

1742. Bladensburg handled a larger ocean tonnage than any other seaport in the colonies except Yorktown, Va.

Anacostia, town site of the Anacostia Indians

**Legend:**  
The body of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin was chopped up and buried in the nearby swamp.

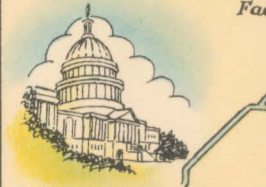
Oxon Hill; named by John Addison of Oxford College in England, and being an Oxonian named his first Colonial home "Oxon Hill".

St. Johns Church on Broad Creek opened for divine worship in 1697.

Fort Washington. In 1814, when the British attacked nearby, the fort commander, an engineer, spiked his guns and withdrew - without firing a shot.

**Piscataway:**  
In 1635, Gov. Leonard Calvert of St. Marys, Md. visited the Emperor of the Piscatawa Indians. Site of a Jesuit mission.

**The Potomac River**  
was named after a band of Indian traders. The Indian "Patow-om-oke" means "traveling traders". Spanish explorers in 1565, and the English Captain John Smith in 1608 sailed up the river. Colonization first started in 1634 under Lord Calvert. The distance from Washington to:  
.. Chesapeake Bay • 101 miles  
.. Baltimore • 184 miles  
.. Atlantic Ocean • 167 miles if sailed by the River route.  
Prevailing wind direction - SW  
Mean range of tides - 2 feet ±



Washington

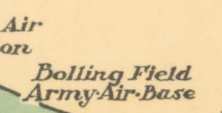


Georgetown University 1795



A canal ran from Cumberland, Md to Georgetown, D.C. Another, from Georgetown to Alexandria, Virginia. And a third, ran eastward on Constitution Avenue thru. South Washington to the Eastern Branch (sometimes called Anacostia River)

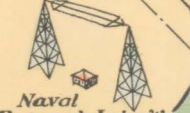
To Cumberland about 200 miles



Bolling Field Army Air-Base



National Airport



Naval Research Laboratory



Grovel dredge.

Fort Foote. A river defense of the capital during the War between the States.

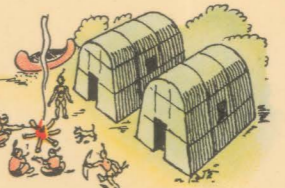


Swan Creek



Light house

Piscataway Creek



Moyaone: An Indian village noted on Capt. John Smith's map of 1608.

More than 1000 skeletons have been found here.

John Alexander surveyed this tract in 1669. On Hunting Creek in 1730, a public warehouse (Belhaven) was established. Here, the British General Braddock and Colonel George Washington planned a campaign against the French and Indians. Alexandria flourished during the Revolution, owning Boston as its only rival.

Jones Point, site of first cornerstone of District of Columbia boundary 1791.

Collingwood Springs supplied water to scuttibutts of Colonial sailing vessels.

Mistress Margaret Brent, secretary to Lord Baltimore, the first woman in America to demand a vote, patented land here in 1663.



Augustine Washington, father of George, purchased this land about 1735. Later he deeded the plantation to his son Lawrence, elder-half brother of George. A new house was built. Lawrence named the plantation "Mount Vernon", in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he served in the West Indies. In 1754, the title of the plantation passed to George Washington.



Mount Vernon.



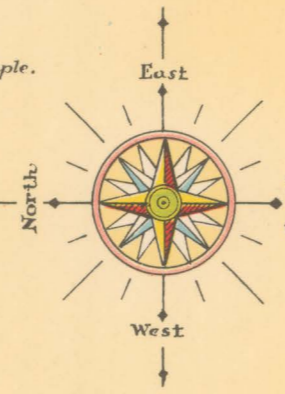
Marshall Hall, on an estate granted William Marshall 1651



"Knightly" ring tournaments were first held here in Charles County. 1860.



The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple.



STATE OF VIRGINIA

Fairfax County.

Home of "Dog" Indians

Site of the mansion "Belvoir" built by William Fairfax in 1741. Fort Belvoir U.S. Corps of Engineers.



On the shores of Gunston Cove was built the "American Congress", flagship of the Potomac Flotilla of 1776.

Gunston Cove



Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, Revolutionary leader.

Pamunkey Creek.

Chapman's Ferry used during Colonial times.

Hallowing Point

Indian Head, Md. Naval Powder Factory

STATE OF MARYLAND

Prince Georges County  
Charles County.

An Historical Map of the

TIDEWATER POTOMAC

Washington, D.C. to Indian Head, Md.

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