The material in this file is excerpted from the following sources:

Maryland War of 1812 Battlefields, Selected Skirmishes, Encampments, Earthworks and Riot Sites. R.E. Eshelman, 2000;

Maryland Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Battlefields/ Skirmish and Associated Historic Properties Survey. Eshelman *et al*, 2002).

Appendices: Site Lists

length bleeding under eight galling wounds and unable to stand he was carried off the battle ground, whilst his heroic little band pressed by superior numbers was forced to retreat. [opposite side] Eminently characterized by cool intrepidity Capt. WILLIAMS evinced during this short but severe contest those military requisites which qualify the officer for command and, of his sphere of action was too limited to attract the admiration of the World, it was sufficiently expanded to crown him with the approbation of his Country, and to afford to his Brethren in arms, an example as highly useful, as his exit has sealed with honor the life of a PATRIOT SOLDIER. [end] Here lie the remains of JOHN WILLIAMS Late a Captain in the Corps of U.S. Marines. Was born in Stafford County, Virginia in the 25 August 1765 and died on the 29 September 1812 Camp new Hope in East Florida. [end] The body of the deceased was removed to this spot over which his Brother Officers of the Marine Corps have used this Pile to be erected in testimony of his worth and of their mournful admiration of this gallant and

Arnold (intersection of College Parkway and Shore Acres Road Anne Arundel County). Home grave of War of 1812 veteran Pvt. John Arnold.

Ballards Landing - see lower Marlboro.

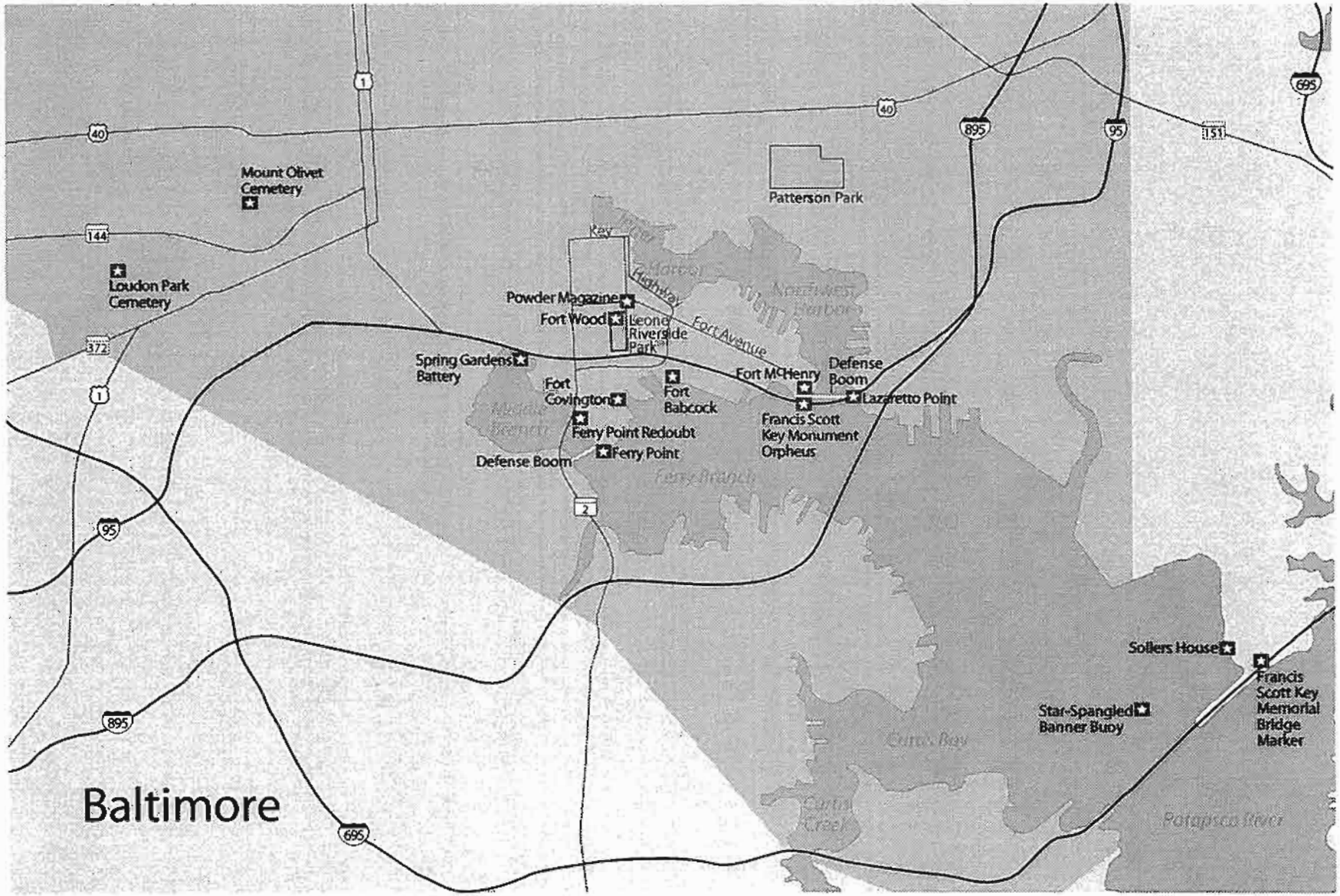
Baltimore (Baltimore City). The City of Baltimore was threatened by the British in both 1813 and 1814, with the an actual attack being attempted in 1814. The famous bombardment of September 13-14, 1814, led to the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key, who was aboard a ship in the Patapsco River, having come out to the British fleet to negotiate the release of Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlboro. Twice in 1813, a Royal Navy squadron moved up the Patapsco River within sight of Baltimore, alarming the city and causing the forts to be manned. On both those occasions, the British did not attack, in part due to lack of adequate forces (April 16 and August 8, 1813). The August 1813 appearance of the British fleet near Baltimore caused Fort McHenry commander Major George Armistead to commission a gigantic flag from Mary Pickersgill--the flag that would be the subject of Key's famous poem a year later. On September 11, 1814, the Royal Navy entered the Patapsco River and the British made an unsuccessful land and sea attack on the city. In early 1815, when word of peace with England reached the city, the mayor of Baltimore made a proclamation accompanied with a "general illumination" (February 15, 1815). Upon receiving news of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, Baltimore held a mass meeting of its citizens (April 10, 1815) who appointed a committee to send a congratulatory address to the President. Madison replied, *In the varied scenes which have put to the test the constancy of the nation Baltimore ranks among the portion most distinguished for devotion to the public cause. It has the satisfaction to reflect that it boldly and promptly espoused the resort to arms when no other honorable choice remained; that it found in the courage of its citizens a rampart against the assaults of an enterprising force; that it never wavered nor temporized with the vicissitudes of the contest; and that it had an ample share in the exertions which have*

brought it to an honorable conclusion.

The British blockade of the Bay disrupted ordinary maritime trade between the two shores of Maryland, such as the sailing of the Baltimore-Queenstown packet as it attempted to leave Baltimore bound for the Eastern Shore, as related in an American account: *On Friday,* [April]*16th* [1813] *we left Baltimore at 11 o'clock, stood down the Patapsco with a fine breeze till got near North Point, when we discovered plainly 3 large ships and several smaller vessels apparently about five miles above the mouth of Chester River. Thinking he had best put back, the Skipper of the packet, Bateman, (the captain and owner being sick at home) shifted his course and stood up the river; sailing sometime on our way up, discerning nothing that could molest us, and thinking that the wind would continue, put again down the river. On our way this second time down, the* [US Navy] *gun-boat stationed some miles above North Point, got under way and stood up the river; had not proceeded far down the river than we discovered two row boats under North Point, about 15 miles distant, standing as we tho't to land – immediately put back again the second time up the river; after going on sometime we found the row-boats coming after us and gaining – took out our sweeps, manned them well, and made the best of our way, supposing they might be enemy's barges, though there were different opinions – some said they were seine boats, who had been up the bay – others that they were major Barney's barges sent to keep a look out – The wind becoming light, they gained on us so fast that we were all convinced they were the enemy's barges; and being apprehensive we should be taken, waved a signal to the gun-boat just a head – finding she took no notice of us, but still stood on, exerted every nerve to prevent getting captured – vain struggle! about 6 o'clock they fired several shot from musketry at us – we now found indeed that we were gone, though an hour before we had not the least idea but that we could make the fort* [Fort McHenry] *with all ease before they could come up with us – a few minutes after their first fire the enemy came along side, boarded from two small barges containing 20 men each, and captured us, within five miles of the Fort of Baltimore, the gun-boat, as we supposed, about 3 or 400 yards a head; she did not fire till the enemy had boarded us, when they appeared to aim their shot at us, two of which were very near striking our mast and stern. It appears to be the opinion of every passenger onboard the packet (even the enemy himself said decidedly) that the gun-boat might and ought to have protected us. The officers who boarded, asked if the vessel was a packet, and upon being answered she was, they said, we need be under no apprehension, for that our person and private property should be respected...*(letter of John Meredith and William Bromwell to the *People's Monitor*, reprinted in the *Maryland Gazette,* Spring 1813).

The packet and its cargo were taken as a prize but the passengers were taken to Queenstown (see Queenstown for that portion of the account).

Baltimorean account of possible British attack: *Nearly half past four in the morning - our alarm guns were fired twenty minutes past twelve, since then the bells rang, drums*



Maryland War of 1812 Statewide Initiative;
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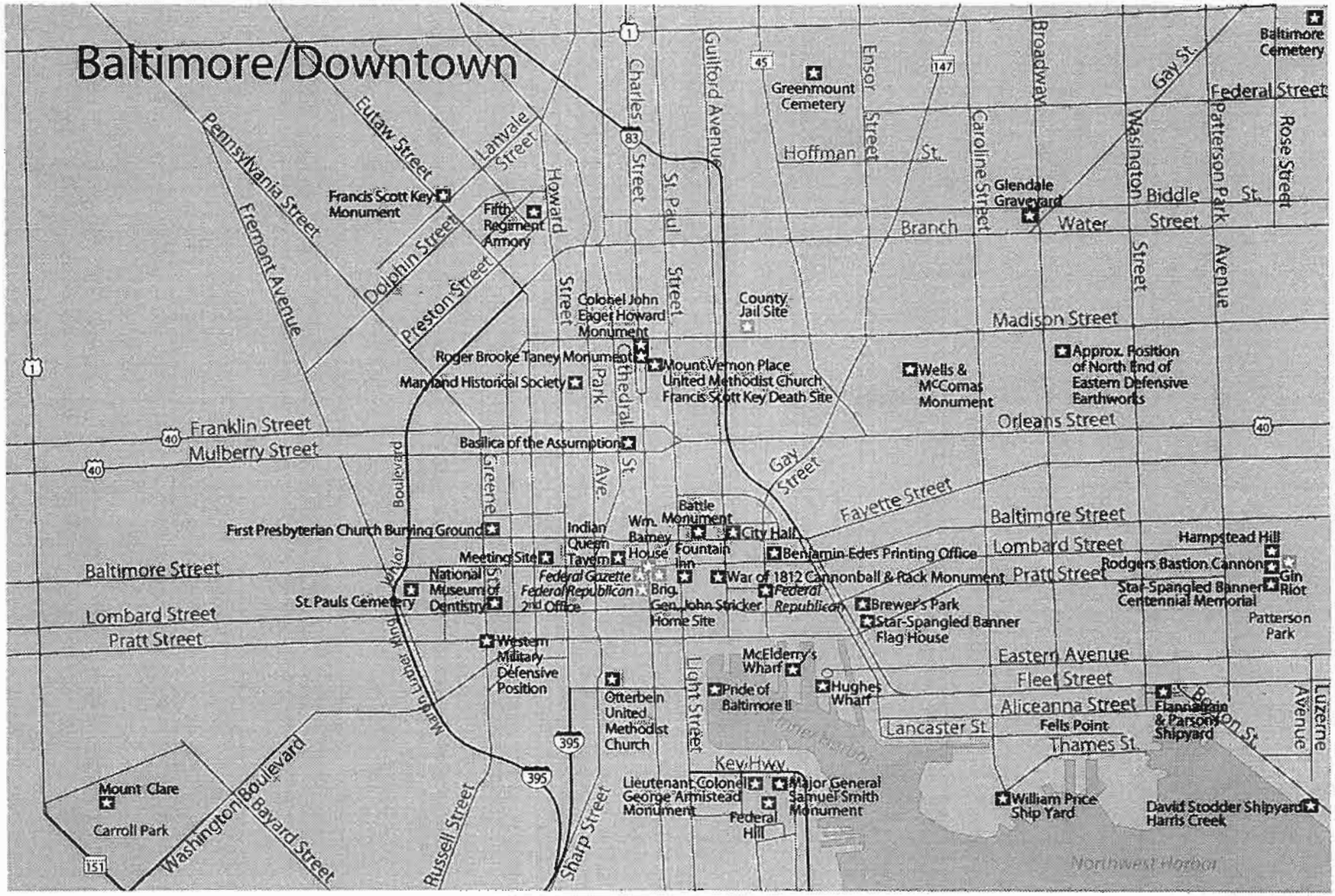
Sites

Sites of Related Interest



Maryland War of 1812 Statewide Initiative;
funded by the National Park Service,
American Battlefield Protection Program, 2000.

Sites
Sites of Related Interest
Riot Site

beating, the houses generally lighted; we have all been up since that second. We know not the hour when we may be attacked (Deborah Cochran to Ruth Tobin of Elkton, September 15, 1814).

They threw, we hear fifteen hundred shells. A am sure this calculation is accurate, for we saw and counted every one from these windows...my brother [John] *safe, though very much worsted, riding day and night since the alarm* (Margaret Mercer letter written shortly after the British attack on Baltimore).
The houses in the city were shaken to their foundations; for never, perhaps from the time of the invention of cannon to the present day, were the same number of pieces fired with so rapid a succession (*Niles Weekly Register*, October 1, 1814).
Marylanders fought for their country on the Canadian front as well:

...our Company has reduced to 65 effective men out of all those brave fellow we started with. That their dicipline [sic] *far exceeded any regulars I ever saw, that the British call us the Baltimore Blood hound. If we should meet with an of them we shall give a good account of them* (Thomas Warner, Baltimore volunteers, excerpt of letter to his wife from Sackets Harbour, New York, April 19, 1813).

I last wrote you from the harbor, stating that I was then about to embark with my company, together with general Pike's brigade, for the purpose of making a descent on the Canada shore. I have to inform you now of the result, which has been victorious and glorious to the American arms, although peculiarly unfortunate to me. We arrived at the head of lake Ontario on Tuesday morning the 27th ultimo, and debarked the forces about a mile above York [present day Toronto], *the capital of Upper Canada. Here we were met on the beach by about five hundred British regulars and two hundred and fifty Indians. We contended with them warmly for about an hour, when we succeeded in driving them before us, and made good our landing, with a loss of some brave officers, and about forty men killed and wounded. We then formed immediately, moved up to York, and when arrived just at the opening of the main street, the enemy sprung a mine upon us, which destroyed about eighty of his own men, and killed and wounded about one hundred and thirty of our men. This horrible explosion had deprived me of my leg, and otherwise grievously wounded me. I was taken from the field, and carried on board the commodore's ship where my leg was amputated, and I am now likely to recover. Two of my company were killed at the same time, and four or five more of my brave fellows were severely wounded, now out of danger. We have taken the capital of the enemy, and about a million and a half worth of public stores and other property. We have killed and wounded about three hundred British and their savage allies, and taken prisoners about seven hundred men. We have taken from them also several vessels of war which were found in the harbor, and destroyed a 32 gun frigate, then on the stocks* (Cap. Stephen H. Moore, Baltimore Volunteers, letter to his brother, Niagara, New York, May 5, 1813).

Note: also in the action at York (present-day Toronto), the capital of British Upper Canada, April 30, 1813, American commander Brig. Gen. Zebulon Pike was killed. The town of Pikesville, as well as Pike's Peak, Colorado, are named for this American general and explorer of the early western United States (see also Pikesville listing). The burning of the government buildings at York by the Americans in 1813 was one of the reasons cited by the British for the burning of the public buildings of Washington, D.C., in August 1814.

Local newspapers carried recruitment notices such as the following: *To Reputable Young Men/ Will be given a bounty of FORTY DOLLARS, and One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, for enlisting in the 3rd Regiment of Artillery, by applying to Geo. Armistead, Maj., 3d Artillery.*

ATTACK ON BALTIMORE. The British official (which is a truly British) account of the attack on Baltimore, is contained in London papers brought by the Chauncey. As usual, they magnify the force opposed to them for the purpose of lessening their defeat. Their own loss is stated to be 39 killed and 251 wounded; – that of the defenders of Baltimore (gravely asserted to consist of all the military force of the surrounding states, the advance consisting of 6 or 7000 men and the main body of 15 or 20,000! At from 5 to 600 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners, making 1000 disabled from battle! But this, and the official accounts of the capture of Washington and the plundering of Alexandria, we shall publish as our limits admit. There were 40 Americans killed, 200 wounded, and 49 taken prisoners, by the British army, and 27 killed and wounded in the forts by the fleet. The British loss by land and water, was estimated at 6 to 700 killed, wounded and missing. The American force actually engaged (with the enemy) was 8185 men; the British advance consisted of between 5 and 4,000, and his whole force of 8 to 10,000 (*Independent Chronicle* [Boston], November 5, 1814).

Rejoice, ye people of America! Inhabitants of Philadelphia, New York and Boston rejoice! Baltimore has nobly fought your battles! Thank God, and thank the people of Baltimore! ("A Republican paper of Boston," quoted in *Niles' Weekly Register*, October 1, 1814).

I give you joy, my dear friend; after a tremendous conflict we have got rid of the enemy for the present. Baltimore has maintained its honor. It has not only saved itself, but it must tend to save the country by showing Philadelphia, New York and other cities how to contend against the enemy with spirit, bravery and unanimity, all of which have been shown in the memorable days and nights of the 12th, 13th and 14th of September 1814 (Pvt. George Douglas, Baltimore Fencibles, letter to a friend in Boston, September 30, 1814).

...the war has given the Americans what they so essentially lacked, a nationalcharacter founded on a glory common to all (French Minister Louis Serrier, 1815).

Side Bar: Volunteer and militiamen poured into Baltimore to assist in its defense; among them was twenty-three-old James Buchanan, who forty-two years later became the

fifteenth president of the United States. Rations for the troops were sparse and often times spoiled. A mock funeral was held for one such meat ration: *Two men went and dug a hole and for of them put straw bands round their hats as poll bearers and took the meet* [sic] *on two poles while the company marched after the drum beating a Dead March before and after they burned the meet* [sic] *they ave three cheers and Returned to their quarters* (Jacob Crumbacker, 16th Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, letter to brother Solomon Crumbacker, October 19, 1835)

Side Bar: London newspapers were so sure of victory over the Americans at Baltimore that the London *Morning Chronicle* reported that Baltimore has not only surrendered but had "seceded from the Union and proclaimed itself neutral." The London *Morning Post* reported the Maj. Gen. Robert Ross had scored "another brilliant victory."

Side Bar: Life and Times during the War of 1812 - Despite the threat of attack in 1814 Baltimoreans still found time for entertainment. The circus came to town with "brilliant displays of horsemanship" including "The Mamaluke Manoeuvre." At Joseph Clarke's Market Space one could view the Mammoth Horse, said to be 20 hands high, "the largest horse ever produced in Europe or America." It and other animals could be seen for 25 cents. The Baltimore Museum (236 Market Street) had mounted animals including a 20-foot long snake, shark, alligator, two sea monsters, sucking and flying fish, whale bones, and a lamb with two heads and five legs. The Peale's Museum and Gallery of Art (Holiday Street) offered "extra illuminations" for Christmas and New Year's Eve. Dramas such as "The Robbers" and "The Exile" played at the theater.

Individual Baltimore Sites

- **Armistead, Lt. Col. George, Monument (Federal Hill, north side overlooking Inner Harbor).** Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry, was one of five brothers who served in the War of 1812. His brother, Capt. Lewis Gustavus Adolphos Armistead, First U.S. Rifles, was killed on September 17, 1814, during the sortie from Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada. Another brother, Capt. Addison Bowles Armistead, died in February 10, 1813, while in service. Capt. George Armistead married Louisa Hughes, at the Otterbein Church, Baltimore, October 26, 1810. Mrs. Armistead was the sister of Christopher Hughes, Jr., commander of a Baltimore artillery company, who later served as the Secretary to the American Peace Commission at Ghent, Belgium, 1814 (see also Otterbein United Methodist Church and Greenmount Cemetery [where Hughes is interred] listings under Baltimore).

  Monument sculptor/architect was G. Metger. A monument was first erected to Armistead by the City of Baltimore in 1827 and was located at City Spring on Saratoga Street. It consisted of a marble tablet flanked by two marble cannons and surmounted by a flaming bomb. After it fell into disrepair the monument was dismantled in 1861 and placed in

storage. In 1882 the marble cannons and flaming bomb were incorporated into a second monument to Armistead which was dedicated on September 9, 1882, at Eutaw Place. This monument was then moved to Federal Hill in 1886 (see also Old St. Paul's Cemetery [where is Armistead is buried] listing under Baltimore). Inscription:

[North side] This monument is erected in honor of the Gallant Defender of Fort McHenry near this city during its bombardment by the British fleet on the 13th and 14th September 1814. He died universally esteemed and regretted on the 25th of April 1818, in the 39th year of his age.

[West side] Appointed Second Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, January 8th 1799 - Appointed Ensign of Infantry, January 14th 1799 - Appointed First Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, May 14th 1800 - Transferred to the First Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, February 16th, 1801 - Appointed First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillerists, April 17th, 1802 / Appointed Assistant Pay Master, February 1st, 1806 - Appointed Captain of Artillery and Engineers, November 1st, 1806 - Appointed Major of the 3rd Artillery, March 31st, 1813 for his gallant service at Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27th, 1813 - Transferred to the Artillery Corps under the Act of March 30th 1814 - Appointed Brev. Lieut. Col., September 20th 1814 for gallant service in defense of Fort McHenry, September 12th, 13th and 14th, 1814 to rank as such from September 12th, 1814.

[South side] Erected by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, September 12th 1882. William Linkney, Mayor in pursuance of a Resolution approved May 3rd 1882. As a substitute for the Monument erected by a former Mayor and City Council in pursuance of a Resolution approved March 4th 1827 and February 4th 1828, which stood in the Calvert Street Spring grounds, until it became defaced and destroyed by time during a period of thirty years. *Esto perpetuin.*

The first Armistead monument was erected in 1828 at City Spring, Calvert Street (Mercy Hospital) but by 1861 had fallen into to disrepair and placed in storage until parts of it were incorporated into the new monument now located on Federal Hill. Original monument text:

Col. Geo. Armistead, in honor of whom this monument is erected, was the gallant defender of Fort McHenry during the bombardment of the British fleet, 13th September 1814. He died universally esteemed and regretted, on the 25th of April 1818, aged thirty-nine years.

A silver punch bowl in the shape of a 13-inch British mortar bomb supported by four silver American eagles with ten silver cups, oval serving tray and ladle was presented to Armistead in 1816 by the Citizens of Baltimore. The bowl was made by Philadelphia silversmiths Thomas Fletcher and Sidney Gardiner and the ladle and cups are marked by

Andre E. Warner of Baltimore. An engraving of Ft. McHenry is on one side and an inscription which reads as follows on the other side: *Presented by a number of citizens of Baltimore to Lt. Col. George Armistead for his gallant and successful defense of Fort McHenry during the bombardment by a large British force on the 12th and 13th of September when upwards of 1500 shells were thrown; 400 of which fell within the area of the Fort and some of them of the diameter of this vase.* The bowl resides in the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (see National Museum of American History listing under Washington, D.C.).

- **Baltimore *American* (somewhere along South Street).** Site of newspaper offices where fourteen-year -old Samuel Sands, a printer's assistant, printed the first copies of the Francis Scott Key's poem "The Defense of Fort M'Henry" as a handbill (September 17, 1814). The Baltimore *American* published the same poem in its newspaper on September 21, one day after it was published in the Baltimore *Patriot*.

- **Baltimore Cemetery (bordered by Edison Highway on east, Sinclair Lane on north, Federal Street on south and Rose Street on west).** Grave of Captain John Shrim, veteran of the War of 1812 (lot number 486, section E, walk number 5, south side). Captain Shrim was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company of Baltimore, reputed to be the oldest civic organization in the United States, founded in 1763 to protect the city from Indians and Pirates. The monument of the Company next to Shrim's grave reads: SPECTIMOR AGENDO/ MECHANICAL/ FIRE/ COMPANY/ INSTITUTED/ 1763/ ERECTED 1860. Captain Shrim was buried in the organization's owned plot. A map of the cemetery is available from the cemetery office. Shrim's tombstone reads:

  SACRED to the Memory of/ Capt. JOHN SHRIM/ A Soldier of the Revolution. Who during that eventful period the subsequent Insurrection/ And war of 1812./ Bore a Conspicuous Part/ In his Country's Defense/ He was born in/ Baltimore/ A.S./ 1762 and died regretted by all/ who knew him July 13th 1819./ This Monument Slab...[inscription intelligible] Back of tombstone reads: CAPT. JOHN SHRIM/ DIED 1819/ REMEMBERED BY THE/ MECHANICAL/ FIRE COMPANY/ 1851

- **Baltimore *Patriot & Evening Advertiser* (site unknown).** Site of first newspaper which printed Key's poem as part of the newspaper, not a separate handbill. Many accounts claim the Baltimore *American* was first with its September 21 issue; but the Baltimore *Patriot* issue of September 20 is the earliest newspaper account known. Pvt Isaac Monroe of the Baltimore Fencibles (1st Maryland Regiment of Artillery) was one of the editors of this paper and was stationed at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. On September 17, 1814, he wrote to a friend in Boston the following which was published in "The Yankee," September 30, 1814: "...our morning gun was fired, the flag hoisted, Yankee Doodle played, and we all appeared in full view of a formidable and mortified

enemy..."

- **Baltimore Riot (June-July 1812)(multiple sites).** Anti-war sentiment was expressed in editorials in the Federalist *Federal Republican* newspaper that angered the mostly pro-war Republican crowd of Baltimore and resulted in civil riots. Sites involved in the riot include the original *Federal Republican* office (northwest corner of Gay and Water [then Second] Streets), second office (45 South Charles Street), *Federal Gazette* office, Mallet's Dance Hall (several hundred yards north of second *Federal Republican* office on [approximately 14] South Charles Street), Brig. Gen. John Stricker's house (across from dance hall at 15 South Charles Street), Maj. William Barney's house (intersection of Charles and Baltimore [then Market] Streets), post office, and route taken by surrendered Federalists to county jail (up Charles Street, right on Market, across Jones Falls, then left on High Street to outlying road leading to the county jail)(a jail has existed on this site since 1768, the county jail, built in 1811, is where the Federalists were taken for "protection;" it was located north of the northeast intersection of Buren and Madison Streets [only the gatehouse of the later 1859 penitentiary survives today]; this is the current site of the Maryland State Penitentiary, located immediately north of the Baltimore City Detention Center).

  THE MASSACRE AT BALTIMORE. The history of Barbarians scarcely affords a parallel in perfidy and cruelty to the late transactions at Baltimore. Admonished by the manner in which our office was first destroyed, that no support to our rights was to be expected from the civil or miliary authorities, whose duty it was afford it; we had no alternatives but to prepare to defend ourselves, on the establishment of the paper on Monday (editorial of Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr., editor of the Baltimore *Federal Republican* reprinted in *Connecticut Courant*, August 18, 1812).

- **Basilica of the Assumption (formerly the Roman Catholic Cathedral), Cathedral Street between Franklin and Mulberry Streets).** In a letter to Gen. Smith prior to the British attack in September 1814, Capt. Samuel Babcock, recommended that the then unfinished cathedral would make a good defensive point. The architect for the building was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who was also architect for the U.S. Capitol.

- **Battle Monument (Calvert and Fayette Streets)(listed on National Register of Historic Places).** This 52-foot-tall monument, the first substantial war memorial built in the United States, was erected to commemorate the citizens of Baltimore who fell while defending Baltimore; designed by Maximilian Godefroy, a French emigré; sculptor Antonio Capellano of Florence, Italy; corner stone laid September 12, 1815, on the first anniversary of the Battle of North Point, and completed 1822. A procession was formed (September 12, 1815) on Great York Street (now East Baltimore Street) and proceeded to Monument Square. The procession included a funeral car on which was surmounted a plan of the intended monument, Rembrandt Peale, one of Baltimore's foremost artist,

assisted in the rendering. The car was drawn by six white horses and led by six men in military uniform and guarded by the Independent Blues. The corner stone was laid by the architect and his assistants under the direction of Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, Brig. Gen. John Stricker, Col. George Armistead, and the mayor, Edward Johnson. Deposited under the corner stone were books containing the names of the subscribers who paid for the monument, the newspapers from the preceding day, gold, silver and copper coin of the United States, and a copper plate on which was engraved: "September xii., A.D. MDCCCXV., In the xl. year of Independence James Madison being President of U.S. To the memory of the brave defenders of this city, who gloriously fell in the Battle of North Point on the xii September, 1814, and at the bombardment of Fort McHenry on the xiii. Of the same mount. Edward Johnson, Major of the City. Maj.-Gen. Samuel Smith, Brig.-Gen. John Stricker, and Lieut.-Col. G. Armistead, of the U.S. Artillery. Laid the corner stone of this monument of public gratitude and the deliverance of this city. Raised by the munificence of the citizens of Baltimore, and under the superintendence of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety. J. Maximilian Godefroy, Architect; J. G. Neale, S. Baughman, and E. Hore, Stone-cutters; W. Atley, Stone-mason." Upon the completion of the laying of the corner-stone a Federal salute was fired by the detachment of the artillery, followed by the firing of "Minute-guns" and ringing of the bells in Christ Church. All business for the day was suspended. In 1827, the monument became the official seal of the city. The monument is surmounted by a figure of Lady Baltimore who guides with her left hand a ship's rudder, the sign of navigation, and raises a laurel wreath of victory aloft in her right hand - she faces the field of battle. At her feet repose the National Eagle and a bomb symbolizing the attack on Ft. McHenry. Depicted in relief at the base of the column on the south and north sides are, respectively, the Battle of North Point including the death of Maj. Gen. Robert Ross and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. On carved ribbons wrapped diagonally across the monument and spelled out in copper lettering are the names of those who fell in battle. Celebrated around this monument for many years was "Defenders Day" where the "Old Defenders," the survivors of the defense of Baltimore were honored by pomp military escorts, martial music, and other celebration. This monument is depicted on the punch bowl given by Baltimore County and Baltimore City as part of the USS battleship *Maryland* silver service; which now is displayed at the Maryland State House in Annapolis. Inscriptions on monument:

South Side: BATTLE OF NORTH POINT, 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1814 AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE THIRTY-NINTH

North Side: BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY, 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1814 AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE THIRTY-NINTH

Text on plaque at base of monument fence: THIS MONUMENT/ WAS ERECTED BY

THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE AND SAFETY/ IN HONOR OF THE GALLANT DEFENDERS OF THIS CITY AND NATION WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT/ AND DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY, SEPTEMBER 12 AND 13 1814/ THE CORNER-STONE WAS LAID ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1815/ BY/ EDWARD JOHNSON, MAYOR · MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL SMITH · BRIG. GEN. JOHN STRICKER · LIEUT. COL. GEORGE ARMISTEAD/ A MODEL FOR THE OCCASION WAS EXECUTED BY JOHN FINLEY AND REMBRANDT PEALE. THE STATUE REPRESENTING THE CITY OF BALTIMORE WAS RAISED TO THE SUMMIT SEPTEMBER 12, 1822/ THE DESIGN OF THE MONUMENT WAS A GIFT OF J. MAXIMILIAN M. GODEFROY, A FRENCH EMIGRE, AND THE CARVING EXECUTED IN ITALIAN MARBLE BY SIGNOR ANTONIO CAPELLANO, LATE FIRST SCULPTOR TO THE COURT OF SPAIN/ THIS MONUMENT OCCUPIES THE SITE OF THE FIRST COURT HOUSE, WHERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS PUBLICLY READ JULY 29, 1776/ THIS SITE WAS AT FIRST SELECTED FOR WASHINGTON MONUMENT THE CORNER-STONE OF WHICH WAS LAID TWO MONTHS EARLIER JULY 4 1815/ THE DESIGN WAS ADOPTED AS THE SEAL OF THE CITY IN 1827/ THIS TABLET WAS HERE PLACED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE ON THE CENTENARY OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE, DEFENDERS' DAY 1915/ JAMES H. PRESTON MAYOR

Side Bar: Maximilian Godefroy, the designer of Battle Monument, superintended the digging of the defensive entrenchments on Hampstead Hill (see also Hampstead Hill listing under Baltimore).

- **Barney, Com. Joshua, Maryland Historical Marker (Wise Avenue, north side of Patapsco High School, Dundalk, south of Gray Haven).** Site of historic marker to Barney who was born at nearby Bear Creek. Marker text: COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY- 1759-1818/ BORN IN BALTIMORE, BARNEY AT AN EARLY AGE MOVED WITH HIS FAMILY TO A NEARBY FARM ON BEAR CREEK IN THE PATAPSCO NECK SECTION OF THE COUNTY. WHEN ONLY 12 HE WENT TO SEA IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. HE WAS COMMISSIONED A 2ND LIEUTENANT ON THE "HORNET" AND HAD THE HONOR OF FLYING THE 1st AMERICAN FLAG DISPLAYED IN BALTIMORE. AT THE END OF THE WAR HE WAS CAPTAIN OF THE "HYDER ALLY." IN THE WAR OF 1812 HE SERVED AS A PRIVATEERSMAN AND LATER AS COMMODORE OF FLOTILLA OF GUNBOATS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY. IN 1814 WHILE SERVING HEROICALLY IN DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON HE WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED. HE DIED IN PITTSBURGH AND WAS BURIED THERE.

- **Brewer's Park (East Pratt Street, immediately west of the Flag House Museum).** Here is the site where Mary Pickersgill, due to its size, spread out the flag which became the Star Spangled Banner in the malt house of Eli Clagett's brewery. Two malt houses were located here, one paralleling Granby Road and the other just north of it. Called Brewer's Park, the original foundations of the brewery and a partial reconstruction of one of the buildings help to interpret the site. The Baltimore Brewing Company, a micro brewery, occupies part of the site today.

  The flag being so very large, my mother was obliged to obtain permission from the proprietors of Claggetts brewery which was in our neighborhood to spread it out in their malt house...(Caroline Pickersgill Purdy letter to Georgianna Armistead Appleton, 1876).

- **City Hall (Fayette and Holliday Streets)** - The Star Spangled Banner Memorial Centennial Eagle, a bronze stature of an American eagle on a furled Star-Spangled Banner, was presented to the city by the United States Daughters of 1812 on the occasion of the centennial of the writing of the "The Star-Spangled Banner" in 1912. It was originally located in an alcove on the east front of City Hall but was moved in 1999 to the upstairs rotunda of the City Hall where it is better protected and appreciated. The Association of the Defenders of Baltimore of the War of 1812 had its headquarters here at City Hall. On September 12, 1887, the last dinner for the surviving members of the Association was held; only one veteran was physically strong enough to attend. Add inscription (s).

  Star-Spangled Banner Holliday Street Theater Marker (west side of War Memorial Plaza between East Fayette & East Lexington Streets in front of City Hall) - Bronze plaque which marks the site of the Holliday Theater where the Star-Spangled Banner was sung for the first time in public (November 12, 1814); erected by the Patriotic Organization of Maryland (June 14, 1941). Inscription: ON THIS LOCATION, FROM THE STAGE OF THE HOLLIDAY STREET THEATER, THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER, WRITTEN BY FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, WAS RENDERED FOR THE FIRST TIME PUBLICLY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814. PRESENTED BY THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION OF MARYLAND, JUNE 14, 1941 (see also Indian Queen Hotel listing under Washington, D.C. which also makes similar claim).

- **Edes, Benjamin, Printing Office (Baltimore and Gay Streets).** Site of print shop owned by Benjamin Edes who was a captain in the 27th Regiment, Maryland Militia, and led his company of militiamen at the Battle of North Point.

- **Federal Hill (bounded by Key Highway, Covington Street, and Warren and Battery Avenues, overlooking Inner Harbor, Patapsco River).** Site of signal station and one-gun battery for secondary line of defense; here on September 12, 1814, the battery fired in quick succession three shots to inform the citizens that the British had landed on North

Point; site where many citizens of Baltimore watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry (September 13-14, 1814); site where the glow of the burning of Washington could be seen (August 24-25, 1814); separate monuments to Lt. Col. George Armistead, commanding officer at Fort McHenry during the Battle for Baltimore (dedicated in 1886); and Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, officer in charge of defense of Baltimore (erected in 1918)(see also Smith and Armistead monuments listings under Baltimore). When Armistead died, guns were fired from Federal Hill at one minute intervals to punctuate his funeral ceremonies.

Our regiment occupied a commanding position on Federal Hill [and] *constructed a little fort* (George Brown memoirs, 1868).

Yesterday a seventy-four, two frigates, and some smaller vessels, part of the British force in the Chesapeake, appeared off the mouth of Patapsco, and anchored in view of our city. Notice of their approach was given about 3 o'clock by firing alarm guns as a signal for the military force of the city to assemble (*Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser,* April 17, 1813).

The British squadron...now in sight of the town, and have been signaled form the Observatory [Federal Hill] (*Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser,* April 17, 1813).

The night of Tuesday [13th] *and the morning of Wednesday (til about 4 o'clock) presented the whole awful spectacle of shot and shells, and rockets, shooting and bursting through the air. The well directed fire of the little fort* [Fort Lookout]*...checked the enemy on his approach, and probably saved the town from destruction in the dark hours of the night. The garrison was chiefly incommoded by the shells, which burst in and about the fort, whilst they had no bomb-proof shelter. As the darkness increased, the awful grandeur of the scene augmented. About one in the morning, the British passed several of their vessels above the Fort and near to town, but providently they were met by the fire of ...marine battery...*(account of civilian on Federal Hill, [p.m. September 13 to a.m. September 14, 1814).

The attack on Fort McHenry, by nearly the whole British Fleet was distinctly seen from Federal Hill and from the tops of Houses which were covered with men, women and children (Salem [Massachusetts] *Gazette*, September 27, 1814).

The battery was manned by Sailing Master Leonard Hall; possibly by himself. He was a member of the crew of the USS Sloop of War *Ontario*. During the attack on Baltimore the USS *Ontario* and USS *Erie,* both built at Fells Point in 1813, were anchored off Fells Point (see also Fells Point listing under Baltimore).

On the night of the bombardment, not withstanding his [Hall] *extreme indisposition bro't* [sic] *on by incessant labor and indifference to the symptoms of approaching illness, he insisted on remaining at the battery formed by himself on Federal Hill* (*Baltimore Patriot*, September 24, 1814). The U.S. Navy later reported, *It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of Sailing Master Leonard Hall of the* Ontario *who departed this life a few days since* [the 22nd], *after a short illness, occasioned by his excersions* [sic] *and nightly exposure, during the late preparation in the defense of Baltimore* (Robert Spence letter to Secretary of Navy William Jones, October 3, 1814).

- ***Federal Republican* (first office was a frame building at corner of Gay and Water [then Second] Streets; 2nd office at 45 South Charles Street).** Site of the printing office of a Federalist newspaper founded in 1808 which editorialized against the war, declaring that "*without funds, without taxes, without an army, navy, or adequate fortifications* [this is] *a war against the clear and decided sentiments of the nation*," causing an angry mob to raze the building (June 22, 1812). When publisher Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr., remained defiant a month later, determined to distribute his newspaper in Baltimore from a fortified house at 45 South Charles Street, the mob rioted outside the house (July 27, 1812). The armed defenders of the Federalist newspaper were taken to jail for protection but attacked by mob resulting in maiming and loss of one life (July 28, 1812)(see also Baltimore Riot sites listing under Baltimore).

  It is our painful duty to record, that on Monday last [June 22, 1812], *between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a number of persons, citizens of Baltimore, armed with axes, hooks and other instruments of destruction, assembled at the office of the Federal Republican in Gay-street; a wooden building belonging to Mr. Robert Oliver, of this city, broke into the house, threw the types, printing presses, paper, &c. into the street, and destroyed them and leveled the house to its foundation. One of the persons thus engaged, while in the act of knocking out a window, fell with it into the street, and was killed on the spot* (originally from the *Federal Gazette*, reprinted in the *Maryland Gazette*, July 2, 1812).

  The outrage committed by the Mob of Baltimore-town on Tuesday last [July 28, 1812], *equals, if it does not transcend, any act of enormity committed during the French revolution* (letter signed "The Friend of Justice" to *Maryland Gazette*, August 6, 1812).

- **Fells Point (Northwest Branch, Patapsco River)(listed as National Historic District).** Site of shipyards where the fast and agile "Baltimore Clippers" were built, many used as privateers; including the famous Thomas Kemp shipyard where privateers *Rossie, Rolla, Comet*, and *Chasseur* (later made famous under command of Capt. Thomas Boyle and referred to as the "Pride of Baltimore"), USS *Erie* and USS *Ontario* and vessels of the Baltimore Flotilla and Chesapeake Flotilla were built here; William Price shipyard (end of Thames Street) where at least two gunboats, Nos. 137 and 138 were built; Flannagain

and Parsons shipyard (bounded by Fountain and Fleet Streets) where USS frigate *Java*, commanded by Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry; and David Stoddert's (see also First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground listing under Baltimore) shipyard where USS *Constellation* (our Navy's first frigate) was built in 1797. [William Price built gunboat No. 5 but this was not apparently present during the War of 1812]. Within four months of the beginning of the war, 42 privateers sailed from Fells Point. Going back to the time of the American Revolution, the British had referred to Baltimore as "a nest of pirates," and it was partly to punish Baltimore for its privateering industry, and to destroy the shipyards, that the British mounted their attack on Baltimore in September 1814.

At Fells Point was organized in 1808 by Capt. George Stiles (1760-1819) "The First Marine Artillery of the Union," an amphibious artillery unit of 200 sea captains and seamen financed by the City of Baltimore. Of all the units in Baltimore, Major General Samuel Smith considered this "most highly important corps" his "right arm," for Baltimore's defense. The "seaman's Corps" were responsible for the construction of the Lazaretto Battery, Battery Babcock and the shore batteries at Fort McHenry. Stiles later became mayor of Baltimore in 1816.
The cloud gathers fast and heavy in the East, and all hands all called...you are therefore entreated to fall into our ranks. Many 18-pounders are already manned and many more fit for service; come and join as we give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether - and save the ship! (Capt. George Stiles,1st Marine Artillery of the Union, July 20, 1814).
By licensing private armed vessels the whole naval force of the nation is truly brought to bear on the foe; and while the contest lasts, that it may have the speedier termination, let every individual contribute his mite, in the best way he can, to distress and harass the enemy; and compel him to peace (*Niles Weekly Register*, August 1, 1812).

[referring to Baltimore, but more specifically to Fells Point where many privateers were built] *nest of pirates would be shaken with weapons that shook the city of Copenhagen.* (*London Times*).

The privateers Comet and Chasseur, of Baltimore, and other vessels belonging to this port, are doing a great business in the West Indies. It is stated that the former has taken nineteen prizes; one of which was a gun brig belonging to "his majesty." The later has made six prizes, five of which she burnt, after divesting them of their valuable articles (*Niles Register*, March 26, 1814).

Extract from the log-book of the privateer *Rossie*, Com. Joshua Barney commander; *July 12th, sailed from Baltimore...July 21st, spoke ship Rising Sun, of Baltimore, informed her of the war...July 23rd, was chased by a frigate; fired 25 shot at us; outsailed her. July 30th, chased by a frigate; outsailed her. July 31, took and burnt the ship Princess-Royal. August 1st, took and manned the ship Kitty; 2d, took and burnt the following: brig Fame, brig Devonshire, schooner Squid, and took the brig Brothers - put on board her 60*

prisoners, and sent her to St. Johns [Newfoundland], *to be exchanged for as many Americans. 3d, took and sunk the brig Henry and schooner Race-horse; burnt the schooner Halifax, manned the brig William (arrived) and gave the schooner Two Brothers to 40 prisoners, and sent them to St. Johns, on parole. 9th, took the ship Jeanie, after a short action; she mounting 12 guns; sent her for the United States...*

On August 27, 1814, Capt. Thomas Boyle, captain of the Fells Point-built privateer *Chasseur*, captured the British brig *Marquis of Cornwallis* in the English Channel. The Marblehead, Massachusetts-born privateersman used the captured British ship as a cartel to carry an audacious proclamation to be posted at Lloyd's Coffee House in London:

BY THOMAS BOYLE, ESQUIRE
COMMANDER OF THE PRIVATE ARMED BRIG CHASSEUR

Whereas, it has been customary with the admirals of Great Britain commanding small forces on the coast of the Untied States, particularly with Sir John Borlaise Warren and Sir Alexander Cochrane to declare the coast of the said United States in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, without possessing the power to justify such a declaration, or stationing an adequate force to command such a blockade.

I do, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested (possessing sufficient force) declare all the ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, island and sea coasts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, and I do further declare that I consider the forces under my command adequate to maintain strictly, rigorously and effectually, the said blockade.

And, I do hereby require the respective officers, whether captain or commanding officers, under may command, employed or to be employed on the coast of England, Ireland and Scotland, to pay strict attention to this my proclamation.

And, I hereby caution and forbid the ships and vessels and every nation, in amity and peace with the United States, from entering or attempting to come out any of the said ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, or sea coasts, on or under any pretense whatever; and that no person may plead ignorance of this my proclamation, I have ordered the same to be made public in England. Given under my hand on board the *Chasseur*. By the command of the commanding Officer THOMAS BOYLE
J. B. STANSBURY, SECRETARY.

- **Ferry Branch (Middle Branch, Patapsco River).** Site where 24 ships were sunk to block British naval access after the battle of September 13-14, 1814. This weakness was revealed by the British barge probe on the night of the battle. Fort Covington, Battery Babcock and Fort Look-Out [Wood] were all located on Ferry Branch.

- **Ferry Point (also called Ferry Bar)(near end of Peninsula Street [called Light Street on some maps] off Cromwell Street, Middle Branch, Patapsco River).** On the west

inside of the point from the end of Ferry Point is the site where a small redoubt was established near the entrance to and on Ridgely's Cove. The point itself is called Ferry Bar Park but is not maintained. The site along with the sites of Fort Covington, and Fort Babcock can be seen from Broening Park [then called Moale's Point] on the opposite side of Middle Branch near the intersection of Hanover Street and Waterview Avenue. After the bombardment of Fort McHenry, a boom was constructed across the cove entrance from Ferry Point and Moale's Point. The boom was similar to one in use during the battle between Fort McHenry and Lazaretto Point.

- **Ferry Point Redoubt Site (point on north side of "Ferry Branch"[Patapsco River] and east side of Ridgley's Cove [Middle Branch], site located approximately at the end of Insulator Drive off Cromwell Street near the north side of Vietnam Veterans Memorial Bridge).** Site where small redoubt was established on the west side of Ferry Point on Ridgely's Cove to protect Baltimore from a flanking maneuver around Fort McHenry.

- **Fifth Regiment Armory (bordered by Preston, Howard, Hoffman and Bolton Streets)(listed on National Register of Historic Places).** This armory serves as the headquarters for the175th Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, a direct descendant of Mordecai Gist's Baltimore Independent Cadets, organized in 17774. This unit reassembled in 1794 as the Fifth Regiment of Maryland Militia, whose members fought in the battles of Bladensburg and North Point. The Fifth Regiment merged with the First and Fourth Regiments during World War I to form the 115th Infantry Regiment; in 1940 it became the 175th Infantry Regiment.

- **First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground (also called Western Burying Ground or Westminster Cemetery)(West Fayette and Greene Streets).** At least twenty-five individuals who played a role in the War of 1812 are buried here including: James McHenry, after whom the fort is named; David Stodder, architect of the frigate *Constellation*; Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, overall commander-in-chief during the defense of Baltimore; Col. John Steuart Skinner, who assisted Francis Scott Key in securing the release of Dr. Beanes; and Brig. Gen. John Stricker, commander of American forces at the Battle of North Point.

  The Egyptian style gateposts on the west side of the cemetery (gates usually locked) were designed by French emigré Maximilian Godefroy, architect for the city's Battle Monument (see Battle Monument listing under Baltimore). Godefroy was almost certainly the architect for the pyramid shaped tomb of the Buchanan and Calhoun families as well as the Egyptian style O'Donnell vault, both of which may be seen at the southwest corner of the church, reached by walking round the church. John O'Donnell (1749-1805), a sea captain and merchant who made a "large fortune" in the China trade, founded Canton in East Baltimore.

Plaque by the northern gate to the cemetery text (partial): AMONG THE ILLUSTRIOUS MEN INTERRED WITHIN THIS ENCLOSURE WHO ASSISTED IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE ARE THE FOLLOWING

IN THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812 GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH 1752-1839 DEFENDER OF FORT MIFFLIN 1777 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 1814 GENERAL JOHN STRICKER 1759-1825 COMMANDER AT BATTLE OF NORTH POINT SEPT. 12, 1814 GENERAL DAVID POE 1743-1815 COLONEL PAUL BENTALON 1734-1828 MAJOR SAMUEL STERETT 1758-1833

IN THE WAR OF 1812 COMMODORE JOSEPH JAMES NICHOLSON 1791-1838 GENERAL JOHN SPEAR SMITH 1786-1866 GENERAL JOSEPH STERETT 1773-1821 BRIGADIER-GENERAL BENJAMIN EDES -1832 AIDE-DE-CAMP GEORGE PITT STEVENSON 1791-1819 COLONEL JAMES A BUCHANAN 1768-1840 COLONEL DAVID HARRIS 1770-1844 COLONEL SAMUEL MC CLELLAN 1767-1859 COLONEL JAMES MOSHER 1761-1845 CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH HOLLINS 1737-1727 CORPORAL JOSEPH PEARSON 1785-1860 ELIJAM PORTER BARROW 1768-1854 JONATHAN MEREDITH 1735-1872 CUMBERLAND DUGAN 1747-1836 DR. MAXWELL MC DOWELL 1771-1849 HAMMOND DUCAN 1797 1836 JAMES PURVIANCE 1772-1836 WILLIAM MC CLELLAN 1771-1814 JACOB SCHLEY 1783-1827 JAMES H. MC CULLOH -1838 JOHN TORRANCE 1794-1832 COLONEL JOHN STUART SKINNER 1788-1851 WHO ASSISTED 1780 FRANCIS SCOTT KEY 1843 TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF DR. WM. BEANES FROM THE BRITISH FLEET IN 1814 WHOSE RESCUE LED TO THE WRITING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ON THE CENTENARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF GHENT DEC. 24, 1814.

"General David Poe" who is mentioned in this inscription was the Londonderry-born grandfather of poet Edgar Allan Poe, whose white marble tomb can be seen just inside the cemetery gates. Although locally known as "General," he was actually a quartermaster in the American Revolution; he and his wife Elizabeth provided uniforms for Lafayette's troops in 1781. When Lafayette returned to the city in 1824, after David Poe's death, he visited and praised Mrs. Poe and the women of Baltimore for the sacrifices they made in accoutering the troops. As a 71-year-old, David Poe came out as a private at the Battle of North Point. The remains of Edgar Allan Poe originally rested with those of his grandfather at the back of the church. In 1875, the poet's body was dug up and reinterred under the grand marble tomb paid for by the contributions of local schoolchildren. There is a local tradition that when his body was dug up, those digging up the body may have gone in the wrong direction and actually dug up the body of a militiaman who died of

disease while serving on Hampstead Hill.

Samuel Smith tomb inscription: SAMUEL SMITH/ LT. COL. U.S. ARMY/ AMERICAN REVOLUTION/ MAJ. GEN. U.S. ARMY/ WAR OF 1812

In the foregoing relatively short inscription on General Smith's tomb, there are two mistakes of historical fact! First, there was *no* U.S. Army at the time of the American Revolution--Smith served as an officer in the Continental Army. Second, at the time of the War of 1812, he was not a general in the U.S. Army but a Major General of the Maryland Militia federalized into the service of the United States. As such, Smith was technically outranked by Brig. Gen. William H. Winder, the loser of the Battle of Bladensburg (August 24, 1814). After Bladensburg, Winder arrived in Baltimore expecting to command the defense of Baltimore. However, Smith's command was favored by a committee of citizens led by Gen. John Eager Howard, who, as a Federalist, had been in other times a bitter political rival of Smith, a leading Republican party member. Leading officers in Baltimore, including Brig. Gen. Stricker, Lt. Robert Spence, USN, chief of the Baltimore US Naval station, and Maj. George Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry, also backed Smith for the job. Finally, Winder's own uncle, Federalist governor Levin Winder sided with Smith against his nephew and said Smith should have the command of the forces at Baltimore. The choice was confirmed by acting Secretary of War James Monroe. Smith had commanded the militia of Baltimore since 1781, when he had similarly stood ready to defend the city against a possible attack by the British. He had also led the Baltimore militia during the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, when he had marched the troops out as far as Western Maryland, where word reached him that the rebellion had been quelled.

- **Flag House and 1812 Museum (also called Star Spangled Banner House and 1812 Museum)(844 East Pratt Street & Albermarle St.)(listed on National Register of Historic Places).** This 1793 house is where seamstress Mary Young Pickersgill, her 13-year-old daughter Caroline, her nieces, Margaret and Jane Young, her mother Rebecca Flower Young and probably her servants helped to sew the 30- by 42-foot garrison flag as well as the fort's smaller 32- by 17-foot storm flag. The latter flag is probably the one that actually flew over Fort McHenry during most if not all of the bombardment. The practice at Fort McHenry down to this today is to fly the smaller flag in inclement weather. The large 30- by 42-foot flag was raised after the bombardment had ceased and the British fleet began to sail out of the Patapsco River. The garrison flag cost $405.90. A plaque on the flag house claims the flag was made here, but due to its size the flag was actually completed on the empty malt house floor of the nearby Claggett's Brewery, now Brewers' Park, next door on Lombard Street (see also Brewer's Park listing under Baltimore). Also in the museum are wool fragments of the original Star Spangled Banner; personal items belonging to Francis Scott Key; and military items from the War of 1812. Plaque inscription on house: IN THIS HOUSE WAS MADE "THE STAR

SPANGLED BANNER" WHICH FLOATED OVER FT. McHENRY DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH SEPTEMBER 13th AND 14th 1814 AND WHICH INSPIRED FRANCIS SCOTT KEY TO WRITE HIS IMMORTAL POEM - THE FLAG WAS MADE BY MARY YOUNG PICKERSGILL

The Military Gentlemen of Baltimore are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with Silk Standards & Cavalry and other colors of every description, finished in compleat [sic] *order* (*American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Baltimore, July 30, 1807).

...the flag was made by my mother Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, and I assisted her... The flag being so very large, my mother was obliged to obtain permission from the proprietors of Claggett's brewery which was in our neighborhood to spread it out in their malt house (Caroline Purdy, daughter of Mary Pickersgill, letter circa 1876 to Georgiana Armistead, wife of Lt. Col. George Armistead, then owner of the flag).

Side Bar: Mary Pickersgill was related by marriage to Com. Joshua Barney and Brig. Gen. John S. Sticker as her uncle, John Young, married Mary Ann Bedford, who's sisters Ann and Martha married Barney and Sticker respectively. Caroline Pickersgill Purdy claims Barney and Sticker selected Mary to make the Fort McHenry flags. One account claims Mary also made the red, blue and white flags used by Barney to identify his three divisions of the United States Chesapeake Flotilla.

- **Fort Babcock (also called Babcock Battery, City Battery, "Fort Webster," Sailor's Battery, and Six Gun Battery)(site near Gould Street Power Plant off of McComas Street, near intersection of I-95 and Key Highway intersection, Middle Branch, Patapsco River).** Site of American 6-gun battery of 18-pound cannons, located one and one-fourth miles to the west of Fort McHenry at mouth of Ferry Branch and manned by sailors of the Chesapeake Flotilla under the command of Sailing Master John Adams Webster. The fort consisted of a four-foot high, semi-circular shaped breastwork reinforced with pine planking. It was also fitted with a furnace for heating shot and an earthen powder magazine. Webster and the flotillamen helped to turn back the British landing attempt here at the rear of Fort McHenry in the early morning hours of September 14, 1814). Fort Babcock was named after Capt. Samuel Babcock, of the U.S. Army Crops of Engineers. The Fort Babcock Marker was erected 1914 by the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission; located at Gould Street and McComas Street next to I-95 in front of Baltimore Gas & Electric Company Gould Street Power Plant.

Fort site plaque inscription: THIS CANNON MARKS THE SITE OF FORT BABCOCK THE SIX-GUN CITY BATTERY COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JOHN ADAMS WEBSTER AND FORTY-FIVE MEN OF COMMODORE BARNEY'S FLOTILLA, WHO AFTER THEIR VALIANT ENCOUNTER WITH THE BRITISH AT BLADENSBURG, UNITED WITH FORT COVINGTON, A QUARTER OF A MILE

WEST OF THIS BATTERY AND COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT NEWCOMB AND EIGHTY SEAMEN OF COMMODORE RODGERS' FRIGATE "THE GUERRIERE" IN THE HEROIC REPULSE OF 1200 OF THE ENEMY WHO ATTEMPTED A LANDING AT THIS POINT ON THE EARLY MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1814 AFTER THEY HAD PASSED FORT McHENRY TO ATTACK THE CITY AND FORT IN THE REAR. ERECTED BY THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION SEPTEMBER 14, 1914. Fort Babcock cannons are now reputedly mounted at Leone Riverside Park, site of Fort Wood (Randall Street and Johnson Street, South Baltimore)(see also Fort Wood/ Camp Lookout listing under Baltimore).

...about midnight I could hear a plashing in the water. The attention of the others was aroused and we were convinced it was the noise of the muffled oars of the British barges...Soon after I commenced firing...(Sailing Master John Adams Webster, commander of Fort Babcock).

Side Bar: Personal Profile, Lt. John Adams Webster - first served under Joshua Barney onboard privateer *Rossie* early in the War of 1812; twenty-four year old Sailing Master John Webster commanded one of the Chesapeake Flotilla barges during the Battle of St. Leonard Creek; commanded a contingent of flotillamen who acted as infantry to protect Barney's right at the Battle of Bladensburg; while retreating from the field his horse was shot through the head and another bullet passed through the crown of his hat. He walked from Montgomery Court House (see Rockville listing) to Baltimore after the eight horses he had illegally snatched from the Washington Navy Yard to pull artillery pieces had been stolen by militiamen during the panicked retreat from Bladensburg. Webster commanded the six-gun Fort Babcock battery during the Battle of Baltimore. He opened the first fire on the British barge night assault to outflank Fort McHenry; during this engagement he dislocated his shoulder and broke a bone leaving him permanently handicapped. During this same attack he also stopped a treacherous sailor who tried to sabotage the powder magazine. Webster lost the his left thumb in an encounter with pirates at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. A sword presented by the citizens of Baltimore is inscribed: "Presented by a number of citizens of Baltimore to Lieut. John A. Webster, of the United States Chesapeake flotilla, for his gallant defense of the six-gun battery during the attack on that city by a large British force on the 13th and 14th of September, 1814." The sword and scabbard is in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society.

- **Fort Covington (Port Covington, Winans Cove, near end of Gould Street where Baltimore Sun plant located, Middle Branch, Patapsco River).** Site of earthen-walled American battery located one and one-half miles on the west flank of Fort McHenry, commanded by Lt. Henry S. Newcomb and manned by seamen from USS *Guerriere* (captured by the USS *Constitution*); fort resembled a piece of pie with brick side walls ten feet high enclosing a brick barracks, brick guard house, powder magazine, and gun

platform with ten 18-pounder naval guns; completed spring 1814; named for Brig. Gen. Leonard Covington (1788-1813), a Marylander born at Aquasco who was killed in the Battle of Chrysler's Field, Upper Canada (November 11, 1813). During the heat of the battle seven of the 18-pounder guns were fired simultaneously, the recoil of which shattered the gun platform. The fort's building materials were sold at auction in 1832. [Note: no monument marks the site.](see also Aquasco).

The enemy continued throwing shells, with one or two slight intermissions, till 1 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, when it was discovered that he had availed himself of the darkness of the night, and had thrown a considerable force above to our right; they had approached very near to fort Covington, when they began to throw rockets; intended, I presume, to give them an opportunity of examining the shores; as I have since understood, they had detached 1250 picked men, with scaling landers [ladders?], *for the purpose of storming this fort* [McHenry]. *We once more had an opportunity of opening our batteries, and kept up a continued blaze for nearly two hours, which had the effect again to drive them off* (Lt. Col. George Armistead to Secretary of War James Monroe, written from Fort McHenry, September 24, 1814; reprinted in *Niles' Register*, October 1, 1814).

- **Fort McHenry** - due to the number of individual monuments at this site Fort McHenry is listed separately.

- **Fort Wood/Camp Lookout (also called Fort Look-Out and circular battery)(Leone Riverside Park, Randall Street and Johnson Street, Middle Branch, Patapsco River).** Site of American battery commanded by Lt. George Budd of the USS *Erie*, overlooking Fort McHenry which was not completed prior to the British attack; guns consisted of seven 24-pounder naval guns loaned from the ordnance intended for USS *Java*; earthworks consisted of an earthen circular redoubt, 180 feet in diameter which enclosed an earthen magazine in its center, with outer ditch and pine palisades; used as military camp; site where Jacob Miller made his painting of the bombardment of Fort McHenry (September 1814). This battery played an active role in the repulsion of the British night flanking offensive of September 13-14, 1814. The cannons mounted in the park are reputed to be from Fort Babcock and were moved to this site in 1906. The camp site was long used as a observation post and thus named Camp Lookout; was renamed Fort Wood after the bombardment for Capt. Eleazer Derby Wood, an artillery officer killed at Fort Erie, Upper Canada (September 17, 1814). The park was made possible when the federal government turned over the property to Baltimore in 1854. Battery Avenue runs north and south connecting Federal Hill and the battery site. Barney Street, named after Com. Joshua Barney, intersects the park on the west side--a number of the streets in the neighborhood are named after War of 1812 heroes. Fort has no interpretation, park has benches, picnic tables, playground, no restrooms. Site once had view of water but it is largely obstructed by buildings today (for an eyewitness account of

the action at Fort Lookout see Federal Hill listing under Baltimore).

...hire us your black Carpenters to work at the Fort at Camp-Look-out, in laying floors &c...the white Carpenters are all now on duty...(Minute Book of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, September 15, 1814).

Inscription on missing plaque which read:

These cannons were used in the defense of Baltimore against the invasion by the British, 1812-1814.

Remounted upon the site of the original battery by the Society of the War of 1812.

- **Fountain Inn (northeast corner of Redwood and Light Street near Orange Alley, now German Street).** Site of inn where Francis Scott Key reputedly spent the night completing his poem (September 14-15, 1814) which became the national anthem. [Note: the authors of *Star-Spangled Books*, a work published for a 1972 exhibition at the Maryland Historical Society on books, sheet music, etc. associated with the Star-Spangled Banner, favor the Indian Queen Tavern at the corner of Hanover and Baltimore (then Market) Streets as the hotel where Key wrote the poem](see also Indian Queen Hotel listing under Baltimore).

  Is there an American sword that will not leap from its scabbard to avenge the wrongs and contumely treatment under which we have so long suffered? No, my countrymen, it is impossible. Let us act with one heart, and with one hand; let us show to an admiring world, that however we may differ among ourselves about some of our eternal concerns, yet in the great cause of our country, the American people are animated by one soul and by one spirit...(Joseph Hopper Nicholson, citizen & President of the Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, May 6, 1812 - speech given as chairman before the advocates of war at the Old Fountain Inn).

- **Glendale Graveyard (southwest intersection of Broadway and Biddle Streets, bounded on south by Gay Street).** This graveyard was established in 1807 and was a influential burying ground for the First Presbyterian Church. Here were buried many veterans of the War of 1812 who had fought at North Point and Fort McHenry and aboard many of Baltimore's privateers. Many graves were removed in 1875 when Broadway was extended. Today all the grave stones except one, a veteran of the Battle of North Point, have been removed for unknown reasons.

- **Greenmount Cemetery (bounded by Greenmount Avenue on west where entrance is located, North Avenue on north, Ensor Street on east and Hoffman Street on south)(listed on National Register of Historic Places).** Greenmount Cemetery was

established in 1837 on the estate of Robert Oliver located on a hill overlooking Baltimore. Pvts Daniel Wells and Henry Gough McComas, both killed in the early stages of the Battle of North Point, were originally buried together in Second Baptist (New Jerusalem) Cemetery near Broadway where Johns Hopkins Hospital now stands, then were re-buried at an unknown vault here at Greenmount Cemetery before being moved to the Ashland Square site (September 12, 1858) where they now reside (see Wells and McComas Monument listing under Baltimore). Here also is buried Christopher Hughes, Jr. (1788-1846, brother-in-law of Lt. Col. George Armistead), Secretary to the Commissioners at Ghent, who brought the first news of peace to the United States (see also plaque at entrance to Old St. Paul's Cemetery, listing under Baltimore) and War of 1812 veterans Pvt Daniel Bower Banks and Pvt Fielder Israel (lots M 17-19).

- **Hampstead Hill (also called Loudenslager's Hill and Chinquapin Hill) now Patterson Park, bounded by Eastern Avenue, Baltimore Street, Patterson Park Avenue and Linwood Avenue).** Site of line of earthworks erected by American troops on natural promontory of high ground to defend the eastern approaches to Baltimore. The earthworks were about a mile long stretching from Belair Road (near where Johns Hopkins Hospital now located) in the north, south to Harris Creek in the harbor; Hampstead Hill was the heart of this defense covering a wide area of the center of the line; just east was the high water-mark of the British land advance on Baltimore (September 13, 1814).

  Maximilian Godefroy, a Parisian engineer and architect who designed Battle Monument at Calvert and Fayette Streets in honor of the men killed in the Battle for Baltimore, served as the superintendent for the defensive earthworks at Hampstead Hill. The Baltimore Committee of Vigilance and Safety called upon the citizens of the First District to deposit "all wheelbarrows, pick-axes, spades, and shovels that they can produce...That the exempts from military duty and the free people of color" report to Hampstead Hill on Sunday morning, August 28, 1814, at 6:00 a.m. with "provision for the day" to assist the city in building defenses and "owners of slaves are requested to send them to work" as well (see also Rodgers Bastion Cannon, Star Spangled Banner Centennial Memorial, and War of 1812 Cannons listings under Patterson Park).

  Every American heart is bursting with shame and indignation at the catastrophe [at Washington]. *All hearts and hands have cordially united in the common cause. Everyday, almost every hour, bodies of troops are marching in to our assistance. At this moment we cannot have less than 10,000 men under arms. The whole of the hills and rising grounds* [Hampstead Hill] *to the eastward of the city are covered with horse-foot and artillery exercises and training from morning until night* (Pvt. George Douglas, Baltimore Fencibles, letter to a friend in Boston, August 30, 1814).
  American account of looming British attack: *On Tuesday the enemy appeared in front of my intrenchments* [sic], *at the distance of two miles, on the Philadelphia road, from*

whence he had a full view of our position. He manoeuvred [sic] *during the morning towards our left, as if with the intention of making a circuitous march and coming down on the Harford or York roads. Gens. Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movements to those of the enemy, so as to baffle this supposed intention... This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between one and two o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes and showing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew Gens. Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my intrenchments* [sic] *and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement and to the strength of my defenses, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half-past one o'clock Wednesday morning. In this he was so favored by the extreme darkness and a continued rain that we did not discover it until daylight* (Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith official report to Acting Secretary of War James Monroe, September 19, 1814).

"*We marched from Frederick Town...and arrived at Camp Hampstead...and we could not get tents until the Sunday following and During that time we had to live in a rope walk; and the Second Night we lay there, their* [there] *were alarm guns fired when we formed our company all under arms without a single cartrige* [cartridge] *and expecting an attack by the Enemy but in about an hour we found out that it was a false alarm and went to Rest; and on the Eleventh there was alarm guns fired again and in a short time the Enemy came in sight with about Twenty sail...On the night of the twelvth* [twelfth] *we lay about forty yards in the rear of the entrenchments on our arms all night without any sleep. Our men were permitted to let down some times but were roused very often as our piquots* [piquets] *fired four or five times during the night...That night about eight thousand of the enemy's land forces lay within a mile and a half of us. We could see them at their fires and could hear the hogs squeal as they killed them in their camp. But about three o'clock in the morning when they found they could not silence our fort they threw some rockets down the bay as a signal for the land forces to retreat which they did in great haste and left some of their straglers* [stragglers] *behind wich* [which] *were taken prisoners by our men next day...*(account of First Lt. Jacob Crumbaker, Frederick County Militia, September 2-13, 1814).

I think the handsomest sight I ever saw was during the bombardment to see the bombs and rockets flying from our three forts...I could see plenty of redcoats but could not get within musket shot of them...(John Harris, U.S. Marine, Drummer, letter to his brother describing his view of Fort McHenry from Hampstead Hill and sight of the British army a mile away from his position, September 27, 1814)

The capture of the town would not have been sufficient to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights (Col. Arthur Brooke who took over the British land

troops after Maj. Gen. Robert Ross was killed at North Point).

Site of "Gin Riot" in 1808 when Baltimore citizens seized gin from a ship in its harbor which had been forced to pay the Jefferson induced embargo on British goods and burned it on Hampstead Hill. This and the Baltimore Riot of 1812 were preludes to the War of 1812.

"This day, the 30th of September, arrived in Baltimore the brig 'Sophia,' of Baltimore, Samuel Carman master, from Rotterdam, by the way of Harwick (England), having been sent into that port in consequence of the British Orders in Council of Nov. 11, and there compelled to pay duty of Tribute and all port or other charges, as if the said master had voluntarily carried his vessel into the port of Harwick afore said, as by the following incontestible documents my fully appear" (from Baltimore daily newspaper September 30, 1808). *Sophia* had seven hundred and twenty gallons of Dutch gin, on which the export duty had been fully paid. However, the importation of this cargo caused a great excitement because it had paid "an infamous tribute" and at a Baltimore town-meeting it was decided to "condemned to the flames" the gin in protest on Hampstead Hill; the owner agreeing to escape the fury of the populace. "*...on the 4th of October, 1808, the houses were deserted, and city gave itself up to the declaration of the event. A monster procession was formed, which moved about two o'clock in the afternoon, and which was led by a beautiful barge on wheels, adorned with flags and streamers, and manned by masters of vessels. From her rigging floated flags eloquent with such patriotic inscriptions as 'No Gag Bills,' 'No Stamp Act,' 'Bunker Hill Forever!' 'No Tribute,' 'Liberty of the seas, Huzza!' This was followed by twelve hundred horsemen, preceded by a trumpeter, and the horsemen by a banner bearing the motto 'God Speed the Plow.' Next came more than four hundred sailors, with an American ensign and a white flag labeled 'A proof that all the American seamen have not gone to Halifax,' an allusion to the seizure of a number of the crew of the frigate 'Chesapeake.' After the sailors came a car bristling with national mottoes, followed by about five hundred citizens in platoons the width of the street; and after another vessel beautifully decorated came another large body of citizens, the whole procession marching to the patriotic and inspiring strains of 'Yankee Doodle.' The procession moved through the chief streets of the city, and arrived at Hampstead Hill, the place where the gin was to be destroyed, 'at early candle-light.' A general illumination* [fire?] *of the whole vicinity lighted up the scene; the citizens on horseback formed an immense circle, and the tributary gin was fastened to a sort of gallows in the center, to which was attached a flag inscribed 'British Orders in Council.' At length the fagots were kindled, and the proscribed liquor blazed in heaven amidst the discharge of cannon and the applause of fifteen thousand citizens met to show their love for independence, and to burn gin that had paid tribute to England* (Col. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County*, 1881).

Hampstead Hill was donated to the City in 1827 by wealthy merchant William Patterson

who is better known for having given his daughter Betsy in marriage to Prince Jerome Bonaparte, younger brother of the Emperor, Napoleon I (see also Star Spangled Banner Centennial Memorial and Rogers Bastion Cannon listings under Baltimore).

- **Harris Creek (intersection of Luzerne Avenue and Boston Street, opposite Safeway, Canton, Northwest Branch, Patapsco River).** Site of the shipyard of David Stodder (see also First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground listing under Baltimore), where USS *Constellation* (our Navy's first frigate) was built in 1797. Although the USS *Constellation* was not engaged in naval battles during the War of 1812, being blockaded in the Elizabeth River in Norfolk, Virginia, after being refitted in Washington and Baltimore, her sailors helped in the defense of Norfolk on June 22, 1813. Toward the end of the war, in early 1815, the then commander of USS *Constellation*, Capt. Charles Gordon, USN, who had been commander of the Baltimore naval station in 1813, refused to accept the challenge of a frigate "duel" made to him by Capt. Charles Napier of HMS *Euryalus*, who had led the barge attack on Fort McHenry on the night of September 13-14, 1814. A similar frigate duel challenge occurred at Stonington, Connecticut, in January 1814, when a duel was proposed by Adm. Thomas Hardy between Capt. Charles Stackpole in the frigate HMS *Statira* and the American frigate USS *Macedonian*, captained by Marylander Capt. Stephen Decatur (see also Dueling Grounds listing under Bladensburg; Decatur, Stephen, Park listing; and Decatur House listing under Washington, D.C.).

  The American line of defenses spanning Hampstead Hill (now Patterson Park) ended in Canton on the harbor just west of the mouth of Harris Creek.

  Side Bar: The African American seaman George Roberts was a native of Canton. He served on board Capt. Richard Moon's privateer *Sarah Ann* at the beginning of the war and was among the American seamen taken prisoner when *Sarah Ann* was captured by HMS *Statira* off the Bahamas (September 13, 1812). Six crewmen, including George Roberts, accused of being British subjects, were put on board ship for Jamaica. Capt. Moon denied that they were British and wrote that in regard to "George Robert [sic], a coloured man and seaman, I know him to be native born of the United States...He entered on board the *Sarah Ann* in Baltimore where he is married." The British threatened to put the men on trial. According to *Niles' Register*, in retaliation, the Charleston cartel who owned the vessel took twelve British prisoners and held them hostage. Eventually, Roberts and the other American seamen were released. Roberts later served as a gunner aboard Capt. Thomas Boyle's *Chasseur*. Even though he had served most of the war at sea, he was counted among the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore and paraded with the Old Defenders each September 12 in the grand annual commemoration of the saving of the city, and in other military fetes. He died in January 1861, and his passing was noted in the local newspapers.

Another Old Defender Gone.--For a number of years past an aged colored man, named George Roberts, has been allowed to parade with the military of the city on all occasions of importance, and was generally mounted as servant to the major-general of the division. He died on Monday night, at the advanced age of ninety-five, at his residence, in Canton. Old George was among those who took up arms in defense of the city in 1814, and throughout his long life was always highly thought of by the citizen soldiery. Though laboring under the weight of so many years, his carriage was erect, and he never appeared on parade except in uniform and it was one of his highest aspirations to still be considered one of the defenders of his native city should the necessity have arrived to take up arms in its defense. The deceased was one of the crew under the command of Capt. Thomas Boyle, of this city, when Capt. Boyle declared the coast of Great Britain under blockade. He served during the war under several commanders, and generally at sea, and he had in the service many hairbreath escapes (Baltimore *Sun*, January 16, 1861).

- **Howard, Col. John Eager Monument (north end of Mount Vernon Place between 1 West and 1 East Madison Street).** Bronze equestrian statue erected in 1904 for John Howard who made his name as a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Howard led the Maryland Line at the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, January 17, 1781, when the Americans under Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan beat the British forces under Lt. Col. Banaster ("Bloody Ban") Tarleton. Howard was also a Maryland Governor and U.S. Senator, and the last Federalist Vice Presidential candidate in 1819. During the War of 1812, Howard, now a noncombatant general, probed to be a key member of Baltimore's Committee of Vigilance and Safety. He buried his political differences with Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, a leading Republican, to work together with him to defend the city. He made the famous statement that during the defense of Baltimore he had four sons in the field and that he would rather see Baltimore in ashes and his sons weltering in blood than to see the city captured by the enemy. The cost of this monument was defrayed by popular subscription after Maryland Legislature of 1890 refused to choose Howard as one of the two Marylanders to be granted statues in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol. The monument at Mount Vernon Place sits on property once part of his extensive estate. Howard also donated the land for the Washington Monument, which was originally to be built where the Battle Monument now stands. The cornerstone for the Washington Monument was laid at that former site on July 4, 1815, but local citizens felt that the 100-foot high monument was so tall it might topple and fall on their houses. Sculptor for the Howard monument was Emmanuel Fremiet. Front of sculpture base reads: JOHN EAGER HOWARD 1752-1827. On the back of the monument is an oversize iron replica of the front and back of the silver medal given to Howard by Congress for his heroism at the Battle of Cowpens. Fort Howard at North Point is named after him (see also Fort Howard listing under North Point) as well as Howard County which was formed from part of Anne Arundel County in 1851.

- **Hughes Wharf (essentially where Pier 5 is now located on which Seven Foot Knoll Lighthouse now resides).** Site where Francis Scott Key, John Steuart Skinner and Dr. William Beanes came ashore at Baltimore after watching the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

- **Indian Queen Tavern (site of Mechanic Theater, corner of Hanover and Baltimore [then Market] Streets).** Site of inn where Francis Scott Key is thought to have spent the night (September 14-15, 1814) completing his poem, "The Defence of Fort McHenry," later renamed "The Star-Spangled Banner," which became the basis of our national anthem. A bronze commemorative marker is located the main entrance to the Mechanic Theater [Note: the authors of *Star-Spangled Books*, a work published for a 1972 exhibition at the Maryland Historical Society on books, sheet music, etc. associated with the Star-Spangled Banner, favor this hotel over another hostelry, the Fountain Inn (Light Street near Orange Alley, now German Street)].

- **Key (Francis Scott) Memorial Bridge.** This bridge was originally named the Outer Harbor Crossing before being renamed in honor of Key; the bridge was erected in 1978 and carries the Baltimore Beltway as well as I-695. Maryland Historical Marker (north side of toll facility of Francis Scott Key Bridge, thus only viewable for vehicles heading south and in extreme right lane; for safety it is suggest that persons wishing to view the marker exit into the toll center's Administration Building parking lot where customer parking is provided near the marker) text:

  FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MEMORIAL BRIDGE/ TO THE NORTHEAST, ACROSS THE PATAPSCO, IS FORT McHENRY, WHICH BRITISH NAVAL FORCES BOMBARDED SEPTEMBER 13-14, 1814. DETAINED ON A CARTEL BOAT, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY SAW THROUGH A SPYGLASS THAT THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER YET WAVED IN THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT OF SEPT. 14 AND HE WAS INSPIRED TO WRITE THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. SOME HISTORIANS PLACE KEY'S POSITION ABOUT 200 YARDS WEST OF HERE. OTHERS SAY THE BOAT ANCHORED ABOUT 3 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST. (Note: Key was not inspired to write the National Anthem; he was inspired to write a poem called "The Defence of Fort McHenry," the words of which became the lyrics of the National Anthem well after his death).

- **Key, Francis Scott, Monument (Eutaw Place and West Lanvale Street).** Depicts Key returning from his detainment by the British standing in the rowboat holding up his manuscript to an allegorical figure of Columbia on a four-columned marble canopy. The standing figure of Columbia proudly holds the Star Spangled Banner; gold leafed tableaus on each side of the base of the canopy depict the British bombardment of Fort McHenry on one side and the ramparts and cannons of Fort McHenry on the other;

sculpture erected in 1911, donated by Charles L. Marburg; work of French sculptor Jean Marius Antonin Mercie, an 1868 recipient of the Prix de Rome; sculpture restored in 1998 as part of "Save Outdoor Sculpture!"project. Inscription: FRANCIS SCOTT KEY 1780-1843/ PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF BALTIMORE BY CHARLES L. MARBURG.[Note the sculpture originally had Key's birth date as 1779 but it has since been corrected to 1780].

- **Key, Francis Scott, Monument (Fort McHenry) "Orpheus"** - see Fort McHenry.

- **Key (Francis Scott) Death Site Plaque (wall of Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church, 1 East Mt. Vernon and 700 Washington Place, Mt. Vernon Place, near northeast corner of Washington Monument).** Plaque on exterior wall of church erected in 1912 to mark the site of the house where Key died in 1843. Text: FRANCIS • SCOTT•KEY AUTHOR•OF THE•STAR•SPANGLED•BANNER DEPARTED•THIS•LIFE•ON•THE SITE•OF•THIS•BUILDING JAN. 11, 1843 AND•THIS•BE•OUR•MOTTO "IN•GOD•IS•OUR•TRUST" - KEY BALTIMORE•CHAPTER D.A.R. Note: Key had married into the Howard family and it was in a house belonging to the Howards that he died. He was afterward buried in the Howard vault in Old St. Paul's Cemetery before being reinterred in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, where he currently lies.

- **Lazaretto Battery (also called Gorsuch Point)(Lehigh Cement Company silos now occupy the site at Lazaretto Point, Patapsco River).** Site of American battery from 1813 to 1815 consisting of three 18-pound guns on traveling field carriages located opposite Fort McHenry [600 yards across Patapsco River], manned by Flotillamen; northern anchorage of the ship's mast boom from Fort McHenry (September 1814); site where Baltimore City Flotilla and Chesapeake Flotilla were based; site offshore where vessels were sunk behind the mast boom to further hinder British advance up river. A two-story brick building erected in 1801 served as a "fever hospital." This structure was used by Capt. Stiles of the "First Marine Artillery of the Union" as his headquarters for his amphibious Corps of Seamen and later by the US Chesapeake Flotilla. The hospital burned in 1835. Half a mile northeast of Lazaretto Point is a cannon commemorating the battery, located in front of Rukert Terminal at 2021 Clinton Street. Inscriptions:

  [north side] FOUR POUNDER CANNON/ COMMEMORATING LAZARETTO BATTERY OF BALTIMOREANS STATIONED NEAR THIS SPOT, SEPTEMBER 12-14, 1814 UNDER GENERAL SAM SMITH. WHEN THE BRITISH ATTACKED FORT MCHENRY, BATTLE INSPIRED FRANCIS SCOTT KEY TO COMPOSE OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM. TYPICAL OF ARMAMENT ON BALTIMORE CLIPPERS SAILING AS PRIVATEERS TO RAID BRITISH SHIPPING, LATER TO SERVE AS BUMPER POSTS AT OUR JACKSON'S AND BROWN'S WHARVES.

[south side] RESTORED AND MOUNTED BY CAPTAIN W. G. N. RUKERT, PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER OF RUKERT TERMINALS, WHOSE LONG BUSINESS CAREER CENTERED AROUND THE HISTORIC WHARVES OF FELLS POINT AND CANTON AND WHOSE ABIDING FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF OUR GREAT PORT IS REFLECTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE FACILITIES AT LAZARETTO POINT/ 1957

Side Bar: Personal Profile, Lt. Solomon Frazier - a Revolutionary War veteran, popular mariner and state legislator from the Eastern Shore, who was induced by Com. Barney to resign his Maryland Senate seat and become a Lt. of the U.S. Flotilla Service. Frazier was instrumental in recruiting men from the Eastern Shore. Frazier commanded the blue division of the Chesapeake Flotilla. Frazier and a contingent of 100 men were left behind at Pig Point to scuttle the Flotilla when threatened by the British. Frazier commanded the three-gun battery at Lazaretto, opposite Fort McHenry, during the Battle for Baltimore.

- **Loudon Park Cemetery (main gate off Wilkens Avenue [Route 1], original gate at Frederick Avenue [Route 144] near intersection for both with Canton Avenue [alternate Route 1]).** Loudon Park, established in 1852, is Baltimore's largest public cemetery with over 200,000 graves on 365 acres. Site of Mary Pickersgill tombstone (section AA), inscription: SACRED TO MEMORY OF MY MOTHER, MARY PICKERSGILL, BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1776, DIED OCTOBER 4, 1857. Inscription on plaque erected in 1976 by the Daughters of 1812 and the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association: MARY PICKERSGILL, THE PUBLIC SPIRITED WOMAN WHO MADE THE 15 STAR FLAG THAT FLEW OVER FORT McHENRY, SEPT. 14, 1814, INSPIRING FRANCIS SCOTT KEY TO WRITE THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. SITE RESTORED 1976 THE DAUGHTERS OF 1812 AND THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE ASSOCIATION. Also in section AA is tombstone of Richard Davis, War of 1812 veteran. Immediately south in section J lot 88 is the tombstone of Lt. John Ijames, a defender of Baltimore during the war of 1812. In section L lot 33 is drummer boy John Lumberson and in an unknown lot Cornet Benjamin Buck. At the entrance to the Garden of Military Honor is a monument to Mary Pickersgill and the words of the Star Spangled Banner.

Pickersgill plaque text: IN MEMORY OF MARY YOUNG PICKERSGILL 1776-1857 IN THE SUMMER OF 1813 BALTIMORE WAS PREPARING TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST ANOTHER INVASION BY THE BRITISH, A "SECOND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE." BALTIMORE'S MOST PROMINENT FLAG-MAKER AT THAT TIME WAS A WIDOW NAMED MARY YOUNG PICKERSGILL. IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1813, MAJOR GEORGE ARMISTEAD, COMMANDANT OF FORT MCHENRY, REQUESTED A LARGE ENSIGN BE FLOWN OVER THE FORT AS "A SYMBOL OF DEFIANCE." MRS. PICKERSGILL WAS ASKED TO MAKE SUCH AN ENSIGN, A 15-STAR, 15-STRIPE, 30 X 42 FOOT FLAG. THIS BANNER

BECAME THE INSPIRATION BEHIND THE WRITING OF OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM. MARY PICKERSGILL WAS CONSIDERED TO BE A WOMAN OF CHARM AND CULTURE, VIVACIOUS AND PUBLIC-SPIRITED. SHE NOT ONLY CONTINUED TO BE LISTED AS "A MAKER OF SHIPS COLOURS AND SIGNALS," BUT WAS A WOMAN QUITE SYMPATHETIC TO THE PLIGHT OF DESERTED WIVES, WIDOWS. AND ORPHANS OF WAR VETERANS. A GROUP OF LADIES FORMED AN ASSOCIATION TO FIND WORK FOR THESE WOMEN, AND THIS GROUP WAS KNOWN AS THE "THE IMPARTIAL FEMALE HUMANE SOCIETY." MARY PICKERSGILL BECAME THE GROUP'S PRESIDENT IN 1850, AND SERVED IN THIS CAPACITY UNTIL HER DEATH , OCTOBER 4, 1857. DURING HER PRESIDENCY THE AGED WOMEN'S HOME AT FRANKLIN SQUARE WAS FOUNDED AND BUILT. IN 1958 THE HOME MOVED TO TOWSON, NORTH OF BALTIMORE, AND CHANGED THE NAME TO "PICKERSGILL." THE HOME CONTINUES TO CARE FOR AGED WOMEN AND MEN. MARY YOUNG PICKERSGILL IS BURIED HERE IN LOUDON PARK IN SECTION AA NEAR THE FREDERICK AVENUE ENTRANCE.
Vertical plaque text: The Star-Spangled Banner/ FRANCIS SCOTT KEY JOHN STAFFORD SMITH (composer of the music for "To Anacreon in Heaven" which became the National Anthem)(followed by the music and words to the first verse of the poem).

Richard Davis tombstone text: IN MEMORY OF RICHARD DAVIS WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL ----------??

A map of the cemetery with points of interest can be obtained at the cemetery office.

- **McElderry's Wharf (area also referred to as Long Wharf)(essentially where Pier 4 is now located, near where the marine mammal pavilion of the National Aquarium is located).** Site where an ammunition laboratory was established shortly after the Battle of Bladensburg. Here musket cartridges were made as the supplies from Philadelphia and Washington were depleted.

- **Maryland Historical Society (201 West Monument Street).** The War of 1812 Room contains paintings, prints, and artifacts from War of 1812 including an original manuscript of Francis Scott Key's poem (probably written aboard the truce boat September 15, 1814, and given to Judge Nicholson, his wife's sister's husband, to be published) which form the basis of the national anthem, John O'Neill's presentation sword and Matilda O'Neill's snuff box reputedly given to her by Rear Adm. George Cockburn (see Havre de Grace). Also in the collections are portraits of Lt. Col. George Armistead, Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, Brig. Gen. John Sticker, and Com. Joshua Barney, painted by the celebrated Rembrandt Peale under commission of the City of Baltimore in 1816. The paintings "Troops Assembled on Hampstead Hill" and "Battle of North Point,

near Baltimore, Sept. 12, 1814," were done be veteran Thomas Ruckle of the 5th Maryland Infantry Regiment.

Side Bar: Ironically, the Maryland Historical Society demolished the house of Christopher Hughes Armistead and his mother Louisa, George Armistead's wife. On this site the Star Spangle banner resided for many years in her care. The Maryland Historical Society now occupies the location.

- **Meeting site (intersection of Eutaw and Baltimore Streets [then called Market Street]).** This is where the Baltimore Committee of Vigilance and Safety called upon the citizens of the First Ward to deposit *"all wheelbarrows, pick-axes, spades, and shovels that they can produce...That the exempts from military duty and the free people of color"* report Wednesday morning (August 31, 1814) at 6:00 a.m. with *"provision for the day"* to assist the city in building defenses and *"owners of slaves are requested to send them to work"* as well.

- **Mount Carmel Cemetery (Odonnell Street, Odonnell Heights, just west of Dundalk Avenue).** Here lies William Batchelor, American flag-bearer at the Battle of North Point (September 12, 1814). John Kirby the original flag-bearer was wounded and William picked up the colors. For the remainder of his life he carried the flag in the Old Defenders' Association. The flag is now in the collections of the Flag House and War of 1812 Museum. The parade flag used by the Old Defenders' was on display at the Maryland State House in 1951. Text on tombstone: WILLIAM BATCHELOR/ Born April 27th 1787/ An American/ Died March 20, 1885.

  Side Bar: William Batchelor was born within the walls of Fort McHenry. His father was employed as a blacksmith at the fort. His mother, Sarah, went by boat to visit her husband and while she was at the fort a storm arose. Thus it was necessary for her to stay at the fort several days during which she gave birth to William. There are six generations of William Batchelor's including the father of William the flag-bearer. One son, born on Defender's Day was named North Point Batchelor; his older brother already named William.

- **Mount Clare (Mount Clare Mansion, Carroll Park, 1500 Washington Boulevard)(listed as National Historic Landmark).** On August 22, 1814, units of the Maryland militia marched past Mount Clare, first to bivouac at Elk Ridge and then on to Bladensburg to meet the British. Among the American militia was James Carroll, Jr., of Mount Clare. James returned to Baltimore with dispatches of the defeat at Bladensburg on the night of the 24th. The Carrolls could have seen the red glow in the southwestern sky from the burning of the capitol. They could have also seen the British fleet in the Pataspco River on September 11th, especially with a spyglass from one of the upstairs windows. They certainly must have watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry from

their hill top advantage at Mount Clare. Mount Clare was also the site of National Encampment attended by the surviving defenders of Baltimore, as well as troops from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Washington (May 14-30, 1841). A parade was reviewed by then President John Tyler, Chief of Staff General Winfield Scott, and numerous other dignitaries. When the Association of the Defenders of Baltimore of the War of 1812 entered the camp they were received by the cheers of 10,000 persons. The Mount Clare Mansion is maintained by the National Society of the Colonial Dames in America in the State of Maryland.

Text on plague at front of Mount Clare main entrance: 1754-1914/ MOUNT CLARE/ THE OLDEST COLONIAL STRUCTURE OF/ BALTIMORE WAS BUILT 1754 UPON THE/ ESTATE KNOWN AS 'GEORGIA PLANTATION'/ BY/ CHARLES CARROLL BARRISTER,/ 1723-1783/ ONE OF THE FOUNDING PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION, AUTHOR OF THE/ MARYLAND DECLARATION OF RIGHTS/ AND ACTIVE IN THE PREPARATION/ OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE/ STATE. AT THIS HOUSE [Martha] WASHINGTON,/ LAFAYETTE AND OTHERS PROMINENT/ IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, WERE GUESTS ON THE JOURNEYS/ BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COLONIES./ ERECTED BY THE / NATIONAL STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, SEPTEMBER 12 1914.

- **Mount Olivet Cemetery (northeast side of 2500 block of Frederick Avenue and Olivet Lane)**. Here are located the graves of at least two War of 1812 veterans, Joseph Ireland Ogden and 1st Sgt. John Simonson. The Ogden grave is located just north of a cemetery lane northwest of the public vault in section A. The Simonson grave is located in section H, lot # 75 but this grave was not located during a site visit in October 2000. Note this cemetery is near Loudon Park Cemetery with numerous other War of 1812 graves (see also Loudon Park Cemetery listing under Baltimore).

  Text on Ogden grave: In memory of/JOSEPH I. OGDEN/ He departed this life/ 21st January 18__ [unintelligible]/ Aged 89 years 11[?] months/ and 8[?] days [rest of text unintelligible] US D1812 bronze plague at foot of stone.

- **National Museum of Dentistry (also called the Dr. Samuel D. Harris Museum of Dentistry)(31 South Greene Street, at Lombard Street)**. On exhibit is a musket ball used to clench between the teeth of soldiers to help them endure the pain during an era before anesthetics. At least 10 different individual tooth marks are present on the musket ball. The ball was recovered from the site of the former Methodist Meeting House, used as a hospital after the Battle of North Point (see Methodist Meeting House listing under North Point). Here, Dr. James Haines McCulloh, barely out of his teens (receiving his medical degree on July 17, 1814), attended to the wounded of both British and American soldiers (September 13, 1814). It is possible he used this ball during his treatment of the

wounded.

- **North End of Eastern Defensive Earthworks (essentially where Johns Hopkins Hospital is now located between Washington Street and Broadway and Monument Street).** The extensive earthworks which protected Baltimore from a possible land assault from the east ended on the high ground essentially where Johns Hopkins Hospital is now located. Two redoubts connected by earthworks were located here forming the north end of the fortifications. These earthworks were demolished shortly after the war was over.

- **Old St. Paul's Cemetery, established about 1800 (between West Redwood and 700 West Lombard Streets; immediately west of Martin Luther King Junior Boulevard; open only on Saturdays)(listed on National Register of Historic Places).** War of 1812 heroes interned here include: Maj. Richard K. Heath, 5th Regiment of Maryland Militia, who commanded the American advance guard which attacked the British forces at North Point that led to the death of Maj. Gen. Robert Ross preceding the Battle of North Point; Lt. Col. George Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry during British bombardment; and site of the burial place of Francis Scott Key from 1843 to 1866 (in the Howard family vault) before the removal of Key's remains to Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, where they now repose. Plaque at entrance to cemetery (partial) text: AMONG THE ILLUSTRIOUS MEN INTERRED WITHIN THIS ENCLOSURE WHO ASSISTED IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812 ARE THE FOLLOWING MAJOR RICHARD K. HEATH, 5, REGT. WHO COMMANDED THE ADVANCE GUARD WHICH ATTACKED THE BRITISH FORCES AND LED TO THE DEATH OF GENERAL ROBERT ROSS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT ON SEPT. 12, 1814 ALEXANDER STEVENSON, 1786-1824, 51, REGT. AT NORTH POINT J.A. CALLENDER, 1784-1832, INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY FORT MCHENRY 1780-COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD-1818 COMMANDER OF FORT MCHENRY DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPT. 12-14, 1814, AND IN GREENMOUNT CEM. HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW CHRISTOPHER HUGHES 1788-1846 SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS AT GHENT WHO BROUGHT THE FIRST NEWS OF PEACE TO AMERICA AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR OF 1812. HERE ALSO WITHIN THE HOWARD VAULT FROM 1843 TO 1866, RESTED THE REMAINS OF 1780-FRANCIS SCOTT KEY-1843 AUTHOR OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL STAR SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION SEPTEMBER 1914.

  Armistead is buried in the Hughes family vault; the inscription reads (in part): "...There [are] also [buried] within this vault the remains of Col. GEORGE ARMISTEAD the gallant Defender of Fort McHenry, aged 38 years died in 1818..."

Another officer buried in the cemetery is Col. Jacob Hindman, who died in 1827 at the age of 58 years. Hindman was an artilleryman who saw extensive service on the Canadian border where he was a colleague of another Baltimore artilleryman who made his name fighting the British in Canada, Capt. Nathan Towson. Col. Hindman's cylindrical-shaped tomb has a distinctive descending flame.

- **Otterbein United Methodist Church (112 W. Conway Street at Sharp Street, east of Interstate 395 and Camden Yards)(listed on National Register of Historic Places).** This brick church was built in 1785-86 by Baltimore carpenter-builder Jacob Small Sr. as the mother church of the Church of the United Brethren, a German congregation led by Pastor Philip Wilhelm Otterbein. Tradition holds that the church bell was rung to announce the arrival and departure of the British in September 1814. It was also the scene of the October 26, 1810, wedding of the future commander of Fort McHenry, Capt. George Armistead, to Louisa Hughes. At the time, Armistead was a Captain of Artillery and Engineers [appointed November 1, 1806] serving his first stint of duty at Fort McHenry. Mrs. Armistead was the sister of Baltimore merchant Christopher Hughes, Jr. (1788-1846), who served as the Secretary to the American Peace Commission at Ghent, Belgium, in 1814. Behind the church can be seen Pastor Otterbein's grave and the brick parsonage (1811)(see also under Baltimore listings: Armistead, Lt. Col. George, Monument, Federal Hill; Old St. Paul's Cemetery [where Armistead is buried]; and Greenmount Cemetery [resting place of Christopher Hughes, Jr.]).

  Sidebar: At least two Methodist ministers spoke out about the British attack on Baltimore. An unnamed minister at the Wilkes Street Methodist Church (Wilkes Street is now Eastern Avenue) and Reverend Jacob [or John] Gruber of the Light Street Methodist Church. Gruber is reported to have stated, "May the Lord bless King George, convert him, and take him to heaven, as we want no more of him" (see also Deal Island listing for Joshua Thomas "thou shalt not kill" sermon and St. Thomas Chapel listing for Bishop Claggett boycott).

- **Patterson Park** - see Hampstead Hill as well as Rodgers Bastion Cannon and War of 1812 Cannons listings under Baltimore.

- **Powder Magazine Site (approximately at Covington Street and Fort Avenue).** A powder magazine to serve the various nearby forts such as Fort Covington, Fort Babcock, Fort Wood and Ferry Point Battery was erected near this site in preparation for the defense of Baltimore.

- **Pride of Baltimore (Inner Harbor; note the vessel serves as a world-wide ambassador to Baltimore and is not always at her birth in Baltimore).** The *Pride of Baltimore II* is a 1988 built replica of a typical Baltimore Schooner or "Clipper" used

during the War of 1812 as privateers. *Chasseur*, constructed in Fells Point and later made famous under command of Capt. Thomas Boyle was referred to as the "Pride of Baltimore" due to her success as a privateer. Many former crew and sea captains of the Chasseur served in George Stiles Marine Artillery during the Battle for Baltimore (see also Fells Point listing under Baltimore for further discussion of privateering).

- **Rodgers Bastion Cannon (west side of Patterson Park, next to Pagoda).** Marks the spot where Rodgers Bastion was located. Inscription on cannon: 1814-1914/ THIS CANNON MARKS RODGERS BASTION WHICH FORMED PART OF A CHAIN OF FORTIFICATIONS EXTENDING FROM THE RIVER FRONT TO AND BEYOND THE SITE OF THE PRESENT JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, MANNED IN PART BY AN AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE, UNDER IMMEDIATE COMMAND OF COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS. THESE, WITH OTHER TROOPS, AMOUNTING IN ALL TO SOME 12000 MEN, WITH 100 GUNS WERE UNDER GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL FORCES IN THE FIELD.

  ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION 1914.

  ...when we got to Baltimore, the Citizens had not determined to defend the townn [sic][.] *I believe had not Comodore* [sic] *Rogers* [sic] *and crue* [sic] *arrived there as soon as the*[y] *did the*[y] *would have capitulated...*(Lt. John Harris letter to his brother Dr. William Harris, September 27, 1814).

- **Smith, Major General Samuel, Monument (Federal Hill, north side overlooking inner harbor).** This monument to the commander-in-chief of the American forces during the Battle of Baltimore was originally dedicated July 4, 1918, in Wyman Park and later moved to Inner Harbor and finally to Federal Hill. It was sculpted by Hans Schuler and erected by the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission (see also First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground listing under Baltimore). Inscription:

  MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH 1752-1839

  UNDER HIS COMMAND THE ATTACK OF THE BRITISH UPON BALTIMORE BY LAND AND SEA SEPTEMBER 12-14, 1814 WAS REPULSED.

  MEMBER OF CONGRESS - FORTY SUCCESSIVE YEARS - PRESIDENT UNITED STATES SENATE - SECRETARY OF THE NAVY - MAYOR OF BALTIMORE

  ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION - James H. Preston, Mayor, President - Arthur B. Bibbins, Chairman - Robert E. Lee, Secretary - Jerome H. Joyce - John M. Deponai - Fred'k H. Gottlieb,

Marketing Manager - 1917

HERO OF BOTH WARS FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE - LONG ISLAND - WHITE PLAINS - BRANDYWINE - DEFENDER OF FORT MIFFLIN - VALLEY FORGE - MONMOUTH - BALTIMORE

- **Spring Gardens Battery (site located near the intersection of where Interstate 395crosses over Stockholm Street, three blocks south of the Ravens Stadium, head of Ferry [Middle] Branch, Patapsco River).** Site of small battery which began to be constructed in the Spring of 1814 and which apparently served as a rear defense post protecting the western approaches to the city in case the Royal Navy managed to bypass the defenses of Fort Covington and Battery Babcock that protected the approach to the Middle Branch. The battery was constructed by James Mosher, Superintendent of Construction for the City Of Baltimore. Not more than three French 18 pounder cannons were moved here.

- **Star-Spangled Banner Buoy (Patapsco River, located off the Dundalk Marine Terminal, just inside the Francis Scott Key Memorial Bridge).** Buoy, painted red, white, and blue, supposedly marks the spot near where Key allegedly observed the bombardment of Fort McHenry (September 13-14, 1814) and began to write his famous poem which became the basis of our National Anthem. In fact, the bridge more correctly marks the approximate position of the British bombardment squadron and the vessel on which Key watched the bombardment would have been more correctly some four miles to the southeast in Old Roads Bay with the British troop transports. The position of the marker buoy was determined by Ben Womer of the Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society who lobbied the Maryland legislature to have it placed off Soller's Point. A buoy was placed at this spot on a temporary basis in 1972 at the time of the 175th anniversary of the launching of the frigate USS *Constellation*, and the present permanent buoy was placed in 1979; unfortunately not in the correct position.

- **Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Memorial (located at Patterson Park next to Pagoda, see also Hampstead Hill).** Sculpture of two children who reputedly found a scroll telling the story of how the National Anthem came to be written while on their way home from school. Sculpted by J. Maxwell Miller, the statue was made to form the centerpiece of a float to be paraded in the 1914 centennial celebration; afterward it was erected at Patterson Park to commemorate the centennial of the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner; the funds for the memorial were donated by pupils of the Baltimore School System. Inscription: To Commemorate the Centennial of the Writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," the Pupils of the Public Schools of Baltimore have erected this Memorial upon Hampstead Hill Where, in September, 1814, the Citizen Soldiers of Maryland stood ready to Sacrifice their Lives in Defense of their Homes and their Country. - 1914.

- **Star-Spangled Banner Memorial** - see City Hall listing under Baltimore.

- **Star-Spangled Banner Holliday Street Theater Marker** - see City Hall listing under Baltimore.

- **Stricker, Brig. Gen., John's home site (15 South Charles Street, Baltimore City).** Gen. Stricker, commander of the 3rd (Baltimore City) Brigade of Maryland Militia, dispatched a squadron of calvary under Maj. William B. Barney, son of Com. Joshua Barney, to bring peace to the riot at the *Federal Republican* newspaper office only a few houses north of Stricker's home. A truce of sorts was established until dawn the next day when Stricker and Mayor Edward Johnson convinced the Federalists to surrender and be taken to jail, but there the mob stormed it that night and severely beat most of the Federalist - killing one (see also *Federal Republican* and First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground listings under Baltimore).

- **Taney, Roger B., Monument (north side of Mount Vernon Place).** Statue dedicated to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court best remembered for the Dred Scott decision, married Anne Key, sister of Francis Scott Key; statue gift of William Walters; copy of original which Walters gave to Annapolis and is located in front of the State House; sculptor William Henry Rinehart, erected 1887. Monument text: ROGER B. TANEY OF MARYLAND CHIEF JUSTICE

  Side Bar: Roger Brook Taney issued the oath of office to Abraham Lincoln in 1861 and later in May confronted Lincoln on the constitutionality of Lincoln's suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in Maryland, that caused the grandson of Francis Scott Key and George Armistead to be imprisoned at Fort McHenry that September on the 47th anniversary of the star-spangled banner.

- **War of 1812 Cannonball and Rack Monument (sidewalk at 211 East Redwood St., between Calvert and South Streets).** This small monument, actually more of a roadside curiosity, was erected in 1863 by Michael Keyer, a successful iron merchant in Baltimore; the monument was knocked down in the 1904 Baltimore fire and re-erected in 1906. The ordnance is actually a 13-inch British mortar shell which possibly landed near this site - three and a quarter miles from the mortar ship that launched it. Inscription:

  THIS BOMB WAS FIRED FROM A BRITISH WARSHIP DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY, SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14, 1814 AND FELL INSIDE THE FORT. IT WAS PRESENTED TO MICHAEL KEYSER BY AN OFFICER OF THE FORT./ THE RACK ON WHICH IT RESTS WAS USED TO BEND BAR IRON SO THAT IT COULD BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY LOADED INTO THE OLD CONESTOGA WAGONS, BEFORE WAGON TRANSPORTATION HAD

BEEN SUPERSEDED BY RAILROADS.

- **War of 1812 Cannons (Patterson Park, next to Pagoda).** Reputed original cannons used in defense of Baltimore during the Battle for Baltimore, five mounted and sixth buried in ground with barrel up, erected by the Society of the War of 1812 in 1906 and later refurbished as part of a Boy Scouts of America Eagle Project. In actuality, while these may be field cannon from the war, they are too small to be principal cannon from this battery site.

- **Wells and McComas Monument (Ashland Square, Old Town Mall, East Monument and Aisquith Streets).** Site of impressive monument begun in 1871 and completed in 1873 to Pvts Daniel Wells and Henry Gough McComas, both members of Capt. Edward Aisquith's Sharpshooters, 1st Rifle Battalion, Maryland Militia. As part of Gen. Stricker's advanced guard, both were killed during a skirmish preceding the Battle of North Point (September 12, 1814). Local legend holds that one of the two shot British Maj. Gen. Robert Ross, but there is no documentary evidence to substantiate the story. Both were originally buried together in Second Baptist (New Jerusalem) Cemetery near Broadway where Johns Hopkins Hospital now stands, then re-buried at Greenmount Cemetery, but moved to this site (September 12, 1858) before the erection of the present monument (1873). Wells and McComas, aged 19 and 18 years, respectively, were known as the "boy heroes" of the War of 1812, their remains were removed (September 10, 1858) and laid in state for three days at the Maryland Institute Building, Market Place, before being taken in a procession from Baltimore Street to Ashland Square and laid in permanent resting place (morning, September 12, 1858) on the anniversary date of the Battle of North Point, when the corner stone was laid; base of monument was completed in 1871 and the monument completed (May 18, 1873) by appropriation of the City Council. Inscription:

  DANIEL WELLS./ BORN DEC. 30th, 1794. KILLED SEPT. 12th, 1814. AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT, AGED 19 YEARS, 8 MONTHS AND 13 DAYS.

  HENRY G. McCOMAS./ BORN SEPT. 20th, 1795. KILLED SEPT. 12th, 1814. AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT, AGED 18 YEARS, 11 MONTHS AND 22 DAYS.

  Side Bar: On the occasion of the final burial of the two boys, a local poetaster who described himself as "one who was a little boy at the time of the Battle of Baltimore" composed a song entitled "Wells and McComas Funeral and Monument Song" to be sung to the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner." One year later local playwright Clifton W. Tayleure wrote a play called *The Boy Martyrs of Sept. 12, 1814, A Local Historical Drama in Three Acts* in honor of Wells and McComas. The play was performed in Baltimore at the Holliday Street Theater in 1858 to commemorate their reburial in Ashland Square. *The Boy Martyrs of Sept. 12* is a fictionalized telling of their alleged

shooting of Maj. Gen. Robert Ross.

- **Western Military Defensive Position (north side of approximately where Pratt Street and Green Street intersect today)**. A military unit of unknown strength was located here to defend the city from possible attack from the southwest. This position is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

Barney Circle - see listing under Washington, D.C.

Barney House (also called Harry's Lot)(7912 Savage-Guiford Road, located on southwest corner of I95 and Route 32, Savage, Howard County)(listed on National Register of Historic Places). Home of Com. Joshua Barney (Commodore of the Chesapeake Flotilla) from June 1812 until April 1818; here he retired after being wounded, captured and pardoned on the spot during the Battle of Bladensburg (August 24, 1814). Being developed into a B&B.

Sir,...My wound is deep, but I flatter myself not dangerous; the ball is not yet extracted. I fondly hope a few weeks will restore me to health, and that an exchange will take place that I may resume my command, or any other that you and the President may think proper to honor me with. Yours respectfully, JOSHUA BARNEY (Com. Joshua Barney to Secretary of the Navy William Jones, August 29, 1814, written while he was recuperating from his wound at his home).

Battle Acre Monument - see listing under North Point.

Battle Ground Methodist Episcopal Church - see Methodist Meeting House.

Battle Monument -see listing under Baltimore.

Battle of Ice Mound - see Tobacco Stick.

Battleworks Powder Mill - see Aetna Powder Mill.

Beall-Dawson House (Rockville, Montgomery County) - see Rockville.

Beckett, Capt. John, gravestone - see Dares Beach.

Bel Air Courthouse (Belair, Harford County)(listed as National Historic District). A portrait of Capt. John Adams Webster, captain of one of the Chesapeake Flotilla barges during the Battles of St. Leonard Creek and commander of Fort Babcock during the British bombardment of Fort McHenry, hangs in the Harford County Courthouse (see

Fort Lincoln Cemetery - see listing under Bladensburg.

Fort McHenry (east end of Fort Avenue, Locust Point, confluence of Northwest Harbor and Middle Branch, Patapsco River, Baltimore City)(listed as National Historic Landmark). Located at the tip of Whetstone Point the star-shaped fort was ideally located as it controlled the entrances to both the Northwest Branch and the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River and as such served as the cornerstone of the water defenses of Baltimore during British attack (September 13-14, 1814); a boom consisting of ship's masts laid end to end and fastened by chains was stretched across the narrows of the Northeast Branch from the Fort McHenry to Lazaretto Point on the opposite side (600 yards across); present fort looks like it did in 1830's, not 1814, the bastions and ramparts have been raised, the buildings in the fort have been greatly enlarged, and most of the guns date from after the 1814 conflict (e.g., the big Rodman cannons are Civil War era artillery); site where "Star-Spangled Banner" was flown as Royal Navy sailed out of the Patapsco River; during the bombardment the fort's smaller storm flag probably flew; fort originally named Fort Whetstone for point it is located on, fort renamed Fort McHenry in 1798 after James McHenry, then Secretary of War and a Baltimorean (see also Deep Creek Lake where McHenry settled circa 1805). The fort's defenders were unable to fire back on the British fleet which had superior gun power and who could fire from outside the range of the fort's guns. Every "individual" in the Fort received a printed copy of Francis Scotts Key's poem, probably during the day September 17, 1814. Marylander Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson (see also Prince Frederick), former commander on the northern front, stated, *The defense of Fort McHenry was of no ordinary character, for the passive resistance of danger is the test of valor.*

We were like pigeons tied by the legs to be shot at (Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, commanding officer of the Artillery Fencibles, letter to Acting Secretary of War James Monroe, September 21, 1814)(see also Memorial Tree listing under Fort McHenry, and Centreville and Wye House listings for more information about Judge Nicholson).

This fortification has come to symbolize more than any other location in the United States, the U.S. experience in the War of 1812. The bombardment of the fort could be heard all the way to Elkton, Maryland, approximately 48 miles northeast of Baltimore, as recalled later in life by Judge Thomas Sample who was then 14 years old: "We could distinctly hear the booming of the cannon, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore" (*Cecil Whig*, Judge Thomas J. Sample "Recollections" and "Reminiscences" 1872 to 1881). The bombardment of Fort McHenry is depicted on the punch bowl given by Baltimore County and Baltimore City to the USS battleship *Maryland* as part of its silver service; it is now on display in the Maryland State House in Annapolis.

We, Sir, are ready at Fort McHenry to defend Baltimore against invading by the enemy. That is to say, we are ready except that we have no suitable ensign to display over the

fort, and it is my desire to have a flag so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance (Lt. Col. George Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry, to Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, 1813).

To the fleet the fort on the water was accordingly left, which by bombardment would, it was presumed, reduce it to ruins in a few hours;...At last, when midnight was close at hand, a solitary report, accompanied by the ascension of a small bright spark into the sky, gave noticed that the bombardment had begun. Another and another followed in quick succession...(account of Lt. George R. Gleig, British 85th Regiment).

...I think the handsomest sight I ever saw was during the bumbarding [sic] *to se*[e] *the bums* [sic] *and rockets flying and the firing from our three forts* [.] *it was much handsomer at night than in the day* [.] *the firing continued four and twenty hours* [.] (Lt. John Harris letter to his brother Dr. William Harris, September 27, 1814).

I do not feel able to paint out the distress and confution [sic] *half as it was with us* [.] *to se*[e] *the wagons, carts and drays all in hast mooving* [sic] *the people, and the poorer sort with what they could cary* [sic] *and there* [sic] *children on there* [sic] *backs flying for there* [sic] *lives while I could see planely* [sic] *the British Sail which was ingaged* [sic] *in a severe fire on our fort for 24 Hours* [.] *I could see them fire and the Bumbs* [sic] *lite and burst on the Shore at which explosion the hole* [sic] *town and several miles would shake - there* [sic] *bumbs* [sic] waid [sic] *upwards of 200 pounds which was throwd* [sic] *three miles, at least sum* [sic] *of them did not burst which I have seen in which there was Six pounds of powder for the purpse*[e] *of bursting of them* [.] *at this time we had our wounded fotch* [sic] *from the fort in to town with the wounded from the ingagement* [sic] *on land below town a few mile*[s] *sum* [sic] *with there limbs broke and others with part of there* [sic] *limbs left behind, while two wagons were loaded with the dead* (unidentified minister's letter to his sister in Pennsylvania, no date).

American account of the raising of the star-spangled banner (9:00 a.m., September 14, 1814): *At dawn on the 14th, our morning gun was fired, the flag hoisted, Yankee Doodle played, and we all appeared in full view of the formidable and mortified enemy, who calculated upon our surrender in 20 minutes after the commencement of the action* (Pvt. Isaac Munroe, of the Baltimore Fencibles at Fort McHenry, letter written to friend in Boston, three days after the incident on September 17, 1814).

British account of the raising of the Star-Spangled Banner: *...thus, after bombarding the forts and harbor of Baltimore for twenty-four hours, the squadron of frigates weighed, without firing a shot, upon the forenoon of the 14th, and were immediately followed by the bombs* [bomb ships] *and sloops of war. In truth, it was a galling spectacle for the British seaman to behold. And, as the last vessel spread her canvas to the wind, the Americans hoisted a splendid and superb ensign on their battery, and at the same time*

fired a gun of defiance...(British Midshipman Robert Barrett, aboard HMS frigate *Hebrus*).

Located on grounds of fort are the following:

- **Armistead, George Monument (north of fort in front of Visitor's Center).** Statue erected in September 1914, in tribute to his successful defense of Fort McHenry; sculptor Edward Berge; donated by the City of Baltimore Society of the War of 1812. Inscriptions:

  TO COL. GEORGE ARMISTEAD - APRIL 10, 1779 - APRIL 25, 1818 - COMMANDER OF THIS FORT DURING THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH FLEET - SEPTEMBER 13-14, 1814 - WAR OF 1812

  COMMISSION: JAMES H. PRESTON, MAYOR, PRESIDENT NATIONAL STAR SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION - ARTHUR B. BIBBING, CHAIRMAN - DR. JAMES D. IDGLEHART, PRESIDENT, MARYLAND SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 - JOHN A. WILSON - GEORGE ARMISTEAD - RICHARD H. SPENCER - EDWARD BERGE, SCULPTOR.

  ERECTED SEPTEMBER 12, 1914 BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SOC. WAR OF 1812 CONTRIBUTING IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GALLANT DEFENSE OF FORT McHENRY UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. GEORGE ARMISTEAD WHICH WAS THE INSPIRATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM, THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

- **Armistead Headquarters (in the barracks on the right just before the gunpowder house on the bottom floor).** In this office Armistead conducted the defense of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812. It was he who ordered the flag to be made by Mary Pickersgill which became known as the "Star Spangled Banner."

- **British bombs**. Two British bombs are on display; one in the visitor center and a second one in one of barracks in the fort where Armistead had his office. This later shell is a rare 13-inch carcass shell, probably the only one in the United States, which was fired by the HMS (bomb ship) *Volcano* during the night flanking assault on Ferry Branch, night of September 13-14, 1814. It is one of four carcass shells fired to light the American shore defenses and a signal for the British to begin the their night flanking assault. The following plague text is found with the later bomb: FIRED BY THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCES/ DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF THIS FORT/ SEPT.13-14, 1814/ WHEN BY THE LIGHT OF "BOMBS BURSTING IN AIR"/ THE NATIONAL ANTHEM - THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER/HAD ITS BIRTH.

The other bomb in the visitor center was reputedly taken by Captain Frederick Evan, U.S. Corps of Artillery (second in command at Fort McHenry) after it fell harmlessly at his feet and failing to explode. He took the bomb home to his wife in Columbia, Pennsylvania.

- **Flag and flag staff replica.** In 1958, seven feet below the surface, archeologists discovered oak timber cross-braces that supported the original 1814 flag staff. In 1959, a 89-foot replica flagstaff and 30- by 42-foot replica Star-Spangled Banner was flown -- a tradition continued to the present day, weather permitting.

- **Fort McHenry Marker (located on fort wall at right of entrance to main fort gate).** Text reads: FORT MCHENRY 1814/ GALLANT DEFENSE DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT INSPIRED THE WRITING OF THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

- **Fort McHenry Maryland Historical Marker (originally placed at site of Maryland pavilion, New York World's Fair, 1964; present location of model and marker is unknown).** Text: Fort McHenry/This model symbolizes Ft. McHenry over which flew the 30 by 42 foot star-spangled banner that inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem during the Battle of Baltimore September 12-14, 1814.

- **Fort McHenry Memorial Trees (located near the Francis Scott Key Orpheus memorial).** The following trees were dedicated between 1932-1933 to:

  Captain William Addison - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM ADDISON WHO COMMANDED A COMPANY OF SEA FENCIBLES IN THE UPPER OUTSIDE BATTERY OF FORT MCHENRY DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOROPTIMIST CLUB OF BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

  Colonel George Armistead - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD COMMANDANT OF FORT MCHENRY DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND, SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

  Thomas V. Beeston - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO THOMAS V. BEESTON PRIVATE IN THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF BALTIMORE WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MCHENRY SEPTEMBER 13, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THOMAS FOLEY HISKY, A RELATIVE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

  Commodore Joshua Barney - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY, U.S.N. AN ABLE BALTIMOREAN, WHO ORGANIZED AND COMMANDED THE BALTIMORE GUN BOAT FLOTILLA FOR COUNTER ATTACK AGAINST THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER NO. 7, NATIONAL SOJOURNERS SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Captain John Berry - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CAPTAIN JOHN BERRY WHO COMMANDED THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF BALTIMORE IN THE UPPER OUTSIDE BATTERY OF FORT MCHENRY DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14TH, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Captain M. S. Bunbury - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CAPTAIN M. S. BUNBURY WHO COMMANDED A COMPANY OF SEA FENCIBLES IN THE UPPER OUTSIDE BATTERY OF FORT MCHENRY DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.] [Note, however, that this information appears to be incorrect. Prior to the battle, this entire 93-man company of United States Sea Fencibles (a federal volunteer unit made up largely, of mariners) fell ill and were replaced by the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla. Capt. Simmones Bunbury of the U.S. Sea Fencibles described the area of the fort as: "One of the most sickly situations on the Patapsco."]

Lieutenant L. Clagett - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO LIEUTENANT L. CLAGETT OF THE BALTIMORE FENCIBLES WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Sergeant John Clemm - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO SERGEANT JOHN CLEMM OF THE BALTIMORE FENCIBLES WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MCHENRY SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Captain Frederick Evans - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CAPTAIN FREDERICK EVANS WHO COMMANDED A COMPANY OF U.S. ARTILLERY WITHIN FORT MCHENRY DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY CITY OF BALTIMORE, 12 SEPTEMBER 1932. [Tree and plaque missing.]

Colonel Benjamin Fowler - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL BENJAMIN FOWLER WHO COMMANDED THE 39TH MARYLAND REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT SEPTEMBER 12TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Lieutenant John Frazier - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO LIEUTENANT JOHN FRAZIER OF CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA WHO COMMANDED THE LAZARRETTO, A WATER FRONT BATTERY SUPPLEMENTAL TO FORT MCHENRY SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND

MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Captain Francis Hancock - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CAPTAIN FRANCIS HANCOCK WHOSE COMMAND DISCOVERED THE ATTEMPT BY 1200 BRITISH MARINES TO SURPRISE FORT MCHENRY FROM THE REAR AND REVEALED THEIR BOATS TO ADJACENT BATTERIES BY LIGHTED FIRES ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE RESULTING IN REPULSE OF BRITISH SEPTEMBER 13TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE JAMES E. HANCOCK SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1933. [Note: It is claimed that Capt. Francis Hancock's company of the 22nd Regiment Maryland Militia patrolling in the vicinity of Wagner's point detected the British barge probe of the night of September 13-14 "and lighted a hayrick, which threw [the British barges] into full view of the six-gun battery [Fort Babcock] and Fort Covington further up the river." James E. Hancock, *Fort McHenry* (Baltimore, Maryland Trust Company, n.d. [1928?]). However, the credit for detecting the British barges is usually given to Sailing Master John Adams Webster at Fort Babcock.]

Major Richard Heath - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO MAJOR RICHARD HEATH WHO COMMANDED THE BATTALION OF THE 5TH MD. REGIMENT THAT FIRST ENGAGED THE BRITISH ADVANCE AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT WHERE THEIR COMMANDING GENERAL SIR ROBERT ROSS WAS KILLED SEPTEMBER 12, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE 5TH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

Edward Johnson- THIS TREE DEDICATED TO MAYOR EDWARD JOHNSON OF BALTIMORE, 1808-1816, WHO ORGANIZED THE RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE FOR THE DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Francis Scott Key - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY WHO WAS INSPIRED TO WRITE OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER BY THE FLAG WHICH FLEW FROM FORT MCHENRY DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Note that Key did not write the National Anthem, he wrote the poem which became the words for the anthem after his death.]

Colonel Samuel Lane - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL SAMUEL LANE COMMANDER OF A BATTALION OF INFANTRY IN THE TRENCHES OF FORT MCHENRY DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Colonel Kennedy Long - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL KENNEDY LONG WHO COMMANDED THE 27TH MARYLAND REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT SEPTEMBER 12, 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER12, 1932.

Charles Messenger - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CHARLES MESSENGER GUNNER KILLED IN ACTION DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.][Note: Charles Messenger was a crewmember in Com. Barney's Chesapeake Flotilla, assigned to service at Fort McHenry.

Colonel William M. McDonald - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL WILLIAN M. MCDONALD WHO COMMANDED THE 6TH MARYLAND REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT SEPTEMBER 12TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1933. [Note: The 6th Regiment of Maryland Militia, comprised of Baltimore County men, was the regiment held in reserve at the Battle of North Point, stationed at Cook's Tavern northwest of the battlefield.]

Colonel James McHenry - "THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL JAMES MCHENRY SECRETARY OF WAR UNDER PRESIDENTS WASHINGTON AND JOHN ADAMS AND FOR WHOM FORT MCHENRY WAS NAMED IN 1798 WHEN IT WAS OFFERED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT." PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE FORT MCHENRY CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Note: Ulster-born James McHenry named Fort McHenry after himself. He served as a surgeon on Washington's staff during the Revolution and was named the first Secretary of War. See Westminster Cemetery listing under Baltimore.]

James Monroe - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO JAMES MONROE SECRETARY OF STATE, 1812-1816, AND THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 SEPTEMBER 12, 1933.

Lieutenant H. S. Newcomb - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO LIEUTENANT H.S. NEWCOMB OF BARNEY'S FLOTILLA WHO COMMANDED FORT COVINGTON A WATER FRONT BATTERY SUPPLEMENT TO FORT MCHENRY. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1933.

Captain Joseph H. Nicholson - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CAPTAIN JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON WHO COMMANDED THE BALTIMORE FENCIBLES WITHIN FORT MCHENRY DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Captain Charles Pennington - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO CAPTAIN CHARLES PENNINGTON WHO COMMANDED THE BALTIMORE INDEPENDENT ARTILLERISTS IN THE UPPER OUTSIDE BATTERY OF FORT MCHENRY DURING THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND

14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICA, STATE OF MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Major William Pinkney - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO MAJOR WILLIAM PINKNEY, MARYLANDER WHO AS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, 1811-1814, WROTE THE DECLARATION OF THE WAR OF 1812, AND RAISED AND COMMANDED THE 1ST RIFLE BATTALION FOR THE DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1933. [Plaque missing?]

Major J. J. Ulrich Rivardi - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO MAJOR J.J. ULRICH RIVARDI ARTILLERY ENGINEER EMPLOYED BY THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE IN 1794 TO DRAW UP THE PLANS FOR THE STAR BASTION FORT WITH UPPER AND LOWER BATTERIES. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE WOMAN'S 20TH CENTURY CLUB OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Lieutenant Samuel Rodman - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO LIEUTENANT SAMUEL RODMAN WHO COMMANDED BARNEY'S MARINE ARTILLERY IN THE WATER BATTERY OF FORT MCHENRY DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT. SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Commodore John Rogers [sic - Rodgers meant] - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COMMODORE JOHN ROGERS [sic] USN AND ENERGETIC MARYLANDER WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT OF WAR OF 1812 AND LATER ORGANIZED THE GENERAL ARTILLERY DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Lieutenant S. Rutter - "THIS TREE DEDICATED TO LIEUTENANT S. RUTTER OF BARNEY'S FLOTILLA WHO COMMANDED THE BARGES THAT PROTECTED THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR AS THE LEFT WING OF THE WATER BATTERY OF FORT MCHENRY." PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Major General Samuel Smith - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH U.S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND 1803 - 1815 AND WHO COMMANDED THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS IN THE DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE STATE SOCIETIES CHILDREN OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Colonel Joseph Sterett - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL JOSEPH STERETT COMMANDED THE 5TH MD REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT SEPTEMBER 12TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE 5TH MARYLAND REGIMENT SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

Colonel William Steuart - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO COLONEL WILLIAM STEUART 38TH INF. U.S.A. COMMANDED A BATTALION OF INFANTRY IN THE TRENCHES OF FORT MCHENRY

DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT SEPTEMBER 13TH AND 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, STATE OF MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

General John Stricker - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO GENERAL JOHN STRICKER WHO COMMANDED THE 3RD MARYLAND BRIGADE WHICH CHECKED THE BRITISH ARMY ADVANCE IN THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT SEPTEMBER 12TH 1814, AND PREVENTED THE JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY OPPOSITE FORT MCHENRY. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE NICLOLAS RUXTON MOORE SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

George Washington - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1787-1797, WHOSE ORDER IN 1794 TO PREPARE FOR ANOTHER WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN ENCOURAGED THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE TO BUILD THIS FORT AS DEFENSE OF THEIR CITY. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION SEPTEMBER 12, 1932. [Tree missing.]

Lieutenant John A. Webster - THIS TREE DEDICATED TO LIEUTENANT JOHN A. WEBSTER, OF BARNEY'S FLOTILLA WHO COMMANDED FORT BABCOCK A WATER FRONT BATTERY SUPPLEMENTAL TO FORT MCHENRY, SEPTEMBER 12, 13TH, 14TH 1814. PLANTED AND MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF WAR OF 1812 IN MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 12, 1933. [Note: at the time of the Battle of Baltimore, Webster had the rank of Sailing Master in the U.S. Navy.]

- **Key (Francis Scott) Monument "Orpheus" (west of fort).** Statue funded by Congress in 1914 to mark the centennial of the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner; "Orpheus with the Awkward Foot" by sculptor Charles H. Neihaus was selected from the thirty-four designs submitted in a national competition. Orpheus is depicted playing a lyre, standing 24 feet tall; the base of the monument bears a medallion honoring Francis Scott Key, the pedestal contains a time capsule filled documents of patriotic and historic interest; the monument was erected near the fort's main entrance in 1922 and moved to its present site in 1966. During the unveiling ceremony on June 14, 1922, President Warren G. Harding delivered a speech which was the first by a United States president to be broadcast on coast-to-coast radio. Inscription on monument:

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY - BORN 1790 - DIED 1843

TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY - AUTHOR OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER AND · TO · THE · SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO TOOK PART IN THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT AND THE DEFENSE OF FORT McHENRY IN THE WAR OF 1812

Inscription on plaque:

In 1914 Congress appropriated funds for a monument at Fort McHenry to mark the centennial of the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner and the defense of Baltimore. "Orpheus with the Awkward Foot" by sculptor Charles H. Neithaus was selected from thirty-four designs submitted in a national competition.

Orpheus is depicted playing a lyre, stands 24 feet from head to toe - marble base bears a medallion honoring Francis Scott Key - pedestal contains a time capsule filled with documents of patriotic and historical interest - In 1966 the statue was moved here from its original site near the fort's principal entrance.

President Warren G. Harding headed a list of dignitaries at the unveiling ceremony, June 14, 1922. The speech he delivered was the first by a United States president to be broadcast on coast-to-coast radio.

- **Privateer Memorial (cannon located outside of main fort walls on southwest side).** This cannon was erected in memorial to the privateers who harassed the British and help to pay for the war during the War of 1812. This is the only monument known to this particular aspect of the war. The original plaque is missing. Text:

  THIS GUN/ IS ONE OF THE TYPE FORMING THE/ ARMAMENT OF THE WIDELY-FAMED/ BALTIMORE CLIPPERS WHICH AS PRIVATEERS/ WERE MOST EFFECT IN THE DESTRUCTION/ OF BRITISH COMMERCE DURING THE WAR OF/ 1812-1814/ AND IS HERE PLACED BY THE/ NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE MARYLAND STATE COUNCIL/ DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA/ IN THE YEAR OF THE/ STAR SPANGLED CENTENNIAL 1914.

- **Water Battery (located between fort and shoreline) site of thirty-two heavy cannon.**

  Side Bar: Myth or Reality? - During the bombardment of Fort McHenry a rooster is reputed to have climbed the parapet and seemingly crowed defiantly at the British. It was said "This excited the laughter and animated the feelings of all present." The rooster, however, was wounded by a bomb fragment and died sometime later. Tradition holds that one of the fort's defenders vowed he would treat the rooster to a pound cake if he lived to see Baltimore again. He did, and to his word, the day after the bombardment he procured the promised cake. When the rooster finally dies it was placed in a decorated wooden box and buried with full military honors shortly after the bombardment at Fort McHenry. Maj. George Armistead, commander of the fort, was so moved by the bird he offered to buy him, but the owner would not part with him. A rooster is even included in the painting by an unknown artist in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society entitled "Eyewitness watercolor of the bombardment of Ft. McHenry." A chanticleer (rooster) similarly is reputed to have crowed during the battle of Trafalgar (October 21,

1805) and during the battle of Lake Champlain (September 11, 1814).

Side Bar: Irony - Jean Foncin, a Frenchman, redesigned the fortifications of Fort McHenry in 1799. He wrote Secretary of War James McHenry, who the fort was named after, asking for a letter of reference. In the letter, he expressed hope that the fort would serve America well during its troubles with England. The letter was written in France September 13, 1814, the day the British attack began on the fort.

Side Bar: After the burning of Washington and fearing another attack, the government demanded that several cannon from Fort McHenry be returned as they were government property. Gen. Samuel Smith, Commander-in-chief of the defense of Baltimore, shrewdly replied that the government could have the cannon but the carriages belonged to Baltimore City. The cannon were never removed. Gen. Smith solved a banking crisis that led to a riot in Baltimore in 1834. So grateful were the citizens they elected him mayor of the city at age 83.

Fort Madison - see Fort Severn listing under U.S. Naval Academy under Annapolis.

Fort Nonsense - see Fort Severn listing under U.S. Naval Academy under Annapolis.

Fort Point - see Centreville.

Fort Severn - see listing under U.S. Naval Academy under Annapolis.

Fort Smallwood (Fort Smallwood Park, Rock Point, confluence of Rock Creek, Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay, Anne Arundel County). Point provides a splendid overlook of the mouth of the Patapsco River; Fort Howard hospital (tall brick building) is near site of British landing; further to north is Francis Scott Key Bridge near where British ships bombarded Fort McHenry. (Note: the fort at Fort Smallwood is from the Spanish-American period - not War of 1812).

Fort Stoakes - see Easton.

Fort Washington (Fort Warburton)(west end of Old Fort Road, Potomac River, Prince George's County)(Prince George's County Historic Site # 80-16)(listed on National Register of Historic Places). Described by the British as a "most respectable defense," the 1809 fort under command of Capt. Samuel T. Dyson, U.S. Army, was blown up and the cannons spiked to prevent capture by oncoming squadron of six Royal Navy warships under the command of Capt. James Gordon (about 8:00 p.m., August 26, 1814) thus allowing the British Navy to approach Alexandria and Washington without firing a shot; when the fort was blown up produce merchant Thomas Beall in Georgetown recorded the blast which "jarred the windows and ground here;" Dyson was court-martialed for his actions; present fort dates from 1824 and 1844; early post-1814 work was partially

National Society United States Daughters of 1812 - see listing under Washington, D.C..

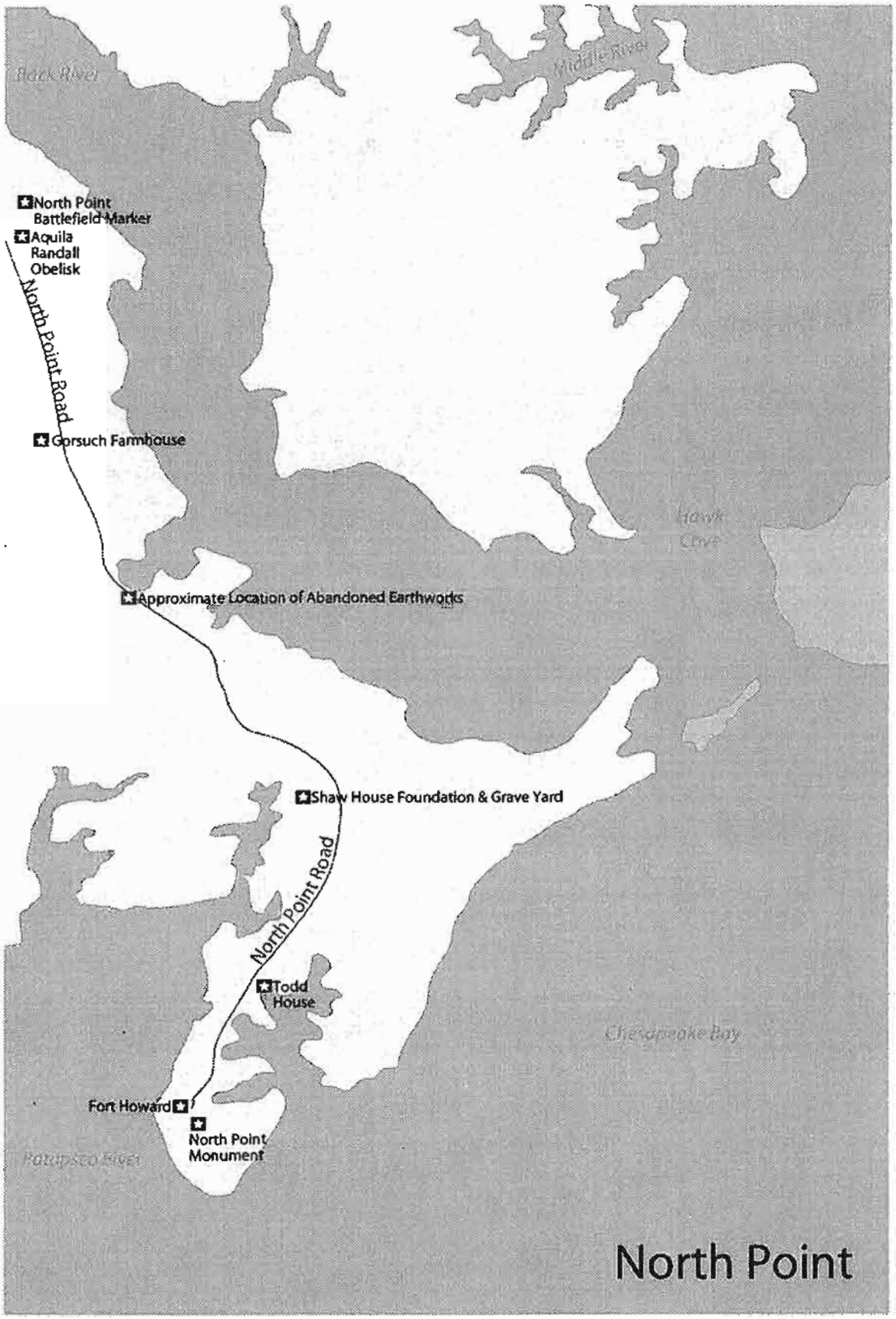
Newtown (near mouth of Breton Bay, St. Mary's County). Site where British landed (first light, July 19, 1814) and commenced march on Leonardtown (see also Leonardtown).

Northampton (near Largo, Prince George's County). Site of plantation home of soon-to-be governor Samuel Sprigg. Local tradition holds that the British were so charmed by his two-year-old daughter Sally, that they did not burn this house down during their return march to Benedict. The location of this home makes it unlikely that the British would have been near it during their return march.

Northampton Foundry (also called Northampton Iron Works)(Lock Raven Reservoir, near west end of Dulaney Valley Road, Baltimore County). Charles Carnan Ridgely (1790 - 1829), second master of Hampton, owned the Northampton Iron Works during the War of 1812. The company made cannon, round shot and grapeshot and the company was considered by one individual to be "the best in the country." It is believed cannon from this iron works supplied privateers operating out of Baltimore during the War of 1812. The stone remains of the furnaces of this foundry are visible in the water of the reservoir during times of low water. Maryland Historic Marker (east side of Maryland Route 146, 35 feet north of Chapelwood Lane, Valley Crest):

NORTHAMPTON FURNACE/ BUILT IN 1759 BY CHARLES RIDGLEY (THE ELDER) OF HAMPTON AND TWO SONS. THIS IRON FOUNDRY OPERATED FOR 70 YEARS ON SPRING BRANCH OF PATERSON'S RUN. IT FURNISHED CANNON AND SHOT FOR TH REVOLUTION AS WELL AS OTHER SUPPLIES: "300 KETTLES" WERE ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY JULY 15, 1776. "PREMATURE DISCHARGE" OF A CANNON TESTED IN 1780 KILLED CAPT. JOHN FULFORD AND "DREADFULLY WOUNDED"OTHERS . THE FURNACE STACK IS NOW SUBMERGED NEAR HERE IN LOCK RAVEN.

North Point (Ft. Howard Hospital, bounded by Patapsco River on south and Back River on north, Chesapeake Bay on east, Baltimore County). Adjacent to the site of the British landing in Old Roads Bay in preparation for their unsuccessful land assault on the City of Baltimore. The British fleet anchored (evening, September 11, 1814) and landed around 4,500 troops for the fifteen mile march to Baltimore (debarking began about 3:00 a.m. and the troops advanced about 8:00 a.m., September 12, 1814); site of re-embarkation (September 15, 1814). Each man carried three days' provisions and eighty rounds of ammunition. Only one blanket with a spare shirt and pair of shoes were allowed to be taken instead of the usual supply of clothing, whilst brushes and other articles of that description were divided between comrades, one carrying, what would suffice for both. Thus the additional load of twenty cartridges was more than counterbalanced by the clothing and necessaries left behind.



Maryland War of 1812 Statewide Initiative;
funded by the National Park Service,
American Battlefield Protection Program, 2000.

Sites

Maryland Historical Marker inscription at entrance to Fort Howard Veterans Hospital, North Point Road:

NORTH POINT BEACHHEAD/ AT 3 A.M. ON SEPT. 12, 1814, BRITISH BEGAN LANDING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES HERE FROM SHIPS ANCHORED IN OLD ROAD BAY. By 6:30 A.M. COLUMNS FORMED ON LONG LOG LANE (NOW NORTH POINT ROAD). WHEN BUGLES SOUNDED AT 7 A.M., 4700 BRITISH SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES SET OUT FOR BALTIMORE. THAT AFTERNOON, THEIR COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN. ROBERT ROSS, WAS KILLED AND THEY WERE MET BY AMERICANS IN THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT. IN 2 DAYS OF FIGHTING, BALTIMORE WITHSTOOD THESE LANDING FORCES AND THE SIMULTANEOUS NAVAL ATTACK ON FORT McHENRY [Note: Maj. Gen. Ross was actually killed in a skirmish prior to the Battle of North Point].

Inscription on North Point Monument behind Main Hospital Building, Fort Howard Veterans Hospital:

SEPTEMBER 12, 1814 / SEVEN THOUSAND BRITISH TROOPS INCLUDING WELLINGTON'S INVINCIBLES AND NELSON'S MARINES LANDED HERE FROM THEIR FLEET OF FIFTY SAIL TO ATTACK THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. HERE THEY RE-EMBARKED SEPT. 15, AFTER THEIR RETREAT FROM/ THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT/ THEIR COMMANDER GENERAL ROSS KILLED, THEIR BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY A FAILURE AND THEIR PLANS FOR FURTHER INVASION ABANDONED. THE NEWS OF THEIR REPULSE LED DIRECTLY TO THE TREATY OF GHENT./ ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY - UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 IN MARYLAND/ 1927

Text of Maryland Historical Marker at Fort Howard Waterfront Park, end of Maryland Route 20:

FORT HOWARD/ BUILT HERE IN 1896 TO DEFEND BALTIMORE FROM POSSIBLE NAVAL ATTACK. NAMED FOR COL. JOHN EAGER HOWARD, REVOLUTIONARY HERO. FIVE COASTAL ARTILLERY BATTERIES BORE NAMES OF LOCAL WAR OF 1812 FIGURES; LT. LEVI CLAGGETT; COL. DAVIS HARRIS; FRANCIS SCOTT KEY; JUDGE JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON; BRIG. GEN. JOHN STRICKER. A SIXTH BATTERY HONORED DR. JESSE W. LAZEAR OF BALTIMORE WHO GAVE HIS LIFE IN 1900 TO FURTHER YELLOW FEVER RESEARCH. FORT REMAINED UNDER ARMY COMMAND UNTIL 1940 BUT ITS GUNS WERE NEVER FIRED IN ANGER (see also Howard Monument and Mount Vernon Square listings under Baltimore; also Fort McHenry, Centreville and Wye House listings for more information about Judge Nicholson).

- **Abandoned defensive earthworks (near intersection of Delmar Avenue and North Point Road before Baltimore Beltway underpass (I-695), approximately 3.5 miles from North Point)**. Site of defensive earthworks which were partially completed along peninsula where it narrowed to about a mile wide with Humphry Creek on the west (now filed) and Back River on the east. This position was abandoned in favor of another position located further up the peninsula between the narrows of Bear Creek and Bread and Cheese Creek.

- **Aquila Randall Obelisk Monument (northeast side of Old North Point Road, Maryland Route 20, and 4000 Battle Grove Road, 200 feet east of Eleanor Terrace, 1/4 mile southeast of North Point Boulevard, Maryland Route 151).** Monument erected in 1817 at site where twenty-four year old Pvt. Aquila Randall, of the Mechanical Volunteers, 5th Regiment of Maryland Militia, fell in a skirmish preceding the Battle of North Point on September 12, 1814. This was in this same skirmish in which the British commander, Maj. Gen. Robert Ross, was killed, reputedly by American sharpshooters Pvts. Daniel Wells and Harry McComas, who also died. Barring possibly the marker at the Battle of Lexington, this is believed to be among the first monuments to be erected to dedicate a battlefield in the United States. A total of twenty-two Americans were killed here; why the monument singly recognizes Randall is unclear. Some accounts claim he killed Maj. Gen. Ross while most accounts claim Wells and McComas killed Maj. Gen. Ross. Inscriptions on monument:

  [opposite road side] SACRED to the memory of *AQUILA RANDALL*, who died in bravely defending his Country and his Home, on the memorable 12th of September, 1814, aged 24 years.

  [south side] In the skirmish which occurred at this spot, between the advanced party, under Major RICH'D K. HEATH, of the 5th Reg't. M.M.., and the front of the British column, Major General Ross, the Commander of the British forces, received his mortal wound.

  [north side] The First Mechanical Volunteers, Commanded by Capt'n BENJ'n C. HOWARD, in the Fifth Reg't M.M., have erected this Monument as a tribute of their respect for the memory of Their Gallant Brother in arms.

  [side facing road] How beautiful is death, when earned by virtue.

  Side Bar: the quotation "How beautiful is death, when earned by virtue" are from Joseph Addison's drama *Cato: A Tragedy*, written in 1713, popular during the Colonial period. Aquila is Latin meaning "eagle."

Major Richard K. Heath of the 5th Regiment, Maryland Militia, who led the advance party of General Stricker's troops in this skirmish had his horse shot and killed under him, and later his second horse was badly wounded and he received a contusion in the head by a musket ball.

Side Bar: The Mechanical Company Volunteers were firefighters who formed the Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company of Baltimore, reputed to be the oldest civic organization in the United States, founded in 1763 to protect the city from Indians and Pirates. The organization has its own burial plot in Baltimore Cemetery where one of its War of 1812 veterans John Shrim is buried (see Baltimore Cemetery listing under Baltimore).

Inscription on Maryland Historical Roadside Marker (this marker was originally located at Patapsco Neck and later moved here:

NORTH POINT BATTLEFIELD - WHERE ON SEPT. 12, 1814 THE DEFENDERS OF BALTIMORE UNDER GEN. JOHN STRICKER MET THE ADVANCING BRITISH ARMY OF 7000 UNDER GEN. ROBERT ROSS WHO WAS KILLED EARLY IN THE ENGAGEMENT.

President John Quincy Adams visited the battlefield on October 16, 1826; probably the first time a sitting President visited an American battlefield in an official capacity [President James Madison was present briefly during the Battle of Bladensburg but not in an official capacity]. He described seeing the Aquila Randall monument. Adams wrote that it was "a pyramid of white stone, about four feet high, resting on a pedestal, with suitable inscriptions on its four sides." We know that this small monument made an impact on Adams because he took particular care to note that "These inscriptions, with an account of the erection of the monument on the 28th of July, 1817, and the address of Captain B. C. Howard, commander of the company at the time, are contained in *Niles' Register* of the 2nd of August of that year--vol. xii, p. 367." Adams stated that there were "no other traces" of the battle, though he was shown "an oak-tree in which, [it was] said, more than twenty of the enemy's musket-balls had lodged." Adams noted, "I picked up under the wounded tree half a dozen white-oak acorns to plant them in Washington."

- **Battle Acre Monument (3100 block of Old North Point Road and Kimberly Road).** Monument erected in 1839-1914 to mark Brig. Gen. John Stricker's line of defense against the British at the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. (Note: in truth, if we consider Gen. Stricker's report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith to be accurate, that the militia were at the intersection of Trappe Road and North Point Road, Battle Acre *is in advance* of the actual battle line, and this site would have been more correctly in the vicinity of the log house occupied by Capt. Stadtler's Yagers at the beginning of the battle.) The Star-Spangled Banner was spread out on this land to dedicate an acre of the battlefield on the

25th anniversary in 1839. A flotilla of steamboats carried the dignitaries from Baltimore up Bear Creek to the site where the flag was displayed. A rough-hewn block of granite was laid as the cornerstone for the monument. An official list of all the officers and enlisted men who were in the battle of North Point and Fort McHenry were deposited within a cavity of the stone. Speeches and festivities were concluded with a national salute by artillery and a *fe de joie* by infantry and the grand flag returned to Mrs. Armistead at her Mount Vernon, Baltimore residence. John Houck, Health Commissioner of Baltimore County conveyed the deed for the Battle Acre site to the State of Maryland for the sum on one dollar the day before the ceremony. Houck made a habit of hosting a diner for the North Point veterans at his summer home overlooking Swann's Creek. The monument was not completed until the National Star-Spangled Centennial Celebration of 1914 The iron fence surrounding the acre were recycled from the Asylum for the Blind on east North Avenue, Baltimore, when that property was condemned (see also Methodist Meeting House site listing under North Point).

Inscription on Maryland Historical Roadside Marker:

BATTLE ACRE/ SEPTEMBER 12, 1814/ HERE GENERAL STRICKER'S CITY BRIGADE INFLICTED SEVERE LOSSES UPON THE MAIN BODY OF THE BRITISH ARMY. THIS SPIRITED DEFENSE TOGETHER WITH THAT OF FORT McHENRY THE NEXT NIGHT SAVED BALTIMORE.

- **Bear Creek Park (along Park Haven Road).** This park, located along Bear Creek, provides a good view of where the British and American positions were located on different arms of the creek (see also Charlesmont Park listing under North Point).

- **Charlesmont Park (end of Deboy Avenue).** This park, located along Bear Creek, provides a good view of where the British and American positions were located on different arms of the creek (see also Bear Creek Park listing under North Point).

- **Gorsuch Farmhouse (just west of intersection of Wise Avenue and North Point Boulevard).** Site of Robert Gorsuch farmhouse which served as headquarters for American videttes prior to Battle of North Point; Brig. Gen. John Stricker sent his cavalry to reconnoiter for the British (night of September 11, 1814); site where Maj. Gen. Robert Ross stopped for breakfast (September 12, 1814). Maj. Gen. Ross was killed after leaving the farm (see Aquila Randall Monument). He died while being carried back to the ships at a spot on North Point Road near the farm. Reputedly Maj. Gen. Ross stated he would "eat dinner in Baltimore or in hell." The farm was reputedly burned by the British because it was occupied by American forces. A golf course occupies the farm site today; the skirmish site is heavily developed.

  Maj. Gen. Robert Ross historic marker (erected by Patapsco Neck Historical Society and

Patapsco Neck Bicentennial committee)(west side of North Point Boulevard, south of Wise Avenue) text:

AT THIS SPOT, ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1814, GENERAL ROBERT ROSS DIED. HE HAD BEEN MORTALLY WOUNDED IN CONFLICT APPROXIMATELY 1-1/2 MILES NORTHWEST OF HERE, AT THE PRESENT SITE OF AQUILA RANDALL MONUMENT, AND CARRIED BY STRETCHER TO THIS POINT. HE WAS LATER INTERRED IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA [Note: this marker is close to the location of the Gorsuch farm site [west of the sign]; the marker first read General "Charles" Ross, and the corrected name "Robert" had to be tacked over the mistaken Christian name).

British account of Maj. Gen. Robert Ross being hit: *The General pulled up his horse for the purpose of ordering the Troops immediately into Battle array and, whilst in this act, he received a rifle ball in his bridle arm entering his body. He instantly fell, and I not being far off, happened to be called with 12 of my men to take the General down to beach* [at North Point]. *I shall never forget the sight, the gloom such an appearance cast seeing so gallant an officer dying...These Americans are not to be trifled with* (account of Lt. G.G. MacDonald, HMS *Diomede*).

Side Bar: *A Relic Gone. – But few persons have ever gone down the North Point road, who have not had pointed out to them the large wild poplar tree, under which the British General Ross, who commanded the troops, destined for an attack on Baltimore in 1814, drew his last breath. The history of the death of Ross, is as familiar as household words to most, if not all our readers. He fell by a shot fired from an ambush, and was removed from the advance to the tree in question. The old tree, after weathering thirty winters, since that occurrence, has at last fallen under the stroke of the woodman's axe. It was situated on the land of Mr. Vincent Green, who would not have had it cut down, but for the apprehension that the first hard blow would have thrown it across the road. We doubt whether there is to be found in the country, a tree, under which "confusion to the enemies of liberty," has been quaffed in full bumpers, more frequently than under "Ross Tree," as it has always been familiarity* [sic] *called* (Baltimore *Sun*, March 22, 1844). A cane, reputedly made from wood from the tree under which Maj. Gen. Ross was killed is in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society.

Side Bar: Maj. Gen. Robert Ross was buried with full military honors on September 29, 1814, on what was then English soil in St. Paul's Cemetery, Halifax, Nova Scotia. His tabletop tombstone reads: HERE on the 29th of September 1814 was committed to the earth THE BODY OF MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ROSS WHO after having distinguished himself in all ranks as an Officer IN EGYPT, ITALY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, FRANCE & AMERICA WAS KILLED at the commencement of an action which terminated in the defeat and Rout OF THE TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES

NEAR BALTIMORE on the 12th of September 1814. AT ROSS TREVOR the seat of his Family in Ireland A MONUMENT MORE WORTHY OF HIS MEMORY had been Erected BY THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF HIS COUNTRY AND THE OFFICERS OF A GRATEFUL ARMY WHICH Under his Conduct Attacked and dispersed the Americans AT BLADENSBURG on the 24th August, 1814 AND the same day VICTORIOUSLY Entered WASHINGTON THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES. IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL A MONUMENT has also been Erected to his Memory BY HIS COUNTY.

The official coat of arms of the Ross family includes a "hand grasping a flag-staff broken in bend sinister, flowing the colors of the United States of America." Under the shield are the words "Maj. Gen. Robert Ross. Died August 4, 1814; Slain at Washington, in American, commanding his majesty's troops. His widow and descendants to be called ROSS OF BLADENSBURGH." {Note: of course Ross died at North Point on September 12, 1814, not at Washington].

- **Kell House (near west side of intersection of North Point Boulevard, Erdman Avenue and Pulaski Highway, near exit 13 of I-895).** Site of house used as headquarters by British advance on Hampstead Hill (evening September 13 to early a.m., September 14, 1814).

- **Maryland Historical Marker for North Point Battlefield (northeast side of Old North Point Road, Maryland Route 20, 200 feet east of Eleanor Terrace, 1/4 mile southeast of North Point Boulevard, Maryland Route 151).** Marker text:

  NORTH POINT BATTLEFIELD/ WHERE ON SEPT. 12, 1814 THE DEFENDERS OF BALTIMORE UNDER GENERAL JOHN STRICKER MET THE ADVANCING BRITISH ARMY OF 7000 UNDER GEN. ROBERT ROSS, WHO WAS KILLED EARLY IN THE ENGAGEMENT.

- **Methodist Meeting House (also called Battle Ground Methodist Episcopal Church) (Old North Point Road and Perrins Lane, Bear Creek, North Point)(Baltimore County Historic Site # 443).** Site of Brig. Gen. John Stricker's militia encampment before the Battle of North Point (night of September 11, 1814) and of British commander Col. Arthur Brooke's encampment following the battle (night of September 12, 1814). The church was remolded in 1837 and again in 1858 during which hundreds of lead bullets were reputedly found in its frame. The church was demolished in 1921. The monument commemorating this site was dedicated in 1914 by the Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Committee and placed by the "Patriotic Order of Sons of America of Maryland" to commemorate the Methodist Church and its role as a hospital in the Battle of North Point (see also Battle Acre Monument site listing under North Point).

  British account of battle: [The Americans] *gave way in every direction, and* [were]

chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting-house, situated in this woods, and leaving all his wounded, and two of his field guns in our possession (Rear Adm. George Cockburn to Vice Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, September 14, 1814).

Second British account of battle: *the British soldiers moved forward with their accustomed fearlessness, and the American, with much apparent coolness, stood to receive them. Now, however, when little more than a hundred paces divided the one line from the other, both parties made ready to bring matters more decidedly to a personal struggle. The Americans were the first to use their small-arms. Having rent the air with a shout, they fired a volley, begun upon the right, and carried away regularly to the extreme left; and then loading again, kept up an unintermitted discharge, which soon in a great degree concealed them from observation. Nor were we backward in returning the salute. A hearty British cheer gave notice our willingness to meet them, and firing and running, we gradually closed upon them with the design of bringing the bayonet into play...Volley upon volley having been given, we were now advanced within less than twenty yards of the American line, yet such was the denseness of the smoke that is was only when a passing breeze swept away the cold for a moment that either force became visible to the other. The flashes of the enemy's muskets alone served as an object to aim at, as, without, doubt, the flashes of our muskets alone guided the enemy* (anonymous British eyewitness).

Here at the meeting house, Dr. James Haines McCulloh, barely out of his teens (receiving his medical degree on July 17, 1814), attended to the wounded of both British and American soldiers (September 13, 1814). In an era before anesthetics, it is believed that the surgeons gave the men on which they were operating a musket ball to clench between their teeth to help them endure the pain. At least 10 different individual tooth marks are present on a musket ball found at this site and now displayed at the Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry, Baltimore (see National Museum of Dentistry listing under Baltimore).
Richard Sprigg Steuart, aged 17, wrote, "At the Battle of North Point, where I accompanied my brother [Capt. George Steuart, 5th Regiment Infantry] and his company with my Father as Commissary, I found my little knowledge of surgery very useful. One of the soldiers had been shot through the thigh wounding the femoral artory [sic], so with his cravat and a small stick I made a tournequet [sic], arresting the flow of blood to place him in my wagon and bring him to the Md. Hospital. Here Surgeon Gibson received him and finally amputated the leg."

Inscription on monument (also called "Bread and Cheese Creek Battle Monument" after the creek running to the north behind which the 39th and 51st Regiments of Maryland Militia were deployed at the beginning of the battle):

THIS BUILDING, KNOWN AS THE BATTLE GROUND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WAS OCCUPIED BY GENERAL STRICKER, THE NIGHT PRECEDING THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT, WAS USED AS A HOSPITAL BY BOTH ARMIES, DURING AND AFTER THE BATTLE - SEPTEMBER 12, 1814.

ERECTED BY THE PATRIOTIC ORDER - SONS OF AMERICA IN MARYLAND - IN THE YEAR OF THE NATIONAL STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL - 1914.

- **North Point Road (Fort Howard through Edgemere, Charlemont, and Dundalk to the Philadelphia Road).** This road represents the route used by British on their march from their landing site in Old Roads Bay at present-day Fort Howard toward Baltimore (September 12, 1814) and of their retreat three days later.

  In most of the woods they [Americans] *had felled trees and thrown them across the road; but as these abatis were without defenders, we experienced no other inconvenience than what arose from loss of time, being obliged to halt on all such occasions till the pioneers had removed the obstacle* (account of Lt. George R. Gleig, British 85th Regt.).

  Maryland Historical Marker for North Point (North Point Road, 300 feet north of Lodge Farm Road at Sparrows Point High School; and also northeast side of North Point Road, Maryland Route 30, near Lodge Farm Road, in front of Sparrows Point Junior-Senior High School, Edgemere) text:

  NORTH POINT - SEPTEMBER 12, 1814/ FOLLOWING A DAWN LANDING AT THE TIP OF NORTH POINT, BRITISH FORCES PASSED HERE EN [sic] ROUTE TO BALTIMORE. ABOUT FOUR MILES FURTHER ON THEY ENCOUNTERED AMERICAN SKIRMISHERS UNDER MAJOR HEATH

  Note: some texts refer to North Point Road as "Long Log Lane" but a close reading of Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith appears to infer that Trappe Road was Long Log Lane.

- **Patapsco Senior High School (intersection of Wise Avenue and Inverness Avenue, Gray Haven area).** Site of Maryland Historical Marker to Com. Joshua Barney (on grounds of high school) text:

  COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY - /1759-1818/ BORN IN BALTIMORE, BARNEY AT AN EARLY AGE MOVED WITH HIS FAMILY TO A NEARBY FARM ON BEAR CREEK IN THE PATAPSCO NECK SECTION OF THE COUNTY. WHEN ONLY 12 HE WENT TO SEA. IN THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE HE WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT ON THE "HORNET" AND HAD THE

HONOR OF FLYING THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG DISPLAYED IN BALTIMORE. AT THE END OF THE WAR. HE WAS CAPTAIN OF THE "HYDER ALLY." IN THE WAR OF 1812 HE SERVED AS A PRIVATEERSMAN AND LATER AS COMMODORE OF A FLOTILLA OF GUNBOATS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY. IN 1814, WHILE SERVING HEROICALLY IN THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON HE WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURE. HE DIED IN PITTSBURGH AND WAS BURIED THERE.

- **Ridgely House Site (also called Sportmens' Hall, Steeple House Farm and Goodwyn's [Goodwin's] Steeplechase Farm)(foundation of house at end of Bay Shore Road [instead of making turn to left, go straight] in woods on left, near Shallow Creek, off Patapsco River)(Baltimore County Historic Site # 373).** Site of house with "cupola" used as American lookout station during War of 1812 (see also Todd's Inheritance under North Point). Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith requested that the Committee of Public Safety send a barge down the Patapsco River until they could see the "steeple" (cupola) of the Ridgley house. A contemporary painting of the house with cupola is reproduced in *Old Baltimore* by Annie Leakin Sioussat (1931). From this house a flag was raised (Sunday morning, September 11, 1814) by Capt. Ridgely giving notice that the British fleet consisting of some thirty vessels was in sight; that afternoon, three cannon shots were fired from the Baltimore courthouse notifying the citizens of Baltimore (other sources claim the battery at Federal Hill was fired, see Federal Hill listing under Baltimore; see also Hancock's Resolution).

- **Shaw House (also called Foulke Farmhouse)(end of Foulkes Farm Road, off North Point Road, near intersection with Millers Island Road)(Baltimore County Historic Site # 369).** Site of circa 1800 house then owned by Capt. Thomas Shaw. Reputedly, Maj. Gen. Robert Ross and some of his men went to this house, ordered the family upstairs and took possession of the first floor where a staff meeting was reputedly held. Maj. Gen. Ross is said to have taken a nap shortly before his death at the skirmish preceding the Battle of North Point (September 12, 1814). Here British patrols brought in a Mr. Nugent and three militiamen who had exchanged shots with them at about where the V.F.W. Post in Edgemere is located today. The Shaw House was torn down 1976 by Bethlehem Steel Company; but the brick and stone foundation survives. To the north of the house site are four grave stones from the Shaw family including Capt. Thomas Shaw and his wife Ann. Inscriptions on graves:

  In memory of/ THOMAS SHAW/ who departed this Life/ on the 22nd December 1829/ In the 84th Year of his age.

  ...ANN/ Wife of THOMAS SHAW...

  Folk Traditions - Reputedly Maj. Gen. Robert Ross left his nightcap which Mrs. Shaw

prized to the day of her death. Local tradition holds that a British lieutenant met Eleanor, a daughter of Mr. Shaw, on the stairs and tried to kiss her; she broke away and jumped out from a second story window. When Maj. Gen. Ross heard of this incident he supposedly punished the officer by sending him back to his ship. Another local tradition is that as the British were leaving one of the men noticed a hornet's nest hanging from a tree beside the gate, never having seen one before he pierced it with his bayonet causing the hornets to attack the troops, one proclaiming "Where did you get you ___ white-headed flies?" A similar incident is reputed to have occurred at Lower Marlboro (see Lower Marlboro).

At the nearby Lodge Farm house site, burnt down circa 1960, could be seen a British flag which was scratched into the plaster above the mantelpiece with a bayonet of one of the British troops. On the nearby Walnut Grove farm, is a house, then owned by John Jones, now leased by the Crescent Club, where two slave boys, Sam and Dick, remained during the British occupation. Sam hid up the chimney but Dick was seized and forced to serve as a guide. He took the British to the Trotten house (Sparrows Point Road), home of Dr. John Trotten, Jones's father-in-law. Here Dick was forced to sample the wine left behind for possible poisoning (see also Poison Incident at Benedict). On leaving the house, the troops supposedly chalked on the door, "We have found very good cheer in Mrs. Trotten's house, and hope she will be at home when we return." A few hours later troops returned and demanded the loan of a horse and cart and some blankets. To their surprise the items were faithfully returned. The Trotten's later learned that the cart had been used to convey the dead body of Maj. Gen. Robert Ross to the landing beach at North Point. Local tradition claims that Mrs. Trotten hid her silver in the garden and planted cabbage over it. This house may have also been used as a hospital.

- **Todd House or Todd's Inheritance (Old North Point Road, south side, about two blocks east of Ft. Howard Elementary School)(listed on National Register of Historic Places).** Site reputedly used as an American signal/horse courier station (Thomas Todd, owner of the house at the time reputedly was one of the couriers) to report British movements to Baltimore (1813-14); headquarters for Lt. Col. William McDonald who commanded troops to prevent "the landing of marauding parties" [British] at North Point (spring and summer, 1814); present house replaces house burned by the British during their land advance on Baltimore (September 12, 1814).

Maryland Historical Marker text:

TODD'S INHERITANCE/ (NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES)/ THOMAS TODD SETTLED HERE FROM GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VA., IN 1664. HOMESTEAD HAS REMAINED IN TODD FAMILY FOR MORE THAN THREE CENTURIES. FARM ONCE CONTAINED 1,700 ACRES. 17TH CENTURY BRICK HOUSE WAS BURNED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS SEPT. 14, 1814, AS THEY

NORTH POINT (Battle of North Point; also called Battle of Long Log Lane, Battle of the Meeting House, or the Battle of Godley Wood)

Dates - Beginning: 9/12/1814 **Ending:** 9/14/1814 **Duration of Engagement:** Skirmish took place circa noon to 1 p.m. and battle circa 2 to 3 p.m. until circa 5 p.m., September 12, 1814.

War: War of 1812 **Campaign:** Chesapeake Campaign of 1814

Location: street address (or nearest road location): Battle took place near intersection of North Point Road with Trappe Road.

Quad names: Sparrows Point and Middle River

Maryland Inventory Historic Property Numbers:

Aquilla Randall Monument - BA-635
Battle Acre - BA-636
Methodist Meeting House Site - BA- 443
Ridgely House Site - BA-373
Shaw (Foulke) House Site - BA-147
Todd House - BA-146

ABPP Site ID: MD400

Summary: American troops consisted of about 3,200 men at North Point. The British naval force consisted of 50 to 60 vessels including four ships-of-the-line, frigates, bomb ships and a rocket ship as well as many armed barges, transports and supply ships. On the morning of September 12, 1814, the British attack force of British Army soldiers, Royal Marines, and a contingent of sailors, totaling around 4,500 men, landed at North Point, the southernmost point of the Patapsco Neck peninsula, to attack Baltimore by land on the east side. Brig. Gen. John Stricker and his men had advanced down the peninsula the previous day, September 11, and camped for the night at the Methodist Meeting House near Bear Creek, about five miles north of the British landing site. In a skirmish around midday on September 12, an hour before the battle, British commander Maj. Gen. Robert Ross was mortally wounded. In the Battle of North Point (called variously then the Battle of Long Log Lane, the Battle of the Meeting House, or the Battle of Godley Wood), British casualties were 46 killed, 295 wounded and 50 missing; American casualties were 24 killed, 139 wounded, and 50 captured. The Americans retreated (one British officer calling it "the second Bladensburg Races") while the British under its new replacement commander, Col. Arthur Brooke, failed to pursue the fleeing Americans and instead camped for the night. The next day, Brooke reconnoitered the American defenses on Hampstead Hill centered on Rodgers Bastion in present-day Patterson Park; he estimated the American forces at 15,000 men and 120 guns. His army had been reduced to about 3,600 men. Brooke made a reconnoitering movement to the north but it was detected by the Americans who moved to protect the flank. Brooke encamped about a mile below the American defenses and waited for a

coordinated night attack by the British fleet and his army. When Fort McHenry did not fall under the British naval bombardment and a British amphibious diversionary night flanking maneuver to the west failed, the British land forces withdrew during the early morning to North Point and and re-embarked on their troop ships.

Principal Military Leaders Present

USA: Brig. Gen. John Stricker

BRITISH: Maj. Gen Robert Ross and Col. Arthur Brooke

Principal Military Units Involved

USA: 3rd Brigade Maryland Militia under Brig. Gen. John Stricker consisting of 5th Regiment Maryland Cavalry Militia, 1st Regiment of Artillery Maryland Militia, 1st Rifle Battalion, Maryland Militia, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Militia, 6th Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Militia, 27th Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Militia, 39th Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Militia, and 51st Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Militia (Whitehorne, p. 233).

BRITISH: Three brigades with six field pieces and two howitzers (Marine, p. 149). 1st (Light) Brigade consisting of the 85th (Light Infantry) and Light Companies 4th, 21st, 44th Regiment; 2nd Brigade consisting of 4th and 44th Regiments, Provisional Battalion and naval landing party; 3rd Brigade consisting of 21st Regiment and 2nd Battalion; Carmichael's Co., Royal Artillery; Mitchell's Co., Royal Artillery; 2nd Co., Royal Marine Artillery; Rocket Section, Royal Marine Artillery; a detachment of Royal Artillery Drivers; and 2nd Co., 4th Battalion Royal Sappers and Miners (Whitehorne, p. 233).

Number of Troops Present

USA: Brig. Gen. John Sticker's 3rd Brigade (also called the "City Brigade") consisted of 550 men of the 5th regiment, 620 men of the 6th regiment, 500 men of the 27th regiment, 450 men of the 39th regiment, 700 of the 51st regiment, 150 riflemen, 140 cavalry, 75 men of the Union artillery with six 4-pounders. A total force of 3,185 men (Andrews, pp. 717-18; Marine, pp. 147-48; and Williams, p. 13).

BRITISH: The British force consisted of elements of Army soldiers, Royal Marines, and a contingent of sailors, totaling around 4,500 men.

Number of Casualties

USA: 24 killed and 139 wounded.

BRITISH: 46 killed, and 295 wounded

Numbers of Troops Missing **USA:** about 50 captured **BRITISH:** about 50 missing

Intensity of Engagement: Artillery employed by both sides; battle lines advanced; maneuvering.

Owner/Zoning: The battlefield area is heavily developed. The following parcels may have preservation and/or interpretation potential:

Methodist Meeting House Site: Nolan J.P., Jr. and Shirley D. Graves, premise address 2400 North Point Road, mailing address 11615½ Coastal Highway, Ocean City, MD 21842-2413; map 96, grid 24, parcel 302; 2.8 acres zoned BR - business rural.

Fifth Regiment National Guard Armory: mailing address Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore MD 21201, premise address 2101 North Point Road; map 96, grid 24, parcel 38; 7.8 acres zoned DR5.5-exempt commercial

Wal Mart Site: Wal-Mart Real Estate, mailing address C/O Wal Mart Stores #01-2435, 1301 SE 10th Street, Bentonville, Arkansas 72716-0555, premise address North Point Blvd; map 96, grid 24, parcel 116; 3.3 acres zoned BL-commercial.

The North Point Veterans Administration hospital occupies most of the point with the eastern shore belonging to Baltimore County and used as Fort Howard Park. Thus the ownership is both the Federal and Baltimore County government. The park is zoned RC (Resource Conservation) and is considered public open space. North Point State Park (3,310 acres) preserves much of the southern British route to the battle. See also Todd House and North Point Road Associated Historic Properties.

Threats to Battlefield/Skirmish Site: Development, neglect and extensive interstate highway construction has already severely impacted the integrity of the battlefield/skirmish sites such as the Methodist Meeting House Site and Battle Acre. Todd's Inheritance (standing structure) and Shaw House Site and Goodwyn's Steeplechase Farm Site (house foundations) are designated historic sites which are part of North Point State Park; no additional immediate threats are known.

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Liston, Kathy Lee Erlandson, archeologist who did work at North Point, 1672 Terrell Rd., Brookneal, VA 24528; 804-376-3294; e-mail: westview@Lynchburg.net

North Point State Park, c/o Gunpowder Falls State Park, 2813 Jerusalem Road, P.O. Box 480, Kingsville, MD 21087; 410-592-2897.

Reyes, Robert; President, Friends of the North Point Battlefield, P.O. Box 9229, Dundalk, MD 21222; 410-437-4467 (h); 202-268-2023 (o); Pager-888-716-9846; e-mail: rreyes4@email.usps.gov or reyeser@hotmail.com.

Defining Feature Inventory:

1. Aquilla Randall Obelisk Monument (northeast side of 3970 Old North Point Road, Maryland Route 20, and 4000 Battle Grove Road, 200 feet east of Eleanor Terrace, 1/4 mile southeast of North Point Boulevard, Maryland Route 151) - Monument erected in 1817 at site where first American militiaman is believed to have fallen and near where Maj. Gen. Robert Ross was killed (September 12, 1814)(located along route taken by British on march toward Baltimore); "the **house of Richard Brady** (occupied at the time of our visit [1861]by Samuel Cole), **in front of which General Ross received his death-wound**...Near that spot, by the side of the road,...erected **a monument**...**Ross was shot on the gentle rise of ground in the road a few rods eastward of the monument**..."(Lossing, pp. 963-64).

2. Battle Acre Monument (3100 block of Old North Point Road and Kimberly Road) - Monuments erected in 1817 and 1914 at site of part of Brig. Gen. John Striker's encampment; site of Battle of North Point (September 12, 1814); "A short distance from it [meeting house], on the corner, where a road leads to **Hancock's Pavilion**, on Bear Creek, was a place of refreshment called **Battle-ground House**. In a field adjoining it we saw a rough-hew block of granite, with a square hollow in it, which was pointed out as the corner-stone of a monument which it is proposed to erect on the field of strife. **This was on the right of Long Log Lane going out. On the opposite side of the lane** (North Point Road) **was the scene of the heaviest of the battle**..." (Lossing, pp. 963-64).

3. Methodist Meeting House Site (Old North Point Road and Perrins Lane, north of Galilee Baptist Church [2440 Old North Point Road], Bear Creek, North Point)(18BA443) - Here the peninsula is less than a mile wide due to tributaries of Bear Creek and Bread and Cheese Creek, making it ideal for defense - site of part of Brig. Gen. John Stricker's encampment (September 11, 1814); "Stricker...reached a meeting house (yet standing [1861] almost seven miles from the town [Baltimore], near the junction of the roads leading respectively to North Point and Bear Creek...rested until morning at the meeting-house, not far from what was then called Long Log Lane (now North Point Road)"(Lossing, p. 950; "Stricker's...men...reached the **position on Long Log Lane below Trappe Road where a neck of land less than one mile wide is bounded to its north by Bread and Cheese Creek and by Bear Creek to its south. A wooded rise to the rear provided concealment and the marsh adjacent to Bread and Cheese Creek's source added to the left, or north, flank's security. The woodline was delineated by a strong zigzag fence fronted by open fields which any attacker from the direction of North Point would have to cross. The only cover in the fields was the house and buildings of the Bouldin Farm and some haystacks**" (Whitehorne, p. 177); "...Stricker...posting his riflemen at a **blacksmith's shop two miles farther down the road** [from the Methodist Meeting House] and his **cavalry still another mile ahead at Robert Gorsuch's farmhouse** (Lossing, pp. 950-51; and Lord, p. 254); "...reached the **meeting house near the head of Bear Creek, seven miles from the city**...brigade halted, with the exception of the cavalry, who pushed forward to **Gorsuch's farm three miles in advance**, and the **riflemen who took post near the blacksmith's shop two miles in advance of our encampment**...moved ...artillery to the **head of**

Long Log Lane...resting the 5th with its right at the **head of a branch of Bear Creek**, and its left on the **main North Point road**, while the 27th was posted on the other side of the road in the line with the 5th, its left extending towards **a branch of Back river**. The artillery I posted directly at the **head of the lane**...The 39th occupied a ground 300 yards in the rear of the 27th, and the 51st the same distance in rear of the 27th, extending each parallel to the front line. The 6th regiment was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of **Cook's tavern, and half a mile in the rear of the second line**...The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond **the blacksmith's shop**...enemy's left column who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a **small log house, about fifty yards in front of the 5th**...induced me [Stricker]...to fall back to **Worthington's mill**..." (Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report reprinted in Andrews, pp. 725-27 and Marine, pp. 161-62, 63-64; essentially the same as in Lossing, p. 951); "[the Americans] gave way in every direction, and [were] chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, **abandoning his post of the Meeting-house, situated in this woods**, and leaving all his wounded, and two of his field guns in our possession" (Rear Adm. George Cockburn to Vice Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, September 14, 1814, Public Records Office, Admiralty 1, Vol. 507); "**On his right was Bear Creek, on his left a marsh bordering on Bread and Cheese Creek. Behind him was a wood offering cover** in case of emergency; **ahead a strong timber fence and an open field** of fire...Stricker posted...his six guns in the middle, across the single road that continued to North Point" (Lord, p. 259); "Then another fire broke in a **small log house lying directly in front of the American position,**" (Lord, p. 264, see also map, p. 265); "The British troops swarmed over the timber fence and into the woods...," (Lord, p. 268); "They [Americans] covered a neck of land...having both flanks defended by little inland lakes [Bear Creek and Bread and Cheese Creek inlets?]; the whole of their position was well wooded, and in front of their line was a range of high palings...**About the center, though some way advanced, was a farm-house**, with its outbuildings and stack-yard; and **near to the right ran the main road** (Lt. George R. Gleig, British 85th Regiment, narrative reprinted in Andrews, p. 721, and Marine, p. 152); "The British used the partially burnt **farm and nearby Meeting House as a hospital**" (Whitehorne, pp. 178-183). This area, indicated as "Long log" and Bouldin's," are shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814." "March of the enemy's light brigade" is located right at "Bouldin's" and "gen Stricker's 5th Regt Sept 11, 1814" position shown spanning the road on both sides from the head of Bread & Cheese Branch to the north and Bear Creek to the south.

4. Bouldin Farm Site (located northeast of the Methodist Meeting House, approximately between head of Bread and Cheese Creek and I-695) - Here the British light Brigade tried to outflank the American left; "The only cover in the fields was the house and buildings of **the Bouldin Farm** and some haystacks" (Whitehorne, p. 177). This feature, indicated as "Bouldin's" is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

5. Blacksmith Shop Site (head of "Schoolhouse Cove" off Bear Creek [note this appears from Winder's map to actually be the cove above what today is called Schoolhouse Cove;

being the site near North Point Baptist Church]) - "brigade halted, with the exception of the cavalry, who pushed forward to Gorsuch's farm three miles in advance, and the riflemen who took post **near the blacksmith's shop two miles in advance of our encampment**...The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond **the blacksmith's shop**..." (Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report reprinted in Andrews, pp. 725-27 and Marine, pp. 161-62, 63-64; essentially the same as in Lossing, p. 951); "...Stricker...posting his riflemen at a **blacksmith's shop two miles farther down the road**" [from the Methodist Meeting House](Lossing, pp. 950-51; and Lord, p. 254). This feature, indicated as "Blacksmith's shop" is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

6. Gorsuch Farmhouse Site (just west of intersection of Wise Avenue and North Point Boulevard, North Point, approximately where Pop's Tavern is located today [4343 North Point Boulevard]) - Site of Robert Gorsuch farm on "Schoolhouse Cove." This farm served as the headquarters for the militia videttes prior to the Battle of North Point. This farm was reputedly burnt by the British because it had been occupied by American forces. "...Stricker...posting his riflemen at a blacksmith's shop two miles farther down the road [from the Methodist Meeting House] and his **cavalry still another mile ahead at Robert Gorsuch's farmhouse**, (Lossing, pp. 950-51; and Lord, p. 254); "...brigade halted, with the exception of the cavalry, who pushed forward to **Gorsuch's farm three miles in advance**, and the **riflemen who took post near the blacksmith's shop two miles in advance of our encampment**..."(Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report reprinted in Andrews, pp. 725-27 and Marine, pp. 161-62, 63-64; essentially the same as in Lossing, p. 951); "Brooke found Ross and Cockburn resting on the **steps of nearby Gorsuch farmhouse**...(Lossing, pp. 978-83). This feature, indicated as "Gorsuchs," is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

7. Cook's Tavern Site (believed to be either on the present site of Maryland National Guard Armory [CSM Jerome M. Crollman] or north of it closer to Merritt Boulevard, North Point) - Site of tavern behind which American 6th Regiment was held in reserve on north side of Bread and Cheese Creek during Battle of North Point. "The 6th regiment was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of **Cook's tavern, and half a mile in the rear of the second line**...The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond **the blacksmith's shop**..." (Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report reprinted in Andrews, pp. 725-27 and Marine, pp. 161-62, 63-64; essentially the same as in Lossing, p. 951); "...**McDonald's Sixth Maryland took up a reserve position about one half of a mile to the rear on Perego's Hill near Cook's Tavern**...[American's] **withdrew to** the protection of McDonald's regiment on **the reserve line at Cook's Tavern**..." (Whitehorne, pp. 178-183). This feature, indicated as "Cook's tavern," is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

8. Todd House or Todd's Inheritance (9000 North Point Road, south side, opposite C Avenue, about two blocks east of Ft. Howard Elementary School, North Point)(BA-370) -

Site used as an American signal station to report British troops movements to Baltimore (September 1814); present ca. 1818 house replaces house burnt by British. This house site is indicated as "B. Todds," on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

9. Shaw House Site (also called Foulke Farmhouse)(end of Foulkes Farm Road, off North Point Road, near intersection with Millers Island Road, North Point, Baltimore County)(18BA369) - Site of mid-eighteenth century house razed by Bethlehem Steel in 1976, reputed to be visited by Maj. Gen. Robert Ross shortly before his death in the skirmish preceding the Battle of North Point. The brick and stone foundation of the house survive; the window from which Eleanor reputedly jumped is still retained by William "Bud"Foulke [3111 Roger Road, Edgemere, Maryland; phone 410-388-1311]. Bud was born in Shaw House in 1926. This feature, indicated as "T. Shaws," is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

10. Ridgely House Site (also called Sportsmen' Hall, Steeple House Farm and Goodwyn's [Goodwin's] Steeplechase Farm)(near end of Bay Shore Road; located south of where road makes sharp left to east, at edge of woods on left)(18BA373) - Site of house with "cupola" used as American look-out station during War of 1812 (see also Todd's Inheritance). Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith requested that the Committee of Public Safety send a barge down the Patapsco River until they could see the "steeple"(cupola) of the Ridgley house. A contemporary painting of the house with cupola is reproduced in *Old Baltimore* by Annie Leakin Sioussat (1931). Letters in Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith's papers in the Library of Congress prove that the Americans at Goodwin's observed the British fleet as it came up the Bay. This feature, indicated as "Goodwin's," is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

11. Long Log Lane (now called North Point Road) - Road closely follows route used by British on march toward Baltimore (September 12, 1814). However, Robert Reyes, President of the Friends of North Point Battlefield, in closely reading Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report on the North Point battle noted that Stricker wrote that the Fifth were deployed at the " the head of Long Log Lane" and mentions separately the main road. The "head of" with either a river or a road would mean the beginning of, and North Point Road continues past this point. So the idea that North Point Road may be Long Log Lane may be incorrect despite the popular notion that North Point Road was Long Log Lane. Note also that the Bower primitive view labels the road as the "main road" as does Brig. Gen. John Stricker's despatch; "...Striker decided a **further withdrawal...down Long Log Lane to some high ground...formed a mile-long battle line across Long Log Lane just inside the woods line. The Fifth Maryland moved to the south of the road with its right contiguous to Bear Creek and...Montgomery's Union Artillery formed across the road itself. Long's Twenty-Seventh Maryland took up positions to the left with its flank anchored on the Bread and Cheese Creek marsh. Stricker formed a second line 300 yards further back with"** (Whitehorne, pp. 178-83); "A short distance from it [meeting house], on the corner, where a road leads to **Hancock's Pavilion,** on Bear Creek, was a

place of refreshment called **Battle-ground House**. In a field adjoining it we saw a rough-hew block of granite, with a square hollow in it, which was pointed out as the corner-stone of a monument which it is proposed to erect on the field of strife. **This was on the right of Long Log Lane going out. On the opposite side of the lane** (North Point Road) **was the scene of the heaviest of the battle...**"(Lossing, pp. 963-64). This feature is indicated on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

12. Abandoned and Unfinished Defensive Earthworks Site (near intersection of Delmar Avenue and North Point Road before Baltimore Beltway underpass (I-695), approximately 3.5 miles from North Point near the present site of the Wells and McComas VFW Post, 6521 North Point Road). Site of defensive earthworks which were partially completed along peninsula where it narrowed to about a mile wide with Humphry Creek on the west (now filed) and Back River on the east. This position was abandoned in favor of another position located further up the peninsula between the narrows of Bear Creek and Bread and Cheese Creek. **North Point near the present site of the Wells and McComas VFW Post [6521 North Point Road] at head of Humprey's Creek [today Tin Mill Canal] and Greenhill Cove off of Bach Creek)** - Site of unfinished defensive earthworks abandoned by the Americans in favor of another narrowing of the North Point Peninsula at head of Bear Creek; "It was **a narrow neck of land, confined between the river on one side, and the head of the creek on the other, measuring, perhaps, a mile across. From the river to the creek a breastwork had been begun, and was partly completed**. In front of it there were lines drawn, apparently for the purpose of marking out the width of a ditch; in some places the ditch itself was dug, and the commencement of what resembled an enfilading battery in the center, showed a considerable degree of science had been displayed in the choice of this spot as a military position. Both the flanks were completely protected, not only by water, but by a thick wood, while a gentle eminence in the very middle of the line offered the most desirable situation for protecting the battery which had begun" (Lt. George R. Gleig's, British 85th Regiment, report, reprinted in Marine, pp. 149-150); "...enemy had **intrenched himself quite across this neck of land**...the enemy was actively employed in...**deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a low abbatis** (Col. Arthur Brooke letter to British Secretary of War Lord Henry Bathurst, reprinted in *London Gazette,* October 17 and Boston *Weekly Messenger,* December 9, 1814; nearly same account in Brooke's diary, reprinted in George 1993, p. 310); this is disputed in the *Baltimore-Federal Gazette* which states the ditch was "unfinished...and unoccupied except by workmen who had no arms except their pickaxes &c." No part of Stricker's men "were at any time entrenched, nor were any of them even in sight of those entrenchments, except a few of the cavalry;" "British had overrun the **unfinished entrenchments east of Gorsuch's farm** toward North Point" (Mullaly, p. 84); "The troops [British] **advanced four miles from North Point...to unfinished earthworks dug at the narrow neck between Humphrey Creek and Back River (Greenhill Cove)**(Whitehorne, pp. 178-83). This feature, indicated as "Unfinished lines" is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814.

13. Weatherby Burial Ground Site (under landfill near end of what today is Norris Lane, near confluence of Bread and Cheese Branch and Back River, North Point, Baltimore County) - Possible site of where British soldiers were buried after Battle of North Point. Huntsberry cited in Liston 1998 calls it a "burial mound of British soldiers."

14. Wells & McComas V.F.W. Post Site (site now occupied by Edemere Senior Center, 6600 Old North Point Road, Edgemere [current Post located at 6521 Old North Point Road]) - Site where three cavalry men were captured by the British during the Battle of North Point.

15. North Point Landing Site (Fort Howard Veterans Administration Hospital) - Area where British disembarked its troops for land attack on Baltimore (a.m., September 12, 1814); "...in sight of the **headland** where it was designed to land the troops...was **a promontory washed by the Patapsco on one side, and a curvature of the bay itself on the other,** (Lt. George R. Gleig, British 85th Regiment, account reprinted in Marine, p. 148); "troops...effected a disembarkation...near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 13 miles" (Col. Arthur Brooke letter to British Secretary of War Lord Henry Bathurst, reprinted in *London Gazette,* October 17 and Boston *Weekly Messenger,* December 9, 1814; same statement by Col. Brooke in his diary, reprinted in George 1993, p. 310); "On Monday morning very early, it was perceived that the **enemy was landing troops on the east side of the Patapsco, a distant about ten miles" (from Ft. McHenry)**(Lt. Col. George Armistead to Acting Secretary of War James Monroe, September 24, 1814); "The [British] **landing place...was an open area on the west side of North Point, at modern Fort Howard** (Whitehorne, p. 178).

16. Worthington Mill Site (essentially where Fort Worthington Elementary School is located, near intersection of Llewelyn Avenue and Lakewood Avenue, two blocks south of Baltimore Cemetery) - Site where Brig. Gen. John Stricker fell back toward Baltimore, about half a mile in advance of the entrenchments at Hampstead Hill, after his engagement with the British at the Battle of North Point; **"Stricker...fell back toward the city as far as Worthington Mill, about half a mile in advance of the entrenchments...**"(Lossing, p. 954); "...induced me [Stricker]...to fall back to **Worthington's mill...**" (Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report reprinted in Andrews, pp. 725-27 and Marine, pp. 161-62, 63-64; essentially the same as in Lossing, p. 951); **"at Worthington's Mill, east of the Belair Road and about one half of a mile forward of the left flank of the main defenses"** (Whitehorne, pp. 178-83). This feature, indicated as "Worthington's" is shown on "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814."

Primary Source Accounts:

Marine, William M., *The British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815* (Baltimore, Maryland: Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, 1913; reprinted Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1998).

pp. 161-63. [account of Brig. Gen. John Stricker, commander, Third Brigade, Maryland Militia, to Gen. Samuel Smith 9/15/1814]

[*noon September 11, 1814 to circa 12:30 p.m. September 12, 1814*] "...I marched from Baltimore on Sunday the 11th instant, with part of my brigade, as the advance corps of the army under your command... I moved towards North Point by the main road, at 8 o'clock P.M. reached the meeting-house at the head of Bear Creek, seven miles from this city...At seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th, I received information from the advanced videttes that the enemy were debarking troops from under cover of their gun vessels which lay off the bluff of North Point, within the mouth of the Patapsco river. I immediately ordered back by baggage under strong guard, moved forward the 5th and 27th regiments, and my artillery to the head of Long Log Lane, resting the 5th with its right at the head of a branch of Bear Creek, and its left on the main North Point road, while the 27th was posted on the other side of the road in line with the 5th, its left extending towards a branch of Back river. The artillery I posted directly at the head of the lane in the interval between the 5th and 27th. The 39th occupied a ground 300 yards in the rear of the 27th, and the 51st the same distance in rear of the 5th, extending each parallel to the front line. The 6th regiment was thrown back to a position a short distance this side [i.e., Baltimore side] of Cook's tavern, and half a mile in the rear of the second line. My orders were, that the 5th and 27th should receive the enemy, and, if necessary, fall back through the 51st and 39th, and form on the right of the 6th or reserve regiment. The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond the blacksmith's shop, with a large sedge field in front, that as the cavalry were still in advance who might inform of the enemy's approach, they might take advantage of the covering of the wood and annoy his advance. I soon learned that the enemy's advance party was moving rapidly up the main road...Imagine my chagrin when I perceived the whole rifle corps falling back on my main position, having too credulously listened to groundless information that the enemy were landing on Back river to cut them off...I threw the riflemen on my right flank of my front line, thereby, with the addition of a few cavalry, very well securing that flank. My videttes soon brought information that the enemy in small force was enjoying himself at Gorsuch's farm. Insulted at the idea of a small marauding party thus daringly provoking chastisement, several of my officers volunteered their corps to dislodge it. Captain Levering's and Howard's companies from the 5th, about one hundred and fifty in number, under Major Heath of that regiment; Captain Aisquith's and a few other riflemen, about seventy; one 4-pounder with ten men under Lieutenant Stiles, and the cavalry, were immediately pushed forward to punish the insolence of the enemy's advance; or, if the main body appeared, to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement. The latter purpose was soon answered; this small volunteer corps had proceeded scarcely half a mile before the main body of the enemy showed itself, which was immediately attacked. The infantry and riflemen maintained a fire of some minutes, and returned with some loss in killed and wounded; the cavalry and artillery, owing to the disadvantageous ground not being able to support them. In this skirmish, Major Heath's horse was killed under him..."

pp. 151-52. [account of Lt. George Robert Gleig, British 85th Regiment]

[*circa 12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m., September 12, 1814*] "...a sharp fire of musketry was heard in front, and shortly afterwards a mounted officer came galloping to the rear, who desired us to quicken our pace, for that the advance guard was engaged. At this intelligence the ranks were closed, and the troops advanced at a brisk rate, and in profound silence. The firing still

continued, though from its running and irregular sound, it promised little else than a skirmish; but whether it was kept up by detached parties alone, or by outposts of a regular army, we could not tell, because from the quantity of wood with which the country abounded, and the total absence of all hills and eminences, it was impossible to discern what was going on at the distance of half a mile from the spot where we stood.

We were already drawing near to the scene of the action when another officer came at full speed towards us, with horror and dismay on his countenance, and calling loudly for a surgeon. Every man felt within himself that all was not right, though none was willing to believe the whispers of his own terror...In a few moments we reached the ground where the skirmishing had taken place, and beheld General Ross laid by the side of the road, under a canopy of blankets, and apparently in the agonies of death. As soon as the firing began he had ridden to the front, that he might ascertain from whence it originated, and, mingling with the skirmishers, was shot in the side by a rifleman. The wound was mortal; he fell into the arms of his aide-de-camp, and lived only long enough to name his wife, and to commend his family to the protection of his country. He was removed towards the fleet but expired before his bearers could reach the boats...

By the fall of our gallant leader, the command now devolved upon Colonel Brook[e], of the 44th regiment, an officer of decided personal courage, but, perhaps, better calculated to lead a battalion, than to guide an army...The skirmishing had now ceased, for the American riflemen were driven in; and in a few minutes we found ourselves opposite a considerable force, drawn up with some skill, and occupying a strong position. Judging from appearances, I should say that the corps now opposed to us amounted to six or seven thousand men. They covered a neck of land; very much resembling that which we had passed; having both flanks defended by little inland lakes; the whole of their position was well wooded, and in front of their line was a range of high palings... About the center, though some way advanced, was a farm-house, with its outbuildings and stack-yard; and near to the right ran the main road. Their artillery, which did not greatly exceed our own, either in weight or number of guns, was scattered along the line of infantry...and their reserve was partly seen, and partly hidden by a thick wood..."

George, Christopher T. "The Family Papers of Maj. Gen. Robert Ross, the Diary of Col. Arthur Brooke, and the British Attacks on Washington and Baltimore of 1814," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 88 (Fall 1993):300-16.

pp. 310-11. [diary account of Col. Arthur Brooke, commander, British Army][*circa 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., September 12, 1814*] "...I found him [the enemy] strongly posted, he then commenced a heavy fire of Cannon...I decided on an instant attack, so ordered two six pounders to advance, and open on him...I then ordered the Light Troops to cover the front of the Enemy's line, keeping out of fire, as much as possible. I found him strongly posted in a Wood, and behind a strong paling, covering him almost from my sight, with six or eight Guns, and a flat of about five hundred yards, between us. I now saw there was no time to be lost, the enemy having about twelve thousand men [Brig. Gen. John Stricker's militia in fact numbered around 3,200], while I could not have more than about three thousand [British records show around 4,500 troops at North Point, but not all might have been forward when battle commenced], so I ordered the first Brigade to wheel off the road to the right, and after extending as far as they could, to form line; at the same time ordering the 4th regiment, under the command of Major Faunce, to take ground to the right, and gain the Enemy's left flank; and as soon as he had done so, to form line, Advance,

and turn him; whilst the first Brigade, and Light Infantry forced his Centre, the left brigade keeping the road, and as soon as clear of the Wood, to form line, and either get round the Enemy's right flank, or force him..."

Marine, pp. 153-54. [account of Lt. George Robert Gleig, British 85th Regt.][*circa 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., September 12, 1814*] As our troops came up they filed off to the right and left, and drew up just within cannon shot in the following order. The light brigade consisting of the 85th regiment, and the light companies of the other corps, in extended order, threatened the whole front of the American army. The 21st remained in column upon the road; the 4th moved off to the right, and advanced through a thicket to turn the enemy's left, and the 44th, the seamen and marines, formed a line in rear of the light brigade.

While this formation was going on, the artillery being brought up, opened upon the American army, and a smart cannonade ensued on both sides. That our guns were well served I myself can bear witness; for I saw Shrapnel shells which were thrown from them strike among the enemy, and make fearful gaps in the line. Our rockets likewise began to play, one of which falling short, lighted upon a haystack in the barn-yard belonging to the farm-house, and immediately set it on fire. The house itself, the stables, barns and outhouses, as well as all the other stacks, one after the other caught the flames...

In the meantime the American artillery was not idle. Pushing forward two light field-pieces upon the road, they opened up a destructive fire of grape upon the 21st regiment, and such of the sailors as occupied that point. Three other guns were directed against our artillery, between which and several of our pieces a sort of duel was maintained; and the rest played without ceasing upon the 85th and the light companies, who had lain down while the other regiments took up their ground. Neither was their infantry altogether quiet. They marched several strong bodies from the right to the left, and withdrew others from the left to the right of their line... "

Marine, pp. 163-64. [account of Brig. Gen. John Stricker, commander, Third Brigade, Maryland Militia][*circa 2:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., September 12, 1814*] "At half past two o'clock, the enemy commenced throwing rockets across my left flank, which seemed harmless, and had no other effect than to prepare my line for the sound of artillery, which soon commenced by us on the enemy's right column then pushing across towards our left, and returned by their six-pounders and a howitzer upon my left and center. The cannonading was brisk for some minutes, when I ordered my fire to cease until the enemy should get within close range of canister. Seeing that my left flank was the main object of the enemy, I brought up the 39th into line on the left of the 27th, and detached two pieces of artillery to the left of the 39th, still more securely to protect my left flank. Colonel Amey, of the 51st, was ordered to form his regiment at right angles with my line, resting his right near the left of the 39th regiment. The order being badly executed, created for a moment some confusion in that quarter, but was soon rectified by the efforts of my aide-de-camp and brigade majors, who corrected the error of Colonel Amey and posted the 51st in the ordered position. The enemy's right column deployed and advanced upon the 39th and 27th. The 51st, unmindful of my object to use its fire in protection of my left flank in case an attempt should be made to turn it, totally forgetful of the honor of the brigade, and regardless of its own reputation, delivered one random fire and retreated precipitately, and in such confusion,

as to render every effort of mine to rally them, ineffective. The fire now became general from left to right; my artillery in the center poured forth an incessant volley of canister upon the enemy's left column, who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a small log house, about fifty yards in front of the 5th, which, however, precaution had been taken to fire, so soon as Captain Sadtler's from the 5th (who were originally posted therein) should be compelled to leave it. The enemy's line advanced about ten minutes before three o'clock, with a severe fire which was well returned by the artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th, except the three companies of Captains Levering, Howard and Sadtler, which wee too much exhausted by the advanced skirmish of the former--and the ordered retreat of the first battalion of the 39th, which maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about fifteen minutes before four o'clock, when, finding that my line, now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the exertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve regiment, under Colonel M'Donald, which was well posted to receive the retired line, which mostly rallied well. On forming the 6th, the fatigued state of the regiments and corps which had retired, and the probability that my right flank might be turned by a quick movement of the enemy in that direction, induced me, after proper deliberation, to fall back to Worthington's mill; which I was the more persuaded to do, by my desire to have the 6th regiment (whose officers and men were eager to share the dangers of their brother soldiers) perfect and in good order to receive the enemy on his near approach to the city... "

Marine, pp. 153-54. [account of Lt. George Robert Gleig, British 85th Regt.][*circa 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., September 12, 1814*] "... the whole of our infantry, except the 4th regiment, lay or stood in anxious expectation of an order to advance. This, however, was not given till that corps had reached the thicket through which it was to make its way; when Colonel Brook[e], with his staff, having galloped along the line to see that all was ready, commanded the signal to be made. The charge was accordingly sounded, and echoed back from every bugle in the army, when, starting from the ground where they had lain, the troops moved on in a cool and orderly manner. A dreadful discharge of grape and canister shot, of old locks, pieces of broken muskets, and everything which they could cram into their guns, was now sent forth from the whole of the enemy's artillery, and some loss on our side experienced. Regardless of this, our men went on without either quickening or retarding their pace, till they came within a hundred yards of the American line. As yet not a musket had been fired, nor a word spoken on either side, but the enemy, now raising a shout, fired a volley from left to right, and then kept up a rapid and ceaseless discharge of musketry. Nor were our people backward in replying to these salutes; for giving them back both their shout and their volley, we pushed on at double-quick, with the intention of bringing them to the charge.

... Though they maintained themselves with great determination, and stood to receive our fire till scarcely twenty yards divided us, the Americans would not hazard a charge. On the left, indeed, where the 21st advanced in column, it was not without much difficulty and a server loss that any attempt to charge could be made, for in that quarter seemed to be the flower of the enemy's infantry, as well as the main body of their artillery; towards the right, however, the day was quickly won. The only thing to be regretted, indeed, was that the attack had not been for some time longer deferred, because the Americans were broken and fled just as the 4th regiment

began to show itself upon the brink of water which covered their flank; and before a shallow part could be discovered and the troops were enabled to pass, they had time to escape.

As soon as their left gave way, the whole American army fell into confusion; nor do I recollect on any occasion to have witnessed a more complete route. Infantry, cavalry and artillery were huddled together, without the slightest regard to order or regularity. The sole object of anxiety seemed to be, which should escape first from the field of battle; insomuch, that numbers were actually trodden down by their countrymen in the hurry of the flight. Yet, in spite of the short duration of the action, which lasted little more than two hours from its first commencement, the enemy's loss was severe..."

George, p. 311. [diary account of Col. Arthur Brooke, commander, British Army][*circa 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., September 12, 1814*] "... In this order we advanced, the Enemy opening a well directed, and destructive fire during our advance, in Line. His fire, when within about an hundred yards, was so destructive, and thinning our Ranks so much, that I ordered the whole Line to advance in Quick time which was done in a most steady and determined manner, in hopes of bringing him to the Bayonet, but in less than ten minutes, he ran in every direction, leaving a number of Killed, and Wounded, and two pieces of Cannon on the Field. After driving him thro' the Woods, and seeing him in full Retreat within five miles of Baltimore, no ammunition, or heavy guns up, I determined to halt for the night..."

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"Sketch of the Entrenched Position of the American Forces near Baltimore on the 13th Sept, 1814," water colored hand drawn map, original in the Pulteney Malcolm Papers, Clement's Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

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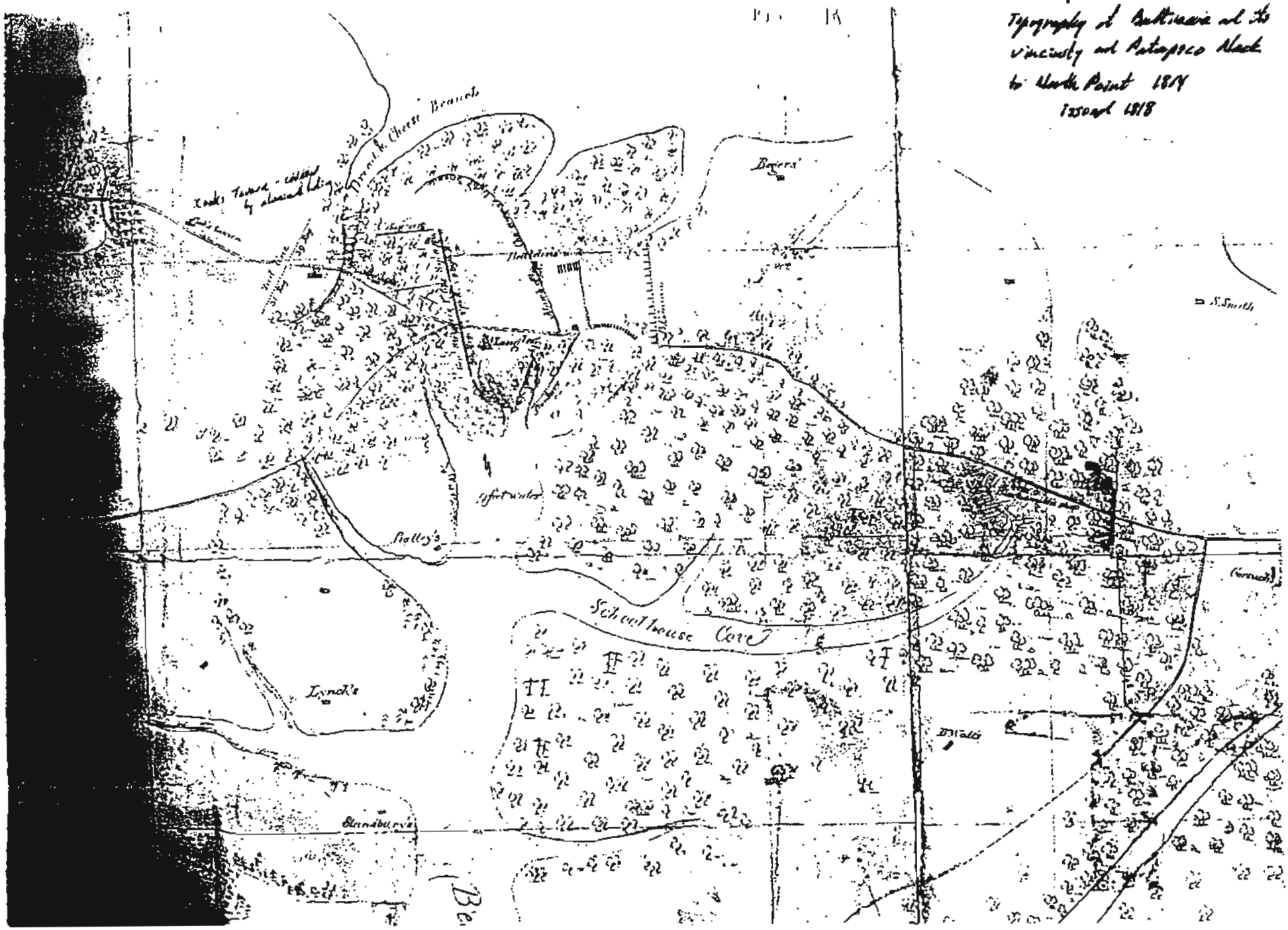
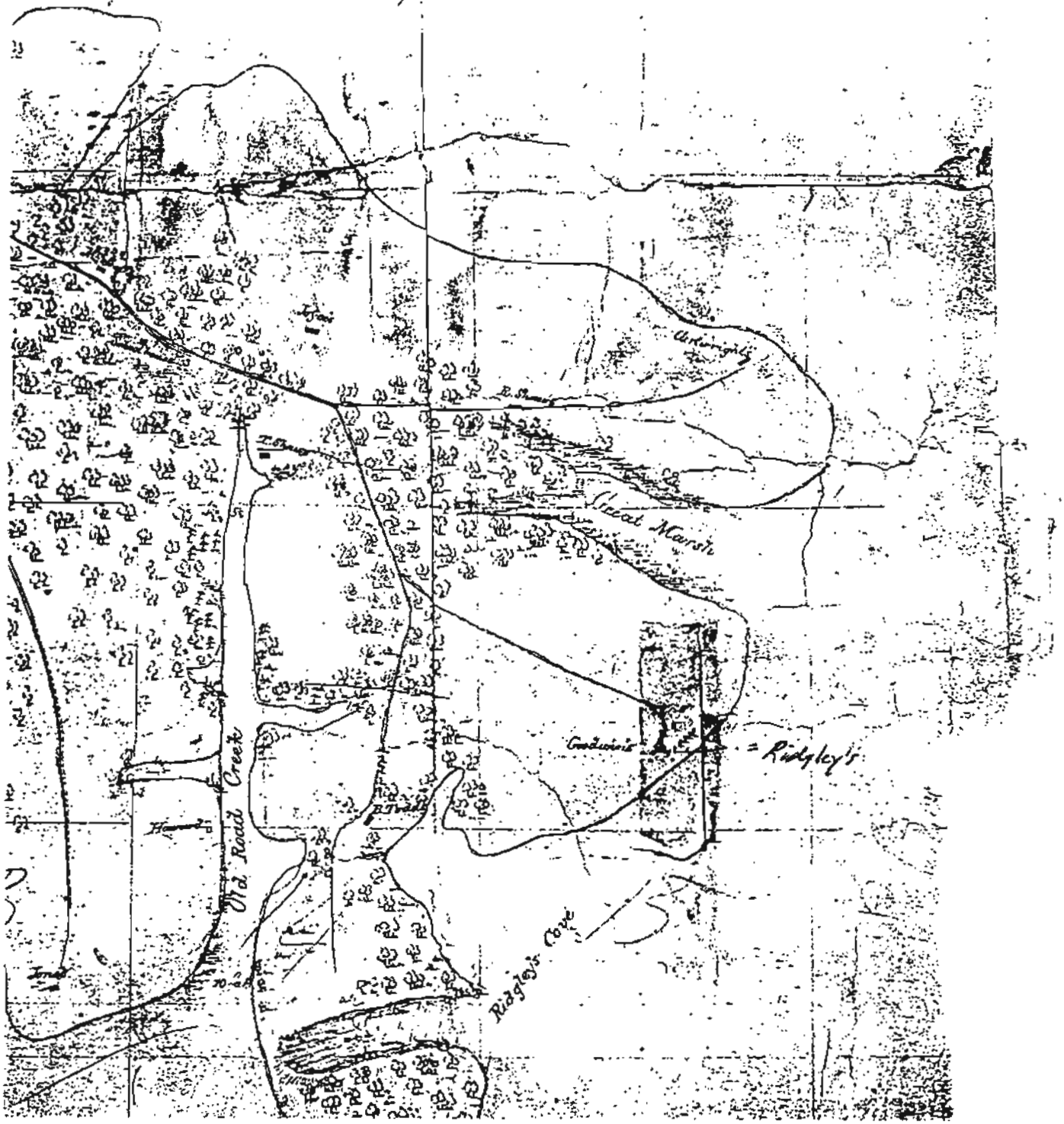
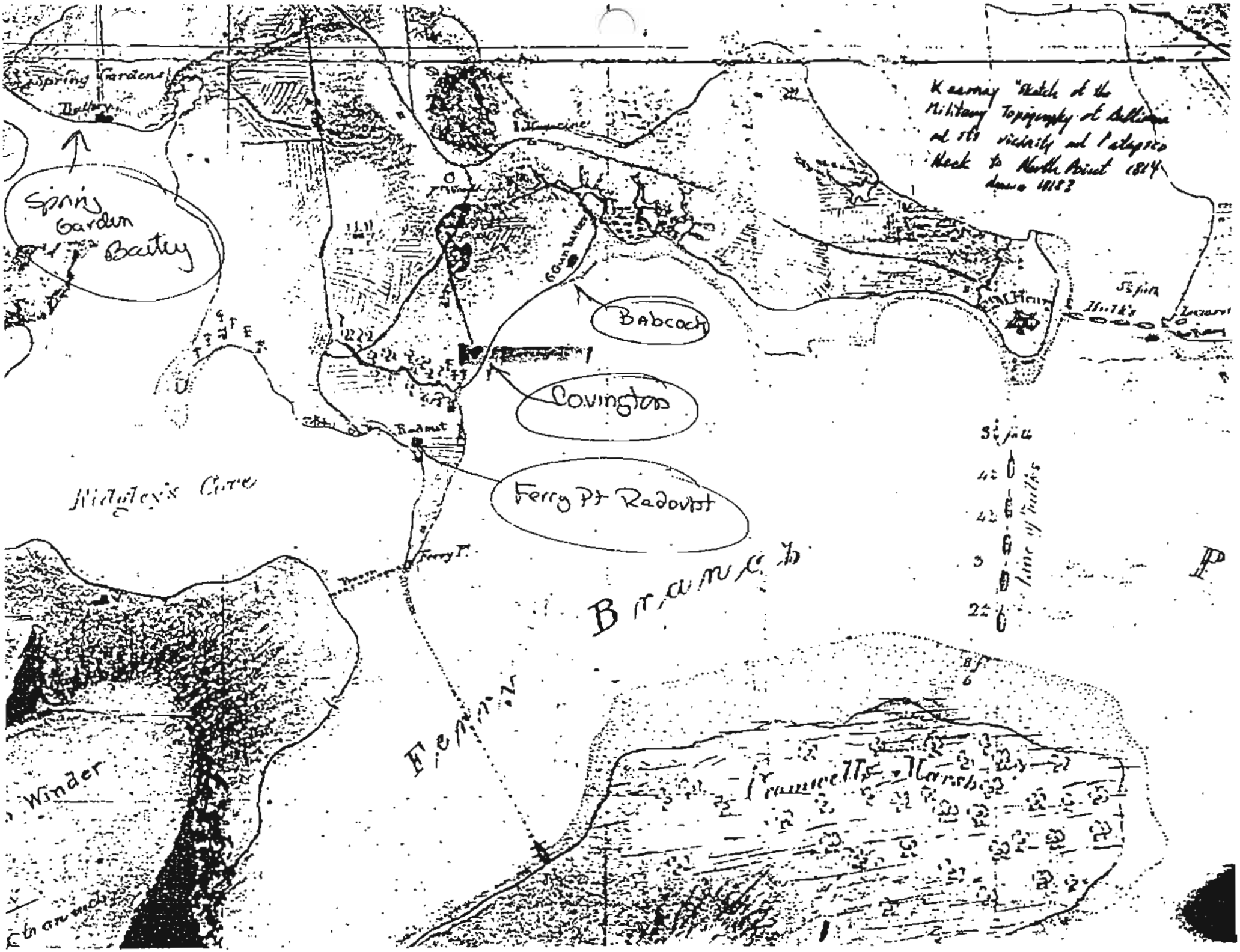


Kearney "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity including Patapsco Neck to North Point" 1814 issued 1818

to the parallel ... go seven miles

Note. The outlines of this sketch is from the best surveys, the details inserted by pacing the courses now laid down with a good pocket comp. and certain list of River coast are not so accurate as those near Baltimore since actions were carried on in money.




Kearney Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and Patapsco Neck to North Point 1814 drawn 1853
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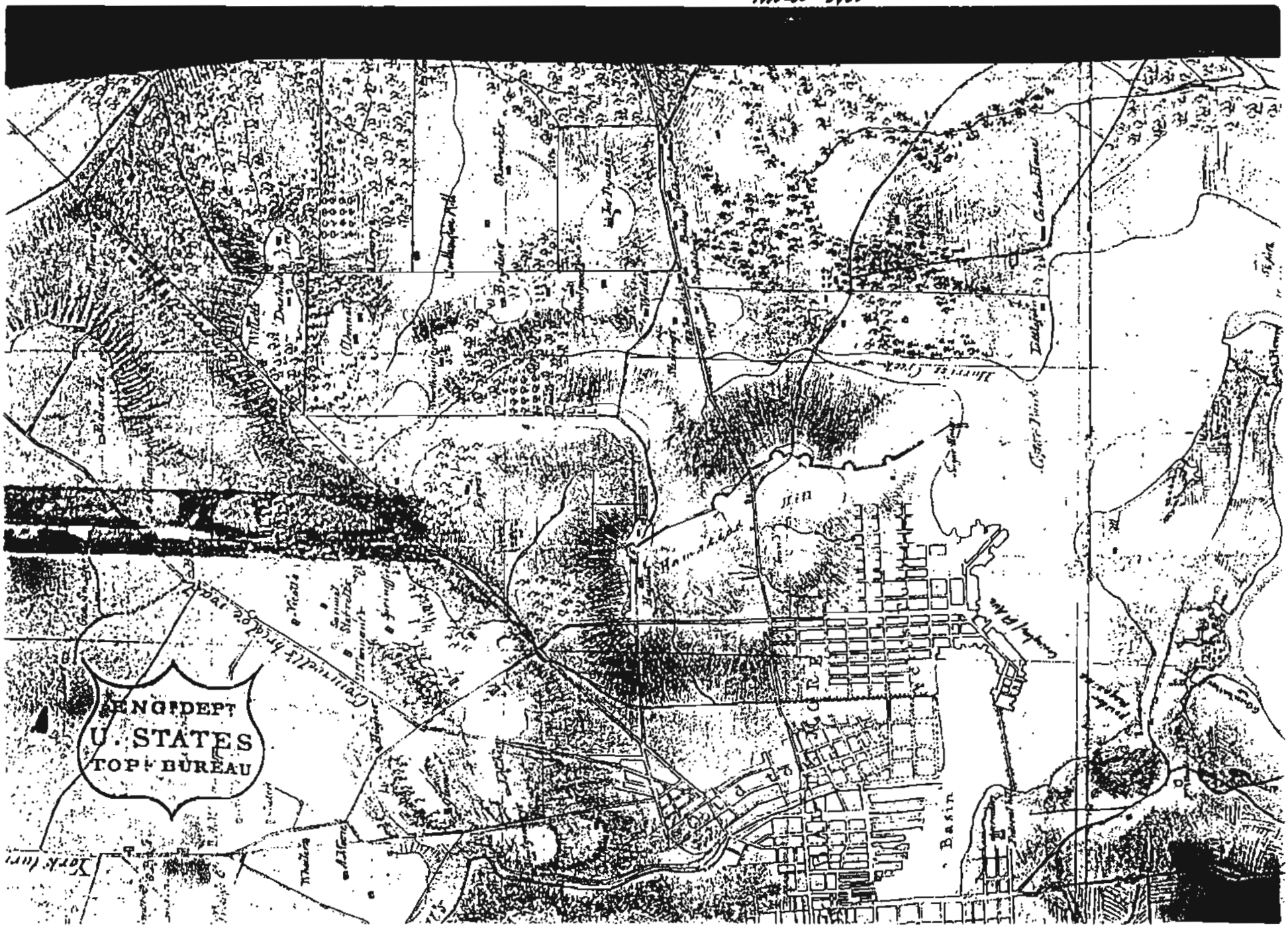
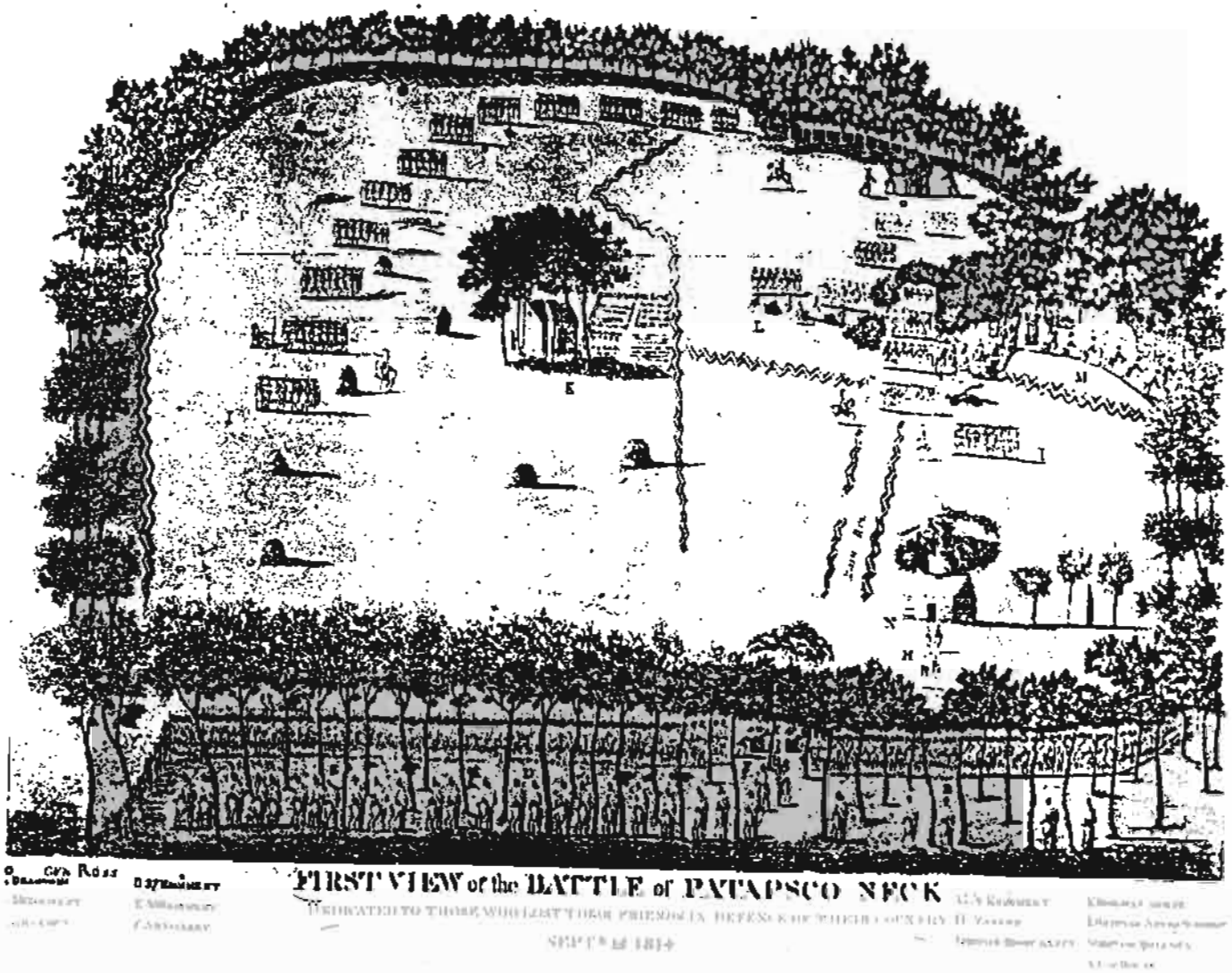
Spring Garden Battery
Babcock
Covington
Radnot
Ferry Pt Radovist
Ridgley's Cove
Ferry Pt
Branch
Winder
Branch
Line of Miles
3 miles
2 miles
1 miles

Kearney "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and the vicinity and Patapsco Neck to Back River" 1918
issued 1918



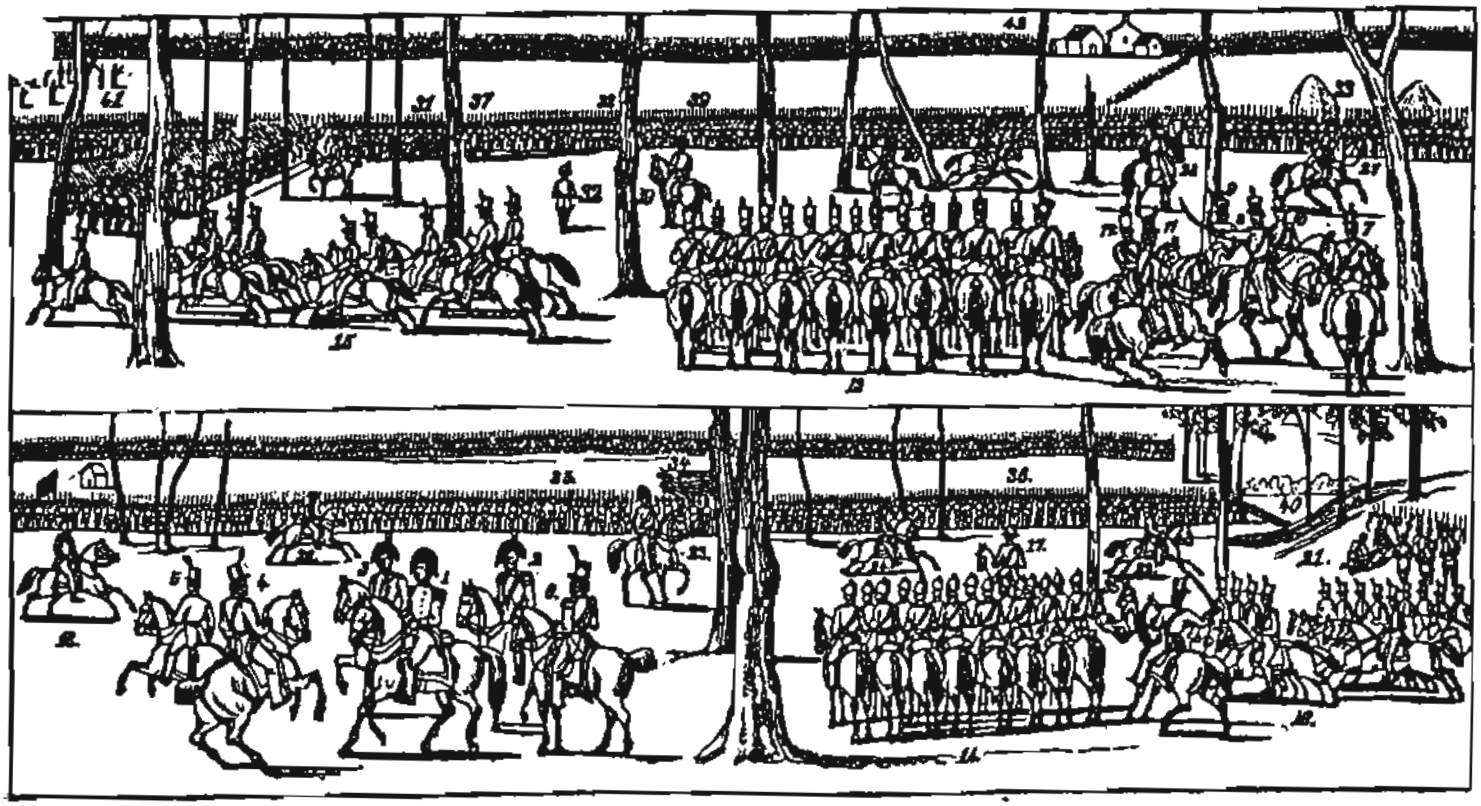
bert Ross
American
horse as a

Courtesy of Philip H. Snyder



Maryland Historical Society

In the ensuing Battle of North Point (or Patapsco Neck, as it is called in this primitive view) the Americans were defeated, but the British thrust was blunted. After a day of cautious probing, the invaders returned to their ships.

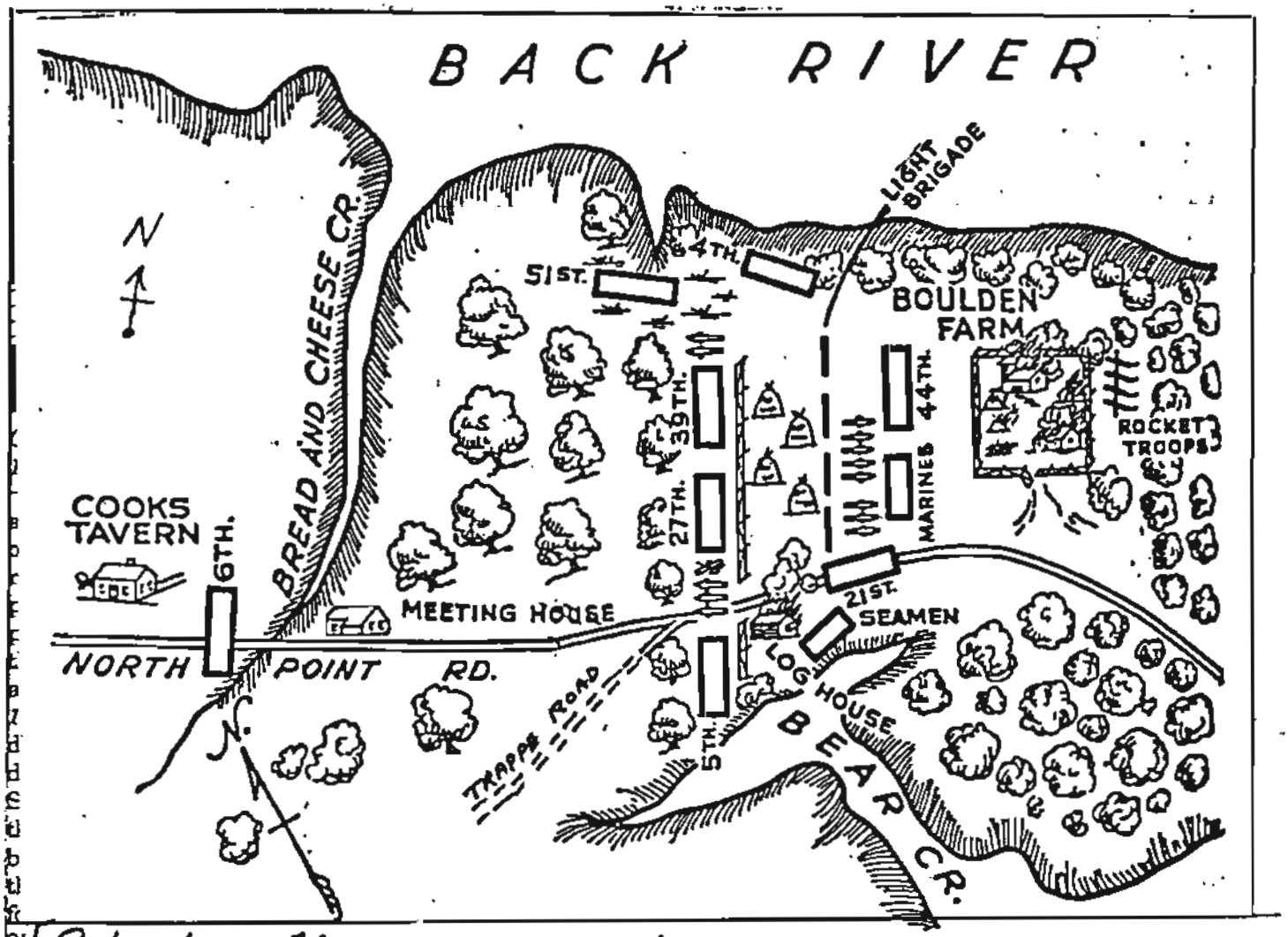


BATTLE OF NORTH POINT

(PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK)
BENSON LOSSING

I_GENERAL J. STRICKER
.2-MAJ. G.P. STEVENSON
3_MAJ. JAMES CALHOUN
4_MAJ.WILLIAM B. BARNEY
5_MAJ.LEONARD FRALEIGH
6_ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER
7_JOHN BUCK TRUMPETER
8_COL. JAMES BIAYS
9_MAJ. WILLIAM JACKSON
I0_ARCHIBALD KERR PAYMASTER
II_ADJ. LEMUEL TAYLOR
I2_SGT MAJ. JAMES BLAIR
I3_CAPT.JAMES STERETTS HUSSARS
I4_CAPT. BOULDIN AND KELLS TROOP
I5_CAPT. HORTONS TROOP
I6_CAPT. HANNAHS TROOP
I7_COL. JOSEPH STERETTS 5TH REGT
I8_COL. KENNEDY LONGS 27TH REGIMENT
I9_COL. BENJ. FOWLERS 39TH REGIMENT
20_COL. AMEY AND MAJ.YOUNG 5IST REGIMENT
2I_RIFLEMEN LT. G. ANDRESS WOUNDED
22_COL. R.K. HEATH
23_MAJ. STANDISH BARRY
24_ADJ. JAMES CHESTER
25_MAJ. MONTGOMERYS ART.
26_MAJ.SAMUEL MOORE
27_ADJ. JAMES L. DONALDSON
MORTALLY WOUNDED
28_MAJ. JOSEPH ROBINSON
29_ADJ. THOMAS BALTZELL
30_MAJ. STEIGER
3I_LT. STILES ARTILLERY
32_MAJ. HENWICK
33_MEADOW AND HAYSTACK
34_HOUSE ON FIRE BY
CAPT. SADLERS YAGERS
35_LT. JOHN REEVE AND JAMES
M'CULLOCH WOUNDED
36_CAPT. SPANGLERS CO.PENN
37_CAPT. QUANTRILLS CO
HAGERSTOWN,MD.
38_CAPT. BAER CO. PENN
39_CAPT. METZARS CO.PENN
40_BEAR CREEK
4I_BRITISH FLANKERS
42_BRITISH ARMY

REF: #3



Situation Map ---- 24
CAPTION

30 by 60; sheds for 50 [illegible]

four log houses for workshop, carriage, and poultry, each one-story, 20 foot square. Total value was estimated from $6,005 to $6,732.[28]

The British advance suffered a setback when Major General Robert Ross was fatally wounded in a skirmish soon after noon. Nevertheless, new commander Colonel Arthur Brooke continued the advance and that afternoon met Stricker's main force just south of the Methodist Meeting House. The Battle of North Point was fought there. After an hour and a half of heavy fighting, the Americans withdrew towards Baltimore and the British occupied the ground the Americans had slept on the night before. On the following morning, the British advanced within view of the American earthworks. Colonel Brooke contemplated a night attack but, after learning that the 23-hour bombardment of Ft. McHenry by the Royal Navy had

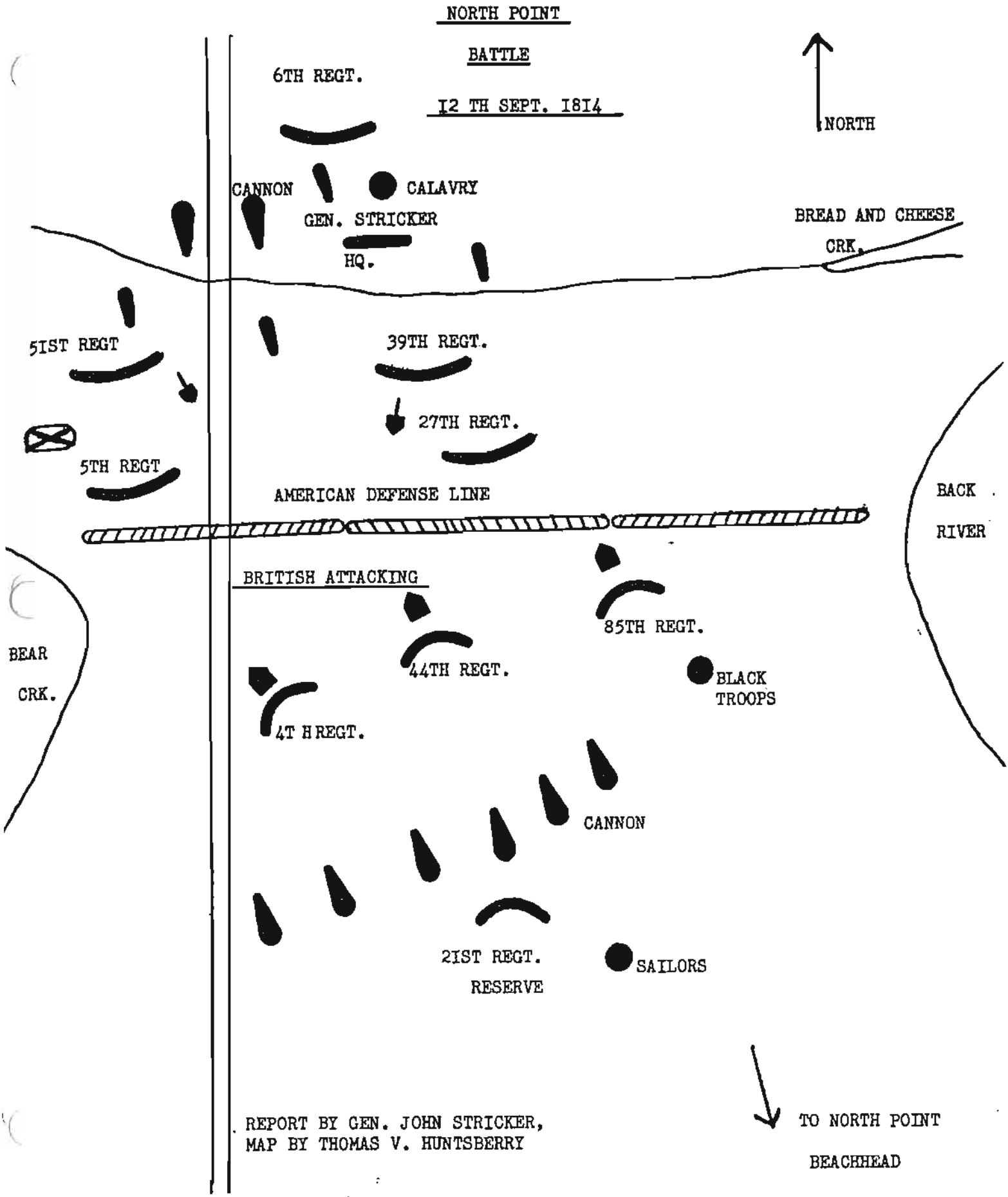
·1819 listed
nts.[29] The
ied into the

field on a day-to-day basis by the assessment officer. The data was later transcribed into the official tax assessment record. The fieldbook for 1823 records "part Old Road 275 acres" and "part Arden's Adventure, part Sampson's Addition, 150 acres," owned by Richard Shaw. There was an increase in the number of slaves he owned (20), but the value of the improvements decreased to $130.[30] By the time the value was entered into the official assessment record for 1823, it had been decreased still further to $87.[31]

Richard Shaw died in 1831, leaving his wife, Mary Todd Shaw, and family, which now included two additional children, William and Rachel, and property valued at over $4,300, including 20 slaves.[32]

Baltimore County transfer books, which record changes in assessed values between official assessments, including transfers of property (real and

North Point War of 1812 by Thomas V. Huntsberry and Joanne M. Huntsberry 1985



REPORT BY GEN. JOHN STRICKER,
MAP BY THOMAS V. HUNTSBERRY

"THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT" MAP BY THOMAS V HUNTSBERRY 1985

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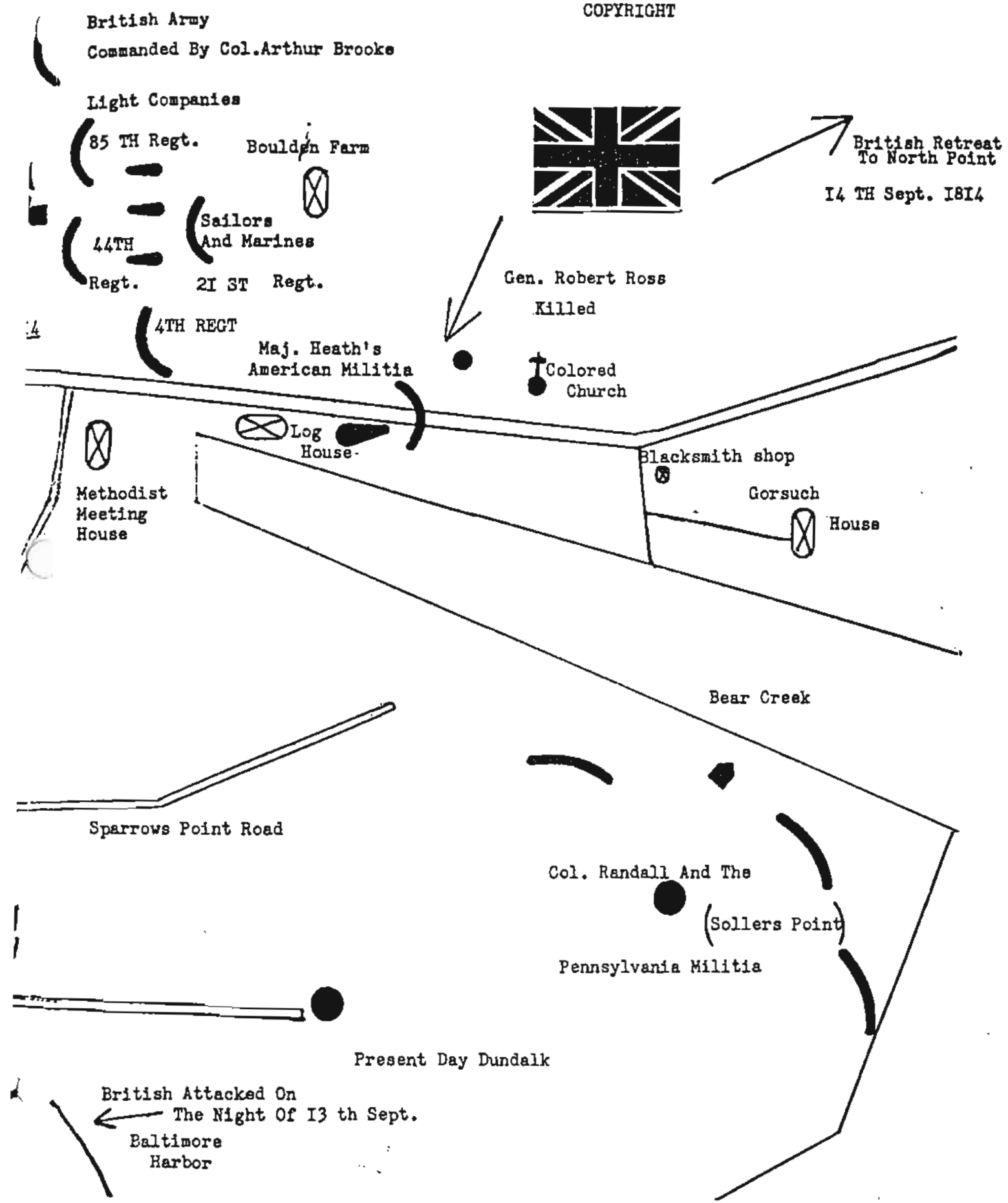
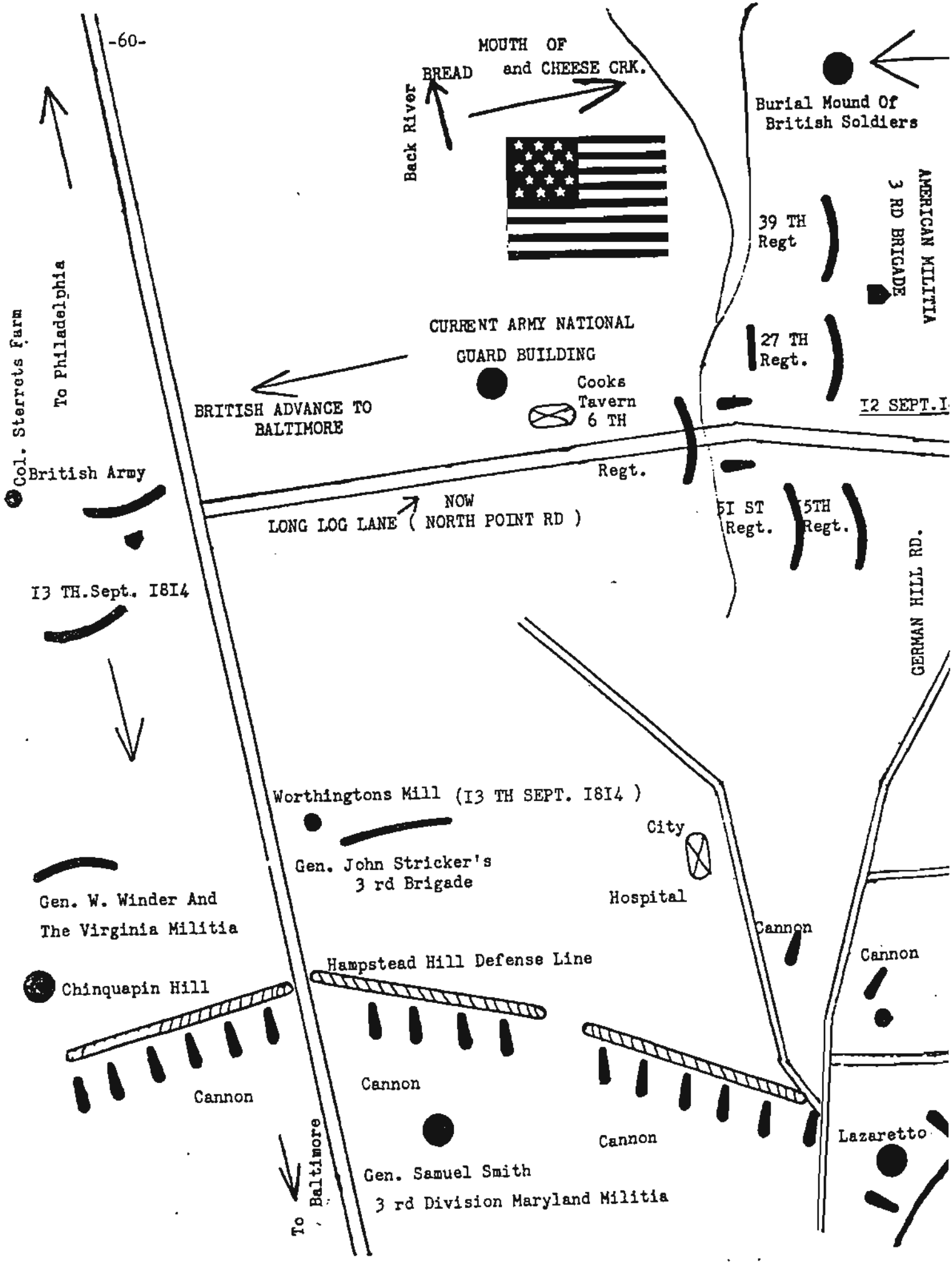
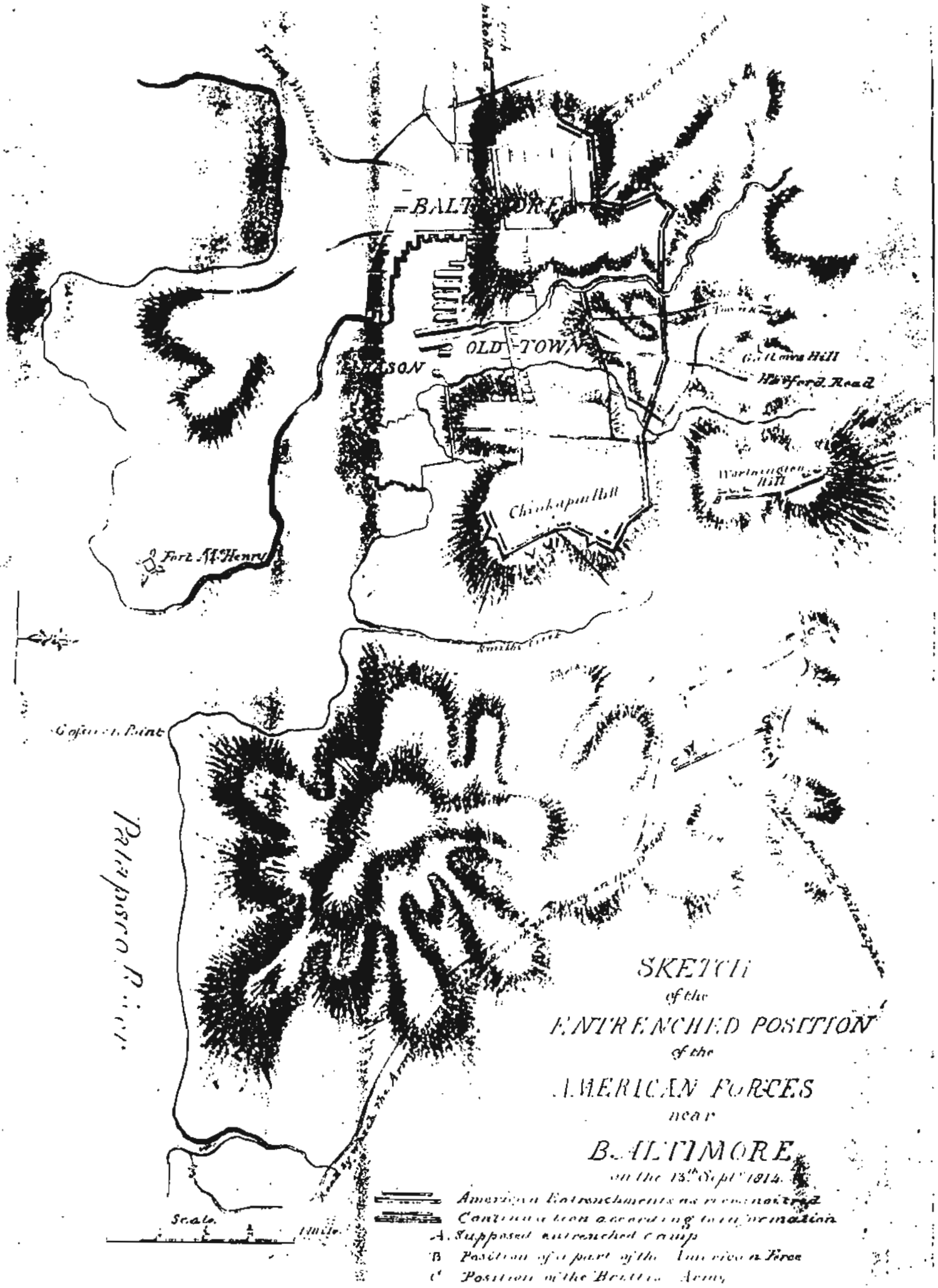



MOUTH OF
BREAD and CHEESE CRK.
Back River
Burial Mound Of
British Soldiers
AMERICAN MILITIA
3 RD BRIGADE
39 TH
Regt
27 TH
Regt.
CURRENT ARMY NATIONAL
GUARD BUILDING
Cooks
Tavern
6 TH
Regt.
BRITISH ADVANCE TO
BALTIMORE
12 SEPT.1
To Philadelphia
Col. Sterrets Farm
British Army
LONG LOG LANE
NOW
(NORTH POINT RD)
51 ST
Regt.
5TH
Regt.
GERMAN HILL RD.
13 TH.Sept. 1814
Worthingtons Mill (13 TH SEPT. 1814)
City
Hospital
Gen. John Stricker's
3 rd Brigade
Gen. W. Winder And
The Virginia Militia
Cannon
Cannon
Hampstead Hill Defense Line
Chinquapin Hill
Cannon
Cannon
Cannon
Lazaretto
To Baltimore
Gen. Samuel Smith
3 rd Division Maryland Militia


BALTIMORE
OLD TOWN
Hillsford Road
Warrington Hill
Chinkapin Hill
Fort M'Henry
Cofferon Point
Philadelphia Road
SKETCH
of the
ENTRENCHED POSITION
of the
AMERICAN FORCES
near
BALTIMORE
on the 13th Sept. 1814.
American Entrenchments as reconnoitred
Continuation according to information
A. Supposed entrenched Camp
B. Position of a part of the American Force
C. Position of the British Army
Scale
1 Mile

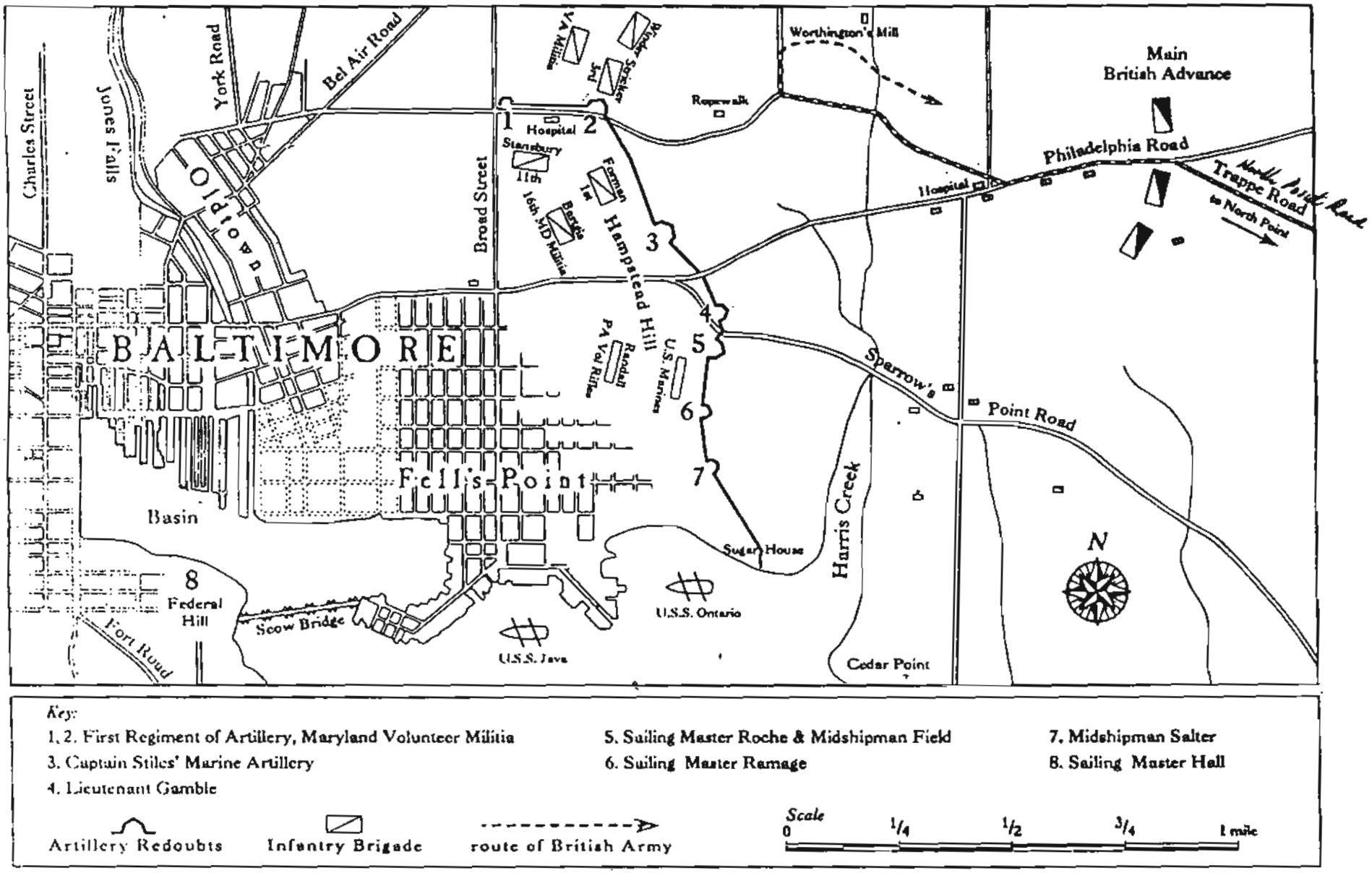
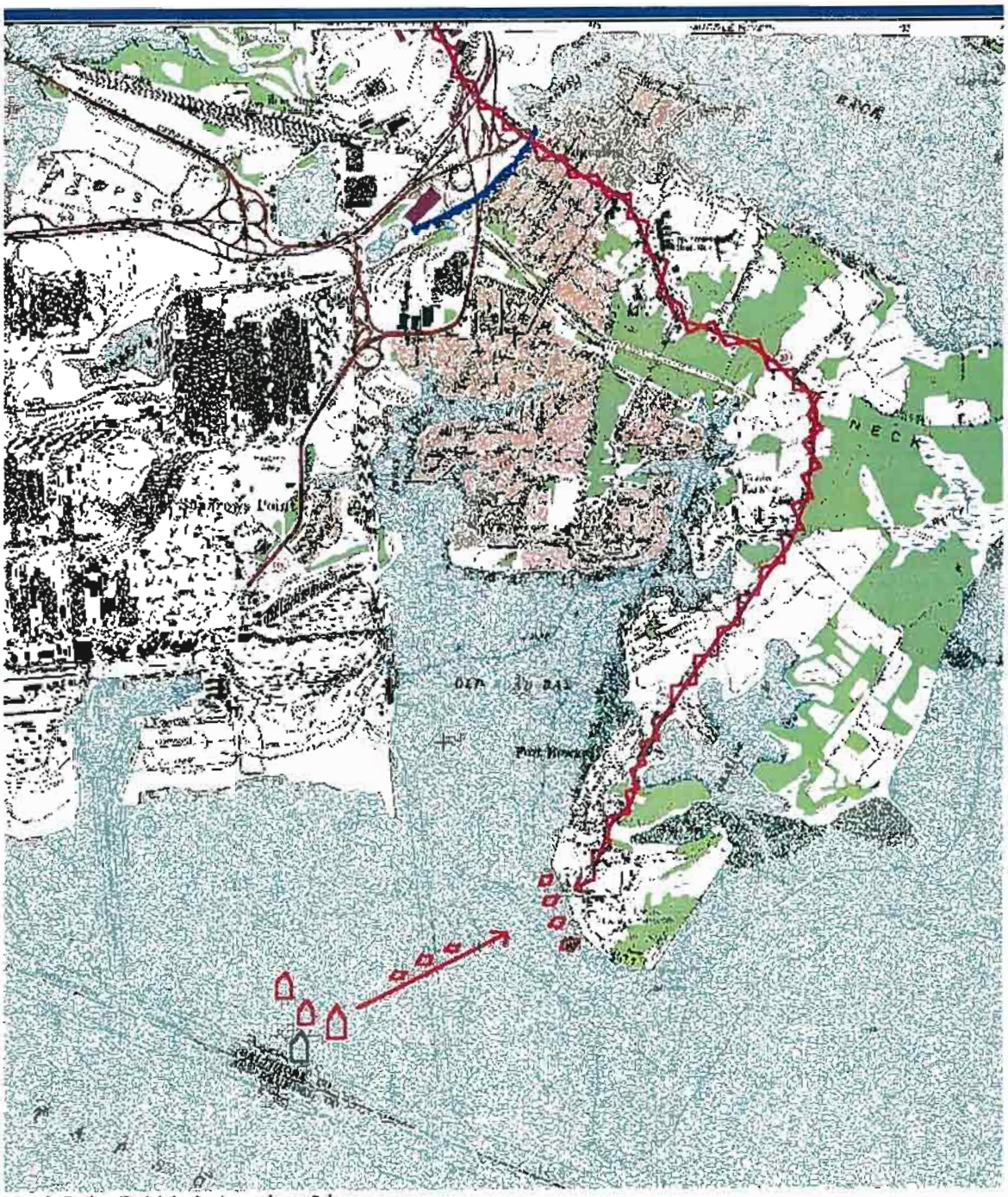


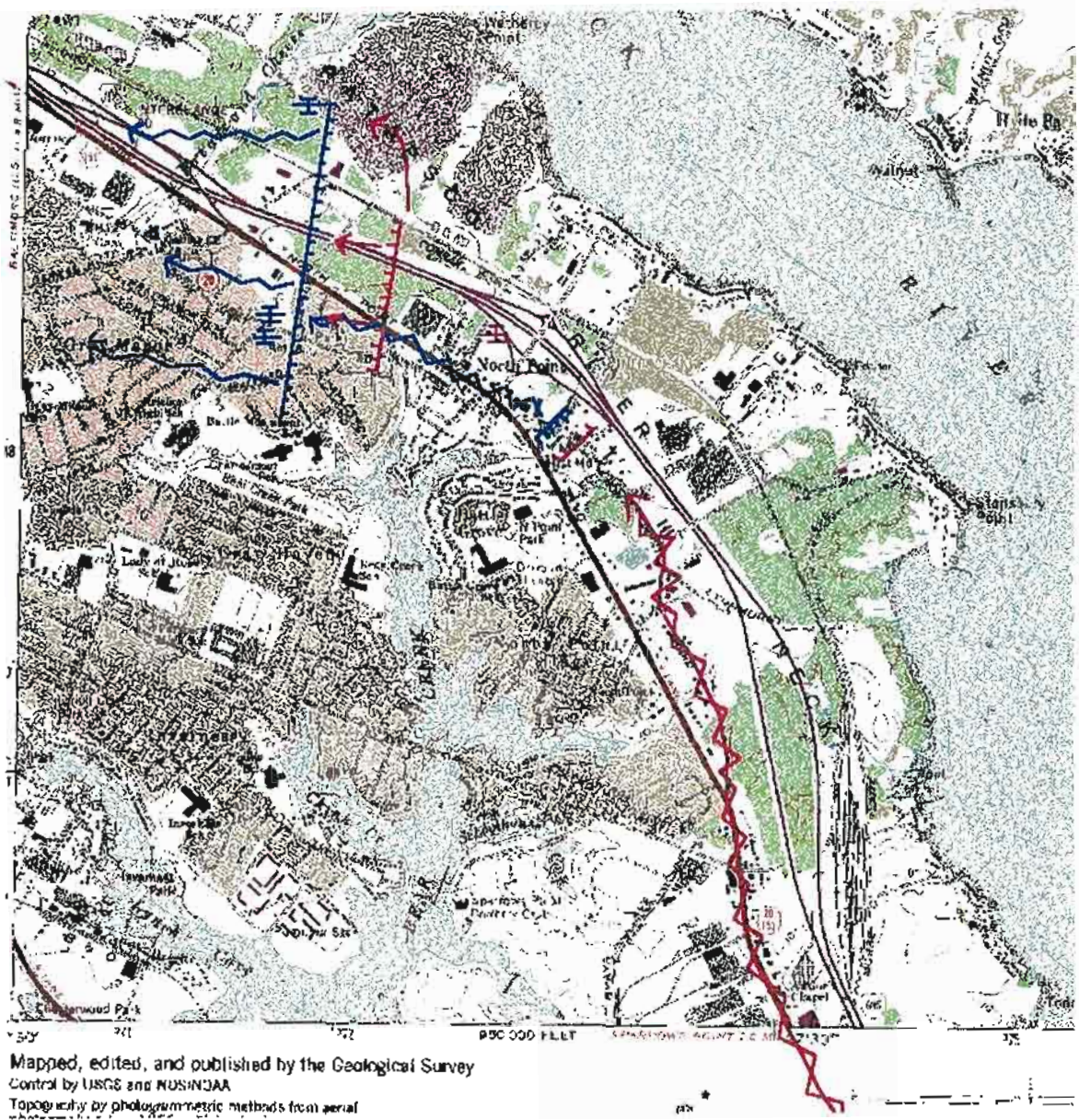
Figure 5-1 Rodgers' Naval Bastion, September 1814

Named after Commodore John Rodgers. Today the site is known as Patterson Park.

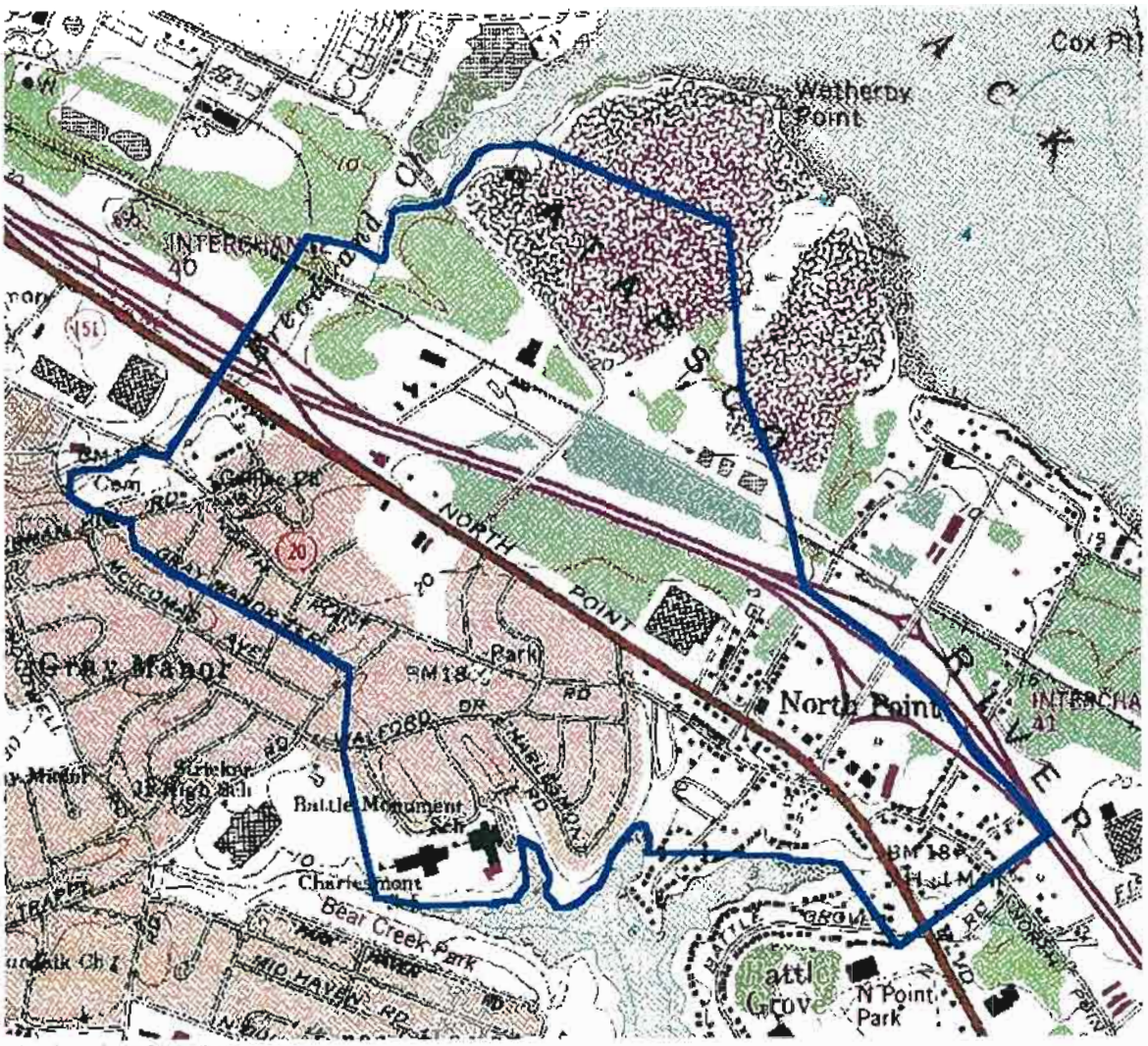
Artist: David Bennett



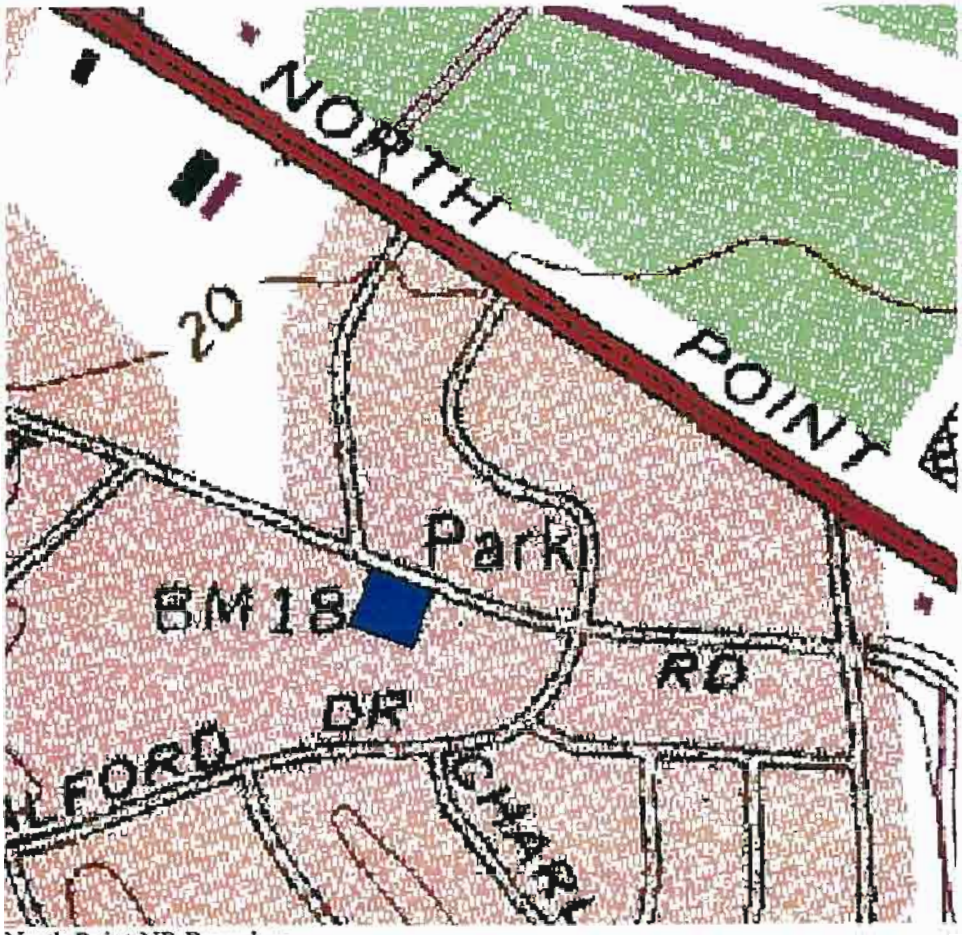
North Point-British & American Lines



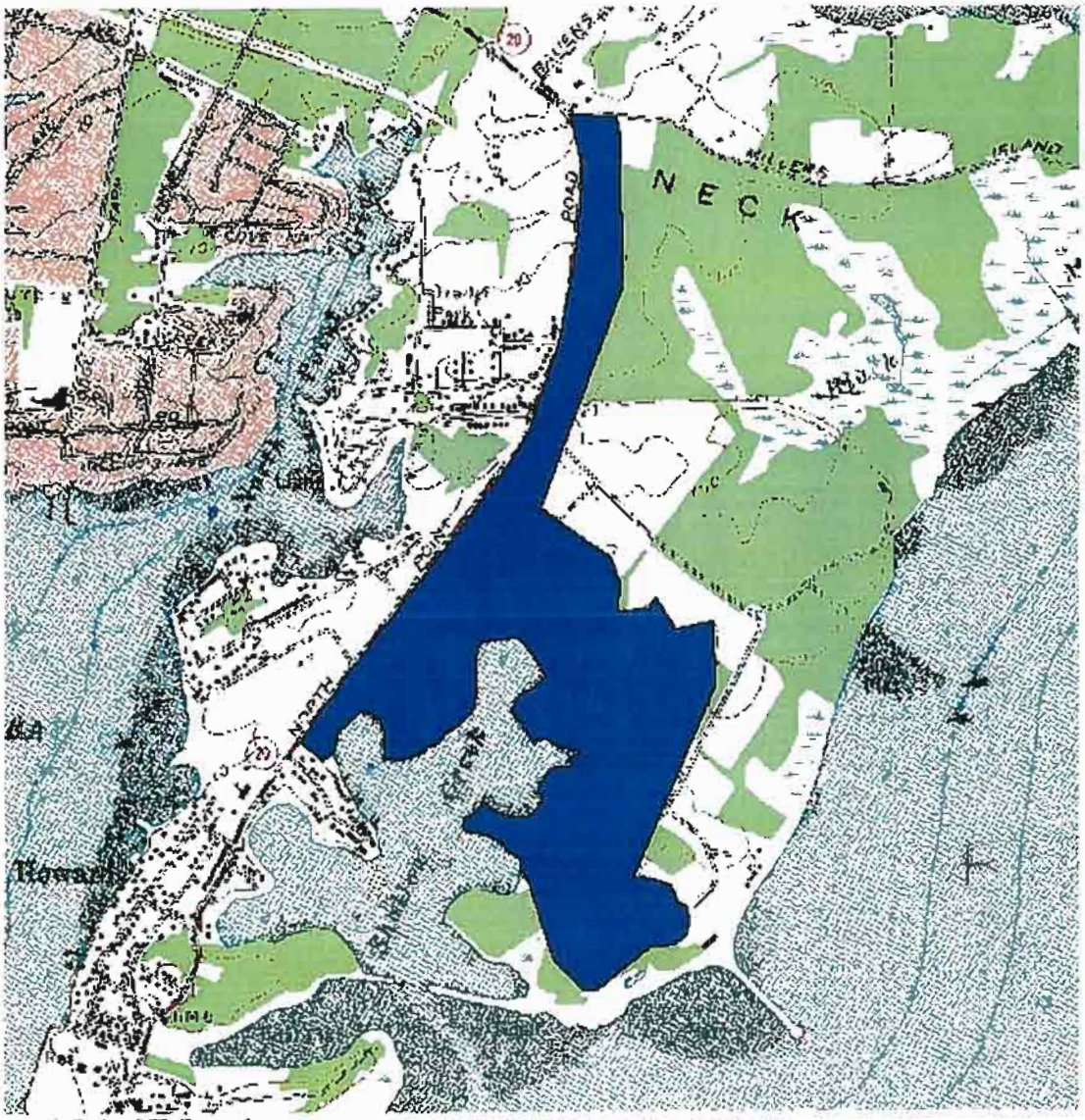
North Point-British & American Lines



North Point-Core Area



North Point-NR Boundary



North Point-NR Boundary

NORTH POINT ROAD (Fort Howard through Edgemere, Charlemont, and Dundalk to the Philadelphia Road, Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland)(MD1043).

Bibliography -

Primary Sources:

"Sketch of the Entrenched Position of the American Forces near Baltimore on the 13th Sept, 1814," water colored hand drawn map, original in the Pulteney Malcolm Papers, Clement's Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (shows North Point Road).

"Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814," by James Kearney and used by Winder in establishing the defense of Baltimore from land attack (shows North Point Road).

Secondary Sources:

McGrain, John, "Aquilla Randall Monument," Maryland Historic Trust Inventory Form For State Historic Sites Survey, July 1977.

McGrain, John, "Battle Acre," Maryland Historic Trust Inventory Form For State Historic Sites Survey, July 1977.

Miller, Nancy, "Foulke Farmhouse," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-- Nomination Form, May 1973.

Rivoire, J. Richard and Nancy Miller, "Todd Farmhouse," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, May 1973.

Owner/Zoning - The North Point Road and its right-of-way is owned by Baltimore County from its end at North Point to essentially Edgemere where it becomes Maryland Routes 20 (North Point Road) and 151 (North Point Boulevard); thus the owners are Baltimore County and Maryland respectively. There is no historic preservation designation for any section of this road, though North Point State Park (1,310 acres) occupies a large portion of the road on both the east and west side south of Edgemere, thus protecting development along this portion of the road.

Contacts -

Abe, Kimberly R., Administrative Secretary, Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission, County Courts Building, 401 Bosley Avenue, Suite 406, Towson, MD 21204, 410-887-3495; kabe@co.ba.md.us.

McGrain, John W., County Historian, Baltimore County Office of Planning, County Courts Building, 401 Bosely Avenue, Suite 406, Towson, MD 21204; 410-887-3495; jmcgrain@co.ba.md.us.

North Point State Park, c/o Gunpowder Falls State Park, 2813 Jerusalem Road, P.O. Box 480, Kingsville, MD 21087; 410-592-2897.

Reyes, Robert; President, Friends of the North Point Battlefield, P.O. Box 9229, Dundalk, MD

21222; 410-437-4467 (h); 202-268-2023 (o); Pager-888-716-9846; rreyes4@email.usps.gov or reyeser@hotmail.com.

Documentation Data Confirming Age and Location - The position of the road is clearly shown on Kearney's 1814 sketch map and the 1814 British sketch map found in the Pulteney Malcolm Papers. Some scholars refer to North Point Road as "Long Log Lane" but a close reading of Brig. Gen. John Stricker's report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith appears to infer that Long Log Lane is what is called Trappe Road today.

Statement of Significance - North Point Road near Todd House was called "Old Road" in 1664 suggesting the age of this route. The British invasion route from their landing at North Point to their encampment below Hampstead Hill is clearly documented. A potential visitor can follow this approximately 11 mile route by motor vehicle retracing this route except for seven deviations (three of which are very minor) as outlined below. The total deviations represent less than 1.5 miles or 13 percent of the total route length.

Deviation 1 is a very minor diversion approximately four miles north from where the British landed at North Point to where North Point Road is truncated by I-695 (Baltimore Beltway) forcing the route to jog under the interstate before rejoining the original location of North Point Road. This deviation is less than 0.2 mile in length.

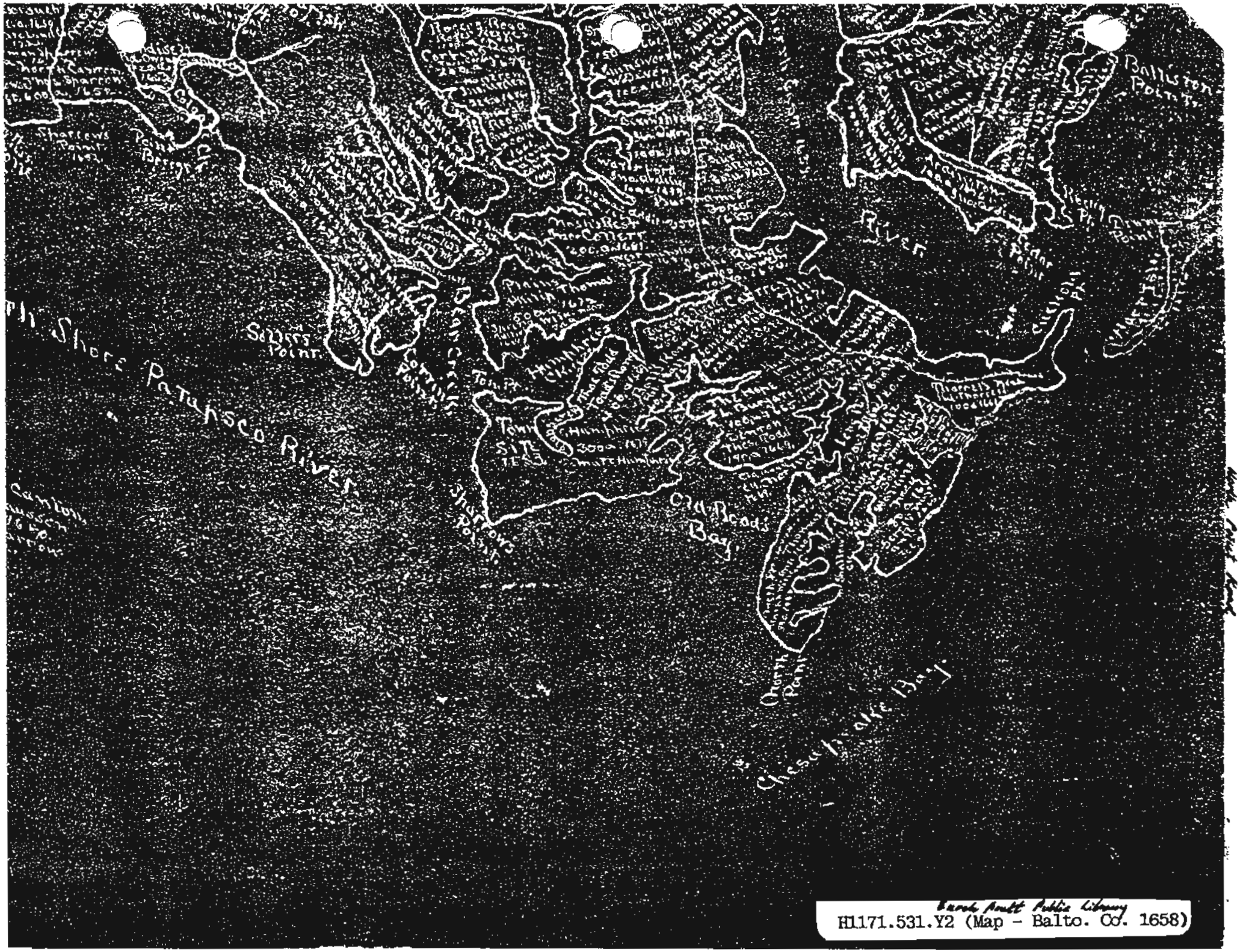
Deviation 2 is a very minor diversion approximately five miles north of North Point where Old North Point Road has been realigned so it joins North Point Road perpendicularly instead of at an acute angle. This deviation is less than 0.1 mile in length.

Deviation 3 is a very minor diversion approximately 6.25 miles north of North Point where Old North Point Road crosses North Point Road. As with Deviation 2 the road has been realigned so it joins North Point Road perpendicularly instead of at an acute angle. However, to rejoin Old North Road one must follow a very short section of North Road northward thus creating a jog in the route which in 1814 would have been straight. This deviation is less than 0.1 miles in length.

Deviation 4 is approximately 9.1 miles north of North Point where Old North Point Road is truncated by Eastern Avenue and a railroad line. Therefore the route must temporarily follow Eastern Avenue to North Point Road where Old North Point Road rejoins. This deviation is about 0.9 miles in length.

Deviation 5 is approximately 11.1 miles north of North Point where I-895 and the Erdman-Pulaski cloverleaf is located. This deviation is less than 0.2 miles in length.

The following resources are located along this road: BA-146, Todd House; BA-147 Foulke [Shaw] Farmhouse; BA-635, Aquilla Randall Monument; and BA-636, Battle Acre.

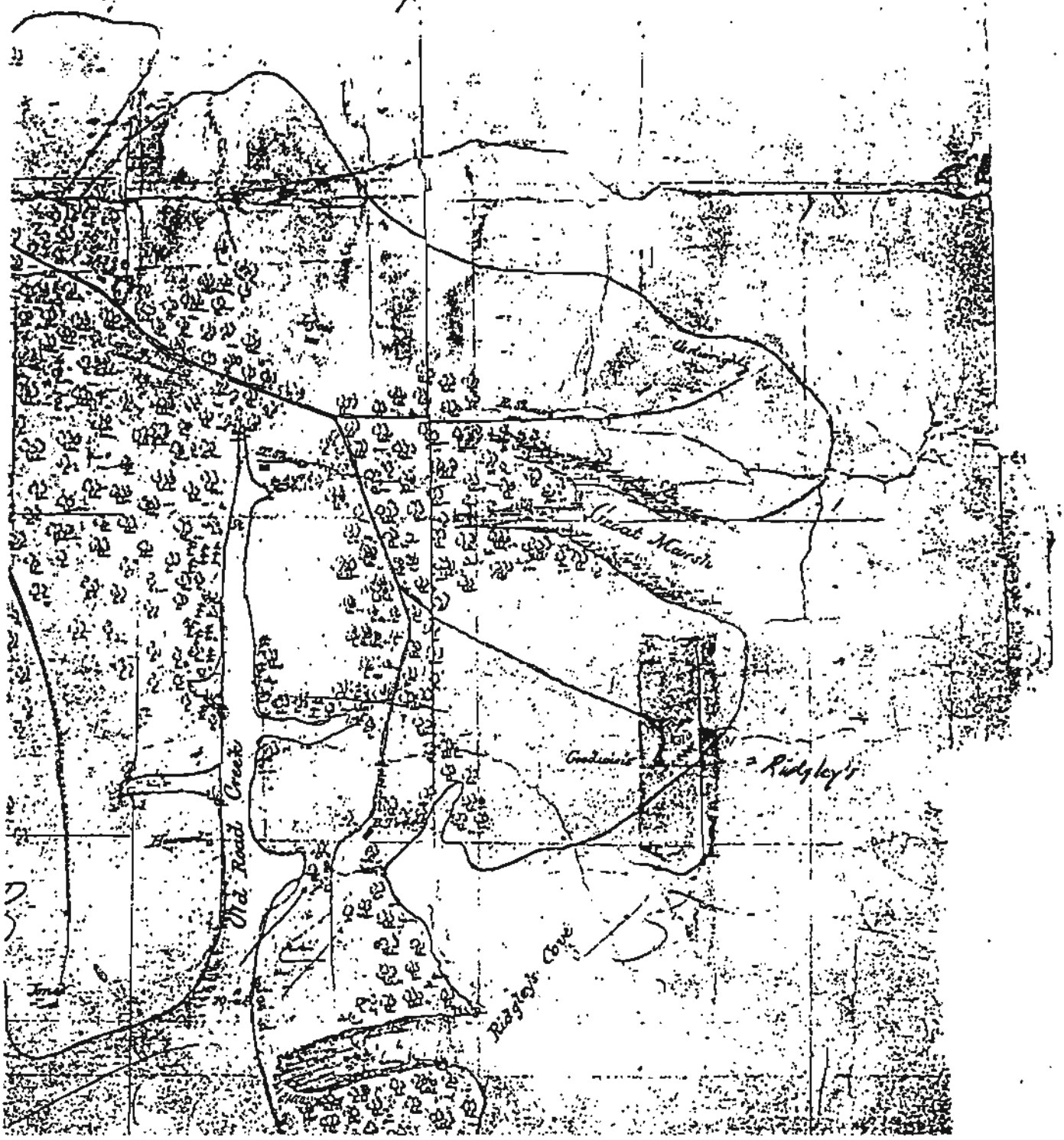


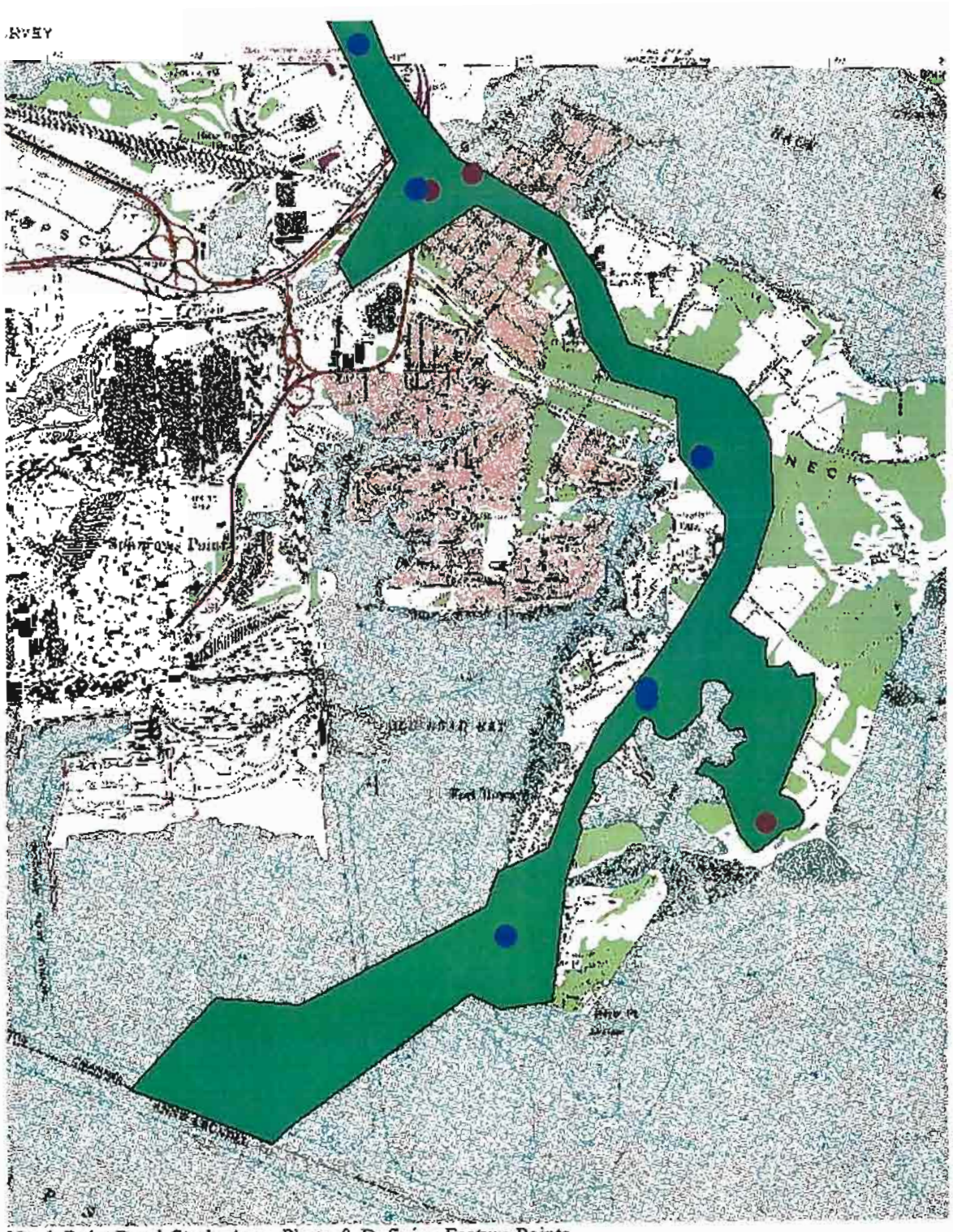
Enoch Pratt Public Library
H1171.531.Y2 (Map - Balto. Co. 1658)

Kearney "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity, including Patapsco Neck to North Point 1814 issued 1818

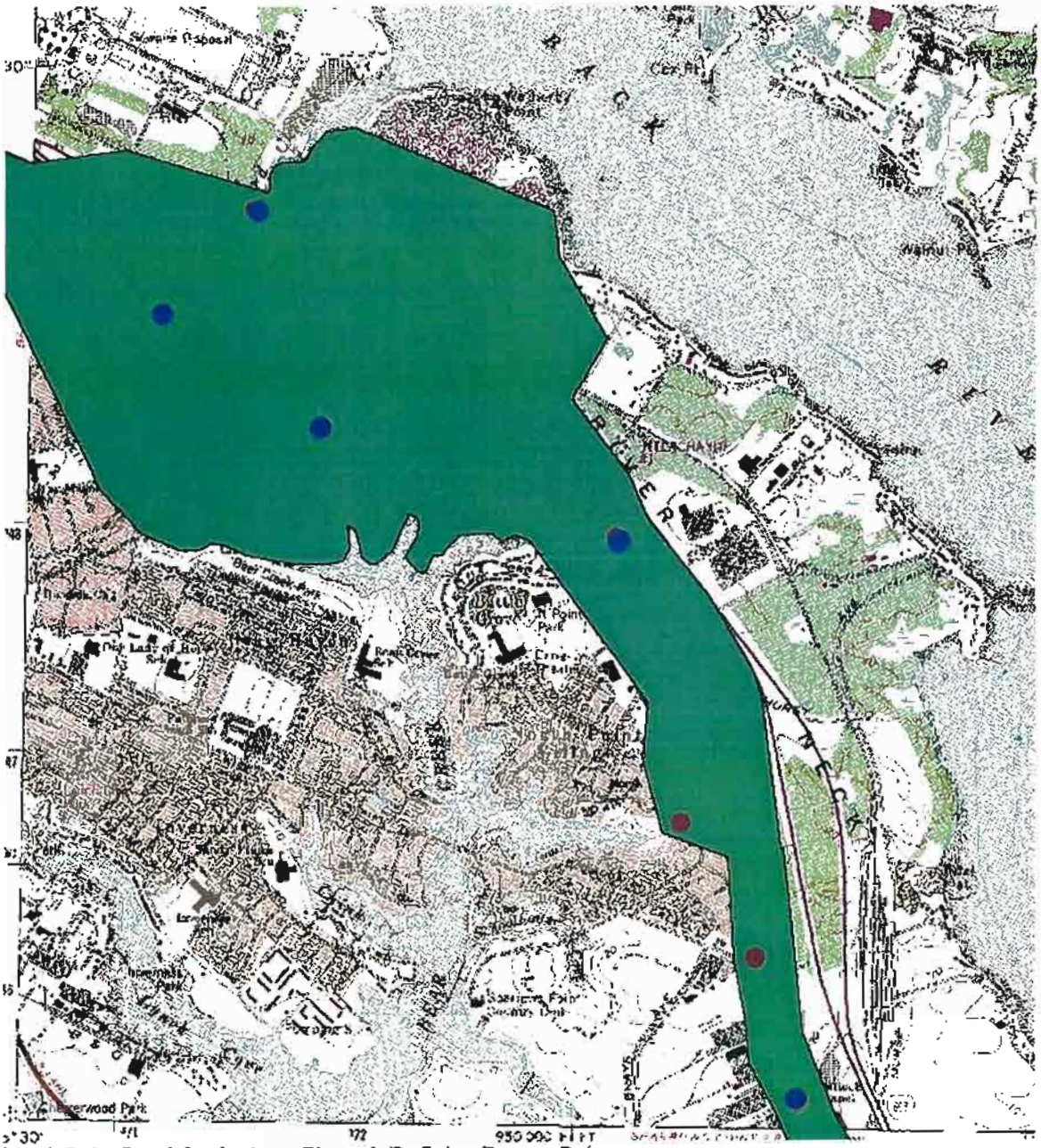
to the junction ... go seven miles

Note. The outline of this sketch is from the best surveys, the details inserted by pacing, the courses ascertained with a good pocket compass. Circuit lines of River course are not so accurate as those near Baltimore, but the details are mostly from memory.

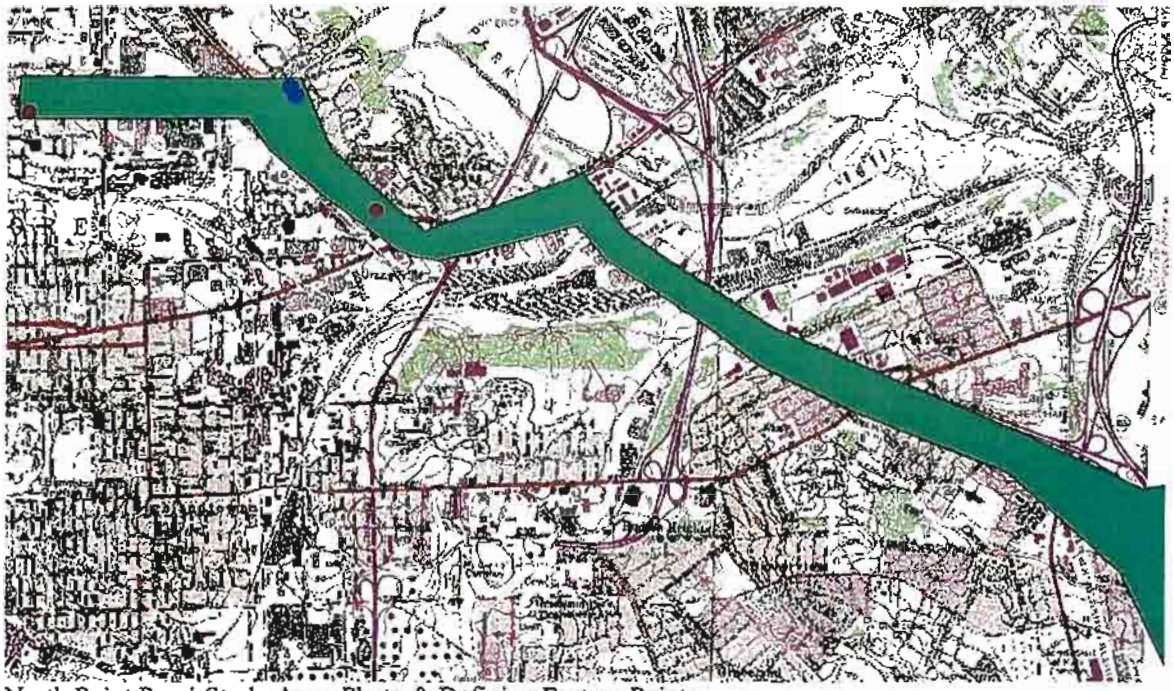




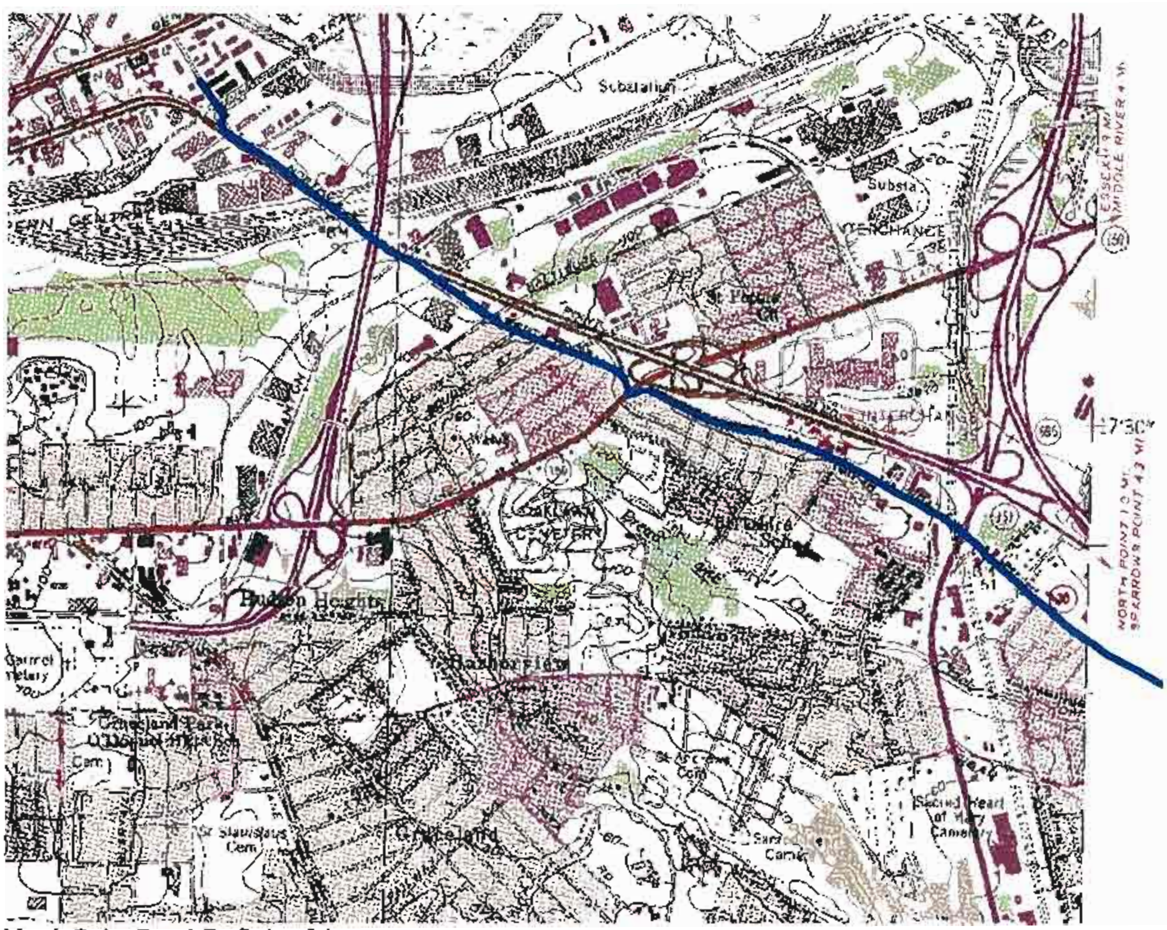
North Point Road-Study Area, Photo & Defining Feature Points



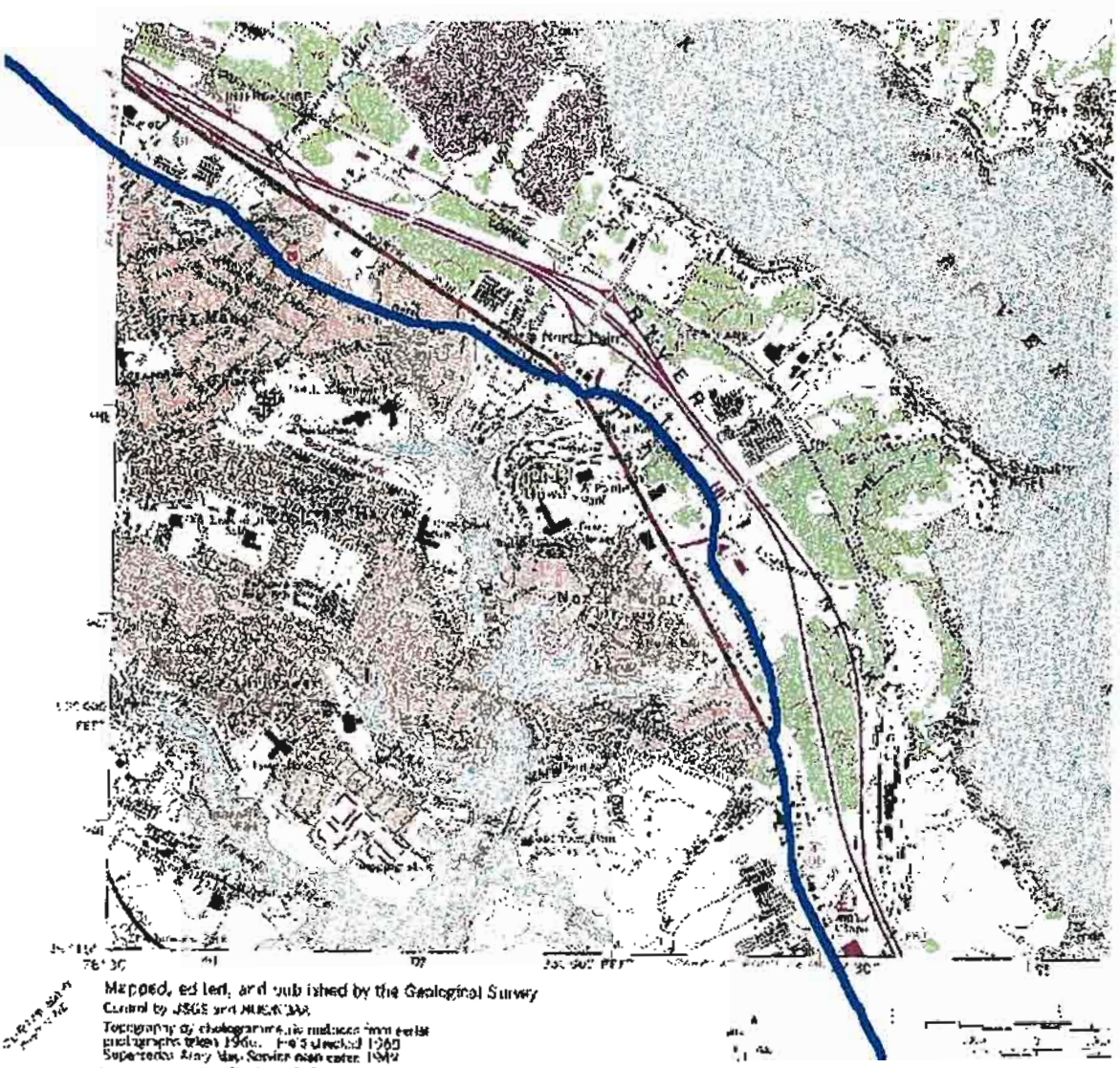
North Point Road-Study Area, Photo & Defining Feature Points



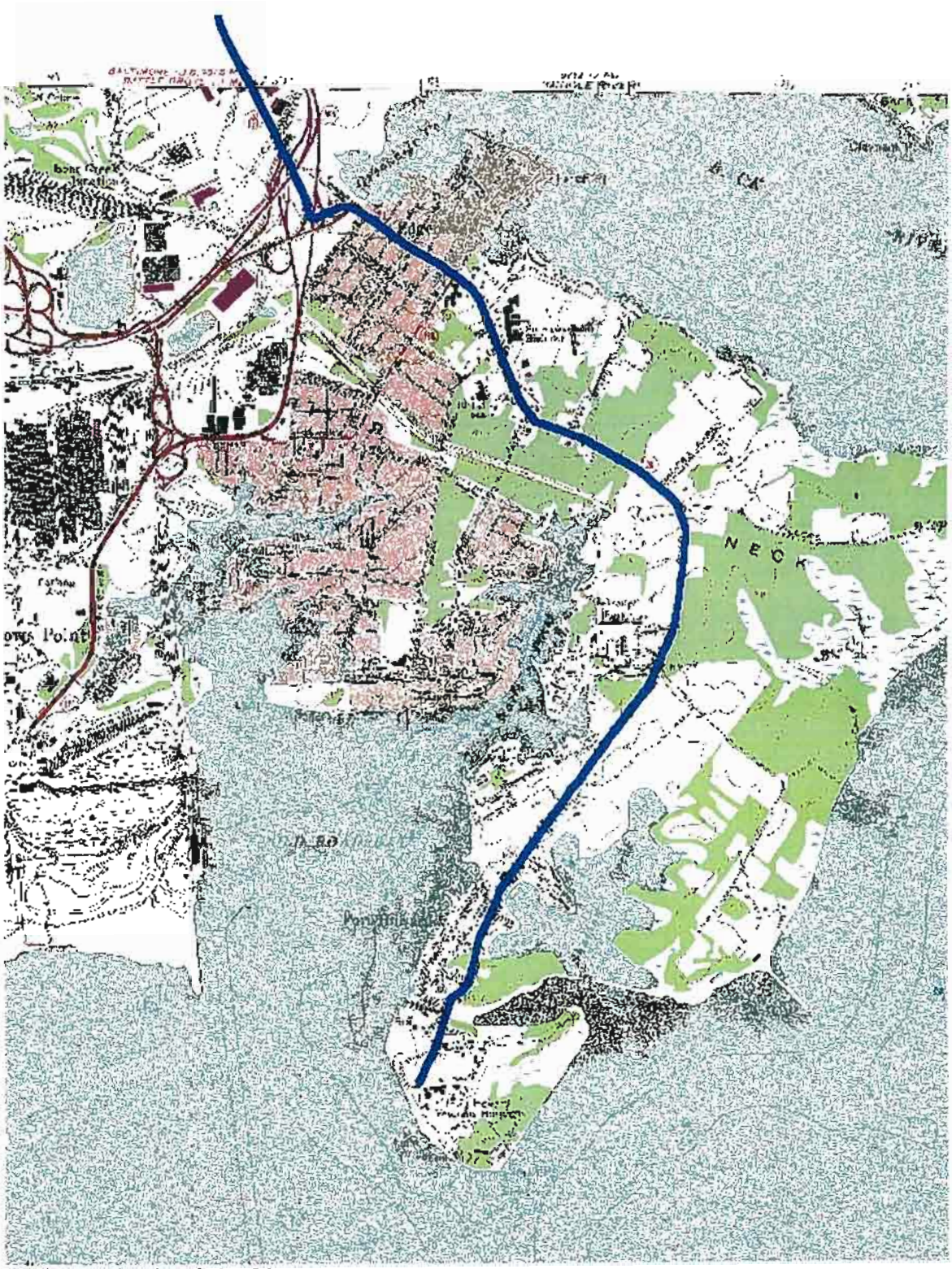
North Point Road-Study Area, Photo & Defining Feature Points



North Point Road-Defining Line



North Point Road-Defining Line



North Point Road-Defining Line

TODD FARMHOUSE (also Todd House or Todd's Inheritance)(9000 North Point Road, south side, opposite C Avenue, about two blocks east of Ft. Howard Elementary School, Baltimore County, Maryland)(National Register of Historic Places)(BA-146)(MD1059).

Bibliography -

Primary Sources:

"North Patapsco Hundred Manor of Baltimore," [Only Original Patents on this Chart. Location approximate], 1658; copy in Maryland Room of Enoch Pratt Public Free Library, Baltimore, accession number H1171.531.Y2.

Null, Druscilla J., "The Todd House at 'Todds's Inheritance' Initial Research into Chain of Title and History of Improvements," Eastern Baltimore Area Chamber of Commerce, November 1997.

Seifert, Donna, "Phase I Archeological Investigation of the House Precinct at Todd's Inheritance (18BA370), North Point, Baltimore County, Maryland," John Milner Associates, 2001

"Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point" made by order of Brig. Gen. W.H. Winder, 1814," by James Kearney and used by Winder in establishing the defense of Baltimore from land attack.

Secondary Sources:

Dugan, Tim, "Fire in 1814: Confirmed by Archeological Investigations!," The Todd House: Friends of Todd's Inheritance, n.d. [2002], p. 15-7.

Nawrozki, Joe, "Dig provides clues about War of 1812 site: Charred wood found at Todd's Inheritance," Baltimore *Sun*, December 19, 2000.

"The Todd House: Friends of Todd's Inheritance," (Patuxent Publishing Company, 2000).

Owner/Zoning - The property belongs to Maryland Department of Natural Resources and is protected as part of North Point State Park; map 115, grid 6, parcel 9; 4.57 acres. Todd House is being maintained and restored by the Friends of Todd's Inheritance.

Contacts -

Abe, Kimberly R., Administrative Secretary, Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission, County Courts Building, 401 Bosley Avenue, Suite 406, Towson, MD 21204; 410-887-3495; kabe@co.ba.md.us.

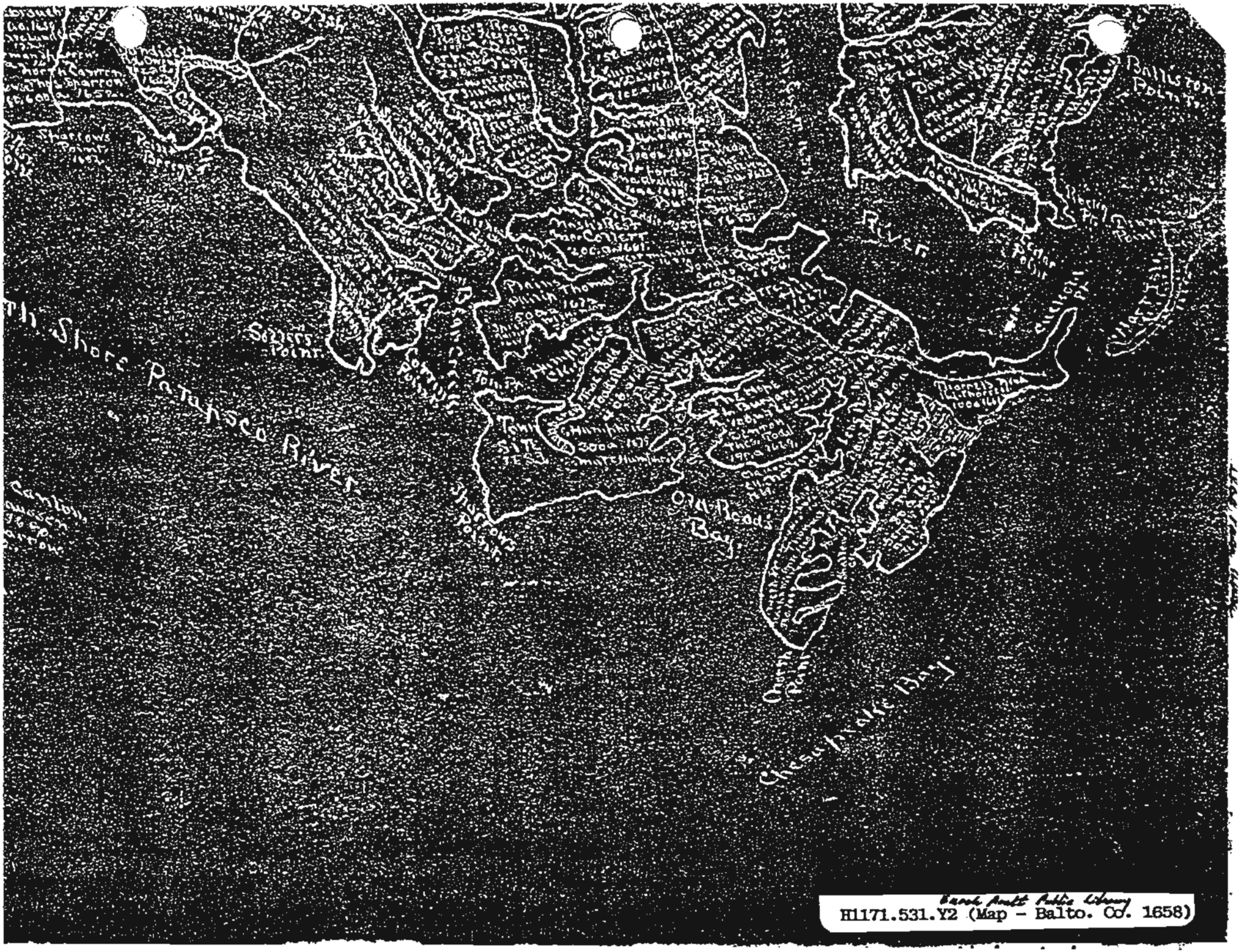
Porsche, Audrey, Executive Director, Todd's Inheritance Historic Site, 7835 Eastern Avenue, Suite 302, Baltimore, MD 21224; 410-282-1740; toddsinheritance@aol.com.

McGrain, John W., County Historian, Baltimore County Office of Planning, County Courts Building, 401 Bosely Avenue, Suite 406, Towson, MD 21204; 410-887-3495; jmcgrain@co.ba.md.us.

North Point State Park, c/o Gunpowder Falls State Park, 2813 Jerusalem Road, P.O. Box 480, Kingsville, MD 21087; 410-592-2897.

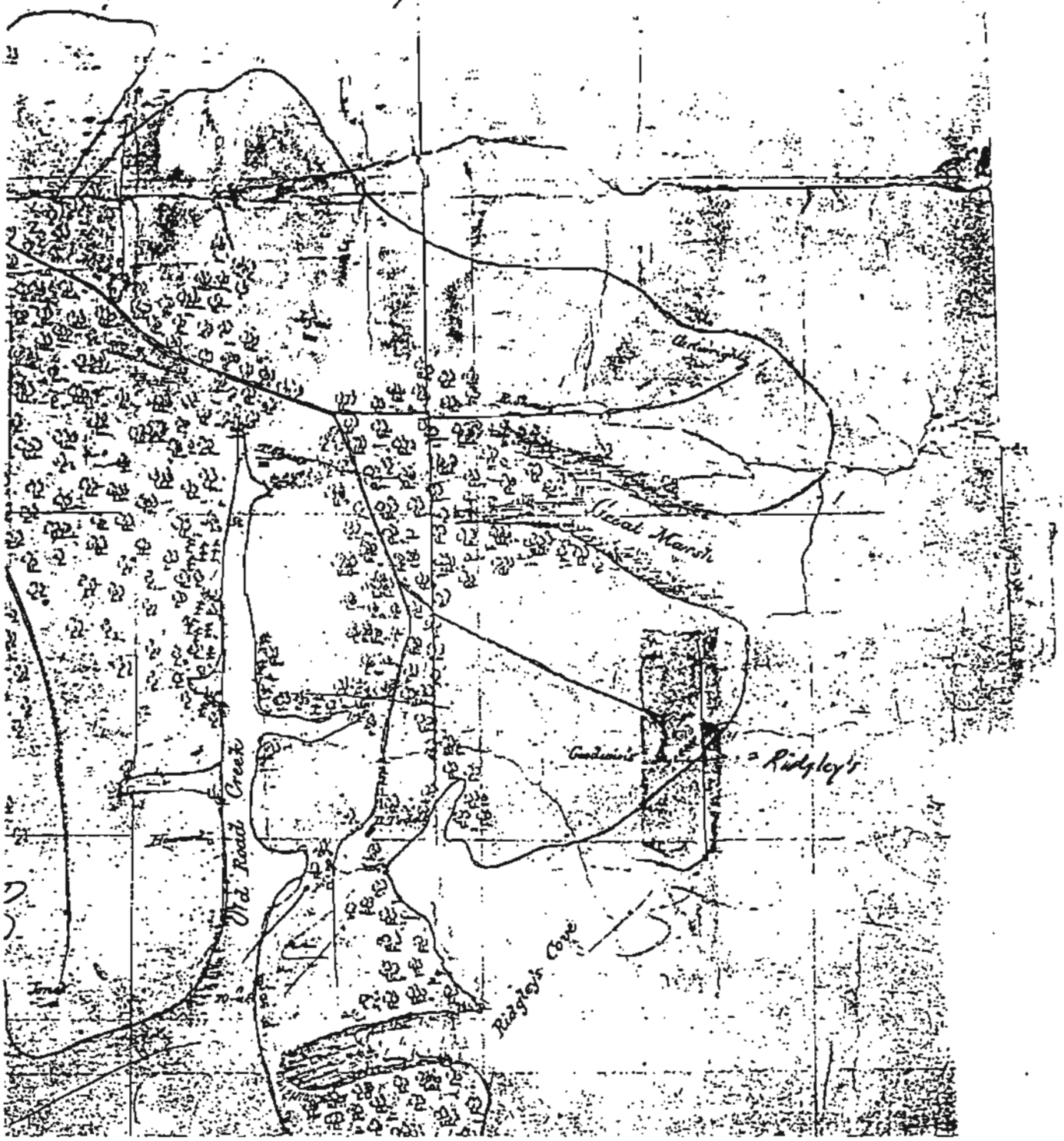
Documentation Data Confirming Age and Location - The chain of title clearly illustrates the property was owned by the Todd family during the War of 1812 (owning the property for over 300 years from 1664 to 1975) and that the house was burnt by the British as evidenced by the successful award of damages by the U.S. Government which stated, "for houses etc. burnt by the British in 1814." Todd House is clearly shown on Kearney's 1814 map as well as a 1658 patent map entitled "North Patapsco Hundred Manor of Baltimore."

Statement of Significance - Here at the Bernard Todd house, was the headquarters for Lt. Col. William McDonald who commanded troops to prevent "the landing of marauding parties [British]" at Patapsco Neck (spring and summer, 1813). The house was used as an American signal/horse courier station (Bernard Todd, reputedly was one of the couriers) to report British movements to Baltimore (1813-14); three mounted videttes were stationed at the house (September 11, 1814) to monitor the British landing at North Point; in retaliation for these activities the British burnt the house and the outbuildings. The family lived in a nearby granary for two years while the present house was built. Bernard Todd's heirs received $4,315, the appraised value of the burned property, in 1853; the present house replaces the house burned by the British during their land advance on Baltimore (September 12, 1814). An archeological survey of the property in the fall of 2000 recovered charred wood near the original stone foundation which is consistent with the available documentation.



Enoch Pratt Public Library
H1171.531.Y2 (Map - Balto. Co. 1658)

Kearney "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its vicinity at Patapsco Neck to North Point" 1814 issued 1818

to the furnace. ... go seven miles

Note. The outline of this sketch is from the best surveys, the details inserted by pacing the courses ascertained with a good pocket compass. Consequently it is not so accurate as those near Baltimore which are drawn from memory.