

Secretary of Transportation; Ronald M. Kreitner, Director of Planning.

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES (37.01.23.02)
 FY1994 appropriation \$2,500,352
 FY1994 authorized positions 53
 Vacancy, *Chief* (410) 514-7600

MUSEUM ASSISTANCE REVIEW PANEL
 Nancy Brennan, *Chairperson*, 1996

Appointed by Secretary of Housing & Community Development: Wilt Corkern, 1994; Beth Nowell, 1994; Elizabeth Shatto, 1995; Joseph Getty, 1996; John Valliant, 1996; Dennis Zembala, 1996.

Ex officio: Julian L. Lapidés, designee of Senate President; Jennie M. Forehand, designee of House Speaker; James Backas, representative of Executive Branch; Edward C. Papenfuss, Ph.D., State Archivist.

BANNEKER/DOUGLASS MUSEUM
 Ronald L. Sharps, Ph.D., *Director*
 (410) 974-2893

JEFFERSON PATTERSON HISTORICAL PARK & MUSEUM
 (Administered by Maryland Historical Trust)
 Wayne E. Clark, *Director* . . . (410) 586-0050

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
 JEFFERSON PATTERSON HISTORICAL
 PARK & MUSEUM
 William M. Clevenger, *Chairperson*
 (410) 586-0050

Appointed by Governor: Charles T. Akre; Isabella Dubow; Ailene Hutchins; Hagner Mister; Mary Marvin Breckinridge Patterson; Dr. Stephen Potter; Jacqueline H. Rogers; Dwight Young.

HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY
 Burton K. Kummerow, *Executive Director*
 (301) 862-0960

HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY
 COMMISSION (37.01.23.02)
 Burton K. Kummerow, *Executive Director*
 (301) 862-0960
 Benjamin C. Bradlee, *Chairperson*, 1995

Appointed by Governor with Senate advice & consent: Nancy Brennan, 1994; Sandra S. Hillman, 1994; Shepard W. McKenney, 1994; W. Reid Thompson, 1994; Cary Carson, Ph.D., 1995; Edward T. McMahon, 1995; Walter Sondheim, Jr., 1995; J. Patrick Jarboe, M.D., 1997; Thomas E. Lovejoy, Ph.D., 1997; Theo C. Rodgers, 1997; Robert L. Schuyler, Ph.D., 1997.

Ex officio: Edward O. Clarke, Jr., Chairperson, Board of Trustees, St. Mary's College of Maryland

ORIGIN & FUNCTIONS

In 1987, the Maryland legislature combined programs for low-income housing, home financing, building codes, planning and community development, and historic preservation to form the Department of Housing and Community Development (Chapter 311, Acts of 1987). The Department works to ensure available housing at all income levels, encourage strong neighborhoods and viable communities, and preserve Maryland's historical and cultural heritage. The Department funds or insures loans for purchase and construction of housing for low-income families; assists low- and moderate-income families to buy or rehabilitate houses; and aids nonprofit organizations with grants or loans to provide housing for special-needs groups such as the elderly, developmentally disabled, and homeless. The Department also distributes federal rent subsidies to low-income families; oversees construction, including prefabricated buildings and mobile homes, to ensure that it meets building code standards; and offers weatherization and energy conservation aid to qualified groups and households. To revitalize commercial districts and blighted areas, plan future growth and resource development, and provide adequate housing for citizens not served by the private sector, the Department funnels federal and State funds to communities and supports community action and regional development agencies. In addition, the Department finances historical preservation, archaeology, museum services, and cultural heritage commissions. Departmental programs help communities plan for the future.

Most functions now supervised by the Department originally fell outside the scope of government. Maryland communities grew initially with few restrictions and little planning, and shelter was a private responsibility. Local jurisdictions had little authority or interest in overseeing construction or development in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. How houses were built was limited by the skill of the builder, the availability of supplies, and the pocketbook of the owner. No governmental codes or regulations labeled structures substandard, although many must have been. In rare cases, the legislature sheltered the poor in private homes or later in county almshouses, but generally, poor persons, like everyone else, housed themselves and their families as best they could. Local building codes began tentatively in some localities in the eighteenth century; planning and zoning did not emerge as governmental responsibilities until the twentieth century. Zoning legislation, now a major tool for community development and planning, was passed for Baltimore City in 1927 and for the counties in 1933.

New Deal legislation of the 1930s initiated federal involvement in housing. In its housing programs, Maryland followed the federal lead and relied upon federal funding. The Housing Authorities Law of 1937 sought to remove the menace of insanitary and unsafe housing and to alleviate unemployment (Chapter 517,