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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 surplus 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 inadvertently transferred...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.
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Introduction

This paper is intended as a supplement to the 1984
Andersonville National Historic Site archeological survey and
report (Paslione) 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 (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 is a twentieth century phenomenon that
was not directly involved with the Civil War prison and cemetery
in historic times. The Andersonville CCC camp was established in
1934 and continued until 1936 to provide 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, Georgia, and even
the United States in general.

Project Background

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

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

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 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 Eversgreen Forest. Loblolly pine and shortleaf pine are the dominant needle-leaved
evergreens, along with some slash pine and longleaf pine. An undergrowth 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).

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 ANDE Tract 01-142

The earliest documented public use of the property included
From previous archaeological 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 archeologically 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-tempered sherds (Norwood or Stallings Island 2500-800 BC); Deftford-like (ca. 500 BC-AD 300) and Swift Creek Ceramics (AD 100-1000) (1981:1).
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 (a part of the 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. 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 CCC was an example of interdepartmental cooperation on the national level and of effective federal-state relationships. The Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers shared the responsibility and supervision of the CCC camps. The US Army commanded and 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 declined to about 300,000 men. The CCC was a Depression-era agency whose strength gradually waned, 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 billion 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 Dpt. 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 Springs, planting, pruning, thinning and clean-up, were added by January of 1935 (Conley 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 Springs 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, laundry, garage, and blacksmith shop (Conley 1935; Leartrot 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.
The archeological investigation consisted of systematic shovel tests and a visual inspection of Tract 01-142 conducted during the first week of August 1983 by Richard Johnson and Teresa Faslione. The initial shovel tests at the southernmost end of the property were excavated along an east to west transect at approximately 50-foot intervals. 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 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 this report. Figure 4 is page 12 of this report.

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 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 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 (CCC) 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. 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 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 exceed 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 Bid 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 NFS 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

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

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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 stockade "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
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 stockade 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 Loudoun, 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, 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 tax 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)
HISTORY FROM THE RESTORATION

During the years 1756 and 1757, the Indian 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 Duquesne, during that year, by the expedition under General Forbes, annihilated the French power in that quarter, and awe into submission the surrounding savages. Internal tranquility was again restored to Maryland; and with it re-

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

"Fort Cumberland, we are informed, was first began 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 stockades 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 Potowmac, about 56 miles beyond our settlements. It has been distinguished by the appellation of fort Cumberland, and at present garrisoned by three hundred men from Virginia. It is made with stockades 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." It is not tenable against even a hiring 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 anything 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 burdened with the great expense of garrisoning that fort, which, if it contributes immediate-

Chap. IV. TO THE TREATY OF PARIS.

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.

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 Black 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 relief.

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 disorganizing 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 anti-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 Colesbrook. 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 square being quadrilateral in shape, and bastions were faced with a thick stone wall; and it contained barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men. Governor Sharp purchased a hundred and fifty acres of land upon which to build the fort. In the Legislature of 1802 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 1804 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 large 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 13th of December 1777: “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 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 burdened with the great expense of garrisoning that
Fort, which, if it contributes immediately to the
security of any of his Majesty's frontier subjects,
the 1st these 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
country lying between Fort Cumberland and Fort
Frederick, and yet we cannot learn that the fores.
at Fort Cumberland (though the most of these
that are in our pay the summer past, have been
stationed there off, 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 consequent-
ly, 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 depreda-
hions of the savage enemy in the neighboring
colony, 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 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 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 short
warning be assisted by the inhabitants.

"Near the sum of 50,000 has been expended in
purchasing ground belonging to, and construct-
ing 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 consider-
able, and we are apprehensive that fort is so large
that in case of attack it cannot be defended with-
out 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 govern-
ment at Annapolis that for a considerable time
the settlers were left to the tender mercies of the
tomahawk and the scalping knife. Bravo Col. Corso-
sap threatened that if more speedy measures were
not taken for the protection of their settlers he
would march his company of riflemen to Annap-
olis. Fort Cumberland was finally abandoned and
the garrison, under Col. Dupowrthly, removed to Ft.
Frederick. In 1757 a regiment under the com-
mand of Col. Joseph Chapman, founder of Sharps-
burg, occupied this fort. In 1758 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
untended 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 Copen river and killed the French
captain. Upon his person was found the com-
munications be attack the Fort. The party returning
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 Copen river by a party
of settlers under Captain Joshua Lewis who de-
feated them. The intention of attacking the Fort
was then abandoned. One of the ganges 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 13th of Sep-
tember, 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 William
Stockton, east of the North Mountain, who, about one
hour before their arrival, unconscious of danger,
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 out 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 drudgery work. At the same time the Maryland Assembly appropriated $5,000 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 anti-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 Conococheague. 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, Md., 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 C. L. McMahon described it as in a like state of good preservation when he examined it in 1878. 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 Sharp purchased a hundred and fifty acres of land upon which to build the Fort. In the Legislature of 1829 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 1901 the Legislature appointed a committee 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 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 be subject to 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 £20,000 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 as to absorb the government at Annapolis so that for a considerable time the settlers were left to the tender mercies of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Brave 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 huts 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 death 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. Noll, 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 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, 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 Juan Rupto 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
OLD FORT FREDERICK.

By Henry Stockbridge.

The year 1753 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, aroused 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.

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; the block house of Colonel Cresap and Fort Granville, situated on the Juniata river some twenty miles from where that 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." 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.

1 McSherry’s History of Md., 133-4. 2 McMahon’s History, 394.
and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarms to receive the neighboring families into their protection. But this plan was not free from difficulties. Fort Cumberland itself lay sixty miles west of what was then regarded as the frontier, 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.

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 Congesheigh 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 expulsions to the westward, for it is so situated that Potowmack will be always navigable; thence almost to Fort Cumberland and the

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Old Fort Frederick.

flat or shallows of that river lying between Fort Frederick and Congesheigh. It is probable this fortification will cost the Province £6000, 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.

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 time and cement, which retains its strength in a remarkable manner even to this date. The walls enclosed 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.* An act was promptly passed early in October, 1756, and the work proceeded.† At the same time the Assembly increased the garrison from two hundred to three hundred men.‡

How far Fort Frederick realized the purposes of its building it is difficult 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 Lound 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.
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

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 Alleghenies 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.®

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 proprietors' 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 oath and the oath of supremacy.® Much delay followed,
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.  

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.)

9 Md. Ar., 293.

COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, U. S. N.

BY JANET HOPE MARR.

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, the last relic of the first Am'rn Navy. The mahogany is of Columbus' House the first in Am'rn, 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 725.)

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 these 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 will be necessary to employ as guard 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 obedient 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 Colonel Rawlings acted promptly, for twelve days later Mr. Nourse again addressed him as follows:

"War Office, Ye. 28th Decemb."

"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 ultimo 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, that 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 enlisted 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, sir, with great regard and esteem,
Your most obedient Servants,
By order of the Board,
Col. Rawlings.
Jas Pickering.

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 desertion 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 redefining 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 Board 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. MOSBY RAWLINGS, Fort Frederick. RICHARD PETERS.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 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 get large is attended with great mischief, 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 Governor, 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. 6d.
To cash paid two British prisoners for dubbing and underpinning barracks, £12 7s. 6d.

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, 1777.

Sir:

Agreeable to the directions I have received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the troops taken prisoners of war on the 10th 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, Eighteenth regiment, Prince Hereditary regiment de Ros Vagers, 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 warrant 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 10th inst., the day of the British garrisons surrendering, permit me to the warmest manner to congratulate you. The number of rank and file taken, 1,945—and other characters (including this number) make the aggregate 2,957, 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 DEERIE,
Dy. Com. Pris.
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 today 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 250 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
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.


The following is a short extract from the three hundred lines contained in the verses of Charles M. Deatrick, written for the Fort McCord Dedictory 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 over Denney'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 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. McCulloch 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 Green-
castle, Pennsylvania, on August 4th, and give my aid in in-
creasing 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 Missis-
sippi 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 In-
dians' 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, 1702, 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 $7,804.25, 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 acquire 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 478½ 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. Wittenbacher, 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 Ruhl Monument.

On June 22, 1886, the 23rd anniversary of his death, the remains of Corporal Wm. H. Ruhl, 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.
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 those gray 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.

For 100 years the colonists had remained east of the Mountain, but about 1728 to 1732 the cost and line of settlement began, and settlers crossed The Ridge, and came from the north into this region, which was known as "Conocoabigue", 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 lands were taken up, the Indians became jealous. Another factor causing unrest was that England and France 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.

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.

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.

Governor Horatio Sharp had come from Annapolis in 1756 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 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)

"Many persons have recently been murdered in Frederick County.

Families on Tooulomay Creek were killed and their homes burned. Upward of 80 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."

Colonel Washington wrote Lord Baltimore

"The sole settlement of Conocoabigue has fled, and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown."

"In the spring of 1756 Gov. Sharp having obtained money from the Assembly caused Fort Mountain and selecting this site near the Potomac River, purchased 180 acres of land of Jacob and Peter Cleine, and began with the help of 160 men to build this stone fort; naming it in honor of Frederick the sixth Lord

Haldimand."
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 400 men." "We will mount four six pounders, one on each bastion."

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

Captain John Legworny was the first Commander of our Fort.

Wa Ha Chy a Cherokee Chief with 62 followers appeared at Fort Frederick, and proposed an alliance with the English against hostile tribes. Imminaries 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.

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

"We hear from Fort Frederick that last Thursday right 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."

"Last Saturday between sunset and dark, one Charles Mackenzine, 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."

"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 Frater."

Gov. Sharp writes --- Captain Bagworthy 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.

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.

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. Frater, and fifty stands of arms." I think the men who live beyond Fort Frederick whose 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 10th 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. Shirley were all too soon to become a reality.

Fortino, 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 when 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.

Fortino's war was soon put down, and the Indians driven west of the Allegheny 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 the time those prisoners were given much liberty, and were assigned to the care of farmers who could be relied upon to produce the men should they 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 H. 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 Mr. McCallah 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.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, D. C.  
G. Washington's Letters: Volume III, Page 348 etc.  

Fort Loudoun, Va. August 10, 1756  

"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 Conogochieck 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 knowledge and observation. W.N.C. Brown)

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

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 Patosmack which undoubtedly will be of great use to use, if they allow men sufficient garrison it."

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DATA ON "FORT FREDERICK", Page 2

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 Williams's, or the mouth of Conogochiegs."

"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)
THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

wranglings and came 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 Quense. 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 frontier in a state of defense. Under the act passed at the previous session (1755-56) of the Assembly, Governor Sharp 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. Dogworthy. 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 Emmausburg, 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.

"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. Bench'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 Claymore). 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 the continued the pursuit, and rescued William Postlewaite, who had been seriously wounded by the Indians, and conducted him in safety to Col. Creaps. 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. Dollinger now lives, and after a desperate struggle broke loose from her captors. After running for some distance, with the Indians in close pursuit, she disguised 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 artillen, 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 Queene, under Gen. Forbes. In June the forces of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia received orders from Gen. Forbes to begin their march upon Fort Du Queene. 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 Queene. 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 ambush 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 overwhelmed 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 Queene. They learned the weakness and distress of
the French garrison, and served 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 confederacy, whose object was the expulsion of the English from all the forts and settlements on the frontier. So arduously 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 height of Confusion to acquaint you with our unhappy and most wretched Situation at this time, being in hourly Expectation of being massacred by our Barbarous and Inhuman Enemy the Indians, we having been three days successively attacked by them; viz. the 15, 16, and this Instant. On the 13th, 35 men were shooting some wheat in the field, 5 Indians spring 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 was a great Quantity of Blood on the Ground. The white men got three of their Benches, containing many Indian Implements & Goods. About 3 Hours after several guns were fired in the woods, on which a party went in quest of them and found 3 Braves Kiled by them. The Indians wounded one man at their first fire, tho' but Slighty.

``On this Instant, 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 holloway, 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 16 or 20, and killed Mr. Wilder. The party of white men returned their fire, and killed one of them dead on the Spot and wounded several of the others, as appeared by Considerable Quantity of Blood streus on the Ground as they Run off, which they immediately did, and by their leaving behind them 3 Guns, one pistols, and Sundry other Implements and &c. &c. I have enclosed a List of the Blonde men, Women, and Children who had fled to my house, which is enclosed 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 murdered without Immediate Relief and assistance, and I expect none, unless from the province to which they belong. I shall submit to your wise Judgement the Best and most Effectual method for such Relief, and shall conclude with hoping we shall have it in time."

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 terrours 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 decoy the enemy; 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 dwarf an alteration of the prospect! Many who expected to have sold and supplied the necessities of others now want for themselves, and see their earnest hopes defated, 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 infirm 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 courthouse 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 tendy 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 deeply 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 luck inhabitants, and with other volunteers already there raised, to cover the rear, in hopes of securing the crops. Had not the Governor's supply arrived so reasonably 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 Creep arrive in town with musketeers 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 most lamentable murder and the respects of Col. Creep's family you must have received from other hands. Money has been cheerfully contributed in our town towards the support of the men to be added to Col. Creep's present force, as we look upon the preservation of this 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 Creep, 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 Cacon, 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 Shawanois 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 McCollan, and the other under the command of Capt. John Wolgonut. 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 spirited ought to be encouraged in our colonies, I beg leave to recommend to you, 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 (Capt. McCollan and Wolgonut) have put themselves to considerable expenses to equip the men."1

1 The following are the muster-rolls of the two companies: Capt. McCollan, captain; John Earl, James Dougherty, lies.
Washington County.

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

race was intended to work up the native ores, brown hematite, etc., of which there is an abundance in the mountains. The Jacques 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 chaffed 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 seventieth 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 L. 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 Jacques. 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. Winslow 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 Duquesne, 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 stout-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 scalplings and burnings were retailed on the street corners, while still more disquieting rumors of the proquinity of lurking savages sent many a mother shuddering to a sleepless bed. When there happened to be a death of outside reports, the governors and wonderers imagined all sorts of absurd impossibilities, which served to keep up the alarm and excitement. At length some scouts who had scouried 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 in 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 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 smaller one 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 regard to that matter, I am convinced that I have done for the best, and that my conduct therein will be approved of by my governor and by every impartial person. The Fort is not finished, but the garrison are well served, 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 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 pardon 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 there almost to Fort Cumberland, the plate and shalows 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 scalp a bounty of thirty pounds was offered for every Indian scalp or prisoner brought in by the rangers. While thus engaged in scouring his people against the enemy in front, the Governor himself was assailed by a fire in the rear. The terror having subsided, certain economical legislators began to grumble at the cost and to criticize the character of the work, the gist of which complaints appears in the address of the House of Delegates, December, 1756, 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 defence 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 sums may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done), yet 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 Queene, 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 Calverters 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 roony 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 hematitic 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 niece, 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 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. Kent'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:

"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, Shawnees, 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
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

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' homes 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 "Wararchy X of Keewy." 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 sculls 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 in 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 London 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. Dogworthy 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. Boomsero' 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
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.

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 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 Col. Dugwothy.

9. In September, 1756, 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-six 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 revellie, and sounded the bugles in several places.

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

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 architectural 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
Director

WAP/cg

Enclosure
Fort Frederick

This fort was erected after Braddock's defeat as one of a chain of frontier defenses and posts of refuge upon 150 acres of land bought by Governor Horatio Sharpe and named Fort Frederick. The Congress and East Lord Baltimore, the Maryland Assembly voted 20,000 pounds for defense, of which some 2,000 pounds were spent to build this fort. The site was 100 feet above the stream. It contained stone barracks and was first garrisoned by 200 men under Capt. John Peirceworth in August, 1756. The fort was square suit covered bastions each defended by a cannon. Its earthen walls reach the height of 17 feet and at the top were 2 feet thick, 4 feet at the base, ad contained one arms and a half. The portal was 12 feet wide, the gate hales weighed 42 pounds a piece. Seven hundred people have been sheltered at the same time within the fort. Hessin prisoners were kept here in the revolution. In 1790 Maryland sold land and fort.

Colonel Zenobia first Maryland against U.S.A.
read it in 1861.
According to the department [State and Parks Commission], tourists pay scant attention to the historic importance of the edifice.
"Near the sum of 5,6000 has been expended in purchasing the ground belonging to and containing Fort Frederick, and we have not any effect information what sum may still be wanting to complete it, (if even 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

- cost of building and supporting fort until 10 Feb 57
- wages cost over 3X that of men, make were a major expense
"In compliance with your request, I send you a Plan of Fort Frederick, and a letter from Capt. Bland, where you may learn what are the Dimensions of that Fort, and what Forte-wardness it is. There are several Block Holes or Forts built near the North - Mountain, particularly on the Plantations of Evan Shelby, Isaac Baker, Allen Hillough, 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 such a Fort as I have directed to be constructed on the North - Mountain will not be completed for less than £5000. From the Agents' Accounts you may learn how much has been already expended thereon, and the Plans and Letter above mentioned will shew you what Work remains yet to be executed."

p. 617 Xerox — Belli Letter

p. 618-9 Troops raised to send to Fort Edward (Sep 56)
supply list Vol. 52 p. 613-4
Vol. 55 p. 32-9

arms Vol. 55 p. 341

voices by tradition for cost of fl. Vol. 55 p. 612

Harpur House St. Fred pp. 773-6
Jeanne Hamilton Wilson
[1933] Fort Frederick
Strafer, Bagoront

p. 6 - stone haroache
2 wells
a magazine

24 Jul, 1875, Brandy Bayard real ant oil
drawing on document

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

W.M. Brown, letter 1714
Pouliche instructed to report Fort End
and prepare for ice Dec 79

malle laid in water
4 1/2' at base
3' at top
20' high
letter from same fort previous reader purchased around 1726
"Fort Frederick"

1: 147
5: 271
7: 266
12: 143, 331
14: 341, 342
19: 250, 254, 381
27: 81, 131
28: 279
29: 276, 279, 280, 281, 283, 286, 290,
    292, 294, 332
30: 49, 53, 176
33: 238
31: 54
42: 133
45: 174, 23, 26+
46: 94
50: 98
62: 273

Cornell on surrender 1781

"Fort Fredrick. W. T. Been"

18: 101

"Fort Frederick, Wash. Co."
40: 189

"Fort Frederick Forge"
47: 321
51: 345
W. McC.

1927 Fort Frederick, Maryland, New Port of Three Cafites.

Late Sun. Sun Aug 14, 1927

"During the past season the exterior of the fort has been cleared of weeds, the foundations of the original building 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."

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

p.259-60  16 May 1756 Lord Horne wrote to Sir. Thomas of Pa.  
that both houses had agreed to grant £40,000 to His  
Majesty's service, partly to build ad garrison a Ft.  
on 90th Htn.

p.261, 673  13 Sept 1756 Horne wrote to Lord Baltimore - (Archive V.6, p.265)  
Ft. Ind. on garrison not finished yet.  
Conococheague ni almost abandoned.
Andrews, Taitten Page
1925 Tercentenary History of England
Chicago & Baltimore

p. 616

Cornwallis surrendered some 8000 soldiers and sailors, most of whom were then imprisoned at the
Frederick Tol. at Winchester, Va.
Scharff, jr. Thomas

p. 491 - Under act at last session of the Gen. Assembly, I. Harpe purchased 150 acres near present Baron's ad began erection of a stone fort which he named St. John.

Barack for 200 men, twice that size, in an emergency.

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

By mid Aug 1756 St. John was so far complete to receive a garrison of 200 men under command of Capt. Poyntz

p. 507 - 1757, Poyntz, "..."

p. 505-6 Home of Delaware explains about frontier posts

p. 514 1763 "The whole country west of Fort Frederick became the prey of the savages, who burned farms 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 & Indians
named for Frederick Calvert 6th Lord Baltimore
square with large bastions at corners
walled 17' high

seen as a whole is typical of contemporary fortifications
store brought from mountains

garrisoned during both the French & Indian but
never attached.

188-acre park

administered by contains relics & watercolor paintings relating
to the history of the fort.
Anonymous

1912 State to Possess Old Fort Frederick

May 12, 1912

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

cement for N.Y.
natural limestone for wall

Burgoyne surrender at Saratoga - man sent
to St. Einz priory

1st Fed Reg., USA - Einz bor
Anonymous

1924 Colonial's First Stone Fort

Sunday Jan. 7, 1924


Superior to same place as Ft. Fred.

So Wash must have helped plant.

Entire same

Factor same

I well in both

Tunderi smaller out of earth

Abandoned 1758 and leased

Sold in 1791

1861 French

4 Eastern granite began by 1892
McElhinny, James C.

1959 Like a real Fort Apache.

Bali Omer, Sept 27, 1959

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

Furnaceville, Furnaceville
1931 - A Maryland Farmer's War of Abolition

Baltimore Sun, May 10, 1931

Work helped slow it down.

store bought from store 3 mi away

20 lb
4 1/2 bales
3 top

matie jones
Warren, Mary
1967 Fort Frederick and the 1st
Maryland Regiment, Baltimore,
60, 8: 64-5. Charter of Commerce
of metropolitan Baltimore.

9.65
wall 4' thick at 20' high on land
in a 240-ft. sq.
Built in 1756
one of the first stone forts
still standing in N. Amer.
** Fitzpatrick 1925 **

27 Nov 81 proposal to send British Commando units to Ruí respective regiments at Winchester and St. Frederick

26-9-70 Oct 81 Commandos arrived and exercises began moved on 21 Oct 81 for Winchester & Fort Frederick

397-9 - visited Frederick town 5-6 Sep 85
1941 Fort near Old Fort Frederick Monument

Fort F designed by a friend of A. E.,
a nephew of John Fidmore, Sec. of State under
Gov. Thomas.

Baracks of stone-like fort, also well and well-born
of stone.

Forts were established at Green Spring in 1756
by Lancelot Jacques,

a French regiments, who entered partnership with Thomas Johnson
of Frederick to build the fort.

Fort garrisoned by 200 men under Capt. John
Ragworthy in Aug. 1756.

700 people live here in time
one among them a large rail of Russian prisoners were
kept in the fort to prevent them from
joining the French in the work of causing
Indians uprising.

Worked into fort in July 1756 and gun 1758.
The Kinsey, Elgin
1941 Historic Old Fort Federick

foreground to fort's days. (1st of 3 parts)

To not only view the walls and the great bastions of the fort constructed of stone, but the barracks and officers' quarters inside the enclosure. The wall ad wellhouse at the north end of the eastern barracks were also built of stone.

sandstone walls

17' high
Bouquet papers 21647

p. 59 - Letter dated 12 Aug 61 from Lt. Frederich of Gran Clun. are fine and letter.

21650, pt. 2

p. 100 - Letter dated 26 Aug 64 from Lt. Frederich from Capt. Win. McCollan. kept to be at Ft. Fred for work on way to Ft. Cumberland.

21650, pt. 11

Harpe to Bouquet 21 Aug 64

FF

1-394, 408
2- 8, 174, 179, 185
231, 232, 234
184, 264

17-242, 243

14-104, 107, 111
173, 267

349 20-191n Brit Commissioner at Frederikton

17-377

24, 65 Brit printed the Brit printed the letter for Brit

20-32, 66

30, 34, 393 Brit send Oct 61

23-163, 263h Brit printed the letter for Brit Oct 61

303, 347, 373

383

31-309, 239

402, 408, 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 the necessary manner have been taken to provide these quarters. (Nov 99)
Horse announce it need to feed

S. M. Hamilton

Letter to W., 1755-75

2-82-3

W. 3 1/2

G. W

reports from W. 3d.

Tipton

G. W

63

Hamilton 1

309

320

325

326
It is two weeks ago to to Morrow since Governor Harvey came in here, he told us with a short visit but did not offer to give any orders; so much as view our entrenchment, he set out immediately for the North Mountain where he now is to propose to 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 fort would suit for it is 14 Miles 1/2 from the mouth of the Creek. I can't learn that Maryland is to build any more and they are to have but two companies commanded by Capt. Peckworth & Bell for the defence of the Province to be supported till past 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 provision there.

317 Stewart 23 Jul 56

Received plan from Mr. Seal to build fort between Sleepy Creek and Bermud.

285 Stewart to Void 23 Jun 56

Governor Harvey is building his fort 14 Miles from the mouth of the creek at Johnson's plantation on Stono River.
p. 122  Ordered land at Ft. Fred. to be leased by the Gov. 22 Oct 60

p. 148  Col. Thomas Prater at mouth of Conococheague

9 Nov 65  ordered without 2 last report as returned from Ft. Fred. and stood follow the Conf. Order

remain there in still worse conditions
"The Bantstown Bard"

Me Moro 1941

"It was designed by aloyd of Anne Arundel county, a nephew of that same aloyd who served as Secretary of State in the administration of Governor Sharp.

Baracks and officers' quarters of stone
store, well and well house

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

- C. E. sector in 1934-7

first governed by Poweshiek in Aug 56

"Washington visited the fort in July, 1756, and again in June, 1758..."
To facilitate force reached Frederick City, in 1777, the Legislature ordered the erection of barracks there for the accommodation of two battalions. The year before, the Committee of Observation had asked that a post be established at that point and this desire would now be gratified.
W. J. O., Jr.

1934

Fort Frederick to be Restored.

New Letter, Maryland State Department of Forestry, 12, 6: 1-2

p. 1

gray limestone

crude mortar is rapidly disintegrating

... the crude mortar made 178 years ago
for biding the stone walls together is rapidly disintegrating and each year freezing and
thawing result in dislodgment of great

"... the foundation of the barracks and the
buildings which stood within the walls are
now bare and it is hoped that

republication and research may make known the

... the instruction of his senior officer,
Colonel George Fry, Fort Frederick was
inspected by Colonel Washington while it was

... under construction."
The 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 quadrilateral, 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 £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 Harpersfield, and may be seen from the railroad cars in passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. — Loudonville.
Fort Frederick
15 Jul 72

A large flagpole, set in concrete, has been erected in the SW bastion. It rises 6 feet SW (toward fort exterior) from the mid-crest of the bastion:

![Flagpole Diagram]

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

Displays are reported in museum, generally very good. Done by 1st Md. Regiment and/or field forces.

One case contains a large number of artifacts (apparently not archaeological judging from their condition) loaned by "Wm. McDonald."
K. E. Pieffer
St. Frederick

Calvert Papers at Irish, not cataloged in 1960

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

Jane, Boule, Curator, Transcripts Division, 3rd. List does not know of these.

Guide to MS in the Wm L. Clements Lib. List a few Calvert papers — a few Hootie Forge, etc. but not indexed by subject. Wrote to Jerry Brown about it.
Last year 1981, the legislature:

1. cut out proposal to expand park
2. money for restoration of fort until legislature changes attitude, forests & parks see no need to re-introduce the legislation.

There is some agitation from within the present

to get something started.
no restoration, written Elmer, but no reply.
fill in Boston; no old residents recall fill
large tree in Boston
loose geese with neck taking plan notes
Dr. Brown looked in Boston
state can't put private persons in state and aid bar Ec.
old foundation near Lupta, house may be an infirmary.

Union of Twich may have some Calvert papers,
not cataloged for 20-30 years ago.
gates - leaning upright

gate where in struggle to help their present height
wanted lift in rubble state but don't miss and
build up so suddenly did.
in SE Boston is a stone arch 2'-3' high, a drain,
well in NE corner is real original. There were also
A very low gated 2'-3' better, but not
thought to be original
sheds all around underneath cellar for storage or animals.

Williams owned Fort before Parks
some stone was used for canal
before diggers could not follow foundation out, but a
few stones scattered about.
Entire interior was dug over, graded so they didn't
miss anything.

Old log frame, suffered an outside termite rider.
Ten down. Old log super house built on top.
Bunch of graves outside fort but none found.

Look under "deserter Brown" at Fort for person St. Frederick

Not see location in 10-15 years, so his location of no help is independent.
Mr. Larry E. Rabits
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 hanging up again, I expect that my effort will not turn out to be after the fact. My test trench across one barnyard 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 a 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 Eastian
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 St. Edvard's dictum: Its history doesn't change, but our conceptions of history and historical research do change and improve.
appearance before transfer
rock field
foundations - visible on surface, earth mound on level?

who was caretaker since 1934?

how deep were found, below surface?

removed part of stone wall.
Ft. Lippsaroga, a contemporary fort. Had an earlier name.

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

Tell Spencer Ellis about what Canadians are doing.
Surname wanted

Burg

Forke

Johnson

Pergola

3rd decide

Ottawa

Comments seemed papers
National Archives

Mike Meech

Old military deeds
Crown Trading Post
Bill Brown will get
out ondescr. of lands.

stonewood
fence
piles
Corn mound - not suitable
could not build stone building in 2 months

Comm. Sec. of Prisons' records must be checked
in Ft. Archives 1779

Descript of officers' barracks in Gov. Horse's report on adv. act

Fort St. Simons - Lomers per Brown
Walls, Wincoton supplied, signed to print.
Amer. Kent, special for the land. Illust. with lines.
William Perry

2 full stores not used for only 200 - Any reason?

3rd. Gazette - no descript. of fort found in search

Walt Brown says fort sold 1772 - see land records
not fully checked

Cape St. Simons foundations in front of Deep Sound.
Pengalir notes, Bodelin, HAB5 records

Clas. Porter, Batheala

finish curtain walls.

Boards of Trade, 3d. Archive.

and records for Farnolot Jacob House

If. Sharpe's family records are in England.
1780 Paulice was author ofbuilt stockings outside

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

造船厂: 为铸造凹曲
cast found.

navy found. May Rev. War.

The site is the French plan
bunker fo and
of logs covered with slate slab.
Pauline reviewed Ft. Fred. late - belief barrels of wood
Wally Workman, N.Y.

aper size of build, by use of build, at other posts
military manuals.

Sandlot Cook House is leased from 752-5
from Ft. - owned by W. Mitchell
now. Precedes Ft. Fred.

14 May 71
Bland's tower was the Brit. tower, have probably used this in 1670 per chart 1765.

Kancade bexed it, has gable roof.

Fort on Harper's Line has a layout similar to Officers Barracks.

Chase has 18' x 24' gun records, ship mast type pole.

shell of N.P.S. found near in Patton along edge of bastion, swam goes along side of bastion to center of bastion, vent & drain holes still visible at base of bastions.

1603 Esmondment for as earliest plan of hand powder mag.
Art. found in box in basement of House:

- Gate spike
- Beer case
- Bottles
- Knife & spoon "silver ware"
- Pistol
- Gun parts

John out of men without notice

Escutcheon plate from furniture
- Musket parts

Squared but plate is char. of Lord.
Objective of FLP is to reconstruct, not necessarily entirely correct. Cost, precast, is prohibitive. Recon. barricade only.

2. Give the visitor an impressible return to 1976, so we are making a theatrical staging. "An Historically Correct Disneyland or Lax Stage" must be completed by 1976, least by 1975.

Architect must come through several houses. Architect came to Bill Brown 1968 or 1969 and asked for all data.

$55,000 for such, receive engineering?

Employees of firm in 1972, complete plans due 6 months. 1 Sept 71 - report to ask
Brown’s ideas:

1. barracks; reconstructed as such
touch exhibit

3. barracks; one major room with
uniforms and museum.

2. officers quarters is reconstructed as
not a touch exhibit.

b. office of fort

c. log book

3. use great halls

4. trading post and
warehouse

visitors’ center outside fort

film, etc.

history of fort
First Archives reference in History branch

Paregalli correspondence

at Nat Records Center on Kodak

in 1967
Ross Johnson will work in Fat. Arch. for Nashburn at Ft. Brown this summer.

need to check:
Commission General of Precincts

did check
list of all new at Ft. Ford. checked out at MHS.
1743-5 Rogers House
Johnson: I get sick and tired of listening to all
the rest.
Phoebe Jacobsen, recommend someone called 7 June 71,
suggest old files and receipts
new collection Fred. (Wash Co.) available
this summer.
said the Kit. Trust had received
St. F.X.
said Br. Kramarz had used archives

Bob Vogel, who is a military historian

"Historic Engineering Record"
1759 & 1763 - John Henry

Old garden book of caretaker house has refue
G. S. Toze

1811 or 71

3 Junu 71

Tradition of an Indian burial ground [fort cemetery]
on west side on Michael property, just above RR tracks.
call Klepp re Ed Ted dig

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

Green Spring Europe

see Bentzen about references

porch plate in cuff of Fossettill
large stone building
sandstone footing 2-3' wide
and over 1' thick
80' x 22'.

14/19 - not seen
16/4 Allison Ranch (1855-69)
16/6 15/4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCOTT #</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>CATALOG VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>598</td>
<td>U.S.A</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION:
VF MINT LINE PAIR.  

No  715  I
Fort Hays (1867-69)

Tom P. Baur

16/4 (1970)

Foundations of officers row and one enlisted men's barracks were started.

Bought foundations to present ground surface

Also started foundations for hospital,

surgeon's quarters

post bakery

It was found only some support.
27 May 71
Don, I've talked to me 3. instead

Called Jim Halloway, but talked to me 3. instead

1. Will return Brown's notes on Thur 36 June

2. St. Frederick Jay 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 Forest Park on Fri the 19th. Invite Don.
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 faise 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 hyperbitize) 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 10: Again, they are talking of planks for repair. This would imply, I think, that the walls were still standing. Do they mention shingles?

p 13: 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 14: 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.
The finding of six pound cannon balls in the southwest bastion correlates with it being a magazine. (see further comment on p 17)

Your assessment 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 now 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 other stuff such as brass drawer pulls, brown bess parts, and such like.

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.

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)

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

We do need more work and the assumptions made by Brown and Kummerow are very shaky 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.

The catwalks should be reexamined. I brought 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.

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 these references in your files!
21 May 77
Fort Frederick
Stephen Israel

A school teacher told me that he had heard that a hardware store owner in McConnel'sburg, Pa, north of Fort Frederick was:
1) In direct line of descent of a Forbes Army Soldier (1755) and
2) had stored in family books 1755 maps.

[Diagram of a hardware store with US Rte 30 and Rte 522 intersecting]
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. Read to Board of War 1779.
In Council, Philada., April 24th, 1779.

Col. Baring to send to H. Pitt

"To the End he informs me he had told you
addressed him; Johnson to order some militia to relieve
Pallis's Reg't then guard British Prisoners at Fort
Frederick.

Pennsylvania Archives (by Samuel Hazard)
Vol. 1

Joseph Jenner & Co., Phila. 1853
p. 339
Board of War to Pres. Wash, 1779

New Office, April 24, 1779

Sir,

The supplies for Colonel Kemble'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 Nov. Johnson's representing the difficulties attending the raising the militia, we agreed that only a small guard of a lieu. & 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 distressed Inhabitants of the Frontiers.

Richard Peters

Pens. Anno. 1779 (by Samuel Hazard)

Vol. 7, p. 339
Joseph Lemmon & Co. Phila.


1853.
I find you have given Orders for
supplying Provisions only to such Officers in our Alliance,
as shall come to Fort Fredrick, according to some
Resolution of your Assembly. This will by no means
be sufficient.

Penn. Archives (Samuel Hazard ed.)
Vol. 3, p. 198, Joseph Tenner [sic], Phila
1753.
Board of War to Pres. Reed, 1779.

War Office, Nov. 5th, 1779.

Sir,

We have been favored 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. Paulins) 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 account of their inconstancy & unseasiness under anything like discipline, it is with 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. Paulins desired we would not send on the prisoners. We have wrote some time ago to Bow. Johnson proposing the scheme of enlisting men which he approves of but says he cannot do anything in it until the approach of but says he cannot do anything in it until the approach of the Assembly which will be the 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. B, Joseph Reed (ed), 1853, Phila, p. 5.
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 Jacques'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.
FORT FREDERICK, MARYLAND


5/7/1745 "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 obtain 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 constructing 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 before it is finished. Letter by George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie dated 25 June 1756

7/1756 Gov. Sharpe left Fort Frederick for the first time since June 1756. Historic Fort Frederick, by L H Wilson.

- 1 -
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 119 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 Dewiddle 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 dwell 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 Tonolaways, 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 Frederick and capture the Fort and blow up the powder magazine. Both groops 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 Chief at Fort Frederick. Art. by George Prather
In 1757, Walachey, a chief 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 wagoneer, shot 300 years from fort. Brown speech, 5/2/1931

5/8/1757  Gov Sharpe advised Stanwix of pay procedures and requesting that
Dagworthy and his company be relieved so that they may be "entitled" to their pay. Stated that Dr David Ross "victuals the garrison at Fort Frederick at the rate of 9d currency for each man per day." Also that "62 Cherokees were at Fort Fred-erick and desired to act in conjunction 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, magazine repaired, roads improved, and supply boats gotten together on the Potomac River. Brown speech 5/2/1931

4/6/1758 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 Duquesne. 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 Frederic, 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, 6/15/1758

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.


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.


2/10/1763  Treaty of Paris signed. Historic Fort Frederick by L. H Wilson and Brown speech, 5/2/1931


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 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 dated 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  First 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  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.

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


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


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 relieved by a militia guard. Draft by Tench Tilghman to Col. Timothy Pickering, Pres of the Board of War, dated 3/21/1779. Broolder 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 Wms 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.

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
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 Gaol (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 | 212 |
| 18th. Foot | 558 |
| M.C. Vols. | 111 |
| Total | 2,924 |

General Order dated 10/24/1781

11/5/1781 Stephan Popp, a Hessian prisoner, describes Fort Frederick 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.
H.V. Mish, DAR Mag., Art by George Prather, News Letter of Md State

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
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 Pontiac's 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.


1861  Col John R. Kenly, 1st Maryland Regiment USA, opened a hole in the forts South wall for a cannon. MV Mish, DAR Mag.


5/23/1862  Benjamin H. Schley, prisoner of war or missing in action at Front Royal, Va. Company Master Roll, dtd May and June 1862.


8/22/1862  Benjamin H. Schley promoted to Major. Detachment Muster-In-Roll, dtd Nov 5, 1862.


6/12/1879  Fort Frederick "after a lapse of more than a hundred years" is "a grape garden". The Evening Globe, 6/12/1879.

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 committee formed to study the cost of obtaining Fort Frederick. (Joint Resolution No. 7 of 1904) Speech by Brown 4/27/1929


1906 Among the incorporators of the Fort Frederick Protective Society were: Ex-Governor Warfield, Ex-Justice William J. Witsenbacher. Morning Herald 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 Herald, 3/2/1912


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. Walsh, 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 a Civil War Cannon for Fort Frederick through 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 Department 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.

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 Dimwiddie; 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


5/19/1961 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 -
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. Mi 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 original pattern. Speech by Mr Hunter, at Fort Frederick, 7/23/1966.

Compiled from notes
Fort Frederick (V20)

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.

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.

Oct 22 - At 3 P.M. Marched as prisoners of war out of Yorktown, guarded by the Virginia militia under Gen'l Loezen, and Major Jamins, 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.

Oct 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 made 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 Hanna 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 - Reached 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, everywhere 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 32-1036 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, THENE
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 SIDILLA HAD CARRIED 834 SOLDIERS, besides
WOMEN AND CHILDREN. WE WERE NOW DIVIDED
AND HALF PUT ON ANOTHER TRANSPORT, THE
SIDILLA WAS CONDEMNED.—
INDICATED SEVERAL STOPS AT
DIFFERENT PORTS]
OCTOBER 16—REACHED BREMEN, REMAINED
THERE EIGHT DAYS
OCTOBER 18—EMBARKED IN BOATS DRAWN BY HORSES.

[VARIOUS OTHER STOPS]
NOVEMBER 2—HAMMEN
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, P. 61 1902
THOMAS JEFFERSON, ROOM, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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:

1763 June 3 - Came only 12 miles to Fort Cumberland, my little beast having given out, so that I walked a great part of the road. I swapped it for a large strong horse, but not in very good order with one Martin, a carpenter, who was undertaking of building yet 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 12 miles above Fort Frederick, Civil People.

June 4 - Dined at F. Frederick and came as far as where Musket lived on Canochochique.

June 5 - Dined at Shippintstown and lodged at McAllisters, within 5 miles of Carisle.

"Journal of James Kenny 1758-1759"
Edited by John W. Jordan
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXXVII 4th 1913
Publication Fund of 'The Penna Hist Soc'

U.S. Nat'l Archives
Wm. D.C.
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.
Catosville 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.
Catosville 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 Westminster citizens.

... answering questions for Walkersville Manufacturing workers.

... touching base with Mayor Ramburg in Boonsboro.

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. Ahigren, 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 (r).
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, 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 preservation and protection 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 bargaining 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 complaints 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.

RANDALLSTOWN DISTRICT OFFICE IS NOW OPEN

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 Vivian Lepski, 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. The bill, I believe, is needed 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. Tax, 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 recipients 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.

With one of the Sixth District's Finest.

With Vivian Lepski, Randallstown District Office Manager.
JAMES KENNY'S "JOURNAL TO Y* 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 y* 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 y* Westward by Jam's Kenny.
1758 12th 10th.—This morning received a letter from Israel Pemberton signifying that I might come to Town to Speak with y* Commissioners for Indian Affairs upon which I went y* same Day & put up at Joseph Ways.

11th.—Was invited by my friend Is' Pemberton to take my horse to his stable & come & lodge at his house, informing me that as he thought delays might be dangerous to y* publick interest in not sending goods in due time to y* Westward; he was determin'd to send a quantity to meet y* General to be apply'd as he would think best amongst y*. Western Indians & as some person must go to see y* goods deliver'd he would send me as one for that purpose in Case I agree'd not with y* Commissioners & y* Comiss' 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 y* said goods for Israel Pemberton.

12th–15th.—Help'd to pack up some goods & engaged to go see them delivered—helped to put up goods until evening & loaded two wagons y* drivers being directed
along in your night, to see whether there were any of your goods drop'd by your way, but found none; when I returned your wagons were unloading by your river & a sleigh ready to haul your goods over, so we helped over with your first sleigh load,—his man John Stamper & me, your Presbyterian helped us after awhile; but whilst I was at breakfast two negro fellows drove right over an airhole near your shore, as if it had been on purpose, where your 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 your ice again from your bottom. I took up my lodging with your goods on your west side of your river in a very open house & a son of Isaac Zane's your came afoot from Philadelphia, tarried with me. Open'd a flag of cutelry ware that got wet, & dried them by your fire. Slept but little your ice made much noise.

1759 1st 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 your 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 your care of your goods to your 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 your morning he might have found probably, all which makes me suspect his honesty. Loosè my rest your night before & riding in your night to York, I conceived we turned to your East, it being cloudy, & next morning your Sun seemed to me to rise West & go on your North side of York, as if we had come in at your West of your Town. So strong was my imagination in this wrong notion, notwithstanding my compass & reason showing your 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 y° contrary.

2°.—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.

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

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

Before I leave York I may state, that y° 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 y°. Kittatinny Hill, but crossing them towards y° Ohio, I was to have my wages increased in proportion to y° 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 y° Indians to y° English interest. We left York & lodged that night at Jn° Abbois.

5°.—Went through Marsh Creek & crossed y° 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 y° ground. We proceeded to y° Falling Springs, being y° heads of Conogocheque, & so to Colonel Chambers, but lodged at one Robert Elliot, about ½ mile from Chambers's.

6th.—My companion S. L. went back to Shippenstown to meet our employer & returned y* same night, being about ten miles, came with him Robert Tuckness & Ben* 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 Jn* Mushets, where I tarried for y* wagons & Samuel went on to Fort Frederick. They were very Civil & there came about twenty of y* Virginia soldiers & had house room in y* kitchen; y* Dutch people hereaway seemed to regard any soberlike people, but much disaffected at y* behaviour of y* military men. This place had a little blockhouse above his dwelling house & was y* utmost frontier at this place near to Conogocheke.

8th.—The wagons came last night & stoppt awhile at Mushets, drank some cider & set along. I followed them this morning & past them along toward Isaac Baker's on Conogocheke, within about 12 miles of Fort Frederick; y* ford was frozen over but y* 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 y* bridle & drove him along y* fording way, but as I understood after, y* ice had been broken before at y* far side by Sir John St. Clair's Coach, it was faulty, so that my horse broke in & got out again & y* 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 y* wagons, to direct them to y* 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 y* ford up, but y* creek open above it one of y* wagoners named Wm* McKenny rode through to me & we set to & broke y* ice in Baker's side, until we made a way for y* wagons & they got over safe and kept along their
journey, commonly not staying at night at any houses
where your people lived. It being late I stayed all night
at Isaac Baker's, got good entertainment.

* 30th.*—Set off this morning passed your wagons & came
to Fort Frederick where is a village of little houses,
about 18 I think, without your Fort it being constructed
of good stonework & high, only one large gate to your
South & your King's Storehouse fronting it on your North.
In your Fort a row of Barracks on your East & West sides,
& great space in your middle. I met my partner S. L.,
who had put up at James Long's, your farthest house of
your village from your fort, but your best usage. I had some
acquaintance with Long before when he lived nigh to
Carlisle. We both went into your fort to see where your
goods should be put; your Soldiers were in liquor &
imposed upon my partner & one King a sergeant as-
saulted him by taking hold of him, but when he got
loose, he followed me up to where your commanding officer
Lienent Reily was, acquainted him of your soldier's
action, who came out & pushed your soldier away toward
your guard-house & threatened him. We were shown
where to place your goods & a room for ourselves in your
Barracks if we chose. I asked Samuel to take a walk
to meet your wagons, which we did & met them about 4
of a mile off, upon which I told your drivers that your soldiers
were in liquor & not to mind them at all but only their
own business, which they agreed to. We had your four
wagons into your fort up to your King's Store to unload, but
your same soldier wanted to beat one of your drivers only
for wearing a green jacket, but your Lienent pushed
your 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 your Lienent killed him
for it; your carter's brother being there requested of him
to leave your soldier's sight & go out of your fort, but I told
him to come up in your wagon to me & help me to put out
at any houses ayed all night.
agons & came little houses, g constructed ge gate to y° t  on y° North. & West sides, partner S. L., hest house of. I had some lived nigh to see where y° e in liquor & a sergeant as- when he got handing officer of y° soldier's away toward were shown ourselves in y° o take a walk em about 4 of hat y° soldiers but only their e had y° four to unload, but y° drivers only tenant pushed tk & swore he better. After artar again & ant killed him nested of him ort, but I told me to put out

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

10th.—A snowy wet day, we examin'd y° goods opened y° cask that y° Lead was lost out of & found about 90° 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 y° night of having wagons loaded again at y° 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 Conogoche buying flour to send to Pittsburgh. Road about y° most of this day but could not find Long, came to Isaac Baker's & stayed all night.

19th.—I started soon this morning & crossed Conogoche & went to one Vulgamors near y° mouth of y° 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° pr day, which had been their usual wages, but I did not like that way, so they would not agree by y° Hundred under 16 or 17°, so I proposed by y° load, they taking each 13° but I could get a sufficient number of them at £10 a load of 13° 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 y° highest way from y° creek to Fort Frederick, passing through many places that were deserted by y° 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 ye man when at home would hardly say any grace while we were there. I think in sitting quiet listening 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.

22nd.—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 6' 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 13' 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 pró wagons nor to haul pró goods on, for one of us to get some help at pró ferry & cut pró ice out of pró way of pró flat & pró other go meet pró wagons, pró latter fell to me. Hired a horse at pró ferry house in Virginia side & went off in about 6 or 7 miles, met one of pró wagons coming, so I return’d & helped to cut pró ice which we had done against pró wagon came, so proceeded to pró fort, being about 3 miles from Hoglan’s ferry & loaded that wagon, pró others did not come.

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

2nd 1st.—Three wagons came late this evening & loaded some of them by candle light; pró fourth pró we expected has disappointed us, these are Jn pró Jenkins Wn pró Patersons & James Blars, of Tuscorora, in Virginia, so meeting one Thomas Connely, from Virginia, Samuel agreed with him to take pró fifth load & let him have 5’ upon it; pró man leaving an order on our landlord James Long for pró sum as he owed him for a horse & Long not being at home he would not set off until he seen him or get pró money, but getting it of S. L pró also disappointed us & left pró one to answer pró other, & having taken pró 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 Joliff’s that night, estimated 30 miles from Frederick.

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

4th.—Returned last night to William Joliff’s & went today to Hopwell Meeting, being pró first day of pró 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 y° other wagon and on

7th.—Samuel set off to get Tho° Kenton & packhorses to carry y° 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 y° day, so I expect him tomorrow. I went to y° ferry this evening but no account of y° wagon coming; y° ice broke up & very high flood in y° River.

10th.—I made ready to go after y° wagons into Virginia & might meet Connoly if coming to receive y° load, but Henry Paulin just coming over y° ferry was in danger of being drowned, y° ice runing so thick & y° 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 y° distance to go y° road y° wagons went, & that by staying a day or two y° creeks might be passable on this side of y° river; it being about 60 miles & my horse still lame, I concluded to stay & take y° highest course y° wagons having so long a start of me.

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

13th.—Wet most of y° night; y° creeks very high & my horse lame. Set off this morning to Tho° Mills about 4 miles from Frederick, but y° bridge being broke by y° flood, it was in y° night when I got to Mills’s. As my hatchet was lost I bought a tomahawk.
of the Council of Maryland, 1777–1778.

[council to col. barnes.] c. c. 13

In council Dec' 20th 1777.

Sir,

We wrote you this Day by the Defence's Tender who has Orders to call at M't 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 &c.

To Col' Barnes.

[council to board of war.] 14

In Council Annapolis 20th Dec' 1777.

Gen'

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' &c.

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 Boulitz and Thomas Monshon of the Independence Galley, also discharged.

[council to col. barnes.] c. c. 15

In council 21st Dec' 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 Galleys up to Potowmack to act in Concert with ours.

We are &c.

Col' 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.

M' Archibald Buchanan
Baltimore

We are &c

[Council to J. Dashiell.]

In Council Annapolis 22d Dec' 1777.

Sir,
We have desired Col' 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 Cap' 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

Joseph Dashiell Esq
L' of Worcester County

We are &c

[Council to Norton and Beall.]

In Council Annapolis 22d Dec' 1777.

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

Mess' Norton & Beall.

We are &c

[Council to S. Hughes.]

In Council 22d Dec' 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. R.

Tuesday 23 December 1777.

Present as on yesterday.

Ordered That the western shore Treasurer pay to Archibald Chisholm ninety 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 Acc' pss'd

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.
of the Council of Maryland, 1777–1778. 453

House and Barracks and the further Sum of Sixty one Pounds, c. b. 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.

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, Artillery is discharged having the spleen and has been in the Hospital for several months.

[Nourse to Gov. Johnson.]

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^ & 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^ Gov. Johnson.

Friday 2^d January 1778

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 27^th Dec'

Monday 5^th 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
p. 4 of 39 - 443 - 445

Vol. 16, Archives of India.
Council of Safety, Jan to 1774-75

[Handwritten note: send repair via mail]

[Handwritten note: should look up the papers]

[Handwritten note: trading post definitely in the Tamil Books, 6 volumes]

1762, 3 to 4, probably 1762

[Handwritten note: please pass on check]

[Handwritten note: an opinion]

dock mortgage to land mortgage

Charge or SAE 20 to 30
Forsythe, John
Dugwothy, John Capt.
Beall, Alexander, Capt.
Chapman, Joseph Capt.
Prattor, Thomas, Col.
Koger, Jonathan, Capt.
Koger, David
Williamson, Peter
Kist, Christopher
Blair, David
Ross, David (Dr.)
Chaplain, Joseph
Cresap, Thomas, Col.
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.

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.

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
on the inside were barracks 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.

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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.
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


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.

1732 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 1732

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 230 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 The Ohio Company, a Trading Co. builds "Fort Cumberland"
A Virginia Company building at mouth Will's Creek in Md.

1732 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 Protestant 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 intrégues
of the French drew them away & into hostility.

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.

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

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

In March 20, 1779 Captain John Kirchner and a company under him guarded prisoners of war at Fort Frederick.

Lieutenant Bassett of the British Engineers was sent to Fort Frederick in March 1756, to repair "The Magazine." Before the second expedition for the capture of Port Daquesne.

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.

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

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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 centinels 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 Colonel 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 Hanne Hamilton and 300 men went in pursuit.

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 precipitation 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.

December 23, 1757 About three weeks ago a man and a woman were scalped in the road near Isaac Bakers, and last Friday a man saw shot a mile and a half from Fort Frederick, then under command of Ensign Prather.
Deed, June 7, 1672 Tobias Johnson & wife and H. Johnson & wife
to Nathan Williams ; Part of "Kindness Enlarged" "Johnsons Lot" also
RECORDED Liber W.McK. No. 5, folio 152, Washington County, Maryland
Other records S.B.U. 2-337 and McK.K. 3-194.

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### Notes Upon Fort Frederick

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Md. Gazette, Many persons in Frederick County have recently been murdered. Again on Oct. 21, Two soldiers from...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nov. 6 Letter to Gazette, "It is necessary to arm & fortify, for the Indians & French are making raids within 100 miles of Annapolis.

Nov. 22 Families on Toomaloyay Creek were killed & their homes burned. "In the back parts, which are thinly settled, upward of 20 families plantations were laid waste in four days.

Aug. 11 Gov. Horatio 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.

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 Augustxxx July 13 Gov. Sharp dates his letters at "Fort Frederick" Fort was named after the Sixth Lord Baltimore.

Aug. 19 Gov. Sharp buys 150 Acres of land from Peter & Jacob Cloine Part of "Skie Thorn" Patented to Thos. Cresap in 1732.

Aug. 19 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."

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 militia 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 Port Frederic 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 McCord's Fort.
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 Wachachi 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 Greenvile on Juniata 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.

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 Braddock's defeat, & in command at Fort Cumberland and in expedition capturing Fort Duquesne 22 Nov. 1756.

1756 Capt. Dagworthy leaves Fort Frederick with 150 men for Fort Cumberland, Capt. Alexander Beall in command Fort Frederick. 10 Mar. 1757

1756 Gen. John Forbes in command of all British Forces in Amer. Vigorous 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 at Mass. quota, & Capt. Alex. Beall left in command at Fort Fred. Col. Washington was with this expedition, & was at capture of Fort Duquesne 22 Nov. 1756. Gov. Sharp again at Fort.

1752 Fort Cumberland first built as a trading post on Potomac at mouth of Wills 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 defense of Frontier.
1740

North Branch of Potomac River was first known by Indian name, "Cohongaruton" then later as "Patowmac"; South Branch as "Wappacomo" or "Jappatonaka". 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 $3 = $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 Chippawas, Marris, Shawnees, & Delawares. 100 traders were massacred, and 20 CCC 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 1756. On tract called "New York"

1766

Mason & Dixon Line surveyed 1766 - 67 Stopped by fear of Indians.

1766 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 90 years old.

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 20, 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

1701 Sept. 5 Fort Frederick and surrounding farm sold at auction by State of Maryland to Robert Johnson for £375 = $1275. After owning it for 35 years, Deed was not Recorded until May 25, 1737. Washington County, Liber K, fol. 522.

1858 July 24 Grants 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 stationed 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 west to Dam No. 6, rather than to No. 5 not far from Fort P. and McCoy's Ferry. Joseph Packard was of party.

1862 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 incorporators. They were given power to condemn. Nothing was done.

1913 April 15 Bill introduced by Senator Emmert of Washington County, inspired by request of Society of Colonial Wars. The Act appropriated $5500. "For the Purchase of Fort Frederick by the State Board of Forestry, to Carry out Their Plans for the Reorganization of the State." Correspondence and negotiation were carried on for ten years before the property was acquired at a satisfactory price.


1922 Dec 30 State of Maryland buys Fort Frederick for $12 CCC. of Homer J. Cavanaugh. Deed Recorded Liber 144, folio 63, 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. 21 miles west of Baltimore; 17 miles from Hagerstown; 2 miles from Clear Spring; 2 miles south of Indian Spring. 12 miles east of Hancock; and 12 miles from Martinsburg.

Notes by W. McCullough Brown, 1933.
The resistless Westward March of Settlement across the Eastern MountainCana had not begun in 1755 and the Frontiers of Civilization was along the Potomac River between the Anacostia 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. Brodhead, became more bold in their attacks upon the Colonists, who were exposed to unheard of danger and distress. Col. George Washington writing to Lord Fairfax says: "The whole settlement of Conococheague district in Maryland was 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 petitioned through the Assembly a grant of forty thousand Pounds for the protection of this Majestic service. About two thousand Pounds of the one thousand Pounds expended upon the Fort. On 21 May 1756 Gov. Sharp wrote Gov. Dinwiddie of Va. "I go to North Mountain Plantation a Fort- Constructed." Sharp remained at Conococheague and pushed the work after buying a herd of 140 Acres surrounding it.
"Fort Frederick"

Artistic Philadelphia Press, June 9 1910

by W. R. Hamilton

Senator Harvey Bamberger, Reading, Pa.

Geanae Horatio Sharp decided that a fort must have civilization from Fort Cumberland was necessary.

Because of the burning of Fort Gravelin in Pennsylvania he decided that the new fort should be of the greatest substantial character and as impregnable as it could be made. "The fort was quadrilateral in shape with a bastion at each corner, each wall 120 feet long, ten feet high from 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 "black skin" riflemen, but by crowds of civilians who whiled away the hours in dancing, card playing or diceing. Its occupants felt secure. No battle ever occurred at or near the fort. The Indians usually kept at a safe distance. They feared to come near the fort to behead and few of them
got within the limits of the outmost sentinels as sharp and cunning as was the aborigine of the American woods. What few Indians captured of Fort Frederick were brought in by scouting parties; field prisoners until dawn of the next morning and taken out and shot — a successful 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 its privates were Colonials, frontiersmen who handled their rifle like a "half mistress" or a Bowle or Creek. Doubtless many of the garrison at old Fort Frederick did gallant service later in covering the retreat of Washington at the battle of Long Island, when Lt. "Backskin" Maylan "did help to make history."

"According to tradition officers and men go along splendidly together at Fort Frederick. The Redcoats had learned a lesson in Battle of Brandywine and took readily to the back woods style of fighting under such teachers as George Washington and Capt. Captain Dogworthey."
"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."

Cecile Markham

One summer day in 1765, Mariner
Continental 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 was
waiting 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.
Her long and tedious journey ended at Fort Frederick in temporary disappointment. Young Blidsoe was not at the fort and we knew nothing of him. Miss Merchant remained at the fort for many months. It contained a large number of civilians at the time, dirty and others badly dressed and slovenly women. The influence of the new arrival was refining and brought a radical change in conditions at the fort. She began to teach home sewing and make the colony forget its woes. The little lady of London soon gained the sobriquet of "The Angel of Fort Frederick".

Finally Blidsoe was located and brought to the fort, she wished to make a start to Annapolis and be married in St. Anne's Church. The garrison would not tolerate it, neither would the Commander. So a hulking preacher happening to be among those living shelter in the fort, a wedding was promptly arranged, the service was performed and salutes fired from the Citadel. Blidsoe and his bride later returned to London. (Story preserved by tradition)
Fort Frederick
by
W. R. Hamilton
from
Harvey S. Bomberger
Boonsboro, Ind.

Lee Gazette, Ind.

April 21, 1757.

James Hamilton, killed & state
of his children uncertain

Capt. Hanse Hamilton and
30 men went in pursuit.

Was it W. R. Hamilton a
descendant of above?
Nov. 29, 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 in the spring of 1924, on condition that he seed down with 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.

along the south side of the County Road (1) North 80° west 471 1/2 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° 5' East 855 feet, (12) South 43° 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.
3.....

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 19/ 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.
1. Cherokees & Delawares, battle
2. Settlement began around 1730
3. Region named Conococheague
4. Ohio Company charted 1749, Frederick Post 1754
5. 1754, French & Indian War, "Meridith," July 3 1754
6. Braddock's defeat July 9 - 1755; Utans begins
7. Sharps begins fort Jan 1756. Funding May 11
8. (Sharps) Distressed inhabitants are fleeing before
   (Wash.) Whole settlement of Conococheague was loot
9. Capt. John Dogworth commanded July 1756
10. Store Fort - Gamble - Frederick - London
11. Early in spring 1756, female Canadian killed.
12. Apr. 20-1756, G. Gamble destroyed
13. Capt. Keyes in command of Frederick. May 10/57
14. A.M. 20 Cherokees April 29-1757
   We have taken up the hatred of war and battle
15. Early in 1758, second expedition to John Forbes
   March 1754, Lint, Basset of Ingersoll sent to
   G. Frederick to repair, magazine and
   look after roads.
16. Y. Dupuune taken Nov. 22-1758
17. Sharp leaves Fort & goes to Steydisman - 1800
19. Pontiac's War
20. July 3 - 1763 Sharp writes that he has sent powder and arms to Col. Bratter near S. Fredericks.
21. 700 persons take refuge in Fort (Williams)
22. Cecil Markham returns
    Captain Jones, Chaplain at Fort
    Revolution

1. First prisoners sometime in 1776
   Dec. 26 - 1777 Burgoyne's Army
   Col. Moses Rawlings Command
   Upt to fall 1780 great liberty given
2. Plot of Irish & arm & liberate prisoners
3. March 1783 War ends
4. Fort held Robert Johnson 1875, Sept, 5 - 1791
   Civil War
      Company "H" under Capt. Benj H. Schley
   2. Sharpen gear at 25th Dec. 1861
   3. 185 years Md. Flag again.
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. McCulloch Brown. Photostat made with his permission and by the direction of J. Alexis Shriver, Director of Historic Markers, State Roads Commission, December 22, 1935.
James Hamilton killed April 7, 1757
Capt. Harris Hamilton and 300 men in pursuit.

Philadelphia
January 9, 1912
Mr. R. F. 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, 4 Calumbases

May 29, 1924, Note from Mrs. Marshall Wilson
Mr. James Hamilton of Boonesboro went extensively into Hamilton genealogy. He is dead but his connections are still in Boonesboro.

See Fort Frederick History June 9, 1912
Kindness Enlarged
Surveyed 7th November 1772
Plotted 18th " 1773
Thomas Johnston, Jr., and
Lancelot Jacques
Recorded, Annapolis, Md.
Liber 126 411 141 fol 238

Reservation as by
Instruction of Lord
Proprietor dated and given
15th December 1738

"Heirs & Successors the
right to cut timber for
repairing "Fort Frederick"," & the Barracks."
CUMBERLAND, MD.,

June 23, 1928.

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.

[Signature]

Joseph B. Finan

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 Loudoun of expected attack by French
No XXXI. Schedules of roads

Fort Loudoun June 16 1757
Col. Washington to Gov. Sharp

"I look upon this 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 and all, inevitably fall into their hands, as our efforts can be wholly made to save it."

"It is morally certain that the next Object which the French have in view is Fort Loudoun and that it is yet in very untenable Place, they have no Roads for Carriages into any other Province but through this Place, and there lies here a Quantity of Store belonging to His Majesty and this Colony may much expected and vexed."
Arches of Md. No. XXXI

Perforce in Lord Fairfax's great grant was included by the Md. boundary, laid in 1746, planted the "Farfast Stone" at the head of the North Branch as marking the beginning of his line. Better knowledge of the topography showed that the head of the South Branch was really the first junction. This delimitation Fairfax was unwilling to accept, believing that removing this starting point "to the west would add considerably to his territory (p. 20), and probably the sector would have been settled, but for the outbreaks of the French and Indians."...
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

Aug 23/73

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. 130 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.
   Accommodate 200 soldiers.

   Walls 4 ft. & 20 ft. high. 2 Wells.
   182 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.
    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.
SUMMARY, May 2, 1831

1. Cause requiring Fort Frederick

2. Blue Ridge Mountain, limit till 1726.

3. Rivalry & War, French & English Jealousy of Indians. 1754


5. Raids & Massacres, 1754


7. Series of Wooden Ports, 1755.

8. October 1755, Families killed, homes burned, 20 plantations laid waste in 4 days.


10. Approp. for Fort, Sharp buys 142, 1/2

11. 150 men building Fort F. under Sharp. Will mount 4 six pounders. 1756


14. Centries fired upon, bullets hit P. 1757

15. Wargner shot twice, scalped, tommyhawk


19. Sharps fears for settlers, 1758.
     Sends powder & arms, Col. Prather


     100 traders killed, 200 CCC
     driven from homes. 700 persons
     in Fort. Angel Port P.
     REVOLUTION

22. British prisoners at fort, Rawlings
     1775. Burgoyne fall 1777.
     From Phila, 400 in 1779.
     War ends 1783, pris. to ship.
23. Fort sold Robert Johnson, 1791.


25. Civil War, 1861. John R. Kenley
     First Hd. Nat. Guard.
     Gun mounted, fight Big Pool.


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, 1751

1. Visualize tragic time, cause these walls into being.
2. 100 years east Blue Ridge, Hunting Ground rich valley west.
3. Migration began, 1723 to 1737, Germans, N. Conococheague settlement.
4. Jealousy of Indians; Rivalry & War of French & English, 1754
5. Raids & Massacres, 1754, Appeal Mother Country.
7. Series of wooden forts, not defendable. Indians emboldened by Braddock defeat.
8. Oct. 1755, Families killed, homes burned, 30 plantations' waste in 4 days. Women & children carried off, or kill.
9. Gov. Horatio Sharp, to frontier, advise and direct Wooden Stock Houses. These inadequate, 100 miles Annapolis.
10. Sharp March 1756 asks Assembly Money for Stone Fort: North St, near Potomac.
11. 1755, Persons killed Frederick Co. "Our Distressed inhabitants flying, enemy.
12. Col. Wash. "The whole settlement Conocoop has fled, two families only remain.
13. Sharp says 147, 1/3 acres. Goes to work 150 men to build STONE FORT, Defensive Aug. 1756.
16. Did not stop WAR. Sharp sends powder & 50 stands arms. Fort F, will become refuge for people, attack Indians.
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 Fair soon over.
25. Rev. War, Maryland offers Fort F. for detention of prisoners, first 1776, Burguyne fell 1777, again 400 from Phila. 1777. End War 1783.


27. Our Fort not near point hostilities, no battle near.

Barn on N.E. Edtion. Stone to canal.

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 Frontier Defences. Granville burned, 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 Conococheague has fled, only two families remain."

12. In March 1756, Sharp asks assembly for money to build Fort

13. Buys 147 1/2 acres, goes to work 150 men. Well covered by August.


17. About same time Wash. writes, Indians who are coming should be well treated, serious time, much depends on them, very HUMERSONE, very necessary.


19. A wagoner 300 yards, shot twice, scalped, tomahawk left in haste.

20. Man & Woman scalped in road mile from Fort.


22. Pedler, killed.
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.

State of Maryland by

{ Alexander Conlee Hanson, Chancellor }

{ Robert Johnson of Frederick County }

{ 28th Day May, 1797 }

Deed

Recorded Liber K, folio 522, Part of "Johnson's Lot" and "Skythorn", containing 99-1/2 acres more or less on the Potomac River.

********

{ Robert Johnson to }

Deed { James Ford of Washington County }

{ 8th March, 1801 }

********

Recorded Liber N folio 563, part of "Johnson's Lot" and "Skythorn" containing 100 acres more or less on the Potomac River.

********

{ Sarah S. Ford, widow of James Ford, Sr. }

Deed { 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. }

Deed { Isabella Otto of Washington County }

{ 21st day of June, 1816 }

********

Recorded Liber B B. folio 408, part of "Johnson's Lot" and "Skythorn" containing 4-1/8 acres, dower right.
(Jan. 3, 1911)
Deed (Jesse O. Snyder, Mtgee. to Homer J. Cavanaugh
(Record, Liber E. O. 135, folio 48

_______
(Dec. 26, 1908)
Mortgage (John N. Williams to Jesse O. Snyder
(Record. Liber 130, folio 33

_______
(Sept. 7, 1850)
Deed (Basil Prather and Temperance Prather, his wife to
John G. Stone
(Record. Liber I. N. No. 5, folio 459

_______
(August 30, 1860)
Deed (John G. Stone and Wife to Nathan Williams
(Record. Liber I. N. No. 15, folio 210

_______
(April 13, 1888)
Equity (John N. Williams, trustee to Annie Williams
(Record. Equity 5217 - 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. 88, folio 420, excepting 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 420, 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 598, leaving 189-1/2 acres.
Chapter 352 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 the year 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. McCulloch Brown

Introduced
March 22 - 1892
Of David Sibert - Senator
Washington County

April 24 - 1892
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 arrangement and barracks such as I already have "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 $11,999 on 16th 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 31st 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 by the ruthless removal of some of the stone for other uses 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 1771, and then purchased it again in December 1932, and will use it as a State Preserve.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

M. McCulloch Brown
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 Manuscript is chiefly original letters to and from Gov. Robert Sharpe.

Your pamphlet has been accepted by the Museum, with many thanks.

Yours faithfully,

Henry E. Mansfield.
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

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 condemn.

4. Act 15 April 1912 Sen. Emmert, approp. §85Cc. for "Purchase of Fort Frederick by Board of Forestry"

5. Ten years negotiation with Homer J. Cavanaugh, resulting in Deed for 120 acres & Fort, 30 December 1922 price §12 CCC.

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 "Cohongaruten" "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 21 miles; Hagerstown 17; Clear Spring 7; Indian Spring 2; Big Pool 3/4 mile. Roads good.

11. Titles & Transfers. Patent to Thos. Cresap 1732; 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 CCC.
"FORT FREDERICK" in MARYLAND

Gen. Braddock's defeat, 9 July 1755

Gov. Horatio Sharp, by middle of July starts for Frederick gathering all recruits, built block houses, 1755

Col. C. Washington writes Lord Fairfax early in 1756, "whole settlement has fled" 2 families remain

Maryland Assembly at February Session 1756, approp.forty thousand pound "For defence" Six thousand for a FORT

Gov. Sharp to Gov. Dinwiddie of Va. 31 May, 1756, "I am about to start to Frederick to build a Fort.

Deed for 140 Acres of land, 10 August 1756

Gov. Sharp to Calvert, 21 Aug. 1756 "Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered.

Fort Frederick named for Sixth Lord Baltimore

Three forts built, Winchester, by G.W. Fort Frederick, A Fort Grenville

Capt. Dagworthy with British regulars first in Fort. Dagworthy was with Braddock, then Fort Cumberland and 22 Nov. 1756 at capture Port Duquesne, of Pitt.

French officer in 1756 leading two bands Indians, 5C each, plans attack on Fort F. He was killed

Wa ha chy, a Cherokee Chief from south proposes alliance with Sharp, and asks for supplies etc.

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.
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, 1C Feb. 1763, ends French Wars

13 Pontiac's War (Ottawa Chief) had aided at Braddock's defeat. Great 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

SUMMARY, May 2, 1931

1. Cause requiring FORT FREDERICK

2. Blue Ridge Mountain, limit till 1728.

3. Rivalry & War, French & English Jealousy of Indians.


5. Raids & Massacres, 1754.


7. Series of Wooden Forts, 1755.

8. October 1755, Families killed, homes burned, 20 plantations laid waste in 4 days.


10. Approp. for Fort, Sharp buys 140, 1/2

11. 15C men building Fort F. under Sharp. Will mount 4 six pounders.


14. Centries fired upon, bullets hit F.

15. Waroner shot twice, scalped, tommyhawk


10. Sharps fears for settlers, 1758.
   Sends powder & arms, Col. Prather


   100 traders killed, 200 CCC
   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 1776.
   War ends 1783, pris. to ship.

23. Fort sold Robert Johnson, 1791.


25. Civil War, 1861. John R. Kenley
   First Md. Nat. Guard.
   Gun mounted, fight Big Pool.


27. Appeal to make known history, to hunt
   out more knowledge, and work
   for restoration of walls.
   where MAN, not NATURE defaced.
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. Featherwax, 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 Chairman 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.
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 improving 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 129 acres was acquired through the untiring 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 direction 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 project, 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. Beasley 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.

Sincerely yours,

W. McC. Brown
From file of material 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.

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, 1864 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 from Jacob & Peter Cloine, part Skie Thorn and Johnson's Lot 1756

Jacob and Peter Cloine from
Fort Frederick

1. Cherokee & Delaware battle
2. Settlement began around 1730
3. Region named "Conococtique," after Creek.
4. Ohio Company charted 1749, Trading Post 1752
5. "Necessity" July 3, 1754, French & Indian War
6. Braddock's defeat July 9 - 1755; massacred
7. Funds May 16, 1756; Sharp begins "Fort Frederick"
8. Sharp - Distressed inhabitants are fleeing before the enemy.
   Wash - Whole settlement of Conococtique was fled.
9. Capt. John Roquefort in Command 1756 [warwick]
10. Three forts - Braaville - Frederick - London
11. Early spring 1756, French ensign killed.
12. Ft. Braaville destroyed, Aug. 20, 1756 [Capt. Roquefort]
13. Mar. 10, 1757 Capt. Alex. Reall in Command
14. We ha chep, Cherokee & 62 braves Apr. 29, 1757
   We have taken up the habitat - 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. Basset of Engineers sent to H. Frederick to repair Magazine & cut roads.
16. H. Duguesne taken Nov 23 1758
17. Sharpe leases "Fort" to Henry Heintzmann, 1762. $150.
19. Pontiac's War 1763 fall
20. July 3-1763 Sharpe writes he has 250 pounds of arms & Col. Ratteur send H. Frederick
21. 700 person take refuge in "Fort"
22. Cecil Marshburn - romance Revolution

1. First British prisoners 1776 Capt. John Kircher in conv. of Ayhum at Fort
Dec 26-1777 Burgoyne sent Col. Wood Rawlings
Up to fall of 1780 great liberty given
Capt. John Kircher & Company in 1777
2. Plot of forces & British try arm against Colonials
3. March 1783 War ends $1875
4. Fort & land sold Sept 6 1791 to Robert Johnson

Civil War 1861
2. Sharpe sues claim Oct 25, Dec 1861
3. Dec 30-1862 after 164 years Md. Flag again.
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 shivered 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 antirevolutionary 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 Cohongerton. 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 73 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 burdened 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 sub-
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the door
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al region
knocked
to point
Leg-
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n that
thoug
the most of those 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 in-
cursions; from whence we would willingly
presume their passage is below the Ranges
which troops stationed at Fort Cumber-
land, 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 re-
move, and to us much more so.

"When, from the incursions and horrid
depredations of the savage enemy in the
neighboring colonies, an opinion pre-
vailed that a fort was necessary for the
defense and security of the western fron-
tier 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; be-
cause 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 as-
sisted by the inhabitants.

"Near the sum of £6,000 has been ex-
pended in purchasing ground belonging to,
and constructing Fort Frederick, and
though we may not have any exact in-
formation 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 sup-
port, purely to maintain a fortification."

In 1922 the State of Maryland pur-
chased 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 Gover-
nor for the expense he incurred in erect-
ing it, so absorbed the government at An-
apolis 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 protec-
tion of the settlers he would march his
company of riflemen to Annapolis. Fort
Cumberland was finally abandoned and
the garrison, under Col. Dagworthy, re-
moved to Fort Frederick. In 1757 a regi-
ment under the command of Col. Joseph
Chapline, founder of Sharpsburg, occu-
pied 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 mag-
azine. 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 fron-
tiersmen 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 set-
tlers pursued the Indians and were am-
busched 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
Bill 604

$100,000 left for Queen City Hotel
to be administered by the
Btn of Public Works

B. Cumberland Rep.
Harvins
C&O Canal Terminus
Dans Rock

Wash. St. Historic District and it could match state & federal funds
James has a new resolution that all state
First agency be consolidated under
one head.

Fig. on Ft. Fred. & Excavt.

include me in schedule #1 for Nebraska

State has overload, too.

Send copy of Nebraska & Budget

And look for an item for report.
New approach to search for Et Sid.
plan map would be to study line art analysis of
the Peca family.

Evidence for earth piled in front of

Date: Ontario
Stanwix
Wm. Henry
Cumberland (Ind.)
1. Data on Brown's computer site
2. Length and magnitude of post restoration in N.Y.
3. Canada, may zone.
### PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

**Film** : Ektachrome 540E<br>**ASA** : 25<br>**Lens** : 35 mm<br>**Project** : Survey of Michaels Property<br>**Photographer** : McNamara<br>**Roll No.** : 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>F-Stop</th>
<th>Shutter Speed</th>
<th>Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12/9/76</td>
<td>From Fort Fred. Rd. looking towards Michaels farm</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>NW</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>From proposed Berm toward the visitor center</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Toward the proposed lake</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Looking toward part of Site 2</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>From Site 2 along a ridge looking towards the Potomac</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 WA 37 a ridge south of the Farmhouse</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>12:05</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td>12:05</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>From NW Bastion of Ft. Fred. toward Farmhouse</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>1:20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>1:20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inside Fort towards barracks and SE Bastion</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1:40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>dk-good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1:40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO: Bill Krebs, DOS
FROM: William A. Parr, Director

SUBJECT: Archeological Assessment - Fort Frederick

In Joseph H. 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
TO: Bill Krebs, DOS
FROM: William A. Parr, Director
OFFICE: Annapolis
DATE: February 28, 1977

SUBJECT: Archeological Assessment - Fort Frederick

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cc: John Capper, LPS
    Joseph McNamara √
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
State Archeologist
21 December 1976
TO: Reviewers for RFP's and proposals for
DNR archeological projects: Bastian,
Bushnell, Gilsen, Kimmel, McNamara, and Stone.

FROM: Tyler Bastian

SUBJECT: Fort Frederick

DATE: 18 March 1977

Alex Townsend of National Heritage Corporation, successful proposer
for excavation of the southwest 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.
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

AHT:pzr
enclosures
TO:  
James E. Mallow

FROM:  
Joseph M. McNamara, Archeologist

SUBJECT:  
East wall at Fort Frederick

DATE:  1 July 77

On Thursday, 30 June, I met with Ross Kimmel at Fort Frederick to assess 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.

cc: K. N. Weaver
    Ross Kimmel
    H. William Kramer
    Leland Gilsen
James E. Mallow

Joseph M. McNamara, Archeologist

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Thank you for contacting us.

JMM:mlw

cc: K. N. Weaver
    Ross Kimmel
    H. William Kramer
    Leland Gilson
East Wall

Outer Facing

Interior Wall

Possible mortar line

get

Well defined Mortar line

Well defined Mortar line

Mortar line? (level of cobble above this line)

Possible Building Line

Possibly all one section

Ground Surface
TO: James E. Mallow
FROM: Joseph M. McNamara, Archeologist
SUBJECT: East wall at Fort Frederick

DATE: 1 July 77

On Thursday, 30 June, I met with Ross Kimmel at Fort Frederick to assess 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
MARYLAND PARK SERVICE
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Park Historian
FROM: Superintendent
DATE: August 9, 1977
OFFICE: Point Lookout

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, provision of Maryland farmer of the one part and Daniel Ashcraft of the same county and provision, 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 pernt 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 oppose." "

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 province 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 provision 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 or 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 provision out of the monies by the act aforesaid appropriated for the security of the western frontiers in the said provision. Consideration of the sum of 175 pounds current money a certain part of the track of land called Sky Thorn beginning at a line adjoining to Nicholas Johnson and running down the river to several courses to the original survey in the east 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."


Frederic's County Land Records, Book 2, page 46, dated August 23, 1754, between Thomas Cressap, and 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 shall know all men by these presents, that I, Thomas Cressap, of Frederick County, gent., do, in consideration of the sum of 7 pounds 10 shillings current money of Maryland to me 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 tracts or parcels of land to wit: part of the tract of land called Sky Thorn containing 50 acres, also part of the tract of land called Johnson's lot containing 39 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, unto Daniel Ashcroft of the same county for the payment of 77 pounds 5 shillings current money and assigned by the said Daniel Ashcroft unto me the said Thomas Cressap on the 27th day of November in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and fifty one by said mortgages and assigns was duly recorded in the Land Records of Frederick County (book B page 343, also book B page 303) relation being there to have my fully appear, and to the said Horatio Sharp, esquire and his successors for the use of the provision of Maryland. In the said Thomas Cressap for myself, my executors and administrators do consent and agree to and with the said Horatio Sharp, esquire, and his successors for the use of aforesaid that I the said Thomas Cressap and my heirs shall and will from that time and at all times hereafter at the reasonable request of the said Horatio Sharp, esquire, his successors or any person or persons as he or they shall join, make or suffer to 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 lot, 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 Cressap 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 lot was patented to Peter Johnson in 1747. Sky Thorn was granted to Thomas Cressap on June 11, 1736. The third tract involved in the Fort Frederick's lands was Kinnessa which was granted to Thomas Johnson, Jr. and Lewis Jemienie in 1775.

An interesting point is that the Governor purchased approximately 150 acres however, at the public sale in 1731 99 acres were sold. Early records reveal a road at an early date running the Fort Frederick acres. The November court of 1738 on page 369 states that a road was laid out from Conococheague eastward to Wocanay near Frederick. The November court of 1749 on page 265 find the same road continuing from Conococheague to Licking Creek onto Tonawoney Hill with Hugh Williams being supervisor from Conococheague to Licking Creek. The March court two years later on page 451 states that the road was continued from Tonawoney to Cheston and then to Michael's Rock near Cumberland and that a bridge was to be built over Licking Creek and also Hilding Hill Creek.

Governor Sharp wrote to Captain John A. from Fort Frederick on July 1, 1754 that "The desire me to send a Quantity of Both Shells and shot that are here to Fort
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 in bond.

In the manuscript Department of the Maryland Historical Society, volume 3, folio 151 there is a distance breakdown between Fort Cumberland and Greve's 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 Coxe's was as follows, "To cross across Potomac were a ship was kept when General Washington 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 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. T.
$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.
MEMO

STATE OF MARYLAND

Department of Economic and Community Development

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Transmittal Slip

To: J. W. Murnane
   56 Tyler Bastian

From: L. Yelen

Date: 11 July 78

Due: ____________________

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REMARKS:

[Signature]

[Signature]
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"
Paul Speicher  Ft. Fred. park Superintendent
739-7624

Trina  842-2504  Ft. Fred. Paul Speicher

Jerry Sworn  Ft. Lookout  Superintendent

Spencer to
Shop building off of access Rd.

R 4 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
Exit on Northway
First parking off in right

1 - E Northway
474-5948

Rael Kimmel
Meeting 12/18/76

Alex Townsend & Dan Roberto

Establish 2 benchmarks inside
1. Benchmark outside
2. In the benchmarks to Liesenhoff datum

Catalog artifacts and the MGS found

Harris 1975 - World Archaeology

Funerary - gross scale - possibly use people of
Penn.

Gold - just inches

Kens Kammel - no better evidence of powder

Public Relations -

Credit Alex & Dan plus four excavators
Powe, equipment - possibly for backfilling

Camera - has been using 35 mm camera

and will render by a larger camera

required to have a 5 x 7

Tyler wants a full page facing

Amend - Placement of display by Captain Della - in this
suites great - related to the creation of an inner

wall

Speak of Elizabeth - Pennsylvania about Fair

Speak of John Fair - on sale and purchased by Frederick
Bi-weekly progress report

Meeting on the first of March to finalize operations in Baltimore and J.H. U.
Rob Bushnell, DNR, re Fort Frederick
Dept. Sec. for an

3 Earthen building — 1 on left ear

Earthen
modern powder mag. NE

replica " in second mag SW

Letter to Robert Bushnell, DNR, Planning & Design
$7000 mag

 testcase fortions

Emil Kiek Greenbelt, Jr., the architect.

Ross Kimmell, Ph. D. cand., making for Balto
End.

dear Aug.

have $9000 car worked for weed.

Stay in contact.

Cutter?
Bill Buchanan, Richmond, Va.
Hallows site, lots of 19th cent.
has done contract work
worked with Bill Nelson
I have known him.

Chapel - has never did job at First.
Lardmouth, Va.

Stanley South

Jack Meade, Palisades inter-state park,
Bear Inn, N.Y.

Coomwell-on-Hudson, N.Y.
(914) 534-2717
Bill Kimmel

meeting on Thurs. - bring artifacts
2:30 PM Stone Bldg., Bob Bushnell's office
Room 3-A

Bill (from OH)
Bill Kelso at Williamsburg, Anheuser-Busch project
sublet from Kent Hardwoods

jgkt km

Et's from Cape at St. Fred.

Paul Oosthuill,

Bill Hersey (2-15) C-L 7- 3609

Barry Store - Jon Kent after late Aug
met with Fred to try to reg. info on St. Fred.

Talked to Fred yesterday.

Fred said faller good with stone, so fed log inner side.

Season: 1 1/2 story as shown.

detached found at 5 end one roof stay found. 1 yard slope so no steps needed at N end.

Fred contacted 2yr for plan 1yr in advance. have found plan of other forts in Virginia.

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 contract, 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
PROPOSAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL 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
Board meets late Aug

Money is for GCL

Cost so much, but if EWR finished
books Feb or

ask Siemens
1. status reports

Bob Bushnell today will find out:
1. new money
2. how handle contract
3. trip to visit site.

Letter to Lee, June why appointment
adverse to my health

1. get date of Public Works

2. proposal by 20 Aug
Red & Fancy to meet with Phipps to determine factories. If they tell them what to do, they don't need funds.

Archit. has been to Trust to talk to Art Townsend.

Cat. Furs - no funds available from Hatt. Pay reg. in quantities needed. Pay deal in 8-10,000 units, not $26,000.

Free school - no funds for wicked.

must present development plan to property owners by Dec. 1, then he will donate property.

How can I help on wicked?
Sept.

Schindel, 1934, Narrative Report Fort Frederick State Park #1 Big Pool, Maryland

Porter, 1936, Progress Report on Fort Frederick, SP-1, Md.

Bastin, 1970, Tentative Program for Archaeological Research at Fort Frederick, Md.

Peek, 1934, Archaeological Plan of Fort Frederick
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 believed 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
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 responsible 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

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


Summer Employment:


1966 volunteer archaeological laborer, Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain State Park, Bear Mountain, New York (site of Fort Montgomery, 1776-1777.)


Other Experience:

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. Annette Cheek of Oklahoma State University.
-- Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, for the Colorado River Indian Reservation Museum.

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:

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
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 Liessenbein.

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 Liessenbein 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  
Ethnologist
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 $6,953.33 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
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 possibly 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,

[Signature]

Emil J. Kish, AIA

Enclosures

EJKmb
Artifact bag level designation changes

S W Bastion

**present designation:**
Square 2 juncture of topsoil and bright orange subsoil fill level

**change to:**
Square 2 juncture of topsoil and orange and organic soils level

N E Bastion

**present designation:**

| Trench III top of large pit-like disturbance |
| 44-A |
| Trench I yellow subsoil fill level          |
| 22-A |
| Trench III pit-like feature's fill          |
| 44-A |
| Trench I bright orange subsoil fill level, bottle neck just in surface of yellow level |
| 21-A |
| Trench IV 1st backhoe trench topsoil        |
| 45-A |
| Trench I dirty orange subsoil level         |
| 23-A |
| Trench IV sample of concrete from yellow brown level in side of trench |
| 44-A |
| Trench V brown with yellow tint level concrete 38'-40' below present surface of ground |
| 50-A |
| Trench VI concrete on surface and in surface of yellow level 20' from present ground surface |
| 7 |

**change to:**

| Trench III stone and concrete |
| changed |
| Trench I undisturbed subsoil level |
| changed |
| Trench III fill of large pit-like disturbance |
| OK |
| 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) |
| OK |
| Trench IV topsoil |
| OK |
| Trench I dirty orange subsoil fill level |
| OK |
| Trench IV yellowish brown soil level |
| OK |
| Trench V yellowish brown soil level |
| OK |
| Trench VI on surface of and in yellowish brown soil level |
| OK |
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
   These five are contemporaneous.
   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

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 sub-
   soil 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.
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
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 = deposited 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
Called re. Lessenhein qualification, particularly with regard to his ability in anthropological interpretation of his findings. Also re. reading soils & stratigraphy.
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 repair 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' 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 $5 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.
roof six layers deep. The exposed edges dry in the sun and shrivel slightly, but when it rains they swell and are water-tight.

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 funnel, 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 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 'physician,'" 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 broom. 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 axe 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 Catocin 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 over-riding 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 star-struck 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-in-Ser. I'm a dawn-to-dusk.
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 NW.

485B Excavated foundations of N interior structure before being capped and brought to grade. NW bastion in center distance. Visible 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) visible 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 foundations of N interior structure brought to grade and the unrestored N curtain wall. Photo taken from scaffolding during restoration of SW bastion visible 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.
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.

Restoring the SW bastion wall. Completed NW bastion wall exterior visible near left edge of photo. Looking NNW.

S curtain wall, entrance to fort, and SE bastion wall before restoration. Looking NE.

Restoration of wall in progress, probably S curtain. Similar to 494A. Looking E.

Restoring SE bastion wall. Completed NW bastion wall in background. Looking NNW. View similar to 491A.

Foundation of E interior structure brought to grade and backfilled. NE bastion and E curtain walls being restored in background. Looking N.

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.

Restoration of wall in progress, probably S curtain. Similar to 492A. Looking E.

Completed catwalks at NW bastion which in process of being filled with dirt. Looking NW. 1937.

Unidentified view of wall; may be SE bastion.

Restored wall of W side of entrance. Looking W.

Interior view of N end of fort after completion of restoration. Compare to 449A before restoration. Looking ENE.

Exterior view of SE bastion wall after restoration. Looking NE.

Exterior view of NW and SW bastion walls and W curtain after restoration. Looking N. Red filter used, according to Schindel.

Exterior view of SE and SW bastion walls, S curtain wall, and entrance after restoration. Looking ENE. Red filter used, according to Schindel.

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 497A for view before dismantling began.

Another view of building in 498. New caretaker's house built by CCC in background of 498A; Looking W.

Another view of building in 498 and 499.
Should check all names assoc. with Et. Eth. with each of the indexes of records and in other archival and published indexes.

Should have appendix to Ross Kennel report listing all records searched and the nature and extent of each search.
Dear Jim:

The purpose of this letter is simply to express my gratitude for the assistance you have provided in my historical research project on Fort Frederick. The report prepared at the end of last summer points in the direction of the kind of research and reporting necessary for a minimally adequate interpretation and reconstruction of an historic site. Particularly noteworthy is his success in providing new interpretations of previously known sources. These emphasize that history is not a fixed, static entity, but one subject to constant revision. The correction of previously accepted facts is often not what it seems and should be continually reanalyzed from new perspectives. The need to keep in mind that these interpretations are not absolute, but are the only possible generalizations, is emphasized by the often dramatic changes that could be based on new data. If the data are interpreted with an understanding of the context and the methodologies that were applied, they can be used to support or refute hypotheses without adequately explaining alternative explanations. But he has accomplished a great deal in the time available to him. His efforts in detail that the results follow through on the initial suggestions. Last summer, I was able to make additional progress with the research effort to be applied in the new season. Enclosed is the report on the restoration program of Fort Frederick. The extent of the confusion generated last winter of this nature.
Dear Jim:

The quality of historical research on Fort Frederick by Ross Kennedy is of the kind and quality which, for my taste, minimally adequate interpretation and reconstruction as I have tried to point out in my 1970 report and in subsequent conversations in preparing a report of the sort necessary for minimally adequate interpretation and reconstruction of an historic site. The result of his efforts has been a manuscript in a preliminary stage of comprehensive but still rather inadequate.

We should not stop here. However, Kennedy has already asked me to prepare a further study, to include articles that we are searching for information on Fort Frederick, which may well prove to be one of the secrets of our American past. Further, additional work remains to be done in England, particularly in the Public Records Office in London, and we suggest that the Keratin-Adams family records, also in England, be examined. While the discovery of a plan for the Fort would be helpful, a greater interest is more description or sketches of a less formal nature which may be of more importance to me. There is no reason to believe that previously written reports were not by English-speaking people or were not a superficial, such as checking indices.
of appropriate archives in England. (2) The
appointment of Mr. Kimmel at least full-time
for 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) to continue archaeological research.

T.B.
S.A.
To Get to AU

- Motel
- Wisconsin Ave
- Nebraska Ave
- 1st Street SW
- Hurst Hall
- 400 Building
- Room II in Basement
- Parking Lot
- Gray PDF Q."
cc: William Parr
    James Mallow
    Robert Braham
    Emil Kish
    William Liesenbein
    William F. Brown, III
    Gerald Sword
    Orlando Ridout

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 demonstrate that much can be learned when the investigation is in the hands of a careful and skillful researcher. Your efforts to contact various archives and to have notices placed in historical journals is also commendable; I 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 argument in support of the Kish 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 Commissary General of Prisoners (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 Fredick 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. Incidentially, 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).
Farlin's report

C & O Canal records in National Archives
some transposed to NPS per E. Ford
Treasury books suggested by Helen Garber Cheek
CC records in National Archives and HABS

Commissioner General of Reserve

Isaac Shelby (father of kit)
great-great-great-grandfather born Clear Fork, 1790 to 1795
Evan, son, spent a few years in trade Co., near St. Louis, and
later moved to Clear Fork and after Poncho's death
moved to Fort

Horatio Sharp's family records are in England.
J. Frank Lipscomb—last records
Fort Frederica

HABS records at Farlin?

From Foodji Post in one of 6 red books

Bill Hunter, Pa. Hist & Muse Comm., authority on Tate
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 appendices 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
HISTORIAN

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**TABLE III**

1971 FORT FREDERICK EXCAVATIONS

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</table>
RELIQUES OF INDIAN WAR DAYS FOUND IN FORT FREDERICK

Old Fort Frederick continues to produce relics of nearly 200 years ago as the corps of 600 workers continue to dig among the ruins of the 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 T. H. Hulse, 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 defenseless is proved by an outside water tank. It was doubtless a silo to hold water in case of any Indian attack.
Later examination of the wall of the fort revealed that the stockade of the valley was found. The line in the line was still intact. It is believed that the stock became lost and was buried at the time the fort was occupied by Indians sent there by Governor Sharp 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 T. 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 upon an outside water supply and could have withstood a long 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 to the park near the fort. This is being built of stone and will be about a half mile in length. Six log cabins and an administration building are to be erected in the park.

August 14, 1934 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 area one of the most attractive state parks in this part of the country.

Armor E. Gummerer, 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 part 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.

.....

Buraboo 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 preserved as a ruin rather than restored as a mockery. It is because 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.
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. Renumbering 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-recogized architectural historian, said substantial findings of the digging are the excavations by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. He added that most of his digging has been in the 18th century.

"We found evidence," said Israel, "that a typical recovery of 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 change 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 core, said the archaeologist, clearly revealed alterations of the natural terrain.

Another reported finding was the 1760 foundations of the barracks below the coping done in the 1830s. 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 Bob Kimmel, archaeologist, and Emil Kish, archivist, 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, stone ware, stoneware, porcelain, glass and china. Apparel items included a brass button, brass buckle, bone buttons (including a camouflage 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 1756-1754; occupants of the Revolutionary War era followed with those of the Civil War next on the time line; with all concluded by the peaceful "farm model period" from 1830 to 1920.

Authorized to dig for 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 Dinnedy, Dr. Richard Prather, Joan Hull, Marian Snyder, Gerry Sword, Paula Dickey, John Seibert, Mary Greenwall, Donald Speikler, Richard Herhey 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.
Penn. Visit for full call of Cole Doc. inclu
she.
Ft. Fred.
Introduction

Study of Intensive archaeological surface survey of the South River estuary is proposed for the following reasons:

1) The South River estuary is poorly known archaeologically. The lack of data on prehistoric and historic settlements in this drainage leaves much room for research.

2) A large body of new but as yet not analyzed data on the available data from the nearby Severn, Nagothy, West, and Middle Patuxent drainages is very difficult to use.

3) Rapid suburban development has spread to many parts of the South River shoreline. Each year, important sites are damaged or destroyed. A 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 Nagothy to the West Rivers is a precondition for rationally 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.

Analysis of the survey data, including development of a predictive model for settlement setting, will
Date: August 15, 1978

To: Maryland Geological Survey

Re: Fort Frederick Report
(See Below)

Attention:

Gentlemen:

☑ We are submitting ☐ Herewith ☐ Under separate cover
☐ We are forwarding
☐ We are returning
☐ We request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fort Frederick - An Archeological Investigation of the Southwest Bastion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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,  
Joe McNamara, Garry Stone, Jerry Sword, Mark Barnes  

29 March 1978

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.
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 masonry 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, "Assuming..."
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 M. Kimmel
Park Historian

RMK: sl

CC: Tyler Bastian
Paul Sprecher
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 framework 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 quantity of ordnance."

Sharpe wrote Binwiddie (8-23-1756) "we face the Bastions and curtains with stone and shall mount on each of the Bastions 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 thick stone wall". The report speaks of Fort Cumberland as "built with double logs and earth". (It appears that the report was made from records rather than on site inspections.)

J.E. 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.P. Breisch 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." Breisch visited the area in 1861.

In Loudermilk's "History of Cumberland" (1878), he states, "and its 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 transfer 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 snake 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.
Dr. Alex H. Townsend  
Director of Archaeology  
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,

Garry Wheeler Stone
Archaeologist

GWS:pah

cc: Tyler Bastian
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>middle para</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>(Harris 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>19-21</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>3-6</td>
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### Specific Comments Cont.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Identify this square.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Identify these deposits of sterile fill. Otherwise, I am left to merely guessing to comparing these layers found in several profiles. Shuffling through the profiles (Figures) is frustrating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Insert: conjectured original grade...</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>bottom line</td>
<td>No mention is made to the Revolutionary War Period prison activity, where the potential for ground modification exists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Insert: 1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Insert: ...stepped stone footing...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Insert: ...flush in elevation...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Fig. 14</td>
<td>Show log depressions in Figure 14 south profile. (See Figure 17), for example. Also, identify the unexcavated lens at the bottom of the profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Explain whether or not layer 8 is flush with the stepped stone footing of the bastion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Insert: ...contemporary association...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Insert: ...Big Pool....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Insert: ...running alternate E-W directions...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Insert: ...E0 baseline...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>If accessible to (Israel January 1976) check Figures 1, 2 and 3 for comparable deposition found while monitoring the excavation of an 8&quot; wide utility trench exterior to the west curtain wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>top</td>
<td>Note the contrast in the 1977 exterior trench finds to the above (Israel 1976) finds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>17-19</td>
<td>Support this statement regarding the absence of Revolutionary War Period artifacts. This statement needs further support. It is not supported by Noel Hume 1970: 111 reference. In fact, it conflicts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific Comments Cont.

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.

Table 2

sw bastion soil sifted through screen

Insert: ...Table III...

e & w barrack soil was not sifted through a screen

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?

Insert: ...in two groups...

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.

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 replies 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,

[Signature]
Frank McManamon
Called 12 May and cancelled meeting

V. Townsend  -  15 June 78

V. Richards

V. Edwards

9th meeting after final report in on

[Signature]

Hope to see you 14
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,

[Signature]

Robert R. Bushnell  
Planner

RRR: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

W. William Kramer, Jr. 5-16-78
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  [Signature]

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1977

DNR, CPA, CI
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Historic Preservation
architecture  planning  archaeology  research  industrial technology  decorative arts  interpretation

Invoice #559-JMA
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

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

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1978

DNR, CPA, CI
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Historic Preservation  Invoice #765-JMA
architecture  planning  archaeology  research  industrial technology  decorative arts  interpretation
"Showing Treatment of Bastion Foundations"
(Well not yet finished)

Original of above photo is with the following document at the National Park Service Office of Chief Architect on L St, N.W., Washington:

"Progress Report on Fort Frederick, SP-1, MD."
by Dr. Charles W. Porter

Oct 19, 1936
July 18, 1974

Steve

Mr. Paul Sprecher, Superintendent
Fort Fred State Park
Box 1
Big Pool, Md.

Steve:

Dear 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 request.

First, as to the evidence of forts being built on the natural
contour of the land; some of the old maps indicate by construction
lines that artificial grading was kept at a minimum. The maps
of Fort Mercer (Pittsburgh, c. 1760) and Fort Cumberland (Cumber
land, Md., c. 1754) seem to show this. Fort Ligonsis (Ligonier,
Pa., c. 1758), which has been reconstructed upon the original foun-
dations, shows 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 portion
can barely see over the wall of the southwest portion. Perhaps
the best evidence for our purposes is that Bill Lienbohn, the archae-
ologist who worked at Fort Fredericks last fall, found that
the original footing of the perimeter wall at Fort Fredericks
are at different elevations. I think that the footings are lower
towards the south and need raise, higher to the north and
east.
I just talked to Emil Reich. He says that at this point it is extremely unlikely that the barracks will be placed on their original locations because of the expense. Still, it's worth mentioning to gen. butchers.

Secondly, as to the 1930's photo of the barracks 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.

Finally, I am sending you a copy of my revised report on the fort, based on the Hughes 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 "rafters" refers to any horizontal beam that supports a floor or a ceiling. Rafters are supported by beams that support rafters. Also, while the drawings show one story and one-half story buildings, some 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 might 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 enclosed. I'll try to locate the grid map that shows where they were found.
I look forward to seeing you in the near future, perhaps next week. Let me know when your work will be at a good point for you to show it off again. E.mail will certainly want to come up, too.

Regards,
Ross

P.S. There is an extra copy of my report for Paul Sprecher & Jim Rogers.
Showcase #2: The Building of Fort Frederick

- 1 brick w/ inscription
- 1 frow > piece of wood fallen 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. Chesw
- 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 (jewb 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 (jewb 2)
- 1 jacket button (jewb 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, trigger, and bayonet.
1 fort gate spike on descriptive placard.
1 rendering w/ superimposed knife, spoon bowl 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 tip 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 wells.
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
1 pair shoe buckles
1 set of eating utensils - knife and fork all bone ladles and
pester spoon.
1 spirit bottle
4 peater buttons
2 coins  Britannica 1746 / Georgius II Rex
Georgius II Dei Gratia  Latin Inscription 1759.

All items are in excellent condition.

Inventory of items under Sunday, 7/11/1960

[Signature]
SEIDEL
W 301 405-1422
H 410 647-1297
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carbonate</td>
<td>100 LBS</td>
<td>$107.75</td>
<td>$107.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannic Acid</td>
<td>500 GMS</td>
<td>$43.50</td>
<td>$43.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcrystalline Wax</td>
<td>5 LBS</td>
<td>$1.99/LB</td>
<td>$9.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acryloid B-72</td>
<td>1 KILO</td>
<td>$20.50</td>
<td>$20.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reagent Alcohol</td>
<td>2 X 4 LITER</td>
<td>$43.34/4L</td>
<td>$86.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>4 LITER</td>
<td>$33.72/4L</td>
<td>$33.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzotriazole</td>
<td>500 GRAM</td>
<td>$29.79</td>
<td>$29.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi capacity DI Cartridges</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$38</td>
<td>$76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Removal Cartridges</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$38</td>
<td>$76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alligator clips</td>
<td>4 DOZEN</td>
<td>$2.39/100K</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethafoam</td>
<td>100 FEET</td>
<td></td>
<td>donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziplock Bags 6X9, 4 mil</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$83</td>
<td>$83.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziplock Bags 3x5, 2 mil</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$27.75</td>
<td>$27.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ziplock bags 11 x 15, 4 mil</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$94</td>
<td>$94.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes, acid free 12 x 15 x 10 in.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloves, rubber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goggles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>donation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
artifact quantification (ceramic & provencal)

46
Why are Liasenbee's art. ignored? Be bad lots of
etched blue, and recall.

56 five sentence
56 alternate explan. for near ceramic data
59 fauna characteristics
61 - parapets
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 track 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,

[signature]

Robert R. Bushnell
Planner

RRB:pjc

CC Tyler Bastian
Tyler:

9/Nov 76


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 burned 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 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 Dagworthy records to you only.

Regarding Ron Thomas' 3 Nov letter, I telephoned Ron and hopefully resolved the time-being misunderstanding of the Corps' intent and objectives. Among the confusion, Ron's understanding of our Corps Engineers Coordination efforts was mixed up.

Yours,

Stephan
**HISTORY OF WESTERN MARYLAND.**

131

**WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.**

135

The committee adjourned to the second Monday in March, to which day they were again continued.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 10th of March, 1776, presented: To report to the General Assembly for the raising of a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the third Monday in March.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 17th of March, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 2nd of April.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 23rd of April, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 26th of April.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 27th of April, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 29th of April.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 30th of April, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 1st of May.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 5th of May, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 9th of May.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 14th of May, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 19th of May.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 24th of May, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 27th of May.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 31st of May, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 3rd of June.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 7th of June, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 11th of June.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 15th of June, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 19th of June.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 23rd of June, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 27th of June.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 30th of June, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 4th of July.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 8th of July, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 12th of July.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 16th of July, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 20th of July.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 24th of July, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 28th of July.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 1st of August, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 5th of August.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 9th of August, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 13th of August.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 17th of August, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 21st of August.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 25th of August, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 29th of August.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 2nd of September, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 6th of September.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 10th of September, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 14th of September.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 18th of September, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 22nd of September.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 26th of September, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 30th of September.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 4th of October, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 8th of October.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 12th of October, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 16th of October.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 20th of October, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 24th of October.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 28th of October, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 1st of November.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 5th of November, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 9th of November.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 13th of November, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 17th of November.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 21st of November, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 25th of November.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 29th of November, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 3rd of December.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 7th of December, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.

The committee adjourned to the 11th of December.

The committee report, according to adjournment, the 15th of December, 1776, presented: To raise a number of marines, and to empower them to organize and command the same.
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 made 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 Shawnee Indians in Ohio, and bands in Kentucky and Canada, with a view to destroy our frontier towns and dispose of our homes and freemen. 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 Fredericksburg 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 inefficient efforts to maintain the royal authority in that colony, being at length forced by force from Washington, had been ordered to board an English man-of-war, and inaugurated a predatory warfare upon the coast, extending his operations to Maryland. Indicted by a furious spirit of revenge he removed the town of Norfolk to ashore, 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 send a strong force to invade the back settlements of Virginia and Maryland. After establishing a strong post at Cumberland it was proposed to Gen. 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.

"First came were made in this country. A portion of the old throne building still remains, while broken fragments of columns are at this time to be found in the stream of water that flows from the south by way of the Chew and Hughes, of the Famous Iron-Works, in Washington City, and John Travis, of Georgetown, also made plans for the Revolution.

"In the same year, 1776, the said plans were manufactured at Catonsville, in Frederick County, by James and Thomas Johnson during the Revolution, and were used at the siege of Yorktown.

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 and of 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 had made 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 26th of July, 1775, Connolly, who had been stationed at Fort Pitt, joined Lord Dunmore on board the "Forage" man-of-war, where the plan of attack already described was formed. Lord Dunmore feeling that it was necessary to secure the indemnity and authority of Gen. Gage, sent him to Boston, where Connolly presented the following proposals to the British commander:

"Proposals for existing an Army in the Westward, and for effectually obstructing the communication between the Southern and Northern Governments.

"As I have, by direction from your Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me against your Majesty's enemies in that quarter, and have already dispossessed the friends of the independency of the United Colonies of Augusta County, in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's assurances that none of them shall hereafter arise against his Majesty's authority; and have received assurances of their good faith from the Indians under my command, when I shall appear among them with proper number of men, and shall have the command of the lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who shall take up arms in the support of the constitution, when the present rebellion subsides, I have given notice to the Indians through Virginia, and join his Excellency Lord Dunmore at Alexandria, and to the promise of advice and assistance, I agree to accept a commission as first lieutenant in the regiment to be raised by Connolly. Dr. John Smith, the alderman of Alexandria, 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 to resign his commission as first lieutenant in order to accept the appointment of surgeon under Connolly.

The party, consisting of Connolly, Cameron, Smith, and a servant, departed from Norfolk on a boat, bound for Chesterfield, intending to proceed up the Ohio to present an offer to Lord Dunmore and the people of the country, ready to apprise the inhabitants of the first signs of danger, and Connolly and his companions happened to fall in with one of those parties near Hagertytown, 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 hill wool-pickets, which were hollow, enclosed in tin plates covered with canvas.

"When we arrived at Frederick," says Smith, "we were stripped and searched again, and examined separately before the commissioners, when one of the most illiberal, inquisitive, and violent officers, named Samuel Chase (one of a respectable and very worthy group of this Province), a lawyer and a member of the Congress, present. At this place we were not a little alarmed lest they should discover our instructions, papers, etc., as they examined everything so strictly to take our valuables, and tear out the stuffing, and even rip open the sides of our packs, for the object of their search was not found, although they so frequently handled what contained it. This was, by some means or other, discovered, and part of our design, to prevent our failing immediately elsewhere to a frantick mob, acknowledged our commission. The second, however, who was, at first, to his credit, being allowed to go along from the first of our confinement, took care to destroy the hill wool-pickets containing the papers, and instructions, which we dreaded so much being discovered, even so much as to effect it with safety, which put an end to our anxiety and alarms on this score.

On the following day John Hanson, Jr., chairman of the Committee of Observation, transmitted the said commission to Gen. John Connolly a prisoner in the jail. On the 20th of November he was ordered to be brought before the prisoner and try the case of two of the prisoners, a letter to John Gibson, an early resident of the region, a speech of Lord Dunmore to White-Eye, an Indian chief, and Connolly's proclamations.

In the latter part of December, Connolly was sent to Philadelphia under guard of Dr. Adam Fisher and ten United States marshals. Such was the case of the capture of Frederick, but was recastrated in January, 1776, at Little Mudw, with a number of letters from Connolly to British officers and others, which he had written while in confinement at Frederick, and still more of importance for more than a year in Philadelphia, and was afterward 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 1776 were those of Capt's. William Blair, William
Items taken by Ron Hennel for Fort Frederick
7/16/76

Indian
1 Card Marked, lime tempered pot sherd GA 23-670
1 Shell tempered sherd GA 23-680
1 Rhyolite projectile
1 Hammerstone
1 vial corn FR 14
1 Full grooved axe
1 drill point
3 arrow points

Fort Frederick Collection Site WA 20
1 Clay Knife S W Bastion, track heap S 89-A
1 Bottle fragment 53-0
1 Ramrod pipe 44-A
1 Knee Buckle 52-B
2 Shoe buckle frags x 58-A 55-B
3 Musket Balls 40-D 89-B 64-A
1 Cannon Ball 73-A
1 Brick Fragment 85-I 1
1 Clay Knife 173
2 Shoe buckle frags 109 118
1 Jews Heel 119
1 button frag 115
1 173.53 coin 123
1. handbrauch frag 118
2. comb frag 144
3. bone button cuttings 117-118
4. hammerhead 154
1. gerry sword arrow point 159
1. wine bottle frag 156
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