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Archeological Significance of the CCC Camp at Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia

by

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report details the findings of the August 1983 archeological survey and testing of Tract 01-142, a 20.33 acre tract of land adjacent to Andersonville National Historic Site, which the Park Service is considering for disposal as surplu property. The investigations, conducted by Southeast Archeological Center archeologists Teresa L. Paglione and Richard E. Johnson, determined the significance of the property in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 regarding evaluation of Federal properties to assure that National Register eligible properties are "...not inadvertantly trasferred...or sold..." (US Government 1980).

Although the investigations produced no Civil War artifacts, the tract does contain features which historically were associated with the prison camp and cemetery. These are: 1) the Old Dixie Highway, which was in use before the Civil War and remained the major road into Andersonville from the northeast until 1932 when the present highway was constructed, and is still in use today; 2) the 1870-1932 entrance road to the cemetery, which ran from the Old Dixie Highway to the main gateway in the historic brick wall surrounding the burial plot; and 3) the property itself, which although under Federal control since the Union calvary arrived at Andersonville in 1865, is considered part of the tract purchased in 1875 to complete the National Cemetery.

Also discovered within the tract of land is another historic resource - the site of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp from 1934 until 1936. Companies stationed at this camp were responsible for the construction of roads, bridges, and walks; landscaping; restoration of historic features; and other National Cemetery and Prison Park improvements.

by: Teresa Paglione - 1/85

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23 pages - excluding figures + appendices.

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Introduction

This paper is intended as a supplement to the 1984 Andersonville National Historic Site archeological survey and report (Paglione) which detailed the findings of the August 1983 survey and testing of the 20.33 acre tract of land. Three archeological sites were reported: the Old Dixie Highway, the 1870-1932 cemetery entrance road, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp. The significance of the two roads may be found in their close historical association with the Andersonville Cemetery and Prison Park. However, the CCC camp is a twentieth century phenomenon that was not directly involved with the 19th century Civil War prison and cemetery ~~in historic times~~, ~~The Andersonville CCC camp was~~ having been established in 1934 ~~and continued until 1934~~ to provide~~s~~ park improvements (construction of roads, bridges, walkways, landscaping, etc.).

The 1983 survey found archeological evidence of the CCC camp in the eastern portion of Tract 01-142 to such an extent that it is believed the site of the camp itself is culturally and historically significant to Andersonville NHS~~,~~ + the Nat'l Park Service in particular, ~~and~~ Georgia ~~and even~~ the United States in general.

Project Background

The archeological survey was conducted in August of 1983 by Richard Johnson and Teresa Paglione at Andersonville National Historic Site on property which the National Park Service is considering disposing of as surplus ~~property~~. These investigations were

* pages to be renumbered + maps, figures to be inserted.

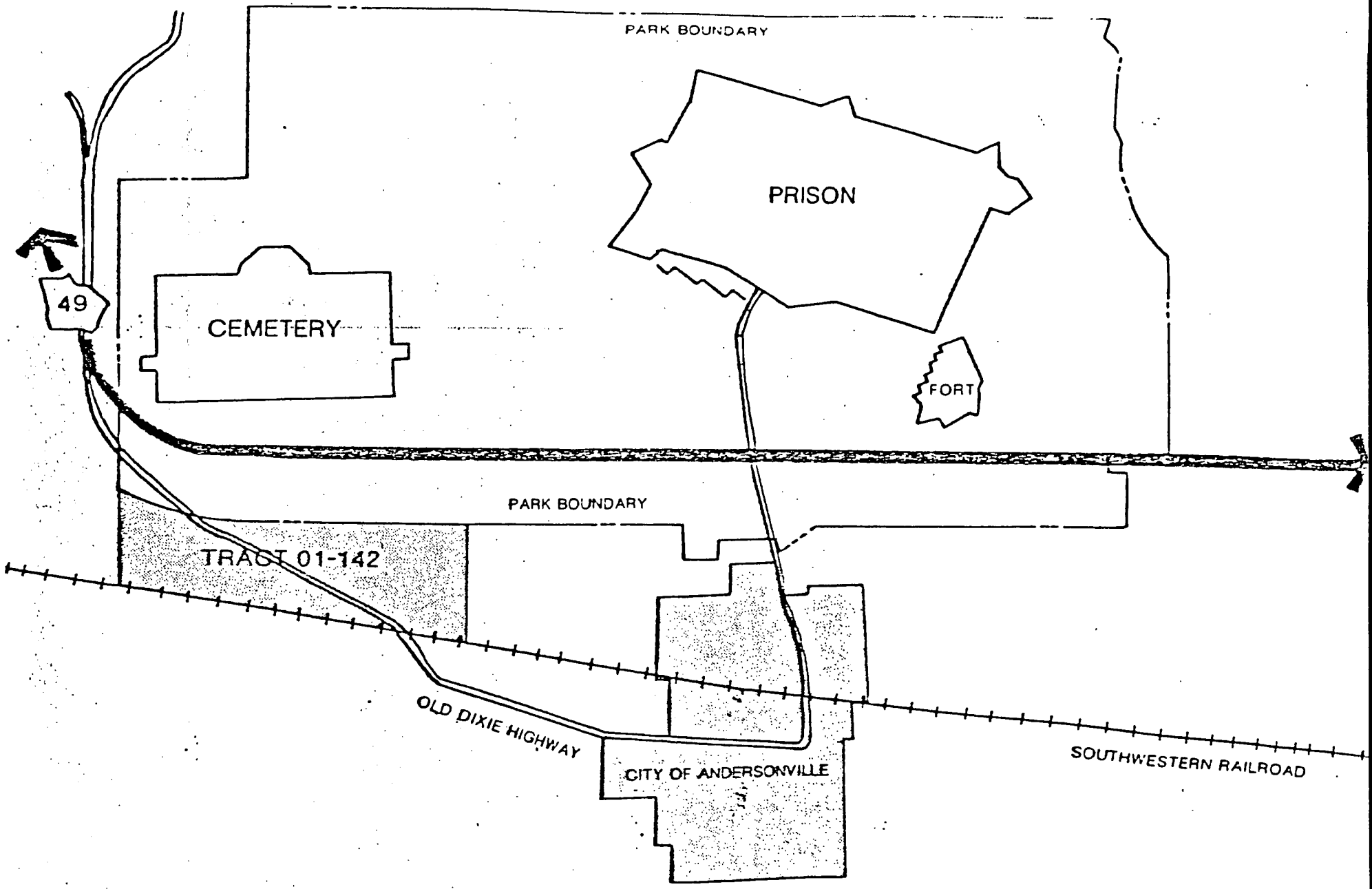
conducted in compliance with section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, which stipulates that federal properties will not be transferred or sold until it is determined if they would qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

History of ANDE NHS

Andersonville National Historic Site is mainly composed of the site of the 1864-1865 Confederate prisoner of war camp and the National Cemetery, ~~which was~~ established in 1865. Authorized on October 16, 1970 by Public Law (PL) 91465 as a unit of the National Park System, the park was established "... to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner of war camps in history, to commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, and to preserve the monuments located within the site." (Denver Service Center 1979:75).

From February 1864 through April 1865, over 45,000 Union prisoners were confined in the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville. At least 12,920 of these unfortunate men died and were buried in 100- to 200-foot long trenches located in an open field about a half mile north of the prison site (Bearss 1970:135,147). This burial site has been carefully maintained by the United States as a national cemetery since 1865.

The site of the prison was preserved and developed as a memorial park by the Georgia Department of the Grand Old Army of the Republic, which acquired 73 1/2 acres of the prison site in 1891. Their auxiliary, the Women's Relief Corps, took charge in 1896 and added 14 1/2 acres to include the entire stockade area. They continued to preserve and maintain the site as a national memorial park until 1910 when the property was donated to the



Tract 01-142 in Relationship to Andersonville National Historic Site

Figure 1. Tract 01-142 in relationship to Andersonville National Historic Site.

United States Department of the Army. The Army supervised Andersonville Prison Park from 1910 until 1970, when Andersonville National Historic Site was established and the National Park Service assumed administration of the park.

Located on a gently sloping terrain with a stream running through it, the topography of the prison site remains much as it was during the Civil War period, even though the grim environment of 1864-1865 has been transformed by the planting of 30 acres of trees and grass (Denver Service Center 1979:9). A substantial amount of the park improvement was the result of work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps camp that was in operation at Andersonville from October 1934 until December 1936.

Andersonville National Cemetery, now under the direction of the National Park Service, is still in use today as a cemetery for veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict and the Vietnam War.

The land being considered for disposal was part of the original land acquisition for the cemetery. The Central of Georgia Railroad, formerly the Southwestern Railroad (1853), borders the western edge of the property. The former entrance road to the cemetery diagonally crosses the property. This entranceway, however, was abandoned with the completion of Georgia Highway 49 in 1932.

Natural Environment

Andersonville National Historic Site is located within the

rolling hills section of the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province of southwest Georgia. Four hundred and fifteen acres of the 495 acre site lie in southern Macon County, with the remaining 80 acres located in northern Sumter County (Denver Service Center 1979:19). The property being considered for disposal (Tract 01-142) consists of portions of Sumter County Land Lots 151 and 180.

The climate is generally warm and humid. Summer temperatures average about 80 degrees F. with highs in the 90s. Winter temperatures range between 35 - 60 degrees F (Denver Service Center 1979:19).

Largely underlain by sedimentary rocks, the only economically significant minerals found in the area are bauxite and kaolin, aluminum-bearing clays of the Midway group of the Clayton formation. The soils of the Andersonville area consist of the Orangeburg, Greenville, Faceville, Norfolk, and Lucy series, which are generally deep and well drained reddish-brown loamy sand or sandy loam surface layers over yellowish-red to dark-red sandy clay loam to sandy clay subsoils (Denver Service Center 1979:19-20).

Much of the portion of Andersonville National Historic Site located on the east side of Georgia State Highway 49 is presently maintained in a park-like setting with a landscape consisting largely of well-kept lawn, shrubs, and trees. However, in the unmaintained portions of the park where the 1983 survey was conducted the vegetation is primarily an upland pine forest, an open-canopied association of the Southeastern Evergreen Forest. Loblolly pine and shortleaf pine are the dominant needle-leafed

evergreens, along with some slash pine and longleaf pine. An understory of hardwoods is comprised of post oak, white oak, water oak, southern red oak, willow oak, hickory, and sassafras (Denver Service Center 1979:23).

A number of wildlife species are known to, or can potentially occur within the boundaries of Andersonville. Common mammals are: the eastern grey squirrel, eastern fox squirrel, eastern cottontail, raccoon, opossum, red fox, bobcat, striped skunk, and whitetail deer. Birds are abundant and include: great horned owl, barred owl, red-tailed hawk, mourning dove, red-bellied woodpecker, red-winged blackbird, and mockingbird. Reptiles include: box turtle, mud turtle, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, timber rattlesnake, copperhead, cottonmouth, coachwhip, and eastern hognose snake (Denver Service Center 1979:27-28).

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The Proposal

The National Park Service is considering declaring ANDE Tract 01-142, a 20.33 acre parcel of land between Georgia State Highway 49 and the Central of Georgia Railroad easement, excess to the needs of Andersonville National Historic Site.

The primary objective of the August 1983 testing project was to determine if significant archeological deposits exist in the area, and if so, to find the surface and subsurface boundaries of any such deposits, determine their present condition and cultural affiliation, and assess the significance of the deposits.

History of Tract 01-142

The earliest documented public use of the property included

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(excerpt from 1984 report) Previous Archeological Research

From previous archeological investigations, all of which were conducted to the east of Georgia Highway 49, it was determined that Andersonville National Historic Site contains both historic and prehistoric archeological components. The historic components, which are primarily associated with the Civil War period and the memorialization of events occurring during that period, have been the subject of two archeological investigations--the prehistoric components the subject of one.

Under National Park Service contract, West Georgia College archeologists Lewis H. Larson, Jr. and Morgan R. Crook, Jr. tested selected areas of the Civil War prison stockade site in 1973-1974. They located and recorded a number of archeological features including: the outer stockade line on the north side of the prison enclosure, the middle stockade line in the northern part of the enclosure, the northwest corner of the inner stockade, the northeast corner of the inner stockade, and the north gate of the inner stockade (Larson and Crook 1975).

Further testing of the prison and surrounding area was conducted in 1978 by Southeast Archeological Center archeologist Ellen B. Ehrenhard who reported that she

> ...located some additional Civil War features: the inner, middle and outer stockade lines in the southern portion of the prison; the south gate; the shed hospital; (and) Captain Wirz's office area adjacent to the Star Redoubt. The bake house, cook house and the camp area of the Third Georgia Reserves were archeologcally tested but were not conclusively located (1981:1).

Only one prehistoric site has been found within the park (Faust 1976). It was tested in 1978 by Ellen Ehrenhard, who described the artifact content as follows:

> Based on artifact typologies, the prehistoric site has a component which dates as early as 10,000 BC (Cumberland fluted point), however this is tenuous, based on a fragment of a projectile point. Other diagnostic lithic types are Kirk Serrated (6500 BC), Guilford (4300 BC), Morrow Mountain (ca 4500 BC), Savannah River (ca. 1500 BC) and Copena (A.D. 300). The ceramic artifact collection contains one utilized steatite sherd, several fiber-tembered sherds (Norwood or Stallings Island 2500-800 BC); Deptford-like (ca. 500 BC-AD 300) and Swift Creek Ceramics (AD 100-1000) (1981:1).

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within ANDE Tract 01-142 involved the development of transportation in southwestern Georgia. This area remained Creek Indian territory until 1826 (Coulter 1960:225); nevertheless, as evidenced by an 1847 map (Bonner), a public road had been built through the Andersonville area by the 1840's. This unpaved road, known as the Dixie Highway, follows its original roadbed across the property (Bearss 1970: Plates I, II, and III). Although it has been periodically graded and otherwise maintained by the county, it is thought to appear much as it did over 100 years ago (Tucker 1982).

The transportation system of the area was augmented in 1854 when the Southwestern Railroad ~~[illegible]~~ (a part of the present-day Central of Georgia Railroad system), which served that part of Georgia located southwest of Macon, completed the section of track connecting Oglethorpe and Americus by way of Andersonville in 1854 (Coulter 1960:263). Today the railroad still follows the original alignment just west of Ande Tract 01-142, and, in fact, the eastern border of the railroad easement is the western border of the property in question.

Both the road and the railroad were instrumental in the decision to locate the Confederate camp at Andersonville, for together they offered a relatively good transportation system in an otherwise rather isolated area. The Southwestern Railroad put on special trains when the movement of prisoners to and from Andersonville was at its height (Bearss 1970:20-21).

The property, under federal control since Major General James H. Wilson's cavalry arrived at Andersonville in May of 1865, is part of the 120 acres of land purchased by the United States

Government for a national cemetery (Bearss 1970:152-153). From 1870 until 1932, the primary access road to the national cemetery crossed the property in a southwest to northeast direction from the Old Dixie Highway to the entrance of the fenced-in section of the cemetery.

When Georgia State Highway 49 was constructed through the cemetery in 1932, those lands on the west side of the highway became isolated from the enclosed section of the cemetery and the portion of the old entrance road between the Old Dixie Highway and Highway 49 was closed to public use. The path taken by this road, however, is still discernible and is used sporadically as a service road.

In June of 1934 the Secretary of War requested that the Director of Emergency Conservation Work assign a Civilian Conservation Corps company to the Andersonville National Cemetery and Prison Park. (Appendix —) On October 20 of that year, Army camp A-3 was established in the area between the Old Dixie Highway and Georgia Highway 49. The camp remained in operation until December 31, 1936 (Major 1934; Coney 1935).

History of the CCC

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established on April 5, 1933, by Executive Order 6101 "for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and other purposes," and "for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful

works" (Educational Policies Commission 1941:10).

The ~~corps~~ CCC was an example of interdepartmental cooperation on the national level and of effective federal-state relationships. The Departments of Labor, ~~Department of~~ Agriculture, ~~Department of the~~ and Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers shared the responsibility and supervision of the CCC camps. The US Army commanded aand supplied the CCC camps and supervised their recreational activities and the Office of Education helped with educational programs (Potter 1983:82).

In 1935 the CCC had a total enrollment of nearly 560,000 men, but by 1941 ~~had~~ the average ~~declined to~~ was about 300,000 men. The CCC, ~~was~~ a Depression-era agency whose strength gradually waned, ~~Congress~~ was eventually abolished by Congress in June of 1942 (Potter 1983:82).

The CCC proved to be very successful in meeting its goals, providing meaningful work for unemployed young men and also serving as a work-training and character-building organization. Benefits to the public were accomplished through the initiation of programs devoted to the conservation of natural resources, the preservation of significant historic properties, and the development of scenic and recreational areas (Rawick 1957:35; Lacy 1976:ix; Holland and Hill 1942:7; and Wirth and Kieley 1983:3). In the corps' nine years of existence, over 2.5 million men had been involved and benefitted from the educational and job opportunities. The enrollees had planted some 2.25 bilion trees, built nearly 6 million erosion check dams, carried out forest stand improvement on 4 million acres, engaged in tree and plant disease and pest control on 21 million acres, built over 122,000

miles of truck trails, fought hundreds of forest fires and supplied a source of manpower for a variety of emergency situations (Potter 1983:82).

The majority of the CCC camps controlled by the Department of Interior were employed by the National Park Service on tasks directly related to the improvement and protection of National Parks. National Park Service companies worked on the preservation and restoration of historical sites and monuments, including Fort Necessity, PA, La Purisma Mission, CA, and Mount Theater, CA (Salmond 1967:126-127).

The benefits of the CCC were immediate, tangible and obvious (Salmond 1967:107). The CCC was important because of its effect on the nation's national resources and the health of its enrollees. It is ~~the~~ important to the story of reform in the United States, marking the first attempt by the federal government to provide some specific solution for the problems of youth in an increasingly urban society (Salmond 1967:121-122).

The CCC at Andersonville

Andersonville, Ga. was under the direction of the Dept. of War, Fourth Corps area in 1934. The work which the Secretary of War foresaw for the CCC camp at Andersonville was concerned primarily with conservation and development. It included "...the clearing of woodland, drainage of swamp area, replanting of trees in the Prison Park, building roads to afford access to various parts of the property, renovation of the Star Fort and certain masonry construction as lodge, museum building and entrance monuments" (Major 1934). Additional related projects - bridge construction, water flow of

Providence Spring, planting, pruning, thinning and clean-up, were added by January of 1935 (Coney 1934). These projects and still others had been completed by the end of October, 1935, when the accomplishments of CCC Company 1411 for the preceding 12 months were reported. Two miles of park and cemetery roads had been graded and hard-surfaced; two vehicular bridges and one foot bridge had been built; full flow of water from Providence Spring had been restored to the drinking fountain, the spring house had been re-roofed, and a new tile floor and steps were built; various erosion and flood control measures were carried out; 38 acres of land were seeded and sodded; a new entrance and gates to the Prison Park were built; forest stands were improved; old roads were obliterated; and undesirable structures were razed (Anonymous 1935). Having completed most of the work which was originally laid out, the 200-man Company 1411 was moved to another camp in late December of 1935. The departed company was replaced by a 50-man "side camp" from Company 4455 that continued working at the Park and Cemetery through December,1936 (Tucker 1982).

Camp Army 3 (A-3) at Andersonville was made up of at least 12 buildings: 4 enrollee barracks, officers' quarters, dispensary/-infirmary, mess hall/kitchen, recreation hall, latrine, laundary, garage, and blacksmith shop (Coney 1935; Leaptrot 1982; Purvis 1982; and Batchelor 1983). A number of these buildings were located on Tract 01-142, and despite the fact that they were prefabricated and thus easily removed to another site, some remains of the camp are still evident.

Cultural deposits known to exist in the survey area include

concrete foundations, dump sites of brick and earth (dating from the occupation and use of the cemetery and prison) and garbage pits (associated with the CCC camp and more recent NPS activities). Much of the original brick wall that was removed for construction of the Rostrum in 1940 is located in an old dump site situated west of the Old Dixie Highway.

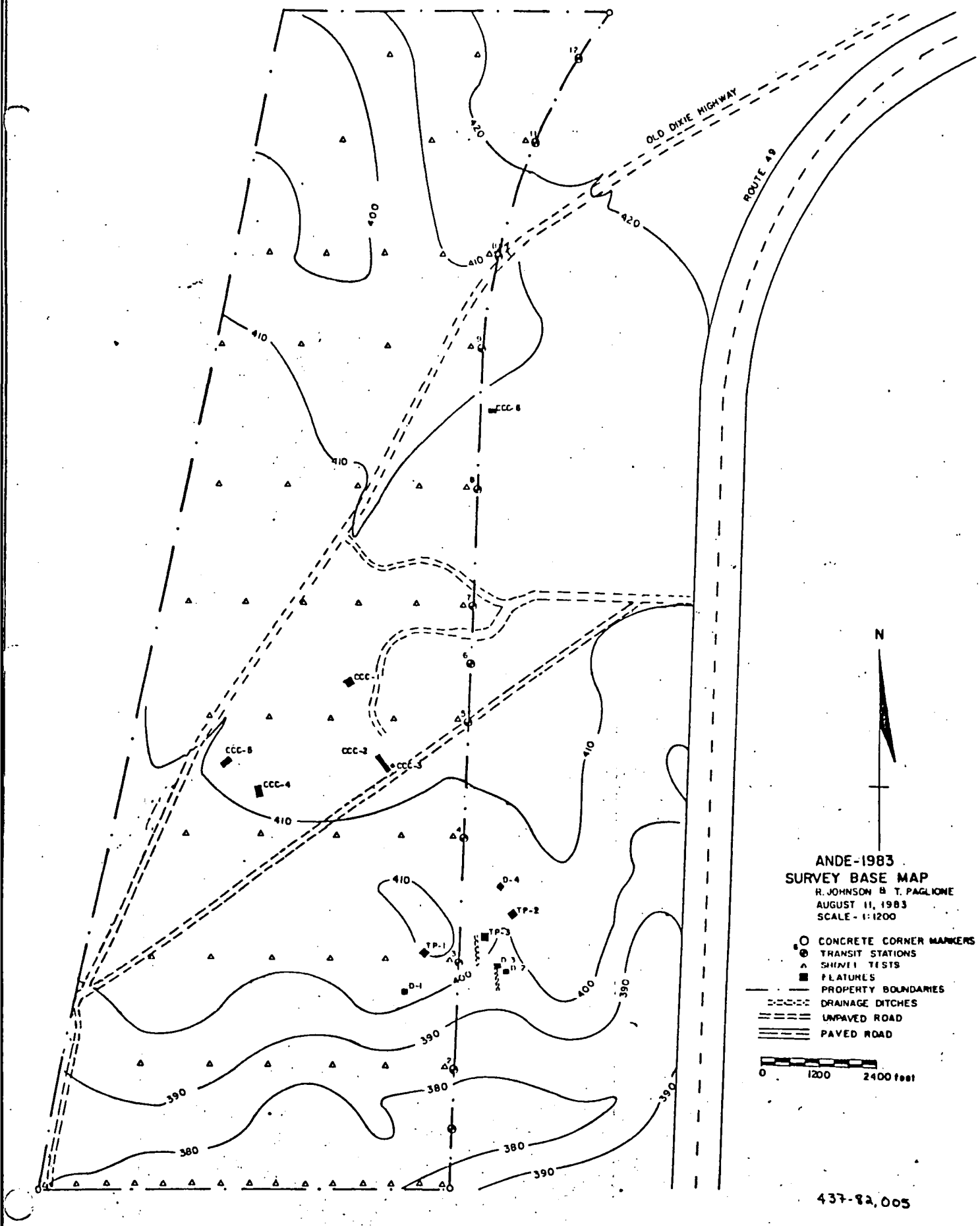

Figure 3. Archeological Base Map of Area Surveyed and Tested

Methodology and Results of the 1983 field survey.

The archeological investigation consisted of systematic shovel tests and a visual inspection of Tract 01-142 ~~was conducted~~ during the first week of August 1983 by Richard Johnson and Teresa Paglione. The initial shovel tests at the southernmost end of the property were excavated along an east to west transect at approximately 50-foot intervals. Figure 2 is page 9 of VII report Upon completion of the testing along this first transect, an interval of 100 feet was instituted and a distance of 200 feet between the transects was also incorporated. These intervals were chosen to provide a complete coverage of the area - given the time constraints and the nature of the soils. Smaller testing intervals would have been preferred, but it was felt that the 100 foot interval between tests and the 200 foot interval between stations would best suit the needs of this survey.

Each shovel test measured approximately 1.5 to 2.0 feet wide, with an average depth of 20 to 24 inches. The shovel tests failed to reveal any unknown cultural resources. In the two instances where artifacts were recovered from subsurface tests, there were surface indications (features) also present. The artifacts collected from the shovel tests and the 'cleaning' of the pits and depressions include window pane glass, a brick and fragments of bricks, an iron railroad spike, an unidentified vase-like glass object, metal washers, and a ceramic pipe fragment. The above-ground features noted in the field include a well or pump fixture with a concrete floor and foundation (CCC #1), a

grease (?) pit (CCC #2), a rectangular concrete lined pit (CCC #4), three trash pits (one filled in), four depressions and one other pit (CCC#5) ~~with an~~ of unknown function. Two small drainage ditches (A and B) were also noted within the area of the CCC features. Drainage "B" borders the eastern edge of Depression #3 and parallels Drainage "A" for some distance from the depressions. A low rockpile is situated between Depressions #2 and #3. A second small rockpile was discovered 300 feet west of Station #2, adjacent to a small drainage ditch that extends in a north to south direction. The exact angle and distance of this rockpile from Station #2 was not determined due to the thickness of the woods and the varying elevation in the area. A 0.95 meter long pipe (CCC #3) was found on the surface near the grease pit. The pipe had been previously dug up during an earlier survey of the area (by the Army) (Tucker 1983). Figure 3 is page 11 of PSE report. Figures 4,5,6+7-.

The path(s) followed by the historic roadbeds associated with the prison site and cemetery - the Old Dixie Highway and the cemetery access road, are still extant on Tract 01-142.

The only other features or intrusions discovered on Tract 01-142 consist of several dump areas and old roadbeds on the west side of the Old Dixie Highway in the area between Stations 10, 11 and 12. Between Stations 10 and 11 ~~one~~ a large dump area has been dug out to depths over 10 feet in some places. This site has been referred to as an old NPS dump site. A second dumping ground is located in the woods between Stations 10 and 11. Most of the material in the area consists of a concentration of recent trash (several large concrete slabs and chunks, ceramic sewage-water pipes, glass, tin cans, iron drums, etc.) extending downslope.

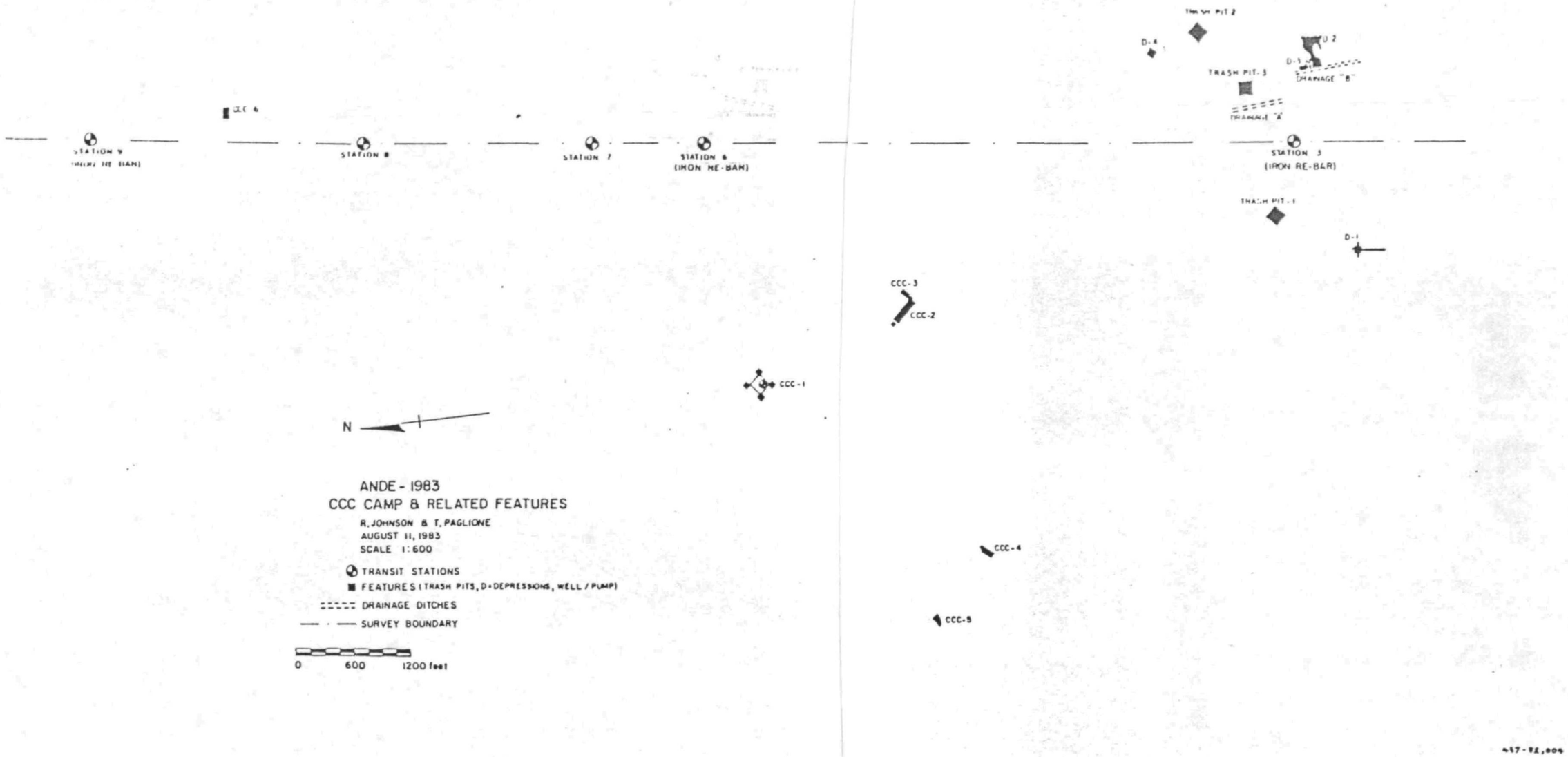

Figure 4. CCC Camp and Related Features

Several small shovel tests near the dumpsite revealed a subsurface strata of recent trash.

On the fence-lined northern edge of Tract 01-142 the area has been (and still is) used to dispose of trash and similar materials. Apparently the local residences have been discarding and dumping trash in the wooded area that belongs to the park.

Conclusions

The establishment of a Civilian Conservation Corps and subsequently a CCC camp at Andersonville National Cemetery and Prison Park in the following year argues for more than the ordinary considerations given to such a recent cultural resource in 1985, more than 50 years after the camp was in operation. As part of Roosevelt's national effort to recover from the effects of the Great Depression, the site may be placed in a category of national significance. Notwithstanding the implications of the CCC in the Roosevelt administration, the Andersonville CCC camp is significant for several other reasons, including the historical relationship the camp had with Andersonville Prison Park and National Cemetery and the archeological information that may be found in just such a cultural resource as the CCC camp that was in operation at Andersonville.

Recent historic sites are commonly thought to be of little value for producing important archeological information (Talmage et al. 1977:1). Bricks, roofing tiles, windowpanes, nails, and builders' debris are products of recent cultural activities (Noel Hume 1980:11). Nonetheless, these and other cultural remains

discovered during the archeological investigation have their place in the interpretation and preservation of the history of ANDE Tract 01-142.

The historical materials are abundant and many of the camp personnel are still living. With documentary evidence, the relationship between the archeologist, the historian and the actual participants becomes much closer, with each in a position to learn what the other has to offer (Noel Hume 1980:11). A comparison and collaboration of the evidence in the oral, written, and archeological resources may provide previously unknown and/or undocumented information about the CCC camp at Andersonville and at other, similar camps.

A prejudiced idea of the historical and archeological value and importance has developed around the artifacts and sites that have survived from the early and middle 1900's when they are compared with the artifacts and sites that predate the twentieth century.

Recent historic sites, particularly those less than 50 years old, are insignificant and generally do not qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is argued, however, that potential and symbolic values are valid criteria of significance; age per se is virtually irrelevant (Moratto and Kelly 1978:20).

In this case, the recent site or cultural resource in question is the Civilian Conservation Corps camp that was in operation at Andersonville National Cemetery and Prison Park in 1934-1936.

More intensive studies of the written and archeological sources of the Andersonville CCC camp could provide a more accurate picture for the public of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The

preserving, developing and managing for the public use of a core of representative CCC sites would not only be one provision for permanently protecting these sites against future disturbance but would at the same time be educational - informing visitors of the history of the immediate area and the United States.

The recent organization of former CCC workers into a national organization may have a political effect on any attempt to excess ANDE Tract 01-142. The organization has been growing at a tremendous rate in its seven years of activity (Tucker 1981). Recently, the 50th anniversary of the CCC was celebrated during a ceremony at Big Meadows in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, and the U.S. Postal Service issued a 20-cent Civilian Conservation Corps commemorative stamp (Wirth and Kieley 1983:3). At Andersonville the NPS staff has been gathering and compiling information from local sources and from interviews with former members of the CCC camp at Andersonville in preparation for a similar anniversary celebration and reunion.

Today, CCC work is gradually being altered or destroyed, with only scattered examples of this monumental work being preserved (Paige 1983:3). The archeological remains of the 1930's CCC camp at Andersonville can be seen to be representative of the early CCC camps in one of the many efforts by the Roosevelt administration to bring the United States out of the Great Depression.

Recommendations

Delete?

It is recommended that the National Park Service retain ANDE

Tract 01-142, which has been found to contain significant cultural resources relating to the Andersonville prison camp and cemetery and to the 1933-1935 Andersonville Conservation Corps Camp Army-3. Portions of the CCC camp are located on property not considered surplus and thus retained by the National Park Service at this time. The excessing of Tract 01-142 would damage the integrity of Andersonville National Historic Site and the Andersonville CCC camp site as a whole by the isolation of structures and/or archeological features from those structures and/or features that are on retained tracts/properties.

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Appendices:

Memo from Superintendent, ANDE to Jack Walker, SEAC about layout of facilities associated with the CCC at Andersonville. May 10,1982

Memo from Superintendent, ANDE to Jack Walker, SEAC about drawings of CCC structures at Andersonville. June 4, 1982

Memo from DK Major to Adjutant General about establishing a CCC camp at ANDE June 19, 1934

Letter from Robert Fechner to DK Major about the CCC for ANDE. June 18, 1934

CCC Buildings similar to ANDE, A-3 Co 1411, OCT 1934 to 1936. National Archives

Newspaper articles about ANDE Co. 1411 (7/14/34, 12/29/34 and 12/22/34.

Camp reports (Jan 30, 1935)

Supplementary Camp Report, Jan 30, 1935

Letter from Purvis (Sept. 29, 1982)

Notes from Batchelor (21 March 1983)

Letter from Leaptrot (16 Nov 1982)

Transcript from Greer interview (no date)

Lowdermilk, Will H., 1878, History of Cumberland, (Maryland) . . .
James Anglim, Washington, D. C.

who had made themselves homes near the Fort; it was separated from the settlements Eastward by an almost trackless forest, eighty miles in extent, and was easily flanked, both on the North and the South, so that it presented no obstacle to the predatory bands of savages that attacked the frontiersmen in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The settlers were compelled, therefore, to provide means for their own defense. They built stoccade "forts," enclosing their houses, and thus each man's home became a castle, which was often the scene of heroic defense, and not unfrequently of heartrending disaster, when savage cunning overcame Spartan courage. Those who were unable to erect these "forts" relied for safety upon the means afforded by their more fortunate neighbors, and in case of alarm they repaired with their families to the nearest stockade.

On the assembling of the Legislature the emergencies of the situation were clearly set forth, and £40,000 was at once voted as a fund for defense. £11,000 of this was to be applied to the building of a fort and blockhouse on the Western borders, and sustaining a garrison therein; and £25,000 was appropriated in aid of any expedition for the general service." In 1756 Fort Frederick was commenced, and before the close of the year it was garrisoned with two hundred men. This fort was built upon an elevated plateau, about one fourth of a mile from the Potomac. It was constructed of the stone so plentiful in that neighborhood, and its walls were some fifteen feet in height, with bastioned corners. As a place of

defense against small arms it was all that could be desired, but was not calculated to resist an artillery attack. The shape of the fort was quadrangular, each of its exterior lines being three hundred and sixty feet in length, and its walls strengthened with earth embankments. The work was done in the most substantial manner, as it was designed for permanent use, and the expense of construction was something more than £6,000. Barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men were erected inside, as well as a substantial magazine. The walls of this fort are still standing, firm and strong, covered with wild vines, and shaded by the foliage of large trees which grow in the enclosure. It is thirteen miles east of Hancock, and may be seen from the railroad cars in passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Washington remained at Fort Cumberland a few days on his return after the battle, in order to recruit his strength, and then took his departure for Mount Vernon, at which place he arrived on the 26th of July, still suffering from the effects of his illness. He was greatly depressed in spirits, in consequence of the result of the campaign, in which he had suffered a very considerable pecuniary loss, in the matter of his horses and general outfit.

Colonel Innes, being left at Fort Cumberland with only a very small force of provincial troops, did all that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers under his care. Many of them died and were buried on the hillside near the Fort. Others recovered and were assigned to duty. Great

McMahon, John V. L.
1831 An Historical View of the Government of Maryland . . .
Lucas, Cushing and Neal, Baltimore.

of the Ohio Company, as an advantageous position for the establishment of a trading post; and a trading station was accordingly established there by that company, as early as 1752–53, which soon became one of its most important establishments. The place itself, appears to have been regarded by that company, as within the limits of his grant; as a town was actually laid out, under the direction of that company, upon the site of the present town of Cumberland. (31) A stoccado fort was soon erected for the protection of the post; and in the expeditions of 1754 and 1755, it became the usual place of rendezvous for the troops destined for the Ohio, and was garrisoned by forces from Virginia. But from the settlers of Maryland, this post was separated by a deep and almost trackless wilderness of eighty miles in extent, which, in times of savage hostility, cut off all communication and hopes of assistance. (32) A journey to it, at that day, would have been considered almost as perilous as a modern journey to the Rocky Mountains; and its very situation, was a subject for conjecture to the people of Maryland generally. Thus situated, this fortification afforded no protection to the frontier settlements of the colony. There were many passes by which the enemy might approach them, without coming within the range of that fort; and it was too remote to afford hopes of succour, in cases of sudden attack. Against such attacks they had no protection, except that afforded by a few small stockade forts, erected by the borderers themselves as places of retreat for their families; for at the commencement of this war, there was not a regularly garrisoned fortification in the whole province.

The emergencies of such a situation required all the energies of the colony. A general council of the colonial governors had

(31) This information is derived from Charles Fenton Mercer, Esq. who has or had in his possession, the papers of the Ohio Company, and amongst them, a draught of the plan of this town.

(32) Even as late as 1756, this fort was so far in advance of the frontier settlements both of Virginia and Maryland, that Washington, who had then the command of the Virginia forces, constantly urged upon the governor of Virginia, the propriety and necessity of abandoning it on that very account. "The governor, (says the historian) thought it improper to abandon it, since it was '*a king's fort*,' and Lord Londoun, on being consulted, gave the same opinion." 2d Marshall's Life of Washington, 30.

been held at New York, in the fall of 1755, to determine upon the operations of the coming campaign. In this council, at which Sharpe, governor of Maryland, was present, a most extensive plan of operations was adopted: (33) and the governors returned to their respective colonies, to urge upon the Assemblies the measures necessary for its accomplishment. The Assembly of Maryland responded promptly to the call. Waiving, altogether, the tax on ordinary licenses, and the duty on convicts, to which its lower house had hitherto so pertinaciously adhered, as a part of the sinking fund, it now voted a supply of £40,000; of which, £11,000 were to be applied to the building of a fort and block house on the western frontiers, and keeping up a garrison therein; and £25,000 was appropriated in aid of any expedition for the general service. (34) Every exertion was now made to put the frontiers in a state of defence. The erection of an extensive and powerful fortification, called *Fort Frederick*, was instantly commenced, and so far completed before the close of that year, as to receive a garrison of two hundred men; and a company of rangers was raised, to co-operate with the garrison. (35)

Efforts of the Assembly to put them in a state of defence.

(33) 1st Marshall's Life of Washington, 473.

(34) Act of February, 1756, chapter 5th.

(35) Fort Frederick is, I believe, the only monument of the ante-revolutionary times, now to be seen in the western parts of this State. Every vestige of the fortification at Cumberland has disappeared. Fort Frederick stands on an elevated and rather commanding position in the plains along the Potomac, distant about one fourth of a mile from that river, and about ten or eleven miles above the mouth of Conococheague creek. It was constructed of the most durable materials, and in the most approved manner, at an expense of upwards of £6000. When the writer saw it, in the summer of 1828, the greater part of it was still standing, and in a high state of preservation in the midst of cultivated fields. According to the description given of it at the period of its construction, its exterior lines were each 120 yards in length, (the fort being quadrangular;) its curtains and bastions were faced with a thick stone wall; and it contained barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men. Reply of Governor and Council to the commissioners of trade, of 23d August, 1756, in Coun. Pro. Liber, TR, and W S, 117 to 120.

We shall be pardoned for annexing to this note, the following message of the House of Delegates, as illustrating, by the language of cotemporaries, the condition of the frontiers at that period, and the object of this fortification.

During the years 1756 and 1757, the border settlements remained in a state of jeopardy, requiring the constant vigilance of the colony; and their security was frequently disturbed by some act of savage barbarity, from the very imagination of which, we recoil. With the campaign of 1758, this period of anxiety and peril passed away. The capture of fort Du Quesne, during that year, by the expedition under General Forbes, annihilated the French power in that quarter, and awed into submission the surrounding savages. Internal tranquillity was again restored to Maryland; and with it re-

New disputes about a system of revenue, between the two houses of Assembly.

"Address of the House of Delegates, December 15th, 1757.

"Fort Cumberland, we are informed, was first begun by some gentlemen of the Ohio Company, as a storehouse of their goods designed for the Ohio Indian trade, and never was garrisoned by troops stationed there by the direction of any law of this province, but commonly by Virginia forces. That fort, we have too much reason to believe, from an extract of a letter from your excellency to the Secretary of State, laid before the lower house in September session, seventeen hundred and fifty-six, in which are the following words: "There are no works in this province that deserve the name of fortifications; just behind, and among our westernmost settlements, are some small stoccado or pallisadoed forts, built by the inhabitants for the protection of their wives and children; and besides these, there is one larger, though in my opinion not much more capable of defence, on Potowmack, about 56 miles beyond our settlements. It has been distinguished by the appellation of fort Cumberland, and is at present garrisoned by three hundred men from Virginia. It is made with stoccadoes only, and commanded almost on every side by circumjacent hills; a considerable quantity of military stores, that was left by General Braddock, still remain there, and ten of the carriage guns that his majesty was pleased to order to Virginia, two years ago, are mounted therein;" is not tenable against even a trifling force, should they come with any cannon; and therefore humbly submit it, whether it might not be a prudent measure to remove his majesty's artillery and stores, (though indeed the provisions, we are told, are chiefly spoiled) from thence to a place of greater security.

"Though fort Cumberland may be constructed, for any thing we know, near a place proper for the stationing a garrison at, for his majesty's service in general, yet being, as we have been informed, between eighty and ninety miles from the settlements of the westernmost inhabitants of this province, and in the truth of that information, are confirmed by your excellency's message of the 11th of this instant, wherein you say, 'the distance from fort Frederick to fort Cumberland, by the wagon road, is 75 miles,' and consequently the carriage of provisions thither very expensive; we humbly conceive it cannot be reasonably desired, that the people of this province should be burthened with the great expense of garrisoning that fort, which, if it contributes immediately to the security of any of his majesty's frontier subjects, it must be those of Virginia or Pennsylvania, who do not at present contribute any thing towards the support of it, that we know of.

"We understand, the most common track of the Indians, in making their incursions into Virginia (which have been lately very frequent) is through the wild desert country lying between fort Cumberland and fort Frederick, and yet we cannot learn that the forces at fort Cumberland (though the most of these that are in our pay the summer past, have been stationed there, contrary, we humbly conceive, to the law that raised them) have very rarely, if ever, molested those savages in those their incursions; from whence we would willingly presume their passage is below the Ranges, which troops stationed at fort Cumberland, can with safety to that fort, extend themselves to; and consequently, that any security arising from those troops, even to the Virginians who are most in the way of being protected by them, must be very remote, and to us much more so.

"When, from the incursions and horrid depredations of the savage enemy in the neighboring colonies, an opinion prevailed, that a fort was necessary for the defence and security of the western frontier of this province, it was thought most likely to be conducive to those ends, to have it placed some where near the place fort Frederick is now constructed; because from thence, the troops that might be judged proper to be kept on foot for the security of the frontier inhabitants, might have it in their power to range constantly in such manner as to protect them against small parties; and in case any considerable body of the enemy should appear, or the fort should be attacked, the troops might, at a very short warning, be assisted by the inhabitants.

"Near the sum of £6000 has been expended, in purchasing the ground belonging to and constructing fort Frederick, and though we have not any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it, (if ever it should be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose, must be considerable; and we are apprehensive that fort is so large, that in case of attack, it cannot be defended without a number of men, larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification."

turned the dissensions between the two houses of Assembly. The perils of its past situation, had rendered the colony deeply sensible of the formidable power of the French, and of the importance of removing so dangerous a neighbor. The efforts of the English government, for the extinction of the French power in Canada, were therefore cordially approved; and the colony professed the utmost willingness to accord its quota of assistance. But new difficulties now arose, as to the mode of raising supplies, which endured until the close of the war; and the result was, that no further assistance was derived from Maryland in its

Williams, Thomas J. C.
1906 A History of Washington County Maryland, from the Earliest Settlements to the Present-Time. Reprinted 1968 by Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore. Vol. 1.

be in the darkness and in deathlike silence. The whispered word "Indians" was sufficient to silence the youngest child with the silence of terror. Indeed these Block Houses or forts were frequent places of refuge during the years following Braddock's defeat which may well be called the reign of terror. They were simple affairs and only a large space or house surrounded by a stockade which was too high for the Indians to scale and too substantial to be penetrated by a rifle bullet. They were provided with apertures through which the refugees could shoot those who ventured within range of their deadly rifles. When danger threatened all the families in a neighborhood would gather into the nearest fort—frequently remaining in it all the summer, the men going out in parties to cultivate the fields and only returning to their homes late in the autumn when the Indians had left for winter quarters. Under such conditions the summer was a dreary season indeed and the advent of winter was looked forward to as a blessed release.

It was to turn this tide of murder and outrage that Fort Frederick, whose massive walls are still standing on a bluff overlooking the Potomac in the western part of Washington County, was constructed. When Washington returned from the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne, he immediately set about building a Fort at Winchester, purchasing the land and superintending the work in person and bringing up one of his slaves from Mount Vernon to do the blacksmith work. About the same time the Maryland Assembly appropriated £6,000 to build Fort Frederick, Fort Cumberland being too remote to be of any protection whatever to the settlements. This work was done with remarkable celerity under the direction of Governor Sharp and at the close of 1755 a few months after it was begun it contained a garrison of two hundred men. This old Fort which is now remaining in a fair state of preservation and is almost the only military monument of the ante-revolutionary times left to us in this State, is situated on a bluff or spur of North Mountain, a hundred feet above the Potomac river and about a quarter of a mile from it, overlooking the river and the "Big Pool," a beautiful sheet of water. Early in the century a writer gives us this description of it: "It is still standing on the Maryland side of the Cohongoruton. Its walls are entirely of stone, four and a half feet thick at the base, and three at the top. They are at least twenty feet high, and have undergone but little dilapidation. Its location is not more than about twelve miles from Martinsburg, Va., and about the same distance from Williamsport, in Maryland. It encloses an area of about one and a half acres exclusive of the bastions or redoubts." Mr. John V. L. McMahon described it as in a like state of good preservation when he examined it in 1828. It was constructed of most durable materials in the most approved manner. Its exterior lines were each one hundred and twenty feet in length, its shape being quadrangular, its curtains and bastions were faced with a thick stone wall; and it contained barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men. Governor Sharpe purchased a hundred and fifty acres of land upon which to build the Fort. In the Legislature of 1892 a joint resolution was adopted looking towards the recovery of the fort by the State for the purpose of a permanent camping ground for the State militia, it being accessible by the Western Maryland railroad, which passes near the fort. Nothing was done under this resolution and in 1904 the Legislature appointed a commission to make a report on the subject. A portion of the walls of the Fort have been taken down to give place to a barn. One of the hinges of the huge door which was preserved until recently, weighed forty-two pounds. During the war of the Revolution, British prisoners were kept in the Fort and during the late war in 1861 the place was occupied for a short time by a Maryland Federal regiment under General Kenly, who knocked a hole in the wall through which to point a cannon. The fort was sold by the Legislature in 1790. The following is an extract from an address of the House of Delegates on the 15th of December 1757: "Though Fort Cumberland may be constructed, for anything we know, near a place proper for the stationing of a garrison at, for his Majesty's service in general, yet being as we have been informed, between eighty and ninety miles from the settlements of the westernmost inhabitants of this Province, and in the truth of this information are confirmed by your excellency's message of the 11th of this instant, wherein you say the distance from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, by the wagon road, is 75 miles, and consequently the carriage of provisions thither very expensive, we humbly conceive it cannot be reasonably desired, that the people of this Province should be burthened with the great expense of garrisoning that

Fort, which, if it contributes immediately to the security of any of his Majesty's frontier subjects, it must be those of Virginia or Pennsylvania, who do not at present contribute anything towards the support of it that we know of. We understand, the most common track of the Indians in making their incursions into Virginia (which have been lately very frequent) is through the wild desert county lying between Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick and yet we cannot learn that the forces at Fort Cumberland (though the most of these that are in our pay the summer past, have been stationed there, contrary, we humbly conceive, to the law that raised them) have very rarely, if ever molested these savages in those their incursions; from whence we would willingly presume their passage is below the Ranges which troops stationed at Fort Cumberland, can with safety to that fort extend themselves to; and consequently, that any security arising from those troops, even to Virginians who are most in the way of being protected by them, must be very remote, and to us much more so.

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"Near the sum of £6,000 has been expended in purchasing ground belonging to, and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we may not have any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable, and we are apprehensive that fort is so large that in case of attack it cannot be defended without a number of men, larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification."

The contention between the Legislature and the Governor about this Fort, and the criticisms of the former upon the Governor for the expense he incurred in erecting it, so absorbed the government at Annapolis that for a considerable time the settlers were left to the tender mercies of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Brave Col. Cressap threatened that if more speedy measures were not taken for the protection of their settlers he would march his company of riflemen to Annapolis. Fort Cumberland was finally abandoned and the garrison, under Col. Dagworthy, removed to Ft. Frederick. In 1757 a regiment under the command of Col. Joseph Chapline, founder of Sharpsburg, occupied this fort. In 1756 a party of about fifty Indians under the command of a French captain crossed the mountains from the west with written instructions to proceed to Fort Frederick and there meet another party of fifty and with them to capture the Fort and blow up the magazine. After reaching the settlements on the Virginia side of the river, the path of this party was marked by the burning homes and the mutilated bodies of the defenseless settlers. But a party of frontiersmen under the command of a captain, Jeremiah Smith, met and defeated this party on the Capon river and killed the French captain. Upon his person was found the commission to attack the Fort. The party remaining after the defeat seemed to have divided. One party of them, fourteen in number, captured a Mr. Neff, who escaped and took refuge in a small fort. From thence a party of settlers pursued the Indians and were ambushed and defeated by them. The other party of fifty Indians who were to have met the French Captain at Fort Frederick were encountered on the Capon river by a party of settlers under Captain Joshua Lewis who defeated them. The intention of attacking the Fort was then abandoned. One of the gangs attacked a fort on the Opequon creek, near the southwestern border of this county and massacred or carried into captivity all who were in it. On their way back to the West they captured two children whose remarkable history was given by the late C. J. Faulkner in an address at the University of West Virginia in 1875 as follows:

"It was about daylight, on the 17th of September, 1756, that a roving band of Indians surprised that little fort and murdered and scalped all they found in it. On their return from this bloody work they passed the house of Wm. Stockton, east of the North Mountain, who, about one hour before their arrival, unconscious of danger,

Williams, T. J. C., 1910, History of Frederick County Maryland, L. R. Titsworth & Co., Hagerstown.

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"It was about daylight, on the 17th of September, 1756, that a roving band of Indians surprised that little fort and murdered and scalped all they found in it. On their return from this bloody work they passed the house of Wm. Stockton, east of the North Mountain, who, about one hour before their arrival, unconscious of danger, had gone with his wife about two miles distant to perform the last duties to a dying neighbor, leaving their children at home. The Indians seized two of these children, George, a boy of fourteen years, and Isabella, a girl then ten years of age, and carried them off as captives to the north. George, who was a youth of remarkable energy and spirit, after a captivity of three years, made his escape and returned to his home in Berkeley County, with his feelings deeply embittered against the Indians and their allies, the French. Isabella Stockton, after being with them something upwards of a month, was sold by them to a wealthy Canadian trader, who took her to his home near Montreal, and being touched by the artless manners and prepossessing qualities of the child, bestowed, with his wife, every care on her education and training which the condition of the country then permitted. At sixteen years of age she had developed into a girl of extraordinary beauty and attractions. At this time there arrived from France a nephew of the trader of the name of Jean Baptiste Plata, 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 of his purpose, and the young man opened the subject to Isabella. She told him that she could not disguise from him her deep attachment to him, but she felt compelled to disclose to him what she had never before

Stockbridge, Henry
1895 Old Fort Frederick. The American Historical Register, o.s., v. 2, pp. 748-54, 862-6. Philadelphia.

OLD FORT FREDERICK.

BY HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

The year 1755 closed gloomily for the colonists of Maryland. For some time there had been an intermittent warfare going on along the western frontier with the Indians, in which the redmen had been incited, arouse and aided by the French to a succession of acts of hostility against the colonists. The hope that had been kindled by the arrival of General Braddock and his troops early in that year had received a crushing blow when in the first days of July his force was practically annihilated, and the General himself killed on the banks of the Monongahela. The enemy, encouraged and emboldened by that victory, promptly followed it up, and waged a cruel, relentless warfare against all the frontier settlements. A period of terror and desolation ensued. The borders of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia became one extended field of petty battles, murder and devastation. The outposts were driven in, and some of the smaller posts captured and their garrisons massacred; and Frederick, Winchester and Carlisle became the frontiers of the colonies. Fort Cumberland was still held by the troops under Captain Dagworthy, but this isolated fortress could afford no protection against the roving bands of savages who passed around it to seek their prey in the settlements beyond. The panic spread by the flying British troops spread even to the bay shore. Many of the inhabitants from the interior fled to Baltimore, and there preparations were made by the citizens to embark their women and children on board the vessels in the harbor preparatory to a flight to Virginia, while some of the Virginians even believed that there was no safety short of England itself.[1] The frontier defenses were of the most meagre description. They consisted of Fort Cumberland, which was only a stockade and block house erected at the junction of the Potomac river and Wills creek by the Ohio Company in 1752–3, as a place for traffic with the Indians;[2] the block house of Colonel Cresap and Fort Granville, situated on the Juniata river some twenty miles from where that

[1] McSherry's History of Md., 133–4. [2] McMahon's History, 304.

FORT FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

stream empties into the Susquehanna. Widely separated as were these points, they afforded no protection to the colonists against an enemy such as the Indians, who, impeded by no wagon trains, and independent of such considerations as roads, could easily elude all discovery, and ply the tomahawk and torch throughout the border. As early as August 11, Governor Sharpe, writing to Calvert, says, "our distressed inhabitants felt that it was better for them to fly naked and leave their habitations than remain a prey to an enraged and cruel enemy, who may now have free and uninterrupted access to these two defenseless colonies.[3] But of all men, Horatio Sharpe was the one who, by his energy and activity, met and met promptly the emergency. In the middle of July he started for the West, gathering together such military forces as he was able. The massacre of a party of fifteen who were hastening to find a refuge at Fort Cumberland, thoroughly aroused him to the need of action, and without waiting for the convening of the Assembly, began at once the erection of a chain of small forts, one on Tonallaway creek and three under the North mountain, in each of which he designed to place a small garrison, which garrisons were to patrol from one to the other

[3] 6 Md. Archives, 262.

and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarms to receive the neighboring families into their protection.[4] But this plan was not free from difficulties. Fort Cumberland itself lay sixty miles west of what was then regarded as the frontier,[5] and it was no easy matter to provision the garrison and maintain communication across such long stretches of sparsely settled country. The means at the Governor's disposal did not admit of the erection of anything but wooden structures, which were liable to be burned by the raiding parties of Indians under the command of French officers, and a little later in the spring of 1756, Fort Granville in Pennsylvania was so destroyed.[6]

No sooner did the Assembly convene, than Governor Sharpe directed its attention to the condition in the western part of the colony, and urged that provision be made for the protection of the inhabitants. Accordingly, on March 22, 1756, a bill was passed which provided for raising the sum of forty thousand pounds, of which "eleven thousand were to be applied to the erection of a fort and several block houses on the western frontier, and for the levying, arming, paying and maintaining of a body of troops to garrison these posts." As soon as this provision was made Governor Sharpe set actively to work. He purchased from Peter Cloine and Jacob Cloine, two Frederick county farmers, parts of the tracts of land called "Skythorn" and "John's Lot," which together comprised according to the deed about 140 acres. This deed bears date August 19, 1756, but so eager was Sharpe to have some substantial fortification on the frontier that the work had been begun long before, and in his letter to Lord Baltimore under date of August 21, 1756, two days later than the date of the deed, Governor Sharpe gives this description of the new fortification, Fort Frederick.

The fort is not finished, but the garrison is well covered and will with a little assistance complete it at their leisure. Our barracks are made for the reception and accommodation of two hundred men, but on occasion there will be room for twice that number. It is situated on North mountain near Potowmack river, about fourteen miles beyond Conegocheigh and four on this side Licking creek. I have made a purchase in the Governor's name for the use of the country of 150 acres of land that is contiguous to it, which will be of great service to the garrison and, as well as the fort, be found of great use in case of future expeditions to the westward, for it is so situated that Potowmack will be always navigable; thence almost to Fort Cumberland and the

[4] 6 Md. Ar., 262. [5] McSherry's History, 138. [6] 6 Md. Ar., 464.

flats or shallows of that river lying between Fort Frederick and Conegocheigh. It is probable this fortification will cost the Province £2000, but I am told that one is raising at Winchester in Virginia that will not be built for less than four times that sum, and when finished will not be half so good.[7]

This means of defense for the colonists, which had been named in honor of the sixth Lord Baltimore and then proprietor, consisted of stone walls laid in a mixture of lime and cement, which retains its strength in a remarkable manner even to this date. The walls inclosed a space 120 yards square, with typical English curtains or bastions on each corner, while they rose to a height of about twenty feet. Fort Cumberland, built for trading purposes, was commanded by the hills that rose upon three sides of it, while Fort Frederick, located on the very crest of the ridge, occupied a most commanding position. The scale upon which it had been laid out was extensive, and though the garrison which had been stationed there in August, 1756, under Captain Dagworthy, were employed in pushing it forward, recourse had to be again had to the Assembly for a further appropriation for its completion.[8] An act was promptly passed early in October, 1756, and the work proceeded.[9] At the same time the Assembly increased the garrison from two hundred to three hundred men.[10]

How far Fort Frederick realized the purposes of its building it is difficut to say. As early as September, in writing to his brother, Governor Sharpe expressed his doubts as to whether it would be of much avail, but a month later he reported to Lord Loudon that for some time no Indians had been down this side of the fort. It would thus seem to have been something of a moral agent, for while after the destruction of Fort Granville, the settlers of Pennsylvania suffered severely at the hands of the Indians, Fort Frederick was given a wide berth, and thus it did afford material protection to the neighboring inhabitants.

The Assembly looked at it from a different point of view—that of pounds, shillings and pence. In an address to the House of Delegates, on December 15, 1757, we find the following:

Near the sum of £6000 has been expended in purchasing the ground belonging to and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we have not any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done), yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable,

[7] 6 Md. Ar., 466. [8] 6 Ar., 489. [9] 6 Ar., 494. [10] 6 Ar., 498.

and we are apprehensive that fort is so large that, in case of attack, it cannot be defended without a number of men larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification.*

It must not be assumed from this that the Maryland Assembly was in any sense disloyal or disposed to leave unprotected their fellow colonists in the West. But the burdens of war, both in money and men, had fallen heavy upon the colony, and the oft-repeated demands had strained their ability severely. A further complication had arisen during the year 1757. As previously noted, Fort Cumberland was built originally by private enterprise, designed for a trading post, and at the outbreak of hostilities it had been taken advantage of as a point for rendezvous, and during all of the years '55 and '56 had been garrisoned by Virginia troops. Fort Cumberland had been a resting-place for Braddock's army in their march towards Fort Duquesne in '55, and it was at Fort Cumberland that Braddock left his handsomely equipped traveling carriage and other impedimenta before plunging into mountain fastnesses on that ill-fated expedition. In the early spring of 1757 Fort Cumberland was surrendered by the Virginia troops and turned over to Maryland forces, and on March 30 of that year, Captain Dagworthy, with 150 men, marched from Fort Frederick to take charge of Fort Cumberland, leaving Captain Alexander Beall, with a force of 250 men, at Fort Frederick. The Maryland colonists along the bay shore looked askance at the extension of military operations, for which they feared they would be called upon to foot the bills. Governor Sharpe, who had been prominent among the governors of the American colonies for his vigorous efforts in organizing for the defeat of the French, had been called in council by all of the royal commanders, and was supposed to be especially in the confidence of Lord Loudon, then in command. He himself made numerous trips to the westward, and had been concerting with others the plans for an active offensive campaign which should effectually efface the disaster of July, 1755. Governor Sharpe used all his powers to obtain from the Assembly liberal appropriations for the furtherance of British interests and the undertaking of an aggressive campaign against the

* McMahon's History of Maryland, 307.

French. The colonists cared more for keeping down the burdens of taxation and maintaining their own homes in peace and quiet than they did for any forward, aggressive movement, even though such undertaking should redound to the credit of the mother country. Governor Sharpe's frequent appeals for aid met but slight response, or such response as to the method of levying the taxes that he could not, in his position, accept them. The Assembly did, however, signify a readiness to make an appropriation for the pay of a militia, coupling it, however, with the proviso that such force should not be called to operate beyond Fort Frederick; in the minds of the Assembly that constituted the frontier of Maryland. They were ready to make provision for the maintenance of a post there, but not for the keeping of a garrison at Fort Cumberland, or of providing a militia which should be subject to be marched across the Alleghanies for offensive operations. The deadlock thus produced resulted in the failure to make appropriations, either for the pay of men or the providing of necessary stores, and the garrisons, under Captain Beall, of Fort Frederick, and Colonel Dagworthy, at Fort Cumberland, were reduced to sore straights, and their pay allowed to fall much in arrear, and desertions became frequent and the force materially reduced.

Such was the condition at the opening of the year 1758. Lord Loudon had then returned to England, leaving General Forbes in command. Aggressive, positive action, with a view to terminating the war, was determined upon, and Fort Frederick was designated as the point of rendezvous for the friendly Indians, of whom there were a considerable number, and the regulars, together with the Pennsylvania and Maryland forces.[11]

The design had been to march in the early spring, but the controversies between the Governor and the Assembly necessarily retarded the plans. In April the House framed a bill for the supplies required to raise 1000 men, and among other property, imposed a tax upon the proprietary's quit rents and estates, on the salaries and emoluments of public officers, and a double tax upon the lands of those who refused to take the test oath and the oath of supremacy.[12] Much delay followed,

[11] 9 Md. Ar., 180. [12] McSherry, 144.

the Upper House refusing to accede to the raising of money in such a manner, and the effort to raise this contribution to the aggressive force failed, and Colonel Dagworthy and his troops were ordered to join the expedition as Maryland's quota. Their place in garrison work was supplied by the militia of Frederick county, upwards of 200 of whom volunteered to serve under Governor Sharpe, and marched with him from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland on September 8.[13]

The expedition meanwhile had assembled and pushed forward in July. With the details of this expedition it is foreign to the present subject to deal. It is sufficient to say that late in November the forces of the colonies once more reached the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, which the French, hopeless of retaining, fired and abandoned on the night of November 21–22, 1758.

By the fall of Fort Duquesne quiet was practically restored throughout the colony of Maryland. The garrisons were rapidly dispersed, and Fort Frederick remained in the hands of Governor Sharpe with no immediate prospect for use, although it was not entirely abandoned as a military post until after the close of that year. With the restoration of peace and quiet the thrifty governor proceeded to lease the lot and fort to one Henry Heinzman, surgeon. This lease bears date December 25, 1762, and was never recorded. After the recital of the purposes and object for which the land was bought by the Governor, the lease continues as follows:

"And whereas there is not any garrison or soldiers at the said Fort Frederick, and several persons who live at or near the said fort do, and if not prevented, will continue to make great waste and destruction of the said fort and improvements by burning the plank and other materials"—

the property is accordingly leased for the sum of £30 current, yearly, reserving to the Governor the right to enter upon the property and annul the lease at any time when he might need the same for military operations. Thus did Fort Frederick pass to peaceful uses.

(*To be continued.*)

[13] 9 Md. Ar., 293.

COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, U. S. NAVY.

BY JANEY HOPE MARR.

COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, U. S. N.

There is in the possession of the writer a bit of embodied history. It is a snuff-box, not like costly trifles which princes gave and took, but like a Jack Tar that has borne the brunt of wind and waves in many quarters of the globe. Made of wood, or woods to speak more precisely, its sombre coat of varnish is rough and worn; it is round in shape, about three inches in diameter and one and a half deep. As, however, it can tell its own tale, at least in part, let me transcribe the two inscriptions that it shows:

"Relics of the olden time. A gift from J. F. Watson to Comdr. Jas. Barron, 1825. The box is of walnut, a tree of Penn's day and the last left alive in the city of Philadelphia. It stood till 1813 before the Hall of Independence. The oak on the lid is of the timber of the *Alliance* frigate the last relic of the first Am'n navy. The mahogany is of Columbus' House the first in Am'ca, 1496."

Had this venerable walnut but possessed a tongue many a word of sage and kindly counsel had it repeated after him who "never once betrayed the simple Indian's trust;" it had whispered down the years echoes from that ever to be remembered summer's day of 1776.

"The old *Alliance* was the only frigate 'of our first navy which was so successful as to escape capture, or destruction during the war of the Revolution. . . . Twice she bore the fortunes of La Fayette across the ocean: de Noailles was also along at one time. . . . She took 'de Laurens and his suite

OLD FORT FREDERICK.

BY HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

(*Concluded from page 754.*)

But war in America was not at an end. The struggle with the mother country for freedom followed soon after the close of the French war. That memorable conflict was waged, for the most part, in territory not very distant from the coast, and, while Maryland troops bore gallantly a part upon many a bloody field, the actual conflict raged in other portions of the colonies. It became important to the continental authorities to provide a safe and proper place for the retention and safeguard of prisoners of war, and in December, 1777, the following letter was addressed to Colonel Rawlings on that point:

WAR OFFICE, York, December 16, 1777.

SIR: As you are about returning home by way of Fort Frederick in Maryland, the Board of War request you will take a view of the situation of that place and represent the state you find it in immediately. As it is proposed to send a number of prisoners of war thither, you will examine it with a view to this design. You will see how many men it is capable of holding, what repairs are wanting; how soon those repairs can be made, whether workmen can be procured in its vicinity to do the work, and whether materials are within reasonable distance. You will also report how many men you think it will be necessary to employ as guards for the number of prisoners the place is capable of receiving, and every other matter which shall occur to you as necessary for the information of the Board.

I have the honor to be,

Your very obed. Servt.,

JOS. NOURSE, D. L.

You will send an express with your report if an opportunity cannot be procured.

COL. H. RAWLINGS.

In obedience to these instructions Colonal Rawlings acted promptly, for twelve days later Mr. Nourse again addressed him as follows:

"WAR OFFICE, Ye. 28' Decemb'r.

"SIR:

"I had the honor to lay your letter before the Board of War who have directed me to express the pleasure they feel on your ready offer of assistance to put the fort in order for the reception of the British prisoners. You will observe by the enclosed order of the house of Delegates of your State that they have undertaken to put the barracks in . . . . order at their own expense; the board therefore have directed a copy of your letter to be transmitted to his Excellency Governor Johnson, in order that if he should think proper your offer of service may be accepted."

Accordingly, Fort Frederick once more resumed a martial appearance as the guards paced their rounds or performed their duty in again watching the Indians, who had fallen under suspicion of taking active part against the colonists. From time to time prisoners were sent to the fort upon the North mountain, there to be so confined, while to Colonel Rawlings was given the complete charge of the post. That all was not smooth even in this work there is abundant evidence to show. Fort Frederick was situated at a considerable distance from the field of active operations, and the conveying of prisoners thither, or reconveyance for purposes of exchange, was at times a serious problem. This is well illustrated in the letter to Colonel Rawlings from the War Office of November 6, 1779:

WAR OFFICE, November 6, 1779.

SIR:

We have been favored with yours of the 29th ulto. relative to the militia guards at Fort Frederick. As it has not been in our power (for want of a guard) to convey the prisoners to Fort Frederick, it is not amiss that you discharge the militia, especially as they were so mischievous, tho' this happened probably in part from their having nothing to do. We could now indeed send off the prisoners, a guard being offered by this State, but we shall not send them until we hear from you again. At the same time we assure you it is absolutely necessary that a body of the prisoners should be sent from hence as speedily as possible, and we beg you to apply to your State for another guard immediately. We doubt the practicability of raising a standing guard in a short time; nor are we authorized to allow the bounty you mention of two hundred dollars. If the Assembly shall agree to raise such a guard and furnish the means (the Continent giving the usual pay and clothing) we shall be very happy; in the meantime we must request a new guard from the militia. You will be pleased to inform us when they will be ready, that we may apply in season here for a guard to escort the prisoners, and we trust that we shall not again be disappointed.

Virginia raised the guards for the Convention troops, the Continent allowing only clothing and pay. Some of this guard are inlisted for a year, and others during the residence of the Convention troops in that State. Perhaps an exemption from draughts for the Continental army might induce your people to engage for a year.

We are, sirs, with great regard and esteem,

Your most obedt. Servants,

By order of the Board,

JIM PICKERING.

COLO. RAWLINGS.

With reference to the treatment of prisoners confined there it is difficult to speak with particularity. Some were certainly let out or permitted to hire in the employ of persons living in the vicinity. The effect of this, however, was to encourage escapes. I again quote from the correspondence of Colonel Rawlings:

WAR OFFICE, Decem'r 28, 1779.

SIR: We hope by the time this reaches you that all the prisoners fit for marching from this post (accidents excepted) will arrive at Fort Frederick. Many have been detained by reason of their nakedness and many on account of their being out at work. We would wish you to let as many out as you think will behave with propriety in order to save public provisions for you will observe as a rule that no prisoner employed by a private person is allowed to draw rations. But if you perceive any desertions or any capital inconvenience from their being out of the garrison, you will call them in that no loss that prudence will prevent may arise to the public by lessening the means of redeeming our own subjects. You observe that we give you the direction of all things relating to prisoners at said post and in its vicinity. We shall take the measures in regard to any necessary exertion of your authority when we can with propriety. (The Secretary is directed to send an extract of your letter so far as relates to the Boatmen to the Quarter Master General, whose duty it is to take order in that business.)

We lament the amazing demands for produce and as our finances are not equal to the prices we are confident they must fall and in the meanwhile nothing will contribute more to their reduction than a saving of the consumption of provisions which we make no doubt of your doing so far as possible.

We are, sir, &c., &c., &c.,
By order of the Board,

COL. MOSES RAWLINGS, Fort Frederick. RICHARD PETERS.

WAR OFFICE, Octo, 17, 1780.

SIR:

The Board request you to call in all the prisoners in the neighborhood of your post, or its dependencies, and as the practice of letting them out to farmers, and suffering them to go at large is attended with great mischiefs, you will in future keep them in close confinement. Should your present guard be insufficient for this purpose, you will apply to his excellency, the Governor of Maryland for assistance in this particular as well as for provisions if necessary.

I am sir, Yr. mo. Obed. Serv.
By order
——— ——— ———
Secretary.

Exchanges were frequent, and those in charge of Fort Frederick, which had, with Lancaster, come to be the important points for confinement, found their occupation no light one in looking after their charges. It was undoubtedly true, as was said by Abraham Skinner, the commissary-general of the prisoners, in a letter written to Colonel Rawlings in May, 1781, that the officers in charge had "a great deal of trouble with those fellows;" but it is doubtful if the expression which the Commissary-General coupled with it when he wrote, "but I hope Congress may do us justice in the end, and that our services may contribute to the happiness of our poor lads in the hands of the enemy," was ever realized. The lot, however, of the prisoners

confined at Fort Frederick was not a hard one; notwithstanding the previous orders, they continued to be scattered somewhat, and even without that had opportunities for earning money. This appears in a statement subsequently submitted by Colonel Rawlings to the Government, when seeking to adjust his accounts, by items, such as the following:

To cash paid two of British prisoners for cleaning and repairing well outside fort, £12 7s. 6p.

To cash paid two British prisoners for daubing and underpinning barracks, £12 7s. 6p.

But while the prisoners were thus paid, they were at times a source of expense, as when George Ranolds was paid 11s. 5d. for the taking up of two British prisoners who had escaped. But garrison life, whether in a fort or simply in guarding prisoners, presents but little variation, and so I pass rapidly on. Yorktown fell; and with the fall of Yorktown a large number of prisoners came to the hands of the American troops. The extent and character of these may be judged from the following letters:

CAMP NEAR YORK TOWN, 26 October, 1771.

SIR:

Agreeable to the directions I have received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the troops taken prisoners of war on the 19th instant, the following regiments and corps are directed to Fort Frederick to be under your direction, viz:

Light Infantry: Seventeenth regiment, Thirty-third regiment, Seventy-first regiment, Eightieth regiment, Prince Hereditary regiment de Bose Yagers, British Legion and North Carolina Volunteers.

A return of which regiments and corps—pointing out the rank of the officers, I have to request you to make and transmit to me by post or first opportunity as soon after their arrival as possible (as I have to make acquainted the respective numbers to the Commander in Chief) and the more to enable you to forward this soon, the Rank number of the Officers and men of each regiment without their names will for this purpose answer, until you have a more leisure opportunity for furnishing us otherwise. The Field officer remaining with the troops to be indulged with the liberty of three soldiers from any of the regiments to serve them as servants, Captains to be allowed two each, and other proper warranted officers one. The Senior officer of each regiment has a copy of the Officers Paroles certified by me, and will be necessary for you to peruse them that you may be judge of the rule of their conduct and whether they, or not, at any time deviate from it. On the 19th inst., the day of the British garrisons surrendering, permit me in the warmest manner to congratulate you. The number of rank and file taken, 5953—and other characters (including this number) make the aggregate 7057, exclusive of sailors and marines, which fall to the lot of our allies.

I have the honor to be with much esteem,
Sir, Your Mo. Obed. Serv.
THOMAS DURIE,
Dy. Com. Prisn.

With the close of the Revolutionary War, Fort Frederick again passed to peaceful uses. It was no longer the property of the British crown or a proprietary governor, but the property of the State of Maryland. It deserved, after the scenes which had been enacted on that sightly summit, to have been preserved a memorial for all time; but on September 5, 1791, it was sold to Robert Johnson, of Frederick county, for £375 10s. And here, perhaps, the chapter should close; but first, passing mention may well be made of one additional fact. A little more than a century from the time when its stone walls first rose upon that mountain-crest overlooking the Potomac and off to Mount Fair View, a tide of civil war surged over this country. As in its earliest days, the strife came near, though not to its portals. Once more it was held by a garrison, and a garrison of Maryland men. Methods of war had changed, and it was with no intention of vandalism that the men under General Kenly's command made a hole through the southern wall to serve as a port for their field artillery. That war, too, has had its end, and to-day Fort Frederick stands a reminder of three successive wars, covering a period of a century, in two of which it has given shelter and protection to Maryland troops, though the hot tide of carnage has not rolled against its walls. Nowhere in this country to-day is to be found a fortification of the colonial period in better preservation. Its walls stand now almost as they did when Washington and Governor Sharpe conferred within their shadow. The sole occasion for regret and almost shame is that Fort Frederick has not long since been reclaimed and held by the State of Maryland as its especial property, reserved from the vandalism of the passer-by—a Mecca to which the sons and daughters of Maryland can pay their pilgrimages, and, amid surroundings and memories of the noblest character, renew their fealty and allegiance to their native land.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

HAMMOND AND CROMWELL OF MARYLAND.

It has lately been my privilege to look over two rare and valuable books published about 230 years ago, and written by a celebrated ancestor of the present writer, Henry Hammond, D. D., a learned English divine. He was the youngest son of Dr. Hammond, court physician to King James I., and was named for the Prince of Wales, who stood as his sponsor. His brother, Thomas Hammond, was a major-general in Cromwell's army, and it was probably to his son, Colonel Robert Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, that Charles I. surrendered. John, the older brother, and the author of "Leah and Rachel," came to Virginia in 1634 or 5, and remained there eight years, and he then removed to Maryland and lived there two years, when he returned to England, claiming to be a member of the province of Maryland.

Henry Hammond was born in Chertsey, Surrey, in 1605, was educated at Eton and Oxford and became a Fellow in 1625. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, and in 1643 became archdeacon of Chichester. He became the favorite court chaplain of Charles I., who pronounced him the most natural orator he ever heard, and he was one of the King's most loyal defenders and staunch supporters. He followed him to the Isle of Wight and remained with him till 1647, when he returned to Oxford, and was chosen sub-dean of Christ Church. In 1648 he retired to Westwood, the seat of Sir John Packwood, and spent the rest of his life in literary labor. He died in 1660. His celebrated work, "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament," was published in 1653. His collected works were published in four volumes, and his sermons and minor works were reprinted for the Oxford Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.

One book the writer had for awhile in her possession was entitled "The Duty of Man's Works," with chapters on the "Whole Duty of Man," "Duty of Christian Piety," etc., and was

1915 In Enoch Brown Sesqui-Centennial Memorial Services, August 4, 1914, and Fort McCord Dedication Services, October 29, 1914, edited by Cyrus Cort, pp. 93-6. I. M. Beaver, Printer, Reading, Pa. (typescript in Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Dept., Vertical File)

History not a practical thing? It is the most practical thing in the world. It makes today what it is. It will make tomorrow what it is to be. I can take up my trail over the mountain peaks of life with heart unafraid, because I *know* who has guided the footsteps of humanity in the past, and am persuaded that He will still lead on.

I thank you for your attention, and trust that you may be able to trace your way back to where we started.

Chas. M. Deatrick's Verses, (in Part).

The following is a short extract from the three hundred lines contained in the verses of Charles M. Deatrick, written for the Fort McCord Dedicatory Services:

LOCATION IN MEMORIAL FORT McCORD.

Upon this lovely North Mountain pillow
Fit for this region's head to rest;
This valley with its peaceful homes
And schools and churches blest,
Saint Thomas joins North Hamilton,
Letterkenny writes it on the map.
Fringed with gorgeous, scenic beauty,
From Parnell's Knob to Keefer's Gap.

Charming diversity of forest, the autumn gleam
Throws gorgeous shadows o'er Denny's stream,
And when the moonbeams tinge the trees,
Pioneers thought of peace to live in scenes like these.
Here friends of freedom sought repose,
From warrior fields of vanquished foes:
Settlers' joys and sorrows mingled here;
Till hope's bright wings were checked with fear.

Emboldened with victory, warfare's dread,
Came savage foes, the murderous tread,
Sank in the wailing for the dead.
All shivered was the Scotch-Irish harp
And burst its every tenderest chord,
Family ties were severed here at old Fort McCord.
Today we would this lesson teach
In Dr. Cort's phrases of memorial speech:

"The ground is holy where they fell,
And where their mingled ashes lie;
Christian people, mark it well
With native column strong and high.
And cherish well for evermore:
The storied wealth of early years,
The sacred legacies of yore,
The toils and trials of pioneers."

Description of Fort Frederick, Md., by W. McCulloh Brown.

The following letter came too late for the Enoch Brown Memorial Services, August 4, 1914:

BALTIMORE, MD., AUGUST 1, 1914.

REV. CYRUS CORT, D. D., OVERLEA, MD.:

DEAR SIR—I regret that I cannot be with you at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, on August 4th, and give my aid in increasing the general public interest in observing historical events, and in caring for and preserving objects of historical value.

You ask me for a short description of "Fort Frederick," and what the Maryland State Board of Forestry (of which I am a member) is doing to acquire the property for the State.

Around the Colonial period of 1750–1760 the rival claims of England and France to territory lying east of the Mississippi River were at their height, and involved not only the white race, but the Indian tribes, their allies. As the French were rather traders than settlers, and did not want the Indians' lands, the alliances of the latter were largely with the French. The English settlers occupying the Atlantic coast were forced to defend themselves, and a number of frontier forts had to be built. General Braddock's defeat in 1755 was probably the cause of the location and building of the stone fort by Horatio Sharpe, Colonial Governor of Maryland, near the Potomac River, which he named "Fort Frederick," after the Sixth Lord Baltimore.

On March 22, 1756, the Maryland Assembly passed a Bill, "Providing for the raising the sum of forty thousand pounds,

of which eleven thousand were to be used for the erection of a fort." The work was pushed rapidly, and though not finished, it was occupied in the fall of 1756.

Fort Frederick is in Washington county, Maryland, near Big Pool, some twelve miles from Williamsport and about the same distance from Martinsburg, W. Va.

It is rectangular in shape, with diamond-shaped bastions at each corner extending far beyond the main walls. It covers an area of about two acres. There was but one entrance, that being toward the river. The walls are of stone laid in cement, four and a half feet at the base and three feet at the top, and about twenty feet in height. There were two wells within the wall. The fort is upon a knoll on ground rising gradually from the river, which is about a fourth of a mile distant.

The first officer in command was Captain Dagworthy. It is recorded that in 1757 he went to Fort Cumberland, leaving Captain Alexander Beall in control with 250 men.

After the fall of Fort Duquesne in 1758 and the comparative opening up of the country to the west, the necessity of a fort here was lessened, and it gradually fell into disuse, until on December 25, 1762, Governor Sharpe leased the ground, some 140 acres, to Henry Heinzman for the sum of thirty pounds.

The fort was in use again in the Revolutionary War. In December, 1777, Colonel H. Rawlings was instructed to inspect Fort Frederick and prepare it to receive British prisoners. This was done, but no engagement occurred near it. After the Revolution the fort lay unused, until sold by the State of Maryland, September 5, 1791, to Robert Johnson for three hundred and seventy-five pounds.

During the Civil War, 1861–1865, the old fort was once again brought into service, and was occupied by General Kenly, and a cannon mounted to defend a bridge and its approach upon the Virginia side of the Potomac.

I quote from a recent address of Judge Henry Stockbridge, in which he said: "Today Fort Frederick stands a reminder of three successive wars, covering a period of a century, in two of

which it has given shelter to Maryland troops. Nowhere in this country today is to be found a fortification of the Colonial period in better preservation. Its walls stand now almost as they did when Washington and Governor Sharpe conferred within their shadow. The sole occasion for regret and almost shame is that Fort Frederick has not long since been reclaimed and held by the State of Maryland as its especial property, reserved from the vandalism of the passerby, a Mecca to which the sons and daughters of Maryland can pay their pilgrimages, and amid surroundings and memories of the noblest character renew their fealty and allegiance to their native land."

By Act of the Maryland Legislature of 1912 the sum of $8,500 was appropriated and placed in the hands of the State Board of Forestry for the purchase of Fort Frederick, which was then to be used as a State Park and reserve. As the fort and the 189½ acres of land surrounding it had been sold under foreclosure proceedings in January, 1911, for the sum of $7,-864.25, the sum appropriated would have appeared adequate, but the desire of the State to once more become the possessor has so raised the value of the property in the estimation of the present owner that we have been unable to come to terms within the ability of the Board of Forestry to meet.

The Board of Forestry will not give up the effort to aequire this property for the State and her citizens.

The Maryland Conservation Association is deeply interested, and quite likely the Fort Frederick Protective Society, which was chartered under Chapter 473½ of the Acts of the Maryland Legislature of 1906, will be asked to become actively interested. The charter members were Hon. Edwin Warfield, Miss Leonore Hamilton, Ferdinand Williams, Douglas Thomas, William J. Witzenbacher, Robert R. Henderson, James Shriver and Alexander Armstrong, Jr., and their successors.

Their charter recites: "That said corporation shall have 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."

I am hoping that the above Society will meet in Hagerstown before long, and that they will organize for active work.

Unfortunately the hands of the Forestry Board are tied by the limited amount of our appropriation, but the Fort Frederick Society may be able to arrange for the purchase, or condemn, and hold until such time as the State can take it over.

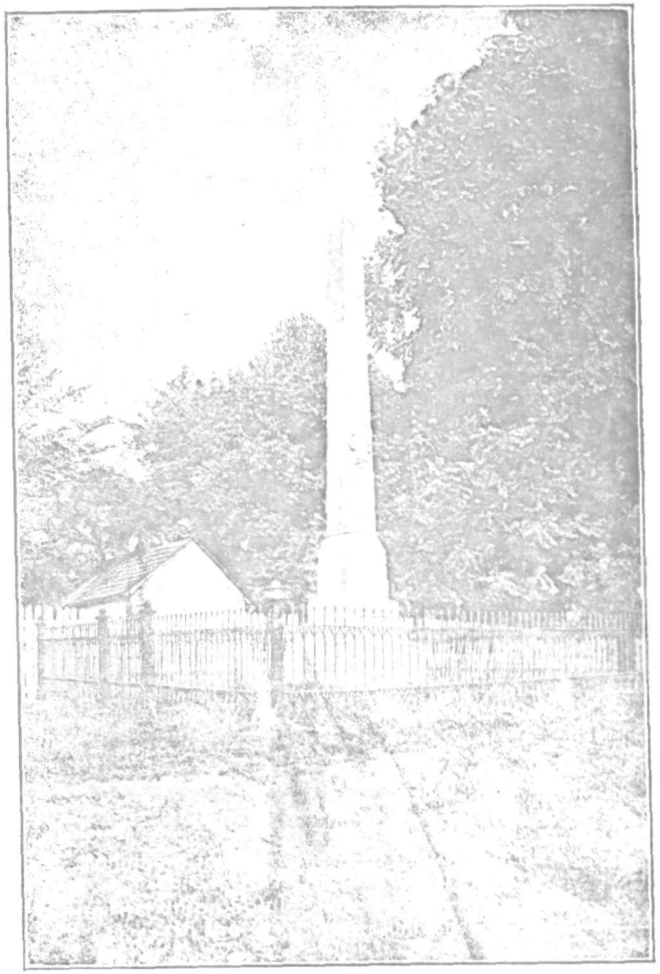
Very truly yours,

W. McCulloh Brown.

N. B.—The difference in size of the Fort Frederick tract, as stated by Senator Brown and Judge Stockbridge, arises from the fact that about fifty acres have become detached from the original tract by modern improvements along the Potomac River.—[Note by C. Cort.]

The Corporal Rihl Monument.

On June 22, 1886, the 23rd anniversary of his death, the remains of Corporal Wm. H. Rihl, the first soldier killed on northern soil during the Civil War, were re-interred, near Greencastle, Pennsylvania, with appropriate services. The following dedicatory address was delivered before a large assemblage at the site of the monument, over the open grave, by Rev. C. Cort. An appropriation of $500.00 from the State of Pennsylvania with contributions from patriotic citizens, churches, etc., enabled the G. A. R. Post to erect the monument during the ensuing year.



Monument of Corporal Wm. H. Rihl, the First Union Soldier Killed on Northern Soil.

Brown 1931. Attached to Brown 1929 typescript, in E. Pratt F. Lib., Md. Dept., vert. file

Attached to "Ft Fred how acq.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

In the few minutes which are given me to address you, will you not try to visualize the tragic period which was the cause that brought these grey walls which surround us, into being.

The rich valley west of the Blue Ridge abounded in game, and was the Happy Hunting Ground of the Indians.

1728 For 100 years the colonists had remained east of the mountain, but about 1728 to 1732 the westward tide of emigration began, and settlers crossed The Ridge, and came from the north into this region, which was known as "Conocochigue", named after the pretty creek which you cross between here and Hagerstown.

They came from the east, and many of German origin through Pennsylvania on the north.

For a time all was well, but as the number increased and land was taken up, the Indians became jealous. Another factor causing unrest was that England and France who were at war in Europe extended their hostility and rivalry to America.

The French coveting the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, built a fort where Pittsburgh now stands against the protest of the English. In this rivalry the Indians as a rule sided with the French who welcomed them as allies, and incited them to attack the border settlements.

1754 Raids and massacres became so serious that the English colonists appealed to the Mother Country for help.

This resulted in British regulars being sent over, and the ill fated expedition of General Edward Braddock toward Fort Duquesne, his defeat and death July 9, 1755. The result of this battle so emboldened the Indians, that they began a border warfare all along the British frontier, from New York into Virginia.

1755 The Massacres and capture of women and children were so alarming that a series of Frontier Forts in which the inhabitants could take refuge, became a necessity.

May 1755 Governor Horatio Sharp had come from Annapolis in 1755 to advise the people in building a series of wooden forts or block houses for their protection. These proved so inadequate that in March 1756, he asked the Mar. 1756 Assembly to appropriate money with which to build a stone fort of ample proportions, on the North Mountain, near the Potomac River

(From Archives of Maryland, and Official Correspondence we learn)

Oct. 1755 "Many persons have recently been murdered in Frederick County. Families on Toonaloway Creek were killed and their homes burned. Upward of 20 plantations were laid waste in four days. The French and Indians are making raids within 10 miles of Annapolis." "Our distressed inhabitants are flying before the cruel enemy."

1755 Colonel Washington wrote Lord Baltimore "The whole settlement of Conocochigue has fled, and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown."

May 1756 In the spring of 1756 Gov. Sharp having obtained money from the Assembly came to North Mountain and selecting this site near the Potomac River, purchased 140 acres of land of Jacob and Peter Cloine, and began with the help of 150 men to build this stone fort; naming it in honor of Frederick the sixth Lord Baltimore.

Aug. 1756 Late in 1756 Gov. Sharp records, "That the Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered and they can complete it at their leisure." "There are quarters for provisions and for 400men." "We will mount four six pounders, one on each bastion."

Aug. 1756 Gov. Sharp writes--- "Colonel Washington visited Fort Frederick and told me that he was building a fort at Winchester."

1756 Captain John Dagworthy was the first Commander of our Fort.

Apr. 1757 Wa Ha Chy a Cherokee Chief with 62 followers appeared at Fort Frederick, and proposed an alliance with the English against hostile tribes. Emisaries were sent to Annapolis to confer with Gov. Sharp, and he agreed to their terms and offered a bounty of ten pounds for each enemy scalp.

1757 At about the same time Col. Washington writes Gov. Dinwiddie "These Indians who are coming should be shown all respect, and great care taken of them, as upon them much depends, they are very HUMERSOME, and their assistance very necessary."

Mar. 1757 "We hear from Fort Frederick that last Thursday night one of the sentries near the gate was fired upon by the enemy, and the ball struck one of the bastions; and next day they discovered the track of two Indians who had gone across a small run of water near the Fort. This looks as though we might expect they will soon visit these parts again."

Apr. 1757 "Last Saturday between sunset and dark, one Charles Macklerraine, a wagoner, was shot with two bullets at about 300 yards distant from Fort Frederick. A party went out immediately, but the enemy had scalped him and made off with such precipitation that they left a tomahawk lying by him."

Dec. 1757 "About three weeks ago a man and a woman were scalped in the road near Isaac Bakers, and last Friday a man was shot a mile and a half from Fort Frederick, the under command of Ensign Prather."

May 1757 Gov. Sharp writes --- Captain Dagworthy and 150 men have gone to Fort Cumberland, and that 90 men under Captain Alexander Beall are left at Fort Frederick. He has sent ammunition there; and that the wells in the Fort supply excellent pure water.

Mar. 1758 In March 1758, General Sir John St. Clair, who was then in command of all British forces, planned a second expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne, and Fort Frederick became the center of which supplies were gathered for the army.

One of the engineer officers was sent from Philadelphia to our Fort, to repair the magazine, and to see that the roads were improved. Boats were ordered gotten together on the river to carry supplies toward Fort Cumberland.

Nov 1758 General St. Clair was successful, and on November 25, 1758, Fort Duquesne was occupied.

This did not however stop the war, for Gov. Sharp writes Calvert, "I apprehend Fort Frederick would be the retreat or place of refuge for all the people in that part of the country should the Indians come down on them."

"I have sent two barrels of powder to Col. Prather, and fifty stands of arms." 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."

Feb. 1763 The Treaty of Paris was signed 10 th. of February 1763, ending the French and English strife in America; but this did not give peace to the colonists for the fears expressed by Gov. Sharp were all too soon to become a reality.

1763 Pontiac, an Ottawa Chief who had aided in Braddock's defeat, a man of unusual force and ability, organized secretly, a general and simultaneous attack upon the English settlements from New York into Virginia.

The blow was struck suddenly, and 100 traders were massacred and 20,000 persons driven from their homes.

This was the most tragic and trying time for the Conocochigue settlement and was then our Fort rendered its greatest service.

Over 700 persons took refuge here. It was at this time that the "Angel of Fort Frederick" appeared to help and alleviate the misery and distress of the unfortunate inhabitants.

Pontiac's war was soon put down, and the Indians driven west of the Alleghany Mountains.

This ended the Colonial service of our Fort

1776 Early in the Revolutionary War, Maryland offered the use of Fort Frederick for the detention of British prisoners, and the first of them arrived in 1776.

1777 Colonel Moses Rawlings was then in command. After General Burgoyne's surrender in the fall of 1777 many captives then taken were sent here; and in September 1779 four hundred were sent under guard from Philadelphia.

For a time these prisoners were given much liberty, and were assigned to the care of farmers who could be relied upon to produce the men should they

1780 be called in. A small guard remained in the Fort. This system did not prove satisfactory, for in 1780 a Tory plot was discovered to free the prisoners and aid in their escape. The result being that all were ordered back to the Fort where they were held until the close of the war in 1783

1783 After which they were marched to Baltimore and put on ships.

As our Fort was so far from the field of hostilities in the Revolutionary War, there was no military engagement near it, and when the prisoners left, its service ended.

1791 In 1791 the State of Maryland sold the Fort and surrounding land to Robert Johnson.

Aug. 1860 In August 1860 the land passed into the ownership of Nathan Williams a colored man, and remained in possession of his family for fifty one years. It was during this period that much of the destruction of the walls took place, and a barn was built on part of the north east bastion.

1861 On the outbreak of the Civil War a number of points on the northerly side of the Potomac River were occupied by detachments of Union Forces, and Fort Frederick was occupied by the First Maryland National Guard under command of General John R. Kenley.

A sharp skirmish occurred near Big Pool. The imprint of bullets can be seen near the north western bastion.

A party of southerners were sent to destroy one of the locks of the C. & O. Canal in order to cripple its use. They failed however to accomplish their object.

Gen. Kenley made the breach which is seen in the south wall, and mounted a cannon there which would cover the lower end of Big Pool, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a wagon road upon the Virginia side of the river. The cannon which are being presented today will be a perpetual reminder of this period.

Before the end of 1862 the garrison was withdrawn from Fort Frederick, and its military service came to an end.

Owing in a large measure to the strength of Fort Frederick to resist rifle fire and arrows which were all that the French and Indians could bring against it, there was no serious concerted attack or battle here in Colonial times to make it widely known outside of our State in song or story, it has however played an honorable part, and is the best preserved of all Colonial frontier defences.

I appeal to all present to make known its history, and to add to this knowledge from private sources wherever possible, especially as to its interior arrangement, and to work actively for the restoration of its walls where MAN, not NATURE has defaced them.

Address of W. McCulloh Brown
before the Daughters of the Revolution
on occasion of presentation of four
cannon of period of 1861, to the
State.
Fort Frederick, May 2, 1931.

Fort Frederick

DATA ON "FORT FREDERICK", IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, D. C.
G. Washington's Letters; Volume III, Page 348 etc.

Maryland Vertical File

Fort Loudoun, Va. August 10, 1758
Col. Washington to Brig. Gen. Stanwix.

---"I should be glad before I conclude to ask, What regular troops are to be employed under Brig. Gen. Forbes, and when they may be expected? Also where they are to Rendezvous? Fort Frederick I hear is mentioned for the purpose, and in my humble opinion a little improperly." "In the first place because the country people all around are fled, and the troops will consequently lack those refreshments so needful to soldiers,"---" In the next place I am fully convinced there never can be a road made between Fort Frederick and Fort Cumberland that will admit the transportation of carriages, for I have passed it with many others who were of the same opinion."

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Col. Washington to Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax
August 29, 1756

--- "The whole settlement of Conogochieg in Maryland is fled and there now remains only two families from thence to Fort Frederick."

(Note: Col. Washington writes above as from his personal knowlege and observation. W.McC. Brown)

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FROM ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND
No.VI · Volume I, Page 468

Gov. Horatio Sharp of Md. to Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Va.
August 23,1756.

"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 to which as soon as it was completed the stores were to be removed from Fort Cumberland.""

Archives do.
Gov. Dinwiddie to Gov. Sharp,
September 2, 1756.

"I am glad that you have begun so good a Fort near Patoemack which undoubtedly will be of great use to use, if they allow men sufficient garrison it."

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Archives do. No. IX, Vol. II, Page 165

Gov. Sharp to Gen. Sir John St. Clair
March 29, 1758

"I am informed that the road which leads to Fort Cumberland from Shippensburg by Fort Frederick is near 20 miles shorter than the road which goes by William's, or the mouth of Conogchieg."

"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 ford at Cherry's is much better than that at the mouth of Conogochiegh."

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Archives No. IX, Volume II, Page 169

Gen. St. Clair from Philadelphia to Gov. Sharp
April 8,1758

"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 Flatts and repair the Magazines at Fort Frederick"---

(Note: See letter of Gov. Sharp to Gen. St. Clair of March 29.)

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Archives do. No. IX, Volume II, Page 176

Gen. John Forbes from Philadelphia to Gov. Sharp
May 12,1758

---"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 ----".

(Note: Maryland troops did go to Fort Cumberland, but I find no proof so far that the Virginians went to Fort Frederick.
W. McC. Brown)

Scharf, J. Thomas, 1882, History of Western Maryland, Vol. 1.
Louis H. Everts, Philadelphia.

wranglings and come to their relief. The Assembly immediately acquiesced in their demands, and notwithstanding the prognostications of the Governor, appropriated £40,000 for purposes of defense. Of this sum £11,000 were to be applied to the erection of a fort and block-houses on the frontier, and for raising, arming, and maintaining a body of two hundred men to garrison them; £3000 were appropriated for engaging the services of the Southern Indians, for which purpose two commissioners, Col. Benjamin Tasker and Charles Carroll the younger, were appointed to take charge of the fund and conduct the negotiations. One thousand pounds were allotted as bounties for Indian scalps or prisoners, at the rate of £10 for each; £25,000 were set apart for the proposed joint expedition against Fort Du Quesne. William Murdock, James Dick, and Daniel Wolstenholme were appointed agents to pay out these sums, with a commission of two and a half per cent.

Though England and France had kept up hostilities in the colonies since 1754, the peace was not openly broken in Europe until the 17th of May, 1756, when a formal declaration of war was made. New exertions were now made to put the frontiers in a state of defense. Under the act passed at the previous session (1755–56) of the Assembly, Governor Sharpe purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land near the present town of Hancock, and began to erect a substantial stone fort, which he named Fort Frederick. It had barracks for the accommodation of two hundred men, and on an emergency could contain twice that number. It had bastions and curtains faced with stone, and on each bastion was mounted a six-pounder. It was built upon an elevated plateau about a quarter of a mile from the Potomac, which was navigable from thence almost to Fort Cumberland. The fort was quadrangular in shape, its walls being strengthened with earth embankments, and each of its exterior lines was three hundred and sixty feet in length. It was expected to cost only about two thousand pounds, but cost three times that sum when completed. By the middle of August, 1756, it was so far completed as to receive a garrison of two hundred men, under command of Capt. Dagworthy. The walls of this fort are still standing, firm and strong, covered with wild vines. It is thirteen miles east of Hancock, and may be seen from the railroad cars in passing over the Baltimore and Ohio road, near Green Spring Run station.

During this time the audacity of the Indians had increased with their success. A party of Indians advanced within a short distance of Frederick, and emboldened by the success of their confederates on the head-waters of the Ohio, the forks of the Monongahela and the Alleghany, made their way even to the neighborhood of Emmittsburg, assailed that then thinly-settled region, and after shooting a man named Alexander McKeasy near his own house, and capturing his son, made good their escape without any loss. At this critical juncture, according to Washington's report to Lord Fairfax, the whole settlement of Conococheague had fled, and there only remained two families between that point and Frederick Town.[1]

"That the Maryland settlements are all abandoned," says Washington, "is certainly a fact, as I have had the accounts transmitted to me by several hands, and confirmed yesterday by Henry Brinker, who left Monocacy the day before, and who also affirms that three hundred and fifty wagons had passed that place, to avoid the enemy, within the space of three days." In consequence of this alarming condition of affairs, the people below Conococheague raised a subscription sufficient to arm and equip a patrol of twenty men, under Lieut. William Teagard, of Capt. Rench's company of militia, for their protection. Their services were soon demanded, for on August 18th the enemy plundered the settlers near Baker's Ridge, and on the 20th attacked a funeral train, killing two persons (George Hicks and Lodovick Claymour). They were followed by a party of thirteen of Teagard's men, under Luke Thompson, until they came within two miles of the mouth of Conococheague, on the Pennsylvania road, when five shots were heard about three hundred yards in advance, which threw the pursuing party into some confusion; but Matthias Nicholls, "a young lad of eighteen, insisted they should run up and come upon the enemy while their pieces were unloaded, and set off immediately." The others, however, ran off, but he continued the pursuit, and rescued William Postlewaite, who had been seriously wounded by the Indians, and conducted him in safety to Col. Cresap's. An effort was made at this time by Washington to secure the consent of Governor Dinwiddie to the abandonment of Fort Cumberland, the former regarding the post as of no value in a military point of view, and as a source of useless expense and anxiety. After

[1] A beautiful young lady, well known in those days as a daring heroine, was taken prisoner by the Indian freebooters on the farm where Henry W. Dellinger now lives, and after a desperate struggle broke loose from her captors. After running for some distance, with the Indians in close pursuit, she dodged behind a tree to escape the arrows of her pursuers, when her flowing hair caught in the bark and stopped her flight. At this moment one of the Indians threw his tomahawk at her head, but the weapon, missing its aim, severed her hair and set her free, when she again took to flight and made good her escape.

considerable correspondence on the subject, however, Washington's advice was rejected, and by Dinwiddie's order the garrisons were withdrawn from the smaller frontier posts and sent, with most of the troops from Winchester, to Fort Cumberland, which was made the headquarters of the army. On the 29th of April, 1757, a body of Cherokee Indians arrived at Fort Frederick and offered their services to Governor Sharpe, and the Governor's secretary, John Ridout, and Daniel Walstenholme were sent as commissioners to Fort Frederick to treat with these Indians, carrying with them a wagon-load of presents and two hundred pounds in goods for the scalps of four hostile Indians, whom the Cherokees had killed while waiting for an answer.

The enemy, however, still kept up their forays, almost under the walls of the forts, and the settlements west of the Blue Ridge were well-nigh deserted. In the summer of 1757 there was a general flight from the upper waters of the Potomac, and on the 18th of June the report came that a large force of French and Indians, with artillery, were advancing on Fort Cumberland. Sharpe immediately called out the militia, and gathering a body of volunteers, started to relieve the threatened post, but on reaching Frederick found that it was a false alarm.

William Pitt, appointed Secretary of State the previous June, resolved that the campaign of 1758 should be conducted after a different fashion, and it was determined that another expedition should be sent against Fort Du Quesne, under Gen. Forbes. In June the forces of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia received orders from Gen. Forbes to begin their march upon Fort Du Quesne. The troops destined for this expedition numbered between six and seven thousand, of whom Maryland furnished a contingent of about five hundred, under Lieut.-Col. Dagworthy. Early in July the Maryland and Virginia troops were assembled at Fort Cumberland, and the Pennsylvanians at Raystown (now Bedford), in their own province, about thirty miles from the fort. An army of seven thousand men had now assembled under the command of Gen. Forbes, who, disregarding the advice of Washington to advance by the road already opened by Braddock, ordered a new road cut from Raystown. The working-party, under the command of Col. Bouquet, to whom this task was assigned, had early in September arrived at Loyal Hanna, ten miles beyond Laurel Hill, and on the 21st of September Maj. Grant, of Montgomery's battalion, with eight hundred Highlanders, a part of Washington's regiment, eighty-one Marylanders, and a number of Pennsylvanians were detailed from this advanced post to reconnoitre the enemy's position at Fort Du Quesne. The French commander of that fort, observing the want of precaution with which Grant executed his orders, took speedy measures to punish him. Having posted Indians in ambuscade on his enemy's flank, he made a sudden sally from the fort, and soon spread dismay and confusion among the ranks of the British soldiers. With gleaming knives and brandished tomahawks the Indians rushed yelling from the thickets, and fell upon the astonished Highlanders with terrible effect. Hand to hand they fought until, overpowered, the whole detachment fled in dismay, pursued by the furious savages. The Highlanders for a time stood their ground well, but the Marylanders and Virginians bore the brunt of the battle, the Pennsylvanians breaking at the first fire. The Marylanders behaved with the greatest gallantry, and gave evidence of the thorough manner in which they had been trained for border warfare. Out of eighty-one men, their loss was twenty-seven privates and one officer—Lieut. Duncan McRae—killed, and nearly one-half of their whole force missing.

"The Marylanders," says the *Maryland Gazette*, "concealing themselves behind trees and the brush, made a good defense, but were overpowered by numbers, and not being supported, were obliged to follow the rest." The total loss was two hundred and seventy killed and forty-two wounded.

The fugitives were rallied by Capt. Bullitt, who checked the enemy until the whole force could retreat out of danger. Capt. Ware, Lieut. Riley, and Ensign Harrison brought off in safety the remaining Marylanders. On the 12th of October the enemy, who had watched the movements of the army, thinking it a favorable time to strike another blow and complete their victory, attacked Col. Bouquet at Loyal Hanna. After a few hours' struggle, during which the English lost sixty-seven officers and men killed and wounded, the enemy were repulsed. In this engagement Lieut. Prather and two privates of the Maryland troops were killed, Ensign Bell and six privates wounded, and eleven missing. In another skirmish, on the 12th of November, near Loyal Hanna, Capt. Evan Shelby, of Frederick County, killed with his own hand one of the greatest chiefs of the enemy. With fifty miles of road to open across the forests, the winter rapidly approaching, and the disheartened troops beginning to desert, it was decided that it was inexpedient to proceed further in the campaign. Fortunately, Capt. Ware, of the Maryland troops, with a scouting-party, brought in three prisoners, from whom information was obtained of the actual condition of Fort Du Quesne. They learned the weakness and distress of

the French garrison, and nerved by this intelligence, Gen. Forbes determined to make a vigorous effort to gain possession of the place before it could be reinforced. Leaving their tents and heavy baggage at Loyal Hanna, they advanced within a few hours' march of the fort, when the French garrison set fire to the works and retreated down the Ohio. Gen. Forbes took possession of the abandoned fort, caused the works to be repaired, and gave it the name of Fort Pitt, in honor of the prime minister, assigning a garrison of four hundred and fifty men, taken from the Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia troops, for its defense.

The contest which commenced in America between England and France was ended by a treaty signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763, and as there appeared to be safety for settlers west of the mountains, emigration began to move over those hitherto impassable barriers of civilization. These encroachments aroused Pontiac, a sagacious Ottawa chief, who went secretly from tribe to tribe among the Indians, and obtained their solemn pledges to a confederation, whose object was the expulsion of the English from all the forts and settlements on the frontier. So adroitly were their plans matured that the commanders of the Western forts had no suspicion of the conspiracy until it was ripe and the first blow had been struck, in June, 1763. Their plan was that the border settlements were to be invaded during harvest, the men, corn, and cattle to be destroyed, and the outposts to be reduced by famine. Pursuant to these plans, the Indians massacred traders whom they had invited among them, and seized their property; and large scalping-parties advanced to the frontiers of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, marking their way with blood and devastation. The most remote outposts were attacked about the same time, and within a fortnight all those west of Oswego, except Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit, fell into their hands. The whole country west of Fort Frederick became the prey of the savages, who burned barns and houses, and surprised and massacred the settlers in the fields or asleep in their dwellings. "Another tempest has arisen upon our frontiers," Washington wrote to a friend, "and the alarm spreads wider than ever. In short, the inhabitants are so apprehensive of danger that no families remain above the Conococheague road, and many are gone below. The harvests are, in a manner, lost, and the distresses of the settlements are evident and manifold."

On the 15th of July, 1763, Col. Thomas Cresap wrote from Old Town to Governor Sharpe, as follows:

"I take this opportunity in the highth of Confusion to acquaint you with our unhappy and most wretched Situation at this time, being in Hourly Expectation of being massacred by our Barberous and Inhumane Enemy the Indians, we having been three days successively attacked by them, viz.: the 13, 14, and this Instant. On the 13th, as 6 men were shocking some wheat in the field, 5 Indians firing on them as they came to do it and others Running to their assistance;—on the 14th 5 Indians crept up to and fired on about 16 men who were sitting and walking under a Tree at the entrance of my Lane, about 100 yards from my House, but on being fired at by the white men, who much wounded some of them, they Immediately Run off, and were followed by the white men about a mile, all which way was a great Quantity of Blood on the Ground. The white men got three of their Bundles, containing sundry Indian Implements & Goods. About 3 Hours after several gunns were fired in the woods, on which a party went in Quest of them and found 3 Braves Killed by them. The Indians wounded one man at their first fire, tho' but Slightly.

"On this Instant, as Mr. Samuel Wilder was going to a house of his about 300 yards Distant from mine with four men and several women, the Indians rushed on them from a rising Ground, but they perceiving them coming, Run towards my House hollowing, which being heard by those at my house, they run to their assistance, and met them and the Indians at the entrance of my lane, on which the Indians Immediately fired on them to the amount of 18 or Twenty, and Killed Mr. Wilder. The party of white men Returned their fire, and killed one of them dead on the Spot and wounded severall of the others, as appeared by Considerable Quantity of Blood strewed on the Ground as they Run off, which they Immediately did, and by their leaving behind them 3 Gunns, one pistole, and Sundry other Emplements of warr, &c., &c. I have Inclosed a List of the Desolate men, Women, and Children who have fled to my house, which is Inclosed by a small stockade for safety, by which you'll see what a number of poor Souls, destitute of Every necessary of Life, are here penned up and likely to be Butchered without Immediate Relief and assistance, and can expect none, unless from the province to which they Belong. I shall submit to your wiser Judgement the Best and most Effectual method for such Relief, and shall conclude with hoping we shall have it in time."[1]

The inhabitants of Frederick Town did all in their power to relieve the unhappy fugitives, a large part of whom were women and children, who had lost their all, and crowded the streets in a state of destitute misery. Their immediate necessities were relieved by food and shelter, and a considerable sum for their relief was subscribed throughout the province. An interesting contemporary account of the state of things in and about Frederick is given in the following letter published in the *Gazette*, written from Frederick Town, under date of July 19, 1763:

"Every day, for some time past, has offered the melancholy scene of poor distressed families driving downwards through this town with their effects, who have deserted their plantations for fear of falling into the cruel hands of our savage enemies, now daily seen in the woods. And never was panic more general or forcible than that of the back inhabitants, whose terrors at this time exceed what followed on the defeat of Gen.

[1] The *Maryland Gazette* of July 21, 1763, informs us that the colonel was not yet cut off by the savages, though it is feared he would be if not quickly relieved. Subsequent accounts show that ten men were sent to Cresap's assistance.

Braddock, when the frontiers lay open to the incursions of both French and Indians. Whilst *Conococheague settlement* stands firm we shall think ourselves in some sort of security from their insults here. But should the inhabitants there give way, you would soon see your city and the lower counties crowded with objects of compassion, as the flight would in that case become general. Numbers of those who have betaken themselves to the fort, as well as those who have actually fled, have entirely lost their crops, or turned in their own cattle and hogs to devour the produce, in hopes of finding them again in better condition should it hereafter appear safe for them to return. The season has been remarkably fine, and the harvest in general afforded *the most promising* appearance of plenty and goodness that has been known for many years. But alas! how dismal an alteration of the prospect! Many who expected to have sold and supplied the necessities of others now want for themselves, and see their warmest hopes defeated, the fruits of their honest industry snatched from them by the merciless attack of these blood-thirsty barbarians, whose treatment of such unhappy wretches as fall into their hands is accompanied with circumstances of infernal fury, too horrid and shocking for human nature to dwell upon even in imagination. We were so sensible of the importance of Conococheague settlement, both as a bulwark and supply to this neighborhood, that on repeated notice of their growing distress Capt. Butler, on Wednesday last, called the town company together, who appeared under arms on the court-house green with great unanimity. Just as the drum beat to arms we had the agreeable satisfaction of seeing a wagon sent up by his excellency (whose tender care for the security of the province raised sentiments *of the highest gratitude in the breast of every one present)* loaded with powder and lead,—articles of the greatest importance at this critical juncture, when the whole country had been drained of those necessary articles by the diligence of our Indian traders, who had bought up the whole for the supply of our enemies, to be returned, as we have dearly experienced, in death and desolation among us. A subscription was then set on foot and cheerfully entered into, in consequence of which twenty stout young men immediately enlisted under Mr. Peter Grosh to march immediately to the assistance of the back inhabitants, and with other volunteers already there raised, to cover the reapers, in hopes of securing the crops. Had not the Governor's supply arrived so seasonably it was doubted whether the whole town could have furnished ammunition sufficient for that small party, half of which marched backwards in high spirits on Thursday, and the remainder on Friday morning. And on Sunday subscriptions were taken in the several congregations in town for sending up further assistance. On Sunday afternoon we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Michael Cresap arrive in town with mokosins on his legs, taken from an Indian whom he killed and scalped, being one of those who had shot down Mr. Wilder, the circumstances of whose much-lamented murder and the success of Col. Cresap's family you no doubt have received from other hands. Money has been cheerfully contributed in our town towards the support of *the men to be added to Col. Cresap's present force, as we* look upon the preservation of the Old Town to be of great importance to us, and a proper check to the progress of the savages; but notwithstanding our present efforts to keep the enemy at a distance, and thereby shelter the whole province, our inhabitants are poor, our men dispersed, and without a detachment from below it is to be feared we must give way, and the inundation break upon the lower counties."

In consequence of these outrages, the Governor convened the Assembly on the 4th of October, 1763, and further provision was made for the protection of the frontiers. The commissioners of the loan-office having £2120 still unexpended of the several sums appropriated by the act of 1756, were directed to pay to Daniel and Michael Cresap, John Walker, Nathan Friggs, William Young, Abraham Richardson, and Ezekiel Johnson fifty pounds for the scalp of an Indian taken by them in July, and the same amount to James Davis, of Virginia, who, in August, with a party of frontiersmen, had pursued a party of Indians from Cape Capon, on the south side of the Potomac, to George's Creek, in Maryland, where they overtook the savages, killing one, and rescuing James Coniston and his wife, whom they were carrying off as prisoners.

On July 25, 1764, two women were killed by the Indians near Fort Loudon, and on the following day, at a *school-house* near Capt. Potter's, in Conococheague, Robert Brown and nine children were scalped by four Indians, and four children carried off prisoners. Two of the nine children scalped were left living. The schoolmaster was killed.

Fort Pitt was in the mean time surrounded and cut off from all communication with the interior. In July, Gen. Amherst directed Col. Bouquet to proceed with five hundred men to reinforce it and drive back the savages. At Bushy Run Bouquet's command was attacked by Indians on the 5th of August, and the fight continued all day without decisive result. On the next day the contest was renewed, and the Indians were put to flight. Four days later Bouquet reached Fort Pitt.

In Col. Bouquet's expedition against the Mingoes, Delawares, and Shawnees in 1764 there were two companies of Maryland volunteers, one consisting of "forty-three brave woodsmen, besides officers, all of them well equipped with good rifles, and most of them born and bred on the frontiers of Frederick County," under Capt. William McClellan, and the other under the command of Capt. John Wolgomatt. In his letter to the Governor, dated Forks of Muskingum, Nov. 15, 1764, after giving a detailed account of his expedition, Col. Bouquet says, "As such a public spirit ought to be encouraged in our colonies, I beg leave to recommend them to your notice, that they may obtain pay, if possible, from your Assembly. Their conduct has given me great satisfaction, and it would be very agreeable to me if they could receive some gratification, as they (Capts. McClellan and Wolgomatt) have put themselves to considerable expenses to equip the men."[1]

[1] The following are the muster-rolls of the two companies: Wm. McClellan, captain; John Earl, James Dougherty, lieu-

Scharf, J. Thomas, 1882, History of Western Maryland, Vol. 2.
Louis H. Everts, Philadelphia.

nace was intended to work up the native ores, brown hematite, etc., of which there is an abundance in the mountains. The Jacqueses abandoned the furnace on account of the scarcity of the ore, but the trouble was that they did not know where to look for it. The old Jacques residence was situated on the hill a few hundred yards from the furnace. It was a log and plaster clapboarded structure, one story high, with a huge stone chimney and a high hip roof. Its location is evidence of the excellent taste which characterized the French emigrants. There were other old buildings at the furnace, which were erected previous to 1750. The old furnace stood at the foot of the hill, but when Roman & Co. bought it there was no trace of it left except the crumbling ruins of the stack.

Launcelot Jacques was a Frenchman who came from England as an agent for English planters and settled at Annapolis in 1720 or 1721. He took up fifteen thousand acres of land in Indian Spring District in 1750, and had as his partner Thomas Johnson, afterwards first Governor of Maryland. In 1765, Launcelot Jacques settled at Green Spring, and Jacques & Johnson established Green Spring and Catoctin Furnaces. They dissolved partnership in 1776, Jacques remaining at Green Spring, and Johnson taking Catoctin. Launcelot Jacques died in 1791, in his seventy-fifth year. He was married, but had no children, and made Denton Jacques his heir, having brought him over from England when he was but twelve years of age. An old resident of Green Spring, Mrs. Brewer, who is now seventy-three years old, can recall some of the stories of John Forsythe, who died thirty years ago, at the ripe age of ninety-five, and who remembered the time when the inhabitants went to preaching in the old fort, where there was a Governor's house. John Forsythe was the last of the generation which had witnessed the old wars.

Years ago a block-house stood on what was the Thomas J. Jacques farm, now owned by William Loose. Denton Jacques carried on the Green Spring Furnace until 1806, when it was stopped. There was also a forge on Licking Creek, which belonged to the Jacqueses. Denton Jacques had two sons—Arthur and James Jacques—and two daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth. At the present time Green Spring Furnace is a flourishing village, and contains Pleasant Grove church, two schools (combined), of which E. G. Kinsell is teacher, and a post-office, of which M. S. Haines is postmaster.

Fort Frederick.—This last visible vestige of ante-Revolutionary times owes its existence more to the animosity existing between England and France than to any hatred between the white and red races in America. After the disastrous failure of Braddock's expedition against Fort Du Quesne, in the summer of 1755, the western districts of the three provinces, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, were devastated by bands of savage raiders, some of which penetrated as far as Carlisle, Fredericktown, and Winchester. These incursions were accompanied with all the horrors and atrocities which have been among the familiar experiences of our frontier settlements from the time of Capt. John Smith. After that disaster they were the more persistent and formidable, as they were instigated and directed by the French, for the purpose of annihilating the English settlements in the disputed territory. The protecting military arm was for the time completely paralyzed. The land was filled with terror, and all the more advanced forts and block-houses were crowded with fugitive settlers and their families. The panic extended even to the shores of the Chesapeake, and planters who had grown old in peace and dignity abandoned their estates and sought refuge in Baltimore and Annapolis. But even here terror had preceded them, and frightened citizens were planning to escape by sea with their families and household goods into Virginia, while others believed there could be no safety short of England.

The stouter-hearted citizens of Annapolis set about fortifying the town, and in Green's *Gazette* of Nov. 6, 1755, there is a call on the neighboring country gentlemen to come in with their forces and assist in expediting the work. Every day fresh stories of murders and scalpings and burnings were retailed on the street corners, while still more disquieting rumors of the propinquity of lurking savages sent many a mother shuddering to a sleepless bed. When there happened to be a dearth of outside reports, the gobemouches and wondermongers imagined all sorts of absurd impossibilities, which served to keep up the alarm and excitement. At length some scouts who had scoured the country westward nearly to Fort Cumberland returned with the report that they had seen but one Indian in their route, and he was perfectly quiet and inoffensive. This was reassuring, especially as it afterwards leaked out the savage was stone dead. The effect of this grim joke was to throw ridicule on the panic at Annapolis, which presently subsided. Meanwhile there had been a convention of provincial Governors in the city of New York to devise measures for the present protection of their people and prospective offensive operations against the common enemy. Horatio Sharpe, Governor of Maryland, was among them, and on his return home

the General Assembly of his State promptly responded to his recommendations by voting a supply of forty thousand pounds, of which eleven thousand were to be applied to the building of a fort and block-house on the western frontier and keeping them garrisoned. Relating to this event there seems to be a discrepancy of dates between the historians of Maryland. McSherry dates this act of the Legislature March 22, 1756, while McMahon treats it as an immediate consequence of the Governor's return from the council in New York, in the fall of 1755, and goes on to say, "The erection of an extensive and powerful fortification was immediately begun, and so far completed before the close of the year as to receive a garrison," etc.

The date of an address of the House of Delegates, "December, 1755," alluding to the fort as "now constructed," would seem to sustain McMahon's statement, and furnish proof of the fact (otherwise almost incredible) that this extensive and massive work was begun and completed within the space of two or three months.

On the other hand, McSherry's statement, giving the day of the month and year fully, would appear to have been taken from the official record of the House, and better comports with our modern experiences of legislative promptness, as well as our practical estimates of the amount of time necessary to collect and put solidly together so vast a mass of material.

The letter from Governor Sharpe defending his work against legislative strictures is dated Aug. 21, 1756, and circumstantially inclines to the belief that on this point McMahon's chronology may be inaccurate. The importance of establishing the exact date of its authorization and construction has been recognized by every historian of Maryland, but without any one of them being able to fix upon the exact date for either. The weight of evidence is in favor of the year 1754–55, having most probably been begun in the former and completed in the latter year.

Governor Sharpe in his letter to Mr. Calvert, dated Annapolis, the 21st of August, 1756, speaking of Fort Frederick, says,—

"I thought proper to build Fort Frederick of stone, which step I believe our Assembly will now approve of, though I hear some of them, some time since, intimated to their constituents that a stoccado would have been sufficient, and that to build a fort of stone would put the country to a great and unnecessary expense; but whatever their sentiments may be with respect to that matter, I am convinced that I have done for the best, and that my conduct therein will be approved of by any governor and by every impartial person. The Fort is not finished, but the garrison are well covered, and will, with a little assistance, complete it at their leisure. Our Barricks are made for the reception and accommodation of two hundred men, but on occasion there will be room for twice that number. It is situated on the North Mountain, near the Potomac River, about fourteen miles beyond Conococheague and four miles on this side of Licking Creek. I have made a purchase in the Governor's name, for the use of the country, of one hundred and fifty acres of land that is contiguous to the Fort, which will be of great service to the garrison, and, as well as the fort, be found of great use in case of future expeditions to the westward, for it is so situated that the Potomac will be always navigable thence almost to Fort Cumberland, the plats and shallows of that River lying between Fort Frederick and Conococheague."

All authorities agree in representing the situation in 1755 as extremely critical, and all unite in commending the zeal and promptness with which the public guardians, and especially Governor Sharpe, met the emergency. Brave Capt. Dagworthy, with a small but devoted band, still stoutly held the fort at Cumberland, but that post was too isolated and too far advanced to afford any protection to the feeble and scattered settlements behind it. The Governor, therefore, fixed upon a point near the river, about fifty miles east and in the rear of Cumberland, and fourteen miles west of Conococheague, in Washington County.

Here he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, and, after a plan furnished by himself and under his personal supervision, he proceeded to build his fort. So zealously was the work prosecuted that in August, 1756, six months after the authority and means had been furnished by the Assembly, it was sufficiently advanced to receive a garrison, and was named Fort Frederick, in honor of Frederick, the last Lord Baltimore.

Its garrison consisted of three hundred men, commanded by the trusty Capt. Dagworthy, of Fort Cumberland fame. Of these, one-third were kept on scouting duty to guard the settlements against stealthy attacks from small parties of the enemy, and to fire their zeal a bounty of thirty pounds was offered for every Indian scalp or prisoner brought in by the rangers. While thus engaged in securing his people against the enemy in front, the Governor himself was assailed by a fire in the rear. The tremor having subsided, certain economical legislators began to grumble at the cost and to criticise the character of the work, the gist of which complaints appears in the address of the House of Delegates, December, 1755, as follows:

"When from the incursions and horrid depredations of the savage enemy in the neighboring colonies an opinion prevailed that force was necessary for the defense and security of the western frontier of this colony, it was thought most likely to be conducive to these ends to have it placed somewhere near the place Fort Frederick is now constructed, because from thence the troops that might be judged proper to be kept on foot for the security of the frontier inhabitants might have it

in their power to range constantly in such manner as to protect them against small parties, and in case any considerable party of the enemy should appear, or the fort should be attacked, the troops might at a very short warning be assisted by the inhabitants. Near the sum of six thousand pounds has been expended in purchasing the ground belonging to and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we have not any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done), yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable, and we are apprehensive that the fort is so large that in case of an attack it cannot be defended without a number of men larger than the province can support purely to maintain a fortification."

The fall of Fort Du Quesne, Nov. 22, 1758, virtually ended the war in this region, and removed the frontier line of the colonies beyond the Ohio River, while in 1762 the peace of Fontainebleau forever settled the contest for supremacy between the French and English races in North America.

About 1720 the hardy hunters and trappers roamed this region in search of furs and peltries, and there is a multitude of legends still extant of their deadly combats with the Delaware Indians, whose favorite hunting-grounds were along the river and on the slopes of the North Mountain. Twenty years after the pioneers had blazed the trails across these noble hills and uplands came tenants of the patentees, who held their grand manors of scores of thousands of acres in extent under the grants of the Calverts and their lieutenant-governors at Annapolis. Sometimes even a patentee, ruined in fortune and with but this single chance for 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 gentlemen who preferred the luxuries of the Governor's court at Annapolis in pre-Revolutionary days. Old Launcelot Jacques, for instance, was one of the few who had the energy and courage to move out on to what were the frontiers of civilization, just about the time when Baltimore was first feeling proud of being a town. His history and that of his descendants seems to blend naturally into the narrative of the middle years of the eighteenth century, Fort Frederick, and the decline of the families once possessing these great manorial estates, until now a few pitiful acres are all remaining to their descendants, while their roomy mansions long ago passed into the hands of strangers to their blood and pride. It was in this neighborhood that the original Launcelot Jacques and Governor Thomas Johnson had fifteen thousand acres of land patented to them about 1740. Jacques was a descendant of French Protestant refugees who had settled in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and in 1720 he came to this country to purchase tobacco on English account. Besides this land in Washington County,—it was then all Frederick County,—he and the Governor owned another vast tract on the Catoctin Mountain. They established the Catoctin Furnace on one tract, and the Green Spring, or Fort Frederick Furnace on the other, and were very successful in working the hematite ores that abound hereabouts. In 1776 they dissolved partnership, and Jacques took the Green Spring Furnace and grant for his share. His great-grandnephew and nieces, who are living at Indian Spring, have records which indicate that he combined French vivacity with English pluck, and was just the sort of a man for opening up a new country. The last traces of the furnace that he built vanished years ago, but his dwelling-house still stands on the hill, and is a specimen, in most excellent preservation, of rural architecture, masonry, and carpentering of one hundred and forty years ago. Its location, on a gentle eminence, in the midst of a lovely dale, with a brook babbling through, and the mountains walling it up on the eastward, proves that the old settler had a nice taste for the beauty of nature. When the furnace was in blast, and the hillside dotted with the cabins of his numerous slaves, the scene must have been one full of life and animation.

Launcelot Jacques, great-grandnephew of the patentee of the manor, resides at Indian Spring, three miles from Fort Frederick, with his two sisters, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Brewer, is seventy-three years of age. She remembers well John Forsythe, who died about 1850, and as he was then ninety-five years old, the chronicles of affairs in and around Fort Frederick came to him at first hands. Early in this century she went to attend religious services in the fort, which was then a favorite stopping-place for Methodist itinerants bound to the West. At that time, not later than 1820, the barracks, which were substantial stone structures, were still standing, and the largest of them was known as the Governor's house. John Forsythe lived in the fort, and was the last survivor of the generation who had known it in the days of the war. He was in possession of all his faculties up to his death, and his narratives were received as entirely credible. A most thrilling one related to a woman named Sanders, who lived near McCoy's ferry on the Potomac. She had left her house to call her children, when a roving band of Indians captured her and took her up into the North Mountain, where they had an encampment at Indian Spring. A party of hunters, who had followed them up, had a sharp encounter with the savages, but they succeeded in recapturing her and returning with her to the fort, where their victory was made the occasion

of an impromptu jubilee. Frequently there have been six hundred to seven hundred people within the fort when the news of an Indian foray would be spread throughout the country, and the settlers would abandon their homes and farms and rush to its walls for shelter. They came from all points along the Potomac and Conococheague Creek for a distance of twenty-five miles; and they were safe enough at the fort, for there is no record that the Indians were ever rash enough to attack its to them impregnable defenses. It was also useful as a rendezvous for sallies against the enemy. We read in the *Maryland Gazette* of 1758 that "in July our forces evacuated Fort Frederick on their march to the front, and the Governor ordered Capt. Butler's, Capt. Middaugh's, and Capt. Luckett's companies of militia to garrison it and to parade on the frontiers for the protection of the inhabitants." And again, in October, 1764, that "Capt. William McClellan marched from Fort Frederick with his company of volunteers, consisting of forty-three brave woodsmen, besides officers, all of them well equipped with good rifles, and most of them born and bred on the frontiers of Frederick County. They serve without pay, and intend to go against our enemy in the Indian towns." These were not the only Indian-fighters of the day, for tradition preserves the name of Michael Mills, who had a cave on Licking Creek, near the fort, where he would take several days' provisions and ambush himself, picking off any Indians who came within his sight. He is remembered as a famous marksman, whose aim was sure death.

The old records, Feb. 3, 1759, show that "Lieut. James Riley, of the Maryland forces, who often distinguished himself by his bravery in defense of his country, died in Fort Frederick of smallpox, much lamented by all who knew him;" and that Capt. Evan Shelby's house in Frederick County, near Fort Frederick, together with his furniture and a large store of provisions, was accidentally destroyed by fire early in December, 1763. Denton Jacques offered for sale, Dec. 14, 1792, ten thousand acres of land and furnace called Fort Frederick; the land extended along the Potomac for nine miles; this is now known as Green Spring.

The old fort occupied an acre and a half of ground, and its massive walls of hard magnesian limestone are four feet thick at the bottom, and two feet at the top. The stone, which is mostly in large, irregular blocks, was brought from the mountain three miles distant, and is laid in such an excellent mortar that nothing but an earthquake or the hand of man will ever shatter the walls. These are seventeen and a half feet in height at the highest point, and are very fairly preserved. The greatest damage that has been done was the cutting of a wagon-gate through the west curtain sixty years ago, and now Nathan Williams, its present

OLD FORT FREDERICK.

owner, has pulled down the west bastion to make room for his barn. The fort is square, with a bastion at each angle. The south bastion is the best preserved, but the whole structure is very far from being a ruin. The huge gates, one having a small postern, were in the east wall. The portal was twelve feet wide, and the immensity of the gates may be judged by the fact that one of the iron hinges, which Williams kept until a few years ago, weighed forty-two pounds. There is not a piece of the old wood-work left, some curiosity-seekers having carried off the last bit in 1858. Gen. Kenly's First Maryland Regiment occupied the fort in 1861, and knocked a hole in the wall through which to point a gun for taking pot shots at the Confederates across the Potomac. The original armament of the fort was a gun in each bastion, worked *en barbette*, and within the inclosure, where Nathan Williams' potatoes and tomatoes now ripen under the summer sun, were barracks.

Before the fort was abandoned and became a military nullity the following affectionate and diplomatic letter was written by a Cherokee chief to Governor Sharpe:

"FORT FREDERICK, April 29, 1757.

"TO THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND:

"*Brother of Maryland*,—This day I came into your Province, with a company of our nation, on our way to war against the French, Shawanees, and all their Indians, hearing they had killed some of our brothers, not knowing when we set off from Winchester but the murder was committed in Virginia; but coming to this Fort, found we were in another Province; and on being informed by Capt. Beall that our brother, the Governor of this Province, had a real love for our nation, and that he had provided clothes for our nation, though unacquainted with us, I have just now held a council with my young warriors, and have concluded to write you, to acquaint you, our brother, our design of coming into this country was, hearing from our good brother, the Governor of Virginia, that it was the desire of our father, King George, that we should join the English in War against the French and the Indians. On hearing this news we immediately took up our hatchet against the French and their Indians, and hold it fast till we make use of it, which I expect will be in a few days. We intend to set out immediately from this Fort, and immediately on our return expect to meet you, our brother, here, to make

ourselves acquainted with you. If you cannot come yourself, you will send one of your beloved men with your talk, which we will look upon as from your own mouth. I hope you will let the Province of Pennsylvania know that I am come this length to war, and if they are in need of our assistance. I have men plenty at home, and will not think it troublesome to come and fight for our brothers. I set off from home with one hundred and fifty men, part of which are gone to Fort Cumberland; forty more by this are come to Winchester. Our people will be so frequent among you that I wish you may not think us troublesome. Our hearts ache to see our brothers' bones scattered about the country, but you will hear in a short time we have got satisfaction for our brothers, and in confirmation of what I have spoke I have sent you these few white beads to confirm my regard to this Province. Likewise I have sent you these black beads, to convince you that I have taken up the hatchet against all the English enemies. We intend to stay as long amongst our brothers as there is use for us. I hope our good brother will not be backward in providing necessaries for us. I have sent you a list of what is useful for us, and I have got our good friend, Mr. Ross, to carry this letter to you, whom we shall always acknowledge as a particular friend to us. As we expect to see you soon, we will add no more at present, but remain your loving brother,

His
"WAHACHY × OF KEEWAY."
mark

John Ridout, the Governor's secretary, and Daniel Wolstenholme were sent as commissioners with a wagon-load of presents and two hundred pounds in goods, and received the scalps of four hostile Indians in return.

Fort Frederick was a source of constant dispute between the House of Delegates and Governor Sharpe; the bill for reducing the number of men in the pay of the province and restraining those employed to the frontier around Fort Frederick was "for these and about a hundred other reasons returned to them with a negative." The House of Delegates, Dec. 15, 1757, returned the Governor's assault upon their privilege, and retorted as well upon the cost as upon the manner of construction. For this contumacy Loudon quartered five companies of Royal Americans upon the citizens of Annapolis. The change made by Mr. Pitt by the recall of Lord Loudon and superseding Abercrombie by the appointment of Gen. Forbes drew from Governor Sharpe to Sir John St. Clair a sarcastic letter, in which it is said, "It is well Capt. Dagworthy and the rest of our officers taught their men to live without victuals last summer, otherwise they might not have found it so easy a matter to keep them together six months without pay in the winter."

The treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, gave to Great Britain all the territory east of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay, and brought peace to the American colonies with the Indians on their western frontier. The Ohio River soon became the western boundary between the white and red races, and with the departure of the Indians Fort Frederick ceased to have any military significance.

In 1777 the British prisoners of war were confined in Fort Frederick, and during Tarleton's raids in Virginia the prisoners of war at Winchester were, by order of Gen. Lafayette, removed to Fort Frederick and placed in charge of Maj. Rawlings, deputy commissary-general of prisoners.

In 1790 the Legislature directed the sale of the land and fort. After passing through various owners, the property now belongs to Nathan Williams, a well-to-do colored citizen, who, born in slavery, emancipated himself long before the abolition of slavery. He bought the fort property in 1857, and has made a thriving farm of it. The fine features of his bronze face, set in a circle of white hair, give him an honorable appearance, which closer acquaintance proves to be the truthful index of his character. There is no better point from which to approach Fort Frederick than the lane which conducts you to Mr. Williams' residence. The fort stands on a spur of the North Mountain, a hundred feet above the level of the Potomac, and a third of a mile away from its banks. The "Big Pond" of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal —a sheet of placid water whose setting should earn for it a better descriptive name—is almost at your feet. Just beyond, the pools and rapids of the Potomac stretch away to the Virginia shore; and to the west and south, the mountains towering peak on peak fill up a panorama so irresistibly attractive as to compel one to forget that he is in search of a relic of the past. But here in the foreground of this wonderful picture of mountain, valley, and stream it sits, its high gray walls sharply outlined against the vivid green of a pine forest.

BEAVER CREEK DISTRICT, No. 16.

Beaver Creek, or Election District No. 16, is about the central one of the six districts in Washington County which extend along its eastern border from the Potomac River on the south to Mason and Dixon's line at the western base of the South Mountain. It takes its name from Beaver Creek, which flows through it, and which was so called because it was formerly a great resort for beavers. Boonsboro' District bounds Beaver Creek District on the south, Funkstown District is on the west, Chewsville District on the north, and the Frederick County line on the east. Within the district are the villages of Beaver Creek, the most important, Beaver Creek Post-office, and Smoketown. The scenery in Beaver Creek District is very fine and diversified, the land, rich and fruitful, commands a

Onderdonk, Henry

1872 A History of Maryland. John Murphy and Co., Baltimore.

5. Fort Cumberland being so far from the frontier, was found to afford no protection. Governor Sharpe, therefore, selected a site for a new fort, near the present town of Hancock, to be called Fort Frederick, which was ready for the reception of troops by the middle of August, 1756.

RUINS OF FORT FREDERICK.

6. Provision having thus been made, the confidence of the people to the westward was somewhat restored. But the petty warfare of posts and defensive expeditions, while it exhausted the force of the colony, could produce no permanent results.

7. The neighboring colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania, at length, with that of Maryland, became convinced that the only way to protect

Questions.—5. What new site for a fort was selected? 6. What is said in this section? 7. Of what were the colonies now convinced?

their frontiers was by expelling the enemy from their stronghold.

8. It was hoped by the colonies that active and energetic measures would now be taken. Virginia, which was most interested, had one regiment in the field. The forces of Maryland amounted to five hundred men, aided by Indian allies, under Colonel Dagworthy.

9. In September, 1758, an advanced body having proceeded about ten miles beyond Laurel Hill, Major Grant, with a body of more than eight hundred men, consisting of three hundred and thirty Highlanders, one hundred royal Americans, one hundred and seventy-six Virginians, ninety-five Maryland, one hundred and twelve Pennsylvania, and thirteen Carolina troops was detached to reconnoitre.

10. In the night, unobserved by the French, Grant took a post upon a hill about eighty rods from Fort Duquesne, and in the morning, by way of bravado, beat the reveille, and sounded the bagpipes in several places.

11. As soon as the English were discovered, the Indians sallied out from the fort, and having reached a height that overlooked Grant's position, surrounded him and commenced the attack.

Questions.—8. What forces were now in the field? 9. What [illegible] of Grant? 10. What further? 11. What did the [illegible] do?

MARYLAND
FORESTS AND PARKS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARKS

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21404
AREA 301 268-3371

Spencer P. Ellis
Director

December 3, 1969

Col. Laurence P. Sangston
Principal Architect
Department of Public Improvements
State Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Re: Project No. P12-691
Reproduction of Buildings
Inside Fort Frederick

Dear Col. Sangston:

Reference is made to your letter of October 9, 1969, concerning the above referenced project.

Answering your questions as noted:

1. To the best of our knowledge, there is no written research by Brown, Kummerow, and Simon beyond that in the proposal. Any work that may have been done was apparently in connection with the interpretive program of the First Maryland Regiment which has been presented at Fort Frederick for the last three years.

The Department of Forests and Parks recognizes the qualifications of the above named individuals.

2. The Department of Forests and Parks feels that a joint venture of Brown, Kummerow, and Simon, with their knowledge of history and historical research, combined with the architectual knowledge and skill of Mr. Davis, presents the best method of accomplishing an authentic restoration. We certainly agree that anyone authorized to do this type of specialized historical research should be fully qualified prior to being authorized to start such a job.

3. The $436,000 is based on this department's best estimate of costs. After a review of the necessary research

and the architect's recommendations concerning the architectural design, materials, construction methods and cost estimates.

4. The Department of Forests and Parks intends to restore the buildings and facilities within the fort. The proposal is outlined in the attached "Program for Proposed Restoration and Reconstruction of Fort Frederick".

In the department's request for funds (GCL 1968-57), there were two items

(a) Master Planning of the entire park

(b) Preparation of construction plans for restoration of barracks and other buildings inside Fort Frederick.

Somewhere between the submission of this request and its submission to the General Assembly, the wording was changed to a single building with no consultation with this department. Reconstruction of the other buildings is a part of the Master Development Plan for this park.

5. The Department of Forests and Parks presented a program to the architect and yourself at the Design Initiation Conference. After preliminary plans and estimates are reviewed a revision of the program may be necessary or desirable.

Very truly yours,

Spencer P. Ellis by WAP

Spencer P. Ellis
Director

WAP/cg

Enclosure

Metal Tablet inside fort walls erected by U S Gov
before 1925

Fort Frederick.

This fort was erected after Braddock's defeat as one of a chain of frontier defences and posts of refuge upon 150 acres of land bought by Governor Horatio Sharpe and named Fort Frederick the Seventh and last Lord Baltimore. The Maryland Assembly voted 20,000 pounds for defence, of which some 2,000 pounds were spent to build this fort. The site was 100 feet above the Potomac. It contained stone barracks and was first garrisoned by 200 men under Capt. John Dagworthy in August, 1756. The fort was square with cornered bastions each defended by a cannon. Its sandstone walls reach the height of 17 feet and at the top were 2 feet thick, 4 feet at the base, and contained one acre and a half. The portal was 12 feet wide; the gate hinges weighed 42 pounds a piece. Seven hundred people have been sheltered at the same time within the fort. Hessian prisoners were kept here in the Revolution. In 1790 Maryland sold land and Fort. Colonel Kenlays first Maryland Regiment U.S.A.

used it in 1861."

Cottin, Jonathan
1966 Fort Frederick work ordered
Evening Sun Dec 15, 1966

"According to the department [Forests and Parks Commission], tourists pay scant attention to the historic importance of the edifice."

Archives of Md. Vol. 55

p. 359 House of Delegates to Sharpe (15 Dec 57)

"Near the Sum of £6000 has been expended in purchasing the Ground belonging to and containing Fort Frederick; and tho' we have not any exact Information what Sum may still be wanting to compleat it, (if ever it shall be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the Sum requisite for that Purpose, must be considerable, and we are apprehensive that Fort is so large, that in Case of an Attack, it cannot be defended without a Number of Men larger than this Province can support, purely to maintain a Fortification."

p. 612 ~~carpenters pay~~

cost of building and supplying fort until 10 Feb 57.

carpenters cost ~~3X~~ over 3X that of masons

nails were a major expense

Archives of Md Vol. 52 1935

p. 615-6

p. 615 25 Sep 56 Sharpe to Lower House

"In Compliance with your Request, I send you a Plan of Fort-Frederick, and a Letter from Capt. Beall, where you may learn what are the dimensions of that Fort, and what Forwardness it is /p. 616/ in. There are several Block Houses or Stocado Forts built on and near the North-Mountain, particularly on the Plantations of Evan Shelby, Isaac Baker, Allen Killough, and Thomas Mills; They were raised before I went to the Frontiers; neither can I give you the Dimensions or a particular Description of them. I apprehend ~~that~~ such a Fort as I have directed to be constructed on the North-Mountain, will not be compleated for less than £ 5000. From the Agents Accounts you may learn how much has been already expended thereon, and the Plans and Letter abovementioned will shew you what Work remains yet to be executed."

p. 617 Xerox — Beall's letter

p 618-9 troops raised to send to Ft Fred (Sep 56)

Ft Frederick

Archives of Md

supply lists Vol. 52 p. 613-4

Vol. 55 p. 329

arms V. 58, p. 341

wages by trade union for const. of ft. Vol 55, p. 612

Harpers ferries on Ft Fred pp. 773-6

EPFL

Leonore Hamilton Wilson
[1933] Fort Frederick
Stouffer, Hagerstown

p. 6 – stone barracks
2 wells
a magazine

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24 Jul 1858, Branty Mayer, pen and ink
drawing – no barracks

Anonymous
1923 Fort Frederick, Maryland's Historic Vacation
Camp. Title Guarantee & Trust Co,
Balto.

W M Brown letter 1914
Rawlings ~~[illegible]~~ instructed to inspect Ft Fred
and prepare for pris Dec 77
walls laid in cement
4½" at base
3' at top
20' high
later he says first prisoners under Rawlings arrived in 1776

Md. Hist. Mag. Md. Room, Pratt Lib., card index

F176
M18

"Fort Frederick"

1: 147

5: 271 — "one of the first stone forts ever built in the southern provinces"

— 7: 266 Sharpe corr V.I 452, 466-7, 469

— 12: 143, 331

14: 341, 342 — Brit Pris at Ft Fred in 1779 refused to in a G Wash. letter

19: 250, 254, 381 — But moved from Phila to F. Fred

27: 81, 131 — Cresap in Old Town being attacked by Indns 1763 most people had gone to Ft Fred.

— 28: 279

29: 276, 279, 280, 281, 283, 286, 290, 292, 294, 332

30: 49, 53, 176

33: 238

31: 54

42: 133 — B Mayer did his sketch btw 1848-1907

— 45: 17ff, 22, 26ff

— 46: 94

50: 98 Cornwallis surrender 1781, pris to Ft Fred and Winchester Va

62: 273 Dagworthy at Ft Fred in late 1756

"Fort Frederick. W. M. Brown"

18: 101

"Fort Frederick, Wash. Co."

40: 189 ff

"Fort Frederick Forge"

47: 321 f

— 51: ~~321~~ 45

mid.

24: 176 — (Brown 1929)

24: 178, 179

18: 108

W. McC.

1927 Fort Frederick, in Maryland, was Port of Three Conflicts.

Balto. Sun. Sun Aug 14, 1927

"During the past season the interior of the fort has been cleared of weeds, the foundations of the original buildings uncovered and marked with monuments at the corners."

"General attempts were made by the Confederates to take the fort, but in each attempt they were unsuccessful."

Fort Frederick

Andrews, Matthew Page

1929 History of Maryland: Province and State. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y.

p.259-60 16 May 1756 Gov. Sharpe wrote to Gov. Morris of Pa. that both houses had agreed to grant £40,000 to His Majesty's service, partly to build and garrison a Ft. on North Mtn.

p.261, 673 13 Sept 1756 Sharpe wrote to Lord Baltimore – (Archives V. 6, p. 265)
Ft. Fred. or garrison not of much use,
Conococheague is almost abandoned.

470, 472, 478, 616

Fort Frederick

Andrews, Matthew Page
1925 Tercentenary History of Maryland.
The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Vol. I.
Chicago & Baltimore.

p. 616 Cornwallis surrendered some 8000 soldiers and sailors, most of whom marched to prison encampments at ~~Ft~~ Frederick, Md, and Winchester, Va.

Fort Frederick

Scharf, J. Thomas
1879 History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. John B. Piet, Baltimore. Vol. 1

p. 491 - under act at last session of the Gen. Assembly, Gov. Sharpe purchased 150 acres near ~~the~~ present Barcroft and began erection of a stone fort which he named Ft. Fred.

Barracks for 200 men, twice that so in an emergency.

had bastions and curtains faced with stone
6-pounder on each bastion.
expected to cost ca £ 2,000

by mid Aug 1756 Ft Fred. was so far completed to receive a garrison of 200 men under command of Capt. Dagworthy.

p. 496-7 - Apr 1757 Cherokees arrive at Ft F. and offer services

p. 507 - 1758, March, " " " " " " "

p. 505-6 House of Delegates complains about frontier posts

p. 514 1763 - "The whole county west of Fort Frederick became the prey of the savages, who burned barns and houses, surprised and massacred the settlers . . . .

Fort Frederick

Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State.
1940 Oxford University Press, N.Y.
American Guide Series.
Writer's Program of the Works Projects Administration
in the State of Maryland.

p. 340

fort erected 1756 for defense against French & Inds.
named for Frederick Calvert, 6th Lord Balto
Square with large bastions at corners
walls 17' high
as a whole is typical of of contemporary fortifications
stone brought from mountains
garrisoned during both the French and Civil but
never attacked.

188-acre park
administ bldg contains relics & watercolor paintings relating
to the history of the post.

Anonymous
1912 State to Possess Old Fort Frederick
News ~~[illegible]~~ May 12, 1912

each wall 120' long
10' high
4 1/2' thick at base
3' " " top

cement from N.Y.
native limestone for walls

Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga - men sent
to ~~Ft~~ Fred prison

1st Md Reg., USA - Civil War

Anonymous

1924 Colonial' First Stone Fort.

Sunday Sun, Nov. 2, 1924

Fort Loudoun, Va., ~~built~~ engineered and supt of construct. by Wash., has ~~same~~ ~~p~~ same plan as ~~Ft Bed~~.

So Wash must have helped plan it

embrasures same

bastions same

2 well in both

Loudoun smaller and of earth

abandoned 1758 and leased

sold in ~~1791~~ 1791

1861 French

interest in preservation began by 1892

Mullikin, James C.
1959 Like a real ~~Fort~~ Should.
Bally Amer, Sept 27, 1959

"Inside the walls are earthen ramps to permit the fort defenders to stand near the top of the wall in order to shoot down all attackers."

Scarborough, Katherine

1931 A Maryland Souvenir of Indian Wars.

Baltimore Sun, May 10, 1931

Nook helped plan Ft Fred.

stone brought from Intra 3 mi away

well 20 high

4 X 2 base

3 steps

native limestone

~~Fort Frederick~~

Warren, Mary
1967 ~~Fort Frederick~~ and the 1st
Maryland Regiment. Baltimore,
60, 8: 64-5. Chamber of Commerce
of Metropolitan Baltimore.

p. 65 walls 4' thick and 20' high one level
in a 240-ft. sq.
built in 1756
only pre-Rev. British stone fort
still standing in N. Amer

Fort Frederick.

Fitzpatrick 1925

p272 Nov '81 preparing to send British convalescents to their respective regiments at Winchester and Ft. Frederick

269-70 Oct 81 Cornwallis surrendered, and prisoners began march on 21 Oct 81 for Winchester & Fort Frederick

397-9 — visits Frederick town 5-6 Sep 85

Mc Kinsey, Folger
1941 Restore Old Fort Frederick Monument to Frontier Days. Baltimore Sun, Sept. 1, 1941.

Ft. F designed by a Ridout of A A co., a nephew of John Ridout, Sec. of State under Gov. Sharpe.

barracks and officers' quarters of stone like fort; also well and wellhouse of stone

vior furnace established at Green Spring in 1768 by Lancelot Jacques, a French Huguenot, who entered partnership with Thomas Johnson of Frederick to build the furnace.

fort garrisoned by 200 men under Capt. John Dagworthy in Aug 1756.

700 people have been sheltered at one time

once during period, a large no. of Hessian prisoners were kept in the fort to prevent them from joining the French in the work of converting Indian uprisings.

Washington visited fort in July 1756 and gave 1758

Mc Kinsey, Folger
1941 Historic Old Fort Frederick
Monument to Frontier Days. (1st of 3 parts)

"So, not only were the walls and the great bastions of the fort constructed of stone, but the barracks and officers' quarters inside the inclosure. The well and wellhouse at the north end of the eastern barracks were also built of stone."

sandstone walls
17' high

Stevens and Kent 1940-41

Bouquet papers 21647

p. 59 - letter dated 12 Aug 61 from Ft Frederick - by Jno Clark.
re furs and beaver

21650, pt. 2

p. 100 letter dated 26 Aug 64 from Ft Frederick
by Capt. Wm McClellan

Expect to be at Ft. Fred for a week on
way to Ft. Cumberland.

21650, pt. 1
Sharpe to Bouquet 21 Apr 64

Col. Thomas Prather lives near
mouth of Conegocheage and
Commands Fred Co. Militia.

Lityptrick 1931-4.

VI, 394 — Sharpe building fort On Pot.
letter to Dinwiddie 25 Jun 56

FF F

~~1 - 394, 488~~ ~~1, 109n, 118n,~~

2 - ~~81, 174, 179, 195,~~ ~~13, 207, 351, 360, 313~~

~~231, 232, 234,~~

~~241, 264~~ ~~7 - 204~~

~~174n~~

~~17 - 212, 213~~

refers to Brit Prisoner at Ft Fred. (13 Feb 79)

14 - 104, 107, 171,

173, 267, — wants to move Col. Rawlins from Ft Fred to Fort Pitt (21 Mar 79)

347

20 - 191n — Brit Commissary at Fredrick town (1880)

~~17 - 377~~

~~326~~

Brit prisoners moved to Ft Fred (Nov 1780)

24 - 65, — ship preceding to Balto with clothing for Brit and Germ pris in Fred town (Mar 82)

20 - 326n

~~21 - 71~~

Ft Fred in use Oct 81

26 - 341 — liberal of prisoners (Apr 83)

23 - 163, 263n, — Yorktown prisoners sent to Ft Fred Oct 81

303, 347, 373,

383. — moving Brit to Lancaster and Phila, leaving foreigners at Ft Fred (Dec 81)

~~31 - 309, 239n~~

~~[illegible]~~

dislikes Fred Barracks (Oct 99)

wants to use (Oct 99)

412

37 - 402, 409, 411, 414-7, 423

... "they were found ... to be so much out of repair as not to admit of their being put in order for the reception of Troops in due season, measures have been taken to provide other quarters". (11 Nov 99)

Sharpe announce It tried to Wash

G
W3H25

S. M. Hamilton, ed.
Letters to Wash, 1755-75
~~282-3~~

~~G W 463~~

reports from W. Ind.

Fitzpot

G. W	~~463~~	Hamilton I	309
	~~444-5~~		320
	~~447~~		325
	~~475~~		326

Hamilton 1898 Vol. I p. 282-3
Capt. Robert Stewart to Wash. 20 Jun 56. Maidstone

"Its two weeks ago to Morrow since Governor Sharpe came up here, he Honour'd us with a short Visit but did not offer to give any orders or so much as view our Intrenchment, he set out immediately for the North Mountain where he now is & proposes to /p. 283/ remain for some Weeks, to expedite the construction of a ~~Fort~~ which they say is to be a strong regular & to mount a quantity of Ordnance the Ground mark'd out for it is 14 Miles distant from the mouth of the Creek! I can't learn that Maryland is to Build any other and they are to have but two Companys Commanded by Capt. Pogworthy & Bell for the defence of the Province to be supported till next December. they have only a Corporal and 6 Men at the Mouth of the Creek nor do I understand that they are to have any Garrison there."

p 317 Stewart 23 Jul 56 ~~[illegible]~~ receive plan from Gov Wash to build fort between Steepy Creek and Berwick

p 285 Stewart to Wash 23 Jun 56

"Governor Sharpe is Building his ~~Fort~~ 14 Miles from the mouth of the Creek at Johnson's Plantation on Potomack River."

Archive V. 59

p. 122 Ordered land at Ft Fred. to be leased by the Gov. 22 Oct 60

p. 148 Col. Thomas Pratter at mouth of Conococheague
9 Nov 65 ~~was~~ mentioned in last report as returned from Ft. Fred. and stored below the Corp. Chapter remain therein still worse condition

Fort Frederick

"The ~~Bentztown~~ Bentztown Bard"

Mr Kirsey 1941, ~~[illegible]~~

"... it was designed by a Ridout of Anne Arundel county, a nephew of that same Ridout who was Secretary of State in the administration of Governor Sharpe."

barracks and officers' quarters of stone

stone well and wellhouse

well restored by the Janet Montgomery chapter of the D.A.R. in 1930.

-c c- restor in 1934-7

first garrisoned by Dagworthy in Aug 56

"Washington visited the fort in July, 1756, and again in June, 1758..."

Fred. Barracks

Steiner 1902

p. 49 "No hostile force reached Frederick; but, in 1777, the Legislature ordered the erection of barracks there for the accommodation of two battalions.[169] The year before, the Committee of Observation had asked that a post be established at that point and this desire would now be ~~gra~~ gratified

W. J. Q., Jr.

1934 Fort Frederick to be Restored.
News Letter, Maryland State Department of Forestry, 12, 5: 1-2

p. 1 gray limestone
~~crude mortar is rapidly disintegrating~~
~~work up~~
c c c camp has been organized at Ft Fred and restoration is underway
"... the crude mortar made 178 years ago for binding the stone walls together is rapidly disintegrating and each year freezing and thawing result in dislodgment of great numbers of stone from the top of the wall. Only the foundations of the barracks and other buildings which stood within the walls can now be traced and it is hoped that excavation and research may make known the type of buildings which once existed."

"At the instruction of his senior officer, Colonel Joshua Fry, Fort Frederick was inspected by Colonel Washington while it was under construction."

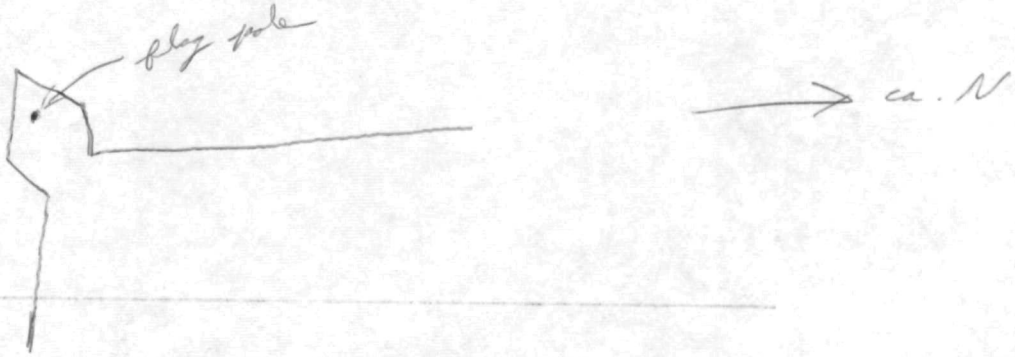
FF abandoned late '58?

Hamilton 1898 Vol I

p. 61 n 1. "This fort was built upon an elevated plateau, about one fourth of a mile from the Potomac. It was constructed of the stone so plentiful in that neighborhood, and its walls were some fifteen feet in height, with bastioned corners. As a place of defense against small arms it was all that could be desired, but was not calculated to resist an artillery attack. The shape of the fort was quadrangular, each of its exterior lines being three hundred and sixty feet in length, and its walls strengthened with earth embankments. The work was done in the most substantial manner, as it was designed for permanent use, and the expenses of construction was something more than £6000. Barracks sufficient for the accommodation ~~of~~ of three hundred men were erected inside, as well as a substantial magazine. The walls of this fort are still standing, firm and strong, covered with wild mines, and shaded by the foliage of large trees which grow in the enclosure. It is thirteen miles east of Hancock, and may be seen from the railroad cars in passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. — Lowdermilk."

Fort Frederick
15 jul 72

A large flagpole, set in concrete, has been erected in the SW bastion. It is ca. 8 feet SW (toward fort exterior) from the widest part of the bastion:



Attendant at information office said pole was erected in mid-June 72.

Displays are revamped in museum. Generally very good. Done by 1st Md. Regiment and/or Bill Brown.

One case contains a large number of artifacts (apparently not archeological judging from their condition) loaned by "Wm. McIntosh."

25 Jan 72

K. E. Pfeffer

Ft. Frederick

Calvert Papers, at Mich.
not cataloged ca 1960

called today to ask if I had looked into the availability of Calvert papers at U. Mich.

---

8 Mar 72

Mrs. Boyle, Curator, Manuscripts Division, Wd. West Loc. did not know of these.

guide to MS in the Wm. L. Clements Lib. lists a few Calvert papers, — a few Horatio Sharpe, etc. but not indexed by subject. wrote to Jerry Brood about it.

16 Mar 72

Gene Cheers.

Last year 1971, the legislature:

1. cut out proposal to expand park

2. " " money for restoration of fort

until legislature changes attitude, foresta & parks see no need to re-introduce the legislation.

there is some agitation from within the present ~~legislation~~ legislature to get something started.

Karl Pfeiffer Jr
314 St. Dunstans Rd
Balto 21212
435-3374

no restoration; written Ellis, but no reply
fill in bastion; no old residents recall fill
large tree in bastions
doesn't agree with Nash Mathews plan notes
Sen. Brown looked in London
state can't put private persons in state owned and built barracks
old foundation near Supts. house may be an infirmary

Umer of Mich. may have some Calvert papers.
not cataloged ~~as~~ 20-30 years ago
gates - hemlock logs upright
gates where is rubble to half their present height;
wanted left in rubble state, but Interior said
build up so Schidle did.
in SE bastion is a stone arch 2-3' high, a drain,
well in NE corner is real original; there was also
one ½ way between gate and S end of E bastion ~~[illegible]~~, but not
thought to be original
sheds all around underneath catwalk for storage or animals

Williams owned Fort before Parks
some stone was used for canal
before digging could not follow foundation out, but a
few stones ~~at~~ scattered about.
Entire interior was dug over, gridded so they didn't
miss anything.
~~[illegible]~~

Old log house, clobbered on outside, termite ridden,
torn down. Old log sup house built on site.

Rumors of graves outside fort, but none found.

Look under "Senator Brown" at Hist Soc. for papers on
Ft. Frederick
has not see Schindler in 10-15 years, so his assertion
of no fill is independent.

January 29, 1972

Mr. Larry E. Babits
Division of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Dear Larry:

Many thanks for your letters of 21 and 24 Jan.

I apologize for not acknowledging your very informative letter of last summer commenting on my Fort Frederick paper. Press of other matters has prevented much thought on the Fort, but I do intend to prepare a short report on my test excavation and to revise my previous paper in light of the new information and comments that you and others have generously provided. As the plans for reconstruction seem to be hung up again, I expect that my effort will not turn out to be after the fact. My test trench across one barnick revealed a surprisingly deep and rich deposit, but I was unable to identify anything that appeared undisturbed by the CCC digging.

I spent some time with Jerry Sword last summer, and also with the man who was in charge of the CCC excavations. Jerry is familiar with all the sources I cited in my paper, as well as with several others previously unknown to me. I am sure he has continued his research since I last saw him, and I will get in touch with him, as well as Brown, Kummerow, and yourself, when I get down to work on my report.

I will try to get in touch with Combs. Another collector has turned over to the Smithsonian recent gleanings from the Agriculture center. And there are a number of others who collect down there. I should have looked into the situation before. Thanks for the tip.

Your report and comments on HO 14 are most interesting, and I hope that you can continue the field work and complete the analysis. Is this intended to be a contribution to the "Maryland Archeological Newsletter?" If so, I will condense it some. If not, I would very much like to have a statement summarizing all laboratory and field activities by the University of Maryland during 1971. I will need to have copy by Feb. 7 to insure its inclusion. The Newsletter will be issued only once a year.

I have been unable to pin down any rhyolite quarries south of the Pennsylvania line; hope you get a chance to look for some in Maryland.

Are there historical references to the use of flint balls for ore crushing in Colonial America? I have been attributing European flint to ballast, but its occasional occurrence some distance inland has bothered me. Dr. Weaver tells me that Belgian quartzite was used for crushing until recently. Might be some references in publications of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Sincerely,

Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist

Why need a new geological map? The rocks don't change.

No, the rocks don't change, but our conceptions of them do change.

Paraphrase with Lt. Fred and its history

Its history doesn't change, but our conceptions of history and historical research do change and improve.

appearance before
tractor

rocks
field
foundations - visible on surface,
earth mounds or level?

who was caretaker in 1934?

how deep were found. below surface?

removed part of stone wall.

Wm J M P Wright
11 Jun 71

Ft. Ticonderoga, a contemporary fort. Had an earlier name.

Ft. Louisberg, built by French who made detailed accounts to justify expense. Something similar in Brit. archives on Ft. Fred.

Tell Spencer Ellis about what Canadians are doing.

Stone
Joe Kein.
Graffenden

Papers needed

Borg.

Forbes

Johnson

Pargeter

Not checked

Ottawa

Commissary General Papers
National Archives

Mike Musick
Old Military Records

Crown Trading Post
ref on descrip of barracks } Bill Brown will get

stone - wood
foundations
jacques
canal records - not suitable
could not built stone buildings in 2 months

Commissary General of Prisoners records need to be checked
in Md. Archives 1777 building standing

descript of officers barracks in Sov. Sharpe's report on Ind. meeting

Forts Stanwix - dormers per Brown
Wallace Workmaster supplied original blue prints
Amer. Hert. special book the Revol. illust.
with dormers.

William Henry

2 full stories not need for only 200 - Exageration?

Md. Gazzette - no descript. of Fort found in search

W McC Brown says fort sold 1792 - see land records
not fully checked

Capped ~~Capt~~. foundations in front of Sup-house.

see Murtgah of Nat. Reg.

Pergalis - notes Roslin, HABS records

Chas. Porter, Bathesda

---

finish curtain walls.

Boards of Trade, Md. Archives.

Land records for Lancelot Jacque house

H. Sharpe's family records are in England.

14 May 71

John — M.A. on Ft. Frederick

friend looked in Ottawa archives

1780 Rawlins was authorized & built stockades outside

1763 Ft F declared a Crown trading post by Brit.
in both Red Books published — Calendar of State Papers

brick found. for meat curing
oven found. may Rev. War.

the ft is the French _____ plan
bunker for amo of logs covered with shale slabs
Noel Hume reviewed Ft Fred. data — believed barracks of wood
Wally Workmaster, N.Y.

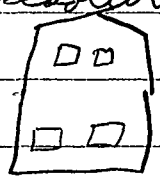
infer size of build. by use of build. at other posts and military manuals.

Landslot Jock House — supplied wood for revol. recent — now covered over is 1 mi down rd from Ft. — Owned by Mrs. Mitchell now. Predates Ft. Fred.
Owners will allow inspect.

Sorman - 1752-5

Bland's Manual was the Brit. Manual
Sharpe probably used this

Hancocks Resolut. ca 1670 per Calvert 1965 has Gambrilled roof



Horatio Sharpe's house has a layout similar
to Officers Barricks

Sharpe had ordered a flag 18 X 24 — per records
ship-mast type pole

shale of NPS excavat was in pattern along edge
of bastion; so ramp goes along side
of bastion to center of bastion
Vent & drainage holes still visible
at base of bastions
1803 Catonement No - is earliest plan of Elmer
powder mag.

Art. found in box in basemt of Mus.
noted by Harry Hunter
gate spike
beer cans
bottles
knife & spoon "silver wave"
~~gun~~ pistol parts
John out of mus without interp
escutcheon plate from furniture
musket parts

squared but plate is char. of a Ind. trade musket.

Object. of F & P is to reconstruct, not
1. necessarily entirely correct
Cost of reconst. is prohibitive.
Reconst. barracks only.
2. give the visitor an impress he is
returning to 1776; so we are
making a theatrical staging.
"An Historically Correct Disneyland or
Six Flags"
must be completed by 1976
best by 1975

Architect must come through General Services.

archit. ~~[illegible]~~ came to Bill Brown 1967 or 1969 and asked
for all data.

$55,000 for arch., reconst, engineering

appoint new architect.?

1 July 1972 - req for const funds go to state planning
approx in July 1973
- complete plans due
6-9 months
1 Sept 71 - report to arch
~~1 Sep 71~~

Brown's ideas:

1. barricks; reconstructed as such
touch exhibits

3. barricks; one ~~unifo~~ room with
uniforms and museum.

2. officers quarters; a. reconstructed as
not a touch exhibit. such
b. office of fort
day book
c. use great hall as
such
d. trading post and
warehouse.
guardroom
armory

Visitors' center outside fort
films, etc.
history of fort

Nat. Archives reference in History branch.

Paregellis: correspondence
at Nat Records Center in Paulin
in 1967

Ross Kennel will work in Nat. Archives
for Nashburn on Ft. Mary's
this summer.

need to check:
Commissary General of Prisoners

did check
list of all new at Ft. Fed. checked
out at MHS.

1743-5 Wagerhouse

Johnson: I get sick and tired of listening to all the crit.

Fort Frederick

Anne Porcik
9 June 71

Caroline Heath

HABS, Library of Congress

Phebe Jacobsen, recommend someone — called 9 June '71,
suggests old bills and receipts
new coll. on Fred. (Wash Co.) available
this summer.
said the Hist. Trust had researched Ft. Fred.
said Bruce Kumarow had used archives

Bob Vogel, who is a military historian
~~NPS, Ag~~

"Historic Engineering Record"

~~Lat.~~ ~~Fredrick~~

George Conway did report for Parks Dept.

Nesbitt – have old records } descendents of local residents at time of fort
Dr. Praytter, Hager House }
Beard – a mason who supervised construction

George Schindle, Supt. during CCC work;
National Archives has a narrative report with photos.
has many photos.
Lives in Hagerstown, Maple? Ave.
Willing to guide anyone at ft.

1759 & 1763 – John Henney
Agent for Ind. Affairs in Pa. visited fort. ~~Ig~~ Officers barrack were storage
Publ. Pa Mus. & Hist. Comm.
Describes death and burial. – 18 house out side report

Old garden – now grass back of caretakers house has refuse
Jerry Sword has
cannon ball
ax
etc.

tradition of an Indian burial ground [fort cemetery]
on west side on Michael property, just above RR tracks.

Glenn Little
3 Jun 71

call Sleppy re Ft Fred. dig

---

infra-red photo of interior before const.
have Ellis put in his contract

Green Spring Furnace

---

see Hertzer about references

---

pour back plate in Auburn & Foresthill

14/9 – not seen

16/4 Allison Ranch (1855–69)

16/6 15/4

large stone building

sandstone footings 2-3' wide

and over 1' thick

80' x 22'.

.55

MATTHEW BENNETT

31 W. Chesapeake Avenue

TOWSON, MD. 21204 **823-3714**

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LINE PAIR.

№ 715 I

DESCRIPTION:

Fort Hays (1867-89)

Tom P. Barr

16/4 (1970)
foundations of officers row and one
enlisted men's barrack are stone.
Brought foundations to present
ground surface

also stone ~~the~~ foundations for
hospital
surgeon's quarters
post bakery

~~[illegible]~~

27 May 71
Don McLaughlin, phone

Called Jim Mallow re: but talked to Mr L. instead

1. will return Brown's notes on Thur, 3 June

2. Ft. Frederick dig should start first of month so it is done before special programs held the last weekend of each month. Other weekends are okay.

Can supply a crew to help. I did not specify no. of crew, but will ask for 2 or 4

3. Will be at Mill site in Seneca Park on Fri thru Mon. Invite down.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK 20742

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Tyler Bastian
State Archaeologist
Latrobe Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

8 July 1971

Dear Tyler;

First, my site: We've completed over 400 5 foot squares now. This is about one fourth of the total we project at this time. They still have to be washed and catalogued and computerized. The farmer there is still uncooperative and has threatened to shoot us. So we still have to backpack our stuff over a mile and this cuts down on total pickup which is a shame.

Now, for Fort Frederick. Your comments are correct mostly. By pages:

p 2: Sharpe's leadership is circumstantial. In 3 weeks he couldn't have done much.
p 3: There may be another well in the fort that wasn't found.
The Ridout may be just a play for prestige in the Historic Trust as they are big on that.
p 4: We really need that plan and further restoration without it is foolhardy.
The timber stockade may have actually existed during construction as a fraise such as is found at Fort Necessity. If so there would be post moulds.
What ever happened to those 30,000 bricks?
The timbers for the Officers Barracks seem to imply that they were built of stone since they probably would be called lumber otherwise.
p 5: If the fort was used for storage it may well have had two magazines. Bill Brown (who tends to elaborate and hyperbolize told me that the French once tried to blow up the fort and were ambushed and had a map or plan in their possession when this happened. How he found this out is beyond me, but a query there may be productive.
p 7: The papers downtown should be searched. And who is Pindell?
p 8: A good discovery. The Jacques people weren't there until the war and couldn't have built the fort, contrary to Bill Brown's theory. Again, I have measured the Jacques house and it is pretty close in width and about half as long as the fort foundations. What that means is impossible to say.
Where was the well outside the fort? (see comments for page 15)
p 8: Again, they are talking of planks for repair. This would imply, I think, that the walls were still standing. Do they mention shingles?
p 9: The daubing certainly seems to imply a crawlway of sorts within the foundation.
What house was the Governor's House? This is full of contradictions.
p 10: Has anyone bothered to check out whether or not some of the stones in the locks near Fort Frederick are of the same material as the fort? The burning of the barracks may be correct. This happened frequently so that people could use the nails over without the labor of pulling them. If the upkeep was as bad as has been suggested, the wood would have been useless for building.

p 11a: The finding of six pound cannon balls in the southwest bastion correlates with it being a magazine. (see further comment on p 17)

p 13: Your assesment of the "archaeology" done there in the past is correct. I know there are some artifacts just tossed into boxes downstairs in the "museum" and have seen them. In the winter of 1967 or 68 I went down there. (Probably in 68 as I had found the item in the summer). Anyway, I went there with Bill Brown and John Curry and went through the stuff in the boxes. I don't know where it is know but Bill should. One of the items we found was a pike head type of thing that probably went on the gate to prevent scaling. Another item was a two piece soapstone and bone arrangement. The hole in the bone perfectly matched those in the soapstone and appeared to have been used for buttons cut out with the soapstone for backing. There was lots of others stuff such as brass drawerpulls, brown bess parts, and such like.

p 14: What happened to the 30,000 bricks? A check should be made of the houses and ruins in the area to determine if they were carried away. One good possibility would be the Jacques house.

p 15: The tower foundation may well have been a spring house or well covering. A tower out there would be foolish. There doesn't seem to be any supporting literature for it anyway.
Again, I make my case for the magazines. I think they would be in the bastions and that this may indicate there location. (See p 17)

p 16: The mortar on the outside walls makes a good point for the lack of earth backing except in the bastions.

p 17: We do need more work and the assumptions made by Brown and Kummerow are very shakey and made in the enthusiasm of something they love doing.
The magazines may have been destroyed during the occupation period of the Revolutionary War when the prisoners were there. Any removal of the earthen fill would certainly have taken away the supports for any underground or semiunderground magazine. On the other hand they may well be the floors for prisoners huts, although why they are only in these two bastions is beyond me.

p 18: The catwalks should be reexamined. I brouth this up time and again and was repeatedly told it was useless. Non-archaeologists tend to skip by important confirmatory details that mean extra work.
Again, the tower may be a well or spring house.

p 19: The photography angle needs to be worked on. Even in the postcards you can see soil discolorations. There are continual discoveries of buttons and other artifactual material to the east side of the fort where the First Maryland camps during the summer. (this includes Hessians buttons and arrowheads)

Hope these comments are of use to you. I was in the First Maryland as an officer for three and a half years and grew tired of beating my head against the wall about proper archaeological work.

Larry Babits

FORT FREDERICK, Big Pool, Maryland

Baltimore Sun Index, Pratt Library

Fort Frederick, January 19, 1892

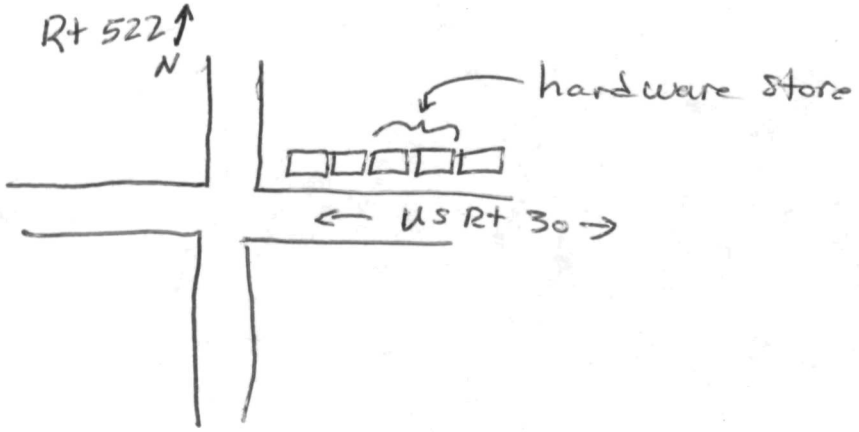
Fort Frederick Ruins, September 17, 1892

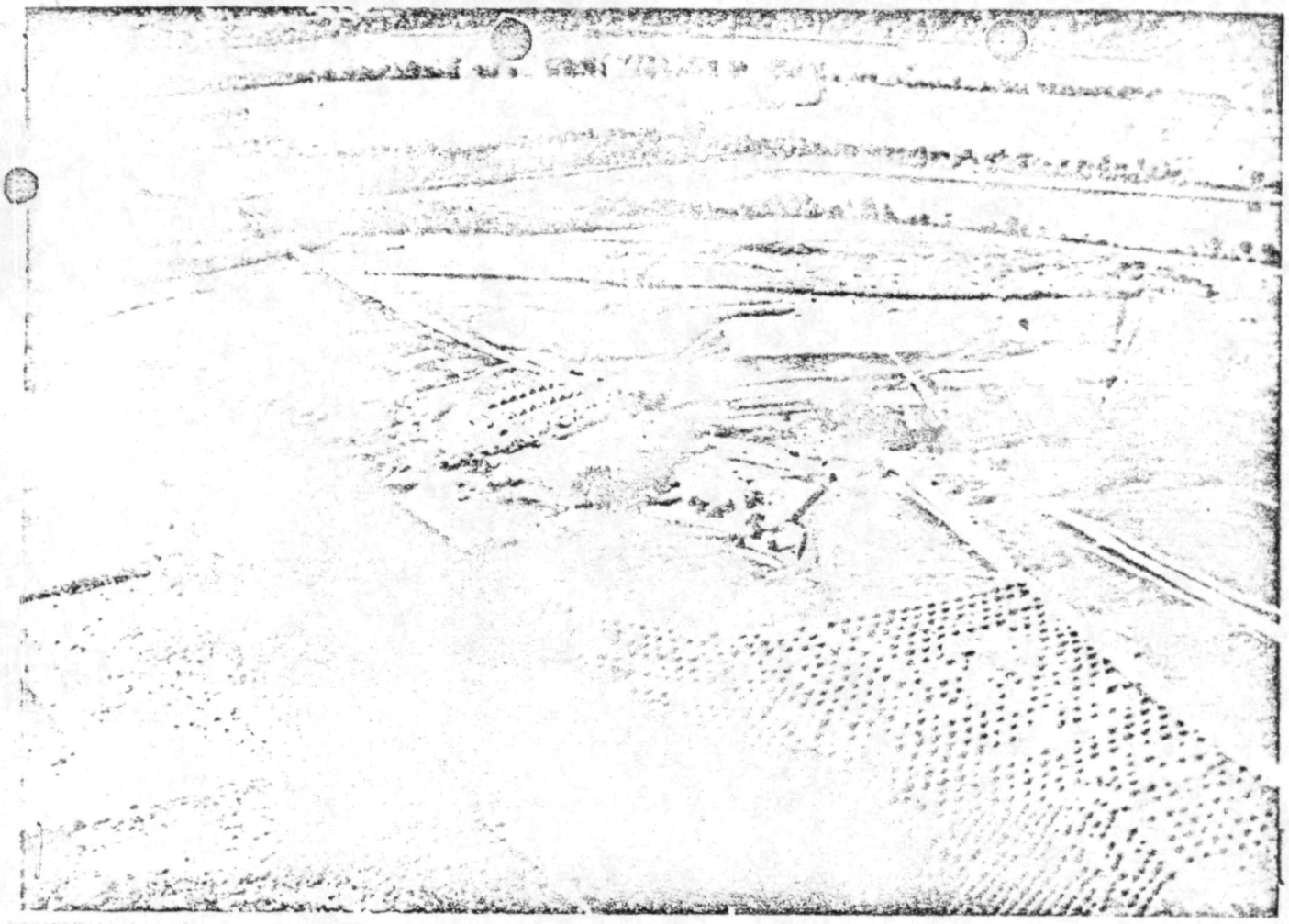
Tyler

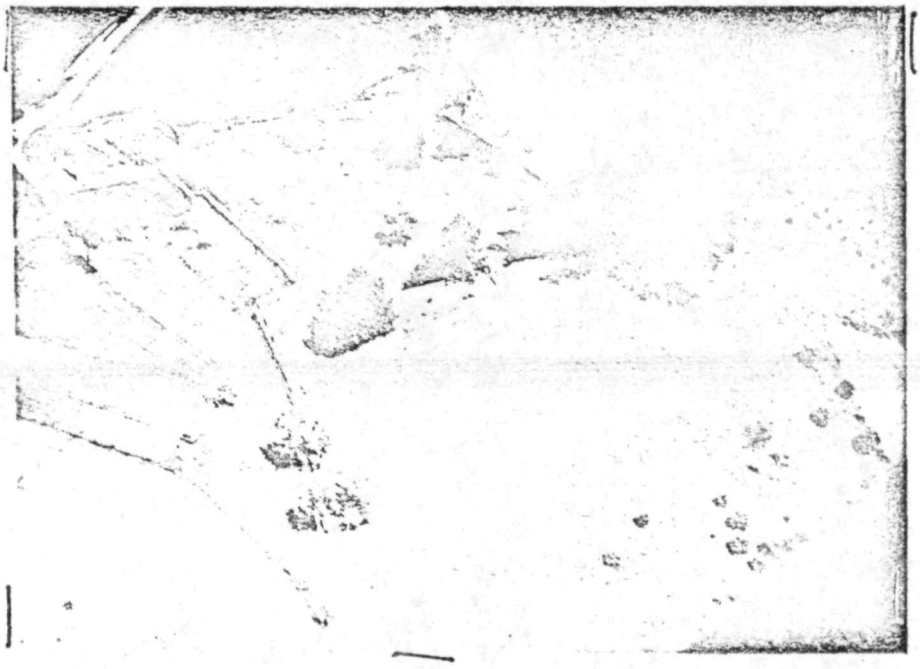
You may already have those references in your files!

21 MAY 77
FORT Frederick
Stephen Israel

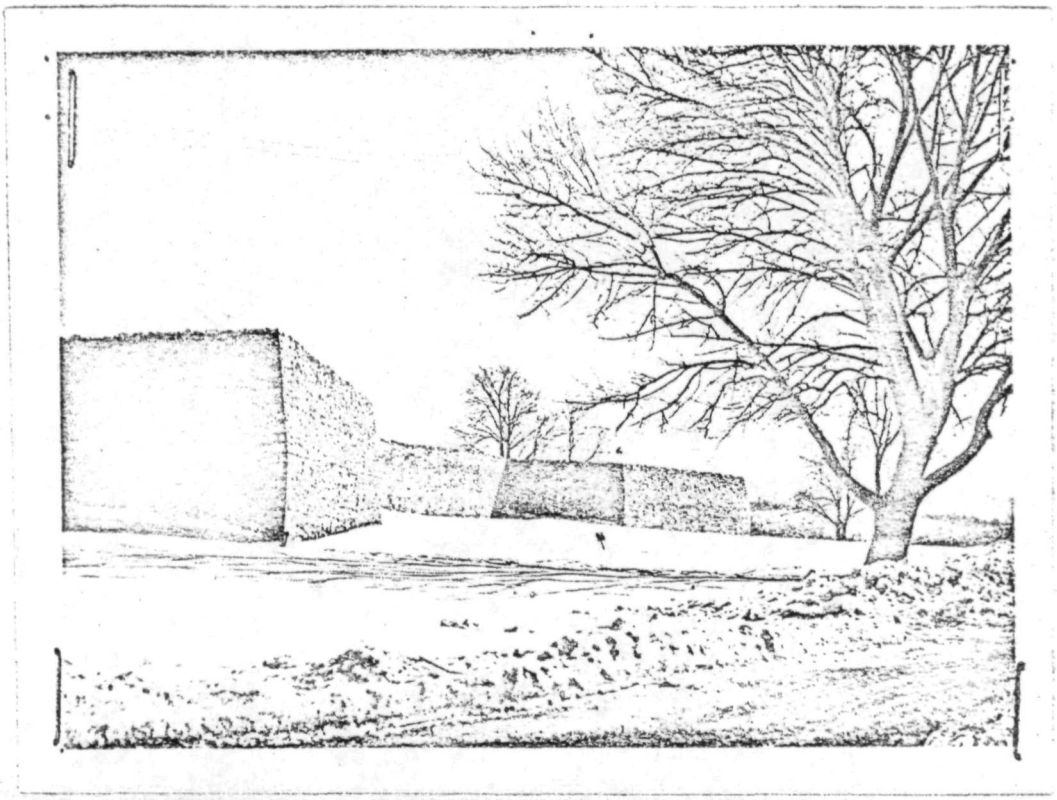
A school teacher told me that he had heard that a ~~drugget~~ hardware store owner in McConnelsburg, (Pa) north of Fort Frederick was
(1) in direct line of descent of a Forbes Army Soldiers (1755) and
(2) had Stored in family books 1755 maps.



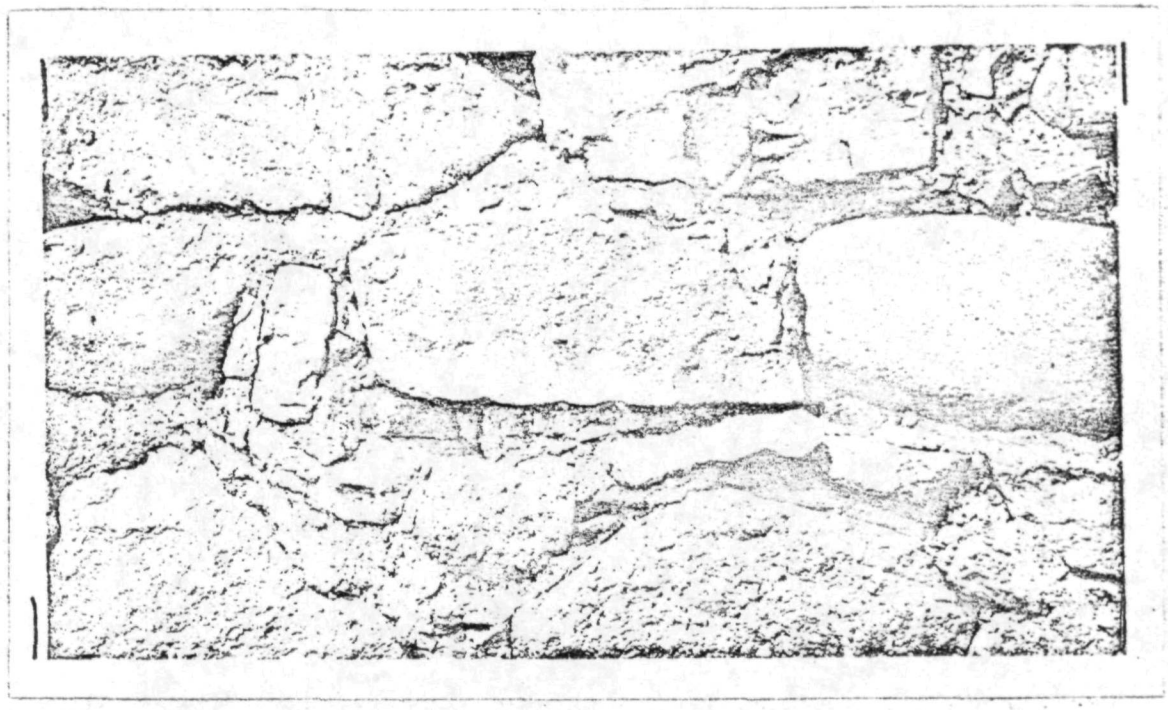




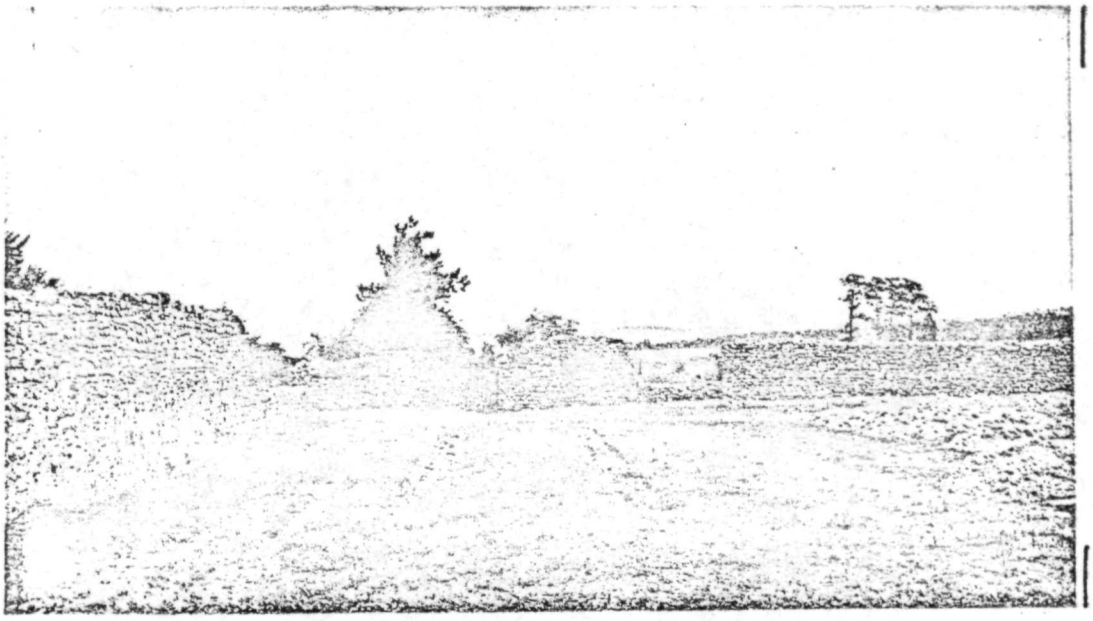
Aeroplane Views of Fort Frederick before Restoration, 1934.

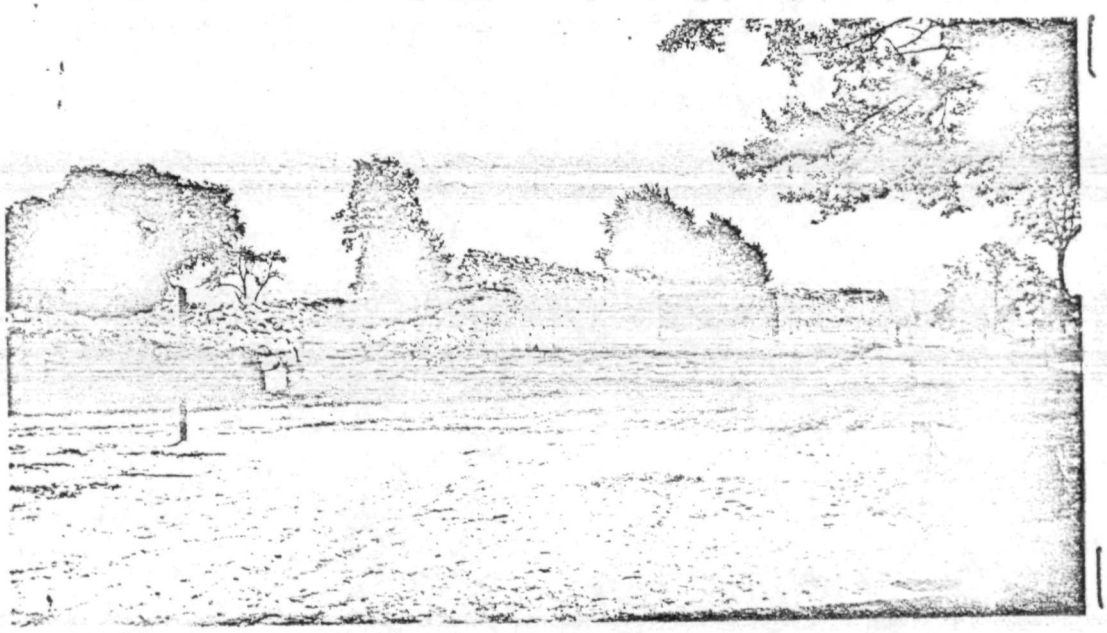


Fort Frederick, Maryland.

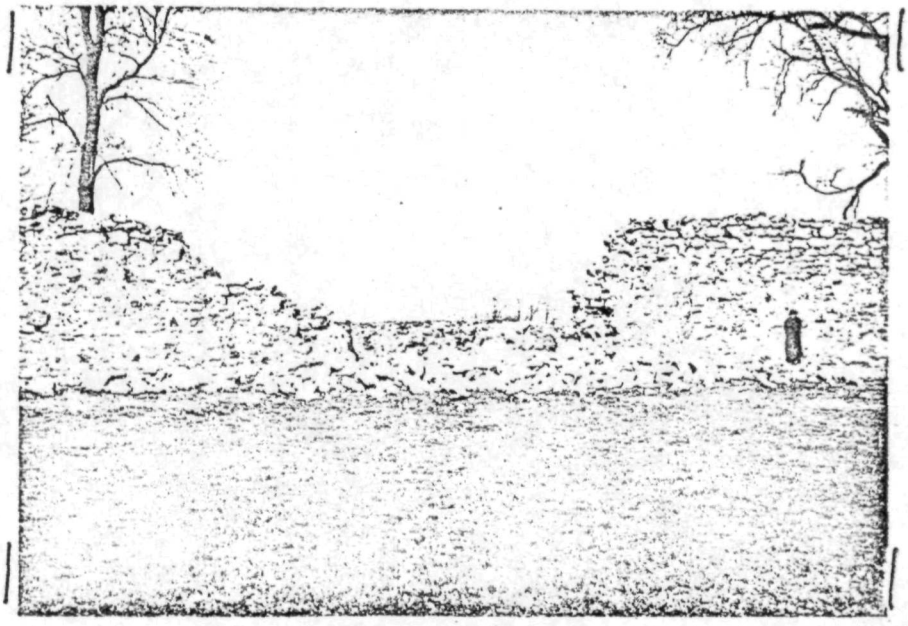


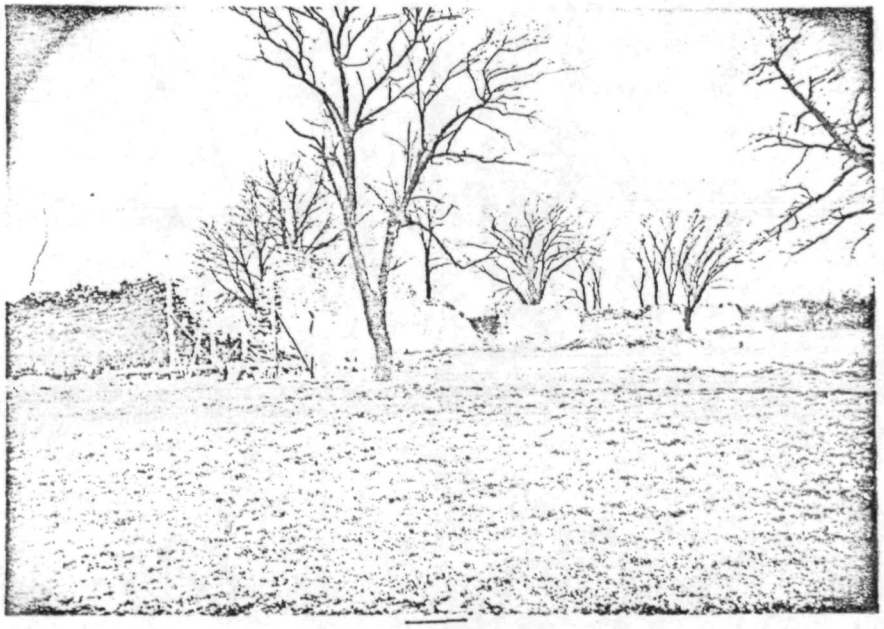
Condition of the Walls at Fort Frederick before Restoration



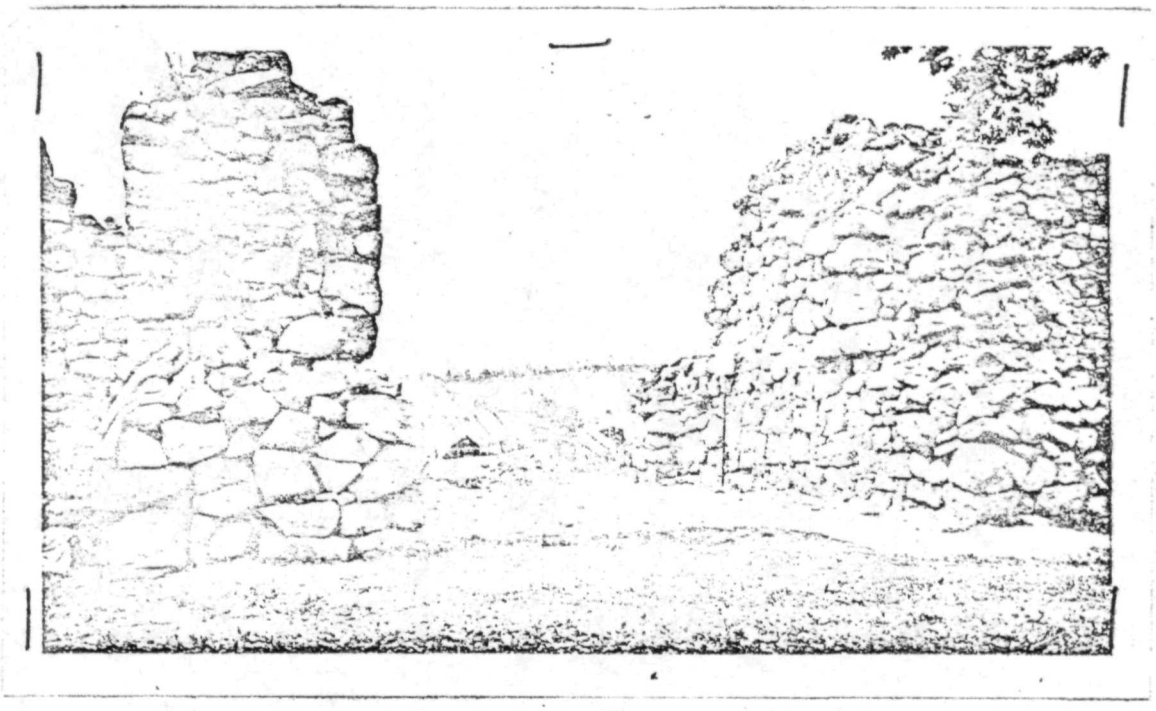


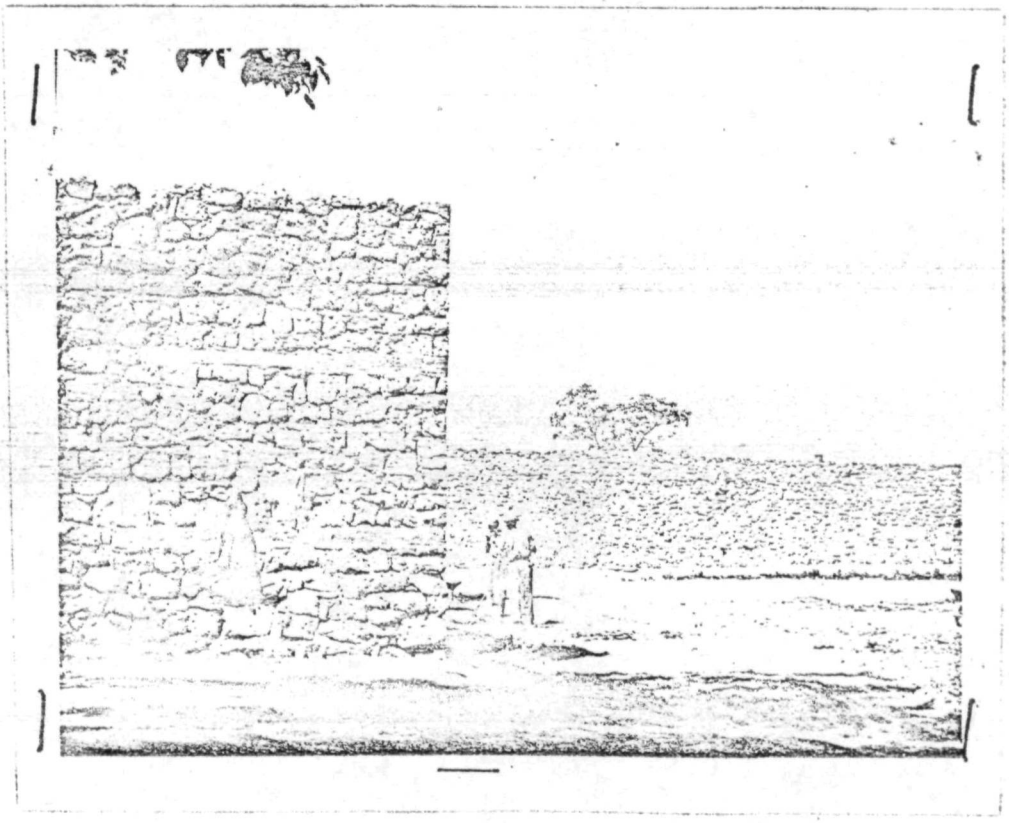
Fort Frederick- Walls Before Restoration.





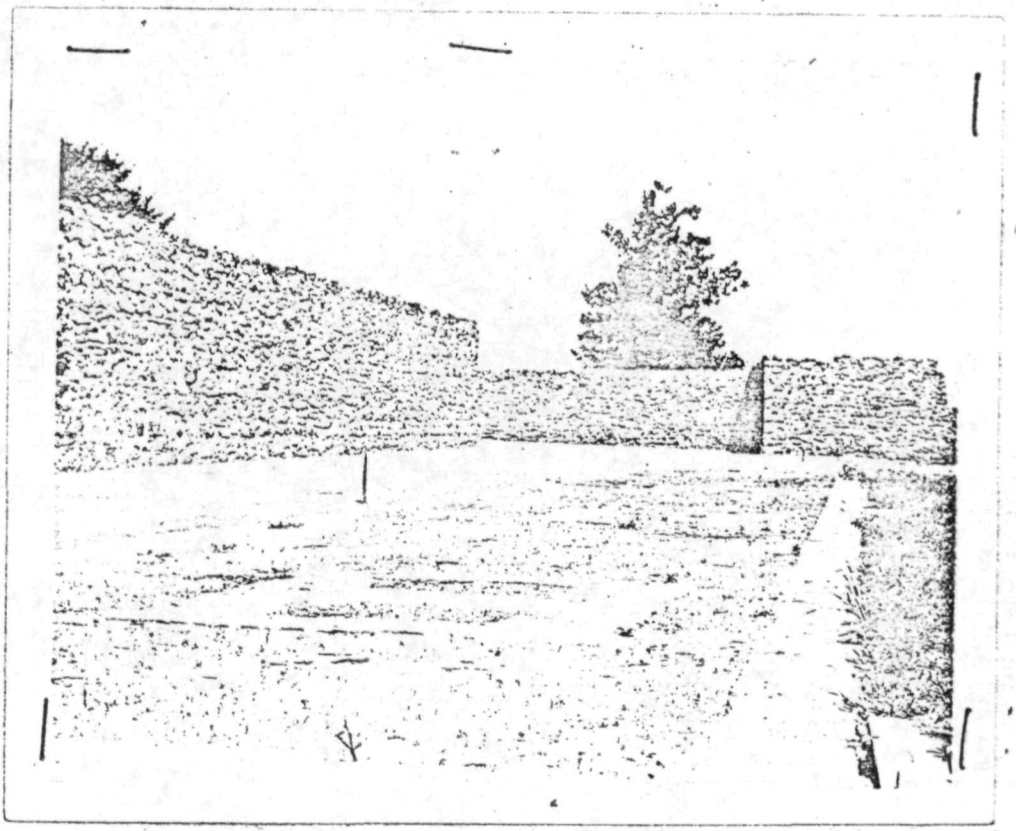
Fort Frederick - Walls before Restoration.



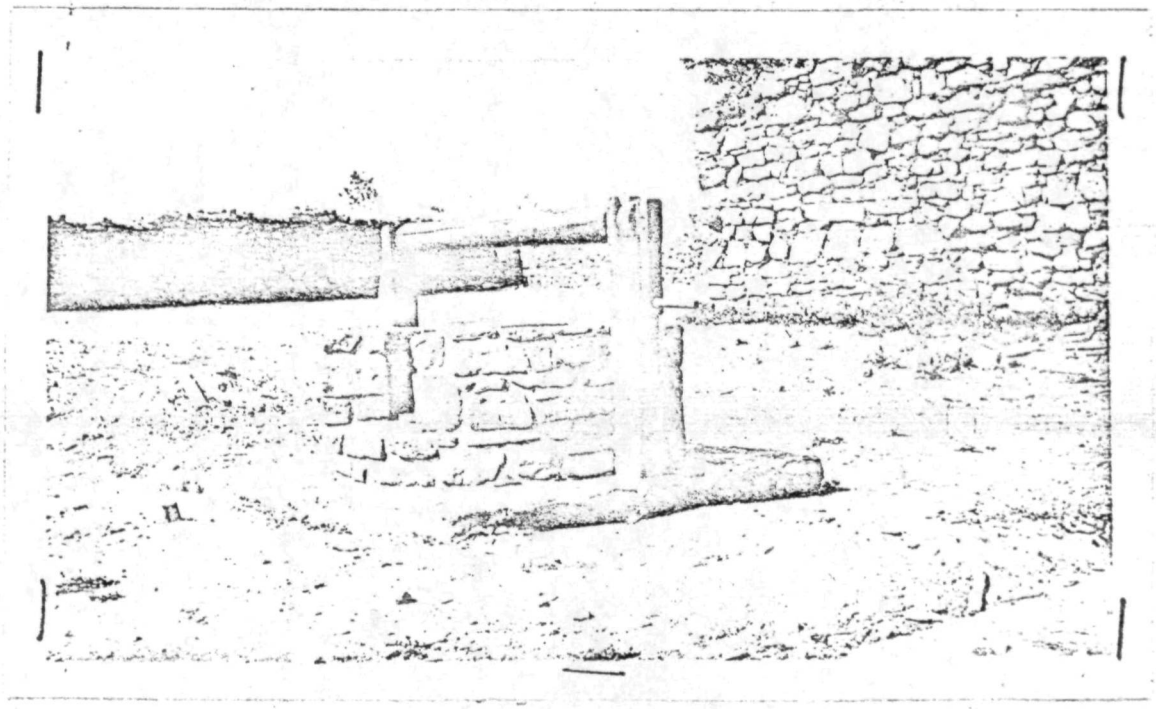


Fort Frederick

Main Gate - Before and after Restoration of the Fort.

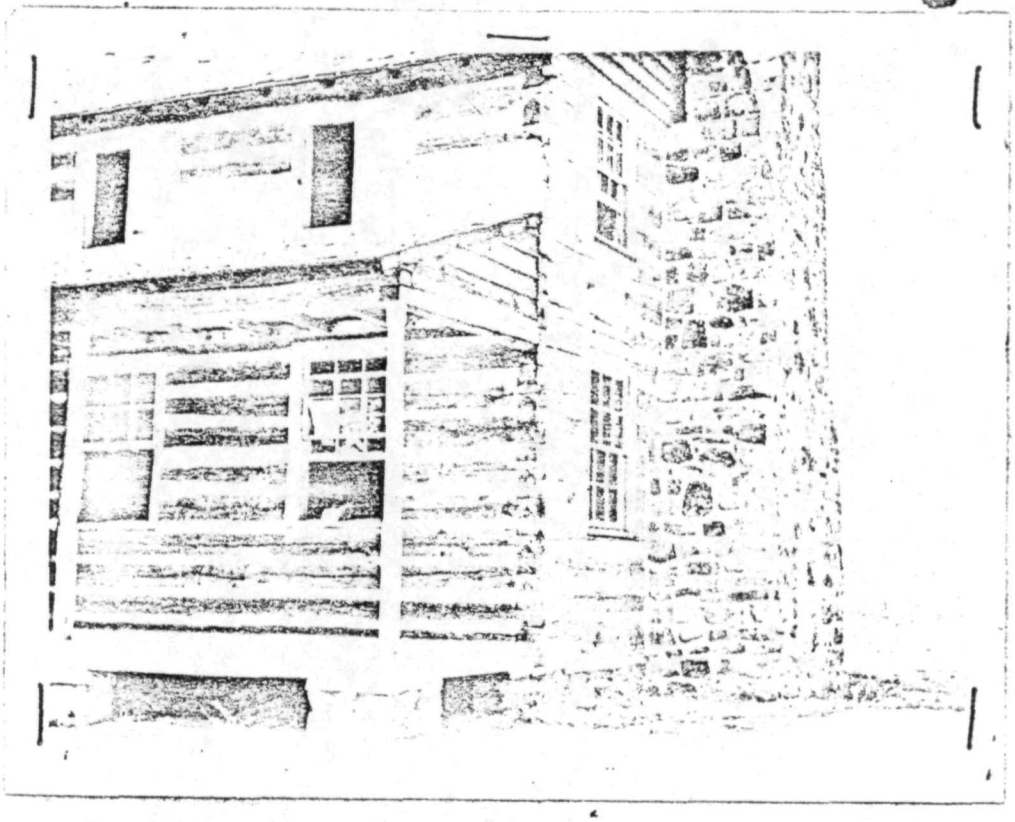


Showing Treatment of Barrack Foundations
(Wall not yet finished.)

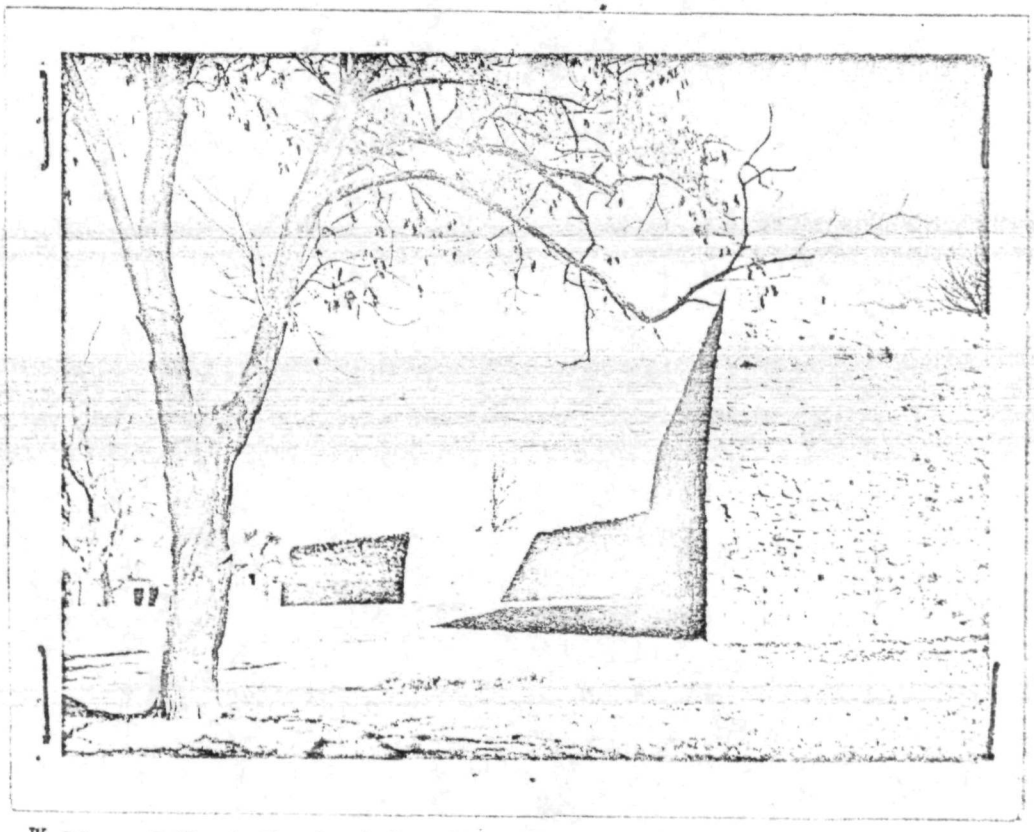


Restored Well

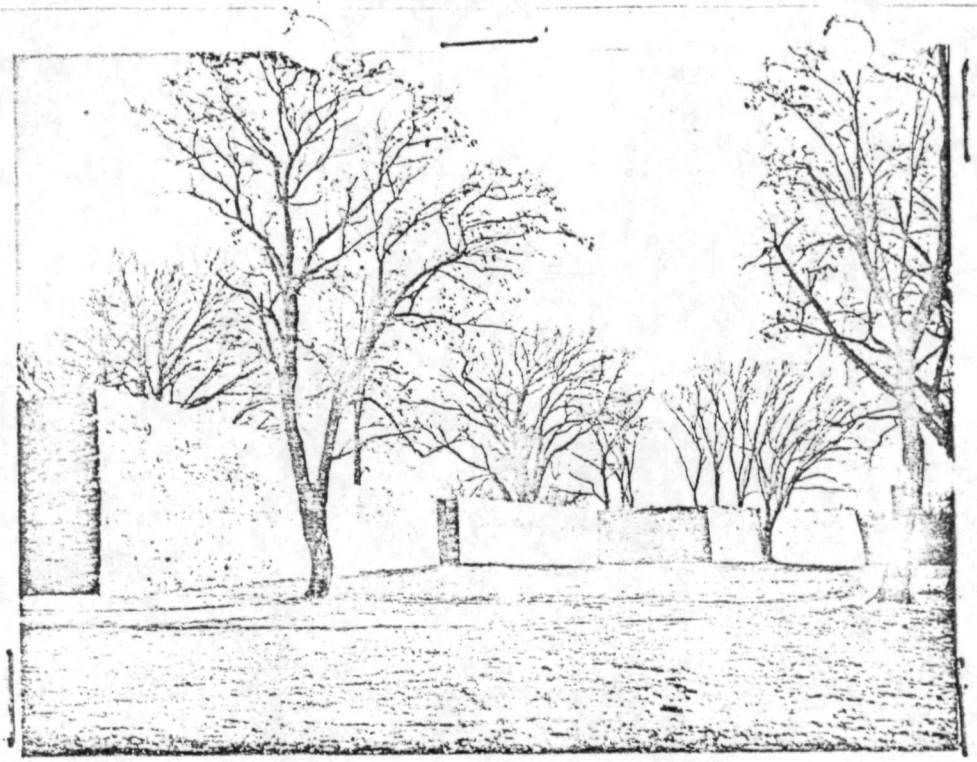
Fort Frederick, Maryland

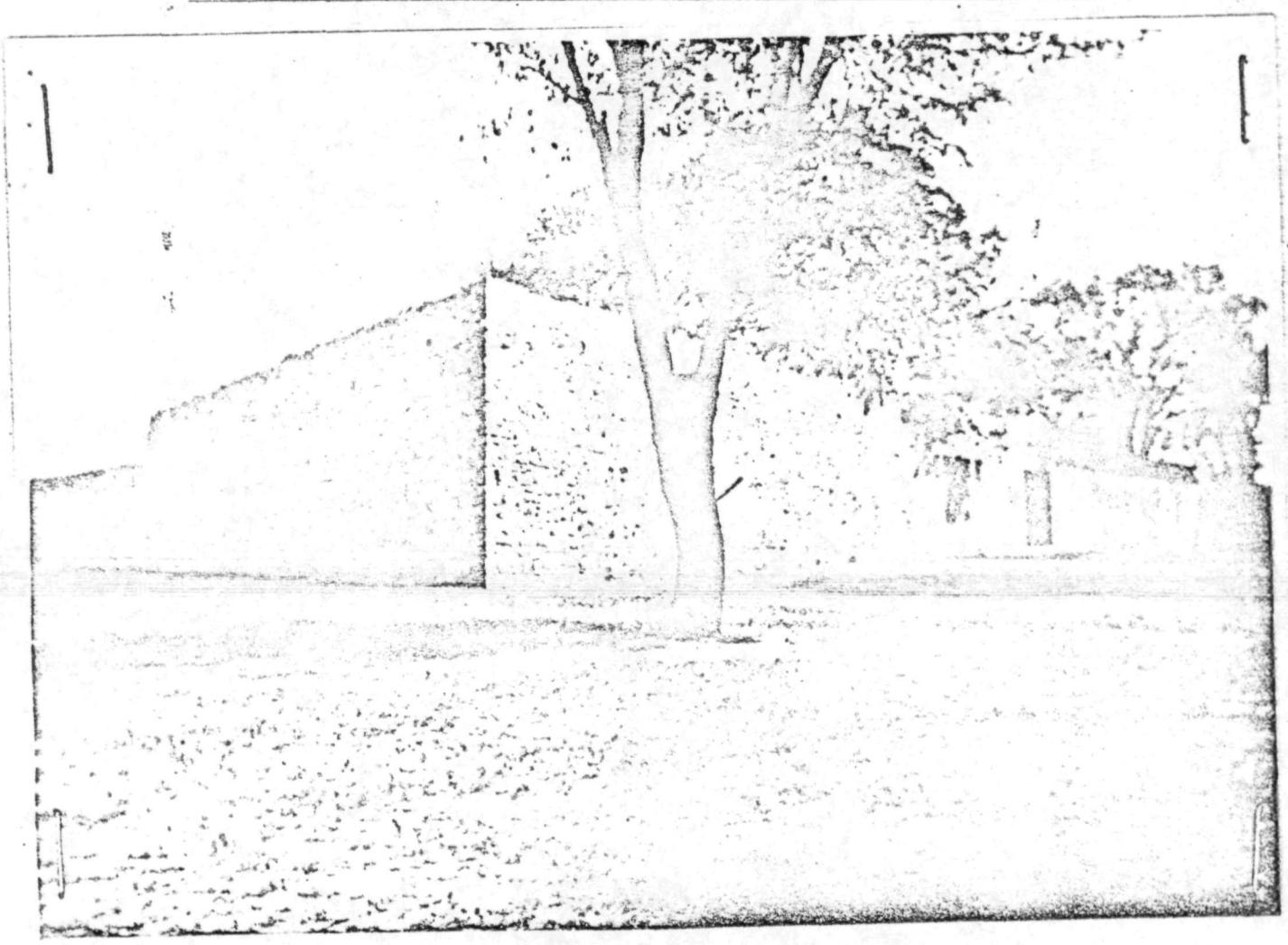


Caretaker's House - Fort Frederick, Md.



Walls of Fort Frederick after Restoration, 1936.





Fort Frederick, Md. - After Restoration, 1936.

Pres. Reed to Board of War, 1779.

In Council, Philada., April 24th, 1779.

Gentlemen:

. . . . . .

Col. Rawlings to march to Ft. Pitt

"To this End he informs us he had thro' you addressed Gen. Johnson to order some Militia to relieve Rawlins's Regt then guarding British Prisoners at Fort Frederick.

Pennsylvania Archives (by Samuel Hazard)

Vol. 7

Joseph Severns & Co., Phila. 1853

p. 339

Board of War to Pres. Reed, 1779

War Office, April 24, 1779

Sir,

"The supplies for Colonel Rawlin's regiment are gone from hence, some time ago, & he will be ready to march so soon as they arrive.* We were so anxious to expedite the march of this Regiment for the Relief of the Frontiers, that on Gov. Johnson's representing the Difficulties attending the raising the militia, we agreed that only a small Guard of a Lieu^t & 10 men of the Militia should be stationed at Fort Frederick, & ordered the Commissary to suffer the Prisoners to go out among the Inhabitants as Labourers. We therefore conceive that every Impediment is removed, & that Council may depend upon what assistance this small Regiment can afford the distress'd Inhabitants of the Frontiers."

Richard Peters

Penn. Archives, (by Samuel Hazard)
Vol. 7, p. 339 Joseph Severns & Co, Phila.
1853.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. XI, p. 758.

Edmund Atkins to Gov. Sharpe, 1757

Winchester 30th June, 1757

"I find you have given Orders hitherto for supplying Provisions only to such Indians in our Alliance, as shall come to Fort Frederick, according to some Resolution of your Assembly. This will by no means be sufficient . . . . . "

Penn. Archives, (Samuel Hazard, ed.)
Vol. 3, p. 198, Joseph Severns & Co, Phila
1853.

Board of War to Pres. Reed, 1779.

War Office, Nov. 5th, 1779.

Sir,

We have been honored with your letter of yesterday. The Militia at Fort Frederick were so uneasy & many of them so ungovernable that (as we received information yesterday from Col. Rawlins,) those who had not of themselves left the Post were sent Home. And as it will be difficult to get a Militia Guard again & when procured they are not sufficiently to be depended upon on Acct of their inconstancy & Uneasiness under anything like Discipline, it is in contemplation to raise a Guard for that Post of enlisted Men. Until this is done or some Means taken to get a constant Guard Col. Rawlins desired we would not send on the Prisoners. We have wrote some time ago to Gov. Johnson proposing the Scheme of enlisting Men which he approves of but says he cannot do anything in it until the meeting of the Assembly which will be this Month sometime. When we hear of the measures taken to raise the Guard we will do ourselves the Honor to inform you & request the Militia agreeable to your Letter.

Richard Peters

Penn. Archives, (ed Samuel Hazard)
Vol. 8, Joseph Severns & Co., 1853, Phia, p. 5.

Forman, Henry Chandlee, 1934, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton Md., & Haverford, Pa.

The type of house, however, commonly found in this part of Western Maryland and even in Southern Pennsylvania, as at York, is the L-shaped dwelling with either a balcony or a two-storey porch on the lee side, usually on the inside of the L. Two old brick houses at Worman's Hill have L-plans with hanging balconies to the South, as also houses in Liberty and Uniontown, forming the "Balcony" type or style. An Old House in Ceresville is of stone with a double row of dormers and three full storeys. Kildare, formerly Welsh's Tavern, in Carroll County, dates from before the Revolution and is built of logs as a defence against the Indians.

In Washington County near Williamsport is the Lancelot Jacque's House, or Green Spring Furnace, which has one of the most unusual chimneys in Maryland. Built up against this small wooden house with the gambrel roof is a great chimney of dressed stone laid up in regular courses. The height of the chimney is divided equally into three parts by two set-backs. This same set-back principle is employed in the construction of New York skyscrapers.

Green Spring Furnace
Washington County
Lancelot Jacques came from England and settled at Annapolis about 1720. He built this log and clapboarded dwelling with the stone chimney before 1750 in Washington County.

F O R T F R E D E R I C K, M A R Y L A N D

6/16/1739	"Skie Thorn" granted to Capt Thos. Cresap, pioneer guide and Indian fighter. Liber E.I. No.6/Folio 155, Annapolis. Speech by Brown 27 Apr 1929
4/7/1745	"Johnson's Lot" granted to Peter Johnson. Surveyed 1743, Liber No. E/Folio 581, Annapolis. Speech by Brown 27 Apr 1929
5/1755	Gov. Sharpe announced he was building Block Houses. Brown speech 2 May 1931
7/9/1755	General Braddock killed
1756 (Spring)	Thomas Cresap Threatened to march on Maryland Legislature to obtaine defense money. Globe Trotter 1945 (Spring)
5/15/1756	The Maryland Assembly appropriated 6000 pounds toward the initial work on Fort Frederick. M.V.Mish, D.A.R. Mag.
5/16/1756	Gov. Sharpe wrote Gov Morris of Penna. that after 12 weeks both houses had at last agreed upon a grant of 4,000 pounds for His Majestys Service "Part of which sum is appropriated for the building and garrisoning a strong fort on North Mountain". Tercentenary History of Maryland by Matthew P. Andrews.
5/17/1756	Declaration of War between England and France. Scharf's History of Western Maryland.
6/2/1756	Gov. Sharpe advised the Board of Trade "That the Assembly"of Maryland had granted the sum of £40,000 currency for "His Majestys Service", £ 11,000 in constructing a fort or forts "just beyond our western settlements". Also that he planned "to proceed to the Western Parts of the Province to give the necessary orders for constructin the forts and for putting that part of the country in a better posture of defence. Ltr Gov Sharpe to Bd of Trade dtd 2 June 1756
6/1756	Gov. Sharpe arrived to build Ft Frederick with 150 men. Cement secured from New York, Stone from local area. Historic Fort Frederick by L. H. Wilson
6/1756	Col. Joshua Fry ordered Col George Washington to inspect Fort Frederick while under construction. News Letter, Maryland State Department of Forestry, May 1934
6/25/1756	George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie. "Gov. Sharpe is building a fort on Potomac River about fifteen miles above Conogochigg, which may be of great service towards the protection of our people on that side. It is thought the fort will cost the Province of Maryland nearly 30,000 pounds fefore it is finished. Letter by George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie dated 25 June 1756
7/1756	Gov. Shape left Fort Frederick for the first time since June 1756. Historic Fort Frederick, by L H Wilson.

8/1756	Fort completed to point where it received garrison of 200 men under Capt. John Dagworthy. Scharf's History of Western Maryland
8/19/1756	Peter and Jacob Cloine sell to Gov. H. Sharpe two tracts of land "Sky Thorn" and"Johnson's Lot", total of 149 acres. Letter from Hall of Records 7/28/66
8/20/1756	Release of mortgage (for two tracts of land bought from Peter and Jacob Cloine, 19 August 1756) from Thomas Cresap. Letter from Hall of Records, 7/28/66
8/23/1756	Fort Tonoloway abandoned upon completion of Fort Frederick. Letter from Gov Sharpe to Gov Dewiddie of Virginia, 8/23/1756 Fort Tonoloway abandoned after completion of Fort Frederick. Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State, by WPA Writers Pgm 1940
8/25/1756	Gov Sharpe advised Gov Morris of Pennsylvania that he had recently returned from the "frontiers" and that he was going to send 50 men from Fort Frederick to keep communications open between Forts Lyttelton and Shirley and Your inhabitants when he received word from Fort Frederick of a French and Indian incursion into Maryland "cutting off many of our people who dwelt on or near Conegochiegh". Also describes action taken to capture intruders. Letter from Gov Sharpe to Gov Morris of Pa, 8/25/1756
9/13/1756	Gov Sharpe wrote Lord Baltimore that "if some measures are not speedily taken for the defence of that colony, neither Fort Frederick nor its Garrison can be of much service". Tercentenary History of Maryland by Matthew P. Andrews.
10/30/1756	"Tis evident the Maryland Assembly have given up, all their lands above the Tonollaways, by building Fort Frederick, below, ordering in the inhabitants above, and with drawing their troops from Fort Cumberland". George Washington remarks on Council of War at Fort Cumberland, 10/30/1756
1756	A party of 50 indians commanded by a French Captain proceeded from the west with instructions to meet another 50 indians at Fort Frederich and capture the Fort and blow up the powder magizn. Both gropps were defeated Before reaching the Fort one by Captain Jeremiah Smith and the other by Captain Lewis. Fort Frederick Story by R U Darby
3/1757	A Sentry near the Fort Frederick gate was fired upon by two Indians. Brown speech 5/2/1931
4/1757	Peace Treaty made with a Cherokee Cheif at Fort Frederick. Art. by George Prather In 1757, Walachey, a cheif of the Cherokees entered into an alliance against the western tribes with Gov. Sharpe. The Fort Frederick Story by R U Darby and Brown Speech 5/2/1931
4/1757	Charles Mackleraine, a wagoner, shot 300 yeards from fort. Brown speech, 5/2/1931
5/8/1757	Gov Sharpe advised Stanwix of pay proceedures and requesting that

Dagworthy and his company be roleived so that they may be "entituled" to their pay. Stated that Dr David Ross "victuals the garrison at Fort Frederick at the rate of 9^{s} currency for each man per day". Also that "62 Cherokees were at Fort Frederich and desired to act in conjuncition with the troops". Letter by Gov. Sharpe to Stanwix, 5/8/1757

5/1757 — Capt Alexander Beall and 90 men garrison the fort with Captain Dagworthy and 150 men go to Fort Cumberland. Brown speech, 5/2/1931

3/1758 — Fort becomes a supply center for advance on Fort Duquesne, magizne repaired, roads improved, and supply boats gotten togather on the Potomac River. Brown speech 5/2/1931

4/8/1758 — Lt Bassett ordered to Fort Frederick to repair the magazines at the fort and to do necessary repairs on the roads. Gen Sir John StClair to Gov Sharpe, letter dtd 4/8/1758

4/10/1758 — George Washington objects to Fort Frederick as a "rendezvous" point for advance on Fort Duquense. Due to people of that area having fled, "I am fully convinced there never can be a road between Fort Frederic and Fort Cumberland that will admit the transportation of carriages", and because waring Indians stop by the fort. Letter by George Washington to Gen. Stanwix, 4/10/1758

5/4/1758 — George Washington again indicates that a rendezvous at Fort Frederick, for Forbes army, was not satisfactory to his thinking. Letter by George Washington to John Blair, 5/4/1758

1758 — Fort served as training center for Gen. John Forbes advance on Fort Duquesne. Art. by George Prather

6/15/1758 — Gov Sharpe ordered Capt. Evan Shelby to "reconnoitre and mark" a road between Forts Cumberland and Frederick. Gov Sharpe letter to Capt Shelby, 6/15/1758

6/1758 — Sir John St Clair required a new road from York to Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, making distance from Lancaster 245 miles to Fort Duquesne. Also permitted use of Potomac River to haul supplies. Letter by George Washington to Co. H. Bouquet, 8/6/1758

7/10/1758 — Capt Dagworthy and the Maryland Troops began a road from a Point near Fort Cumberland toward Fort Frederick, and reports loss of supplies and indicates Maryland Troops inclined to desert. Letter by George Washington to Col. Henry Bouquet, 7/9/1758

8/6/1758 — Total of 19 wagons of musket ball arrived at Fort Cumberland from Fort Frederick with an additional 18 wagons arriving at Oldtown. George Washingtons letter to Col. H. Bouquet, 8/6/1758

11/25/1758 — Fort Duquesne occupied. Brown speech, 5/2/1931

12/1758 — Maryland Genral Assembly investigated possibility of a shorter route between Forts Frederick and Cumberland. History of Western Maryland. by Scharf

1/9/1759	James Kenny arrived at Fort and described the fort and its surrounding village along with incidents which took place at the fort. Kenny Manuscript.
1/21/1759	James Kenny describes a "First Day of the Week service" in the Fort Village. Kenny Manuscript.
1/26/1759	James Kenny stated that Lt. Riley, the forts commander, was "bad with small pox". Kenny Manuscript.
1/28/1759	James Kenny gives breif account of Lt. Riley's funeral. Kenny Manuscript.
2/11/1759	James Kenny states that a Dr. Henry Hains is the forts commander "at present". Kenny Manuscripts.
10/22/1760	Maryland Council requested Gov. Sharpe to lease Fort Frederick as he (the Gov) sees fit. Archives of Md - Proceedings of the Council of Md.
12/25/1762	Fort leased to Henry Heintzman by Gov Sharpe. M. V. Mish, D.A.R. Mag.
2/10/1763	Treaty of Paris signed. Historic Fort Frederick by L. H Wilson and Brown speech, 5/2/1931
6/4/1763	James Kenny "Dined at Fort Frederick". Kenny Manuscript.
7/2/1763	Gov. Sharpe advised Mr. Calvert of trouble with the Indians. Sent Gun powder to Col. Prather for use of militia. Notified Dr. Henry Heinzman to receive all persons into the fort on condition that such persons observe his regulations. Also sent 50 arms to the fort. Letter by Gov Sharpe to Mr Calvert, dated 7/2/1763
7/5/1763	Gov Sharpe advised Henry Heinzman his instructions concerning use of the foft during trouble with the Indians and reparing of arms. Letter by Gov. Sharpe to Heinzman, dated 7/5/1763.
7/5/1763	Gov Sharpe gave Col. Prather instructions concerning activation of troops and the sheltering of persons at Fort Frederick. Letter by Gov Sharpe to Col. Prather, dated 7/5/1763
3/16/1767	David Ross is mentioned in the account to Capt Joshua Beall's Company. Hall of Records letter dtated 7/28/1966
10/13/1777	Fort offered as a point where British Prisoners could be kept. Maryland Historical Mag. Vol XVIII
12/26/1777	Frist prisoners of Gen. Burgoyne arrived at Fort Frederick and Col. Rawlings placed in command. Maryland Historical Mag. Vol XVIII
6/16/1778	Council of Maryland authorized payment to Samuel Hughes 570 pounds 9 pence for repairs to the fort. Journal of Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 6/16/1778

6/24/1778 Council of Maryland request linen for Rifle Corps of Col. Moses Rawlings. Archives of Maryland - Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland.

6/24/1778 Col. Rawlings' states that 10 substitutes are ready for service in guarding prisoners at Fort Frederick. Archives of Maryland - Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland.

6/27/1878 Muster Roll of Capt John Kershner's Company guarding prisoners of war at Fort Frederick, dated 7/27/1778. Archives of Maryland Vol 18

9/11/1778 Council request Col. W. Beatty for change in provisions for guards at Fort Frederick. Archives of Maryland - Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland

2/13/1779 Passports granted for 3 British vessells "laden with cloathing and stores for...the Britkish prisoners of war at Fort Frederick. Draft by Tench Tilghman to Gov. Patrick Henry, dated 2/13/1779

3/1/1779 George Washington to Gov. Johnson regarding Sir H. Clinton's request for supplies to prisoners at the fort. Archives of Maryland - Journal & Correspondence of the Council of Md.

3/10/1779 Council to Commodore Grason regarding British supplies for prisoners at the fort. Archives of Maryland - Journal & Correspondence of the Council of Md.

3/20/1779 Western Shore treasurer ordered, by the Council, to pay Samuel Hughes for use of Capt Kershner and guards over prisoners at Fort Frederick. Archives of Md - Journal & Correspondence of the Council of Md.

3/21/1779 Col Rawlin's corps ordered from Fort Frederick to Fort Pitt as soon as releived by a militia guard. Draft by Tench Tilghman to Col. Timothy Pickering, Pres of the Board of War, dated 3/21/1779. Brooler Papers

4/3/1779 Council request Daniel Hughes, Lt of Washington County, Md, to raise a company of militia to guard prisoners at the fort and also advises the amount of pay. Archives of Md - Journal & Correspondence of the Council of Md.

4/15/1779 Council advised the Board of Was of Col. Rawlings idea to release prisoners to good whigs. Also advised of difficulty in getting provisions at the fort. Archives of Maryland - Journal & Correspondence of the Council of Md.

4/16/1779 Council ordered the Western Shore Treasurer to pay Col Rawlings and John Reed, Q.M., of Rifle Regiment, due them by resolve of the General Assembly. Archives of Md - Journal & Correspondence of the Council of Md.

4/23/1779 Council advised D. Hughes of approval of Col. Rawlings plan "of placing the prisoners out to work with good Whigs". Council of Md, letter to D. Hughes dated 4/23/1779.

11/22/1780 British Troops moved from Charlottesville to Fort Frederick. Draft by Tench Tilghman to Gov Thomas Jefferson, dated 11/8/1780 British Troops moved to Fort Frederick. Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by Jenson J. Lossing.

12/5/1780 Col. Rawlings asked Gov. Lee for funds, Also stated the well inside and outside the fort are dry. Also that prisoners attempted to force the gate "the other night". Archives of Md, Vol XLV

12/5/1780 John Reid requested Gov Lee for supplies and also advised the Gov of recruiting two men. Archives of Md, XLV

5/7/1781 British Prisoners in the Public Gaal (Annapolis) ordered to the Fort. Among whom was Capt Matthew Mangen of the Jack-O-Lanthon. Archives of Md, Vol XLV

5/8/1781 Md Council advised Col Rawlings of Capt Matthew Mangen who has been represented to be guilty of plundering the inhabitants and burning their habitations. Archives of Md, Vol XLV

10/25/1781 George Washington directs the Commissary General to dispose of British prisoners at Yorktown by sending the following amount of them to Fort Frederick:

Light Inf	594
Seventh Foot	205
33d. Foot	225
71st. Foot	242
18th. Foot	558
N.C. Vols.	114
Total	2,924

General Order dated 10/24/1781

11/5/1781 Stephan Popp, a Hessian prisoner, describes Fort Frederick (Jr?) as a prison and its condition as well as the life of the prisoners there. Popp Diary

11/10/1781 A proportion of the prisoners captured with Cornwallis being sent to Fort Frederick. Col. Rawlings authorized to impress or seize, if not to be procured otherwise, all articles necessary to repair the Barracks and other houses for immediate reception of the prisoners. Archives of Md, Vol XLV

11/10/1781 Md Council advised Col. Philip Thomas of British Prisoners being moved to Fort Frederick. Also mentioned erection of a stockade fort near the mountains. Archives of Md, Vol XLV

1783 Prisoners marched from Fort Frederick to Baltimore and shipped thence to England. Art. by George Prather

9/5/1791 Fort sold by Maryland to Robert Johnson, at a public auction for $375. M.V.Mish, DAR Mag., Art by George Prather, News Letter of Md State Dept of Forestry, May 1934, and Speech by W.M.Brown 4/27/1929.

5/25/1797- Deed for Fort Frederick executed. W.M.Brown, 4/27/1929

3/9/1801 Robert Johnson sold the fort and 100 acres with improvements to James Ford for 500 pds. Book N, Folieo 368, Wn Co Land Office.

11/4/1818	John D. Brooler requested Henry Clay to help him secure his pension. Brooler was in "Rollin's" Rifle Regiment. Brooler Correspondence, 1818
1820	The barracks, which were substantial stone structures, were still standing. The largest of them known as the "Governors House". John Forsythe lived in the fort and was the last survivor of the generation who had known it in the days of war. Scharf's History of Western Maryland
1822	A wagon gate was cut through the West curtain of the Fort. Scharf's History of Western Maryland
5/28/1842	Fort Frederick was prospective location for the 1842 summer encampment of the Uniform Volunteer Corps of Washington County. The News, 5/28/1842
1857	The fort was sold to Nathan Williams, a "Freedman", whose grandmother, as a negro slave, had taken shelter in the fort during Pontiacs War. Williams tore down one corner of the fort to build a barn. M.V.Mish, DAR Mag.
1858	There is not a piece of the old wood-work left, some curiosity-seekers having carried off the last bit in 1858. Scharf's History of Western Md.
8/7/1861	Col John R. Kenly placed in command of troops in vicinity of Williamsport by Maj. Gen. Banks. Field & Staff Muster Roll dated 8/31/1861.
1861	Col John R. Kenly, 1st. Maryland Regiment USA, opened a hole in the forts South wall for a cannon. MV Mish, DAR Mag
12/25/1861	Company H, 1st Maryland Regiment under Capt. B. H. Schley, at the fort exchange shots with the confederates. Centennial Times, 1/3/1862.
5/23/1862	Col. Kenly severly wounded and taken prisoner at Front Royal, Va. History & Roster of Maryland Vols - War of 1861 - 1865, dtd 1898
5/23/1862	Benjamin H. Schley, prisoner of war or missing in action at Front Royal, Va. Company Muster Roll, dtd May and June 1862
8/22/1862	Col. John R. Kenly promoted to Brig.Gen. Field and Staff Muster Roll dtd July-August 1862
8/22/1862	Benjamin H. Schley promoted to Major. Detachment Muster-In-Roll, dtd Nov 5, 1862
3/13/1865	John R. Kenly brevetted Major General of Vols for gallant and meritorious service. History and Roster of Md Vols, War of 1861-65, dtd 1898
6/12/1879	Fort Frederick "after a lapse of more than a hundred years" is "a grape garden". The Evening Globe, 6/12/1879
3/22/1892	Sen. David Siebert introduced a Bill in the Md. Legislature directing the Atty Gen'l to report to the Gov. "What title the State of Maryland has in ...Fort Frederick". (Chapter 552, Acts of 1892) Speech by Brown 4/27/1929

1895	Meeting of Children of American Revolution held at the Fort. Several photos taken of the fort at the time. Photo files, Pratt Library.
1904	A committe formed to study the cost of obtaining Fort Frederick. (Joint Resolution No. 7 of 1904) Speech by Brown 4/27/1929
1906	The Fort Frederick Protective Society formed (Chapt 473½, Acts of 1906). Speech by Brown 4/27/1929
1906	Among the incorporators of the Fort Frederick Protective Society were: Ex-Governor Warfield, Ex-Justice William J. Witzenbacher. Morning Hearld 3/2/1921
3/2/1912	Isabel S. Mason delivered a speech on the fort to the Women's Literary Club of Baltimore which "excites much interest and action will be taken". Morning Hearld, 3/2/1912
3/13/1912	Senate of Maryland Bill No. 422, Chapt 794, Acts of 1912, entered to purchase the fort. Chapter 794, Acts of 1912, Page 1562
12/30/1922	The Maryland State Board of Forestry bought the fort for $12,000. Art by George Prather. The last official act of the State Board of Forestry was receiving the deed for the fort. The board was then placed under the Regents of the University of Maryland. Speech by Brown, 1929
1924	A Memorial Forest named, "Maryland DAR Planting on Fort Frederick State Forest" planned. As each succeeding group of trees are planted they are dedicated to a patriot of the state. Fort Frederick by L. H. Wilson. DAR began the planting of trees.... Carol Stansbury, ltr dtd 29 Sept 1965
1925	The Col. Nicholas Ruxton Moore, Chapter of Children of the American Revolution planted trees. Carol Stansbury ltr dtd 29 Sept 1965
4/27/1929	Mrs Robert A. Welsh, State Regent N.S. DAR, dedicated a forest of trees at Fort Frederick which the DAR planted in co-operation with the State Department of Forestry. Carol Stansbury, ltr dtd 29 Sept 1965
1/11/1931	Senator Millard E. Tydings introduced a bill to obtain 4 Civil War Cannon for Fort Frederick trough the DAR
4/21/1931	President H. Hoover planted an Elm Tree at the White House in Honor of George Washington. This started Elm Tree plantings all over the United States. White House letter 9/16/1966.
5/2/1931	Four Civil War Cannon presented to DAR for the fort by an Act of Congress. MV Mish, DAR Mag A bronze cannon formally presented to the fort and 56 acres of reforestation presented. A parade held and White House Elms planted. Carol Stansbury ltr dtd 9/29/1965.

7/12/1933	Estimated $20,000 necessary to restore the fort walls and barracks. Baltimore Sun dtd 7/12/1933
7/19/1933	Possibility of the fort being restored by the C.C.C. The Sun Papers dtd 7/19/1933
1934	A C.C.C. Camp opened at Fort Frederick to work on the restoration of the fort and to prevent further deterioration. Memograph sheet by the Depart ment of Forest and Parks (no date)
7/8/1934	Foundations of several buildings adjoining the fort discovered. Baltimore Sun dtd 7/8/1934
12/1934	Indication of archaeology of the fort. Narrative Report dtd 12/1934 by George Schindel, Supt.
1/14/1935	A archaeological plan of Fort Frederick loaned to Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce. Morning Hearld dtd 1/14/1935
8/10/1935	C.C.C. reorganized at Fort Frederick, with 219 C.C.C. members now at the fort. Morning Hearld dtd 8/13/1935
2/14/1936	Charles H. Kenlan, Special Investigator, conducted a formal inspection of the C.C.C. camp at the fort. Formal Inspection Report of C.C.C. dtd 2/14/1936, by Charles H. Kenlan
8-11/1937	Disposition of C.C.C. buildings and equipment at the fort. Various letters and reports dtd 8-11/1937
9/8/1937	Governor Harry W. Nice rededicated the fort. Evening Sun dtd 9/8/1966
1941	The finest example of the strongest type of frontier defense is Fort Frederick, completed in 1756. Robert Dinwiddie; His Career in American Colonial Government & Westward Expansion, dtd 1941
1/10/1956	The door is not closed to approval this year of a Fort Frederick Commemorative stamp according to U.S.Senator Glenn Beall. Daily Mail, dtd 1/10/1956
5/13-15/1956	Fort Frederick Bi-Centanial called "Portals of Peace" presented by M.V.Mish. Daily Mail 4/23/1963
5/19/1961	Authentic reproduction of Union Cannon Carriage dedicated at Fort Frederick by DAR, Conococheague Chapter. Carol Stansbury ltr dtd 9/29/1965
7/5/1965	Neighborhood youth Corps arrived at Fort Frederick consisting of 9 boys aged 16-18 from the Hancock area. R.M.Mills, Supt.
7/30/1965	Fort Frederick mentioned as a stop for Washington County Circle Tours. Daily Mail dtd 7/30/1965
8/9/1965	Fort Frederick was one of only three tourist attractions mentioned in Washington County. Morning Hearld dtd 8/9/1965

9/25/1965	The "Fort Frederick Tri-Staters" formed as a chapter of the National Campers and Hikers Association. Organizational meeting of the Fort Frederick Tri-Staters
6/3/1966	Fort Frederick to be developed into a major tourist attraction. Daily Mail dtd 6/3/1966
7/2-3/1966	The 1st. Md Regiment, Revolutionary War Troops, made debute under the direction of William L. Brown, University of Maryland, Graduate School of History.
7/20/1966	The cat-walk inside the fort being replaced by the Cavetown Planning Mills, Cavetown, Md. Supt R.M.Mills, 7/23/1966
7/21/1966	Potomac River Basin Commission pointed out, that "lack of sufficient parking areas and fresh drinking water at Fort Frederick State Park," and "that only 100 of 400 available acres are being used" should be corrected. Daily Mail dtd 7/21/1966
7/23/1966	Mr Hunter, Department of Forest and Parks, announced that the fort is to be restored by 1975 including barracks, to orriginal pattern. Speech by Mr Hunter, at Fort Frederick, 7/23/1966.

Compiled from notes G/Sword

FORT FREDERICK (Va?)

IN THE CITY LIBRARY AT BAYREUTH THERE IS A MANUSCRIPT WITH THE FORMIDABLE TITLE "HISTORY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WAR, ESPECIALLY OF THE PART TAKEN IN IT BY THE TWO REGIMENTS FROM BAYREUTH AND ANSPACH, DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO SERVED IN THE BAYREUTH REGIMENT, NAMED STEPHAN POPP, FROM 1777-1783. I WAS TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE WHEN WE MARCHED TO AMERICA."

Tells of leaving home, relates stories of the war, and return home.

1781 OCT 20 - REMAINED WITHIN OUR LINES. THE FRENCH HOISTED WHITE FLAGS ON OUR SHIPS, THE AMERICANS ON OUR DITCHES AROUND YORKTOWN. WE GOT NO BREAD, BUT ONLY FLOUR, - NO RUM, ONLY WATER.

OCTOBER 23 - AT 3 P.M. MARCHED AS PRISONERS OF WAR OUT OF YORKTOWN, GUARDED BY THE VIRGINIA MILITIA UNDER GEN'L LOESEN, AND MAJOR JAMENS, MARCHED 5 OR 6 MILES, CAMPED IN THE OPEN AIR, - OUR TENTS WERE left behind, - but WE WERE glad to GET OFF SO WELL - OUR OFFICERS WERE ALLOWED TO KEEP THEIR SWORDS.

OCTOBER 24 - MARCHED THROUGH WILLIAMSBURG AND WENT INTO CAMP ON A HILL BEYOND IT, AND GOT OUR FIRST SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS

from the Americans, - fresh meat, meal, etc - we got wood and water in the town. A good many of our deserters came to see us, but we gave them a rough welcome to show our contempt. Much provisions was brought for sale by the farmers, who were glad to get our silver for it. Williamsburg is an attractive place, with good buildings, church with steeple, town hall and prison all build of brick. The French and Americans had hospitals here for their sick and wounded and kept them well guarded.

October 22-25 - marched 18-20 Virginia miles, - two of them make one of ours.

October 26 - Reached Fredericksburg, - where we found a good many Germans settled - went 2 miles beyond and camped on the banks of a fresh water stream the 'Krappa Hannah" (Rappahannock), named after the first settlers, - the Germans call it Hannah River, - it is the dividing line between old and New Virginia. Provisions were offered us cheap but we had no money - There are a good many Indians

STILL IN NEW VIRGINIA, - AND ONLY SEVEN YEARS AGO, THEY FELL ON THE FARMERS AND SETTLERS NEAR WINCHESTER. WE HAD WRETCHED WEATHER, RAIN EVERY DAY, POOR PROVISIONS.

OCTOBER 31 - WE RESTED FOR A DAY.

NOVEMBER 1 - CROSSED THE RIVER AND MARCHED THROUGH FALMOUTH.

NOVEMBER 2 - PART OF OUR FORCE WAS SENT TO MARYLAND FORT FREDERICK, - INCLUDING THE TWO HESSIAN REGIMENTS, CROWN PRINCE AND BOSE.

NOVEMBER 3 - SAW THE HIGH BLUE MOUNTAINS ON OUR LEFT.

NOVEMBER 4 - CROSSED THE RIVER SCANDAR OR JONATHAN, IN SOME PLACES IT WAS VERY DEEP, AND COLD AND WET WITH LITTLE FOOD WE HAD TO MARCH TO KEEP WARM.

NOVEMBER 5 - RECHED WINCHESTER - A POOR TOWN IN A POOR COUNTRY - MANY GERMAN SETTLERS - WE WENT FOUR MILES FURTHER TO FORT FREDERICK BARRACKS IN A THICK WOOD, A WRETCHED PLACE. IT WAS BUILT OF LOGS, FILLED WITH CLAY, LOOSE IN MANY PLACES, - EVERY WHERE GOING TO PIECES, NOWHERE PROTECTED FROM RAIN AND DEW, - SNOW

AND WIND DROVE IN, — THE OPEN FIRE FILLED IT WITH SMOKE, — WE WENT TO THE NEIGHBORING FARMERS AND BORROWED SHOVELS AND HATCHETS AND SAWS AND AT LAST MADE OURSELVES SOME SHELTER. EACH HUT WAS FILLED WITH FROM 32 TO 36 MEN, — WE HAD BEEN MARCHING 20 DAYS IN MAKING 240 VIRGINIA MILES FROM YORKTOWN. WE HAD NO BREAD, ONLY MEAL WITH WHICH TO MAKE IT, — TWICE WE GOT SALT MEAT, ONCE FRESH MEAT AND SALT, — WE WERE LEFT FREE TO COME AND GO AS WE LIKED, MANY GOT WORK ON NEIGHBORING FARMS, AND WE WERE OFTEN DEPENDENT ON THE FOOD WE GOT THERE. HUNGER AND COLD WE ENDURED OFTEN.

1782 JANUARY 26 — ORDERS TO MARCH AFTER 11 WEEKS IN WINCHESTER. THE ENGLISH PRISONERS LEFT FOR FREDERICKSTOWN IN MARYLAND, THENCE TO GO TO LANCASTER, IN PENNSYLVANIA, THE BIRTH PLACE OF THE WIFE OF OUR CAPT V. REITZENSTEIN — HER MAIDEN NAME WAS SCHENKMAYER.

[RELATES ADVENTURES ON MARCH TO STATEN ISLAND N.Y.C. REACHING THERE THE FIRST OF MAY 1783]

ANCHORED. WE WERE WARMLY GREETED BY THE OTHER TRANSPORTS for IT WAS REPORTED THAT WE HAD BEEN LOST.—

SEPTEMBER 13 — WERE PUT ON ANOTHER SHIP,— THE SIBILLA HAD CARRIED 834 SOLDIERS, BESIDES WOMEN AND CHILDREN. WE WERE NOW DIVIDED AND HALF PUT ON ANOTHER TRANSPORT, THE SIBILLA WAS CONDEMNED.—

[INDICATED SEVERAL STOPS AT DIFFERENT PORTS]

OCTOBER 10 — REACHED BREMEN, — REMAINED THERE EIGHT DAYS

OCTOBER 18 — EMBARKED IN BOATS DRAWN BY HORSES.

[VARIOUS OTHER STOPS]

NOVEMBER 2 — HAMELN

NOVEMBER 17 — LEFT OUR BOATS AND MARCHED UNTIL DECEMBER 10 — WHEN WE REACHED BAYREUTH.

THE AUTHOR BEGS HIS READER TO EXCUSE HIS BAD SPELLING, AND TO PRESERVE HIS LITTLE BOOK, for IT GAVE HIM PLEASURE TO RECALL HIS CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

"PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE of HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY."
by HISTORICAL SOCIETY of PENNA.
Vol 26, dtd 1902
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Room, LIBRARY of CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. Howard

FORT FREDERICK

The original manuscript of the Journal of James Kenny, "Kept by him on his Journey to Pittsburgh, and notes or remarks of what he judged worth taking notice of while he remained there," is preserved in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He had charge of the trading store established by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, of the Province, and his records of local, military and indian affairs are valuable and of interest for their details.

EXTRACTS AS FOLLOWS:

EXTRACTS AS FOLLOWS

1763 JUNE 2 - CAME ONLY 12 MILES TO FORT CUMBERLAND, MY LITTLE BEAST HAVING GIVEN OUT, SO THAT I WALKED A GREAT PART YE ROAD. I SWAPED IT FOR A LARGE STRONG HORSE, BUT NOT IN VERY GOOD ORDER WITH ONE MARTIN, A CARPENTER, WHO WAS UNDERTAKING OF BUILDING YE NEW STORE HOUSE AND REPAIRING YE OLD. I DREW A BILL ON YE COMMISSIONERS FOR £ 14.13.0. I WAS TO GIVE TO BOOT, HE SOLD YE HORSE FOR A YEAR.

JUNE 3 - CAME AS FAR AS FLINTS ON POTOMAK ABOT 12 MILES ABOVE FORT FREDERICK, CIVIL PEOPLE.
JUNE 4 - DINED AT FT FREDERICK AND CAME AS FAR AS WHERE MUSHET LIVED ON CANOCHOCHIQUE.
JUNE 5 - DINED AT SHIPPINSTOWN AND LODGED AT McALLESTERS, WITHIN 5 MILES of CARSLIE.

"JOURNAL of JAMES KENNY 1758 - 1759"
Edited by John W. JORDAN
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol XXXVII dtd 1913
Publication Fund of "The Penna Hist Soc"

U S Nat'l Archives
Wn D C
L Howard

Congressman Goodloe Byron

reports to the people . . .

6th Congressional District, Maryland

AN OPEN LINE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN

This is my third newsletter, and in answer to some of your OPEN LINE inquiries, I thought it might be a good time for a brief report on last month's Economic Development Conference.

The main purpose of calling the conference was to develop interest on projects that would bolster our local economy. And based on follow-up letters received by my office, the all-day meeting was indeed successful in cutting through red tape and providing valuable eyeball to eyeball discussions of specific problems facing our sixth District.

More than 135 businessmen and city and county officials were brought into direct contact with a score of key state and federal representatives responsible for planning and administering economic aid programs.

Former Maryland Governor, J. Millard Tawes, Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, was the keynote speaker. He discussed the great economic potential existing in the Sixth District and stressed the importance of industry and business working together for development of the area.

Sharing the speakers platform with Gov. Tawes were Gov. Nils A. Boe, Office of the Vice President of the United States; Dr. Henry L. Ahlgren, Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development; Joseph Anastasi, Deputy Secretary for the Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development; and J. Gordon Berry, Atlantic Region Director of the Federal Economic Development Administration.

With conference guests Gov. Nils A. Boe, Office of the Vice President of the United States (l) and Gov. J. Millard Tawes, Secretary of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (c).

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

M.C.

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Maryland

now

CONGRESSMAN
GOODLOE BYRON
REPORTS . . .

Looking forward to seeing you in . . .

JUNE			
Westminster	U.S. Post Office	June 19	10:00 a.m.
Ellicott City	U.S. Post Office	June 19	12:00 p.m.
Catonsville	U.S. Post Office	June 19	2:00 p.m.
Randallstown	U.S. Post Office	June 19	4:00 p.m.
Oakland	U.S. Post Office	June 26	10:30 a.m.
Cumberland	U.S. Post Office	June 26	1:30 p.m.
Hagerstown	U.S. Post Office	June 26	4:00 p.m.

JULY			
Frostburg	U.S. Post Office	July 10	10:00 a.m.
Cumberland	U.S. Post Office	July 10	11:30 a.m.
Hagerstown	U.S. Post Office	July 10	2:00 p.m.
Thurmont	U.S. Post Office	July 10	4:00 p.m.
Frederick	U.S. Post Office	July 10	5:30 p.m.
Taneytown	U.S. Post Office	July 17	9:30 a.m.
Westminster	U.S. Post Office	July 17	11:00 a.m.
Sykesville	U.S. Post Office	July 17	1:00 p.m.
Ellicott City	U.S. Post Office	July 17	2:30 p.m.
Catonsville	U.S. Post Office	July 17	4:00 p.m.
Randallstown	U.S. Post Office	July 17	5:30 p.m.

Last Month

. . . sounding out views in Carroll County.

. . . listening to the problems of concerned Westernport citizens.

. . . answering questions for Walkersville Manufacturing workers.

. . . touching base with Mayor Ramsburg in Boonsboro.

SIXTH DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Based on the letters and conversations many of you have had with my office, I have introduced select bills and resolutions which cover such diverse areas as crime, health, veterans benefits, historical preservation, ecology and our Prisoners of War.

Among the proposed legislation—

- A Health Insurance Bill which makes it possible for every individual to obtain comprehensive medical and hospitalization insurance on a voluntary basis. The legislation is designed to protect against ordinary and catastrophic expenses of illness regardless of prior medical history and would be available on a guaranteed renewable basis.
- The Policeman's Bill of Rights which would recognize and protect the civil and constitutional rights of police officers. This legislation is discussed in the feature article below.
- The Antietam National Battlefield Bill which provides for the protection and preservation of that historic site. Senators Mathias and Beall originally introduced this legislation in the Senate.
- The National Service Act which would offer universal national service as a viable alternative to the current Selective Service System. Under the measure young men would serve their country for one year at age 18, by entering the armed forces or a national service as a teacher, civilian hospital worker, conservationist, VISTA volunteer and so on.
- A Combat Veterans Bill providing members of the armed forces returning from a combat zone be assigned to duty stations near their homes.
- The Ocean Mammal Protection Act which would protect seals, walruses, polar bears and other mammals from harassment or slaughter.
- The National Agricultural Marketing & Bargaining Act which would create a barbaining board to provide standards for the qualification of associations of producers, and define the mutual obligation of such associations and handlers to negotiate regarding agricultural products.
- A Relief Bill for the Soviet Jews allowing special refugee visas to emigrants.
- A Resolution calling on the North Vietnamese to comply with Geneva Convention accords in regards to American Prisoners of War.
- A Resolution that allows Public Health Service Hospitals and Out-Patient Clinics to remain open.

Your comments or questions in relation to these pieces of legislation are always welcomed.

PROTECTING THE POLICEMAN'S RIGHTS

In April I co-sponsored a bill to recognize and protect the civil rights of police officers. Under the proposed legislation a Law Enforcement Officers Grievance Commission would investigate compaints of police officers that arise out of any infringement of rights. The Commission would be established in each State or unit of local government and have equal representation from police, government and public sectors.

The bill would also formulate a "Law Enforcement Officers Bill of Rights" providing statutory protection for the constitutional rights and privileges of all local law enforcement officers.

One of our duties as citizens is to ensure the policeman a fair shake and guarantee him the same justice that he is responsible for enforcing. I think this bill is a step in that direction.

With one of the Sixth District's Finest.

RANDALLSTOWN DISTRICT OFFICE IS NOW OPEN

With Vivian Lepski, Randallstown District Office Manager.

The second district office is now open. It is located at 8136 Liberty Road in Randallstown and will be open Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

This office should be viewed as an extension of my Washington office and any citizen with an information request, problem or opinion on impending legislation should stop by or telephone 922-5800.

Vivian Lepski, a resident of Randallstown, will serve as the office manager. For your information, Mrs. Lepski was previously a freelance writer for the Charles Company of Baltimore and also served as vice-president of College Bowl Incorporated, also of Baltimore.

Last month a district office was established in Hagerstown and the phone number is 797-6043. In the Cumberland area citizens should contact Margaret Barkman at 729-0300.

ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS FOR CLASSES ENTERING IN '72

From now to October 30, 1971, I will be screening nominees for selection to our four service academies—The Military Academy at West Point, Naval Academy at Annapolis, Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs and Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut. Applicants for the classes entering in July 1972 should be single, residents of the Sixth Congressional District, in good health, possess a good academic background, and not be younger than 17 or older than 21 on July 1, 1972. Interested candidates are urged to contact my office for an application form.

IT'S TIME TO SIMPLIFY THE TAX RETURN

Recently I joined several of my colleagues in introducing a bill which would set up a joint committee to study methods of simplifying the process of filing federal tax returns. There is a real need for a study of such methods as more than half of our fellow citizens filing tax return forms presently pay tax return services for help in filing. This is, of course, like paying an added tax, especially for retired people and families who have a fixed income. The Internal Revenue Service is being asked to submit a report in time for possible changes for next year.

FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

For your information the Fair Credit Reporting Act has now become law. This means that you, as a consumer, must be notified if an investigative report on your credit is being prepared by any credit reporting agency. The law also allows you to request such an agency to clearly disclose the nature and substance of all information in its files on you, as well as the rec ipients of any report on you which it has furnished.

If you question the completeness or accuracy of any item contained in the files the consumer reporting agency must reinvestigate and record the current status of that data. If an error has been made the information will immediately be struck from the records, and you may request notification of the deletion to be sent to whatever persons you designate.

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Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 395-449. Pennsylvania Historical Society. 1913.

JAMES KENNY'S "JOURNAL TO Y^e WESTWARD," 1758–59.

EDITED BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

In the January and April numbers of the PENNA. MAG., we printed the "Journal of James Kenny, 1761–63," which describes his journey over the route through this state to Pittsburgh, with local incidents during his sojourn there. His "Journal to ye Westward," 1758–59, was made over a different route, via York, Frederick, Cumberland and Braddock's Road to Pittsburgh, during which he encountered many vicissitudes, and his residence there, following so closely on the success of the expedition against Fort Duquesne under Gen. Forbes, is filled with data of much interest.

A Journal to ye Westward by Jam^s Kenny.

1758 12mo 10th.—This morning received a letter from Israel Pemberton signifying that I might come to Town to Speak with ye Commissioners for Indian Affairs upon which I went ye same Day & put up at Joseph Ways.

11th.—Was invited by my friend Is^r Pemberton to take my horse to his stable & come & lodge at his house, informing me that as he thought delays might be dangerous to ye publick interest in not sending goods in due time to ye Westward; he was determin'd to send a quantity to meet ye General to be apply'd as he would think best amongst ye Western Indians & as some person must go to see ye goods deliver'd he would send me as one for that purpose in Case I agree'd not with ye Commissioners & ye Comiss^s being for having me engage certain for a year as assistant to one not being a Friend I choose to go first more at Liberty so I concluded to go with ye said goods for Israel Pemberton.

12th–13th.—Help'd to pack up some goods & engaged to go see them delivered—helped to put up goods until evening & loaded two wagons ye drivers being directed

along in ye night, to see whether there were any of ye goods drop'd by ye way, but found none; when I returned ye wagons were unloading by ye river & a sleigh ready to haul ye goods over, so we helped over with ye first sleigh load,—his man John Stamper & me, ye Presbyterians helped us after awhile; but whilst I was at breakfast two negro fellows drove right over an airhole near ye shore, as if it had been on purpose, where ye sleigh broke through. We got all out without much damage—there was a cask of Lead of about 3 hundredweight, but got it up on ye ice again from ye bottom. I took up my lodging with ye goods on ye west side of ye river in a very open house & a son of Isaac Zane's y^t came afoot from Philadelphia, tarried with me. Open'd a kag of cutelry ware that got wet, & dried them by ye fire. Slept but little ye ice made much noise.

1759 1mo 1st.—This day my companion Samuel Lightfoot came with account that there was four wagons coming which he had been sent to employ from near to Yorktown to haul ye goods to Fort Frederick, in Maryland; when they came we loaded & set off; before done loading our employer & Friend Isaac Zane came to us, where Isaac took his leave of us & return'd home; our employer, Samuel & me going to York, leaving ye care of ye goods to ye wagoners, one of whom was a Dutchman. Lost several bars of Lead out of a cask which had a faulty head, but had he gone back in ye morning he might have found probably, all which makes me suspect his honesty. Loosing my rest ye night before & riding in ye night to York, I conceited we turned to ye East, it being cloudy, & next morning ye Sun seemed to me to rise West & go on ye North side of York, as if we had come in at ye West of ye Town. So strong was my imagination in this wrong notion, notwithstanding my compass & reason showing ye contrary very plain, I cannot yet be reconciled, which gives

me great reason to think more favourable of such people as by a wrong education or otherwise have harboured wrong opinions of things, & how hard it may be to convince them of ye contrary.

2^d.—Through the wagons not being ready to set off, I tarry at Joseph Chambers's where we put up in York, but my employer & Samuel Lightfoot are gone to Carlisle. Robert Tuckness & his assistant are come here with their goods & proceeded to Carlisle.

3rd.—I went to one of ye wagoners who had some of ye goods that had been wet in ye river & got them dried & had all ye cutelry ware that was wet in ye kag to scour, as they had got some rust & oiled them; ye Dutch people helped me, for which & his boy going an errand to one of ye other wagoners cost 1^s. It snowed & raind.

4th.—Samuel Lightfoot returned from Carlisle & we prepar'd to set off on our journey.

Before I leave York I may state, that ye day my employer left it, he & I, entered into articles specifying that I should receive as wages five Pounds pr. month for my services on this side of ye Kittatinny Hill, but crossing them towards ye Ohio, I was to have my wages increased in proportion to ye dangers & difficulties that I must be exposed to there & to assist my partner, truly both being bound in one hundred Pounds penalty; he not to discharge me nor I not to quit his service without at least one month's warning; after which we parted, my employer shewing much concern & tenderness in respect of gaining ye Indians to ye English interest. We left York & lodged that night at Jno Abbots.

5th.—Went through Marsh Creek & crossed ye South Mountain at Black's Gap, it being many miles through, like between two mountains, not Steep at all but middling level road. Snow a little on ye ground. We proceeded to ye Falling Springs, being ye heads of Conogocheque, & so to Colonel Chambers, but lodged at one Robert Elliots, about ½ mile from Chambers's.

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6th.—My companion S. L. went back to Shippenstown to meet our employer & returned ye same night, being about ten miles, came with him Robert Tuckness & Ben^c Dorsey; we parted next morning with them at Chambers they going toward Fort Loudon & we to Frederick, in Maryland.

7th.—We proceed'd as far as Jno Mushets, where I tarried for ye wagons & Samuel went on to Fort Frederick. They were very Civil & there came about twenty of ye Virginia soldiers & had house room in ye kitchen; ye people hereaway seemed to regard any soberlike people, but much disaffected at ye behaviour of ye military men. This place had a little blockhouse above his dwelling house & was ye utmost frontier at this place near to Conogocheque.

8th.—The wagons came last night & stopt awhile at Mushets, drank some cider & set along. I followed them this morning & past them along toward Isaac Baker's on Conogocheque, within about 12 miles of Fort Frederick; ye ford was frozen over but ye ice rotten in places & in holes. I knew of no other ford, altho' there was one a little way higher up, that was then open. I led my horse a short way & thinking it not safe to lead him, I put up ye bridle & drove him along ye fording way, but as I understood after, ye ice had been broken before at ye far side by Sir John St. Clair's Coach, it was faulty, so that my horse broke in & got out again & ye cakes being thick & turning sideways he was wet all over, it being about belly deep. I got over safe & got my horse some corn at Baker's. Went back to meet ye wagons, to direct them to ye upper ford, where I found they were come themselves, but just as they came in sight a floe of ice came down over a fall in sight stop'd ye ford up, but ye creek open above it one of ye wagoners named W^m McKenny rode through to me & we set to & broke ye ice in Baker's side, until we made a way for ye wagons & they got over safe and kept along their

journey, commonly not staying at night at any houses where ye people lived. It being late I stayed all night at Isaac Baker's, got good entertainment.

9th.—Set off this morning passed ye wagons & came to Fort Frederick where is a village of little houses, about 18 I think, without ye Fort it being constructed of good stonework & high, only one large gate to ye South & ye King's Storehouse fronting it on ye North. In ye Fort a row of Barracks on ye East & West sides, & great space in ye middle. I met my partner S. L., who had put up at James Long's, ye farthest house of ye village from ye fort, but ye best usage. I had some acquaintance with Long before when he lived nigh to Carlisle. We both went into ye fort to see where ye goods should be put; ye Soldiers were in liquor & imposed upon my partner & one King a sergeant assaulted him by taking hold of him, but when he got loose, he followed me up to where ye commanding officer Lieutenant Reily was, accquainted him of ye soldier's action, who came out & pushed ye soldier away toward ye guard-house & threatened him. We were shown where to place ye goods & a room for ourselves in ye Barracks if we chose. I asked Samuel to take a walk to meet ye wagons, which we did & met them about ¾ of a mile off, upon which I told ye drivers that ye soldiers were in liquor & not to mind them at all but only their own business, which they agreed to. We had ye four wagons into ye fort up to ye King's Store to unload, but ye same soldier wanted to beat one of ye drivers only for wearing a green jacket, but ye Lieutenant pushed ye soldier down & put his foot on his neck & swore he would murder him if he did not behave better. After he let him up, he was for attacking our carter again & said he must beat him even if ye Lieutenant killed him for it; ye carter's brother being there requested of him to leave ye soldier's sight & go out of ye fort, but I told him to come up in ye wagon to me & help me to put out

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ye goods & not be afraid, which he did & ye soldier went off. We unloaded ye goods & dismissed ye wagons & took up our quarters at James Long's.

10th.—A snowy wet day, we examin'd ye goods opened ye cask that ye Lead was lost out of & found about 90^lb^ missing, upon weighing it, it belong'd to Reeter's load.

12th.—This day Samuel went to Virginia, & I found our salt & my dried Apples wet & spread them to dry.

15th.—This evening Samuel returned from Virginia & concluding to go homewards after a days rest if no tidings came from our employer.

16th.—This morning before we were up, I told Samuel that I believed his journey homewards would be stop'd as I dreamed in ye night of having wagons loaded again at ye Fort with our goods, so this night we received orders to get wagons if we could & proceed to Cumberland.

18th.—I set out in order to find some wagons & in quest of our landlord which was about Conogocheque buying flour to send to Pittsburgh. Road about ye most of this day but could not find Long, came to Isaac Baker's & stayed all night.

19th.—I started soon this morning & crossed Conogocheque & went to one Vulgamors near ye mouth of ye Creek, but Long was gone to Swearingames in Virginia, so I looked for him no longer, but rode about the neighbourhood but could get wagons at 15^s^ pr day, which had been their usual wages, but I did not like that way, so they would not agree by ye Hundred under 16 or 17^s^, so I proposed by ye load, they taking each 13^cwt^ but I could get a sufficient number of them at £10 a load of 13^cwt^ so I avoided closing a bargain with them, letting them know that if we employed them we would send them notice thereof. So I returned home & set my course ye nighest way from ye creek to Fort Frederick, passing through many places that were deserted by ye people, but made my way home about dark.

20th.—It was concluded that I should go into Virginia & see how I could procure wagons there, & might attend Hopwell Monthly Meeting, which I was desirous to do, but ye ice drove so thick in Potomack that I could not get over; it was bitter cold & ye river about closing up again.

21st.—Being ye first day of ye week, we spent ye day in reading & sober conversation; ye family held ye Presbyterian principles, but not so biggoted as some, nor did not practise formal praying or singing, nor yo man when at home would hardly say any grace while we were there. I think in sitting quiet listining to some of our books read this night, I enjoyed as great satisfaction of mind as almost ever I have in any Meeting; ye woman likeing a book of Samuel's called Fruits of Retirement he gave it to her.

22d.—The weather being now moderate Samuel set off to a ferry 12 or 14 miles down ye river to go into Virginia, as we heard it was passible, in order to hire wagons there, tho' we had ye offers of many canoe men to take ye goods to Cumberland for 5 or 6s pr Hundred & some offered security, but our employer chusing wagons, we endeavoured to get them. I was a means to save one of ye King's Flats here today, which was like to be drove away; had her secured in a safe place.

24th.—This day came here about a dozen of ye soldiers from Cumberland, deserted; ye Small Pox is very bad there.

26th.—Samuel returned from Virginia having engaged some wagons at 13s pr Cwt. Lieut Reily very bad with ye Small Pox; I visited him & he told me if I knew his condition I would pity his case.

27th.—Lieutenant Reily died last night. We spend our time now in reading & writing.

28th.—Lieut. Reily buried in our sight as we sat in ye house; passed by our door, his arms on ye coffin; ye soldiers fired three vollies over him; he was reconed a man of great service in ye last campaign.

30th.—The river being fast frozen, we projected as it was not passable for ye wagons nor to haul ye goods on, for one of us to get some help at ye ferry & cut ye ice out of ye way of ye flat & ye other go meet ye wagons, ye latter fell to me. Hired a horse at ye ferry house in Virginia side & went off in about 6 or 7 miles, met one of ye wagons coming, so I return'd & helped to cut ye ice which we had done against ye wagon came, so proceeded to ye fort, being about 3 miles from Hoglan's ferry & loaded that wagon, ye others did not come.

31st.—I went down to Hoglan's ferry & heard that ye wagons was to come today, so returned, but they are not come.

2mo 1st.—Three wagons came late this evening & loaded some of them by candle light; ye fourth yt we expected has disappointed us, these are Jno Jenkins Wm Patersons & James Blars, of Tuscorora, in Virginia, so meeting one Thomas Connely, from Virginia, Samuel agreed with him to take ye fifth load & let him have 5s upon it; ye man leaving an order on our landlord James Long for ye sum as he owed him for a horse & Long not being at home he would not set off until he seen him or get ye money, but getting it of S. L. he also disappointed us & left ye one to answer ye other, & having taken ye Small Pox he died of it.

2d.—I set off in order to go to Winchester, to see if we could have some Pennsylvania money upon exchange at Philadelphia so I had dinner at John Mendenhalls. Lodged at William Joliffs that night, estimated 30 miles from Frederick.

3d.—Went to Winchester (my Horse lame this morning) got ye grant of 150s of Levy, ye Jew, of Pennsylvania money upon Exchange at Philadelphia; eat Dinner whith ye Jew at Bushes Tavern & neithr of us would eat Beacon but I treated him to a pint of Wine.

4th.—Returned last night to William Joliffs & went today to Hopwell Meeting, being ye first day of ye week

—went home with Jn° Ridgeway & stayed all night, being on my way back toward Frederick.

5th.—Dined at Mendenhalls & fed my lame horse and bought a keg of Butter.

6th.—We rest this day waiting for ye other wagon and on

7th.—Samuel set off to get Thos Kenton & packhorses to carry ye goods to Pittsburg, having received letters to that purpose last night & we have taken a lease of a house at Cumberland.

9th.—This Day Connoly & his wagon was to come by appointment but it rain'd almost all ye day, so I expect him tomorrow. I went to ye ferry this evening but no account of ye wagon coming; ye ice broke up & very high flood in ye River.

10th.—I made ready to go after ye wagons into Virginia & might meet Connoly if coming to receive ye load, but Henry Paulin just coming over ye ferry was in danger of being drowned, ye ice runing so thick & ye river so high he discouraged to attempt it. As I had my horse saddled & was for setting off Geo. Clark persuaded me it was double ye distance to go ye road ye wagons went, & that by staying a day or two ye creeks might be passable on this side of ye river; it being about 60 miles & my horse still lame, I concluded to stay & take ye nighest course ye wagons having so long a start of me.

11th.—Made an invoice of ye goods that remain here, & left a copy thereof with Doctor Henry Hain's being commander here at present, taking his receipt for ye same & leaving a receipt & article for Connoly to sign, if he came with his wagon for ye goods, for ye Doctor to have from him for Samuel, against his return.

13th.—Wet most of ye night; ye creeks very high & my horse lame. Set off this morning to Thos Mills about 4 miles from Frederick, but ye bridge being broke by ye flood, it was in ye night when I got to Mills's. As my hatchet was lost I bought a tomahawk.

Archives of Md, Vol. 16

[Council to Col. Barnes.] C. C. 13

In Council Decr 20th 1777.

Sir

We wrote you this Day by the Defence's Tender who has Orders to call at Mr Hopewell's to deliver there 100 Stand of Arms and to send an Express off immediately to you. As this may reach you before you receive that Letter, We think it proper to let you know that the Arms will probably be at the Place destined, by the Time you can send a Person to receive them. We are Sir &^ca

To Col^o Barnes.

[Council to Board of War.] 14

In Council Annapolis 20th Decr 1777.

Gen^t

Your Letter was laid before the Assembly immediately on the Receipt of it, on which they have come to the inclosed Resolution. The Fort and Barracks are much out of Repair and will require a good Deal of Work to put them in proper Order to receive Prisoners, but no Time shall be lost. The Country round about Fort Frederick is very thinly settled, which will make a pretty strong Guard the more necessary. We much wish a proper one to be sent with the Prisoners.

To the Board of War. We are Gen^t &^ca

Sunday 21 December 1777. C. B.

Present as on yesterday except Tho Sim Lee Esquire

Discharge granted to George Isler of Baltimore on taking the Oath of Fidelity and Support to this State Certificate whereof Lodged.

Edward Farrall Butler of the Conqueror Galley an Invalid discharged Thomas Booltz and Thomas Monshon of the Independence Galley, also discharged

[Council to Col. Barnes.] C. C. 15

In Council 21st Decr 1777.

Sir.

By the Defence's Tender, we send you one hundred Stand of Arms with Orders to land them at Hopewell's, as it appears to us the most convenient Place to which we can, with Prudence trust them. Governor Henry has advised us that he has ordered two of the best Virginia Gallies up to Potowmack to act in Concert with ours. We are &^ca

Col^o Barnes.

you'll furnish us with an Account of her Cost as soon as possible, as we may give Directions as to the Sale of her. C. C.

Mr Archibald Buchanan
Baltimore

We are &ca

[Council to J. Dashiell.] 23

In Council Annapolis 22d Decr 1777.

Sir

We have desired Colc George Dashiell to retain 100 Stand of Arms for Somerset and to deliver to you as many for Worcester County and have requested that the Remainder, with the Goods you and he have purchased may be sent up in Capt Walker's Galley. We wish you, if not too inconvenient, to consult together and dispatch the Galley. The Woollens of which you sent us Samples of the Width, we suppose, are bought much to our Satisfaction and will be very useful. We think with you that the Purchase of Goods would have been easier and cheaper with Cash in Hand than on Drafts, but the Assembly have chose the latter Way which, in large Sums, will make no great Difference. We shall be obliged to you to have an Eye to the Inlets for Woollens, Shoes & Hats, which are by much the most wanted We are &ca

Joseph Dashiell Esqr
Lt of Worcester County

[Council to Norton and Beall.] 24

In Council Annapolis 22d Decr 1777.

Gent

You will be pleased to deliver any Goods, belonging to this State, which you may have in your Care to Mr the Bearer of this, and we shall be much obliged to you for your Advice and Assistance to him in procuring Carriage for them.

Messrs Norton & Beall. We are &ca

[Council to S. Hughes.] 25

In Council 22d Decr 1777.

Sir

Inclosed is a Resolution of the General Assembly for putting Fort Frederick Barracks in Repair, for the Reception of Prisoners. We shall be much obliged to you to employ Workmen immediately to do it. The Gap in the Wall made by Pindell, must be made up again and, as we are informed, Doors and Windows will be wanted as well as some Plank for

C. C. the Floors. They need only be done in a rough Way. Mr Denton Jacques told the Governor that he believed his and Kempner's Mills could soon furnish the Plank necessary. If your private Affairs will not permit you to attend to this Business, we request you will prevail on some Gent whose Activity can be relied on, to undertake the Management of it. Great Expedition is necessary and therefore we wish a sufficient Number of Workmen to be hired. Be so obliging as to acknowledge the Receipt of this and to advise us what time we may expect the Barracks will be fit to receive the Prisoners.

To Samuel Hughes Esq. We are, &c.

C. B. Tuesday 23 December 1777.

Present as on yesterday.

Ordered That the western shore Treasurer pay to Archibald Chisholm ninty one Pounds, five Shillings for Damages done to Nathan Waters's House in Annapolis per Account passed.

That the said Treasurer pay to Richard Murrow Thirty three pounds seventeen Shillings and six pence due to him & the men on board the Plater per Account passed the Board.

That the said Treasurer pay to Samuel Gerock Fifty Pounds for the use of the Hospital in Baltimore to be accounted for.

That the said Treasurer pay to Mr Deye Thirty seven pounds six Shillings and eight pence to be delivered over to Leonard Belt per Acct pssd

The Council proceeded to the choice of a member in the room of William Hemsley Esquire who refused and James Hindman Esquire was unanimously elected.

Edward Smoot of Charles County having been brought before this Board on Suspicion of carrying on a Correspondence with the Enemy is hereby discharged he having given Bond for his appearance at the next County Court.

According to the Appointment of the General Assembly Commissions issued to David Smith Register of Wills for Cecil County, Richard Wootton for Montgomery County, John Goldsborough for Dorchester County and William Morris for Worcester County.

Joseph Nicholson, William Geddis, and Donaldson Yates of Kent County or any two of them are hereby appointed to audit settle and adjust the Accounts of the Militia of the Eastern Shore who have been in actual Service since the Invasion of this State and any Accounts that may have arisen against the State in Consequence of said Invasion according to a Resolution of the General Assembly.

House and Barracks and the further Sum of Sixty one Pounds, five shillings and eight pence for Damages done to his House whilst used as a Guard House and Barracks per Accounts passed the Board of Accounts. C. B.

That the said Treasurer pay to Ignatius Goff forty six Pounds seven shillings and one penny due to him per Account passed the Board of Accounts.

Ignatius Goff of the Artilery is discharged having the spleen and has been in the Hospital for several months.

[Nourse to Gov. Johnson.] C. C. Original.

War Office the 1 January 1778

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letter enclosing an Order for the repairing of Fort Frederick, which were laid before the Board of War, who were happy to find that the Hon. House of Delegates, had given Direction for the Barracks to be put in order for the reception of the Prisoners of War.

Previous to the receipt of your Excellency's Letter, they received an account of the state of the Fort from Colonel Rawlings, a Copy of his Letter I have it in Direction to transmit to your Excellency, and to acquaint you, that the Colonel has been informed, his offer of Service shou'd be laid before your Ex^y & the Council, to be employed therein shou'd it be thought proper. I have the honor to be

Sir, Your very ob^t humble Servt
Joseph Nourse DL.

His Ex^y Gov. Johnson.

Friday 2^d January 1778 C. B.

Present as on yesterday.

Ordered that the western shore Treasurer pay to Cornelius Mills one hundred and fifty Pounds on Account to be expended in the recruiting Service.

Job Green and George Somervill are discharged from Confinement they having given Bond with Security for their future good behaviour dated 27th Dec^r

Monday 5th January 1778.

Present as on Friday. Tho Sim Lee Esquire attended.

Commission of Letter of Marque and Reprisal issued to Thomas Waters Master of the Schooner Boat called Williamta

Fort Frederick

Bill Brown

14 Jun 71

(1)

p. 439 - 443 - 445

V. 16, Archives of Md.

Council of Safety, Jan Mar 1777 78

windows need repair ~~Panels~~ per ~~Hughes~~ via Paulins

should look up his papers.

(2)

trading post

definitely in the Fred Books, 6 volumes

1762, 3 or 4, probably 1762

Change oil SAE-30 or SAE 20W-40

check brake tandem master cylinder

air cleaner

steering gear grease, check

Fort Fred. 1756- (French and Indian War Period)

Forsyth, John

Dagworthy, John Capt.

Beall, Alexander, Capt.

Chaplin, Joseph Capt.

Prather, Thomas, Col.

Hager, Jonathan Capt

Hager, David

Williamson, Peter

Gist, Christopher

Blair, David

Ross, David (Dr.)

Chaplin, Joseph

Cresap, Thomas Col.

Forman, H. Chandlee, 1968, Maryland Architecture, A Short History from 1634 through the Civil War. Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, Md. 21613.

5. *Frontier, German, and French Styles:*

During the eighteenth century the western part of Maryland was opened up to settlers. In the field of architecture some early examples are generally spoken of as belonging to the "Frontier Style," a term probably used all too loosely. This large region extending from Baltimore County to the West Virginia border has never been architecturally explored and analyzed. What is written here is but a brief, partial summary. The earliest type of construction generally used seems to have been of horizontal logs, round and square. This is a method first introduced into America by the Swedes in the Delaware Valley in 1638, but one which did not become widespread until half a century later.

In order to erect a log shelter the adz and the ax were the only implements needed. Hammer and nails were not necessary. The logs were held together by notches in the corners, and mud caulking was placed in the cracks. Log building is one of the easiest kinds of construction known.

What we believe to be two of the earliest known structures in Western Maryland comprised the "sorry" houses, which formerly existed on the land, "Hager's Fancy," when Jonathan Hager, the founder of Hagerstown, secured the property on October 16, 1739.

Now this was one hundred and five years after Governor Leonard Calvert and his party had landed at St. Mary's City. One of the so-called "sorry" houses—meaning cheap, poor, mean or miserable houses—has been excavated recently and has been termed *The Jonathan Hager Foundation* (Fig. 60). It comprises a very crude stone foundation which appeared, from what evidence that remained, to have been probably a small log house of two tiny rooms, a fireplace, and casements with quarrel panes.

There were other "sorry" structures in Maryland, for *Mt. Air,* Charles County, had "three old and sorry logged" outhouses and a "sorry" fence.

Another log dwelling in Western Maryland is the *Green Spring Furnace* (before 1750), Lancelot Jacques' house, now covered with clapboards, but having a gambrel roof and stone chimney in three set-backs.

The Cator Collection of Prints in the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, illustrates several log structures of interest. One is the *Strawbridge Log Church* (1764; Fig. 54), Sam's Creek, Carroll County, a one-storey-and-loft box with the entrance in the gable-end. Another is the *Old Cassell House* (1758), Frederick County, which belonged to Jacob Cassell, of Otterbein's German Reformed Church. Cassell's appears to have been an unusual log house with vertical posts set on a stone base and with short pieces of log fitted like slats between the posts. In 1779 a porch was added to the front and a stone cell or aisle to the rear. Curiously enough, a narrow shed roof the width of the original log gable was built over a little window and was supported by five sticks.

The pioneer Jonathan Hager, a gunsmith and blacksmith from Germany, erected in 1739-40 on his property at Hagerstown a one-and-a-half storey stone house, with cellar, now called *The Jonathan Hager House* (Figs. 56, 57 & 58). At a later time it was enlarged to two full storeys and loft. Built over the headsprings of the rivulet which turned the grist mill of one John Stull, around which Hagerstown developed, the dwelling has now been repaired and renovated by the Washington County Historical Society. It has a Pennsylvania-German floor plan, partitions and ceilings with mixed straw and mud in them, a curved-splat newel post of German baroque derivation at the top of a winding boxed stair, and other interesting features.

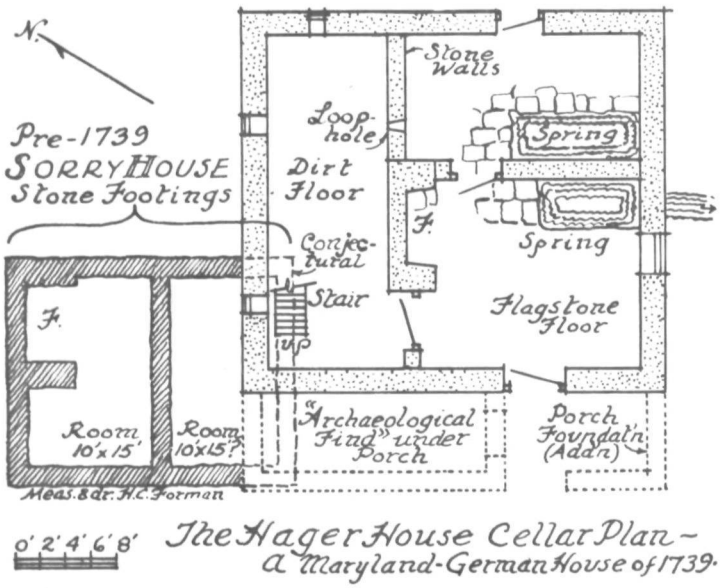

Figure 53

Under the front porch of the Hager House there was discovered in 1952–53 the finest archaeological find in all Maryland up to that time, by Mrs. Mary Vernon Mish. At present it is believed that the majolica plates and most of the other thousands of objects came from the "sorry" house called The Jonathan Hager Foundation.

Another German frontier habitation is the *Mill Pond House*, Frederick County, believed to have been built about 1746 by a miller, Jacob Stone. At any rate the dwelling was once half-timbered, with wattle-and-daub filling, above a stone first floor. There were similar half-timbered structures in Pennsylvania, notably the *Moravian Meetinghouse and School* (1742) at Oley Valley. The German influence in Maryland architecture has been much stronger than has been hitherto realized.

Many tidewater types of buildings also spread to Western Maryland, such as *Peter's Tavern* (destroyed 1930), a long, low wooden house with a

Fig. 54. After 1660 many structures in Maryland, especially in the western portion, were of logs, a type of construction introduced by the Swedes on Delaware River. This is *Strawbridge Church* (1764), Sam's Creek, Carroll County, a good example of frontier architecture.

wide front piazza under the roof; or *Rose Hill* (after 1767), one of the homes of Governor Thomas Johnson, which resembles a type of Georgian mansion in Southern Maryland; or historic *Springfield* (*c.* 1780), near Williamsport. The last two buildings were erected long after the crest of what has been termed the "Frontier Style" of architecture had moved further west.

Another building type is the L-shaped dwelling, with either a balcony or a two-storey porch on the lee side, usually on the inside of the ell. Such lodgings are met with in towns like Liberty and Unionville.

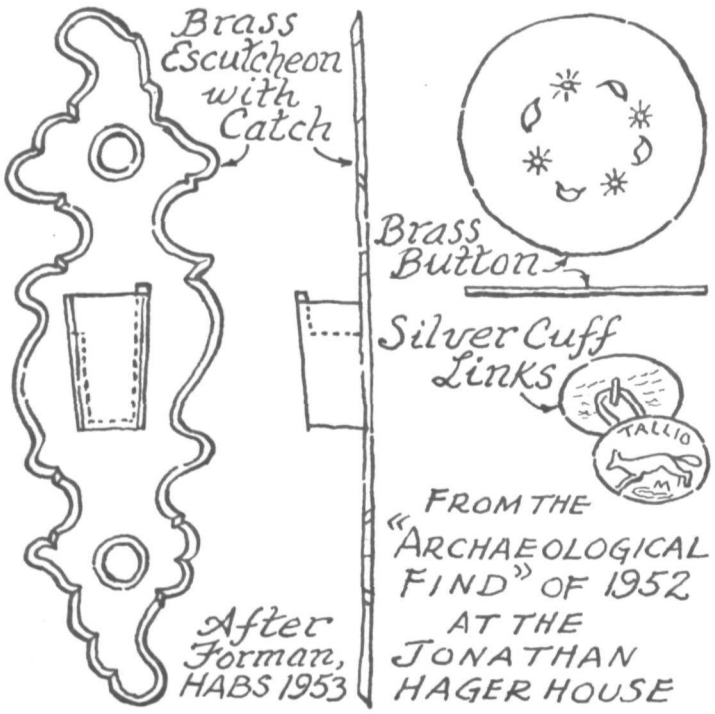

Figure 55

Many a town house kept to the Georgian tradition, such as *Chief Justice Roger Taney's House* (1799) in Frederick. Its two-storey brick walls are plain and dignified. The front door with transom light stands to the right of two windows lighting the drawing room. In the back yard stands a kitchen with baking oven, and to the right of the kitchen door is a stair to a wine cellar. Also in the back yard are smoke house and slave quarters. Roger Brooke Taney kept records of the manumission of his slaves, and these papers are exhibited in the quarters house.

Fort Frederick is one of the outstanding architectural monuments in Western Maryland. It is considered the last frontier fort standing in the western part of the State. Erected of stone about 1755 by Governor Sharpe, of White Hall, it is square in plan with pointed bastions or spurs at each corner. On one side is the main gateway, and along the other three sides

Fig. 54. After 1660 many structures in Maryland, especially in the western portion, were of logs, a type of construction introduced by the Swedes on Delaware River. This is *Strawbridge Church* (1764), Sam's Creek, Carroll County, a good example of frontier architecture.

on the inside were barrack buildings and guard houses. Despite its size and mighty walls, the fort never played a role in any major military engagement, and its use was soon nullified by the westward expansion of the nation.

One of the curious architectural eddies washed up on the shores of tidewater Maryland happened about the time of Fort Frederick's construction. In 1755 the *Maryland Gazette* reported that "upward of 900" displaced persons from Nova Scotia were brought into Annapolis. These were Acadians, forced out of their homeland by the British. Their homes had been burned behind them. Consequently, when Baltimore was a small town (1755), a French—or should it be called a Provincial French?—Style of architecture was beginning to appear in the area of Charles and Lombard Streets, where the refugees settled. There are a few drawings extant of this settlement, and most of the buildings, if not all of them, have been destroyed.

We must add a French, or Provincial French, Style to our list of Maryland architectural styles.

Fig. 58. In the cellar spring rooms of the *Jonathan Hager House* (1739-40) are open beams with chopped straw and mud between them. At lower right is one of the flowing springs.

Delaplaine, Edward S.
1927 The Life of Thomas Johnson.
The Grafton Press, N.Y.

rest on December 14th, when a resident of Frederick County testified at the bar of the House that Frederick Town was calm and that Colonel Cresap himself averred that he expected the troubles in the Assembly proceedings to be removed and the Journal to pass. It does not appear that "Cresap's Army" ever marched to Annapolis.

By this time there had commenced a friendship between Thomas Johnson and a Huguenot named Lancelot Jacques. Coming to America as a refugee, Jacques had settled in Annapolis, where his industry and inherent business acumen brought him considerable success. Johnson and Jacques became associates in business enterprises and they obtained out of the High Court of Chancery a writ directing the sheriff of Frederick County to inquire, by the oath of twelve men, into the mineral lands lying on Green Spring Run, about two miles below Fort Frederick, "as might be the most convenient for setting up a Forge Mill and other conveniences, as shall be necessary for carrying on an Iron Work." The sheriff made his return to the Court on December 23, 1766. Johnson and Jacques gave security for the erection of a forge on the land within the time limited by the Act of the Assembly. On April 11, 1768, Governor Sharpe countersigned Lord Baltimore's patent for 15,000 acres at Indian Spring (now in Washington County) to the two Annapolitans, as tenants in common; and here Mr. Jacques came to reside, not far from Fort Frederick. They erected Green Spring Furnace and the pig iron which they manufactured there was pushed down the Potomac River to George Town by Negro slaves.

Later Mr. Johnson, together with Leonard Calvert, obtained a patent from Lord Baltimore for 7,000 acres of mineral land in Frederick County, constituting the Catoctin

Fort Frederick

Lancelot Jacques

The Dome of the Annapolis State House, by Winifred and Douglas Gordon, in Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 67, no. 3, pp. 294-7. (1972)

Lancelot Jacques was on the building committee for the state house about 1769 according to Ridgely (David Ridgely, Annals of Annapolis, Baltimore, 1841, p. 1945-6).

		of north for the Rich Valley stocked with game & fish.
1730	June, 16	Patent to Thomas Cresap, for "Skie Thorn" 370 Acres Recorded Liber E I No.6 folio 155 . Annapolis, Md. Certificate of survey 14, June 1730
1773	Nov. 12	Patent to Thomas Johnson Jr. & Lancelot Jacques for "Kindness Enlarged" 7323 Acres. Survey 7 Nov. 1772 Recorded Liber 126 B-C; G-S , folio 238 Annapolis, Md.
1817	Dec. 31	Patent to David Bowlus for "Johnson's Lot" 1,3/4 Acres Surveyed 11 December 1816 Recorded Liber folio Annapolis, Md.
1750		Nemacolin an Indian & Thomas Cresap laid out the first trail or road, from Fort Cumberland toward Pittsburgh
1747	Mar. 21	Col. Thomas Cresap builds wooden Fort at his place called "Skipton", now Old Town, opposite the mouth of the South Branch of Potomac River. Cresap had another place & Fort six miles from Hagerstown, called " Long Meadows".
1752	Estimated 175	The Ohio Company, a Trading Co. builds"Fort Cumberland" A Virginia Company building at mouth Will's Creek in Md.
1730		Monocacy Road was first road built running north & south It followed an old Indian trail, & passed Frederick, Md.
1743		Frederick County formed from Prince George's.
1729	to 1750	Greatnumber of Pretestant of Germany came to Western Penn. and to Maryland as settlers. Nearly 1/3 being Germans.
1754		English settlers lived in comparative peace & security with the Indians, of Penn. Md. & Va. up to year 1754 Then advance of settlements westward, and the intrigues of the French drew them away & into hostility.
1755	Feb. 20	Major Gen. Edward Braddock lands at Alexandria, Va. Has 1200 Regulars.
	April 3	Gen. Braddock arrives at Annapolis, Md.
	June 10	Gen. Braddock and all his forces have gone from Will's Creek toward the Ohio.
	July 9	Gen. Braddock defeated by French & Indians and mortally wounded. Washington in command of retreat.

1753
1754 J. Fry
Wash. 2nd
? Chartered 1749

all return 10 gun

from file of material accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned 3 Jun 71.

FORT FREDERICK ; NOTES 1924

Deed, June 7, 1872 Tobias Johnson & wife and H. Johnson & wife to Nathan Williams ; Part of "Kindness Enlarged" "Johnsons Lot " also "Skie Thorn" south-west of Lake of Bag Pool. Recorded Aug. 22, 1872 . RECORDED Liber W.McK.K. No.5 , folio 152 , Washington County, Maryland
Other records S.B.U. 2-537 and McK.K. 3-194

Colonel Geo. Washington evacuated "Fort Necessity" July 3, 1754

In 1757 a regiment under Colonel Joseph Chapline occupied Fort Frederick.

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Lieutenant Bassett of the British Engineers was sent to Fort Frederick in March 1758, to repair "The Magazine". Before the second expedition for the capture of Fort Duquesne .

Colonel John R. Kenley and the 1st. Maryland Regiment occupied Fort Frederick in December 1861

One of the CANNON mounted upon "Fort Loudoun" at Winchester, Va. is in 1924 in front of the Handley Library in Winchester.

EXTRACTS from MARYLAND GAZETTE (Annapolis) W.McC.B. 1924 .

October 25-1756 A letter from a gentleman who is at Fort Frederick describes the taking of an English soldier who had deserted to the French cause, and had been sent out as a spy. He was taken near Fort Cumberland and sent from there to Fort Frederick.

March 10,1757 Seventeen Cherokee Indians bring to Augusta, Va. 5 scalps of the enemy, and a lad of 16 years as prisoner.

March 24, 1757 We hear from Fort Frederick that last Thursday night one of the centries near the gate was fired at by the enemy, and the ball struck one of the bastions; and next day they discovered the track of two Indians who had gone across a small run of water near the Fort. This looks as if we might expect they will soon visit these parts again.

April 7, 1757 Three miles from Colenel Chambers fort, near Conococheague (in Penn.) a party of Indians killed James Hamilton and took away three of his children, and likewise carried off Wm. Boyd's wife and six children. Next day Captain Hanse Hamilton and 300 men went in persuit.

April 21, 1757 " Last Saturday between sunset and dark, one Charles Mackleraine, a wagoner was shot with two bullets at about 300 yards distant from Fort Frederick A party went out immediately, but the enemy had scalped him and made off with such precipetation that they left a tomahawk lying by him."

May 5, 1757 the Gazette gives an account of treaties made with Shawanese, Delaware Indians, of the Six Nations .

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from file of material accumulated by William McCulloh Brown and preserved in Depart. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned 3 Jun 71.

NOTES UPON FORT FREDERICK.

1736	1736	Battle between Catawba Indians of south, and Delawares of north for the Rich Valley stocked with game & fish.
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1773	Nov. 12	Patent to Thomas Johnson Jr. & Lancelot Jacques for "Kindness Enlarged" 7323 Acres. Survey 7 Nov. 1772 Recorded Liber 126 B-C; G-S , folio 330 Annapolis, Md.
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1753 1754 Fry Washington 2nd		
1752	estaped 175 1749	The Ohio Company, a Trading Co. builds"Fort Cumberland" A Virginia Company building at mouth Will's Creek in Md.
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	June 10	Gen. Braddock and all his forces have gone from Will's Creek toward the Ohio.
	July 9	Gen. Braddock defeated by French & Indians and mortally wounded. Washington in command of retreat.
	July 3	Col. James Innes was in command at Fort Cumberland Col. Dunbar second in command to Braddock, was in the field but did not get into the battle, on July 9. on the Monongahela.
	July	Gov. Sharp started for Frederick gathering recruits along the way; and he ordered several small forts or block houses to be erected along the frontier.
	Oct. 9	Md. Gazette, Many persons in Frederick County have recently been murdered. Again on Oct. 21. Two soldiers from

FORT FREDERICK

1755 Nov. 6 Letter to Gazette, "It is necessary to arm & fortify, for the Indians & French are making raids within 100 miles of Annapolis.

Nov. 20 Families on Toonaloway Creek were killed & their homes burned. " In the back parts, which are thinly settled, upward of 20 ~~xxxxxxxx~~ plantations were laid waste in four days.

Aug. 11 Gov. Horation Sharp writes to Lord Baltimore, " Our distressed inhabitants are flying before the cruel enemy."

1756 Col. Geo. Washington writes to Lord Fairfax "The whole settlement (of Conococheague) has fled and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown."

April 23 Thomas Cresap Jr. was killed by Indians near Little Meadows.

1756 May 24 Gov. Sharp set out for North Mountain where he will remain some time to have a FORT constructed, and to put the Frontier in a better position for defence.

June 17 One just returned from North Mountain reports that our Governor has begun a FORT near the plantation where one Johnson lately dwelt. Md. Gazette.

July 22 "Fort Frederick" mentioned in Gazette In ~~August~~ July 13 Gov. Sharp dates his letters at " Fort Frederick" Fort was named after the Sixth Lord Baltimore.

1756 Aug. 19 Gov. Sharp buys 150 Acres of land from Peter & Jacob Cloine Part of "Skie Thorn" Patented to Thos. Cresap in 1739.

Aug. 21 Gov. Sharp writes to Lord Baltimore " The Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered, and can now complete it at their leisure."

1756 May 16 The Maryland Assembly passed an appropriation of forty thousand pounds, "For Defence of etc" of which £ 6000 was to build, and maintain a Fort.

Aug. 24 Md. Gazette, "A party of melitia was sent out after Indians from Fort Frederick, joining with others making a party of 60 in all."

1756 Cox's Fort was on Patterson's Creek

1756 July 30 Fort Granville on the Juniata, 20 miles above the Susquehanna, in Penn. was destroyed by French & Indians, and set on fire. When returning westward these Indians were attacked by a detachment sent from Fort Frederick under Lieut. Prather, who pressed them so hard that they abandoned their luggage.

1756 Fort Loudon was built by Geo. Washington at Winchester, Va.

1756 April 15, Md. Gazette, A party in Virginia met with some Indians & a French officer, and they killed the French Officer. This party had probably been at the burning of McCoard's Fort ?

FORT FREDERICK

1756 French officer in command of two parties of Indians of 50 each, plans attack on Fort. Officer is killed by party of rangers before getting near Fort.

1756 Cherokee Indians (from South) under Chief Wahachy appear before Fort Frederick, camp outside,& send letter to Gov. Sharp proposing alliance against hostile tribes, and asking for supplies and equipment.

1756 Six pound guns were mounted at Fort Frederick when it was completed. In all

1756 Three principal forts along central Frontier were Fort Grenville on Juniatta in Penn. Fort Frederick on Potomac in Md. and Fort Loudon at Winchester in Va. The Md. the only one of stone.

1756 May 2 Col. Thomas Dunbar leaves Fort Cumberland, goes to Penn.

TITLE Surveyed for ~~Patent to~~ Thomas Cresap 16 June 1739
Peter & Jacob Cloine 19 August 1756 to Gov. Sharp & Md.
Maryland sells to Robert Johnson 5 September 1791 = 35 yrs.
Johnson to James Ford & his heirs after him
Ford to Samuel Prather & heirs
Prather to John G. Stone
Stone to Nathan Williams (colored) & heirs
Williams to Jesse O. Snyder, Trustee
Snyder. Trustee to Homer J. Cavanaugh, 3 January 1911
Recorder Liber 135 folio 48, Washington Co. Md
Cavanaugh to State of Maryland 30 December 1922 $12000.
Recorded Liber 164 folio 183 Washington Co. Md.
After being out of hands of State for 131 years.

1756 May 31 Gov Horatio Sharp writes to Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia " I go to North Mountain to have a Fort constructed."

1756 July Capt. John Dagworthy first officer in command Fort Frederick He was present at Braddocks defeat,& in command at Fort Cumberland and in expedition capturing Fort Duquesne 22 Nov. 1758.

1757 Capt. Dagworthy leaves Fort Frederick with 150 men for Fort Cumberland, Capt. Alexander Beall in command Fort Frederick. 10 Mar. 1757

1758 Gen. John Forbes in command of all British Forces in Amer. Vigerous campaign planned against the French. 3 Expeditions Fort Frederick appointed the rendezvous for all forces Regulars and troops from Penn. Md. & Va. All supplies to be sent there. Col. Dagworthy & his troops ordered as Mds. quota, & Capt. Alex. Beall left in command at Fort Freder. Col. Washington was with this expedition,& was at capture of Fort Duquesne 22 Nov. 1758. Gov. Sharp again at Fort.

1752 Fort Cumberland first built as a trading post on Potomac at mouth of Will's Creek, in Md. by Virginians and was for time manned by them. Until 10 Mar. 1757 when Col Dagworthy

1756 Late in 1756 Col. Washington advised the abandonment of Fort Cumberland, as useless as defence of Frontier

FORT FREDERICK

1740		North Branch of Potomac River was first known by Indian name,"Cohongaruton" then later as"Patowmack" ; South Branch as "Wappacomo" or"Wappatomaka" . The Indian tribes on the Maryland Frontier were the "Shawanese" a subdivision of the Algonquin. On Ohio.
1762	Dec. 25	Gov. Horatio Sharp leased Fort Frederick and the farm to Henry Heintzman for annual rental of ½ 30 = $150. retaining the right to occupy the Fort and end the lease whenever necessary or advisable.
1763		Pontiac's War broke out suddenly in 1763. He was an Ottawa Chief who had aided at defeat of Braddock. He combined with Chippaways, Miamis, Shawnees, & Delawares. 100 traders were massacred, and 20 000 persons driven from their homes. Did not last long but many killed in Md.
1763		Fort Frederick was occupied and over 700 persons took refuge in the Fort. Among them a slave girl whose grandson Nathan Williams (colored) later owned the Fort.
1763		Fort Cumberland was abandoned & Col. Dagworthy and the garrison were removed to Fort Frederick.
1763	Feb. 10	Treaty of Paris was signed ending the French & Indian War.
1761		Hagerstown laid out by Jonathan Hagar who came from Germany in 1730. On tract called "New Work"
1766		Mason & Dixon Line surveyed 1766 - 67 Stopped by fear of Indians.
1765	Mar.22	Stamp Act Passed in England. Col. Thomas Cresap organized "The Sons of Liberty". In 1774 he was a delegate to the General Convention in Annapolis. He surveyed the South Branch of Potomac in Boundary dispute at to the source of River. He lived to be 80 years old.
1754?		
1777	Feb.10	Maryland State Government formally organized, and Thomas Johnson elected Governor.
1776		Fort Frederick offered as prison . First prisoners said to be there in March. On surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army October 13, 1777, a large number of prisoners were sent to Fort Frederick, and Col. Moses Rawlings was in command. Prisoners arrived December 26, 1777.
1780		Prisoners had been given great liberty until in 1780 a plot by Tories to liberate them was by accident discovered. Then Col. Moses Rawlings received orders from the War Office, October 17, 1780 " 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 future in close confinement.
1783	March	Revolutionary War ended. Many prisoners remained to become citizens.
1784	Dec. 22	"The Potomac Company" was formed to open the River for boats to Fort Cumberland. Later the Charter for Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was granted 1821

FORT FREDERICK

1791 Sept. 5 — Fort Frederick and surrounding farm sold at auction by State of Maryland to Robert Johnson for ₤ 375 = $1875. After owning it for 35 years. Deed was not Recorded until May 25, 1797. Washington County, Liber K, fol 522

1858 July 24 — Brantz Mayer makes memorandum sketch in profile, of Fort Frederick which is now in Md. Historical Society.

1861 — Gen. John R. Kenley with a detachment of First Maryland National Guard, were stationad at Fort Frederick, and the hole in south wall was made and a cannon mounted there.

A party of Confederates were set to cripple C & O Canal Went to Dam No.6. rather than to No. 5 not far from Fort F. and McCoy's Ferry. Joseph Packard was of party.

1892 — Joint Resolution of Maryland Legislature, "Looking to the Recovery of Fort Frederick by the State.

1904 — Joint Resolution Appointing a Commission "To Consider the Purchase and Repaid of Fort Frederick by the State. Gov. Edwin Warfield, Miss Leonor Hamilton, Thos. L. Patterson & Alexander Armstrong Jr. were named. Miss Hamilton writing interesting account and Report. (Mrs. Marshall Wilson, of Hagerstown.)

1906 April 13 — Fort Frederick Protective Society Incorporated by Act of Assembly, Gov. Edwin Warfield, Leonor Hamilton, Ferdinand Williams, Douglas Thomas, Shriver and Alex. Armstrong Jr. were incorporaters. They were given power to condem. Nothing was done.

1912 April 15 — Bill introduced by Senator Emmert of Washington County, inspired by request of the Society of Colonial Wars. The Act appropriated $8500. "For the Purchase of Fort Frederick by the State Board of Forestry, to Carry out Their Plans for the Reforestation of the State." Correspondence and negotiation were carried on for ten years before the property was acquired at a satisfactory price.

1911 Jan. 3 — Homer J. Cavanaugh bought Fort Frederick at public sale for $7800.25 Recorded Liber 135 folio 48 Wash. Co. Md.

1922 Dec 30 — State of Maryland buys Fort Frederick for $12 000. of Homer J. Cavanaugh. Deed Recorded Liber 164 folio 163 Hagerstown, Washington, County, Md.

Fort Frederick is at Big Pool, Washington County, Md. Two miles south of the Baltimore-Cumberland Pike, on good road. Turning south at Indian Spring. 91 miles west of Baltimore; 17 miles from Hagerstown; 7 miles from Clear Sprine; 2 miles south of Indian Spring.
12 miles east of Hancock; and 12 miles from Martinsburg.

Notes by W. McCulloh Brown, 1923 .

from file of material accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him 3 Jun 71.

Fort Frederick

The resistless Westward March of Settlement across the Eastern Mountain barrier had not begun in 1755 and the Frontier of Civilization was along the Potomac River between the Antietam Creek upon the east, and the Conococheague upon the west, and the latter name was given to the Maryland Settlement.

Throughout the year 1756 the Indians encouraged by the defeat of Gen. Braddock, became more bold in their attacks upon the Colonists, who were exposed to unheard of dangers and distress.
Col. George Washington writing to Lord Fairfax says "The whole settlement of Conococheague district in Maryland has fled, and there remains only two families from thence to Frederick Town.

Realizing the absolute necessity of protecting the Frontier and its inhabitants Governor Horatio Sharp of Maryland secured through the Assembly a grant of Forty Thousand Pounds for the protection of His Majesties Service. About Six thousand Pounds or $30,000 was expended upon the Fort. On 21 May 1756 Gov. Sharp wrote Gov. Dinwiddie of Va "I go to North Mountain to have a Fort Constructed." Sharp remained at Conococheague and pushed the work after buying a tract of 140 Acres surrounding it.

From file of material accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

"Fort Frederick"
Article in Philadelphia Press, June 9 - 1912
by W. R. Hamilton

Sender Harvey S. Bomberger, Boonsboro, Md.

"Governor Horatio Sharp decided that a fort which were civilization than Fort Cumberland was necessary. Because of the burning of Fort Granville in Pennsylvania he decided that the new fort should be of the most substantial character and as impregnable as it could be made". "The fort was quadrangular in shape with a bastion at each corner, each wall 120 feet long, ten feet high, four and one half feet thick at the base and three feet thick at the top. The massive gates swung on hinges that weighed forty five pounds each. Four six-pounders constituted its artillery armament."

"It was usually occupied not only by a garrison of "Buckskin" riflemen, but by crowds of civilians who whiled away the hours in dancing, card playing or dicing" "Its occupants felt secure. No battle ever occurred at or near the fort. The Indians usually kept at a safe distance. They dared not come near the forest citadel and few of them

got within the limits of the outpost sentinels as sharp and cunning as was the aborigine of the American woods. What few Indians got inside of Fort Frederick were brought in by scouting parties, held prisoners until dawn of the next morning and taken out and shot — a merciful vengeance for the atrocities then being perpetrated on the only settlers of what was then the Western Frontier".

"Many human bones dug up near Fort Frederick verify tradition".

"The officers of the garrison were usually Englishmen, but the privates were Colonials, frontiersmen who handled the rifle like a "leatherstocking" or a Boone or Crockett". Doubtless many of the garrison at old Fort Frederick did gallant service later on covering the retreat of Washington at the battle of Long Island, when the "Buckskin" Maryland Line helped to make history".

"According to tradition officers and men got along splendidly together at Fort Frederick. The Redcoats had learned a lesson in Braddock's defeat and took readily to the backwoods style of fighting under such teachers as George Washington and Captain Dagworthy".

"Hence, Fort Frederick never became the scene of any tragedy, battle, or fight important enough to record". "Fort Frederick was a place of refuge sometimes a prison house, but stern commandants did not keep their prisoners long."

Other Story

Mrs Cecile Markham

One summer day in 1765, the river Continals saw a beautiful black haired young woman swimming across the Potomac in the direction of Fort Frederick. Suspecting a spy they arrested her when she stepped ashore. They were surprised to find that she was not a Indian but a gray-eyed damsel of their own race. Cecile Markham was the orphaned daughter of a London merchant and a Spanish mother, she had become affianced to a surveyor named Bledsoe, who left England to seek his fortune in America.

On the death of her relatives she had set out for America to find Bledsoe and learning from friends at Annapolis that he had gone to Fort Frederick she started for that point but by mistake crossed to the south side of the river at Williamsport.

(4)

Her long and tedious journey ended at Fort Frederick in temporary disappointment. Young Bledsoe was not at the Fort and none knew anything of him.

Miss Markham remained at the fort for many months. It contained a large number of refugees at the time, dirty, bad children and slovenly women. The influence of the new arrival was refining and wrought a radical change in conditions at the fort. She began to teach music, sewing and made the colony forget its woes. The little lady from London soon gained the sobriquet of "The Angel of Fort Frederick".

Finally Bledsoe was located and brought to the fort. He wished to make a speed to Annapolis and be wedded in St Anne's Church. The garrison would not tolerate it, neither would the commander.

So a Lutheran preacher happening to be among those taking shelter in the fort a wedding was promptly arranged, the ceremony was performed and salute fired from the Citadel. Bledsoe and his bride later returned to London. (Story preserved by tradition)

Fort Frederick

by

W. R. Hamilton

from

Harvey S. Bomberger

Boonsboro, Md.

See Gazette, Md

April 21, — 1757

James Hamilton, killed & three of his children prisoners

Capt. Hanse Hamilton and 300 men went in pursuit.

Was Mr. W. R. Hamilton a descendent of above?

From files of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

Dec. 30, 1922.- Terms of lease to Homer J. Cavanaugh.

Cavanaugh leases from the State of Maryland, through the Board of Forestry, the house, farm buildings and farm, for the nominal sum of One Dollar until the 1st. day of April, 1924. Cavanaugh is to take down and remove the farm barn now standing on walls of the Fort, before April 30th, 1924. If the lumber or building is on the farm after that date it becomes the property of the State. Cavanaugh may sow wheat in the fall of 1923 and harvest it in the spring of 1924, on condition that he seed down with the wheat the usual amount of grass seed for meadow. The wheat to be removed when harvested. Cavanaugh is not to cut or deaden any green trees without authority from the State Forester. Should Cavanaugh move his family and household goods from the dwelling house before the termination of the lease, then and in that event the house and house enclosure shall be at the disposal of the State. Cavanaugh is to maintain the buildings and fences in as good repair as at present.

The State reserves the use and right of access to the "Fort" for repair or otherwise, and the right to enter upon the farm to do any work, and make any improvements which will not interfere with the free use of the farm by the lessee.

This Deed made this thirtieth day of December in the year A. D. nineteen hundred and twenty-two by and between Homer J. Cavanaugh and Nora V. Cavanaugh his wife, of Big Pool, Washington County, Maryland.

Grantors, and (The State of Maryland.)

Grantee-

Witnesseth: That for and in consideration of one hundred dollars cash in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and of other valuable considerations, the said Grantors have sold and by these presents do bargain, sell and convey to the said Grantee and its assigns, in fee simple, all right, title, interest and estate which the said Grantors have in and to all of these tracts and parts of tracts of land situate in Indian Spring District of Washington County, Maryland, lying between the County Road and the Potomac River, including parts of the tracts known as "Sky Thorn," "Johnsons Lot," and "Kindness Enlarged," which were conveyed to the said Grantors by deed from Jesse O. Snyder, Mortgagee, dated the third day of January, nineteen hundred and eleven, and recorded in Liber E. O. No. 135, folio 48 one of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, to which deed reference is made, together with all easements, rights of way and reversions thereto appertaining.

Said lands are more particularly described in one tract as a whole as BEGINNING at a Concrete Monument with copper bolt in the center standing in the southern limit of the County Road, three feet south of a large red oak tree with three notches, said monument being at the north west corner of a grave yard lot sold by H. J. Cavanaugh to the Mt. Carmel Evangelical Church, and north 80° west 66 feet from a planted stone one of the corners of the Church property and running from said concrete monument (with an allowance of 6° set upon the transit for variation)

From file of materials accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun. 71.

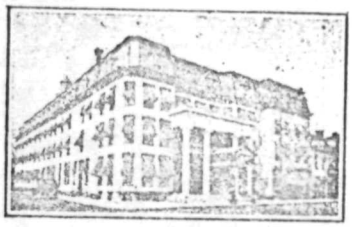
along the south side of the County Road (1) North 80° west 471½ feet to the north east corner of a school lot formerly owned by Washington County, but now by G. C. Mann. Then leaving the County Road and running with three of the lines of the said lot (2) South 25° west 135 feet (3) North 66° 45' west 83 feet (4) North 24°15' east 117 feet to the south side of the County Road, then along said road (5) North 80° west 736 3/10 feet to a concrete monument with copper bolt in center, in a line of land now owned by A. J. Michael then leaving the County Road and running with a line of Michael's land (6) South 15° 15' west 2695 feet to a concrete monument with copper bolt in center, thence, (7) south 59° west 632 feet to the line of property of the Potomac Valley Railroad Company, now to the Western Maryland Railroad, then crossing said property and the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company (8) South 68° 30' west at 771 feet to the toepath of the Canal, in all, 853 feet to a planted stone a corner of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company property and a corner of Cavanaugh and Michael south of the Big Pool, then (9) South 68° 30' west 546 feet to the bank of the Potomac River, thence down by and with the meanders of said river (10) South 25° East 1050 feet, (11) South 41°05' East 855 feet, (12) South 48° East 472 feet, (13) South 60° East 381 feet, (14) South 65° East 784 feet to a stake on the River bank, then leaving the River and running (15) North 15° East 916 feet to an old fence and the Canal property, then crossing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal property and that of the Potomac Valley Railroad Company, now the Western Maryland Railroad (16) North 15° East 776 feet to a concrete monument with copper bolt in the northern limit of the Railroad right of way.

Thence (17) North 11° 15' East 2561 feet to a marked white pine tree a corner of the 12½ acre tract then with three lines of it (18) East 640 feet, (19) North 1° west 870 feet to a stone then (20) North 88° 40' west 453 feet, thence (21) North 11° 15' East 611 feet to a corner of the Mt. Carmel Church grave yard and with two lines of said lot (22) North 77° 50' west 66 feet, (23) North 17° 45' East 159 feet to the Beginning Stone.

Containing 191 Acres be the same more or less after excluding those lands and rights of way which were previously conveyed by deeds to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to the Potomac Valley Railroad Company.

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

CLUB SUPPERS AND BREAKFASTS



ALSO A LA CARTE MENU

Notes for address

The New Eagle Hotel

GEO. W. LYNCH, PROPRIETOR

Gettysburg, Pa., ... 192

1. Cherokees & Delawares, battle
2. Settlement began around 1730
3. Region named Conococheque
4. Ohio Company Chartered 1749, Trading Post 1752
5. 1754, French & Indian Wars. "Necessity" July 3/54
6. Braddocks defeat July 9 – 1755; Massacres began
7. Sharp begins Fort in May 1756. Funds May 16.
8. (Sharp) Distressed inhabitants are fleeing before –
(Wash) Whole settlement of Conococheque has fled –
9. Capt. John Dagworthy command July 1756
10. Three Forts – Granville – Frederick – Loudoun
11. Early in Spring 1756 French Ensign Killed.
12. Aug. 20-1756 F. Granville destroyed
13. Capt. Alex Beall in Command F. Frederick. Mar. 10/57
Col. Joseph Chapline also in 1757
14. Na na chey – 60 Cherokees Apr. 29 – 1757
"We have taken up the hatchet & will hold it fast"
15. Early in 1758 Second expedition, Gen John Forbes
March 1758 Lieut. Bassett of Engineers sent to F. Frederick to repair, Magazene and look after roads.
16. F. Duquene taken Nov. 22 – 1758

Handley Library

17. Sharp leases Fort to Henry Heintzman $150.
18. Treaty of Paris, Feb. 10 - 1763
19. Pontiac's War
20. July 3 - 1763 Sharp writes that he has sent powder and arms to Col. Prather near F. Frederick.
21. 700 persons take refuge in Fort. (Williams)
22. Cecil Markham romance. Rgt. under Col. Joseph Chapline at Fort.

— Revolution —

1. First prisoners sometime in 1776
   Dec. 26 - 1777 Burgoyne's men.
   Col. Moses Rawlings in Command
   Up to fall 1780 great liberty given
2. Plot of Tories to arm and liberate prisoners Capt. John Kirchner
3. March 1783 War ends
4. Fort sold Robert Johnson #1875. Sept. 5 - 1791

— Civil War —

1. Spring of 1861 Gen. John R. Kenly & First Md. Company "H" under Capt Benj H. Schley
2. Sharp engagement 25th Dec. 1861
3. 168 years Md. Flag again.

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Department of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

Old Fort Frederick.

Pen and ink drawing of Old Fort Frederick, supposed to have been drawn on July 24, 1858 by Mr. Brantz Mayer, the original copy of which is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. This sketch is in possession of Mr. W. McCulloh Brown. Photostat made with his permission and by the direction of J. Alexis Shriver, Director of Historic Markers, State Roads Commission, December 22, 1933.

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

James Hamilton killed
April 7 - 1757
Capt. Hanse Hamilton
and 300 men in persuit.

Phila. Press
January 9 - 1912
M. R. Hamilton

Wa-ha-chey
April 29 - 1757
"We have taken up the hatchet, and will hold it fast until we have used it against our enemies".

Cherokees, & Calawbas

May 29, 1924 Note from Mrs Marshall Wilson

Mr. James Hamilton of Boonsboro went extensively into Hamilton genealogy - He is dead but his connections are still in Boonsboro

See, Fort Frederick, History
June 9 - 1912

Kindness Enlarged

Surveyed 7th November 1772
Patented 12th " 1773
To
Thomas Johnson Jr. and
Lancelot Jacques.
Recorded, Annapolis, Md.
Liber 126 { B.C. & S. fol 238

Reservation as by
Instruction of Lord
Proprietor dated & given
15th December 1738

"Heirs & Successors the
right to cut timber for
repairing "Fort Frederick."
& the Barracks."

JOSEPH B. FINAN
EDITOR-MANAGER

W. J. WILKINSON
ADVERTISING MANAGER

THE TIMES AND ALLEGANIAN CO.

7 SOUTH MECHANIC STREET

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

TIMES CIRCULATION EXCEEDS THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL OTHER NEWSPAPERS IN ITS FIELD

CUMBERLAND, MD.,

June 23, 1923.

Hon. W. McCulloh Brown,
Oakland, Md.

Dear Senator:-

Upon examining the history of Cumberland, I find the Chesapeake & Ohio canal was formally opened June 11, 1850. The first boat passed through the locks at five P.M. on that date and, with some public ceremony, was christened "The Cumberland."

Very sincerely yours,
Cumberland Evening Times.

PER Joseph B. Finan
Joseph B. Finan

JF*RF

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

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Archives of Md

(July 3) P

No XXXI Page 164 Fort Necessity engagement 1754

do. Fort Loudoun & expected attack by French
{ Fort Cumberland etc Page 229 Col. Washington to Sharp
No XXXI speaks of roads

Fort Loudoun June 16 – 1757
Col. Washington to Gov. Sharp
— "I look upon the Intelligence to be of the greatest Importance if the Enemy is coming down in such Numbers, and with such a Train of Artillery as we are bid to expect Fort Cumberland must inevitably fall into their hands as no efforts can be timely made to save it." — — "It is morally certain that the next Object which the French have in view is Fort Loudoun and that is yet in very untenable Posture, they have no Roads for Carriages into any other Province but through this Place, and there lies here a Quantity of Stores belonging to his Majesty and this Colony very much exposed and unguarded."

From Archives of Md.
? Volume XXXI Relating to Source of Potomac
Fairfax Page 20

Page 144 refers to Calvert's grant
Page 198 Wahachy & Indians Fort F. etc
not hard Bated but Secretary
No XXXI ? Charles Calvert to Gov. Sharp
Page 533 March 1 – 1763
See Referring to 40° Lat. Lat. and Source of Potomac
Page 555 M & D Line
562 Corner Boundry Stones

Archives of Md. No. XXXI

Preface "Lord Fairfax whose grant was limited by the Md. boundary, had in 1746, planted the "Fairfax Stone" at the head of the North branch as marking the beginning of his line". But a knowledge of the topography showed that the head of the south branch was really the first fountain. This delimitation Fairfax was very willing to accept, believing that removing his starting point to the west would add considerably to his territory (p 20); and probably the matter would have been settled, but for the outbreaks of the French and Indian wars"

Scharf Vol. II Page 1294 to 1298

Dr L. Jacques was surgeon in Colonel Gray's at Valley Forge, lived & died Grum Springs

Fort Frederick

Sharp says the barracks in Fort F were built of Stone, and some were still standing in 1820

Fort Frederick

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

Rotary Club
Aug 25/33

FORT FREDERICK

1. How many have visited ?

2. Where it is located, 11 m. East Hancock
17 m. West of Hagerstown. Leave
Pike at Indian Spring, good road .

3. 100 years East, Blue Ridge, Germans, Scots

4. Cause of building Fort. French & Ohio Valley
Fort Necessity, Gen. Braddock July '55
Indian raids & Massacres .

5. Gov. Sharp, May 1756 decides to build
Well advanced by August 1756.
Accomodate 400 soldiers .

6. Fort- rectangle 240 ft. Bastions 32 ft.
Walls 4 ft. & 20 ft. high. 2 Wells .
189 acres of land surrounding .
One tract Skie Thorn, Pat Col.Cresap.

7. Present condition, Other Forts gone. Loudun
& Grenville in Pa.

8. Best preserved of any Colonial Fort.
Its Very strength kept out of History.

9. Our Fort is unique in that it has played
its part in Three Wars . Still stands.

COLONIAL PERIOD

10. Occupied by troops of Md. 1756 tp 1763.
Col. Prather. Protect Conocochigue .
Indians camped, sent to Gov. Sharp
who agreed to pay for enemy scalps .
Indian raids & massacres incited by
French

11. Pontiac's War 1763 , then Ohio Valley ppen.

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Department of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

SUMMARY, May 2, 1931

1. Cause requiring FORT FREDERICK

2. Blue Ridge Mountain, limit till 1728.

3. Rivalry & War, French & Rnglish Jealousy of Indians. 1754

4. Conocochigue Settlement. Germans.

5= Raids & Massacres, 1754

6. Gen. Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755.

7. Series of Wooden Forts, 1755.

8. October 1755, Families killed, homes burned, 20 plantations laid waste in 4 days.

9. Whole settlement fled. Washington.

10. Approp. for Fort, Sharp buys 149,1/2 1756

11. 150 men building Fort F. under Sharp. Will mount 4 six pounders. 1756
Ft. Granville - F. Loudoun

12. Wa ha chy, Cherokee Chief, 62 men. Sharp offers Ten Pounds, scalps. 1757

13. Wash. Very humersome, very necessary. 1757

14. Centries fired upon, bullets hit F. 1757

15. Wargner shot twice, scalped, tommyhawk

16. Man & woman scalped near Fort in road. 1757

17. Capt. Dagworthy first commander. 1756

18. Gen. John St. Clair, Mar. to Nov. 1758.

19. Sharps fears for settlers, 1758.
Sends powder & arms, Col. Prather

20. Treaty of Paris, 10, Feb. 1763.

21. Pontiac, Ottawa Chief, 1763.
100 traders killed, 20 000
driven from homes. 700 persons
in Fort. Angel Fort F.

REVOLUTION

22. British prisoners at fort, Rawlings
1776. Burgoyne fall 1777.
From Phila. 400 in 1779.
War ends 1783, pris. to ship.

23. Fort sold Robert Johnson, 1791.

24. Nathan Williams, Aug. 1860.

25. Civil War, 1861. John R. Kenley
First Md. Nat. Guard.
Gun mounted, fight Big Pool.

26. Strength of Fort prevents attack.

27. Appeal to make known history, to hunt
out more knowledge, and work
for restoration of walls.
Where MAN, not NATURE defaced.

FORT FREDERICK, May 2, 1931

1. Visualize tragic time, cause these walls into being.
2. 100 years east Blue Ridge, Hunting Ground rich valley west.
3. Migration began, 1728 to 1732, Germans, N. Conocochigue settlement.
4. Jealousy of Indians; Rivalry & War of French & English, 1754
5. Raids & Massacres, 1754, Appeal Mother C. Country.
6. Gen. Braddocks defeat ,& Death, July 9/55.
7. Series of wooden forts, not dependable. Indians enboldened by Braddock defeat.

8. Oct. 1755, Families killed, homes burned, 20 plantations waste in 4 days. Women & children carried off, or kill.

9. Gov. Horatio Sharp, to frontier, advise and direct Wooden Block Houses. These inadequate. 100 miles Annapolis.

10. Sharp ,March 1756 asks Assembly Money. for Stone Fort. North Mt, near Potomac.

11. 1755, Persons killed Frederick Co. "Our Distressed inhabitants flying, enemy.

12. Col. Wash. "The whole settlement Conococh has fled, two families only remain.

13. Sharp buys 149,1/2 acres. Goes to work 150 men to build STONE FORT, Defencive Aug. 1756.

14. Capt. Dagworthy first Commander.

15. Gen. Sir. John St. Clair, Second expedition Fort Duqyesne Nov. 25, ~~1756~~ 1758.

16. Did not stop WAR. Sharp sends powder & 50 stands arms. Fort F. will become refuge for people, attack Indians.

17. Treaty Paris, ends War French & English dut not with Indians . Feb. 1763

18. Pontiac, Ottawa Chief. Simultaneous & sudden attack, all along frontier.

19. 700 persons take refuge here, most tragic trying time. Angel Fort F, appear to alleviate misery & distress.

20. Pontiac War soon over.

25. Rev. War, Maryland offers Fort F. for detention of prisoners, first 1776, Burguyne fall 1777, again 400 from Phila. 1779. End War 1783.

26. Tory plot 1780, all prisoners called in. End of War 1783, to Balto. & Ships.

27. Our Fort not near point hostilities, no battle near.

28. 1791, Sold Robt. Johnson. Nathan Williams Aug. 1860, 51 years. Despoiled . Barn on N.E. Bastion. Stone to canal.

29 Civil War 1861, points N of Potomac occupied. Gen. Jno. R. Kenley & First Md. Nat. Guard at Fort. Fight at Bog Pool Bullet marks on wall.
Breach in wall, cannon mounted .
Vacated in 1862.

30 Owing in large measure to the solidity of our Fort, and its ability to resist attack of rifle & arrows , there was no serious attack upon it in Colonial times to make it widely known outside our State in song or story. It has however played an honorable part, and is the best preserved of all Fontier Defences. Granville burne, Loudune gone etc.

31. I appeal to all present make known and spread its history, and to add to this knowledge from private sources wherever possible, especially as to its interior arrangement; and to work actively for the restoration of its WALLS where MAN, not NATURE has defaced them .

10. Sharp, Many persons killed Frederick Co. Distressed inhabitants flying before cruel enemy.

11. Wash. "The whole settlement Conocochigue has fled, only two families remain,"

12. In March 1756, Sharp asks assembly for money build Stone Fort.

13. Buys 140,1/2 acres, goes to work 150 men. Well covered by August .

14. Col. Wash. visited Sharp at Fort, says he building at Winchester.

15. Capt. John Dagworthy first Commander.

16. April 1757, Wa ha chy a Cherokee Chief & 62 followers appear, send to Sharp, make treaty, bounty 10 pounds, scalps.

17. About same time Wash. writes, Indians who are coming should be well treated, Serious time, much depends on them, very HUMERSOME, very necessary.

18. Mar. 1757, Centries fired upon, bullets strike Fort, track of Indians .

19. A wagoner 300 yards, shot twice, scalped, tomahawk left in haste.

20. Man & Woman scalped in road mile from Fort

21. Gov. Sharp sends ammunition to Ens. Prather Excellent water in WELLS at Fort.

22. Pedler, killed .

P. O.

BOUNDARY LINE COMMISSION

From files of materials accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

Deed (State of Maryland by
Alexander Contee Hanson, Chancellor
Robert Johnson of Frederick County
25th Day May, 1797)

Recorded Liber K, folio 522, Part of "Johnson's Lot" and "Skythorn", containing 99-1/2 acres more or less on the Potomac River.

****

Deed (Robert Johnson to
James Ford of Washington County
9th March, 1801)

Recorded Liber N folio 563, part of "Johnson's" Lot" and "Skythorn" containing 100 acres more or less on the Potomac River.

****

Deed (Sarah S. Ford, widow of James Ford, Sr.
to
Isabella Otto of Washington County
21st day of June, 1816)

Recorded Liber B B. folio 410, part of Johnson's Lot and "Skythorn" containing 35 acres of land, dower right.

****

(Christina Ford, widow of James Ford, Jr.
to
IsabellaOtto of Washington County
21st day of June, 1816)

Recorded Liber B B. folio 408, part of "Johnsons' Lot" and "Skythorn" containing 4-1/8 acres, dower right.

Deed (Jan. 3, 1911
(Jesse O. Snyder, Mtgee. to Homer J. Cavanaugh
(Record, Liber E. O. 135, folio 48

Mortgage (Dec. 26, 1908
(John N.Williams to Jesse O. Snyder
(Record. Liber 130, folio 38

Deed (Sept. 7, 1850
(Bazil Prather and Temperance Prather, his wife to
(John G. Stone
(Record. Liber I.N. No. 5, folio 459

Deed (August 30, 1860
(John G. Stone and wife to Nathan Williams
(Record. Liber I.N. No. 15, folio 210

Equity (April 13, 1888
(John N.. Williams, trustee to Annie Williams
(Record. Equity 3917 - Liber No. 92, folio 169
in pursuance of a deed from Sam. E. Williams and others to Annie E. Williams dated August 13, 1884.
Recorded Liber No. 86, folio 420, <u>excepting</u> so much as was conveyed by Annie E. Williams and others to Harry E. Bester by deed April 6, 1898. Record. Liber No. 169, folio 49, also so much as was conveyed by Annie E. Williams and others to Board of School Commissioners of Washington County by deed Sept. 8, 1889, Record. Liber No. III, folio 430, also so much conveyed by Annie E. Williams and others to Potomac Valley Railroad Company. Deed June 17, 1905, Record. Liber No. 123, folio 2, also right of way Potomac Valley Railroad Company, Record. Liber No. 95, folio 568, leaving 189-1/2 acres.

From files of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks; borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

Chapter 552 Acts of 1892

Approved April 7 - 1892

An Act authorizing and directing the Attorney General to furnish certain information in regard to the Property purchased by the Province of Maryland in seventeen hundred and fifty-five and known as Fort Frederick.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the attorney-general be and he is hereby directed to report to the Governor, as soon as possible, what title the State of Maryland has in the property located in Washington County, and known as Fort Frederick.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7 - 1892

Copied from Laws of Maryland

by W. McCulloh Brown

April 24 - 1929

Introduced
March 22 - 1892
by David Siebert Senator
Washington County

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

Oakland
Garrett County
Maryland; U.S.A.

y E. Manfield Esq.
.ish Museum
lon, England

September 15, 1923

Dear Sir.

I have received your letter of 5th. of September in reference to the old "Fort Frederick" , in Indian Spring District of Washington County, Maryland, Together with your bill for making the research, and I will herewith enclose a draft on the Hanover National Bank of New York City, for Two Pounds as per exchange of today, in payment of the balance of the Four Pounds which is the total amount of the bill rendered. My sister having paid you Two Pounds on account when in London.

I regret very much that you have been unable to find any plan of the fort and its surroundings. and of the interior arrangment and barracks such as I already have of "Fort Cumberland".

I have made a study of the history of Fort Frederick from our Colonial Records, and the Maryland Archives, and have an article upon the subject in the Maryland Historical Magazine for July 1923.
Thomas Scharf's data is second hand and I think he is inclined to romance.

The Maryland Assembly made an appropriation of£ 11,000 on 16 th of May 1756 "For the erection and maintenance of a fort on the North Mountain". On 31st of May 1756 Gov. Sharp of Maryland wrote Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, " I am about to start to Frederick to build a fort". On 21 st of August 1756 Gov. Sharp writes to Lord Baltimore, " The fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered and can now complete it at their leisure".

The walls of Fort Frederick are today well preserved, and but for the ruthless removal of some of the stone for other use would still be in a remarkable state of preservation. I will enclose a postal card made from a recent photograph. This shows the fort as it looks today.
The small black spot to the left of the entrance is a breach in the wall which was made in the war between the States in 1861.

The State of Maryland sold the fort and land in 1791, and the purchased it again in December 1922, and will use it as a State Reserve.

Yours truly

W. McCulloh Brown

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

British Museum
London. W.C.1.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown Esqr.
Oakland. Md

5th September 1923

Dear Sir,

Having been entrusted by Miss McCulloch Brown with your research on Fort Frederick (Maryland), I am reporting to you as follows,

Regarding the plan of the Fort, I have searched all available material, and cannot find any detailed plan or map, with the exception of maps locating the fort, evidence of which you already possess, but the extraordinary part is that I have found several excellent plans of Fort Cumberland, and yet no single plan of Fort Frederick can be traced. The conclusion I have arrived at is, that if any plans are in existence, they must be in private hands.

I have also searched for new data, including the "Archives of Maryland", Acts of the Privy Council of England (Colonial), all the early English magazines, also Manuscripts, but all the information available centres round the history of the Fort, and does not give any details of the structure.

I should be glad to know if you already possess historical matter of this sort, and if you wish me to send you any records.

I am enclosing herewith extracts from Western Maryland, also a rough sketch of the Fort, which can be drawn on a larger scale, and a good copy made, if you so desire.

The material gathered from Manuscripts is chiefly Original letters to and from Gov. Horatio Sharpe.

Your pamphlet has been accepted by the Museum, with many thanks.

Yours faithfully
Henry E. Manfield.

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Fort Frederick

1 Joint Resolution of Legislature of Md. Session 1892 "Looking to recovery of Fort Frederick by State

2 Joint Resolution Session 1904 naming a Commission"To consider the purchase & repair of Fort Frederick by State"

3 Act Incorporating"Fort Frederick Society" 13 April 1906. Power to condem.

4 Act 15 April 1912 Sen.Emmert, approp. $8500. for "Purchase of Fort Frederick by Board of Forestry"

5 Ten years negotiation with Homer J. Cavanaugh, resulting in Deed for 190 acres & Fort, 30 December 1922 price $12 000.

6 Description of Fort, as it was & now is. Rectangle of 1 Acre & 4 bastions, in all about 1,1/2 Acres inside. 240 feet by 240 feet

7 What State Forester plans to do toward Reforestation & Recreation.

8 Location,Near Big Pool, Potomac River "Cohongaruton""Patomack" Potomac

9 How to get to Fort Frederick, and what accommodation will be found. Spielman Spielman's Hotel

10 Distances from Fort Frederick to Baltimore 91 miles; Hagerstown 17; Clear Spring 7; Indian Spring 2; Big Pool 3/4 mile. Roads good.

11 Titles & Transfers. Patent to Thos.Cresap 1739, Deed to Gov. of Colony of Md. 19 August 1756. Sold to Robert Johnson 5 Sept.1791, after 35 yrs. Transfers to James Ford; Samuel Prather; John G.Stone; Nathan Williams; J.O.Snyder,Trustee; Homer J.Cavanaugh; State of Md. 30 Dec.1922 after 131 Years. $12 000.

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

"FORT FREDERICK" in MARYLAND

1 Gen. Braddock's defeat, 9 July 1755

2 Gov. Horatio Sharp, by middle of July starts for Frederick gathering all recruits, built block houses, 1755

3 Col. G. Washington writes Lord Fairfax early in ~~OCTX~~ 1756, "Whole settlement has fled." 2 families remain

4 Maryland Assembly at February Session 1756, approp. forty thousand pound "For defence" Six thousand for a FORT

5 Gov. Sharp to Gov. Dinwiddie of Va. 31 May, 1756, "I am about to start to Frederick to build a Fort.

6 Deed for 140 Acres of land, 19 August 1756

7 Gov. Sharp to Calvert, 21 Aug. 1756 "Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered.

8 Fort Frederick named for Sixth Lord Baltimore

9 Three forts built, Winchester, by G.W. Fort Frederick, & Fort Grenville

10 Capt. Dagworthy with British regulars first in Fort. Dagworthy was with Braddock, then Fort Cumberland and 22 Nov. 1758 at capture Fort Duquesne, of Pitt.

12 French officer in 1756, leading two bands Indians, 50 each, plans attack on Fort F. He was killed

13 Wa ha chy, a Cherokee Chief from south proposes alliance with Sharp, and asks for supplies etc.

14 1758 Gen. Forbes in command English forces, plans expedition against French, all forces to gather at Fort F. Gov. H. Sharp was present at Fort.

Fort Frederick

15 Garrison left at Fort F.under Capt.Alex. Beall

16 Fort and farm, leased by Gov.Sharp 25 Dec.1762 for 30 lbs.to Henry Heintzman,retaining right to occupy Fort

17 Treaty of Paris,10 Feb.1763, ends French Wars

18 Pontiac's War,(Ottawa Chief)had aided at Braddocks defeat. Grat number British colonists massacred,20,000 were driven from homes. 700 refuge at Fort F. Colored girl(Williams) grandson later owned Fort.

19 Prisoners in Rev.War first in 1776 then 26 Dec.1777 under care Col. H. Rawlings

20 Order from War Office to Col. Rawlings "To keep prisoners inside Fort"1780

21 Plot by "Tories" and prisoners to effect escape. Plot discovered. 1780

22 Revolutionary War ends March 1783

23 Fort Frederick occupied 1861 by First Md.National Guard,under Gen.John R. Kenley. Breach made in south wall & cannon mounted

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

SUMMARY, May 2, 1931

1. Cause requiring FORT FREDERICK

2. Blue Ridge Mountain, limit till 1728.

3. Rivalry & War, French & English
Jealousy of Indians.

4. Conocochigue Settlement. Germans.

5= Raids & Massacres, 1754

6. Gen. Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755.

7. Series of Wooden Forts, 1755.

8. October 1755, Families killed, homes
burned, 20 plantations laid waste
in 4 days.

9. Whole settlement fled. Washington.

10. Approp. for Fort, Sharp buys 140,1/2

11. 150 men building Fort F. under Sharp.
Will mount 4 six pounders.

12. Wa ha chy, Cherokee Chief, 62 men.
Sharp offers Ten Pounds, scalps.

13. Wash. Very humersone,very necessary.

14. Centries fired upon, bullets hit F.

15. Waroner shot twice, scalped, tommyhawk
16. Man & woman scalped near Fortin road.

17. Capt. Dagworthy first commander.

18. Gen.John St.Clair, Mar. to Nov.1758.

19. Sharps fears for settlers, 1758.
Sends powder & arms, Col.Prather

20.Treaty of Paris, 10,Feb. 1763.

21. Pontiac, Ottawa Chief, 1763.
100 traders killed, 20 000
driven from homes. 700 persons
in Fort. Angel Fort F.

REVOLUTION

22. British prisoners at fort, Rawlings
1776. Burgoyne fall 1777.
From Phila.400 in 1779.
War ends 1783, pris. to ship.

23. Fort sold Robert Johnson, 1791.

24. Nathan Williams,Aug. 1860.

25. Civil War, 1861. John R. Kenley
First Md. Nat. Guard.
Gun mounted, fight Big Pool.

26. Strength of Fort prevents attack.

27. Appeal to make known history, to hunt
out more knowledge, and work
for restoration of walls.
where MAN, not NATURE defaced.

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

P. O. Box 241,
Oakland, Maryland,
July 20, 1934.

George M. Shriver, Esq.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

Will you be kind enough to let me know if you have been able to make the visit to Fort Frederick, in Washington County, as you said you would do? I learned indirectly that work upon the fort wall will soon be undertaken.

From an historical standpoint this is a very important matter, and should receive most careful consideration. Certain repairs can be made to advantage, but any tearing down and rebuilding will destroy its unique and historic value. I do not refer to the work which may be done upon the reserve in general, or even any barrack may be built inside, but to the stone walls themselves, for they are our original, and historic relic. I know the actual purpose for which the appropriation and purchase was made, it was not a park or forest proposition at all, but to acquire and preserve the fort itself. The historic aspect should outweigh all other considerations.

As I said to you in our recent conversation, this is an important State matter. I do not think that the work to be done should be left solely to the judgment of the State Forester, as it is not a forest question, but rather one of sentiment and antiquity. I fear that the restoration may be carried too far. Again I strongly object to the entrance of the U. S. Government in planning and directing what we shall do on, or with, our State property. In bringing in the C. C. C. Camp which is now at Big Pool, the Forester has also brought the National Park Service into action, which cannot have the sentiment or appreciation for our local traditions which our historians would have. I have recently had letters from Mr. H. E. Weatherwax, of the U. S. Park Service, Richmond, Virginia, which indicate participation in the rebuilding of Fort Frederick.

When the State Board of Forestry was created, the Reserves were in their charge, and the Forester was subject to their direction; when the Department of Forestry was transferred to the University, and placed under the Regents, they assumed all the Board's powers.

Therefore, as Chariman of the Board of Regents, you hold the authority and key to this situation. As a member of the Maryland Historical Society, I ask that you will consult others who have been interested in our Fort's history, and personally direct what work is done on the Fort.

Sincerely yours,

W. McCulloh Brown.

From file of materials on Fort Frederick accumulated by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. Borrowed from James Mallow, State Naturalist, on 14 May 71 and returned to him on 3 Jun 71.

Hon. Albert C. Ritchie
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor Ritchie

There is now a Civilian Conservation Camp upon the Fort Frederick Reserve in Washington County. The workers are engaged in grading and building a road to the Fort, and in clearing and impriving the surroundings.

I learn from reliable sources that later Mr. Besley the State Forester plans to restore the Fort itself, though no concrete plan has as yet been formulated.

This State property of 189 acres was acquired through the untireing efforts of Dr. Clark and Mr. Brown, while I was Ex-Officio a member of the Board of Forestry. The primary object of the purchase was for the preservation of this most valuable old relic of Colonial days; and as there was then no other Department of the government so well adapted to its care, it was placed under the dierction of the Forest Department, as a State Park.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations have taken an active interest in the property and have encouraged tree planting and added to its attraction in other ways. Mr. Besley has made demonstration plantings as well. It was not acquired however as a FOREST prodject, but to preserve the FORT from further mutilation and misuse.

As the Forest Department is now organized the State Forester appears to have almost unlimited control of the policy and direction of work upon State lands. This is all right so far as it relates to forest problems for which he is educated and familiar, but it does not apply to his judgment or experience when it comes to the preservation or attempted restoration of antiquarian objects.

It is well to leave forest problems to the Forester , but may I take the liberty of suggesting that owing to the great historic value of our Fort, that you call Mr. Besley for a conference, and then appoint a committee of three who will have the historic value in view, not to advise , but to direct how far the actual restoration shall be carried .

It would detract greatly from the unique value of this relic to carry the restoration too far .

As representing the highest office in the State, and the custodian of her interests, I trust that you will give this matter your personal attention .

Sinserely yours

W. H. C. Brown

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PATENTS

Skie Thorn to Thomas Cresap 1739
Johnson's Lot to Peter Johnson 1745
Kindness Enlarged to Thomas Johnson and Lancelot Jacques 1775

TRANSFERS of TITLE

State of Maryland from Homer J. Cavanaugh & wife 1922
Homer J. Cavanaugh from Jesse O. Snyder, Mortgagee 1911 (Williams heirs)
Widow of Nathan Williams, and his heirs, John N. Williams, 1884 etc.
Equity and Partition
Nathan Williams from John G. Stone 1860
John G. Stone from Bazil Prather, and heirs of Samuel Prather, 1850
Bazil Prather from Lancelot Jacques Jr. Trustee, Equity #1029 Term 1850
Samuel Prather from Denton Jacques , both died, Lancelot Jacques, Trustee, 1819
Samuel Prather from Isabella Otto, about 1816, part Skie Thorn
Isabella Otto from James Ford (widow of James)
James Ford from Robert Johnson, part Skie Thorn and Johnson's Lot, 1801
Robert Johnson from State of Maryland, part Skie Thorn and Johnson's Lot 1797
Horatio Sharp, Governor fron Jacob & Peter Cloine, part Skie Thorn and Johnson's Lot 1756
Jacob and Peter Cloine from

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Gettysburg, Pa., ... 192

Fort Frederick

1. Cherokee & Delaware, battle
2. Settlement began around 1730
3. Region named "Conococheque," after creek.
4. Ohio Company chartered 1749, Trading Post 1752
5. "Necessity" July 3/54; French & Indian War
6. Braddock's defeat July 9–1755; Massacres begin.
7. Funds May 16/56; Sharp begins "Fort Frederick".
8. { Sharp – Distressed inhabitants are fleeing before the cruel,
   { Wash – Whole settlement of Conococheque has fled.
9. Capt. John Dagworthy in Command 1756 { was with Braddock
10. Three Forts – Granville – Frederick & Loudoun.
11. Early spring 1756, French Ensign killed.
12. F. Granville destroyed, Aug. 20/56 Col. Jos. Chapline Also 1757.
13. Mar. 10/57 Capt Alex. Beall in Command
14. Wa ha chey, Cherokee & 62 braves Apr 29/57
    "We have taken up the hatchet & will hold it fast until we use it upon our enemies."
    "We have sent a list of what is needful to us, and we hope our brothers will not be backward in furnishing it.

15. Early in 1758 the Second Expedition under Gen. John Forbes against French
Mar. 1758 Lieut. Bassett of Engineers sent to F. Frederick to repair Magazine & cut roads.
16. F. Duquesne taken Nov. 22-1758
17. Sharp leases "Fort" to Henry Heintzman, 1762 $150.
18. Treaty of Paris Feb. 10 - 1763
19. Pontiac's War 1763 fall
20. July 3 - 1763 Sharp writes he has sent powder & arms to Col. Prather near "F. Frederick
21. 700 person take refuge in "Fort"
22. Cecil Markham - romance

Revolution

1. First British prisoners 1776 Capt. John Kirchner in conv. of Regiment at Fort.
Dec 26-1777 Burgoyne's men, Col. Moses Rawlings
Up to fall of 1780 great liberty given.
Capt. John Kirshner & Company in 1779
2. Plot of Tories & British to arm against Colonials
3. March 1783 War ends
4. Fort & land sold Sept 5. 1791 to Robert Johnson $1875.

Civil War 1861 -

1. Company H, Capt. Benj. H. Schley under Gen. John R Kenley
2. Sharp engagement 25th Dec. 1861
3. Dec 30-1922 after 168 years Md. Flag again.

Library

Handly

FORT FREDERIC

Thomas, James W., and T. J. C. Williams
1923 History of Allegany County, Maryland.
L. R. Titsworth & Co., N.P.

pioneers who were engaged in the French and Indian war and distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery and excellent generalship.

At the time of Braddock's defeat the Conococheague settlement, at the mouth of the creek of that name, was the outpost of civilization, but Cresap had left his home at Long Meadows near the present site of Hagerstown, and had penetrated the wilderness and established a hunting lodge for himself on the Potomac river, several miles west of the mouth of the South Branch. He had five children, Daniel, Thomas and Michael, and two daughters. His son, Daniel, was killed by an Indian who was simultaneously killed by Cresap, on the mountain near Cumberland still known as "Dan's Mountain." In another fray one of Colonel Cresap's negro servants was killed upon the mountain which was from that circumstance named "Negro Mountain." Cresap, fighting as he went, retired to his home at Long Meadows, about three miles from Hagerstown. Here he established himself in a strong house or "Fort" as it was called, the stones of which were used in building the spring house now standing on the same spot. The farm was later owned by Mr. Wm. Young, of Baltimore, he having purchased it of Mr. George W. Harris. The farm was the birthplace of the wife of Henry Clay. The fort on the farm was a place of refuge to the surrounding settlers from unfriendly Indians. Families were frequently waked up at dead of night, and in those terrible times we may imagine that they slumbered but lightly, by the messenger from the Fort or from the Block House at Conococheague, gently tapping on the window or door. This summons was quickly understood and in a few minutes the families would be fleeing in all haste, lighted on their way, it may be, by their burning homes. Sometimes the messenger was too late, or the unfortunate people tarried too long, and the tomahawk and scalping knife would do their terrible work before the place of safety was reached. In preparing for the flight the father would seize his gun and the mother her children, sometimes waiting to dress them and sometimes fleeing as they were taken from their beds. No one dared to make a light. The flight had to be in darkness and deathlike silence. The whispered word "Indians" was sufficient to silence the youngest child with the silence of terror. Indeed these Block Houses or forts were frequent places of refuge during the years following Braddock's defeat, which may well be called the reign of terror. They were simple affairs and only a large space or house surrounded by a stockade which was too high for the Indians to scale and too substantial to be penetrated by a rifle bullet. They were provided with apertures through which the refugees could shoot those who ventured within range of their deadly rifles. When danger threatened all the families in a neighborhood would gather into the nearest fort—frequently remaining in it all the summer, the men going out in parties to cultivate the fields and only returning to their homes late in the autumn when the Indians had left for winter quarters. Under such conditions the summer was a dreary season indeed and the advent of winter was looked forward to as a blessed release.

It was to turn this tide of murder and outrage that Fort Frederick, whose massive walls are still standing on a bluff overlooking the Potomac in the western part of Washington County, was constructed. When Washington returned from the campaign against Fort Duquesne, he immediately set about building a Fort at Winchester, purchasing the land and superintending the work in person and bringing up one of his slaves from Mount Vernon to do the blacksmith work. About the same time the Maryland Assembly appropriated £6,000 to build Fort Frederick, Fort Cumberland being too remote to be of any protection whatever to

the settlements. This work was done with remarkable celerity under the direction of Governor Sharpe and at the close of 1755, a few months after it was begun, it contained a garrison of two hundred men. This old Fort, which is now remaining in a fair state of preservation, and is almost the only military monument of the ante-revolutionary times left to us in this State, is situated on a bluff or spur of North Mountain, a hundred feet above the Potomas river and about a quarter of a mile from it, overlooking the river and the "Big Pool," a beautiful sheet of water. Early in the century a writer gives us this description of it: "It is still standing on the Maryland side of the Cohongoruton. Its walls are entirely of stone, four and a half feet thick at the base, and three at the top. They are at least twenty feet high, and have undergone but little dilapidation. Its location is not more than about twelve miles from Martinsburg, Va., and about the same distance from Williamsport, in Maryland. It encloses an area of about one and a half acres exclusive of the bastions or redoubts." Mr. John V. L. McMahon described it as in a like state of good preservation when he examined it in 1828.. It was constructed of most durable materials in the most approved manner. Its exterior lines were each one hundred and twenty feet in length, its shape being quadrangular, its curtains and bastions were faced with a thick stone wall; and it contained barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men. Governor Sharpe purchased a hundred and fifty acres of land upon which to build the Fort. In the Legislature of 1892 a joint resolution was adopted looking towards the recovery of the Fort by the State for the purpose of a permanent camping ground for the State militia, it being accessible by the Western Maryland railroad, which passes near the fort. Nothing was done under this resolution and in 1904 the Legislature appointed a commission to make a report on the subject. A portion of the walls of the Fort have been taken down to give place to a barn. One of the hinges of the huge door which was preserved until recently, weighed forty-two pounds. During the war of the Revolution, British prisoners were kept in the Fort and during the war in 1861 the place was occupied for a short time by a Maryland Federal regiment under General Kenly, who knocked a hole in the wall through which to point a cannon. The Fort was sold by the Legislature in 1790. The following is an extract from an address of the House of Delegates of Maryland on the 15th of December, 1757:

"Though Fort Cumberland may be constructed, for anything we know, near a place proper for the stationing of a garrison at, for his Majesty's service in general, yet being as we have been informed, between eighty and ninety miles from the settlements of the westernmost inhabitants of this province, and the truth of this information is confirmed by your excellency's message of the 11th of this instant, wherein you say the distance from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, by the wagon road, is 75 miles, and consequently the carriage of provisions thither very expensive, we humbly conceive it cannot be reasonably desired, that the people of this province should be burthened with the great expense of garrisoning that Fort, which, if it contributes immediately to the security of any of his Majesty's frontier subjects, it must be those of Virginia or Pennsylvania, who do not at present contribute anything towards the support of it that we know of. We understand, the most common track of the Indians in making their incursions into Virginia (which have been lately very frequent) is through the wild desert county lying between Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick and yet we cannot learn that the forces at Fort Cumberland (though

the most of these that are in our pay the summer past, have been stationed there, contrary, we humbly conceive, to the law that raised them) have very rarely, if ever molested these savages in those their incursions; from whence we would willingly presume their passage is below the Ranges which troops stationed at Fort Cumberland, can, with safety to that fort, extend themselves to; and consequently, that any security arising from those troops, even to Virginians who are most in the way of being protected by them, must be very remote, and to us much more so.

"When, from the incursions and horrid depredations of the savage enemy in the neighboring colonies, an opinion prevailed that a fort was necessary for the defense and security of the western frontier of this province, it was thought most likely to be conducive to those ends, to have it placed somewhere near the place Fort Frederick is now constructed; because from thence the troops that might be judged proper to be kept on foot for the security of the frontier inhabitants, might have it in their power to range constantly in such a manner as to protect them against small parties; and in case any considerable body of the enemy should appear or the Fort should be attacked, the troops might, at a short warning be assisted by the inhabitants.

"Near the sum of £6,000 has been expended in purchasing ground belonging to, and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we may not have any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable, and we are apprehensive that fort is so large that in case of attack it cannot be defended without a number of men, larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification."

In 1922 the State of Maryland purchased Fort Frederick and the 150 acres upon which it stands, and it is now a part of the State Forest Reserve.

The contention between the Legislature and the Governor about this Fort, and the criticisms of the former upon the Governor for the expense he incurred in erecting it, so absorbed the government at Annapolis that for a considerable time the settlers were left to the tender mercies of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Col. Cresap threatened that if more speedy measures were not taken for the protection of the settlers he would march his company of riflemen to Annapolis. Fort Cumberland was finally abandoned and the garrison, under Col. Dagworthy, removed to Fort Frederick. In 1757 a regiment under the command of Col. Joseph Chapline, founder of Sharpsburg, occupied this fort. In 1756 a party of about fifty Indians under the command of a French captain crossed the mountains from the west with written instructions to proceed to Fort Frederick and there meet another party of fifty and with them to capture the Fort and blow up the magazine. After reaching the settlements on the Virginia side of the river, the path of this party was marked by the burning homes and the mutilated bodies of the defenseless settlers. But a party of frontiersmen under the command of a captain, Jeremiah Smith, met and defeated this party on the Capon river, and killed the French captain. Upon his person was found the commission to attack the Fort. The party remaining after the defeat seemed to have divided. One party of them, fourteen in number, captured a Mr. Neff, who escaped and took refuge in a small fort. From thence a party of settlers pursued the Indians and were ambushed and defeated by them. The other party of fifty Indians, who were to have met the French Captain at Fort Frederick, were encountered on the Capon river by a party of settlers under Captain Joshua Lewis, who defeated them. The intention of attacking the Fort was then abandoned

Red Lynne
15 Nov 73

Bill 604

$100,000 left from Queen City Hotel

to be administered by the
Bd of Public Works

the Cumberland Gap.

Narrows

C & O Canal Terminus

Dans Rock

Wash. St. West Historic District - incl. St Cumberland

could match state & federal funds

Jones has a new Resolution that all State Hist. agencies be consolidated under one head.

fig. on Ft. Fred. Excavat.
include me per schedule fixed for Delmarva

State has overhead, too.

Send copy of Delmarva Budget

Ind Park Ser. has an item for research.

New approach to search for Ft Fred. plan map would be to study lies and warfare of the Paca family.

Evidence for earth piled in front of bastions.

Forts: Ontario
Stanwix
Wm Henry
Cumberland (Md.)

Lt. Frederick meeting

1. data on Brown's corporation forts

2. length and magnitude of fort restorations in N.Y. & Canada. — many years.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Film Plus-X ASA 125 Lens 35 mm Project Survey of Michaels Property-
Fort Frederick State Park

Roll No. 1 Photographer McNamara

Exposure Number	Date	Description	Direction	Time	F-Stop	Shutter Speed	Quality
9	12/9/76	From Fort Fred. Rd. looking	NW	9:30	16	125	dark
10	"	towards Michaels farm	NW	9:30	11	125	good
11	"		NW	9:30	10	125	light
12	"	From proposed Berm toward the	NW	10:15	16	125	good
13		visitor center	NW	10:15	11	125	light
14	"	Toward the proposed lake	NW	11:20	16	125	good
15	"		NW	11:20	11	125	light
16	"	Looking toward part of Site 2	E	11:45	16	125	good
17	"		E	11:45	11	125	good
18	"	From Site 2 along a ridge look-	S	12:00	16	125	dark
19	"	ing towards the Potomac	S	12:00	11	125	good
20	"		S	12:00	16	250	dark
21	"		S	12:00	11	250	good
22	"	18 WA 37 a ridge south of the	W	12:05	16	125	good
23	"	farmhouse	W	12:05	11	125	light
24	"	From NW Bastion of Ft. Fred.	NW	1:20	16	125	good
25	"	toward farmhouse	NW	1:20	11	125	good
26	"	Inside Fort towards barracks	SE	1:40	16	125	dk-good
27	"	and SE Bastion	SE	1:40	11	125	good

SUBJECT exposures 1-9 National Freeway 12/8/96 DATE 12/8 & 12/9 1996

TECHNICAL DATA #s 10-28 F.D. Frederick Survey & #s 29-36 A.M. Powell Fish Hatchery

Joe

PS-47

MARYLAND PARK SERVICE
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Bill Krebs, DOS OFFICE: Annapolis

FROM: William A. Parr, Director DATE: February 28, 1977

SUBJECT: Archeological Assessment - Fort Frederick

In Joseph M. McNamara's archeological assessment of the proposed Visitor Center at Fort Frederick dated December 10, 1976; he addresses the business of excavation for the center and makes two recommendations to protect the archeological integrity of the site.

It is imperative that the ensuing contract for construction issued from DOS contain the necessary items to guarantee the accomplishment of Mr. McNamara's report.

WAP:sb

cc: John Capper, LPS
Joseph McNamara ✓

MARYLAND PARK SERVICE
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Bill Krebs, DOS OFFICE: Annapolis

FROM: William A. Parr, Director DATE: February 28, 1977

SUBJECT: Archeological Assessment - Fort Frederick

In Joseph M. McNamara's archeological assessment of the proposed Visitor Center at Fort Frederick dated December 10, 1976; he addresses the business of excavation for the center and makes two recommendations to protect the archeological integrity of the site.

It is imperative that the ensuing contract for construction issued from DOS contain the necessary items to guarantee the accomplishment of Mr. McNamara's report.

WAP:sb

cc: John Capper, LPS
Joseph McNamara

COMMISSION
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STATE OF MARYLAND

DIRECTOR
KENNETH N. WEAVER
ASST. DIRECTOR
EMERY T. CLEAVES
TELEPHONE:
301 235-0771

J

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218

Selection of Consultant for
Archeological Investigations at Fort Frederick State Park, Maryland.
Statement of Justification

The four proposals received were reviewed by a committee consisting of Robert Bushnell, planner with Land Planning Services; Ross Kimmel, historian with the Maryland Park Service; Leland Gilsen, archeologist with the Maryland Historical Trust; Garry W. Stone, archeologist with the St. Mary's City Commission; Joseph McNamara, archeologist with the Maryland Geological Survey; and Tyler Bastian, the State Archeologist. The committee concluded that the proposal submitted by the National Heritage Corporation clearly presents the most professional research design and the best understanding of both the services required and the potential value of archeological research at Fort Frederick. The archeologists on the National Heritage staff have a superior back up organization and record of achievement on previous projects. While the lower-priced proposal submitted by Larry Babits exhibits excellent knowledge of 18th century fortifications and their archeology, he greatly overestimates the amount of work possible in the time and cost frame that he proposes. Babits lacks the experience, back up organization, and record of achievement possessed by the National Heritage Corporation.

Tyler Bastian
Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist
21 December 1976

STATE OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TELEPHONE: 235-0771
235-1792

LATROBE HALL, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218

TO: Reviewers for RFP's and proposals for DNR archeological projects: Bastian, Bushnell, Gilsen, Kimmel, McNamara, and Stone.

DATE: 18 March 1977

FROM: Tyler Bastian

SUBJECT: Fort Frederick

Alex Townsend of National Heritage Corporation, successful proposer for excavation of the wouthwest bastion and other features, will be arriving at my office (402 Macaulay Hall) about 10 AM on Mon 28 Mar in order to discuss details of the work to be done. He has developed field forms especially for the project, modified the grid system that he originally proposed, and prepared other plans which he will present on 28 Mar.

If you have concerns about the project not expressed during the proposal review procedure last winter, or if you want to review the new material he will be present, please plan to attend the 28 March meeting or communicate with me about your interest.

Alex anticipates starting field work on 4 or 5 April. Based on his original proposal, I expect that the field work will be completed by the end of May.

The scope-of-work calls for an on-site meeting with Townsend, Kimmel, Bastian, and Park Superintendent Sprecher prior to start of the field work. The meeting has not been scheduled, but I suggest that it be on Mon 4 Apr.

On another matter, the Catoctin Furnace RFP will be, at long last, distributed to prospective proposers within the next few weeks. I have requested that a copy of the final version be sent to each of you.

NATIONAL HERITAGE

JOHN D. MILNER, AIA
president

309 north matlack street, west chester, pennsylvania 19380 · telephone 215-436-9000

April 1, 1977

Mr. Tyler Bastian
State Archaeologist
Maryland Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Latrobe Hall
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Tyler:

Enclosed are four copies of our application for an excavation permit regarding Fort Frederick. I hope the information provided is sufficient.

The request for proposals for the Catoctin contract has just been received at our office and we are now in the process of organizing ideas for a suitable proposal. As expected, Alice Schooler has provided me with an impressive list of historical material for review. Proposals are due April 22, so this will be completed prior to the start of investigations at Fort Frederick.

I want to emphasize that we are very much interested in the aboriginal site at the planned Ft. Frederick Visitor's Center and have decided to prepare a proposal for an investigation of the site shortly after our arrival at the fort later this month. On-site examination, together with the recommendations included in Joe McNamara's report, should facilitate the preparation of a realistically priced proposal incorporating a meaningful research design.

I am looking forward to the start of excavations at Ft. Frederick and to our meeting on April 25.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL HERITAGE

Alex H. Townsend

Alex H. Townsend

AHT:pzr
enclosures

STATE OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TELEPHONE: 235-0771
235-1792

LATROBE HALL, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218

TO: James E. Mallow

DATE: 1 July 77

FROM: Joseph M. McNamara, Archeologist JMM

SUBJECT: East wall at Fort Frederick

On Thursday, 30 June, I met with Ross Kimmel at Fort Frederick to asses the portion of collapsed east wall. This letter is a record for your file of my field observations. Also enclosed are a few suggested recommendations which I feel are necessary.

The collapsed portion of wall is approximately 10 to 15 feet of the exterior facing. The outer facing consists of large blocks of stone, many of which have been shaped. The exposed inner wall is composed of large and small river cobbles cemented together with large amounts of mortar. The original mortar is highly weathered and is crumbling.

The inner wall displays several very distinct building lines and provides a picture of the Fort's actual construction. Most noticeable within the exposed profile are a series of distinct mortar lines that appear to be fairly evenly spaced (see enclosed profile). These mortar lines are a straight level of mortar extending across the entire exposed face. This, in my opinion, could be similar to modern masonry methods of building to a certain height to maintain proper horizontal and vertical level. It could also be considered representative of the beginning of a new day's work.

Recommendations:

1. If there is any delay in repairing the wall, I suggest that a large canvas tarp or piece of plastic be placed to cover the damaged profile to prevent the mortar from drying out more.

2. Ross Kimmel and I both agree that whoever is hired by the State to repair the wall be able to mend the gap in the exterior facing to maintain the distinct building lines. The work will have to be done quickly to prevent further large-scale wall deterioration but it is important that the architectural and engineering integrity of the Fort be maintained.

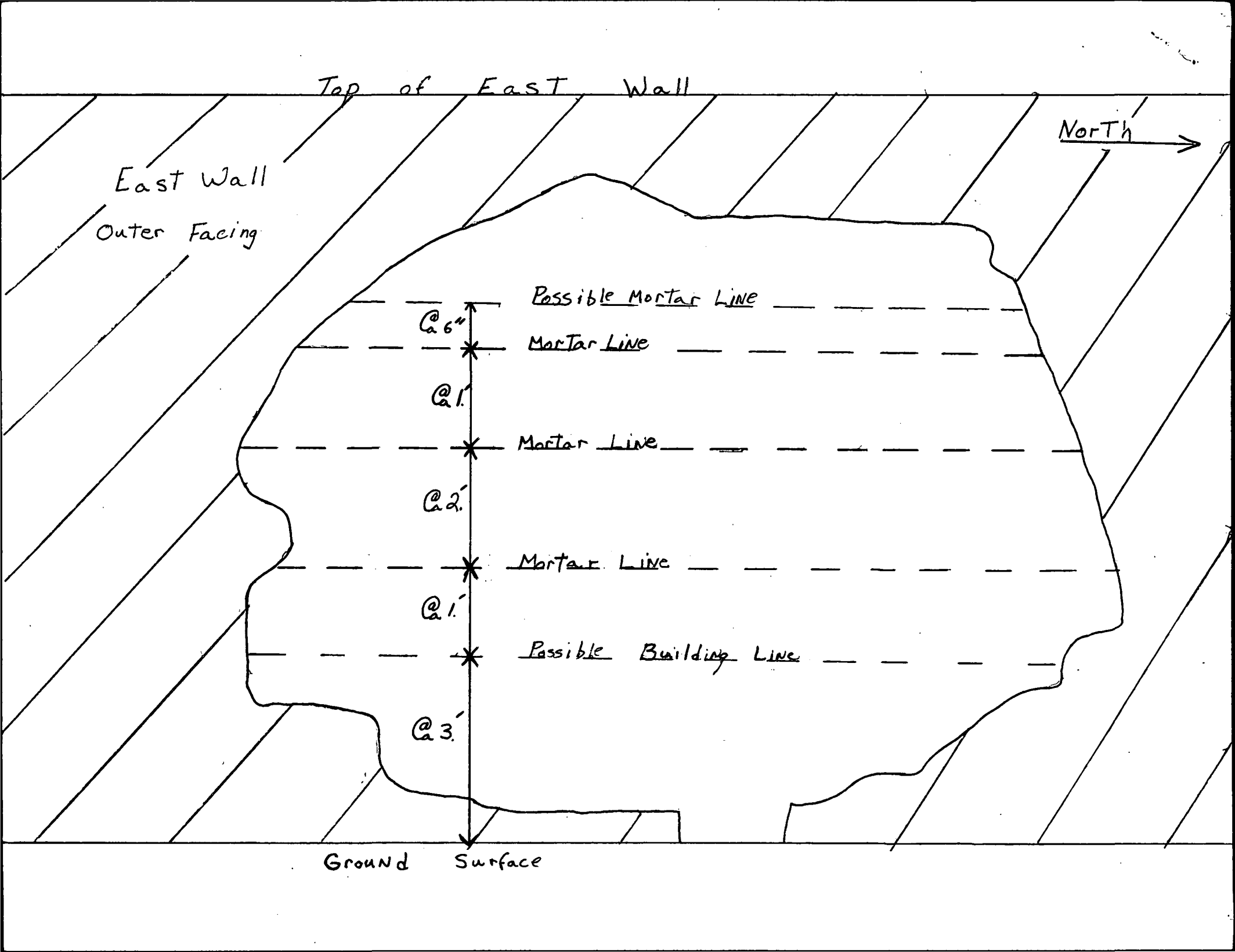
3. There is another section of wall that is in danger of collapsing. This is on the outside of the southeast bastion where there is an ominous bulge with a crack running to the top. This should be inspected and the possibility of removing the facing block and then reassembling it before another major problem occurs should be considered.

4. It would be practical if the entire wall be inspected by an architectural engineer as a preventive measure against further mishap.

Thank you for contacting us.

JMM:mlw

cc: K. N. Weaver
Ross Kimmel
H. William Kramer
Leland Gilsen


Top of East Wall
North
East Wall
Outer Facing
Possible Mortar Line
@ 6"
Mortar Line
@ 1'
Mortar Line
@ 2'
Mortar Line
@ 1'
Possible Building Line
@ 3'
Ground Surface

James E. Mallow 1 July 77

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Top of East Wall

East Wall

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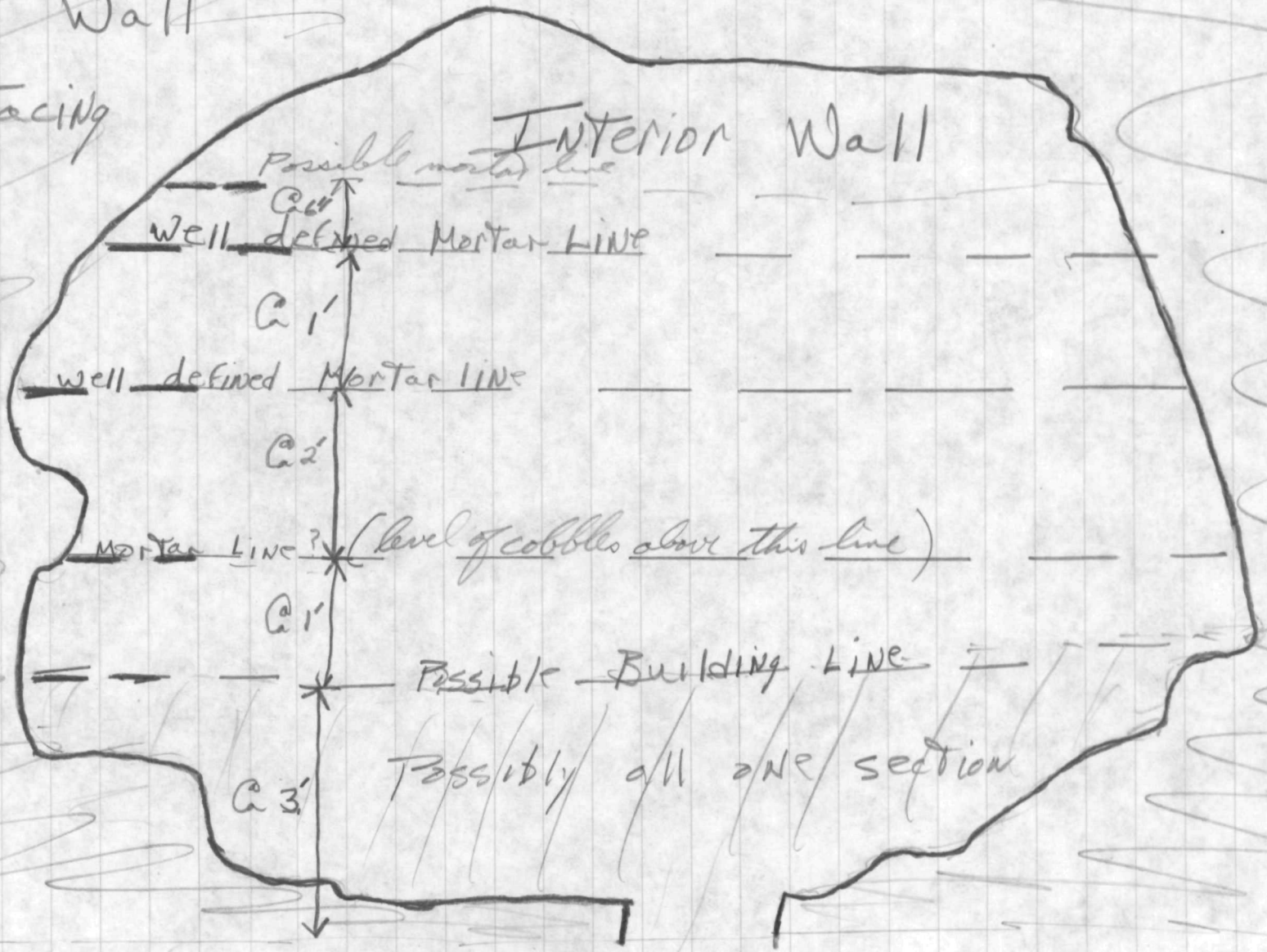

STATE OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TELEPHONE: 235-0771
235-1792

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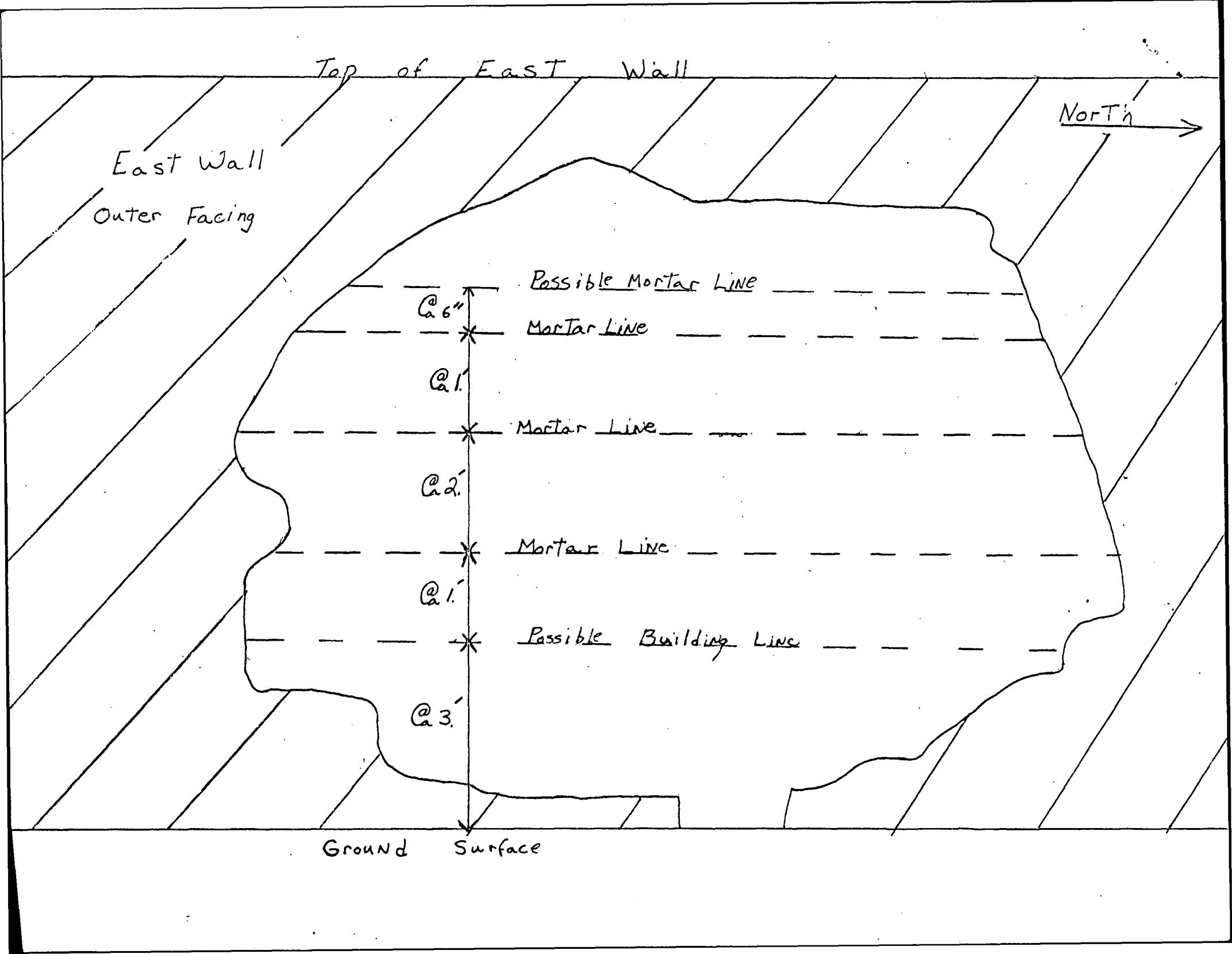
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@ 1'
Possible Building Line
@ 3'
Ground Surface

MARYLAND PARK SERVICE
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Park Historian OFFICE: Point Lookout

FROM: Superintendent DATE: August 9, 1977

SUBJECT: Early Building Structures At or Near Fort Frederick

After going through my files I have located references to possible structures near the Fort Frederick site. They are as follows:

From the Frederick County Land Records, Book B, page 345. "At request of Daniel Ashcraft the following deed was recorded on March 19, 1750, viz: deed made February 23, 1750 between John Johnson of Frederick County providence of Maryland farmer of the one part and Daniel Ashcraft of the same county and providence, farmer of the part, witnesses that the said John Johnson for an in consideration of 67 pounds 5 shillings, current money of Maryland, already in hand paid by the said Daniel Ashcraft to the said John Johnson." Johnson sold to Ashcraft "the following tracks or parcels of land lying and being the county aforesaid that is to say a certain part of a track of land called Sky Thorn, beginning at a line adjoining to Nicholas Johnson and running down the river. The several courses according to the original survey in a patent until a north 43° east line will give the quantity of 50 acres. Also a certain part of a track of land called Johnson's lott beginning adjoining to Nicholas Johnson's and so running the several courses containing in the original survey until a meridian line will give the quantity of 99 acres more or less now in the occupation of said John Johnson together will all the singular. The dwelling houses, kitchens, barns, and all other improvements, conveniences, and advantages on or to the said lands or any manner of way opportune."

Frederick County Land Records, Book F, page 25, dated August 19, 1756. "This indenture made this 19th day of August in the year of our Lord 1756 between Peter Coline and Jacob Coline of Frederick County farmers of the one part and his excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander and Chief in and over the providence of Maryland of the other part. (It money) is amongst other things directed that if fort and block houses be erected and built for the protection and security of the western frontier inhabitants of said providence on or near but not beyond the north mountain whereas the two pieces or parcels of land here and after mentioned to be conveyed are now in the possession of and claimed by aforesaid Peter Coline and Jacob Coline are thought to afford the most advantageous situation for such a fort but which can not be there on erected without either manifests and justice to the present possessors thereof or the danger of losing such fort when built for want of title to said lands unless the same be purchased for the use of the public of the said providence out of the monies by the act aforesaid appropriated for the security of the western frontiers in the said providence. Consideration of the sum of 175 pounds current money a certain part of the track of land called Sky Thorn beginning at a line adjoing to Nicholas Johnson and running down the river to serveral courses to the original survey in the patent until a north 43° east line will give the quantity of 50 acres. Also a certain part of a track of land called Johnson's lott beginning adjoining to Nicholas Johnson's and so running several courses contained in the original survey until a line will give the quantity of 99 acres of land."

Frederick County Land Records, Book F, page 46, dated August 20, 1756, between Thomas Cresap and Horatio Sharp, release of mortgage "At the request of his excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esquire, Governor of Maryland the following release of mortgage was recorded August 20 in the year of our lord seventeen hundred and fifty six to wit: Maryland first know all men by these presents that I, Thomas, Cresap, of Frederick County, gentlemen, found in consideration of the sum of 7 pounds 10 shillings current money of Maryland to me hand paid by his excellency Governor Horatio Sharpe, esquire of Maryland. The receipt of which I do hereby acknowledge have released all my estate, right, title, property, claim and demand whatsoever in the law of equity of in and to the following tracks or parcels of land to wit: part of the track of land called Sky Thorn containing 50 acres. Also part of the track of land called Johnson's lott containing 99 acres to which said two parcels of land were on the 23rd day of February 1750 mortgaged by a certain John Johnson of Frederick County, farmer, unto Daniel Ashcraft of the same county for the payment of 67 pounds 5 shillings current money and assigned by the said Daniel Ashcraft unto me the said Thomas Cresap on the 27th day of November in the year of our lord seventeen hundred and fifty one as by said mortgages and assigns was duly recorded in the Land Records of Frederick County (book B page 345, also book B page 503) relation being there to have may fully appear, and to the said Horatio Sharp, esquire and his successors for the use of the providence of Maryland. In the said Thomas Cresap for myself, my executors and administrators do consent and agree to and with the said Horatio Sharpe, esquire, and his successors for the use of aforesaid that I the said Thomas Cresap and my hiers shall and will from that time and at all times hereafter at the reasonable request of the said Horatio Sharp, esquire, his successors or such person or persons as he or they shall point, make or suffer and execute or cause to procure, to be made done, suffer, and executed all and every such further and other lawful acts, deeds, conveyances, assurances, whatsoever for the further and better conveying and the right and title and interest which I have unto the said two parcels of land before mentioned called part of Sky Thorn and part of Johnson's lott, unto the said Horatio Sharp, esquire and his successors for the use of aforesaid to be by acknowledged or instrument or by any other ways or means as by his the said Horatio Sharp, esquire, or his successors or his or their counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably advised, devised or required and witnessed whereof I the said Thomas Cresap have to these presents set my hand and affixed my seal this 20th day of August in the year of our lord seventeen hundred and fifty six."

The original Johnson's Lott was patented to Peter Johnson in 1743. Sky Thorn was granted to Thomas Cresap on June 14, 1739. The third track involved in the Fort Frederick lands was Kindness and Enlarged which was granted to Thomas Johnson, Jr. and Lancelot Jaques in 1773.

An interesting point is that the Governor purchased approximately 150 acres however, at the public sale in 1791 99 acres were sold. Early road records reveal a road at an early date passing the Fort Frederick area. The November court of 1739 on page 503 states that a road was laid out from Conocheague eastward to Monocay near Frederick. The November court of 1745 on page 285 find the same road continuing from Conocheague to Licking Creek onto Tonaloway Hill with Hugh Gilliland being supervisor from Conocheague to Licking Creek. The March court two years later on page 451 states that the road was continued from Tonaloway to Oldtown and thence to Nichol's Neck near Cumberland and that a bridge was to be built over Licking Creek and also Lilding hill creek.

Governor Sharp wrote to Captain Joceyne from Fort Frederick on July 1, 1756 that "he desires me to send a quantity of bomb shells and shot that are here to Fort

(w?)

Cumberland in canoes, the canoes are not at Johnson's landing within a mile of this place and I have ordered the shells, etc. to be put on board."

In the Bouquet Papers at the British Museum manuscript MS21659, volume 3, folio 141 there is a distance breakdown between Fort Cumberland and Carlye by crossing into Virginia or by going down the Maryland side of the Potomac. The notation for Fort Frederick says to Fort Frederick across the Potomac which is under the same difficulty as the Coxes. The condition at Coxes was as follows, "To Coxes across Potomac were a skew was kept when General Braddock marched out, and is impassable with wagons. but there is a good ford to and from the island that lies above where the river is not very high..

So what it all boils down to is ~~the~~ our suspicion that there were houses of various sizes or utility perhaps near the spring in the present campground along the river at Fort Frederick.

For your information and disposition.

cc: File

PS: the governor stated at another time that there were a great number of houses for storage at F.F.

$451,700 Grant Issued

For Park Septic System

The state Department of Natural Resources has been awarded a $451,700 grant by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the U.S. Department of the Interior to build a new septic system at the Fort Frederick State Park Visitor's Center near Big Pool in Washington County. The announcement of the grant was made by the office of Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R-Md. 7 Feb 78

MEMO

STATE OF MARYLAND

Department of Economic and Community Development

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Transmittal Slip

To: Joe McNamara
c/o Tyler Bastian

From: J. Gibson

Date: 11 July 79

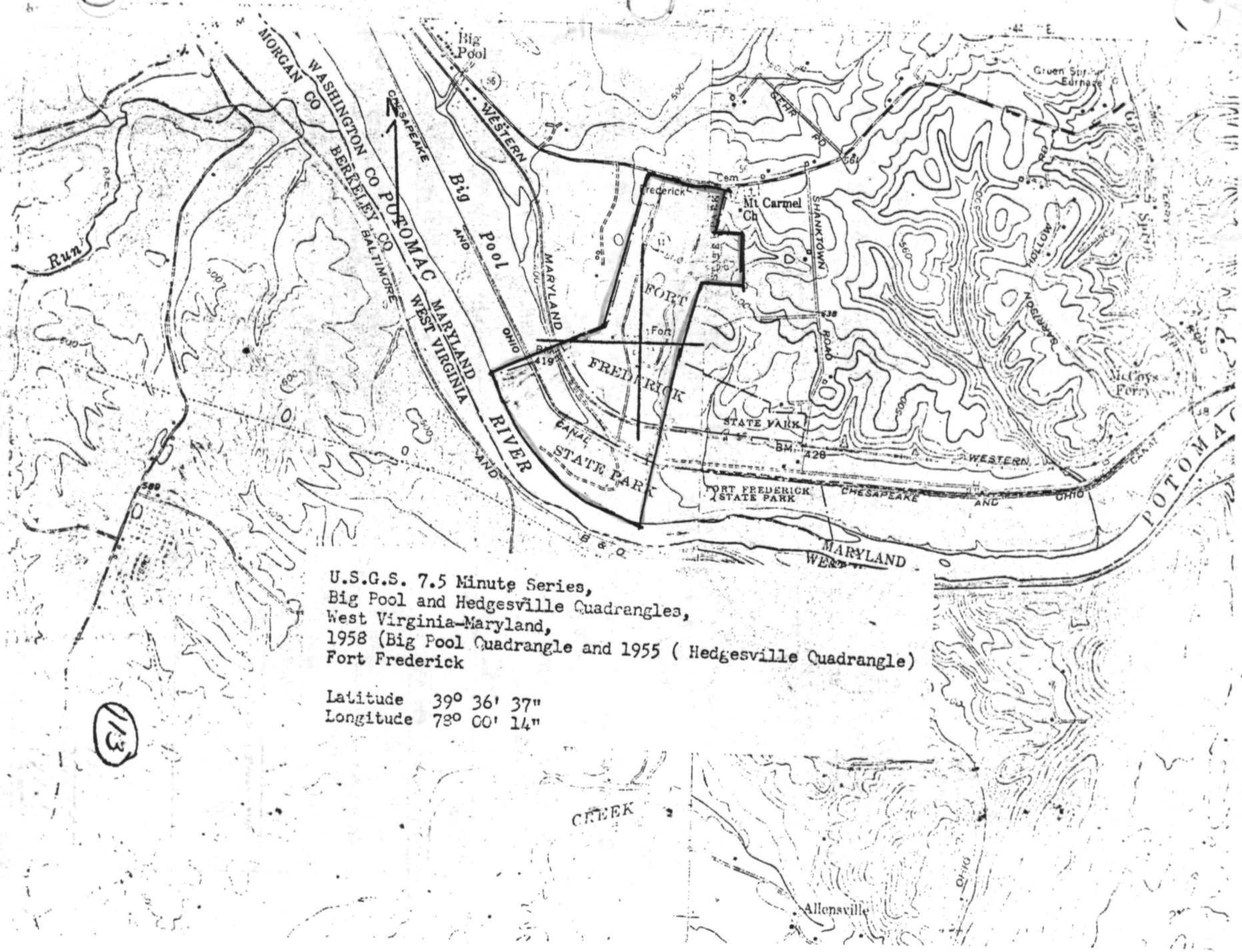
Due:

	PLEASE APPROVE & RETURN		FOR YOUR SIGNATURE
	AS REQUESTED		PLEASE NOTE & FILE
	PLEASE COMMENT & RETURN		PLEASE NOTE & RETURN
	COPIES ON		PLEASE SEE ME
	FOR YOUR INFORMATION		PLEASE TAKE CHARGE

REMARKS:

Fort Frederick N.R. boundaries

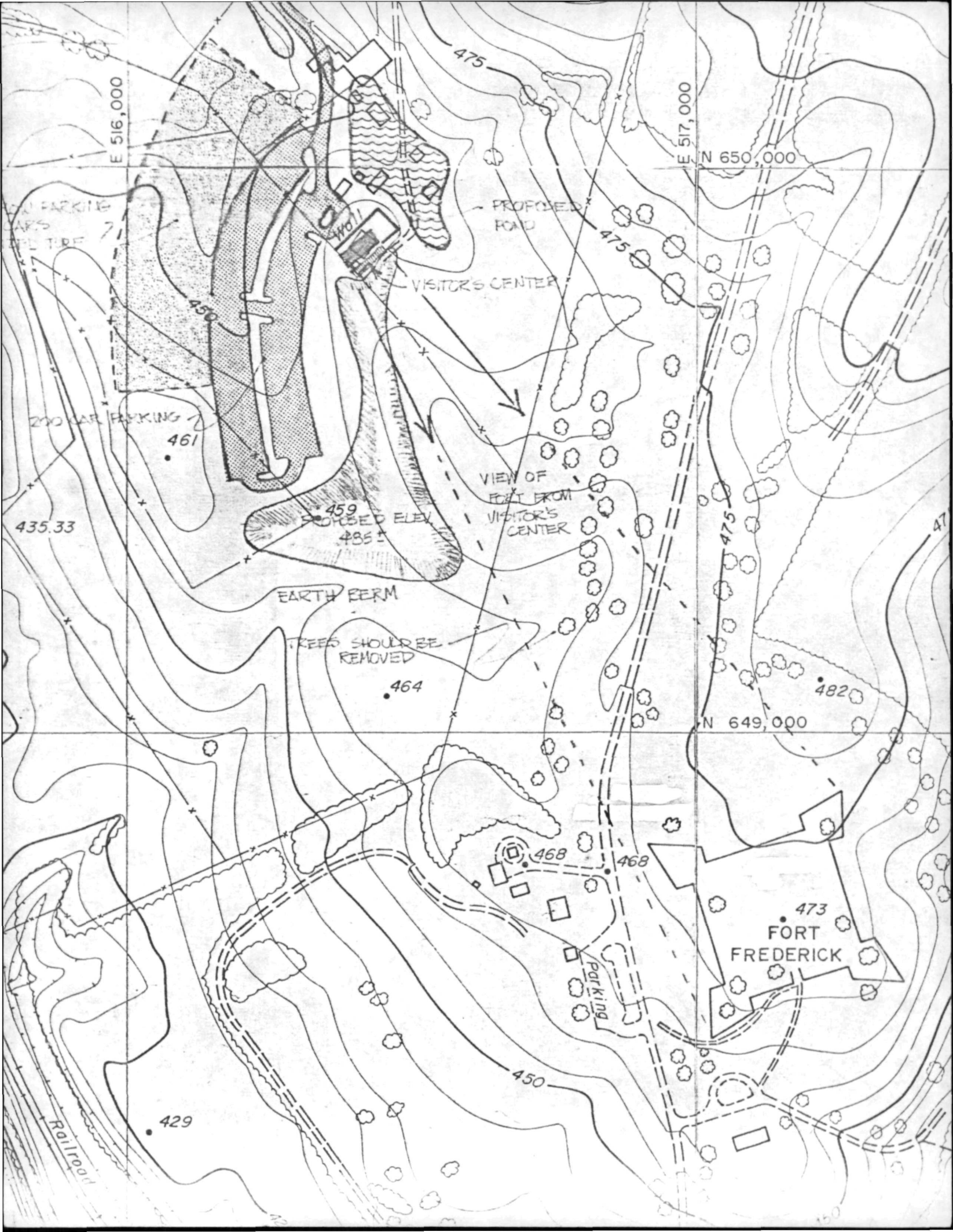
PS-919



U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,
Big Pool and Hedgesville Quadrangles,
West Virginia-Maryland,
1958 (Big Pool Quadrangle and 1955 (Hedgesville Quadrangle)
Fort Frederick

Latitude 39° 36' 37"
Longitude 78° 00' 14"

1/3

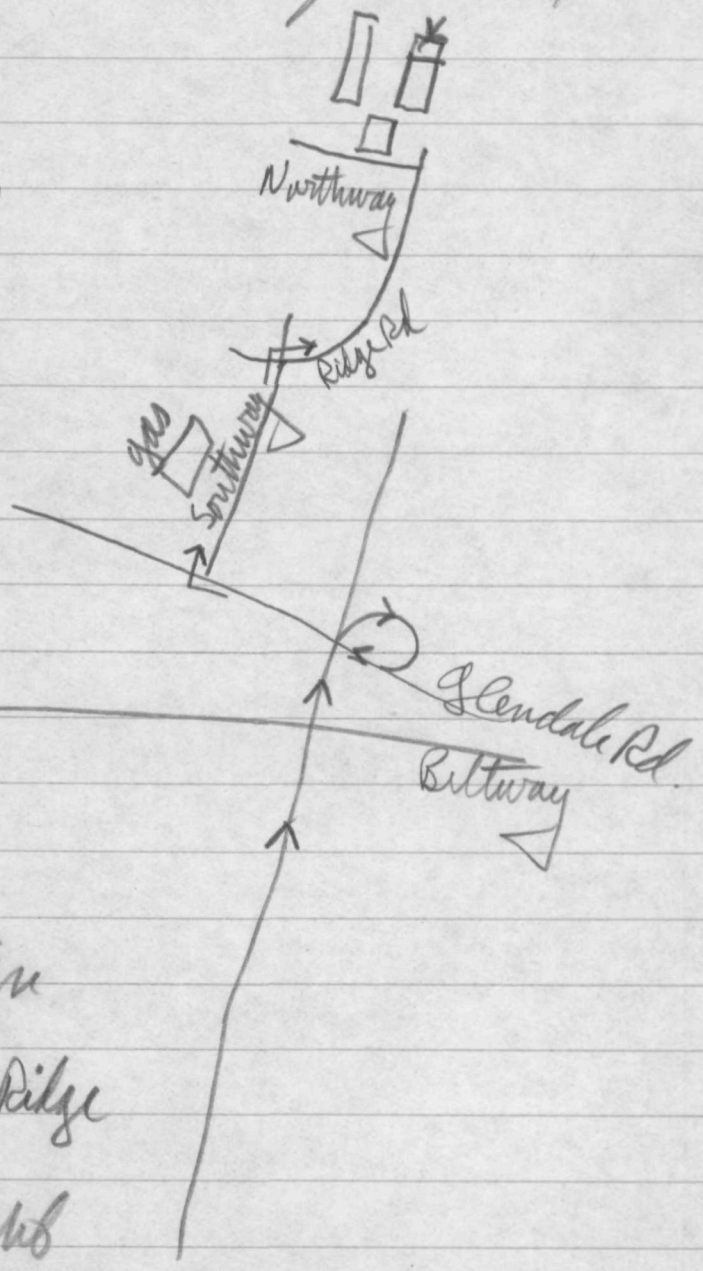

E 516,000
E 517,000
N 650,000
N 649,000
475
450
PROPOSED ROAD
VISITOR'S CENTER
200 CAR PARKING
461
459
PROPOSED ELEV. 485±
VIEW OF FORT FROM VISITOR'S CENTER
435.33
EARTH BERM
TREES SHOULD BE REMOVED
464
482
468
468
473
FORT FREDERICK
Parking
429
Railroad

Paul Spreicher Ft. Fred. park Superintendent
739-7624

Thurs. 842 2504 - Ft. Fred. Paul Spreicher
or Ranger Rogers.

Jerry Sword - Ft Lookout - Superintendent

Spencer to
Shop building off of access rd.



B & W to Glendale Rd
Glendale Rd to Southway
Right on Southway
Southway to first stop sign
Right onto Ridge Rd
Several long blocks on Ridge
Left on Northway.
First parking lot on right

1-E Northway
474-5948
Ross Kimmel

12/6/76

Meeting w/ Alex Townsend & Dan Roberts

establish 2 Benchmarks inside
& 1 Benchmark outside
tie in the Benchmarks to Liesenbaum's datum

catalogue artifacts using the MGS format

Harris 1975 — World Archeology

faunal analysis — gross scale · possibly use people at Penn

grid — feet & inches
Ross Kummel — NE bastion evidence of powder magazine along wall
Public Relations —

Crew — Alex & Dan plus four excavators
Power Equipment — possibly for backfilling has no idea of cost
Cameras — has been using 35 mm camera but will rent or buy a larger camera required to have a 2¼ x 2¼.

Tyler wants a full page facing.

Amount & Placement of digging by Curtain Walls — is there an outer ditch, & what is the existence of an inner wall

Speak w/ Elizabeth — & Pennsylvania about air photos.

Speak w/ John Foss — on Soils Analysis at Dr. Frederick

Bi-weekly progress reports

Meeting on the first of March to finalize general operations in Baltimore and J.H.U.

ca. 14 ~~[illegible]~~ jun 73

Rob Bushnell, DNR, re Fort Frederick

Dept. Gen. Ser. has an

3 ~~[illegible]~~ barracks building — 1 on left as used.

catwalk

modern powder mag. NE

replica " " in second mag SW

Letter to Robert Bushnell, DNR, Planning & Design
advisable to testing
Tawes St Off
$ 7000 max
Annapolis

test both bastions

Emil Kish Greenbelt, Md, the architect.
a Hungarian, Budapest
Ross Kimmell, Ph.D. cand., working for Mallow

3 Jul 73

Lt. Fred.

begin Aug.

have $9,000 ear-marked for archeol.

Stoss in contact

Cotter?

Ft. Frederick

Red Heite
2 3 jul 73

Louise Heite — no

Bill Buchanan, Richmond, 40

Hollows site, lots of 17th cent.
has done contract work
worked with Bill Kelso
Hume brows him.

Chapel — has Heites old job at Hist.
Jardworks, Va.

X Stanley South

X Josh Meade, Palisades inter-state Park,
Bear Mtn, N.Y.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.
(914) 534-2717

Bill Kimmel

meeting on Thurs. — bring artifacts
2:30 PM Jones Bldg., Bob Bushnell's office
Room 3-A

Bill Kelso (from Ohio) at Williamsburg, Anahier-Bush project
sub-let from Hist Landmarks

Jacob Grimm

EIS from Corps at Ft. Fred.

Paul Crosthull,

Bill Hershey (215) GL 7- ~~[illegible]~~ 3609

Garry Stone → Jon Kent ~~after~~ in late Aug

Meeting at Cap Prog, DNR - 26 July 73

Dave Harp
Emil Kish
Ross Kimmel
Jim Mallow
Bob Bushnell
MHT

insert in Md Hist Trg req. infor on Ft Ired.

E. Kish

talked to Stoy yesterday
Sharp said falls "faced with stone", so had log inner side

barrack - 1 1/2 story as shown
detached found. at S end are porch step found.; ground slopes so no steps needed at N end.

Sharp contacted eng for plans 1 yr in advance
have found plans of other forts by same engineers

all forts have deep moat on outside

Division of Archeology
30 July 73

Dr. Bernard L. Fontana
Ethnologist
Arizona State Museum
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Dr. Fontana:

We have received an inquiry from Mr. William H. Liesenbein of Poughkeepsie, New York, in response to our search for an archeologist to undertake exploratory excavations in two bastions an 18th century fort in Maryland. Mr. Liesenbein has suggested you as a reference. The work is to be done by contact, although I am available for advice and general assistance. From your knowledge of him, do you believe Mr. Liesenbein is capable of organizing, carrying out, and reporting a project of this nature? It would be necessary for him to cooperate with various State agencies and to prepare a concise preliminary report including illustrations that would be of use in evaluating the need for further work and in eventual restoration of the fort. Your evaluation of Mr. Liesenbein's ability will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist

TB/nab

PROPOSAL FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST

BASTIONS OF FORT FREDERICK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.

In view of the very limited information available about the original use and appearance of the interiors of the bastions at Fort Frederick, archeological investigation is essential before an authentic reconstruction can be planned. During the 1930's the interiors of the bastions were stripped of their topsoil by the Civilian Conservation Corps, but the surviving records of those investigations merely note that a "thin layer of decayed wood" was found in each bastion, and that "a few wrought iron nails and two cannon balls" were found in the southwest bastion. Since the former excavations were carried out by untrained persons and are believed to have been relatively shallow (ca. 10 inches) it is hoped that re-excavation of the bastions will reveal important information that was previously overlooked, especially with regard to the magazines which the bastions may have contained. Exploratory excavation will be a major undertaking because of the relatively large area that must be explored. At least two trenches that are 5 ft wide and 50 ft long should be dug in each bastion. These can probably be dug with power equipment, although preliminary tests must be made by hand to determine how much of the disturbed deposit can be safely removed with machinery. The amount of time and funds allowed in the estimated budget is minimal for testing of the two bastions; if extensive structural remains are found it is doubtful that the budget would adequately cover excavation of the features in one bastion.

Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist
Maryland Geological Survey
July 1973

30 Jul 73

Board meets late Aug

Money is from GCL

Cost so much, but if DNR furnished

back hoe & — men.

ask Liesenbein
1. trip expenses

Bob Bushnell today will find out:
1. more money
2. how handle contract
3. trip to visit site.

Letter to Geo. Lewis asking appointment

adverse to using backhoe

~~[illegible]~~

1. get date of Board of Public Works

2. proposal by 20 aug.

1 Aug 73
G. Redout

Red & Larry to meet with Phipps to determine foundaries.
if feds tell them what to do; they don't fed. funds.

Archit. has been to Trust to talk to
Art Townsend

Cat. Fur. — no funds available from Natl
Reg. in quantities needed. They
deal in 8-10,000 amounts; not $26,000.

Free School — no funds for archeol.
must present develop plan to property
owner by Dec 1, then he will
donate property.
How can I help on archeol.?

7 Aug 73

Sent:

Schindel, 1934, Narrative Report Fort Frederick State Park #1 Big Pool, Maryland

Porter, 1936, Progress Report on Fort Frederick, SP-1, Md.

Bastian, 1970, Tentative Program for Archeological Research at Fort Frederick, Md.

Reed, 1934, Archeological Plan of Fort Frederick,

EMIL J KISH ARCHITECT, URBAN DESIGNER

9106 EDMONSTON COURT, GREENBELT, MD 20770 (301) 345-1765

Minutes of Meeting held at the
Department of Natural Resources

Date: July 26, 1973
Re: Fort Frederick State Park, Unit I
To: File P-12-691
From: Emil J. Kish, Architect
Present: Mr. Robert Bushnell, DNR
Mr. Jim Mallow, DNR
Mr. Ross Kimmel, DNR
Mr. Tyler Bastian, Maryland Geological Survey
Mr. Michael Bourne, Maryland Historical Trust
Mr. David Harp, Washington County Tourism
Mr. Emil Kish, Architect

A. Messrs. Kish and Kimmel reported the progress of their research on Fort Frederick. The research included the following items:
   a. The study of the King's Maps and early writings on fortifications
   b. The study of various writings on the french and indian wars
   c. The study of letters and other writings related to Fort Frederick
   d. The touring of 18th Century log houses in Maryland and recently reconstructed forts and recent archeological excavations in Pennsylvania
   e. The study of the reports and photographs of the archeological and reconstruction works on the Fort done in the 1930-s

   A portion of this research was presented on slides. The findings were explained and discussed in their relationship to Fort Frederick.

   The summary of the presentation:
   1. The walls were stone faced log structures filled with earth
   2. There were no catwalks; the firing platforms were made one structure with the walls
   3. The bastions were filled to an even plain and one ramp served the way up to the bastions as well as to the firing platforms.
   4. The powder magazines locations in the bastions should be researched by archeological excavation
   5. The enlisted men's barracks were 1 1/2 story structures with interior stairways and porch along the parade side
   6. There is strong possibility that ditch surrounded all sides of the Fort.

   Some of these findings are quite contrary to the picture generally belived to be the Fort. A detailed description and supportive data of this research will be presented by Mr. Kimmel at a later date.

July 26, 1973
P-12-691
Fort Frederick State Park

B. Mr. Bastian presented his recent archeological excavation's results on slides. He indicated that his research was limited to a test dig and stressed the point that an intensive archeological research should be made before the construction starts.
It should be mentioned here that although the site was turned over during the 1934 excavations, this test dig produced a number of valuable evidence overlooked and unexplored by the 1934 excavations.
Viewing this presentation it was apparent that further archeological research will answer many of our questions in the reconstruction of Fort Frederick.

C. Mr. Bushnell is already seeking an archeologist to undertake new excavations in the Fort.

End of Minutes

113 Academy Street
Poughkeepsie, New York 12601
July 26, 1973

Mr. Tylor Bastian
Maryland Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Mr. Bastian:

I am interested in the Fort Frederick position but have several questions concerning it:

Would I receive a regular weekly salary of $50.00 per day (or more)?

Would I be responisble for hiring the men and purchasing the equipment for the program? If so, will the time needed be considered part of the time already allotted for the project?

Would it be possible for me to obtain a copy of my contract in order to examine it before leaving for Maryland?

What information is the program expected to produce, and what is the nature and extent of the actual excavations expected to be accomplished?

Has the document search already done uncovered any information on the following:

- the beginning and end dates of the fort's occupation
- original plans and/or illustrations
- any changes in the fort's fortifications or buildings over time
- the types of building materials and techniques used any historic period occupation of the site before and/or after the fort was in use
- the nature and extent of the C.C.C.'s archaeological program and the availability of their notes

I must bring to your attention my inability to do sophisticated surveying (rod and transit, etc.). However, the survey work required for a preliminary program is definitely within my capability to perform. Also, I would be unable to report for work until the first week in September. Our wedding trip will end on August 12, and it would take us some time to organize our possessions, travel to Maryland, and find an apartment.

Your consideration of me for this position is most appreciated.

Very truly yours,

William H. Liesenbein

William H. Liesenbein

P.S. Hope you don't mind one more question:

If I was not burdened with hiring, paying, insuring, etc. my workers, would I still have final approval of those individuals proposed for employment?

Resume of: William H. Liesenbein

Address: 113 Academy Street
Poughkeepsie, New York 12601

Personal:
Born: May 28, 1949
Marital Status: Single (until August 4, 1973)

Education:
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona--B.A. with high distinction, 1971
Major: Anthropology Minor: History

University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona--M.A. in Museum Studies, 1973.

Summer Employment:

1962, 1963, 1964	volunteer archaeological laborer, Fishkill, New York (site of a 1776-1783 Continental Army Supply Depot.)
1964, 1965, 1966, 1967	volunteer archaeological laborer, New Windsor Cantonment, Vails Gate, New York (site of a 1782-1783 Continental Army winter encampment.)
1966	volunteer archaeological laborer, Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain State Park, Bear Mountain, New York (site of Fort Montgomery, 1776-1777.)
1967, 1968, 1969	paid archaeological laborer, Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain State Park, Bear Mountain, New York (site of Fort Montgomery.)
1970, 1971	paid archaeological supervisor, Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain State Park, Bear Mountain, New York (site of Fort Montgomery.)

Other Experience:

1968, 1970	volunteer archaeological laborer, Tucson Urban Renewal Project, Tucson, Arizona (19th and early 20th century urban structures.)
1972, 1973	I identified the Oriental, European (except Hispanic tradition) and American (except aboriginal) ceramics from the following sites, for the following institutions or individuals: -- Mission San Antonio de Padua, California, for Dr. Bernard Fontana of the University of Arizona. -- Santa Barbara Presidio, California, for the University of California, Santa Barbara. -- Fort Bowie, Arizona, for the University of Arizona. -- Mission San Xavier del Bac, Arizona, (1960's excavations), for Mrs. Annetta Cheek of Oklahoma State University. -- Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, for the Colorado River Indian Reservation Museum.

1972, 1973	I did extensive work on the historic ceramics in the Tucson Urban Renewal Project Collection in the Arizona State Museum, Tucson, Arizona.
1973	I assisted in the identification of the military artifacts recovered from the site of Fort Bowie, Arizona.
1967	I was a guest speaker on the artifacts from the site of the New Windsor Cantonment, Vails Gate, New York at the second annual symposium on Historic Site Archaeology.
1972, 1973	I was a guest speaker on historic site ceramics for the University of Arizona's historical archaeology course.

My work in museology includes taking the four museum studies courses offered by the University of Arizona and an independent study course on basic metal conservation techniques.

Affiliations:
The Society for Historical Archaeology
The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology
Phi Beta Kappa
The Company of Military Historians

Publications:
1972 "A Study Of Buttons From The 4th Mass. Campsite At New Windsor," The North Jersey Highlander, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 7-16, Summer, Newfoundland, New Jersey.

References:
Mr. James E. Ayres, Associate Archaeologist, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dr. Bernard L. Fontana, Ethnologist, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721

Mr. John H. Mead, Curator--Archaeologist, Trailside Museums, Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain, New York 10911

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

August 22, 1973

Mr. Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist
Maryland Geological Survey
Latrobe Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Mr. Bastian:

I regret to say that I have been on vacation and got back into the office only two days ago -- with a veritable mountain of mail stacked on my desk. Otherwise I would have written much sooner in reply to your letter of July 30 asking about Bill Liesenbein.

My association with Bill has been solely in the area of his work in the archaeological laboratory and in the classroom. He is an excellent student; he is probably among the world's best authorities when it comes to 19th century industrially-produced ceramics. Beyond that particular specialty, he is one of the best students of non-Indian ceramics in general with whom it has ever been my pleasure to work. The reports he has written for me and for the Arizona State Museum, as well as consulting work he has done for the National Park Service and for the University of California at Santa Barbara have been outstanding.

Bill is also a very pleasant fellow, and one who I am sure will get along well with those working with him as well as persons working in other state or federal agencies.

I regret to say that I have no knowledge whatsoever of his abilities as a field archaeologist, never having worked with him on a dig. I understand, however, that he has done work in the East as well as in the Tucson Urban Renewal Project here, but I have not been involved in either case. I would say, however, that if Liesenbein says he believes he can do the job, he almost assuredly can. He is one of the most conscientious persons I have ever known.

I hope these remarks will be of some help to you, and I hope they arrive in time.

Sincerely,

Bernard L. Fontana

Bernard L. Fontana
Ethnologist

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

ANNAPOLIS

August 10, 1973

Honorable George R. Lewis, Secretary
Department of General Services
State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

RE: Fort Frederick State Park
Project No. P-12-691
Phase I - Reconstruction

Dear Secretary Lewis:

Initial design and historical research for the above-referenced project have uncovered some extremely interesting facts which are quite contrary to the present concept of the fort. It is the consensus of my staff, the consultant architect and the staff of the Maryland Park Service that there is a need for archaeological investigation within the walls of the fort to substantiate the new information. This office concurs that test archaeological trenches should be dug.

I request that a consultant archaeologist be appointed as soon as possible to undertake this work. Mr. Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist, is familiar with this project and is prepared to recommend a qualified consultant who is interested in undertaking this project. Funds are available in the amount of $6,958.33 under G.C.L. 1968, Item 57.

If these trenches yield sufficient artifacts of historical significance, it may be desirable to begin full scale archaeological investigation. If this is the case, this office would modify the F.Y. 1975 Capital Budget request to delete certain items of construction and request funds for additional investigation or design funds only. The results of these test trenches should be known by December 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Louis N. Phipps, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

LNPJr:mlr
CC: Honorable James B. Coulter
Honorable Vladimir Wahbe
Honorable Louise Gore
Mr. Tyler Bastian

EMIL J KISH ARCHITECT, URBAN DESIGNER

9106 EDMONSTON COURT, GREENBELT, MD. 20770 (301) ~~345-4785~~
986-1609

August 17, 1973

Mr. Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist
Maryland Geological Survey
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Mr. Bastian:

Thank you for sending me the photographs of Fort Frederick and the list describing them. With these and some older ones I found later, we cover possibily all the photographic reference existing today.

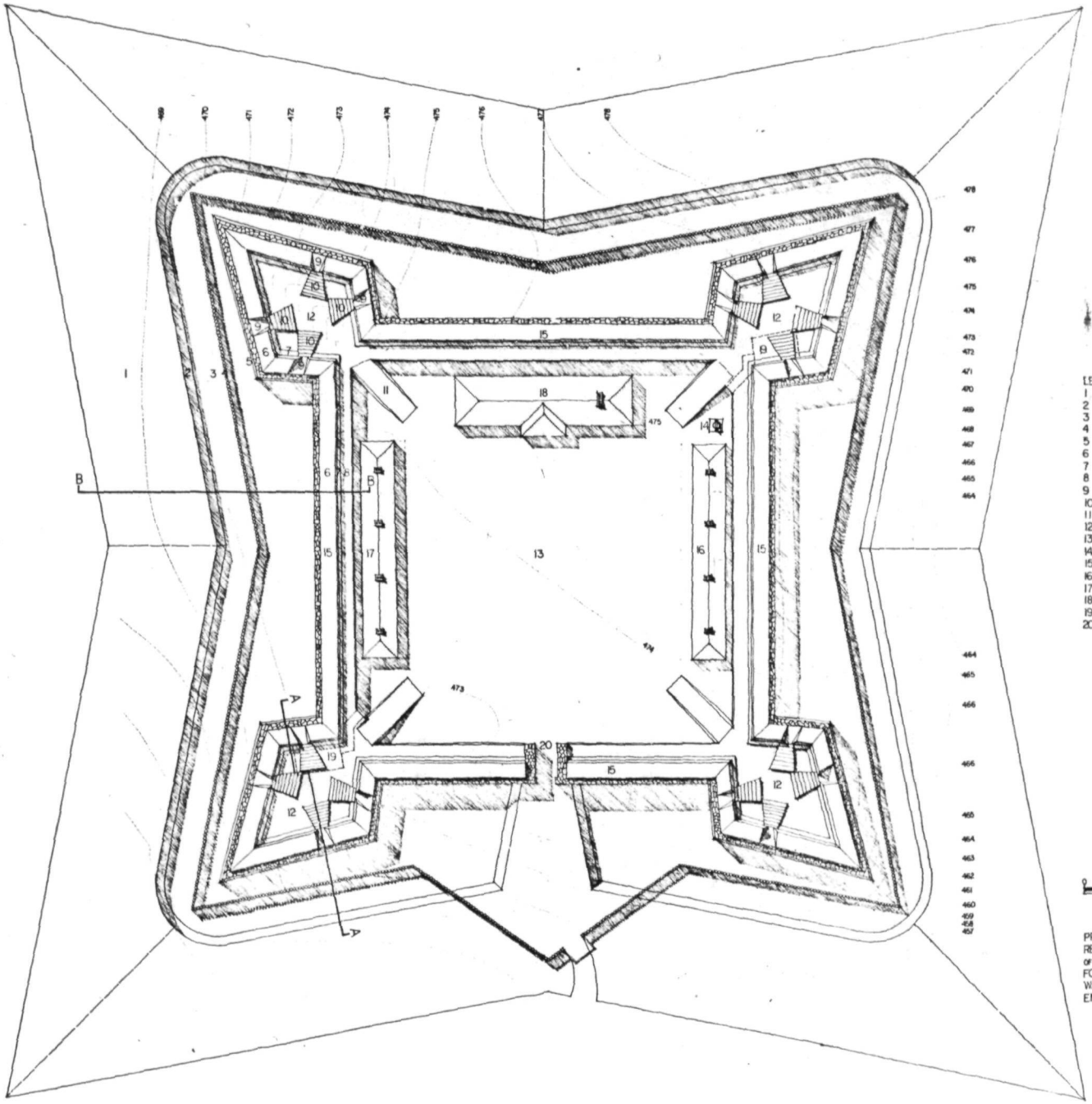
For your information and review I enclose some reduced copies of my latest drawings for the restoration of Fort Frederick.

Sincerely,

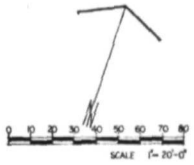
Emil J. Kish, AIA

Enclosures

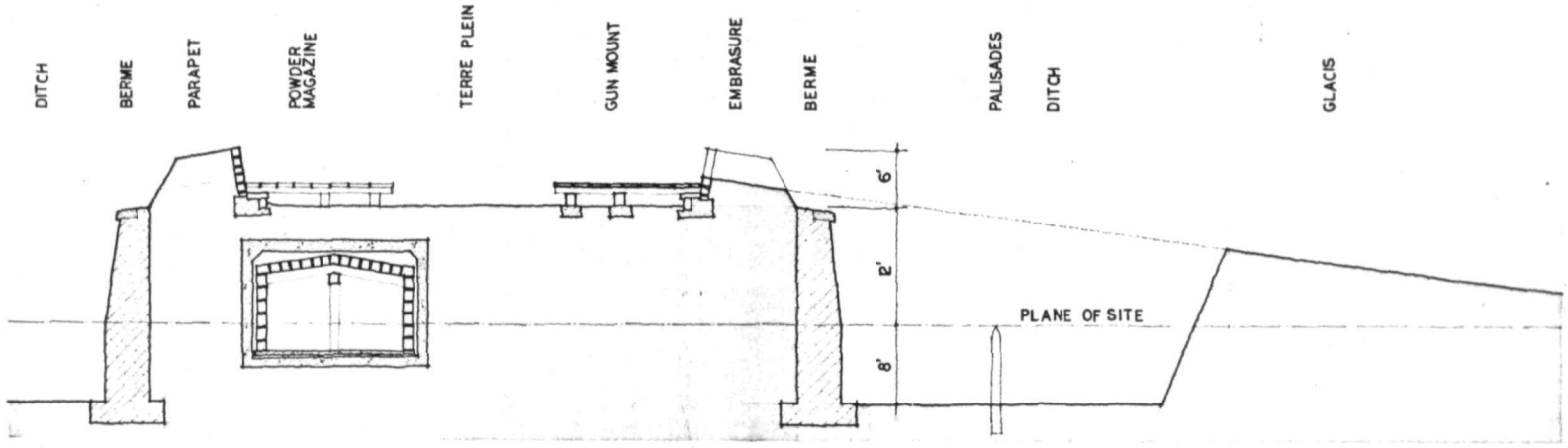
EJKmb



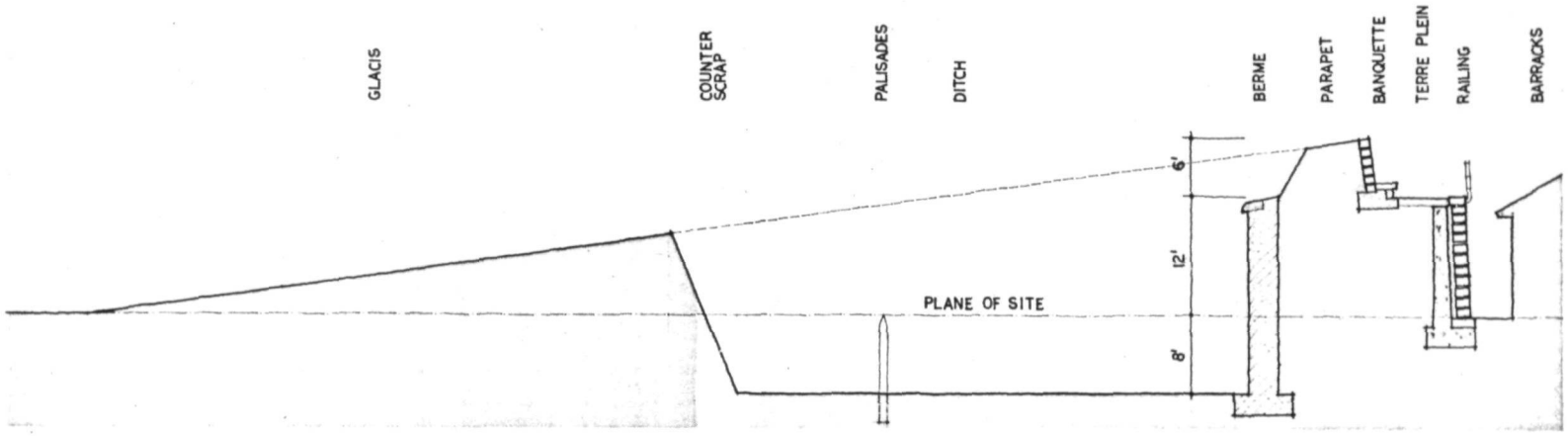
LEGEND:
1 GLACIS
2 COUNTER SCRAP
3 DITCH
4 PALISADES
5 EXISTING STONE WALL
6 PARAPET
7 BANQUETTE
8 TERRE PLEIN
9 EMBRASURES
10 GUN MOUNTS
11 RAMP
12 BASTIONS
13 PARADE
14 WELL
15 CURTAINS
16 EAST BARRACKS
17 WEST BARRACKS
18 OFFICER'S BARRACKS
19 POWDER MAGAZINES
20 GATE



PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN
RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT
OF FORT FREDERICK
FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD
EMIL J KISH ARCHITECT
8 1 1973



SECTION A-A



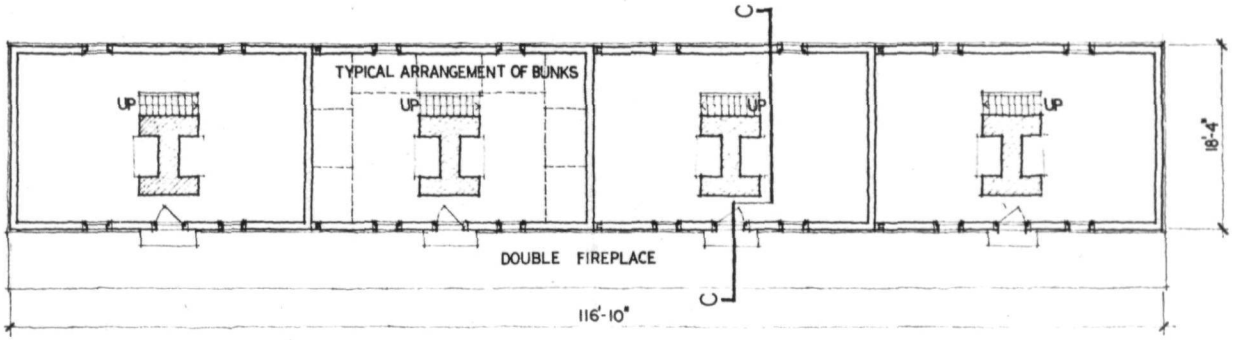
SECTION B-B

0' 2' 4' 8' 16' 24' 32'

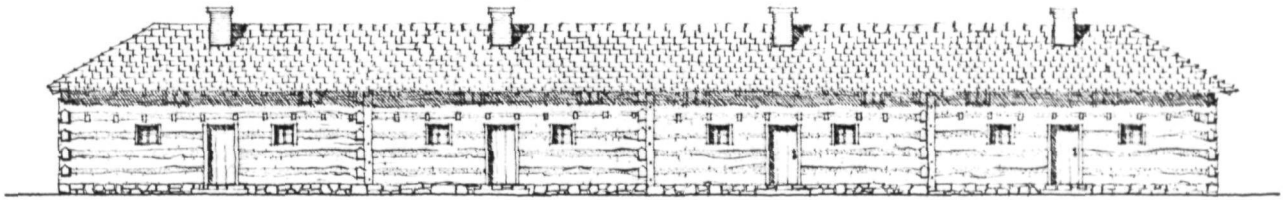
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

SECTIONS
RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT
OF FORT FREDERICK
FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK
WASHINGTON COUNTY · MD
EMIL J KISH · ARCHITECT

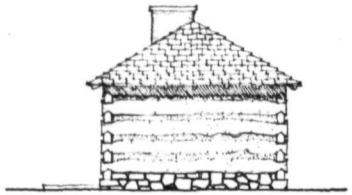
8·1·1973



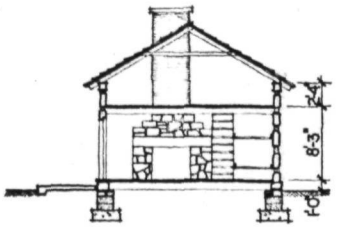
PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION C-C

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

EAST BARRACKS
RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT
OF FORT FREDERICK
FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK
WASHINGTON COUNTY · MD
EMIL J KISH · ARCHITECT

8·1·1973

Artifact bag level designation changes

S W Bastion

present designation:		change to:
Square 2 juncture of topsoil and bright orange subsoil fill level	changed	Square 2 juncture of topsoil and orange and organic soils level

N E Bastion

present designation:		change to:
44-C Trench III top of large pit-like disturbance	changed	Trench III stone and concrete
22-A Trench I yellow subsoil fill level	changed	Trench I undisturbed subsoil level
44-A Trench III pit-like feature's fill	OK	Trench III fill of large pit-like disturbance
21-A Trench I bright orange subsoil fill level, bottle neck just in surface of yellow level	OK 25-A	Trench I bright orange subsoil fill level, bottle neck just in surface of undisturbed subsoil level (I should have put the bottle neck in the undisturbed subsoil level bag)
45-A Trench IV 1st backhoe trench topsoil	OK	Trench IV topsoil
23-A Trench I dirty orange subsoil level	OK	Trench I dirty orange subsoil fill level
46-A? Trench IV sample of concrete from yellow brown level in side of trench	?	Trench IV yellowish brown soil level
50-A? Trench V brown with yellow tint level concrete 38" - 40" below present surface of ground	?	Trench V yellowish brown soil level
? Trench VI concrete on surface and in surface of yellow level 20" from present ground surface	?	Trench VI on surface of and in yellowish brown soil level

NE Bastion

A. Unstratified
backhoe dirt
sifted and unsifted dirt spoil pile

B. Stratified; relative age certain (most recent level first)

topsoil level
dirty orange subsoil fill
bright orange subsoil fill
predominately bright orange subsoil fill
brown and yellow soil level
subsoil fills
stone and concrete
CCC trench fill
charcoal concentration on surface of black soil and mortar level
black soil and mortar level
brown soil and mortar level
brown soil and gravel level
yellowish brown soil level
organic lens
undisturbed subsoil level

These five are contemporaneous.

C. Stratified; relative age uncertain

brown soil level = deposited before the subsoil fills and after the CCC trench fill
fill of large pit-like disturbance = probably contemporaneous with CCC trench fill
medium brown soil feature (not a CCC trench) = deposited before the subsoil fills and after the undisturbed subsoil level
mixed soil level = deposited before the black soil and mortar level and after the dull brown soil level
grey soil level = deposited before the black soil and mortar level and after the undisturbed subsoil level
dull brown soil level = deposited before the mixed soil level and after the undisturbed subsoil level.

S W Bastion

A. Unstratified
backhoe dirt

B. Stratified; relative age certain (most recent level first)

topsoil level
pit-like disturbance 80.5" from north end of trench C
brown soil and brick level
concrete and stone on surface of subsoil fill level
mixed level
CCC trench fill
medium brown soil with mortar and stone level in very large pit-like disturbance near outer wall
garbage level
pale yellow subsoil fill level
occupation level — contemporaneous
orange and organic soils level — contemporaneous
occupation lens

C. Stratified; relative age uncertain

mortar and stone concentration next to outer wall (possibly corresponds to the black soil and mortar level and brown soil and mortar level in the N E bastion) = deposited before the topsoil and after the medium brown soil with mortar and stone level in very large pit-like disturbance near outer wall
mortar lens A = depsoited before the medium brown soil with mortar and stone level in very large pit-like disturbance near outer wall and after the undisturbed subsoil level
brown soil lens = possibly contemporaneous with the occupation level
trash concentration = deposited before the topsoil and after the garbage level
trash level = deposited before the mixed level and apparently after the occupation level
mixed soils level with much brick (this could actually be the garbage level) = deposited before the topsoil level and apparently after the occupation level

Paul Huey

5 ~~9~~ Feb 74

Called re Lieberbein qualifications, particularly with regard to his ability in anthropological interpretation of his findings.

Also re reading soils & stratigraphy

Photos by WILLIAM L. KLENDER

Housewright

By PATRICIA K. GRANT

THE wizened mountaineer and his long-haired protege crouch at opposite ends of a 10-foot tulip poplar log and mark the hewing line by snapping a chalked tape. Then 25-year-old Douglass C. Reed jumps on top, and swinging an ax, makes the chips fly.

"You're going too fast, Doug," cautions Paul Lewis, 70, who has been hewing logs since he was 11, but the young man exuberantly scores the log while his elders chuckle at his wild pace.

Taking up a broadax, Reed stands beside the log and carefully hews the side to a smooth finish. His mentor, whom he calls "Pappy," scrutinizes the job and finally approves it.

Doug Reed styles himself an "historic carpenter" and says he practices all the crafts of a housewright, or house builder, except coffin making. Like the carpenters of frontier days, Reed can spot a good tree, fell it and haul it himself. Using the clumsy-looking broadax, with a blade twice as wide as a conventional ax, he can hew a log smooth enough to use as a mantel or lintel, with the evenly spaced ax marks as proof of authentic hand work. He makes his own wooden shingles and repairs antique tools, contouring the handles to the shape of his hands.

Most of his work has been restoration, either of antique tools for people who want to display them, or heavier repairs to deteriorating buildings. His business card lists among his skills, "mantels hand hewn . . . ceiling and wall beams made . . . barn wood interiors installed . . ." but sheepishly dismissing his card, he says most of his customers have heard about his work from friends. While he takes undisguised pride in his work, Reed refers repeatedly to Mr. Lewis as one of the last mountaineers to practice the old-fashioned crafts and the man who taught them all to him.

The two men met at Catoctin Mountain Park, where Mr. Lewis demonstrates his crafts, and where Reed worked in the general store in the summer of 1972. "I got tired of pulling root beet for tourists," he shrugs, "so I apprenticed myself to Pappy." Through the Volunteers in Parks, a federal program to pay expenses of volunteers who supplement paid park staffs, he worked as an interpreter, explaining to visitors what Mr. Lewis was doing, and at the same time learning a trade. When the park programs closed for the winter, Reed visited the Lewises' house on Catoctin Hollow road, eating Edna Lewis's bread, sitting by the wood-burning stove and learning old-fashioned carpentry.

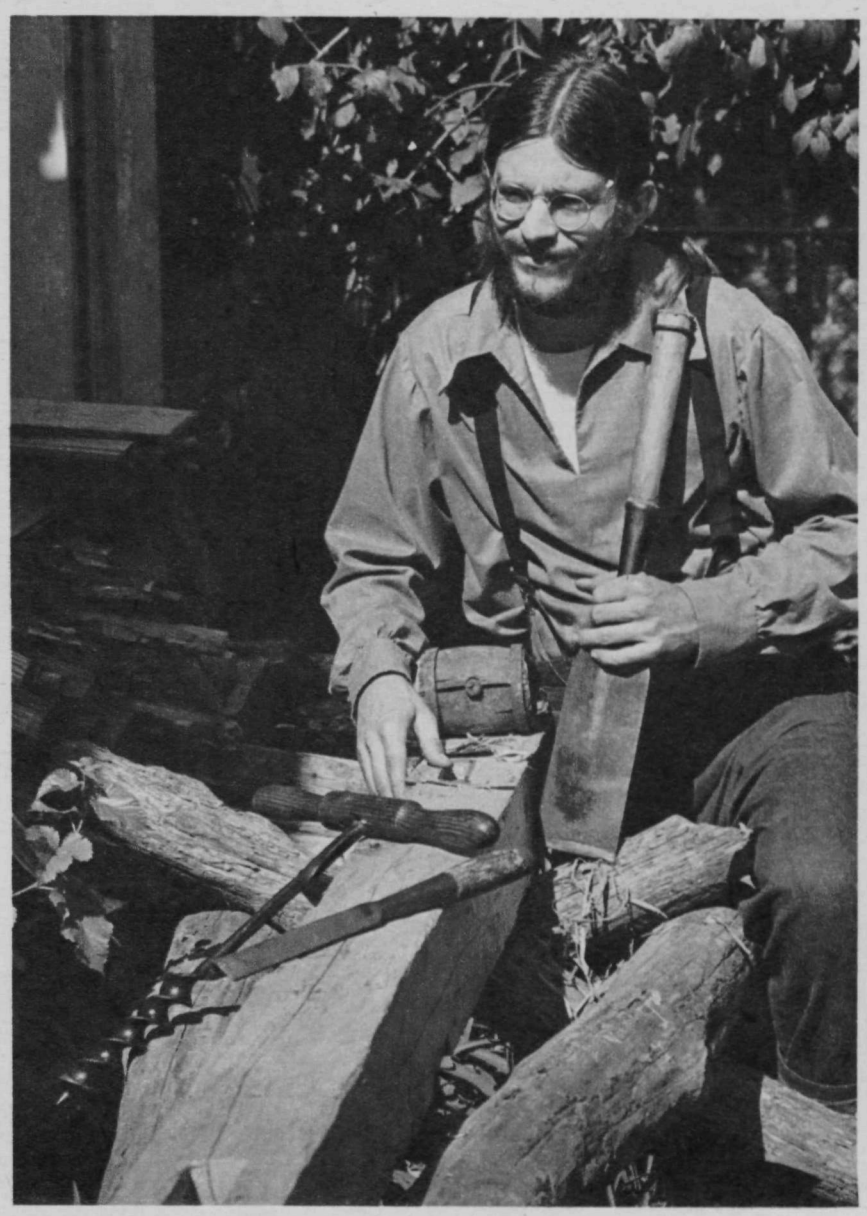
Now he says his is "more than a full-time job," and he asks $8 an hour for his labor. Whether he is hewing a mantel or replacing rotted logs in historic cabins, he uses only restored tools, resorting to old-fashioned cut nails only when wooden pegs won't work. His only power tool is a chain saw, and after felling a tree, he moves the log to his truck on smaller "roller" logs.

Reed works in the garage behind his home in Hagerstown, and he and Patricia Berry have restored much of their house, which was built about 1910. In the kitchen, a hand-hewn mantel from a 153-year-old barn supports wooden shelves with a spectacular collection of antique jars.

At the end of the narrow yard, past the vegetable garden, is the brick garage, with the new roof he added. He also rebuilt the sliding doors, but says, "Never again. They were too heavy for one man to lift." A side shed will get a new roof when he has time.

He makes shingles on a shaving horse, a narrow wooden machine he straddles. Sticks of red oak are shaved while still green into shingles 30 inches long. Nailed to the roof beams with only the lower six inches extended, they form a

Continued on Next Page



With an auger (the screw-tool) and a slick (in his left hand), Reed makes a mortise, or hole in a beam into which another beam's projecting peg will fit.

"Pappy" Lewis explains the principles of making an ax handle to Doug Reed and apprentice Hugh Gilbreath, 18; choose wood from the bottom of the tree, says Pappy. where it's strong.

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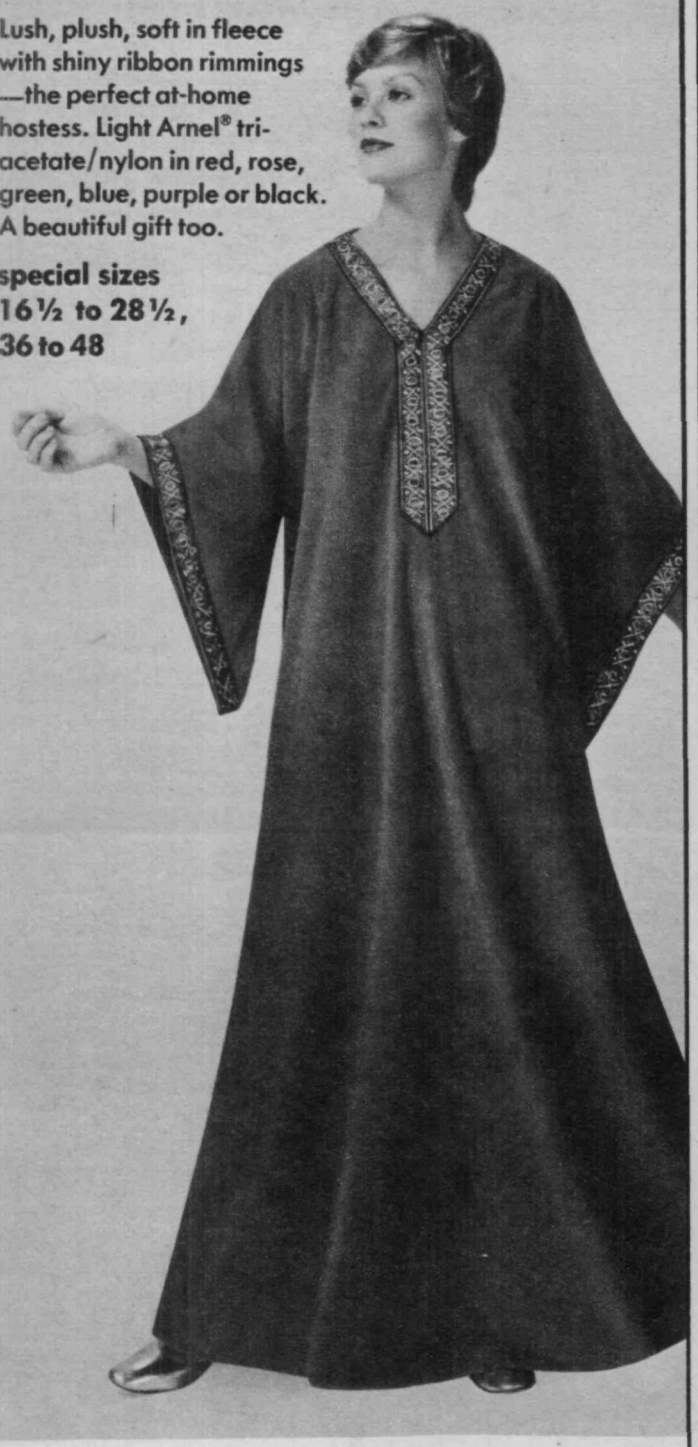

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Charge ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ C.O.D. ☐

Please add 4% Maryland Sales Tax

M-12-2

The Hagerstown Housewright

Continued from Page 45

roof six layers deep. The exposed edges dry in the sun and shrivel slightly, but when it rains they swell and are watertight.

Other work is done with hand tools—axes, chisels, augurs and a wooden mallet. A corner chisel with a right-angled blade is used to carve the rectangular mortise, or square hole at the end of a beam, into which another beam is fitted. The projecting wooden peg, called a trunnel, is carved from the other beam to fit the mortise, and so mantels, ceiling beams and doors and window frames can be made without nails.

Reed, a graduate of Hagerstown Junior College, is an ex-Marine who served in Vietnam, but his manner, both folksy and hip, would never reveal it. He was able to master the mountain crafts, he explains, because he had some skill in modern carpentry. "When I was 12," he recalls proudly, "I built a room onto our house, because I was tired of being cramped in with my brother. It didn't look like much, but I did it myself."

SELF-RELIANCE is an attribute of the mountain people that he admires. "Paul Lewis doesn't know the meaning of the word 'physics,'" he says weightily, "but he has built houses and bridges, and he can cut a tree that is leaning over a house so that it falls away from the house."

Mr. Lewis began to learn wood crafts when he was 8. At 11, he left the third grade to support his family after his father was injured by falling on a broadax. By the time his father recovered, he had missed too much school and continued to use the skills he was comfortable with.

Some of his prescriptions are beautifully simple. He instructs the young men to carve the eye of the ax handle from the wood that grew closest to the ground, "because where the wind blows it both ways, that's the toughest part."

The Lewises are pleased, if somewhat surprised, with the renewed interest in the old crafts. Mrs. Lewis, who demonstrates cooking in Catoctin Mountain Park, says, "When I first started there four years ago, I was all embarrassed because I always thought we were kind of dumb or slow, but I found out lots of people don't know how to do these things." In addition to showing her skills at baking bread, making soups, wine and jellies, she makes candles, soap and "whatever I can think of."

Reed hopes to preserve not only crafts but folklore and intends to write a book on the disappearing ways of life. After his visits to the Lewises, he writes down all he can remember, since Pappy won't allow tape recorders in his presence. Reed is interested in folk medicine, forestry, their language and even their political philosophy.

"Pappy says that every law since the Constitution has made you do something you've never done before, or makes you stop doing something you've always done," he says. He points out their overriding pride in their land, and, he admits, their iron-fisted resistance to change has made him reconsider his own political views.

The Lewises' acceptance of Doug is something he values highly. "Pappy gave me my broadax," he says in an aside. "I guess it's traditional for a father to buy tools for his son, and it really has become a father-son relationship."

The Lewises' six children live nearby—one granddaughter lives next door in the log cabin Mr. Lewis enlarged—but none of them has learned his crafts.

Reed understands their disinterest, explaining, "They had it rough. When Leonard was going into the ninth grade, he wanted a pair of shoes, so he and Ma cut cordwood all summer so he could buy them."

Early in September a second apprentice joined them. Hugh Gilbreath, 18, quit a part-time job and shows up at Reed's garage as early as 7.30 A.M. to work on ax handles.

"I was getting depressed," admits Reed, "by people who'd call and say they wanted to learn. After the first day's work, they'd tell me they wanted to be woodcarvers and work in an air-conditioned shop. The first day Hugh came by, we put 10 logs in a truck, each weighing 300 to 400 pounds. But you came back," he says, turning to a somewhat starstruck Gilbreath.

As owners of old buildings hear of Reed's prowess, his business is burgeoning. In October he hewed logs for a house in Waterford, Va., that is being built of two dismantled cabins. He built an extension to a house in Middletown, Md., dating from 1840, duplicating the old Dutch clapboard with beaded corners.

When the stonemasonry is finished on a cabin in York county, Pa., Reed will rebuild it. He is gathering timbers for the house which was washed out in tropical storm Agnes. In the spring, he has been hired to restore a log cabin, built about 1804, on the Miami University campus in Oxford, Ohio.

HE bought 46 acres of mountain land in September, and his paramount aim is to build a house and barn for himself. "I'm going to get a team of workhorses, because the good wood is up on the ridges where a horse is the only thing that can get through. Pappy says that with a team of horses, one man can raise a house."

Once the house and barn are built—he has plans "in his head" but says housewrights never worked from drawings—he hopes to live like the mountain people. "They live in the forest like animals," he says softly, "without taking advantage of their environment. Their lives never include waste, and everything they do has a purpose.

"My biggest problem is that I was raised in a soft society. Paul Lewis can make 300 shingles a day, but when I started I could only make 50. Now I can make 200—and that's starting with a whole log. But I'm not a 9-to-5er. I'm a dawn-to-dusker." ☐

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FORT FREDERICK

Prints from the 1930's copied by T. Bastian

Copy negatives in Division of Archeology,

Maryland Geological Survey

Prints in file of papers on Fort Frederick collected by W. McCulloh Brown and preserved in the former Department of Forests and Parks, Annapolis. The McCulloh file was borrowed from James Mallow on 14 May 71 and returned 10 June 71. Photos not dated, but they were taken during the winter of 1934-5, probably all on the same day.

448A Foundations of W interior structure being brought to grade. Unrestored N curtain wall in background. Looking NNE.

448B Exterior view of NW bastion before restoration. Looking NNE.

449A Exterior view of SE bastion before restoration. Compare to 496B after restoration. Looking E.

449B Exterior view of point of SE bastion before restoration. Looking NW.

450A Foundation of E interior structure after being brought to grade and backfilled. Unrestored NW bastion and N and E curtain walls in background. Looking N.

450B Foundation of N structure brought to grade and backfilled. Unrestored N curtain wall and NE bastion in background. Looking NE.

Prints in album owned by George L. Schindel, Hagerstown, Maryland. Copied 7 July 71 at Schindel's residence. Identification partly based on a taped interview with Schindel and Gerald Sword on 15 June 71. According to Schindel, the photos were taken by Tell William Nicolet (Regional Inspector from the Richmond office of the NPS). Except for #484A, the photos were made during the CCC excavations and restorations at the site in 1934-37.

481 Aerial view during excavations at the Fort; dated 8-7-34. The tents are temporary quarters used while permanent buildings were being erected in large cleared area to UR of center. Road extending to LR corner is access road in use prior to 1934; road slightly above is access road now in use. Looking SW; fort entrance on side toward tents. Big Pool in near distance; Potomac River at top of photo.

482 Aerial view of fort during excavations; dated 8-7-34. Looking SW.

483 Aerial view of CCC camp showing exploratory trenches dug in front of fort (see #481). Looking SW.

484A Aerial view of fort taken prior to excavations of 1934. Foundations in the NW bastion (UL corner) are from a barn erected in mid 19th century and demolished ca. 1922. Looking NNE.

484B Same as #482, but cropped.

485A Initial excavation of W interior structure. NW bastion in left background. Looking NNW.

485B Excavated foundations of N interior structure before being capped and brought to grade. NW bastion in center distance. Visable in trees over W curtain wall is the former caretaker's house shown in #498-500. According to Gerry Sword, this house is today marked by a foundation at grade near the main access road and N of the parking lot. Looking W.

486A Excavation in vicinity of E interior structure. N curtain wall in background. Looking NW.

486B Excavated backdirt in center of fort. W interior structure just off left edge of photo. Well and NE bastion near E edge of photo. Looking N toward N curtain wall.

487A Similar to 485B. Excavated foundations of N interior structure before being brought to grade. NW bastion right of center. Former caretaker's house (negs. 498-500) visable in trees beyond W curtain wall. Looking WSW.

487B Artifacts from excavations at Fort Frederick being examined by George Schindel and Washington Reed. View is from vicinity of E interior structure toward N curtain wall; similar to #486A. Looking NW.

488A Foundation of W interior structure brought to grade and backfilled. NW bastion walls toward left edge of photo has been restored. Toward right edge is foundation of N interior structure brought to grade and the unrestored N curtain wall. Photo taken from scaffolding during restoration of SW bastion visable in foreground at right edge of photo. Looking N.

488B Foundation of W interior structure after being brought to grade and backfilled. W curtain wall and NW bastion walls restored. N curtain wall not restored at right edge of photo. Looking NW.

489A Entrance to fort before restoration. View from the fort interior toward CCC tent camp S of fort. Looking S.

489B Detail of exterior wall. According to Schindel, the dark spots on the center stone are marks left by bullets from a firing squad.

490A Restoring the SW bastion wall. Looking NNE.

490B SW bastion wall and S curtain wall before restoration. Breech in curtain wall said to have been made during the Civil War. Exploratory trenches in foreground. Looking W.

491A Restoring the SW bastion wall. Completed NW bastion wall exterior visable near left edge of photo. Looking NNW.

491B S curtain wall, entrance to fort, and SE bastion wall before restoration. Looking NE.

492A Restoration of wall in progress, probably S curtain. Similar to #494A. Looking E.

492B Restoring SE bastion wall. Completed NW bastion wall in background. Looking NNW. View similar to #491A.

493A Foundation of E interior structure brought to grade and backfilled. NE bastion and E curtain walls being restored in background. Looking N.

493B Well previously restored by the DAR ca. 1930, but ca. 9 ft. of debris removed from bottom by CCC. Restoration of NE bastion and E curtain walls in background. Looking NNE.

494A Restoration of wall in progress, probably S curtain. Similar to #492A. Looking E.

494B Completed catwalks at NW bastion which is in process of being filled with dirt. Looking NW. 1937.

495A Unidentified view of wall; may be SE bastion.

495B Restored wall of W side of entrance. Looking W.

496A Interior view of N end of fort after completion of restoration. Compare to 449A before restoration. Looking ENE.

496B Exterior view of SE bastion wall after restoration. Looking NE.

497A Exterior view of NW and SW bastion walls and W curtain after restoration. Looking N. Red filter used, according to Schindel.

497B Exterior view of SE and SW bastion walls, S curtain wall, and entrance after restoration. Looking ENE. Red filter used, according to Schindel.

498A&B Dismantling of caretaker's house which was built of logs. According to Sword it is the stone foundation brought to grade and is still preserved near main access road N of parking lot and W of the NW bastion. See #487A for view before dismantling began.

499A&B Another view of building in 498. New caretaker's house built by CCC in background of 498A; Looking W.

500A&B Another view of building in 498 and 499.

Lt. Fred.

Should check all names assoc. with Lt. Fred. with each of the indexes of Penal. War records in Ind. Hall of Records and in other archival and published indexes.

Should have appendix to Ross Himmel report listing all records searched and the nature and extent of each search.

Dear Jim:

The purpose of this letter is simply to emphasize what I consider should be the Md Park Ser's responsibility in pursuing the historical research project on Fort Frederick.

The commendable report prepared by Ross Kimmel at the end of last summer points in the direction of the kind of research and reporting necessary for minimally adequate interpretation and reconstruction of an historic site. Particularly noteworthy is his success in providing new interpretations of previously known sources thus emphasizing that the "facts" of history are often not what they seem and should be continually reanalyzed from new perspectives. In this connection, we need to keep in mind that Ross Hypothesis characteristically explains how the data are consistent with his interpretation without adequately exploring alternatives. But he has accomplished a great deal in the time available to him.

It is essential that the Park Service follow through on the hist research initiated last summer, and the additional sources with potential informat, to be explored are the new sources initiated by Ross and the opportunity to have a search made in London.

By providing his investigation, the Park Service's restoration program will obtain benefits of the inquiries initiated last summer

Mallon cc: Parr
Bushnell
Kish
Leisenbein
Sword
Kimmel
~~Kidout~~ Kidout
Symes

Dear Jim:

The ~~kind and quality of~~ historical research on Fort Frederick by Ross Kimmel is of the general kind and quality which, ~~which is necessary before I have indicated a necessary for adequate minimally adequate interpretation and reconstruction of~~ as I have tried ~~attempted~~ to point out in ~~by~~ my 1970 report and in subsequent conversations with various persons, is necessary for minimally adequate interpretation and reconstruction of an historic site. The results of his ~~more work needs to be done especially on design of the officers' quarters.~~ even reworking ~~[illegible]~~ Our knowledge of the fort's appearance is still ~~[illegible]~~ inadequate.

We should not stop here, however. Kimmel has already asked ~~the~~ various historical journals to include notices that we are searching ~~[illegible] placed notices of our need for information in various~~ for information on Ft. Frederick; replies may trickle in over the next year or so. Addition archival work remains to be done in ~~[illegible]~~ eastern United States. ~~[illegible]~~ Kimmel also recommends a ~~[illegible]~~ thorough search of certain collections in the Public Records Office in London, and I suggest that the Horatio Sharpe family records, also in England, be examined. While ~~[illegible]~~ discovery of a plan for the Fort ~~[illegible]~~ would be helpful, ~~of greater importance [illegible]~~ descriptions or sketches of a less formal nature ~~which may have~~ may be of more importance to us. There is no reason to believe that previously reported searches ~~[illegible]~~ for records on ~~[illegible]~~ Ft. Frederick in English archives have been any more than very ~~[illegible]~~ superficial, such as checking indexes.

~~A number of other sources in the [illegible]~~

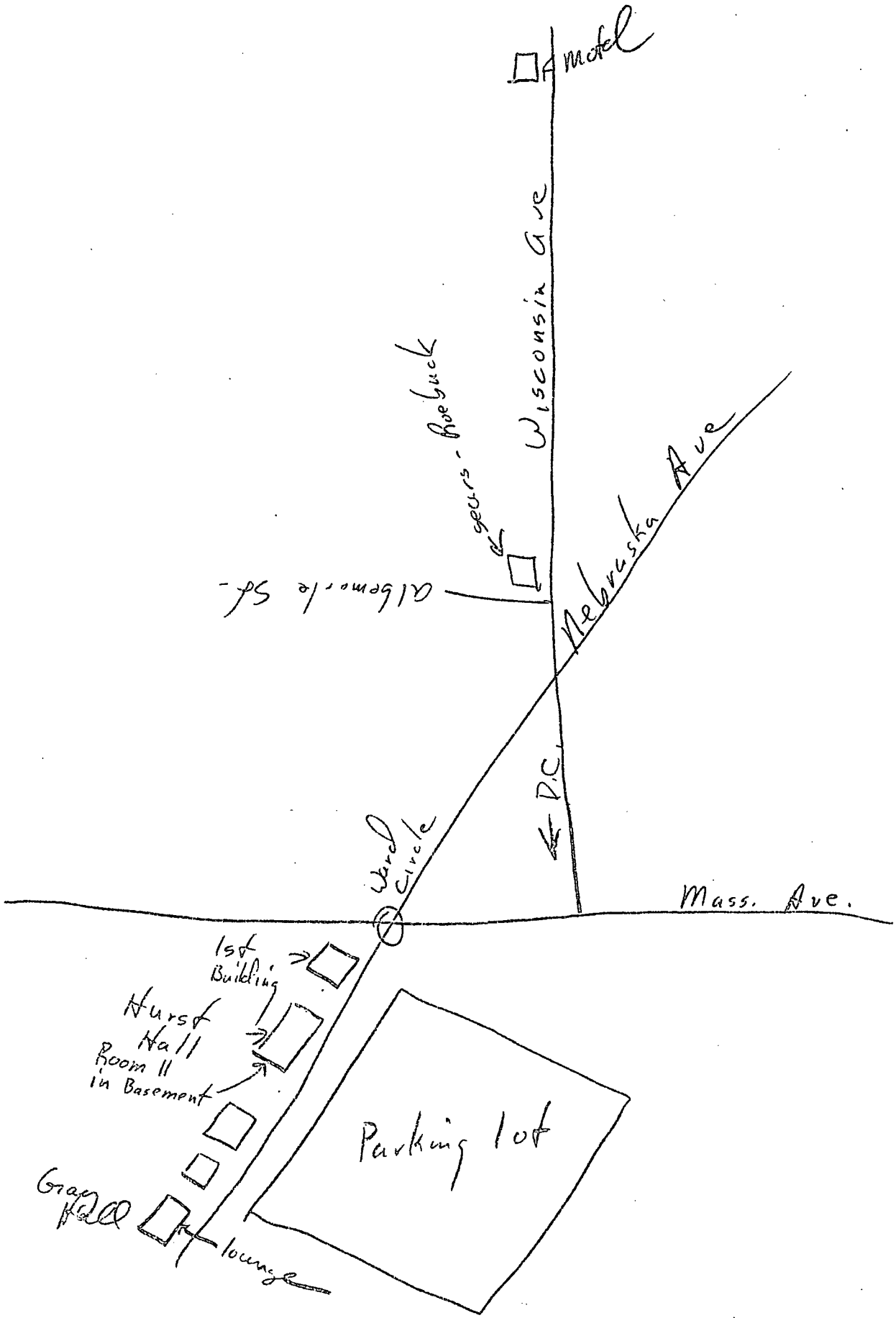
Kimmel ~~[illegible]~~ describes about ten specific ~~problems~~ ~~where archeological investigation should~~ which require archeol. invest. at Ft. Frederick. William Liesenbein has recently initiated excavations in two bastions of which the SW is yielding much unexpected information and demonstrates that the earlier excavations by the CCC were not thorough nor complete. My recommendations are (1) arrange for a search of appropriate ~~[illegible]~~ archives in England, (2) ~~[illegible]~~ ~~obtain the full time services of Mr. Kimmel at least full time during the summer of 1974 or whenever he may be available~~ employ Mr. Kimmel to pursue his research full time during the summer of 1974 or whenever he may be available in the near future, and (3) continue the archeological research.

S

TB

SA

To Get to AU


motel
Wisconsin Ave
Sears - Roebuck
Nebraska Ave
Albemarle St.
D.C.
Ward Circle
Mass. Ave.
1st Building
Hurst Hall
Room 11 in Basement
Parking lot
Gray Hall
lounge

cc: William Parr

James Mallow
Robert Bushnell
Emil Kish

William Liesenbein
William L. Brown, III
Gerald Sword

Orlando Ridout

~~Syme~~ Edward Symes

Dear Ross:

Your report on historical investigations of Fort Frederick by Emil Kish and yourself, transmitted with your letter of 14 Sep 73, is certainly the most comprehensive, skillful, and best documented research to have been accomplished on the Fort to date. My delayed response does not reflect a lack of interest on my part, but I have not had the time until now to review your report with the care that it deserves.

I am delighted that you were able to turn up several new sources of information, and I am especially pleased with your expert interpretation of previously known but not fully appreciated or understood sources such as Beall's letter to Sharpe. (The results of your work ~~clearly~~ demonstrates that much can be learned when the investigation is in the hands of a carefully and skilfull researcher.) Your efforts to contact various archives and to have notices placed in historical journals is also commendable; I ~~am~~ look forward to learning if you have any results from the latter source.

You show that the available data are consistent with an interpretation that the fort was completed and that four cannon were present, but it seems to me that we still lack sufficient evidence to demonstrate that either was actually the case. Your avowed objective (p. 2) to present an argument supporting the Kish/restoration plan seems to have been achieved, but aren't there some legitimate alternatives that we should consider?

A phase of historical research at Fort Frederick which requires more attention is that of the period between the Revolution and the 1930's. The archeological research currently being conducted in the bastions by Liesenbein has revealed unexplained 19th century disturbances. Historical research in the service of archeology must include all periods subsequent to the one under primary investigation in order that the presence and affects of later activities can be more readily identified and understood.

As you point out, much additional research needs to be done in the Public Records Office in London, the papers of the Continental Congress, follow-ups to notices placed in local journals, and visits to restored forts in eastern North America. Other potential sources for information (some of which you have probably investigated) are the Treasury Books in Annapolis, the Maryland Gazette (sp?), the Horatio Sharpe family records in England, records of the Commisary General of Prisioners (in the Continental Congress papers?), and archives in Pennsylvania which include Maryland material. Gerry Sword has pointed out to me the need to examine the Issac Shelby papers (first governor of Kentucky) whose grandfather, according to Sword, lived near Clear Spring after 1739 and whose father operated a trading post near Fort Frederick before the Pontiac War. Papers of other early families in the Fort Frederick area should be sought. Has the potential of the CCC and HABS records been exhausted? Might the C & O Canal records include some mention of the Fort? Have the land records been fully reviewed? An aid to evaluation of your present report and a guide to future investigations would be a list and critical evaluation (with respect to their relivance(sp?) to Fort Frederick) of all archival and unpublished sources that were examined. Incidently, on p. 9 you seem to imply that no contemporary reference to an extant plan of Fort Frederick is known, but Sharpe wrote to the Lower House in September 1756 that he was sending them "a Plan of Fort-Frederick" (Archives 52: 615).

Paulin's report

C & O Canal records in National Archives
some transferred to NPS per J. Sword
Treasury Books, suggested by Phebe ~~Jacobs~~ Jacobs
CCC records in Natl Archives and HABS

Commissary General of Prisoners

Isaac Shelby (1st Gov. of Kent.)
grandfather, Evan, lived above Clear Spring 1739 to death
Evan, jr., operat. abd. trade Co. near Ft Frd. and
later moved to Clear Spr., after Pontiac war
moved to Kent.
Horatio Sharpe's family records are in England.
Lancelot Jacques House - land records
Fort Frederick " "

HABS records at Paulin?

Crown Fading Post is one of 6 red books

Bill Hunter, Pa. Hist & Mus. Comm., authority on Forts

WILLIAM A. PARR
DIRECTOR

MARYLAND PARK SERVICE
TAWES STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

September 14, 1973

Mr. Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist
Maryland Geological Survey
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Mr. Bastian:

Emil Kish and I have finished our work on the preliminary plans for the Fort Frederick restoration. I am sending you a copy of my report for your comments. The appendexes contain Emil's plans.

I have emphasized throughout the report the need for further archeology. The findings from our historical research can really only be tentative until we have a better picture of the archeological potential of the fort site. The results of the October dig should help in this regard.

Sincerely,

Ross M. Kimmel

Ross M. Kimmel
HISTORIAN

RMK:rmp

TABLE III

1974 FORT FREDERICK EXCAVATIONS

ARTIFACT PROVENIENCE

TOTAL	CERAMIC WARES	PROVENIENCE																			
		EAST BARRACK				WEST BARRACK															
						INSIDE BARRACK						EXC FEA TR-H			OUTSIDE BARRACK						BKHOE TR-12
		INSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	OUTSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	CCC EXPLORATORY TRENCH BACKFILL		TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORN-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	CCC CONST. ROCK & MORTAR RUBBLE	THIN TO THICK BLK HUMUS-RUBBLE	MIXED BLK HUMUS & RUBBLE LENS	MOTTLED YEL-TAN SANDY CLAY	BRN GRAVEL & SHALE LENS	TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORG-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	BRN LOAM, GRAV., SHALE OCCUP. LENS	BLK HUMUS LENS (FORMER GRADE)	BLACK HUMUS & MORTAR LENS	MIXED BLK HUMUS, BEIGE TAN CLAY & RUBBLE
3	PORCELAIN (1660-1800)					1											2				
1	JACKFIELD (1745-1790)		1																		
11	SCRATCH BLUE (1720-1760)		2			1				2	2	1		1			2				
30	PLAIN SALT GLAZE (1720-1760)	1	7			3				1	1	3		8			6				
21	DELFT (1650-1760)		2			3				1	3			4			7			1	
3	QUEENSWARE (1765-1785)					1				1							1				
1	PEARLWARE (1780-1830)					1															
2	IRONSTONE (1830-1860)										1						1				
7	STONEWARE		3							2	1			1							
4	SLIP EARTHENWARE (1670-1860)	1								1	1						1				
25	EARTHENWARE	4	4	1						1	3			9			3				
	GLASS WARES																				
3	VIAL BASES			1													2				
3	BOTTLE NECKS & RIMS mid 19 cent.		1							1							1				
4	BOTTLE BASES mid 19 cent.													2			1		1		
63	BOTTLE GLASS	1	4			5				18	6	1		11			16			1	
1	TABLE TUMBLER BASE		1																		
38	DARK WINE BOTTLE GLASS	1	4								5			3			24	3			
10	THIN BOTTLE GLASS										2		2				5	1			
16	FLAT GLASS (WINDOW, SNUFF, GIN OR FREST DUTCH BOTTLE)		2							2	2	6	1	1			2				

TABLE III

1974 FORT FREDERICK EXCAVATIONS

ARTIFACT PROVENIENCE

TOTAL	MILITARY GEAR	PROVENIENCE																		
		EAST BARRACK				WEST BARRACK														
						INSIDE BARRACK					EXC FEA TR-H			OUTSIDE BARRACK						BKHOE TR-12
		INSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	OUTSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	CCC EXPLORATORY TRENCH BACKFILL		TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORN-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	CCC CONST. ROCK & MORTAR RUBBLE	THIN TO THICK BLK HUMUS-RUBBLE	MIXED BLK HUMUS & RUBBLE LENS	MOTTLED YEL-TAN SANDY CLAY	BRN GRAVEL & SHALE LENS	TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORG-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	BRN LOAM, GRAV.; SHALE OCCUP. LENS	BLK HUMUS LENS (FORMER GRADE)	BLACK HUMUS & MORTAR LENS	MIXED BLK HUMUS, BEIGE TAN CLAY & RUBBLE
4	LEAD MUSKET BALLS (.71-.74 calib)					1					1			1			1			
1	LEAD GRAPE SHOT					1														
1	IRON CANNON BALL (6pd., $3\frac{1}{2}$" dia)																1			
1	BRASS RAMROD GUIDE																1			
1	BRASS ESCUTCHEON PLATE	1																		
1	BRASS BUTT PLAT FRAG. (musket?)																1			
1	CLASP KNIFE FRAGMENT																1			
1	PEWTER HANDLE KNIFE FRAGMENT									1										
3	LEAD STRIP FRAGMENTS	1				1											1			
	BUILDING MATERIALS & HARDWARE																			
421	SQUARE NAILS & FRAGMENTS	30	15	2		31	1			33	127	1	2	58		1	106	4		
3	HINGE FRAGMENTS?		1											1			1			
1	BRICK (complete)										1									
20	BRICKS (HALF OR MORE)										8						12			
32	MORTAR (1756 & 20th Century) samples saved																			

TABLE III

1974 FORT FREDERICK EXCAVATIONS

ARTIFACT PROVENIENCE

TOTAL	PERSONAL ATTIRE & EFFECTS	PROVENIENCE																		
		EAST BARRACK				WEST BARRACK														
						INSIDE BARRACK					EXC FEA TR-H			OUTSIDE BARRACK						BKHOE TR-12
		INSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	OUTSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	CCC EXPLORATORY TRENCH BACKFILL		TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORN-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	CCC CONST. ROCK & MORTAR RUBBLE	THIN TO THICK BLK HUMUS-RUBBLE	MIXED BLK HUMUS & RUBBLE LENS	MOTTLED YEL-TAN SANDY CLAY	BRN GRAVEL & SHALE LENS	TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORG-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	BRN LOAM, GRAV., SHALE OCCUP. LENS	BLK HUMUS LENS (FORMER GRADE)	BLACK HUMUS & MORTAR LENS	MIXED BLK HUMUS, BEIGE TAN CLAY & RUBBLE
1	BONE COMB FRAGMENT																1			
1	BONE BRUSH BACK FRAGMENT										1									
5	CLOTH COVERED BONE BUTTONS									1	3						1			
1	UNFINISH BONE BUTTON									1										
15	BONE BUTTON PLAQUE									2	13									
1	FLAT DISC BRASS BUTTON										1									
1	FLAT DISC PEWTER BUTTON										1									
1	DOMED DISC BRASS BUTTON FRAG.												1							
1	EMBOSSED FACE BRASS BUTTON FRAG.										1									
1	BRASS STRAIGHT PIN										1									
3	BRASS SHOE BUCCKLE FRAGMENTS		1							1	1									
12	KAOLIN BOWL & STEM PIPE FRAGS.	2	1			2				3							4			
1	BRASS JEW'S-HARP											1								
1	IRON NEEDLE ?										1									
	MISCELLANEOUS 18TH CENTURY ITEMS																			
1	1723 ENGLISH HALFPENNY																1			
1	TWO-PRONGED FORK													1						
1	CULTIVATOR PLOW BLADE (13¼" long)										1									
1	BRASS (UPHOLSTERY OR SADDLE) TACK										1									

TABLE III

1974 FORT FREDERICK EXCAVATIONS

ARTIFACT PROVENIENCE

TOTAL	MISCELLANEOUS 18TH CENTURY ITEMS continued...	PROVENIENCE																		
		EAST BARRACK				WEST BARRACK														
						INSIDE BARRACK					EXC FEA TR-H			OUTSIDE BARRACK						BKHOE TR-12
		INSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	OUTSIDE BARRACK CCC TOP SOIL BACKFILL	CCC EXPLORATORY TRENCH BACKFILL		TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORN-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	CCC CONST. ROCK & MORTAR RUBBLE	THIN TO THICK BLK HUMUS-RUBBLE	MIXED BLK HUMUS & RUBBLE LENS	MOTTLED YEL-TAN SANDY CLAY	BRN GRAVEL & SHALE LENS	TOP SOIL CCC BACKFILL	RED GRAVELLY CLAY CCC FILL	YEL-ORG-BRN CLAY CCC BACKFILL	BRN LOAM, GRAV., SHALE OCCUP. LENS	BLK HUMUS LENS (FORMER GRADE)	BLACK HUMUS & MORTAR LENS	MIXED BLK HUMUS, BEIGE TAN CLAY & RUBBLE
1	TWISTED S-SHAPED IRON HOOK									1										
1	OBLONG IRON RING										1									
1	IRON RING ($3\frac{1}{2}$" dia.)										1									
1	BRASS (COLLAR OR BRASS) FRAG.																	1		
1	IRON RIVET ?					1														
21	IRON FRAGMENTS	2				1					11			6			1			
8	IRON WIRE FRAGMENTS	1	2								5									
3	SLAG WASTE OR GLASS										3									
271	BONE REFUSE	16	18			9			3	90	33	1		6			93			4
	MISCELLANEOUS 20TH CENTURY ITEMS																			
3	22 CARTRIDGE SHELLS					3														
1	12 GAUGE PAPER SHELL					1														
1	PITTED GLASS MARBLE													1						
1	1940 U.S.A. PENNY			1																
1	GLASS CANNING JAR LID FRAG.													1						
1	CLEAR GLASS FRAG. ($\frac{1}{4}$" thick)													1						
1	IRON BOLT														1					
52	WIRE NAILS		2			20					2			22			6			
1	STEEL STRAP								1											
1	BRASS TENT ROPE SLIDE ?							1												

RELICS OF INDIAN WAR DAYS FOUND IN FORT FREDERICK

Old Fort Frederick continues to produce relics of nearly 200 years ago as the corps of CCC workers continue to dig among the ruins of the interior of the fort.

Yesterday anold flint lock of one of the types of muskets used by the early settlers of this valley was found. The flint in the lock was still intact. It is believed that the stock became lost and was buried at the time the fort was occupied by troops sent there by Governor Sharpe to protect the settlers from the French and Indians.

A key, nine inches long, probably used on one of the doors of the barracks, the foundations of three of which have been uncovered and will be used as foundations for the buildings to be soon restored, also was found, along with another cannon ball about three inches in diameter and a pewter table spoon bearing the "made in London" imprint.. Metal buttons, grape shot and a piece of bayonet also have been found, according to Tell W. Nicelot, district inspector of the Department of the Interior, who is directing the work at the fort.

That the inhabitants who lived inside the fort were not dependent [illegible] upon an outside water supply and could have withstood a long [illegible] siege, [illegible] from the discovery of one well and the [illegible] other [illegible] other ones.

[illegible] the corps of CCC workers continue [illegible] interior of the fort.

Yesterday an old flint lock of one of the types of muskets used by the early settlers of this valley was found. The flint in the lock was still intact. It is believed that the stock became lost and was buried at the time the fort was occupied by troops sent there by Governor Sharpe to protect the settlers from the French and Indians.

A key, nine inches long, probably used on one of the doors of the barracks, the foundations of three of which have been uncovered and will be used as foundations for the buildings to be soon restored, also was found, along with another cannon ball about three inches in diameter and a pewter table spoon bearing the "made in London" imprint.. Metal buttons, grape shot and a piece of bayonet also have been found, according to Tell W. Nicelot, district inspector of the Department of the Interior, who is directing the work at the fort.

That the inhabitants who lived inside the fort were not dependent ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ upon an outside water supply and could have withstood a long ~~XXXXXXX~~ siege, was apparent from the discovery of one well and the possible presence of two other ones.

The CCC workers are now working on the new road leading ~~XXXXXXXX~~ to the park near the fort. This is being built of shale and will be abou a half mile in length. Six log cabins and an administration building are to be erected in the park.

August 14, 1934 Daily Mail

MONDAY JULY 16, 1934 THE DAILY MAIL

Restoration Work at Old Fort Frederick Moves Along Nicely

While final plans for the restoration of Fort Frederick have not been completed (fully) it was learned today that tentative plans call for making the fort and surrounding ground one of the most attractive state parks in this part of the country.

Arnor B. Cammerer, director of the Park Service of the Dept of Interior, considers Fort Frederick a valuable addition to the restoration collection and has announced that the actual restoration program will get underway shortly, now that the preliminary work is nearing completion by CCC workers under George L. Schindel of this city.

The tentative program calls for complete rehabilitation of half of the fort and interior structures and maintenance of the remainder within fences to prevent souvenir hunters from taking it apart and the construction of at least six log cabins for tourist use in the woods adjacent to the fort.

During the last week, CCC workers have unearthed two six-pound cannon balls of the type used during the Revolutionary War period, a number of metal buttons and pieces of pottery, most of which were taken from ~~beneath the officers' quarters~~ inside the walls. Already the barracks foundations of the three barracks inside the walls have been cleared and upon these will be constructed the buildings. These buildings will be the exact replica of the buildings constructed in 1756 when the fort was built.

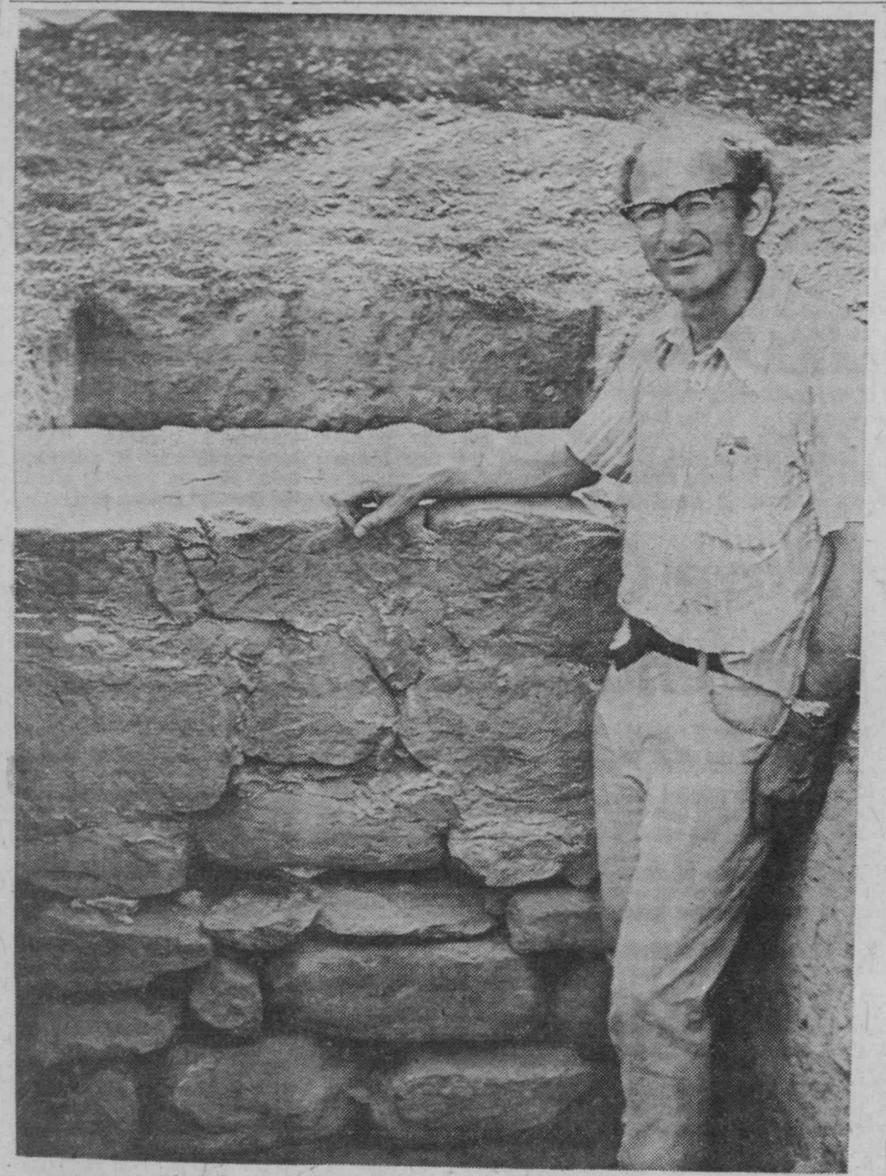
.....

.....

Bugaboo in restoration is unauthenticity. A structure restored incorrectly becomes a cheap farce. The State Park division takes every precaution against this. If conclusive information of the original is not available, it is fenced in and preservedaas a ruin rather than restored as a mockery. It is beacuse of the inability thus far to learn whether the buildings inside the fort were constructed of stone or logs that this work is being held up

... during French and Indian Wars it mothered and defended 700 men, women and children at one time...

During the Revolutionary War, though it was out of earshot of the firing it had its garrison under Colonel Moses Rawlings and received many a British prisoner... During the Civil War it was a frontier fort again...occupied by the First Maryland Regiment under Gen. John R. Kenly.



STEPHEN ISRAEL, archaeologist conducting a dig at Fort Frederick, stands in an excavation that clearly shows the difference between the original barracks foundation of the 1700s and the upper area capped in the 1930s. The lower, earlier foundation was of rounded river stone while the part added by the CCC in 1934 was of modern cut stone.

Archaeologist Digs Deep

History Uncovered At Old Fort

By ORA ANN ERNST

Stephen Israel, archaeologist retained by the Maryland Bicentennial Commission to investigate the East and West Barracks of Fort Frederick, has made an on - the - site report of his five weeks of work.

Before members of the Washington County Historical Advisory Committee and other officials gathered last week inside the famous fort near Big Pool, Israel stressed that his dig was "really for architecture" and not for artifacts.

His assignment, said Israel, was to seek indications of structural features that would help the architect draw plans for reconstructing the two barracks that first housed soldiers during the French and Indian Wars. Rebuilding of these quarters has been authorized by the Maryland Bicentennial Commission to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of the United States and is scheduled to be completed before 1976.

Israel, a widely - recognized Philadelphia archaeologist, said substantial findings of the dig include exposing of the excavations by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. He added that most of his digging has been in the CCC backfill.

"We found evidence, "said Israel, "that the CCC removed eight to twelve inches of soil."

When the youth corps refilled the area, he noted, they leveled the terrain inside the fort that had been naturally sloped, adding as much as two feet of soil in the west side of the fort.

While Israel lamented this changing of pristine features, he recognized that the purpose of the CCC project was to beautify the fort and its park. A study of the soil lens, said the archaeologist, clearly reveals alterations of the natural terrain.

Another reported finding was the 1756 foundations of the barracks below the "capping" done in the 1930s. The original foundation is of natural - rounded river stone held with earth and sand mortar and is markedly contrasted with the cut stone laid over it in this century. Noting that neither foundation would be strong enough to support a building, Israel discussed the merits of preserving and exposing a portion of the original foundation.

Members of the committee expressed a desire to preserve this authenticity. John Frye, chairman, reports that Ross Kimmel, state research historian, and Emil Kish, architect, are in accord with this wish and hope to expose portions of the original foundation for future viewing.

Artifacts uncovered in his project consisted of bone, pottery and nails which Israel called a "typical recovery." They were found in the CCC refill and were described as untypically scarce and very small.

Ceramic findings were tiny bits of salt glaze, earthenware, stoneware, queensware, porcelain, glass and china. Apparel items included a brass button, brass buckle, bone buttons (including a campanion piece of bone from which buttons had been cut), and fragments of a bone comb. Remains of military gear were a musket ball and scraps of lead. Food refuse was "lots of bones" which could have come from the farming period, according to Israel.

There were six major periods of occupation in the fort as outlined by the archaeologist - historian who dubbed the site a "little Troy."

Indians were the first occupants of the area; white settlers of the pre-1750 period followed; next were settlers of the French and Indian period of 1756 - 1758; occupants of the Revolutionary War era followed with those of the Civil War next on the time line; with all concluded by the peaceful "farming period" from 1850 to 1920.

Authorized to dig for an additional two weeks, Israel suggested that many more years of archaeology could be ahead inside and outside the fort.

Concentration for his remaining short dig will be on the area immediately outside the barracks. Feeling certain of second - floor overhanging porches Israel says he will look for possible footings. Other discoveries he hopes for are traces of buildings identifiable with the barracks, such as cooking pits, latrines, more wells and building materials like bricks nails and hinges.

Committee members and other officials attending the site seminar included Frye, Kimmel, Adele Donnelly, Dr. Richard Prather, Joan Hull, Marian Snyder, Gerry Sword, Paula Dickey, John Seburn, Mary Greenawalt, Donald Spickler, Richard Hershey and Paul Sprecher, superintendent of Fort Frederick.

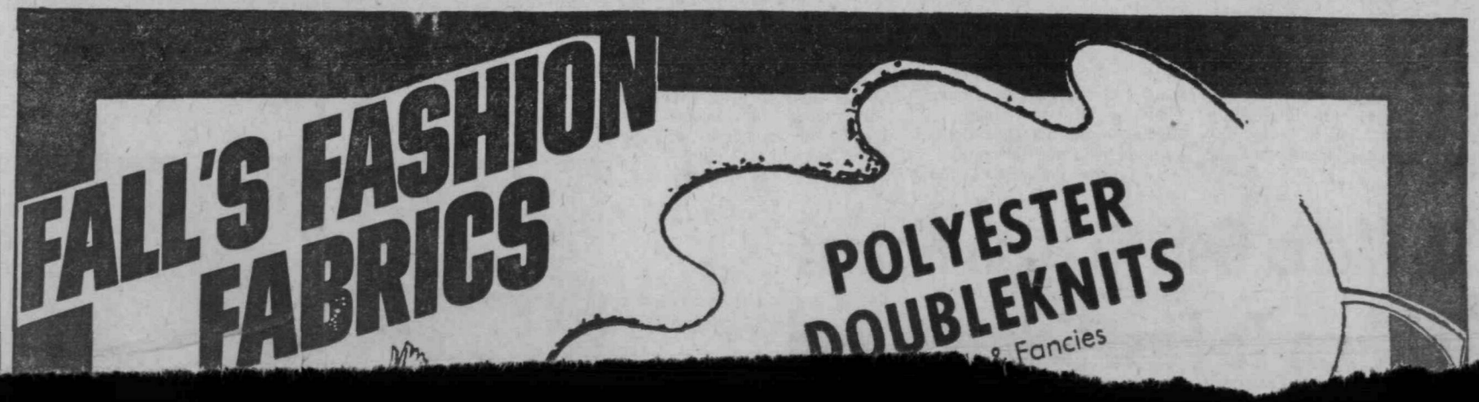
Local Pharmacist Named To Society

The Credentials Committee of the American Society of Consultant Pharmacists, Washington, D.C., has announced the acceptance of Ed Baer, Fisher Pharmacy, as a member of the society.

The American Society of Consultant Pharmacists is composed of institutional community pharmacists throughout the country who through training and research, act in a consulting capacity to nursing homes, hospitals, home health agencies, government agencies and other programs in community health where drugs are an integral part of the overall program.

Four Convicted In Aftermath Of Police Raid On 'Other Place'

Three local women and a man were convicted in a Washington County Di[illegible] Friday on p[illegible] police received a tip-off that a "dirty show" was in pro[illegible] for the police to have actually been in the bedrooms to sug[illegible]



Penn. Hist. Soc. has coll. of Coll Doc. include Sharpe.

Ft. Fred.

Introduction

~~Intensive~~ Study of archaeological surface survey ~~of~~ data from the South River estuary is proposed for the following reasons:

1) The South River estuary is poorly known archaeologically. ~~Evaluation of~~ ~~With-out data on prehistoric and historic settlements in this drainage,~~

2) A large body of new but as yet not analysised data ~~the available data from the nearby Severn, Magothy, West, and Middle Patuxent drainages is very difficult to use.~~ was systematically collected in 1977.

~~3) Rapid suburban development has spread to many parts of the South River shoreline. Each year~~, Important other on South River sites are damaged or destroyed. each year; Comprehensive recording of sites is necessary as a first step towards conservation or salvage of a representative sample.

~~4) Having a~~ comprehensive survey of shoreline sites from the Magothy to the West Rivers is a precondition for rationally selecting sites eligible for the NR and for choosing a sample of sites for future excavation. Such excavation, when coupled with previously acquired survey data, should ultimately help us explicate the evolution of subsistence and settlement systems in the Chesapeake Bay region.

~~#5~~ Analysis of the survey data, including development of a a predictive model for settlement pattern, will

5 - - - -

JAMES B. COULTER
SECRETARY
LOUIS N. PHIPPS, JR.
DEPUTY SECRETARY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CAPITAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION
TAWES STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
301-269-3346

FRED L. ESKEW
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR CAPITAL PROGRAMS

Date: August 15, 1978

To: Maryland Geological Survey

Re: Fort Frederick Report (See Below)

Attention:

Gentlemen:

- ☒ We are submitting
- ☐ We are forwarding
- ☐ We are returning
- ☐ We request

☒ Herewith

☐ Under separate cover

No.	Description
1	Fort Frederick - An Archeological Investigation of the Southwest Bastion

Remarks:
********HOLD FOR PICK UP

- ☐ In accordance with your request
- ☐ For your review
- ☐ For processing
- ☐ Plans reviewed and accepted
- ☐ Plans reviewed and accepted as noted
- ☐ For revision by you
- ☒ For your use
- ☐ Please call when ready
- ☐ Please return to this office
- ☐ Approval requested
- ☐ Conference requested at your convenience

For further information, please contact the writer at this office.

Very truly yours,

LAND PLANNING SERVICES

Robert R. Bushnell /RJC

Robert R. Bushnell

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

309 north matlack street, west chester, pennsylvania 19380 · telephone 215-436-9000

March 17, 1978

Mr. Tyler Bastian
State Archeologist
Maryland Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Tyler:

Here at long last is the draft of the Fort Frederick Report which, I must emphasize, is yet somewhat rough. The final report will of course include a table of contents, a list of figures and a bibliography. In reading over the report I feel that the conclusion is a bit weak and I will thus endeavor to make improvements for the final. There are also some specific interpretive points which I am not terribly comfortable with, but these we can discuss at the review conference. Plates for the final report will be halftones and reference to these will be incorporated within the text.

Your review of the report will be appreciated and I look forward to meeting with you to discuss whatever criticisms and suggestions you might have. I am also sending copies directly to Robert Bushnell, Leland Gilsen and Ross Kimmel -- if there are additional persons who should receive copies for review, please let me know.

Sincerely,

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

Dr. Alex H. Townsend
Director of Archeology

AHT/m

cc: Mr. Robert Bushnell
Mr. Leland Gilsen
Mr. Ross Kimmel

Rob Bushnell, Ross Kimmel, Leland Gilsen, 29 March 1978
Joe McNamara, Garry Stone, Jerry Sword, Mark Barnes

Tyler Bastian

Meeting on 7 April 1978 to review draft report on 1977 Fort Frederick excavations

The meeting will be held at 10:00 am on Friday 7 April 1978 in Conference Room D-4, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis. If you would like to comment but do not plan to attend the meeting, please call or write to me prior to the meeting. Thanks.

cc: Alex Townsend, John Milner Associated, Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MARYLAND PARK SERVICE
TAWES STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
PHONE (301) 269-3761

WILLIAM A. PARR
DIRECTOR

JAMES E. MALLOW
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

March 31, 1978

Dr. Alex H. Townsend
Director of Archeology
John Milner Associates
309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

Dear Alex,

Your Fort Frederick report is without doubt the finest, most comprehensive archeological report yet done on the fort. I can only offer some very minor critical comments.

On page 5, you describe the fort as being abandoned by the end of 1958. The diary of James Kenny describes troops there in early 1759.

Also on page 5, you refer to the reports that stone from the fort was later used to build the C & O Canal lock down the hill. Inspection of the lock reveals its masonary is composed of very large, cut stone very unlike the smaller fieldstone used in the fort.

On page 34, you refer to the gap cut through the west end of the north curtain wall. I have often wondered if this is the same hole Samuel Hughes referred to in his 1778 letter to Governor Thomas Johnson: "The break in the wall is about 10 feet I shall direct it be done up in the stockade way for the present as stone work done now (i.e., winter) Wo.d be very insecure in the Spring." This same hole is also referred to in another period letter (which I cannot put my finger on at the moment) as "the hole Pindel made." If Hughes did it up "in the stockade way" (wood) and then never replaced that with stonework, we would have an explanation for the gap in the north curtain wall.

Also on page 34, last paragraph, you have a dangling participle, "Assumming..."

On page 56 and before, you refer to the relative paucity of artifacts in the arms category. This I suspect is a reflection of the small sample your work reflects. There is extensive historical documentation for arms being shipped from Annapolis to Fort Frederick. The arms sent were almost exclusively firearms (muskets and carbines, no rifles) and musket ammunition. Swords and halberds, which the colony had plenty of, were apparently regarded as impractical for frontier use and were shipped out mostly to the eastern counties' militia units.

I am not sure I understand a statement you make at the bottom of page 61, "Unlike the problems of the existence of a powder magazine, or even that of exterior fortifications, it is obvious that the structures in question - parapets - once existed within the southwest bastion." I would say of the three, powder magazine, exterior fortification, and parapets, that we are certain of a powder magazine only. Sharpe makes a specific reference to it in a letter. We have no such explicit reference to either exterior fortifications or parapets, just a lot of vague suggestions.

In regard to the northeast bastion's apparent lack of a raised periphery as you mention on page 63, I would draw your attention to another of Samuel Hughes' comments, "there is a Bank of dirt thrown up in the North(east) Bastion which must be removed...." Did this bank of dirt relate to a subterranean powder magazine?

On page 64, you make a good case for an archeological investigation of the southeast bastion to which I would add the fact that the southeast bastion required the least restoration in the 1930's and therefore is probably one of the least CCC-disturbed areas in the fort.

I notice in your letter to Tyler that you think your conclusions are a bit weak. Since I am looking to the future - more work at the fort - I wonder if you could elaborate a bit more on your recommendations for future work and if you could add a statement to the effect that previous 20th century mucking about the fort (principally, CCC archeology) has not destroyed all potential for future archeology, provided of course you feel that to be the case.

The picayune nature of my comments above reflects upon the high caliber of your work. I look forward to meeting with you to discuss the report in greater detail.

Regards,

Ross

Ross M. Kimmel
Park Historian

RMK:sl

CC: Tyler Bastian
Paul Sprecher

Mr Tyler Bastian

March 31, 1978

Doctor Alex H. Townsend
Director of Archeology
John Milner Associates
309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

Dear Doctor Townsend:

Thanks for the opportunity to review your Fort Frederick Archeology Report (rough draft). Most of my efforts with Fort Frederick have been searching for primary sources of pertinent information. As you well know few descriptive documents remain and those that do are very vague. Since my assignment to Point Lookout over five years ago, I've had little time to keep a active research interest in the Fort.

Due to the limited amount of military use the fort received and the tone of the Maryland Assembly at the time, I doubt that the fort was finished according to Governor Sharp's plan.

Comments as follows:

> Could the "stockades" mentioned by Beall (9-10-1756) actually be materials gathered by him for backing the earth planned to be placed behind the stone walls? The timber mentioned may have been the frame work ties between the stone wall and the "stockades". When the funds were reduced-work stopped. The framework could have became a base for a catwalk. The "stockades" discarded, the earth not put in place.
>
> Captain Robert Stewart wrote George Washington (6-20-1756) that Sharpe is a north mountain; "to expedite the construction of a fort which they say is to be a strong regular and to mount a quanity of ordinance."
>
> Sharpe wrote Dinwiddie (8-23-1756) "we face the Bastians and curtains with stone and shall mount on each of the Bastians a six pounder".
>
> Sharpe wrote his brother, John (9-15-1756) "___ I hope we shall proceed with harmony at this time; for unless they should think proper to blame me for constructing the fort of stone and earth instead of wood and thereby increasing the expense___"

In the "Queries relating to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations In America (12-21-1761) states, "the curtains and bastains are faced with a rhick stone wall". The report speaks of Fort Cumberland as "b ilt with double logs and earth". (It appears that the report was made from records rather than on site inspections.)

J.S. Smith (9-21-1846) wrote that his great grandfather had been there as a guard during the Revolution and reported that the fort was enclosed by a well built wall of stone about eighteen feet high and within were three sizable frame buildings.

J.F. Breish of the Maryland Cavalry during the Civil War reported, "The walls are twelve feet thick, and except for the breach that was made by ruthless hand of a few reckless persons, they are just as solid as when first built, 150 years ago." Breish visited the area in 1861.

In Lowdermilk's "History of Cumberland" (1878), he states, " and it's walls strengthens with earth embankments."

I know of no dug areas or pits convenient to the fort from which earth would have been removed. However, there is a area known as "The Stone Quarry" north of the fort. Local traditional information has it that the stone for the fort came from this area. The name, "Stone Quarry" dates in the records from the 1760's.

There are references to the fort's magazine. Sometimes the references are singular while others are plural. It is possible that a true magazine was never built. A building could have been used instead. The word magazine often refers to stones other than powder and weapons. I know of no transfers of large quantities of powder, shot, and/or shells to the fort. Usually it was small amounts or transient materials.

The butchering area at the Southwest Bastian is interesting. No buildings were needed for the Colonial Butchering Process. Perhaps the shale was a walk way around some central surface level activity. i.e. washing or butchering.

With more time I may have been able to come up with other suggestions, but it would be difficult. Your draft is among the best I've read in a long time. A really fine job. Thanks again for the review opportunity.

Very truly yours,

Gerald J. Sword
Park Superintendent

cc: File
Mr. Bastian
Mr. Kimmel

April 19, 1978

Dr. Alex H. Townsend
Director of Archeology
John Milner Associates
309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

Dear Dr. Townsend:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your draft report on Fort Frederick. It was a pleasure to find that the site has received the professional attention it deserves. It was also a pleasure to find that there is at least one archaeologist who completes his reports on time or nearly so. My few comments follow:

South's formula is a means of making numerical comparisons between the frequencies of artifact groups. For very similar groups, it is a useful supplement to bar graphs. When ceramic types were changing rapidly in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, it also can provide amazingly accurate dates for the occupation of a site. However, prior to the beginnings of rapid change (perhaps the introduction of cream-colored earthenware), I think its use as a dating tool is very suspect. (The broad date ranges assigned to delftware, Oriental porcelain, etc., make their inclusion meaningless unless the vessels can be attributed to a particular factory, dynasty, etc.) If you were to make bar graph comparisons between the Fort Frederick assemblage and those from Forts Prince George and Ligonier, I think that you would find that the early "ceramic date" from Fort Frederick indicates only that it was abandoned before the introduction of creamware.

In your concluding section of the architecture of the SW bastion you suggest that layer six marks the 1756-58 (or 1756-59) occupation level. I would like you to test an alternate hypothesis, that level layer 6 (at least around the periphery of the bastion) marks only one of several 1756-1759 occupation levels, a level that was buried as construction of the bastion rampart continued (even if it was never completed). That this might be the case is suggested by figure 24 which shows the tip lines descending from above layers 6 and 2. You note that these upper levels may have been washed into their present location. If so, from whence? An unfinished and unstable

rampart? The shale fill (excellently illustrated in figure 25) might mark the end of only one construction phase. I would like to see plan drawings of each stratum, and a conjectural section through the bastion (the stone walls shown full height) with the truncated tip lines projected upward. Such a drawing, combined with an estimate of the volume of silt that accumulated in the center of the bastion, might provide a basis for estimating the final French and Indian War elevation of the rampart.

Finally, could the lineal slots of feature 9 (figure 15) have been created by agricultural plowing prior to construction of the fort?

Sincerely yours,

gws

Garry Wheeler Stone
Archaeologist

GWS:pah

cc: Tyler Bastian

ISRAEL
21 May 1978

Comments on the 1977 Archeological Excavation Report of the Southwest Bastion

General Comments

1. The report represents an excellent example of field work and reporting tasks. However, from the inclosed specific comments a number of clarifications are needed.

2. While the Figures are in consecutive order, they are not identified. By identifying the Figures, the reader will be clearer with the discussion. Otherwise, the reader is left in doubt.

3. A DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS will immensely assist the reader.

Specific Comments

page	line	
2	7	Insert: Mrs. Joan Hull
11	middle para	Further clarifcation is needed on the Zero Datum Elevation Point. When I look at the various profile elevations, I am not convinced by the huge variation in the elevations: eg. sw bastion 12 to 75 feet surface elevation eg exterior 10 to 41 feet " "
12	(Harris 1975)	Briefly explain the interpretative value of the (Harris Matrix). How was this matrix useful in understanding the sw bastion? The only other mention of the matrix is on page 40!
22	19-21	Identify the profiles in this discussion to make cross checking easier.
22	27	Identify profile.
24	3	Identify reference. This reference is unclear. (Figure 3?)
25	3-6	This is an important discussion. Guide reader with profile references. I am almost lost without these references.
25	18	Insert:..one near the center of the bastion...
28	13	Is there a profile presented for square N5E5?
29	17	Identify this Square: N5E5 or N4E8?
29	18	Recheck Figure 3 (N4E5). Layer 7a is not represented. (4a is represented, 7a is not represented).

Specific Comments Cont.

page	line	
29	4	Identify this square.
29	27	Identify these deposits of sterile fill. Otherwise, I am left to merely quessing to comparing these layers found in several profiles. Shuffling through the profiles (Figures) is frustrating.
30	7	Instead of interpreting N4E3 before introducing N9E6, N5E10, N6E10 etc. postpone the observations until all of the above squares have been introduced and discussed: layers 6 and 8.
30	25	Insert: conjectured original grade...
30	bottom line	No mention is made to the Revolutionary War Period prison activity, where the potential for ground modification exists.
31	7	Insert: 1756
31	9	Insert: ...stepped stone footing...
31	10	Insert: ...flush in elevation...
32	Fig. 14	Show log depressions in Figure 14 south profile. (See Figure 17), for example. Also, identify the unexcavated lens at the bottom of the profile.
33	6	Explain whether or not layer 8 is flush with the stepped stone footing of the bastion.
33	13	Insert: ...contemporary association...
36	15	Insert: ...Big Pool....
36	19	Insert: ...running alternate E-W directions...
36	20	Insert: ...E0 baseline...
37	18-20	If accessible to (Israel January 1976) check Figures 1, 2 and 3 for comparable deposition found while monitoring the excavation of an 8" wide ulitity trench exterior to the west curtain wall.
38	top	Note the contrast in the 1977 exterior trench finds to the above (Israel 1976) finds.
42	17-19	Support this statement regarding the absence of Revolutinary War Period artifacts. This statement needs further support. It is not supported by Noel Hume 1970: 111 reference. In fact, it conflicts.

Specific Comments Cont.

page	line	
43	3	Instead of modifying the discussion comparing the 1974 and 1977 excavations, I suggest that a statement be added on page 7 or 43 to quantify the limitations of the 1974 field procedures (Israel 1975: 1-6). The excavation of the E & W barracks were undertaken to determine additional architectural information. No soils were sifted through a screen. In fact, the 1974 backfill piles contained numerous artifacts out of context.
		See note on page 43 top.
45	8	Insert: ...Table III...
55	Table 2	sw bastion soil sifted through screen
		e & w barrack soil was not sifted through a screen
55	Goal # 3:	Is it a fact that the parapets did exist or is it problematical? For what reasons is it assumed that the parapet did in fact exist?
55	13	Insert: ...in two groups...
62	1-5	The discussion on the peripheral ground elevation and how it does and does not relate to the 10 inches of stratigraphy apparently removed by the CCC activities, is not clear. Relate this discussion specifically to the test squares. See also page 63 line 12 and Figure 24 in this regard. Be specific, decide and then describe whether the peripheral ground elevation in the sw bastion was or was not modified by the CCC activity. As the thoughts read now, the present peripheral ground elevation is iffy.
64	Figure 24	Identify center profile as to whether it is a west wall or north face profile. Add the profile key.

August 17, 1976

Since composing the attatched letter, getting it copied and mailed out and receiving some replys the idea of broadening the symposium to include archeologists working in all sections of the East has been suggested. This makes sense because I expect that many, or all,of the concerns mentioned in the letter also refer to other sections of the East as well.

Therefore, I have sent this letter out to you with the hope that you will think the symposium is a good idea, and wish to participate in it, or offer suggestions. If so, please let me know of your interest and topic.

Thank you,

Frank McManamon

Frank McManamon

Called 12 May and cancelled meeting

✓ Townsend — 15 Jun 78 — when final report in

✓ Silsen

✓ Sword

✓ Bushnell

Have meeting after final report is in

[illegible]

JAMES B. COULTER
SECRETARY
LOUIS N. PHIPPS, JR.
DEPUTY SECRETARY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CAPITAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION
TAWES STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

FRED L. ESKEW
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR CAPITAL PROGRAMS

May 16, 1978

Mrs. R. L. Brunner
Maryland Historical Trust
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

RE: Fort Frederick Archaeology
24-75 00248-04

Dear Mrs. Brunner:

I have enclosed your request for payment form, which has been signed by Mr. William Kramer, for the reference project.

The two bills which are enclosed have been paid by this Department. We will forward additional invoices to you upon payment by this Department.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Bushnell
Planner

RRB:dlm
Enclosures
cc: Tyler Bastain

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT

National Park Service Grants-in-Aid Program

FROM: National Heritage Corporation
Name of Contractor

309 North Matlack Street
Mailing Address

West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380
City State Zip

TO: John N. Pearce
Project Director

Maryland Historical Trust
Division

Department of Economic and Community Development
21 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

REFERENCE: Agreement # MHT 75-10 (BPW-NA)

Effective from January 10, 1977 to January 9, 1980

CONTRACTUAL RATE: $10,000----------

PERIOD COVERED THIS SUBMISSION 5-18-77 to 5-18-78

EXPENSES (Attach Detailed Explanation) AMOUNT $ 6950.84

50% TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $ 3475.42

Submission # 2

Certified Just and Correct and Payment not Received

H. William Kramer/bm 5-16-78
Date

APPROVED:

H. William Kramer
Director
Land Planning Services, Capital Program Adm.
Department of Natural Resources

Signature of Project Director Date

Appropriation Code
Activity or Project
Fund
NPS Project # 24-75-00248-04

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

309 north matlack street, west chester, pennsylvania 19380 · telephone 215-436-9000

INVOICE

July 18, 1977

Mr. Robert R. Bushnell
State of Maryland
Department of Natural Resources
Capital Programs Administration
Tawes State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Attention: Ms. Susan Hendrie

Re: Archeological Investigations at
Fort Frederick State Park
Washington County, Maryland
Project No. 25-75-00248-04

For Professional Services:

As per contract agreement, compensation is due in six equal payments.

Fourth payment due.

Artifact Cataloging and Conservation, organization of Photographs and Field Records Completed.

Amount Now Due. $3,475.42

OK. RBushnell

William Kramer

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1977

DNR, CPA, CI
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

11-30.01.02.001.01.02.02 - $439.37
55-30.01.02.002.003, 08, 09 - $3036.05 AE Move 7/25/77

Invoice #559-JMA

77 Budget
[illegible]

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

309 north matlack street, west chester, pennsylvania 19380 · telephone 215-436-9000

INVOICE

March 20, 1978

Mr. Robert R. Bushnell
State of Maryland
Department of Natural Resources
Capital Programs Administration
Tawes State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

attention: Ms. Susan Hendrie

re: Archeological Investigations at
Fort Frederick State Park
Washington County, Maryland
Project No. 25-75-00248-04
24

For Professional Services:

As per contract agreement, compensation is due in six equal payments.

Fifth payment due.

Submission of Draft Report

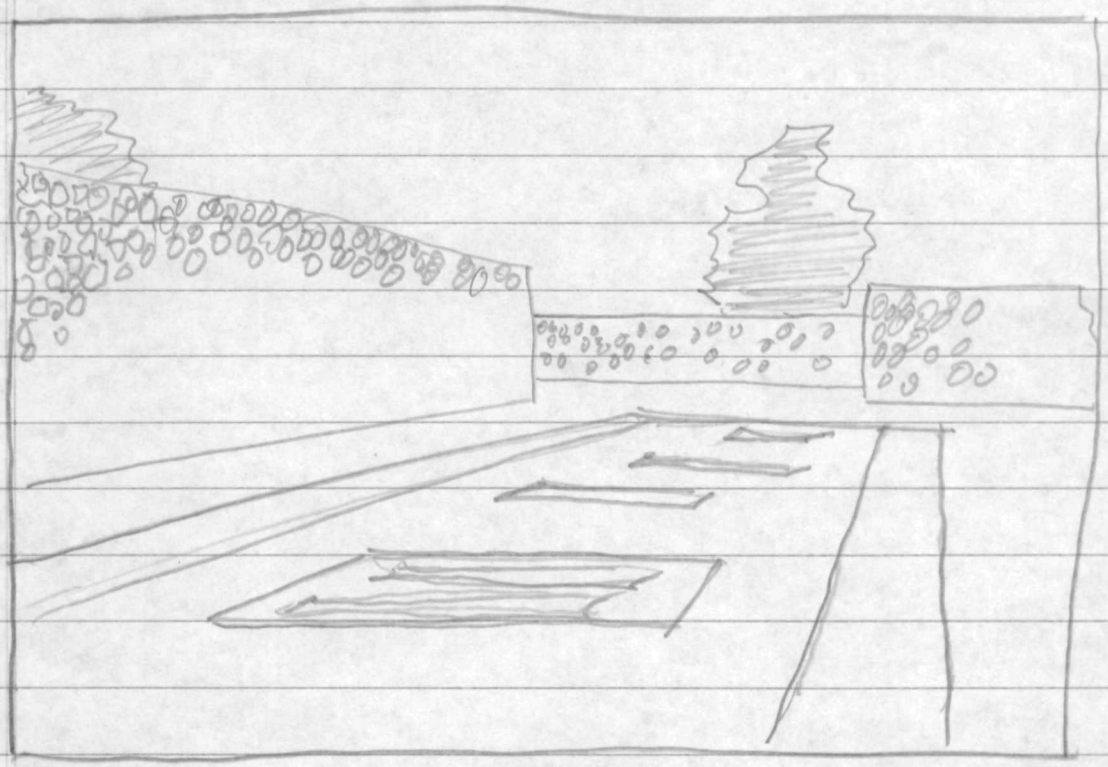
Amount Now Due. $3,475.42

R Bushnell

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1978
DNR, CPA, CI
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

11-30.01.02.001.001.02.02-$1311.47
55-30.01.02.002.003.08.09-$2163.95
1311.47

Invoice #765-JMA



"Showing Treatment of Barrack Foundations"
(Will not yet finished)

Original of above photo is with the following document at the National Park Service Office of Chief Historian on L St, N.W., Washington:

"Progress Report on Fort Frederick, SP-1, MD."

by Dr. Charles W. Porter

Oct 19, 1936

Mr. ~~Larry~~ Steve Israel
c/o Paul Sprecher, Superintendent
Fort Frederick State Park
Box 1
Big Pool, Md
21711

July 18 1974

Dear ~~Larry~~ Steve:

I decided to write you and save you the expense of a long-distance call. Besides, I have some other things to send you in addition to your requests.

First, as to the evidence of forts being built on the natural contour of the land: some of the Kings Maps indicate by construction lines that artificial grading was kept at a minimum. The maps of Fort Mercer (Pittsburgh, c.1760) and Fort Cumberland (Cumberland, Md., c.1754) seem to show this. Fort Ligonier (Ligonier, Pa., c.1758), which has been reconstructed upon the original foundations, follows slopes from the northeast to southwest, as does the grade upon which it sits. The slope of the fort is so pronounced that a person standing at ground level in the northeast bastion can easily see over the wall of the southwest bastion. Perhaps the best evidence for our purposes is that Bill Siesenbein, the archeologist who worked at Fort Frederick last fall, found that the original footings of the perimeter wall of Fort Frederick are at different elevations. I think that the footings are lower towards the south and west sides, higher to the north and east.

Israel 2

I just talked to Emil Rich. He says that at this point, it is extremely unlikely that the barracks will be placed on their original grades because of the expense. Still, its worth mentioning to Gen. Hutchins.

Secondly, as to the 1930's photo of the barrack foundation: I am including a sketch of the photo that we found in Dr. Porter's report on Fort Frederick. I believe it to be the one you have a copy of. If you need to see the original, we can go down to the National Park building in Washington. Unfortunately, that office is very disorganized. Last year it took the people a couple of hours to find the report.

Thirdly, I ~~have~~ am sending you a copy of my revised report on the fort based on the Hugh's letter. I have thought some more about the one and one-half story vs. two story interpretation. I am inclined to stick with the two story version. The word "joist" refers to any horizontal beam that supports a floor or a ceiling. "Rafter" is reserved for sloped beams that support roofs. Also, while the Kings Maps show ~~story and one half~~ one and one half story buildings, none have fireplaces on the second floor, as did the Fort Frederick barracks. Finally, in reading some National Park Service material on the Fort Stanwix Restoration, I noticed the term "laying plank overhead" used in another contemporary document to mean putting a ceiling in a room, which Hughs could not have done in a half-story construction.

Fourth and last, I found the list of relics recovered at Fort Frederick in the 1930's. A copy is inclosed. I'll try to locate the grid map that shows where they were found.

Israel #3

I look ~~forward to~~ forward to seeing you in the near future, perhaps ~~next~~ next week. Let me know when your work will be at a good point for you to show it off again. Emil will certainly want to come up, too.

Regards,
Ross

P.S. There is an extra copy of my report for Paul Sprecher & Jim Rogers.

added bone notched – Israel

Artifacts transferred to D&P Inventory

origin

CCC + ?

Ross Kimmel

all the metal probably – Porter – 1930's – 1970's

Showcase #2 The Building of Fort Frederick

- ✓ 1 brick w/ inscription
- ✓ 1 frow > piece of rust broken out
- ✓ 5 nails
- 1 swage
- ✓ 2 pintles
- 1 bench hook
- ✓ 1 hand ax
- 1 lynch pin
- 1 unknown iron object
- 2 spikes
- 4 hooks
- ✓ 1 large ax
- ✓ 3 hinges (just 1)
- 1 wood chisel
- 1 bolt
- 1 spud
- 1 hammer

Showcase #4 Fort Frederick 1756–1783

- ✓ 4 fork fragments on display board
- ✓ 1 display card w/ breast plate, wedding ring & cuff button
- ✓ 1 display card w/ various buttons (just 4 buttons)
- ✓ 1 display card w/ reconstructed clay pipe
- ✓ 1 wooden canteen w/ inscription – H.L. Chese
- ✓ 1 well bucket bottom
- ✓ 1 6lb. cannon ball
- ✓ 1 flesh fork
- ✓ 1 bayonet
- 1 bullet mold w/ 6 bullets

Showcase # 4 - Con't

✓ 2 clay pipe bowls
1 large iron key
1 keyhole door plate
✓ 1 musket cock
✓ 3 jew's harps (just 1)
4 scissor fragments
✓ 1 button cutting stone

✓ 1 bone fragment w/ 3 holes
✓ 2 bone buttons
✓ 3 old coins - poor condition
1 thimble
✓ 15 buckle fragments. (~~just 1~~) just 4

1 flintlock pistol rendering w/ partial lockplate, flint and trigger guard fragment superimposed.
✓ 1 musket rendering w/ fragments of butt plate, breech plug, flint, trigger guard, frizzen, and bayonet.
✓ 1 fort gate spike on descriptive placard.
✓ 1 rendering w/ superimposed knife, spoonbowl and stem, & full spoon.
1 chest plate for key hole - probably from a high boy chest.

Photos

1 completed fort from inside front gate.
1 completed well.
1 view of officers barrack foundation looking out destroyed NW bastion, partial view of old farmhouse.
1 view of destroyed entrance gate w/ tents in background
1 view of completed fort taken from top of SW bastion.

Photos - Con't

1 view of destroyed fort being prepared for reconstruction from top of SW bastion.

1 aerial view of fort before reconstruction - partially destroyed walls.

1 aerial view of fort showing CCC tent city, cleared fields, tree plantation, initial archaeology in front of fort, inside and outside north wall.

1 aerial view of completed fort after CCC restoration.

1 repro of the 1858 sketch of the fort.

Items taken from storage

4 pieces of bayonet
✓ 1 stirrup
✓ 1 kettle part
1 piece pistol
✓ 1 minnie ball
6 pieces of bridle bit
1 piece folding knife

1 stone plow point
3 harrow spikes
1 wagon spreader hook
✓ 1 spirit bottle base
2 musket balls
1 container of buttons - 18 total from CCC dig.

Items to be returned to
Wm McIntosh.

Description

1 fleam
4 pair shoe buckles
1 set of eating utensils - knife and fork w/ bone handles and pewter spoon.
1 spirit bottle
4 pewter buttons
2 coins Britannia 1746 / Georgius II Rex
Georgius II Dei Gratia / Latin Inscription 1757.

All items are in excellent condition.

Inventory of items made Sunday, 7/11/76

Jim Ryan

SEIDEL

W 301 405-1422

H 410 647-1297

SUPPLIES

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST	TOTAL
Sodium Carbonate	100 LBS	$107.75	$107.75
Tannic Acid	500 GMS	$ 43.50	$ 43.50
Microcrystalline Wax	5 LBS	$1.99/LB	$ 9.95
Acryloid B-72	1 KILO	$20.50	$ 20.50
Reagent Alcohol	2 X 4 LITER	$43.34/4L	$ 86.68
Acetone	4 LITER	$33.72/4L	$ 33.72
Benzotriazole	500 GRAM	$29.79	$ 29.79
Hi capacity DI Cartridges	2	$ 38	$ 76.00
Organic Removal Cartridges	2	$ 38	$ 76.00
Alligator clips	4 DOZEN	$2.39 pack of 10	c. $10.00
Ethafoam	100 FEET		donation
Ziplock Bags 6X9, 4 mil	1000	$83	$ 83.00
Ziplock Bags 3x5, 2 mil	1000	$27.75	$ 27.75
Ziplock bags 11 x 15, 4 mil	1000	$94	$ 94.00
Boxes, acid free 12 x 15 x 10 in.	25	$7.00	$175.00
Gloves, rubber			donation
goggles			donation

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

January 21, 1993

Mr. Ross Kimmel
Historian
Public Lands E-3
Department of Natural Resources
580 Taylor Ave.
Tawes State Office Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Mr. Kimmel,

To date I have examined, determined conservation needs, and estimated treatment times for one fourth of the artifacts set aside as being of major or secondary significance. Based on this sample, I estimate that there are approximately 1200 artifacts many of which are fabricated from iron which has become very corroded and ~~is~~ still corroding. These artifacts must be treated to become stable. There are also some severely degraded glass bottle fragments which need consolidation and other artifacts in varying stages of deterioration. Treatment time is estimated to be 960 hours which at 40 hours/week would be 24 weeks or 6 months. If I were able to hire an intern to work here in the laboratory with me for $10/hour, it would cost $9,600 if they submit invoices and pay their own social security. Supplies needed would include sodium carbonate, tannic acid, wax, acryloid B-72, reagent alcohol, benzotriazole, and deionized water. Up to $400 should be allowed for supplies. The equipment needed and my supervision of the project would be provided by the Division of Historical and Cultural Programs.

I will be completing the assessment of artifact condition in the next two to three weeks. Following this assessment I will prepare full treatment proposals, a treatment schedule, and the complete list of supplies with cost.

If you have any questions about this proposal, please call me at 514-7674, 514-7670 or 586-0050.

Sincerely yours,

Betty L. Seifert

date

good explan. for lay reader

abstract (SHA, NL article)

Apr 7

table of contents

modest - "summarize"

MHT grant-in-aid for restorat & development, Gilson?
Kimmel

CCC art. prov. & map; 10 mi?

artifact quantification (ceramics) & provenience

p. 46
Why are Liesenheim's art. ignored? He had lots of Scratch Blue, and recall.

56 fix sentence

58 alternate explan. for mean ceramic date

59 fauna characteristics

61 — parapets

JAMES B. COULTER
SECRETARY
LOUIS N. PHIPPS, JR.
DEPUTY SECRETARY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CAPITAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION
TAWES STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

FRED L. ESKEW
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR CAPITAL PROGRAMS

March 30, 1978

Mr. Jack L. Finglass
Architectural and Grants Administrator
Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

RE: Fort Frederick Archaeology
Project #24-75-00248-04

Dear Mr. Finglass:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the referenced project. Our records show that the Maryland Historical Trust has expended approximately $5,213.13 of the $10,000 commitment. We have recently received the Draft Archaeological Report and Tyler Bastian has scheduled a review meeting for April 7, 1978. It appears that things are now back on tract and the final report will be forthcoming.

We recently submitted two bills for payment and when payment is made, this information will be transmitted to Mrs. Brunner for reimbursement by your agency. If you have any additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Bushnell

Robert R. Bushnell
Planner

RRB:pjc

CC Tyler Bastian

Tyler: 9/Nov 76

I talked with Ms. Joan M. Norton, Architect Historian, Div of Historical and cultural Affairs, Hall of Record, Dover, Delaware, Del. 19901, regarding Colonel John Dagworthy re: Fort Frederick, last saturday.

John was aware of Colonel/General Dagworthy's military Records housed at the Hall of Records (Dover) and at Prince Georges Chapel (Dagsboro, Delaware), General Dagworthy's last residence at his death in 1774.

Dagworthy's, Dagsboro Colonial home burnt down, Joan Said, in the 19th Century.

It is my view that the State of Maryland is short sighted in continuing Historic Site research at Ft Frederick (Big Pool, md.), without including a 3-4 day literature search work effort in the state of Delaware on General John Dagworthy (Colonel John Dagworthy in 1754) who commanded Fort Frederick in the French and Indian war under Governor H. Sharpe.

Please excuse my long hand writing. I don't have my ~~typewriter~~ typewriter at the present time.

The Maryland Historical Trust nov 6/7 meeting was well organized and conducted several valuable workshops on archeological Conservation, historical conservation and public meetings.

At this time - I am expressing my view re: John Daguerty records to you only.

Regarding Ron Thomas's 3 nov letter, I telephoned Ron and Hopefully resolved for the time-being ~~all~~ the major misunderstandings and nature of ~~our~~ the Corps' intents and objectives. Among the confusion, Ron's understanding of our Corps / Engineer's Coordination efforts was mixed up.

Yours,

Stephen

Scharf

Rench, John Sellars, C. Hogmire, C. Swearingen, G. Zwingly, Saml. Hughes, John Rench, E. Cox, Wm. Yates, Wm. Baird.

"*Ordered*, That Thomas Brooke be clerk to this committee. The committee proceed to the trial of Capt. S. H——, and after examination of the evidence do honorably acquit him, they not being able to make anything appear against him. Henry Y—— having been charged with making use or selling the powder allowed him by this committee to prove his muskets, is honorably acquitted, as he has fully satisfied the committee he is clear of the charge.

"*Ordered*, That Basil Prather be recommended by this committee as a captain, and Henry Prather as lieutenant, to the Continental Congress.

"The committee adjourns to the third Monday in this month.

"The committee met, according to adjournment, the 19th February. Present, Maj. Joseph Smith, in chair; Col. John Stull, Majs. C. Swearingen and A. Rench, Capts. J. Sellars, C. Orendorff, C. Hogmire, Mr. John Rench.

"Capt. John Sellars and Lieut. M'Laughlin appointed to enquire what number of the country's arms are in the hands of Capt. Baker, and to know what order they are in.

"*Ordered*, That Capt. S. Hughes have nine pounds of powder to prove one of the cannon.

"*Ordered*, That Mr. Moses Chapline be recommended by this committee to the Continental Congress as a fit person to take the command of a company as a captain in the service of his country.

"*Ordered*, That Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the Thirty-sixth Battalion, be recommended to the council of safety or convention of this province as first colonel to said battalion in the place of Col. Beall, who has refused his commission; and Capt. Orendorff as lieutenant-colonel to said battalion, and Jno. Reynolds captain, and George Kefer first lieutenant to Capt. Orendorff's company.

"The committee adjourns to the first Monday in March.

"The committee met, according to adjournment, the 4th March, 1776. Present, Capt. Conrad Hogmire in the chair; Col. John Stull, Capt. J. Sellars, John Rench, Capt. Samuel Hughes, Col. A. Rench, G. Zwingly.

"*Ordered*, That the following persons hand about the associations: Thomas Brooks, George Demont, John Charlton, Joshua Barnes, Jas. Walling, J. Rench, J. Sellars, David Jones, John Barnett, J. Stull, Saml. Hughes, Peter Shelley, Daniel Perry, John Reynolds.

"*Ordered*, That the captains of each hundred take an association paper and present it to the inhabitants of their hundred for signing, and make an exact account of those that sign and those that refuse, with their reasons for refusing, Conocheague hundred excepted, David Jones, J. Barnett, Balsar Mondy, and Matthias Oats being appointed for that purpose.

"*Ordered*, That Col. J. Stull, Capt. S. Hughes, and Col. Joseph Smith be judges of the election for the choice of six members in the place of Capt. Hager (deceased), Col. Samuel Beall, Col. Thomas Cresap, Mr. Joseph Chapline (who refused), Messrs. Cox and William Yates, who are taken into the upper hundred.

"*Ordered*, That Henry R—— be kept under a guard of six men until sent to the Council of Safety for trial; but, in case he shall sign the association, enroll into some company, ask pardon of this committee, and give good security for his good behavior for the future, to be released.

"*Ordered*, That the sheriff of Frederick County obtain a general warrant on his list of public levys and clergy for the last year.

"The committee adjourns to the third Monday in this month.

"The committee met on Monday, the 18th March. Present, William Baird in the chair; John Stull, Conrad Hogmire, A. Rench, Michael Fockler, William Heyser.

"The committee was called the 6th of April. Present, Henry Shryock in the chair; Col. A. Rench, Capts. Michael Fockler, J. Sellars, William Heyser, Messrs. J. Rench, C. Lantz. Was brought before this committee E—— and P—— G——, for speaking unbecoming word against the association, acknowledged their fault, and signed.

"The committee adjourns to the 8th of April, nine o'clock.

"The committee met, according to adjournment, on the 8th of April. Members present, Col. Beall in the chair; Charles Swearingen, M. Fockler, A. Rench, J. Sellars, C. Orendorff, W. Heyser, Henry Shryock, John Rench, G. Zwingly, C. Lantz, John Stull, Joseph Smith, C. Hogmire, J. Chapline, William Baird.

"'IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, ANNAPOLIS,
"'March 23, 1776.

"'*Gentlemen*,—The great difficulty we find in providing blankets for the regular forces raised for the defence of this province obliges us to apply to the committee of observation for the several counties and districts, earnestly requesting that they would use their endeavors to procure from the housekeepers in their respective counties and districts all the blankets or rugs that they can with any convenience spare, for which the council will pay such prices as the committees shall agree on, as well as any expense that may arise in collecting them together; and when you have procured any quantity, you will send them to Annapolis, to Col. Smallwood, or, in his absence, to the commanding officer on this station, who will receive the same, and give orders on the council for the payment thereof.

"'We hope that the friends to our cause in the county will contribute everything in their power to the comfortable subsistence of the soldiery in this respect; it will be an act of great humanity, and render an essential service to the public.

"'We are, Gentlemen, your most Obt servants. By order:

"'DANIEL, OF ST. THOS., JENNIFER, P.'

"In consequence of the preceding letter from the honorable the council of safety of this province, we have, agreeably to their request, furnished them with what quantity of blankets and rugs the inhabitants of this district can with any convenience spare, and a price estimated on them by this committee as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Baird, 1 blanket	0	17	6
John Parks, 1 rug	0	12	0
Andrew Rench, 1 blanket	0	12	6
Simon Myer, "	0	15	0
Philip Rymeby, 3 coverlets	2	10	0
Geo. Fry, 1 blanket	0	7	6
Felty Safety, 1 blanket	0	5	0
Jacob Lazear, "	0	12	6
Joseph Direly, 1 coverlet	1	8	0
" " 1 blanket	0	5	0
Richard Davis, "	0	10	0
Thos. Prather, "	0	18	0
Ch'n Rhorer, "	0	10	0
Leonard Shryock, "	0	12	0
Robert Guthrie, 1 coverlet	1	10	0
Christian Miller, "	1	10	0
Jacob Prunk, 1 blanket	0	14	0
Jacob Rohrer, "	0	12	6
Ellen Miller, "	0	9	0
Chas. Swearingen, 1 blanket	0	10	0
Ch'n Eversole, "	0	9	0
" " 1 quilt	0	15	0
" " 1 coverlet	0	17	6
John Ingram, 1 blanket	0	15	0
Adam Grimer, 2 blankets	1	18	0
Wm. Douglass, 1 blanket	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Matthias Need, 1 blanket	0	12	0
Michael Ott, "	0	5	0
John Feagen, "	0	16	0
" " "	0	16	0
Jerentiah Wells, "	0	10	0
Joseph Rench, "	0	11	0
Zach'h Spires, "	0	10	0
Matthias Nead, "	0	10	0
Henry Startzman, "	0	12	0
George Swingly, "	0	16	0
George Hoffman, "	0	7	6
Jacob Brumbaugh, "	21	3	0
Michael Miller, "	42	17	0
George Hartte, "	0	18	0
John Roltror, "	20	10	0
Christ'r Burgard, "	0	12	0
Jacob Good, 1 rug	0	16	0
John Rench, 1 blanket	0	12	0
John Stull, "	0	14	0

"Received of Conrad Sheitz forty-four blankets for the use of this province, which were delivered him by the committee of Observation of Elizabeth Town district.

"Received by me this 12th day of April, 1776.

"GEO. STRICKER."

"Col. John Stull, Received the remaining seven blankets, for the use of the province. Col. Stull delivered 112 lbs. Powder (belonging to the public) to Capt. Burgess, in order to prove the cannon at D. & S. Hughes' works.

"*Ordered*, That the said quantity remain in the possession of D. & S. Hughes until this committee gives further order thereon.

"The committee adjourns till Saturday next, two o'clock.

"The committee met according to adjournment. Present, Col. Samuel Beall in the chair; Joseph Smith, John Keller, Mich'l Fockler, Wm. Heyser, John Stull, Henry Shryock, A. Rench, Christian Lantz, G. Zwingly, J. Rench, Conrad Hogmire.

"The committee orders that Major Henry Shryock and Capt. Michael Fockler shall receive of Mr. Daniel Heister what money is in his hands, for arms and other necessaries purchased here for Capt. Mich'l Cresap's company, signed and ordered by the committee.

"The committee adjourns to the 29th day of April.

"April the 29, 1776, the committee met according to adjournment. Present, Col. J. Smith, Geo. Swingly, S. Hughes, Wm. Baird, John Rench, Saml. Beall, Jr., C. Swearingen, Ch'n Lantz, Wm. Heyser, Christian Orendorff, John Sellars, John Stull, Conrad Hogmire. Samuel Beall, Jr., chosen chairman, and James Clark appointed clerk. Appeared Maj. Henry Shryock and Joseph Chaplin.

"*Resolved*, That this committee do pay the clerk seven shillings and sixpence for each day that he shall attend, and that he consider himself under the ties of honor not to disclose or reveal the secrets of the said committee.

"The committee adjourns to three o'clock in the afternoon.

"The committee met according to adjournment. On motion, "*Resolved*, That the several returns of non-enrollers and non-associators be considered [here follow sundry lists of the names of persons who refused to enroll or associate]. On motion that the committee sit at Sharpsburg once in three times, the committee concurs therewith.

"The committee adjourns until the first Tuesday in May.

"May 7, committee met according to adjournment. Members present, Col. S. Beall in the chair; Andrew Rench, G. Chaplin, Henry Shryock, C. Hogmire, S. Hughes, Wm. Heyser, John Sellars, Chs. Swearingen, George Swingly, John Stull. James Clark continued as clerk. It was resolved that no personal disputes and reflections should pass in committee. No questions to be put and voted to without a motion being made and seconded. The committee adjourn.

"*Resolved*, That consideration be had of the summonses issued at the last committee for the appearance of sundry persons before them this day, to show cause why they do not enroll and associate, and deliver up their arms, in which the committee concurred, and proceeded to examine the returns made thereon, when it appeared that sundry persons had due notice accordingly, and were called in turn.

"And as such as have appeared not, or are not able to give any satisfactory reasons to this committee, why they did not or do not enroll and associate, and deliver up their arms, according to the resolve of the late convention in December last, be fined and proceeded against.

"The committee adjourned for half an hour, met accordingly, and adjourns to the morrow, to meet at 9 o'clk A.M.

"Wednesday, 8 May, 1776. The committee met according to adjournment.—all the members present as on yesterday, except Capts. Hughes, Hogmire, and Sellars. Appeared Mr. John Rench.

"*Ordered*, That the sundry persons do pay the sums annexed to their names in one month from the date hereof, and deliver up their fire arms immediately, if they have any, except pistols, to the several persons appointed to receive the same." [Here follows a long list of names, with the fines annexed.]

"This day Col. J. Stull made known to this committee that he received from the treasurer, Thomas Harwood, by order of the council of safety, £137 9*s*. 6*d*. current money, it being the sum due for 51 blankets purchased by the committee for the use of the province, by order of the council of safety.

"*Ordered*, That Captains James Walling, P'r. Reed, Basil Williams, Michael Fockler, Martin Kershner, John Sellars, S. Hughes, and C. Hogmire be empowered by Warrant to receive the sundry sums of money heretofore assessed by this committee against the several persons, as per lists to be made and annexed thereto, who have not enrolled, and the fire arms they may have from those who have not associated, agreeably to the resolution of this convention in December last, within each of their districts, to be made out in manner and form following:

"'You are hereby authorized or empowered to receive from sundry persons the sums of money annexed to each of their several names, as per list hereunto annexed, at the end of one month from the date hereof, and such fire arms immediately, except pistols, that are or may be in their possession, or otherwise may be their or either of their properties, whenever found, and make return thereof; to sit next after the time aforesaid, being the sums levied and assessed on them and each of them for not enrolling and associating, agreeably to the directions of the convention of December last. And this shall be your authority. Given under my hand this 8 of May 1776, by order of the committee.'

"The above warrant, with the separate lists of names and sums annexed to the several gentlemen appointed for that purpose, to be by them collected, agreeably to the order of the committee.

"The committee adjourned to the first Tuesday in June."[1]

[1] Great difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the war in obtaining supplies; the arsenal at Annapolis was almost empty. To overcome these difficulties the convention gave encouragement and gratuities for the manufacture of saltpetre, materials for clothing, and munitions of war. Powder-mills were erected, and Col. Hughes, of Washington County, agreed to furnish cannon for the province, and established a foundry on the Potomac River, one mile above Georgetown, where the

Scharf on
Washington Co. Md.
Rev. War.

While her sons were rendering gallant service to the cause of American liberty in a distant section of the country, Frederick itself was threatened with a formidable danger. As early as July, 1775, John Hanson, Jr., wrote to Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, the first president of the "Continental Congress:" "There is too much reason to believe that an expedition will be set on foot by the British and Indians in Canada against the western frontiers of this State (Maryland), Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Agents and allies of the king and parliament, of Gen. Gage and Lord Dunmore, it is believed in this place, are now operating with the Delaware and Shawnese Indians in Ohio, and bands in Kentucky and Canada, with a view to destroy our frontier towns and desolate our homes and firesides. We are determined to keep a vigilant eye on all such agents and emissaries, but it would be highly prudent to take early measures to supply the arsenal and barracks at Fredericktown with arms and ammunition, to enable the male population to defend all the inhabitants, in case the emergency should arise in which it will become our solemn duty to act." These fears were not without foundation. Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, who had been making ineffectual efforts to maintain the royal authority in that colony, being at length forced to fly from Williamsburg, sought refuge on board an English man-of-war, and inaugurated a predatory warfare upon the coast, extending his operations to Maryland. Instigated by a ferocious spirit of revenge he reduced the town of Norfolk to ashes, and with the double design of cutting off communication between the Northern and Southern colonies, and of compelling a division of the Continental army under Washington, employed Dr. John Connolly, a native of Lancaster, Pa., to incite the Indians to a war upon the frontier and to raise an army at Detroit, which was to seize Pittsburgh, and from this base invade the back settlements of Virginia and Maryland. After establishing a strong post at Cumberland it was proposed to seize Alexandria, where Governor Dunmore was to meet them with a fleet and a body of runaway slaves from the lower part of the Potomac. Alexandria was to be strongly fortified, and communication cut off between the Northern and Southern colonies.

Connolly was born and bred near Wright's Ferry, Pa., and according to Ormsby, led a roving life in the Illinois country "till he could subsist there no longer." He appeared at Pittsburgh a few years before the commencement of the Revolution, where he was introduced to Lord Dunmore, "who traveled through the western country to sound the inclinations of the inhabitants as well as the Indians. Connolly, like a hungry wolf, closed with Dunmore a bargain that he would secure a considerable interest among the white inhabitants and the Indians on the frontier. In consequence of this agreement my lord made him a deed of gift of two thousand acres of land at the Falls of Ohio." Connolly showed himself a serviceable agent in the border troubles between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and when the struggle with the mother-country began, willingly lent himself to the designs of Lord Dunmore. On the 25th of July, 1775, Connolly, who had been stationed at Fort Pitt, joined Lord Dunmore on board the "Fowey" man-of-war, where the plan of attack already described was formed. Lord Dunmore feeling that it was necessary to secure the indorsement and authority of Gen. Gage, sent him to Boston, where Connolly presented the following proposals to the British commander:

"Proposals for raising an Army to the Westward, and for effectually obstructing a Communication between the Southern and Northern Governments.

"As I have, by direction from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me against his Majesty's enemies in that quarter, and have also dispatched intelligence to the different officers of the militia on the frontiers of Augusta County, in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's assurances that such of them as shall hereafter evince their loyalty to his Majesty by putting themselves under my command, when I shall appear among them with proper authority for that purpose, of a confirmation of titles to their lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who should take up arms in the support of the constitution, when the present rebellion subsided, I will undertake to penetrate through Virginia, and join his Excellency Lord Dunmore at Alexandria early next spring, on the following conditions and authority:

"1st. That your Excellency will give me a commission to act as Major-commandant of such troops as I may raise and embody on the frontiers, with a power to command to the westward and employ such serviceable French and English partisans as I can employ by pecuniary rewards or otherwise.

"2d. That your Excellency will give orders to Captain Lord on the Illinois to remove himself, with the garrison under his command, from Fort Gage to Detroit, by the Aubache, bringing with him all the artillery, stores, &c., &c., to facilitate which undertaking he is to have authority to hire boats, horses, Frenchmen, Indians, &c., &c., to proceed with all possible expedition on that route, as the weather may occasionally permit, and to put himself under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

"3d. That the commissary at Detroit shall be empowered to furnish such provision as I may judge necessary for the good of the service, and that the commanding officer shall be instructed to give every possible assistance in encouraging the French and Indians of that settlement to join me.

"4th. That an officer of artillery be immediately sent with me to pursue such route as I may find most expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have such pieces of light ordnance as may be thought requisite for the demolishing of Fort Dunmore and Fort Fincastle, if resistance should be made by the rebels in possession of those garrisons.

"5th. That your Excellency will empower me to make such reasonable presents to the Indian chiefs and others as may urge them to act with vigor in the execution of my orders.

"6th. That your Excellency will send to Lord Dunmore such arms as may be spared, in order to equip such persons as may be willing to serve his Majesty at our junction, in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c., &c. If your Excellency judges it expedient for the good of the service to furnish me with the authority and other requisites I have mentioned, I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of setting off for Canada, and shall immediately dispatch Lord Dunmore's armed schooner, which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I shall be ready, if practicable, to join your Lordship by the twentieth of April, at Alexandria, where the troops under my command may fortify themselves under the cover of the men of war on that station.

"If, on the contrary, your Excellency should not approve of what I propose, you will be good enough to immediately honor me with your dispatches to the Earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as possible."

Gen. Gage approved the design, and on the 14th or 15th of September, Connolly left Boston, and in October again joined Dunmore, who, in accordance with the instructions of Gen. Gage, on the 5th of November granted him a commission as lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Queen's Royal Rangers, to be raised "in the back parts and Canada." About the 13th of November he left Lord Dunmore on his way to Detroit, where he expected to meet his commission and instructions. He was accompanied by Allan Cameron and Dr. John Smith. The former, a native of Scotland, had left his country on account of an affair of honor, and had come to Virginia with the intention of purchasing lands in that colony; but finding it difficult to pass through the back country, encouraged by Lord Dunmore and the promise of advancement, he agreed to accept a commission as first lieutenant in the regiment to be raised by Connolly. Dr. Smith, also a native of Scotland, had left Charles County, Md., for political reasons, intending to go to the Mississippi, but finding it impracticable he returned to Norfolk, where he was induced by Lord Dunmore by promises of preferment to accept the appointment of surgeon under Connolly.

The party, consisting of Connolly, Cameron, Smith, and a servant, departed from Norfolk on a flat-bottomed schooner, intending to proceed in this vessel up the Chesapeake into Potomac River, and land if possible near to Dr. Smith's house (about two miles below Cedar Point), on Port Tobacco Creek, and to pass through the country on horseback until they reached Detroit.

Fortunately, the people of Frederick County were on the alert, and to their vigilance was due the discovery and frustration of this well-conceived plot. Patrols and minute-men were constantly scouring the country, ready to apprise the inhabitants of the first signs of danger, and Connolly and his companions happening to fall in with one of these parties near Hagerstown, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were arrested on suspicion and taken to Frederick. Connolly had concealed his papers in the mail pillion-sticks, which were hollow, encased in tin plates covered with canvas.

"When we arrived at Frederick," says Smith, "we were stripped and searched again, and examined separately before the committee, where one of the most illiberal, inveterate, and violent Rebels, named Samuel Chase (son of a respectable and very worthy clergyman of this Province), a lawyer and a member of the Congress, presided. At this place we were not a little alarmed lest they should discover our instructions, papers, &c., as they examined everything so strictly as to take our saddles to pieces, and take out the stuffing, and even rip open the soles of our boots, in vain, for the object of their search was not found, although they so frequently handled what contained it. However, by some neglect of Col. Connolly's servant, an old torn piece of paper was found in his portmanteau, which discovered some part of our design; and then Col. Connolly, to prevent our falling immediate sacrifices to a frantick mob, acknowledged our commissions. The servant, however, who was faithful to his trust, being allowed to go at large from the first of our confinement, took care to destroy the mail pillion-sticks containing the papers, commissions, and instructions, which we dreaded so much being discovered, as soon as he could effect it with safety, which put an end to our anxiety and alarms on that account."

On the following day John Hanson, Jr., chairman of the Committee of Observation, transmitted to the president of Congress copies of the examinations of the prisoners, a letter to John Gibson, an early resident of the region, a speech of Lord Dunmore to White-Eyes, an Indian chief, and Connolly's proposals to Gen. Gage.

In the latter part of December, Connolly was sent to Philadelphia under guard of Dr. Adam Fisher and ten privates. Smith made his escape just before this, but was recaptured in January, 1776, at Little Meadows, with a number of letters from Connolly to British officers and others, which he had written while in confinement at Frederick. Connolly was kept imprisoned for more than a year in Philadelphia, and was afterwards removed to Baltimore. He was subsequently released on parole, but remained a prisoner until near the close of the war.

Among the companies raised in Frederick County in 1775 were those of Capts. William Blair, William

first cannon were made in this country. A portion of the old stone building still remains, while broken fragments of cannon are at this time to be found in the stream of water that flows at the base of the building. Daniel and James Hughes, of the Antietam Iron-Works, in Washington County, and John Yoast, of Georgetown, also made cannon for the Revolution. Shells and cannon were also manufactured at Catoctin Furnace, in Frederick County, by James and Thomas Johnson during the Revolution, and some were used at the siege of Yorktown.

Items taken by Ross Kimmel for Fort Frederick
7/16/76

Indian

1 Cord Marked, limestone tempered pot sherd GA 23-670
1 Shell tempered sherd GA 23-680
1 Rhyolite preform
1 Hammerstone
1 vial corn FR 14
1 Full grooved axe
1 drill point
3 arrow points

Fort Frederick Collection Site WA 20

X 1 Clasp knife, SW Bastion, trash heap #89-A
1 Bottle fragment 53-0
X 1 Ramrod pipe 44-A
1 Knee Buckle 58-B
X & D&P 2 Shoe buckle frags X 58-A D&P 55B
3 Musket Balls 40-D 89-B 64-A
1 Cannon ball 73-A
X 1 Brick Fragment 85-II
X 1 Clasp knife 123
D&P 1 Escutcheon plate 102
D&P 1 Ramrod pipe 147
1 Bottle fragment 150
2 Shoe buckle frags 109 118
X 1 Jews Harp 119
X 1 button frag 115
X 1 1725 coin 123

1 hairbrush frag 118
1 comb frag 144
7 Bone button cuttings 112 118
X 1 hammerhead 154
1 gerry sword arrow point 159
1 wine bottle frag 156
1 19th Cent pipe bowl 159
1 frag red earthenware 151
3 pieces delft 149 85-Q 72-B
4 pieces westerwald ware 70-DD 20-DD 35-D 76-E
4 pipe frags 17 85-AR 85-Z 73G