One of the largest towns on the river between Washington and Cumberland dating from a royal grant in 1753. First a ferry in the 1820s and later a wood covered bridge crossed the Potomac to Virginia. The bridge was burned by Confederates in 1861, but a Union pontoon bridge replaced it. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built its eastern switching center and repair shops here starting in 1890. The town has a railroad museum, grocery stores, and a town park with camping, water, restrooms, showers, a boat ramp, and fishing for bass, crappie, catfish, carp, and sunfish.

**Everhart's Mill Site**: Location of 19th Century blacksmith shop.

**Hobo Jungle**: Once the most popular hobo gathering spot in the region; famous in the 1920s and 1930s.

**SHENANDOAH**

Largest tributary of the Potomac, the Shenandoah drains a rich, historic valley of Virginia known for its prosperous farms and famous families. The South Fork rises in Augusta County, Virginia, beginning a winding course, joining with the North Fork near Front Royal, and coiling through the countryside for 140 miles. To navigate the rapids near Harpers Ferry, the Patowmack Company deepened a river channel for use as a bypass canal, 580 yards long. It was later used for industry on Virginius Island, an industrial center that has an excellent trail through it now. The mills and residences were once the Town of Virginius, later absorbed into Harpers Ferry. Challenging whitewater canoeing for experienced paddlers can be found above Harpers Ferry in both the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers.