

HELP KEEP OUR HIGHWAYS SAFE **OBEY TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS**





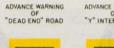






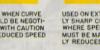










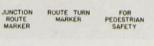


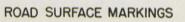












WHITE STRIPES

BROKEN YELLOW CENTER LINE

ALL SURFACE MARKINGS ARE YELLOW EXCEPT "NO PASSING ZONES" WHICH ARE INDICATED BY WHITE LINES THE WHITE LINE IS USED AROUND CURVES AND OVER HILLTOPS, WHERE THE SIGHT DISTANCE IS LIMITED, OR ON APPROACHES TO RAILROAD CROSSINGS AND THROUGH SCHOOL ZONES OR AS A DOUBLE BARRIER LINE ON THREE OR FOUR LANE HIGHWAYS WHEREVER THERE IS A DOUBLE WHITE BARRIER LINE OR A SINGLE WHITE LINE TO THE RIGHT OF A YELLOW CENTER LINE, IT IS UNSAFE AND UNLAWFUL TO CROSS SUCH A LINE

THE SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND TRAFFIC MARKINGS HAVE BEEN PLACED FOR YOUR GUIDANCE AND CONVENIENCE--OBEY THEM FOR YOUR PROTECTION AND SAFET

SPEED LIMITS. Unless otherwise posted, Maryland's speed limits are:

Maximum in open rural areas . . 55 M. P. H.

UNDIVIDED HIGHWAYS Maximum in open rural areas . . 50 M. P. H. Outlying sections .
Business sections .

HAND SIGNALS. The law requires you to signal with your hand before turning or stopping. To make a right turn, pull over to the right and signal "come on ahead" by moving your hand in a circular motion. For a left turn, pull to the center, point your hand straight to left; hold it still several seconds. Before stopping, drop your hand toward the ground with palm to rear; hold hand still several seconds.







yield right of way to all approaching vehicles. Bring your car to a full stop 5 feet in the rear of streetcars discharging or receiving passengers and 10 feet from the rear or front of a school bus receiving or discharging school children.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS. Traffic signals used in Maryland are: Green or go. Proceed straight ahead or make right or left turns where permitted.

(2) Amber or caution. Warning of changing light. Prepare to stop. (3) Red or stop. Remain standing until light turns green.

a. Vertical arrow. Proceed straight; do not make right or b. Right arrow. Make only right turn. c. Left arrow. Make only left turn.

Green arrows take precedent over the indication of the regular signal which often is red when the arrows are lighted. (5) Flashing red. Used on side road face of flashing signal and should be obeyed same as Stop sign.

(6) Flashing amber. Reduce speed through intersection.

Obey these unless otherwise directed by an officer PARKING. Do not park near the top of a hill, or on a curve where the view is obstructed in either direction, or at an intersection or on a paved highway

wherever there are white surface markings. Observe all No Parking signs. Except in an emergency, for your own protection, vehicles should never be parked in any area where it is impossible to stop the vehicle well off the

VEHICLES SOUNDING SIRENS. Fire or police department vehicles and ambulances sounding sirens or gongs always have the right of way over all other traffic. When such vehicles approach pull to the right curb and wait till they

ACCIDENTS. If you are involved in an accident, you must stop and give your name, address, and license number. You must also send a written report of the accident within 24 hours to the Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, if a person is injured or if property damage is \$50 or more.

HEADLIGHTS. Maryland law requires you to lower your headlight beam when you are within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle.

DRIVER'S LICENSE. When operating a motor vehicle you must always have in your possession driver's license and vehicle registration certificate.

HISTORICAL POINTS

McCulloch's Path." The first trail through the Glades, George Washington 110-577 stopped here, September 26, 1784, for lunch, but got nothing but boiled 'Charles Friend's Home." George Washington stopped here on September 26, 1784, looking for the best route from the Potomac to the Ohio Ber 26, 1784, looking for the best route from the Potomac to the Ohio River.

"Bear Camp." General Braddock's 6th Camp on the march to Fort Duquesne, June 20-21, 1755.

General Braddock's 5th Camp on the ill-fated march to "Fort Duquesne," 170-682 June 19, 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 Youghiogheny 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.
"Savage River Camp." Braddock's 3rd Camp, 1755. Many of the wagons were broken descending the mountain.
"Martin's Plantation" (near Frostburg). Braddock's 2nd Camp, 1755.

Erist Toll Gate House on National Road.

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 Government. Government.

Government.

Government.

The Narrows," the bridge to carry the new route of the National Highway 297-672 over Will's Creek, built 1833.

"Spendelow Camp." Braddock's 1st Camp out of Fort Cumberland. This 300-666 route went over "Will's Mountain." 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.

Monument in Hiverside Fark. (7) Householder and Monument in Hiverside Fark.

Washington's Road." Washington's troops first opened this road from 316-684 Cumberland to Roas-Town (Bedford, Pa.) in July, 1758.

Original house 312-644 Where Jane Frazier was captured by the Indians in 1754. Original house 312-644 Where Jane Frazier was captured by the Indians in 1754. still standing.

Old Fording Place across the Potomac of the Warriors Path, and site of the 347-622 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. It now belongs to the State.
Site of Fort Coombe, a stockade fort of 1756. One of a line of forts across 470-690 Pennsylvania and Maryland.
St. Thomas Church, Hancock. Founded 1835. During 1861-62 used as a 472-680 hospital for Union Troops.
Site of Fort Mills on Licking Creek, as an outlying fort for Fort Frederick, 506-666 Road to Fort Frederick. Built 1756. The best preserved stone fort of 517-659 Road to Fort Frederick. Built 1756. The best preserved stone fort of Colonial days in America.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry on his raid after the Battle of Anteitam 524-662 crossed the National Road here, Oct. 10, 1862.

The Federal signal station on the top of Fairview Mountain was captured 528-662 by J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, Oct. 10, 1862.

Another road at Clearapring leading to Fort Frederick.

The house of Lancelot Jacques, built about 1766, at Green Spring Furnace.

The Bank Road" built between 1816-21. Financed by the Banks of Maryland in consideration of the renewal of their Charters.

Gen. Lee's ammunition train captured here, September 15, 1862.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart attacked a large Pennsylvania force here September 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, 103rd, 102nd and 101st with M. on the Maryland side and P. on the Pennsylvania are all visible along the road along the line.

Mason and Dixon Line. The 100th Milestone. One of the "Crowm" stones set every five miles. On one side Lord Baltimore's coat of arms, and William Penn's on the other.

Col. Nathaniel Rochester who founded Rochester, N. Y., lived for many years in Hagerstown. years in Hagerstown.

Gen. Robert E. Lee entered Hagerstown Sept. 11, 1862, along this road.

Gen. Edward Braddock crossed into Virginia near this point in April, 1755.

580-592

An Indian Deed to Israel Friend, 1727. "Beginning at the mouth of Antietam Creek, thence 200 shoots of an arrow up the Potomac," etc.

House where John Brown and his accomplices gathered together arms 594-566 and ammunition for the raid on Harpers Ferry. 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. 619-573 14-15, 1862. Six U. S. markers mark the spot, and a large stone arch

to Fort Duquesne.

Where Gen. Meade took command of the Federal Army.
Frederick. (a) Site of the Brothers Taverh where Washington stopped.
(b) Statute 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.
Winfield Scott Schley was born here.
Catoctin Furnace, an important Iron Furnace during the Revolution, 1776.
(578-636)
"Jug Bridge," where Lafayette was met by the Citizens of Frederick, 1824.
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.

street, Sept. 6-9, 1862.

"Monocacy Battlefield," July 9, 1864. Apply for pamphlets at Frederick.

"Carrollton," 10,000 acres of land from which Charles Carrol derived the title, Charles Carrol of Carrollton.

Route taken by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1781 on his march from Philadelphia to Virginia.

"Knowlands Ferry." Washington stopped here on August 5, 1785.

"Amelung Glass Works." First glass works in America was established for 547-547 here in 1789.

"Poter's Tavern." Washington stopped here on June 30, 1791. 700-544
"Dowden's Ordinary" (Inn). Stopping place of Braddock's troops in 1755 721-512

(at Clarksburg). Sugar Loaf Mountain. So called by Baron Graffenried, a Swiss Nobleman, 690-524

"Whites Ferry." Important crossing of the Potomac during the Civil War.
Woodstock, Farm owned by Washington at the time of his death.
General Edward Braddock travelled this road on his way to Frederick in 750-470
April, 1755.

April, 1755.

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.
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.
"Goods' Tavern." Washington stopped here, July 2, 1791.
"Cookerly's Tavern." Washington stopped here on July 1, 1791.
"Terra Rubra." Birthplace of Francis Scott Key.
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 hogsheads of tobacco to Elk Ridge Landing.

"Old Court Road." the road to the Court at Joppa Town.

761-631

830-526

857-522

869-538

871-560

NORTH CENTRAL MARYLAND

Site of Home of Governor Augustus W. Bradford which was burned by 906-564 Confederate troops on July 11, 1864. "Joppa Road." Originally an Indian Trail. 927-571 "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.
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 87 (Nicholson's Manor." 4200 acres granted to William Nicholson 1719. 886-606 (The Valley of Jehosophat." 2500 acres patented 1685, now known as 927-594

Dulaney's Valley.

"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 1763-68.

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"Black Horse Tavern." Where Washington spent the night on his way back from New York in 1773.

\$1. James Church, My Lady's Manor, started 1750.

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

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

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

"Olney." Patented 1704 as "Prospect."

"Harry Gilmor's Raid." A serious Confederate invasion of Maryland.

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

"The House of Ishmael Day." who shot a Confederate 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.

water on heated stones to generate steam, an Indian Turkish Satur 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 County seat of Baltimore County 1712.

The Baltimore and Harford Turnpike, built 1816.

"Battle of North Point," September 12, 1814.

British attack on Baltimore on the Battlefield of North Point.

Baltimore. For information regarding points of historic interest apply to the Mayor and City Council, Chamber of Commerce and Hotels.

Rochambeau's Camp at Whitemarsh on his way to Yorktown, 1781, and 960-565 on his return to the north.

e of "The Red Lion Tavern" where Washington stopped over 25 times.

he Gunpowder River." So called as early as 1660.

oppa Town." County seat of Baltimore County, 1712 to 1768. A port

from which tobacco was shipped to England. Long the rival of "Baltimore Town". more Town."

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

Birthplace of William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

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.

1011-594

"Spesutia P. E. Church" (St. George's Parish). Founded 1671.

"Constant Friendship" Owned by Col. Thomas White, father of Bishop

William White.

"Cokesbury College" the first Methodist College in the world established 1014-604

1785. 1785.

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.

Rochambeau'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 and water. no water.
Desutia Island (Utie's Hope), 2300 acres surveyed 1658. The only Manor 1061-592 in Harford County. Treaty with the Susquehanna Indians made here in 1666. in 1666.
ochambeau's Camp (near the Havre de Grace Race Track). Here in 1781 1054-624
the troops camped on their way to Yorktown.
lavre de Grace. Orginally called Susquehanna Lower Ferry. Washington 1056-626 stopped here many times. on O'Neill's memorial and gun used in the defense of Havre de Grace 1056-626 1814 (In City park).

udor Hall." Birthplace of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth.

982-63b

Medical Hall." The home of Dr. John Archer, the first graduate of mediages. cine in America. nurchville. 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. crossing the Susquenanna Hiver. 1025-658 Lafayette marker pointing to Col. Rigbie's house. 1025-658 Lafayette at Col. Rigbie's House April 13, 1781, where he quelled a 1025-658 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, also 942-416 Annapolis, Capital of Maryland and site of the U. S. Naval Academy, also numerous points of historical interest. For additional information apply at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.

Governor Ritchie Highway and Memorial.

"Whitehall." The home of Governor Horatio Sharpe, considered the finest example of Colonial country houses in Maryland.

"Widow Ramsey's Tavern," on the General's Highway.

Washington and Rochambeau passed over this road on their way to York-town. Route taken by Washington on his way to Annapolis to resign his com- 906-446 mission. (Bronze tablet at Severn cross roads). elevoir." Rochambeau's troops camped here on their way to Yorktown. 918-434 hree Mile Oak." Portion of the old tree where citizens of Annapolis met 928-420 General Washington in 1783, on his way to resign his commission.

Birthplace of Johns Hopkins, May 19, 1795. Founder of Johns Hopkins 894-440 Hospital and University. Elk Ridge Landing." An important Colonial Port for the shipment of 881-502 tobacco.
Spurrier's Tavern." Visited over twenty-five times by Washington.

857-482
Montpelier." The Colonial home of Col. Thomas Snowden.

e first telegram ever sent in the world passed this spot May 24, 1844.

838-453
An Horn's Tavern." A Colonial Inn at which Washington stopped many

834-448 **York Horn's Tavern." A Colonial Inn at Which Washington stopped many times.

"Rhodes' Tavern." George Washington's last stopping place in Maryland. The first Agricultural College in the Western Hemisphere started 1754.

"Rossburg Inn." A famous Colonial stopping place.

"Adelphi Mill." Built 1796.

"Bladensburgh." Site of the Battle of Bladensburgh, War of 1812.

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"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.

"Rawlings' Tavern," Washington dined here on September 26, 1773.

"Carkins Hills," where Lord Baltimore and the Assembly met, 1683.

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.

Holder Street Birth Policy Street Birthplace of Archbishop John Carroll.

William Penn attended a meeting of the Friends (Quakers) at Thomas 932-358 Hooker's in 1682.

"Portland Manor" surveyed 1667.

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

870-358 Site of home and grave of Dr. Beanes whose arrest by the British in 1814, 862-352 was the cause of Francis Scott Key writing the "Star Spangled Banner." The first Bishop consecrated in the United States, Thomas John Claggett.

Birthplace of Archbishop John Carroll.

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
"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.
"Worsell Manor," 1,000 acres patented 1685. 1124-575
Warwick. Washington stopped here on his way from Fort Cumberland to 1146-580
Boston, in 1756, and on several other occasions.
Birthplace of James Rumsey, the inventor of the steamboat. 1146-580
Fredericktown. Discovered and explored by Captain John Smith in 1608-9. 1115-559
Georgetown, burned by the British on May 6, 1814. 1116-561
Galena. Washington stopped here in 1774. 1117-551
Tomb of Brigadier General John Cadwalader. 1045-562
where Washington Stopped here in 1774. 110-564
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 pamphilet at Hotels and

adopted. For additional information apply for pamphlet at Hotels and Chamber of Commerce.

"Battle of Caulk's Field." September 1, 1814.

1028-500

Rock Hall. Tench Tilghman used this route in carrying the news of the 1017-475 "Rock Hall Landing." Eastern Shore Landing of the Colonial Annapolis- 1010-478
Rock Hall Packet.

"Rock Hall Landing." Eastern Shore Landing of the Colonial AnnapolisRock Hall Packet.
"Kent Island" (the Isle of Kent). William Claiborne of Virginia established
a trading post, settlement and fort here in 1631.
"Lord's Gift." 1,000 acres granted to Henry Coursey, 1658.

"Bolingly." Surveyed 1658 for James Bowling.
"Bloomingdale." Patented 1685 by Capt. Robert Morris.

"Boloningdale." Patented 1685 by Capt. Robert Morris.

"Order Patented 1685 by Capt. Robert Morris.

"Chesten-on-Wye." Surveyed 1659 for John and William Coursey.

"Wye Plantation." Home of William Paca, signer of the Declaration, and 1088-398

"Wye Plantation." Home of William Paca, signer of the Declaration, and 1088-398

twice 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."

112-322

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.

3aint Michaels. Attacked by the British during the War of 1812.

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3aint Michaels. Attacked by the British during the War of 1812.

"Orthe Annour of Ratcliffe." Colonial home of the Holliday family.

"The Mannour of Ratcliffe." Colonial home of the Holliday family.

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"The Mannour of Ratcliffe." Colonial home of the Holliday family.

"All the Mannour of Ratcliffe." Colonial home of the Holliday family.

"Orthe Mere Robert Morris' father lies buried.

"Canterbury Manor." Laid out for Richard Tilghman 1659.

Oxford, one of the first towns and ports authorized by Assembly in 1683.

"Canterbury Manor." Laid out for Richard Tilghman 1659.

O

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.

"Choptank Indian Reservation." The first Indian Reservation in America, 1082-254 1669. 1669. Rehoboth, 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. Unnacokossimmon." Emperor of the Nanticoke Indians, lived here in 1135-257 1677.

"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 Stephan Decatur, January 5, 1779. 1312-185 "Askiminokonson" (Indian Town). The largest Indian town in Maryland 1227-161 (1671) (1671).

"Nassawango Iron Furnace," built in 1832, by the Maryland Iron Company. 1250-143

"Birthplace of Samuel Chase," signer of the Declaration of Independence. 1174-146

"Rehoboth." 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

Maryland-Virginia Line. One of the boundary stones and one of the 1220-066

"Marriage Trees" are located near this point.

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 850-294
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
for hiking, hunting in season. Address: Forest Supt., Brandywine, Md.

Limited opportunities for picnicking and camping, forest roads and trails for hiking, hunting in season. Address: Forest Supt., Doncaster, Md. Annapolis, Md.

EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

PLEASANT VALLEY RECREATION AREA, 1904 acres, central Garrett County, 10 miles south of Grantsville on State 495. Elevations 2,000-2,900 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 hall, 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:

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ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE commemorates the Civil War battle of Antietam, sometimes called Sharpsburg. It is of outstanding 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 custodian. Address: Sharpsburg, Maryland.

FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE 919-522

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. a five-pointed star.
Fort McHenry is open to the public daily throughout the year, including Sundays, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The museum buildings are open between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. An admission fee of 10 cents is charged to visitors more than 16 years of age, except that members of school groups up to 18 years of age are admitted free. Organizations or groups will be given special service if arrangements are made with the custodian. Address: Baltimore, Maryland.

Address: Baltimore, Maryland.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL following the Potomac River from 321-666 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- 670-660 CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA contains apaproximately 10,000 acres of mountain land, mostly forested, ranging in elevation from 500 to 1,890 feet. It is located in northern Frederick County, 16 miles north of Frederick near Thurmont, Maryland, on U. S. Route 15. Group camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing, and nature study are among the recreational opportunities. Three organized group camps, developed on the modern "unit" plan, are available to civic, social, and religious organizations and to hiking and camping clubs, on a season, intermediate, or short term basis. Facilities in the camps include sleeping cabins, unit lodges with outdoor kitchens, sanitary facilities in each unit, central dining hall and kitchen, central shower house, swimming pool and infirmary. The sleeping quarters are equipped with iron cots, but campers must provide their own mattresses, bedding, kitchen utensils, and dishes. Address: Superintendent, National Capital Parks, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL, the longest marked and chartered footpath in the world, extending from Maine to Georgia enters Maryland at Pen Mar, stretching thirty-eight miles to Harpers Ferry. A fully equipped shelter and five lean-tos are available for the hiker. Many points of interest include the first monument to George Washington near Turners Gap, a stone arch erected to news correspondents, and the magnificent panorama of the Potomac at Weverton Rocks. Address: The Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, 1916 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

> For General Information About Maryland, Write THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION



Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Birthplace of the "Star Spangled Banner"



Baltimore Skyline



"Homewood", on campus of Johns Hopkins University



Administration Building, University of Maryland, College Park



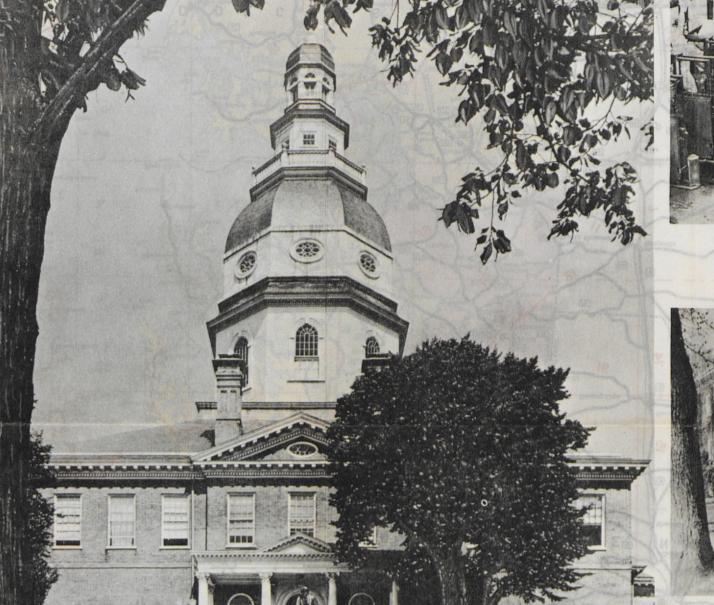


Spring at Savage River State Forest

View from Cabins at Elk Neck State Park

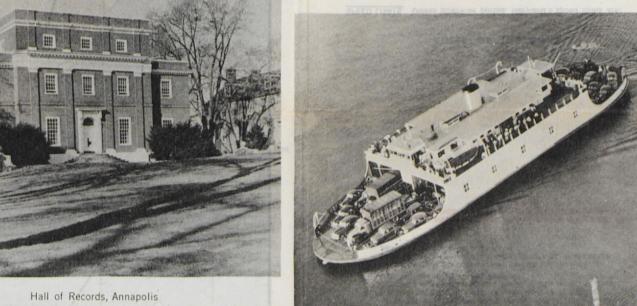


The Government House, Home of Maryland's Governors, Annapolis









Ferry boat in system uniting Eastern and Western Shores



State House Portico, Statue of (former) Chief Justice, R. B. Taney





20-00152

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 Mashington'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.

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).

County, Maryland (1751).

Non-Hill." Home of the Addison family, John Hanson died here.

804-351

Road Creek Church." Mother Church of the District of Columbia, erected

800-336 Fort Washington built by Major L'Enfant who laid out the City of Wash- 792-320 ington.

Warburton Manor. The Digges home visited by Washington many times.

"Piscataway Town." Visited by Gövernor Leonard Calvert, March 1634,
(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
George Mason.

"Widow Chapman's." Mt. Aventine on the Potomac opposite Gunston
Hall, Virginia.

"Governor Smallwood's Home." Washington here in October, 1785.

"Durham Church." Built 1732. Rebuilt in 1791.

"Washington's Farm," 600 acres acquired by him in 1775.

"Bas-226

"The Retreat." Home of Daniel of St. Thomas of Jenifer.

"Rose Hill." The home of Dr. Gustavus Brown, one of Washington's 595-248
physicians.

physicians.
"Habre de Venture," the home of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration 800-266 of Independence.

Port Tobacco. The County Seat of Charles County until 1895.

"La Grange," the home of Dr. James Craik, Washington's lifelong friend 795-248 and physician. and physician.

Samuel Cox's Farm," where John Wilkes Booth and his accomplice hid 804-229 or several days.

Jar Point. Washington's schooner ran aground here in February, 1766. 844-156
aidlow's Ferry." Washington crossed here many times on his way to 803-193 Williamsburg.

Williamsburg.

Patented in 1642 to Captain James Neale.

B35-180 The birthplace of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, 919-258 1836-04.

The Cliffs of Calvert." One of the most picturesque spots in Maryland.

Preston on Patuxent." Seat of the Puritan government of Maryland,
952-196
1853-67. "Mattapany." Site of 1st Jesuit Mission, later home of Charles (3rd Lord 965-162 Baltimore).

Baltimore).

"Manor of Cornwaley's Cross." One of the oldest homes in Maryland.
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 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 first Catholic Church. St. Mary's Femile Seminary. The State's 200th anniversary memorial established 1839.

Point Lookout. Site of Prison Camp during Civil War; where 3,000 Confederate prisoners died. 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. the Dove on March 25, 1634.

"Deep Falls." Home and burial place of Dr. James Thomas, Governor of Maryland (1833-36).

"The Monastery." First carmel in U. S. Founded 1790.

804-268

'The Old South River Club." Oldest Social Club in America.

930-394

EASTERN SHORE

'The Proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal" one of the first canals in 1048-659 "The Proprietors of the Susquenanna Canal" one of the first canals in 1048-639
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 Rouchambeau'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. Dixon Line.

Brick Meeting House," Established by William Penn in 1702.

Blue Ball Tavern." Established in 1710, by Andrew Job.

New Munster." 6,000 acres granted in 1683, to Edwin O'Dwire and 15 1133-681 "New Munster." 6,000 acres granted in 1005, december 1,000 acres granted in 1005, december 1,000 acres granted in 1005, december 1,000 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

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
Bevolutionary and Civil Wars. Stone museum illustrates acresses in 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 Supt., Big Pool, Md.

GAMBRILL STATE PARK, 1,088 acres, Frederick County, 6 miles north-west of Frederick. High Knob on Catoctin Mtn., elevation 1,600 feet, affording extensive views over 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.

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 hunting in season. Address: Forest Supt., Flintstone P.O., Md. PATAPSCO STATE PARK, 1,582 acres, Baltimore and Howard Counties, 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 150-560 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.

SAVAGE RIVER STATE FOREST, 51,517 acres, northeastern Garrett
County, Elevations 1,400-3,000 feet. 1 mile east 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 Mtns.
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-county ski
trails and ski lodge with cooking and sleeping accommodations for 26
persons at any time of year (organized groups only, by advance reservapersons at any time of year (organized groups only, by advance restion at Annapolis). Address: Forest Supt., Grantsville P.O., Md.

SWALLOW FALLS STATE FOREST, 7,133 acres, western Garrett County, northwest of Oakland between Younhiogheny 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 Washington 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 (rerefreshment building, and facilities for picnicking, including shelters (reserve in advance). Address: Park Supt., Middletown, Md.

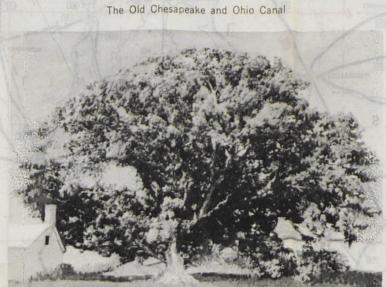
WYE OAK STATE PARK, 1.5 acres, northern Talbot County near Wye 1061-405 Mills on U. S. 213. A nature monument preserving 400-year-old white oak, said to be the largest of this species found east of Mississippi River, with circumference of 57 feet, 7 inches—1 foot above ground, height of 95 feet and spread of 165 feet, State Tree of Maryland.

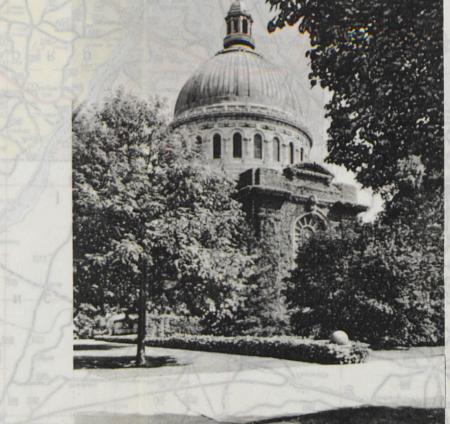


Herd typical of Maryland's fine food products

Farm scene in rich Western Maryland hills





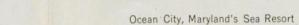


Maryland's State House, Oldest Capitol in use in the nation, Annapolis

U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis



Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy





Catch of succulent shad, a Maryland Product

Wye Oak, Maryland's State Tree, Wye Mills