

Table of Contents	
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<p>DoD and the Environment</p> <p>The Bay Ecosystem</p> <p>Chesapeake Bay Watershed</p> <p>Coastal Plain</p> <p>Piedmont</p> <p>Appalachian Mountains</p> <p>Chesapeake Bay Program</p> <p>Overview of DoD Properties</p> <p>Directory of DoD Properties</p> <p>Further Information</p> <p>Stewardship Tips</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Chesapeake Bay Watershed</h2> 
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Welcome to the Chesapeake Bay region!

Those of you in places as different as south-central New York State and Newport News, Virginia might not think you live in the same region. But in at least one respect you do: you live within the great watershed of the Chesapeake Bay.

This guidebook will provide you with information for enjoying historic sites, museums, scenic beaches, hiking trails, and wildlife preserves on many Department of Defense facilities located throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. In addition to the natural and historic sites listed in this guidebook, many of the installations maintain facilities that offer a wide range of other outdoor recreational activities.

As you visit these DoD facilities, we hope that you will gain a greater understanding of the fragile nature of the Bay ecosystem and the many steps DoD is taking to protect and enhance these valuable resources.





DoD in the Bay Watershed

DoD military installations cover 350,000 acres

The Corps of Engineers maintains 15 reservoirs encompassing nearly 60,000 acres

The Army holds 218,000 acres, with 82% designated as wetlands

The Navy and Marine Corps hold 127,000 acres, with 80% undeveloped

Air Force installations in the watershed encompass 13,315 acres

The **Chesapeake Bay** receives water from a 64,000-square mile drainage basin, or watershed, that includes parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and all of Washington, D.C. Activities throughout the farthest reaches of the Bay's watershed can affect the delicate balance of the Chesapeake's ecosystem far downstream in the Bay itself.

The **Department of Defense** (DoD) has numerous military installations and Corps of Engineers reservoirs throughout the Bay watershed. Long protected from commercial development, many of these sites now provide a haven for a wide variety of plants and animals. DoD properties also contain archaeological remains of Native American and colonial settlements and a rich collection of buildings related to important events in our nation's military history.

DoD has long recognized the importance of wise and effective management of the **natural and cultural resources** located on our lands and in our waters. Careful use of our lands and waters ensures that our Armed Forces will continue to have access to high-quality training lands far into the future. It also enhances the quality of life for our forces and their families.



The Pentagon, home of the Department of Defense, stands beside the Potomac River in Arlington, Virginia, overlooking Washington, D.C.



Largest Estuary in the U.S.
195 miles long, ranging from 4 to 30 miles wide
2,300 square miles of water surface area
5,600 miles of shoreline
15,000,000,000,000 (15 trillion) gallons of water
150 major tributaries
64,000 square-mile drainage area

The Chesapeake Bay is one of the most productive **ecosystems** in the world. The wide range of wildlife habitats found within the watershed includes the open waters of the Bay, salt and brackish marshes, isolated islands, and sandy coasts. Moving inland through the watershed, other habitats include river bottoms, freshwater wetlands, open fields, and forest. Together, these habitats provide support for more than 2,700 migratory and resident species of wildlife.

Despite its large size, the Chesapeake Bay is relatively shallow, averaging only 27 feet deep. But the shallow water promotes the growth of extensive beds of **submerged aquatic vegetation** (SAV), a fundamental building block of the complex Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. The SAV beds provide habitat and food for fish, shellfish, and waterfowl, reduce erosion, and filter out harmful nutrients.



The various habitats throughout the entire Bay ecosystem, such as these marshlands at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, support more than 2,700 species of wildlife. Today, Aberdeen Proving Ground is home to one of the largest populations of bald eagles in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Each year employees at Cheatham Annex erect six new nesting platforms for osprey to nest safely. These platforms lure the nesting birds away from high voltage wires where they tried to nest in the past. Since this program started, the electrocution of osprey fell from around six per year to just two in the last three years. Cheatham Annex currently has over 50 nesting sites for ospreys, and is called the Osprey Nesting Capital of the Navy.



Photo by Tom Floyd

Characteristic Species
<u>Shellfish</u>
Blue crab
Eastern oyster
Hard clam
Soft shell clam
<u>Fish</u>
Alewife
American shad
Atlantic menhaden
Bay anchovy
Blueback herring
Bluefish
Striped bass
White perch
Yellow perch
<u>Birds</u>
American black

duck
Bald eagle
Canada goose
Canvasback duck
Great blue heron
Osprey
Pintail duck
Tundra swan
Yellow-crowned
night heron

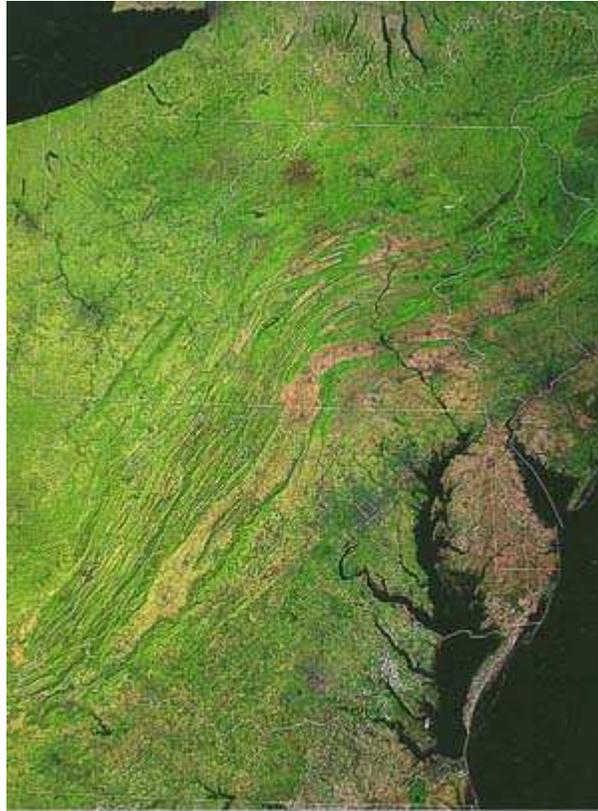
Humans are also important to the ecosystem of the Bay. Nearly **fifteen million people** reside in the Chesapeake Bay watershed region, enjoying the extensive commercial, industrial, and recreational opportunities provided by the Bay and its resources. With caring stewardship, we will restore living resources and continue to benefit from the Bay's bounty.



To fully appreciate the **watershed**, it is helpful to understand the forces that created it. The Chesapeake Bay watershed can be divided into distinct geographic provinces: the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, and the Appalachian Mountains.

<p>DoD in the Bay Watershed</p>	<p>Lying between the mountains and the coast, the Piedmont is the oldest portion of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The term "Piedmont" literally means "foot of the mountains." The Piedmont actually is a remnant of ancient mountains that stood along the east coast millions of years ago. Erosion reduced the landscape to the gently rolling hills one sees today; the hills are interspersed with monadnocks, or isolated mountains that were formed when the surrounding land eroded away.</p>
<p><u>200 million years ago</u> Appalachian Mountains are formed</p>	<p>The Appalachian Mountains are relatively new features of the landscape. This province was once covered by a shallow sea, bordered on the east by the Piedmont mountains. Soil and gravel eroded from the Piedmont mountains into the sea and eventually formed sandstone and shale. Appalachian limestone deposits that now form a network of caves beneath the mountains derived from the billions of shells that fell to the sea floor. As the sea slowly filled in, it became a marsh where thick mats of vegetation grew, died, and were buried; these deposits eventually hardened into coal.</p>
<p><u>20,000 years ago</u> Glaciers cover the northern part of the watershed</p>	<p>The Coastal Plain that surrounds the Chesapeake Bay joins the Piedmont at the "fall line." The fall line is most clearly marked by rapids along the major rivers. The sandy soils of the Coastal Plain were formed from soils and minerals that were brought to the Bay by its numerous rivers and streams. These materials were then sorted and sifted by wave and tidal action. Erosion and sedimentation from both river and tidal action continually change the coastline, alternately forming, destroying, and reshaping islands, sand spits, marshes, and wetlands.</p>
<p><u>10,000 years ago</u> Humans first enter the region; Susquehanna River Valley is formed</p>	<p>The Chesapeake Bay itself is actually a drowned river valley. During the ice ages, the oceans contracted as the earth's water froze into glaciers and the Atlantic coast was as much as 200 miles farther east than it is now. The last glaciers began melting about 13,000 years ago, and by 10,000 years ago the Susquehanna River Valley was formed from the meltwater that flowed through Pennsylvania and Maryland to the Atlantic Ocean.</p>
<p><u>3,000 years ago</u> Rising sea has flooded the lower valley; Bay reaches its present size</p>	<p>As the sea level rose, the ocean flooded the lower part of the Susquehanna River Valley, creating the embayment we call</p>
<p><u>500 years ago</u> Indians occupy the entire watershed; coastal Indians have first encounters with Europeans</p>	
<p><u>220 years ago</u> American colonies become the United States</p>	
<p><u>150 years ago</u> Industrial Revolution drastically increases pollution of the environment</p>	
<p><u>In 1983</u> Chesapeake Bay Agreement is signed</p>	

the Chesapeake. By 3,000 years ago, the Bay had reached its present size and shape, becoming the largest estuary in the nation and the second largest in the world.



U.S. Geological Survey

In this satellite image of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, the long and narrow outline of the Chesapeake Bay resembles a large river. In fact, the Bay was created when the rise in sea level caused by melting glaciers flooded the lower Susquahanna River Valley. The Bay reached its present size and shape about 3,000 years ago.

U.S. Geological Survey



DoD in the Coastal Plain	
<i>Tidewater Virginia</i>	
<i>Camp Peary</i> <i>Cheatham Annex</i> <i>Fort A.P. Hill</i> <i>Fort Eustis</i> <i>Fort Lee</i> <i>Fort Monroe</i> <i>Fort Story</i> <i>Langley AFB</i> <i>Little Creek NAB</i> <i>Norfolk Naval Base</i> <i>Norfolk Naval Shipyard</i> <i>Oceana NAS</i> <i>Portsmouth, NMC</i> <i>Yorktown NWS</i>	<p>The Coastal Plain has been the most densely populated part of the watershed from prehistoric times to the present. When the first Europeans reached the region in the late 1500s, numerous Indian groups were living throughout Coastal Plain. The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia was occupied by the Delaware Indians. Across the Bay, the great Powhatan confederacy of the Algonquin Indians occupied much of present-day Virginia and Maryland: today, some of their descendants continue to live on the Mattaponi and the Pamunkey Reservations in Virginia, the oldest reservations in the United States.</p> <p>In preparation for English colonization, Captain John Smith prepared a map of the Bay area. Impressed by its rich bounty, Smith described the Bay as having an "abundance of fish lying so thicke with their heads above the water as for want of nets...we attempted to catch them with a frying pan." In 1607, James Fort (later renamed Jamestown) was established on the James River just up from its confluence with the Bay. Jamestown survived to become the first permanent English settlement in North America. Soon after, St. Mary's City in southern Maryland was established, as a refuge for Catholics.</p>
<i>Coastal Maryland</i>	
<i>Aberdeen Proving Ground</i> <i>Indian Head Division, NSWC</i> <i>Naval Station Annapolis</i> <i>Patuxent River NAS</i> <i>U.S. Naval Academy</i>	<p>The geography of the Coastal Plain influenced the location of early settlements. Large plantations were established along the major rivers. Port towns were established at or near the confluence of major rivers with the Bay. Mercantile centers, such as Richmond and Baltimore, were established at the fall line along the major rivers, where the rapids prevented ships from sailing upstream. Over the next two centuries, the economy of the area diversified, yet farming, fishing, and boating are still central to life in the Coastal Plain.</p>



This octagonal sandstone lighthouse at Cape Henry, Virginia, was the first building funded by the U.S. government. Built in 1793, it still stands on Fort Story at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. Also at Fort Story is Cape Henry Memorial Cross; this cross marks the approximate location of the first landing site of the Jamestown settlers, which occurred on April 26, 1607 prior to establishing James Fort (later Jamestown) on the James River.

The Coastal Plain also has served as a **strategic military location** since colonial times. Following American independence, President George Washington selected a site on the Potomac River just below Great Falls for the new Federal District, now Washington, D.C. The narrow river valley and high surrounding hills made for a strategic and secure location for the Federal government. Fort McNair was established in 1791 to protect the new capital and in 1800, the Washington Navy Yard (now Washington Naval Station) became the seat of the new Federal navy.

In Tidewater Virginia, the American Revolution came to a close at the Yorktown Battlefield. During the Civil War, the Monitor and the Merrimac, both ironclad ships, battled in the waters of Hampton Roads near Norfolk.

DoD in the Coastal Plain
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>
<u>Area</u>
Andrews AFB
Arlington National Cemetery
Bethesda NMC
Bolling AFB
Carderock Division, NSWC
Dahlgren Division, NSWC
Fort Belvoir
Fort McNair
Fort George G. Meade
Fort Myer
Marine Corps Barracks
Naval Observatory
Quantico Marine Corps Base
Walter Reed AMC
Washington Naval Station



A 19th-century fortification and the Chamberlain Hotel (1928) stand side-by-side at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The fortification was completed in 1834 and became known as the "Gibraltar of the Chesapeake."



Major Battlefield National Parks in the Piedmont
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Antietam, Maryland
Monacacy, Maryland
Manassas, Virginia
Petersburg, Virginia

The **Piedmont** occupies a narrow band between the Coastal Plain and the Appalachian Mountains. While the land was once forested with pine, hemlock, oak, and chestnut, today it is a patchwork of farm, urban development, and parkland. Indian tribes were already living in permanent or semipermanent villages in the Piedmont when European colonists expanded their settlements into the region.

In the 1700s, German and Swiss **immigrants**, among others, joined their British counterparts in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. In Virginia, German and Scotch-Irish immigrants established farms and settlements throughout the Piedmont.

Many industries, such as iron-smelting, glassmaking, and a variety

of mills thrived in the Piedmont. Goods and agricultural products initially were brought overland from across the Piedmont to commercial centers, such as Richmond, Georgetown, and Philadelphia, on the fall line. From there, they were sent by boats downstream to ports on the Chesapeake Bay.



Nallin Farm on Fort Detrick in Maryland contains buildings that illustrate the Pennsylvania -German influence on the architecture of the region. The Federal style house (ca. 1830) is typical of the regional Piedmont farmhouse, and is one of many historic properties located on military installations throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

In the early 1800s, **canals** were constructed alongside some of the major rivers to facilitate the transport of goods across the Piedmont. Today, a portion of the towpath of the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal is now a National Historic Park and a popular biking and hiking trail. The canal parallels the Potomac River for much of its length from Washington, D.C. to Cumberland, Maryland. The Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, located in the Coastal Plain just below the fall line, borders a portion of the canal between Washington and Great Falls.

Many of the most famous **Civil War battles** were fought in the Piedmont, some of which are memorialized in the landscape as Battlefield National Parks: among them, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Monocacy near Frederick, Maryland, Bull Run at Manassas, Virginia, and Petersburg, Virginia. Arlington National Cemetery, located just outside Washington, D.C., contains the graves of many Civil War soldiers.

The **rural landscape** preserved in the western portion of the Piedmont is being encroached upon by the expanding urban and suburban developments from New York to Richmond. In contrast to the extensive military presence in the Coastal Plain, DoD facilities in the Piedmont include two military installations and one Corps of Engineers reservoir, which is located at the base of the mountains in Pennsylvania.

DoD in the Piedmont
<u>Pennsylvania</u>
Aylesworth Creek Lake
Carlisle Barracks
<u>Maryland</u>
Fort Detrick



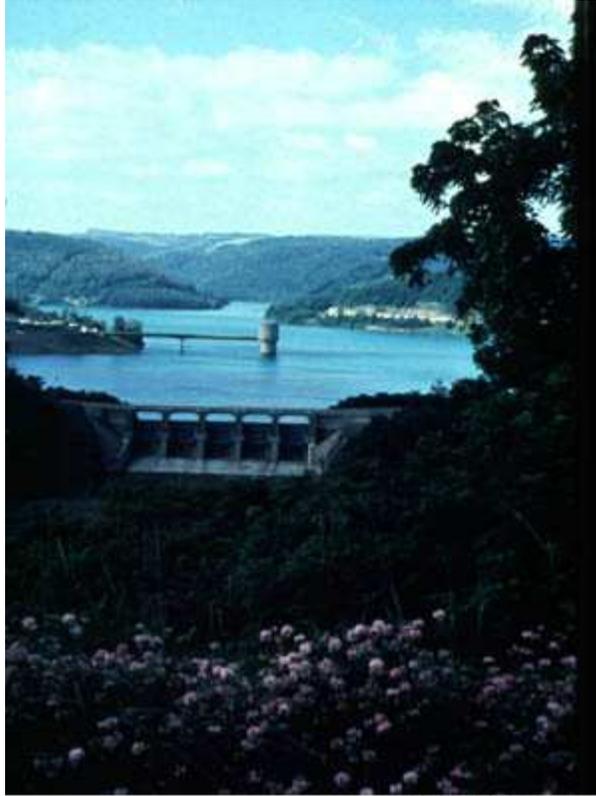
Courtesy of U.S. Army

During the Civil War, the estate of General Robert E. Lee in Arlington, Virginia was confiscated by the Union Army and used as a burial ground for Civil War soldiers. Now part of Arlington National Cemetery, the Lee Mansion overlooks the grave of President John F. Kennedy, marked by the Eternal Flame.



The **Appalachian Mountains** separate the Chesapeake Bay watershed from the Ohio River Valley to the west. The mountains were never as densely populated as other parts of the watershed, although a number of prehistoric archaeological sites are scattered throughout the mountain region. Most of these sites represent temporary camps that were used during hunting forays into the upland region or while passing through the mountains from one river valley to another.

The **history** of the Appalachian Mountains reflects its geology. The rugged mountains initially were a barrier to westward expansion; colonial settlement barely reached them. After the American Revolution, explorers followed passes through the ridges of the Appalachians to the Ohio River Valley and beyond.



The Army Corps of Engineers constructed dams throughout the mountain region to protect downstream communities from flooding. Many of these reservoirs also include recreational facilities.

Baltimore District

In the 1800s, **commercial interests** in timber and coal fueled industrial exploitation and human settlement in the region. The Great Valley, which divides the two major mountain ranges of the Appalachians, has been an important agricultural region since that time.

Many of the **wilderness** qualities of the mountain region still exist. Some of the intricate limestone caverns beneath the mountains have become popular tourist attractions. The Appalachian Trail, which runs the length of the mountain range from Georgia through the Bay watershed to Maine, allows hikers and daytrippers to explore the flora and fauna of the mountain ranges. The Blue Ridge Parkway and Skyline Drive in Virginia provide less rugged access to the many scenic vistas of the Shenandoah Valley.

The Great Valley
In Pennsylvania, it is known as the Cumberland Valley. In Maryland, it is called the Hagerstown Valley. And in Virginia, it is known by the beautiful Indian name, Shenandoah. The valley is underlain by limestone, which breaks down to form perhaps the most fertile soil in the watershed.

DoD in the Appalachian Mountains

West Virginia
Sugar Grove, NSGA

Maryland
Jennings-Randolph Lake (WV-MD)

Pennsylvania
Cowanesque Lake
Curwensville Lake
Foster J. Sayers Lake
Letterkenny Army Depot
Raystown Lake
Tioga-Hammond Lakes

New York
Almond Lake
East Sidney Lake
Whitney Point Lake

DoD facilities also reflect the history and geography of the mountain province. For example, the James Finley House can be seen on Letterkenny Army Depot in Pennsylvania. Its limestone walls housed one of the first families in the valley. Today, the house serves as the Commanding Officer's Quarters.

A number of flood protection **reservoirs** constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers have recreational facilities associated with them. Rafting along several rivers in the mountain region has become a popular activity, with several waterways providing top-rated whitewater opportunities.

The DoD maintains two military installations in the Appalachian Mountains and the Corps of Engineers maintains recreational facilities at nine reservoirs in the region.



The Waffle Rock, which sands at an overlook at Jennings-Randolph Lake in West Virginia, is the result of millions of years of geologic activity in the Appalachian Mountain region.

Courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District





The great blue heron is one of the many species of wildlife that inhabit the Bay watershed.

In 1976, growing awareness of the declining fish populations of the Bay prompted the U.S. Congress to act, resulting in the **Chesapeake Bay Program**. At the direction of Congress, the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) initiated a 5-year study to identify the most serious problems affecting the Bay and to recommend strategies for restoring and protecting the Bay's ecosystem.

In 1983, the historic **Chesapeake Bay Agreement** was signed by representatives from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia along with the EPA, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and

other advisory groups. This agreement stemmed from the recognition that the Bay's ecosystem extended far beyond the shores of the Chesapeake to include the entire watershed.

The **Department of Defense** is committed to environmental protection and stewardship. The DoD has funded a water quality assessment of all its military facilities in the Bay watershed, as well as special studies on ballast waters, amphibians, migratory birds, and water quality monitoring. The Commander, Naval Base Norfolk, has been assigned a lead role in DoD environmental initiatives regarding the Chesapeake Bay.

The DoD has formed **partnerships** with state, regional, and private advisory groups in a coordinated effort to restore and protect the Bay. The annual "Clean the Bay Day" brings over 2,000 military personnel and civilians together to clean the Bay and celebrate this partnership and its environmental successes.

The Chesapeake Bay contains a **myriad of habitats** that protects and nourishes the many birds, fish, shellfish, and mammals that live in and migrate through the area. The region also contains an abundance of historical and archaeological resources that bring the history of human settlement to life for us. These resources make important contributions to the high quality of life throughout the

DoD and the Service Branches

For more information, please contact Public Affairs Offices for each of the service branches:

U.S. Army
(703) 695-5469 or
(703) 325-2509

U.S. Navy
(703) 695-0965 or
(901) 874-6615

U.S. Marines
(703) 614-6251

U.S. Air Force
(703) 697- 1128 or
(703) 697-4100

watershed. However, they need our respect and care if they are to endure for future generations.

Restoration of the Bay
Between 1988 and 1994, there was a 55% reduction in chemical releases from industry

By 1993, more than 73,000 acres of SAV were reported, up from 36,000 acres in 1984

In 1996, striped bass population was the highest in 43 years

We encourage you to enjoy the Bay and its tributaries on DoD lands. In return, please be a good steward and practice sound conservation. By acting responsibly, you can enjoy the Bay now and in the future. Please read the stewardship tips on the back cover of this brochure to learn how you can help the Bay.



Sunset at Land's End, Fort Eustis, Virginia

THIS TABLE PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, NATURAL AREAS, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ON 48 DoD PROPERTIES IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED. THE PROPERTIES ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY STATE.

TO SUPPORT MILITARY MISSTON REQUIREMENTS, MANY INSTALLATIONS ARE ACCESSIBLE ONLY TO MILITARY PERSONNEL, OR REQUIRE SPECIAL PERMITS OR USER FEES FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES. PLEASE CALL PRIOR TO YOUR VISIT.

	Listing in Directory	Military Branch*	Visitor / Nature Center	Museum(s)	Boating**	Fishing***	Swimming (Beaches-Lakes)	Trails	Camping	Nature Observation Point	Watchable Wildlife Program	Natural Resources Education	Historic Properties	Tours / Open Houses
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA														
Bolling Air Force Base	*	AF			•	•		•					•	
Fort McNair	*	A	Contact Fort McNair at (703)545-6700.											
Marine Corps Barracks	*	M												•
Naval Observatory	*	N		•									•	•
Walter Reed AMC	*	A		•				•					•	
Washington Naval Station	*	N	•	•									•	•
MARYLAND														
Aberdeen Proving Ground	*	A		•	•	•		•	•	•			•	
Andrews Air Force Base	*	AF					•	•	•				•	•
Bethesda Naval Medical Center	*	N		•				•			•		•	
Carderock Division (NSWC)	*	N		•									•	•
Fort Detrick	*	A				•		•					•	

Fort George G. Meade	*	A		•									
Indian Head Division (NSWC)	*	N		•		•		•		•			
Jennings-Randolph Lake	*	COE			•	•		•	•	•		•	
Patuxent River (NAS)	*	N	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
U.S. Naval Academy	*	N	•	•	•	•			•	•		•	•
PENNSYLVANIA													
Aylesworth Creek Lake	*	COE				•	•	•					
Carlisle Barracks	*	A		•		•						•	
Cowanessque Lake	*	COE			•	•	•	•	•	•			
Curwensville Lake	*	COE			•	•	•	•	•				
Foster Joseph Sayers Lake	*	COE			•	•	•	•	•				
Letterkenny Army Depot	*	A				•						•	
Raystown Lake	*	COE			•	•	•	•	•			•	
Tioga-Hammond Lakes	*	COE			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	
NEW YORK													
Almond Lake	*	COE			•	•		•	•				
East Sidney Lake	*	COE			•	•	•		•				
Whitney Point Lake	*	COE			•	•	•	•	•				
VIRGINIA													
Arlington National Cemetery	*	DoD	•	•				•				•	•
Camp Peary (AFETA)	*	N			•	•		•	•			•	
Cheatham Annex (FISC)	*	N				•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Dahlgren (NSWC)	*	N			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	
Fort A.P. Hill	*	A				•		•	•		•		
Fort Belvoir	*	A			•	•		•		•	•		•
Fort Eustis	*	A		•	•	•	•						•
Fort Lee	*	A		•				•	•		•	•	
Fort Monroe	*	A		•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Fort Myer	*	A	Contact Outdoor Recreation at (703)696-0138.										
Fort Story	*	A				•	•		•				•
Langley Air Force	*	AF			•	•	•		•	•			•

Base														
Little Creek (NAB)	*	N			•	•	•	•	•		•			
Norfolk Naval Base	*	N		•	•	•		•		•	•		•	•
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth	*	N		•									•	
Oceana (NAS)	*	N	•		•	•		•		•	•	•		
The Pentagon	*	DoD											•	•
Portsmouth (NMC)	*	N			•	•				•			•	•
Quantico Marine Corps Base	*	M		•	•	•		•	•	•			•	
Yorktown (NWS)	*	N											•	
WEST VIRGINIA														
Sugar Grove (NSGA)	*	N				•	•	•	•	•				

**Military Branches:* *A = Army* *COE = Army Corps of Engineers* *N = Navy* *MC = Marine Corps* *AF = Air Force*

** Boat ramps are not available at all facilities. *** Fishing may be either from boat or from shore.



How to Use the Installation Directory



White-tailed deer at Fort Eustis

DoD properties are listed in alphabetical order using their accepted DoD name or acronym. A separate paragraph is devoted to each of the 48 DoD properties in the Chesapeake Bay watershed that provide access to recreational facilities, natural areas, and cultural resources. The overview table on the preceding pages lists the properties by state.



Forest Glen Annex, Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Each entry begins with street directions to the DoD property. A general locator map for each DoD property is included; the installation is shown in green and marked with a gold star (other installations in the vicinity also are shown in green). Each entry also contains a list of the major units stationed at each DoD property and a historical description of the installation. Each entry concludes with a summary of the activities available at the installation.



Courtesy of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District

The information included in this directory is current as of April 1997. Please contact each installation prior to your visit to identify any access restrictions that may apply, hours of operation, or permit requirements (phone numbers are provided at the end of each entry). Also, be sure to consult local street maps when planning your visit.

Care of Resources at DoD Installations

As a major holder of public land in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, DoD strives to increase access for military personnel and the public to the Bay and its resources. Please remember that your stewardship of these resources is vital to protecting and restoring the Chesapeake Bay, and is required for DoD to keep these resources as accessible as possible. Please read the stewardship tips provided on the back cover of this brochure prior to enjoying the opportunities provided on DoD properties in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.



**ABERDEEN
PROVING GROUND**

**Aberdeen
MARYLAND**

Access Take Rt. 24 east off of I-95 for the Edgewood area and Rt. 22 east off of I-95 for the Aberdeen area.

Major units Army Ordnance Center and School, Test and Evaluation Command, Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Test Center (ATC), Chemical and Biological Defense Command (CBDCOMM).

Created by Presidential proclamation in 1917, APG contains numerous historic properties, including the Presbury Meeting House (ca. 1720) and the Gunpowder Meeting House (ca. 1840), and archaeological sites. There is also Pooles Island Lighthouse, two Historic Districts, and an Ordnance Museum.



Activities Museum, boating, fishing, walking trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point, historic properties, volunteer opportunities. Call (410) 278-5201.

ALMOND LAKE

**Hornell
NEW YORK**

Access From Hornell, 2 mi. N on NY 21.

Army Corps of Engineers

Almond Dam is located on Canacadea Creek, a tributary of the Canisteo River in the Finger Lakes region of New York. Construction of the dam was completed in 1949 to provide flood protection for Hornell and other downstream communities in the North Branch Susquehanna River basin. The lake covers approximately 124 acres with about 3 miles of shoreline. Recreational facilities located at Kanakadea Park are provided by Steuben County with the cooperation of the Corps of Engineers.



Activities Boating, fishing, nature trail, hunting and camping. Call (607) 324-3622.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Forestville
MARYLAND

Access 5 mi. SE of Washington, btw. the Beltway (I-495), Rt. 4, Rt. 5, and Rt. 223.

Major units 89th Airlift Wing, 459th Airlift Wing, Naval Air Facility - Washington, 113th Fighter Wing.

Camp Springs Army Airfield became operational in 1943. With the establishment of the Air Force as a separate service in 1947, the Airfield was renamed Andrews Air Force Base in honor of Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews. AAFB has been host for many command organizations, but was officially designated the 89th AW in 1991. The base became the home of Air Force One in 1961 and since then has provided safe reliable worldwide airlift and logistical support for the President, Vice-President, Cabinet members, and other high ranking U.S. and foreign officials.



Activities Swimming, nature trail, biking trails, camping, historic properties, including Chapel Two and Bell Chance Mansion, both of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Andrews AFB hosts a two day Department of Defense Open House and Air Show open to the public each May. Call (301) 981-1110 to inquire about public access.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Arlington
VIRGINIA

Access By Metro, Blue Line to Arlington national Cemetery station; by car from I-66 or I-395, take the George Washington Parkway to Memorial Bridge.

Currently 612 acres, Arlington National Cemetery was originally part of the 1,100-acre estate of General Robert E. Lee. The estate was confiscated in 1864 by the Union Army and sold to the federal government. In 1877, Lee's son took legal action against the United States for return of the property, claiming right of inheritance. The Supreme Court decided in his favor, and in 1883, he accepted the government's offer to buy the property for \$150,000 as full compensation. By the end of the Civil War, more than 16,000 soldiers were buried there. Although there are more than 100 national cemeteries, Arlington is the only national cemetery administered by the Army. Today, Arlington National Cemetery serves as the final resting place for over 225,000 military heroes.



Activities Visitors center, museum, walking trails, historic properties. Daily guided and self-guided tours of the cemetery, changing of the guard ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Call (703) 607-8052.

AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE Archbald PENNSYLVANIA

Access About 10 mi. upstream from Scranton on US 6.

Army Corps of Engineers

Aylesworth Creek Lake is located near East Jermyn and Archbald, in Lackawanna County in central Pennsylvania. The project was completed in 1970. Its primary purpose is to reduce flooding downstream on the Lackawanna River, which flows into the Susquehanna River. The recreation facilities are maintained by the Aylesworth Creek Reservoir Park Authority, created by the Boroughs of Archbald and Jermyn in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers. These facilities provide for both summer and winter recreation activities. Most of these facilities are located near the



southern end of the lake, near the dam.

Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beach, hiking trails, horse trails. Call (717) 876-8644.

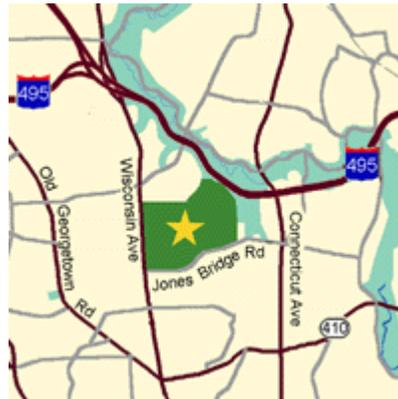
BETHESDA NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER

**Bethesda
MARYLAND**

Access By Metro, Red line to Medical Center Metro Station; by car, I-495 (Beltway) to 8901 Wisconsin Avenue.

Major units Armed Forces Radiobiological Research Institute, National Naval Dental Center, Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command, Naval Medical Research and Development Command.

The Bethesda Naval Medical Center was established at the dawn of World War II as the Navy's principal center for medical service, education, and research. Having outgrown its previous site in Washington, President Franklin Roosevelt selected a new site in rural Maryland; he even contributed sketches based on the Nebraska State Capitol (1924) designed by Bertram Goodhue. The 20-story Art Deco tower building that forms the centerpiece of the complex was built between 1939 and 1942. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Museum honors the President and his design.



Activities Museum, nature trail, Watchable Wildlife Program, historic property. Call (301)295-4611.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE

**Washington
D.C.**

Access In SE Washington, off of I-295 and Route 210.

Major units Defense Intelligence Agency, 11th Support Wing, U.S. Air Force Band, U.S. Air Force Honor Guard.

This air force base was established as the Flying Field at Anacostia in 1917 and officially dedicated as Bolling Field in 1918. This base supported pioneering flying activities in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1985, Bolling AFB was designated the headquarters for Air Force operations in the National Capital Region (now the Air Force District of Washington). Many of the facilities associated with early aviation at Bolling still stand today. The 11th Support Wing includes the Air Force Band and the Honor



Guard.

Activities Boating, fishing, walking trails, historic properties, including a National Register Historic District. Call (703) 545-6700.

CAMP PEARY (AFETA) Williamsburg
VIRGINIA

Access North of Williamsburg off of I-64.

Major units Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity.

Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity, Camp Peary, (NAVY) was established as a training installation for Seabees. Currently 9,274 acres in size, Camp Peary was originally the site of the country home and hunting lodge of Virginia's last Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore. In June of 1775, Dunmore left the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg to escape the increasing hostilities and retreated to Porto Bello; he was soon forced to abandon the property when patriots were seen approaching. The red-brick house that stands today was built around 1800, and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, nearly 50 other sites located on the installation are eligible for listing in the National Register.



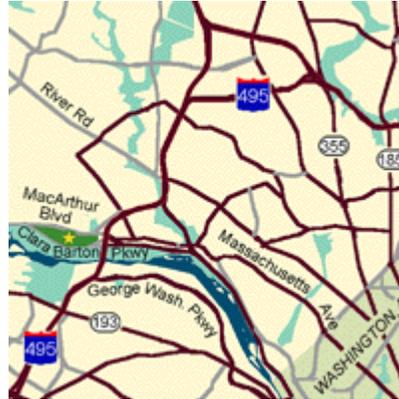
Activities Boating, fishing, walking trails, biking trails, hunting, camping, historic properties. Also 1,000 acres of fresh and saltwater marshes, Bald Eagle nests, Heron rookery, songbird monitoring. Recreation is restricted to military personnel and civilian employees only. Call (757)229-2121.

CARDEROCK DIVISION West Bethesda
(NSWC) MARYLAND

Access Located W of Washington, D.C. take the Clara Barton Parkway, exit 41, off the Washington Beltway (I-495).

Major units Signatures Directorate, Machinery Research and Development Directorate, Hydromechanics Directorate, and Ship System and Programs Directorate.

The Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division is a 183.6-acre property. It includes the David W. Taylor Model Basin at the Naval ship Research and Development Center, an Art Deco style building built in 1940 containing large towing basins for ship design, testing, and development. The Navy's first wind tunnels were constructed at this site, and the Navy's ship model collection is headquartered here.



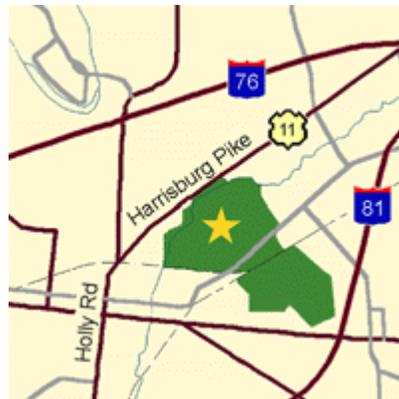
Activities Museum, historic properties, open houses, volunteer opportunities with tree planting and habitat restoration programs. In addition, future programs include natural trails, Nature Observation Points, and Watchable Wildlife Program. Call (301)227-2399.

CARLISLE BARRACKS Carlisle PENNSYLVANIA.

Access Located 18 mi. W of Harrisburg, take I-76 or I-81 to Carlisle. From I-76, take the Harrisburg/Carlisle Pike (U.S. Route 11); from I-81, take Holly Road to the Harrisburg Pike (Route 11).

Major units Army War College, Army Military History Institute, Center for Strategic Leadership, U.S. Army Garrison.

The first regular military garrison at Carlisle Barracks was established on May 30, 1757. In 1769, the post became an armory for the manufacture of muskets and ammunition. The Carlisle Indian Industrial School was established in 1879. Letort Spring Run, which flows through a portion of the 403-acre post, has been designated a scenic river by the State of Pennsylvania. The Omar N. Bradley Museum and the Hessian Guardhouse Museum (a historic property, ca. 1777) also are located here.



Activities Museum, fishing, historic properties. Call (717)245-3131.

CHEATHAM ANNEX Yorktown VIRGINIA

(FISC)

Access Located 8 mi. E of Williamsburg and 6 mi. N of Yorktown, take 1-64 to the Colonial Parkway.

Major units Storage and Warehousing facilities.

The Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Cheatham Annex, officially opened in 1943 as a storage depot, built on the site of a munitions plant. The 1,572-acre property includes 7 archaeological sites, Colonial grave sites, DuPont Company buildings built in 1910, and several World War II buildings.

Activities Fishing, beaches, walking trails, biking trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point, Watchable Wildlife Program, historic properties. Volunteer activities are varied. Call (757) 887-4000.



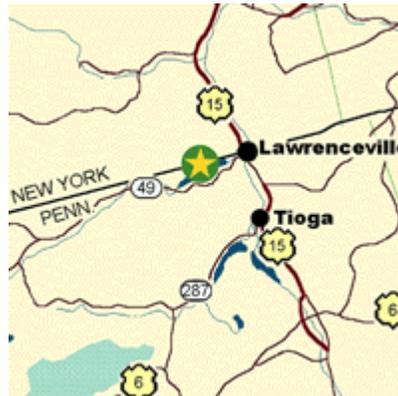
COWANESQUE LAKE

Lawrenceville
VIRGINIA.

Access Located near the PA/NY border, take US 15, between County Route 58052 and PA 49. Recreation areas on the south side are accessible from Route 49; those on the north side are accessible from Bliss Road (PA 58052).

Army Corps of Engineers

Cowanesque Lake is located in Tioga County in north-central Pennsylvania. The lake was completed in 1980 by damming the Cowanesque River, two miles upstream from its confluence with the Tioga River. Although the project was built primarily for flood control, recreation facilities were included in its design. Natural resources are managed by the Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission. These facilities include the Lawrence Picnic Area, Tompkins Campground, and South Shore Day Use Area, in addition to a number of scenic overlooks located around the lake.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beaches, walking trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point, volunteer opportunities. Call (717) 835-5281.

CURWENSVILLE LAKE

Curwensville
PENNSYLVANIA

Access From Clearfield, PA 879 to Curwensville, 4 mi. S on PA 453.

Army Corps of Engineers

Curwensville Lake is located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. The dam was constructed primarily to control runoff, provide flood control and improve the water quality downstream, but recreational facilities were also included in the design. The recreation area is managed by Clearfield County Municipal Services and Recreation Area; and wildlife is managed on 1,475 acres of the 2,635 acres by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The main recreation area occupies a broad peninsula at the eastern end of the lake near the dam.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beach, hiking trails, hunting, camping. Call (814) 236-2320 or (814) 765-2633.

DAHLGREN, NSWC

Dahlgren
VIRGINIA

Access Located off of Route 301 south of the Potomac River. From Washington D.C. take I-95 S, then Route 3 or Route 17 E to Route 301 N. From southern Maryland, take Route 301 S.

Major units Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division, Naval Space Command.

Established in 1918 as the Naval Proving Ground, the installation today consists of 4,300 acres including several miles of Potomac River shoreline. The installation contains over 200 buildings dating from World War I to the Cold War, as well as pre-military archaeological sites, Barnsfield Plantation, Hoe's Ferry Landing, and Pumpkin Neck Village.

Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, walking trails, biking trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point, marina. Also, Integrative Cultural and Natural Resources Program interpretive roadside panels describing living resources, and powerboat and sailboat rental. Call (703) 653-8531.



EAST SIDNEY LAKE

Sidney
NEW YORK

Access From Binghamton, E on I-88 to Unadilla, 5 mi. E on NY 357.

Army Corps of Engineers

East Sidney Lake is located four miles downstream of Franklin on Ouleout Creek, which flows into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. The dam was completed in 1950 to contain and control the runoff of flood waters from the drainage above the dam, providing flood control for communities in southern New York and eastern Pennsylvania. The lake has 6 miles of shoreline during summer months. The town of Sidney provides recreation facilities at the lake in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers. The annual canoe slalom is held downstream of the dam during October, when the drawdown of the lake provides enough water depth and velocity for whitewater canoeing.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beach, camping. Call (604) 563-8585.

FORT A.P. HILL

**Bowling Green
VIRGINIA**

Access 20 mi. Southeast of Fredericksburg; east of I-95 along Routes 2 and 17. Rt. 301 bisects the installation.

Major units Major East Coast training destination for active duty Army, Army Reserve and National Guard, Marine Corps, and Navy.

Activated in 1941 as a training and mobilization site for Army units deploying to North Africa and Europe for World War II, Fort A.P. Hill remains one of the Mid-Atlantic's premier training destinations. The installation features some 76,000 acres, much of it forested training and maneuver areas, and one of the finest range complexes in the Army. The installation features several small lakes and ponds.



Activities Fishing, biking, hunting, camping, wildlife watching, historic properties, and recreation cabins and lodging for military personnel. Call (804) 633-8219.

FORT BELVOIR

**Alexandria
VIRGINIA**

Access Located 18 mi. SW of Washington, east of I-95 along Routes 1, 235, 613, and 617.

Major units Defense Systems Management College, Army Management Staff College, Army Intelligence and Security Command, Army Criminal Investigation Command.

The installation incorporates the site of the former Belvoir Mansion (ca. 1736-1741), home of the Fairfax family. Military activity began in 1918, when the installation served as an engineering training post. A number of significant advances in Army engineering were developed here, including construction of the Army's first "transportable" nuclear power plant and the development of a radio-controlled bulldozer for uses in contaminated areas. The property is currently 8,656 acres in size.



Activities Boating, fishing, walking and biking trails, hunting, Nature Observation Point, Watchable Wildlife Program, historic properties, archeological sites, volunteer opportunities. Also Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge and Jackson Miles Abbot Refuge and hard-surfaced Pobick Loop Trail for wheelchair users and others with special needs. Call (703) 545-6700.

FORT DETRICK

**Frederick
MARYLAND**

Access From I-70 and I-270, take Route 15 North to West 7th Street.

Major units U.S. Army Medical Research, Development, Acquisition and Logistics Command.

This installation was established in 1943 on the site of a former airfield used by the National Guard. The property contains the historic Nallin Farm (ca. 1835) and a bank barn and spring house that date before 1798. Also, the One-Million Liter Test Sphere (#527), a Cold War property, was used from 1951 to 1970 for aerobiological studies of agents highly pathogenic to man and animals; the largest such structure in the world, the Test Sphere is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the installation encompasses 1,200 acres.



Activities Fishing, walking trails, historic properties, including the Nallin Farm, which is listed on the National Register. Call (301) 619-

8000.

FORT EUSTIS

Newport News
VIRGINIA

Access Located between Williamsburg and Newport News, take I-64 or Route 60 to Route 105.

Major units Army Training and Doctrine Command, Army Forces Command (7th Transportation Group), Health Services Command.

The first fort at this site, Fort Crafford, was built in 1861 on the orders of General Robert E. Lee; it was intended to control the advance of Union shipping and prevent Union landings during the Civil War. The Army purchased the property in 1918 in response to World War I. It became a permanent Army post named Fort Eustis in 1923, and served as a federal prison for bootleggers in the 1930s. The Transportation School was moved to Fort Eustis in 1946. Today, the installation contains numerous historic and prehistoric sites, including an 18th century brick home, Civil War fortifications, and a colonial brickyard.



Activities Army Transportation Museum, boating, fishing, beaches, hunting, historic properties, and salt-water marsh. Call (757) 878-2565.

FORT LEE

Hopewell
VIRGINIA

Access Located 3 mi. from Petersburg and 25 mi. S of Richmond, take I-295 to Route 36 or Route 144.

Major units Army Combined Arms Support Command; Quartermaster Center and School; 23rd Quartermaster Brigade, Army Logistics Management College, Defense Commissary Agency, Readiness Group Lee, Gerow Army Reserve Center, Army Information Systems Software Center - Lee, 49th Quartermaster Group.

Named for General Robert E. Lee, the first Camp Lee was established in 1917 shortly after the beginning of World War I, but it was transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia after the war. In 1940, construction was initiated to support U.S. efforts in World War II. It was renamed Fort Lee in 1950 and was designated the permanent home of the Quartermaster



Training Center. Fort Lee today is 5,430 acres in size. The fort includes the Quartermaster Museum.

Activities Museum, walking and biking trails, hunting, camping, Outdoor Recreation Program and Bald Eagle Protection Program, historic properties, including archaeological sites. Petersburg National Battlefield Park is contiguous to the installation. Call (804) 765-3000.

FORT McNAIR

Washington
D.C.

Access Located in SW Washington, accessible from 4th and P Streets.

Major units Headquarters, U.S. Military District of Washington, National Defense University, Inter-American Defense College.

Located at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, Greenleaf Point has been viewed as a strategic location since the founding of the nation. Established in 1791 as an arsenal and burned by the British in 1814, this fort is now a National Historic Site. The trial and execution of the four Lincoln assassination conspirators were held here in 1865. Today, Fort McNair is headquarters of the Military District of Washington, which is responsible for contingency and ceremonial support in the National Capital Region. The fort sits on 98 acres in a park-like setting.



Activities Recreation facilities available to DoD personnel. Call (703) 545-6700.

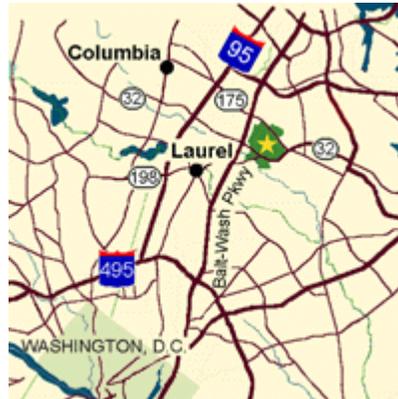
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Laurel
MARYLAND

Access Located halfway between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, MD, take 1-95 or the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to Routes 32, 175, or 198 (Fort Meade Road).

Major units 694th Intelligence Group (Air Force), Naval Security Group Activity, National Security Agency, Defense Information School.

Fort Meade was established in 1917 to house and train draftees for World War I. It was renamed Fort Leonard Wood in 1928, but public outcry resulted in the permanent designation of the post as Fort Meade the following year. The installation encompasses over 5,400 acres. The Fort Meade Army Museum (Building 4674) was established in 1963 as the first Army museum. The Checkitout program (Building 2724) provides access for DoD personnel and the families to outdoor recreational equipment.



Activities Museum, a Watchable Wildlife Program is being planned. Fishing, hunting and walking tours are available through Patuxent Research Refuge (301497-5582). Call (301) 677-8261.

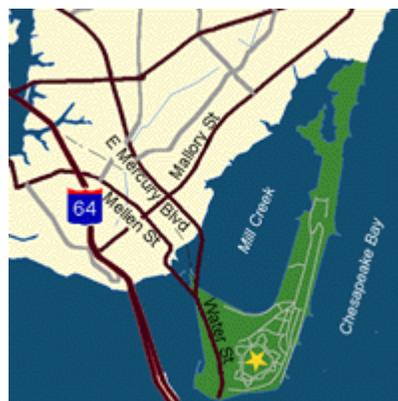
FORT MONROE

Hampton
VIRGINIA

Access Located at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula, 3 mi. N of Norfolk, from 1-64 take Mallory Street to either Mellen Street or East Mercury Boulevard.

Major units Headquarters, Army Training and Doctrine Command, Naval Surface Weapons Center, U.S. Army Cadet Command; Joint Warfighting Center.

A stockade, called Fort Algernonne, was built on the point (called Old Comfort Point) in 1609, two years after the establishment of nearby Jamestown. A new fort, Fort George, was constructed in 1727, but it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1749. After the Civil War, Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was held captive here in cell that is now part of the Casemate Museum. Constructed of 25-foot walls forming an irregular hexagon and surrounded by a waterfilled moat, the fort is now a National Historic Landmark. The Beaux Arts style Chamberlain Hotel was built in 1928 and was designed by prominent Richmond architect Marcellus Wright.



Activities Museum, fishing, swimming, beaches, walking trails, biking trails, camping, Nature Observation Point, historic properties, and self-guided walking tours. Call (804) 727-2111.

FORT MYER

Arlington
VIRGINIA

Access Adjacent to Arlington National Cemetery, accessible from I-66 via Route 50 (Arlington Boulevard) or 1-395 via Route 27 (Washington Boulevard).

Major units 3rd U.S. Infantry (Old Guard), U.S. Army Band, Fort Myer Military Police Company, HQ Co., U.S. Army, HQ and HQ Co., U.S. Army Garrison.

Along with Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer (256 acres) occupies part of the former estate of General Robert E. Lee. Initially established as Fort Whipple in 1863, the name was changed to Fort Myer in 1881 honoring Brigadier General Albert J. Myer, the Army's first chief signal officer. In 1887, the Signal Corps was replaced by the Cavalry. In 1908, Orville Wright made the first military test flight at the Fort Myer parade ground. The post commander's house (Quarters One) was built in 1899, but since 1908 has served as residence for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In addition, both the Army and Air Force Chiefs of Staff reside in historic military quarters on the fort. In addition, both the Army and Air Force Chiefs of Staff reside in historic military quarters on the fort.



Activities See Arlington National Cemetery; contact Fort Myer Outdoor Recreation at (703) 545-6700.

FORT STORY

Virginia Beach
VIRGINIA

Access Located at Cape Henry, take 1-64 to Route 60 (Shore Drive).

Major units 11th Transportation Battalion, Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training and Evaluation Unit, Marine Corps Amphibious Reconnaissance School and the 18th Field Hospital (USAR).

The Cape Henry Memorial Cross marks the approximate site where the Jamestown settlers first landed in the New World on April 26, 1607. The fort is home of the first U.S. Government funded building, the sandstone Cape Henry Lighthouse, built in 1793. Fort Story is a subinstallation of the U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis. It is the Army's Logisticover-the-Shore (LOTS) training site. The installation is now 1,451 acres in size.



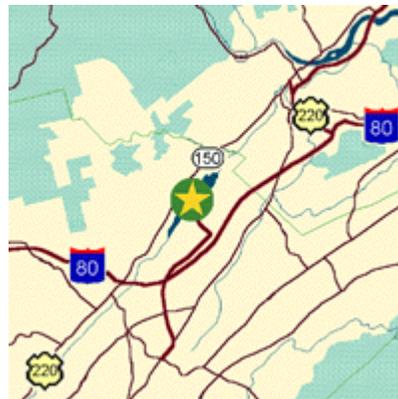
Activities Fishing, swimming, beaches, camping, historic properties, including the Cape Henry Lighthouse, which is open for tours (757-422-9421). Fort Story is adjacent to the First Landing, Seashore State Park and Natural Area. Call (757) 422-7601 or (757) 422-7305.

FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS LAKE Howard PENNSYLVANIA

Access From 1-80, exit 23, 10 mi. N on PA 150.

Army Corps of Engineers

Foster Joseph Sayers Lake is located on Bald Eagle Creek in Centre County, Pennsylvania. The dam is one of four dams built by the Corps for flood control in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River basin. The dam was completed in 1969. Recreation is provided by Bald Eagle State Park, which is 5,900 acres. The park was a joint development by the Corps of Engineers, the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and the Borough of Howard. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is restoring and preserving the village of Curtin and the Eagle Ironworks, at the southern end of the dam.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beach, hiking trails, hunting, camping, marina. Call (814) 625-2775.

INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NSWC Indian Head MARYLAND

Access Located at 101 Strauss Avenue south of Indian Head, accessible from Route 210 or from Route 301 via Indian Head LaPlata Road.

Major units Naval Ordnance Center, Naval School of Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Center.

Located at the confluence of Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River, the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Division was first established in 1890 as the Naval Proving Ground. It thus has the longest history of any Naval ordnance facility in the nation. This installation also operates the Navy Ordnance Environmental Support Office, which supports Navy-wide compliance with environmental regulations involving ordnance. This office is unique within the Navy and has been designated a Center of Excellence.



Activities Museum, fishing, walking trails, hunting, Nature Observation Point. Call (301) 743-4000.

JENNINGS-RANDOLPH LAKE Cumberland MARYLAND

Access From Cumberland, south on U.S. 220 to U.S. 50, west to WV 42, and north to WV 46E. Follow project signs.

Army Corps of Engineers

Jennings-Randolph Lake is located in extreme western Maryland on the West Virginia border. Originally named Bloomington Lake when it was constructed in the 1970s, the name was changed to Jennings-Randolph Lake in 1986. The dam and lake are located on North Branch of the Potomac River. The dam improves the water quality for the river downstream, which used to be acidic due to acid mine drainage. Recreational facilities are located in West Virginia and Maryland.



Activities Boating, fishing, walking trails, camping, hunting, Nature Observation Point, natural resources education program. Call (304) 355-2346.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE Hampton

BASE

VIRGINIA

Access Located 3 mi. N of Hampton, take 1-64 to Route 134 (Magruder Boulevard) to Commander Shepard Boulevard.

Major units Air Combat Command, 1st Fighter Wing.

Established as Langley Field in 1916, this installation is the oldest continually active air base in the nation. The first wind tunnel in the U.S. was constructed at Langley in 1920, the infamous airship *Roma*, which crashed and burned during its first test flight with new engines in 1922, was stationed here, and, in 1992, Langley regained its prominent position in military land-based air power when the Air Combat Command was activated. The property is now 5,411 acres in size.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, camping, Nature Observation Point, historic properties, walking tours. Also volunteer opportunities, including participation in the annual "Clean the Bay Day" on the Back River in June. Call (757) 764-9990.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT

Chambersburg
PENNSYLVANIA

Access Located between Chambersburg and Shippensburg, take I-81 or Route 11 to Route 997.

Major units US AMC Central Systems Design Activity-East, US AMC Area Calibration and Repair Center, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office.

The post was established in 1942 as an ammunitions depot, but it subsequently became the largest installation in the Field Service Division of the Ordnance Corps. The James Findley House (Building #505), which was built ca. 1778, is located on the installation; this 2 1/2-story limestone farmhouse is on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the Depot consists of 19,243 acres.



Activities Fishing, hunting, historic properties. Call (717) 267-5102.

LITTLE CREEK, NAB

Norfolk
VIRGINIA

Access Take I-64 to Route 13, then Route 60 W.

Major units Naval Beach Group Two, Special Warfare Communities, Amphibious Construction Battalion.

Established in 1941 as an early amphibious training center in anticipation of landing on the northern African shores during World War II. Today, the installation consists of 8,600 acres.

Activities Open to public: Nature trails, Watchable Wildlife Observation Deck, birdwatching. Open only to NAB personnel and residents: Boating, fishing, swimming, beach use, hunting, camping. Volunteers participate in Clean the Bay Day. Also, a "Checklist of Bird Species" is available, indicating times of years that each species is present. Call (757) 464-7062 or 464-7923 for the Public Affairs Office.



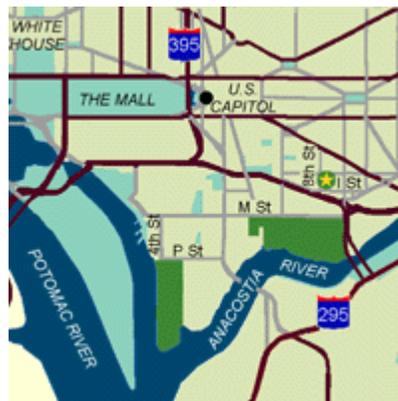
MARINE CORPS BARRACKS Washington D.C.

Access Located in SE Washington at 8th and I Streets. By Metro, take the orange or blue line to the Eastern Market station or the green line to the Navy Yard station.

Major units U.S. Marine Band, U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, U.S. Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon, U.S. Marine Color Guard.

Established in 1801, the site of the Marine Corps Barracks was chosen by Thomas Jefferson. The Marine Corps Barracks was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. Since 1801, it has been the home of the U.S. Marine Band—"the President's own"—which performs at official State ceremonies.

Activities Occasional public tours (call for group information), free military parades at 8 p.m. Tuesdays and Friday evenings during summer, free band concerts 8 p.m. Wednesday evenings (East Plaza of the U.S. Capitol Building) and Sunday evenings (Sylvan Theater at the Washington Monument) during the summer. Call (202) 433-4073.



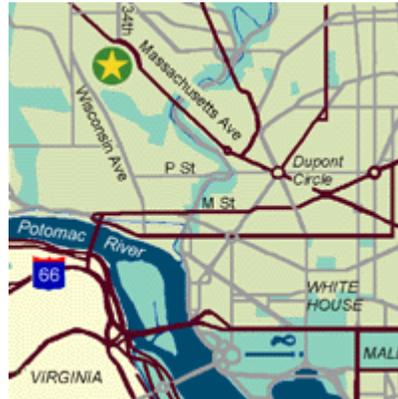
NAVAL OBSERVATORY

Washington
D.C.

Access Located in NW Washington at 34th Street and Massachusetts Avenue at Observatory Circle. The pedestrian entrance is located off of Massachusetts Avenue; no parking on installation, but parking is available along the adjacent streets

Major units Vice Presidential Residence, Naval Observatory, Naval Astronomical Library.

The Observatory was moved from downtown Washington to its present location in 1893. The "Admiral's House" that now serves as the Vice Presidential residence was built in that same year. The Observatory contains one of the leading astronomical libraries in the world, with 75,000 volumes. The Atomic Clock has served as the Master Clock for the United States since 1966. Accurate to one-billionth of a second per day, atomic time can be verified by calling (202) 762-1401.



Activities Historic buildings, including a National Historic Landmark District, public tours of museum, library observatory facilities, and the Atomic Clock every Monday evening at 8:30 p.m. Call (202) 762-1467 for tour information.

NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth
VIRGINIA

Access of I-64 and Route 264 in downtown Portsmouth, the main gate is located at Effington Street and Portsmouth Boulevard.

Major units Naval Shipyard, Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair Portsmouth.

Norfolk Naval Shipyard is the oldest naval shipyard in the nation. Originally a private ship repair facility on the Elizabeth River in 1767, the shipyard lists several facilities on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Dry Dock, the first dry-dock in the western hemisphere, and several military quarters. It originally served both the British Royal Navy and commercial interests before being taken over by Virginia during the American Revolution. When the U.S. Navy was established in 1798, it leased the property for three years before purchasing it in 1801. Norfolk Navy Shipyard



today occupies 294 acres in Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Chesapeake, and works on as many as 55 ships on a given day, more than any other public or private shipyard.

Activities Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum and historic properties. Check for public access policies. Call (757) 396-9550.

NORFOLK NAVAL BASE

Norfolk
VIRGINIA

Access Located in the Sewells Point area of Norfolk, from I-64 take Route 337 or Route 564.

Major units Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic Fleet, Fleet Marine Force, Naval Air Station Norfolk, Naval Station Norfolk.

Established in 1917, the base includes close to 400 World War I and World War II buildings. It also includes a historic district of buildings representative of regional architecture, which were built for the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. In 1910, pioneer pilot Richard Ely became the first person to pilot a takeoff from a ship, which eventually led to the development of the modern aircraft carrier. Today, the facility occupies 3,327 acres and includes the Hampton Roads Naval Museum and a nature walk in the Monkey Bottom wetlands adjacent to the Norfolk Visitor Center



Activities Museum, boating, fishing, Nature Observation Point, Watchable Wildlife Program, historic properties, walking tours, and open houses. Call (804) 444-0000.

OCEANA NAVAL AIR STATION

Virginia Beach
VIRGINIA

Access Take I-64 or Atlantic Avenue to Route 44. Take First Colonial Road south exit to Virginia Beach Boulevard. Virginia Beach Boulevard east to Oceana Boulevard.

Major units Commander Fighter Wing Atlantic.

The land was purchased in 1940 for an auxiliary airfield, but World War II expanded its military role. Construction increased significantly following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and it became a Naval Auxiliary Air Station. In 1953 it became a Naval Air Station, and in 1957 it was designated a master jet base, with the longest runways in the Tidewater region. The



installation also includes the Owl's Creek Watchable Wildlife viewing area, an overlook and information deck on a scenic salt-marsh preserve.

Activities Nature center, museum, boating (small electric motor only), fishing, walking trails, horse trails, hunting, Nature Observation Point, Watchable Wildlife Program, Natural Resources Education Program, and volunteer opportunities. Call (757) 433-3438.

PATUXENT RIVER (NAS)

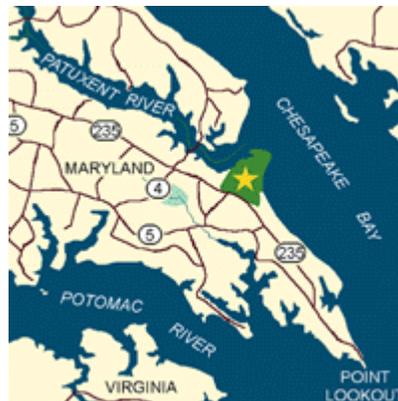
Patuxent River
MARYLAND

Access Located 60 mi. SE of Washington and 35 mi. S of Waldorf, MD, off of Route 235.

Major units Flight Test and Engineering Group, Naval Air Station, Naval Air Warfare Center, and 50 tenant commands.

The Patuxent River Naval Air Station was established in 1942 to centralize air testing facilities. In 1944, test flights of the first alljet powered airplane were conducted here. The Naval Test Pilot School was established at the base in 1958. Today, the base encompasses 6,400 acres of land bordering the Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent River. The Naval Air Test and Evaluation Museum is located just outside of the main gate.

Activities Visitor/nature center, museum, boating, fishing, beaches, walking trails, horse trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point, Watchable Wildlife Program, natural resource educational programs, historic properties, volunteer opportunities. Access is restricted to military, employees, and sponsored guests. Call (301) 342-7512 ext 14.



PENTAGON

Arlington
VIRGINIA

Access By Metro, blue or yellow line to Pentagon Station; by car, visitor parking is located off I-395 at Hayes Street.

Major units Department of Defense.

The Pentagon was constructed between 1941 and 1943 on a site adjacent to Arlington National Cemetery. Construction of the building required over 40,000 concrete piles, 5.5 million cubic yards of dirt, and 680,000 tons of sand and gravel for making 435,000 cubic yards of concrete. The five-side design that gives the Pentagon its name also makes the building very efficient given its immense size. The Pentagon houses 23,000 employees and has 17.5 miles of corridors, yet it only takes 7 minutes to walk from one point on the Pentagon to another. The Pentagon building covers 29 acres (with a 5-acre center courtyard) but the entire complex occupies 280 acres of land.



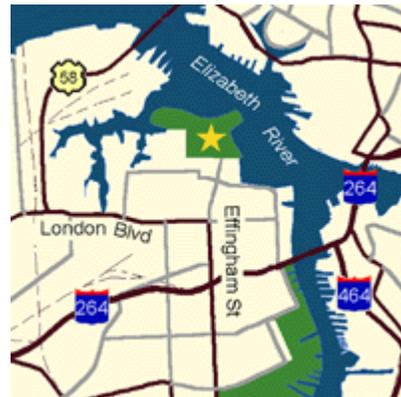
Activities Historic property, National Historic Landmark, parade grounds, manna (at Columbia Island). Public guided tours available Monday-Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Tours begin at the Metro (Pentagon Station) entrance, and a valid ID is required. Call (703) 695-1776.

PORTSMOUTH (NMC)

Portsmouth
VIRGINIA

Access Off of Route 264 in downtown Portsmouth, on Effingham Street.

The Naval Medical Center, Portsmouth is located on the Elizabeth River on the original site of Fort Nelson, constructed in the 1776 as colonial defense fortification. In 1827, some of the bricks from the abandoned fort were used in the construction of the new naval hospital to reduce costs; by 1830, a portion of Building One was occupied. In continuous use since that time, the Naval Medical Center, Portsmouth is the oldest hospital in the U.S. Navy and Building One has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Due to the war effort, the hospital expanded greatly during WWI and WWII, and again in 1990 with a new high rise facility. Currently construction of a new acute care facility, being built under MILCON P-002 is underway and due to open in 1998. The installation occupies 112 acres.



Activities Boating, fishing, Nature Observation Point, historic properties, including a cemetery,

Hospital Point and Building One (National Historic Landmark), and several National Register eligible properties, walking tours, open house. Call (757) 398-7986 (Public Affairs) or 398-5008.

QUANTICO MARINE CORPS BASE

Quantico
VIRGINIA

Access Located approx. 30 mi. S of Washington, D.C. off of Route I and I-95.

Major units Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Marine Corps Systems Command.

The name "Quantico" derives from the language of the Manohoac branch of the Algonquian Indians and means "by the large stream," in this case the Potomac River. The installation was established as a Marine Base in 1917, and in 1920 the Marine Corps Schools were founded here. Amphibious warfare techniques used in World War II were developed here by the tactical units that later became the Fleet Marine Force. The installation encompasses 60,000 acres, and includes the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum.



Activities Museum, boating, fishing, walking trails, biking trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point, historic properties. Also wildlife viewing area, observation/information deck and hiking trail on Chopawamsic Creek for bird/nature observation, and the Breckenridge Oak Protection Project adjacent to Breckenridge Hall. Call (703) 640-2121.

RAYSTOWN LAKE

Hesston
PENNSYLVANIA

Access From Huntingdon, take Route 26 S; major recreation areas are accessible off of Route 26 at Hesston, Marklesburg, and Entriken (via Route 994).

Army Corps of Engineers

Raystown Lake is located in south-central Pennsylvania on the Raystown Branch about five miles upstream of its confluence with the Juniata River. In addition to flood protection provided by the dam and lake, recreation facilities and an enhanced fishery were included in the project's design. The lake was opened for recreation in 1975. The Seven Points Recreation Area and Lake Raystown Resort are the two major recreation areas, but additional facilities are located around the lake.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beaches, hiking trails, hunting, camping, overlooks, environmental education and interpretive programs. There also are marinas and volunteer opportunities. Call (814) 658-3405.

SUGAR GROVE (NSGA)

Sugar Grove
WEST VIRGINIA

Access From I-81 at Harrisonburg, Virginia, take Route 33 W to Brandywine, WV, then Route 21 South.

Major units Naval Security Group Activity, Branch Medical Clinic.

The installation occupies 600 acres in Pendleton County, West Virginia adjacent to the South Fork South Branch Potomac River and the George Washington National Forest. The installation is divided into two parcels. The operations site contains extremely sloping terrain. The support site, however, is located on the floodplain of the river where most of the recreation opportunities at the installation are available.



Activities Fishing, swimming, walking trails, biking trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point. Call (304) 249-6304 to inquire about public access.

TIOGA-HAMMOND LAKES

Tioga
PENNSYLVANIA

Access Located 28 mi. S of Corning, NY, and just north of Mansfield, PA at the intersection of PA 287 and US 15.

Army Corps of Engineers

The Tioga-Hammond Lakes are located in Tioga County in north central Pennsylvania. The lakes were completed in the 1979 by damming the Tioga River and Crooked Creek. The project was built primarily for flood control but recreational facilities were included in its design. The main recreation areas are Ives Run (Hammond Lake) off of PA Route 287 and Lambs Creek (Tioga Lake) off of US Route 6. Natural resources are managed by the Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beach, walking trails, biking trails, hunting, camping, Nature Observation Point, natural resources education program, volunteer opportunities. Call (717) 835-5281.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

**Annapolis
MARYLAND**

Access From Route 50 take Rowe Blvd. Exit. Go straight on Rowe Blvd across College Creek. Left onto College Ave., then right onto King George St. Head straight to USNA gate.

Major units Brigade of Midshipmen.

Established as an Army post (Fort Severn) in the early 19th century, the property was acquired by the Navy in 1845 for the new Naval School. In 1850, it was designated the U.S. Naval Academy, and several buildings from that period remain today. Architect Ernest Flagg prepared a Beaux Arts plan and several prominent buildings for the Academy around the turn of the century. The original 10-acre site has since been expanded to 338 acres, including a 200 acre conservation area and a 100 acre golf course. There is also an 800-acre dairy farm 15 miles from the Naval Academy. The U.S. Naval Academy Museum was established in 1845 as the Naval School Lyceum. Today, the museum is located in Preble Hall and contains extensive collections, including art and sculpture, associated with Naval history and technology.



Activities Visitors center, museum, boating,

fishing, camping, Nature Observation Point, historic properties, tours/open houses, volunteer opportunities. Call (410) 293-1000.

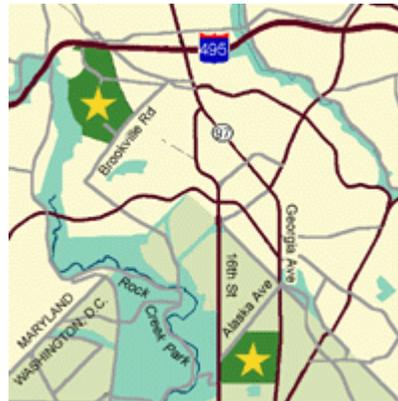
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Washington
D.C.

Access Located in NW Washington at 7100 Georgia Ave.; between 16th St. and Alaska Ave. Forest Glen Annex is in Forest Glen, MD, between I-495, Rock Creek Park, and Brookville Road.

Major units Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

The hospital was completed in 1908 and the first patients were admitted in 1909. Originally an Army hospital, Walter Reed was designated an Army Medical Center in 1923. The popular Hoff Memorial Fountain was added in 1935. The complex was expanded during World War II to include the Forest Glen Annex, formerly the Forest Inn hotel which was converted to the National Park Seminary for women in 1894. Additional buildings were added by the 1930s, including eclectic sorority houses, each of which was built in a different style, such as a Japanese pagoda and a Dutch windmill. Along with the fanciful landscape design for the 23-acre property, all of these buildings are included in the National Park Seminary Historic District. When the property was annexed, it was converted to a convalescent center and living quarters.



Activities Armed Forces Medical Museum, trails, historic properties. Call (202) 782-2200.

WASHINGTON NAVAL STATION

Washington
D.C.

Access The main gate is located at 9th and M Streets in SE Washington; by Metro, take the green line to the Navy Yard Station.

Major units Naval District Washington; Military Sealift Command; Navy Band; Naval Criminal Investigative Service.

The site of the Naval Station was first used in 1799 as a shipbuilding yard. In 1803, Thomas Jefferson designated the Navy Yard as the home port of the entire U.S. fleet. It was renamed the Washington Navy Yard in 1964 and the Washington Naval Station in 1997. Today, the Naval Station remains the longest, continually-operated federal facility in the country. Historic properties include the Conunandant's house (1804) and the Latrobe Gate (ca. 1806) on M Street, and museums include both the Navy and Marine Corps museums and historical centers.



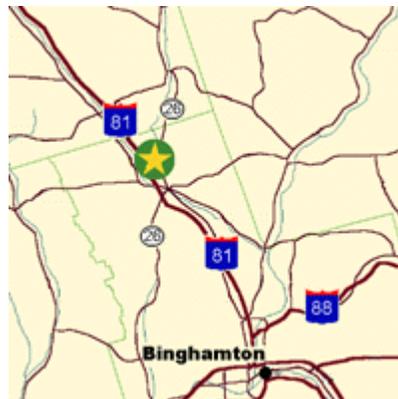
Activities Museums, historic buildings, including historic quarters, historic shop tours. Also volunteer opportunities include the annual "Make a Difference Day" assisting in the Anacostia River clean-up. Call (202) 433-2218.

WHITNEY POINT LAKE **Whitney Point NEW YORK**

Access From Binghamton, 20 mi. N on I-81, 3 mi. N on NY 26.

Army Corps of Engineers

Whitney Point Lake is located on the Otselic River in Broome County, New York. The Otselic River flows into the Tioughnioga River, which flows into the Chenango River, which then flows into the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. The dam was completed in 1942. Recreation is available at Dorchester Park and Upper Lisle Campgrounds which are operated by Broome County. Fish and wildlife in the whole reservoir are managed by the State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation.



Activities Boating, fishing, swimming, beach, hiking trails, biking trail, hunting, camping. Call (607) 692-4612.

YORKTOWN NAVAL WEAPONS STATION **Yorktown VIRGINIA**

Access Located 5 mi. S of Williamsburg, from I-64 take the Colonial Parkway to Yorktown.

Major units Naval Submarine Torpedo Facility, Yorktown; Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Yorktown Detachment; Naval Ophthalmic Support & Training Activity.

The Henry Lee family first settled this property in 1641, and the Lee House (Kiskiack) was built in the late 17th century; a rare survival of an early Virginia country house, it still stands on the installation. Yorktown and the York River were both sites of extensive military activity during the American Revolution; the Yorktown Battlefield is nearby. The installation was established in 1918 as a mine manufacturing plant during World War I. At the time, it was the largest naval reservation in the world. The name of the installation was changed to US Naval Weapons Station in 1958. Today, the installation encompasses approximately 10,624 acres.



Activities Fishing, hunting, historic properties, including the Lee House and the Mason Row Officers' Quarters, volunteer opportunities, including the annual York River Beach Cleanup and quarterly cleanups of Estuarine Research Reserves (i.e. Catlett Islands). Call (757) 887-4444.

Further reading...

Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake. By Paul A. Shackel and Barbara J. Little. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C., 1994.

Turning the Tide: Saving the Chesapeake Bay. By Tom Horton and William M. Eichbaum. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation and Island Press, Washington D.C. 1991.

Chesapeake Bay, Nature of the Estuary: A Field Guide. By Christopher P White. Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, Maryland, 1989.

The Insiders' Guide to Virginia's Chesapeake Bay. By Suzy Adams Dixon and Sally Kirby Hartman. The Insiders' Guides. Inc., Mantos, North Carolina, 1995.

Adventuring in the Chesapeake Bay Area. The Sierra Club Travel Guide to the Tidewater Country of Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. By John Bowen. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, California, 1990.

Chesapeake Bay: Introduction to an Ecosystem. By U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Chesapeake Bay Program, Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Printed by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the Chesapeake Bay Program, 1995.

A Sierra Club Naturalist's Guide to the Piedmont. By Michael A. Godfrey. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, California, 1980.

A Sierra Club Naturalist's Guide to the Middle Atlantic Coast. By Bill Perry. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, California, 1980.

Commoners, Tribute, and Chiefs: The Development of Algonquin Culture in the Potomac Valley. By Stephen R. Potter. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1993

Valley of Opportunity: Economic Culture along the Upper Susquehanna, 1700-1800. By Peter C. Marshall. Cornell University Press, New York, 1991.

The Noblest Bay: 11,000 Years of Chesapeake History. Brochure produced by the National Park Service and the Chesapeake Bay Program.

For more information on the Chesapeake Bay Program, please contact:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Environmental
Protection
Chesapeake Bay Program Coordinator
Rachel Carson State Office Building
P.O Box 2063
Harrisburg, PA 17105
(717) 787-4686

Commonwealth of Virginia
Chesapeake Bay Office
Department of Environmental Quality
202 N. 9th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 692-3245

District of Columbia
Department of Consumer and
Regulatory Affairs
Environmental Regulation
Administration
2100 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue
SE, Suite 203
Washington, D.C. 20020
(202) 645-6059 ext. 3086

State of Maryland
580 Taylor Avenue, D-2
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 260-8630

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chesapeake Bay Program Office

Department of Defense
Chesapeake Bay Program Coordinator

410 Severn Avenue, Suite 109
Annapolis, Maryland 21403
(410) 267-5700
1 -800-YOUR-BAY

Commander, Naval Base Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-2797
(757) 322-2895

Also visit the Chesapeake Bay Program
Office Homepage at:
<http://www.epa.gov/docs/r3chespk>

Stewardship Tips

We encourage you to enjoy the Bay and its tributaries on DoD lands. In return, please be a good steward and practice sound conservation. By being responsible, you can enjoy the Bay now and in the future.

When enjoying recreational activities on public lands or on the water:

- Put trash in appropriate containers or take it home
- Avoid oil and fuel spills
- Use a portable toilet and dispose of waste properly
- When fishing or crabbing, take only what you can use and practice catch and release
- Walk only on designated paths

You can also help protect the Bay at home:

- Conserve water by using it sparingly and fixing leaky fixtures promptly
- Use non-toxic cleaning products
- Drive less by combining trips, carpooling, riding bicycles, and using mass transportation
- Get involved by participating in community projects to protect the environment

Volunteer opportunities to care for the natural and cultural resources on DoD properties are available at many installations. Please call to find out how you can contribute to DoD's efforts to restore and maintain our resources.

If each person becomes a steward of the Bay, the cumulative positive impacts will be tremendous.

*This brochure was prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
for the Department of the Navy, Atlantic Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command*