



A replica of the *Susan Constant*, one of the Jamestown settlers' ships, sails up the Chesapeake Bay.  
Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation



A crew member of the *Maryland Dove*, (left) a replica of Leonard Calvert's ship, talks with visitors at Historic St. Mary's City.

For an alternative travel adventure, (above) paddle one of the water trails along the Bay and its tributaries. David Harp

From Jamestown and Yorktown to Chestertown and Annapolis, the Chesapeake Bay and its many tributaries commemorate America's colonial heritage. Step back in time at Pamunkey Indian Reservation, First Landing State Park, Jamestown Island, Historic London Town and Gardens, and Historic St. Mary's City. Tour colonial farms at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Piscataway Park, Mount Harmon Plantation, Sotterley Plantation, Chippokes Plantation State Park, and Stratford Hall Plantation. Walk the Yorktown Battlefield and immerse yourself in the historic districts of Baltimore, Annapolis, and Williamsburg. Paddle one of the Bay's many water trails for a sense of the natural beauty that surrounded American Indians and early English settlers.

Using this Map and Guide

This map and guide presents sites in the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network that celebrate the legacies of American Indians, English tobacco planters, indentured servants, enslaved Africans, mariners, and patriots—the people who laid the foundations of a new nation.

The map shows the general location of these colonial era sites in Maryland and Virginia. For directions and brief descriptions, visit [www.baygateways.net](http://www.baygateways.net) or call 1-866-BAYWAYS (229-9297). For seasonal hours and other details, use the telephone numbers and websites of the individual sites.

You may obtain additional travel information at the state welcome centers and by contacting the Maryland Office of Tourism Development at [www.visitmaryland.org](http://www.visitmaryland.org) or 866-639-3526 and the Virginia Tourism Corporation at [www.virginia.org](http://www.virginia.org) or 804-786-2051.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network is a partnership consisting of more than 150 maritime museums, historic ports, parks, wildlife refuges and water trails that connect you with a wealth of Chesapeake experiences. The office is located at 410 Severn Avenue, Suite 109, Annapolis, MD 21403.

**1 Gunpowder Falls State Park**  
Quaker village, flour mill, blacksmith shop, Revolutionary War gun factory, museum; 2813 Jerusalem Road, P.O. Box 480, Kingsville, MD 21087; 410-592-2897  
[www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/central/gunpowder.html](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/central/gunpowder.html)

**2 Fells Point Maritime Museum**  
Exhibits of schooner trade, shipbuilders, merchants, privateers, slaves; 1724 Thames St., Baltimore, MD 21231; 410-732-0278  
[www.mdhs.org](http://www.mdhs.org)

**Fells Point Historic District**  
Maritime warehouses, piers, homes, visitor center, Robert Long House tours; 808 S. Anne St., Baltimore, MD 21231; 410-675-6750  
[www.preservationsociety.com](http://www.preservationsociety.com)

**Historic Annapolis Gateway-City Dock**  
Tours of 1700s waterfront, sightseeing cruises, Kunta Kinte slavery plaque, first U.S. capitol; Randall and Dock Sts., Annapolis, MD 21401; 410-280-0445  
[www.annapolis.org](http://www.annapolis.org)  
[www.hometownannapolis.com/tour\\_citydock.html](http://www.hometownannapolis.com/tour_citydock.html)

**Mount Harmon Plantation**  
1730 manor house, rare tobacco corkscrew press building, gardens; 600 Mount Harmon Road, Earleville, MD 21919; 410-275-8819, [www.mountharmon.org](http://www.mountharmon.org)



**Annapolis Maritime Museum**  
Boatbuilder and watermen exhibits, tours to Thomas Point Shoal Lighthouse; 723 Second St., P.O. Box 3088, Annapolis, MD 21403; 410-295-0104  
[www.annapolismaritimemuseum.org](http://www.annapolismaritimemuseum.org)

**4 Smallwood State Park**  
Tobacco plantation of Gen. William Smallwood, first governor of Maryland; 2750 Sweden Point Rd., Marbury, MD 20658; 301-743-7613  
[www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/southern/smallwood.html](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/southern/smallwood.html)

**5 Historic London Town and Gardens**  
Tobacco port, tours of gardens and 1760s William Brown House, archeological excavations; 839 Londontown Rd., Edgewater, MD 21037; 410-222-1919  
[www.historiclondontown.com](http://www.historiclondontown.com)

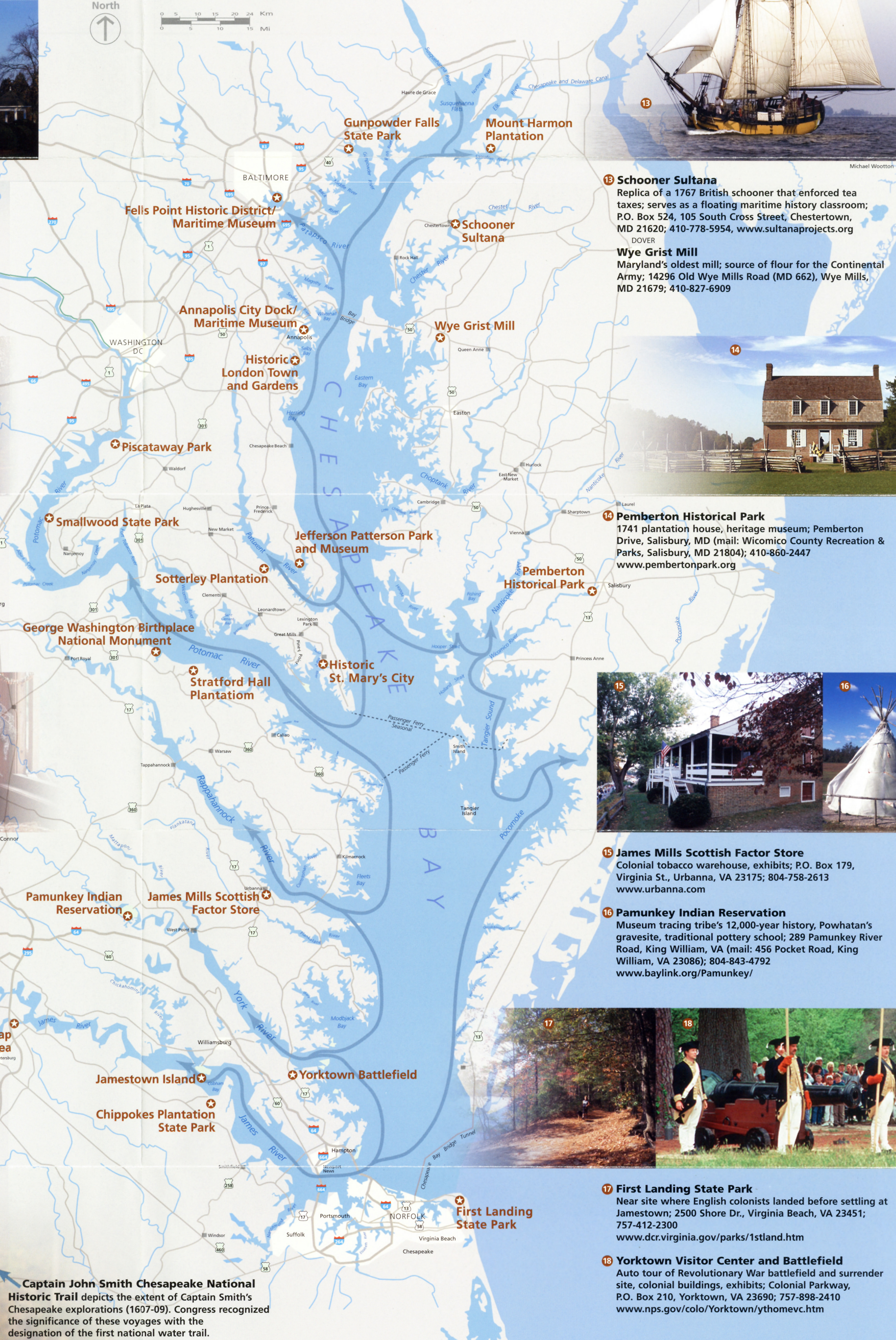
**6 Sotterley Plantation**  
18th-century riverfront tobacco plantation, manor house, slave cabin, gardens; 44300 Sotterley Lane, Hollywood, MD 20636; 301-373-2280  
[www.sotterley.org](http://www.sotterley.org)



**7 Piscataway Park**  
Middle-class colonial tobacco farm, gardens, animals; 4300 Bryan Point Rd., Accokeek, MD 20607; 301-283-2113  
[www.accokeek.org](http://www.accokeek.org)

**8 George Washington's Ferry Farm**  
Boyhood home of first U.S. President, gardens, exhibits; 268 Kings Hwy., Fredericksburg, VA (mail: 1201 Washington Ave., Fredericksburg, VA 22401); 540-370-0732  
[www.ferryfarm.org](http://www.ferryfarm.org)

**Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum**  
Exhibits exploring 12,000 years of Bay cultures and environment; 10515 Mackall Rd., St. Leonard, MD 20685; 410-586-8500  
[www.jefpat.org](http://www.jefpat.org)



**13 Schooner Sultana**  
Replica of a 1767 British schooner that enforced tea taxes; serves as a floating maritime history classroom; P.O. Box 524, 105 South Cross Street, Chestertown, MD 21620; 410-778-5954, [www.sultanaprojects.org](http://www.sultanaprojects.org)

**Wye Grist Mill**  
Maryland's oldest mill; source of flour for the Continental Army; 14296 Old Wye Mills Road (MD 662), Wye Mills, MD 21679; 410-827-6909



**14 Pemberton Historical Park**  
1741 plantation house, heritage museum; Pemberton Drive, Salisbury, MD (mail: Wicomico County Recreation & Parks, Salisbury, MD 21804); 410-860-2447  
[www.pembertonpark.org](http://www.pembertonpark.org)



**8 George Washington Birthplace National Monument**  
Birthplace of first U.S. President, Memorial House, museum, colonial farm; 1732 Popes Creek Rd., Washington's Birthplace, VA 22443; 804-224-1732  
[www.nps.gov/gewa](http://www.nps.gov/gewa)

**9 Historic St. Mary's City**  
Maryland's first colonial capital, tobacco farm, ordinary, *Maryland Dove* replica, Yaocomoco Indian hamlet; 18751 Hogaboom Lane off Rosecroft Road, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686; 800-762-1634  
[www.stmaryscity.org](http://www.stmaryscity.org)

**Stratford Hall Plantation**  
Home of the Lees including two signers of Declaration of Independence, birthplace of Robert E. Lee, colonial farm; Route 214, Stratford, MD 22558; 804-493-8371  
[www.stratfordhall.org](http://www.stratfordhall.org)

**10 Jamestown Island**  
Archeological sites in first English settlement, museum, 17th-century glassmaking demonstrations; 367 Colonial Parkway, Jamestown, VA (mail: P.O. Box 210, Yorktown, VA 23690); 757-229-1733  
[www.nps.gov/colo/thanout/JTBriefs.html](http://www.nps.gov/colo/thanout/JTBriefs.html)  
[www.apva.org/tour/index.html](http://www.apva.org/tour/index.html)



**12 Dutch Gap Conservation Area & Henricus**  
Replica of Cite of Henricus, home of Pocahontas, site of John Rolfe's tobacco cultivation; P.O. Box 40, Coxendale Road, Chesterfield, VA 23832; 804-706-1340; [www.co.chesterfield.va.us/tourism/citieofhenricus.asp](http://www.co.chesterfield.va.us/tourism/citieofhenricus.asp)

**11 Chippokes Plantation State Park**  
One of oldest working farms in U.S., farm and forestry museum; 695 Chippokes Park Rd., Surry, VA 23883; 757-294-3625  
[www.dcr.virginia.gov/parks/chippoke.htm](http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/parks/chippoke.htm)

**Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail**  
Trail depicts the extent of Captain Smith's Chesapeake explorations (1607-09). Congress recognized the significance of these voyages with the designation of the first national water trail.

**15 James Mills Scottish Factor Store**  
Colonial tobacco warehouse, exhibits; P.O. Box 179, Virginia St., Urbanna, VA 23175; 804-758-2613  
[www.urbanna.com](http://www.urbanna.com)

**16 Pamunkey Indian Reservation**  
Museum tracing tribe's 12,000-year history, Powhatan's gravesite, traditional pottery school; 289 Pamunkey River Road, King William, VA (mail: 456 Pocket Road, King William, VA 23086); 804-843-4792  
[www.baylink.org/Pamunkey/](http://www.baylink.org/Pamunkey/)



**17 First Landing State Park**  
Near site where English colonists landed before settling at Jamestown; 2500 Shore Dr., Virginia Beach, VA 23451; 757-412-2300  
[www.dcr.virginia.gov/parks/1stland.htm](http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/parks/1stland.htm)

**18 Yorktown Visitor Center and Battlefield**  
Auto tour of Revolutionary War battlefield and surrender site, colonial buildings, exhibits; Colonial Parkway, P.O. Box 210, Yorktown, VA 23690; 757-898-2410  
[www.nps.gov/colo/Yorktown/lythomevc.htm](http://www.nps.gov/colo/Yorktown/lythomevc.htm)



# Colonial Chesapeake

They arrive from England in the early 1600s not knowing what to expect. To their delight, the colonists discover a Chesapeake Bay cornucopia: park-like forests of giant pines, oaks, and hickories; vast marshlands and meadows of edible roots, seeds, and grains; countless clams, oysters, and crabs; huge turtles and terrapins; 800-pound sturgeon and great schools of shad and striped bass; thousands of ducks, loons, and swans; and flocks of passenger pigeons so large they darken the sky.

The colonists lower their anchors in the waters of this natural treasure trove and establish the first permanent English settlement in North America. They are not alone. Numerous villages of American Indians, descendants of the original settlers of the Chesapeake region, dot the shores of the Bay and its tributaries. By the end of the colonial period, thousands of Europeans populate this land of plenty.

## 1600

About 24,000 American Indians live in villages of 40 to 50 people along the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. They include the Powhatans in eastern Virginia, Piscataways along the north bank of the Potomac, Nanticoke and Assateagues on the Eastern Shore, and Susquehannocks at the Bay's upper end. The men hunt, fish, and clear fields. Women raise crops, pick berries, pound corn into meal, collect firewood, and care for the children. Villages trade goods with each other—and they fight with each other until they join forces against a mutual enemy, the English.

American Indian  
Collections of the Mariners Museum

## 1607



Jamestown settlement  
Richard Schickel/National Geographic Image Collection

After five months at sea, John Smith and 103 members of the Virginia Company arrive in April at the Chesapeake Bay aboard the *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery*. They set down roots on a peninsula in the James River. Despite the periodic arrival of English ships, and assistance from the Powhatan Indians, disease, hunger and a lack of supplies take the lives of many Jamestown settlers. Nonetheless, Smith's reports about his explorations of the Bay between 1607 and 1609 lead to other English settlements. In 1611 Thomas Dale and 350 settlers found Henricus 30 miles northwest of Jamestown. The community lasts only 12 years, but the settlers are the first to cultivate tobacco for sale in Europe—an enterprise that would shape the culture of the Chesapeake region.



Captain John Smith

## 1615

Many early European settlers are indentured servants who agree to work in exchange for transportation to North America. After three to five years—or upon adulthood—they receive their freedom, a few tools, some corn, and 50 acres of land. In 1619 the first Africans arrive at Jamestown. By 1700 there are 13,000 enslaved Africans in the Chesapeake region, and by 1770 there are 250,000, most of whom tend tobacco and other crops on large plantations.



Tobacco plantation etching  
Collections of the Mariners Museum

## 1631

William Claiborne establishes a trading post on Kent Island, the first permanent English settlement in what will become Maryland. Three years later Leonard Calvert arrives with 150 colonists aboard the *Ark* and *Dove*. Calvert trades cloth, axes, and hoes for a village the Yaocomocos were about to abandon and names it St. Mary's. The English soon settle along the York, Rappahannock, Potomac, Nanticoke, Choptank, Patuxent, Chester, Patapsco, and Susquehanna rivers. They adopt many of the Indian names for these colonial highways while naming other rivers and communities for places in England.

## 1646

English settlers force the Powhatan Confederacy into submission and push the Indians farther and farther inland. Only 2,400 native people remain along eastern Virginia coastal rivers as the European and enslaved African population in the Bay region rises to 13,000.

## 1649

Anne Arundel Town (Annapolis) is founded and becomes the capital of the Maryland colony in 1694.



Reconstructed American Indian village  
Image courtesy of Historic St. Mary's City

## 1683

London Town is founded and serves as a tobacco port.

Augustine Herrman map: Virginia and Maryland, 1670 [1673]  
Library of Congress

## 1698

Williamsburg replaces Jamestown as the capital of the Virginia colony.

## 1729

Baltimore is founded and becomes a major port and shipbuilding center. Ships arrive in the Bay from England with goods ranging from fine European furnishings and earthenware to Caribbean sugar, molasses, rum, wine, and fruit. They return home carrying lumber, masts, and turpentine and hogsheds, or barrels, of tobacco, wheat, corn, peas, beans, pork, beef, and fish. Wanting more of the profits, the Americans build their own ships to carry goods and raw materials to New England, England, and the Caribbean.



Baltimore in 1752, from a sketch made by John Moale

## 1750

The Bay's population rises to 380,000 and nearly doubles in the next 25 years.

Stratford Hall Plantation



Reconstructed Tobacco farm,  
Historic St. Mary's City

## 1775

George Washington leaves his Mount Vernon plantation to become commander in chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution.

## 1781

French ships drive the British navy away from the mouth of the Bay and set up a blockade that allows General Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau to force the British troops to surrender at Yorktown.

## 1784

Congress ratifies the 1883 Treaty of Paris at the U.S. capital temporarily located in Annapolis.