The Indian warfare were the outcome of the war between France and England for supremacy in America, and were initiated by the English, who had gained allies a number of the tribes of North- ern Indians; thus, by one of the strongest warlike expeditions ever essayed in France and London, men and women and children of the Iroquois, met with desperate resistance, and most horrid deaths in the backwoods of America. Although the wrath of God there, hideous, painted, apparitions fell upon them, and concluded the matte, their minds of inhuman barbarity, and fitted away through the twilight of the deciduous, and the visions of evil dreams.

During this year of 1699, a band of the Iroquois, under Capt. Abraham, crossed the Ottawa river, and on the same day, 1699, the Iroquois, under Capt. Abraham, crossed the Ottawa river, and on the same day, 1699, the Indian warfare were abandoned for three necessary to combat with savages, and not to the Indians, or to the peaceful and brave country that surrounds it. Gone are the guns, the gate- way held open to the peaceful invasion of the savage, even while the present day.

A few miles from the frontiers, and to the south, is the small town of New York, which was founded in 1664, by the Dutch. Here the Indians, who had been driven out of their homes by the English, found shelter and protection. The town grew rapidly, and became a center of trade and commerce. The Indians were forced to sell their furs to the Dutch, who in turn traded them for European goods.

The town was a thriving center, with a bustling market and a lively economy. The Dutch built a fort to protect the town from the Indians, and the fort became a symbol of the Dutch presence in the region. The town was a place of refuge for many Europeans who were fleeing the wars and conflicts in Europe.
wall, a child's swing dependent from the lowest branch. The distant Venetian-like cone of Fairview Mountain raised its head over the irregular outline of one of the homesteads; in another there was a quite a grove of trees. The barnyard, which occupied the place of the demolished fourth section, sent its little army of chickens, ducks and pigs to encompass within the fortification. No more peaceful scene could be imagined. Outside it looked as much built by nature as the gently swelling hills that rolled away in russet, pink and purple by the westward wind and clear blue heaven.

It is just sixty years since the state of Maryland laid up this old and faithful sword, sent its little army of chickens, ducks and pigs to encompass within the fortification. No more peaceful scene could be imagined. Outside it looked as much built by nature as the gently swelling hills that rolled away in russet, pink and purple by the westward wind and clear blue heaven.

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The family soon moved to the darkness take their flight to the nearest Illinois settlement. But it was too late, and the unfortunate persons would be dragged from their beds, women and little children, and roped by the hair. These poor redskins had no sh霆e, no arms, no clothes, and it was not the custom with the Indians to scalp them. They would be trailed to the forest, and the whole thing repeated day after day.

Those who then suffered death were famine, indeed, in a sense, as those who fell into the hands of the whites. The same old story, and the same old struggle. It was not the cruel old story of the Indians in the olden times, but it was the old story of the struggle for existence.

Thomas Cresap

During the long period of warfare the principal leaders and defenders of the colonial cause were Thomas Cresap and his son Michael. The former had a shrewd cast upon his memory by an unjust accusation, that it was he who treacherously killed Logan, the Indian chief. Thomas Cresap was born in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to Maryland early in life. He received in 1719 a grant from Lord Baltimore of a tract of land near the present city of Hagerstown. It was one of the earliest grants in Maryland west of the Blue Ridge. This farm subsequently became the property of the family.

Col. Thomas Hart, the father of Lovett Hart, the wife of Henry Clay, and Mrs. Washington, spent a considerable portion of his time in hunting the red man across the wilderness near the South Branch of the Potomac River. General Braddock on his campaign, having heard of the valor of the Maryland Indians, presented Colonel Cresap with a commission as Col. of the 1st regiment of Maryland volunteer mounted infantry. More than once he had been frequently mentioned as a candidate for the governorship of the Maryland, but it was at one time sent by theproprietor of the property north on the eastern shore of Maryland, his father having been one of the Marylanders of the time.

The Indian War continued for more than a decade, and the devastations and instances of bands of savages into the valley did not cease. It was only after the treaty of peace between France and England had been signed that the Indian raids ceased. The horrid atrocities practiced upon the settlers by the Indians had taken place, and it was only after the treaty of peace that a new era of peace and prosperity was secure.

The colony was in a state of uneasiness. The French had built a number of smaller forts or blockhouses as places of refuge for settlers upon any sudden alarms. While these forts were being built, Washington was busy in the at work at Westmoreland. As the first inscription of the Indians created such a panic that almost the entire population of the Maryland valley fled across the mountain to the other settlements. Early in 1750 Washington wrote to the President of the United States that the whole colony of Conococheague had fled and that between that time and this Frederick City only two families remained. At one time a party of Indians attempted to get within 50 miles of Baltimore, spreading suspicion among the people of a great part of the Province and causing much alarm to the inhabitants of Annapolis. This was a new experience for the people of Maryland, and the answer which the exception of unpleasant conflicts with the Nanticoke Indians a conflict that they were always upon friendly terms with the Indians and, except upon the frontier, had seldom come in count of the Nanticoke for years. From time to time the settlers would return to their homes in the valley. They would send and harass their crops in a state of terror, and the Indian raids ceased in the forts at night. Sometimes families would send the women and children behind these palisades, returning to their homes after the Indians had retired to the headquarters of the French on the western river, to spend the winter. At other times the people would remain in the forts and watch the Indians, trusting to being notified of the approach of danger. When the approach of a band of Indians was discovered a messenger would fly swiftly from house to house to warn the inhabitants. A first signal was the ringing of the bell, a second the ringing of the drum, a third the firing of the cannon.
During the Civil War the fort was occasionally occupied by passing bodies of troops, and there is a hole in the south wall which bears the impress of a cannon shot at parties of Confederates on the other side of the Potomac. In 1870 the legislature of Maryland authorized the sale of the Fort Frederick property, 150 acres of land, and it was accordingly sold. It is now owned by a family of colored people who do not possess it.

The history of Fort Frederick is not without its romance. Several times during the old war the French dispatched parties to capture it. In 1720 a party of about 50 Indians under a French captain crossed the mountains from the West. The captain carried written instructions to proceed to Fort Frederick and there meet another party which had proceeded to capture the fort and blow up the magazine. This party marched through the Virginia settlements which bordered the south bank of the Potomac, burned the houses, killed and scalped the people or carried them off prisoners. A body of settlers met and defeated this party and killed the Frenchman. The other party having also met with hosts from the tribes of the settlers, the attack upon the fort was abandoned and a hasty and was made upon the settlers, and then the party left for the West. The story of two of the prisoners who were carried off by this band was told as follows by the late Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia.

"A Romance Of The War.

"It was about daylight on the 17th of September, 1720, that this band of Indians surprised a little fort not far from Fort Frederick and killed and scalped all they found in it. On their return they took prisoner William Stockton, one of the North Mountain, opposite the Mary-

land fort, who about one hour before their arrival, unlaced the doors, had gone with his wife to perform the last duties to a sick child, one of their children, George, a boy 14 years old, and Isabella, a girl about 2 years of age, and carried them off as captives to the North, George, who party search of remarkable energy and spirit, after a captivity of six years, made his escape and returned to his home in the country near the mountain, where his feelings deeply embittered against the Indians and their allies.

"Isabella Stockton, after being with them some time, and having been sold more than once, was sold by them to a wealthy Canadian trader, who took her to his home near Montreal, and being touched by the graces manners and possessing qualities of the child, beguiled with science, and every care on her education and training which the condition of the country then permitted. At 16 years of age she had developed into a girl of extraordinary beauty and attraction. At this time there arrived from France a persons of the trader the name of Jean Baptiste Plais, a young man highly educated and of the noblest and most chivalric traits of character. Living in the same house with Isabella, a mutual attachment soon sprang up between them, and in about one year he made known to his uncle his purpose to ask her hand in marriage. The uncle approved his purpose and the young man opened the subject to Isabella. She told him that she could not disapprove his purpose and the young man opened the subject to Isabella. She told him that she could not disapprove his purpose but that the young man opened the subject to Isabella. She told him that she could not disapprove his purpose but that her father had never before been to any human being—something of her early history. When 10 years of age she had been born as a captive from her parents by the Indians and had been sold to her uncle. The images of her dear father and mother had been continually present to her mind from that day to this. Her dream had kept her face and features as fresh and vital in her memory as if she had seen them every day and she did not feel that she could want satisfaction to herself of her change her relations in life until she had met the young man who had opened the subject to her. Her uncle consented to the proposed marriage. The young Frenchman promptly offered to take her to her parents, but for a moment doubting that they would cordially ratify his union with their daughter. Accordingly proceeded the necessary horses from their uncle and they started on their long and perilous journey. They arrived safely in the county of Berks and he delivered her into the embrace of her adored and delighted parents. For a few days all was gladness and joy. But as soon as it was communicated to them that the young Frenchman was anxious to wed their daughter in marriage then all their joy was turned to sorrow. They urged him to return to France. He refused to leave the house, but he implored long enough in the neighborhood to secure an arrangement with Isabella by which he might effect her escape and both return to Canada. "Availing himself of the opportunity when the father and George were absent on a journey across the North Mountain, the two lovers started on their journey northward. The day after their departure the father and son returned, when the engaged father, discovering the flight, gave his orders to the ferry and consorts George to go immediately in pursuit and to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than lose her forever. The Frenchman was anxious to go immediately in pursuit and to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than lose her forever. The Frenchman was anxious to go immediately in pursuit and to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than lose her forever. The Frenchman was anxious to go immediately in pursuit and to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than lose her forever. The Frenchman was anxious to go immediately in pursuit and to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than lose her forever. 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A HISTORIC SPOT.

FORT FREDERICK AND ITS MANY INTERESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

A Region in Western Maryland Full of Reminiscences of Pre-Revolutionary Days—The Present Status of the Old Fort—Why Not Preserve It?

[Special Correspondence of The American.]

HANOVER, June 29.—The traveler who diverges from the old national turnpike, a short distance west of the picturesque little town of Clear- spring, nestled away on the outskirts of North Mountain, and turns his steps toward the Potomac river by the most direct road, goes but a few miles before he finds himself on the murderously bloody ground of the war of the revolution, yet they do belong to the most eventful period of the settlement of this part of the state, and here are found some of the most interesting remains of the last century. For, away back, about the year 1720, the hardy hunters and trappers roamed this region in search of fur and skins, and there is a very little room to doubt the extent of their deadly contacts with the Delaware Indians, whose favorite hunting grounds were along the river and on the slopes of North Mountain. Twenty years later the pioneers had blazed the trails that later crossed these noble hills, and they were followed by the hundreds of the pioneers, that held their grand masts of scores of thousands of acres in extent under the United States. The Grants of the Calverts and the other grants at Annapolis. Sometimes even a patent, ruined and forlorn, set up with this single chance of financial recuperation, would locate on his lands, and clear them or set up an iron furnace, but he was the exception to the rule of the gentleman who predated the luxuries of the present day.

In pre-revolutionary days, Old Louisa Jacques, for instance, was one of the few who had any money, and a copper and tin factory would be a very rare sight in 1750. In 1753 as a frontier defense against the French and the Indians, Major Archibald Waring, was appointed the last bastion, other than Fort Frederick, along the north Georgia, and south the mountains, towering peak on peak, with perpetual mountain air, no trees, no trees, no trees, and no people, until you camp one to forget that he is in search of a relic of the past. But here in the foreground of this old fort stands a large, and of the others that helped the French and their Indian allies were marching triumphantly down upon them, so they burned his money for the fort, which, with 150 acres adjoining, cost $20,000. After the scores were off, he had no more hard than it did. But it is supposed to be a good something about the old fort, so that it is not necessary to speak of the inroads at the Calverts and the other grants at Annapolis. Sometimes even a patent, ruined and forlorn, set up with this single chance of financial recuperation, would locate on his lands, and clear them or set up an iron furnace, but he was the exception to the rule of the gentleman who predated the luxuries of the present day.

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"Situate on a spur of the North Mountain in Washington County, and distant about 12 miles from both Martinsburg and Williamsport, stands one of the best and most perfectly preserved fortification of the Colonial period of America. Lying on the crest of a ridge, about a quarter of a mile back from the Potomac River, and overlooking Big Pool, are the walls of Old Fort Frederick erected by Governor Sharpe for the protection of the Maryland Colonists. On the opposite side of the Fort from the River, stretched a superb panorama of hills and valley and mountain with Mt. Fairview forming the distant horizon. Within the walls are enclosed about one and one half acres of ground, exclusive of the bastions, and the century and a half that has passed since this defense was first built have left but few traces of the effect of time upon the solid walls. These walls four feet and a half at the base, tapering to three feet in thickness, twenty feet above the ground, are vine clad now, and hand of man has been laid in ruthless vandalism upon them, are in as good condition as when they first sheltered the scattered settlers of Western Maryland. As the North Western corner or bastion a portion of the wall has been pulled down, and resting upon the lower part of it, is a barn of one who occupied the site some fifty or seventy five years ago. The east and west walls have suffered somewhat to furnish stone for the foundations of several of the dwellings not far distant, but notwithstanding this neglect, and I might almost say desecration, Fort Frederick is today more nearly in its original condition than are the more famous defenses erected not far from the same time at Ticonderoga and Castine."

Note.

The address quoted above was prepared by Judge Henry Stockbridge to be delivered before the Maryland State Conservation Association. McCoy Hall Baltimore, February 25, 1914.

Portions enclosed in brackets were not read into the address.

Copy from original by W. McCulloh Brown
August 1914

This is attached to an incomplete (omission of some short sections and all footnotes) typescript of Stockbridge 1895 in the Md. Dept. EPVL, rat. files
There's Time To Save Fort Frederick

The South Wall Of Fort Frederick (Built In 1755.) The North And East Walls Are In Better Condition Than The One Here Shown. All Are In Such Shape As To Be Worth Preserving.

The ancient city of refuge of Frederick County is in great danger of decay and destruction, and then one of Maryland's most interesting relics will have disappeared.

The text continues with a detailed description of the fort's history, its current condition, and the efforts to preserve it. It mentions specific dates, locations, and historical figures associated with the fort. The text also refers to the preservation efforts, noting the importance of maintaining historical sites for future generations.

Throat and sweetened the air near me. Apple trees were fruiting, and a mulberry and a late cherry tree invited me to partake of the succulent berries. The heart of the old fort holds, that once sheltered the 'Father of his Country' when, as a young colonel of 24, George Washington here visited the fort and its garrison. Horatio Sharp of the barracks. The present owner had his sheep at pasture in the shade of the trees. The tall gray monument of war's at"a pants was the hole in the south wall, each by the First Maryland Regiment when General Reny occupied the fort in 1861, and his much used in picketing at the Southerners across the river.

At this time nearly all the wall of the fort is standing, and in such fair condition as to be well worth preserving, a possible gate cut through the west curtain and the loss of the west bastion being the greatest damage to the structure. The woodwork was later understood to be a part of the casemates and was made into a substantial framework through the earnest endeavors of the society for the preservation of this gray, veteran protector of her historic scene, a shadow on the escutcheon of her historic fame. On two occasions—1892 and 1894—the Legislature adopted resolutions looking toward the recovery of the fort by the State. A number of heading people of the country agreed to the matter, and on the 4th of July 1894 formed a Fort Frederick Protective Society, with former Governor Warfield heading the list of incorporators. Since then the land has been twice sold and each time purchased for a reasonable sum as agricultural land.

The other great example of history preserved, a monument to the brave pioneers and those interested in the matter, and the stone used for any purpose the owner may see fit. Let us hope the day is not far distant when Maryland will realize her interest in preserving this monument from the hands of strangers and preserve it as a monument to the brave pioneers who died for freedom in its arms.

The last link in a broken chain.

From western hillside to the plain, Fort Frederick.

Let memory, like the icy, eerie
Around the walls, and ever keen
Thrice green and living, though
Fort Frederick.

Mason, Mrs. Charles T.
ca. 1740
MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE


FORT FREDERICK

W. McCulloh Brown

The Colonists of Maryland had lived in comparative peace and security with the Indians, until about the year Seventeen Hundred and fifty-two. Then the constant advance of settlement to the westward, and the rivalry of the French and English for the control of the Northwest became more intense, and many of the tribes were drawn into alliance with the French against the English settlers.

Conditions became so bad that a force of regulars were sent out to America under command of Gen. Edward Braddock (10 December 1754) and three simultaneous expeditions were planned against the French. Braddock taking command in person of that aimed at Fort Duquesne.

With the coming of Braddock the Colonists hoped for protection, but following his defeat upon the Monongahela by the French and Indians on 9 July 1755, fright and despair seized on the entire Maryland frontier. The Indians incited by the French became more and more bold in their raids and attacks upon the settlers, and fires, massacres, scalping and the carrying away of prisoners were of constant occurrence.

Governor Horatio Sharp of Maryland fully alive to the trials and dangers of the inhabitants of Conococheague, as the settle-
ment was known (being named after the Creek of that name), went to the frontier in the latter part of July, 1755, gathering such recruits as he could, and a chain of block houses was built to give some protection in case of need.

Still the depredations and alarms continued, and Col. Washington writes in a letter to Lord Fairfax early in 1756: “The whole settlement of Conococheague is fled, and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown.” The Shenandoah River at the same time was almost the western limit of Virginia.

Governor Sharp urged on by the appeals from the Conococheague, and appreciating the necessity of giving adequate protection, finally secured an appropriation from the Maryland Assembly (16 May, 1756) of £11,000 for the erection and maintenance of a fort on the North Mountain.

Governor Horatio Sharp probably planned and personally directed the building of Fort Frederick for we know that he was there a number of times during the summer of 1756. He writes to Lord Baltimore on May 27, 1756 that “I am going to North Mountain to construct a strong fort,” and to oversee the work for a while as the officers are all novices, and ignorant of everything that relates to fortifications, or places of defence, and engineers are not to be had.

Profiting by the experience gained from the knowledge that Fort Grenville, a “stúeado fort” in Pennsylvania, had been set on fire by the French and Indians, Sharp decided to build a large and substantial stone fort which would furnish formidable resistance against attack, and give refuge in time of need to any number of persons from the outlying districts. The fort was named “Fort Frederick” in honor of the Sixth Lord Baltimore.

Governor Sharp writes to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, that “While I was at Fort Frederick Col. Washington paid me a visit, and informed me that he was also raising a strong fort at Winchester.” In this same letter Gov. Sharp states that he will mount a six-pounder gun on each of the bastions of the Fort.
Governor Sharp negotiated for the purchase of 150 acres, part of a tract of land called "Skie Thorn" (which had been patented to Thomas Cresap, 16 June, 1739) the deed being dated 19 August, 1756, but Sharp writes to Calvert on 21 August (1756) "The Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered and they can now complete it at their Leisure."

The Fort is located upon a knoll about 100 feet above the Potomac River (then called by the Indians "Cohongaruton," and a quarter of a mile north of the river. It is built of rough stone laid in cement, the walls being four feet in thickness at the base and rising to an average height of 20 feet. It is in form a rectangle of 240 feet each way with bastions at each of the corners. The only entrance was through one heavy gate upon the southern face or toward the river, and this gate was placed between receding walls.

There were two wells within the fort, and barracks were built for accommodation of the garrison.

The first officer in command was Colonel John Dagworthy, who had accompanied Braddock's expedition, and in 1757, (March 10) was detailed in command of Fort Cumberland with 150 men from Fort Frederick. Dagworthy was with the expedition which resulted in the reduction of Fort Duquesne (25 November, 1758). The garrison at this time consisted of about 200 men, and six-pound guns were mounted.

This fort when completed was probably one of the most formidable and strongest along the English frontier, and to this fact owed its immunity from attack. It was considered as the most westerly point in Maryland that could be successfully defended.

Fort Frederick became the base for supplies and to it the settlers turned for aid and support, and here the friendly Indians came to confer with the English officers and alliances were entered into, against other hostile tribes.

When Gen. Forbes was placed in command of all the British

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1 For data concerning Colonel Dagworthy, see this Magazine, Vol. 5, p. 271; and Papers of the Hist. Soc. of Delaware, Nos. 10 and 48.
forces in America in 1758, a vigorous campaign was planned against the French at Fort Duquesne, and Fort Frederick became the base. All regulars, friendly Indians, and troops from Maryland and Pennsylvania were ordered to rendezvous there, and from that point the expedition was organized. Gov. Sharp again being at the fort and undoubtedly Col. Washington also. Col. Dagworthy and his troops were ordered as Maryland's quota, and Capt. Alexander Beall was left in command of Fort Frederick with 200 Frederick County Militia. This second expedition against the French was crowned with success and Fort Duquesne was taken 22 November, 1758. Breaking the power of the French in the Ohio Valley and forcing the hostile Indians to retire.

Comparative quiet and order now being established along the border, Gov. Sharp removed the soldiers from the fort and leased the surrounding land to Henry Heintzman, at an annual rental of £30, but retained the right to occupy the Fort at any time that might be advisable (25 December, 1762).

The Treaty of Paris signed 10 February, 1763 ended the French and English war in America.

Once more, however, the cloud of war and strife hung over the land, for Pontiac, an Ottawa chief of influence and power, who had aided at Braddock's defeat, organized an uprising of the Indians all along the border settlements. The Indians suddenly fell upon the Colonists, hundreds were massacred, scalped or carried away as prisoners and upward of 20,000 were driven from their homes, which were burned. Again Fort Frederick proved its usefulness and some 700 persons from the region took refuge within its walls. Among them was a colored slave girl whose grandson Nathan Williams in after years became owner of the Fort and farm.

This uprising though carrying terror and destruction in its path, was of comparatively short duration and Pontiac and his adherents were soon defeated, thus ending all organized attacks upon the colonists.

There now rolled westward a resistless wave of migration, leaving our Fort far from the frontier.
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The State Government of Maryland was formally organized 10th February, 1777, and Thomas Johnson was elected Governor. On the defeat of Burgoyne (13 October, 1777) Fort Frederick was offered as a point where the British prisoners could be easily secured, and provisions and supplies obtained economically.

Here on 26 December, 1777 the prisoners arrived. Colonel M. Rawlings was placed in command of the Fort and garrison.

As the years went on the prisoners were allowed much liberty and were even let out to work upon neighboring farms, and discipline became lax. In 1780 a plot formed by Loyalists or Tories to liberate the prisoners was by accident discovered in time to prevent it.

Then Col. Rawlings received orders from the War Office "to keep all prisoners in close confinement inside the Fort."

Many of these prisoners at the end of the Revolutionary War (March, 1783), were attracted by the rich farms of the Valley and remained to become citizens.

The State of Maryland after 35 years of ownership sold Fort Frederick and the land surrounding it (5 September, 1791) to Robert Johnson for the sum of $1875.

From Robert Johnson the title passed to James Ford and his heirs; from Ford to Samuel Prather and heirs; from Prather to J. G. Stone; from Stone to Nathan Williams (a colored man), and his heirs; from Williams to Jesse O. Snyder, Trustee; from Snyder to Homer J. Cavanaugh; and on 30 December, 1922 from Cavanaugh back to the State of Maryland after a period of 131 years in other hands.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, the land immediately south of the River from Rock Creek to Hancock became disputed territory, and Fort Frederick once again might be said to be upon the "Frontier." Detachments were sta-
tioned at intervals upon points north of the river to guard against surprise, and Fort Frederick had its garrison under Gen. John R. Kenly, who made a round breach in the south wall of the Fort and mounted a cannon there which had command of the B. & O. Railroad, and a road and small bridge upon the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Again though without shot given or received our old Fort seems to have been respected, for a party of Southern troops were sent to destroy one of the dams upon the Potomac hoping thus to cripple the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Instead of attacking Dam No. 5 not far from McCoy's Ferry and Fort Frederick they went to Dam No. 6 at the mouth of Cacapon Creek some 20 miles further to the west, near what is now "Woodmont," avoiding the Fort.

Thus ends the active history of the old Fort which is still one of the most substantial and best preserved along any Colonial frontier, a relic of three wars, and as Miss Hamilton has well said "whose gray walls are a strange reminder of other and far different days in the peaceful and beautiful county that surrounds it."

HOW THE FORT WAS ACQUIRED AND WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT.

Thirty years ago when the importance of preserving old landmarks was appreciated, Fort Frederick was not wholly forgotten.

1. A joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature was passed at the session of 1892 "Looking to the recovery of Fort Frederick by the State for use as a permanent camp for the Militia."

2. At the session of 1904 a Commission was named to "Consider the Purchase and Cost of Repair of Fort Frederick by the State." Gov. Edwin Warfield, Leonor Hamilton, Thos. L. Patterson and Alex. Armstrong, Jr. were named, Miss Hamilton writing a most interesting pamphlet which was published.
3. "The Fort Frederick Protective Society" was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, approved 13 April, 1906, the Society being given the power of condemnation. Gov. Edwin Warfield's name again headed the list of incorporators, but no definite action was ever taken under the charter.

4. The final legislative move was inspired by the Society of Colonial Wars, and resulted in an Act appropriating $8500, to be placed in the hands of the "State Board of Forestry for carrying out its plans for the Re-forestation of the State." This Act was approved 15 April, 1912.

Unfortunately the appropriation came about one year too late, for the trustee on behalf of Nathan Williams' heirs had sold at public auction the Fort and land, to Homer J. Cavanaugh for $7,864.25, the deed being signed 3 January, 1911. Cavanaugh placed a value upon the property far above the appropriation given. A direct cash offer was made to the former owner in January, 1914 but it was declined, and the late Dr. Wm. Bullock Clark, executive officer of the Forest Board placed our appropriation at interest so that in time with this interest the fund had increased to approximately $10,000. After years of correspondence and negotiation the price of $12,000 was agreed upon, and the Board of Forestry took $2,000 from the Reserve Fund and adding that to the appropriation, were able to acquire the Fort and some 190 acres of land surrounding it, the deed being executed 30 December, 1922. So after a lapse of 131.5 years, the old Fort once more came into the hands of the State, and the Maryland flag will fly over its walls.

**Plans for the Development of Fort Frederick Reservation.**

Fort Frederick and the farm surrounding it is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department, and will be administered with three ends in view.

*First.* The protection, preservation and, as far as possible the restoration of the old Fort.
Second. To maintain it under proper regulation as a recreation ground for the public, for which it is admirably adopted by reason of its location at the edge of the Allegany Mountains and on the Potomac River.

Third. This will become an experiment station in forest planting where the various trees that seem suitable for western Maryland will be tried out and their value demonstrated.

Note.—The Fort Frederick Reservation is at Big Pool, Washington County, and is easily accessible either by the Western Maryland Railroad, or by automobile. There is a good macadam road to within a short distance of the Fort. It is 91 miles west of Baltimore, 17 miles west of Hagerstown, and 2 miles south of Indian Spring, the point on the Baltimore and Cumberland Pike at which to turn off for Big Pool.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

Edward S. Delaplaine

Part Twelfth

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CHAPTER XVIII

First Term as Governor

"I have the pleasure to congratulate you on being appointed to fill the most honorable and distinguished station in the gift of a free people to bestow. And having the utmost confidence that the affairs of the State now entrusted to your care, will meet with all the attention they require or deserve, it is with the highest satisfaction I address you on this important occasion."

John Hancock, President of Congress,

to Governor Johnson, April 2, 1777.

"The Campaign is therefore opening, and our present situation, weaker than when you left us, forces me to entreat your utmost attention to the raising and equipping the Continental Troops allotted to be raised in your
1928

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12. He was Thomas Hanson Marshall II (?1796-1845?)
and he married Miss Eleanor Ann Helen Hardesty in
1821.

18. At present I do not know her relationship in the family.

—H. P. G.

“FORT FREDERICK”: ITS OWNERSHIP, AND HOW
TITLE WAS TWICE ACQUIRED BY MARYLAND.*

BY W. McCULLOH BROWN

From the earliest Colonial times it has been the custom in
Maryland to assign a name to every tract of land for which a
patent or title was given.

The land acquired at the time of the building of Fort Fred-
erick was made up from parts of two tracts, the first was named
“Skie Thorn” having been granted to Captain Thomas Cresap,
pioneer, guide and Indian fighter (Patented to him June 16,
1739, Liber E. I. No. 6 folio 155, Recorded in Annapolis), and
the second was a part of “Johnson’s Lot” granted to Peter
Johnson (Surveyed in 1743 and Patented April 7, 1745. Re-
corded at Annapolis in Liber L. G. No. E, folio 581).

After General Braddock’s defeat in 1755, Governor Horatio
Sharp and the Colonial Legislature decided that the frontier
and the outlying settlements not far from the Conococheague
River must be protected from the French and Indian raids, so
it was agreed to build a stone fort at the North Mountain.

The Governor on behalf of the Colony, purchased 140 acres
of land from Peter and Jacob Cloine as described above, paying
for the same one hundred and twenty-five pounds. (Deed dated

August 19, 1756, and recorded in Liber F. folio 25 in Fred-
erick County, Maryland.)

The Governor states that by the end of August (1756) the
Fort was “well advanced, so that the garrison was well covered.”

At the close of the French and Indian war, Governor Sharp
leased the land and fort to Henry Heingman at an annual
rental of thirty pounds (Lease December 25, 1762) and so it
rested until the State Government of Maryland was formed
(February 10, 1777) and Thomas Johnson elected as the first
Governor.

After the close of the Revolutionary War the State officials
saw no further use for the land or Fort, so it was offered at
public sale on September 5, 1791, and was purchased by Robert
Johnson of Frederick County, for the sum of three hundred
and seventy-five pounds. In the deed which was not executed
by Alexander Countee Hanson, Chancellor, until May 25, 1797,
the acreage is given as 99½ acres. (Recorded in Liber K.
folio 522, Washington County, Maryland.)

Thus after ownership of 35 years by Maryland the Fort and
land passed into other and private hands, where it was to remain
for 131 years.

After many vicissitudes, and many transfers the title to Fort
and land came into possession of a negro named Nathan
Williams shortly prior to the Civil War (Recorded Liber I. N.
15 folio 210, Washington County), the deed being dated August
30, 1860.

The desecration of the old landmark must largely be laid at
the door of Williams. It was he who tore down one bastion and
built a barn on its foundation, while other gaps were made in
the walls. The Fort was in possession of the Williams family
for 51 years.

The unnecessary and wanton destruction of the old struc-
ture, in time aroused public sentiment to preserve it, and once
more bring it under state ownership. On March 22, 1892,
Senator David Siebert of Washington County, introduced a

* Address made at Fort Frederick, April 27, 1899, before a gathering
of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in celebration of extensive Tree
Planting upon the State Reserve.
Bill in the Maryland Legislature directing the Attorney General to report to the Governor "What title the State of Maryland has in the property in Washington County, Maryland, known as 'Fort Frederick.'" Supposedly looking to the recovery of the Fort property by the State for its preservation and use as a permanent camp site for the militia. (Chapter 552, Acts of 1892.)

For twelve years the matter rested, and no official action was taken in relation to the Fort. At the session of the Legislature in 1904, however, Joint Resolution No. 7 was passed; by it a Committee was named, consisting of Governor Edwin Warfield, Thomas L. Patterson, Alexander Armstrong, Jr., and Miss Leonore Hamilton. They were asked to prepare an accurate plan of Fort Frederick and to obtain the cost of rebuilding, etc. Miss Hamilton wrote and had published a valuable pamphlet on the Fort, and containing fine illustrations and photographs.

This report increased the public knowledge and interest in the old structure, but did not then result in securing an appropriation for its acquisition by the State.

The next move was the passage of Chapter 473 1/2 of the Acts of 1906, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Fort Frederick Protective Society. The incorporators were: Edwin Warfield, Miss Leonore Hamilton, Ferdinand Williams, Douglas Thomas, Wm. J. Wittenbach, Robert R. Henderson, James Shriver and Alexander Armstrong, Jr. and their successors. The corporation was given power "To acquire by gift, devise, lease, purchase, or condemnation the land in Washington County, Maryland, upon which the stone structure known as "Fort Frederick" now stands, and such lands adjacent thereto, as may be necessary and proper to protect, preserve, repair, and restore said stone structure, and provide access thereto for the public, etc." No appropriation was asked for from the State.

By Act of the Legislature of Maryland of 1906, Chapter 294, approved April 15, 1906, "The Maryland State Board of Forestry" had been established, and gifts of land made to the State as Forest Reserves, and for recreation uses. So the State had a body ready to care for and administer State Forests and Parks, with a trained forester in charge.

The Fort Property had been in the possession of the Nathan Williams family for 51 years when the older man having died his heirs got into financial difficulties, and the Fort Property was put up at foreclosure sale, and was bought by Homer J. Cavanaugh of Washington County, for the sum of $7,864.25. The deed bearing date of January 3, 1911. (Recorded in Liber E. O. No. 135, folio 48, of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.) The acreage being given as 189 1/2 acres.

In addition to the gentlemen named in the "Fort Frederick Protective Society," the late Judge Henry Stockbridge, and Dr. William Bullock Clark, executive officer of the State Board of Forestry, became actively interested to secure the Fort for the State, through an appropriation made by the Legislature. The result was that Senator Emmaert of Washington County, introduced a bill in 1912, "Authorizing the State Board of Forestry to acquire for and in the name of the State, a tract in Washington County, Maryland, on which is situate Old Fort Frederick, together with such other additional land adjacent thereto as may in the judgment of the board be necessary and expedient, etc., and appropriating the sum of $88,500. to the State Board of Forestry for the acquisition of the property. (Chapter 794, Acts of 1912. Approved April 15, 1912.)

This Act together with its appropriation, made a definite and concrete proposition for the acquisition of the old Fort, and the Forestry Board was ready and anxious to carry out the purpose of the Act.

It was unfortunate that the appropriation could not have been made before the foreclosure sale of the Williams heirs, for though Cavanaugh had purchased the property but little over a year before, he promptly refused an offer of $85,500. cash, and jumped the value at one time as high as $17,000.
There began a long and tedious intermittent negotiation which lasted for over ten years. Dr. William Bullock Clark, the executive officer of the Forestry Board, placed our appropriation upon compound interest, so that at the end of the ten years it had materially increased and assisted in the purchase.

When in 1894, on January 30th, Cavanaugh had definitely refused an offer of $8,500 cash for the whole farm, attempts were made to effect a trade in farms, and four equally good or better farms were suggested to him for purchase within our appropriation.

Cavanaugh offered at one time to sell the Fort and 15 acres of land adjacent to it for $8,500, but as this would not have allowed forest planting, or have given access to the attractive Potomac River frontage the Board would not consider it.

Finally the owner realized that the State would not meet his figure, and that there were other more desirable farms which could be had, so in October 1922 we opened compromise negotiations on a basis of a purchase price of $12,000. for the Fort and 189 1/2 acres of land. The deed to the State of Maryland was to be executed by Homer J. Cavanaugh and Nora V. Cavanaugh, his wife, and delivered on December 30, 1922, and at the same time the Board of Forestry was to execute a lease to Cavanaugh for the land and farm buildings, retaining to the State the use and free access to the Fort, the lease to run from January 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924, Cavanaugh to have the right to sow and harvest two crops of wheat or grass, and at the termination of the lease on April 1, 1924, to take down and remove the barn standing upon the one bastion, and carry away the lumber provided it was removed before the first day of May. On this basis the lease was signed by W. McCulloch Brown, as representing the State Board of Forestry, and the deed to the State signed and executed on December 30, 1922. (Recorded in Liber 164, folio 183, one of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.)

**ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL.**

So after the lapse of 131 years the Old Fort, and 189 1/2 acres of adjoining land came into the possession of our State.

This was the last official act of the State Board of Forestry as originally organized, for under the reorganization plan of Governor Ritchie, which went into effect on January 1, 1923, the Board ceased to exist as formerly, and the Forest Department, and the State Forester were placed under the Regents of the University of Maryland.

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**EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.**

Annapolis Jan'y 28th 1750

Sir

I hope you have provided me pork for the Goods and money delivered you if not it will be a manifest Loss having very pressing call for it for my People.

I have prevailed on the bearer Mr Thomas Williamson to call on you to know what has been done or when I may Expect the Pork and what Quantity.

Your favour and care in this matter will greatly Oblige.

To Mr Hen'y Travers in Dorchester County

Mr Tho's Williamson

I Leave the Inclosed for Mr Travers Open for your perusal that by his Answer you may conduct your Self.

In case Mr Travers has not got for me Six Thousand weight of Nett Pork at least and you find he will assuredly Send it to me soon I desire you will Buy for me at the Cheapest rate you can Thirty Barrels of Pork to weigh according to the Act provided Two Hundred and Ten or Twenty to be paid for in
Colonial Period

The Colonists of Maryland had lived in comparative peace and security with the Indians until about the year Seventeen hundred and fifty two, then the constant advance of settlement to the westward, and the rivalry of the French and the English for the control of the Northwest became more intense, and many of the tribes formerly friendly were drawn into alliances with the French against the English settlers.

Conditions became so bad that a force of Regulars was sent out from England to America under the command of Gen. Edward Braddock (10 December 1754), and five simultaneous expeditions were planned against the French. Braddock taking command in person of the one aimed against Fort Du Quesne.

With the coming of Braddock the hopes for peace among the colonists rose, but following his defeat upon the banks of the Monongahela by the French and Indians on 9 July 1755, fright and despair seized upon the entire Maryland frontier. The Indians incited by the French became more and more bold in their raids and attacks upon the settlers, and massacres, scalping, the carrying away of prisoners, and the burning of homes were of constant occurrence.

Governor Horatio Sharp of Maryland, fully alive to the trials and dangers of the inhabitants of Conococheague, as the settlement was known, (being named after the Creek of that name which wound its way through the valley,) went to the Frontier in the latter part of July (1755) gathering such recruits as he could, and a chain of block houses were built to give some protection in case of need.

Still the depredations and alarms continued, and Colonel Washington writes to Lord Fairfax early in 1756

"The whole settlement of Conococheague is fled, and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown."

Governor Sharp urged on by the appeals from the Conococheague, and appreciating the necessity of giving adequate protection to the frontier, finally secured an appropriation from the Maryland Assembly (16 May, 1756) of £11,000 for the erection and maintenance of a Fort on the North Mountain. Late in May (31 May, 1756) Governor Sharp wrote to Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia

"I am about to start to Frederick to build a Fort"

Profiting by the experience gained from the destruction by fire of Fort Grenville, a large "Stuccado Fort" in Pennsylvania, Sharp had decided to build a large substantial stone fort which would furnish formidable resistance against attack, and give refuge in time of need to any number of persons from the outlying districts. The fort was named "Fort Frederick" in honor of the Sixth Lord Baltimore.

Governor Sharp negotiated for the purchase of 150 acres of land not far from the Potomac River, and on the point of the North Mountain, it was part of a tract of land patented to Thomas Cresap (16 June, 1739) and known as "Skee Thorn."
The deed bearing date the 19 August 1756; but Gov. Sharp writes to Lord Baltimore on 21, August (1756)

"The Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered and can now complete it at their leisure"
The "Fort" is located upon a knoll about 100 feet above the Potomac River, (then called by the Indians "Cohongoruton") and a quarter of a mile north of the river. It is built of rough stone laid in cement. The walls are four feet thick at the base and rise to an average height of 20 feet. It is in form a rectangle of 240 feet each way with bastions at each of the corners. The only entrance was through one heavy gate upon the southern face, or toward the river, and this gate was between receding walls. There were two wells within the Fort, and barracks were built to accommodate a garrison of 300 men.

Governor Sharp must have personally supervised the building of the fort for he writes to John Sharp from there 13 July, dating his letter from "Fort Frederick". The first officer in command was Colonel Dagworthy, who had accompanied Braddock's expedition, and in 1757 (March 10) was detailed in command of "Fort Cumberland" with 150 men from "Fort Frederick". Dagworthy was with the expedition which resulted in the reduction of Fort Duquesne (25 November 1758). When the "Fort" was finished, six pound guns were mounted, and it was garrisoned with about 200 men. This fort when completed was probably one of the most formidable and strongest along the frontier of English settlement, and to this fact owed its immunity from attack.

Fort Frederick became the base for supplies, and arms, and to it the settlers turned for aid and support. Here the friendly Indians came to confer with the English officers, and alliances were entered into against other hostile tribes.

When General Forbes was placed in command of all the British forces in America, in 1758, a vigorous campaign was planned against the French at Fort Duquesne. Fort Frederick became the base, and all Regulars, friendly Indians, and troops from Maryland and from Pennsylvania, were ordered to rendezvous there, and from that point the expedition was organized. Governor Sharp again being at the "Fort" and undoubtedly Col. Washington also. Col. Dagworthy and his troops were ordered as Maryland's quota, and Captain Alexander Beall was left in command of Fort Frederick with 200 Frederick County Militia. This second expedition against the French was crowned with success and Fort Duquesne was taken 22 November 1758. The power of the French in the Ohio Valley was thus broken and the hostile Indians without their allies, were driven to the north, or further west.

Comparative quiet and order now being established along the border, Governor Sharp removed the soldiers from the "Fort" and leased it and the surrounding land to Henry Heintzman, at an annual rental of £ 30 but retained the right to occupy the "Fort" at any time that might be advisable. This was done on 25 December 1762.

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Revolutionary Period
The State Government of Maryland was formally organized 10th of February 1777, and Thomas Johnson was elected Governor.

On the defeat of Burgoyne 13, October 1777, Fort Frederick was offered as a place of confinement for the British prisoners, and a point where they could be easily secured, and supplies and provisions economically obtained. Here on 28, December 1777 the prisoners arrived. Colonel M. Rawlings was placed in command of the "Fort" and garrison. As the years went on, the prisoners were allowed much liberty and were let out to work upon the neighboring farms, and discipline became lax. In 1780 a plot formed by Loyalists, or Tories to liberate the prisoners, was by accident discovered in time to prevent it. Then Col. Rawlings received orders from the War Office, "To keep all prisoners in close confinement inside the "Fort". Many of these prisoners at the end of the Revolutionary War (March 1783) were attracted by the rich farms of the Valley and remained to become citizens.

The State of Maryland after 35 years of ownership, sold "Fort Frederick" and the surrounding farm at public auction to Robert Johnson, 5th. September 1791, for the sum of $1875.
From Robert Johnson the title passed to James Ford, and his heirs; from Ford to Samuel Prather, and his heirs; from Prather to J. G. Stone; from Stone to Nathan Williams, and his heirs; from Williams heirs (who were colored) to Jesse O. Snyder, Trustee; from Snyder, Trustee, to Homer J. Cavannaugh; and from Cavannaugh on 30th. December 1922 to the State of Maryland.
Thus after a period of 131 years in other hands the "Fort" has come back to the State.

Civil War Period
Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, the territory immediately south of the Potomac River from Rock Creek to Hancock was in dispute, and "Fort Frederick" once again might be said to be upon the "Frontier". Detachments of Union Troops were stationed at intervals upon points north of the river, to guard against surprise. Fort Frederick was occupied, and had its garrison under Gen. John R. Kenley, who made a round breach in the south wall of the Fort, and mounted a cannon there which had command of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and of a road and small bridge upon the Virginia side of the Potomac.

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McCoy’s Ferry and Fort Frederick, they went to Dam No. 6 at the mouth of the Cacapon Creek some 20 miles further to the west, near what is now Woodmont, avoiding the "Fort" and its garrison.

Thus ends the active history of the "Old Fort" which is today one of the most substantial and best preserved along the Colonial Frontier. A relic of three wars, and as Miss Hamilton has well said
"Whose gray walls are a strange reminder of other and far different days in the peaceful and beautiful country that surrounds it."
"Gone are the guns, the gateway stands open to the peaceful invasion of chickens, and cows and an occasional picnic party; the walls are broken in places though still preserving the general outline. The barracks are long since torn down, and if tenanted at all it is by the ghostly, scarlet-coated soldier and his painted foe of nearly a hundred and fifty years ago."

How The Fort Was Acquired

Thirty years back when mens minds began to turn to the importance of preserving old landmarks, Fort Frederick was not wholly forgotten.

1. A Joint Resolution of the Maryland Legislature was passed at the Session of 1892. "Looking to the recovery of Fort Frederick by the State for use as a permanent camp site for the Militia."

2. At the Session of 1904 a Commission was named to "Consider the purchase, and cost of repair of Fort Frederick by the State." Gov. Edwin Warfield, Miss Leonore Hamilton, Thos. L. Patterson and Alexander Armstrong Jr. Were named. Miss Hamilton writing a most interesting pamphlet, which was published.

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Plans for the Development
Fort Frederick Property.

Fort Frederick and the farm surrounding it is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department, and will be administered with three ends in view.

First; The protection, preservation and as far as possible the restoration of the Old Fort.

Second; To maintain the Reserve under proper regulation as a recreation ground for the public; for which it is admirably adapted by reason of its location near the mountains, and on the Potomac River.

Third; This will become an Experiment Station in Forest Planting, where various blocks of trees suitable for Western Maryland will be set out, and the value of planting under proper management will be demonstrated.

How to Reach Fort Frederick.

The Fort Frederick Reservation is easily accessible; there is a perfect Macadam road to within a short distance of the "Fort". It is 91 miles west of Baltimore, 17 miles from Hagerstown, and 2 miles south of INDIAN SPRING the point upon the Baltimore-Cumberland Pike, at which to turn off to Big Pool. Leaving Indian Spring keep turning to the left upon the main travelled road until the Reserve is reached. The "Fort" is 12 miles east of Hancock, and directly upon the Western Maryland Railroad, the present station being Big Pool. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is upon the south side of the river, and the Cherry Run station about 1 1/2 miles distant.

The Big Pool of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal is a body of water a mile or more long and from one to two hundred yards wide. The Potomac River which borders the property upon the south is wide and offers many miles of good water for fishing, boating and bathing.

COPY

Address given before the Society of Colonial Wars, by W. McCulloh Brown March 24, 1923. For twelve years a Member of the State Board of Forestry.
Fort Frederick

By Mary Vernon Mish
Member, Shenandoah Valley Chapter, West Virginia

Of all the many forts which were built during the French & Indian War period from the Canadian border into Virginia, only 200-year-old Fort Frederick in Washington County, Maryland, today survives as an original example. Near Indian Springs, on a spur of the North Mountain of the Allegheny Range, this formidable fortification lies 100 feet above the Potomac River. At its base shines a body of water known in canaling days and since as “Big Pool.” To the north, 3½ miles away, modern traffic races by on the much-traveled Route No. 40, long famous as the National Road to the West.

Fort Frederick, named in honor of Frederick, the last Lord Baltimore, was built in 1756, close upon the heels of Braddock's defeat before Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. The Maryland Assembly on May 15, 1756 appropriated $6000 toward the initial work on Fort Frederick, which was still not fully completed in the winter of 1757.

Statistics pertaining to the fort are impressive. 150 men under the personal direction of Governor Horatio Sharpe erected 17-foot-high walls, measuring 4 feet thick at the base and 2 feet thick at the top. These mighty ramparts, made of native sandstone, inclosed an approximate 11½ acres of land, exclusive of the projecting bastions or redoubts. The general shape of the fort was rectangular, the bastions projecting like spearheads beyond the four corners. These areas, earth-filled, each supported “a six pounder” which, on occasion, roared above the massive walls. The single portal, opening toward the Potomac, was 12 feet wide. Each hinge on its double doors weighed 42 pounds.

As soon as exterior specifications had been met, barracks were erected within the enclosure, possibly in time to house the 200 men who were quartered there under Colonel John Dagworthy. These troops had been stationed at Fort Cumberland, the fort which had been found to be too far removed from the frontier settlements to be useful for purposes of practical defense. Today the foundation line of the several barracks at Fort Frederick is marked out for the interested visitor. On the green sward within the enclosure heaths and even a well-site are in evidence. A neighboring Museum, maintained by the Department of Forests and Parks of Maryland, which has jurisdiction over the Fort Frederick Park area, contains artifacts discovered within and around the historic walls.

During the French & Indian War local officers were generally in charge at Fort Frederick. Among these were Colonel Joseph Chapline, later the founder of Sharpsburg, Maryland, and Captain Jon-

![Fort Frederick, Big Pool, Maryland. (courtesy of the Washington County Historical Society)](image-url)
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Constitution

Constituents

Constituents of the first extraordinary on the interest as of the American as well as effects of undertakings and results.

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That the influential in a country as our United States reports, attention to limit to the great Country.

The splendid wonderful D. A. R. more the sign that it was entirely by no completely, general, widespread may continue.

First show the D. A. Congress introduced.

athan Hager, commissary officer, founder of Hagerstown, Maryland. During periods of alarm as many as 600 frightened refugees were sheltered within this fort. Throughout these years of unrest the garrison at Fort Littleton, in nearby Pennsylvania, kept in touch with the officers at Fort Frederick, and in this manner the two outposts offered a maximum of patrolled protection to the beleaguered settlers. That no major engagement took place at Fort Frederick was ample tribute to its stout walls, alert officers and brave frontiersmen.

From its earliest history the site of Fort Frederick has had many interesting names and events associated with it. Part of the tract, called "Ski Thump," was once the possession of the celebrated pioneer, Colonel Thomas Cresap. By the time Governor Sharpe purchased 150 acres for the Province in 1756, several owners and several different tracts were involved.

While the fort was being built, Colonel George Washington visited Governor Sharpe at the site. Washington was also there during the Forbes Expedition of 1758, which resulted in the final fall of Fort Duquesne and the establishment of Fort Pitt. At that date Fort Frederick served as a supply base for the expedition.

A year prior, in April of 1757, the colorful event of Chief Wahachy's encampment, with 60 Cherokee warriors, took place before the fort. At this time Wahachy and his braves joined forces with the English against the French, and Governor Sharpe sent a "wagon-load of presents and two hundred pounds in goods, and received the scalps of four hostile Indians in return."

On December 25, 1762, the fort was somewhat prematurely leased to Governor Sharpe to private ownership, vested in the person of one Henry Heitzman. Six months later, under pressure from Pontiac's War which threw the frontier into a panic, following as it did upon the Treaty of Paris in February of 1763, "over 700" were said to have taken refuge within the walls of the fort.

When Fort Frederick was finally sold into private ownership in 1791, it came into the hands of a Robert Johnston. Much later, in 1857, it came into the possession of Nathan Williams, a freedman, whose grandmother, as a Negro slave, had taken shelter in the fort during the Pontiac War. It was Williams who tore down one corner of the fort to build a stone barn. To incline fort acreage provided him with a superlatively fenced-in barnyard.

In the meantime, the fort had served during the Revolution as a repository for Hessian soldiers under Colonel Moore Rawlings, after Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga. In 1861, during the Civil War, the 1st Maryland Regiment, U. S. A., under Colonel John R. Kenly, opened up a hole in the thick walls—an aperture which crowned out upon the Potomac, skirted as it was by the B. & O. Railroad, the thoroughfare on the Virginia shore (later West Virginia), and the C. & O. Canal. As a somewhat glorified aftermath, it might be added that stones from one of the barracks within the fort had been used to build one of the nearby Canal locks.

An approximate 100 years after its sale to private ownership the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, in 1892, considered a joint resolution, urging recovery of this historic site. At that time it was recommended as a permanent camping ground for the State Militia. Still later, the 1904 Legislature appointed a committee "to make a report. In 1912, under endorsement of the Washington County Historical Society, the Legislature allocated $5,500 to the State Board of Forestry for acquisition of the Fort Frederick area, but funds were found not to be sufficient. Finally, in 1922, the State acquired the fort with 190 acres; today the Park area encompasses 279 acres.

To add to its fame, the Daughters of the American Revolution established a Memorial Forest at the Fort Frederick site, the "first of the kind in America." Each group of trees which was planted was dedicated to a patriot of the State of Maryland. Forty-five white pines were presented in the name of the Children of the American Revolution, and each adult member of the Society in the State of Maryland as of the year 1924, was represented in the donation of 1,140 white pine trees. As might be surmised from this specification, the once cleared farmland is now a veritable thicket of impressive woodland.

In addition to the Memorial Forest, the Maryland State Society placed on the site four Civil War cannon which had been

(Continued on page 168)
Warmuth's Famous Restaurant

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Fort Frederick

(Continued from page 124)

presented to it by Act of Congress, May 2, 1931, for prescribed use at the fortification. Though state owned, Fort Frederick remains today worthy of not only this past glory but also of continuing national recognition.
At the mere mention of the American Frontier chances are you will think of wild Indians on horseback and blue coated cavalry riding to the rescue of a covered wagon train. This is undoubtedly because the movies and television have for so long dwelled on mid-19th century western themes. As a consequence, most people consider the Frontier as having been someplace west of the Mississippi, perhaps Kansas, Arizona or Oregon.

But America’s Frontier was never very long in one place. And two hundred years ago, the “Far West” was no further than Western Maryland. In fact, as late as the 1760’s, in what is now Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties, settlers were being attacked and scalped by savage Indians. This was just a decade before the Revolution, during the colonial wars between the English and French for control of the Ohio Valley and the land westward.

Passing through Western Maryland today, it is difficult to visualize it as the wilderness it once was. Gone is the forest primeval. Sizable cities and small villages and towns dot the landscape. The Potomac still flows, but no longer is it clear and pure as it once was. Highways slash through the countryside. Indeed, the inroads of civilization have left their indelible marks.

However, there are still to be found some relics of that bygone era, when our forebears struggled against the odds set by nature, primitive Indians and French adversaries. Scattered here and there are stone houses dating back to the early 18th century. One such is Hager’s Folly, built by the founder of Hagerstown in 1739, and designed to ward off Indian attacks. But what is undoubtedly the most impressive reminder of the French and Indian War is a massive stone fort overlooking the Potomac, about ten miles west of Hagerstown, at Big Pool, just off one of Maryland’s newest and most modern highways, Interstate 70.

For over 200 years Fort Frederick, as it was named in 1756, has withstood the ravages of the elements and the depredations of man. If the walls of this structure could talk, the stories they could tell would outdo the most imaginative film script writer. Today they stand in mute testimony to an exciting era that has, for the most part, been overlooked, if not almost forgotten.

In the summer of 1755 Col. George Washington, a young Virginian, bearing a militia commission from the House of Burgesses, joined the staff of Gen. Edward Braddock, head of a force of colonial volunteers and British regulars encamped at Fort Cumberland, in the western province of Maryland. England and France were at war, and Braddock’s objective was to capture Fort Duquesne, a French and Indian stronghold at what is now Pittsburgh.

The subsequent defeat and death of General Braddock, followed by Washington’s gallant retreat, remains one of those unforgettable episodes of American history. Equally well remembered are the fall of Fort Duquesne to Gen. John Forbes and the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe. But what happened in between is one of those untold stories of history.
After Braddock's battered forces arrived back at Fort Cumberland, Washington returned to Virginia to help reorganize a defense force in anticipation of an invasion of hostile Indians, who were being encouraged and led by Frenchmen. The defeat of Braddock had left the whole western frontier wide open to attack. And, as records of the time testify, hundreds of homes were burned and families massacred, with Indians raiding within 100 miles of Annapolis.

Defense was the watchword with Maryland's Gov. Horatio Sharpe, who personally travelled to the western province, then known as Frederick County. There he constructed a series of log blockhouses and recruited a force of militiamen. Then, returning to Annapolis, Sharpe urged the General Assembly to appropriate 6,000 pounds for the building of a fort on North Mountain and other defense purposes.

At the insistence of Col. Thomas Cresap, who had long defended western Maryland from Indian attack, the General Assembly appropriated money for construction of the fort.

Sharpe surely lived up to his name, for it was he who foresaw the weakness of wooden stockades and determined that his fort would be constructed of stone. But, as his correspondence reveals, "engineers were not to be had" and his troops were "raw and undisciplined." So the Governor, himself, supervised the construction of the fort, which was named Frederick, in honor of the seventh Lord Baltimore.

While Sharpe was supervising the building of the fort, Colonel Washington, who was engaged in a similar undertaking at Winchester, Va., paid him a visit. Washington heartily approved of Sharpe's plan for a stone structure. And shortly after the fort was completed, the Governor wrote, "we have received advice that a party of French and Indians have reduced and burned Fort Granville on the Juniata, twenty miles from Susquehanna." Later in 1756, Washington advised the abandonment of Fort Cumberland, a log fortification, as "useless as defence of the frontier." By then, Washington said, settlers had abandoned the entire valley west of the Shenandoah River.

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Though Fort Frederick was intended for defense against the French and Indians, its service to our country did not cease with that war. While the post was quite distant from the scenes of Revolutionary War battles, it served as a prisoner-of-war camp under Col. Moses Rawlings. As early as 1777, it was employed for this purpose following Burgoyne's defeat. Prisoners were given considerable liberty of movement, being allowed to work for farmers in the area. The farmers, in turn, posted a bond to produce the prisoners on demand of the military. But this practice
fort became the scene of military activity and was much in dispute. Just across the Potomac lay the Confederacy. Fort Frederick overlooked portions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the vital Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Again the fort became an active military garrison, with part of the federal 1st Maryland Regiment, under Gen. John R. Keney, setting up defense works there. It was during this period that an opening was made in the south wall of the fort to accommodate a cannon, which commanded the canal, the railroad, and a road along the Virginia shore. Minor skirmishes between the Union and Confederate forces took place at the fort and at points in the surrounding countryside in 1861. But soon thereafter the scene of action transferred to other areas. Eventually the troops were transferred.

Following the Civil War, Fort Frederick, like Rip Van Winkle, went to sleep, not to be awakened for half a century. In 1912 the Maryland General Assembly appropriated $8,500 for acquisition of the historic property. It was not until 1922 however, that the purchase was accomplished, and another decade was to elapse before the landmark was restored.

By the 1930’s, Fort Frederick had drifted into a sad state of disrepair. The officers’ quarters and enlisted men’s barracks had completely disappeared, the lumber and nails apparently removed by local farmers who put the materials to their own use. Parts of the upper masonry work had crumbled, though most of the original stones still lay where they had fallen.

It was during this period that the National Park Service, with the cooperation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, moved in to restore the historic site. The results of that laudable effort are apparent today. One can readily see how restoration was accomplished on the walls and bastions. But the job went no further than the walls themselves, and only the foundations of the quarters were uncovered. They are plainly visible to the visitor.

Future plans of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, the agency which owns and administers Fort Frederick, call for the reconstruction of the barracks and officer quarters. Interest in Fort Frederick has, in recent years, been spurred by both the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks and the Maryland Department of Economic Development through a program of activity involving performances by the re-created 1st Maryland Regiment, of the Maryland Line of Revolutionary War fame.

On several weekends during the summer, the re-created unit, in colorful, authentically-designed uniforms, and with exact copies of equipment carried by the GI of the Revolution, marches to period music by the 1st Regiment Fife and Drum Corps. The troops fire their original flintlock muskets and compete in target shoots with other muzzle-loader fans. To pro-
vide even more lively action, a group of Indian buffe
are usually in the scene to engage in a bit of “marauding,” much to the delight of visiting youngsters. Between performances members of the Maryland Line demonstrate 18th century crafts, including shoemaking and tinsmithing.

Research undertaken by Lt. William Brown III and other University of Maryland history scholars, has brought to light some interesting facts about Fort Frederick. As a result of their efforts, it is now known the precise design of the officer quarters and barracks. One discovery was that a nearby farm house, built about the same time as the fort, follows the same general plan as the barracks.

State officials are confident that a fully restored fort, complete with a military detachment in period uniform and a museum, will be a major tourist attraction.

As one state aide points out, Fort Frederick possesses one quality that no other fort can claim — it is the sole-surviving fort from the French and Indian War. The several others representative of the period are reproductions.

Like so many historic landmarks, Fort Frederick has its own legend and probably its share of ghosts, though the latter have not been made a matter of record. The legend, however, is quite a romantic one, involving a young maiden and her lover.

During the French and Indian conflict, Cecilia Markham, daughter of an English merchant, journeyed from London to Maryland to marry her beloved, a young surveyor named Bledsoe. Love letters were slow reaching their destination in those days, and when she arrived in Annapolis she found that Bledsoe had gone to work at Fort Frederick. Cecilia set forth to join him there, in spite of the dangers of travel on the frontier. She proceeded to Frederick, and then to Williamsport, at which point she went in the wrong direction and crossed the Potomac.

Arriving in the area of the fort, she found she was separated from her lover by the river. Not to be deterred, she swam across and was spotted by the sentries. Mistaking her for an Indian, the soldiers were ready to shoot her as she came ashore on the Maryland side. Fortunately they held their fire, though considering the inaccuracy of 18th century muskets, probably she would not have been struck, even if they had fired.

At the fort, Cecilia was still not reunited with Bledsoe, who had meanwhile moved elsewhere. However, because of imminent danger from Indian attacks, the post commander could not permit her to go in search of him. Mistress Markham was a well-educated and adaptable young woman. So, instead of fretting and increasing her situation, she devoted her talents and energy to improving the condition and morale of the distraught refugee women and children who had sought shelter in the fort. In her new role, she taught music and sewing, and held classes for the children. In recognition of her work, the colonists called her “The Angel of Fort Frederick.”

The story has a happy ending. Thanks to the efforts of the military commander, Bledsoe was eventually located and returned to the fort. There he made plans to return to Annapolis for the long-delayed Church of England wedding. But the garrison would not hear of this and arranged with a local Lutheran minister to perform the ceremony at the fort. Eventually, the couple returned to England.

Today, Fort Frederick stands as a vivid reminder of America’s heritage. As a historic shrine, the bastion, which served our country in three wars, is now helping Americans, young and old, to Discover America and learn something of the history of Maryland.

This artist’s sketch shows Fort Frederick as it appeared in the late Eighteenth Century. Today it is the only fort surviving from the French and Indian wars. It was also used during the Revolution and Civil War.
FROM: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTS AND PARKS
An Agency of the Department of Natural Resources
State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

FOR: IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUBJECT: ELLIS URGES FORT FREDERICK ACQUISITION NOW

For additional information
Contact W. Everett McLaine
Public Information Officer
(301) 267-5768

Spencer P. Ellis, Director, Department of Forests and Parks, an agency of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, today issued the following statement regarding land acquisition problems at Fort Frederick State Park, in Washington County.

"Efforts to expand one of Maryland's most valuable heritage areas, Fort Frederick State Park, are being hampered by two prospective developments in the immediate vicinity of this needed public facility."

"We understand preliminary plans have been prepared for a proposed residential development on a tract of more than 600 acres on Prather's Neck which the State has been attempting to acquire for this important State Park. Such a development on this acreage, vital to the future of the park, would be an absolute tragedy", he said.

"A real estate agent, acting for an out-of-State group, has contacted land owners in the 1,000-acre area between the Western Maryland Railroad tracks and State Route 56, immediately east of Fort Frederick. He is attempting to purchase this tract and the group he represents is interested in converting the property into a
landfill operation for the disposal of Baltimore and Washington garbage."

"State acquisition of these lands for future park development is essential at this time. Otherwise, one of Maryland's most valuable historic attractions will find itself with a subdivision and a garbage dump as next-door neighbors."

"The Washington County Commissioners have urged that this property be acquired and developed for public use and has consistently supported the efforts of the Department of Forests and Parks to do so."

"Fort Frederick State Park has as its focal point an authentic replica of the only stone fortress dating back to the French and Indian War period, which has contributed immensely to the State's history from that time through the Civil War era."

"The fort will attract many visitors while the land to the east and along the banks of the Potomac will attract many others. If the plan is followed, people will find it pleasant and relaxing to spend a week or more in the family campgrounds enjoying the full range of recreational opportunities offered by this unique site."

"A major enlargement of the picnic facilities, and many hiking and riding trails are also some of the new items called for in the plan. In addition, the history, geology, and ecology of the area would be interpreted for the visitor within a visitors center and along the trails. When developments are completed, Fort
Frederick would be capable of accommodating 12,700 visitors daily and would be the major State Park between Greenbrier, east of Hagerstown, and Rocky Gap, near Cumberland. The park would draw some 2,500,000 people to the area annually and would be a major contributor to the economy of the area."

Mr. Ellis concluded his statement by saying: "Immediate action to acquire these essential pieces of land is imperative to block undesirable developments. We need this property to provide an adequate area to serve the recreational and cultural needs of the people of Washington County and all the citizens of the State."
NEWS RELEASE from
Maryland's Department of Natural Resources

FROM: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARKS
State Office Building
Annapolis, Md. 21404

FOR: IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUBJECT: FORT FREDERICK PAGEANT CONTINUES

Annapolis, Md. July 23: A little fellow dressed in colonial
garb was wailing pitifully as his father fell victim of an Indian's
bullet on the field outside the walls of old Fort Frederick near
Big Pool, Maryland. His mother, attired in the costume of the period,
was comforting but firm. "Daddy can't come now," she said.

It was all part of an outstanding historic pageant and
demonstration staged realistically at this facility of the Maryland
Department of Forests and Parks, home base of the re-created First
Maryland Regiment.

The volunteer organization of American history enthusiasts was
at the mid-point of its program, sponsored jointly by the Maryland
Departments of Forests and Parks and Economic Development, marching
out of the fort and taking positions to repel the Indian attack with
authentic arms and maneuvers of the period.

Next program scheduled for the park will be held on Saturday,
July 25 and Sunday, July 26, beginning at 2 p.m. and lasting about
two and a half hours. Another performance will be held on Saturday,
August 29 and Sunday, August 30.
The September schedule will be Saturday, September 26 and Sunday, September 27.

The Fifth Annual Governor's Invitational Firelock Match, in which the "Old Line" group will participate, will also be held on Sunday, September 27. A special performance entitled "The American Soldier, 1775-1945" will take place at Fort Frederick on Sunday, October 11.

Historically, the First Maryland Regiment was formed with a nucleus of 96 survivors of the 404-man force that covered General George Washington's retreat from the Battle of Long Island in 1776 and fought with valor throughout the remainder of the Revolutionary War.

Fort Frederick State Park, located just off Interstate 70 between Hagerstown and Hancock, is unique in that the fortification was originally built with stone walls during the French and Indian War at a time when wooden forts were the prevailing mode of construction. It was constructed in 1756 with funds from a 6,000-pound appropriation by the Maryland Legislature.

Built to provide shelter and protection to inhabitants of the outlying settlements, the fort was garrisoned by militia companies from the Maryland counties. After the signing of the Treaty of Paris, ending the French and Indian War, Chief Pontiac went on the warpath and during this uprising more than seven hundred people found refuge there.
Fort Frederick was again in service during the Revolutionary War as a prison for captured British and German soldiers. At one time more than 1,000 prisoners were held and the last to be quartered were those captured at Yorktown.

After the Revolution, need for the fort diminished to the point that it was sold at public auction in 1791 and lay abandoned until the Civil War, when it was re-activated. The hole broken in the south wall for a cannon placement to guard the B. & O. Railroad and the C. & O. Canal can be seen by visitors to the site. Fort Frederick saw no significant military action during that war and by 1862 its usefulness terminated.

The site was purchased by the State in 1922 after prolonged negotiations and the venerable Fort was partially restored with the help of Civilian Conservation Corps labor. Its stone walls were restored precisely according to the original plans for the facility and long range plans of the Department of Forests and Parks calls for complete authentic restoration of the barracks and interior as well.
FORT FREDERICK—BASTION ON AMERICA’S FRONTIER

By Gilbert A. Crandall
Department of Economic Development
State of Maryland

At the mere mention of the American Frontier chances are you will think of wild Indians on horseback and blue coated cavalry riding to the rescue of a covered wagon train. This is undoubtedly because the movies and television have for so long dwelled on mid-19th century western themes. As a consequence, most people consider the Frontier as having been someplace west of the Mississippi, perhaps Kansas, Arizona or Oregon.

But America’s Frontier was never very long in one place. And two hundred years ago, the "Far West" was no further away than Western Maryland. In fact, as late as the 1760’s, in what is now Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties, settlers were being attacked and scalped by savage Indians. This was just a decade before the Revolution, during the colonial wars between the English and French for control of the Ohio Valley and the land westward.

Passing through Western Maryland today, it is difficult to visualize it as the wilderness it once was. Gone is the forest primeval. Sizable cities and small villages and towns dot the landscape. The Potomac still flows, but no longer is it clear and pure as it once was. Highways slash through the countryside. Indeed, the inroads of civilization have left their indelible marks.

However, there are still to be found some relics of that bygone era, when our forebears struggled against the odds set by nature, primitive Indians and French adversaries. Scattered here and there are stone houses dating back to the early 18th century. One such is Hager’s Folly, built
by the founder of Hagerstown in 1739, and designed to ward off Indian attacks. But what is undoubtedly the most impressive reminder of the French and Indian War is a massive stone fort overlooking the Potomac, about ten miles west of Hagerstown, at Big Pool, just off one of Maryland's newest and most modern highways, Interstate 70.

For over 200 years Fort Frederick, as it was named in 1756, has withstood the ravages of the elements and the depredations of man. If the walls of this structure could talk, the stories they could tell would outdo the most imaginative film script writer. Today they stand in mute testimony to an exciting era that has, for the most part, been overlooked, if not almost forgotten.

In the summer of 1755 Colonel George Washington, a young Virginian, bearing a militia commission from the House of Burgesses, joined the staff of General Edward Braddock, head of a combined force of colonial volunteers and British regulars encamped at Fort Cumberland, in the western province of Maryland. England and France were then at war, and Braddock's objective was to capture Fort Duquesne, a French and Indian stronghold at what is present day Pittsburgh.

The subsequent defeat and death of General Braddock, followed by Washington's gallant retreat, remains one of those unforgettable episodes of American history. Equally well remembered are the fall of Fort Duquesne to General John Forbes and the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe. But what happened in between is one of those untold stories of history.

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and led by Frenchmen. The defeat of Braddock had left the whole western frontier wide open to attack. And, as records of the time testify, hundreds of homes were burned and families massacred, with Indians raiding within 100 miles of Annapolis.

Defense was the watchword with Maryland's Governor Horatio Sharpe, who personally travelled to the western province, then known as Frederick County. There he constructed a series of log blockhouses and recruited a force of militiamen. Then, returning to Annapolis, Sharpe urged the General Assembly to appropriate 6,000 pounds for the building of a fort on North Mountain and other defense purposes.

Sharpe surely lived up to his name, for it was he who foresaw the weakness of wooden stockades and determined that his fort would be constructed of stone. But, as his correspondence reveals, "engineers were not to be had" and his troops were "raw and undisciplined." So the Governor, himself, supervised the construction of the fort, which was named Frederick, in honor of the seventh Lord Baltimore.

While Sharpe was supervising the building of the fort, Colonel Washington, who was engaged in a similar undertaking at Winchester, paid him a visit. Washington heartily approved of Sharpe's plan for a stone structure. And shortly after the fort was completed, the Governor wrote, "we have received advice that a party of French and Indians have reduced and burned Fort Granville on the Juniata, twenty miles from Susquehanna." Later in 1756, Washington advised the abandonment of Fort Cumberland, a log fortification, as "useless as defence of the frontier." By then, according to Washington, settlers had abandoned the entire valley west of the Shenandoah River.
For about two years, Fort Frederick was a base for military supplies and a refuge for the inhabitants of the area. The state of alarm continued until the fall of Fort Duquesne. And during that period Governor Sharpe, Colonel Washington and many other figures paid visits to Fort Frederick. However, Fort Frederick did not come under attack, nor did Washington participate in the capture of Fort Duquesne.

In 1763 the signing of the Treaty of Paris brought the French and Indian Wars to a close. But it did not stop Indian marauding, for shortly thereafter Chief Pontiac, conspiring with his powerful Ottowas and other tribes, went on the warpath. Once again Fort Frederick became a bastion of defense.

Along the frontier, upward of 100 families were massacred, and more than 20,000 people fled their homes. It was at this time that some 700 men, women and children took refuge within the walls of Fort Frederick. Fortunately, Pontiac was soon defeated, and once again the colonists began to push the frontier still further westward.

The fort that Governor Sharpe built is typical of the classic European fortification of the period. It is square, with bastions at all four corners, with a cannon mounted on each one. The walls reach a height of seventeen feet, being four feet thick at the base and two feet at the top. It embraces an area of one and one-half acres, and has one wooden portal twelve feet in width. The hinges weighed forty-two pounds apiece. Records show that the fort cost two thousand pounds.

Though Fort Frederick was intended for defense against the French and Indians, its service to our country did not cease with that war. While the post was quite distant from the scenes of Revolutionary War
battles, it served as a prisoner-of-war camp under Colonel Moses Rawlings. As early as 1777, it was employed for this purpose following Burgoyne's defeat. Prisoners were given considerable liberty of movement, being allowed to work for farmers in the area. The farmers, in turn, posted a bond to produce the prisoners on demand of the military. But this practice was rescinded in 1780, when a Tory plot to create an uprising among the prisoners was uncovered. Thereafter, the prisoners were kept in close confinement.

Many Hessian troops captured at Yorktown were imprisoned at Fort Frederick. Finally, in March, 1783, with arrangements made for exchange, the prisoners were marched to Baltimore, where they embarked for New York. However, history records that more than a few chose to remain behind to start a new life in the new nation.

By 1791, America's frontier had advanced far from Fort Frederick, and the State of Maryland had no further need for the structure. It was then sold at public auction for $1,800 to a Robert Johnson.

For the next seventy years, Fort Frederick was abandoned and all but forgotten. Then came the War Between The States. The territory surrounding the fort became the scene of military activity and was much in dispute. Just across the Potomac lay the Confederacy. Fort Frederick overlooked portions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the vital Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Again the fort became an active military garrison, with part of the federal 1st Maryland Regiment, under General John R. Keney, setting up defense works there. It was during this period that an opening was made in the south wall of the fort to accommodate a cannon, which commanded the canal, the railroad, and a road along the Virginia shore. Minor
skirmishes between the Union and Confederate forces took place at the fort and at points in the surrounding countryside in 1861. But soon thereafter the scene of action transferred to other areas. Eventually the troops were transferred elsewhere.

Following the Civil War, Fort Frederick, like Rip Van Winkle, went to sleep, not to be awakened for half a century. In 1912 the Maryland General Assembly appropriated $3,500 for acquisition of the historic property. It was not until 1922 however, that the purchase was accomplished, and another decade was to elapse before the landmark was restored.

By the 1930's, Fort Frederick had drifted into a sad state of disrepair. The officers' quarters and enlisted men's barracks had completely disappeared, the lumber and nails apparently removed by local farmers who put the materials to their own use. Parts of the upper masonry work had crumbled, though most of the original stones still lay where they had fallen.

It was during this period that the National Park Service, with the cooperation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, moved in to restore the historic site. The results of that laudable effort are apparent today. One can readily see how restoration was accomplished on the walls and bastions. But the job went no further than the walls themselves, and only the foundations of the quarters were uncovered. They are plainly visible to the visitor.

Future plans of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, the agency which owns and administers Fort Frederick, call for the reconstruction of the barracks and officer quarters in the near future. Interest in Fort Frederick has, in recent years, been spurred by both the Maryland
Department of Forests and Parks and the Maryland Department of Economic Development through a program of activity there, involving performances by the re-created 1st Maryland Regiment, of the Maryland Line of Revolutionary War fame.

On several weekends during the summer, the re-created unit, in colorful, authentically-designed uniforms, and with exact copies of equipment carried by the GI of the Revolution, marches to period music by the 1st Regiment Fife and Drum Corps. The troops fire their original flintlock muskets and compete in target shoots with other muzzle-loader fans. To provide even more lively action, a group of Indian buffs are usually in the scene to engage in a bit of "raiding," much to the delight of visiting youngsters. Between performances members of the Maryland Line demonstrate 18th century crafts, including shoemaking and tinsmithing.

Research undertaken by Lieutenant William Brown, III and other University of Maryland history scholars, has brought to light some interesting facts about Fort Frederick. As a result of their efforts, it is now known the precise design of the officer quarters and barracks. One discovery was that a nearby farm house, built about the same time as the fort, follows the same general plan as the barracks.

State officials are confident that a fully restored fort, complete with a military detachment in period uniform and a museum, will be a major tourist attraction, drawing several hundred thousand visitors annually, as do New York State's Fort Ticonderoga and Baltimore's Fort McHenry.

As one state aide points out, Fort Frederick possesses one quality that no other fort can claim—it is the sole-surviving fort from
the French and Indian War. The several others representative of the period are reproductions.

Like so many historic landmarks, Fort Frederick has its own legend and probably its share of ghosts, though the latter have not been made a matter of record. The legend, however, is quite a romantic one, involving a young maiden and her lover.

During the French and Indian conflict, Cecilia Markham, daughter of an English merchant, journeyed from London to Maryland to marry her beloved, a young surveyor named Bledsoe. Love letters were slow reaching their destination in those days, and when she arrived in Annapolis she found that Bledsoe had gone to work at Fort Frederick. Cecilia set forth to join him there, in spite of the dangers of travel on the frontier. She proceeded to Frederick, and thence to Williamsport, at which point she went in the wrong direction and crossed the Potomac.

Arriving in the area of the fort, she found she was separated from her lover by the river. Not to be deterred, she swam across and was spotted by the sentries. Mistaking her for an Indian, the soldiers were ready to shoot her as she came ashore on the Maryland side. Fortunately they held their fire, though considering the inaccuracy of 18th century muskets, probably she would not have been struck, even if they had fired.

At the fort, Cecelia was still not reunited with Bledsoe, who had meanwhile moved elsewhere. However, because of imminent danger from Indian attacks, the post commander could not permit her to go in search of him. Mistress Markham was a well-educated and adaptable young woman. So, instead of fretting and bemoaning her situation, she devoted her talents and energy to improving the condition and morale of the distraught
refugee women and children who had sought shelter in the fort. In her new role, she taught music and sewing, and held classes for the children. In recognition of her work, the colonists called her "The Angel of Fort Frederick."

The story has a happy ending. Thanks to the efforts of the military commander, Bledsoe was eventually located and returned to the fort. There he made plans to return to Annapolis for the long-delayed Church of England wedding. But the garrison would not hear of this and arranged with a local Lutheran minister to perform the ceremony at the fort. Eventually, the couple returned to England.

Today, Fort Frederick stands as a vivid reminder of America's heritage. As a historic shrine, the bastion, which served our country in three wars, is now helping Americans, young and old, to Discover America and learn something of the history of Maryland.

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NOTE TO EDITOR

The following might be included as an addendum:

THE MARYLAND LINE AT FORT FREDERICK

The 1st Maryland Regiment is scheduled to perform at Fort Frederick as follows:

Colonial Military Drill - June 29-30; July 27-28; September 28-29. (1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m.)

Third Annual Governor's Invitational Flintlock Matches - October 13, 1968 (Autumn Glory Weekend)
Fort Frederick

Revolutionary Buffs Like
Memorial Md. Regiment

Some of the most cherished of all Revolutionary War buffs are the men who put on costume and attempt to recreate it. People, in short, like the 80 members of the commemorators in Maryland Regiment.

These people also take their history seriously, according to Capt. William Brown, who leads the organization.

"We recognize that we're playing a role between democracy and the education process," he said. Consequently, the regiment does away from battle reenactments and other things that Mr. Brown feels might harm the community's image.

He said that the regiment's primary concern is authenticity. In fact, new candidates must fulfill his criteria in Revolutionary War publications.

"You might be the 10th person of circumstance," said the captain. "When a person really appreciates everything you can be sure he's going to stick with it."

Primary Project Revealed

The group makes frequent public appearances, but its prime concern is the restoration of historic Fort Frederick near Hagerstown. The fort was constructed in 1752 and was used as a military prison for captured British soldiers during the American Revolution.

In appealing to generate public interest in the project, the regiment regularly holds demonstration of the art at the last weekends in June, July, August and September.

The demonstrations are just that, Mr. Brown emphasized. There are no shows called, "We're very much against that — you can't avoid a battle. Why? Because you can't use live ammunition."

Sponsors, artist Charles E. Hayden made these sketches.
Park Bicentennial Look

Fort Frederick State Park in Western Maryland will be the scene of a bicentennial preview July 29 and 30.

On both days, visitors will see and hear a three-hour re-enactment of authentic Revolutionary War drills, drums, music, musketry and crafts by the 1st Maryland Regiment.

Opening ceremonies will feature a typical tattoo of the period, raising of the flag, drills and cannonading by the noisy but short-range field pieces used during the war for independence.

Throughout the afternoon there will be demonstrations of crafts, music and musketry that marked life in colonial Maryland.

The state park is accessible from Interstate 70 between Hagerstown and Hancock by an exit to State Route 56 leading to Big Pool.
PLAN OF HISTORIC FORT ON DISPLAY

An interesting archaeological plan of Fort Frederick, loaned to the Chamber of Commerce by State Forester F.W. Beasley, was hung at Chamber Headquarters Saturday.

The old fort is being restored to as near its original condition as possible. The investigations in connection with the restoration have revealed much interesting data, all of which is contained on the map.

Fragments of glazed brick, apparently used in drains, are definitely colonial, probably used during the Revolutionary War period.

All of the top soil removed from the interior of the fort has been sifted in an effort to get all the information possible.

The butts of two flagpoles of black locust and pine, have been found inside the fort, while each of the barracks shows foundations of four double fireplaces, while in the officers quarters are clearly shown stone foundations of one large fireplace with four openings, one into each of four rooms.

The original mortar in the walls is of two different mixes, that in the interior is about 50 per cent lime and 50 per cent sand, while the mortar used in the pointing up of the exterior faces of the walls is 75 per cent lime and 25 per cent sand. Evidence was found that originally the entire fort walls were pointed on both exterior and interior faces except the interior of the bastions.

Antique fragments of china, glass, nails, buttons, etc, have been found in all parts of the fort except the bastions. Here nothing at all was found except a few wrought iron nails and two cannon balls in the southwest bastion.

The barracks foundations are rather narrow and were originally all brought to the same grade and levelled off. This would probably indicate log structures.

But there is no evidence of how firing was done from the top of the walls, as no evidence of a walk around the interior was found.

(The Morning Herald, Monday, January 14, 1935, Vol XXIV, No 12, Page 5, Col 5)
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
PILGRIMAGE TO
OLD FORT
FREDERICK

BIG POOL, MARYLAND
APRIL 27, 1929
Old Fort Frederick.

Old Fort Frederick, one of the historic spots of the State, was built by the Colony of Maryland in 1756. The Fort is of native stone and covers an area of about one and a half acres. The walls are four feet thick at the base and two feet at the top, and form a square with a bastion at each corner extending in the shape of an arrow head.

The old Fort served its purpose well during the French and Indian Wars, sheltering the settlers in times of attack, and acting as a link in the chain of frontier forts, the nearest other forts being Fort Loudon in Pennsylvania and Fort Louden in Virginia. Maryland militia garrisoned the Fort all this time.

During the Revolutionary War, though removed from the scene of action, it served as a prison camp for the captured Hessian soldiers, under the command of Col. Moses Rawlings. Many of the prisoners after being liberated settled down in the surrounding country. The descendants of several of these have visited the Fort in recent years.

The War for Independence over, the Fort, with its surrounding property, was sold to private interests and used for a farm.

However, at the outbreak of the Civil War, the Fort was again on the frontier and occupied by Northern troops, part of the First Maryland Regiment. A breach was made in the south wall through which was projected the muzzle of a cannon to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Chesapeake Canal, and the ford over the Potomac River.

Following the Civil War, the Fort remained in private hands until 1922 when it came into state ownership by purchase. The State Department of Forestry has been designated as custodian, and is endeavoring to protect it and hopes to restore the walls where they have suffered from depredations. So far the Department of Forestry has been unable to secure funds for this purpose. Much, however, has been accomplished through the cooperation of the D. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, including the Children of the American Revolution, in making ornamental and memorial plantings.

This model, or demonstration forest, in the north end of the Reservation will, when completed, cover about 56 acres (50 acres having already been provided for), and is known as "The Maryland D. A. R. Forest Planting on Fort Frederick State Forest", the first such forest of this kind in America. Included in this "Forest" are the acres immediately surrounding the entrance gate which will be called "The C. A. R. Grove", as they are being planted by the Junior organization.

Beside this work of reforestation, the "Daughters" are also enlisting the cooperation of other patriotic organizations of the State, in the details necessary for the restoration of the old Fort, being sure that they, too, will consider it a privilege to share in preserving and safeguarding these interesting features for future generations. In connection, therefore, with both of these projects, they are sponsoring an all day pilgrimage to Fort Frederick, and invite representatives of other Societies to take part. This trip is, primarily, to acquaint more people with the location, attractions, and needs of the old Fort as well as to inspect the various forest plantations, that have been gaining in size and interest for five years.
To help keep the Fort in a presentable appearance booklets entitled "Fort Frederick, an Historical Sketch", are sold at 25 cents apiece. Postcards are also available, and the proceeds of both go to the upkeep of the grounds.

Plantings at Fort Frederick.

In 1924 a memorial planting of 1149 white pine, one for each Maryland Daughter of the American Revolution, was made. A like planting of 45 white pines was made by the Lieut. John Jumie Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The trees of these two plantations were spaced far apart to present a permanent, ornamental grove, the total area covered being about 6 acres.

The Col. Nicholas Ruxton Moore Chapter of the G. A. R. sponsored the planting of one and a half acres of Scotch pine, and three and a half acres of Scotch pine and locust in mixture, in the spring of 1924. The same year one acre of European larch was planted in the name of the Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R. One acre of locust was also planted at that time, and taken over by the three State Societies of the C. A. R. the next year. In the year 1926 one and a half acres of tulip poplar and one acre of red pine were planted, and have been taken over by the Maryland State Society of the D. A. R. One acre of white ash was planted in the river bottom the spring of 1928. One acre of sugar maple was planted in 1928 which was donated by the Maryland State Society the previous year, and will be known as the "Garrison Grove". In the river bottom one acre of red oaks was planted this same spring; while in the fall one acre of walnut seed was planted next to it.

This spring, 1929, all of the 25 Chapters of the Maryland D. A. R. combined in planting a total of more than 11 acres. Two acres were given in the name of the Thomas Johnson Chapter; two more by Mrs. Matthew Gault, in the name of her two sons, (Scoutmasters of Baltimore troops), through the Morecambe Gist Chapter; one acre in the name of John Edgar Howard Chapter; one acre to be known as "The 1929 D. A. R. Conference Acre", as a tribute to state officers and others attending the Conference; 50 trees as a memorial to Lt. Com. James C. Cresap, U. S. N.; and one and a half acres to be known as the "Alice Paret Dorsey Honor Grove", as a tribute to Mrs. James Hooper Dorsey, their State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, in recognition of her efforts in furthering this project, (these are tulip poplars). Another acre, (white pine), was also planted by the State C. A. R.

Seven of the above acres have been planted as follows:

One acre each of arbor vitae, loblolly pine, pitch pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, red gum, and white pine, (C.A.R.), beside nearly a half acre of Japanese red pine, as well as a double row of small ash trees as the Cresap Memorial. The remaining five acres will be planted in the fall, as time and weather conditions prevented the completion of the work this spring.

In addition to the above, one acre of loblolly pine and a quarter acre of southern white cedar were planted in the bottom land.
Since their State Conference the D. A. R. have also made the first planting of roadside trees that will, eventually, line the entire drive from the north gate down past the Fort, to the Canal, and will be called "The Fort Frederick Road of Remembrance". Twenty-five trees have already been planted and named as follows, as tributes or memorials:

1. Ex-Senator William McCulloch Brown, in recognition of his work in the interests of forestry in Maryland, and of Fort Frederick in particular.

2. F. W. Bosley, State Forester of Maryland, in recognition of his untiring zeal in the cause.

3. Mrs. James Hooper Dorsey, who, as State Chairman of Conservation, has led the work done by the Maryland "Daughters" at Fort Frederick.

4. Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, State Regent, Maryland D. A. R.

5. Mrs. Daniel Morison Garrison, Ex-State Regent, Maryland D. A. R.

6. Mrs. Alan Dennis, Ex-State Regent, Maryland D. A. R.

7. Miss Louisa C. O. Haughton

8. Miss Jean Claire Miller

9. Miss Mary Elma Moore
   (Two flag bearers for the Ceceliaus Calvert Chapter, D. A. C.)

10. Mrs. Henry Zeller, Jr., State Regent, D. A. C.

11. Miss Helen Bevan, First State Regent, D. A. C.

12. Mrs. William H. Talbot, State Organizer, D. A. C.

13. Ceceliaus Calvert Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists.

14. Commander John Rodgers, U. S. N.

15. Captain John Rodgers, U. S. N.


Given By

Maryland Forestry Association.

Major Andrew Ellicott Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. James Hooper Dorsey, in appreciation of the cooperation she has received from the three State Regents under whom she has served as Chairman for eight years.

Mrs. Henry Zeller, Jr.

Mrs. William E. Miller

Mrs. Ezra K. Houck

Mrs. E. L. Bullard

Miss Elith P. Magruder

Mrs. Ezra K. Houck

Mrs. Philip R. Alger, Regent, Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, D. A. R.
Eight other trees have already been pledged for the next section of roadside planting that will be done either next fall or spring: five by Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, for members of her family, and the others by Mrs. Albert F. Olson for three of her family.

All the plantings are now being well, individual losses having been replaced by new trees.
ROAD MAP

Showing LOCATION OF

FORT FREDERICK

U.S. ROUTE 40 from Baltimore to Indian Springs, turn left on improved road to Big Pool. Through Big Pool on county road to Fort.

U.S. ROUTE 240 from Washington to Frederick then U.S. Route 40 as above.

Distance to:

From

Baltimore -- 95 miles
Washington -- 95 miles
Hagerstown -- 19 miles
Cumberland -- 43 miles.
from file of material accumulated by William McCulloh Brown and

from DNR file loaned to me by James Mallow, May 1971.

preserved in Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow
14 May 71 and returned 3 Jun 71.

(same pamphlet is on file in the Maryland Room of the Enoch Pratt
Library, Baltimore.)
FOREWORD

Fort Frederick is one of a number of forts erected along the colonial frontier following the defeat of General Braddock's forces at the hands of the French and the Indians on July 9, 1755.

While Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland was directing the building of the fort near Frederick, Colonel George Washington of Virginia was directing the building of one at Winchester.

Colonel Washington made a trip of inspection to Fort Frederick while it was under construction.

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Photographs furnished through the courtesy of
The Maryland State Board of Forestry.

FORT FREDERICK

It was in May of 1756 that Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland penned these words to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia: "I am about to start to Frederick to build a fort."

The Governor's decision was made imperative by the activities of hostile tribes of Indians in the western part of Maryland. For months stories had been drifting east of trials undergone by colonists on the frontier. Raids, with their usual accompaniment of scalping and other atrocities, were all too frequent.

However, it was not to Frederick but farther west that the Governor journeyed to supervise the building of the fort. The site selected was [5]
Fort Frederick

about 90 miles west of Baltimore and one mile north of the Potomac River, at a spot now known as Big Pool. The name Fort Frederick was chosen in honor of the sixth and last Lord Baltimore.

The fort was built of rough stone laid in cement, the walls being four feet in thickness at the base and rising to an average height of 20 feet. It is in the form of a rectangle of 240 feet each way with bastions at each of the corners. The only entrance was through one heavy gate placed between receding walls in the southern face, toward the river. Two wells were dug within the fort, and barracks were built for the accommodation of the garrison.

Completed, the fort became at once the base for supplies during

Fort Frederick

the French and Indian War and to it the settlers turned for aid and support. It was one of the most formidable fortresses along the English frontier and many are the famous figures in our country’s early history, George Washington among them, associated with its defense.

A brief lull after the French and Indian War—then the old fort once more was the scene of bloody conflict. Pontiac, a powerful Ottawa chieftain, organized a general uprising of the Indians. Hundreds of settlers were massacred and hundreds carried away as prisoners. Chroniclers of the time estimated that fully 20,000 persons were driven, panic-stricken, from their homes.

The trouble with the Indians past, the tide of immigration swept irresistibly westward, and Fort
Frederick was on the frontier no longer. Then came the Revolutionary War and the fort became a prison camp.

After 35 years of ownership the State of Maryland sold Fort Frederick, in 1791, together with the land adjacent, for $1,875. Weeds grew over the walls and farmers ploughed the soil that once had felt the hoofs of chargers and the tramp of infantry.

But the fighting spirit of the old fort would not down. The War Be-
Fort Frederick

tween the States came on, and once more Fort Frederick was “on the frontier.” Union troops took possession of it and made it ready for any emergency. A cannon was mounted through a breach in one of the walls, commanding the approach from the Virginia side of the Potomac as well as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Civil War but a memory, Fort Frederick fell once more into disuse. Twenty years ago a writer said of it:

“Gone are the guns, the gateway stands open to the peaceful invasion of chickens and cows, and an occasional picnic party; the walls are broken in places though still preserving the general outline. The barracks are long since torn down, and if ten-

[10]

Fort Frederick

anted at all, it is by the ghostly, scarlet-coated soldier and his painted foe of nearly a hundred and fifty years ago.”

From time to time there had been agitation to restore the old fort to the State of Maryland, but it was not until April of 1912, that definite steps were taken. The Legislature then passed an act appropriating $8,500 to enable the State Board of Forestry to acquire the fort for use in its reforestation program. Unfortunately, the appropriation came a year too late, for the place had been sold at public auction for $7,864.25 and the new owner was not inclined to part with it.

Two years later a direct cash offer was made, but was declined.

[11]
Fort Frederick

The State Board of Forestry decided to bide its time. Aware of the power of compound interest, however, the Board placed its $8,500 appropriation in a savings account. Meanwhile negotiations for the purchase of the fort and the adjoining farm were carried on.

Success crowned the efforts of the State Board of Forestry in December of last year, when the price of $12,000 was set by the owner. The original $8,500 granted by the Legislature had grown to $10,332.37—through no other magic than that of compound interest—and to this the Board added $1,667.63 from its reserve fund.

So it was, in December of 1922, after a lapse of 131 years, that Fort Frederick—one of the most historic and best preserved forts of Colonial
Fort Frederick

of the Allegheny Mountains on the Potomac River, where fishing, boating, bathing and athletic sports offer inviting pastime.

The trip from Baltimore to Fort Frederick by automobile is exceedingly pleasant and full of interest, with good roads all the way. The route lies through Catonsville, Ellicott City, Frederick, Braddock Heights, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, Wilson, Clear Spring, across Fairview Mountain to Indian Spring. At this point the main highway is left behind for a two-mile ride south to Big Pool, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—and Fort Frederick.

He Deposited $2,000
We Have Added $2,742.36

What the State Board of Forestry learned about the power of compound interest has also been strikingly demonstrated to the owner of Savings account No. 51 in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The account was opened with a deposit of $2,000 on March 21, 1901. Since that time no deposits have been made. Yet through no other source than the regular, semi-annual compounding of interest the balance had grown, on April 1, 1923, to $4,742.36.

Savings accounts in this bank earn 4% interest, credited on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
On the Court House Plaza
Title Building Baltimore, Md.
May 14, 1934

Mr. President
Fellow members of the Historical Society:

OUR PRESIDENT HAS BEEN KIND ENOUGH TO ALLOW ME TO DELIVER A MESSAGE WHICH I WISH TO BRING BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

IN DECEMBER 1922 THE STATE OF MARYLAND ONCE MORE CAME INTO POSSESSION OF OLD FORT FREDERICK IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

THE FORT WAS BUILT BY GOVERNOR SHARP IN 1756 AFTER GENERAL BRADDOCKS DEFEAT BY THE FRENCH, TO PROTECT THE THEN MOST WESTERLY SETTLEMENT OF THE ENGLISH COLONISTS IN AMERICA.

IT WAS OCCUPIED BY TROOPS DURING THE REVOLUTION, AND AGAIN IN 1861.

The Fort stands upon a tract of 189 acres bordering upon the Potomac River, and is under the management of the Maryland Department of Forestry. Considering the 178 years of its existence, and the willful mutilation which man has caused, it is a wonderfully preserved relic of colonial days.

NOW FOR MY MESSAGE:

There is a C. C. C. camp of two hundred men on the reserve. They are building a hard surface road to the fort, and planting and cleaning up the ground. Later it is proposed to restore the fort itself and the danger which I fear is that the restoration will be carried too far.

May I not ask that as many members of our society as possible will this summer visit this most interesting relic and should I need help assist me in in preventing unwise restoration.

The Fort is less than one hundred miles from Baltimore.
1736 North Branch Surveyed

1753? Governor Sharp has Col. Thomas Cresap Survey South Branch of Potomac.

( Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia )

1754-July 3 Fort Necessity Evacuated by Col. Washington (400 men)

1755-Sept. 2 Sharp to Dinwiddie-

"I cannot help thinking that it will be expedient or rather absolutely necessary to have some strong place on this side the mountains where stores and provisions may be lodged in safety," "Such a place Fort Cumberland is not and never can be made."

Cherokees and Catawba's friendly

1756 Col. Dunbar left Fort Cumberland against the wish of the Governor of Maryland and Virginia, going to Philadelphia.

1756-May 2 Governor Sharp writes that middle of April a party of 60 men from Virginia - the captain was killed and fifteen men were hurt. They met the Indians and French.

Another detachment had met French Ensign and Indians and defeated them killing the Ensign who had a bag around his neck with instructions. Many of the little forts had been destroyed.

1756-May 2 The County 60 miles east of Fort Cumberland has been laid waste and abandoned.

1756-May 3 Governor Sharp writes to Fox. "I have recommended the building of a strong Fort at Conflx of North & South Branch."

1756-May 5 Sharp to Calvert. "The inhabitants of a that part of Vir- ginia which lies westward of Shenandoah River have I am told left their plantations."

1756-May 5 Sharp to Calvert. Conoacochlegh" is at length become the Frontier Settlement of Maryland and by what I can learn Shenandoah River is almost the western limit of Virginia."

1756-May 10 Sharp to Dinwiddie. "A Fort it seems is to be built on the North Mountain about 10 miles above the mouth of Conoacochlegh and 200 men are to be raised to garrison it and patrol or range on our Frontier."

1756? Sharp to Morris. "Both Houses of our Assembly did yester-
yday agree upon a Bill for granting 140000 for His Majities Service, part of which sum is appropriated for the building and garrisoning a Stony Fort on North Mountain. ( Which it is determined shall be our Westernmost Frontier. )"

1756-May 27 Sharp to Baltimore. "I am preparing to set off for the frontier to put this province in the best position of Defence that the Bill will permit us and construct a strong Fort in the North Mountain. At least to oversee for a while and put officers in such a way and give them such directions that will enable them to complete it in the best manner and render it defensible." "411000 for Building & Support." "Officers are all novices." Engineers are not to be found.

1756-May 31 Sharp to Fox. Nearly 17000 is particularly appropriated to build a Fort on our Western Frontier and for supporting 200 men."
1756-July 15  Sharp to Baltimore. "Fort Frederick" "have been some weeks at this place with about 150 men constructing a Fort and Block Houses for protection of the Frontier" "My presence here will I apprehend be absolutely necessary till the work is pretty far advanced. All our men being raw and undisciplined and all our Officers ignorant of every thing that relates to Fortifications or Places of Defence."

1756-Aug 20  Annapolis. "Since I left Fort Frederick we have received advice that a party of French & Indians have reduced and burned Fort Granville on Juniata 20 miles from Susquehanna. My people see the expediency of my building Fort Frederick of Stone."

1756-Aug 21  Sharp to Calvert. "As I apprehended that the French would e'or long teach their Indian Allies to approach and set fire to our Wooden Fort. I thought proper to build Fort Frederick of Stone." "The Fort is not finished but the Garrison are well covered and will with little assistance complete it at their leisure. "The are made for the Reception and accommodate 200 men but on occasion their will be room for twice that number." barracks

"I have made a purchase in the Governors name for the rise of the country of 150 acres of land that is contiguous." P. S. Since above was written I learn that a party of Indians came down from Penn on the inhabitants near Conagoocheagh cutting off many of them - thus we may have not only a western but a northern Frontier also to defend against those savage enemies."

1756-Aug 23  Sharp to Dinwiddie. "While I was at Fort Frederick Col. Washington paid me a visit and informed me that he was also raising a strong Fort at Winchester to which as soon as it was completed the Stores were to be removed from Fort Cumberland." (Governor Sharp says he will send an officer and 50 men to help the Penn s at "Chowells or other fort") "The Fort which I have been building and which I have left our troops to finish is almost close on Pocomack and upon North Mountain." "We face the Bastions and Curtains with Stone and shall mount on each Bastion a six pounder."

1756-Aug 30  Sharp to Loudoun. "We have already 200 men near and about Fort Frederick" under Col. Dagsworthy.

1756-Sept 2  Dinwiddie to Sharp. "I am glad you have begun so good a Fort near "Patoemack" which undoubtedly will be of great use to us, if they allow men sufficient to garrison it."

1756-Sept 14  Sharp to Calvert. "As the Penn's retire and give the Indian free access to our Northern Frontier our people flee also through its garrison at Fort Frederick and the detachment of Militia our Western Frontier amount to 400 men, yet the Fine settlement Conagoocheagh is quite deserted and few Inhabitants remain beyond the South Mountain." (Or Kenoncy.)

1756-Sept 15  Annapolis. Sharp to John Sharp. "As soon as some Barrack was finished for accommodation of the Garrison and the other works raised enough to cover the men and to give the officers an idea of what I would have done, I took leave of them and returned hither on the 10th of last month(July)

1756-Oct 10  Fort Frederick not yet completed

Appropriate made by Assembly

1756-Oct 10  Sharp to John Sharp. "The Bill received by assent yesterday and I have rid myself of a parcel of wretches whose Company I begin sincerely to detest."
1757

Brig. Gen. John Forbes

1757-Mar. 30

Sharp to Dinwiddie. Col. Bagworthy to march from Fort Frederick taking 150 men to Fort Cumberland and assume command there.

1757-Apr. 29

Fort Frederick. Wahseekey hes of Keesway to Governor Sharp. "I intend to stay as long amongst our Brothers as there is use for us. I hope our good Brother won't be backward in providing necessaries for us. I have sent a list of what is useful for us. (63 Cherokees)

1757-May 29

Sharp to Baltimore. I have sent to Fort Frederick a considerable quantity of ammunition.

90 men now garrison Fort Frederick and 150 at Fort Cumberland.

1757-Dec. 17

Col. Stumvix, Commanded Regular Service locally in Maryland.

1758-Mar. 27

Governor Horatio Sharp to Gen. Forbes. "Chowee Indians who are now here (annapolis) will soon return to Fort Frederick."

1758-Mar. 29

Sharp to Sir John St. Clair. "I am informed that the Road which leads to Fort Cumberland from Steppensburg by Fort Frederick is near 20 miles shorter than the Road which goes by Williams's or the mouth of Conogochiagh. "There is a good road already opened from Fort Frederick into that which was made by the Virginia to Cape Capon by your order and the Fort at Cherry's is much better than that at the mouth of Conogochiagh. "The wells that are in and near the Fort (Fred- erick) afford exceedingly good water and there are houses enough to receive any quantity of provisions and stores." Captn. Alex Beall is in command.

1758-Apr. 8

St. Clair to Gov. Sharp, Phila. Pa. "I have received your letter of the 29th March (1758) with draft of the environs of Fort Frederick. "I have ordered Lieut. Bassett who is one of our engineers to go from Lancaster to do the necessary repairs on that Road, to build Flats and repair the Magazines at Fort Frederick. I have wrote to Capt. Beall to give him all manner of assistance. I have sent Capt. Beall 600 dollars which will go a little way to purchase Provender until I can get up into the country.

1758-Mar. 27

Sharp to St. Clair. "More than L2000 is still due to the People of Frederick County on account of Gen. Braddock's expedi-

1758-Apr. 10

Governor. Sharp to Calvert. "I can inform you that there are several hundred Cherokees Indians at Fort Cumberland, Fort Frederick and in Virginia ready to join Brigadier Forbes whenever he shall move."

1758-May 2

Phila. Pa. Gen Forbes to Governor Sharp. "In case your Assembly are mad enough to do nothing (granting money for campaign) I like the proposal for the Virginians taking your troops into their pay extremely."

1758-May 2

Phila. Pa. Gen Forbes to Gov. Sharp. "So if your 300 men are to be continued by your Assembly you will be so good as to order the necessaries for them." I must likewise desire that you will order all your troops up to Fort Cumberland, and make Col. Washington's people take up their post at Fort Frederick."

1758-May 14  Sharp to Blair (Va.) "I have at this time upward of 300 men in garrison at Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick who have served ever since 5th October last without pay."

1758-May 15  Sharp to St. Clair. "On March 8th there were 114 men at Fort Frederick.

1758-May 18  Sharp to Pitt. "As soon as some of them that are at Fort Frederick and on our Frontier receive orders to march westward, I shall proceed to that Fort with two Companies of Militia and use my best efforts to protect our Frontier."

1758  Sharp to St. Clair: "Our Assembly calls Fort Frederick the Frontier and will allow no money to support troops at Fort Cumberland.

1758-June 9  Sharp to Gen. Forbes: "No sooner was the Assembly appraised of Capt. Dogworth's having left Fort Frederick than they expressed their disapprobation in the most public manner and when they framed a Bill for augmenting our troops they carefully inserted such a clause in it as they imagined could restrain their service to Fort Frederick."

1758-June 14  Gov. Sharp writes to St. Clair from Fort Frederick.

1758-June 23  St. Clair to Gov. Sharp, from Carlisle, Pa. "I have this day sent Capt. Jacoby of the Royal American Regiment with 60 men to Fort Frederick. The escort a convoy of upward of thirty wagons loaded with shot and shells which I shall be glad to send up to Fort Cumberland."

1758-June 27  St. Clair to Sharp At Fort Frederick. Carlisle, Pa. "I intend sending all shot and shells by Fort Frederick for which purpose I beg you will get the canoes on "Potomack" collected, and as many may be possible." (to transport to Fort Cumberland)

Sharp answers "I am told that the waters of Potomack are too low for canoes to go up loaded. There are but 13 canoes in the river.

1758-June 28  Fort Frederick Sharp Writes to Col. Dogworth at Fort Frederick

1758-Oct. 12  Gov. Sharp with Gen Forbes from Fort Frederick - Cherokee and Catawba with Sharp. English forces take possession of what was left of Fort Du Quense - Nov. 25, 1758

The French General was Moris Delignierus with 500 men went down the Ohio.

1759-July 13  Sharp to Calvert. "Troops have reached on their march to Pittsburgh whose Gen Stumil is to build a respectable Fort Ohio ad the Honongahela A Strong Fort."

1763-July 3  Governor Sharp to Calvert. Being told that gumpower was very scarce in Frederick County and that the Inhabitants were fearful of attack by Indians, "I immediately sent two bar els to Col. Frather who commands the Militia of that Country and lives near Conoagoaque a few miles from Port Frederick with instructions in case the Indians should come into this Province." "I apprehend Fort Frederick would be the retreat or place of rendezvous for all the people in that part of the County should the Indians come down on them." "I have sent Dr. Heintzmann (who having been surgeon to the Maryland Troops has for some time lived at
and taken care of the Fort) orders to receive them and their families. "I have also committed to his care 50 stands of arms and will send supply of ammunition if necessary."

1763-Aug. 21

Sharp to Calvert. "What was feared has come to pass for there have been three or four persons killed in the Western part of Frederick County and people who had settled beyond Fort Frederick retired there to that place of shelter."

"Alarm is pretty well over the in prudence I think the people who live beyond Fort Frederick where plantations are so far distant from each other ought to remain until the Indians are reduced so as to sue for Peace."

"Col. Bouquet has marched with 600 men to reinforce the garrison at Pittsburgh."

1764-Apr. 21

Governor Sharp to Col. Bouquet. "As the assembe during the late war when we had troops in pay resisted that none of them should be sent to garrison any post beyond Fort Frederick, I believe it would be difficult on any occasion to make the Militia march to garrison any post westward of that place."

1778-June 15

Pittsburgh was the Objective

"Ordered that the Western Shore Treasurer pay to Samuel Hughes £570, 9 Pence for repairing Fort Frederick per account passed of the Aud. Gen."

1778-June 24

In Council to D. Hughes Esq. Col. Rawlings informs us etc.

"We request that you permit these men to go into his Corps by which measure he will be able to discharge the Militia guarding the prisoners at Fort Frederick."

1778-Sept. 11

Council to Col. W. Beatty. "We understand Col. Rawlings men now on guard at Fort Frederick are subsisted on fresh provisions."

1779-Mar. 1

Gen. Geo. Washington to Gov. Theo. Johnson. "Sir Henry Clinton in order to supply the British prisoners at Fort Frederick - with necessities and money has twice requested a passport for a vessel to go with the same to the port of Baltimore."

1779-Mar. 20

Ordered that the Sum of £101 - 15 shillings be paid for use of Capt. John Kirshner and his company of Guards over Prisoners of War at Fort Frederick."

1779-Apr. 3

Council at Annapolis to D. Hughes. "We are called upon for a company of Militia to guard the prisoners at Fort Frederick. It is absolutely necessary that there be a good guard and we request you get a guard of Militia ready to enter on duty instead of the regular troops."

1779-Apr. 15

Council to Board of War. "Col. Rawlings proposes to put all the prisoners at Fort Frederick out, one or two at a place with men who have taken the oath of allegiance they would receive them to work on their farms on terms of giving a reasonable sum as security for producing them whenever called on. That was approved."

1779-Apr. 23

Plan was approved. A small guard being left at Fort Frederick to guard Fort and any unruly prisoners.
1779-Sept. 11 Council to Normand Bruce Esq.. "We received 9 Sept. a letter from Board of War informing us that they are overburdened with prisoners at Philadelphia and must send about 400 to Fort Frederick and request a good Militia Guard. About 24 28th inst. they may be expected at Fort Frederick.

1779-Sept. 27 Col. Moses Rawlings was appointed to take the charge and Government of the prisoners sending to Fort Frederick."
In party of 50 Indians under a French Officer, crossed the Mts. with orders to attack fort Frederick."

"But a party of frontiersmen under the command of Jeremiah Smith, met and defeated this party on the Capon Run." French Captain was killed and the orders found on his person.

The other party of 50 Indians who were to have met the French Officer near the Fort were encountered by a party of settlers under Capt. Joshua Lewis who defeated them. One of the bands attacked a fort on the Opequon Creek and massacred and carried many as prisoners.

Note

Mason & Dixon - Each Mile Oolitic Limestone. Marked P.M.
Each Fifth Mile with Coat of Arms
Stones seen at Fort Frederick about 1900.
FORT FREDERICK BEING RESTORED TO ITS FORMER RUGGEDNESS

by KATHERINE SCARBOROUGH

CIVILIZATION holds few greater filipps to imagination than an ancient and abandoned fortress, a decaying stockade, a grim pile of masonry, once bristling with cannon hummocks where vanished barracks stood, bullet scars, breast high. Seas need not be crossed to enable Maryland imagination to thrill at such a spectacle, for Fort Frederick, near Big Pool in Washington county, which the daughters of the American Revolution are restoring in cooperation with the State Department of Forestry, which has jurisdiction over the property, is a stimulating souvenir of the days of the eighteenth century, when deadly precision against the pioneers who were pushing their way inland from Tidewater, when war whoops filled the air and scalps were added with terrifying rapidity to the belts of copper-colored braves. The old fort has been deserted and abandoned for more than a hundred and fifty years, one of its walls requisitioned as a shelter for live stock and its very existence almost forgotten.

THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION just beyond Hagerstown was the locale during the first half of the eighteenth century of almost continuous warfare between the aborigines and the pale-face interlopers. Legends persist of forays and death by slow torture which were inflicted upon the Scotch-Irish who had pushed through the wilderness to the mouth of the Conococheague Creek and settled on the point of land now occupied by Williamsport.

Here Braddock crossed the Potomac and here great magazines of supplies were stored for the support of the army. When Braddock advanced to battle against the French and Indians all of the Redcoats were quartered from the countryside, only to return a short time later with tomahawk, scalping knife and firebrand—the first news most of the settlers had of the defeat. The first irruption of savages swept almost the entire population from the valley and shortly afterward Washington wrote to Lord Fairfax: “That the Meadow, his estate north of Hagerstown, but these were stockades or palisades, made of trunks of small trees, split and galloped upright.

They were too high to be scaled by Indians and they were bullet proof, the only openings being the heavily protected doorways and the rifle slits. Inside, a house was built for shelter of the refugees.

Of all in this group no other was so impregnable as Fort Frederick. The stone for its walls was brought from the mountains three miles distant. Enormous gates, swung on wrought iron hinges which are said to have weighed forty-two pounds each, were placed in the four corners of the fort, preventing the only ingress. Up through the woods run the traces of an almost oblitered road which, old residents of the vicinity say, once was called Braddock's road. Whether it actually was the road over which the British general passed or whether it was one of the numerous trails over which supplies were hauled for his use and so dubbed with his name it is impossible to determine.

EACH OF THE four walls was 120 feet long and 20 feet high, 4½ feet thick at the base and 3 feet across the top. Cement (from New York, it is reported) held the tough native limestone in a solid mass. The spearhead bastion at each of the four corners was surrounded, according to tradition, by a 6-pound gun worked en barbette. Marks near the top of the walls, on the inner side, indicate a platform must have been built along them for mounting the defense at a workable height. A deep well, recently excavated and recurred, provided a bountiful supply of water for soldiers and citizenry alike. The garrison was composed, for the most part, of Colonial soldiers of Maryland whose marksmanship afterward was so dreaded by the Redcoats in numerous Revolutionary battles.

Much difference of opinion obtains concerning the origin of the name of Fort Frederick. One theory maintains that it was given in honor of Frederick Calvert, last Lord Baltimore, another holds that the implied compliment was given to George Frederick, heir apparent of England at that time and afterward anathema to the American colonists as George III, king and tyrant. Quite plausibly both ideas might have been included in Governor Sharpe's designation of his forest stronghold.

they were met by a body of hastily organized settlers who defeated the raiders and killed the French captain. The other party, having met with some losses from the rifles of the frontiersmen, likewise abandoned the idea of capturing the fort and turned their attention to the settlers who had not taken the precaution to seek its shelter.

CONNECTED with this attack is a diverting legend. Before daylight on September 7, 1756, the story goes, the French and Indians, loaded with spoils, arrived at the home of William Stockton, just east of North Mountain, on the Virginia side of the river, and almost within sight of Fort Frederick. Stockton and his wife had gone to a neighboring home, about two miles distant, and were all unconscious of the danger which threatened them and their children left behind. Two of the children, George who was 14 and Isabella who was 10, was captured and carried off as captives to the north. The boy, after three years as a prisoner in the Indian village, escaped, seething with resentment against both Indians and French, and returned to his home in Berkeley county, much to the amazement of his parents.

The girl was held captive only about a month and then sold to a Canadian trader who took her to his home in Montreal where his wife was charmed as he had been by her artless manners and her beauty. They adopted her, educated her as well as the circumstances of the day permitted, and by the time she was 16 she had developed into a girl of unusual charm. When her foster-father's nephew, Jean Baptiste Plata, a young man of excellent education, arrived to visit his uncle a romance was inevitable. Isabella and Jean Baptiste were betrothed, but before she would agree to marry she felt that she must seek her home in Virginia and, if her parents were alive, ask their consent.

THE YOUNG FRENCHMAN promptly offered to take her to her parents, never doubting that their approval of the marriage would be forthcoming immediately. His uncle loaned the necessary horses and together they started south through an almost unbroken wilderness. After weeks of travel they arrived at the Stockton home, where an ecstatic reunion took place, but when it was discovered that the young Frenchman wished to marry their daughter, the parents would not consent.
Into its sheltering walls poured men, women and children, seeking sanctuary. With characteristic resiliency, once they were secure they contrived all manner of amusement for themselves, dancing and playing cards or dancing to the music of harpsichord and fiddle. So strong was this citadel in the wilderness, that the Indians, except at long intervals, adopted discretion as the better part of valor and gave it a wide berth. They kept aloof, too, from outpost sentinels, but not infrequently one was dragged in by scouting parties and tradition says that their usual fate was to be taken a short distance from the fort at dawn the following morning and shot. Some of the scars which are plain to be seen, even today, on the south wall of the fort undoubtedly were made by bullets which had pierced an Indian heart, and Indian bones in all likelihood have turned to dust in the graveyard beyond. Fort Frederick is a symbol of triumph, however, rather than a sepulchre.

Not only was this barricade one of the first stone forts built in the Colonies, but one of the strongest in a chain that extended from Winchester, Va., to Lake Champlain. Governor Sharpe had five west of the Conococheague. Colonel Thomas Cresap had one on Long platform must have been built for mounting the defense at a workable height. A deep well, recently excavated and recurved, provided a bountiful supply of water for soldiers and citizenry alike. The garrison was composed, for the most part, of Colonial soldiers of Maryland whose marksmanship afterward was so dreaded by the Redcoats in numerous Revolutionary battles.

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In 1756 two parties of Indians, under French command, crossed the mountains from the West, planning to unite at Fort Frederick which was to be captured and blown up. One party passed through the Virginia settlement which skirted the south bank of the Potomac and burned every house along their line of march, killing and scalping as they went until unusual charm. When her foster-father’s nephew, Jean Baptiste Plata, a young man of excellent education, arrived to visit his uncle a romance was inevitable. Isabella and Jean Baptiste were betrothed, but before she would agree to marry she felt that she must seek her home in Virginia and, if her parents were alive, ask their consent.

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Quiet was restored to Western Maryland with the second expedition of the English against the French and Indians, resulting in the fall of Fort Duquesne late in November, 1758. Governor Sharpe retired from office and returned to England and before long the colonies were embroiled in the Revolution. Fort Frederick was pressed into service as a base for supplies and ammunition. After the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga it was used as a prison for the captured English and Hessian troops, many of whom—the Hessians especially—were so enamored with the beauty of the countryside that after peace had been declared they remained in the neighborhood. Their names are borne today by prominent citizens of Washington county.

In 1791 the old fort, obsolete and useless,
Indians all of the Redskins disappeared from the countryside, only to return a short time later with tomahawk, scalping knife and firebrand—the first news most of the settlers had of the defeat. The first eruption of savages swept almost the entire population from the valley and shortly afterward Washington wrote to Lord Fairfax: "That the Maryland settlements are all abandoned is certainly a fact."

In time, however, the settlers returned, rebuilt their cabins and, though constantly harassed by anxiety and danger, they remained. Desperate pleas for help were sent to the Assembly. Fort Cumberland was far too distant to be of any protection and the

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The pact worked, but when the Stocktons discovered that Isabella had vanished again, George was ordered to go in pursuit and return with her dead or alive; anything rather than the wife of a Frenchman. A flood in one of the Pennsylvania rivers impeded the flight of the girl and her fiancé and the delay was fatal, for George Stockton overtook them and ordered Isabella to return. She refused. Her lover interposed and in two minutes was dying in the arms of his fiancée. The girl, half-mad from the tragedy, returned to her parents' home and for ten years was unconsolated. Ultimately she married and went to live in Morgantown.

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In 1791 the old fort, obsolete and useless, was sold by the State for $1,875, and the open area put to the plow. In the early days of the Civil War its martial look revived somewhat. It was commandeered by sharpshooters who afterward gained fame as the First Maryland Regiment, C. S. A. Later the Union forces took possession and installed a garrison under Gen. John R. Keny. A breach was made in the south wall, a short distance from the gate, and a gun mounted to protect
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks and the fort at McCoy's Ferry, but there is no record that it ever was fired.

A number of years ago the 190-acre tract on which the fort stands was purchased by Nathan Williams, a thrifty Negro farmer, who took down the west bastion to build a needed barn and used part of the wall as a fence for his barnyard. During his tenure of the property a number of patriotic citizens undertook a campaign for its purchase by the State, and the Fort Frederick Protective Association was formed for its restoration.

Finally, in 1922, it was acquired by the State for $8,500 as a forest preserve and opened up for camping, free under the permit system. The 190-acre tract is excellently located for the purpose at the foot of Fairview, or North Mountain, and it borders for half a mile on the Potomac. Good fishing is to be had in Big Pool on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which touches the property, and much of the property is being provided with additional interest because of the experimental planting being done by the Forestry Commission and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A new road from the main highway to the fort, a distance of less than a mile and a half, is needed in order to make Fort Frederick readily accessible to tourists who come in increasing numbers annually. The committee in charge of its restoration has been able to do little so far beyond removing the Williams barn and barnyard, reconditioning the old well, and freeing the walls of immense quantities of poison ivy which had encumbered it thickly on all four sides. A marker, reciting a short history of the place, has been placed a short distance from the well, and plates in the ground indicate the position of the old barracks which tumbled down after much of the old woodwork had been carried away by souvenir hunters.

In preparing to carry out the proposed restoration of the fort the War Department was petitioned for suitable cannon. Four World War guns were the result! United States Senator Tydings then was appealed to and made some headway in the march toward the Revolution, for through his effort the fort received four smooth-bore Civil War cannon. These, while quite unlike the endurance? In the first place, there were the four four-room apartments available—all brand new with fresh colored paint and shining woodwork, attractively tinted walls, double casement windows, kitchens, bathrooms and long entrance halls. The families who had children were instantly assigned to these apartments, with the proviso that each accept as boarders two engineers who had come alone to Soviet Russia. The Russian duplex apartment, consisting of four rooms, two toilets, a common kitchen and a common bath, was assigned to an engineer, his wife and two sons, and the aforementioned social registerite, her daughter and husband. (This merger was short lived.) An apartment was found for the bride and groom of the party, and the remaining two couples were established in the second best hotel in town, to discover speedily that they had to pay fourth-rate prices for fourth-rate food and service.

No easy chairs in their houses? Why were they so distraught over the shortage of apartments that they were unable to give thought to the five-year plan? Why all the fury? It was too much for the comrades. Yet they tried their best to understand. And then came the food question!

To the American in a foreign land this business of food is serious. You who have just risen from a groaning board replete with your favorite food, you who have not known the experience of shipwreck at sea—or starvation on a desert—or life in Russia—are in no position to comprehend how fundamental to a man's well-being are his three good meals a day, or how he may react when those three meals are either not to his liking or are taken away from him. Feed an American and you have a civilized being. Half starve him or ration him and you have a savage.

We cannot come and see or send our maids? The only answer was a firm negation. It would upset the store force entirely too much to have the American ladies or their servants "looking around."

Therefore, the daily result would be that, owing to the various food shortages, the store was chronically "out" of some necessary staple: one day it would be "no potatoes," the next, "no butter," the next "no salt." On one occasion a housewife would find herself the recipient of a large chicken, a five-pound hunk of some strange meat, suspected to be horse, and any number of other articles which the store decided that she ought to have, although she had not requested them.

If the housewife sought to return the goods she did not choose to take, a battle royal ensued. It is a Soviet principle that once goods are sold, no reason is refunded for any...
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks and the fort at McCoy's Ferry, but there is no record that it ever was fired.

A number of years ago the 190-acre tract on which the fort stands was purchased by Nathaniel Williams, a thrifty Negro farmer, who took down the west bastion to build a needed barn and used part of the wall as a fence for his barnyard. During his tenure of the property a number of patriotic citizens undertook a campaign for its purchase by the State, and the Fort Frederick Protective Association was formed for its restoration.

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A miniature museum has been started at the fort by Grover C. Mann, superintendent of the grounds, in his own quarters. Indian arrowheads, an old, worn stone identified as a ploughshare which had been dug up on the grounds, a stone hammer and other relics form the nucleus of what may become an important Colonial collection.

Continued from page thirteen

Pioneers in Russia

Individual whose words are wisdom and who is master of the machine, Soviet Russia's god. In the Soviet mind the mental image failed to absorb the fact that the Pioneers, once burdens, now are endured? In the first place, there were the four four-room apartments available—all brand new with fresh colored paint and shining woodwork, attractively tinted walls, double casement windows, kitchens, bathrooms and long entrance halls. The families who had children were instantly assigned to these apartments, with the proviso that each accept as boarders two engineers who had come alone to Soviet Russia. The Russian duplex apartment, consisting of four rooms, two toilets, a common kitchen and a common bath, was assigned to an engineer, his wife and two sons, and the aforementioned social registerite, her daughter and husband. (This merger was shortly lived.) An apartment was found for the bride and groom of the party, and the remaining two couples were established in the second best hotel in town, to discover speedily that they had to pay first-rate prices for fourth-rate food and service. All of these housing arrangements were declared by the Russians to be temporary—just until the other new apartment house was completed. That epochal event occurred five months later.

The Russians gave the Americans permission and carte blanche to purchase whatever they considered necessary in the way of furniture and equipment for their apartments, and arranged for their meals at the best restaurants in town until they could secure servants and set up housekeeping in the American manner. Immediate steps were taken to arrange for purchases, by food book, at the grocery store which was to be especially designated for Americans. And then the fun began.

Now, the pages of history are strangely silent regarding the intimate domestic scenes that undoubtedly took place on Plymouth Rock across campfires, and behind barred blackhouse doors in the early days of America's struggle for existence. Were there angry ears and recriminations because one Pilgrim had no easy chairs in their houses? Were they so distraught over the shortages and moments that they were unable to give to the five-year plan. Why all the fuss was too much for the comrades. They tried their best to understand. A came the food question!

To the American in a foreign land the lack of food is serious. You who have risen from a groaning board replete with favorite food, you who have not had the experience of shipwreck at sea—or on a desert—or life in Russia's position to comprehend how fast a man's well being are his throw away from him. Feed an American have a civilized being. Half starved him and you have a savage.

Early in February, 1930, the flagpole in Kharkov was to be established comfort and convenience of the specialists and their families. An epochal and soul-stirring event.

From the beginning, the Russial of the "foreigners" store was to please. He had been given still the Workers' and Peasants' Co-op powerful body, by the Supreme Council, by several large trusts and Ukraine Communist party and native bodies to give the American of everything. He had to adopt methods.

The manager and his assistant with pride at the idea of American stores, such as filling out orders for groceries to their patrons' apart from momentous undertaking. Yet there was ticklish. On the one hand, "Service to the American," but there was the Soviet law! So something like this:
The State of Maryland has recently come into possession, once more, of a most interesting colonial relic through the purchase of Old Fort Frederick and the adjoining farm by the Forestry Department.

The old fort is upon a spur of North Mountain in Washington County, and the farm extends to the Potomac River and the Big Pool of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

This fort was built during the stirring times of the French and Indian Wars by Governor Horatio Sharp to protect and give shelter to the inhabitants of the outlying settlements after General Edward Braddock's defeat upon the Monongahela.

"Fort Frederick" was one of the series of Colonial forts and block houses which extended from Tiocordoga on the north along the east side of the Alleghenies into and through Virginia. While not figuring in history as some of its contemporaries have done, our Fort nevertheless played its important part, not without credit and romance; and owing to the substantial manner in which it was built 168 years ago, it has withstood the ravages of time and would, but for desecration by the hand of men, be in a state of remarkable preservation today.

During the period of the French and Indian Wars, from 1754 to 1763, the Northern and Western Tribes of Indians, led or incited by the French, fell upon the Colonists all along the then western border of civilization, and a chain of forts became a necessity. After General Edward Braddock's disastrous defeat on 9th of July, 1755, while on his way to attack Fort Duquesne, the condition of the Maryland settlers in the Conococheague Valley, as the Western settlement was known became most alarming. We learn from the "Maryland Gazette" of 1755 that "Many persons in Frederick County have recently been murdered"; "Families on Toonolosey Creek were killed and their homes burned"; "In the back parts, which are thinly settled, upward of twenty plantations were laid waste in four days"; "It is necessary to arm and fortify for the Indians and French are making raids within 100 miles of Annapolis".

Governor Horatio Sharp left Annapolis for what was then Frederick County, soon after Braddock's defeat, and gathering recruits along the way, built a chain of wooden block houses which might give some protection to the inhabitants. At the same time the Colonial Legislature was urged to appropriate money for a strong fort for protection on the Frontier. Sharp had much trouble in securing the funds which he asked for, but finally on May 16, 1756 an appropriation of six thousand pounds was passed for the building and maintenance of a fort upon the North Mountain.

We learn from Governor Sharp's correspondence of 1756, "I am preparing to set off for the Frontier, to put this Province in the best position of defence that the Bill will permit me, and construct a strong fort on the North Mountain"; "I have made a purchase in the Governor's name for the use of the Country of 150 acres of land that is contiguous; I have been some weeks at the fort with 150 men constructing Fort and Block Houses for protection of the Frontier"; "My presence here will, I apprehend, be absolutely necessary till the work is pretty for advanced, all our men being raw and undisciplined, and all our officers ignorant of everything that relates to fortifications or places of defence"; "Engineers are not to be had"; "While I was at Fort Frederick, Colonel Washington paid me a visit and informed me that he was also raising a strong fort at Winchester; "We already have 200 men near and about Fort Frederick under Colonel John Dogworth"; "We face the breast works and curtains with stone and shall mount on each bastion a six pounder".

"Since I left Fort Frederick we have received advice that a party of French and Indians have reduced and burned Fort Grenville on the Juniata twenty miles from Susquehanna. "My people see the expediency of my building Fort Frederick of stone".

In 1750 Colonel Thomas Cresap with the aid of an Indian named Nemecollin had laid out the first trail or road toward Pittsburgh and the Ohio. In 1752 the Ohio Company, of which Lawrence Washington and Cresap were members, built a trading post and stockade at the mouth of Hills Creek, on
the Potomac, which later became "Fort Cumberland" when rebuilt by Colonel James Innes in 1754. Captain Robert Orme, Aide to General Braddock, was at the Fort in 1755. The interests and associations of Maryland and Virginia in the development and defense of the route west along the valley of the Potomac were very close; with Fort Frederick north, and Fort Loudon at Winchester, south of the river as the outer defenses. Each garrison sent out expeditions against bands of hostile Indians. Upon one of these expeditions Colonel Joshua Fry, of Virginia, who at the time was senior to Washington, was killed and his companions, not being able to carry the body home, buried it near a tree, and cut upon the bark of the tree this epitaph, "In this silent grave doth lie, the good, the just, the worthy Fry".

All through the summer of 1756 the raids continued, and Colonel Washington writes "The whole settlement of Conococheague has fled, and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown". Late in the year Washington advises the abandonment of Fort Cumberland as "useless as defence of the Frontier". At this time "The inhabitants of all that part of Virginia which lies westward of Shenandoah River have, I am told, left their plantations".

For upward of two years the state of alarm continued, and not until Fort Duquesne was reduced by General John Forbes in November 1758 was there relief. During this time Fort Frederick was the base for military supplies, and a refuge for the inhabitants.

In April 1757 a Cherokee Chief named Wahechee and some sixty braves, who claimed friendship with the English, appeared before Fort Frederick, and camped there sending envoys to Annapolis to enter into a treaty with Governor Sharp against the Western tribes who were enemies to both. Wahechee sent this message "We intend to stay as long amongst our Brothers as there is use for us. I hope our good Brother won't be backward in providing necessities for us. I have sent a list of what is useful for us." A treaty was entered into and a bounty offered for enemy scalps.

The Colonial Governors of Maryland often found it hard to secure recruits for the companies to protect the Frontier, for those beyond the danger zone were busy with their crops and trades, while those actually at the front line of civilization remained near home to protect their families and worldly possessions.

The early English settlers were essentially home makers, while the French who had settled upon the St. Lawrence were given to military expeditions and trading with the Indians. An old Indian Chief at one of the Council Chambers in Pennsylvania quite forcefylly drew the distinction when he said "You English are industrious as Bees, You trade and plant and lay up Honey. The French at Quebec, they increase like Hunger and poor Hornets, they have nothing to lose. "You are not a warlike people, you are not armed". "The greater the quantity of Honey the further the Fragrance spreads and excites the Warlike Hornets until they devour Honey, Bees and all".

When the second expedition against Fort Duquesne under General John Forbes was planned, resulting in its capture, military activity was the order of the day at Fort Frederick, and here were gathered supplies and ammunitions and it was the rendezvous for troops making up the force. Governor Sharp was again at the Fort, and Colonels Washington and Davy worthy were members of the expedition. Captain Alexander Beall was in command of the garrison of Fort Frederick. After the French were driven from the Monongahela, the Indians retired also, and for a time gave up the War Path.

Governor Sharp leased the Fort and farm to Henry Head, retaining the right to occupy the Fort whenever necessary. (December 25, 1762)

Early in the spring of 1763 the Treaty of Paris was signed, ending the war with France in America.

Peace for the settlers was, however, of short duration for Pontiac, an influential and powerful Ottawa Chief combining with other tribes, secretly planned an uprising all along the Colonial Frontier. Upward of 100 traders were massacred, and more than 20,000 persons upon the border were driven from their homes which were destroyed.
The alarm and danger of this period, while it lasted, were general and most distressing; murders, scalping, and the carrying away of captives spread consternation far and near.

Over 700 men, women, and children, in addition to the garrison, took refuge at Fort Frederick; among these was a colored girl whose predeces-

sor Nathan Williams in later years became the owner of the Fort and farm.

Tradition gives us a pretty romance of the time in the person of

Miss Cecil Farkham, who was the daughter of a London merchant. She was betrothed to a young surveyor who came to America to seek his fortune. Her

parents dying, she decided to come to America to join her lover. Arriving at Annapolis she was told by friends that Medeas would probably be found near Fort Frederick, so she set out at once by way of Frederick and Williamsport; at the latter point by mistake she crossed to the south side of the Potomac River in her journey westward. Finally she came within sight of the Fort, but to her dismay was upon the wrong side of the river. Being too weary to retrace her steps she decided to swim the river. The sentinel from the Fort saw the dark haired maiden in the water and thinking her an Indian spy were on the bank when she landed, and were surprised to find one of their own race. Miss Farkham on being taken to the Fort learned with disappointment that Medeas was not there. Her wish was to continue the search as soon as rested, but this the Commander would not allow owing to the extreme danger. He offered, however, to use every means to locate the lover.

Miss Farkham being well educated devoted her time and energy to the betterment of the condition and morals of the deserted women and children in the Fort. Through her example and efforts the entire atmosphere was transformed. She began to teach, and also gave lessons in sewing, and in music, and plan mates the Colombo Fortress many of their needs.

The little lady from London was given the sobriquet of "The Angel of Fort Frederick".

Finally Medeas was located and brought to the Fort. He wished to make all haste to Annapolis to be married under the English service at St.

Anne's Church, but the garrison in the Commander down would not listen to this for the bride had so endeared herself to all, that they felt she belonged to the Fort; so a Lutheran minister being obtained the wedding was quickly arranged, and the ceremony performed, after which a salute was fired from the fort.

Medeas and his bride later returned to England.

Pontiac and his allies were decisively defeated; and with the end of the Indian wars the road to the Ohio Valley was quickly opened, and settlement pushed westward leaving our Fort for from the Frontier.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

Fort Frederick though distant from the actual field of combat had its garrison in Revolutionary Days, and under command of Colonel Moses Rawlings received many English prisoners. Here were sent in 1777 a number taken when General Burgoyne was defeated. For a time prisoners were sent out to work for farmers who gave a bond to produce the men so bound out at the call of the Government, or the Commanding officer. While this plan was carried on for several years it did not work well, and Colonel Moses Rawlings received an order from the War Office dated October 17, 1780 saying "You are to call in all prisoners in the neighborhood of your post. The practice of letting them out to farmers is attended with much mischief. You will keep them in the future in close confinement."

A plot participated in by Tories with the connivance and aid of British officers, to create an uprising against the Continental Forces, in which case those prisoners if unguarded would have joined, was by accident discovered and frustrated. A monsignor was sent with all details of the plot to meet a disguised officer at a certain street corner in Frederick, upon arriving there, by a strange coincidence, a loyal American stood at the place named, and the plot was foiled, and the papers were given into his hands.
A BILL
ENTITLED

AN ACT authorizing the State Board of Forestry to acquire a tract of land in Washington county for the purpose of carrying into effect plans of said board for the re-forestation of the State and appropriating a sum of money therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State Board of Forestry be and the same is hereby authorized to acquire for and in the name of the State a tract of land in Washington county on which is situate Old Fort Frederick, together with such other additional land adjacent thereto as may in the judgment of such board be necessary and expedient, said land when so acquired to be under the control of said board and to be used by it in the execution of such plans as may be adopted by it for the re-forestation of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eighty-five hundred dollars ($8,500) or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby appropriated to the said State Board of Forestry to be expended by said board in the acquisition of the property and in the accomplishment of the purposes specified in section 1 hereof.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.
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| 4. | Fort Frederick.
   - 1756 June 1765. |
| 5. | Capt. John Smith describes Susquehanna Indians 1645 as "inland men of the back. Their dress is shown."
   - Cohungantown, Patowmac Accomas. |
| 6. | Fort Cumberland built a junction of Wills Creek Robinson "in 1750." |
| 7. | Thorough Road was first road N & S. Follows Indian trails. Fredricktown, 1739. |
| 8. | German 1843-1870. |
| 9. | Indian attacks on Valley 1766. |
| 10. | Indian attacks on Valley of Georgia, 1765. |
| 11. | Indian attacks on Valley 1766. |
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**Notes:**
- The list continues with similar entries and descriptions, likely related to historical events and figures. Each entry is numbered and describes various aspects of the history and development of the region. The entries are organized in a structured manner, with dates, names, and descriptions that provide a detailed historical account.
Notes on Fort Frederick

1. From file of material on Fort Frederick accumulated by H. McColloch Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Hallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.


Archaeologist Hopes To Uncover Early Facts About Fort

By ORA ANN ERNST

He is a slightly-built, quiet-mannered fellow, and he has a monumental task ahead of him.

Stephen Israel has been assigned to make "An Archaeological Investigation of the East and West Barracks of Fort Frederick."

This means that he will be looking for "underground" information within the walls of the famous fort in Washington County and he will be digging only in the specific areas where the enlisted men's barracks stood.

Israel is uncovering foundations of buildings that disappeared long before the memory of anyone now living but which are soon to be reconstructed as part of the celebration of the bicentennial of the founding of our country. And the 20th century archaeologist hopes to uncover artifacts of the 1700s that will furnish clues to building details and to life in general within the colonial fort.

"My assignment is to do a barracks interpretation," explains Israel, adding, "I'm trying to locate additional archaeological features or information that the architect can use in drawing his plans for rebuilding the barracks."

Stephen Israel, a resident of Philadelphia is well qualified for his job. He was awarded a bachelor of arts degree in history and anthropology by Wilmington College in Ohio and a master's degree in archeology by the University of Oklahoma. His "regular" employment is a drafting position in Philadelphia but he prefers to take leaves of absence for digs like the one at Fort Frederick.

He has worked in historical archaeology in Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania. His most recent assignment was at the Caleb Pusey House in Upland. P.O. Pa., where he helped identify artifacts covering four centuries.

There were around 10,000 pieces there, mostly ceramic and mostly broken," he remembers.

But in his excavating at Fort Frederick, the archaeologist doesn't expect any such multitude of findings.

"The first week's work has yielded about 20 nails, a half dozen pieces of salt glaze and a pewter mug and a musket ball," says Israel.

The musket ball, he adds, with a smile, could be either an "authentic" one from the early wars or an "authentic reproduction" used lately by the First Maryland Regiment in their popular re-enactments.

"Chemical tests can determine which it is," says Israel.

Two Previous Digs

There have been two previous official digs at the fort.

In the 1930s, boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps made some finds as they rebuilt the great stone walls and "capped" the barracks foundations. In their excavations, the CCC uncovered old foundations of the soldiers' living quarters and then built them up to present-day ground level. The federally-programmed youths are said to have discovered many artifacts — broken bits of bones, bottles, clay, earthenware and military gear as well as nails, hinges, musket balls and gun flints. But records of their discoveries are either misplaced or non-existent.

A second official dig at the fort was authorized in the fall of 1973 when bimcentennial plans required information for reconstructing the bastions. Excavations were made in the northeast and southwest corners.

"I'm told that a lot of cultural debris was found in the southwest corner," says Israel who adds that last year's report ended with a recommendation for further archaeological research.

Joshua Israel plans to dig three five-foot-wide trenches across the width of each barracks. He has already opened up two of the trenches, mostly removing the CCC-refill.

"I'm not primarily interested in the top three-quarters material," he explains, "because I'm looking for the 1750 features."

The true spirit of his calling, the archaeologist will carefully identify and record everything uncovered.

"Anything we dig up is germane," he declares, "including both negative and positive information."

Origin Of The Fort

Fort Frederick was built during the French and Indian Wars as a defense for settlers on Maryland's colonial frontier and as a base for British troops challenging France's position west of the frontier, according to a descriptive "Walking Tour" guide available to visitors to the historic spot. The helpful little brochure adds "Indians, guided by the French, posed a constant threat to the settlers, and Governor Horatio Sharpe ordered the stone fort built in 1756. The fort was later used in both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars."

"A museum is on the grounds of the fort which is now a part of the Maryland State Park system. The rustic structure contains 1968 drawings researched by William L. Brown III, Barbara Kummerow and John Wilson, all members of the First Maryland Regiment." The artwork would seem to be the desired design for reconstruction and it indicates that the barracks were made of logs.

Important Letter Discovered

But this past winter, the "plot thickened." A 1778 letter was discovered that might change ideas about the material used in the original barracks.

"Rosa Kimmel, another member of the regiment that presents pagants at the fort, asked a fellow researcher in the Maryland archives if he ever ran across any references to Fort Frederick. The friend came up with an important document, a letter from Nathaniel Hughes, Hagers Town, to Gov. Thomas Johnson, Jan. 15, 1778."

"Repaits were to be made on the barracks within the 20 years and references were made in the letter to planks — "clapboards" and "weatherboard" but not to logs."

"The letter concerning Fort Frederick only came to hand two days ago, since which I have been at the Fort & lived much less to do than I expected — the barracks only want 22 windows & 24 doors plank'd up, and the upper Story a little better closed to the roof. The upper parts project about six feet over the wall on one side and the roof is pinched to the extreme and which leaves a opening between the wall and the roof of about three feet which I think shall be done up with a few uprights or planks so posted on the wall as the roof and fasten'd in clap boarded, by which will be cheaper than laying plank over head."

Reference was also made to the building, called in the letter to the Governor the "Governor's House," but at other times in history referred to as the "King's House" or the "Officers' Quarters."

"The house called the Governor's," continues the writer, "is a good frame and excellent roof, the weather boards are torn all near the ground but can be easily replaced as many of the nails are remaining in the walls."

Mr. Hughes told his governor "I have engaged 2,000 feet of paper plank to be ready in a month at Harkness mill — Mr. Jacobs can't supply any sooner."

"Other interesting details are in the letter written because of damages inflicted during the Revolutionary War. At this stage of their revelation some information will be called "positive" an "negative"", and their interpretation will be debated."

"No matter what conclusions we reach," says James E. Rogers, young historian of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, "there will be debate and feedback."

But he agrees that each interest is what makes historical and archaeological research challenging. And Stephen Israel agrees.
First Maryland Regiment Named Bicentennial "Guard"

The Maryland Bicentennial Commission participated in Ratification Day ceremonies at the State Capitol on January 14, 1973. During the ceremonies, the First Maryland Regiment, commanded by Capt. William Brown, 3rd, drilled before a large audience of Maryland officials and citizens.

The First Maryland Regiment is a volunteer group of some 60 history buffs under the leadership of Capt. Brown. The group was formed in the early 1960's to help commemorate the Civil War Centennial.

Bicentennial Commemorative Medals Issued

The first single-issue National Bicentennial Commemorative Medal produced by the U.S. Mint in cooperation with the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was placed on sale to the public recently. A head and shoulders impression of George Washington appears on the obverse of the medal.

The bronze medal, first in a series of Congressionally-approved dated medals, is enclosed in a clear plastic capsule inserted in a black case surrounded by blue flocking.

The revenue overcost of sales will contribute to the planning and implementation of Bicentennial events throughout the country, thus helping to arouse interest in the 200th anniversary.

More than a half-million of the medals, selling for $3.50 each, were placed on sale.

In addition to the national medal, a maximum of thirteen others, each of a different design, may be struck to commemorate specific historic events of great importance—recognized nationally as milestones in the continuing progress of the people of the United States toward life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Chairman Louise Gore presents Capt. Wm. Brown, III with a testimonial plaque.

Maryland's Official Bicentennial Seal

The official seal of the Maryland Bicentennial Commission is a distinctive, identifying emblem that is representative of Maryland throughout the 200-year-old history of our State and Nation.

The symbol shown on this page contains elements which identify Maryland historically. The design is contemporary, showing that Maryland has grown and developed throughout these 200 years.

For information related to the use of the official symbol and reproduction copy please contact: The Maryland Bicentennial Commission for the Commission of the American Revolution, 2525 River Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

The Contemporary

Maryland Continental

Being the Newsletter of the Maryland Bicentennial Commission

Volume 1, No. 1
February, 1973

Commission Chairman Forecasts Busy Year

Hon. Louise Gore, Montgomery County resident, recently was named Chairman of the Maryland Bicentennial Commission, succeeding Judge Wilson K. Barnes, who resigned because of his increasing responsibilities as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Shortly after her selection as Chairman, Mrs. Gore said: "The Commission has accomplished a great deal on which we can and will build in the future. We have already gotten off to a good start for 1973. The Commission is meeting on a regular basis and our members are enthusiastic about plans for the future.

We are looking forward to meeting with individuals and groups of citizens throughout the State and discussing plans for the Bicentennial Commemoration with them."

NEW PUBLICATIONS SERIES IN PROGRESS

The Historical Committee of the Maryland Bicentennial Commission has initiated a new series of publications about the State's history during the American Revolutionary Period, together with its contributions toward the formation of the United States.

The new series, which will be published by the Johns Hopkins Press under the direction of an editorial committee, will consist of two separate groups of work. The first, "Maryland Bicentennial Studies," will feature original monographs on Maryland History. The second type of publication, "Maryland Bicentennial Editions," will include original source documents on Maryland history with explanatory essays.

According to B. Floyd Flickinger, Chairman of the Commission's Historical Committee, each year, it is planned to publish at least one volume in the "Bicentennial Studies," and one in the "Bicentennial Editions."

The first two volumes to be published will be released in the spring and summer of 1973. They are: a study on the origins of the Revolution in Maryland by Roland Hoffman and a new edition by Peter Onuf on the 1773 exchange in the Maryland Gazette, between "First Citizen" (Daniel Dulany) and "Antillem" (Charles Carroll of Carrollton).

Additional volumes are under consideration by the editorial committee, whose members are Professors Jack Greene, of the Department of History of the Johns Hopkins University (Chairman), Dr. Rhoda Dorsey, Dean of Goucher College and Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Morgan State College.

JUDGE WILSON K. BARNES REPORTS PROGRESS, RESIGNS AS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

"The Maryland Bicentennial Commission was created by legislative action in 1968. Its principal statutory purposes were to give emphasis to:

- significant events preceding the American Revolution
- assisting groups in developing commemorative programs
- the development of a program of scholarly publications in popular editions,
- the development of a program in the public schools for a commemorative study of the American Revolutionary Period and for participation by students in the commemorations.

In June, 1969, I formulated and sent to the members of the Commission my thoughts regarding implementation of the statutory provisions. My principal thought was to implement the program by the appointment of functional committees and area committees to enlist the efforts of a diligent, patriotic and dedicated citizens.

The Commission authorized me to appoint such committees. Later, at my request, amendatory legislation was prepared and enacted into law in 1970, giving adequate powers to the Commission and authorizing the establishment of functional and local area committees.

The first and vitally important functional committee was the Historical Committee, with Prof. B. Floyd Flickinger, a member of the Commission from (Continued on Page 3)
MARYLAND BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION MEETS

the beginning, and a specialist in the history of the American Revolution, as its chairman. He enlisted many outstanding scholars and committee-endorsed persons to serve on that committee.

Some 80 persons attended the first meeting of the Historical Committee at Western Maryland College on October 2, 1971. Included were representatives of 17 colleges and universities.

At the invitation of Dr. Rhoda Dorsey, Dean of Goucher College, a follow-up meeting of the committee was held October 13, 1971.

The Historical Committee developed basic plans for The Maryland Bicentennial Continental. The committee also formulated a contract with the press of Johns Hopkins University for the publication of certain scholarly books, one of which is in production.

The second vitally important functional committee is the committee for Annapolis. In addition to the functional committees, I appointed local area committees in Baltimore City and in Harford, Allegany, Washington, Somerset, Westminster, and Prince George's Counties.

Maryland has two unique sources for an extensive Bicentennial Commemoration:

- the City of Annapolis, with its original architectural revolution of the period, its special contribution to the revolutionary war effort, and its favorable location in the original 13 colonies,

- the number of colleges and universities, with outstanding scholars of this period within the State.

If these sources are developed and explored with imagination and adequate financing, Maryland's program may well become the outstanding one in the United States.

I regret that my duties on the Court of Appeals required my resignation as Chairman so that I could not preside over this great program.

The new Chairman, former Senator Louis Gore, B. Floyd Fllickinger, Wm. E. Brown and J. H. Cromwell, Prof. Fllickinger serves on the Council's Pro-Continual Council Committee, while J. H. Cromwell is a member of the Council's Public Information Committee.

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE ACTIVE

At its first meeting on June 19, 1971, the Committee formulated these guidelines:

- All activities are to be part of comprehensive, State-wide plans and programs.

- Such activities must be based on sound, thorough research. Special emphasis must be given to plans and programs that will make permanent contributions to the State. Priority should be given to the completion of Historic Annapolis during the Bicentennial Period. As Maryland has no Revolutionary War battlegrounds, we can concentrate on the preservation of the development of non-military sites. Because Maryland is deficient in historical publications relating to the period, we must project a complete series of scholarly and popular publications.

- As specified in the Act creating the Commission, consideration must be given to the events antecedent to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. We are concerned with the period from 1765 when the Stamp Act was enacted, to 1784, when the Peace Treaty was ratified in Annapolis.

- The basic theme of this period is the transition from Colony to State and Nation.

- Meaningful grass roots involvement and participation are essential to deep, abiding results.

- The first step in involving citizens throughout the State was the conference in 1971, at Western Maryland College which explored policies, plans, programs and projects. On October 13, 1971, at a meeting at Goucher College, the findings of the conference were organized in a report for then Commission Chairman Barns.

ELLIOT CITY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

The Bicentennial celebration was totally home-grown, locally-funded and produced. Its money-making ventures included the sale of two publications, the daily Times and the Eliott City Bicentennial Journal. Two medals were struck to commemorate the historic event, one sold from the sale of medals will aid in historic restoration and preservation. Helped by excellent fall weather, and with strong support from the entire community and county, the event was most successful.
MARYLAND

Fort Frederick: An intensive excavation of the southwest bastion of Fort Frederick, at Fort Frederick State Park, a large stone fort constructed in 1756 during the French and Indian War, was undertaken during the months of May and June 1977 by John Milner Associates (formerly National Heritage). Sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources, State of Maryland, the investigations were designed to determine, among other things, the nature of parapet construction and the presence or absence of a powder magazine. While evidence of a powder magazine was lacking, it was possible to determine that parapets within the bastion had not been constructed of earth. The center of the bastion was occupied by an extensive 18th-century midden deposit comprised largely of faunal remains. An analysis of this material by Linda Kraffer of the University of Michigan indicates an almost total dependence upon domesticated species, especially cow and pig. One additional goal of the investigation was a determination of the presence or absence of evidence of outer fortifications. A series of backhoe trenches excavated perpendicular to the north and west walls failed to reveal any such evidence, reinforcing indications drawn from historical documents that sufficient funding for completion of the fort was not made available at the time of initial construction.

A final report is currently being prepared under the direction of Dr. Alex H. Townsend and will contain final interpretations concerning the appearance of the southwest bastion together with recommendations and problems for future investigation.