

# Discover Maryland



**Information about the 7<sup>th</sup> State**

**April 28, 1788**

**Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., Governor    Michael S. Steele, Lt. Governor**

## **Introduction**

Welcome to the State of Maryland. Maryland, it is a small and diverse state made up of different geographical regions, is important to the history of the United States and is home to many famous people. We hope that you find this packet informative and that you visit this great State soon.

## **Early Inhabitants**

The Chesapeake Bay was formed about 15,000 years ago by glaciers in the Susquehanna Valley. Chesapeake means “great salt water”. The Susquehannocks were the main Native American group to live in the area..

## **Maryland’s Name**

European ships explored the region beginning in the late 1500s. In 1631, William Claiborne established a trading post on Kent Island. Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, received a grant in 1632 from King Charles I of England for all the land that is now Maryland. Maryland was named after Queen Henrietta Maria (1609-1669), wife of Charles I and daughter of Henry IV of France. In 1634, the two ships *The Ark* and *The Dove* arrived at St. Clement’s Island and founded the first permanent settlement in Maryland at St. Mary’s City. Maryland Day is celebrated every year on March 25.

## **State Capital**

The original capital of Maryland was located at St. Mary’s City. In 1694 Governor Francis Nicholson moved the Capital to Anne Arundel Town, which was renamed Annapolis in honor of Princess Anne of England. The United States Naval Academy, founded in 1845, and St. John’s College, founded in 1696 and the third oldest college in the country, are located in Annapolis.

## **The State House**

The first capitol building was built in 1696-98. This burned in 1704 and a new one was built in 1707. The present State House dates from 1772-79 and is the oldest state house in continuous legislative use in the United States. The dome was designed by Joseph Clark and is the largest wooden dome in the country. At the top of the dome is an acorn. Acorns were used as decorative ornaments in the 1700s. “Sound as an acorn” meant something that was without a flaw, or almost perfect.

The first time that the legislature met in the Capitol was in 1779. On December 23, 1783 General George Washington tendered his resignation as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the old senate chamber. The Treaty of Paris, which marked the end of the Revolutionary War, was ratified here on January 14, 1784. This is the only state house to have served as our nation's capitol (1783-84).

Inside the State House are the governor and lieutenant governor's offices, as well as the chambers for the House of Delegates and Senate. The building holds many treasures including furniture by John Shaw (the famous Annapolis cabinetmaker), silver from the *USS Maryland*, and Charles Willson Peale's painting of Washington, Lafayette & Tilghman at Yorktown.

## **Maryland's Government**

A constitution describes the laws of the state or nation. Maryland adopted its first Constitution on November 8, 1776. After the Revolutionary War, Maryland was the 7<sup>th</sup> state to ratify the United States Constitution on April 28, 1788. The chief executive of our state is the governor. The governor presides over the Governor's Executive Council, also known as the Cabinet. The governor, lieutenant governor and legislature are elected for four-year terms. The General Assembly is made up of the Senate (47 Senators) and House of Delegates (141 Delegates). They meet from January to April for 90 days.

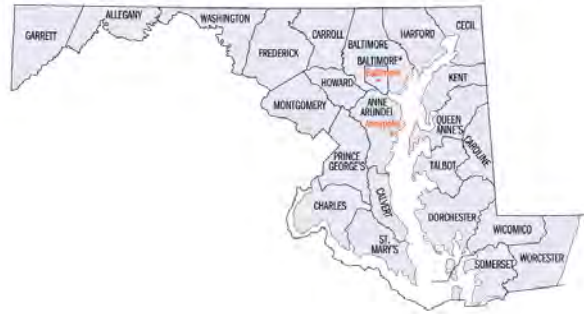
The judicial branch of the government is headed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. There are four court divisions – Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, Circuit Courts, and District Court of Maryland.

On the national level, Maryland has two United States Senators and eight Representatives.

On November 5, 2002, Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr. was elected as the first Republican governor in 36 years and Michael S. Steele as the State's first African-American lieutenant governor. Governor Ehrlich, his wife Kendel and sons, Drew and Joshua, live in a residence across the street from the State House known as Government House. The house was built in 1870. There are seven public rooms, plus quarters for the governor and his family.

## Maryland's Geography

Maryland is located in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It encompasses 10,460 square miles and is the 42<sup>nd</sup> largest state. Even though it is a small state, it has six distinct geographic regions. These range from the Atlantic coast to mountains in the west. The highest point is Backbone Mountain, 3,360 feet above sea level. Maryland has 23 counties, plus the city of Baltimore.



Map: Courtesy of US Census Bureau

## Maryland's Climate

Maryland has a moderate climate. The average temperature is 55.1° F. July is the warmest month with temperatures in the 80s and 90s. The coldest month is January with temperatures averaging in the 20s. The average annual rainfall is 40.76 inches and average annual snowfall is 20.6 inches. The blizzard of 2003 dumped 49 inches in Western Maryland and about two feet in other parts of the state.

## Maryland's Largest Cities

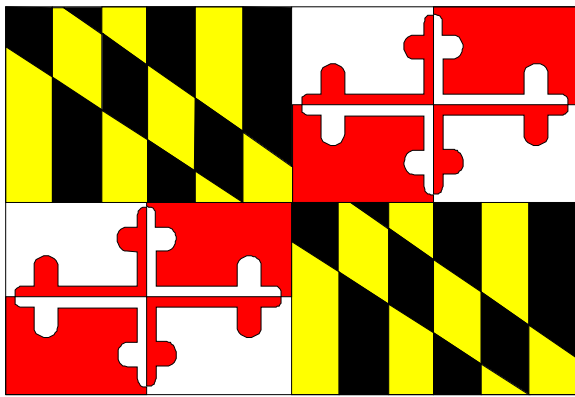


Baltimore is the largest city with a population of 680,000. The city was established in 1729 on land from Charles Carroll of Annapolis and several other landowners. It became an important port and by 1815 was the third largest city in the United States. Much of downtown Baltimore was destroyed by fire in 1904. The Rouse Company developed the Inner Harbor area.

The largest cities after Baltimore are Gaithersburg (Montgomery County, population 57,365); Frederick (Frederick County, population 56,128); Rockville (Montgomery County, population 55,213); Bowie (Prince George's County, population 53,660); Hagerstown (Washington County, population 36,953); Annapolis (Anne Arundel County, population 36,178); College Park (Prince George's County, population 25,329); Salisbury (Wicomico County, population 25,247); and Greenbelt (Prince George's County, population 22,096). (Figures as of 2003)

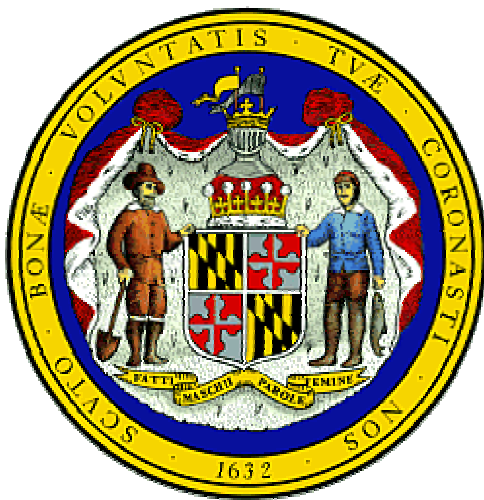
## Maryland's State Symbols

### Maryland Flag



The state flag was officially adopted in 1904. This is the only United States flag based on British heraldry (coats of arms of noble families). The design is based on the coat of arms used by George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. The yellow and black are from the Calvert family shield; the red and white crosses are from the Calvert's maternal family – the Crossland's and his wife's family- the Mynnes.

### The Great Seal of Maryland



The original Great Seal of Maryland was sent over in 1634 by Cecil Calvert, but it was stolen during a rebellion in 1645. A second, similar seal was sent from England in 1648. The present Great Seal is based on the original seal of 1648 and was adopted by the General Assembly in 1874.

## Maryland State Nicknames

Maryland became known as the “Old Line State” when General George Washington associated Maryland with its troop the “Maryland Line.” These men fought in a number of battles during the Revolutionary War, and especially fiercely at the Battle of Long Island under General George Smallwood. Hamilton Owen of the *Baltimore Sun* newspaper gave Maryland the nickname “Free State” after the State decided not to pass a State enforcement act against prohibition (the sale of liquor).

## Maryland State Motto

The State motto is “Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine,” which translates as “Manly Deeds, Womanly Words.”

## State Song

“Maryland, My Maryland” was adopted as the State Song in 1939. The nine-stanza poem was written by James Ryder Randall in 1861. The song is set to the tune of “Lauriger Horatius,” otherwise known as “O Tannenbaum.”

## *Maryland, My Maryland*

### I

The despot's heel is on thy shore,  
Maryland!  
His torch is at thy temple door,  
Maryland!  
Avenge the patriotic gore  
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,  
And be the battle queen of yore,  
Maryland! My Maryland!

### II

Hark to an exiled son's appeal,  
Maryland!  
My mother State! to thee I kneel,  
Maryland!  
For life and death, for woe and weal,  
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,  
And gird thy beauteous limbs with  
steel,  
Maryland! My Maryland!

### III

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,  
Maryland!  
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,  
Maryland!  
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,  
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,-  
And all thy slumberers with the just,

Maryland! My Maryland!

### IV

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,  
Maryland!  
Come with thy panoplied array,  
Maryland!  
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,  
With Watson's blood at Monterey,  
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,  
Maryland! My Maryland!

### V

Come! for thy shield is bright and  
strong,  
Maryland!  
Come! for thy dalliance does thee  
wrong,  
Maryland!  
Come to thine own anointed throng,  
Stalking with Liberty along,  
And chaunt thy dauntless slogan song,  
Maryland! My Maryland!

### VI

Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain,  
Maryland!  
Virginia should not call in vain,

Maryland!  
She meets her sisters on the plain-  
"Sic semper!" 'tis the proud refrain  
That baffles minions back again,  
Maryland!  
Arise in majesty again,  
Maryland! My Maryland!

**VII**

I see the blush upon thy cheek,  
Maryland!  
For thou wast ever bravely meek,  
Maryland!  
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,  
From hill to hill, from creek to creek-  
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,  
Maryland! My Maryland!

**VIII**

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,

Maryland!  
Thou wilt not crook to his control,  
Maryland!  
Better the fire upon thee roll, Better the  
blade, the shot, the bowl,  
Than crucifixion of the soul,  
Maryland! My Maryland!

**IX**

I hear the distant thunder-hum,  
Maryland!  
The Old Line's bugle, fife, and drum,  
Maryland!  
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb-  
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!  
She breathes! she burns! she'll come!  
she'll come!  
Maryland! My Maryland!

## State Bird



The Baltimore Oriole has been the State bird since 1947. The female oriole's feathers are brownish-olive and dull orange, and the male's plumage is black and golden orange similar to the colors in the Calvert shield. In 1894, Baltimore's major league baseball team was named after the bird.

## State Reptile

The Diamondback Terrapin is the State reptile and serves as the official mascot of the University of Maryland at College Park. The terrapin received its name because of the diamond-shaped rings on its shell.



## State Fish

The rockfish (*Morone saxatilis*) was named the official fish of the State of Maryland in 1965.

## State Crustacean

The Maryland Blue Crab became the State crustacean in 1989. The crab thrives in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and rivers of the state.



## State Insect



The Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly has been the State insect since 1973.

## State Dog

The Chesapeake Bay Retriever was named the State dog in 1964. The dog was bred to recover waterfowl for hunters and is one of the few breeds developed in the United States.



## State Boat



The skipjack became the State boat in 1985. Skipjacks are the last work boats under sail in the United States. In winter skipjacks are used to dredge oysters in the Chesapeake Bay.



## The State Tree

The White Oak became the State tree in 1941. These towering trees are named for their whitish bark and gray twigs. The Wye Oak, pictured here, was toppled during a storm in 2002. Wood from this tree was used to make a desk for the Governor. The Liberty Tree in Annapolis, a tulip poplar that was over 400 years old, was damaged during Hurricane Floyd in 1999 and has to be taken down that year.



## State Flower



The Black-Eyed Susan is a member of the sunflower family. It grows in abundance throughout the State and became the State flower in 1918.

## The State Cat

The calico cat became the State cat in 2001. The cat's orange, black and white colors are shared with two other state symbols, the Baltimore Oriole and the Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly.

## The State Horse

In 2003, the thoroughbred became the State horse. Horses have been bred in the State for hundreds of years and horse racing has been a favorite sport in Maryland since colonial days.

## Famous Facts about Maryland

Maryland has been host to a number of events that were first in the world or the United States. If you like trivia you will want to learn some of these facts.

- **William Nuthead** started the first printing business in St. Mary's City in 1685. When he died his wife Diana inherited the business. **Diana Nuthead** was the first female licensed as a printer in the colonies.
- The **Maryland Gazette**, founded in 1727 in Annapolis, is the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States. It is now called the **Capital**.
- Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the **Mason-Dixon Line** in 1763 to determine the border between Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1767 the Mason-Dixon Line was established as Maryland's northern border.
- William Goddard inaugurated the first **Post Office** system in the United States in Baltimore in 1774.
- In 1784, the first **balloon** ascension in the United States was made by thirteen year old Edward Warren and took place in Baltimore.
- **Georgetown Preparatory School** in Bethesda, founded in 1789 by the society of Jesuits, is the oldest Catholic secondary school in the United States.
- The **Baltimore Water Company**, the first water company in the United States, was chartered in 1792.
- **Mary Pickersgill** designed the flag that flew over Ft. McHenry during the War of 1812.
- **Francis Scott Key** wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" after seeing the American flag still waving over Fort McHenry during a battle in 1814 in the War of 1812.
- In 1828, **St. Francis Academy** was the first dental school in the world. This became the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1839.
- In 1844, the first **telegraph** line in the world was established between Washington and Baltimore.
- In 1856, Charles Benedict Calvert created the first agricultural research college in the United States. The Maryland Agricultural College became the **University of Maryland** at College Park.
- The **USS Constellation**, docked in Baltimore, is the last ship to survive from the Civil War.

- The **B&O Railroad** was incorporated in 1827 with Charles Carroll of Carrollton as one of the original directors and investors. Today the railroad is part of CSX. The Carrollton Viaduct in Baltimore was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and is the oldest railroad bridge still in use. The Thomas Viaduct in Relay was the longest bridge in the United States upon completion in 1835 and is still in use.
- **Dr. Florence Rina Sabin** of The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore became the first female professor of medicine in 1901.
- The NBC series “**Homicide**” was filmed in Fells Point, Baltimore.
- The HBO series “**The Wire**” is currently filmed in Baltimore City and Baltimore County.

## **Famous Marylanders**

Maryland has many people who played a role in the history of the state. Some names you might not recognize because they lived a long time ago.

- Four **Signers of the Declaration of Independence** came from Maryland. They were **William Paca** (1740-99), **Charles Carroll** of Carrollton (1737-1832), **Samuel Chase** (1743-1811), and **Thomas Stone** (1743-87).
- **Benjamin Banneker** (1731-1806) was a surveyor, astronomer, watch repairer, and almanac printer. In 1791, he and **Major Andrew Ellicott** were appointed by President George Washington to survey the District of Columbia, which became the capital of the United States.
- **Charles Willson Peale** (1741-1827) was one of America’s greatest painters. He was the father of artists Raphaele Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Rubens Peale, and Titian Peale. A number of his paintings hang in the State House.
- **Tench Tilghman** (1744-86) was aide-de-camp to General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. The sword that he wore at the battles of Valley Forge and Yorktown, and when delivering news of the War’s end to Congress, then meeting in Philadelphia, is on display at the State House in Annapolis.
- **St. Elizabeth Ann Seton** (1774-1821) founded the Sisters of Charity in Emmitsburg. She was the first native-born North American to be canonized by the Catholic Church.

- **Thomas Kennedy** (1776-1832) served as a member of the House of Delegates representing Hagerstown. He believed in religious freedom for all people. In 1818, he introduced a bill giving Jewish people the same rights and privileges as Christians. The law was passed in 1825 and went into effect in 1826.
- **Lt. Colonel George Armistead** (1780-1818) was hero of the War of 1812 who defended Fort McHenry during the battle in 1814. He is buried at St. Paul's Cemetery in Baltimore.
- **Francis Scott Key** (1780-1843) wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner," our National Anthem, during the bombardment of Baltimore in 1814. At the time he was a lawyer in Washington and went to Baltimore to rescue Dr. William Beanes who was being held as prisoner on a British ship. He also penned the phrase "In God We Trust," which is used on the United States currency.
- **Johns Hopkins** (1795-1873) was a philanthropist and financier. Before his death he bequeathed \$7 million to found a free hospital, now The Johns Hopkins Hospital, and The Johns Hopkins University, both located in Baltimore.
- **George Peabody** (1795-1869) was a financier and philanthropist who established the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. He lived in London for much of his life and was one of two Americans to have been honored with the "Freedom of the City of London" medal.
- **Enoch Pratt** (1808-96) founded, and was president of, the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb in Frederick. He later established a free circulating library, the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, in 1886.
- **Frederick Douglass** (1818-1895), a famous abolitionist and author, was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. At age eight, he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write. Later he was sent back to Talbot County as a slave. He was determined to escape and succeeded in 1838. He spoke out against slavery in the United States and Europe. After the Civil War, he fought for the rights of African-Americans and women.
- **Harriet Tubman** (1819-1913) was born into slavery in Dorchester County. When she was thirty she escaped to freedom in Philadelphia where she learned about the Underground Railroad. She then escaped to Canada through the Railroad. After receiving her freedom, she helped over 300 slaves escape through the Underground Railroad. During the Civil War she worked as a spy, soldier and nurse. In 1995, the United States Postal Service issued a stamp in her honor.
- **Clara Barton** (1821-1912) helped create, and was the first president of, the National Society of the Red Cross in the United States. After retiring, she lived in Glen Echo, outside of Washington, D.C.

- **John Wilkes Booth** (1838-65) was born near Bel Air. He began his acting career in Baltimore. Mr. Booth assassinated President Lincoln at Ford's Theater in Washington in 1865.
- **Charles Francis Jenkins** (1867-1934) who delivered the United States' first television broadcast and held more than 400 patents, lived in Wheaton.
- **Matthew Henson** (1886-1955) was born to free African-American parents in Charles County. He sailed on merchant ships and later met Robert Peary, a lieutenant in the United States Navy. On April 7, 1909, they and a group of Inuit reached the North Pole.
- **Thurgood Marshall** (1908-1993), born in Baltimore, was the first African-American Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson appointed him United States Solicitor General. Two years later, he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Marshall was instrumental in the landmark decision *Brown v. the Board of Education*. A bill in the 2005 General Assembly renamed the Baltimore-Washington International Airport was renamed the Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport.
- **Spiro Agnew** (1918-96), the 39<sup>th</sup> Vice-President of the United States and the 55<sup>th</sup> governor of Maryland, was born in Towson. He was the first person of Greek descent to serve as vice president and governor of a state. He resigned as vice president after being charged with accepting bribes and not paying taxes on them.

## **Famous Film and TV Stars, Singers, Directors and Writers**

Maryland has produced a number of famous people that have gone on to Hollywood or have made a name for themselves as writers or singers.

- **Edgar Allan Poe** (1809-49) lived in Baltimore. He was a well-known author of poems and short fiction. Among his notable works are The Raven and The Fall of the House of Usher.
- **Annie Oakley** (1860-1926) was a champion shooter and star of Buffalo Bill's Wild West. She and her husband retired to Cambridge, where their house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- **H. L. Mencken** (1880-1956) of Baltimore was a newspaperman, political commentator, and author of A New Dictionary of Quotations.
- **Eubie Blake** (1883-1983), born in Baltimore, was a ragtime composer and performer.

- **Francis X. Bushman** (1883-1966) once considered the “handsomest man in the world” was a stage and movie actor. Later he formed his own film company, Bushman Pictures. In 1925, he was offered the role of Messala in “Ben Hur,” a film classic.
- **James Cain** (1892-1977), born in Annapolis, wrote several classics that were also turned into movies. These include Double Indemnity, Mildred Pierce, and The Postman Always Rings Twice.
- **Dashiell Hammett** (1894-1961), born in St. Mary’s County, was an author and screenwriter. His book, The Maltese Falcon, was made into a movie.
- **F. Scott Fitzgerald** (1896-1940) was a well-known author who lived in Baltimore in the 1930s. He wrote The Great Gatsby, Tender is the Night, and several other popular novels. His family was from Rockville and he and his wife, Zelda, are buried there.
- **Billie Holiday** (1915-1959), born in Baltimore, made her name as a jazz singer in New York City. Her statue is located at the corner of Lafayette and Pennsylvania Avenues in Baltimore.
- **Ogden Nash** (1902-1971) wrote humorous poems for “The New Yorker” magazine and lyrics for several musical comedies.
- **Leon Uris** (1924-2003), born in Baltimore, was the author of Exodus, a book about the creation of Israel; Trinity about Ireland; and the screenplay “Gunfight at the OK Corral” which starred Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas.
- **John Barth** (1930-), born in Cambridge, is the author of The Sot Weed Factor, Giles Goat Boy, Lost in the Funhouse, Chimera, and Letters.
- **Jim Henson** (1936-1990) grew up outside Washington and attended the University of Maryland. He started his first puppet shows on WTOP Washington. He is best known for the children’s show “Sesame Street.” In 2003, the University of Maryland unveiled a statue of Kermit the Frog and Mr. Henson on a marble bench.
- **Noel Paul Stookey** (1937-), born in Baltimore, is a member of the folk singing group Peter, Paul, and Mary that was formed in 1961.
- **Cass Elliott** (1941-1974), born in Baltimore, was a singer and a founder of the band “Mamas and Papas.”
- **Barry Levinson** (1942-), born in Baltimore, is an Oscar winning movie producer. Among his films are “Good Morning, Vietnam,” “Sleepers,” and “Wag the Dog.” He also produced the television show “Homicide.”

- **Goldie Hawn** (1945-), born in Baltimore, attended Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring. She won two Oscars for her performances in “Cactus Flower” and “Private Benjamin.”
- **Tom Clancy** (1947-) born in Baltimore has written several books that have become movies. They include Hunt for Red October and Patriot Games. He is a resident of Calvert County.
- **Nils Lofgren** (1951-) was born in Chicago and raised in Maryland. He is a singer, songwriter and guitarist.
- **Oprah Winfrey** (1954-), born in Mississippi, was a news anchorperson for WJZ-TV in Baltimore from 1976-1984. Today, she is the successful host of the Oprah Winfrey Show.
- **Jada Pinkett** (1971-), born in Baltimore, attended the Baltimore School for the Arts. She played Lena James in the television show “A Different World” and is married to the actor Will Smith.
- **Edward Norton** (1969-), born and raised in Columbia, has received two Oscar nominations and won a Golden Globe for his performance in “Primal Fear.” He is the grandson of developer James Rouse.
- **John Waters** (1946-), grew up in Baltimore and is the director and writer of such cult movie classics as “Hairspray” and “Cry-Baby.”

## The Pride of Baltimore II



The Pride of Baltimore II is a replica of a 19<sup>th</sup> century clipper ship. Today, the boat serves as a goodwill ambassador by participating in Tall Ship parades and visiting ports around the world to promote Maryland.

## The Economy

The seafood and shipbuilding industries have always been an important part of Maryland's economy. Baltimore is a major port on the East Coast. Fish and shellfish, especially crabs and oysters, are caught in the Chesapeake Bay's waters. Agricultural products include soybeans, corn, tobacco, poultry and dairy products. Stone, coal and iron are mined, mainly in Western Maryland. Manufacturing sectors include electrical and electronics equipment, printing, transportation equipment and chemicals. Other important industries are information technology and tourism.

## Maryland's Sports

Maryland is home to several professional sports teams and nationally ranked college teams. There are many famous athletes that hail from this State.

- **George Herman (Babe) Ruth, Jr.** (1895-1948) was born in Baltimore and became a legend in baseball, setting a number of Major League records. His birthplace in Baltimore is now a museum.
- **Cal Ripken, Jr.** (1960-), born in Havre de Grace, was the first person to play 2,131 consecutive baseball games, beating Lou Gehrig's record. Today that record stands at over 2,600 games. He played for the Baltimore Orioles.
- **Reggie Jackson** (1946-) played baseball from 1967-87 and was in five World Series. He is the only non-pitcher to win the World Series' most valuable player award twice. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1993. He played for the Baltimore Orioles in 1976.
- **Jimmy Foxx** (1907-67), born in Sudlersville, joined the Philadelphia Athletics in 1925. He was the first baseball player to win two MVP awards in 1932-33, and then went on to win a third five years later. He was the youngest player to be elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1951.
- **Calvin Hill** (1947-), born in Baltimore, graduated from Yale University, where he played varsity football. In 1972, he set the record for rushing for 1,000 yards in a season for the Cowboys. He later signed with the Washington Redskins and ended his career with the Cleveland Browns.
- **Doug Flutie** (1962-), born in Manchester, played football for Boston College and led them to an Orange Bowl victory in 1984 and won the Heisman Trophy. He went on to play for the Chicago Bears, B.C. Lions, Calgary Stampeders, the Argonauts, and in 1998 was granted free status.



- **Gov. Benjamin Ogle** began importing thoroughbred horses from England in the 1700s. He owned two famous horses – “Spark” and “Queen Mab,” while his brother-in-law Benjamin Tasker owned “Selima.” In the early 1900s, **William Woodward** owned “Gallant Fox” and “Omaha,” both of which won the Triple Crown.
- **Dominique Dawes** (1976-), born in Silver Spring, became the first African-American woman to win an individual event bronze medal in gymnastics at the 1996 Olympics.
- **Anita Nall** (1976-) of Baltimore broke the World and American record in the 200 Breaststroke at the U.S. Olympic Trials in Indianapolis. She went on to win gold, silver, and bronze medals in the 2000 Olympics.
- In July 2003, **Michael Phelps** (1985-) of Baltimore broke five records in swimming. He is the only swimmer in the world to set five individual world records at one meet, surpassing Mark Spitz’s record four at the 1972 Summer Olympics. He graduated from Towson High School in the spring of 2003. He participated in the 2004 Olympics in Athens, Greece.
- **Pam Shriver** (1962-) grew up in Baltimore and became a professional tennis player in 1976. She was elected the sixth president of the WTA Tour Players Association and now serves on the board of the International Tennis Hall of Fame.

The Baltimore Orioles belong to of the American League (East Division) and play at Camden Yards in Baltimore. The Bowie Baysox minor league baseball team is a Baltimore Orioles Class AA minor league affiliate. The Delmarva Shorebirds play at the Arthur W. Perdue Stadium in Salisbury. In 2000, the Shorebirds won the South Atlantic League Championships. Other minor league teams are the Frederick Keys and Hagerstown Suns.

The Baltimore Ravens, part of the National Football League, play in Baltimore. In January 2001, the Ravens won the Super Bowl championship. The United States Naval Academy football team plays at the Navy-Marine Corps Stadium in Annapolis.

The Preakness Stakes, held at the Pimlico Race Course in Baltimore, is the second leg of the Triple Crown run each spring. “Native Dancer” won the Preakness and Belmont races in 1953. He was owned and bred by Alfred Vanderbilt, and is now buried at Sagamore Farm in Baltimore County. On November 1, 1938, “Seabiscuit” and “War Admiral” raced at Pimlico in the “Race of the Century.” In 2003, Laura Hillenbrand’s book Seabiscuit became a hit movie.

The University of Maryland Terps basketball team won the national championship in the men's Division One basketball tournament of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on April 1, 2002. The Terps football team won the Peach Bowl in 2004.

Lacrosse is a popular sport played in Maryland high schools and colleges. In June 2001 the Baltimore Bayhawks began playing at the Ravens Stadium. In 2004, Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr. signed a bill making lacrosse the State Team Sport.

The Baltimore Spirit joined the National Professional Soccer League in 1992 and changed their name to Baltimore Blast in 1998. They play at the Baltimore Arena.

Annapolis is called "America's Sailing Capital." In October of each year, Annapolis hosts the in-water United States Sailboat Show and the United States Powerboat Show. In 1998 and 2002, Annapolis and Baltimore hosted the Whitbread Around the World Race, now known as the Volvo Ocean Race. They will again host the race in 2006.

## **Maryland's Food**

The Chesapeake Bay is famous for crabs, oysters, rockfish and shad. Until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, Crisfield and Baltimore were considered the oyster capitals of the world. Oyster canning started in Baltimore in 1840. By 1891, 15 million bushels of oysters were harvested from the Bay. Today, that number is 53,000 bushels.

Crabbing became a major industry on the Bay in the 1870s reaching its peak in 1920 with 50 million pounds. Today both the oyster and crab population have been depleted. The diseases MSX and Dermo have almost completely destroyed the oyster population in the Bay. This means a much tougher time for the watermen who might have to find another livelihood.

In 1930 **Frank Perdue** left college to work for his father's poultry farm. He is best known for his television commercial "It takes a tough man to make a tender chicken." In 1991 his son, Jim Perdue, became chairman of Perdue Farms in Salisbury.

Marion, near Crisfield, was once the strawberry capital of the world. Strawberries were shipped by railroad to Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and many other large cities. In the 1950s, the strawberry industry here died out. Today, the Marion Railroad Station is a museum and gift shop.

## **Fun Web Sites**

Kids page – [www.maryland.gov](http://www.maryland.gov)  
[www.gov.state.md.us](http://www.gov.state.md.us)

## **Contact the Governor and Lt. Governor**

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