

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

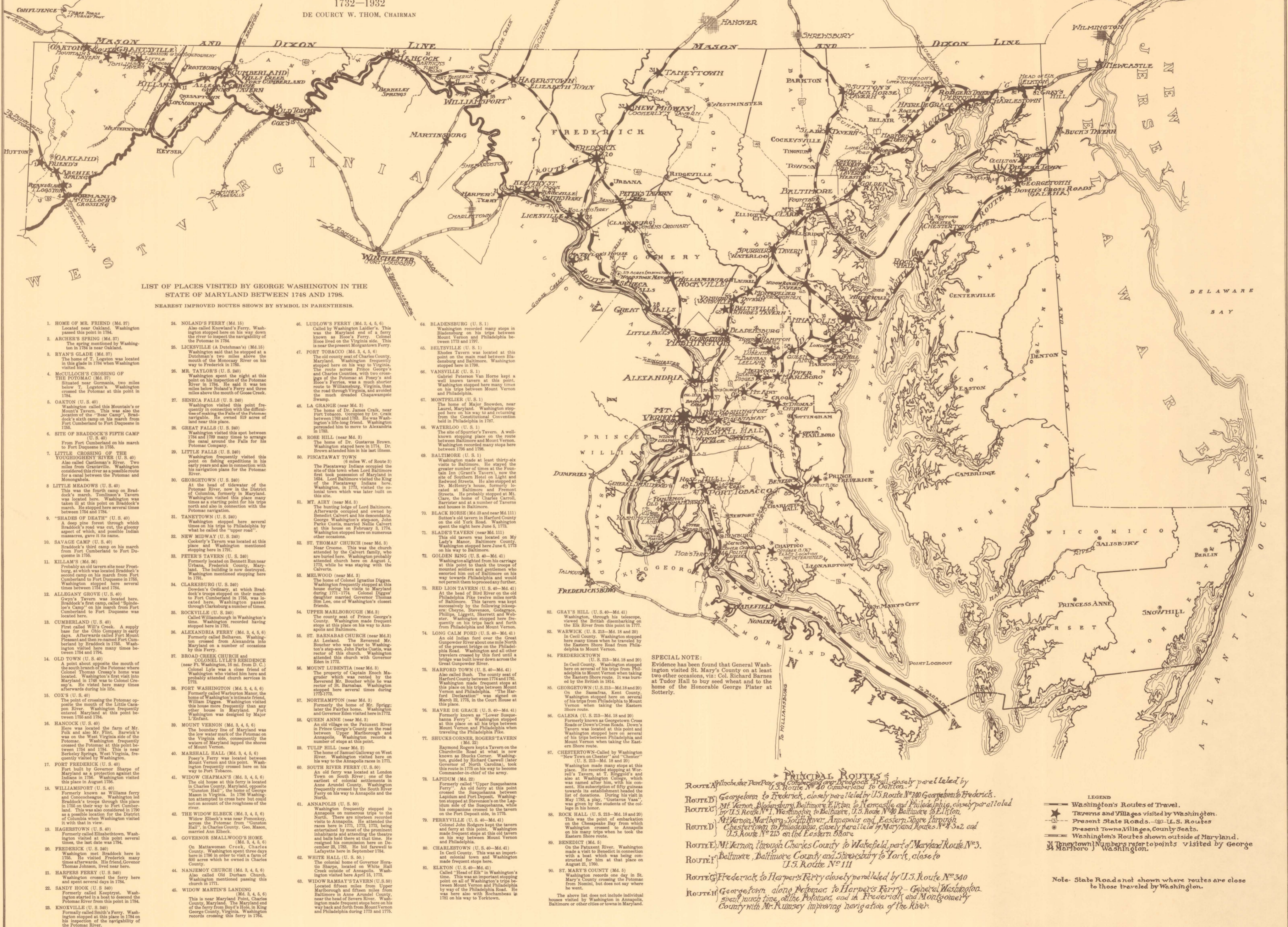
DE COURCY W. THOM, CHAIRMAN

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FROM
Washington's Diaries and other
Authentic Sources
AS COMPILED BY
J. ALEXIS SHRIVER

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LIST OF PLACES VISITED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND BETWEEN 1748 AND 1789.

NEAREST IMPROVED ROUTES SHOWN BY SYMBOL IN PARENTHESIS.

1. HOME OF MR. FRIEND (Md. 37)
Located near Oakland. Washington passed this point in 1784.
2. ARCHER'S SPRING (Md. 37)
The spring mentioned by Washington in 1784 is near Oakland.
3. RYAN'S GLADE (Md. 37)
The home of T. Logston was located in this glade in 1784 when Washington visited here.
4. MCCULLOCH'S CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC (U. S. 240)
Situated near Germania, two miles below T. Logston's. Washington crossed the Potomac at this point in 1784.
5. OAKTON (U. S. 40)
Washington called this Mountain or Mount's. This was also the location of the "Bear Camp," Braddock's last camp on his march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
6. SITE OF BRADDOCK'S FIFTH CAMP (U. S. 40)
From Fort Cumberland on his march to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
7. LITTLE CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC RIVER (U. S. 40)
Also called Castleman's River. Two miles from Grantville. Washington considered this river as a possible route for a canal between Potomac and Monongahela.
8. LITTLE MEADOWS (U. S. 40)
At the head of Silverwater on Braddock's march. Tomlinson's Tavern was located here. Washington visited this site at this point on Braddock's march. He stopped here several times between 1754 and 1784.
9. "SHADES OF DEATH" (U. S. 40)
A deep pine forest through which Braddock's road was cut. The gloomy aspect of which, and possible Indian massacres, gave it its name.
10. SAVAGE CAME (U. S. 40)
Braddock's third camp in his march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
11. KILLAM'S (Md. 38)
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.
12. ALLEGANY GROVE (U. S. 40)
Grove's Tavern was located here. Braddock's first camp, called "Spide-oh's Camp" was from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne in 1755.
13. CUMBERLAND (U. S. 40)
First called Will's Creek. A supply base for the Ohio Campaign. Washington frequently stopped here many times between 1754 and 1784.
14. OLD TOWN (U. S. 40)
A point about opposite the mouth of the south branch of the Potomac where Colonel Lyle was a close friend of Washington who visited him here and probably attended church services in 1772.
15. COX'S (U. S. 40)
The point of crossing the Potomac opposite the mouth of the Little Capon River. Washington frequently stopped here at this point between 1750 and 1784.
16. HANCOCK (U. S. 40)
Here was located the farm of Mr. Polk and also Mr. Flint. Barwick's was on the West Virginia side of the Potomac. Washington frequently crossed the Potomac at this point between 1754 and 1784. This is near Brandywine Springs in Virginia, frequently visited by Washington.
17. PORT FREDERICK (U. S. 40)
Fort built by Governor Sharpe of Maryland as a protection against the Indians in 1764. Washington visited this place in August 1766.
18. WILLIAMSPORT (U. S. 40)
Formerly known as Williams Ferry and Conococheague. Washington led Braddock's troops through this place in 1758 on their way to Fort Cumberland. This was also considered in 1789 as a possible location for the District of Columbia when Washington visited this site with that view.
19. HAGERSTOWN (U. S. 40)
Formerly called Newburgh. Washington visited at this point several times, the last in 1774.
20. FREDERICK (U. S. 240)
Washington met Braddock here in 1758. He visited Frederick many times afterwards. His friend Governor Thomas Johnson, lived near here.
21. HARPERS FERRY (U. S. 340)
Washington crossed the ferry here and spent several days in 1784.
22. SANDY HOOK (U. S. 340)
Formerly called Keyport. Washington started in a boat to descend the Potomac River from this point in 1784.
23. ENOXVILLE (U. S. 340)
Formerly called Smith's Ferry. Washington stopped at this point in 1784 on his inspection of the navigability of the Potomac River.
24. NOLAND'S FERRY (Md. 15)
Also called Knowland's Ferry. Washington stopped here on his way down the river to inspect the navigability of the Potomac in 1784.
25. LICKSVILLE (A Dutchman's) (Md. 15)
Washington said it was stopped at a Dutchman's two miles above the mouth of the Monocacy River on his way to Frederick in 1786.
26. MR. TAYLOR'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.
27. 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 400 acres of land near this place.
28. GREAT FALLS (U. S. 240)
Washington visited this spot between 1764 and 1780 many times to arrange the canal around the Falls for his Potomac Company.
29. LITTLE FALLS (U. S. 240)
Washington frequently visited this point on fishing expeditions in his early years and also in connection with his navigation plans for the Potomac River.
30. GEORGETOWN (U. S. 240)
At the head of Silverwater 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.
31. TANEYTOWN (U. S. 240)
Washington stopped here several times on his trips to Philadelphia by way of the "upper road."
32. NEW MIDWAY (U. S. 240)
Cochery's Tavern was located at this place and Washington mentioned stopping here in 1791.
33. 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.
34. CLARKSBURG (U. S. 240)
Devon's Ordinary, at which Braddock's troops stopped on their march to Fort Cumberland in 1755. Washington stopped here on a number of occasions by the way to Fort Duquesne.
35. ROCKVILLE (U. S. 240)
Called Williamsburgh in Washington's time. Washington mentioned having stopped here in 1791.
36. ALEXANDRIA FERRY (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
Formerly called Belhaven. Washington crossed from Alexandria into Maryland on a number of occasions by this ferry.
37. BROAD CREEK CHURCH and COLONEL LYLE'S RESIDENCE (near Ft. Washington, 10 mi. from D. C.)
Colonel Lyle was a close friend of Washington who visited him here and probably attended church services in 1772.
38. FORT WASHINGTON (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
Formerly called Warburton Manor, the home of Washington's intimate friend, William Paget. Washington visited this house more frequently than any other house in Maryland. Fort Washington was designed by Major L. DuRoi.
39. MOUNT VERNON (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
The boundary line of Maryland was the low water mark of the Potomac on the Virginia side, consequently the present Potomac divided the shores of Mount Vernon.
40. MARSHALL HALL (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
Poey's Ferry was located between Mount Vernon and this point. Washington frequently crossed here on his way to Fort Tobacco.
41. WIDOW CHAPMAN'S (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
The old house at this ferry is located in Charles County. Washington frequently crossed here on his way to Annapolis and the North.
42. THE WIDOW ELBECK (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
Widow Elbeck's was near Pomona, crossed the Potomac from "Gunston Hall," in Charles County, Geo. Mason, married Ann Elbeck.
43. GOVERNOR SMALLWOOD'S HOME (on Mattawoman Creek, Charles County)
Washington spent three days here in 1786 in order to visit a farm of 800 acres which he owned in Charles County.
44. NANJEMOY CHURCH (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
Also called Old Durham Church. Washington mentioned passing this church in 1771.
45. WIDOW MARTIN'S LANDING (This is near Maryland Point, Charles County, Maryland. The Maryland end of the ferry from Boy's Hill, in King George County, Virginia. Washington records crossing this ferry in 1784.)
46. LUDLOW'S FERRY (Md. 3, 4, 5, 6)
The home of Dr. James Crick, near Fort Tobacco. Occupied by Dr. Crick between 1780 and 1782. Washington's life-long friend, Washington persuaded him to move to Alexandria in 1783.
47. ROSE HILL (near Md. 3)
The home of Dr. Gustavus Brown. Washington stayed here in 1771. Dr. Brown attended him in his last illness.
48. FISCATAWAY TOWN (6 miles W. of Route 3)
The Piscataway Indians occupied the site of this town when Lord Baltimore first took possession of Maryland in 1634. Lord Baltimore visited the King of the Piscataway Indians here. Washington, in 1775, visited the old town which was later built on this site.
49. MT. AIRY (near Md. 3)
The hunting lodge of Lord Baltimore. Afterwards occupied and owned by Benedict Calvert and his descendants. George Washington's step-son, John Parke Custis, married Nellie Calvert at this house on February 3, 1774. Washington stopped here on numerous other occasions.
50. ST. THOMAS CHURCH (near Md. 3)
Near Croome. This was the church attended by the Calvert family, who are buried here. Washington probably attended church here on August 1, 1773, while he was staying with the Calverts.
51. MELWOOD (near Md. 3)
The home of Colonel Ignatius Digges. Washington frequently stopped at this house during his visits to Maryland during 1771-1774. Colonel Digges' son married Governor Thomas Sim Lee, one of Washington's closest friends.
52. UPPER MARLBOROUGH (Md. 3)
The county seat of Prince George's County. Washington made frequent stops at this place on his way to Annapolis and Baltimore.
53. ST. BARNABAS CHURCH (near Md. 3)
At Leonard. The Reverend Mr. Boucher who was rector of the church, Washington attended this church with Governor Eden in 1772.
54. MOUNT LUBENTIA (near Md. 3)
Formerly the home of Mr. Sprigg; later the Fairfax home. Washington and Governor Eden visited here in 1772.
55. QUEEN ANNE (near Md. 3)
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.
56. TULIP HILL (near Md. 2)
Washington crossed the river on West River. Washington visited here on his way to the Annapolis (later Governor of North Carolina), took this route in 1770 on his way to become Commander-in-Chief of the army.
57. LAFORD TOWN (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
Also called Bush. The county seat of Harford County between 1774 and 1781. Washington made frequent stops at this place on his trips between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia.
58. HAYRE 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 while traveling the Philadelphia Pike.
59. SHUCKS CORNER, ROGERS TAVERN (Md. 2)
Raymond Rogers kept a Tavern on the Churchville Road at what is now known as Shucks Corner. Washington, guided by Richard Chew (later Governor of North Carolina), took this route in 1770 on his way to become Commander-in-Chief of the army.
60. LAFORD TOWN (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
Formerly called "Upper Susquehanna Ferry." An old ferry at this point crossed the Susquehanna between Lapidum and Fort Deposit. Washington stopped at Shucks Corner on the Philadelphia side of the Susquehanna, while his companions crossed to the tavern on the Fort Deposit side, in 1778.
61. PERRYVILLE (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
The home of John Rogers kept the tavern and ferry at this point. Washington stopped at Perryville on his way to Annapolis and Philadelphia during 1770 and 1778.
62. CHARLESTOWN (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
In Cecil County. This was an important colonial town and Washington made frequent stops here.
63. ELKTON (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
Formerly called "Head of Elk" in Washington's time. This was an important stopping place on the Washington 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.
64. BLADENSBURG (U. S. 1)
Washington recorded many stops in Bladenburg end of a ferry known as Rice's Ferry. Colonel Rice lived on the Virginia side. This is near the present Morgantown Ferry.
65. BELTSVILLE (U. S. 1)
Rice's Tavern was located at this point on the main road between Bladenburg and Baltimore. Washington stopped here in 1788.
66. VANSVILLE (U. S. 1)
Gabriel Esterson Van Horse kept a well known tavern at this point. Washington stopped here many times on his trips between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia.
67. MONTEPELIER (U. S. 1)
The home of Major Snowden, near Laurel, Maryland. Washington stopped here on his way to and returning from the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787.
68. WERLELO (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 1786 and 1788.
69. 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 Cross Streets. He also stayed at Dr. McHenry's house, formerly located at Baltimore, near the corner of St. Paul and St. James Streets. He probably stopped at Mt. Clear, the home of Charles Carroll, Barrister and at a number of Taverns and houses in Baltimore.
70. BLACK HORSE (Md. 23 and near Md. 111)
Sutton's old tavern in Harford County on the old York Road. Washington spent the night here June 5, 1775.
71. SLADES TAVERN (near Md. 111)
This old tavern was located on My Lady's Manor. Washington stopped here June 6, 1775 on his way to Baltimore.
72. GOLDEN RING (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
Washington alighted from his carriage at this point to share the troops of mounted soldiers and gentlemen who escorted him out of the city and north towards Philadelphia and would not permit them to proceed any farther.
73. RED LION TAVERN (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
At the head of Bird River on the old Philadelphia Pike twelve miles north of Baltimore. This tavern was kept successively by the following persons: Cheyze, Stevenson, Goddard, Chester, Liggins, Shuck, and Webster. Washington stopped here frequently on his trips between Philadelphia and Mount Vernon.
74. LONG CALM FORD (U. S. 40-Md. 41)
An old Indian fort over the Great Gunpowder River about one mile north of the present bridge on the Philadelphia Road. Washington and all other travelers crossed by this ford until a bridge was built lower down across the Great Gunpowder River.
75. WALKER (U. S. 213-Md. 18 and 20)
In Cecil County. Washington stopped here many times when he traveled by the Eastern Shore. Road from Philadelphia to Mount Vernon.
76. FREDERICKTOWN (U. S. 213-Md. 18 and 20)
In Cecil County. Washington stopped here on several of his trips from Philadelphia to Mount Vernon when taking the Eastern Shore route.
77. GALENA (U. S. 213-Md. 18 and 20)
Formerly known as Georgetown Cross Roads or Down's Cross Roads. Down's Tavern was located at this point and Washington stopped here on several of his trips between Philadelphia and Mount Vernon when taking the Eastern Shore route.
78. CHESTERTOWN (U. S. 213-Md. 18 and 20)
Washington made many stops at this place. He recorded stopping at "Wentwell's Tavern," at T. Riggs's and also at Washington County. He was named after him, with his consent. His subscription of fifty guineas towards its establishment headed the list of donations. During his visit in May 1783, a play, "Guineas Year," was given by the students of the college in his honor.
79. ROCK HILL (U. S. 213-Md. 18 and 20)
This was the point of embarkation on the Chesapeake Bay from which Washington crossed to Annapolis in May 1783, a play, "Guineas Year," was given by the students of the college in his honor.
80. BENEVIDI (Md. 2)
On the Patuxent River. Washington made a visit to Benevidi in September 1784 with a boat which was being constructed for him at that place on August 21, 1780.
81. ST. MARY'S COUNTY (Md. 2)
Washington records one day in St. Mary's County crossing the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Philadelphia in 1781 on his way to Yorktown.

SPECIAL NOTE:
Evidence has been found that General Washington visited St. Mary's County on at least two other occasions, viz: Col. Richard Barnes at Tudor Hall to buy used wheat and to the home of the Honorable George Plater at Sotterly.

- PRINCIPAL ROUTES closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 40 Cambridge to Oatton.
- ROUTE A: Winchester, Port Deposit, and Conowingo on Braddock Trail closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 40 Cambridge to Oatton.
- ROUTE B: Georgetown to Frederick, closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 740 Georgetown to Frederick.
- ROUTE C: Mt. Vernon, Bladenburg, Baltimore, Elkton to Newcastle and Philadelphia, closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 1, Washington to Baltimore, U.S. Route No. 40 Baltimore to Elkton, Mt. Vernon, Marlboro, South River, Annapolis and Eastern Shore through Chesterford to Philadelphia, closely paralleled by Maryland Routes No. 4, 3a, 2 and U.S. Route No. 213 on the Eastern Shore.
- ROUTE D: Mt. Vernon, through Charles County to Wakefield, part of Maryland Route No. 3.
- ROUTE E: Baltimore, Baltimore County and Shiversbury to York, close to U.S. Route No. 111.
- ROUTE F: Frederick to Harpers Ferry, closely paralleled by U.S. Route No. 340.
- ROUTE G: Georgetown, along Potomac to Harpers Ferry - General Washington spent much time, at the Potomac, and in Frederick and Montgomery County with Mr. Runsey improving navigation of the River.

LEGEND

- Washington's Routes Traveled.
- ★ Taverns and Villages visited by Washington.
- Present State Roads - U.S. Routes
- Present Towns, Villages, County Seats.
- Washington's Routes shown outside of Maryland.

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