

MAP OF
MARYLAND
SHOWING
STATE ROAD SYSTEM

- LEGEND
- State Roads
 - Improved County Connecting Roads
 - Unimproved County Connecting Roads
 - Federal Route Markers
 - State Route Markers
 - State Route Markers for adjoining States
 - Approximate Mileage
 - Total Mileage between Junctions
 - Automobile Ferries
 - State Forests

SCALE OF MILES

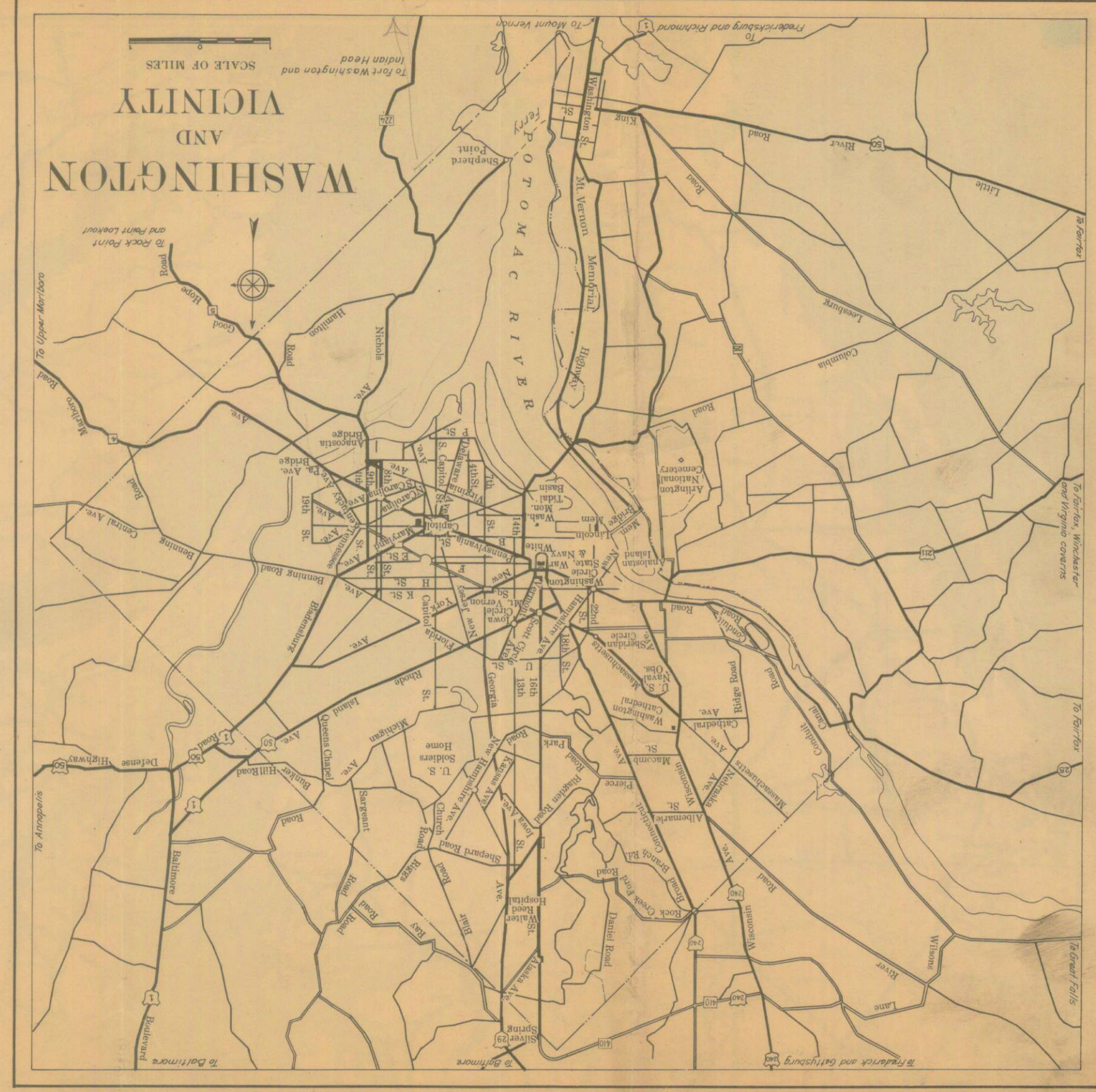
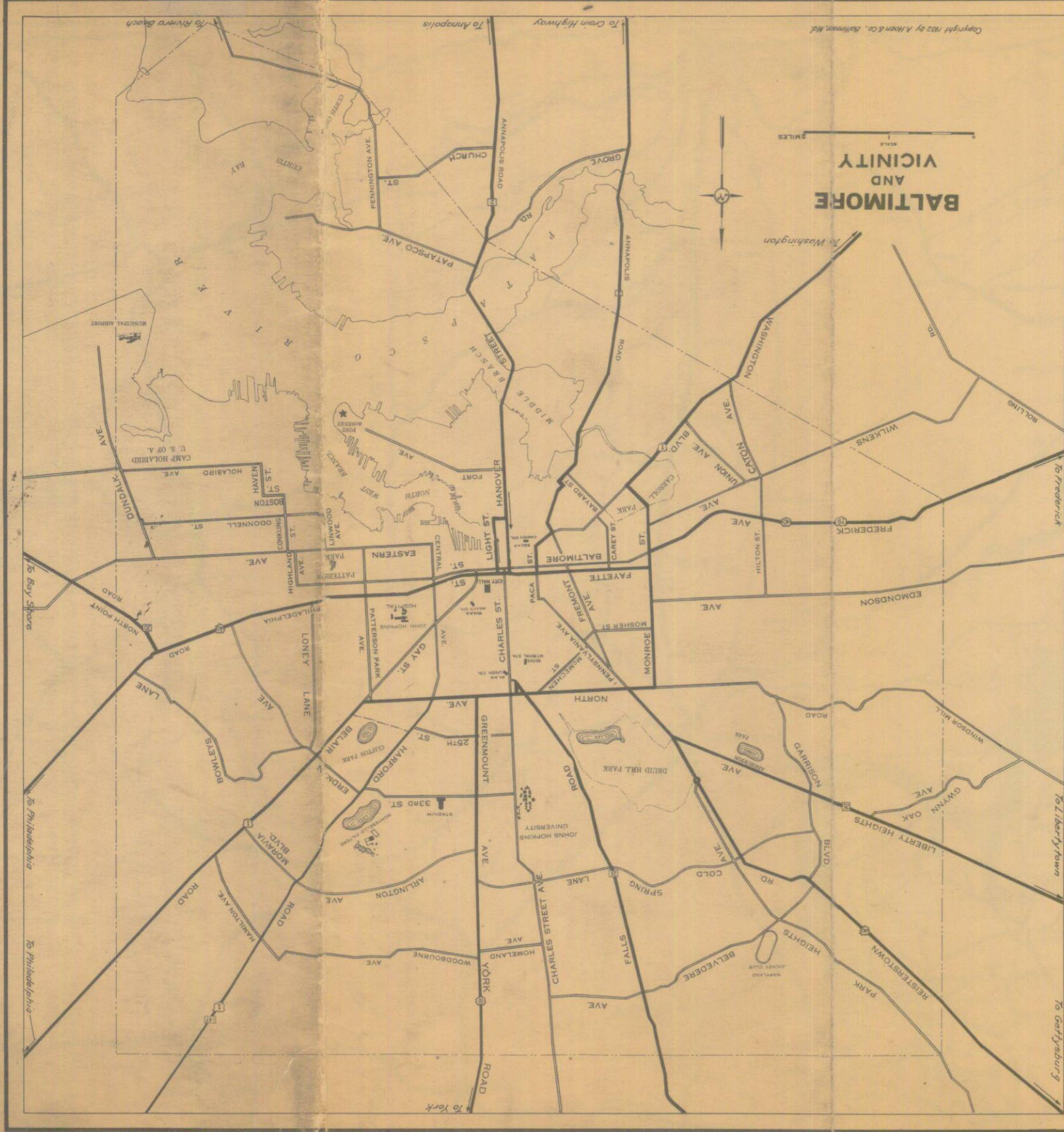
MARYLAND
of
Road Map
Showing
connections with principal
points in adjoining States



Compiled and distributed
by the
STATE ROADS COMMISSION
Federal Reserve Bank Building
Baltimore, Maryland

ALBERT C. RITCHIE, GOVERNOR
COMMISSION
C. CLINTON UHL, Chairman
ROBERT LACY
HARRY D. WILLIAMS, Jr., Chief Engineer

1934



SECTION I
WESTERN MARYLAND

1. "Bear Camp". General Braddock's 6th Camp on the march to "Fort Duquesne", June 20-21, 1755.
2. General Braddock's 5th Camp on the ill-fated march to "Fort Duquesne", June 16, 1755.
3. "The Little Crossings" of the Youghiogheny River (now called Castleman River). The eighty foot span bridge at this point was the largest stone arch bridge in the United States when built in the year of 1813.
4. "Little Meadows". Braddock's 4th Camp on the march to "Fort Duquesne", 1755.
5. "Savage River Camp". Braddock's 3rd Camp, 1755.
6. "Martin's Plantation" (near Frostburg). Braddock's 2nd Camp, 1755.
7. (a) "Spindelow's Camp". Braddock's 1st Camp out of Fort Cumberland. (b) Bronze tablet on boulder in memory of the Pioneers who traveled this historic road.
8. Cumberland. (a) The site of old Fort Cumberland. (b) George Washington's Headquarters. (c) Col. Thomas Cresap Monument (Riverside Park). For additional information apply to Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.
9. "Oldtown". Forging place for the "Great Warrior's Path" and site of Stockade Fort of Col. Thomas Cresap.
10. "Fort Frederick". Built in 1756, best preserved Colonial stone fort in America.
11. Williamsport (Conococheague). An important point in the French and Indian War.
12. "Antietam Battlefield". U. S. National Park. Apply for pamphlets at the site.
13. The 1st Monument built in honor of George Washington was erected here in 1827.
14. Site of the "Battle of South Mountain", September 14, 1862.
15. "Braddock's Spring" along the route taken by General Braddock on his march to Fort Cumberland.
16. Frederick. (a) Site of 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 to Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.
17. Where General George G. Meade took command of the Federal Army, just before the battle of Gettysburg.
18. "Jug Bridge" where Lafayette was met by Citizens of Frederick, 1824.
19. Site of Home of Governor Thomas Johnson, 1st Governor of Maryland, 1777.
20. "Catoctin Furnace". Important iron furnace during the Revolutionary War.
21. "Cookerly's Tavern". Washington stopped here on July 1, 1791.
22. "Terra Rubra". Birthplace of Francis Scott Key.
23. "Good's Tavern". Washington stopped here July 2, 1791.
24. "Monocacy Battlefield" July 9, 1864. Apply for pamphlets at Frederick.
25. "Amelung Glass Works". First glass works in America was established here in 1784.
26. "Peter's Tavern". Washington stopped here on June 30, 1791.
27. "Knowlands Ferry". Washington stopped here on August 5, 1785.
28. "Dowdens Ordinary" (Inn). Stopping place of Braddock's troops in 1755 (at Charlesburg).
29. "Woodstock". Farm owned by Washington at the time of his death.
30. Rockville, site of camping grounds of Braddock's troops, 1755.
31. "Doughoregan Manor". The home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
32. "Elliot's Mills". Terminus of the B. & O. R. R. in 1830.
33. "Rolling Road". A colonial road built for the purpose of rolling hogsheds of Tobacco to Elk Ridge Landing.

SECTION II
SOUTHERN MARYLAND

34. "Elk Ridge Landing". An important Colonial Port for the shipment of tobacco.
35. "Spurriers Tavern". Visited over twenty-five times by Washington.
36. "Montpelier". The colonial home of Col. Thomas Snowden visited by Washington.
37. The First Telegram ever sent in the world passed this spot May 24, 1844.
38. "Van Horn's Tavern". A colonial inn at which Washington stopped many times.
39. "Rhodes Tavern". George Washington's last stopping place in Maryland.
40. "Bosburg Inn". A famous Colonial stopping place.
41. "Adelphi Mill". Built 1796.
42. "Bladensburg". Site of the battle of Bladensburg, War of 1812.
43. "District Line". Point where Washington first entered Prince George's County, Maryland, 1781.
44. "Oven Hill". Home of the Addison family. John Hanson died here.
45. "Broad Creek Church". Mother Church of the District of Columbia, erected in 1723.
46. "Fort Washington". Formerly the site of home of Wm. Digges. (Warburton Manor).
47. "Piscataway Town". Visited by Governor Leonard Calvert, March, 1634, before he landed at St. Mary's to visit the Indian Emperor.
48. "Marshall Hall". Maryland landing of Washington's private ferry.
49. "Araby". The Colonial home of Widow Ellbeck, whose daughter married George Mason.
50. "Widow Chapman's". Mt. Aventine on the Potomac opposite Gunston Hall, Virginia.
51. "Governor Smallwood's Home". Washington here in October, 1785.
52. "Durham Church". Built, 1782. Rebuilt in 1791.
53. "Washington's Farm". 600 acres acquired by him in 1776.
54. (a) "Rose Hill". The home of Dr. Gustavus Brown, one of Washington's physicians. (b) "Habre de Venture". The Home of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
55. (a) "Port Tobacco". The County seat of Charles County until 1895. (b) "La Grange". The home of Dr. James Craik, Washington's lifelong friend and physician.
56. "Laidows Ferry". Washington crossed here many times on his way to Williamsburg.
57. "Cedar Point". Washington's schooner ran aground here in February, 1766.
58. "Point Lookout". Site of prison camp during Civil War; where 3000 Confederate prisoners died.
59. "Manor of Cornwaleys' Cross". One of the oldest homes in Maryland.
60. Saint Mary's City (Site of the Tercentenary Celebration in June, 1834). (a) Reproduction of State House of 1676. (b) Monument to Leonard Calvert. (c) Trinity Church, erected from bricks of 1st State House of 1676. (d) Site of 1st State House. (e) Governor Lionel Copley's tomb. (f) "Mattapan Street", the first road opened in Maryland. (g) "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 1st Catholic Church.
61. "Mattapan". Site of 1st Jesuit Mission, later home of Charles (3rd Lord Baltimore).
62. St. Clement's Island. 1st Landing place of the Colonists from The Ark and the Dove on March 25, 1634.
63. "De La Brooke Manor". Surveyed 1650 for Robert Brooke, Commander of Charles County.
64. "Three Notch Road". An early law before 1700 provided that three notches marked on trees indicated a road to a ferry.
65. (a) Charlotte Hall School, continuously open since 1796. (b) "Ye Oole Springs". The first medicinal springs in America.

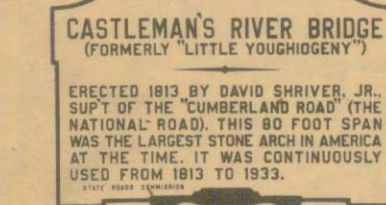
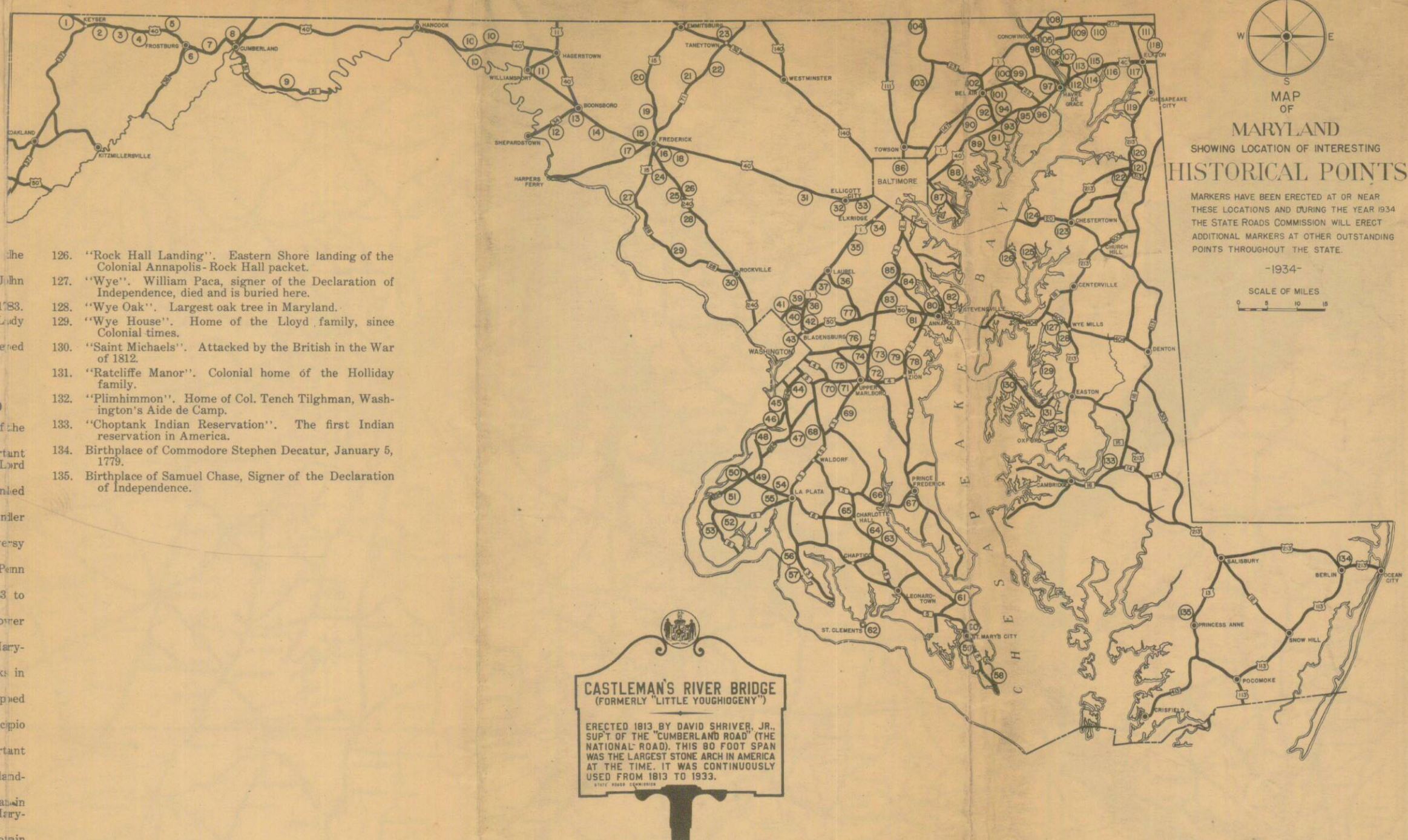
66. "Benedict". British troops landed here August, 1814.
67. The Birthplace of Roger Brooke Taney. Chief Justice of the United States, 1836-64.
68. "T. B.". The initials of Thomas Brooke on a boundary stone of Brookefield.
69. "Mount Airy". The home of Benedict Calvert, whose daughter married Washington's stepson.
70. "Melwood Park". The home of Ignatius Digges and Governor Thomas Sim Lee.
71. (a) Marlborough. County seat of Prince George's County since 1720. (b) Site of home and grave of Dr. Beanes whose arrest by the British in 1814 was the cause of Francis Scott Key writing the "Star Spangled Banner".
72. Marking the route of Washington from Annapolis to Mt. Vernon in 1783.
73. "Queen Anne". A Post town in 1707. Washington stopped here.
74. St. Barnabas Church, erected in 1774. Washington and Governor Eden attended services here together.
75. "Mount Beattia". The home and school of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher.
76. "Northampton". The Birthplace of Albert Lord Fairfax.
77. "Bel Air". The Colonial Home of Governor Ogilvie.
78. "Tulip Hill". Colonial Home of Samuel Galloway, built in 1768.
79. "Rawlings Tavern". Washington stopped here in September, 1773.
80. Annapolis, Capital of Maryland and site of U. S. Naval Academy, also numerous points of historical interest. For additional information apply to Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.
81. "Three Mile Oak". Portion of the old tree where citizens of Annapolis met General Washington in 1783 on his way to resign his Commission.
82. "Whitehall". The Home of Governor Horatio Sharpe, considered the finest example of Colonial country houses in Maryland.
83. Birthplace of Johns Hopkins. May 19, 1795.
84. Route of George Washington on his way to Annapolis to resign his Commission.
85. "Widow Ramsey's Tavern" on the Generals Highway.

SECTION III
NORTH CENTRAL MARYLAND

86. Baltimore. For information regarding points of historic interest apply to the Mayor and City Council, Chamber of Commerce and Hotels.
87. Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. British attack on Baltimore.
88. The road over which Washington traveled from New York to Annapolis in 1783.
89. "Joppa Town". County seat of Baltimore County, 1712 to 1768.
90. "Jerusalem Mills". Established in 1772 by David Lee.
91. Birthplace of William Pack, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
92. "Constant Friendship" owned by Col. Thomas White, father of Bishop William White.
93. "Cokesbury College". The first Methodist College in the world established 1785.
94. "Harford Town" (or Bush). The first Declaration of Independence was signed here. March 22, 1775.
95. "Speutia P. E. Church" (St. Georges Parish). Founded 1671.
96. "Aberdeen". Along the route taken by General Washington to Annapolis to resign his Commission.
97. "Havre de Grace". (a) Rochambeau's Camp on the way to Yorktown, 1781. (b) "Susquehanna Lower Ferry" established in 1695. (c) "John O'Neill" memorial and gun used in the defense of Havre de Grace, 1814.
98. (a) "Conowingo" (site of the Conowingo Dam) an Indian name meaning "At the Falls". (b) Lafayette at Col. Higbie's house, April 13, 1781.
99. "Churchville". Rochambeau's heavy artillery here September 1781 on way to Yorktown.

SECTION IV
EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

100. "Medical Hall". The home of Dr. John Archer, the first graduate of medicine in America.
101. "Tudor Hall". Birthplace of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth.
102. "Bel Air". County seat of Harford County since 1833.
103. "My Lady's Manor". 10,000 acres owned by Lady Barones of Baltimore.
104. 40th Milestone on the Mason and Dixon Line, surveyed and marked 1763-68.
105. "The Proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal" one of the first canals in America, 1783.
106. "Susquehannock Indian Fort" (site of an important point in the controversy between Penn and Lord Baltimore).
107. "Smiths Falls". In 1608, Captain John Smith ascended the Susquehanna River to this point.
108. "Richards Oak". Lafayette's troops camped under this tree in 1781.
109. "Nottingham Lots". Important in the controversy over the Mason and Dixon line.
110. "Brick Meeting House". Established by William Penn in 1702.
111. "New Munster". "6,000 acres granted in 1683 to Edwin O'Dwire and 15 other Irishmen".
112. "Perryville". Cecil County terminus of the Lower Susquehanna ferry.
113. "Susquehanna Manor". 32,000 acres, one of the Maryland's largest manors (1680).
114. "The Principio Company". The first Iron works in America (1715).
115. "Charlestown" laid out in 1742. Washington stopped here many times.
116. "North East". Site of the iron forges of the "Principio Company".
117. "Elkton" originally called "Head of Elk" important during the Revolution.
118. The old "Post Road" where it crosses the Maryland-Delaware Line.
119. "Bohemia Manor". Patented to Augustine Herman in 1662 "for making the Mapp of the Province of Maryland".
120. "Fredericktown". Discovered and explored by Captain John Smith in 1607-69.
121. "Georgetown". Burned by the British on May 6, 1814.
122. "Galena". Washington stopped here in 1774.
123. "Chestertown". (a) Washington College, founded 1782. (b) Worrells Tavern where Washington stopped. (c) Site of 1st Free School of Kent County. (d) Church where the name of "Protestant Episcopal Church" was adopted. For additional information apply for pamphlet at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.
124. "Battle of Caulks Field". September 1, 1814.
125. "Rock Hall". Tench Tilghman used this route in carrying the news of the victory of Yorktown.



Typical marker erected at historical points along the highways

MAP OF
MARYLAND
SHOWING LOCATION OF INTERESTING
HISTORICAL POINTS
MARKERS HAVE BEEN ERECTED AT OR NEAR
THESE LOCATIONS AND DURING THE YEAR 1934
THE STATE ROADS COMMISSION WILL ERECT
ADDITIONAL MARKERS AT OTHER OUTSTANDING
POINTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
-1934-
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20