

# ROUTES TRAVELED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

## IN MARYLAND

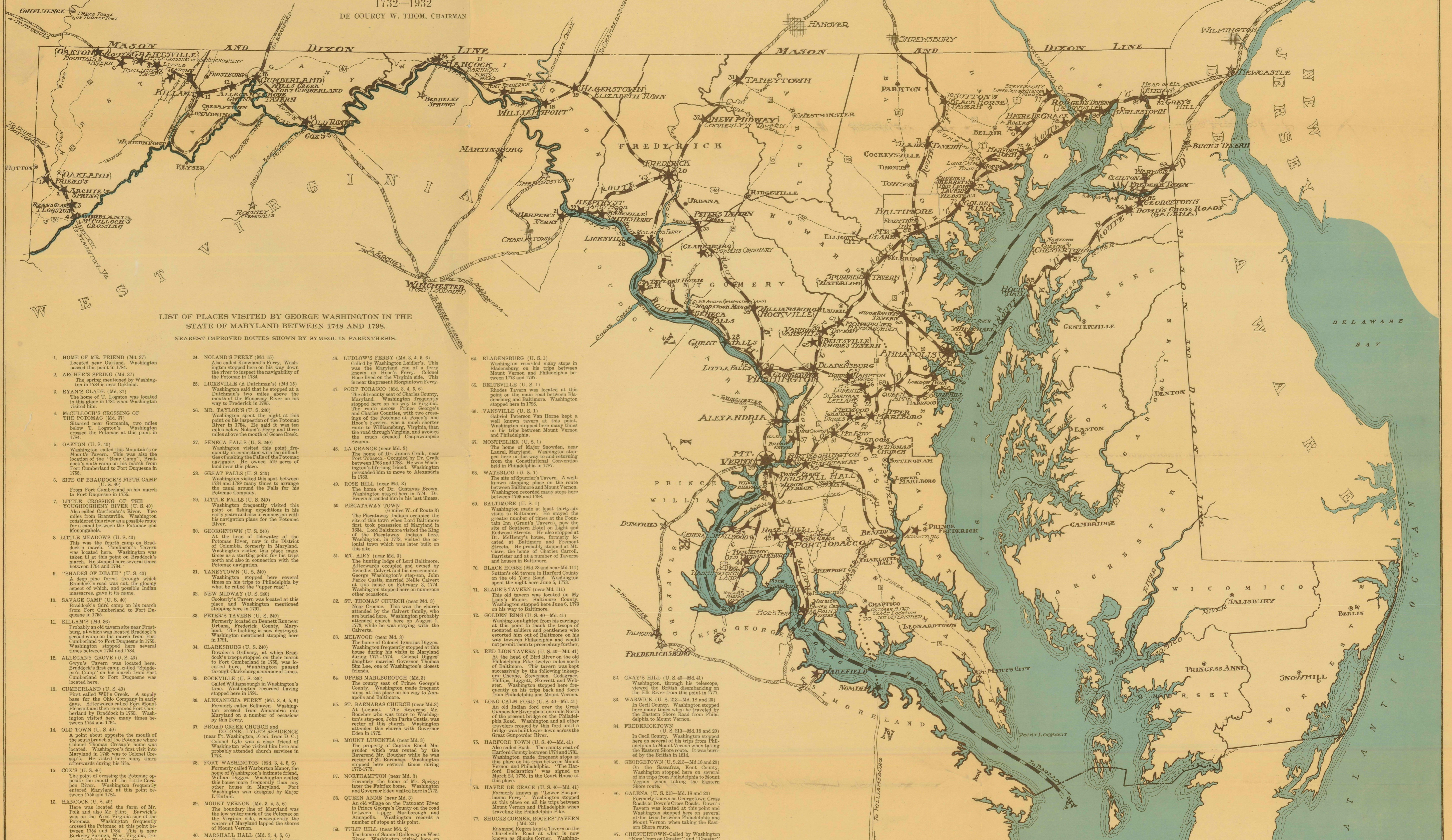
PREPARED FOR  
MARYLAND COMMISSION  
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF  
GEORGE WASHINGTON  
1732-1932

DE COURCY W. THOM, CHAIRMAN

PREPARED AND DRAWN BY  
J. SPENCE HOWARD, A.S.C.E.  
FROM  
Washington's Diaries and other  
Authentic Sources  
AS COMPILED BY  
J. ALEXIS SHRIVER

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY  
CELEBRATIONS, ROUTES AND HOUSES

J. ALEXIS SHRIVER, Chairman  
DR. ARTHUR B. BIBBINS  
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J. SPENCE HOWARD  
ERNEST J. CLARK



### LIST OF PLACES VISITED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND BETWEEN 1748 AND 1795.

NEAREST IMPROVED ROUTES SHOWN BY SYMBOL IN PARENTHESIS.

- HOME OF MR. FRIEND (Md. 37) Located near Friendsville, Washington passed this point in 1784.
- ARCHBISHOP'S SPRING (Md. 37) The spring mentioned by Washington in 1784 is near Oakland.
- RYAN'S GLADE (Md. 37) The home of T. Logston was located in this place in 1784 when Washington visited him.
- MCCULLOUGH'S CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC (U.S. 20) Situated near Germantown, two miles below T. Logston's. Washington crossed the Potomac at this point in 1784.
- OAKTON (U.S. 40) Washington called this Mountain's or Mount's Tavern. This was also the location of the "Bear Camp," Braddock's sixth camp on his march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
- SITE OF BRADDOCK'S FIFTH CAMP (U.S. 40) From Fort Cumberland on his march to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
- LITTLE CROSSING OF THE VOUGHGHENY RIVER (U.S. 40) Also called Clatsoma's River. Two miles from Grantville. Washington considered this river a possible route for a canal between the Potomac and Monongahela.
- LITTLE MEADOWS (U.S. 40) This was the fourth camp on Braddock's march. Tomlinson's Tavern was located here. Washington was absent at this point on his march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
- "SHADES OF DEATH" (U.S. 40) A deep pine forest through which Braddock's road was cut. The glacial aspect of which, and possible Indian massacre, gave it its name.
- SAVAGE CAMP (U.S. 40) Braddock's third camp on his march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
- KILLAM'S (Md. 36) Probably an old tavern site near Frostburg, at which was located Braddock's second camp on his march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne in 1755. Washington stopped here several times between 1754 and 1784.
- ALLEGANY GROVE (U.S. 40) Drury's Tavern was located here. Braddock's first camp, called "Spindletop Camp" on his march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne was located here.
- CUMBERLAND (U.S. 40) First called Will's Creek. A supply base for the Ohio Company in early days. Afterwards called Fort Mount Pleasant and then renamed Fort Cumberland by Braddock in 1755. Washington visited here many times between 1754 and 1784.
- OLD TOWN (U.S. 40) A point about opposite the mouth of the south branch of the Potomac where Colonel Thomas Cosway's home was located. Washington's first visit into Maryland in 1746 was to Colonel Cosway's. He visited here many times afterwards during his life.
- COX'S (U.S. 40) The point of crossing the Potomac opposite the mouth of the Little Occochee River. Washington frequently entered Maryland at this point between 1750 and 1784.
- HANCOCK (U.S. 40) Here was located the farm of Mr. Falk and also Mr. Flint. Harwell's was on the West Virginia side of the Potomac. Washington frequently crossed the Potomac at this point between 1754 and 1784.
- PORT FREDERICK (U.S. 40) Fort built by Governor Sharpe of Maryland as a protection against the Indians in 1766. Washington visited this place in August 1756.
- WILLIAMSPORT (U.S. 40) Formerly known as Williams Ferry and Conococheague. Washington crossed the Potomac through this place in 1750 on his way to Fort Cumberland. This was also considered in 1790 as a possible location for the District of Columbia when Washington visited it with that in view.
- HAGERSTOWN (U.S. 40) Formerly called Elizabethtown. Washington visited at this point several times, the last date was 1784.
- FREDERICK (U.S. 240) Washington first visited Braddock here in 1755. He visited Frederick many times afterwards. His friend, Governor Thomas Johnson, lived near here.
- HARPER'S FERRY (U.S. 240) Washington crossed the ferry here and spent several days in 1784.
- SANDY HOOK (U.S. 240) Formerly called Keoptzay. Washington started here a boat to descend the Potomac River from this point in 1784.
- KNOXVILLE (U.S. 240) Formerly called Smith's Ferry. Washington stopped at this place in 1784 on his inspection of the navigability of the Potomac River.
- NOLAND'S FERRY (Md. 15) Also called Knoll's Ferry. Washington stopped here on his way down the river to inspect the navigability of the Potomac in 1784.
- LICKSVILLE (A Dutchman's) (Md. 15) Washington said that he stopped at a Dutchman's two miles above the mouth of the Monocacy River on his way to Frederick in 1785.
- MR. CASLOW'S (U.S. 240) Washington spent the night at this point on his inspection of the Potomac River in 1784. He said it was ten miles below Noland's Ferry and three miles above the mouth of Goose Creek.
- SENECA FALLS (U.S. 240) Washington visited this point frequently in connection with the difficulties of making the Falls of the Potomac navigable. He owned 510 acres of land near this place.
- GREAT FALLS (U.S. 240) Washington visited this spot between 1784 and 1790 many times to arrange the canal around the Falls for his Potomac Company.
- LITTLE FALLS (U.S. 240) Washington frequently visited this point on fishing excursions in his early years and also in connection with his navigation plans for the Potomac River.
- GEORGETOWN (U.S. 240) At the head of the western of the Potomac River, now in the District of Columbia, formerly in Maryland. Washington visited this place many times as a starting point for his trips north and also in connection with the Potomac navigation.
- TANEYTOWN (U.S. 240) Washington stopped here several times on his trip to Philadelphia by what he called the "upper road".
- NEW MIDWAY (U.S. 240) Cooksey's Tavern was located at this place and Washington mentioned stopping here in 1791.
- PETER'S TAVERN (U.S. 240) Formerly located on Bennett Run near Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland. The building is now destroyed. Washington mentioned stopping here in 1791.
- CLARKSBURG (U.S. 240) Dowden's Ordinary, at which Braddock's troops stopped on their march to Fort Cumberland in 1755, was located here. Washington passed through Clarksburg a number of times.
- ROCKVILLE (U.S. 240) Called Williamsburgh in Washington's time. Washington recorded having stopped here in 1782.
- ALEXANDRIA FERRY (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) Formerly called Bellhaven. Washington crossed from Alexandria into Maryland on a number of occasions by this ferry.
- BROAD CREEK CHURCH AND COLONEL LYLE'S RESIDENCE (near Ft. Washington, 18 mi. from D.C.) Colonel Lyle was a close friend of Washington who visited him here and probably attended church services in 1775.
- FORT WASHINGTON (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) Formerly called Warrenton Manor, the home of Washington's intimate friend, William Digges. Washington visited this house more frequently than any other home in Maryland. Fort Washington was designed by Major L'Enfant.
- MOUNT VERNON (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) An old village on the Potomac River in Prince George's County on the road between Upper Marlborough and Annapolis. Washington records a number of stops at this point.
- MARSHALL HALL (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) Pooey's Ferry was located between Mount Vernon and this point. Washington frequently crossed here on his way to Port Tobacco.
- WIDOW CHAPMAN'S (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) The site of the old ferry is located in Charles County, Maryland, opposite Clanton Hall, the home of George Mason in Virginia. In 1786 Washington attempted to cross here but could not account of the roughness of the river.
- WIDOW ELBECK (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) Widow Elbeck's was near Pompton, across the Potomac from Summit Hall, in Charles County, Geo. Mason, married Ann Elbeck in 1750.
- GOVERNOR SMALLWOOD'S HOME (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) On Mattawoman Creek, Charles County, Washington spent three days in 1784 in order to visit a farm of 600 acres which he owned in Charles County.
- NANJEMOY CHURCH (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) Also called Old Durham Church. Washington mentioned passing this church in 1784.
- WIDOW MARTIN'S LANDING (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) This is near Maryland Point, Charles County, Maryland. The Maryland end of the ferry from Boyd's Hole, in King George County, Virginia, Washington records crossing this ferry in 1784.
- LUDLOW'S FERRY (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6) The home of Dr. James Crank, near Port Tobacco. Occupied by Dr. Crank between 1780 and 1788. He was Washington's life-long friend. Washington persuaded him to move to Alexandria in 1788.
- HOBE HILL (near Md. 3) The home of Dr. Oostavus Brown. Washington stayed here in 1776. Dr. Brown attended him in his last illness.
- PISCATAWAY TOWN (three miles W. of Route 2) The Piscataway Indians occupied the site of this town since the first took possession of Maryland in 1634. Lord Baltimore visited the King of the Piscataway, Indians here, Washington, in 1775, visited the colonial town which was later built on this site.
- MT. AIRY (near Md. 3) The hunting lodge of Lord Baltimore, formerly occupied and owned by Benedict Calvert and his descendants. George Washington's stepson, John Parke Custis, married Nellie Calvert in this house on February 5, 1774. Washington stopped here on numerous other occasions.
- ST. THOMAS CHURCH (near Md. 3) Near Cross. This was the church attended by the Calvert family, who are buried here. Washington probably attended church here on August 1, 1776, while he was staying with the Calverts.
- MELWOOD (near Md. 3) The home of Colonel Ignatius Digges. Washington frequently stopped at this house during his visits to Maryland between 1771-1774. Colonel Digges' daughter married Governor Thomas Bland, one of Washington's closest friends.
- UPPER MARLBOROUGH (Md. 5) Washington frequently stopped at this house during his visits to Maryland between 1771-1774. Colonel Digges' daughter married Governor Thomas Bland, one of Washington's closest friends.
- ST. BARNABAS CHURCH (near Md. 5) An old Indian ford over the Great Annapolis River. The Reverend Mr. Boucher who was tutor to Washington's stepson, John Parke Custis, was rector of this church. Washington attended this church. Governor Eden in 1721.
- MOUNT LEBENTIA (near Md. 5) The property of Captain Enoch Magruder's house, which was rented by the Reverend Mr. Boucher while he was rector of St. Barnabas. Washington stopped here several times during 1725-1775.
- NORTHAMPTON (near Md. 5) Formerly the home of Mr. Sprigg; later the Fairfax house. Washington and Governor Eden visited here in 1772.
- QUEEN ANNE (near Md. 5) An old village on the Patuxent River in Prince George's County on the road between Upper Marlborough and Annapolis. Washington records a number of stops at this point.
- TULIP HILLS (near Md. 5) The home of Samuel Galloway on West River. Washington visited here on his way to the Annapolis races in 1771.
- SOUTH RIVER FERRY (U.S. 50) An old ferry was located at London Town on South River; one of the earliest of colonial ferries in Anne Arundel County. Washington frequently crossed by the South River Ferry on his way to Annapolis and the North.
- ANNAPOLIS (U.S. 50) Washington frequently stopped in Annapolis, a number of times. There are nineteen records in his diary of his visits to Annapolis between 1771, 1772, 1773, being entertained by most of the prominent inhabitants and attending the theatre which he held there at his own expense. He resigned his commission here on December 28, 1783. He held office at Lafayette here in September 1784.
- WHITE HALL (U.S. 50) The colonial home of Governor Horatio Sharpe, located on White Hall Creek outside of Annapolis. Washington crossed there April 15, 1770.
- WIDOW RAMSAY'S TAVERN (U.S. 50) Located fifteen miles from Upper Marlborough and fifteen miles from Baltimore in Anne Arundel County. Washington made frequent stops here on his way back and forth from Mount Vernon and Philadelphia during 1770 and 1775.
- BLADENSBURG (U.S. 1) Called by Washington Leiden's Ferry. This was the Maryland end of a ferry known as How's Ferry. Colonel Howe lived on the Virginia side. This is near the present Morgantown Ferry.
- HELPSVILLE (U.S. 1) Rhodes Tavern was located at this point on the main road between Hagerstown and Baltimore. Washington stopped here in 1788.
- VANVILLE (U.S. 1) The home of Major Sweden, near Laurel, Maryland. Washington stopped here on his way to and returning from the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787.
- MONTPELIER (U.S. 1) The home of Major Sweden, near Laurel, Maryland. Washington stopped here on his way to and returning from the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787.
- WATERLOO (U.S. 1) The site of Spurrer's Tavern. A well-known stopping place on the route between Baltimore and Mount Vernon. Washington recorded many stops here between 1756 and 1788.
- BALTIMORE (U.S. 1) Washington made at least thirty-six visits to Baltimore. He stayed the greater number of times at the Fountain Inn (Grant's Tavern), now the site of Southern Hotel on Light and Redwood Streets. He also stayed at the McHenry's Tavern, which was later called at Baltimore and Fremont Street. He probably stopped at Mt. Clare, the home of Charles Carroll, Harriar and at a number of Taverns and houses in Baltimore.
- BLACK HORSE (Md. 22 and near Md. 111) Batten's old tavern in Harford County on the old York Road. Washington spent the night here June 6, 1775.
- SLADE'S TAVERN (near Md. 111) This old tavern was located on My Lady's Manor, Baltimore. Washington stopped here June 6, 1775 on his way to Baltimore.
- GOLDEN BANG (U.S. 40-Md. 41) Washington alighted from his carriage at this point to thank the troops of mounted soldiers and men who escorted him out of Baltimore on his way towards Philadelphia and would not permit them to proceed any further.
- RED LION TAVERN (U.S. 40-Md. 41) At the head of First Street on the old Philadelphia Pike twelve miles north of Baltimore. Washington stopped here successively by the following inkeepers: Shubert, Shubert and Webster. Washington stopped here frequently on his trips back and forth from Philadelphia and Mount Vernon.
- LONG CALM FORD (U.S. 40-Md. 41) An old Indian ford over the Great Annapolis River. The Reverend Mr. Boucher who was tutor to Washington's stepson, John Parke Custis, was rector of this church. Washington attended this church. Governor Eden in 1721.
- HARFORD TOWN (U.S. 40-Md. 41) Also called Bush. The county seat of Harford County between 1774 and 1783. Washington made frequent stops at this place on his trips between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia. The "Harford Declaration" was signed on March 2, 1776, in the Court House at this place.
- HAVRE DE GRACE (U.S. 40-Md. 41) Formerly known as "Lower Susquehanna Ferry". Washington stopped at this place on all his trips between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia when crossing the Philadelphia Pike.
- SHUCKS CORNER, ROGERS' TAVERN (Md. 22) Raymond Rogers kept a Tavern on the Charcharville Road at what is now known as Shucks Corner. Washington, guided by Richard Carroll (later Governor of North Carolina), took this route in 1776 on his way to become Commander-in-Chief of the army.
- LAFDUM (Md. 22) Formerly called "Upper Susquehanna Ferry". An old ferry at this point crossed the Susquehanna between Landon and Port Deposit. Washington stopped at Stevenson's on the Lafdum Ferry. The students of the college who his companions crossed to the tavern on the Fort Deposit side, in 1775.
- PERRYVILLE (U.S. 40-Md. 41) Colonel John Rodgers kept the tavern and ferry at this point. Washington made frequent stops at this old tavern on his way between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia.
- CHARLESTOWN (U.S. 40-Md. 41) On the Patuxent River. Washington made a visit to Benedict in connection with his trip to Philadelphia. This was an important colonial town and Washington made frequent stops here in 1775.
- ELKTON (U.S. 40-Md. 41) Called "Head of Elk" in Washington's time. This was an important stopping point on the Chesapeake trip between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia by way of the Philadelphia Road. He was here also with Rochambeau in 1781 on his way to Yorktown.
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**PRINCIPAL ROUTES**

ROUTE A: Philadelphia, Port Deposit, and Cambridge, Md. to Braddock's Ferry, closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 40 to Baltimore.

ROUTE B: Georgetown to Frederick, closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 20 from Baltimore to Frederick.

ROUTE C: Mt. Vernon, Bladensburg, Baltimore, Elkton to Newcasle and Philadelphia, closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 1, Washington to Baltimore, U.S. Route No. 20 Baltimore to Elkton, U.S. Route No. 225 on the Eastern Shore.

ROUTE D: Chester town to Philadelphia, closely paralleled by Maryland Routes No. 2 and U.S. Route No. 225 on the Eastern Shore.

ROUTE E: Mt. Vernon, through Charles County to Wakefield, part of Maryland Route No. 3.

ROUTE F: Baltimore, Baltimore County and Silver Spring to York, close to U.S. Route No. 111.

ROUTE G: Frederick to Harper's Ferry, closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 340.

ROUTE H: Georgetown, along Potomac to Harper's Ferry. General Washington spent much time, after the Potomac, and in Frederick and Montgomery County with Mr. Ramsey improving navigation of the River.

**LEGEND**

- Washington's Routes of Travel.
- Taverns and Villages visited by Washington.
- Present State Roads.
- U.S. Routes.
- Present Towns, Villages, County Seats.
- Washington's Routes shown outside of Maryland.
- (1) (Tentative) Numbers refer to points visited by George Washington.

Note: State Roads not shown where routes are close to those traveled by Washington.