

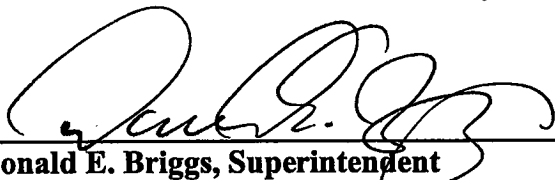


Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

INTERPRETIVE CONCEPT PLAN



September 2004



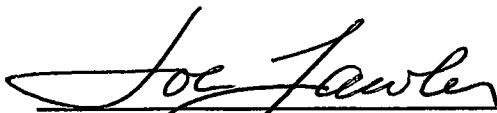
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Purpose of this Plan

Over the past decade, interest in the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail concept has increased considerably. Civic groups and outdoor enthusiasts, as well as local, regional, state and federal officials, are responding to authorizing legislation by creating and re-creating trails for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding and boating at places where exploring and learning about natural and cultural history are integral to the experience of the Trail corridor. Between the mouth of the Potomac River and the Allegheny Highlands, the Trail corridor designation is being used to develop a network of trails rather than a single pathway; the National Scenic Trail is becoming a system of locally-managed trails that are linked thematically and physically.

In practice, the Trail corridor designation fosters partnerships across political boundaries, making physical connections between and among resources. The result contributes to the conservation legacy that we leave to future generations. Such coordination—between and among educational and interpretive program managers—provides a means to explore local stories and sites in regional and national contexts. The Trail corridor designation cultivates the exploration of contrasts and interactions between and among five distinct natural regions and the communities within them. In this way, the developing “heritage trail” network is a dynamic enterprise.

This concept plan was developed to help guide investments by the National Park Service in local, regional, and corridor-length Trail interpretive projects. Developed over a period of two-years by many individuals representing ideas and places in all regions of the Trail corridor, the document and recommended actions may also help to further support coordination among agencies and organizations seeking to connect people with the meanings of the places and events associated with the national significance of the Trail network.*

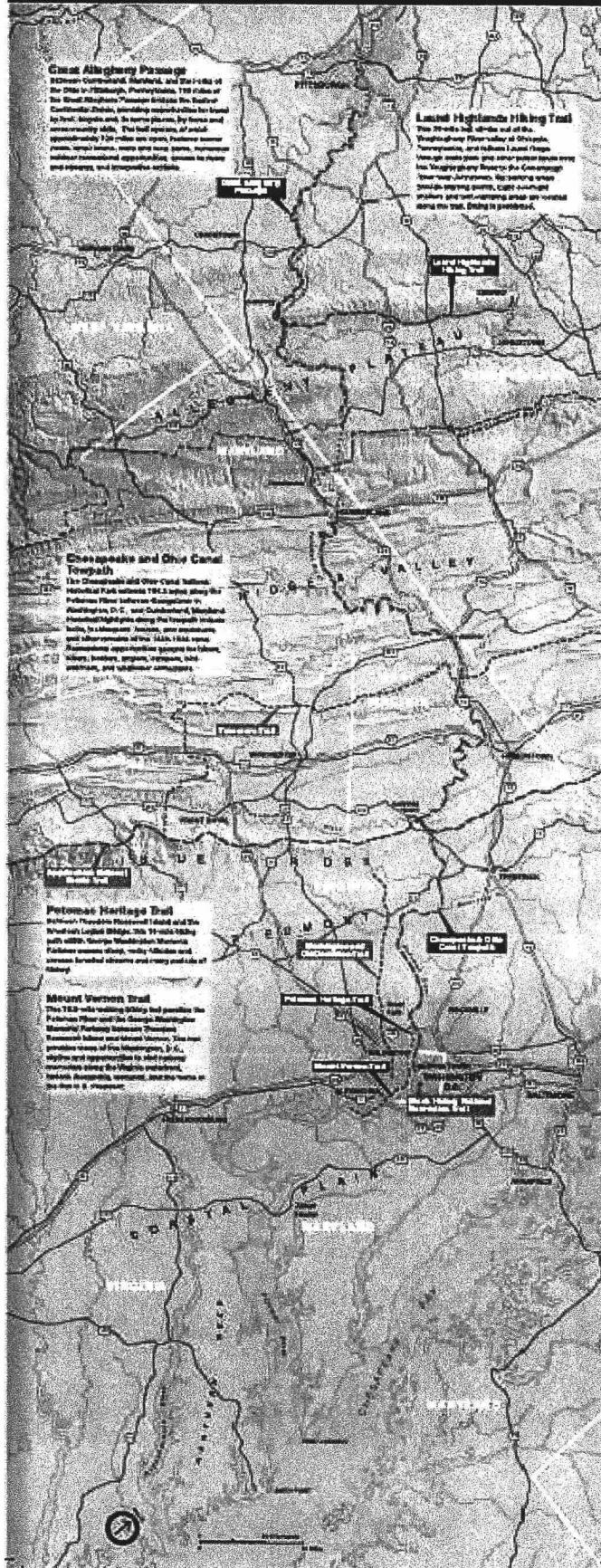
Ideas, comments on this concept plan, and suggestions are encouraged; please contact:

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* Lists of workshops and participants are included as Appendices to this document.

Potomac Heritage Trail



Overview of the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

The concept for the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (the Trail) combines outdoor recreation with educational opportunities in a “braided” network of locally-managed trails. Legislation for the Trail, a 1983 amendment to the National Trails System Act of 1968, authorizes the designation of Trail segments outside the boundaries of federally-managed lands upon application by local and state agencies; the legislation also precludes the designation of Trail segments in the state of West Virginia.[†] The National Park Service, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, administers legislative authorities for the Trail, providing coordination among agency and organization partners and assisting with some technical and financial support for Trail-related projects.

Five trails within the 425-mile Trail corridor, including parts of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, are currently recognized as segments:

- the 184.5-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath, managed by Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, National Park Service;
- the 17-mile Mount Vernon Trail and the 10-mile Potomac Heritage Trail, within and managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway, National Park Service;
- the 70-mile Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail, managed by Laurel Ridge State Park, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; and
- 150 miles of the Great Allegheny Passage (between Cumberland, Maryland, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), managed by a coalition of local and state agencies and organizations.[‡]

Other existing and planned trails—potential segments of the National Scenic Trail—contribute to the concept, including:

- the 27-mile Potomac Heritage Trail On-Road Bicycling Route and hiking/equestrian trails in southern Prince Georges County, Maryland;
- the Potomac River Water Trail between Potomac Park, Maryland, and the Chesapeake Bay;
- bicycling routes on the Northern Neck of Virginia and in southern Maryland;
- planned Trail segments in the Northern Virginia counties of Prince William, Fairfax and Loudoun (between Quantico National Cemetery and White’s Ferry);
- the Alexandria Heritage Trail, a 22-mile loop connecting to the Mount Vernon Trail;
- the Fort Circle Parks Trail and the heritage trail network in Washington, D.C.; and
- the Rappahanock River Trail in Stafford County, Virginia.

Many of these trails and their trailheads are complemented by educational facilities, including visitor centers, museums, nature centers, youth facilities, art galleries, and historic sites.

[†] see Appendix A

[‡] The Pittsburgh – Ohiopyle segment of the Great Allegheny Passage is considered, administratively, a “connecting route” to the Trail.

Experiences, facilities, and programs associated with the Trail can be organized according to the following three-tier hierarchy:

1. Trailheads: physical entry points to land or water trails that provide an experience of a particular region, landscape or place. Some trailheads are located near interpretive facilities.
2. Primary Interpretive Facilities: staffed visitor facilities that address at least one of the Trail corridor primary themes. If located near a trailhead, such facilities often act as educational “gateways” to the Trail corridor, and may complement educational opportunities provided by guided tours, books and guides, knowledgeable individuals, special events, videos and web sites.
3. Other Associated Sites: trails and interpretive facilities in the Trail corridor not linked to a Trail primary theme or route, but which contribute generally to the experience of the Trail network; or, facilities that interpret at least one Trail primary theme, but are disconnected physically from a Trail segment.

A draft document, included as an Appendix to this document, lists features according to the above hierarchy.



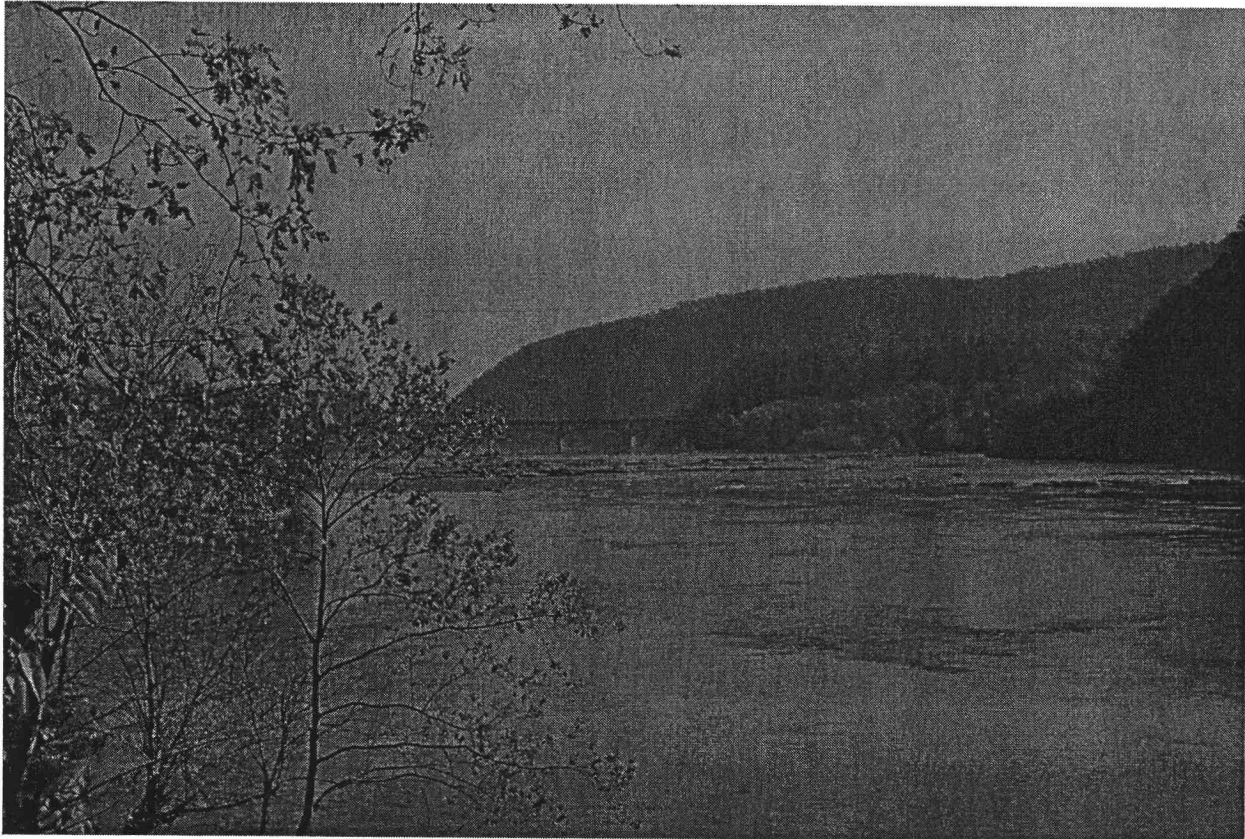
A FOUNDATION FOR INTERPRETIVE PLANNING

Purpose of the Trail Corridor Designation

The purpose of the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail corridor designation, based on legislation enacted in 1983, administrative policies, and extensive public dialogue since 1996, is to:

- provide coordination among citizen groups; local, regional and state agencies; and federal land managers in the development and management of a braided network of trails for hiking and other non-motorized forms of travel within a corridor between the mouth of the Potomac River and the Laurel Highlands of western Pennsylvania;
- connect people with places, providing opportunities for people to explore connections and contrasts among landscapes, and the history and communities in five physiographic provinces; and
- provide technical and financial support to citizens groups; local, regional and state agencies; and federal land managers in support of the above.

Based on Federal authorizing legislation and administrative policies, a paragraph about the purpose of the Trail corridor designation summarizes the reasons that the Trail is included in the National Trails System and the National Park System. This statement is the most fundamental criterion against which the appropriateness of all recommendations, operational decisions, and partnerships are evaluated.



Significance of the Trail Corridor

Based on papers completed for the NPS in 1997 by members of the Potomac River Basin Consortium and consequent discussions among many Trail partners, the following statements are intended to capture the national significance of the Trail corridor:

- Local, regional, and state government agencies, along with citizen groups and federal agencies, are reclaiming access to rivers, historic sites, and natural areas to develop a network of routes in the Trail corridor for non-motorized travel on land and water. This evolving network of trails, interpretive facilities, and other sites associated with the Trail corridor designation provide, collectively, opportunities to experience the character of places and communities molded by five physiographic provinces in a corridor of only 425 miles.
- The corridor designated for the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail expresses George Washington's vision of a "great avenue into the Western Country." The first President's association with the Potomac River strengthened his life-long goal of "the practicability of an easy and short communication between the Waters of the Ohio and Potomac."
- Increased environmental awareness in the second half of the 20th century has led to cleaner rivers and streams in the Trail corridor, with the Potomac River recognized nationally as a model of restoration and continuing challenge.
- The great national conflict of the Civil War is reflected in microcosm through portions of this war fought along the Potomac River.

Significance statements help define and describe the importance of the Trail corridor to the Nation's heritage, assisting NPS, Trail segment managers, and other Trail partners in the evaluation of conservation and development alternatives.

Interpretive Themes of the Trail Corridor

In addition to papers completed for the NPS by members of the Potomac River Basin Consortium, discussions among a variety of Trail interests over the past three years and seven workshops, held between December 2002 and January 2004, contributed to this plan generally and to the following interpretive themes specifically.

Primary interpretive themes are those ideas or concepts that relate to all sites in the Trail corridor—the key ideas through which the meanings of resources are conveyed to Trail users. Themes provide the foundation for interpretive programs and media associated with the Trail. Themes do not articulate everything worthy of interpretation, but represent ideas essential to an understanding of the Trail corridor's significance.

Primary and supporting themes can articulated in the following manner:

Primary Topic: Restoration, Recreation, and Sustainability

Primary Interpretive Theme: The Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail is a partnership to develop and sustain a system of trails for recreation, transportation, health, and education between the mouth of the Potomac River and the Allegheny Highlands. The Trail is a national meeting ground of ideas and practices, reflecting a desire for the conservation of lands and waters, for educational opportunities combined with outdoor recreation, and for a celebration of regional diversity and distinctiveness.

Supporting Topic: Natural History and Diversity

Supporting Interpretive Theme: Between the Chesapeake Bay and the Allegheny Highlands, the Trail corridor includes portions of five distinct physiographic regions. Each region, in different ways, has inspired and shaped hundreds of human generations with beauty, abundance, and utility.

Supporting Topic: Boundary, Corridor and Crossroads

Supporting Interpretive Theme: As a boundary between north and south and an east to west route into the North American interior, the Potomac River has been a crossroads of opportunity, diversity, and conflict.

Supporting Topic: Nation-Building / Nurturing A Nation

Supporting Interpretive Theme: Routes connecting the Potomac River with the Forks of the Ohio provided an essential context for the development of the United States.

Trail Experiences

An experience of various Trail segments will provide opportunities for people to explore the interaction among land, water, culture, livelihood and human communities—ways that land shapes behavior and livelihood and ways that culture shapes land and waterways. Residents in and near the Trail corridor and visitors to the Trail corridor will be able to:

- seek personal renewal through hiking and other non-motorized, outdoor recreational activities;
- develop intellectual, emotional, and spiritual connections to the places associated with the significance of the Trail corridor; and
- understand continuing challenges to create healthy communities, lands, and waters, and ways to participate in conservation of the Trail and the Trail corridor.

INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES AND ACTIONS

Audiences

Public involvement over the past seven years reveals a range of opportunities to recognize and support existing programs in the Trail corridor and to develop new interpretive programs, events, and media associated with the Trail. Many educational opportunities, existing and potential, complement outdoor recreation activities, and some may be described as "heritage tourism." Such experiences may be formal or informal, guided or self-directed, and self-supported.

Interpretation related to the Trail may support a two-minute stop at a wayside exhibit; a weekend of hiking, bicycling and paddling to observe wildlife, enjoy local food, and participate in community festivals; or a series of month-long adventures to experience each region of the Trail corridor. Regardless of the type of experience, administration of the Trail corridor designation offers an opportunity to deepen our understanding of the past and present by creating a context for each Trail segment and site within the corridor.

Interpretation associated with the Trail should encourage people of all abilities and backgrounds to experience the diversity of regions, places and communities between the Chesapeake Bay and Allegheny Highlands. The sphere of existing and potential interpretive partnerships, though, includes some entities not directly involved in the cultivation of Trail experiences. Serving every type of demographic characteristic, existing and potential Trail partners, in varying degrees, include:

- city and county park and recreation agencies
- regional park agencies
- state park agencies
- federal land management agencies
- managers and staff of other local, regional, state and federal research, planning and resource management agencies
- residential and commercial development corporations
- state departments of transportation
- public and private schools, colleges and universities
- homeowner associations
- outdoor recreation organizations
- heritage tourism agencies
- historic preservation commissions
- main street associations
- housing authorities
- museums
- chambers of commerce, and
- economic development organizations.

If faced with a choice between connecting dots and protecting a rich experience, I lean toward preserving experience. I know this is heresy to some hikers, but I'm convinced that the reason so much of our trails exist on paper alone is that we haven't paid enough attention to the land around them. The trail is a reward for successful conservation of something special that might have been lost.

David Lillard
Address to the Eighth National Conference
on Historic and Scenic Trails

Existing Interpretive Projects

Continuing NPS projects that support interpretation related to the Trail include:

- use of two white papers, completed in 1997, describing the significance of the Trail corridor;
- continuing revisions to and distribution of the Trail brochure;
- annual meetings (i.e., the Potomac Heritage Trail Annual Caucus);
- periodic reports on Trail-related activities; and
- annual reports.

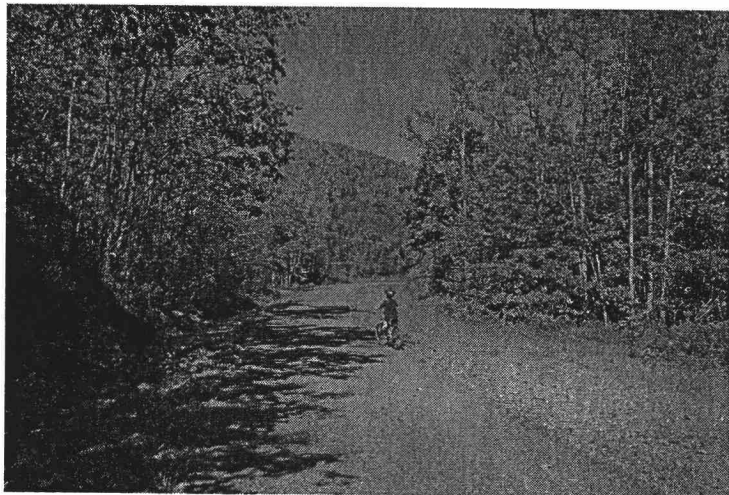
Recent projects include:

- revision of the Trail brochure to reflect better the geographic diversity of the Trail corridor;
- design of folders focusing on the Underground Railroad and on modern water trails in the Trail corridor;
- co-sponsorship of the Potomac River Sojourn and other recreational and educational events; and
- technical and/or financial support for interpretive planning, for wayside exhibits and for publications (including *Along the Potomac*, *Hiking and Bicycling the Alexandria Heritage Trail*, and *A Passage through Time and the Mountains*).[§]

Needs and Opportunities

Workshops held between December 2002 and January 2004, as well as follow-up discussions, suggest the following list of potential needs and opportunities to connect people with the meanings of resources associated with the Trail:

- emphasize **partnerships** to connect people with the resources within the Trail corridor;
- establish an **identity** for the Trail network and a consistent appearance for graphic media associated with the Trail; and
- expand the breadth and depth of **volunteer involvement** in and support for specific Trail projects.



[§] see Bibliography

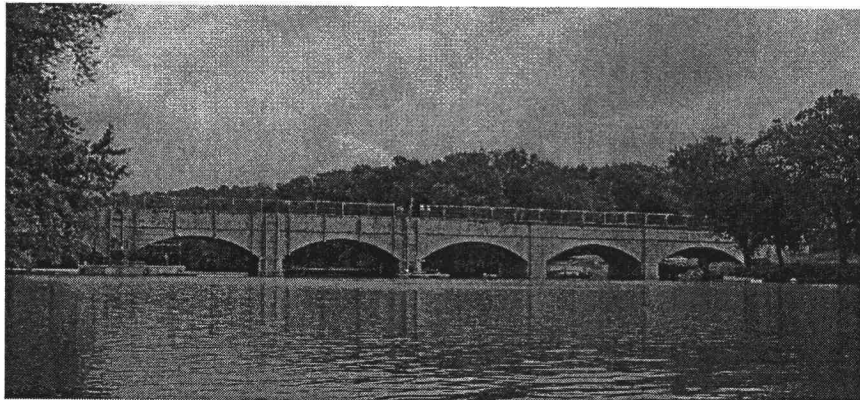
Short-term Actions

For General Audiences:

- revise the **Trail folder** to reflect better the significance, diversity and increasing number of partnerships associated with the Trail concept;
- expand the **Trail website** as fully as possible to incorporate existing information and projects (including links to Trail partners; information on trailheads and Trail-related interpretive sites; Web-based guides; lists of Trail-related books, guides and interpretive map sets; etc.)
- co-sponsor **special events** (hiking, bicycling, paddling and equestrian events)
- use **university resources** for research, planning and design assistance (e.g., cooperative studies units; internships; and volunteers); and
- fund **internships** (SCA, university, etc.) to assist with implementation of this plan.

Among Institutional Partners:

- develop and distribute a “**graphic media tool kit**” providing Trail partners with:
 - guidance for use of the Trail emblem at trailheads, in publications, on web-sites, etc.
 - a standard orientation panel with a description of the Trail and a map of the Trail corridor
 - a design matrix for an interpretive wayside exhibit (low profile) that incorporates the Trail emblem and a brief description of the Trail
 - a standard design for a set of “rack cards” to describe Trail segments
 - guidance for use of the Trail “passport stamp”
 - guidance for use of the media kit;
- co-sponsor **regular workshops** (e.g., annual) among Trail partners to address local, regional and/or corridor-wide interpretive and educational needs and opportunities;
- identify annually, through consultations with partners, interpretive projects that could be supported by Trail funding and staff time (including grant-writing assistance);
- develop a partnership with a **cooperating association**;
- identify and **support volunteer contributions** toward Trail stewardship (e.g., segment maintenance and corridor conservation);
- develop an **introductory PowerPoint Presentation** (using Flash, etc.); and
- seek **assistance from the Interpretive Media Institute**, Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, (HFC) with implementation of the needs outlined in this document.



Longer-term Actions

For general audiences:

- provide a Web-based guide to the Trail, including review of a prototype web-based interactive guide to the Northern Neck, southern Maryland and the Potomac Gorge regions of the Trail corridor;
- develop a set of Trail guides;
- organize and co-sponsor a “speakers bureau” to explain the significance of the Trail;
- co-sponsor AMTRAK on-board interpretative programs and route guides (DC-Pittsburgh & DC-Fredericksburg);
- co-sponsor “artists-in-residence” programs;
- produce a half-hour or longer interpretive film (using reenactments, personal vignettes, etc.); and
- develop an interactive kiosk that could be placed in visitor centers in the Trail corridor.

Among Institutional Partners:

- develop a long-term strategy for use of the Trail web site, including the “In-Depth” section, through consultations with partners (e.g., link trail partners to each other, deliver technical assistance, promote events, recognize and assist Trail volunteers; etc.);
- assist local and regional agencies and organizations with development and implementation of interpretive plans;
- publish “rack cards” and folders on Trail segments and regions of the Trail corridor;
- provide interpretive training to Trail partners staff;
- maintain a Web-based inventory of interpretive media (i.e., in the HFC “media inventory database system” to assess connections between existing media and Trail themes, including orientation exhibits, wayside exhibits, publications, etc.);
- develop and distribute a traveling exhibit (including a map, images, handouts, etc.);
- produce an introductory audiovisual piece (i.e., 5-7 minute video or slide show);
- develop “traveling trunks” for use by teachers, rangers and other staff of agencies and organizations providing interpretive programs in the Trail corridor; and
- publish a handbook exploring the themes and sub-themes of the Trail corridor.

NPS Annual Planning

Based on consultations with Trail partners, NPS administration of the Trail corridor designation should include:

- an annual plan for interpretation (i.e., a component of the Trail annual performance plan);
- interpretive projects supported through volunteer agreements;
- requests for operational and project funding; and
- requests for funding assistance to the Greater Washington National Parks Fund Council and National Park Foundation.

APPENDIX A: Excerpts from *The National Trails System Act*

**THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT
(P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 107-325, December 4, 2002)
(also found in *United States Code*, Volume 16, Sections 1241-1251)**

AN ACT

To establish a national trails system, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION I. This Act may be cited as the "National Trails System Act."

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. [16USC1241]

(a) In order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and in order to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation, trails should be established (i) primarily, near the urban areas of the Nation, and (ii) secondarily, within scenic areas and along historic travel routes of the Nation which are often more remotely located.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to provide the means for attaining these objectives by instituting a national system of recreation, scenic and historic trails, by designating the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components may be added to the system.

(c) The Congress recognizes the valuable contributions that volunteers and private, nonprofit trail groups have made to the development and maintenance of the Nation's trails. In recognition of these contributions, it is further the purpose of this Act to encourage and assist volunteer citizen involvement in the planning, development, maintenance, and management, where appropriate, of trails.

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

SEC. 3. [16USC1242] (a) The national system of trails shall be composed of the following:

(1) National recreation trails, established as provided in section 4 of this Act, which will provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.

(2) National scenic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass. National scenic trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms which exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

(3) National historic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Designation of such trails or routes shall be continuous, but the established or developed trail, and the acquisition thereof, need not be continuous onsite. National historic trails shall have as their purpose the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. Only those selected land and water based components of a historic trail which are on federally owned lands and which meet the national historic trail criteria established in this Act are included as Federal protection components of a national historic trail. The appropriate Secretary may certify other lands as protected segments of an historic trail upon application from State or local governmental agencies or private interests involved if such segments meet the national historic trail criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, and are administered by such agencies or interests without expense to the United States.

(4) Connecting or side trails, established as provided in section 6 of this Act, which will provide additional points of public access to national recreation, national scenic or national historic trails or which will provide connections between such trails.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with appropriate governmental agencies and public and private organizations, shall establish a uniform marker for the national trails system.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'extended trails' means trails or trail segments which total at least one hundred miles in length, except that historic trails of less than one hundred miles may be designated as extended trails. While it is desirable that extended trails be continuous, studies of such trails may conclude that it is feasible to propose one or more trail segments which, in the aggregate, constitute at least one hundred miles in length.

NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS

SEC. 4. [16USC1243]

[section omitted from this excerpt]

NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS

SEC. 5. [16USC1244] (a) National scenic and national historic trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress. There are hereby established the following National Scenic and National Historic Trails:

...(II) The Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, a corridor of approximately seven hundred and four miles following the route as generally depicted on the map identified as 'National Trails System, Proposed Potomac Heritage Trail' in 'The Potomac Heritage Trail', a report prepared by the Department of the Interior and dated December 1974, except that no designation of the trail shall be made in the State of West Virginia. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia. The trail shall initially consist of only those segments of the corridor located within the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas. No lands or interests therein outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the Federal Government for the Potomac Heritage Trail. The Secretary of the Interior may designate lands outside of federally administered areas as segments of the trail, only upon application from the States or local governmental agencies involved, if such segments meet the criteria established in this Act and are administered by such agencies without expense to the United States. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX B: Bibliography

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APPENDIX C: Trailheads, Primary Interpretive Facilities and Other Sites Related to the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

last edit: 22 September 2004

▪ Trailheads Primary Interpretive Facilities and Other Sites

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh – Ohiopyle via the Great Allegheny Passage

- Point State Park
- Pittsburgh AMTRAK Station

Pittsburgh Visitor Center. Set at the convergence of the Monongahela, Ohio and Allegheny rivers, Pittsburgh is the nation's largest inland port and a birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution. Today, the city is known more for its cultural influences than its industrial power of old. Pittsburgh boasts a world-class symphony and chorus, and the Carnegie Museum of Art, one of the largest art museums in the country. Other attractions include Point State Park, the Pittsburgh Zoo, and the Carnegie Science Center.

- McKeesport
- West Newton
- Connellsville
- Ohiopyle (see below)

Seward – Ohiopyle via the Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail

- Seward, PA.
- [add other trailheads]

Laurel Ridge State Park Visitor Center. Following the Laurel Mountain ridge, the 70-mile hiking Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail, between Ohiopyle on the south and the Conemaugh Gorge at Seward in the north, is the focus of the park. Along with extraordinary views, this park features 8 shelters for camping, 6 parking areas and 2 snowmobile areas. Approximately 35 miles of trail are available for cross-country skiing. A hikers' guide to the Laurel Highlands Trail is available from the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Sierra Club, P.O. Box 8241, Pittsburgh, PA 15217. Permits for overnight camping and use of shelters can be obtained by contacting Laurel Ridge State Park, RD 3, Box 246, Rockwood, PA 15557. 412/455-3744.

Ohiopyle State Park Visitor Center. Located primarily in Fayette County, Ohiopyle State Park encompasses approximately 19,052 acres of rugged natural beauty, and serves as a gateway to the Laurel Mountains. Popular with whitewater enthusiasts for Class III and IV rapids, the focal point of the Park is the more than 14 miles of the Youghiogheny River Gorge. The trailhead for the Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail is north of the VC, across the Youghiogheny River. P.O. Box 105, Ohiopyle, PA 15470. 412/329-4707 or 724/329-8591.

- Ohiopyle, PA.

Ohiopyle – Mason-Dixon Line

- **Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail, Ohiopyle S.P.** (Ohiopyle-Seward/Conemaugh Gorge)
- **Youghiogheny River Bike/Hike Trail, Ohiopyle S.P.** (Confluence-Connellsville/Dunbar, part of Great Allegheny Passage)

Ohiopyle State Park Visitor Center. Located primarily in Fayette County, Ohiopyle State Park encompasses approximately 19,052 acres of rugged natural beauty, and serves as a gateway to the Laurel Mountains. Popular with whitewater enthusiasts for Class III and IV rapids, the focal point of the Park is the more than 14 miles of the Youghiogheny River Gorge. Ferncliff Peninsula, bounded by a great horseshoe bend in the river, is a National Natural Landmark recognized for unique natural habitat and numerous botanical treasures. P.O. Box 105, Ohiopyle PA 15470. 412-329-4707 or 724-329-8591.

Ferncliff Peninsula, Ohiopyle S.P.

- **Ramcat Parking Area (n. of Confluence)**
- **Town of Confluence**

Laurel Hill State Park Visitor Center. South of Route 31, just east of Kooser. It has many hiking trails and 270 family camp sites, 9 group camps and a 1,300-foot swimming beach on a 65-acre lake. There is a small stand of old growth hemlock on the Hemlock Hiking Trail. George Washington's troops camped within the park boundaries during the "Whiskey Rebellion" of 1794. The first recreational facilities in the park were built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). RD 4, Box 130, Somerset, PA 15501. 814/445-7725.

Forbes State Forest Headquarters. The 51,000-acre Forbes State Forest provides hunting, fishing, hiking, general recreation and the highest point in Pennsylvania, Mount Davis, 3,213 feet. The forest was named in honor of General John Forbes who, in 1757, ordered the construction of a road from Bedford to Fort Pitt for the movement of an expeditionary Army. Forbes State Forest, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, PO Box 519, Laughlintown, PA 15655, 724/238-1200.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield Visitor Center. Located in the Allegheny Mountains, the park contains the reconstructed Fort Necessity, the historic Mount Washington Tavern, a picnic area and over three miles of hiking trails. On July 3, 1754, Colonial troops commanded by 22-year-old Colonel George Washington, were defeated in this small stockade. This battle at the "Great Meadows" was the opening battle of the French and Indian War. One Washington Parkway, Farmington, PA 15437. 724/329-5512.

Kooser State Park Visitor Center. In the heart of the Laurel Highlands at an altitude of 2,600 feet, Kooser State Park attracts visitors year-round to its 250 acres of forest and trout stream. On State Highway 31, west of Somerset. It has 60 tent and trailer camping sites, picnic areas, a 400-foot swimming beach on a four-acre lake. This park retains the character of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, with cabins, beach and camping area. Kooser State Park derives its name from John Kooser, who in 1867 settled in the western end of the park. A contingent of Washington's Army, known as Coxes Army, crossed Laurel Summit near here during the Whiskey Rebellion. RD4 256, Somerset, PA 15505. 814/445-8673.

Casselman River Bridge State Park. Erected in 1813, and still standing as a picturesque relic of Maryland's early transportation history, the Casselman River Bridge, with its 80-foot span, was the longest single span stone arch bridge in the world during the era of the National Road. At the foot of the bridge stands the "Spruce Forest Artisan Village" which is comprised of historic buildings moved to the site from various locations in Western Maryland and restored. US Rt. 40, Grantsville, MD 21536. 301-895-5453.

- **Town of Meyersdale**

Western Maryland

Mason-Dixon Line - District of Columbia

- **Frostburg Train Station/Allegheny Highlands Trail parking area**

Savage River State Forest.

- Meadow Mountain Trail System
- Margroff Plantation Trail System
- Negro Mountain Trail System
- Monroe Run Trail System

Potomac State Forest.

Kempton, Maryland.

Deep Creek Lake State Park Discovery Center.

Herrington Manor State Park Nature Center.

Swallow Falls State Park.

Youghiogheny Scenic and Wild River.

Savage River.

- **Canal Place & Western Maryland Scenic Railway Station / Cumberland Historic District / AMTRAK Cumberland Station / Canal Place Visitor Center.** Terminus (Milepost 184.5) of the C & O Canal Towpath, Milepost 0 of the Great Allegheny Passage, Canal Place Visitor Center specifically and Cumberland generally is a major trailhead in the region. The C&O Canal opened in Cumberland in 1850 and was a major conduit for goods and passengers to and from Western Maryland for nearly 75 years, but extensive flood damage and competition with the railroad saw the decline of the canal. In 1924, the terminus was closed. Today, Canal Place keeps Cumberland's transportation heritage alive, offering visitors opportunities to ride a steam train, hike or bike the towpath, tour a full scale Canal Boat Replica, learn about canal history at the C&O Canal National Historical Park's Cumberland Visitor Center, and enjoy festivals.

Rocky Gap State Park/Nature Tourism Program.

- **Green Ridge State Forest Backpacking Loop at C & O Canal Towpath)**

Green Ridge State Forest Visitor Center. Located in eastern Allegany County, about 22 miles east of Cumberland, exit 64 on Interstate 68. Green Ridge as it stands today is nearly 30,000 acres of forest land. In the early 1800s, Richard Caton and William Carroll owned much of this land as a business venture involving iron ore and timber. The Carroll Chimney, a part of a steam-powered sawmill built in the 1830s, is the only surviving structure from this period. Traces of the Old Town Road remain on the east side of the forest. Built during the 1750s as a military road connecting Fort Frederick with Fort Cumberland, the road was surveyed by frontiersman Colonel Thomas Cresap. On Green Ridge Road looking west toward Warrior Mountain, you can see "The Great Warrior Path" which runs north and south, extending from the Great Lakes through the Carolinas. 28700 Headquarters Drive, Flintstone, MD 21530-9525, 301/478-3124.

- **Paw Paw Tunnel parking area**
- **C & O Canal Hancock Visitor Center** [trailhead & PIF]
- **Fort Frederick State Park / Visitor Center.** The fort's stone wall and two barracks have been restored to their 1758 appearance. This was the cornerstone of Maryland's frontier defense during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Historical displays are in the Fort, barracks and Visitor Center. The park annually holds military reenactments and other special events. Park

lands adjoin the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through park acreage. Fort Frederick State Park offers two easy trails for hikers. The Plantation Trail passes through various stands of experimental trees. The trees were planted from 1925 to 1942 to demonstrate the adaptability of various forest plantings to the climate and topography of Western Maryland. The trail is accessible only to hikers. The novice Wetlands Trail passes behind the campground where hikers can see several species of turtles, waterfowl, birds, as well as white-tailed deer and other wildlife. Tours are available by request. Daily living history programming is available from Memorial Day through Labor Day. In addition, located just one-half mile west of Fort Frederick is the **Western Maryland Rail Trail**, a 20-mile long paved path that follows the former Western Maryland Railroad line. 11100 Fort Frederick Road, Big Pool, MD 21711. 301-842-2155.

- **Williamsport / C & O Canal Williamsport Visitor Center.**
- **C & O Canal Ferry Hill Visitor Center.** Bicycling route (loop) to Antietam National Battlefield and Sharpsburg
 Antietam National Battlefield.
- **Maryland Heights [TH], Harpers Ferry NHP**
 Harpers Ferry NHP Visitor Centers...
- **Town of Brunswick /MARC Brunswick Train Station / C & O Canal Brunswick Visitor Center & Railroad Museum.** Brunswick began as a small river and canal town, but changed with the establishment of the B&O Railroad's repair shops created a massive building boom. Museum exhibits tell the life of the railroad workers, of local baseball, and the C&O Canal. Interpretive programs scheduled throughout the year. The Potomac River Bridge was built in 1894. It replaced a covered wooden span burned during the Civil War by Confederate troops who had used it to make raids into Maryland to destroy railroad tracks and telegraph lines. 40 W. Potomac Street, Brunswick, MD 21716. 301-834-7100.
- **Point of Rocks.**
- **Mouth of Monocacy River.**
 Sugarloaf Mountain.
- **Whites Ferry.**
- **Seneca Creek State Park** 6,290 acres in Montgomery Co., MD off Clopper Road, 1 1/2 miles west of Gaithersburg. Seneca Creek is a day use park, with a 90-acre lake and a disc golf course. Sites of historical interest include a mill and an old schoolhouse. 301/924-2127.
- **Great Falls / Great Falls Tavern Visitor Center.**
- **Glen Echo Park.**

Virginia

Whites Ferry – Prince William Forest Park & Quantico

- **Whites Ferry.**
- **Leesburg Historic District / Loudoun Museum.** The permanent exhibits of the Loudoun Museum begin with the Native American presence in our area from 15,000 BC until the early 18th century. Original documents and artifacts from the 18th century on show life in the new and developing county. The Museum's Civil War exhibits use artifacts and reproduction items to tell the story of a county, towns, and even families, divided between Northern and Southern sympathies. Artifacts from the turn of the century, when Loudoun again was a prosperous county, include Victorian furniture and clothing. Entertainment, transportation, education, and the two World Wars, are also explored in displays. The short videos available in our "History Minute Kiosk" add still more information about Loudoun history. 16 Loudoun St SW, Leesburg, VA (703) 777-7427.
- **Ball's Bluff Regional Park and Ball's Bluff National Cemetery.** The tiny cemetery is the burial place of Union soldiers who fell in battle on the site of the Battle of Ball's Bluff. This battle gave rise to hopes of success in the Confederacy on October 20, 1861, at Harrison Island in a Union effort to find a Confederate camp. Surrounding the National Cemetery, Ball's Bluff Regional Park has hiking trails and picnic tables. Balls Bluff Regional Park, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, Ball's Bluff Road, Leesburg, VA 22075. (703) 779-9372.
- **Red Rocks Wilderness Park.**
- **Keep Loudoun Beautiful Park.**
Landsdowne.
- **Algonkian Regional Park.**
- **Riverbend Park / Riverbend Park Visitor Center.**
- **Great Falls Park / Great Falls Park Visitor Center.** A 800-acre natural area, from I-495 to Old Georgetown Pike (State Rt. 193), right on County Rt. 738 to visitors center. Hiking, climbing, fishing and picnicking available from 9:00 am until dark year-round. Of special interest is the 2 1/2 mile River Trail, from the picnic area along Mather Gorge to Cow Hoof Rock and a dramatic view of the gorge. Interpretive displays of the 18th century Patowmack Canal, the predecessor to the C&O Canal. 703/285-2965.
- **Potomac Overlook Regional Park / Potomac Overlook Regional Park Nature Center.** On the Potomac Palisades in north Arlington, Potomac Overlook offers 100 acres of peaceful woodland. Potomac Overlook's Nature Center serves as the regional center for the Park Authority's year-round programs of outdoor adventure and environmental education. Youth and nature-oriented groups and schools may make arrangements for special programs. Features include a nature center with wildlife and archaeological displays, auditorium, naturalists' offices, nature trails, a full schedule of programs and hikes, and a full summer concert schedule. 2845 N. Marcey Road, Arlington, VA. 703-528-5406.
- **Scott's Run Nature Preserve.**
- **Rosslyn Metrorail Station / Theodore Roosevelt Island**
Custis Trail/Washington and Dominion Trail Regional Park.
- **National Airport Metrorail Station**

- **Four-Mile Run Trailhead (at Mount Vernon Trail)**

- Four Mile Run Trail

- Arlinton Memorial Bridge

- **Alexandria Historic District** (Mount Vernon Trail & Alexandria Heritage Trail) / **AMTRAK, VRE & Metrorail Stations** / Alexandria Visitor Center. Alexandria's many historic homes, churches, businesses and museums allow residents and visitors alike to experience the hand of the past that make the city the charming and historic town it is today. Six of the city's premier historic sites are owned and operated by the City of Alexandria and fall under the administration of the Office of Historic Alexandria, the department of City government charged with the conservation, interpretation and promotion of these links to the past. These sites--the Alexandria Black History Resource Center, Alexandria Archaeology Museum, Fort Ward Museum and Historic Park, Friendship Firehouse, Gadsby's Tavern, and The Lyceum: Alexandria's History Museum--bring Alexandria's varied and storied history to life. Additionally, Alexandria has many more historic sites which are open to the public, as well as walking tours, a bicycling and walking trail, and guidebooks and maps. The Lyceum sponsors changing exhibits, lectures, concerts and educational programs throughout the year. Built in 1839 as the city's first cultural center, the building was occupied by both Confederate and Union troops during the Civil War. Alexandria, VA. 703/838-4994.

- **Potomac Landing.**

- **Dyke Marsh.**

- **Fort Hunt Park.**

- **Mount Vernon / Mount Vernon Visitor Center.** [Extensive interpretation...]

- **Washington's Grist Mill.**

- Woodlawn Plantation

- **Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir.** Over 8 miles of trails in a 1,630-acre refuge, part of a 15-mile continuous forest including Huntley Meadows County Park and Mason Neck State Park, and Mason Neck NWR. 703-806-4007.

- **Pohick Bay Regional Park.** Extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation, including guided canoe and kayak trips.

- **Mason Neck State Park & Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge / Visitor Center.**

- **Occoquan Historic District.**

- **VRE Woodbridge Station.**

- **Occoquan National Wildlife Refuge / Occoquan National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center.**

- **Veterans' Park.**

- **Leesylvania State Park / Visitor Center.** Leesylvania opened in 1992. Locally the area is known as *Freestone Point*, referring to the sandstone early settlers took from the property for building many of the important structures of early America. Henry Lee III (Light Horse Harry) was born here at what was then Leesylvania Plantation in Colonial America. This Revolutionary War hero would later father the Confederate General Robert E. Lee of Civil War fame. Freestone Point was the site of a Confederate force and gun emplacement during the Civil War. Canoe tours, guided historic and nature walks, children's fishing tournaments, Junior Ranger

day camps, and historical programming. Located in the southeast area of Prince William County, approximately 25 miles from Washington, D.C. and Fredericksburg. From I-95, take Rippon Landing Exit 156; then go east on Route 784 to U.S. 1. From U.S. 1, Route 610 (Neabsco Road) east two miles. 2001 Daniel K. Ludwig Dr., Woodbridge, VA 22191-4504, phone (703) 670-0372.

Rippon Lodge.

- Prince William Forest Park / Visitor Center.
- Quantico Historic District.
- Quantico National Cemetery.

Virginia

Prince William Forest Park & Quantico – Reedville & Windmill Point

- Prince William Forest Park / Visitor Center.
- VRE Quantico Station / Quantico Historic District.
- Fredericksburg Historic District, AMTRAK/VRE Station, & Public Landing / Fredericksburg Area Visitor Center

Fredericksburg / Spotsylvania National Military Park Visitor Center

Belmont The Gari Melchers Estate and Memorial Gallery

- **George Washington's Ferry Farm.** Situated on the Rappahannock River in Stafford County, this National Historic Landmark preserves the first President's boyhood home and its surroundings. King's Highway at Ferry Road, Falmouth, VA 22405. Phone: 804/370-0732.
- **Caledon State Park and Natural Area / Visitor Center.** A designated National Natural Landmark, Caledon and the surrounding areas are the summer home for one of the largest concentrations of bald eagles on the East Coast. As many as 60 bald eagles have been spotted on the bluffs overlooking the Potomac River in King George County. Preservation of the national bird's habitat is the primary focus of the natural area. Five hiking trails in the natural area are open year-round and take park visitors through environmentally sensitive marshlands and picturesque wooded areas of the park. The 3.5 mile Boyd's Hole Trail leading to the Potomac River is the most popular of the trails. Because human traffic disturbs the park's summer population of roosting and foraging eagles, this trail is open only from October 1 through March 31. King George County, Virginia between Fairview Beach and Owens, 20 miles east of Fredericksburg on Route 218. 11617 Caledon Rd., King George, VA 22485. Phone: 540/663-3861.
- **Potomac Gateway Welcome Center.**
- **Westmoreland Berry Farm.**
- **Westmoreland State Park / Visitor Center.** Westmoreland State Park lies within Westmoreland County, from which it takes its name. The park extends about one and a half miles along the Potomac River, and its 1,299 acres neighbor the former homes of both George Washington and Robert E. Lee. The park's Horsehead Cliffs provide visitors with a spectacular view of the Potomac River. In addition to the scenic beauty at Westmoreland, the park offers hiking, camping, cabins, fishing, boating and swimming. Interpretive programs are conducted,

as well as children's programs, kayaking, fossil hiking and night hiking programs. Visitors can enjoy the park's vacation cabins as well. The visitor center, open during summer, gives an informative historical and ecological perspective to an important natural area on the coastal plain. Westmoreland also offers the Potomac River Retreat can hold 16 people in two fully contained living areas and has deck areas facing the Potomac River. 1650 State Park Rd., Montross VA 22520. 804/493-8821 or 800/933-PARK.

- **George Washington Birthplace National Historic Site.**
- **Stratford Hall Plantation / Visitor Center.** Admission fee. Daily 9 am-4:30 pm. This is one of the great houses of the south, set on 1,600 acres above the Potomac, renowned for its distinctive architectural style and illustrious family who lived here, including Thomas Lee (1690-1750), five of his sons including Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, "Light-Horse Harry" Lee. Educational programming throughout the year, interpretive exhibits, hiking trails and cabins. 2 miles north of VA 3, Stratford, VA. 804/493-8038. www.stratfordhall.org.
- **Montross Historic District.**
 - Kinsale Historic District.
 - Sunbank Ferry.
 - Smith Point Lighthouse. The current lighthouse was completed in 1897. It is a square brick tower with a white two-story octagonal dwelling on a cast-iron caisson. It stands 52 feet high. The first lighthouse was built in 1802, but was too close to the water's edge and was rebuilt further inland in 1807. It had to be rebuilt again in 1828 another 90 yards further inland. Two lightships have been located here since 1821 because the lighthouse proved to be inadequate. One of those ships was destroyed by Confederate action. From Route 360 at Burgess, continue east on 360 towards Reedsville. After passing Lilian, turn left onto Rt. 652 Sunnybank Rd., turn right on Rtes 652/644 Gaskins Beach Rd., at the right-hand bend, turn left onto Rt. 652 Gaskins Beach Rd., at the end turn left onto Rt. 802 Tranquility Rd.
- **Reedville Historic District / Reedville Fishermen's Museum.** On Cockrell's Creek, an inlet of the Chesapeake Bay, is the fishing village of Reedville. The Museum is dedicated to preserving the heritage of the maritime history of the lower Chesapeake Bay area and the watermen who have plied their trade here for hundreds of years, and the menhaden industry that has existed in Reedville for over a hundred years. This mission is accomplished by acquiring, documenting and displaying materials that are historically important to the areas fisheries and the lives of the watermen, and to further educational programs to interpret this maritime heritage. The museum consists of the 1875 William Walker House, the Covington Building with exhibits commemorating the watermen of the menhaden fishing industry. 504 Main St., Reedville. 540/453-6529.
- **Whitestone Historic District / Steamboat Era Museum.**
- **Windmill Point.**

District of Columbia

- **Union Station (AMTRAK, MARC, VRE, Metro).**
- **City Museum of Washington, D.C.**
- **Fort Dupont Park / Activity Center.**
- **Frederick Douglass NHS / Visitor Center.**
- **Anacostia Museum & Center for African American History and Culture.**
- **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP MP 0.0 / Georgetown Visitor Center.**
- **Fletcher's Boathouse.**
- **Metro Stations.**
- **Rock Creek Park / The Old Stone House Visitor Center.**
- **Rock Creek Park / Nature Center and Planetarium Visitor Center.**
- **Rock Creek Park / Pierce Barn Visitor Center.**
- **Watts Branch...**
- **others?**

Shaw Ecovillage / Chain Reaction Youth Bicycle Program

Mathew Henson Center / Earth Conservation Corps The ECC Matthew Henson Center, in partnership with National Geographic, serves the Washington, DC Community as an environmental education center.

Josephine Butler Parks Center (Managed by Washington Parks and People)

Kenilworth Gardens

Southern Maryland

Oxon Hill Farm – Point Lookout

- **Oxon Hill Farm / Oxon Hill Farm Visitor Center.**
- **Oxon Hill Manor.**
- **Harmony Hall Regional Center** (Prince George's County Dept. of Parks and Recreation). Adjacent to historic Harmony Hall (NPS), the center offers a range of programs and performances.
- **Fort Foote.**
- **Fort Washington / Fort Washington Visitor Center.**
- **Fort Washington Marina.**
 Hard Bargain Farm.
- **National Colonial Farm and the Robert Ware Straus Ecosystem Farm at the Accokeek Foundation / Accokeek Foundation Visitor Center.** Hours: Tuesday-Sunday, 10 am-4:30 pm. The National Colonial Farm, an outdoor living history museum, was established by the Accokeek Foundation in 1958 to educate people about life on a middle-class tobacco farm of 1775. Skilled interpreters lead tours of the National Colonial Farm, highlighting the colonial structures, fields, gardens and animals. Structures located within the colonial site and open to the public include: a circa 1780 farm dwelling, an 18th century tobacco barn, smokehouse, necessary and out-kitchen. A public pier and riverside path provide visitors with scenic views along the edge of the Potomac River and a beautiful view of Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. An extensive garden features 18th century varieties of herbs, flowers, and vegetables, and is the source for much of the Farm's heirloom seed stock, cultivated on a seasonal basis. The National Colonial Farm is a recognized leader in the field of historic plant preservation. 3400 Bryan Point Road, Accokeek MD. 301/283-2113.
- **Chapman's Landing State Park / Mount Aventine.**
- **Thomas Stone National Historic Site / Visitor Center.**
- **Port Tobacco Historic District.**
 Port Tobacco Museum.
- **Smallwood State Park / Smallwood Retreat & Mattawoman Creek Art Center.** 629 acres in Charles County, MD. Marbury, MD, 4 miles west of Pisgah, off MD224. Smallwood was the home of General William Smallwood, a Revolutionary War officer who was once governor of Maryland. His house, called Smallwood's Retreat, has been restored and is open to visitors. Sweden Point Marina has fifty boat slips and excellent access for fishing on the Potomac River. Hiking, canoeing, camping, food and drink, art gallery, and picnic facilities. 800-784-5380; 301/888-1410.
- **Chapel Point State Park.**
 Zekiah Swamp Natural Environment Area.
- **St. Clement's Island State Park / St. Clement's Island-Potomac River Museum.** (80 acres). In the Potomac River, off the shore of St. Mary's County near St. Clement's and Breton Bays. Accessible only by boat. On March 25, 1634, the first English settlers under the Baltimore proprietorship sailed to St. Clement's Island on the *Ark* and the *Dove*. The park contains a memorial cross dedicated to the memory of the first Marylanders and a museum featuring

historical exhibits on the colony's first settlers, the history of the lower Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay maritime culture. 301/872-5688.

- **Pope's Creek.**
- **Leonardtwn.**
- **Historic St. Mary's City / Museum.** On SR 5, this 800-acre outdoor museum features exhibits that illustrate the social history, archaeology, and natural history of 17th century St. Mary's City. The site also offers opportunities to explore:
 - a. **Godiah Spray Tobacco Plantation.** A working reconstruction of a 17th century tobacco plantation. The complex consists of the main Dwelling House, a freedman's cottage and tobacco field, two tobacco-drying barns, a kitchen garden and animal pens.
 - b. **Governor's Field** contains Fathing's Ordinary, a reconstructed 17th-century inn that supports outbuildings, gardens and orchards. Food is available. The Old State House, a reproduction of the original building, contains permanent historical exhibits and is the setting for trails and other living-history re-creations. Stabilized archaeological sites include the home of Maryland's first governor and several reconstructed buildings.
 - c. ***The Maryland Dove.*** A replica of the Dove, one of two ships that carried the colonists to St. Mary's City, is on display at St. Mary's City. *The Maryland Dove* was constructed in the 1970s to serve as an educational exhibit and traveling historical reminder of Maryland's settlement.

Hours of operation are 10 am to 5 pm, from March through the end of November. Admission fee. From MD Route 5, south to St. Mary's City. Historic St. Mary's City, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. 301/862-0990 or 800/SMC-1634.

- **Piney Point Lighthouse Museum.** Piney Point has been a summer resort since the days of President Madison. The Piney Point Lighthouse Museum focuses on the oldest permanent lighthouse on the Potomac. The exterior of the lighthouse, a 35-foot tall brick tower, has been partially restored. The lighthouse began operation in 1836 and functioned until 1964, when it was replaced by a lighted buoy in the river. From Rt. 5 south, take Rt. 249 south to Piney Point. Piney Point Lighthouse Museum, St. Mary's County Division of Parks, Leonardtown, MD 20650. 301/769-2222.
- **Point Lookout State Park / Visitor Center.** 1,042 acres. Point Lookout is a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. It attracted attention from the outset of English colonization in America. Captain John Smith explored the Point in 1612. In 1632 it was included in King Charles I's grant to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Calvert's younger son, Leonard, Maryland's first governor, claimed the Point for his personal manor in 1634. During the American Revolution, and again in the War of 1812, it was the subject of British raids, and served as an American lookout point for a watchman to convey, via post riders, news of British Fleet activity in the lower Bay. The lighthouse, which is owned by the U.S. Navy, is still at the tip of the Point. The earth works of Fort Lincoln, a Civil War fortification, still exist on the river shore near Cornfield Harbor. The barracks, and officer quarters of the Fort and a portion of the prison pen, have been recreated by the Friends of Point Lookout and are the focus of Living History weekends each year. The park's attractions include beaches, a boat launch area, a 710-foot fishing pier, camping and great fishing. Scotland, MD. 301/872-5688.

More information: Donald E. Briggs, Superintendent (Trail Administrator)
 Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
 National Park Service
don_briggs@nps.gov
 304-535-4016

APPENDIX D: People and Workshops Contributing to this Plan

18 December 2002

**Office of the DC Heritage Tourism Coalition (now Cultural Tourism DC)
Washington, D.C.**

Rick Busch, Ph.D.
DC Heritage Tourism Coalition

Patrick Gregerson
National Capital Region
National Park Service

Jane Freudel Levey
DC Heritage Tourism Coalition

Jim Sebastian
D.C. Dept. of Transportation

Francisca Rojas
Anacostia Waterfront Initiative
D.C. Office of Planning

Kathryn Schneider Smith
DC Heritage Tourism Coalition

Karen Zachary
Potomac Trail Council

Don Briggs
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail Office
National Park Service

22 February 2003

**Allegheny Trail Alliance World Wide Workshop on Interpretation
Penn State Fayette Campus
Uniontown, Pennsylvania**

Linda McKenna Boxx
Allegheny Trail Alliance

Christine Davis
Friends of the Riverfront

Sandra Finley
Teeter Associates

Bob Gangewere
Carnegie Magazine

Doug Reynolds
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor

Don Briggs
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail Office
National Park Service

Mike High
Author of *The C&O Canal Companion*

Mary Shaw and Roy Weil
guidebook authors

and many representatives of the seven trail-building groups that make up the Allegheny Trail Alliance

11 April 2003
Interpretive Themes Workshop
Rockwood Manor
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Potomac, Maryland

Wilton Corkern, Ph.D.
The Accokeek Foundation

Burt Kummerow
HISTORYworks, Inc.

Al Feldstein
Maryland Office of Planning

Alvin Rosenbaum, Ph.D.
George Washington University

Patti van Tuyl, Ph.D.
National Endowment for the Humanities
Friends of the Potomac
Potomac River Basin Consortium

Dan Nees
Friends of the Potomac

Karen Zachary
Author, *Landscapes of the Potomac*

Don Briggs
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail Office
National Park Service

Wendy Janssen
Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service

1 October 2003
Ferry Farm
George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation
Stafford County, Virginia

Emily Clifton
Friends of the Potomac

John Frye
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
National Park Service

Dianne Jordon
Steamboat Era Museum

Carrie Kline
Folktalk

Michael Kline, Ph.D.
Folktalk

Patty Long
Northern Neck Tourism Council

Donald McCann
Northern Neck Planning District Commission

Dan Nees
Friends of the Potomac

Christine Smith
Thomas Stone National Historic Site

Karen Zachary
Author, *Landscapes of the Potomac*
Potomac Trail Council

Megan Orient
Fredericksburg Area Tourism

Don Briggs
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail Office
National Park Service

2 October 2003
Meadowlark Gardens
Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority
Vienna, Virginia

Emily Clifton
Friends of the Potomac

Julia Claypool
Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority

Wilma Kime
Clifton Horse Society

Robin Rentsch
Potomac Trail Council

Judy Lo
Recreation, Parks and Cultural Activities
City of Alexandria

George Vasjuta
National Capital Region
National Park Service

Rita Hennessy
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
National Park Service

Patti Pakkala
Prince William County Park Authority

Vincent L. Santucci
George Washington Memorial Parkway
National Park Service

Jesse Reynolds
Great Falls Park
George Washington Memorial Parkway
National Park Service

Dana M. Dierkes
Virginia District
George Washington Memorial Parkway
National Park Service

Suzanne Grobbel
Loudoun County Parks, Recreation and Community
Services

Mark Novak
Loudoun County Parks, Recreation and Community
Services

Dale Medearis
American Heritage Rivers Initiative
National Park Service

Pam Cressey, Ph.D.
OHA/Archaeology
City of Alexandria

Don Briggs
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
National Park Service

7 October 2003
College of Southern Maryland
La Plata, Maryland

Burt Kummerow & Patricia Kummerow
Historyworks, Inc

Mark Holt, President
Southern Prince George's Trails Coalition

JoAnne Roland, Director
Charles County Tourism

Skip Meehan
Chesapeake Bay Gateways Program
National Park Service

George B. Wilmot
Southern Maryland Audubon Society

Lyla Peter
Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland

Laschelle Miller
Leonardtown Commission

Phil Rollins
St. Mary's County Recreation & Parks

Loretta d'Eustachio
Nanjemoy Vision Project

Tony Graham, Conservation Associate
National Park Service

Connie Hicks
National Capital Region
National Park Service

George Vasjuta
National Capital Region
National Park Service

Vivian H. Mills
Conservancy for Charles County

Mark Rose
Southern Md. Resource Conservation and
Development Area
NRCS, USDA

Wilton Corkern, President
The Accokeek Foundation

Marsha Back
Nanjemoy Vision Project

Patrick Naehu
The Nature Conservancy

Dan Nees, Exec. Director
Friends of the Potomac

Bonnie Bick
Chapman Forest Foundation

Carolyn Laray
St. Mary's County Division of Tourism

Sue Bauer
Md. State Highway Admin.

Patti Van Tuyl
Friends of the Potomac
& Potomac River Basin Consortium

Marci Ross
Maryland Office of Tourism

Zach Messitte
Center for the Study of Democracy
SMCM/HSMC

Vidal Martinez, Superintendent
George Washington Birthplace N.M.
National Park Service

Steven A. McCoy
George Washington Birthplace N.M.
National Park Service

Dale Medearis
American Heritage Rivers Initiative
National Park Service

Erik Jansson
Potomac River Association

Julie King
Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum

Dan Donahue, Chairperson
St Mary's Co. Recreational Trails Committee
& PACE Vice-Chairperson

22 January 2004
(NPS technical workshop)
Stephen T. Mather Training Center
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Jack Spinnler, Interpretive Planner (Facilitator)
Harpers Ferry Center

Don Briggs, Superintendent (Trail Administrator)
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

Tony Graham, Conservation Associate
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail Office

Sue Hansen, Chief of Visitor Services
National Capital Region

George Vasjuta, Interpretive Planner
National Capital Region

Julie Galonska, Park Ranger
National Capital Parks-East

Lavell Merritt, Park Ranger
National Capital Parks-East

Kathy Kupper, Supervisory Park Ranger
C&O Canal National Historical Park

Irene Kirilloff, Graphic Designer
Kirilloff Design

Burt Kummerow, President
Historyworks, Inc.

Neil Mackay
Exhibits
Harpers Ferry Center

Dick Hoffman
Wayside Exhibits
Harpers Ferry Center

Bob Clark
NPS Identity
Harpers Ferry Center

Michelle Hartley
Audiovisual Arts
Harpers Ferry Center

Tony Sciantarelli
Interactive Media
Harpers Ferry Center

Dave Gilbert, Web Manager
Harpers Ferry Center

22 July 2004

Potomac River Forum 6: *Inspired and Shaped by Hundreds of Human Generations: Telling Stories in the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail Corridor and Beyond*
Blue Ridge Center for Environmental Stewardship
Neersville, Virginia (Loudoun County)

Kathleen Anderson Steeves, Ph.D.
Graduate School of Education
and Human Development
George Washington University

Wilton Corkern, Ph.D.
The Accokeek Foundation

J. Glenn Eugster
National Capital Region
National Park Service

David Lillard
Blue Ridge Center for Environmental Stewardship

James Rice, Ph.D.
Univ. of New York, Plattsburg

Joe DiBello
Northeast Region
National Park Service

Dale Medearis
American Heritage Rivers Initiative
National Park Service

Pam Cressey, Ph.D.
OHA/Archaeology
City of Alexandria

Virginia Abraham
Rust Sanctuary
Audubon Naturalist Society

Robin Rentsch
Great Falls Trail Blazers

Dasha Kimmelman
Friends of the Potomac

Doug Pickford
Northern Virginia Regional Commission

George Vasjuta
National Capital Region
National Park Service

APPENDIX E: Subjects Contributing to Interpretive Themes

From a workshop on 11 April 2003:

Supporting Topic: Natural History and Diversity

Supporting Interpretive Theme: Between the Chesapeake Bay and the Allegheny Highlands, the Trail corridor includes portions of five distinct physiographic regions. Each region, in different ways, has inspired and shaped hundreds of human generations with beauty, abundance, and utility.

Subjects contributing to this theme:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| • ecological history | • inspiration | • preservation |
| • engineering | • landscape | • recreation |
| • five distinct regions (geomorphology) | • natural features & processes | • regional diversity |
| • flora and fauna | • natural history & diversity | • watershed |
| • geography | • pastoral landscape / countryside | • wildlife |
| • geology | • planned city | |

Supporting Topic: Boundary, Corridor and Crossroads

Supporting Interpretive Theme: As a boundary between north and south and an east to west route into the North American interior, the Potomac River has been a crossroads of opportunity, diversity, and conflict.

Subjects contributing to this theme:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| • agriculture | • migration | • urbanism/suburbanization/e ncroachment/ "drainage is destiny" |
| • French and Indian War | • natural resources led to opportunity | • Westward Expansion/the Potomac River as an east- west corridor |
| • growth of the District | • trade | |
| • immigration | • transportation | |
| • indigenous people | | |
| • industrial development | | |

Supporting Topic: Nation-Building / Nurturing A Nation

Supporting Interpretive Theme: Routes connecting the Potomac River with the Forks of the Ohio provided an essential context for the development of the United States Republic.

Elements of this theme:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| • Chesapeake tobacco society | • National Road Heritage Corridor, an example of internal improvements funded and supported by federal government | • regional boundaries |
| • Civil War | • Potomac River as the dividing line between the North and South | • religious diversity |
| • Clean Water Act | • preservation | • the Federal City |
| • conflict | | • the institution of slavery |
| • George Washington | | • urban renewal |
| • government institutions | | • War of 1812 |
| • industry | | |
| • institutions and principles | | |
| • Mount Vernon Compact | | |

PROJECT AGREEMENT 02-169
INTERPRETIVE CONCEPT PLAN
POTOMAC HERITAGE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

JULY 2003

This is an agreement between the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (POHE) and Harpers Ferry Center (HFC). It describes specific project requirements to be fulfilled and duties to be performed by all parties to produce or supply services and products as agreed below.

AGREED


SUPERINTENDENT, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

24 July 2003

AGREED


ASSOCIATE MANAGER -WORKFLOW MANAGEMENT, Harpers Ferry Center

Introduction

This project agreement has been developed by the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail Superintendent, with assistance from staff in the National Capital Region Office and others, and a Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planner, to describe the process to prepare an Interpretive Concept Plan (ICP) for use by the NPS and a variety of agencies and organizations in the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail corridor. Specifically, the agreement outlines the project's anticipated products, goals, planning team members and their roles and responsibilities, and a schedule.

Background

Through an amendment to the National Trails System Act, the designation in 1983 of a corridor, across five physiographic provinces between the Chesapeake Bay and the Allegheny Highlands of western Pennsylvania, for the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail is basis for a variety of projects that combine outdoor recreation and educational opportunities. Legislation for the Trail indicates primary responsibility to local and state agencies for the development and management of Trail segments outside of federally managed lands. The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for administration of the trail corridor designation and assists various trail interests with coordination and some technical and funding support. Communities in Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania are using the Trail designation to develop and make connections among trails, historic sites, and a range of outdoor experiences.

Three trails are currently recognized as segments of the Trail: the 184.5 mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac River from the mouth of Rock Creek in Georgetown, District of Columbia to Cumberland, Maryland, managed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, NPS; the 17 mile Mount Vernon Trail, managed by the George Washington Memorial Parkway, NPS; and the 70-mile Laurel Highlands Trail, managed by Laurel Ridge State Park, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

Interpretive Planning

In the past five years, the Trail office specifically and NPS generally have entertained regular requests for assistance with interpretive projects; positive responses have included support for guide books, regional interpretive concept plans, wayside exhibits, and web sites. Beginning in FY00, the Trail office began to establish a basic framework for interpretive planning and for interpretive project support through publication of a) a paper describing three themes for which the Trail corridor is nationally significant, b) a Trail unigrid folder and c) drafting an outline for an interpretive concept plan. Development of an "interpretive concept plan" will assist NPS staff and others with the identification of audiences and priorities for educational programming and for interpretive products and services.

The Comprehensive Interpretive Planning process is established in *Director's Order #6* (DO-6) and is the basic planning component for interpretation. Comprehensive Interpretive Planning helps parks/trails decide what their objectives are, who their audiences are, and what mix of media and personal services to use. The product is an effective and efficient interpretive program that achieves management goals, provides appropriate services for visitors, and promotes visitor experiences. Good planning is customized to meet a site's needs, conditions, and situations.

This project will complete an Interpretive Concept Plan to define the overall vision and interpretive goals of POHE.

It will include:

- ♦ Purpose of the Trail corridor designation
- ♦ Significance of the Trail corridor
- ♦ Interpretive themes that articulate the significance of the Trail corridor
- ♦ Audience profiles
- ♦ Visitor experience goals
- ♦ Interpretive priorities, for NPS and others, including trail-wide standards (e.g., signage and media)
- ♦ Educational "gateways" to the Trail experience (i.e., facilities and media that provide strong connections between places and themes), as well as a tiered-level of interpretive associations. Separate visitor experience objectives will also be developed for each level of interpretive association.

Project Plan

The project began with conversations in 2002 between the POHE Superintendent and HFC staff. Over the course of the year and into 2003, the Trail Superintendent introduced the project to a variety of stakeholders—at regional Trail-related meetings, an annual Trail Caucus, and in many conversations with project partners. In April 2003, the Trail office organized a workshop, facilitated by a HFC interpretive planner, to review the purpose of the Trail corridor designation and statements describing the significance of the Trail corridor and to draft a set of interpretive themes.

The Superintendent will contract for coordination of a series of three one-day regional workshops to review the Trail's purpose statement, significance statements and interpretive themes; to begin developing agreement on desired Trail visitor experience goals; and to identify interpretive opportunities and educational gateways. The Friends of the Potomac will organize the series of workshops, as well as compile and distribute notes as contracted by the Superintendent. The Superintendent and/or HFC Planner will facilitate these workshops.

The workshops will include a range of stakeholders including National Park Service staff, trail partners, and others identified by the POHE Superintendent, with an optimum number of participants being approximately 15 – 20 per workshop. Three probable workshops—in Northern Virginia, in the Fredericksburg area (to include the

Northern Neck), and in southern Maryland--will supplement material from previous workshops and projects in Washington, D.C., southwestern Pennsylvania, and for the C&O Canal NHP.

The draft purpose statement, significance statements, interpretive themes, and visitor experience goals will be distributed by the Trail office to a larger group of partners and stakeholders before the next Annual Caucus (October 16, 2003). The session led by the POHE Superintendent during the Caucus will review and develop agreement on material to date, in addition to identifying interpretive opportunities and educational gateways.

Notes from the three regional workshops and the Annual Caucus will be compiled by a contractor under the direction of the POHE Superintendent. The information developed during these workshops and the annual meeting will be summarized and distributed by the Trail Office, with review by the HFC Interpretive Planner before distribution. The review and comment process will be coordinated by the Trail office.

A workshop at HFC among various HFC media specialists, other NPS staff and the POHE Superintendent will brainstorm methods of transmitting the themes and facilitating visitor experiences, confirm interpretive standards, establish tiered levels of interpretive association, and develop interpretive program recommendations. This workshop will be facilitated by the HFC Interpretive Planner, with workshop notes compiled by the Trail office with contractor support. After review and comment by all participants, the Trail Superintendent will approve this section of the Interpretive Concept Plan.

The initial draft Interpretive Concept Plan will be compiled by the Trail Superintendent, with contractor support. The Superintendent will coordinate distribution, as well as the review and comment process. Following review of a draft document by NPS and partners, comments will be considered for incorporation and a final plan prepared by the Trail office. POHE will fund design, layout and printing of the final plan utilizing contractor support and NPS design and graphic identity standards.

Project Team

| <u>Team Member</u> | <u>Project Role/Responsibility</u> |
|--|---|
| Donald Briggs POHE Superintendent | Will serve as the project coordinator and primary contact with Trail partners/stakeholders. Will participate in workshops, review draft documents, finalize interpretive themes and visitor experience goals, coordinate workshops and consolidate comments. Determines and manages role of contractor(s). Will contract organization of workshops, workshop note compilation and development of draft plan, as well as coordinate the review and comment process. Will advise HFC staff of issues and concerns and approve the final plan. |
| George Vasjuta National Capital Region Interpretive Specialist | Will assist with identification and analysis of audiences, participate in workshops as available, and review and comment on draft documents. |
| Patrick Gregerson National Capital Region Chief of Planning | Will participate in workshops as available, review and comment on draft documents, and consult on CMP processes and issues. |
| Other project team members (as consultants and reviewers) to be determined by POHE Superintendent. | |
| Wendy Janssen HFC Interpretive Planner | Will act as the primary HFC consultant, assisting the Superintendent with facilitation of workshops and other public involvement activities as available – review draft documents, provide recommendations, and organize workshop with HFC staff. |
| TBD HFC Audiovisual Specialist | Will participate in one planning workshop, provide recommendations, and review draft documents. Will advise team on audiovisual media potential. |
| TBD HFC Exhibit Specialist | Will participate in one planning workshop, provide recommendations, and review draft documents. Will advise team on exhibit media potential. |
| TBD HFC Wayside Exhibit Specialist | Will participate in one planning workshop, provide recommendations, and review draft documents. Will advise team on wayside exhibit media potential. |
| TBD HFC Publications Specialist | Will participate in one planning workshop, provide recommendations, and review draft documents. Will advise team on publications potential. |

TBD
HFC
Visual Information
Specialist

Will participate one planning workshop, provide recommendations, and review draft documents. Will advise team on NPS graphic identity and sign standards.

Partner Agencies
and Organizations

Will review draft ICP components and assist with identification of sites and interpretive opportunities.

Accokeek Foundation
Allegheny Trail Alliance
Alexandria Archeology, City of Alexandria
American Hiking Society
Blue Ridge Center for Environmental Stewardship
C & O Canal Association
DC Heritage Tourism Coalition
District of Columbia Office of Planning
Fairfax County Park Authority
Fairfax County Dept. of Planning and Zoning
Fairfax Trails and Streams
Federal Highways Administration
Friends of Alexandria Archeology
Friends of the Potomac
George Mason University, Dept. of Biology
George Washington University, International Institute for
Tourism Studies
Great Falls Trailblazers
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin
Laurel Ridge State Park
Leesylvania State Park
Loudoun County Dept. of Parks, Recreation, and Community
Services
Loudoun County Open Space Advisory Committee
Loudoun Tourism Council
Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
National Park Foundation
National Park Service
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails Initiative
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
George Washington Memorial Parkway
National Capital Parks-East
National Capital Parks-Central
Prince William Forest Park
Underground Railroad Initiative
Northern Neck Planning District Commission

Northern Neck Tourism Council
 Northern Virginia Conservation Trust
 Northern Virginia Regional Commission
 Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority
 Northern Virginia Visitors Consortium
 Oxon Hill Bicycle and Trail Club
 Pennsylvania Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources
 Potomac Appalachian Trail Club
 The Potomac Conservancy
 Potomac Heritage Partnership
Potomac Review
 Potomac River Greenways Coalition
 Potomac Trail Council
 Potomac Water Trail Association
 Prince Georges County Bicycle and Trail Advisory Group
 Prince William County Park Authority
 Regional Trail Corporation
 Southern Prince Georges Trails Coalition
 Student Conservation Association
 Tri-County Council of Southern Maryland
 Trail Riders of Today
 US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir
 US Fish and Wildlife Service, Potomac River Complex
 Virginia Bicycling Federation
 Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation
 Virginia Trails Coalition
 Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments
 Westmoreland State Park

Project Budget

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Funding Sources | HFC Servicewide Support | \$ TBD |
| | POHE Operations Funds | \$ TBD |

Project Schedule

The attached schedule places development of the POHE ICP in the context of a schedule for completing a CMP. The schedule for completing an ICP recognizes the significance of POHE annual meetings and the need to produce a draft ICP before a series of State/Trail corridor planning meetings in Spring 2004.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| <u>Project Event or Milestone</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
| Final Draft Project Agreement to Park for Approval | April 2003 |



| | |
|--|---|
| POHE/HFC Approve Project Agreement | July 2003 |
| Foundation Workshop (Review Purpose and Significance, Develop Themes) HFC Interpretive Planner to Facilitate Contractor to Compile Workshop Notes | April 2003 |
| Superintendent Distribute Draft Themes and Story Elements for Participant Review and Comment | April 2003 |
| Theme Comments to Superintendent for Consolidation and Approval | April 2003 |
| Invitation to Workshop Series by Superintendent Develop with HFC Interpretive Planner | August 2003 |
| Coordination of 3 Regional Workshops in No. VA, Fredericksburg, and So. MD POHE Superintendent and Contractor Develop Agenda with HFC Interpretive Planner | August 2003 |
| Partnership Profiles and Summary POHE Superintendent with NCR Interpretive Specialist | December 2003 |
| Series of 3 Workshops to Review Purpose, Significance, Themes, and Visitor Experience Goals and Identify Interpretive Opportunities (including Educational Gateways) Facilitated by HFC Interpretive Planner and/or Superintendent Workshop Notes Compiled by Contractor | September 2003 – specific dates to be determined (10a-3p) |
| Annual Caucus Meeting 1 ½ Hour Session to Review and Seek Agreement on Material Developed to Date – Purpose, Significance, Themes, and Visitor Experience Goals Identify Interpretive Opportunities (including Educational Gateways) and Discuss Importance of Interpretive Planning Superintendent to Attend and Facilitate Session Contractor to Compile Session Notes | October 16, 2003 |
| Notes from 3 Regional Workshops and Annual Caucus Meeting Compiled by Contractor and Reviewed by Superintendent and HFC Interpretive Planner | November 3, 2003 |
| Notes from 3 Regional Workshops and Annual Caucus Meeting Distributed to All in Attendance, HFC Staff, and Any | November 7, 2003 |

Other Partners/Stakeholders Identified by Superintendent

Comments due to Superintendent December 1, 2003

Comments Incorporated into Draft by Superintendent/Contractor December 12, 2003

Draft Materials to Date Distributed to HFC Staff December 17, 2003

Future Interpretive Program Planning Workshop January 7, 2004 (tentative)  
 Develop Methods of Transmitting Themes and Facilitating Visitor
 Experiences - Confirm Interpretive Standards,
 Establish Tiered Levels of Interpretive Association, Develop Interpretive Program
 Recommendations, and Identify NPS Roles and Priorities
 Facilitated by HFC Interpretive Planner
 Workshop notes Compiled by Contractor

Workshop Notes Reviewed by Superintendent and HFC Interpretive Planner January 12, 2004

Workshop Notes Distributed by Superintendent to Participants for Review and Comment January 16, 2004

Comments to Superintendent January 30, 2004
 HFC Staff Comments Consolidated by HFC Interpretive Planner
 Other Workshop Participant Comments Consolidated by
 POHE Superintendent

Comments Incorporated into Draft by Superintendent/Contractor February 2004

Complete Initial Draft Interpretive Concept Plan February 2004
 Responsibility of Superintendent with Contractor Support

Review of Draft Interpretive Concept Plan March 2004
 Superintendent to Coordinate Distribution

Comments due to Superintendent April 2004

Per Superintendent request, HFC's involvement and schedule does not proceed beyond this point.

POHE Superintendent to fund design, layout and printing of final plan utilizing contractor support and NPS design and graphic identity standards.