

| Part |

HISTORICAL POINTS

WESTERN MARYLAND "McCulloch's Path," The first trail through the Glades. George Washington 110-577 stopped here, September 26, 1784. Charles Friend's Home." George Washington stopped here on September 26, 1784, looking for the best route from the Potomac to the Ohio "Bear Camp." General Braddock's 6th Camp on the march to Fort Du-guesne, June 20-21, 1755. quesne, June 20-21, 1755.

Where George Washington was taken sick and remained for a few days till he could proceed and catch up with Braddock.

"The Little Crossings" of the Youghigheny River (now called Castleman's River). Old stone arch bridge built in 1813. An arch of 80 foot span, the longest built up to that time.

"Little Meadows." Braddock's fourth Camp on the march to "Fort Duquesne," 1755. Washington stopped here many times afterwards.

"Martin's Plantation" (near Frostburg). Braddock's 2nd Camp, 1755. 254-660
First Toll Gate House on National Road
Bronze tablet on boulder, in memory of the Pioneers who traveled this 278-662

Bronze tablet on boulder, in memory of the Pioneers who traveled this 278-662 historic road, Erected by the D. A. R. The National Road. First internal improvement undertaken by the U. S. 286-662 First Iron Rails manufactured in the U. S. at Mt. Savage. The Narrows," the bridge to carry the new route of the National Highway 297-672 over Will's Creek, built 1883. Cumberland – For further information apply at Hotels and Chamber of Cumberland – For further information apply at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce. (a) The beginning of Braddock's original road. (b) the site of Old Fort Cumberland. (c) George Washington's headquarters. (d) The Parade Ground of Old Fort Cumberland. (e) The Thomas Cresap Monument in Riverside Park. (f) The original Headquarters House in Riverside Park.

"Washington's Road." Washington's troops first opened this road from 316-684 Cumberland to Reas-Town (Bedford, Pa.) in July, 1758. Where Jane Frazier was captured by the Indians in 1754. Original house 312-644 still standing.
Old Fording Place across the Potomac of the Warriors Path, and site of the
Stockade Fort of Col. Thomas Cresap. Washington stopped here many

times.

"The Warriors Path." War path of the five nations of Indians of New York
State to the Carolina Mountains.

"Old Mr. Flint's Home." Visited by Washington in 1769, while visiting
at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Site of Tonoloway Fort. Built 1755 as a protection against the Indians.
It now belongs to the State.

St. Thomas Church, Hancock. Founded 1835. During 1861-62 used as a
hospital for Union Troops.

Road to Fort Frederick. Built 1756. Stone fort of Colonial days in America.

Forn. J. F. B. Stuart's cavalry on his raid after the Battle of Antistam. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry on his raid after the Battle of Antietam 524-662 crossed the National Road here, Oct. 10, 1862. he Federal signal station on the top of Fairview Mountain was captured 528-662 by J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, Oct. 10, 1862. The Bank Road" built between 1816-21. Financed by the Banks of 570-664 Maryland in consideration of the renewal of their Charters. Gen. Lee's ammunition train captured here, September 15, 1862 594-650
Gen. J. E. B. Stuart attacked a large Pennsylvania force here September 572-644
-20, 1862, but being outnumbered retired across the Potomac. 20, 1862, but being outnumbered retired across the Potomac.

Williamsport. An important point during the French and Indian War. It was considered as one of the sites for the capital of the United States, but George Washington chose the site of the present Washington, D. C. The Long Meadow. Originally patented in 1739 to Colonel Thomas Cresap.

Mason and Dixon Line. The 105th Milestone erected in 1763. The 104th, 597-688 103rd, 102nd and 101st with M. on the Maryland side and P. on the Pennsylvania are all visible along the road.

Mason and Dixon Line. The 100th Milestone One of the "Crown" stones. Mason and Dixon Line. The 100th Milestone. One of the "Crown" stones set every five miles. On one side Lord Baltimore's coat of arms, and William Penn's on the other. Gen. Robert E. Lee entered Hagerstown Sept. 11, 1862, along this road. 610-660 Harpers Ferry Bridge where John Brown crossed in his raid on Harpers 592-542 Ferry, Oct. 17, 1859.

Washington-Frederick County Line, Washington County was the first 608-546 County in the U. S. named for the Father of his country. 'Crampton's Gap" and "South Mountain," an important battle of Sept. 14-15, 1862. Six U. S. markers mark the spot, and a large stone arch crowns the crest.

Needwood Forest," the home of Governor Thomas Sim Lee. 634-576 Braddock's Heights and Braddock's Spring, marked by a bronze tablet 658-579 where Gen. Meade took command of the Federal Army.

684-566
Frederick. (a) Site of the Brothers Tavern where Washington stopped.

(b) Statue at grave of Francis Scott Key. (c) Tablet at old barracks built in 1777. (d) Tablet at corner of Church and Market Streets. (e) Taney House (Bentz Street). (f) Barbara Fritchie House. For additional information apply at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.

Governor Johnson's House, where Washington stopped several times. 688-604
Winfield Scott Schley was born here.
Catactin Furnace, an important Iron Furnace during the Revolution, 1776. 678-636
"Jug Bridge," where Lafayette was met by the Citizens of Frederick, 1824. 696-571 Headquarters of Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Long-street, Sept. 6-9, 1862 "Monocacy Battlefield," July 9, 1864. Apply for pamphlets at Frederick. 685-562

"Carrollton," 10,000 acres of land from which Charles Carroll derived the 686-516 title, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Route taken by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1781 on his march from Phila-delphia to Virginia. "Amelung Glass Works." First glass works in America was established 697-547 here in 1789. Sugar Loaf Mountain. So called by Baron Graffenried, a Swiss Nobleman, 690-524 in 1710. "Whites Ferry." Important crossing of the Potomac during the Civil War. 652-482 Woodstock. Farm owned by Washington at the time of his death. 702-472 Rockville. (a) Site of camping grounds of Braddock's troops, 1755. (b) 758-456
J. E. B. Stuart's raid, 1863.
Great Falls of the Potomac. One of the most picturesque spots in Maryland.
Westminster. The first complete county rural free delivery service in the 801-634
United States. United States.
Union Mills. Gen, J. E. B. Stuart's Camp on June 29, 1863, and Gen. James Barnes' Camp on June 30, 1863, on their way to Gettysburg.
"Cookerly's Tavern." Washington stopped here on July 1, 1791.
"Terra Rubra." Birthplace of Francis Scott Key.
710-619 Old Friends Meeting House, of which President Hoover's ancestors 750-632 were members.

First Reaping Machine in the world was invented here.

"Doughoregan Manor." The home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"Ellicott's Mills." Terminus of the B. & O. R. R. in 1830.

"Rolling Road." a Colonial road built for the purpose of rolling hogheads of tobacco to Elk Ridge Landing.

Site of Home of Governor Augustus W. Bradford which was burned by 906-564 Confederate troops on July 11, 1864.
"Garrison Forest Church." Built for the Forest inhabitants of St. Paul's 869-573 Church, Baltimore, 1742. Old Court Road. The original road leading to the Court at Joppa Town. 871-560
The Old United States Arsenal. Built in 1816 after the close of the War of 877-562 The Garrison Fort." Built in 1695 as a protection against hostile Indians. 869-573 "The Eagle's Nest." Part of "The Valley of Jehosophat" which was confiscated as British owned property and repatented in 1788.
"Quinn" or "Sweet Air." Patented 1704, Long associated with the Carroll family, House built about 1752.

The Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Road, Authorized 1805, to rebuild the road laid out by the State in 1787. 40th Milestone on the Mason and Dixon Line, surveyed and marked 925-685 "Black Horse Tavern." Where Washington spent the night on his way 927-653 back from New York in 1773, back from New York in 1773.

St. James Church, My Lady's Manor, started 1750. (no marker).

921-628
Clynmalyra, 5,000 acres surveyed 1705 for Charles Carroll, Lord Baltimore's Attorney-Generat; in 1822, his great-great grandson Henry Carroll built the house.

"My Lady's Manor." 10,000 acres owned by Lady Baroness of Baltimore.

927-638 "My Lady's Manor." 10,000 acres owned by Lady Baroness of Baltimore. 927-638

Bel Air. County seat of Harford County since 1783. See portraits and murals in Court House and Post Office.

"Harry Gilmor's Raid," A serious Confederate invasion of Maryland. 975-608

"Jerusalem Mills," Established in 1772 by David Lee, a Quaker from Buck's County, Pennsylvania.

"The House of Ishmael Day," who shot a Confererate Cavalryman attempting to pull down his Union flag during Harry Gilmor's raid.

"The Sweathouse Road," called from the Indian practice of throwing water on heated stones to generate steam, an Indian "Turkish Bath" for a curative purpose.

Perry Hall. The home of Harry Dorsey Gough. One of the largest colonial houses in Maryland.

"The Joppa Road," An old Indian trail used as a route to Joppa, the

"The Joppa Road." An old Indian trail used as a route to Joppa, the 958-572 County seat of Baltimore County 1712.
The Baltimore and Harford Turnpike, built 1816. 950-590 'Battle of North Point," September 12, 1814. British attack on Baltimore on the Battlefield of North Point.

943-528
Baltimore. For information regarding points of historic interest apply to the Mayor and City Council, Association of Commerce and Hotels. Rochambeau's Camp at Whitemarsh on his way to Yorktown, 1781, and 960-565 on his return to the north. Site of "The Red Lion Tavern" where Washington stopped over 25 times. 966-554
"The Gunpowder River." So called as early as 1660. 993-550
"Joppa Town." County seat of Baltimore County, 1712 to 1768. A port from which tobacco was shipped to England. Long the rival of "Baltimore Town."

"The Gunpowder Neck." One of the earliest settled portions of Baltimore 998-565 County, now the site of Fort Hoyle and Edgewood Arsenal.

Birthplace of William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence. 997-588 Capt, John Smith ascended to this point 1608.

Sophia's Dairy. Built 1768, by Aquila Paca.

Site of "Old Baltimore," 1683. 1st County Seat of Baltimore County.
"Spesutia P. E. Church" (St. George's Parish), Founded 1671.

1025-599 "Constant Friendship" Owned by Col. Thomas White, father of Bishop 995-598 William White, 'Cokesbury College" the first Methodist College in the world established 1014-604

Rochambeau's troops camped here 1781 on their way to Yorktown. 1018-605 Harford Town" or "Bush." The first Declaration of Independence was 1016-626 signed here March 22, 1775. ochambeau's troops camped here in 1782 on their way back from the 1035-612 victory of Yorktown. Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Military reservation of 55,000 acres of land 1047-595 pesutia Island (Utie's Hope), 2300 acres surveyed 1658. The only Manor 1061-592 in Harford County. Treaty with the Susquehannock Indians made here in 1666. Rochambeau's Camp (near the Havre de Grace Race Track). Here in 1781 1054-624 the troops camped on their way to Yorktown. Havre de Grace. Originally called Susquehanna Lower Ferry. Washington 1056-626 stopped here many times. ohn O'Neill's memorial and gun used in the defense of Havre de Grace 1056-626 udor Hall." Birthplace of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. 982-635 'Medical Hall." The home of Dr. John Archer, the first graduate of medi- 992-624 churchville. Rochambeau's heavy artillery here September, 1781, on way 1012-630 to Yorktown.

"Indian Spring." Where Rochambeau's heavy artillery camped after 1016-670 crossing the Susquehanna River.

Lafayette at Col. Rigbie's House April 13, 1781, where he quelled a 1025-658 mutiny of his soldiers. Conowingo (site of the Conowingo Dam) an Indian name meaning "At 1034-667 the Falls." SOUTHERN MARYLAND Annapolis, Capital of Maryland and site of the U. S. Naval Academy, St. ins College and numerous points of historical interest. For additional 942-416 prediction apply at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce. Governor Ritchie Highway and Memorial "Whitehall." The home of Governor Horatio Sharpe, considered the finest 959-431 example of Colonial country houses in Maryland.
"Widow Ramsey's Tavern," on the General's Highway. 909-443 Washington and Rochambeau passed over this road on their way to York- 920-431 Route taken by Washington on his way to Annapolis to resign his com-mission. (Bronze tablet at Severn cross roads). "Belvoir," Rochambeau's troops camped here on their way to Yorktown. 918-434
"Three Mile Oak." Portion of the old tree where citizens of Annapolis met
General Washington in 1783, on his way to resign his commission. Birthplace of Johns Hopkins, May 19, 1795. Founder of Johns Hopkins 894-440 Elk Ridge Landing." An important Colonial Port for the shipment of 881-506 'Spurrier's Tavern." Visited over twenty-five times by Washington. 857-482
"Montpelier." The Colonial home of Col. Thomas Snowden. 844-448
The first telegram ever sent in the world passed this spot May 24, 1844. 838-453 Van Horn's Tavern." A Colonial Inn at which Washington stopped many 834-448 Rhodes' Tavern," George Washington's last stopping place in Maryland. 820-403 The second Agricultural College in the Western Hemisphere started 1754. 816-419
"Rossburg Inn." A famous Colonial stopping place. 820-403
"Adelphi Mill." Built 1796. 812-420 'Bladensburg." Site of the Battle of Bladensburg, War of 1812. "Mount Lubentia." The home and school of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, the tutor of Jackie Custis.

"St. Barnabas Church," erected in 1774. Washington and Governor Eden attended services here together.

"Northampton." The birthplace of Albert Lord Fairfax.

"Queen Anne." A post town in 1707, where Washington stopped.

"Tulip Hill." Colonial home of Samuel Galloway, built in 1756.

"Bavlings" Tayern "Washington dired here on September 28, 1773. "Rawlings" Tavern," Washington dined here on September 26, 1773. 916-386
"Larkins Hills," where Lord Baltimore and the Assembly met, 1683. 914-388
William Penn came to the home of Colonel Thomas Tailler on December 13, 1682, for his first conference with Charles Lord Baltimore as to the location of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary Line. Maryland-Virginia Line. One of the boundary stones and one of the 1220-066 "Marriage Trees" are located near this point. William Penn attended a meeting of the Friends (Quakers) at Thomas 932-358
Hooker's in 1682.

Marlboro County seat of Prince George's County since 1720.

Site of home and grave of Dr. Beanes whose arrest by the British in 1814, 862-352 indirectly provided occasion for Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

Birthplace of Archbishop John Carroll.

Marking the route of Washington from Annapolis to Mt. Vernon in 1783. 850-356 Melwood Park." The home of Ignatius Digges and Governor Thomas 849-354 Mount Airy," The home of Benedict Calvert, whose daughter married 854-348 Washington's stepson.

Mrs. Surratt's House," where John Wilkes Booth stopped to secure 829-339 ammunition.

T. B." The initials of Thomas Brooke on a boundary stone at Brookfield. 834-316 "Dr. Mudd's House." Home of Dr. Mudd, who set the broken leg of John 862-255 Wilkes Booth. "De La Brooke Manor," Surveyed in 1650 for Robert Brooke, Commander 866-298 of Charles County.

he first Bishop consecrated in the United States, Thomas John Claggett. 870-345

Three Notch Road." An early law provided that three notches marked on 920-190 trees indicated a road to a ferry. Charlotte Hall School, continuously open since 1796. "Ye Coole Springs." The first medicinal springs in America. Benedict. British troops landed here August, 1814. "District Line." Point where Washington first entered Prince George's 818-394 County, Maryland (1751). "Oxon Hill." Home of the Addison family, John Hanson died here. 804-351
"Broad Creek Church." Mother Church of the District of Columbia, erected in 1723 Fort Washington built by Major L'Enfant who laid out the City of Wash- 792-320 Piscataway Town." Visited by Governor Leonard Calvert, March 1634, 807-316 (before he landed at St. Mary's) to visit the Indian Emperor. Marshall Hall. Maryland landing of Washington's private ferry. Araby." The Colonial home of Widow Eilbeck, whose daughter married 780-260 George Mason. Wildow Chapman's." Mt. Aventine on the Potomac opposite Gunston 770-288
Hall, Virginia.

Governor Smallwood's Home." Washington here in October, 1785. 742-256 Durham Church." Built 1732. Rebuilt in 1791. 'Washington's Farm." 600 acres acquired by him in 1775. 'The Retreat." Home of Daniel of St. Thomas of Jenifer. Rose Hill." The home of Dr. Gustavus Brown, one of Washington's 795-248 "Habre de Venture," the home of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Port Tobacco. The County Seat of Charles County until 1895. 795-248 "Samuel Cox's Farm," where John Wilkes Booth and his accomplice hid 804-229 for several days. Cedar Point. Washington's schooner ran aground here in February, 1766. 844-156 Laidlow's Ferry." Washington crossed here many times on his way to 803-193 The birthplace of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, 919-258 'The Cliffs of Calvert." One of the most picturesque spots in Maryland. 938-265 "Preston on Patuxent." Seat of the Puritan government of Maryland, 952-196 1653-57.

NORTH CENTRAL MARYLAND Mattapany." Site of 1st Jesuit Mission, later home of Charles (3rd Lord 965-162 'Manor of Cornwaley's Cross." One of the oldest homes in Maryland. 982-096 Saint Mary's City. (a) Reproduction of State House of 1676. (b) Monument to Leonard Calvert. (c) Trinity Church, erected from bricks of first State House of 1676. (d) Site of the 1st State House, (e) Governor Lionel Copley's tomb. (f) "Mattapany Street." the first road open in Maryland. (a) "Freedom of Conscience" monument. (h) "Father White" memorial. (i) "Memorial Gateway." (j) St. Mary's Seminary. (k) Site of first mill in Maryland. (l) Governor's Spring. (m) Site of first Catholic Church. St. Mary's Female Seminary. The State's 200th anniversary memorial established 1839. Point Lookout. Site of Prison Camp during Civil War; where 3,000 Con- 995-075 federate prisoners died. St. Clement's Island. First landing place of the Colonists from the Ark and 874-137 the Dove on March 25, 1634. "Deep Falls." Home and burial place of Dr. James Thomas, Governor of 862-195 Maryland (1833-36). "The Monastery." First Carmelite convent in U. S. Founded 1790. 804-268 "The Old South River Club." Oldest Social Club in America. 923-392 EASTERN SHORE "The Proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal" one of the first canals in 1048-659 America, 1783.

"Susquehannock Indian Fort" (site of an important point in the contro- 1042-668 versy between Penn and Lord Baltimore). "Smith's Falls." In 1608 Captain John Smith ascended the Susquehanna 1040-658
River to this point.
"Cummings Tavern." Where Rochambeau's heavy artillery camped before 1070-658
crossing the Susquehanna River.
"Richards' Oak." Lafayette's troops camped under this tree in 1781. 1049-679 West Nottingham Academy, founded 1744, by Dr. Samuel Finley, who in 1061-671 1761 became the President of Princeton. 'Nottingham Lots." Important in the controversy over the Mason and 1074-690 Dixon Line. "Brick Meeting House," Established by William Penn in 1702. 1086-683 "Blue Ball Tavern." Established in 1710, by Andrew Job. 1112-680 "New Munster." 6,000 acres granted in 1683, to Edwin O'Dwire and 15 1133-681 Perryville, Cecil County, terminus of the "Susquehanna Lower Ferry." 1060-630 Rochambeau's troops camped here on their way to Yorktown in 1781. Susquehanna Manor." 32,000 acres, one of Maryland's largest Manors. 1054-638 The Principio Company." The first iron works in America (1715). 1072-638 Charlestown. Laid out in 1742. Washington stopped here many times. 1087-636
North East. Site of the iron forges of the "Principio Company." 1099-645
Elkton, originally called "Head of Elk", Important during the Revolution. 1129-648
The old "Post Road." where it crosses the Maryland-Delaware Line. 1143-648
"Robemia Mannay." Patented to Augustina Harmann in 1662 "for making 1110-608 "Bohemia Mannour." Patented to Augustine Hermann in 1662 "for making 1110-608 the Map of the Province of Maryland."

"The Labadie Tract." 3,750 acres occupied 1684 by a Religious Sect who 1125-604 led a communist form of life. Warwick. Washington stopped here on his way from Fort Cumberland to Boston, in 1756, and on several other occasions.

Birthplace of James Rumsey, the inventor of the steamboat. 1146-580 Georgetown, burned by the British on May 6, 1814. ena. Washington stopped here in 1774.

ewsbury Church and Tomb of Brigadier General John Cadwalader.

1117-551

Chestertown, (a) Washington College, founded 1782. (b) Worsell's Tavern 1065-502 where Washington stopped. (c) Site of First Free School of Kent County. (d) Church where the name of "Prostestant Episcopal church" was adopted. For additional information apply for pamphlet at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.

Rock Hall. Tench Tilghman used this route in carrying the news of the 1017-475 victory of Yorktown.

"Rock Hall Landing." Eastern Shore Landing of the Colonial Annapolis- 1010-478 Rock Hall Packet. "Kent Island" (the Isle of Kent), William Claiborne of Virginia established 995-410 "Bolingly." Surveyed 1658 for James Bowling.
"Bloomingdale." Patented 1685 by Capt. Robert Morris.
"Stagwell." Patented to Thomas Stagwell, 1649.

eston-on-Wye." Surveyed 1659 for John and William Coursey. 1043-408 re Plantation." Home of William Paca, signer of the Declaration, and 1088-398 rice Governor of Maryland. He lies buried here. "Wye Island." Patented to Col. Philemon Lloyd 1682 as "Lloyd's Insula." 1051-385 "Clover Field." 1522 acres patented to William Hamsley, 1730. 1086-416
Denton. Originally called Edenton for Robert Eden, Maryland's last 1133-385
Colonial Governor and ancestor of Anthony Eden. Preston. Started 1846 around "Frazier's Chapel." 1112-322
Site of home of Col. William Richardson, Col. of the "Flying Camp" of the 1112-296
Eastern Shore. His tomb is located here.
"Wye House." Home of the Lloyd family since Colonial times. 1035-381 Saint Michaels. Attacked by the British during the War of 1812.

"The Mannour of Ratcliffe." Colonial home of the Hollyday family. 1048-343
William Penn's visit in 1682 to the Friends Meeting House, the oldest frame meeting house in America. anterbury Manor." Laid out for Richard Tilghman 1659. Oxford, one of the first towns and ports authorized by Assembly in 1683, 1036-313 "Hole in the Wall." Early name of this village located near Whitemarsh 1062-315 Church where Robert Morris' father lies buried. Compton." Home of Governor Stevens who welcomed General Lafayette 888-161 at Fort McHenry 1825. "Crosiadore." The home of the Dickinson family from 1695 to the present 1058-291 time. Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. was named after John Dickinson. ambridge. Originally part of the "Choptank Indian Reservation." Made 1063-270 a port of entry 1684.

a port of entry 1684.

"Appleby." The home of Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks.

"The Treaty Oak." Where the early settlers conferred with Choptank 1048-270 Indians for the purchase of land.

"Old Trinity Church." Built prior to 1670.

1042-272 "Choptank Indian Reservation." The first Indian Reservation in America, 1082-254 ehoboth, granted Richard Lee of Virginia 1673 (2350 acres). The ancestor 1142-272 of the Lees of Maryland. Gov. Thomas Sim Lee was one of them.

Jinacokossimmon." Emperor of the Nanticoke Indians, lived here in 1135-257 "Patty Cannon's House," where the noted kidnapping group had head- 1168-296 quarters. Described in the novel "The Entailed Hat." "Green Hill Town and Port," authorized by an Act of Assembly, 1706. 1150-176
Birthplace of Commodore Stephen Decatur, January 5, 1779. 1310-180 "Askiminokonson" (Indian Town). The largest Indian town in Maryland 1227-161 "Nassawango Iron Furnace," built in 1832, by the Maryland Iron Company. 1235-130 "Birthplace of Samuel Chase," signer of the Declaration of Independence. 1174-146 "Rehobeth." It was here that Francis Makemie established Presbyterian- 1185-075 ism in Maryland. "Make Peace." One of the finest examples of early Colonial houses. 1146-050

STATE FORESTS AND STATE PARKS IN MARYLAND The state parks of Maryland were selected for their scenic or historic values and for their recreational possibilities. The state forests were established primarily for conservation, but they also afford extensive recreational opportunities. For detailed information regarding cabin rentals, seasons of use and description of accommodations, write to Department of State Forests and Parks, State Office Building, Annapolis, Md.

CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST, 3,510 acres, Charles and Prince George's
Counties, off U. S. 301, 5 miles southeast of Brandywine. The Zekiah
Swamp, meandering streams and mixed pine and hardwoods feature this
area. Limited facilities for picnicking and camping, forest roads and trails area. Limited facilities for picnicking and camping, forest roads and trails for hiking, hunting in season. Address: Forest Supt., Brandywine, Md. DONCASTER STATE FOREST, 1,464 acres, Charles County, west of La 743-246
Plata and 1½ miles east of Doncaster on State 6, Virginia pine forest. Limited opportunities for picnicking and camping, forest roads and trails for hiking, hunting in season. Address: Forest Supt., Doncaster, Md. ELK NECK STATE FOREST, 3,762 acres, Cecil County, 1 mile east of 1110-640 Northeast. Cut-over area in wild condition. Hunting in season.

ELK NECK STATE PARK, 995 acres, Cecil County, 10 miles south of 1088-602 Northeast, traversing peninsular at head of Chesapeake Bay, fronting both on bay and Elk River. Mixed pine and hardwood forest. Extensive facilities for picnicking, limited opportunities for camping, swimming and boating, housekeeping cabins with central toilet and wash house (for vacation use only, by advance reservation at Annapolis). Address: Park supt., Northeast, Md.

FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK, 279 acres, Washington County, off
U. S. 40, 5 miles south of Clear Spring or Indian Springs via State 56
through Big Pool, entrance on State 44. Restored old frontier fort built
of stone in 1756 during French and Indian Wars, also used during
Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Stone museum illustrates successive
historical events. Facilities for picnicking, camping and fishing in Big
Pool on old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near Potomac River. Address:
Park Sunt Big Bool. Md. Park Supt., Big Pool, Md.

GAMBRILL STATE PARK, 1,088 acres, Frederick County, 6 miles northwest of Frederick. High Knob on Catoctin Mtn., elevation 1,600 feet. affording extensive views oven Monocacy and Middletown Valleys. Facilities for picnicking and hiking, refreshment building, teahouse and shelters (reserve in advance). Address Forest Supervisor, R.F.D. #5, Frederick, Md. GATHLAND STATE PARK, 101 acres atop South Mountain in Washington and Frederick Counties at Crampton Gap on State Route 572. Elevation of 930 feet. Located on the Appalachian Trail and surrounding the Civil War Correspondents Monument, a national memorial. Undeveloped

GREEN RIDGE STATE FOREST, 25,451 acres, Allegany County, between Town Hill, Polish Mtn. and the Potomac River, 15 miles east of Cumberland along U. S. 40. Elevations 500-1,800 feet. Roadside picnic area near Forest Hdgrs., 15-mile Creek and U. S. 40. Undeveloped opportunities for camping, hiking, fishing and Forest Supt., Flintstone P. O., Md. MT. NEBO—STATE FOREST AND GAME REFUGE, 1791 acres, 190-622 located along U. S. Route 19 in Garrett County. Tract administered jointly by the Department of State Forests and Parks and the Department of Game and Inland Fish. Undeveloped. PATAPSCO STATE PARK, 2700 acres, Baltimore and Howard Counties, 860-535 11 miles from Baltimore City Hall, 1 mile northwest of U. S. 1 from Elkridge, along Patapsco River between Relay and Hollofield. Extensive facilities for picnicking, camping, hiking, horseback riding and nature study, limited opportunities for swimming and fishing. Address: Park Supt., Ilchester, Md.

POCOMOKE STATE FOREST, 12,377 acres, southwestern Worcester 1225-140
County, between Snow Hill and Pocomoke City in "Eastern Shore" area.
Forest of bald cypress, southern gum, cottonwood poplar and lobiolly
pine. Milburn Landing Recreational Area on Pocomoke River, 7 miles
northeast of Pocomoke City off State 364. Facilities for picnicking,
opportunities for camping, hiking, fishing and hunting in season.
Address: Forest Supt., R.F.D. #1 Pocomoke, Md.

POTOMAC STATE FOREST, 12,057 acres, southern Garrett County
east of Oakland. Elevations 1,500-3,000 feet. In two sections, one bordering the Potomac River, and one on Backbone Mtn. along State 135.
Roads and trails provide access and opportunities for camping, hiking,
fishing and hunting in season. Forest Hdgrs. near Tasker Corners.
Address: Forest Supt., Deer Park, Md. SANDY POINT STATE PARK, "725 acres located on Chesapeake Bay at 970-433 the western terminus of the Chesapeake Bay bridge. Salt water bathing, modern bath houses, picnic areas, camping facilities and plenty of parking space."

savage River starts for some starts of Grantsville on U. S. 40, turn south 5 miles to Forest Hdgrs. at New Germany. In two sections, one on Negro Mountain near Keysers Ridge on U. S. 40, and one in the Savage River watershed between Meadow and Big Savage in the Recreational areas with cabins (for vacation use only, by advance reservation at Annapolis), campsites and picnicking facilities at New Germany and Big Run. Swimming in 13-acre lake at New Germany. Skiing facilities include open slopes with rope tow, downhill and cross-country ski trails and ski lodge with cooking and sleeping accommodations for 26 persons at any time of year (organized groups only, by advance reservation at Annapolis). Address: Forest Supt., Grantsville P.O., Md.

uon at Annapoiss's Address: Forest Supt., Grantsville P.O., Md.

SWALLOW FALLS STATE FOREST, 7,458 acres, western Garrett
County, northwest of Oakland between Youghiogheny River and boundary of West Virginia. Elevations 2,200-2,900 feet. Recreational areas at Herrington Manor, Forest Hdgrs. 5 miles from Oakland, with cabins (for vacation use only, by advance reservation at Annapolis), bathhouse and beach for swimming in 53-acre lake, and at picturesque Swallow Falls and Muddy Creek Falls (highest in the State) 3 miles beyond, with trails through virgin white pines and hemlocks, picnicking facilities, opportunities for camping, fishing and hunting in season. Address: Forest Supt., Oakland, Md.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT STATE PARK, 96 acres, eastern Wash- 624-608 ington County, 2 miles east of Boonsboro, then 1½ miles north of U. S.

40 from Zittlestown. Famous Blue Rocks on west slope of South Mtn.,
elevation 1,600 feet. Extensive views from restored 30-foot stone monument and observation tower, built in 1827 as the first completed memorial
to George Washington, of Hagerstown Valley, to the west and Catoctin
Range to the east. Located on route of the Appalachian trail. Museum—

refreshment building, and facilities for picnicking, including shelters (reserve in advance). Address: Park Supt., Middletown, Md. WYE OAK STATE PARK, 1.5 acres, northern Talbot County near Wye 1061-405 Mills on U. S. 213. A nature mounument preserving 400-year-old white oak, said to be the largest of this species found east of Mississippi River, with circumference of 57 feet, 7 inches—I foot above ground, height of 95 feet and spread of 165 feet. State Tree of Maryland. EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

PLEASANT VALLEY RECREATION AREA, 1904 acres, central Garrett
County, 10 miles south of Grantsville on State 495. Elevations 2,0002,900 feet. Public facilities for picnicking include a covered pavilion,
tables and open fireplaces. A 30-acre lake is available for public swimming. There are group camping accommodations for 120 persons, with
15 cabins and a large combination lodge and dining half, as well as adjacent facilities for swimming and hiking. (For group camping reservations, address Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS IN MARYLAND The National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior administers several areas in Maryland, as follows:

isters several areas in Maryland, as follows:

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE commemorates the Civil 593-596
War battle of Antietam, sometimes called Sharpsburg, it is of oustanding importance in American history, since it marked the ending of General Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North, thereby postponing indefinitely England's threatened recognition of the Confederacy and giving President Lincoln the opportunity to issue his Emancipation Proclamation. The neighboring Antietam National Cemetery is also under the administration of the National Park Service, since it is part of the historic ground over which the battle was fought. It is the burial place of Federal dead from the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, and minor engagements of the region. A library and small museum, located in the administration building at the entrance to the National Cemetery, are available for the use of visitors. Organizations and groups of visitors will be given special service if arrangements are made in advance with the superinfor the use of visitors. Organizations and groups of visitors will be give special service if arrangements are made in advance with the superitendent. Address: Sharpsburg, Maryland.

tendent. Address: Sharpsburg, Maryland.

FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE located in the city of Baltimore commemorates the successful defense of Fort McHenry against a heavy British naval bombardment in the War of 1812 and the writing by Francis Scott Key of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Key, detained by the British on a small vessel anchored behind the enemy fleet, during the night watched the spectacle of the British throwing a continuous stream of shot, bombs, and rockets at Fort McHenry. When dawn broke he saw the American flag still flying, and was moved to write the verses of our national anthem. The fort is a fine example of late 18th century military architecture, with bastions forming a five-pointed star.

Address: Baltimore, Maryland.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL following the Potomac River from the District of Columbia to Cumberland, Maryland, occupies a narrow right-of-way totalling 5,253 acres, and is administered as part of the National Capital Park System. This old waterway, one of the least altered of the older American canals, is an example of the ever-improving means of transportation that helped to bind the Nation together. Through the natural passageway to the West afforded by the Potomac River Valley have passed the Indian trail, colonial wagon road, canal, railroad, telegraph and telephone, and the modern superhighway. By these constantly improving modes of communication the once widely separated eastern and western regions of the fast-growing Union were firmly linked both socially and commercially. Twenty-two miles of the old canal, between Georgetown, D. C., and Seneca, Maryland, have been restored by the National Park Service. Specially conducted tours via an old-time muledrawn barge are available on the canal during the summer months. Canoeing, boating, hiking, fishing, picnicking, nature walks, and ice skating are among the recreational opportunities. Canoes and rowboats may be rented at Great Falls; and privately owned canoes are permitted on the canal. Address: The Superintendent, National Capital Parks, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA contains ap-

CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA contains ap- 670-6 Parks, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. One of the great Georgian-style mansions of America is historic Hampton, long the home of the distinguished Ridgely family of Maryland, situated north of Baltimore near Towson, Maryland. There are very few early houses in the United States built on such a magnificent scale. Erected in 1783-90, Hampton represents the height of opulence in the moment just between the end of the Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Hampton is operated as a national historic site by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. It is open to the public Tuesday through Saturday from 11:00 to 5:30, Sundays 1:00 to 5:30. It is closed all day Monday.

THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

A WORD ABOUT MARYLAND



HEODORE R. MCKELDIN

FROM

The people of the Free State of Maryland send you this map of our splendid road system with a cordial invitation to use it. Visitors are welcomed here with traditional Maryland

During the past year the people of Maryland have opened their new Chesapeake Bay Bridge for the convenience of the traveling public. We have built more than one hundred comfortable and attractive roadside picnic areas for the enjoyment of the motorist, and many more are planned. Scenic overlooks also have been provided from which the motorist may view Maryland's beauty.

We have engineered every safety and convenience into our highway system. Please show your appreciation of our concern for your life by driving carefully and observing all highway safety rules.

As you drive about Maryland you will learn that there is much to see in Maryland, "America in Miniature". It is a State rich in tradition and history whose people, proud of their culture and progress, are inspired by the past to face the future with confidence.

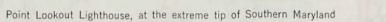
THEODORE R. MCKELDIN Governor of Maryland

For details about historic and scenic places of interest, write MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION BOX 706, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND



Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Bridge, longest over water steel bridge in the world





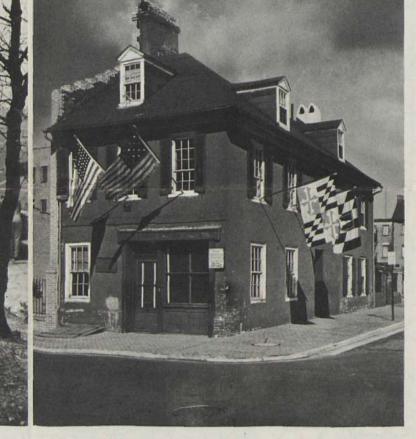
The Maryland Hunt Cup Race is the oldest in the Nation





Beautiful Middletown Valley, from Gambrill State Park

near Frederick Maryland



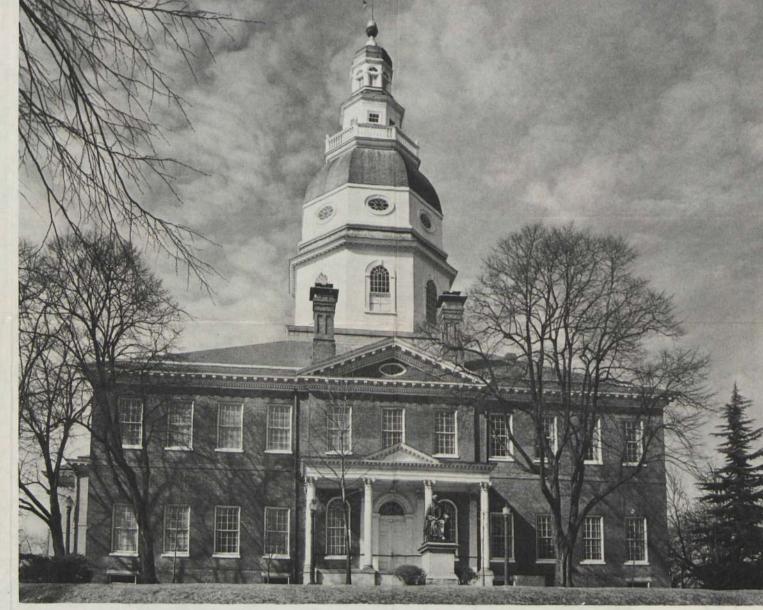
Flag House, Baltimore, where Mary Pickersgill made the flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"



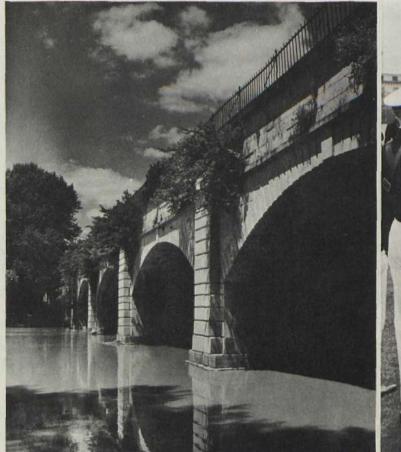
One of America's truly beautiful scenes, approaching Annapolis on Route 2



Maryland has many attractive and inviting roadside picnic areas



Maryland's Historic State House, built in 1772, is older than the nation. Within its hallowed walls George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces, and the treaty which ended the Revolutionary War was ratified by Congress. Visitors are welcomed with traditional Maryland hospitality. Open daily, including Saturdays, Sundays and most holidays.



is aqueduct carries the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal over the Monocacy River. A marvel of masonry without mortar

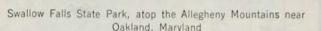


Colorful June Week ceremonies, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland



Over four hundred marlin were caught off Ocean City, Maryland in 1952







Fort McHenry, Baltimore, birthplace of "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"



Baltimore City Skyline

