

## George Jacob Poe

Land Records – Prince Georges / Frederick / Washington County, Maryland

[http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe\\_LandRecs\\_01.jpg](http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe_LandRecs_01.jpg)

[http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe\\_LandRecs\\_02.jpg](http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe_LandRecs_02.jpg)

[http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe\\_LandRecs\\_03.jpg](http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe_LandRecs_03.jpg)

[http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe\\_LandRecs\\_04.jpg](http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe_LandRecs_04.jpg)

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[http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe\\_LandRecs\\_07.jpg](http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe_LandRecs_07.jpg)

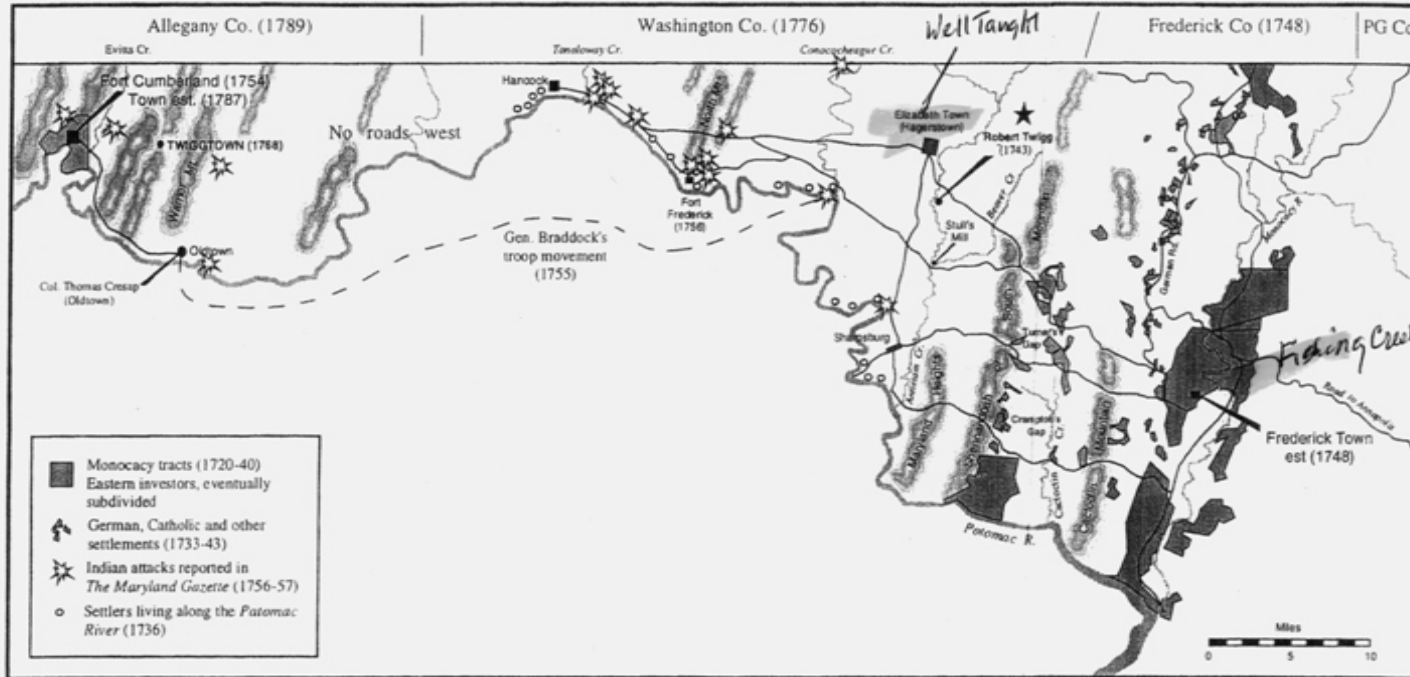
[http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe\\_LandRecs\\_08.jpg](http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/GeorgeJacobPoe_LandRecs_08.jpg)

<http://www.poegen.net/Land/MD/MarylandMapShowingWellTaught.jpg>



# Western Maryland The Early Years

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This map was prepared in order to give a perspective view of the relationship between the settlements east of the Shenandoah Mountains and those who moved beyond this range and along the Potomac River. Robert Twigg's location, though not isolated from neighbors, would indicate he was not only seeking new land but a different life style and separation from populated settlements. The entire area between Antietam Creek and the Shenandoah Mts. from the Potomac River north to the Pennsylvania line would not until 1749, six years after Robert's arrival, be designated as a "Hundred" subdivision intended to provide settlement for one hundred colonists (families).

Many accounts of the roads in this part of Maryland during the early years describe most of them as little more than horse trails or bridal paths, muddy and washed away in the summer, rutted and difficult to travel in the winter and absent all together in many needed areas. Some were privately built, while others depended on

colonists working together for the common good. Following the formation of Frederick Co. in 1748, roads came under the jurisdiction of the court magistrates and colonists often had to petition the court to get roads maintained or improved. Overseers were appointed by the court to monitor road conditions and surveyors were hired to determine the feasibility and course of new roads.

The Indian attacks, which were savage in their killing, burning, scalping and kidnapping of women and children, caused frontiersmen beyond Conococheague Creek and along the Potomac River to fortify their homes with stockades and other defenses. Often they provided refuge for other families forced from their homes by Indian raids. Gen. Braddock's failure against the French in 1755 and the failure to stop the intrusion of Indians east of Fort Cumberland forced settlers to abandon their homes and seek the safety of the Monocacy settlements. Fort Frederick was an essential defense in this matter. Westward expansion was not considered safe until 1766.