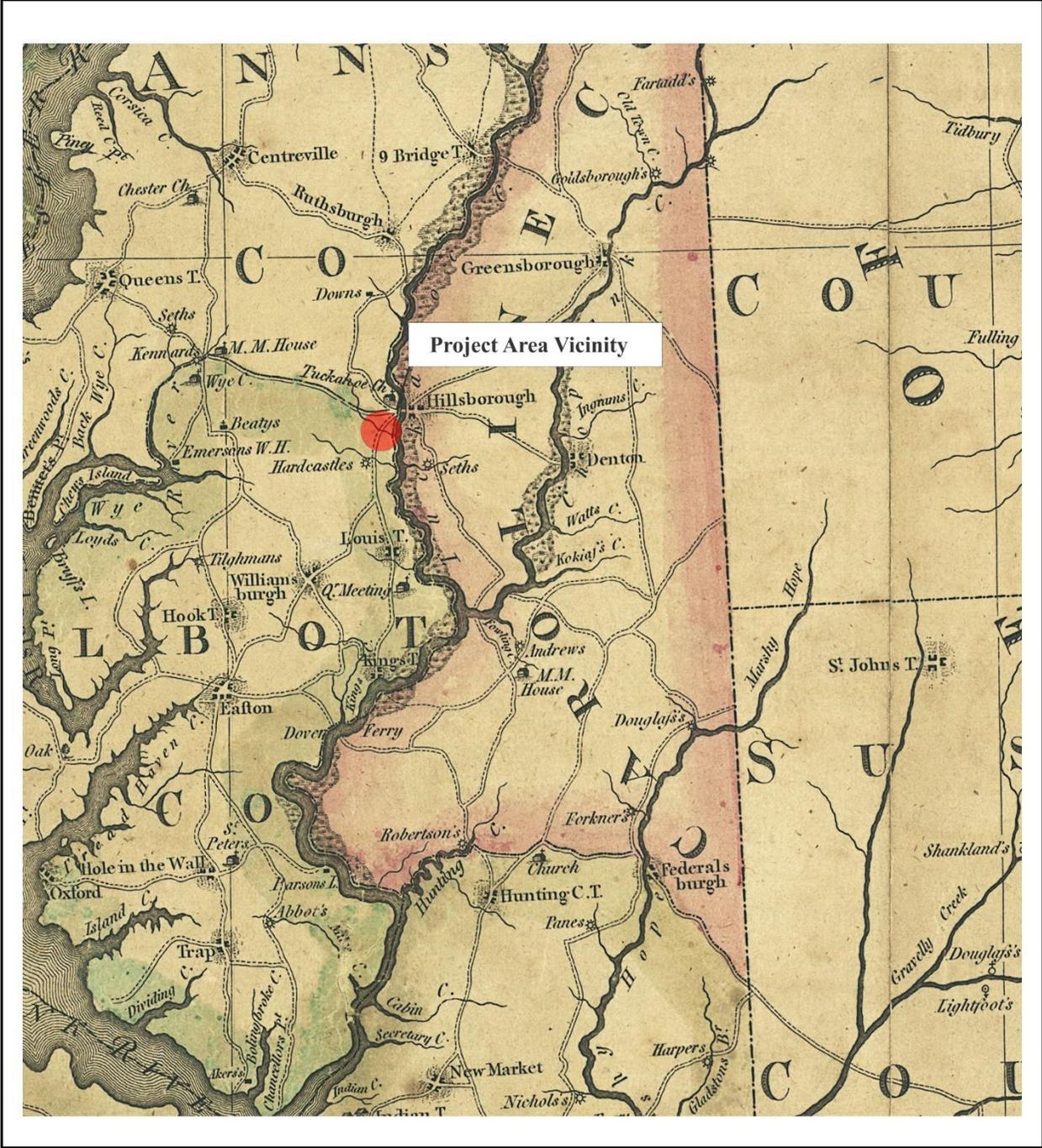



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1673 Augustine Hermann Map of *Virginia and Maryland*
 with Project Area Vicinity Outlined



Attachment 2

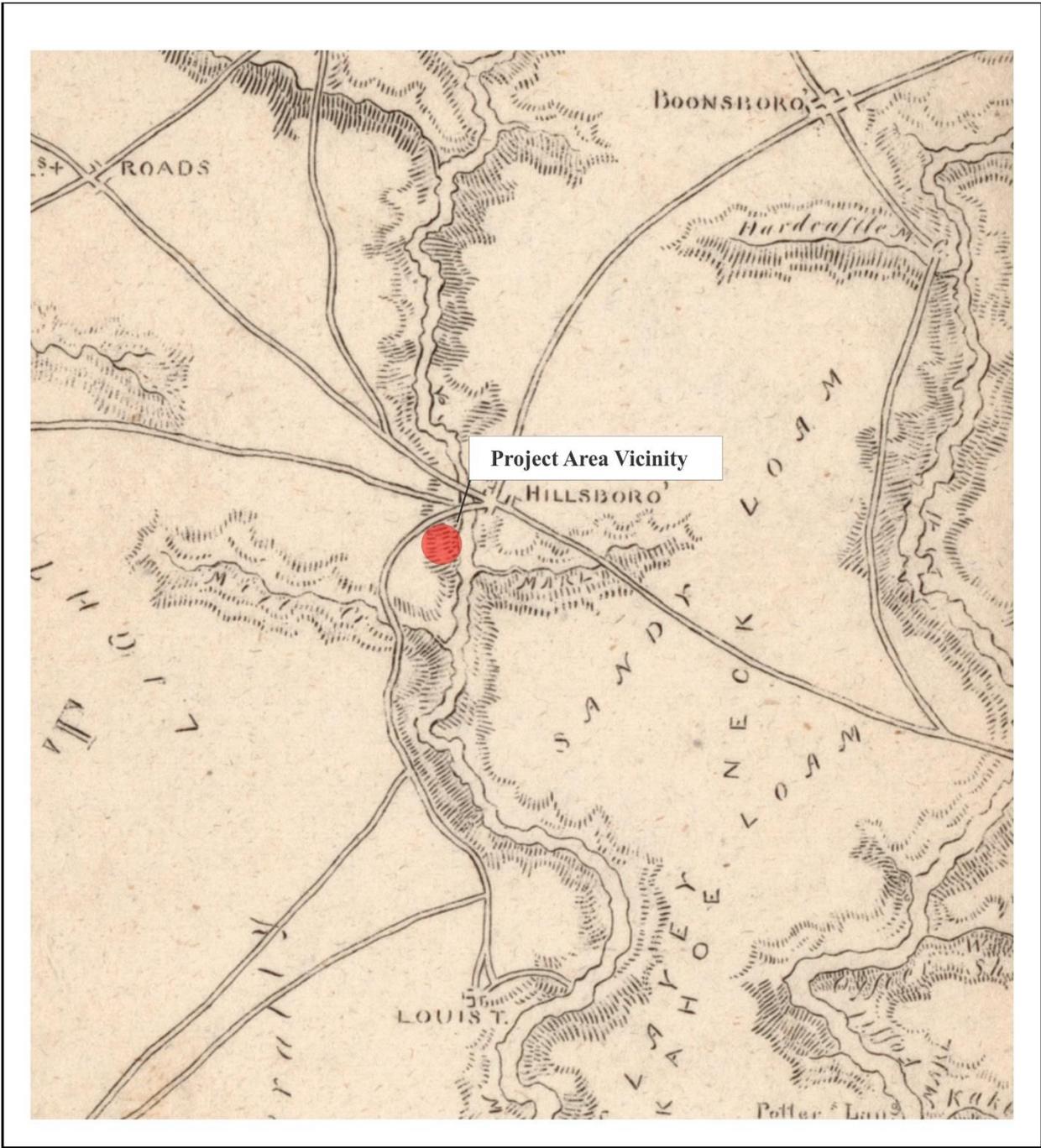



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1795 Dennis Griffith Map of the State of Maryland
 with Project Area Vicinity Outlined

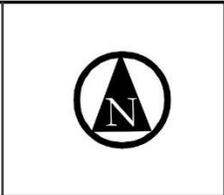


Attachment 3




 3910 Knowles Avenue
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1834 J.H. Alexander *Report on the New Map of Maryland*
 with Project Area Vicinity Outlined

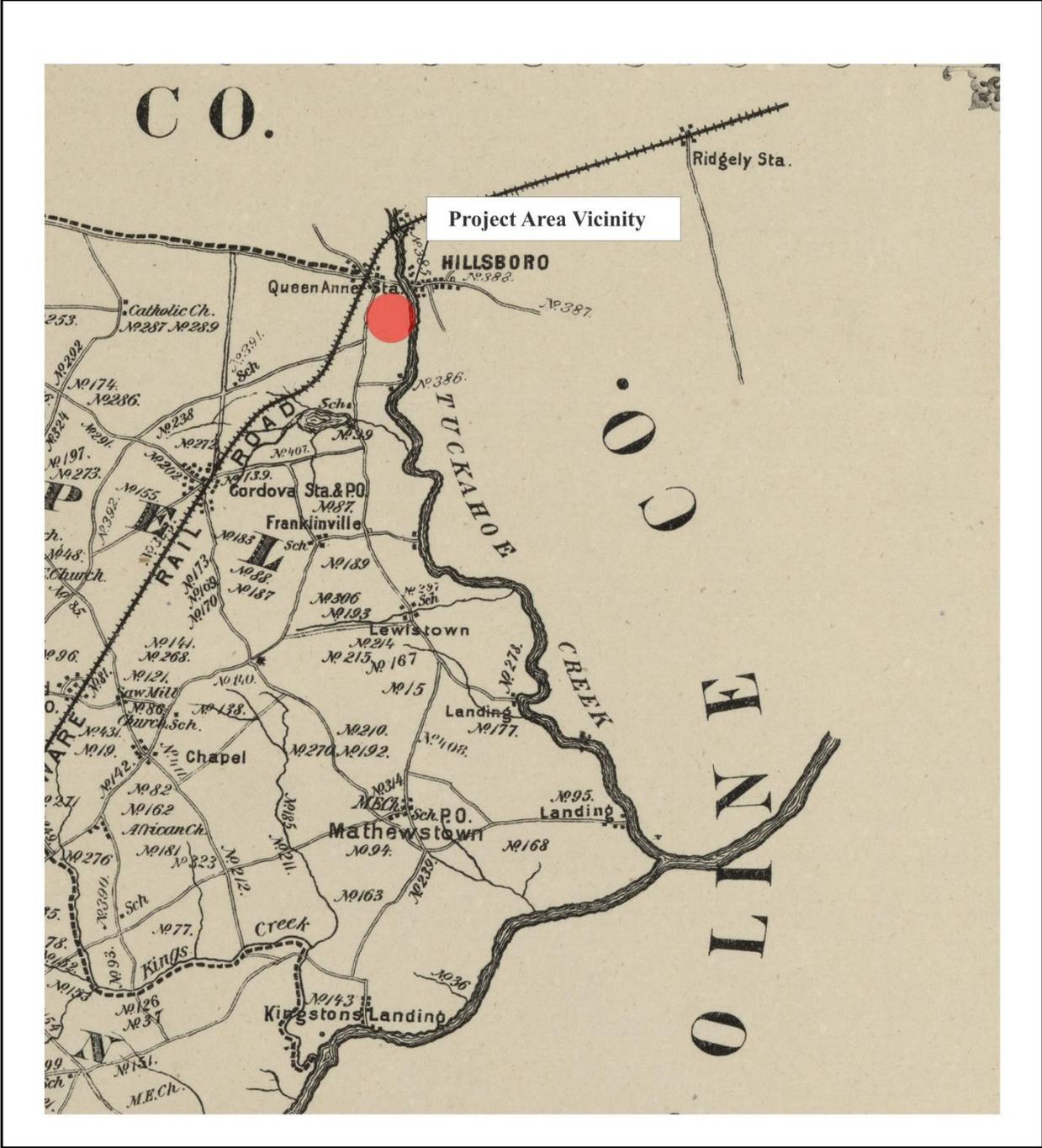


Attachment 4



<p>  3910 Knowles Avenue Kensington, MD 20895 phone (301) 946-0219 fax (301) 942-0902 </p>	<p> 1858 Dilworth and Smith Map of Talbot County with Farm Limits with Project Area Vicinity Outlined </p>	
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Attachment 5

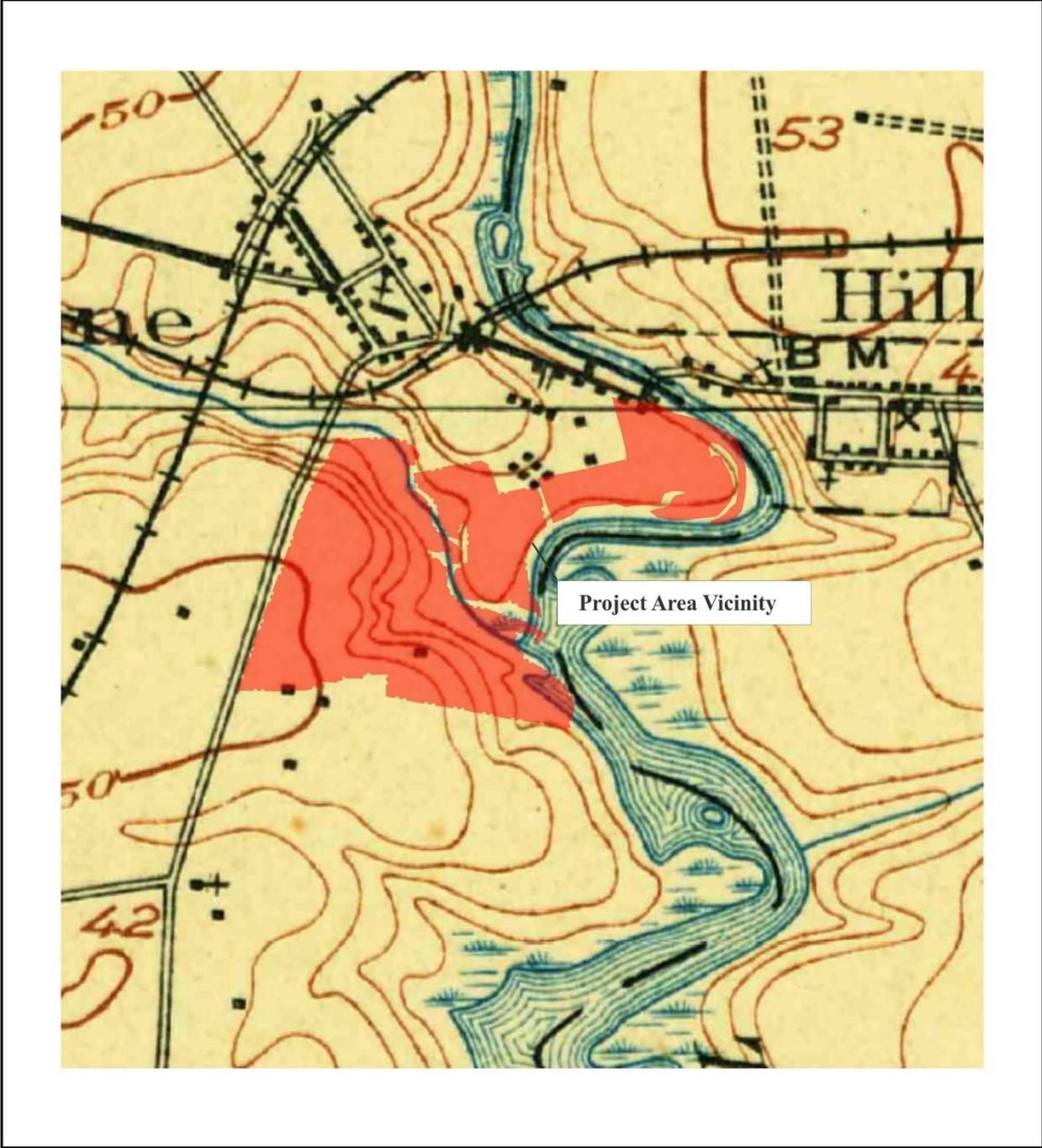



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1875 A. Hoen and Co. Map of Talbot County Maryland
 with Project Area Vicinity Outlined

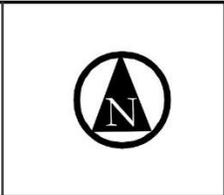


Attachment 6

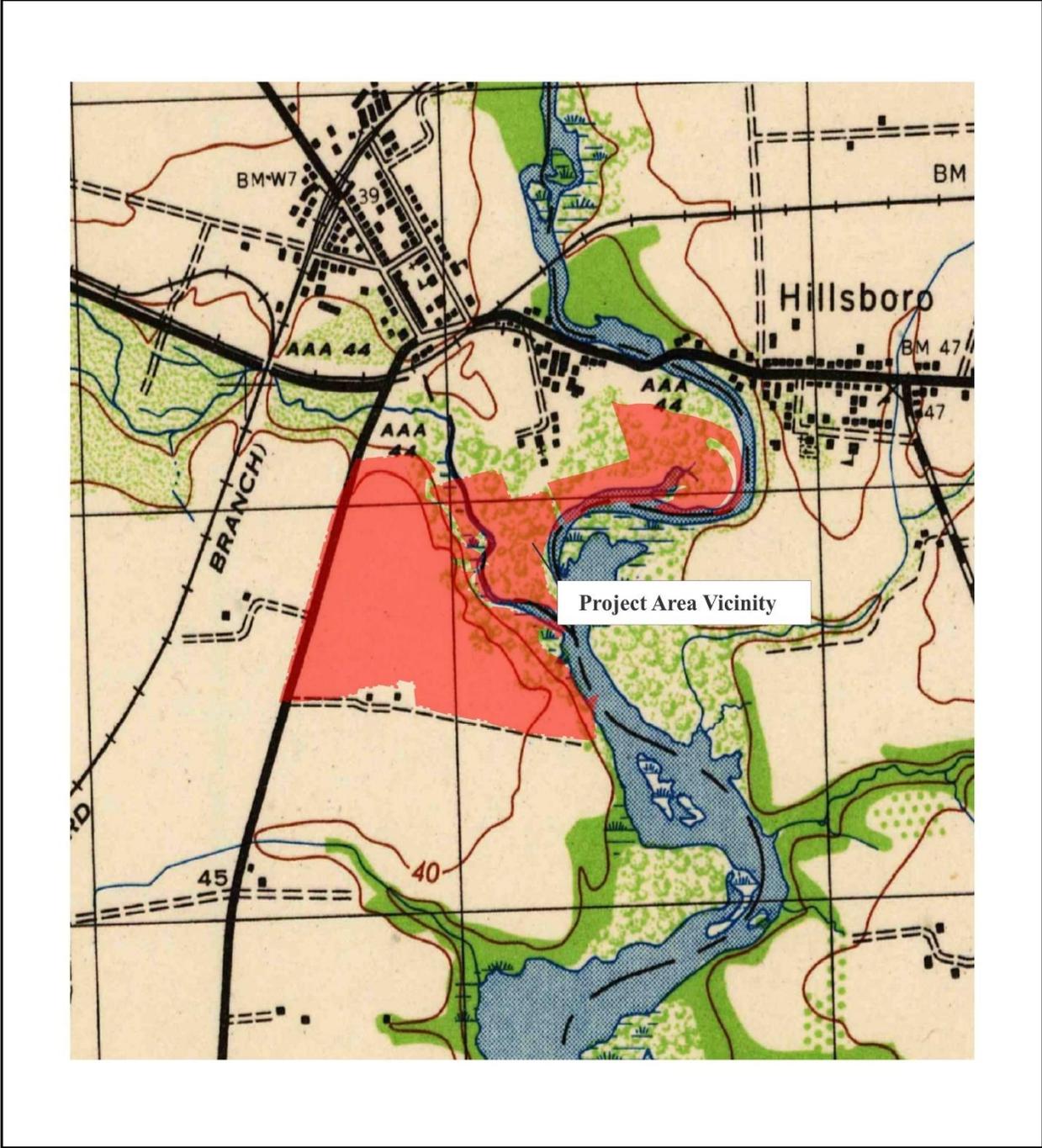



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1905 USGS *Denton, MD* Topographic Quadrangle
 with Project Area Vicinity Outlined



Attachment 7



<p>  3910 Knowles Avenue Kensington, MD 20895 phone (301) 946-0219 fax (301) 942-0902 </p>	<p> 1944 USGS <i>Ridgely, MD</i> Topographic Quadrangle with Project Area Vicinity Outlined </p>	
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Attachment 8



Entrance to Frederick Douglass Park, facing east.



View of upland recently overgrown fields, facing west.

Photographs of the Project Area.

Attachment 9



Edge of bank overlooking Tuckahoe Creek, facing east.



Wetland adjacent to Tuckahoe Creek, facing east.

Photographs of the Project Area.

Attachment 10



Modern residential house located on the subject property.



Modern field partitions located adjacent to the residential house.

Photographs of the Project Area.

Attachment 11



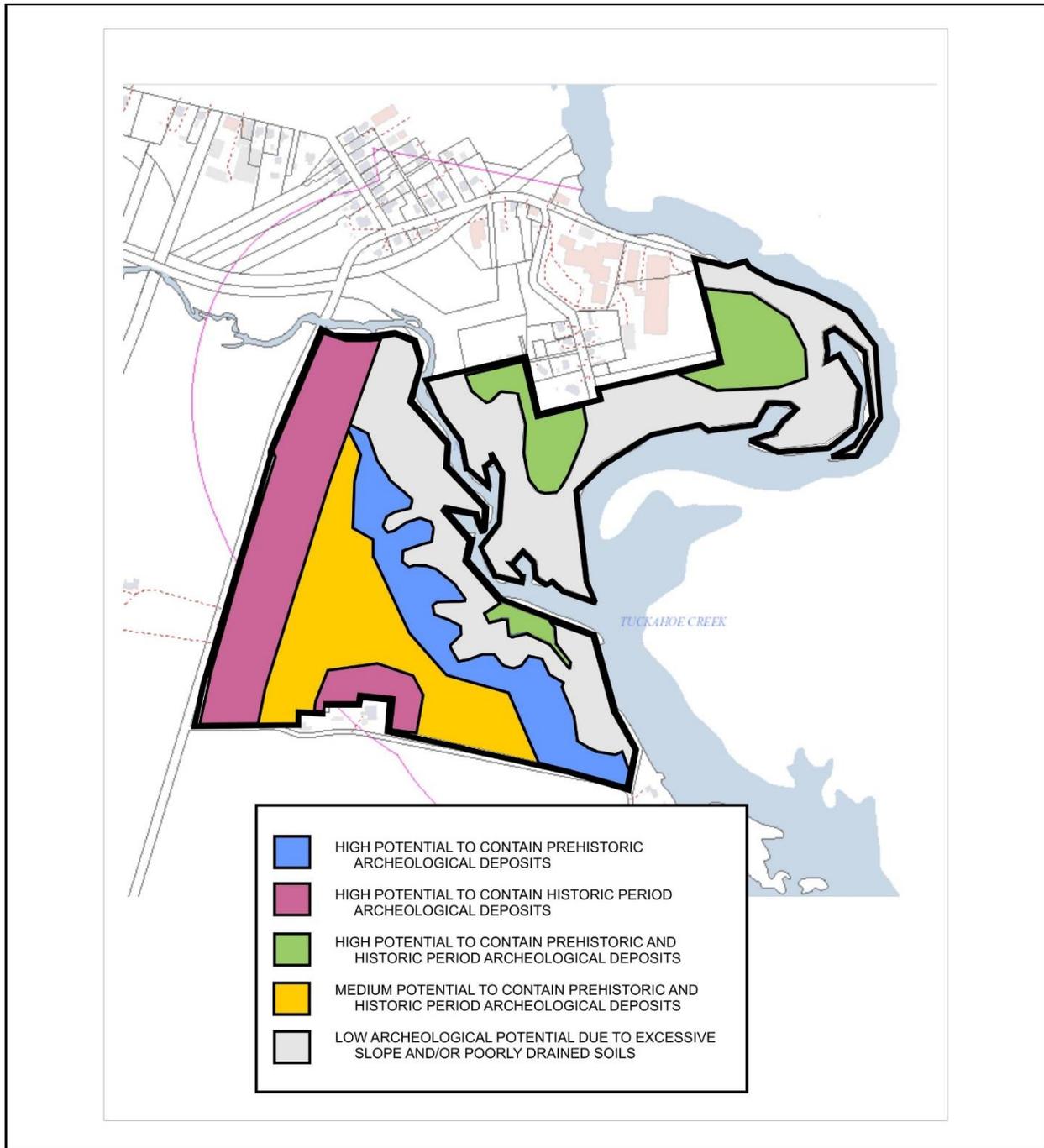
c.1900 Farm house and outbuildings located south of the project area.



Detail of c.1900 farm house.

Photographs of the Project Area.

Attachment 12

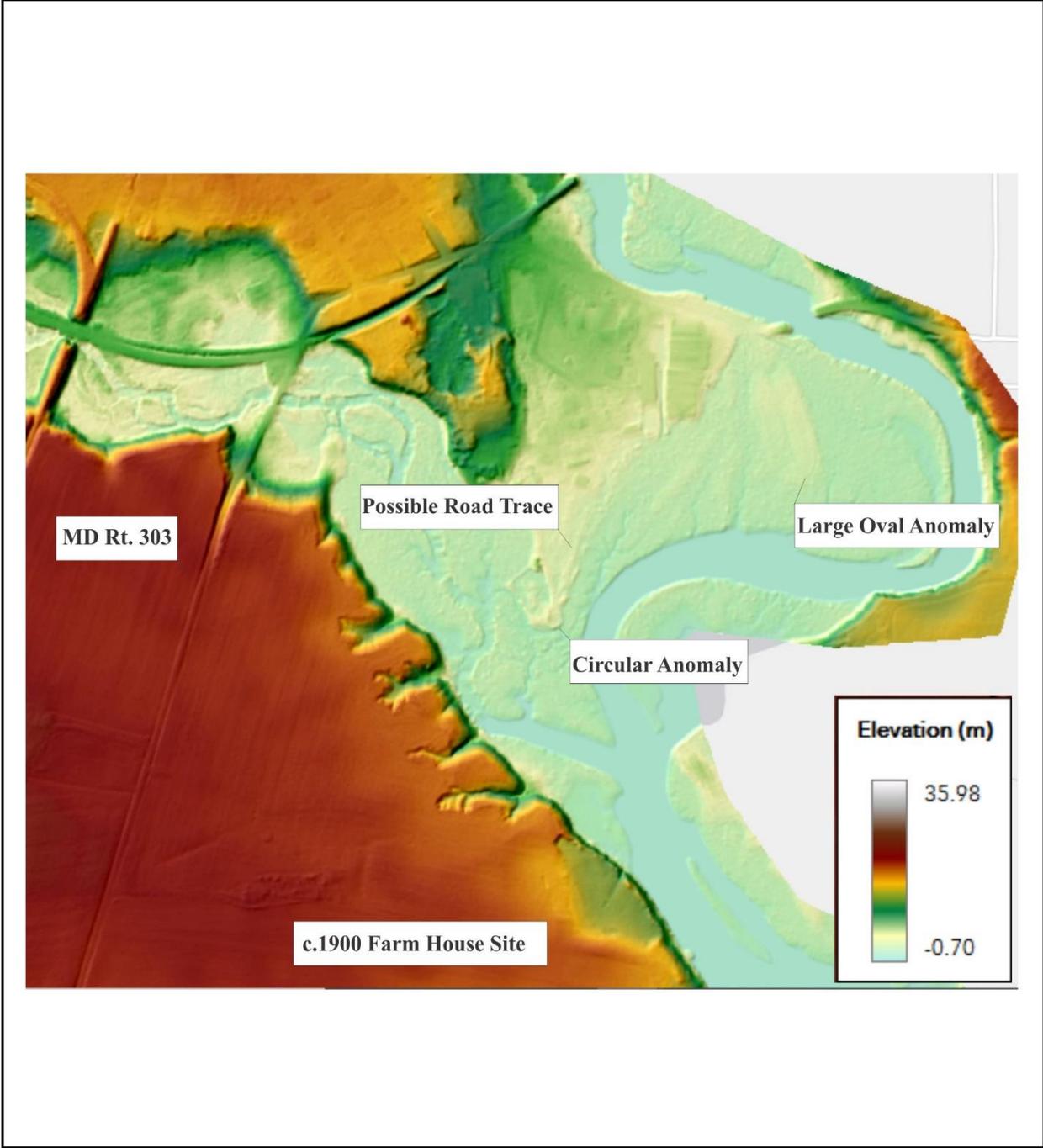


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Areas of High, Medium, and Low Potential to Contain Archeological Resources



Attachment 13




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LiDAR Imagery of Project Vicinity
(Potential Cultural Anomalies Noted)



Attachment 14

Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe

Master Park Development Plan | Talbot County, Maryland



Appendix D

LSG Landscape Architecture



Cost Estimate



**Project:
Created:**

**Phase 1
Park Opening and Initial Development**

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Paving - Other			
Paving - Permeable	0	0	
Paving - Special at Visitor Center	0	0	
Total Paving - Other		0	0
Site Features			
Pedestrian Bridge (70'L x 10'W)	0	0	
Overlooks	3	45,000	
Landings (Water Access)	0	0	
Large Picnic Shelter	0	0	
Outdoor Amphitheatre	0	0	
Total Site Improvements		45,000	45,000
Buildings			
Renovate Existing Structure for Temporary Visitor Center	0	0	
Douglass Visitor Center/Memorial			
Visitor Center and Exhibit Space	0	0	
Observation Tower	0	0	
Memorial Site	0	0	
Total Building Improvements		0	0
Landscape Features			
Trees	0	0	
Shrub plantings	0	0	
Seeding non-meadow lawn areas	19,000	9,500	
Aforestation / Reforestation	0	0	
Entry signage	0	12,500	
		22,000	22,000
			274,500
INTERPRETIVE ELEMENTS			
Waysides			
Overlooks	3	60,000	
Park Welcome Sign	1	20,000	
Pollinator Meadow	3	45,000	
Boat Launch	0	0	
Park Trail System (including interactive elements)	1	25,000	
Memorial Area	0	0	
Total Waysides		0	0
Interior Exhibition Space			
Existing Building			
Temporary Exhibits (Existing Building)	0	0	
New Visitor Center			
Lobby Level, Exhibition Space	0	0	
Lobby Level, Changing/Community Gallery	0	0	
Lobby Level, Library (Douglass Family Portraits)	0	0	
Lobby Level, Lobby Commissioned Artwork	0	0	
Lobby Level, Gift Shop	0	0	
Lower Level, Gallery	0	0	
Lower Level, Exhibition Space	0	0	



Project: Phase 1
Created: Park Opening and Initial Development

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Total Interior Exhibition Space		0	0
Other			
Bench By the Road	1	5,000	
Total Water		5,000	5,000
Historical Marker for Tuckahoe	1	1,640	1,640
			6,640
ON-SITE UTILITIES			
Storm Drain			
Bio-retention	0	0	
Total Storm Drain		0	0
Sanitary Sewer			
Sanitary Pipina	0	0	
Pump Station, Vault, controls	0	0	
New Drainfield	0	0	
Total Sanitary Sewer		0	0
Water			
Additional Well, pipina	0	0	
Water Pipina to drinkina fountain	0	0	
Drinkina Fountains	0	0	
Total Water		0	0
Electrical/Telecom	0	0	0
			0
LEWISTON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS			
Bypass lane			
Bypass lane includina all pavina and drainaae	0	0	0
Total Water		0	0
			0
		Subtotal	441,140
General Conditions: Mobilization, Stakeout, Maint. of Traffic (15%)		General Conditions	66,171
		General Contractor's O & P (5%)	25,366
		Subtotal	532,677
		Design and Construction Contingency (20%)	106,535
		Total - Construction Costs	639,212
DESIGN, ENGINEERING AND SPECIAL STUDIES			
Design and Engineering			53,268
Survey	0	0	0
Geotechnical			
Borings, infiltration tests, report	0	0	0
Traffic Study			
Traffic impact anlysys	0	0	0
Archaeology			
Phase I	1	50,000	
Phase II (if required; full scope TBD)	1	50,000	
Total Archaeology		100,000	100,000
Environmental Studies and Permitting			
Natural resources inventory and permittina	0	0	
Total Environmental Studies and Permitting		0	0
		Total - Design, Engineering & Special Studies	153,268
		Subtotal Project Costs	792,480
		Escalation (1%)	7,925
		TOTAL PROJECT COST, THIS PHASE	800,404
		"Say" Total	800,000



**Project:
Created:**

**Phase 2
Additional Park Development**

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Paving - Other			
Paving - Permeable	1,200	24,000	
Paving - Special at Visitor Center	0	0	
Total Paving - Other		24,000	24,000
Site Features			
Pedestrian Bridge (70'L x 10'W)	700	350,000	
Overlooks	2	30,000	
Landings (Water Access)	1	75,000	
Large Picnic Shelter	1	75,000	
Outdoor Amphitheatre	0	0	
Total Site Improvements		530,000	530,000
Buildings			
Renovate Existing Structure for Temporary Visitor Center	2,400	480,000	
Douglass Visitor Center/Memorial			
Visitor Center and Exhibit Space	0	0	
Observation Tower	0	0	
Memorial Site	0	0	
Total Building Improvements		480,000	480,000
Landscape Features			
Trees	0	0	
Shrub plantings	0	0	
Seeding non-meadow lawn areas	5,000	2,500	
Aforestation / Reforestation	1	2,600	
Entry signage	0	0	
		5,100	5,100
			1,071,600
INTERPRETIVE ELEMENTS			
Waysides			
Overlooks	1	20,000	
Park Welcome Sign	0	0	
Pollinator Meadow	0	0	
Boat Launch	1	3,000	
Park Trail System (including interactive elements)	3	75,000	
Memorial Area	0	0	
Total Waysides		0	0
Interior Exhibition Space			
Existing Building			
Temporary Exhibits (Existing Building)	1	75,000	
New Visitor Center			
Lobby Level, Exhibition Space	0	0	
Lobby Level, Chanaina/Community Gallery	0	0	
Lobby Level, Library (Douglass Family Portraits)	0	0	
Lobby Level, Lobby Commissioned Artwork	0	0	
Lobby Level, Gift Shop	0	0	
Lower Level, Gallery	0	0	
Lower Level, Exhibition Space	0	0	



**Project:
Created:**

**Phase 2
Additional Park Development**

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Total Interior Exhibition Space		75,000	75,000
Other			
Bench By the Road	0	0	
Total Water		0	0
Historical Marker for Tuckahoe	0	0	0
			75,000
ON-SITE UTILITIES			
Storm Drain			
Bio-retention	0	0	
Total Storm Drain		0	0
Sanitary Sewer			
Sanitary Pipina	0	0	
Pump Station, Vault, controls	0	0	
New Drainfield	0	0	
Total Sanitary Sewer		0	0
Water			
Additional Well, pipina	0	0	
Water Pipina to drinkina fountain	1,200	24,000	
Drinkina Fountains	1	5,000	
Total Water		29,000	29,000
Electrical/Telecom	0	0	0
			29,000
LEWISTON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS			
Bypass lane			
Bypass lane including all paving and drainaae	0	0	0
Total Water		0	0
			0
		Subtotal	1,254,900
General Conditions: Mobilization, Stakeout, Maint. of Traffic (15%)		General Conditions	188,235
		General Contractor's O & P (5%)	72,157
		Subtotal	1,515,292
		Design and Construction Contingency (20%)	303,058
		Total - Construction Costs	1,818,350
DESIGN, ENGINEERING AND SPECIAL STUDIES			
Design and Engineering			151,529
Survey	1	50,000	
Geotechnical			
Borings, infiltration tests, report	1		
Traffic Study			
Traffic impact analysys	1		
Archaeology			
Phase I	0	0	
Phase II (if required; full scope TBD)	0	0	
Total Archaeology		0	0
Environmental Studies and Permitting			
Natural resources inventory and permittina	1	37,500	
Total Environmental Studies and Permittina		37,500	37,500
			189,029
		Total - Design, Engineering & Special Studies	189,029
		Subtotal Project Costs	2,007,379
		Escalation (3%)	60,221
		TOTAL PROJECT COST, THIS PHASE	2,067,601
		"Say" Total	2,068,000



**Project:
Created:**

**Phase 3
Additional Park Development**

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Paving - Other			
Paving - Permeable		0	
Paving - Special at Visitor Center	5,000	125,000	
Total Paving - Other		125,000	125,000
Site Features			
Pedestrian Bridge (70'L x 10'W)	0	0	
Overlooks	2	30,000	
Landings (Water Access)	0	0	
Larae Picnic Shelter	0	0	
Outdoor Amphitheatre	1	2,000,000	
Total Site Improvements		2,030,000	2,030,000
Buildings			
Renovate Existing Structure for Temporary Visitor Center	0	0	
Douglass Visitor Center/Memorial			
Visitor Center and Exhibit Space	25,000	37,500,000	
Observation Tower	1	20,000,000	
Memorial Site	280	280,000	
Total Building Improvements		57,780,000	57,780,000
Landscape Features			
Trees	44	22,000	
Shrub plantings	3,000	105,000	
Seeding non-meadow lawn areas	40,000	20,000	
Aforestation / Reforestation	5	9,400	
Entry signage	0	0	
		156,400	156,400
			60,304,150
INTERPRETIVE ELEMENTS			
Waysides			
Overlooks	0	0	
Park Welcome Sign	0	0	
Pollinator Meadow	0	0	
Boat Launch	0	0	
Park Trail System (including interactive elements)	1	25,000	
Memorial Area	1	5,000	
Total Waysides		5,000	5,000
Interior Exhibition Space			
Existing Building			
Temporary Exhibits (Existing Building)	0	0	
New Visitor Center			
Lobby Level, Exhibition Space	1,051	525,500	
Lobby Level, Chanaina/Community Gallery	231	46,200	
Lobby Level, Library (Douglass Family Portraits)	1	10,000	
Lobby Level, Lobby Commissioned Artwork	1	100,000	
Lobby Level, Gift Shop	1	125,000	
Lower Level, Gallery	10,864	5,432,000	
Lower Level, Exhibition Space	239	47,800	



**Project:
Created:**

**Phase 3
Additional Park Development**

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Total Interior Exhibition Space		6,286,500	6,286,500
Other			
Bench By the Road	0	0	
Total Water		0	0
Historical Marker for Tuckahoe	0	0	0
			6,291,500
ON-SITE UTILITIES			
Storm Drain			
Bio-retention	5,000	250,000	
Total Storm Drain		250,000	250,000
Sanitary Sewer			
Sanitary Pipina	500	12,500	
Pump Station, Vault, controls	1	30,000	
New Drainfield	1	30,000	
Total Sanitary Sewer		72,500	72,500
Water			
Additional Well, pipina	1	25,000	
Water Pipina to drinkina fountain	500	10,000	
Drinkina Fountains	1	5,000	
Total Water		40,000	40,000
Electrical/Telecom	1	100,000	100,000
			462,500
LEWISTON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS			
Bypass lane			
Bypass lane including all paving and drainage	1	150,000	
Total Water		150,000	150,000
			150,000
		Subtotal	67,639,750
General Conditions: Mobilization, Stakeout, Maint. of Traffic (15%)		General Conditions	10,145,963
		General Contractor's O & P (5%)	3,889,286
		Subtotal	81,674,998
		Design and Construction Contingency (20%)	16,335,000
		Total - Construction Costs	98,009,998
DESIGN, ENGINEERING AND SPECIAL STUDIES			
Design and Engineering			
Survey	1	25,000	8,167,500
Geotechnical			
Borings, infiltration tests, report			
Traffic Study			
Traffic impact analysis			
Archaeology			
Phase I			
Phase II (if required; full scope TBD)			
Total Archaeology			
		0	0
		0	0
		0	0
Environmental Studies and Permitting			
Natural resources inventory and permitting			
Total Environmental Studies and Permitting			
		37,500	37,500
		37,500	37,500
			8,205,000
		Total - Design, Engineering & Special Studies	8,205,000
		Subtotal Project Costs	106,214,998
		Escalation (10%)	10,621,500
		TOTAL PROJECT COST, THIS PHASE	116,836,497
		"Say" Total	116,836,000



Project: Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe
Created: 5/1/2021

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Paving - Other					
Paving - Permeable	1,200	SF	20	24,000	
Paving - Special at Visitor Center	5,000	SF	25	125,000	
Total Paving - Other				149,000	149,000
Site Features					
Pedestrian Bridge (70'L x 10'W)	700	SF	500	350,000	
Overlooks	7	EA	15,000	105,000	
Landings (Water Access)	1	EA	75,000	75,000	
Large Picnic Shelter	1	EA	75,000	75,000	
Outdoor Amphitheatre	1	EA	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Total Site Improvements				2,605,000	2,605,000
Buildings					
Renovate Existing Structure for Temporary Visitor Center	2,400	SF	200	480,000	
Douglass Visitor Center/Memorial Visitor Center and Exhibit Space	25,000	SF	1,500	37,500,000	
Observation Tower	1	LS	20,000,000	20,000,000	
Memorial Site	280	SF	1,000	280,000	
Total Building Improvements				58,260,000	58,260,000
Landscape Features					
Trees	75	EA	500	37,500	
Shrub plantings	3,000	SF	35	105,000	
Seeding non-meadow lawn areas	64,000	SY	1	32,000	
Aforestation / Reforestation	6	AC	2,000	12,000	
Entry signage	0	LS	50,000	12,500	
				199,000	199,000
				TOTAL	61,665,750
INTERPRETIVE ELEMENTS					
Waysides					
Overlooks	4	EA	20,000	80,000	
Park Welcome Sign	1	EA	20,000	20,000	
Pollinator Meadow	3	EA	15,000	45,000	
Boat Launch	1	EA	3,000	3,000	
Park Trail System (including interactive elements)	5	EA	25,000	125,000	
Memorial Area	1	EA	5,000	5,000	
Total Waysides				278,000	278,000
Interior Exhibition Space					
Existing Building					
Temporary Exhibits (Existing Building)	1	LS	75,000	75,000	
New Visitor Center					
Lobby Level, Exhibition Space	1,051	SF	500	525,500	
Lobby Level, Changing/Community Gallery	231	SF	200	46,200	
Lobby Level, Library (Douglass Family Portraits)	1	Allow	10,000	10,000	
Lobby Level, Lobby Commissioned Artwork	1	Allow	100,000	100,000	
Lobby Level, Gift Shop	1	Allow	125,000	125,000	
Lower Level, Gallery	10,864	SF	500	5,432,000	
Lower Level, Exhibition Space	239	SF	200	47,800	



Project: Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe
Created: 5/1/2021

WORK ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Total Interior Exhibition Space				6,361,500	6,361,500
Other					
Bench By the Road	1	EA	5,000	5,000	
Total Water				5,000	5,000
Historical Marker for Tuckahoe	1	EA	1,640	1,640	1,640
TOTAL					6,646,140

ON-SITE UTILITIES

Storm Drain					
Bio-retention	5,000	CY	50	250,000	
Total Storm Drain				50	50
Sanitary Sewer					
Sanitary Piping	500	LF	25	12,500	
Pump Station, Vault, controls	1	LS	30,000	30,000	
New Drainfield	1	LS	30,000	30,000	
Total Sanitary Sewer				72,500	72,500
Water					
Additional Well, piping	1	LS	25,000	25,000	
Water Piping to drinking fountain	1,700	LF	20	34,000	
Drinking Fountains	2	EA	5,000	10,000	
Total Water				69,000	69,000
Electrical/Telecom	1	LS	100,000		100,000
TOTAL					491,500

LEWISTON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Bypass lane					
Bypass lane including all paving and drainage	1	ALLOW	150,000	150,000	
Total Water				150,000	150,000
TOTAL					150,000

Subtotal	69,616,790
General Conditions	10,442,519
General Contractor's O & P (5%)	4,002,965
Subtotal - Construction Costs	84,062,274
Design and Construction Contingency (20%)	16,812,455
Total - Construction Costs	100,874,729

DESIGN, ENGINEERING AND SPECIAL STUDIES

Design and Engineering			0	8,406,227	8,406,227
Survey	1	LS	50,000	50,000	50,000
Geotechnical					
Borings, infiltration tests, report	1	LS	75,000	75,000	75,000
Traffic Study					
Traffic impact analysis	1	LS	40,000	40,000	40,000
Archaeology					
Phase I	1	LS	50,000	50,000	
Phase II (if required; full scope TBD)	1	LS	50,000	50,000	
Total Archaeology				100,000	100,000
Environmental Studies and Permitting					
Natural resources inventory and permitting	1	LS	75,000	75,000	
Total Environmental Studies and Permitting				75,000	75,000

Subtotal - Design, Engineering and Special Studies	8,746,227
Subtotal Project Costs	109,620,956
Escalation (varies)	10,689,646
TOTAL PROJECT COST	120,310,602
"Say" Total	120,311,000

